

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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May-June, 1985

Chicagopex to Honor Polish Philately

Chicagopex, the annual exhibition of the Chicago Philatelic Society and one of the most prestigious of all National Exhibitions, will have as its theme: "Honoring Polish Philately and the 125th Anniversary of Poland #1." The Exhibition will be held the week-end of November 8th-10th, at the Westin O'Hare Hotel, 6100 North River Road, Rosemont, IL.

This will be the first time an American Philatelic Society sponsored National Exhibition will host Polish Philately. Some of the most outstanding Polish collections from across the country will be shown and over 100 sixteen page frames will show Polish collections.

The Polonus Philatelic Society will be an active participant with many of our members exhibiting. Also, a special meeting of Polonus will be held at the show, with, hopefully a number of out of town guests present. Special talks and presentations on Polish philately will be held throughout the week-end. A Polonus Society table will be set-up on the exhibition floor to recruit new members and offer a place for members to sit and relax.



Special cachet envelopes will be available on each of the 3 days of the show and will have distinctive Polish designs, including Poland #1 in full color! Details will be available in the next Bulletin. The Awards Banquet will be held Saturday evening. Plan now to attend this event to view outstanding Polish collections and share the weekend with your fellow Polonus members from across the country.

POLAPEX '85

The Polish American Stamp Club honored Chopin and Paderewski on its FOLAPEX '85 cacheted covers at their show held May -5 in Wauwatosa, Wis. The cachets were printed in red for May 4 and in brown for May 5. They sell for \$1.25 each or

\$2.50 a set, plus a No. 10 envelope, or International Reply Coupon. Write I. Orzechowski, 6900 W. Ohio, Milwaukee, WI 53219.



OUR VISIT TO ISRAPHIL '85 IN TEL AVIV

By FRED SZEBEL

The trip to Israel International Exhibition ISRAPHIL '85 was planned, when we found out that Poland will not participate. Polish philately was represented by collectors from the USA, Canada, France and England.

Due to Israel's financial problems decision to hold this FIP sponsored International Exhibition, was suddenly made six month ago, and the speedy preparations were crowned with a splendid exhibition of 3,500 large, 16 page frames. The Commissioner from USA was a friend of Polonus, Fred Blau. He mastered the participation of 120 collections from the USA, including 8 Polish collections from Polonus members.

The opening ceremony was held in the beautiful gardens on the Tel Aviv Exhibition grounds, with the participation of the President of Israel, C. Herzog, Mayor of Tel Aviv, S. Lahat, Minister of Posts, A. Rubinstein, dignitaries and collectors from all over the world. Military orchestras set the musical background for speeches short and sweet.

Every second day of our stay, we found time to visit biblical and historical places of the Holy Land such as Bethlehem, Nazareth, Jerusalem, the Sea of Galilee, Masada, Dead Sea, etc. All only one day away from our base, Tel Aviv. Evenings were filled with receptions of the Ministry of Posts, the Mayor and others. The most outstanding was ours, i.e., the Organizing Committee of the upcoming AMERIPEX '86: large orchestra, excellent food and beverages for over 500 invited guests. All thanks to the arrangement of Fred Blau and the US Post-



FRED SZEBEL AT ISRAPHIL

al Department. Several members of the Ameripex '86 Organizing Committee were present, inviting guests to the USA next year. Yours truly, with wife, Wanda, proudly represented Polonus and Ameripex '86. This reception was a jewel of the Israphil '85 activities.

A day before closing, the Palmares took place in beautifully lighted gardens: elegantly set up tables, excellent food and entertainment. After dinner, presentation of the Grand Prix and Gold Medals took place.

Of interest to us, the following Polish exhibits received awards:

Gold of Special Prize: James Mazepa for "Kingdom of Poland"

Gold: James Mazepa for "Polish Air Mail"

Large Vermeil: Dr. J. Kuderewicz for "Postal History of Poland".

Vermeil: Dr. M. Kamienski for "Poland 1753-1923".

Vermeil: S. Rosinski for "Major Events of Poland"

Large Silver: J. Bartczak, "Galicia"
Large Silver: F. Szebel for "Marshal
Pilsudski"

Silver: W. Poniecki for "Polish Army
in Russia 1941-42".

