

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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The Errors of the "Ten Towns" Liberation Issue

by **MARIAN DUNSKI**

(Reprinted from *FILATELISTA*, Edinburgh, Great Britain, 1952-53)

Overprinted stamps issued immediately after the end of hostilities are characterised usually by lack of care in preparation and execution. This is the result of the need for a speedy alteration of postage stamps left behind by the enemy or adaptation of demonetised stamps for new requirements. War-destroyed, high-class print shops are not available for the purpose of producing stamps, and issuing authorities are in these cases compelled to use the services of small printers with limited equipment; consequently many mistakes occur in these overprints.

This article aims at listing and describing all known varieties and errors of the overprinted stamps commemorating the liberation of ten Polish towns. When writing it, advantage was taken of articles by other authors.

The commemorative set "Ten Towns" was issued on February 12th, 1945. The overprints were applied between the 10th-17th of Feb., 1945 at the printing works of J. H. Pelar & Co. in Rzeszów. An official of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs was sent there with instructions to get the printing effected, as all printers in Lublin had too much other work. Part of the stamps to be overprinted was brought from Lublin and the remainder obtained from the then Postal Under-Directorate in Rzeszów. The latter consisted of demonetised and unsold stocks held by various post offices and agencies which they had to return to the autho-

rity named.

The explanation for the considerable amount of misplaced overprints lies in the fact that the stamps came from various printings, and as such had uneven side-and bottom margins. This resulted in whole sheets being moved to the sides or the top when the overprint was applied. The stamps with "Kalisz" overprints were mostly affected.

Number of sets issued was 100,000. The printing was done on a flatbed printing and illustrating press. Blue ink for this was supplied by E. T. Gleitsman, Rabenstein, Lower Austria. The value and name of town are set Garmond Sans, the date in Garmond Antique Augustea. Variations in setting are due to the use of two different font systems — some of the type faces are on French body, some on German. Hence considerable misplacing of some letters i.e. lower "m" in "Radom" or "z" in "Łódź".

The overprints were done in this sequence: Warszawa, Częstochowa, Kraków, Łódź, Radom, Kielce, Gniezno, Bydgoszcz, Kalisz and Zakopane.

The forms were corrected only after the first impression, therefore there is a possibility, that some errors exist in single copies, for instance "Dydgoszcz". These first sheets, together with the whole printing, were taken to Lublin.

25 gr "eagle without crown" stamps were used for this printing as they were demonetised on January 1st, 1945 owing to changes in postal rates. Con-

siderable stocks still existed and were used up for this and some subsequent issues. The colors vary from light to dark red, a dirty or brown red is a variety (often also called "tomato" shade). The printer's forms consisted of 50 overprints: five horizontal rows of ten each. As the sheets of stamps consisted of 100 stamps, each had to be fed twice into the press, first to get the top half overprinted, then the lower half, therefore every mistake appearing in the forms was printed twice on each sheet. The overprint is in three rows: top — new value — 3 zł between two dashes (obliterating

former value). The middle row contains the name of the towns, the lower the date of its liberation from German occupation.

For all ten overprints the same forms was used, in which only the town name and day of liberation were changed for each printing. Owing to this technique of setting, some errors occur in the same field in all ten overprints, and, as mentioned before, repeated twice on each sheet. Having described the method of composing the forms and the application of overprint, we will now go into the listing of errors and varieties.

LIST OF VARIETIES

appearing on all or a number of values.

"X" indicates that the variety occurs on that particular stamp.

GIBBON'S	Catalogue numbers after:		NAME OF TOWN	Letter "x" in "zł" of a different type on 7th stamp	Missing serif in "I" in 1945 on stamps: 15 and 65, 24 and 74	Left side of figure "4" damaged on: 28th and 78th stamp	Left dash cut off diagonally on stamp 45	Letter "x" in "zł" damaged at top of stamp 47 and 67	Upper part of "I" damaged on stamp 33 and 63	Inverted overprint	Double overprint
	Gryżewski	Łaskiewicz									
516	404	10	WARSZAWA (red)	X	X	X	X	X		X	
-	404 ¹	10 ¹	WARSZAWA (brown-red)	X	X	X	X	X		X	
509	405	11	CZĘSTOCHOWA	X	X	X	X	X		X	(100 szr.)
513	406	12	KRAKÓW	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
514	407	13	ŁÓDŹ	X	X	X	X	X		X	
515	403	14	RADOM	X	X	X	X	X		X	
512	402	15	KIELCE	X	X	X	X	X		X	
510	408	16	GNIEZNO	X	X	X	X	X		X	
508	409	17	BYDGOSZCZ	X	X	X	X	X		X	
511	410	18	KALISZ	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
517	411	19	ZAKOPANE	X	X	X	X	X		X	X

*) According to Łaskiewicz's catalogue I and II Edition, this variety occurs on the 35th stamp, but Mroczkowski says in his article in No. 2/1945 of PIONIER that the damage to the "I" occurs in the upper part of it on the 33rd and 83rd stamp.

