

BULLETIN OF THE

# POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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## AMERIPEX 86: Greatest Show On Earth!



"I have been to more than 100 internationals in the last 35 years and AMERIPEX is the friendliest, most spectacular and best run that I have seen. It also has the best collection of philatelic material that has ever been gathered under one roof," says Mr. Ladislav Dvoracek, president of the International Federation of Philately, (FIP).

As collectors, dealers, and visitors look back at AMERIPEX, the unanimous decision reflects that of Mr. Dvoracek: An absolutely unparalleled philatelic experience!

The success of AMERIPEX was the result of ten years of planning and dreaming begun by seven Chicago area philatelists after INTERPHIL, the last International exhibit held in the United States in 1976. These seven, Bernard Hennig, James Duffy, Robert Outlaw, John Ross, Les Winick, Charles Hahn and the late Dr. James Matejka applied to the FIP for permission to hold the next American international exhibit in Chicago. Permission was granted and the committee was eventually expanded to about



**Dr. Miet Kamienski presenting his lecture on the Postal History of Poland.**

60 members. The resulting exhibition is now history: 4500 16-page frames of material and hundreds of dealers and postal administrations covering an area equal to seven football fields. Attendance of 154,000, more than double that of the previous international in 1976. 10 000 school children were bussed in free of charge to the show and given a host of free philatelic items. Dealer and exhibit inventory was valued at over 700 million dollars. 126 foreign postal administrations were represented. There were more lectures and philatelic presentations than ever before held at any exhibition. And it goes on and on and on.



**President Poniecki presenting Honorary Membership certificates and medals. Left to right: Chester Schafer, Secretary; Walenty Poniecki, President; Czeslaw Siania of Sweden; Jan Witkowski of Poznan, Poland.**

Five Polonus members served on the AMERIPEX Committee. Bud, Hennig, an Honorary Polonus Member, was the Chairman of the Board of AMERIPEX. Not enough can be said for the great energy, effort, and leadership he provided to make AMERIPEX the success it was. John Ross, an honorary Polonus member, was in charge of the dealers and put together one of the finest assemblies of dealers from all over the world. John Bartczak worked on booth construction and set-up. He could be found on set-up days blue hat on his head and a hammer in his hand. Fred Szebel served on the Food Service Committee and helped arrange the many banquets held throughout the 10 days. He worked all day shifts setting up the many exhibits and was the unofficial Polonus host, especially for the visitors from Poland, and for all the out of town guests. Jim Mazepa was the assistant to the bin room chairman and handled the receiving of exhibits from collectors and commissioners. He was the one privileged to take down the Grand Prix International exhibit of "British Guiana" and got to hold the world's most valuable stamp, the 1¢ magenta, which last sold for one million dollars. During this time, it might be added, he was flanked by two armed security guards! He also wrote the much praised article in the AMERIPEX '86 CATALOG, "Chicago: A City Built by Immigrants." Other Polonus members also participated. Al Rybarski was the only Chicago area Polonus member of the 132 volunteers who set-up exhibits, and he and his wife Fran manned the POLONUS table for most of the show. Special mention should be made of the members of the Milwaukee Polish Stamp Club who drove down especially to help set-up exhibits several days in a row.

On Friday, May 31st, Polonus held its meeting at the Hyatt Hotel next to the Expo Center. It soon became evident that the assigned room would be too small and the meeting had to be moved to a larger room as a record sixty-five members and visitors attended. The meeting began with the presentation of honorary membership to Czeslaw Slania and Jan Witkowski. Mr. Slania, who now resides in Sweden, was recognized for his outstanding contributions to stamp design. Mr. Witkowski from Poznan, was recognized for his years of service to Polish philately on the national and international levels.

The meeting continued with an outstanding slide presentation on the Postal History of Poland by Dr. Miet Kamienski of Toronto, Canada. His explanation of the many rare and beautiful stamps prompted a lively exchange with the audience.

On Thursday, May 30th, Dr. James Mazepa gave a slide presentation on "The Air Post in Poland to 1939" at the International Federation of Philately's Aero-Philatelic Symposium.