Silver: A. Pennequin for "Groszy
Overprints".

Silver-Bronze: J. Kucharski for book
on "Polish Fieldpost in Palestine"

Diploma: Polish Philatelic Society in
U.K. for book on "Pope John
Paul II Visits".

Polonus member R. Winiarski of
Australia received a *Silver-Bronze*
for "Papal States."

Israel as a country, has severe
economical and political problems.
Inflation runs 30-40% a month.
Constant alert for possible terrorist
problems is a daily worry of its citizens.
But regardless, life goes on.
Outdoor cafes are full of people
days and nights; excellent restau-

rants serve food of many countries,
very reasonable in price.

Polish is very common on the
streets of Tel Aviv and is considered
a classic language. My collection
of Marshal Pilsudski created a lot of
interest in the Polish speaking population
as well as the other Polish collections.
J. Pilsudski is well remembered,
since he was known as a protector of
minorities in Poland, including Jews.

On May 22nd, the exhibition
was closed and next day we left,
not on the back of a camel, but by
bus, through the Sinaï Desert to
Cairo in Egypt, for the second part
of our memorable journey.

This exhibition and vacation trip
was more exciting than our previous
trip to the International Exhibition,
Poland in 1973 and Taiwan, Rep.
of China in 1981.

FORGED "55 gr." OVERPRINT OF 1934

The figure shows three "55 gr."
overprinted stamps of Poland, Scott
No. 284. On top is a normal genuine
used stamp. In the center is a
genuine mint stamp from the position
89 in the sheet of 150 stamps
where the left side of the first "5"
is cut off. The bottom (mint) stamp
has a forged inverted overprint. On
its reverse are the guarantee marks:
"Richer" and "Rachmanow". The
ink of this forged overprint is glossy
while the ink of genuine "55 gr."
overprints is dull. The typographic
overprint is impressed much deeper
than in genuine stamps. In addition
to thicker lines of the lettering in
the forged overprint it shows deviations
in dimensions. For example:
the distance between the beginning
of the vertical line of the first "5"
and the end of the "r" measured
at half height of the overprint is in



genuine stamps 10.5 - 10.6 mm; it
measures 10.0 mm in this forgery.

Genuine Scott 284 with inverted
overprint do exist in cases where
incomplete sheets of 60 gr stamps
were repaired before overprinting
by adding missing stamps, some of
them upside down.

—Stanley Kronenberg

NEW MURNAU FORGERIES

By CHRIS KULPINSKI

A different Murnau forgery made its appearance sometime in the Spring of 1984 in Łódź, Poland.

To date only two of the 15 varieties of stamps issued by Camp VIIA Murnau have been cited in the new format. Copies of the green Post Horn (#3) and the blue Horse Races (#9) were found in Warsaw and Łódź. The stamps reproduced below were obtained from a dealer's stock at a bourse in Warsaw. They were the only two he had, and he did not know how they got into his hands.

These forgeries were brought to my attention in Łódź by Tadeusz Mołenda, a known Polish philatelist and writer. He had a number of each. They were sent to him for expertization. According to Mr. Mołenda, part of the problem lies in the fact that all of the stamps he has seen, have his expertization mark T. MOŁENDA. The mark is slightly larger than the one he uses.

Along with the stamps, there is also a forged cancel. It appears to be made of wood. The drawing provided shows that the date is inverted within the bridge.

The odd part about the forgeries is the size. The Post Horn forgery is about 15% LARGER than the original, while the Horse Racing issue is about 15% SMALLER than the original. In addition, there are a number of inaccuracies which are evident upon examination. These forgeries are unlike the other known Murnau forgeries and are therefore from new woodcut carvings.

The specific dimensions are as follows.

POST HORN



Original -
20.5 x 27.5



Forgery -
23.7 x 33.3

HORSE RACES



Original -
23.5 x 28.0



Forgery -
20.2 x 23.2

CANCELLER



- Outer ring - 31 mm.
- Inner ring - 22 mm.
- Bridge - 4.8 to 5 mm.
- The date is inverted.

The paper is ungummed, grayish white, fairly stiff. It is .09 to .11 mm. thick. The stamps are rouletted rather than perforated.



