

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Meets 2nd & 4th Friday of each month at Falcons Hall, 1062 N. Ashland Ave.

Issue 131

September 1955

Duchy of Warsaw and Its Postal Markings

by V. Rachmanov

KEMPNO	KRAKOW
P.Z.g: <i>Sr.</i>	P.Z.g: <i>Sr.</i>
P.K.Zt: <i>gr.</i>	P.K.Zt: <i>gr.</i>
MIEDZYRZEC	PUŁTUSK
P.Z.g: <i>Sr.</i>	P.Z.g: <i>Sr.</i>
P.K.Zt: <i>gr.</i>	P.K.Zt: <i>gr.</i>
TERESPOL	ZAMOŚĆ
P.Z.g: <i>Sr.</i>	P.Z.g: <i>Sr.</i>
P.K.Zt: <i>gr.</i>	P.K.Zt: <i>gr.</i>

Based on the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807, Napoleon Bonaparte created the Duchy of Warsaw. This territory embraced the entire portion taken by Prussia in the third partition of Poland and all but Danzig and Białystok taken by Prussia in the second partition. Danzig was established as a free port and the Białystok district was awarded to Russia. After the defeat of Austria, the treaty of Schonbrunn in 1809 added to the Duchy of Warsaw, the territory between the Pilica and Bug Rivers known as Western Galicia, as well as Krakow and the adjoining Podgorze territory up to Wieliczka.

With the above historical structure and with the French influence in its organization, the Duchy of Warsaw covered a territory of 2800 square miles inhabited by 3,500,000 people and was divided into ten districts or departments, namely: Warsaw, Kalisz, Poz-

nan, Bromberg, Plock, Lomza, Krakow, Radom, Siedlee, and Lublin.

After Napoleon's defeat at Moscow in 1812, the Duchy of Warsaw was occupied by the Russian army and was governed by the Provisional Supreme Council composed of Poles and Russians as established by the czar. This condition prevailed up to the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Actual postmarks of the sending cities are not known. The name of the city was merely handwritten in ink, so it is assumed that no postal marks in the Duchy of Warsaw existed during this period. Such a situation appears to be confirmed by the "Postal Regulations for the Duchy of Warsaw" approved in Dresden, April 8, 1808, which devote 22 exhaustive chapters to the minutest treatment of equipment and administration, but do not even mention the existence or use of postal

marks.

However, beginning in 1810, there occur, but not always, on the backs of letters from abroad, addressed to within the Duchy of Warsaw, special postal markings stamped by post offices at the borders and indicating the name of the city, the amount of foreign postage, and the amount of domestic postage. Such handstamps consist of three horizontal sections bound by rectangular lines. The upper section, shorter than the other two, included the name of the border postal station; the second had the letters P:Z:G:Sr: (Porto Zagraniczne, Groszy, Srebrem) meaning Foreign Postage, Grosze, Silver, and the bottom section had the letters P:K:Z:Gr: (Porto Krajowe, Złoty, Groszy) meaning Domestic Postage, Złote, Grosze.

To date, eight such backstamps are known to exist. All are from border towns and from the years as follows:

1. Kempno, 1811, on the Warsaw, Kempno, Breslau route.
2. Krakow, 1816, on the Warsaw, Kraków, Vienna route.
3. Łomża, 1814, on the Warsaw, Łomża, Kowno route.
4. Międzyrzec, 1811-13, on the Warsaw, Poznań, Międzyrzec, Berlin route.
5. Pułtusk, 1812, on the Warsaw, Pułtusk, Królewiec route.
6. Terespol, 1817, on the Warsaw, Terespol, Brześć, Moscow route.
7. Wieleń, 1811, on the Danzig, Wieleń, Berlin route.
8. Zamość, 1810, on the Warsaw, Lublin, Zamość, Lwów route.

The same size, design of rectangles and style of letters indicate that they were produced at one source and then were distributed to the border offices. The color of these postal markings is usually black; only the letter back-stamped at Terespol in 1817 was in red.

SCOTT CATALOG CHANGES

Polonus members are working on the Poland section in Scotts catalog and are making some much needed changes. Any suggestions from members for the changing of price, listing, notations, etc. should be directed to Jack Domar, 3715 Clinton Ave., Berwyn, Ill.