Editor's Note: On the illustration we show a damage to the upper, and to the lower part of the figure "I". Who can give concrete information?

**) Two different overprints in one stamp: Zakopane and Kalisz.

WARSAW

3 zł on 25 gr red overprinted "Warszawa 17. I. 1945" 100,000 printed.

1. Partly damaged "5" in 1945 on 5th and 55th stamp.

2. Filled-in 4 on 10th and 60th stamp.

3. Damaged letter "a" on: 29th and 79th, 30th and 80th, 36th and 86th, 49th and 99th stamp.

4. Offset on back.

Identical varieties occur on the dark-

red stamp, of which approximately 10,000 were printed.

CZĘSTOCHOWA

3 zł on 25 gr red, overprinted "Częstochowa 17. I. 1945" 100,000 printed.

1. Damaged second "o" on 3rd and 53rd stamp.

2. Damaged "z" on 3rd and 53rd, 8th and 58th stamp.

3. Damaged "e" on 7th and 57th stamp.

4. "a" damaged on right on 14th

Polonus Bulletin, November 1954

Kielce Kielce Kielce Kieice
 Kielce Kielce Kielce Łódź
 Radom Radom Częstochowa
 Częstochowa Bydgoszcz
 Bydgoszcz Gniezno Kalisz
 Zakopane 19. I. 1945 zł
 19. I. 1945 15. I. 1945
 24. I. 1945 22. I. 1945
 1945 29. I. 1945 zł zł

The arrows point to wrong or damaged letters. Above enlarged drawing was made possible by the kind co-operation of THISTLE STAMPS.

and 64th stamp.

5. Filled-in figure "5" on 20th and 70th stamp.

6. Letter "e" of a different type on 33rd and 83rd stamp.

7. Broken "o" on 42nd and 92nd stamp.

8. First "o" narrow on 48th and 98th stamp.

9. Letter "z" damaged and first "o" fat on 49th and 99th stamp.

10. Double overprint (1 sheet-100 stamps).

KRAKÓW

3 zł on 25 gr red, overprinted "Kraków 19. I. 1945" 100,000 printed.

1. Damaged capital "K" on 5th and 55th stamp.

2. Damaged "a" on 7th and 57th, 12th and 62nd stamp.

3. Broken "a" at top on 40th and 90th stamp.

4. New value "3 zł" at top and bottom.

ŁÓDŹ

3 zł on 25 gr red, overprinted "Łódź 19. I. 1945" 100,000 printed.

1. Filled-in figure "5" on 17th and 69th (?) stamp.

2. Damaged capital "Ł" on 32nd and 82nd stamp.

3. Lowered "ż" on 50th and 100th stamp.

4. New value "3 zł" at bottom.

Polonus Bulletin, November 1954

Stamps 1 to 31 on the sheet (and 51 to 81) have the correct type of "Ł"—Garmond Sans—32 to 50 and 82 to 100 have wrong type: seriffed Atiqua.

RADOM

3 zł on 25 gr red, overprinted "Radom 16. I. 1945" 100,000 printed.

1. Damaged "a" on 7th and 57th, 19th and 69th stamp.

2. Damaged capital "R" on 10th and 60th stamp.

3. Lowered "m" on 22nd and 72nd stamp.

4. Damaged "o" on 35th and 85th, 50th and 100th stamp.

5. Narrow "o" on 50th and 100th stamp.

KIEŁCE

3 zł on 25 gr red, overprinted "Kielce 15. I. 1945" 100,000 printed.

1. Mutilated first "e", word reads like "Kielce" on: 8th and 58th, 50th and 100th stamp.

2. "i" missing ("K elce") on 9th and 59th stamp.