Throughout the exhibition, Polonus had a society table where members could meet or leave messages. The Rybarski's, Al and Fran, were

(Continued on page 416-15)

# POLISH DP CAMPS

By TOM GOBBY

Collectors are always grouching about opportunities. Some bemoan that they learned of something too late. Others bemoan that while an area has great collecting appeal, it is too expensive for their budget. And it goes on and on.

Sometimes the opportunities are right in front of us. One area that I consider ripe for the diligent collector is that of the displaced persons (DP) camps of the World War II period. It is legitimate and fertile territory of the postal historian. Especially interesting are the DP camps for Poles.

It is some forty years since these camps first came into existence. In my research I find little has been published from a philatelic standpoint. Records are either missing or destroyed. Other sources are unwilling or unable to work with the researcher. Those who had an involvement with these camps, either as administrator or inmate, are growing old and memories are dimming.

But there are still countless mementoes of those camps that survive to this day. These are the cards and covers to and from these camps.

Most of these items are modest in price because few attach much importance or value to them. Many of these items are lost each year, because they are in the junk quarter boxes where they are handled over and over. They become bent, creased, torn and worn. Eventually they go into the trash can.

Enough? I think I've painted the

picture as it appears to be at the moment. True, there have been some collectors here in the U.S.A. and England who have tried to research this area. Perhaps this might be an appropriate time to try again. At the end of this article I will present a proposal in which all of you readers can participate. But first, some background.

When World War II ended, there were still huge problems facing both victorious allies and the defeated Axis Powers. Not the least of which of what to do with the thousands upon thousands of people who had been uprooted and cast about by the war. The issues related especially to the Poles.

Who were these displaced persons? They were Poles who were in concentration camps, internment camps, and *arbeitslager*s (work camps). They were Polish military who had been in POW camps. They were Polish civilians caught by circumstances. And finally, they were those Poles, and their dependents who had served with the Allied Forces.

To give you some idea of what the collector, in trying to document or present an exhibit on the DP camps is faced with, I will present a broad brushed outline on a country by country basis. By no means is the following intended to be definitive, it is only a point of beginning.

## Germany.

This country probably had the largest number of camps. These

camps were located in the British, French and American zones of occupation. While there is ample philatelic evidence and historical record for camps in these zones, there is little known about the Soviet zone occupation. Identifying and completing an inventory of these camps has not been done to my knowledge. Also missing is an identification and cataloging of the various postal markings to be found.

#### **Austria.**

Specific camps for Poles operated there.

#### **England.**

Based on available material a large number of camps were in operation. It appears that these were primarily for Polish military personnel and their dependents. There is a big job ahead in defining the scope of operation of camps in the United Kingdom.

#### **France.**

At least one camp for ex-Polish military personnel operated. Were there others?

#### **Italy.**

There is documentation for at least three DP camps: Trani, Barletta, and Bari. Were there others?

#### **Egypt.**

There were a number of camps operational and based on existing philatelic evidence, these housed Polish II Corps troops and their families. No inventory of these camps is known.

#### **Norway.**

At least one camp for ex-Polish military personnel is known. It is possible that there were others.

#### **Sweden.**

Poles seem to have been in re-

fugee camps in this country, but it is unclear if these camps were multinational or exclusively Polish.

#### **Africa.**

There were a number of Polish refugee camps in British East Africa. The population of these camps was made up primarily of the wives and children of Polish military personnel who had been interred in the Soviet Union.

#### **India.**

There was at least one camp at Valivade. It had a special postmark: EXPERIMENTAL P.O. B-550. More information is needed.

#### **Other Countries.**

New Zealand and Mexico had camps. There is a high probability that there also were camps in other countries, and this awaits further information and confirmation.

Here is the proposal.

I would hope to be able to compile an inventory of DP camps on a country to country basis. Ideally the information that I would like to include would be the following:

1. Location and name of camp.
2. Administration of camp: UNRRA, IRO, or other?
3. Dates of operation: opening and closing.
4. Population: who was in camp and how many?
5. Postal markings in use.