A FESTIVAL IN STAMPS

by Walter Szymlek

From friends in Poland I learned of the following:

While the praises are still resounding of the VI National Philatelic Exhibition in Poznań, the largest ever arranged in Poland, The International Stamp Show opened in conjunction with the Festival in Warszawa. It was the first international stamp exhibition ever held in post-war Poland.

Five ostentatious exhibition halls in the former Primate Palace at Ulica Senatorska have been filled with 250 frames from 59 countries, with over 10,000 stamps.

The exhibition is divided into two main sections: general and technical. In the first section are shown collections arranged in chronological order as issued by individual countries. The second section is comprised of topical collections as: Sport, Culture, Science, Art, Industry, Landscape, Animals, etc. Very interesting are the exhibits of UPU (the 75th Anniv. of the International Postal Union) issues and the colorful and attractive display of the 100th Anniv. of the Postage Stamp. May we add here that Poland will celebrate the 100 year jubilee of its Postage Stamp in 1960.

Another attraction is the exhibit of the world's oldest stamps. Here we may see among others a British stamp 115 years old.

Two halves of the globe are placed in the entrance hall to the exhibition and ribbons tacked to the world's capitals and other places lead to the individual pieces of mail on display that were sent to the V Festival from various countries of the world.

A special Post Office (Agency of U.P.T. Warszawa - 40) has been set up at the exhibition and all letters mailed from there receive the special cacheted cancellation. Also set up was a "philatelic window" well stocked with stamps and the exhibition souvenir sheets.

BULLETIN ADS — PRICE LIST

For Polonus Members Only

Full Page —	\$12.00
Half Page —	7.00
Quarter Page —	4.00
One inch ad —	1.50

Ukrainian Field Post of 1920

by Seymour Gibrick

(Reprinted from The Journal of the Rossica Society, No. 45)

One of the mysteries of philately is why so many speculative and philatelically manipulated and unnecessary labels are blindly accepted and duly recorded in catalogues as postage stamps, while the stamps of necessity, officially issued and postally used, are denied recognition and listing in major world catalogues.

The officially issued and postally used **Ukrainian Field Post of 1920** is a prime case of unfair discrimination by catalogue publishers, who have not given catalogue listing to this issue at present, although Scott formerly listed this issue as Ukraine M1-16.

In August of 1920, Ukraine was in chaotic condition after six years of World War and Civil War. Occupation armies of Germany & Austria marched across the land, followed later by the White Russian Armies of General Denikin and General Baron Wrangel, Polish Army of Pilsudski, division of General Haller, Red Bolshevik Army, and miscellaneous detachments of bandits which simply pillaged and killed the inhabitants.

The history of the Ukrainian Field Post of 1920 begins when the National Ukrainian Army and the government of Petlura, which was at that time allied with Poland, was forced to retreat from Western Ukraine into Galicia, under heavy pressure from the Red Army. Thanks to the article written by a noted specialist of Ukrainian philately, Capt. S. de Shramchenko, published in the London Journal, "The West End Philatelist", in April 1924, we can give certain data about this field post.

By Official Decree No. 22, of August 6, 1920 of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraph of the Ukrainian National Republic, postal communication was organized, with the main Post Office, at the site of the government in Tarnow and Rzhekhov, Western Galicia, and the mobile war post office of the Headquarters of the Commander of the Ukrainian National Army, General Ome-liano-Pavienko. In the beginning only these two post offices were supplied

with the stamps of 1918, of the series "Shagiv" with black overprint in three lines, reading:

КУРЬЕРСЬКО ПОЛЬОВА ПОШТА

and the new value. Below is a table giving the quantities of each value issued.

10 griven on 10 Shagiv	2,000
10 griven on 20 Shagiv	1,000
10 griven on 30 Shagiv	 900
10 griven on 40 Shagiv	 800
10 griven on 50 Shagiv	 900
20 griven on 10 Shagiv	 800
20 griven on 20 Shagiv	2,600
20 griven on 30 Shagiv	1,000
20 griven on 40 Shagiv	1,000
20 griven on 50 Shagiv	1,000
40 griven on 10 shagiv	 200
40 griven on 20 shagiv	 400
40 griven on 30 shagiv	1,000
40 griven on 40 shagiv	 200
40 griven on 50 shagiv	 100
40 griven on 20 shagiv*	 15

*orange and green

The total number is only 13,915 stamps, of which 40 griven on the large stamp of 20 griven was only 15, one of the rarities of philately. Other values issued in quantities of 100 to 200 are rare also. The overprint was made on panes of 25 stamps, except the large stamp of 20 griven.

