

BULLETIN OF THE POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Meets Every Second and Fourth Friday of the Month at Falcons Hall, 1062 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Issue 249

March, 1967

A. P. S. LISTS POLAND ON "CAUTION" LIST

The American Philatelic Society has listed Poland among the countries on its monthly "Tread With Caution" List for April 1967. On this list are countries presently engaged in stamp-issuing practices that are deemed harmful to the hobby.

The following abusive practices have warranted the assignment of the "Caution" sign against the postal administrations:

"(1) Mass production of cancelled-to-order material.

"(2) Repeated issuance of postal paper that draws 'Black Blot' assessments.

"(3) Too frequent issuance of regular, definitive and/or airmail stamps contrary to long-accepted practices.

"(4) Staggering an issue over an extended release period to disguise what eventually will become an overly-extended issue.

"(5) Needles inscriptions or decorations on sheet salvage.

"(6) Multiple or repeated release of so-called commemorative issues on the same or related subject."

The countries of Czechoslovakia, Poland and U.S.S.R. are specifically cited for their mass cancelled to order policy.

—Reprinted from LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS of March 20, 1967.

GOOD FRIDAY PROGRAM MEETING

An entertaining evening was provided to Polonus members in attendance at the last Polonus program meeting by Myron Steczynski whose topic was POLSKA 1000. Myron gave us a detailed account of the exhibition and showed us color slides taken during his visit to Poland.

LONDON POLISH PHIL. SOCIETY HONORS MYRON STECZYNSKI



The members of the Polish Philatelic Society, London, at their XVth Annual General Meeting elected Myron Steczynski an Honorary Member of their society in recognition of his outstanding services to Polish Philately.

POLONUS PARTICIPATES IN CZECH PHILATELIC CLUB "AEROPEX 1967"

The First Czechoslovak Philatelic Club held its AEROPEX 1967 in March at the C.S.A. Olympic Bldg. in Cicero, Ill. The Grand Award went to Zdzislaw Wagrowski for his exhibit of Polish First Flights. A Gold Award went to Ludwik Pieczara for his Project Telstar. Mr. Pieczara's Poland's Millennium exhibit was also shown and this brought him a Silver Award.

Chairman of this event and President of the Czech Club is our member Joseph J. Janicka, Jr. who also exhibited and won the Championship Award Trophy for Airmails of Czechoslovakia.

**"P.Z.F." ISSUES POLISH EDITION
OF GRYZEWSKI'S "SCOUT FIELD
POST IN WARSAW UPRISING"**

The booklet entitled "The Scout Field Post In The Warsaw Uprising of 1944" by Tadeusz Gryzewski, published by the Polonus Philatelic Society in 1963, has appeared in a Polish language edition as Volume 8 of the Library of the Research Commission of the Polish Philatelic Federation, Warsaw ("Tom 8 Biblioteki Komisji Naukowo-Badawczej PZF"). The Polish title of the book is "Harcerska Poczta Polowa Powstania Warszawskiego 1944" and the booklet is distributed by RUCH of Warsaw.

The author has supplementary information and additional illustrations appear in this edition which was printed in a 2000 quantity in late 1966.

This historical-philatelic monograph was originally written in Polish by T. Gryzewski. The manuscript was translated by a team consisting of Water Szymlek, Chester Makowski and Chester Schafer and published as an insert in the "Polonus Bulletin" from January 1960 to April 1961.

This was the second booklet published by Polonus. The first one was "Poland Number One" by V. Rachmanoff. Both booklets are priced at \$1.00 each and are available (add 20c each for postage) from R. Strzelecki, 1439 N. Bell Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60622.

IN OUR MAIL BOX

7, Vredenburg Circus
Rosebank, C.P.
South Africa.