To do this I am asking any member who has information or philatelic material to share that with me. Xerox copies of covers (front and back) would be appreciated.

Please send to: Tom Gobby,  
5713 W. Warwick Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60634

Thank you.

## "THE LADY WITH A PHRYGIAN HAT"

By STANLEY KRONENBERG

In 1919, in Poland, stamps were distributed which show a lady wearing a phrygian hat. They were invented and made by private persons and the only information about their origin is that they were sold in Poland "by a foreigner" (Polskie Znaki Pocztowe, IV, p. 1527). These stamps were described by Mr. Thomas J. Gobby in the *Polonus Bulletin*, 337-6, October 6, 1975. To the information contained in Mr. Gobby's article, I'd like to add that this fantasy issue exists also with overprints: "Pocztą Maiejską Sieldce" (Town Mail of Sieldce) and a bar over "Pocztą Polska". The words "Maiejska" and "Sieldce" are misspelled (they should be "Miejska" and "Siedlce") which points toward a non-Polish origin of these stamps as well as of the overprints. Some stamps of 5 fen. denomination have an additional overprint: "3", the original denomination is covered by ornaments (figure 1).

Figure 1



It is astounding that even these non-stamps were forged, probably before World War II. Figure 2 shows an example of such a forgery. Its basic printing plate was obtained by photographic transfer

Figure 2



Original

Forgery

from an original with covered up denomination. The printing plates for the five denominations of 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 fen. were then made by drawing the numbers in by hand. These numbers deviate significantly from the original numbers as is shown for the 20 and 50 fen. values in figure 3.

Fig. 3  
Top:  
Originals  
Bottom:  
Forgeries



These forgeries are printed on ungummed yellowish - grayish paper with a grid of translucent dots. The "originals" are printed on two types of gummed paper, white and grayish, which do not show a pattern when viewed against light.

I thank Dr. Jozef Kuderewicz of Manchester, N.H. who gave me for reference forgeries of these stamps.

## EARLY MAIL from THE UNITED STATES TO POLAND

By JAMES MAZEPA

I recently had the opportunity to examine a letter sent from the United States to Poland in 1875. This is the earliest letter I have seen sent to Poland from this country. The stamps, two 2¢ brown and two 3¢ green Banknote issues, are tied by a red NEW YORK BR. TRANSIT date stamp and a doubly struck New York Foreign Mail geometric in black. The date: May 26, 1875.

The letter is addressed in both English and Polish. At the top is the notation "Europe . . . Kingdom Poole" (this last word is quite unclear as to its meaning. Perhaps it is some sort of abbreviation such as Po'de, can anyone help?) This is followed by CITY RAWA and the name of the addressee, Mr. Stephen Sufforynski. The Polish inscription follows: W KROLESTWIE POLSKIEM / MIASTO RAWA, followed by several letters which I can not account for.

The letter traveled by British steamship closed mail via England. The rate is unclear. Prior to October, 1871, the rate to the Prussian and Austrian sectors of Poland was 7¢ and to the Russian sector 12¢. The previous rate from September, 1870 had been 10¢. This probably represents the old rate, but no postage due is noted.

It is very unusual that a letter would be addressed to Rawa, Kingdom of Poland, rather than to Rawa, Russia, during this period. On the reverse of the envelope is a faint cyrillic WARSAW receiving mark of the 27th, and on the front a RAWA 28 May receiving mark

in cyrillic, both date by the Julian calendar. The Julian calendar was 13 days behind the Gregorian at this time.

I would be interested in hearing from members who have other such early usages from the U.S. to Poland.

### POLAPEX WRAP-UP

POLAPEX 86, the annual exhibition of the Polish American Stamp Club, was held April 19-20 in Milwaukee, Wis.

Best in show, the president's award and a gold were all garnered by David Stefancic for "Legions of Jozef Pilsudski."

Carl Skupski earned a gold for "Some Early Imperforates of Peru."

Silvers were awarded to Mary Ellen Daniel for "Statue of Liberty on U.S. Stamps & Postal Stationery" and "The United States Honors Poland Philatelically."