A small number of Ukrainian revenue stamps, at the same time, received the same overprint, but they were not used for postal purposes, and received another overprint, a diagonal in red, reading "ZPAZOK", sometimes with a number.

КУРЬЕРСЬКО ПОЛЬОВА ПОШТА 10 ГРИВЕНЬ

The postal rates at that time were:

10 grivni for official correspondence,
20 grivni for ordinary letters,
30 grivni for registered letters

In the beginning two types of cancellers were used, having the following inscriptions:

1. Above
**«КУРЬЕРСЬКО — ПОЛЬОВА
 ПОШТА»,**

date in the center, at the left of which was a trident, and below

«ЦЕНТР. УСТ»,

i.e., Tsentralni Ustanovi or Central Establishment or Quarters, or literally translated "Central Government Establishment".

2. Same as above, except the inscription below reads "СТАВКА", meaning Headquarters.

Later, from September to November 1920, regular town cancellers were used, as the towns were freed from Reds. Incomplete list of cancellations used is given below:

Kamenetz-Podolsk Mogilev-Podolski
 Proskurov Staro-Konstantinov
 Volochisk-Dviretz, i.e. Volochisk-Vokzal (Station)

The Stavka of the Ukrainian Army gradually located itself in the following towns:

Kniplin, Buczacz, Gorodok, Stanislawov, Czertkow in Galicia, Ermolinzy in Podolia, Kolomea, Husiatyn.

Heavy pressure from the Red Army, in ceaseless battles forced the Ukrainian Army finally to cross over from the Western Ukraina into Poland, where on November 21, Petlura and the Army were interned. This date ended the "Field Post of Ukraine, 1920."

Based on official data, given us by Captain de Shramchenko, thirty years ago, it is clear that the stamps of the Ukrainian Field Post of 1920 should have been listed in postage stamp catalogues of the World, as officially issued and postally used.

In all my years of collecting Stamps of Ukraine, very seldom did I manage to obtain even single specimens of even the commonest values, let alone pairs or blocks, until by a freak of philatelic chance, several months ago, I managed to obtain the remnants of a stock of this issue from a Viennese dealer.

The lot contained seven different values in singles, pairs and blocks of four. A close study of this lot revealed three (3) constantly occurring major varieties (besides several values known with inverted surcharges). I am listing here the results of my study of each value in this lot.

CONSTANT MAJOR VARIETIES

- (1) Inverted surcharge
- (2) Small thin script "b" in "given"
- (3) Capital "I" instead of numeral "1" in "10"
- (4) Letter "K" instead of "H" in "given"

Value	Varieties
10 given on 10 shagiv	1 2 3 4
10 given on 20 shagiv	2 3
10 given on 30 shagiv	2 4
10 given on 50 shagiv	2 3
20 given on 20 shagiv	1 2 4
20 given on 50 shagiv	1

There also occur such constant varieties as:

- a. Broken or split letters of surcharge
- b. Horizontally shifted surcharge
- c. Vertically shifted surcharge
- d. Misplaced surcharge

**ADDITIONAL DATA ABOUT THE
 UKRAINIAN FIELD POST OF 1920
 by Capt. S. de Shramchenko**

As an addition to the article written by Seymour Gibrick, I may state that being active in the field of philatelic literature since 1918, I have been able to place numerous issues of Ukraine into the catalogues of the World. Thus, I tried to do the same with the Field Post Issue of 1920, as the stamps were officially issued and postally used. However I was not successful in placing them in certain well known catalogues, as these, while agreeing with me as to their official status, bluntly ordered from me a certain number of these stamps for themselves, in return for placing them in the catalogue, at a good pricing.