The Editor,
Bulletin of the Polonus Phil. Soc.
Dear Sir,

I was greatly intrigued by Mr. E. Nowak's article on "Polish stamps prepared for Silesia but never used to frank mail" in Issue 248 of the Bulletin. It seems that I have been very lucky to purchase a set of these stamps some time ago, with the following accompanying explanatory note:

"Es handelt sich hier laut Urteil des Herrn Rachmanoff. Polen — Spezial — "prufer, jetzt Bayside, N.Y., U.S.A., um echte Essays eines projektierten — Abstimmungssatzes für das Plebisit- gebiet Ostschlesien, für das "aber in-

zwischen seitens der Alliierten Abstimmungskommission die Ausgabe kursierender polnischer bzw. tschechischer Marken mit Ueberdruck "S.O. 1920 angeordnet worden war.

My lot includes the postage stamps of 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 100, 200 and 500 pf., the newspaper stamps of 3 and 10 pf., and the postage due stamps of 2 and 4 pf.

The 2, 5 and 10 pf., are on plain white paper, in dark greyish brown, dark green, and dark brown and red respectively; the 15 pf. is on light brown paper, printed in blackish brown; the 20, 25 and 50 pf. are on white chalky paper, in yellowish olive green, pale blue and light brown respectively; the 100 and 200 pf. are in black on white paper; and the 500 pf. in dark reddish purple on white paper. The 3 pf. newspaper stamp is on white chalky paper, the 10 pf. on very slightly brownish paper; the colour of both stamps is dark red. Both the postage due stamps are on white paper, in dark blue. The design of the stamps is exactly like that shown on the illustration accompanying Mr. Nowak's article. All stamps are imperforated and without gum, and according to the article they would have to be considered as proofs, but not necessarily so; I base this conclusion merely on the fact that they are printed in colour, and not in black only; as mentioned above, the 10 pf. is even bi-coloured.

I should be very pleased to hear from anybody who could add to the information given in Mr. Nowak's article, as well as to receive comments on the statements I made myself.

With philatelic greetings,

Dr. Paul Keller,
Polonus No. 764.

APPLICANTS PENDING

Dr. Eugene L. Slotkowski
5330 W. Devon Ave.
Chicago, Ill. 60646
Stan Skibinski
425 Henry Street
Woodstock, Ont. Canada

NEW MEMBER

B. F. Kor
1433 Midland Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y. 13205

Polonus Bulletin, March 1967

FAMOUS POLISH PHYSICIANS SEEN ON STAMPS

By Jozef L. Brodowski

Reprinted from LINN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS

In order to present additional information on as many topics in the Polish field as possible for the benefit of many stamp collectors, I have turned my attention to medicine, especially to the biographies of a few physicians of Poland featured on postage stamps.

In 1957, when a set of "Famous Polish Physicians" was issued by Poland, I reached for "Filatelista", an official philatelic paper in post-war Poland, in which I was able to find merely a few words about these physicians.

As my curiosity grew, I obtained from Poland a "General Encyclopaedia", edited in Warsaw in 1959, in which I found even a little more information than I had expected.

As my intention is to give to the readers a few facts about Polish physicians who appeared in philately, I should start from the first one who already in 1922 had entered the philatelic field.

He is Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543), known primarily as a famous Polish astronomer. In 1941 he matriculated at the University of Krakow (Cracov), and devoted himself to the study of astronomy. He soon abandoned his early idea of taking holy orders, and went to Italy (Bologna), where he studied canonical law.

In 1500 he lectured on mathematics at Rome with great success. After a short visit to his native land, he returned to Italy to study medicine and philosophy at Padua.

In 1505 he finally left Italy, and went back to Poland to spend six years as physician of his uncle, Lucas Watzenrode, bishop of Warmia in Pomerania.

After the death of his uncle in 1512 Copernicus went to Frombork, also in Polish Pomerania, giving up medicine for the field of science which attracted him most — astronomy and mathematics.

As an economist he studied the monetary system and the problems of the market prices. His astronomical studies and works are not discussed here as they are well known and do not pertain to the subject.



Copernicus is portrayed on many adhesives of Poland, but I think I need not enumerate them here, other than one set and a miniature sheet issued in 1946 to honor the International Bureau of Education which is not catalogued by Scott.