The expertization mark is 14.3mm from the serif in the 'T' to the tail in the 'A'. The 'M' is 1.5 mm high.

POLISH SOVIET WAR TOPIC OF MAY PROGRAM MEETING

The May 24th Polonus program

meeting was devoted to the Polish Soviet War of 1920 on its 65th Anniversary. This victory by the Poles under Marshal Pilsudski, was the only major military defeat ever of the Soviets.

The program began with James Mazepa showing material from the Ukrainian War of 1919 which preceded the conflict. Tom Gobby then presented some excellent postal history of that period.

GEMS of POLISH PHILATELY



Austrian military authorities decided in March 1918 to establish an airmail service between Vienna and occupied Ukraine to expedite the transport of military mail and to improve communications with the front. This service began on March 20th. Beginning March 31st, civilian mail was allowed and on this day, the first flight took place between Vienna, Kraków & Lwów. The first flight of civilian mail from Kraków to Vienna took place on April 3rd. The letter shown here is one of 81

letters carried on that first flight of air mail letters from Polish territory. The letter is franked with the first airmail issue of Austria and all the stamps are tied with the Kraków 1 main post office date stamp. Once the letters were transported to the air field, they received an additional "Flugpost-Poczta Lotnicza" postmark. This airmail route between Vienna - Kraków - Lwów, was the world's first regularly scheduled air mail service. It lasted from March 31st to October 15th, 1918.

BOOK REVIEW

"TOWN POST OFFICES IN OCCUPIED POLAND 1915-1918"

(in German) by Stefan Petriuk

This book can best be described as being written to the point, well organized, and most informative. In its 185 pages, Stefan Petriuk (an expert for Poland in the German Philatelic Society) describes exhaustively the Postal history of the German mail in the "Generalgouvernement Warschau" and in "Postgebiet Oberbefehlshaber Ost" (City Mail Wilno) during World War I. Some of these postal history and town mail topics which represent the most spellbinding chapters of the Polish - German postal history have not been previously reported. The quality of the presentation, illustrations and the printing of this book are of a very high quality. This book issued in 250 copies contains 61 illustrations, tables, lists of applicable postal tariffs, & a map. It catalogs all already known town post offices and also some others, which were not known previously. Its price is 46.00 DM plus 1.00 DM for postage within W. Germany or 4.00 DM for postage outside of W. Germany. Prepayments should also include 6.00 DM for processing of the checks which are to be sent to:

Raiffeisenbank EG 2395 Husby

Konto Nr. 10 94 498

BLZ 215 633 21. W. Germany

or to: Postcheckamk Hamburg

Konto Nr. 550 38 - 201

for Stefan Petriuk,

Neue Strasse 3, D 2391,

Langballigholz, W. Germany

Heinz Erwin Jungjohann, the expert for the stamps of Poland in the German Philatelic Society wrote an introduction for this book, whose

translation is presented below:

"After publishing in 1980 his book: 'City Mail of the Capital City Warsaw 1915-1918' Stefan Petriuk undertook to present through philately some more interesting chapters of the Polish and German history, thus preventing them from being forgotten.

The postal services during World War I in the Russian part of Poland occupied by Germans, which later became a part of the Republic of Poland are witnesses of history of a period which in 1985 can be traced only with difficulties. However, true philatelists should be familiar with historical background of their postage stamps and covers. Otherwise, the results of collecting become unsure and are limited to the monetary value of the collections which true philately indeed does not deserve.

I wish this book, on which I cooperated to some extent, a wide distribution, success and acceptance for the sake of sponsoring philately of "Poland" and of "Germany".

H. E. Jungjohann"

ARE YOU DISPOSING OF YOUR POLONUS BULLETINS?

With the publishing of the INDEX we are receiving requests for past issues of the Polonus Bulletin. Our supply on some numbers are very low. If you have past issues of the Bulletin, which you have no use for, please donate them to Polonus. Send them to Chester Mikucki, 4704 N. Overhill, Norridge, IL 60656.

Polish Philatelic Federation in Britain



The Polish Philatelic Federation in Great Britain will mark the 45th anniversary of the Polish Air Force's participation in the Battle of Britain on a postcard in September.

