

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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TOM GOBBY TAKES GRAND AWARD

Traditionally POLPEX exhibitions are held on the northwest side of Chicago or Downtown. This year POLPEX 85 was held March 23-24 on the southwest side at the Polish Highlanders Home, 4808 S. Archer Ave. The building is beautifully decorated with wood carvings, murals, pictures, artifacts and mementoes of the Polish Highlander region.

With our theme being the 75th Anniversary of Polish Scouting, Polonus was fortunate to have Ed Link as this year's exhibition chairman. Together with entries chairman, Art Walinski, both of whom are active and knowledgeable in the Scout movement, they were able to present the Scout movement thru philately.

Award winners were:

GRAND AWARD: THOMAS J. GOBBY with "The Poles and Their World War II Odysseys". This exhibit was a history of the Poles during World War II. Very well researched, it showed postal history of Occupied Poland, POW, Internment, Concentration, Labor, Refugee and Displaced Persons Camps, Relief Organizations and Polish Armed Forces throughout the world.



Polpex Chairman Ed Link (left) presents Grand Award to Thomas Gobby

RESEARCH AWARD: C. A. SCHAFER with "Lublin Issue of 1918-19". A highly specialized collection which featured the plating of complete sheets.

PRESIDENT'S AWARD: FRED SZEBEL with "Profile of a Hero on His 50th Mourning Anniversary". A timely exhibit as May 12th is the 50th Anniversary of Marshal Pilsudski's death. In 1920 he defeated the Bolsheviks at the "Miracle of the Vistula". This collection told the story of Pilsudski thru philately.

All of these previously mentioned exhibits were also awarded Gold Medals.

BEST SCOUT - GOLD: GARY HALL

A topical collection of "Scouting of the World", showing Scout Posts, meter slogans, cancellations and related material.

SILVER AWARD: ART A. WALINSKI with "Polish Scouts on Stamps". Thru postal cards, cacheted covers, cancellations, seals and labels, a presentation of Polish Scouting from 1916 to 1948 was made.

SILVER AWARD: ART A. WALINSKI with "Scout World Jamborees". Philatelic souvenirs from World Jamborees from 1933 thru 1971 were presented.

SILVER AWARD: WALENTY PONIECKI with "Polish Army in France". Poland's saga during World War II, was shown with philatelic items of Polish units in France from 1939 to 1944.

BRONZE AWARD: M. BIALOBRADZ with "Election - Pontificate of Pope John Paul II". With colorful covers and related material, a history of Pope John Paul II was presented.

JUNIOR: SEBASTIAN PONIECKI with a "Space Collection". Many phases of space achievements were shown.

NOVICE AWARD: JERZY BAZYLEWSKI with "Greetings from Polish Scout Camps and Jamborees". This collector, the Senior Scoutmaster, showed many covers & cards from Polish Scout Camps.

GOLD LITERATURE AWARD: DR. S. KRONENBERG presented for the best article in the *POLONUS BULLETIN* in 1984 on Polish Forgeries.

Polpex mementoes depicted the theme of the 75th Anniversary of Polish Scouting. The two covers, souvenir sheets, card and cancellation have the Scout emblem as ba-



sis for the design. The souvenir card has a reproduction of two stamps of Poland, Scott #334 and 1662. The



Poland's Pre-War Scout Stamp

souvenir sheets are of the same design but in different colors with a bar of music by O. Matkowska, "*Wszystko co nasze Polsce oddamy*" (All that is ours, we offer to Poland).