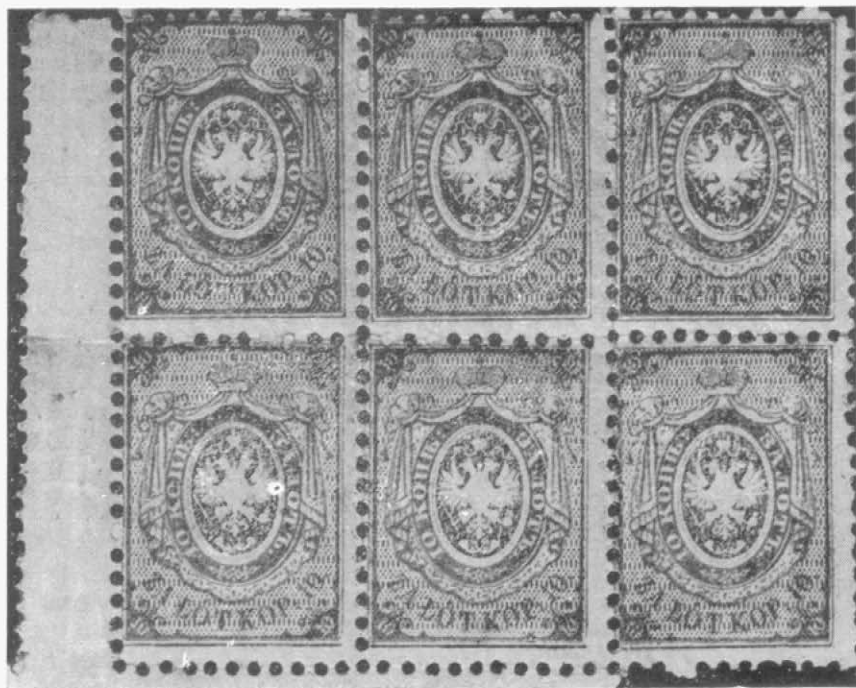
Ray Orzechowski for "300th Anniversary of Poland's King Jan Sobieski's Rescue of Vienna from the Turks."

Receiving the bronze were Eunice Skupski for Textile Arts on Stamps" and Robert Meyer for the "Transportation Coils 1981-1985."

Still available are two cachets featuring the Statue of Liberty centennial in multicolor and hot gold stamping.

Saturday's cachet is in shades of red and gold; Sunday's is in shades of blue and gold; \$1 each or \$2 for the set. Write: Box 1920, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201.

## GEMS OF POLISH PHILATELY



Perhaps the most outstanding item in Polish philately is the block of six of Poland #1. The first report of this block was some time before World War I when it was in the possession of Mr. W.S. Lincoln, a stamp dealer in London. When he died in 1922 the firm of Stanley Gibbons bought his stock and sold the block to Mr. Dorning Beckton. Gibbons purchased Mr. Beckton's collection upon his death and in the March 1932 issue of Gibbons's **Stamp Monthly** the following appeared: "POLAND: A nice collection of the first type including a marginal block of six unused and a few nice covers." The price was 90 English pounds or about \$280.00! Some items from this collection passed into the collection of Dr. Tislowitz of Krakow. At the outbreak of the war, Dr. Tislowitz left Krakow and gave his collection to friends in Lwow, where it was lost in the turmoil of the war.

In 1947 the block appeared in New York at a Harmer's auction. If anyone knows how it got from Lwow to New York, this information has not been made public. The lot was withdrawn from the sale and sold privately through an agent to Dr. Leon Kozakiewicz in Chicago. When the Kozakiewicz collection was sold at Mercury Auctions in 1971, the block did not reach its reserve of \$15,000 and sold after the sale to a Swiss dealer for \$12,500. The block sold to Mrs. Jan Poulie of Amsterdam in 1973 for a reported \$25,000. The Poulie collection sold in June, 1986 and

the block reached a record high for a Polish philatelic item: \$71,000!