The Polish Philatelic Federation in Great Britain will stage a stamp exhibition Sept. 14-15 at the White Eagle Club, Hamilton House, 211 Balham High Road, London SW1Y7BQ, England.

In conjunction with the exhibition, the federation will issue a postcard commemorating a 45th anniversary of the Polish Air Force's participation in the Battle of Britain.

Postcards cancelled with a special handstamp will sell for \$1 each plus 50¢ postage.

An exhibition catalog will be available for \$2.50

The federation committee includes M. Dąbrowski, president; Z. Bojakowski, chairman; R. Konowicz, vice-chrm; W.Z.J. Nowicki, secretary; J. Kaluski, treas.; L. Skarbinski, packet superintendent; R. Szczurek, press relation officer; S. Szymański, review editor; and M. Stokłosiński, librarian.

The organization meets at 4 p.m. on the third Sunday of each month in the White Eagle Club.

For more information on the fed-

eration or the postcards, write to W.Z.J. Nowicki, secretary, 40 Ansell Rd., London SW17 7LS, England.

The federation is a combination of two previous existing philatelic societies, e.g.: Polish Philatelic Society of London, established in 1952 and Stowarzyszenie Filatelistów Polskich, established in 1979. Their first meeting was held May 20, 1984 at the White Eagle Club. Its aims are:

To cooperate fully with other clubs and societies in and outside U.K., and here to meet, display, discuss, organize exhibitions, study circles, publish articles, help members with their collections by way of providing means of exchange of stamps and reasonably cheap method of acquiring them . . . also . . . to try hard to attract as many non-Polish collectors of our stamps into our circle as possible, and provide them with sources for interest and enthusiasm.

To join this group write to Polonus Secretary for an application: C. A. Schafer, 864 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, IL 60622 USA.

Internment of Poles in Spain During the Second World War

by Jan Danielski, Ph.D.

The defeat of France in June 1940 placed the Polish Army, which was organized in France by the Polish government-in-exile, in a difficult situation. Polish authorities were evacuated to Great Britain, but for two reasons it was obvious that evacuation of more than 80,000 Polish soldiers from France was impossible. The first reason was that the Polish Army in France was not concentrated in one place, but in separate divisions and brigades fighting against the Germans on different fronts, under the operational commands of French corps and army commanders.

The second reason was that the Germans, after the breakup of the front, cut off the Allied forces from the northern and western seacoasts of France. Therefore, many detachments of the Polish Army were isolated by Germans and had to be dissolved. Their aim was to reach Allied-controlled territories either in small groups or individually.

Gibraltar and neutral Portugal seemed to be the nearest routes to Britain, where the Polish Army was to be rebuilt. To get to Britain, some soldiers tried to pass illegally through Spanish territory. Others tried to reach Gibraltar by sea. For example, in July 1940, a group of twenty-three Polish soldiers led by Captains K. Sztarnal and

S. Snarski secretly bought a yacht, *Laribault*, to sail to Gibraltar. Because of engine trouble, damage to the yacht, and lack of skills, they landed on Spanish territory where the whole group was arrested.

The Poles crossing the Spanish border were usually placed in prisons. Later they were sent to places of internment. There were two main internment camps: one in Miranda de Ebro and the second in Estacion, near Barcelona. Spanish authorities interned not only Poles but also British, Canadians, French, Belgians, Dutch, Czechs, and Yugoslavians who wanted to get to Britain.

The majority of the illegal newcomers to Spain were interned in Miranda de Ebro, in a concentration camp (its official name) founded during the Civil War by Francoists for Republican prisoners. The camp was situated on the Ebro River in the province of Burgos. The Spanish camp's command was under the direct rule of the Territorial Military Commander of Burgos Province.