Set of two cacheted covers...\$1.50
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On Saturday night the Beebe-Banquet was held in the smaller hall of the Polish Highlanders Home. Arrangements were made to provide



a typical meal, and that it was. Master of Ceremonies, Ed Link held the award presentations before the meal was served. This was a good move as the program after the meal was lengthy. President Poniecki began this portion with a welcome to those present. He reminded us that our Polonus 50th Anniversary was coming in 1989. Dr. James Mazepa then took over and introduced the out of town guests from Buffalo and New York City. Among the notables were Capt. F. Drewinski of the 5th Infantry Div. of the II Corps and C. Szymanski of "Rada Narodowa" of the Polish Government in London. He then introduced Colonel A. Kajkowski, the official U.S. Representative of the Polish Government-in-Exile. Col. Kajkowski spoke of the structure of the Government, its members, and their functions. He then announced that two Polonus members would be decorated with a Silver Cross of Merit of the Polish Government. Fred Szebel for out-

standing work in philately in presenting Polpex exhibitions on a large scale in downtown locations; and Chester Schafer for his services as editor of the Polonus Bulletin for the last 35 years.

The most pleasant part of the evening was the performance of a Krakowiak Suite by the Polish Scout folk dance group LECHICI. After a costume change, the eight dancers then presented a suite of dances from the Rzeszow region. This was the best entertainment Polonus ever had at a Beeba.

POLPEX 85 was successful because of the friendly and cooperative efforts of the local members. The Bourse was filled with dealers who reported a brisk business. Attendance was good both days with a larger crowd on Saturday.

Acknowledgements are due to the various committees and especially the Executive Chairman, Ed Link, for the good work. "Czuwaj" and "Bóg Zapłać!"
—Roman Strzelecki

THE ORIGIN, USAGE AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE HANS FRANK STAMP – APRIL, 1943

By ED SUPERSON

This stamp of 20 groszy sepia in color, is about identical to the 20 groszy stamp of Hitler, issued October 26, 1941 ("2nd Anniversary of the General Gouvernement"). It was printed by rotogravure process on a white, medium weight unwatermarked paper with slightly yellow gum. The design measures 25.5 x 29.5 mm. favorably comparing with Hitler's stamp of 24 x 30 mm; perforation 12½, comparing with 14. With identical lettering of "Deutsches Reich General Gouvernement" on the bottom of the stamp. The likeness of the Hitler appointed governor of the "General Gouvernement" Hans Frank (1900-1946) was copied from his favorite photograph. Printed in sheets of 20 stamps (5 horizontally x 4 vertically) by the Waterlow and Sons Co. in England. The sheet has either wide or narrow margins.

Numerous stories surrounding the source of this stamp were circulated after World War II, but they were rather suggestive assumptions and speculations.

In order to understand the far reaching implications of the manufacturing of this stamp, we must go back to the Spring of 1940, when Winston Churchill created the S.O.E. (Special Operations Executive), in coordination with the MI6 (Foreign Intelligence Service). Its mission was to gather positive intelligence, organize and train underground activities, also propaganda and sabotage within Nazi occupied and suppressed countries. Major General Colin McVean was put in charge, and he directed the activities from



Beaulieu Manor, near Southampton. SOE's clandestine operation offices were at 64 and 82 Baker Street in London.

In the end of April, 1943, the printing of this stamp has been accomplished by the Waterlow and Sons Co., and was accepted by the SOE, ready for the delivery to the Press and Propaganda Department of the Home Army (Armia Krajowa) in Poland. The stamps were packed in canisters, and were air-delivered by the Polish & British air-crews of the British Royal Air Force to pre-designated air-drop zones in Poland. They were received by the members of the Operational Liaison Department of the Home Army, which originally, together with the Courier Liaison Department, via coded radio messages, made the arrangements for the air-delivery.

This stamp was used by the Home Army on correspondence in Poland, mailed through the Nazi postal system from various areas of the "General Gouvernement" to prominent Nazis in Poland, Germany and Austria. Such a mail normally contained death sentences of the Home Army military courts imposed on murderous Nazis, also warnings, threats, forged Nazi orders, underground newspapers, etc.