The block, which is in very fragile condition, is from the lower right pane of the 100 stamp sheet (25 x 4 panes) and represent positions 91-92-93 and 95-97-98. The vertical pair of positions 95 and 100 also exists. None of these stamps show the constant plate varieties.

This is the largest multiple of Poland #1 in private hands. A strip of six (five stamps with gutter and additional stamp) on cover is in the Postal Museum at Wroclaw. Other large multiples include a used strip of five and three used strips of four.

### **MIROSLAW BOJANOWICZ DIES**

Honorary Polonus member, Mirosław Bojanowicz died in May after a lengthy illness. His international gold medal collection of Poland was the basis of his 1979 book: "The Kingdom of Poland", the standard reference for this period of Polish postal history. Our sympathy is extended to his wife and daughter.

### **POLONUS BUYS NEW EXHIBIT FRAMES**

After almost fifty years, our wood and glass frames have been retired. Age and use had taken their toll and many of them had become unusable. Fortunately, the modern aluminum frames used at AMERIPEX were made available to philatelic societies and Polonus purchased 80 of the 16-page frames at a cost of almost \$4,000. This will almost double the number of pages that can be shown at Polpex. No more fear about unsafe, insecure frames. These frames are the most secure and safe philatelic exhibition frames ever made. They will make their debut at POLPEX '87.

### **TOM GOBBY ON RADIO**

Polonus member and V.P., Tom Gobby, was a guest on "Extension 720" a WGN radio program hosted by Dr. Milton Rosenberg. Other guests were Bernard Hennig and Arthur Salm, noted Chicago philatelists. During the two hour long Friday, July 18th program, Gobby, Hennig and Salm discussed the hobby of stamp collecting and its many facets in addition to taking questions phoned in by the radio audience.

### **REST IN PEACE**

**MIROSLAW BOJANOWICZ**

London, England

**HENRY LEPUCKI,**

Battle Creek, Michigan

### **NEW MEMBERS**

Dr. Wm. M. Cornette, #1325

7905 Port Royale Dr.

San Diego, CA 92126

Regina Kramer, #1326

21453 Oxford

Farmington Hills, MI 48024

Larry Wojdrowicz

6731 Maryland

Hammond, IN 46323

Stanley C. Tomaszewski, #1315

P.O. Box 196

Piney Point, MD 20674

Debra J. Luff, #1317

9 Park Place

Saranac Lake, NY 12983

Zbigniew Korszen, #1316

ul. Wojciechowska 18

20-704 Lublin, Poland

## DANGEROUS FORGERIES OF OVERPRINTS

### "Wystawa Filatelistyczna 1934 Katowice"

By STANLEY KRONENBERG

Forgeries of Poland, Scott 280, 281, Michel 285, 286, and Ruch 264, 265 were described previously e.g. in "Polonus Bulletin", April 1947. These and similar other primitive forgeries are easily identifiable by numerous deviations from the originals. Elaborate forgeries also exist which are described here. These difficult to recognize forgeries are printed typographically with types which are indistinguishable from the originals, (Fig. 1). Small deviations in dimensions exist but are within the range of varia-



Figure 1. A set of genuine overprints (mint stamps) and a set of elaborately forged overprints (cancelled stamps).

tions found in genuine overprints and thus measurements and deviations in details of the overprints cannot be used as criteria in expertization. However, the inks if these overprints differ from originals and can be used to identify these forgeries.

**Red Overprints (20 gr. stamps):** Original ink is scarlet and shows a weak gloss; in forgeries it is brick red and dull.

**Black Overprints (30 gr. stamps):** Original ink is grayish black and dull; in these forgeries it is black and shows a weak gloss.

In the originals both inks (red and black) show a grainy structure (visible under the microscope), while the inks are distributed in a spotty manner in these forgeries (see Figure 2).

All these forgeries were made before World War II on cancelled stamps. In cases where the overprint is placed over the cancellation or where the date of the cancellation is earlier than May 5, 1934 (the date of the issuance of the overprinted stamps) the identification of these elaborate forgeries is obvious. In all other cases a direct comparison of the suspected stamp with an overprint known for certain to be genuine is necessary.