Four thousand people, among whom were about 1,200 Poles, were interned in Miranda de Ebro. Internees were divided into groups according to their national background. Each national group was represented by the highest-ranking officer in

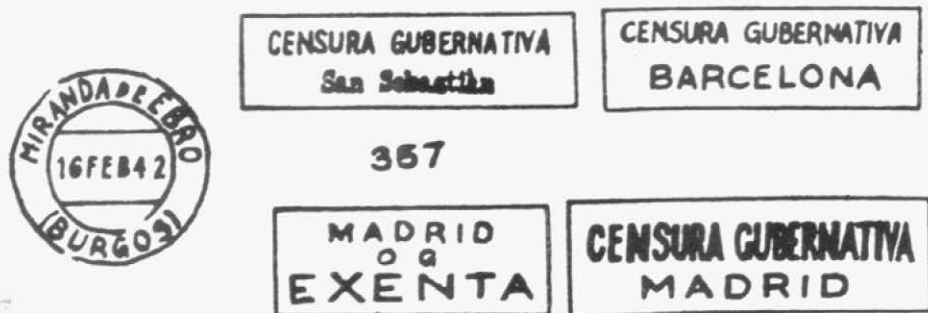


Figure 1. Postmark of Miranda de Ebro and types of Spanish censorship cachets.



Figure 2. Postcard sent by Polish internee from Miranda de Ebro to Association for the Aid of Poles in France (formerly Polish Red Cross in France) with censorship cachet of San Sebastian.

its relations with camp command and other groups.

The bad treatment of internees in Miranda by the Spanish guards led to a hunger strike that was announced on January 6, 1943. Internees demanded that the Spanish authorities admit representatives of the International Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, the papal nuncio, and diplomatic representatives of states whose citizens were interned in the camp.

As a result of British diplomatic intervention, on January 12, 1943, General Franco ordered the immediate release of all internees over forty-two and under eighteen years of age; evacuation of all officers between the age of eighteen and forty-two to other places of internment, with them to be set free after three months; the release of all other Miranda internees within the next three months, and treatment and conditions in the camp to be improved in the



Figure 3. Postcard from Miranda de Ebro to Association for the Aid of Poles in France with Spanish censorship cachets of Barcelona and Madrid plus French censorship.

meantime.

General Franco also agreed with a British proposal to evacuate all internees to Great Britain.

Most Polish officers and non-commissioned officers were sent to the village of Jaraba, where they were quartered in private houses in an unguarded area. They were permitted to move only within 500 meters of their houses. This order was not enforced until the first internees had escaped. A small number of Polish officers were returned to Madrid, where they lived in hotels and private quarters and had to report at a police station once a week. After three or four months they also were evacuated to Great Britain.

The internees in Spain had an unlimited right to correspondence; they were allowed to send letters and parcels in any quantity, anywhere. Letters and parcels had to be delivered by internees to the camp command, which in turn sent them to the Territorial Military Command to be censored.

After censorship they were mailed.

The correspondence of internees was not postage-free. Ordinary postcards and envelopes were used for correspondence. As evidence of censorship, a variety of special cachets and markings were used on postcards and letters from internment camps. The typical text included "Censura Gubernativa" (governmental or administrative censorship), the name of the city where the censoring was done, and sometimes an identification number of the censor. Four of the known types of censorship markings are illustrated in Figure 1.

AP

References

Information included here relative to the internment of Poles in Spain is based on the written memoirs of Mr. W. Dulniak (signature V/21/45) and Mr. O. Jablonski (signature V/21/58), in the Central Military Archives in Warsaw, Poland, in a collection entitled "Camps Materials."



Figure 4. Postcard from Association for the Aid of Poles in France, Branch in La Tronche (Isère), to Polish soldier interned in Miranda, with censorship in Barcelona.

AN INTERESTING 1918 AIR MAIL COVER



The world's first regularly scheduled air mail service began in late March, 1918 and lasted until October 15, 1918. The route began in Vienna, then on to Kraków and Lwów. Military mail was carried on to Kiev.

Much of the mail carried was purely philatelic, and another large part was governmental. Little genuine commercial mail was flown, and very little was flown on the Kraków-Lwów stage. In examining over 400 air mail letters of this period, less than 10 were found to be commercial letters addressed in Polish. A very interesting example was recently discovered in an old stock. It was sent from Kraków on June 9, 1918 to Lwów. It is correctly franked with 15 hellers for regular postage and a 2.50 kronen air mail (flugpost) stamp. The 2.50 kr. included 1.50

kr. for air transport and 1 kr. for handling. It is backstamped in Lwów the same day. The letter also carries the note #270 at the top indicating it is the 270th air mail letter (of all types) dispatched from Kraków during June. It is addressed to Mr. Adam Sąddecki, on Leona Sapiehy Street, nr. 49, 2nd floor, on the left.