3. Inverted first "e" on 11th and 61st stamp.

4. "i" instead of "l" ("Kielce") on 17th and 67th stamp.

5. Damaged second "e" on 21st and 71st stamp.

6. Lowered "i" looks like "q" on 23rd and 73rd stamp.

7. Raised "l" in "Kielce" on 24th and 74th stamp.

8. Damaged "K" on 26th and 76th stamp.

9. Filled-in second "e" on 30th and 80th stamp.

10. Partly filled-in second "e", looks like small 8 on 44th and 94th stamp.

11. Similarly filled-in "e" looking like 8 on 23rd and 73rd, 25th and 75th, 30th and 80th stamp.

12. Imperforated at bottom.

GNIEZNO

3 zł on 25 gr red, overprinted "Gniezno 22. I. 1945" 100,000 printed.

1. Mutilations of letter "e" on 1st and 50th, 7th and 57th, 17th and 67th, 18th and 68th, 42nd and 92nd stamp.

2. Short "i" on 16th and 66th stamp.

3. Damaged second "n" on 17th and 67th stamp.

4. Right side of "G" damaged on 21st and 71st stamp.

5. Filled-in "no" on 50th and 100th stamp.

5. Filled-in "no" on 50th and 100th stamp.

6. Vertical pair — lower stamp without overprint.

BYDGOSZCZ

3 zł on 25 gr red, overprinted "Bydgoszcz 22. I. 1945" 100,000 printed.

1. Thin "y" on 2nd and 52nd, 10th and 60th, 12th and 62nd, 19th and 69th stamp.

2. Thick "o" on 6th and 56th stamp.

3. Narrow "g" on 26th and 76th stamp.

4. "sz" instead of "sz" on 39th and 89th stamp.

5. Damaged "B" on 49th and 99th stamp.

6. Offset on back.

KALISZ

3 zł on 25 gr red, overprinted "Kalisz 24. I. 1945" 100,000 printed.

1. Damaged "s" on 8th and 58th, 25th and 75th stamp.

2. Damaged "a" on 17th and 67th stamp.

3. Short "i" on 20th and 70th stamp.

4. Cut-in in left side of "l" of "Kalisz" on 22nd and 72nd stamp.

5. Damaged "s" at top of 25th and 75th stamp.

6. Damaged "K" on 27th and 77th stamp.

7. Cut in "z" on 44th and 94th stamp.

124-4

8. Filled-in "4" on 10th and 60th, 50th and 100th stamp.

9. Value at bottom instead of at top.

10. Value missing.

11. Offset on back.

ZAKOPANE

3 zł on 25 gr red, overprinted "Zakopane 27. I. 1945" 100,000 printed

1. Minute damage to "o" on 4th and 54th, 10th and 60th, 19th and 69th, 31st and 81st stamp.

2. "o" slightly thicker. "p" damaged at top of 6th and 56th stamp.

3. Top of "a" cut off on 7th and 57th stamp.

4. First "a" mutilated, filled-in "e" on 8th and 58th stamp.

5. Second "a" damaged at top on 9th and 59th stamp.

6. Value at top and bottom.

7. Missing value.

8. Value at bottom.

9. Double overprint: one "Zakopane" the other "Kalisz".

10. Offset on back.

Vertical pairs

1. 25 gr without overprint — "Częstochowa".

2. 25 gr. without overprint — "Zakopane".

3. "Częstochowa" — "Kraków".

4. "Kraków" — "Łódź".

5. "Gniezno" — 25 gr without overprint.

6. "Kalisz" — "Zakopane"

7. "Kraków" one stamp with normal overprint, the other with the overprint inverted.

In completing the description of errors in overprint and printing, the varieties of the 25 gr "mother stamps" should not be overlooked; these are found in later printings. To the most characteristic belong the 30th, 40th and 100th stamps in the sheet, showing damage to the figure "2", dot over letter "r", and dot on letter "a" of "Pocztą". These errors are repeated once in each sheet.

An interesting philatelic point arises in the case of the pairs with the Kalisz and Zakopane overprints: a "Kalisz" overprint left out on half a sheet was completed with a "Zakopane" overprint. As well as a sheet with the top half overprinted and the bottom half without overprint, a sheet

Polonus Bulletin, November 1954

exists with the bottom half overprinted and the top half not (Częstochowa). Less interesting, but no less characteristic are overprints shifted sideways, which cause shiftings of part of the name of the town and the date from right to left, and from left to right (Kraków and Zakopane). Distinctive printing reproductions on the back of the stamp, appearing for the most part on only half of the sheet, have been observed of Warszawa, Bydgoszcz, Kalisz and Zakopane overprints. These examples, after washing off the gum, lose practically all their clarity.