I thank Mr. Joseph Bieniecki of Granite City, IL for giving me these forgeries for reference.



20 gr - genuine



30 gr - genuine



20 gr - forgery



30 gr - forgery

Figure 2. A Fragment ("O" in "Katowice") of genuine and of elaborately forged overprints photographed with transmitted light, 15 x magnification.

## PADEREWSKI HONORED

The Polish Philatelic Society announces that the 125th Anniversary of the birth of Ignace Jan Paderewski will be the theme of their show this year. The show will be held September 27th and 28th at the St. Stanislaus (Msgr. Adamski) Center, 389 Peckham St., in Buffalo, New York.

## MEMBERS' MART

I need covers, letters and post cards addressed to and from POLISH BANKS and financial institutions. Send items or xerox copies with prices asked to:

Dr. Miet Kamienski  
26 Parkcrest Drive  
Scarborough, Ontario  
Canada, M1M-2Z1

# AN INTERESTING FORGERY OF FIRST PRINTING

## II PROVISIONAL ISSUE

By CONRAD P. STRAUB, Ph.D.

A recent auction catalog identified a lot consisting of a 2 x 4 block of the 15 pf. dark violet Poczta Polska on Gen. Gouv. Warschau (Scott No. 20), first printing, inverted. Since this is one of the largest inverted blocks I have any note of I had it sent for examination. This particular lot was of interest since first printing inverted overprints are quite rare. Incidentally, Polish catalogs do not list this inverted overprint.

Upon receipt, preliminary measurements indicated approximate agreement with reported measurements for the first printing. However, when the distances in the overprints between rows were measured, major differences were noted. Mikstein<sup>1</sup> reported these distances between rows of genuine stamps as being 25.5 mm., whereas the inverted overprints measured 24.75 and 24.8 mm. between rows. When this block of eight stamps was compared to a similar block of genuine stamps, these differences between respective vertical overprints became increasingly apparent.

Below I list measurements for genuine and forged inverted stamps:

|                                                  | Lengths in mm. |          |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|
|                                                  | Genuine        | Inverted |
| Poczta .....                                     | 7.0            | 6.65     |
| Polska .....                                     | 7.0            | 7.25     |
| Poczta Polska .....                              | 15.5           | 15.15    |
| Bottom of Poczta Polska and top of first line .. | 2.5-3.0        | 2.8      |
| Bottom of first line to top of second line ..... | 4.0            | 4.0      |
| Bottom of second line to top of third line ....  | 3.25-3.5       | 3.4      |
| Bottom of third line to top of fourth line ..... | 1.0            | 1.05     |
| Length - third and fourth lines .....            | 18.            | 17.8     |

The ink is uniformly deposited in contrast to the genuine stamps, and shows through the back of the stamps. This is a particular significant forgery since measurements of single stamps approximate measurements of the genuine stamps, and the forgery becomes readily apparent only in vertical pairs. Collectors should be aware of these and other fraudulent inverted overprints. There seem to be more in the marketplace at present.

### Reference:

1. Mikstein, S. *Drugie polskie wydanie prowizoryczne dla b. okupacji niemieckiej*. Nakładem Il. Fil. Lwów, 1932-1934.

## NEW ISSUES

### Beasts and Fowl of the Chase

The Ministry of Communication issued 6 stamps depicting hunting animals and fowl. Thanks to the constant care for preservation of the natural environment and owing

to the regular and reasonable economy of man, many of the fowl and animals are still living in Polish forests. Hunting is allowed only where it is justifiable.

5 zl.—Partridge 10 zl.—Pheasant

5 zl.—Rabbit 10 zl.—Fallow Deer

## NEW ISSUES

20 zł.—Hare      40 zł.—Moufflon

Stamps bear the Latin names of the animals.

Printing: multicolor rotogravure, size: 43 x 31.25 mm., Chalk Overlay Paper in Sheets of 50 stamps, 6 F.D.C.'s. Stamps, FDC's and date design: Henryk Chylinski. Date of issue: March-April, 1986.