Basically, this stamp was designated to ferment relations between Hitler and Frank, and to cause confusion within the Nazi hierarchy. In addition, it was intended to harass Hitler's ego intolerant of power rivalry and unfaithfulness. In his fanaticism, Hitler would be highly disturbed with any German stamps bearing Frank's portrait, and he would suspect Frank of ordering such stamps, in spite of the fact that Frank used to be Hitler's lawyer, and he considered him a good friend. But it was a known fact that Hitler, in his megalomania, liked his (Chaplinesque) portrait on German stamps.

In addition, it was already a known fact to the Home Army Intelligence Department that the relations between Hitler and Frank were strained: on March 5, 1942, Frank was ordered to see Heinrich Himmler, SS Reichsführer, the commander-in-chief of the Gestapo (Geheime Staats Polizei=Secret State Police), in his private train. Himmler, accompanied by Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, advised Frank that he charged him with corruption and nepotism. Further, he confronted Frank with the fact that his sister-in-law was caught dealing in black-market activities with Jews in ghettos. Himmler stated to Frank that as yet, he did not inform Hitler of these charges, since he thought that "Hitler, engaged in the grandeur of his mission, was too busy for such trivial incidents (!)". Himmler also mentioned about Frank's brother-in-law, who renounced his German citizenship in favor of Swedish citizenship. Frank, radiating with confidence that Himmler failed to mention anything about Frank's own dealing in blackmarket, looting gold, jewelry,

U.S. gold coins, priceless objects of art, etc., which he shipped to his permanent residence in Germany, assured Himmler of his loyalty to Hitler. But according to Hans-Heinrich Lammers (Bormann's cohort), who was also present, Himmler knew about it. This was not only Himmler's and Bormann's show of power, but was a way to extract enormous sums of money, gold, etc. from Frank, which he and his wife managed to accumulate. Most of Frank's loot was the result of ransom paid to him by Jews in various ghettos, on the promise to hold off executions of them; of course, the Jews were exterminated as soon as it was determined that all the gold, money and other valuables in their possession were exhausted.

Himmler then informed Frank that he was permanently assigning to him in Cracow, SS General Krüger (one of his most bloodthirsty henchmen), as his deputy and secretary, and also as the Gestapo chief of the "General Gouvernement". In reality however, Krüger's primary mission was to closely observe Frank—in addition to his function of murdering and suppressing the "Untermenschen" (sub-human) (!) Poles—to collect money and gold from Frank, which was to be delivered to Himmler and Bormann.

Krüger's assignment however, was not to be so permanent, as Himmler hoped, for in March, 1943, Krüger received by mail a death sentence of the Military Court, Home Army, charging him with multiple murders of thousands of Poles. At 9:50 A.M., April 20, 1943, Krüger was executed on the streets of Cracow by two members of the Kedyw (Diversion Commandos) of the Polish Home Army.

In answer to the Nazi atrocities in Warsaw, the Polish Home Army intensified its anti-Nazi activities. Hitler, acting on the advice of Himmler, assigned Major General Kutschera to Warsaw in October, 1943. Kutschera's mission was to neutralize the activities of the Home Army and to escalate the further barbarization of Poland, by any possible means. Kutschera's reputation as a sadistical insane murderer was known not only in Germany and Nazi occupied countries, but also throughout the Nazi hierarchy. In addition, Himmler's sister was Kutschera's mistress, thus he had not only a free-hand in committing atrocities in occupied countries, but also the road to his constant promotions was open. He was only 30 years old when Hitler assigned him to Warsaw.

Kutschera immediately initiated daily public executions of Poles picked up at random from Warsaw streets. He devised a system, whereupon traitorous informants were recruited to collect any information relative to the activities and members of the Home Army. He offered large sums of money for any such information and immunity and release of any incarcerated Poles for the exchange of information. On his orders, terror reigned throughout Warsaw and thousands of Poles were murdered.

The Home Army met this challenge head-on: its members, in broad daylight executed hundreds of Kutschera's Gestapo and SS men and their agent-informers.