More interesting are copies new values printed on their upper margins. Through shifting of the overprint upwards, the bottom row of the half-sheet has received only two lines of the overprint i.e. the name of the town and the date of liberation. The first line of the overprint with the new value "3 zł" is missing. In the neighboring upper stamps this line is placed at the foot. There are also stamps with four lines of overprint, where the new value has been doubly struck, above and below. Such sheets exist with Kraków and Warszawa overprints, the latter being of the "Tomato" colored variety. Hence we meet with:

1. value below instead above,
2. value below and also above,
3. value missing altogether.

Because there is only a very small number of vertical pairs in existence, FORGERIES have appeared. Forgeries are found of inverted overprints and of vertical pairs with two different overprints. These have the bars on either side of the "3 zł" thinner (0.5 instead of 0.7 mm.). The Roman figure I in the date at the foot is larger than in the genuine. A second kind of forgery shows the overprint in a greenish blue color, and the letters not very clear because of too weak a pressure when overprinting.

DEC. 10th PROGRAM MEETING PAST PRESIDENTS & XMAS PARTY

Program Chairman Z. J. Obara has announced that at the December 10th meeting we will have a Past Presidents Night, combined with a Christmas Party. Ladies invited and Beeba.

Polonus Bulletin, November 1954

NEW ISSUES

by J. J. Domar

This year is the 500th anniversary of the return of Danzig (Pomorze) to Poland. Included in this area are the provinces of Pomorze Polskie, Ziemia Chelminska, Żuławy and Warmia, of which their main towns are Toruń, Chełmno, Grudziądz, Gdańsk, Puck, Lęborkie, Chojnica, Malbork and Elbląg.

In 1440, the inhabitants of these lands began the struggle to have this area—which was forcefully separated in 1308-1309—returned to Poland. This insurrection proved successful 500 years ago in 1454. Poland's King Casimir Jagiellończyk took up the cause of the inhabitants of Pomorze and declared war against the Teutonic Knights. The union of these land with Poland was ceremoniously proclaimed at Kraków.

In commemoration of this historical event, the Polish Post prepared a special series of five values: 20, 45 and 60 gr., 1.40 and 1.55 zł. They show scenes from the towns of Elbląg, Toruń, Gdańsk, Malbork and Olsztyn.

Designed in an old fashioned style, the stamps show the gothic trend. The designers of the stamps were: K. Górńska, E. John, Cz. Kaczmarczyk, and St. Żukowski.

— M. Herwich

On the tenth anniversary of the Peoples' Poland a new series of stamps were issued, consisting of ten values: a 10 gr portraying the mining industry, 20 gr—national defense, 25 gr—metallurgy, 40 gr—recreation, 45 building industry, 60 gr—farming, 1.15 zł—Lublin castle, 1.40 zł—reading, 1.55 zł—navigation, 2.10 zł—culture. This issue shows the acquisitions of the Polish people. Designed by Cz. Kaczmarczyk, the stamps were printed in two colors by two different processes: the frame by rotogravure and the center of the stamp by engraving. Size 51 x 31.25 mm. The stamps were issued gradually during August and September.

— St. Mikstein

In the "Month of the Expansion of Polish-Soviet Friendship" appeared a set of two values showing the great Soviet biologist-genius J. W. Miczurina.

Rotogravured, the values are 40 gr violet and 60 gr. red.

— J. Krywiak

**ALL CHICAGOLAND MEMBERS
ARE INVITED TO ATTEND A
LECTURE ON "SUBMARINE
MAIL" GIVEN BY DR. M. E.
UZNANSKI, AT THE FRIDAY,
NOVEMBER 26th MEETING
AT FALCONS HALL**

OUR NEXT ANNUAL SHOW

Polpex 1955 is to be held March 4th, 5th and 6th, 1955 at Falcons Hall, 1062 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago.

Henry S. Barth has been chosen as the General Chairman with Z. J. Obara as Assistant.