These stamps were originally for the "Field Post" use between Tarnov and Rzhekhov in Poland, in Western Galicia, which at that time was in alliance with Poland, where the Government of the Ukrainian National Republic and the Headquarters (Stavka) of the Ukrainian Army was located, and which moved its location depending on anti-bolshevik front to Kriplin, Stanislawov, etc. as stated by Gibrick. When, after the defeat of bolsheviks before Warsaw, the front was moved to the East, the bolsheviks fled in great panic. Active part in this drive against the left flank, at Zamosciv (Kholmschina) took the 6th Strelkov

Division under the command of General Besruchik. This division had attached to it a field post, Pochtovoe Otedelenie No. 2 for the Field Post. The Ukrainian Army then crossed from Western Galicia, across Zbruch, and in Sept.-Nov. of 1920 freed from the bolsheviks large sections of Podolia and Volhynia. At that time these stamps were placed in normal postal use on this territory. At the same time, Vienna printed sets, Scott nos. 156 to 169 (Types A8 to A21) were made available for postal use, but only 10, 20 and 40 gr. were used for postage. Majority of the catalogues state "none of the above set was placed in use." All three of these stamps were in postal use until Nov. 21, 1920, at which time the Ukrainian Army retreated into Poland and was interned there.

A slightly different type of "hand stamp" was used to overprint the Ukrainian Revenue stamps for "Field Post" use (Type 2). The above stamps are considered to be "proofs". This **hand stamp** (Type 2) was likewise used later to overprint "shagiv" stamps, which later, with the exception of the above revenue proofs, were utilized for postal purposes, on par with original type. The author has a full set of these stamps overprinted with Type 2.

The overprint errors, described by Gibrick, are interesting and rare, but as it is known to me they did not occur regularly.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. "Sammler Woche" Wien 1920. "Ukrainische Kurier-Feldpost"
 2. "Hilfsmittel Journal" Leipzig 1925. "Ukrainische Feldpostmarken" im J. 1920
 3. "Donaupost" Bratislava 1925. "Die Ukrainischen Feldpostmarken, aus dem Jahre 1920"
 4. "L'ech de la Timbrologie" Amiens 1925. "Les Timbres-poste de Campagne Ukrainienne en 1920"
 5. "Sweitzer III. Briefmarken Zeitung" Bern 1924. "Les Timbres de la Poste de Campagne d'Ukraine en 1920"
 6. "La Rivista Filatelica D'Italia" Genoa 1923, N. 12. "I Francobolli della Posta del Camp del'Ucrana nel 1920"
- and others.

NEW ISSUES

by J. J. Domar

This information may be somewhat late but it has just been officially received from "Prasa i Książka" on 9/7/55, mailed from Warsaw, Aug. 30, 1955. It is rather difficult to understand why it should take so long after the release of an issue to be notified. However, it may be the best that they can do.

On July 13, 1955 a set of 6 stamps both perforate and imperforate was issued to commemorate the 5th International Festival of Youth and Students in Warsaw 1955.

Values	Background	Contour
25 gr.	brown	yellow & red
40 gr.	blue	black
45 gr.	dark red	yellow & l. red
60 gr.	dark blue	blue green
60 gr.	beige	black
1 zł.	dark blue	light blue

Perf. 11¼ x 12 mm., on white unwatermarked paper, by offset process. Size 31½ x 39¼ mm.

On July 27th, 1955 a set of 6 stamps were issued perforated and imperf., to commemorate the Second International Sport Games, 1955, in the following values: 20 gr. brown, 40 gr. red-violet, 60 gr. blue, 1 zł. red orange, 1.35 zł. violet, 1.55 zł. green. Perf. 12½ x 12½ mm. on white unwatermarked paper by rotogravure. Size 31.25 x 25.5 mm.

On July 22nd, 1955 a complete set of 4 stamps honoring "Polish National Day" in values of 60 gr. blue and 60 gr. gray; 75 gr. brown and 75 gr. green. Both colors are printed on each sheet in alternate rows so that it is possible to obtain an unsevered pair in both colors. Perf. 12.5 x 12¼ mm. Rotogravured on white unwatermarked paper.

For the International Philatelic Exhibition in Warsaw Aug. 3rd, 1955, two imperf. sheets were issued in values of 1 plus 1 zł.—red violet, and yellow, dark-blue, and light blue. Printed by violet and brown and 2 plus 1 zł.—offset process on white unwatermarked paper, size 6.2 x 8.5 cm.

—"Prasa i Książka"

Polonus Philatelic Society meetings are held every 2nd and 4th Friday of the month at Falcons Hall, 1062 No. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A REPORT FROM THE VI POLISH PHILATELIC EXHIBITION POZNAŃ

by Dr. Rayall de Ragan

In 1955 the Polish people celebrated the 10th Anniversary of the Liberation of their country from the brutal Nazi occupation, and the 10th anniversary of the victorious finale of the Second World War.