JOHN ROSS INJURED

Honorary Member, John G. Ross, met with an unfortunate auto accident and is being hospitalized in Elgin, IL. He is the popular dealer with offices at 12 W. Madison St., in downtown Chgo. He also writes the column "Stamp Market Tips" for STAMPS.

Get well wishes to John from all his friends at *Polonus!*

THE 1919 EXHIBITION ISSUE

By DR. J. MACHOWSKI

The first stamp exhibition in the history of Polish philately was organized by the Ministry of Posts and held in Warsaw from the 3rd to the 16th of May, 1919. To mark this event, a special overprint was applied to the imperforate and perforated values of 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 fenigi of the previous definitive issue.

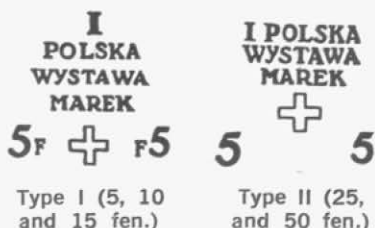
The 5 fen. surcharge was devoted to the funds of 'Polish White Cross'.

A specially organized post office in the exhibition building used two commemorative datestamps "WAR-SZAWA 1 - WYSTAWA MAREK" differing from one another by a letter "a" or lack of it. These datestamps were applied in violet ink, dissoluble in water.

Description of this issue appeared in GPO record books dated 1.7.19 circular No. 33/357 of 26.11.19 ruled cancelling of the 5 fen. surcharge and the stamps were then put in normal circulation in Warsaw

and Lodz postal districts. They were finally withdrawn on 15.6.22.

The overprint forms consisted of four sectors 10 x 10 each so that the whole printing sheet (four post-office sheets) was printed simultaneously. The color of the overprint is violet and only the 25 fen. stamp shows two shades of color. There are two different settings of the overprint, type I and II measuring 16 x 16 mm. and 14 x 15 mm. respectively.



Some sectors of form II show the left and the right halves of a sheet not aligned so that figures "5" in the 5th and 6th column are placed on different levels.

Both printing forms show numerous flaws. These mostly occurred during printing and were due to unsuitable material used. Of these we list the more significant:

- I. pos. 11—top of fig. "I" thick and split (recorded on 5 fen. only)
- pos. 11—top of fig. "I" missing (5, 10, 15 fen.)
- pos. 17—fig. "I" thick, split at foot (5 fen.)
- pos. 20—horizontal stroke to the right fig. "5" missing (5, 10 fen.)
- pos. 20—break in bottom curve of the right fig. "5"
- pos. 56—top of the curve of the left fig. "5" broadened (5, 10, 15 fen.)
- pos. 62—fig. "I" thick, sliced at foot on left (5, 10, 15 fen.)
- pos. 67—fig. "I" very thick (5, 10, 15 fen.)
- II. pos. ? —on two neighboring stamps figures "5" close to the dividing vertical margin are sliced at bottom (recorded on 25 fen. only)

One printing sheet (4x100) of 50 fen imperforate (on horizontally ribbed paper) was overprinted by mistake with form I instead of II & the overprint shows a strong shift to the

left. This error was noticed in time by the checkers. 100 stamps from that sheet were distributed among members of the Warsaw Philatelic Society and the remaining stamps



Block of four showing 50 fen. stamp overprinted with Form I.

were officially destroyed (300).

More or less pronounced shifts of overprint in all directions are known on all values but the most interesting and considerable ones are recorded on 10 and 50 fen. values.

The 10 fen. value shows:

- 5F 5F at the top and the rest of the overprint at the bottom, or
- fig. 1 at the bottom and the rest at the top.

The 50 fen. shows considerable

shift in both horizontal and vertical directions so that a stamp has a print from 4 different cliches, with figures 5 at the top and partial inscriptions at the bottom.