■ ■ ■

### World Football Championships - Mexico, 1986

In order to commemorate the previous successes of our Polish football team, who played victoriously in the successive finals of the World Football Championships in Munich 1974, Argentina 1978 and Spain in 1982, respectively, and who entered the finals in Mexico, 1986, the Ministry of Communications will issue a special stamp presenting a fragment of a football match. Face value: 25 zł.

Printing: multicolor offset; size: 40.5 x 40.5 mm. Chalk overlay paper, 1 FDC. Design by Ryszard Dudzicki, artist; Date of issue: June, 1986.

■ ■ ■

### 25th Anniversary of the Antarctic Agreement 1961-1986.

To commemorate the 25th Anniversary of signing the Antarctic Agreement, the Ministry of Communication will issue two stamps on the 23rd of June, 1986. Poland was one of the 16 countries that had signed the agreement. Owing to this agreement, Poland is guaranteed full freedom of scientific research and information interchange. Individual stamps represent:

5 zł.—a portrait of A. B. Dobrowolski, a map of the South Pole

with the St. Arctowski station, (King George Island, Southern Shetlands), and the Dobrowolski Station (Bungers Oasis, East Antarctica) marked; at the bottom of the stamp, a contour of the "Kopernik" research vessel. 40 zł.—a portrait of H. Arctowski, a map of the South Pole, same as in the 5 zł. stamp; at the bottom of the stamp, a contour of the "Professor Siedlecki" research vessel.

1986 is the 75th anniversary of Amundsen's reaching the South Pole (December 15, 1911).

The FDC illustrates the historic meeting.

Printing: multicolor offset; size: 40.5 x 27 mm.; Chalk overlay paper in sheets of 50 stamps; 1 FDC. Stamps, FDC, and Dater design by Stefan Malecki. Date of issue: June 23, 1986.

■ ■ ■

### The 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party

In order to commemorate the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Ministry of Communications issued one postage stamp, face value: 10. zł., representing a symbolic graphic interpretation of the motto placed in the stamp: "The Polish United Workers' Party Unites All Creative Powers of the Nation." The stamp also shows the emblem of the 10th Party Congress.

Face value: 10 zł.; printing technique: multicolor rotogravure; stamp size: 43 x 31.25 mm. Chalk overlay paper; sheets of 30 stamps. 1 FDC. Design: Andrzej Szczepaniak, artist. Date of issue: June 29, 1986. Post Office: Warsaw, Palace of Culture and Science.

## NEW ISSUES

### **Triumphs of Polish Athletes, 1985**

In 1985, many Polish athletes achieved grand results in various sport disciplines, and the Ministry of Communication decided that those triumphs should be recorded on Polish postage stamps. The individual stamps represent:

- 5 zł.—precision flights - World Championship 1985 won by Wacław Nycz in Kissimmee, USA
- 10 zł.—windglider - World Championship 1985 won by Malgorzata Palasz-Piasecka in Tallinn, USSR
- 10 zł.—glider aerobatics - World Championship 1985 won by Jerzy Makula in Vienna, Austria
- 15 zł.—wrestling, classical style up to 82 kg., World Championship 1985, won by Bogdan Dąbras in Kolboten, Norway.
- 20 zł.—road cycling - Individual World Championship 1985 won by Lech Piasecki in Gai-vera del Montello, Italy
- 30 zł.—women's modern pentathlon, World Championship 1985 won by Barbara Kotowska in Montreal, Canada.

Printing technique: multicolor rotogravure, sizes: 39.5 x 31.25 mm., chalk overlay paper, in sheets of 50 stamps, 3 FDC's. Stamps, FDC's and Dater design by Jacek Brodowski, Date of issue: August, 1986.

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### **The World Day of the Post**

On the last Congress of the World Postal Union in Hamburg, 1984, a resolution was adopted to celebrate the 9th day of October as the World Day of the Post.

On this occasion, many Postal Administrations will take numerous initiatives in order to popularize the tasks of the Post and issue postage stamps presenting the history and the present problems of the Post.