The Chairmen of the other Committees are: Myron Steczynski, Arts; Roman Reinowski, Bourse; Chester Makowski, Entries; J.P. Rux, Finance; Chester Mikucki, Patrons; J. Bobo, Program; Lester Jankowski, Publicity-Articles on Polish philately in the philatelic press; and Jack Domar, Publicity.

POLONICA PHILATELIC SHOW

The First Polish Philatelic Exhibit of the "Polonica" Philatelic Club of New York, was held November 20th and 21st, at the Kosciuszko Foundation, 15 E. 65th Street, New York. A souvenir sheet was issued with the reproduction of the 30 gr brown stamp showing Washington, Kosciuszko and Pulaski.

POLONUS extends its best wishes for continued success with many more exhibitions.

CORRECTIONS PLEASE!

Through a misunderstanding, we erroneously printed V. Rachmanov's name as an expert of General Poland in our Experts Committee list in the last issue of our BULLETIN. We humbly beg his and your pardon and correct ourselves by listing Mr. Rachmanov as an Expert on Poland No. 1, "Poczta Polska" on G.G.W., Locals of 1918 on G.G.W., and the Second Poznan Issue.

We also apologize for listing Jack Domar's name as an expert of Warsaw Locals. He should have been named as an expert of Kraków issues only. Sorry!

124-6

PRES. IKE RECEIVES POLISH STAMP GIFT

General Stanisław Maczek, commander of the first Polish Armored Division in World War II, has presented President Eisenhower with a rare Polish postage stamp issued by the Free Polish Army in Russia 12 years ago. The stamp was one of only 3,017 printed on a hand operated printing press, and was in use only three days, Aug. 18 to 21, 1942, prior to the Polish Army's departure from Russia to Iran.

— United Press, Wash. DC

TID BITS

Among the plans for the 1955 Polpex is a Court of Honor Exhibit showing outstanding pieces of Poland. Material shown will be by invitation.

* * *

Chester Mikucki suggests a religious theme for the 1955 Polpex seal. He says that next year will be the 300th anniversary of the Defense of Częstochowa. The famous painting of the Blessed Mother is shown on stamps as well as the historical Church of Jasna Góra.

GET READY!

Members, especially out of town members are urged to prepare their material now for the coming Polpex in March 1955. In the past members would let this work go to the last minute and when the entries were closed, it was too late for them to get in. Please go over your collection and plan your exhibit now!

**Give Your Old
Stamp Catalogues,
Albums & Duplicates
to
STAMPS FOR THE
WOUNDED**

**Send Your Material To:
Barney J. Fialkowski
2633 N. Emmett Street
Chicago 47, Illinois**

Polonus Bulletin, November 1954

IN OUR MAILBOX

Polonus Bulletin

Dear sir:

I read with great interest of Mr. V. Rachmanov on the Poznan second issue. The author mentions two other articles published prior to II World War. I wish to add that in the post war period, the "Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung" nos. 2-4, and 11 of 1948 gave two articles: the first by Prof. Mikstein and (no. 11) a supplementary one by G. Laundre. The nos. 2-4 carry illustrations of sheets.

Further, there exists a booklet written by H. Stallberg "Die Fälschungen der Aufnickausgaben Polens" in which the first article is on the so-called "Gnesen Provisorien" with illustrations (p. 3-5). Published 1944, 3000 copies.

I'm glad to see reprints from Billig's handbooks, but I still wish to get a list printed in the Polonus Bulletin of the Military Postal numbers used in occupied Poland. Page 185 of Billig's No. 1 has illustrations for numbers "K. u. K. Etappenpost" 488 and 346, but there is no indication to their usage.

Edward D. Wolski
4832 Brandywine NW
Wash. 16, D.C.

Chester A. Schafer, Editor

Dear sir:

I wish to add more information to my note published in No. 118 of the Polonus Bulletin, mentioning the "Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Filatel."

In order to learn more about it, I looked through various periodicals available in our library and came across a "full answer" to the questions.

The "Gospodanka Łączności" No. 7, pg. 13-14, July 1953, included an article by W. Pastuszyńska under the title "O działalności Państwowego Przedsiębiorstwa Filatelistycznego."

Here are parts of this article. First, let's use the abbreviation P.P.F.

"The activities of the PPF include the purchase of stamps and their distribution through subscription and direct sales, or sales on consignment..