In the beginning of January of 1944, a death sentence rendered by the Military Court of the Home Army, was sent to Kutschera. It was mailed to his Gestapo headquar-

ters in an envelope bearing Frank's stamp with "Warschau C-2" cancellation. Knowing Frank's reputation from Himmler, Kutschera went to Cracow, where he confronted Frank with this stamp. Frank was already aware of this stamp, and he told Kutschera that the Gestapo was already investigating its origin. Frank violently denied any implication in the production of this stamp.

Not trusting Frank and suspecting that he ordered this stamp to be printed, Kutschera left for Vienna, where together with the local Gestapo henchmen he virtually raided the Staatsdruckerei (Government Printing Bureau) looking for any traces of Frank's stamp, printing plates and printing waste. Kutschera left his postally used cover with Frank's stamp on it with the local Gestapo thugs, with instructions to find the source of this stamp; and after seeing Himmler in Berlin, he returned to Warsaw.

Later, the Vienna Gestapo turned this letter over to the police commissioner in Vienna. At about the same time, Berlin police sent to Vienna Police another postally used envelope with Frank's stamp on it, addressed to a Nazi in Vienna. Berlin police requested a thorough investigation of this matter, which of course, met with negative results, since there were no leads and/or information to be developed.

At 9:58 A.M., February 1, 1944, Kutschera was executed on the streets of Warsaw, ironically near his Gestapo headquarters by the Kedyw Commandos, Home Army, who shortly after, were gunned down by Gestapo members near and in the Vistula River.

Quite recently, an attempt to secure photostatic copies of the above

covers, met with negative results. Either the envelopes were not in the files of the Vienna Police Department, or such an inquiry was too compromising. In either case, as it may be, they remained silent — but their silence is deafening!

It is clear that the Polish Home Army, with the support of the British Intelligence, achieved its goal thru the usage of the Frank stamp.

The tragic history of this stamp is another documentary of the Nazi legacy and a vivid manifestation of Poland's heroic struggle for freedom from the Nazi yoke and colonization of Poland.

The total number of those stamps printed is unknown. Clever forgeries of cancellation on covers exist.

THE JOYS OF BEING AN EDITOR

(The following came from the Mar. 1958 issue of The Airpost Journal, edited at the time by Joe Eisendrath. The current editor, Frank Blumenthal, doesn't know "where he swiped it from". So we are swiping it too.)

"Getting out this magazine is no picnic. If we print jokes, people say we are silly. If we don't, they say we are too serious. If we don't print contributions, we don't appreciate genius; if we do print them, the journal is filled with junk. If we edit the other fellow's writeup, we're too critical; if we don't, we're asleep. If we clip things from other papers, we are too lazy to write them ourselves. If we don't, we are stuck on our own stuff. Now, like as not, some will say we swiped this from another source. We did!"

Seriously, any comments, criticisms, or ideas are welcomed by the editor and publications chairman. Let us know your thoughts, please!

GEMS OF POLISH PHILATELY



INVERTED CENTER - BOXING

In November of 1956, a set of seven stamps commemorating the Olympic Games held in Melbourne was issued in Poland. One sheet with 6 x 7 stamps of 20 groszy denomination (Scott Number 751) was printed with the dark violet steel engraved center inverted in its brown offset printed frame. These stamps were not sold to the public.

According to unconfirmed information 28 of these 42 stamps were recovered by the Polish Government and were then officially destroyed, while 14 of them remained. From the position of the inverted center which fills the space in the upper part of the frame, it appears that this error was not made accidentally.

WINNERS' CIRCLE

John Bartczak, Gold Medal for "Galicia Postal District" at SARAPEX, Sarasota, Florida.

Tom Gobby, Vermeil Medal for "Poland 1918-24" at MILCOPEX, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Also, Silver-Bronze for "Polish-Soviet War, 1919-20" at Garfield-Perry Exhibition, Cleveland, Ohio.

BRING IN A NEW MEMBER!



Polpex Chairman Ed Link presents Junior Award to Scout Sebastian Poniecki for Space topicals.