This happy anniversary was a particularly favorable occasion for the holding of the XXIV International Fair at Poznań, and the VI National Philatelic Exhibition Poznań 1955 at Poznań, from July 7th to July 24th, 1955. Well do I remember the previous Philatelic Exhibitions:

1. Warsaw May 3-14, 1919
2. Warsaw May 3-21, 1928
3. Toruń May 3-21, 1933
4. Katowice May 3-21, 1934
5. Warsaw May 3-21, 1938

The 6th exhibition was held at the rooms of the High Economics School at Poznań. 500 frames taking in a total area of 2000 sq. yards comprise the 300 exhibits.

The exhibition was the meeting of the wealth of rich philatelic material of Poland and other countries.

The Polish Postal Dept. (Ministerstwo Poczty) issued two souvenir sheets commemorating the exhibition 2 zł. plus 1 zł. with a surtax for the Polish Philatelic Society, in green and brown; and 3 zł. plus 1.50 zł. in red and black. The design shows the

Poznań Town Hall with the inscription "XXIV Międzynarodowe Targi w Poznaniu 3.VII.-24.VII.1955" the 24th International Fair at Poznań July 3-24, 1955. The stamps were the Fair commemorative issue in changed colors and in the form of sheets. Under the stamp is the inscription "VI Ogólnopolska Wystawa Filatelistyczna Poznań 1955" and bottom right the value in black.

Each holder of a ticket of admission to the Exhibition was entitled to purchase one of these sheets. The ticket cost 3 zł. and the sheets totalled 7.50 zł. (face value 5 zł. and 2.50 zł. surtax for Philatelic Societies).

Classes of the exhibition were:

Official Class:

- a. Official exhibits of the Postal Administration, Postal Museum and of PWPW (Państwowa Wytwórnia Papierów Wartościowych)
- b. Semi-official exhibits of Philatelic societies.

Private exhibits:

1. Poland
2. Countries of Peoples' Democracy: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria, Red-China, North-Korea, Romania, Soviet-Russia, Vietnam, Indonesia, and East-Germany.
3. European States
4. Overseas States
5. Air stamp collections
6. Specialized collections
Sports, Analogical, Cards, First



Day Covers, Costumes, Animals,
Flowers, UPU, Coronation, etc.

7. Stampless periods
8. Junior Class
9. Philatelic library
10. Philatelic accessories
11. Miscellaneous

The success of the exhibition must be credited primarily to Dr. M. A. Raynall de Ragan from Poznań, former member of Polonus, SPA, APS, ASE, ASDA and other clubs who alone had 30 exhibits. Dr. Raygan won a Gold Medal for his Study of Upper Silesia.

WANTED — ARTICLES FOR OUR BULLETIN!

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

NEW MEMBERS

- Chas. J. Sidlowski
103 Java St.
Brooklyn 22, N. Y.
Dr. Conrad P. Straub
Highland Dr., Route 3
Clinton, Tenn.
John A. Saltis
2127 W. 19th St.
Chicago 8, Ill.
Ben Kolanda
612 N. May St.
Chicago 22, Ill.

CHICAGO STAMP CALENDAR

- Oct. 15-16, 1955—Roosevelt Philatelic Society, Southmoor Hotel, 67th and Stony Island
Oct. 20-21, 1955—Hawthorn Stamp Club Allbright Gym, Cermak Rd. and 50th
Oct. 29-30, 1955—Austin Philatelic Club Austin Masonic Temple, Central Ave. and Fulton St.
Nov. 26-27, 1955—Czechoslovak Philat. Society of America, Stefanik Hall
Nov. 11-12-13, 1955—Chicago Philatelic Society
Feb. 24-25-26, 1956—North Shore Phil. Society, Edgewater Beach Hotel
March 1956—American Stamp Dealers Association

PHILATELIC POLAND

by C. A. Schafer

Poland offers a considerable amount of interesting philatelic material for the collector. Its troubled and colorful history produced a wide range of postal issues. A study of these issues will show the centuries' old European strife which involved Poland with Russia and Germany. Land occupied over a period of years by Poles becomes Russian territory; land occupied by Germans becomes Polish territory. This strife even extended to the present time.