One value of this set (Michel No. 449) depicts the Copernicus monument in the courtyard of the Krakow University, where the great man studied and later taught.

Copernicus is also seen on the POW camp (Woldenberg) set and a miniature sheet, printed there in 1943 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of his death. He was honored philatelically by France (No. 857), Russia (1752) and Red China (Gibbons 1408), though as an astronomer and not as a physician.

In 1927 the Polish Ministry of Post and Telegraph issued a set of three stamps (246-48) to commemorate the Fourth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy in Warsaw.



For the design of the two the likeness of Dr. Karol Kaczkowski (1797-1867) was chosen. He was a physician and diarist ("Recollections") who was the chief medical officer of the Polish Revolutionary Forces fighting against the Russians in the "November Uprising" of 1831.

In 1951 the Polish Post Ministry issued a set of six to publicize the First Congress of the Polish Science in the post-war period.

One stamp (No. 514) shows Dr. Marcelli Nencki (1847-1901), an eminent Polish physician, chemist, physiologist, and professor at the University in Bern, Switzerland.

Later he became a director of the Chemical Section at the Experimental Medicine Institute in St. Petersburg, Russia. This was the period during which Poland was under the occupation of the great European powers.

He also carried out special studies on the blood pigment. Dr. Marcelli Nencki was a creator of microbic chemistry.

In 1957 eight stamps (769-776) were issued to honor several famous Polish physicians of the past. On the first one (No. 769) is portrayed Dr. Sebastian Petrycy (1554-1627), a physician and philosopher, eminent thinker of the Polish Renaissance, and creator of Polish terminology in the philosophical field.



Dr. Petrycy was a professor of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, and a very well known commentator on the philosophical works of Aristotle. In his professional field, Dr. Petrycy propagated the necessity of the physical fitness of the nation.



The second unit of this set (No. 770) represents Wojciech Oczko (1545-1608), not only a physician, but a scientist as

well. He was the author of many medical works and the first serious work in the Polish language on venereal diseases.



On stamp No. 771 we see Jędrzej Śniadecki (1768-1838), famous Polish physician, chemist, educator, and journalist.

Śniadecki was a professor of chemistry at the Academy in Wilno (Vilno), from 1797, and later also a professor of medicine at the same University. He had published several works on different social educational problems.



Another Polish physician is pictured on No. 772. He is Tytus Chalubinski (1820-1889), a botanist and very active social worker, and a professor of the University in Warsaw (1862-1869).

As an originator of Polish mountaineering, Chalubinski discovered tourist and climatic qualities of Zakopane, the internationally known Polish winter resort in the Tatra mountains.



Władysław Bieganski (1857-1917), physician and philosopher, and author of the first work on internal diseases and

many handbooks on logic and ethics, is featured on No. 773.

Joze Dietl (1804-1878), a physician and social leader, is seen on stamp No. 774 of the same set. He was a professor at the University in Krakow, mayor of this city and a member of the Galician Sejm (parliament) under the Austrian occupation of Poland.



Dietl was the author of many works on medicine and the founder of Polish balneology, the special studies of clinic qualities of mineral waters and spas in Poland.

A prominent Polish zoologist, physician and traveler, Benedykt Dybowski (1833-1930, is seen on the next stamp, No. 775. He was deported by the Russians to Siberia in 1864 for his political activity against them. He became famous for his studies of rich fauna of Bajkal and Kamezatka in Russian Asia while in exile.



Dybowski then was able to return to his country in 1883 and to hold the chair of a professor at the University in Lwow (now under Russian occupation). He left several works, especially in the field of anthropology and zoology.

On the 3 Zloty value (No. 776) is depicted a professor of the University in Krakow, Henryk Jordan (1842-1907).

Specializing in children's diseases, Dr. Jordan initiated in Krakow special playgrounds for them, which were later organized in other places in Poland with



very good result under the name of "Jordan's gardens",

In connection with the Esperanto Congress held in Warsaw in 1959 the Polish GPO issued two stamps (859-860), representing the likeness of Dr. Lazarus Zamenhof (1859-1917), a creator of Esperanto, and a very well known eye specialist in Poland.