Visitors from the Plewacki Stamp Club: Skotnicki, Henry Skibinski and Ed Falkow.



Opening ceremony participants: Col. A. Kajkowski, J. Bazylewski and Major F. Drewienkowski.



Those attending the Beeba-Banquet were danced by the Polish Scout folk group.



Entries Chairman Art Walinski with Executive Chairman Ed Link relax after a job well done.



Colonel A. Kajkowski congratulates C. Skotnicki after decorating them with the Silver Cross.



f Buffalo were: Theo
ski.



Some welcome visitors were members of the Polish American Stamp
Club of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



treated to a perfor-
e "Lechici" Dancers.



Members and dignitaries pose with Marshal Pilsudski painting on the
coming 50th Anniversary of his passing.



chafer and F. Szebel
oss of Merit.



Group photo of Polpex award winners and judges taken at the
Beeba-Banquet.

RECUT DIES OF STAMPS FROM CAMP MURNAU

By STANLEY KRONENBERG and CHRIS KULPINSKI

The card both sides of which are shown in Fig. 1 and 2 is a Christmas greeting card mailed within the POW camp Murnau (OFLAG VII A). Three stamps affixed on this card cover up the black imprints: "Pocziówka" & the 15 f. "Posthorn" (Ruch No. 4). The paper of this card is a dull pink wrapping paper of uneven thickness. The 3 affixed stamps, Ruch Nos. 2, 6, and 7, are tied to this card with two imprints of the well known early Murnau postmark with the date: 24 December (1942) handwritten in blue ink. The message translated from Polish, reads: "Year 1942/43. The sincerest wishes, also from the twins." This card and its three stamps as well as its cancellations and usage are authentic in every respect.

The designs of all three affixed stamps deviate significantly from normally seen Camp Murnau stamps Ruch numbers 2, 6, and 7.

1. BARBED WIRE, 10 F. STAMP, RUCH NO. 2:

Figure 3 shows the fragment of the design of the stamp on the card, figure 4 shows the same fragment of a similar stamp. In the design in figure 3, numerous shading lines were removed and some were made



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

thinner, the borders of the "O" were improved on the inside and on the outside. According to Machowski, book 5, pp. 17, 18, 1050 "Barbed wire" stamps were printed before Christmas 1942, the date of usage of this card. Among these stamps some were unretouched as shown in figure 4, their majority is as shown in figure 3.

2. FISHING EXHIBITION, 15 F. STAMP, RUCH NO. 6.

Figure 5 shows a fragment of the stamp on the card, figure 6, the same fragment on a normal stamp.

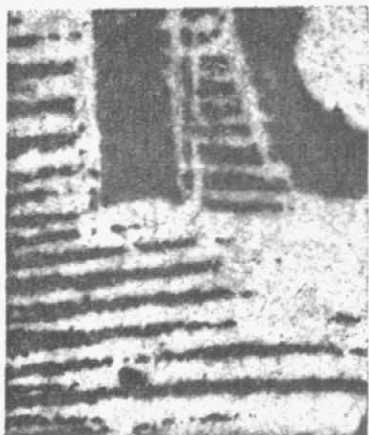


Figure 3.

The normal design has fewer lines in the background and many of them are thinner. This recutting must have been done in the early phase of the printing of these stamps because stamps with the improved design are less rare.

3. ALTAR, 20 F. STAMP,
RUCH NO. 7.

Figure 7 shows a part of the right side of the stamp on the card, figure 8 shows the same fragment of a normal stamp. Note that the shad-

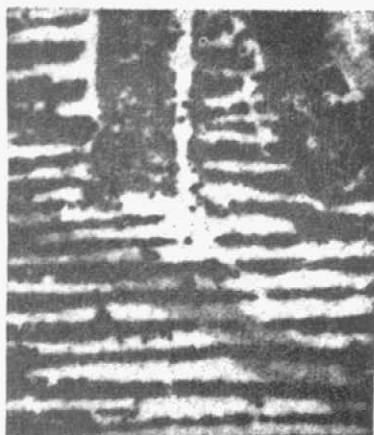


Figure 4.

ing lines in figure 7 extend from the right border line all the way to the statue the right third part of the altar. In the normal stamp these shading lines are considerably shorter and do not touch the statue. This recutting must have been done in the beginning of the printing of these stamps because most stamps are made with the improved die.