Peoples of Poland used the stamps of other nations. Before 1918, there was no Poland on the map as it was partitioned among three nations: Russia, Germany and Austria. In order to determine which stamps were actually used by Poles, the city cancellations on these stamps must be noted. Not all the stamps received a full readable cancellation—thus, your search must be confined to only those that did.

After World War I, when Poland was established as a country, it had a postal system of its own. Being unsettled and disorganized at first, it had to use the stocks of stamps left behind by the former occupying nations. These stamps were overprinted with Polish text and served till regular Polish issues appeared in March 1919. It is then that Poland material appeared in considerable quantity. Stamp designs of prominent men in history, celebrated figures in art, science, landmarks, noted buildings—all presented a neat illustration of the national element of the country.

Further, the pattern of Polish issues changed. Upon the Nazi invasion in 1939, the overrun people again used German printed stamps. In the meantime, a Polish Government in Exile was formed in London, and it issued postage stamps for the use of its armed forces in Britain. These stamps were military in nature and showed the part Poland played in World War II.

Presently, Soviet Russian sponsored Poland stamps are appearing, and these are different from the others. They contribute their bit of color to make even more exciting the study of Philatelic Poland.

Give — Stamps For The Wounded

AN EDITORIAL

We do not know who the philatelic advisor (if there is such a position) to the Polish Postal Administration may be, but it is very apparent that he is very much misguided. In my correspondence with collectors and dealers in this country, Europe and Australia, interest and demand is falling off to such extent that some dealers will not handle but a few sets at a time of the "New Issues" and this at a time when the stamps themselves are becoming more attractive.

Anyone with the least bit of common reasoning can see that there is no apparent reasoning to issue 16 stamps within 2 weeks, 5 of them in values of 60 groszy—Why? These are only issued to sell to collectors. Why should there be two stamps of the same value in the same set. Or why was it necessary to issue the same value in different colors in the same sheet—Why?

However, this is the outstanding bit of bad advice. Under what pretext can the various imperforated sets be justified. In this day and age there should be no reason for issuing them in this manner. But adding insult to injury, the price asked by the government agency is 100% over the price of the perforated set which costs the government more to produce.

It can be reasonably assumed that these imperf. sets may not find themselves listed in Scotts and anyone investing any money in them will naturally take a loss.

It is my suggestion that more thought be given to this problem. Reduce the number of issues, certainly two stamps would have been sufficient instead of 12—and eliminate the imperfs. Unless this is done I am willing to predict that in a short time the market for the stamps of Poland will be extinct like the Dodo bird—and I do have a selfish interest—I collect the stuff.

— J. J. D.

TID BITS

Jack Domar says that Scott 11-14 are the only Local stamps to be overprinted and used as an official government issue.

* * *

Roman Reinowski won a 1955 Ply-

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Sigmund Bor, Secretary

5326 S. Laramie Ave.

Chicago 38, Ill.

Joseph A. Banasiak, Treas.

3016 W. 41st St.

Chicago 32, Ill.

Publications Committee

Zdzislaw Obara, Chairman

2028 W. McLean Ave.

Chicago 47, Ill.

Chester A. Schafer, Editor

4329 W. Walton St.

Chicago 51, Ill.

Associate Editors this issue

V. Rachmanov, Dr. Rayall de Ragan,

Walter Szymlek, J. J. Domar

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

mouth at his North Riverside Catholic parish. He took \$13.00 worth of chances and won a \$23,000.00 car.

* * *

Illness has confined Ben Reeves to his bed at home at 4429 N. Keystone, in Chicago. Drop him a cheer card.

* * *

From Myron Steczynski we learned that the Scott hinged post binder was the original book for keeping minutes. The secretary would write the minutes on the first page and after approval, the little post was removed, the page placed in the back of the book behind the previous meeting's minutes, and a clean page at the front of the book was ready for the next meeting's minutes.

* * *

If all goes well Polonus members will receive a free booklet with an 18½ page article on Poland No. 1 by V. Rachmanov. This article is currently appearing in the Sept. issue of the Collectors Club Journal.

* * *

Members, and especially out of town members are urged to prepare their material now for the coming 1956 Polpex. We like to see fresh, different material as our shows go on—not the same old collection, dusted off for another showing. Please go over your collection and plan your exhibit now!