He is seen on several stamps of foreign countries: Brazil C61, Bulgaria 974, 1092, Hungary C170-71, and Russia 373-74.

Finally, a special tribute should be paid to a man of a great heart and strong character, Dr. Janusz Korczak (1878-1942). A writer of many stories for children, an educator, social worker and a physician, he was also the founder of a well known Jewish Orphanage before the war in Warsaw.



Dr. Korczak sacrificed himself for the children he loved so much and whom he never wanted to leave, even in the most tragic moments of the last war. In 1942 he died in the gas-chamber in the Treblinka concentration camp, murdered by the Germans, along with many Jewish children.

In 1962 Poland issued a set of six stamps (1098-1103) to commemorate the 20th anniversary of his death.

The first one portrays Dr. Korezak, himself.

The rest offer a few illustrations from his story for the youngsters about "Little King Matthew the First". He was also honored philatelically by Israel the same year with a single issue (No. 230).

I hope that these short biographies of the Polish physicians featured on postage stamps may be of some help to the many stamp collectors interested in the medical field.

IN OUR MAIL BOX

Szanowni Panowie!

Zwracam się do Was z następującą sprawą: Mam 37 lat a od 1933 roku jestem sparaliżowany i jedyną moją przyjemnością jest filatelistyka. Przez długie lata mojej choroby zdołałem zebrać prawie kompletny zbiór znaczków Polskich. W zbiorze tym, brakuje mi tylko następujących czystych znaczków:

Seria Nr. 500, 501, 502, Komisja Edukacyjna.

Blok Nr. 11, Bojownicy o Wolność i Demokrację. Numeracje podają według Francuskiego Katalogu Yvert-Tellier.

Według naszej prasy filatelistycznej, większość tych znaczków została sprzedana, zaraz po ich wydaniu, do U.S.A.

Może więc któryś z członków Waszego Klubu ma te znaczki i zgodził by się na ich wymianę? Ja w zamian mógłbym posłać jakieś inne znaczki Polskie z lat przedwojennych i powojennych, Litwę Środkową, Generalną Gubernię.

Poza znaczkami Polskimi, interesują mnie znaczki sportowe z całego świata.

Oczekuję na odpowiedź i łączę wyrazy

Szacunku i Poważania

Aleksander Pawlusiak

Wilkowice 501

pow. Bielsko-Biała

woj. Katowice

P O L S K A

TID BITS

Member Dr. H. C. Mroczynski of St. Charles, Ill. is Chairman of AURORPEX '67 presented by the Fox Valley Stamp Club on April 15 & 16 at the Aurora

Masonic Temple, 104 S. Lincoln Ave., Aurora, Ill.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Z. Bokiewicz of London on their marriage February 11th.

WLODARSKI GETS SEVEN MEDALS

Congratulations to member Zb. Włodarski who won six awards at POLPHILEX 66 in London. He received a Gold Medal for Poland No. 1 and five Silver Medals for (1) Pre-philatelic Letters, (2) 2nd Polish Provisional Issue for Germany 1918-19, (3) First Provisional Issue for Wielkopolska, (4) A Study of 1924 two mark Stamp, and (5) Polish Government London Issue.

At POLSKA 1000 he received a Gold-plated Medal for A Study of Provisional Issues on Former German Stamps of 1918-19.

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REDISCOVERED CANCELLATION DIES USED BY THE PULASKI LEGION

By EDWARD NOWAK, SR.

Reprinted with permission from STAMPS Magazine

There are only a few philatelists in Europe or in this hemisphere who know the history of the cancellation dies depicted here, which were used on mail from the Pulaski Legion of the World War I era. This writer spent two years researching in order to try to gather the facts concerning them and to share their intriguing story with those interested in the stamps or history of Poland. But it was not until I contacted Prof. Anthony Laszkiewicz, who had also made a study of them, that the facts began to unfold.

