

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



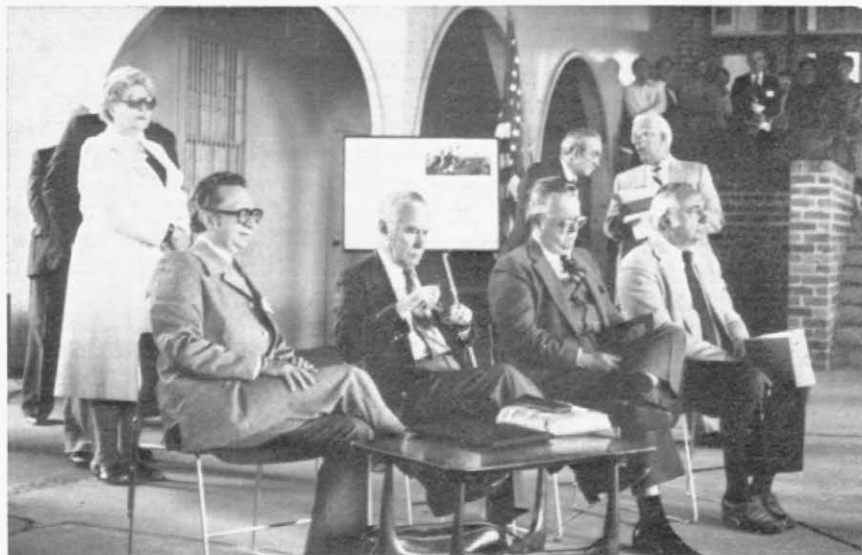
Meets Every Fourth Friday at Polish Veterans Home, 6005 W. Irving Pk., Chicago

Issue No. 376

Price 50c

September-October, 1979

POLONUS PARTICIPATES IN PULASKI FIRST DAY



Among the four seated VIPs were three Polonus members: (left to right) Alfred Szebel, Walter Zachariasiewicz and Aloysius Mazewski. The fourth gentleman is the Mayor of Savannah. All four received gold stamped first day albums.

The October 11th activities commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Siege of Savannah, Ga. and the death of General Pulaski were among the busiest in the week-long celebration. This was evident at the post office, Savannah visitor center (the scene of the First Day ceremonies), De Soto Hilton Hotel, in the squares, at the riverfront, and literally, in the air.

The day began with a bang when two French vessels, the De Grasse and the Kersaint arrived at the Rausakis Riverfront at 9:00 a.m. At 10:00 a.m., interest shifted to the Savannah visitor center First Day ceremonies for the new Pulaski postal card were presided over by Charles S. Dubberly, the Savannah Postmaster. This 10-cent card, specially issued to coincide with the

Siege of Savannah commemoration, was on sale to the public during the thirty-minute ceremony.

It was a colorful event at the center with the U.S. Army band, presentation of colors, remarks of dignitaries like Leon J. Meyer, President of the Pulaski Heritage Society; Frank Sommerkamp, Senior Assistant Postmaster General of New Jersey; and others.

Among the VIP guests from Chicago were the following Polonus members: A. Mazewski, President, Polish American Congress; Alfred Szebel, President, Polonus; and W. Zachariasiewicz of Washington, D.C., representing the National Committee for the Pulaski Stamp in the absence of its chairman, Dr. E. Rozanski. During the program, gold stamped First Day albums were presented to President Jimmy Carter and the above mentioned VIP's.

At 11:00 a.m., Cardinal John Krol of Philadelphia celebrated High Mass at the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist at which time a replica of Our Lady of Czestochowa breastplate, donated by Cardinal Wyszynski of Poland, was enshrined at the cathedral.

Other Polonus members present were Leon Kawecki of California, E. Maslon and Mr. and Mrs. R. Orzechowski of Milwaukee, Wisc., also representing the Poland Philatelic Club. The Milwaukee members prepared beautiful Pulaski folders which were also presented to the VIP's.

Major national Polish-American groups attended the Mass, many from the Chicagoland area, along with nine bishops

from throughout the country. Admission to the Mass was by invitation only. The ceremonies were televised, filmed and recorded by the local TV station and Voice of America for broadcast to Poland.

The next activity of the day was a wreath-laying ceremony at 3:00 p.m. at the Pulaski monument in Monterey Square. Participating were Cardinal Krol with a group of Polish Bishops, the Mlotkowski Memorial Brigade of New Jersey, and Polish-American Congress groups from various parts of the U.S. A. Mazewski laid a wreath on behalf of the Polish-American Congress. L. Kawecki presented the city of Savannah with a special commemorative Pulaski poster. A. Szebel presented a Pulaski medallion for the future Pulaski Museum on behalf of Polonus.