In addition to the differences described and illustrated here other differences are visible in all three



Figure 5.



Figure 6.

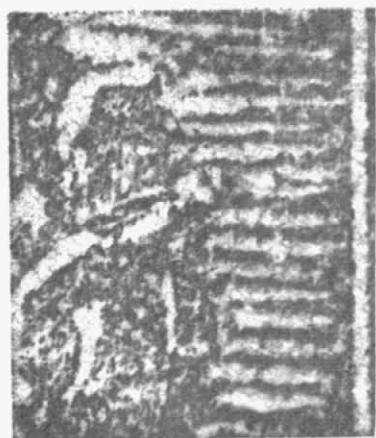


Figure 7.

designs. All Camp Murnau stamps were printed with woodcuts consisting of single dies. In this typographic printing technique it is possible to cut off wood from a design reducing thus its inked portions; it is not possible to increase the inked portions. Thus one can determine the sequence of printings in the case of these originally made and then altered dies. The recutting of the three dies described above had to be made before 24 December 1942 as is evident from the date of usage of the card shown in figures 1 and 2. Indeed, all reprints made in the camp Murnau in 1944 for the Polish Red Cross are printed with the improved dies.

It was known previously that plates of other Murnau stamps have also been improved. For example, Ruch No. 8 (mountains, 20 f.) and Ruch No. 10 (mess tin, 10 f.). Printing plates of some additional Murnau stamps may also have been improved as their printing went on.

All these alterations, recuttings, and improvements of the wooden plates are of great importance in



Figure 8.

the expertization of Murnau issues. One must consider them all and must distinguish between these differences among genuine stamps and design characteristics of different types of forgeries which abound in the Camp Murnau Philately.

WALESA STAMP ILLEGAL

Solidarity activists in Poland apparently printed a stamp portraying Lech Walesa following the announcement that he had won the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize. It bears a 50-zloty face value.

Larry McInnis reports in *The Gazette*, published in Montreal, that a Christmas card franked with the illegal stamp slipped through the Polish postal system and was delivered to a Polish woman living in Sweden.

The card was mailed and cancelled Dec. 22. McInnis reported that a Polish source said anyone caught with "large quantities" of the Walesa stamp could face a prison term of up to three years.

In Memoriam

LEO ZAIKOWSKI
Dimondale, Michigan

POLAND, 1939-1949

(A WORLD'S JOURNEY FOR ITS PEOPLE)

By THOMAS J. GOBBY

When one says that "I collect Poland," it can mean many things. It can be stamps, mint or used—or both, stampless covers of different areas and periods, postal history, and on and on. But in all of these specialties there tends to be a common denominator, stamp or geographic area that says that this collection is distinctively Polish. With other collections that may not be so.

Let me illustrate. World War II was a horrible event about which virtually everyone knows something. This war caused great suffering and its consequences reached out to touch, in some way, every nation on every continent. And perhaps no nation was touched nor suffered so much as Poland. Its people, like straws in the wind, were scattered across planet Earth. It is possible to form collections around these events. Such a collection would be made up of covers and postcards.

To put together such a collection will require dedicated persistence, and some knowledge of what to look for. Knowing history is more than just a little bit of help. It's a requisite. A working familiarity with other languages is most useful.

Let's begin. With the German invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939 and the Soviet invasion on Sept. 17, 1939 things changed forever. Germany and the Soviet Union divided and occupied Poland between themselves.