The basic stamps used for overprinting are on:

- Whitish smooth wave paper (A)
- horizontally ribbed (B)
- vertically ribbed (C)

The typical flaws of the original issue are, of course, to be found here. Stamps are imperforate and perforated 11.5 with recorded perforation errors as follows:

- Perf. missing at top: 5, 10, 15, 25 fen
- Perf. missing at bottom: 10 fen.
- Perf. missing at left: 5, 25 fen.
- Perf. missing at right: 25 fen.
- Double perf. horizontally: 10 fen.
- Double perf. vertically: 10 fen.

Official statistics give the following numbers printed:

	Imperforate	Perforated
5 f.	800,000	1,200,000
10 f.	200,000	1,800,000
15 f.	400,000	2,600,000
25 f.	400,000	2,600,000
50 f.	800,000	1,200,000

During the Exhibition a shortage of the imperforate 10 fen. value was experienced and visitors, in order to have the whole imperforate set on cover, frequently "prepared" the perforated 10 f. value stamps before passing over their covers for cancelling.

CHECK LIST

Papers	Imperforate			Perforated		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
5 + 5 fen. bright green	X					
10 + 5 fen. violet	X	X	X	X	X	X
15 + 5 fen. dull red	X		X	X		X
25 + 5 fen. olive	X			X		X
50 + 5 fen. deep green	X		X	X		X

Reprinted from Polish Philatelic Review, No. 26, March-April, 1960.

A New Error Grouping for the First Printing of the 5/2½ Poczta Polska on GGW

By DR. CONRAD STRAUB

As a result of publication of the article "Second Polish Provisional Issue—Some New Varieties" in the Jan.-Feb. 1984 *Polonus Bulletin*, one of the questions raised has been unequivocally resolved, but a further question still remains. The information from Mr. Dobiat, Arbeitsgemeinschaft Polen im Bund Deutscher Philatelisten E.V., confirmed the absence of the o'c printing variety on the first printing of the 5/2½ Poczta Polska on Gen. Gouv. Warschau. Portions of two sheets, each including position 16, show the absence of the o'c variety in that position. However, one of the partial sheets also included position 97 and showed the missing third line printing variety. Now the remaining question is, "Did the third line variety occur instantaneously with the first printing of the 5/2½ pf value or do copies exist somewhere comparable to the 5/2½ proofs, which show only the Pocata and inverted I errors?"

Notwithstanding the desirability of an answer to this question, we already know that the original error groupings proposed by Professor Mikstein* must be modified to include the error grouping Pocata, inverted 'I', and third line missing as preceeding the current first error grouping IAa, and possibly a second modification, should information eventually surface on the occurrence of an error grouping 'Pocata' and inverted 'I'.

Finally, a further question to be raised is whether either of these groupings were present in the over-

printing of the 5/3 pf. denomination which also was included with the IAa error grouping by Professor Mikstein.

*J. Mikstein, S. Drugie Polskie Wydanie Prowizoryczne dla b. okupacji Niemieckiej. Nakładem II. Fil., Lwów, 1932-34.

In Memoriam

ZDZISŁAW WAGROWSKI

At Rest June 3, 1985, Chicago, IL

Polonus members mourn the loss of Zdzisław Wagrowski who was employed by dealer Roman Burkie-wicz for many years. Zdzisław handled the New Issues department and he always welcomed you with a big smile when you entered the store. He faithfully supplied your editor with New Issues information printed in the *Polonus Bulletin*.

He was also an avid collector. His collection of "Poland First Flights" won high awards for him at various exhibitions.

NEW OFFICERS

Polonus elected new officers for 1985-86 at their May meeting: Waleńcy Poniecki, President; Dr. James Mazepa, Vice President; Stanley Rusin, Treasurer; Chester Schafer, Secretary. The new Board of Directors consists of John Bartczak, Thomas Gobby, Roman Strzelecki and Fred Szebel.

NEW MEMBER

Charles Kulenski
203 Twin Lake Road
No. Branford, CT 06471

NEW ISSUES OF POLAND

Folk Musical Instruments

MARCH, 1985

For the popularization of the beautiful Polish folk instruments, the Ministry of Communications issued a second series of postage stamps presenting six instruments which are in the collection of the Museum of Folk Instruments in Szydłowiec.