The history of these cancellations dates back to very early in 1916. The original call to arms for Polish nationals came from the city of Krakow which at that time was under the domination of the Austrian monarchy. It was then known as the capital of Polish Galicia, which had been subjugated by Austria since the third partition of Poland.

The Pulaski Legion, as a military organization, was being formed under the "blessing" and tutelage of the Russian Government, just across the Galician border. That is the reason the cancellation die (fig. 1) is worded in the Russian language.



Fig. 1

The news that a Pulaski Legion was being formed on the Russian soil created much interest in the ranks of another Polish military body which was being organized in Galicia under the leadership of Jozef Pilsudski. The Austrians

permitted the Poles to organize, believing they would fight for Austria.

The Poles, who had suffered so much under the Russian yoke, were eager to bear arms and free Poland, so the ranks of the Pulaski Legion swelled. They aimed to form military bodies wherever they could, then join forces and create a Polish Army able to take a stand on battlefields on the side of the Allies.

It was not long before the Pulaski Legion became a formidable force, as did also the Pilsudski military organization. Pilsudski's representatives soon contacted the Pulaski Legion, and plans for action were laid.

About that time the Russian General Michael Mikolajewich, was being hard-pressed by the Germans on the battlefield, and without consulting the Tsar, he issued a manifesto to the Polish Nationals expounding love and brotherhood as a unifying force for the Russians and Poles, and he called on the Poles to bear arms and march to victory under Russian banners. The manifesto also promised that Russia would unite all three parts of subjugated Poland and include "free" Poland in the bosom of Mother Russia.

This invitation became the signal for the Pulaski Legion to cross the Galician border and unite with Pilsudski, and soon the Pulaski Legion became the nucleus of the ranks formed during the "Popular Polish Mobilization." This newly mobilized body soon took part in action against the Germans on the Palystaw battlefield.

Now fully armed and christened under fire, the Polish ranks were formed into brigades by Marshall Pilsudski, the famous one being Carpathian Brigade.

The soldiers in these units were given free franking privileges, with the proviso that all their mail be censored by Polish officers, with the censor's signature applied. The depicted cancellation of the Pulaski Legion had been discarded in Galicia. A new Polish

cancellation die for the Polish armies under Marshall Joseph Pilsudski was issued; this die, incidentally, is presently in the Polish Military Museum in Warsaw. It might have remained unknown to philatelists had it not been that Prof. Laskiewicz attended a stamp exhibition where a veteran of the Pulaski Legion displayed an original cover bearing the code letter and cancellation handstamp shown as Fig. 2 with this article.



Fig. 2

The reproduction of the cancellation die was made possible by Prof. Laszkiewicz, who had a duplicate copy of the photo made at the exhibition. It is through his generosity and cooperation that it is possible to share this philatelic research with collectors who only know the English language. Someone may have such a cover without knowing its history or value. A copy of the cover is in the Polish Philatelic Museum in Poznan.

The volumes on the military which the writer formed are a part of the Polish collection donated to the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum in Weston, Mass., and can be viewed by anyone interested in them. Some of the letters in it are from the famous Carpathian Brigade which has such a valiant history.

TID BIT

Member Nino Barberis won a Gold Medal at Stresa, Italy with his Polish Field Post collection.

IKAROS PUBLICATIONS

Several books published by the pre-war periodical IKAROS are still available. For information write (in Polish or English) to:

V. HERMANOWSKI
1343 N. California, Chicago, Ill. 60622

OLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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The Polonus Philatelic Society is non-political. Views expressed by the authors of articles appearing herein do not necessarily express the views of the Polonus Philatelic Society.

— Annual Dues are \$2.50 —

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Friday, April 14, 1967

Business Meeting.

Friday, April 28, 1967

Program Meeting. Guest speaker: Dr. Eugene L. Slotkowski. Topic: Thaddeus Kosciuszko. Dr. Slotkowski will give a historical talk and tie it in with philately. Bring the ladies. Coffee and pączki served after the meeting.

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Zb. Włodarski
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London, N.W.6, England

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