In the German area there are provisional cancellations of the late 1939 period. After annexing western Poland into the Reich, what was

left, was designated as the General Government, and this presents quite a challenge for the postal historian. The eastern area of the Soviet occupation is another collecting challenge. After the German invasions of the USSR in June, 1941, the Galician area was annexed into the General Government.

A real collecting challenge is the assembly of a collection of material from the internment camps for Poles which were located in the following countries: Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Romania, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. The most difficult of the camps are those of the USSR. In Switzerland the internees issued at least two different stamp labels and a like number of postcards.

Prisoner of war mail is another area that could occupy the collector. Such camps housing Polish prisoners were located in Poland, Germany, France and Norway.

An interesting adjunct to the regular POW mail are the stamp issues from POW camps at Woldenburg, Murnau and Gross-Born. These have been accorded catalog status and are eagerly sought by collectors.

Though defeated in Poland, the Polish Forces continued to fight on. The Polish Army in France left a postal record of their stay and battle. There were Polish Forces in Great Britain, Canada, Palestine, Scotland, No. Africa and Italy. They landed at D-Day and fought in Belgium, France, Holland & Germany. Special Fieldpost cancellation identify these military units.

There is a sad note in the next

category, that of the German concentration camps. Poles were rounded up and placed in camps such as: Auschwitz, Bergen - Belsen, Buchenwald, Dachau, Flossenbug, Gross-Rosen, Lebrechtsdorf, Neuengamme, Ravensbruck, Sachsenhausen & Stutthof. Mauithausen, Gusen, Plaszow, and Majdanek round out the list. A grisly record of mail, unlike most of the original inmates, survives.

Forced labor camps became the permanent home for many Poles during the war years. Though fatality rates were lower than those in the concentration camps, many perished nevertheless. A large number of such camps were actually sub-camps of concentration camps.

Mail to and from most of the forced labor camps is much more elusive than that of the concentration camps. It would be an accomplishment of the highest magnitude to put together a "complete" collection of such material. Most of these camps were located in Germany, followed by Poland. There were a number in France also.

When thousands of Poles were released from the Soviet Union, most of the able bodied men joined the Polish Forces. Their wives, children, orphans, and older people were resettled. Some settled in Palestine, while others were sent to other continents. India held some while others went to several countries in British East Africa. In New Zealand there was a children's camp, and in Leon (Colony of Santa Rosa), Mexico, about 1500 Poles settled. Such refugee camps existed until the late 1940's. Evidence of these settlements is verified by postal documents which survive.

Lesser known were the more per-

manent settlements of Poles in Asia. One was located in Harbin, Manchuria. The other, which also housed nearly 18,000 Jews (many of them from Poland) was located in Shanghai, China. Both of these, whose Polish populations dated to the early 1900's, saw large influxes of Polish refugees after Sept., 1939. Mail to and from these Polish colonies survives.

Though World War II ended in 1945, it did not stop in its effects and collecting possibilities. Tens of thousands of displaced persons had to be tended to, and DP and refugee camps operated for the balance of the decade. There is a wealth of collectible postal material from this period. However, it is terribly lacking in terms of research and documentation.

The most famous of the DP camps operated in Germany and Austria, under the auspices of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and the International Relief Organization (IRO). Other DP camps operated in France, Italy and Great Britain. There is postal evidence of camps in Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. It is likely that there were other countries, and this should be confirmed once coordinated research results are published.

So there in a brief overview is a broad terrain of collecting possibilities for Poles around the world, 1939-1949. With some exceptions such as internment camps, German concentration camps, and certain refugee camps one can put together a decent collection for a moderate capital outlay.

Good hunting & good collecting!

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ELECTION OF OFFICERS AT NEXT
MEETING, FRIDAY, MAY 24th!

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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BOX 1217		
OAK PARK, ILLINOIS 60304		

Send checks only. They should be payable to POLONUS PHILATELIC SOC. Tickets/Passes will be sent as soon as they are received which will not be until late this fall. DEADLINE FOR ORDERING IS JUNE 15th.