On October 9th, 1986, the Polish Post will issue a special postage stamp representing a drawing of a Wrocław postal commissioner after an old illustration, and a modern airplane as one of the means of transport used for postal correspondence.

Face value: 10 zł.; stamp size: 27 x 40.5 mm., Printing technique: multicolor offset. Chalk overlay paper in sheets of 30 stamps. One FDC. Date of issue: October 9th, 1986. Design: Stefan Malecki.

■ ■ ■

### **The 100th Birth Anniversary of Tadeusz Kotarbinski**

To commemorate the 100 Birth Anniversary of Tadeusz Kotarbinski (1886-1986), the world famous distinguished Polish scholar, the Ministry of Communication will issue one postage stamp, face value: 10 zł., presenting the portrait of Kotarbinski.

T. Kotarbinski was an outstanding logician, philosopher, leading Polish praxeologist, professor of the Warsaw University, and, from 1957 to 1962, President of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He wrote numerous papers in ethics, theory of cognition, logic and methodology of sciences. Face value: 10 zł., stamp size: 25.5 x 31.25 mm. Printing: multicolor offset. Chalk overlay paper in sheets of 100 stamps. One FDC. Design: Janusz Wysocki, artist. Date of issue: November, 1986.

—ARS POLONA



Honored at the Polonus meeting at AMERIPEX were (seated, left to right): Chester Mikucki, Polonus founder; Czeslaw Slania, world famous stamp engraver; Joseph Kupiec, oldest Polonus member attending; Jan Witkowski, internationally known in Polish philately.

Special thanks goes to Joe and Hank Bieniecki who donated thousands of Polish stamps and Chester Mikucki, who made them into packets which were distributed to children during the show.



View of some of the Polonus members and guests attending the Polonus meeting at Hyatt Regency during AMERIPEX.

usually present to guide, instruct and sell Polonus souvenirs and literature.

Polish exhibits did exceptionally well. A list of the Polish exhibits and their awards is as follows:

Gold Medal: Dr. James Mazepa for 'Kingdom of Poland: 1858-1870.'

Stefan Petriuk for 'Warsaw City Posts and Other City Posts in Occupied Poland, 1915-1918.'

Large Vermeil: Dr. Miet Kamiński for 'Poland 1720-1923.'

Dr. Jozef Kuderevich for 'Poland Postal History - Prestamp Period.'

Janusz Adamczyk, for 'People's Republic of Poland, 1945-1950.'

John Bartczak for 'Galicia Postal District, Prestamp Period, 1772-1850.'

Large Silver: Alfred Szebel for 'Polish Legions in W.W. I.'

Thomas Gobby, for 'Poland 1918-1924.'

### AMERIPEX CATALOG AVAILABLE

The 400 page AMERIPEX '86 Catalog can still be purchased. The catalog is an outstanding work of art as well as reference book. The cover was engraved by the American Banknote Company and includes a laser printed hologram in three dimensions of the Statue of Liberty. The catalog includes many souvenir sheets from various postal administrations, and is the only way to get the People's Republic of China Souvenir sheet. The Palmares (Awards) Booklet is also included. The cost is \$25.00 and can be ordered from AMERIPEX, 5944 W. Montrose, Chicago, IL 60634.

### NEW ISSUES

#### Polish Legends

The Ministry of Communication will issue 6 stamps illustrating very popular Polish legends. The stamps present fantastic stories based on historical premises of which there are many in the Polish folk tradition. Values:

5 zł.—Basilisk

5 zł.—Duke Popiel

10 zł.—Golden Duck

20 zł.—Janosik, the robber

10 zł.—Boruta, the Devil

50 zł.—Lajkonik (hero of the Cracovian festivity commemorating the repulse of the invading Tatars in the 13th century, riding a hobby-horse in Tatar disguise thru the streets of the city.)

Printing: multicolor rotogravure;  
size: 43 x 31.25 mm. Chalk over-

lay paper in sheets of 50 stamps; 6 FDC's. Design by Elzbieta Gaudasinska, artist. Date of issue: June - July, 1986.

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