After this ceremony, A. Szebel and L. Kawecki met with Colonel Lindsey Henderson, who many years ago found General Pulaski's saber on the site of the Siege of Savannah. The saber is now on display at one of Savannah's banks. Replicas are being made, and the first one was presented on October 11, 1979 to the Pulaski museum in Warka, Poland, birthplace of this hero of both countries.

At 7:30 p.m., the Pulaski Memorial Dinner was held at the De Soto Hilton Hotel, preceded by a cocktail party at the Knights of Columbus Clubrooms. Savannah's Mayor, John Rousakis, greeted the 400 guests in Polish with "Witamy!" as most of the guests were Polish Americans. A royal welcome was given to President Carter's advisor Zbigniew

(Continued on page 376-11)

Dr. J. Tislowitz

Second Polish Provisional Issue (1918)

Reprinted from "Filatelista" (Warsaw).

with amendments by the Author

An article with the above title by prof. S. Mikstein was spread over several issues of the "Ilustrowany Kurier Filatelistyczny" in 1932-34. The present work is a reminder of the studies of this issue by this, recently deceased, creator of Polish philatelic knowledge. Particular emphasis is given here to certain problems and details which are of especial philatelic interest. Some sections have been partially changed in order to present a clearer picture. To achieve this, some further explanations are added; other parts, which were too detailed for the majority of collectors, are entirely omitted. Anybody requiring these details is referred to prof. Mikstein's original study.

Two circumstances brought about my revision of this subject

- 1) A comparative disinterest in this issue. This lack of interest is in direct contrast to the philatelic worth of — perhaps the most interesting Polish stamp issue. Being one of the most promising study fields, this issue has never been really scientifically evaluated in a collection and remained to this day a philatelic cinderella. Between the two wars two large collections of sheets existed, belonging to H. Weimar and S. Adamski, both of great philatelic and material value. These were the collections which enabled prof. Mikstein to make a scientific study of these stamps. The collections themselves were, however, not properly arranged. Though they contained interesting sheets and many rarities, they were insufficiently described and lacked a systematic evaluation of all characteristic properties and variations. The Polish Postal Museum did not have a representative and properly arranged collection of stamps of this issue either.

- 2) Prof. Mikstein's work on these stamps is nowadays a bibliographical rarity, inaccessible to most collectors. Yet, when it comes to studying research results and determining the characteristics of this issue, it is this monograph which proves a real jewel among prof. Mikstein's prolific creativeness.

It is worth remembering, that up to the date of writing that article the issue was not described anywhere comprehensively, in spite of the lapse of quite a few years (1919-1932). What had appeared in print was only fragmentary, superficial, and frequently incorrect. Had it not been for the enormous job undertaken by prof. Mikstein, a scientific evaluation of the issue would later have proved impossible, as the collections which formed the basis of his studies have been liquidated.

Prof. Mikstein based his work on nearly 200 sheets from the total printing of some 55,000. Admittedly, these sheets were selected from hundreds of others by experienced philatelists, but the ability to reconstruct printing history from limited material many years after the event, even in contradiction to many views held at the time, proves the penetrating knowledge and proficiency of the author. It also bears witness to the rarely found infallible intuition and ability to draw logical conclusions from a painstaking analysis of the characteristic features of the stamps.

Highly valuing the work as I do, I still do not consider it to be without shortcomings.

One of them is the direct result of the limitation of research material, which prevented the author from explaining every detail (which he himself admitted, but was unable to remedy). Although fully 25 years have passed since the original work was published, Polish philately has not been able to fill in the missing links; it is now doubtful whether it will ever be accomplished, as the possibility of discovery of sheets which have so far escaped study diminishes with every passing year.

Other weaknesses of the work are the circumstances in which the article appeared: the instalments appeared over a fairly long period as a supplement to "Ilustrowany Kurier Filatelistyczny", resulting in readers sending the author previously unknown material for inspection. This necessitated alterations to the unpublished part of the work, amending information already printed, and even cancelling statements made in the first few chapters. The author did publish all the amendments and corrections at the end of his work, but it had, perforce, an unfavourable effect on the unity of the work.

There are also some lesser faults which, like those described earlier, were not of the author's making. None of this minimises in any way the tremendous service rendered by prof. Mikstein, who brilliantly reconstructed the history and details of this issue. His work has and will retain a permanent value to Polish philately.