Individual stamps present:

5 zł. - a stick with clankers and "berło"

10 zł. - a rattle and "tarapata"

12 zł. - clay whistles

20 zł. - "złóbcoki" and "suka" - popular stringed instruments

25 zł. - "turliki"

31 zł. - shepherds' instruments

Values: 5, 10, 12, 20, 25, 31 zł.; Quantity: 10, 10, 6, 6, 6, 1.3 million; Size: 31,25 x 39,5 mm.; Printing: multicoloured rotogravure; Design: Zbigniew Stasik; 3 FDC's.

Democratic Party Leaders

APRIL, 1985

Beginning a multiyear editorial cycle entitled "The Leaders of the Democratic Movement", the ministry of Communications issued a stamp of face value 10 zł. presenting a portrait of Wincenty Rzymowski (1883-1950). W. Rzymowski, a lawyer and publicist was one of the founders of the Democratic Clubs & the Democratic Party. During the 2nd World War he was imprisoned by the Nazis. After the War, he actively engaged in political work in Polish Committee of National Liberation in Lublin, becoming one of the Democratic Party's leaders and in 1949 was appointed honorary President of the Party.

Value: 10 zł.; Quantity: 8 million; Size: 31,25 x 39,50 mm.; Printing: two-coloured offset; Design: Z. Stasik; 1 FDC.

"Racławice Panorama"

APRIL, 1985

In order to popularize the Racławice Panorama which will be open to the public in the beginning of the current year in Wrocław, the Ministry of Communications issued an occasional stamp of 27 zł., presenting the fragment of the Panorama with Tadeusz Kościuszko, the commander-in-chief of the Kościuszko Insurrection. "Racławice Panorama" a splendid piece of work by Jan Styka, Wojciech Kossak and 7 other painters was made in 1894 in Lwów for the centenary of the Kościuszko Insurrection. The painting shows the final stage of the Racławice battle of April, 1794.

Value: 27 zł.; Quantity: 5 million; Size: 54 x 40,5 mm; 1 FDC; Printing: multicoloured rotogravure; Design: A. Heidrich.

Warsaw Treaty Organization 30th Anniversary

MAY, 1985

To commemorate the establishment of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in 1955, the Ministry of Communications issued a postage stamp of a 5 zł. value. The stamp presents an emblem consisting of the national flags of the Treaty member countries and in the middle of them the emblem of the city of Warsaw.

The Warsaw Treaty Organization - the Treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual aid was founded on May 14, 1955 in Warsaw by the Soviet Union and other democratic European countries as a defensive alliance of the socialist block countries.

Value: 5 zł.; Quantity: 6 million; Size: 31,25 x 43 mm.; Printing: offset; Design: St. Totodziecki; 1 FDC.

—Ars Polona

DR. KUDEREWICZ VISITS POLISH MUSEUM IN CHICAGO



The foremost expert on Polish stamps in the U.S., Dr. Stanley Kronenberg, visited Chicago recently and paid a visit to the Polish Museum of America accompanied by Polonus members. After viewing the museum exhibits, he asked to see the museum's Poland stamp collection. Museum assistant Stanley Naj brought out 18 volumes. Shown here examining the collection are (left to right) James Mazepa, Walenty Poniński, Dr. Kronenberg, Alfred Szebel and Stanley Naj. (Photo: C. A. Schafer.)

SLANIA STUDY GROUP

Fifteen people organized the Czesław Slania Study Group March 2nd at MILCOPEX '85 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Members of this new study group are interested in Czesław Slania, the master engraver. The group will exchange information on the philatelic and nonphilatelic material designed or engraved by Slania.

For further information, write to CSSG, Box 1382, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201, and enclose an addressed, stamped envelope.

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

A.P.S. Affiliate 119

James Mazepa, Publications Comm.
P.O. Box 1217, Oak Park, IL 60304

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NEXT MEETING

The next regular Polonus meeting will be held on Friday, July 26th, 1985 at the Polish American Congress building, 5844 Milwaukee Av., Chicago, starting at 8:00 p.m. Each member is asked to bring 3 pages from his collection and to be prepared to speak for five minutes on them.

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