Year 1952 was the first year in which PPF developed its activities. The task of the Enterprise is the socialization of the philatelic trade, displacement of the remnants of private Polonus Bulletin, November 1954

capital from the trade, and elimination of profiteering in dealing with postage stamps, and first of all, creation of a new type of collector-amateur, and stirring the interests of wide masses, most of all of our youth.

A great help in establishing the methods of operation was found in following the experience and examples from the Soviet Union.

In order to achieve mass propagation of philately, PPF introduced permanent subscription of all stamps issued, to be delivered regularly and at nominal price, the subscription can be ordered as local or out of town.

PPF assures inhabitants of even the remotest parts of the country regular supplies of stamps.

The subscription includes mint and used stamps, also stamps with first day and special cancellations. Moreover, it offers all new issues of entires (postal cards, etc., with stamps printed on them).

In order to make it easier for the purchaser to orientate himself in all the services rendered, the Enterprise will send a prospectus. Sale on consignment will enable the purchase and sale of stamps through PPF at proper prices.

From the beginning of its existence the PPF carries out the principle of employing large numbers of women; professional training is organized for them inside the PPF."

For those who want to get more information, there is the "Filatelista, Biuletyn Zarządu Głównego Polskiego Związku Filatelistów." It carries price lists, etc., of the PPF.

Edward D. Wolski
4832 Brandywine NW
Wash. 16, D.C.

TID BITS

At our September 22nd meeting the first Donation Raffle was held successfully. All members present who participated, bought a chance at 65c. The lucky names picked were those of A. Lehman who won the Poland No. 1, and S. Czarnecki who got the No. 251 sheet. Doc Kozy donated the No. 1 and the 251 sheet was purchased by the Society. In attendance were 29 members and 5 visitors who promptly took part in the Beeba that followed.

ON COLLECTING CENTRAL LITHUANIA

by Chester A. Schafer

Scott's Catalogue shows a total of 96 stamps under its listing of Central Lithuania: consisting of 62 general issues, 22 semi-postals and 12 postage dues. Prices shown are low in comparison with other countries,

What attracted me to the stamps of this country was the interesting historical story behind them, the pleasing array of colors of the issues and their nationalistic designs. The fact that the stamps were not expensive appealed to me because I could afford to buy them in blocks of four.

Most expensive of the Cen. Lith. issues are the Lithuanian surcharges (Scott 13 to 22). The last two values are the tough ones: the 10 mks/3 auks had a total printing of 283, and the 10 mks/5 auks total printing was 360. I was fortunate enough to buy them in blocks of four at the New York auction of the Col. Green collection some years ago. To my knowledge, the only other person in this country possessing this issue in blocks is Dr. M. E. Uznanski.

Central Lithuania came into existence in 1920 and lasted for only one and a half years. It is a small region Northeast of Poland, around the city of Wilno, now incorporated in the U.S.S.R. Income derived from the sale of its stamps contributed mainly to Central Lithuania's financial existence.

Because of the scarcity of paper at the time, numerous paper varieties of the stamps popped up. Because of wartime conditions, printing facilities were not the best and many plate varieties and errors occurred.

Since World War II and the large influx of European stamps into this country, I've seen proofs galore, in all colors of the rainbow. The largest holding of them I saw in the collection of Richard Estka now of Chicago.

According to the bible of Polish philately "Ikaros", a mass of printer's waste is known of all issues of Central Lithuania. This printer's waste was accumulated and sold for philatelic purposes by the postoffice at a lower cost than their actual value. Ikaros states: "Therefore, their value funda-

124-8

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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mentally is lower than normal stamps." But try to buy them for less.

One reason why I collect Central Lithuania is because Scott Catalogue shows low prices for these stamps. It is ten years now that I've been collecting this country and have obtained its most expensive stamps in blocks of four, but 'til this day I have yet to buy or at least see some of the cheaper stamps in blocks.

NEW MEMBER

Frank Rizzo
718 N. May Street
Chicago 22, Ill.

APPLICANT PENDING

Sgt. John Jasinski
529th M. I. Plat.
A.P.O. 26, N.Y., N.Y.

WANTED — ARTICLES FOR OUR BULLETIN!

To speed up more issues of the BULLETIN, you can help by sending in articles for publication. The purpose of our BULLETIN is to promote Polish philately. Your article on some particular stamps, or your story about why you collect them—is what we want. Help us get out a more interesting and better POLONUS BULLETIN.

Send your material and copy to the Editor, C. A. Schafer, 864 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

Polonus Bulletin, November 1954