The philatelic interest in this issue is due to the large number of various peculiarities. A complete course in philately could be successfully based on it, not only for beginners either. Existing philatelic nomenclature becomes at times insufficient when trying to describe all specific peculiarities of this issue with some term otherwise commonly accepted.

Basically there are two reasons for these difficulties: One - the comparatively rare occurrence of surcharging stamps previously overprinted. Stamps used for the application of the first overprint ("Gen.Gouv.Warschau") were war printings (1915-1918) of the "Germania" type. By virtue of their overprint they became German occupation stamps for Polish territories & were valid in areas of the Polish Kingdom during 1916 - 1918. Both, the mother stamps and the overprints were prepared during the war, at a time when shortage of materials (ink, paper, gum) and limitations in trained printing personnel caused the appearance of numerous variations of the stamps as well as overprints. Being the stamps used for further overprinting and surcharging "Poczta Polska", they naturally evidence the variis described.

The second reason is the fact that the Polish overprint contains many varieties itself. Here we have two different printings, eight varieties of printing formes, three variants of overprint or surcharge, twelve groups of errors within which appear 15 different major errors and faults in various combinations.

Thus the peculiarities of these stamps can be divided in to three groups:

- A. German mother stamps
- B. Overprint "Gen. Gouv. Warschau"
- C. Overprint "Poczta Polska"

Before proceeding with a detailed description it should be considered whether the Polish collector and Polish philately require to take into account varieties of the German stamps and overprint. Would not the study and examination of the Polish overprint be adequate for our purposes? Prof. Miksteins attitude in this respect is correct beyond doubt; thorough knowledge of the basic stamps is indispensable for the correct understanding of this Polish provisional issue and for its proper cataloguing.

To experts this knowledge is absolutely essential, the advanced collector has to differentiate between the gloss in the "Gen. Gouv. Warschau" overprint, or the lack of it, if he intends to build his collection on a proper basis. Even in modest collections one may find the 20 fen value in different colour varieties. All this proves that one does not have to go very far before discovering obvious differences in the mother stamps.

A. German mother stamps

A. What are the peculiarities of the basic German stamps? As already mentioned before, they were the "Germania" type, printed in the State Printing Works (Reichsdruckerei) in the years 1915-1918. They differ from pre-war printings by inferior gum, paper, less careful perforation and in particular by differences in shades. These last were frequently the result of different printings, but at times they were due to properties of paper and gum (as, for instance, the 15 fen value). Shade differences can be found on all stamps overprinted for use in Poland; most important of them are listed in catalogues.

The German State Printing Works printed these stamps by flatplate and rotary printing. The two methods can be identified from sheet margins: sheets printed by flat plates have only figures on the top margin, protecting ruling on side margins consisting of short horizontal bars (2 mm wide), and a similar ruling on bottom margin, but consisting of vertical bars (see figures 5, 6, 7). The bottom margin has a break in the centre. Sheets prepared by rotary printing show figures on top margin surrounded by vertical bars, which cover the bottom margin completely; the side margins are blank (figures 5a, 6a, 7a). The table given below shows method of printing stamps which were eventually overprinted by Poland:

Rush Cat. No.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12c	12b	12	12a	13	14	15	16
S.G. Cat. No.	4	5	1	2	6	7	-	-	8	9	3	10	11	12
Scott Cat. No.	15	18	16	17	19	20	26	-	21	21a	23	24	25	26
Face value (fen)	3	5	5/24	5/3	10	15	20	20	20	20	25/74	30	40	60
Flat plate printing	F	F	F	F	F	F	-	F	F	F	F	-	-	F
Rotary printing	R	R	-	R	-	-	R	R	-	-	R	R	R	R

One of the side margins (left or right) of flat plate printed sheets usually contains a control number consisting of the letter H, a four-figure number, dot, and further two figures. The letter H stands for "Hausauftragsnummer" - the order book registration number. This order book registered all printing orders in the State Printing Works, and was not limited to stamp printings. The four-figure number represents the actual booking number, while the two figures following the dot stand for the year of printing (fig.6). It should be emphasised that the imprint of control number, found only on flat plate printed sheets, and which is in the colour of the stamp, always refers to the printing order, never to plate number or printing forme. These imprints are of great value in determining the time of printing of individual sheets, and chronological sequence of various printings and colour shades.

Rotary-printed sheets do not contain the imprint in the colour of stamps. Instead, the left margin shows two types of figures. One of them, half-way down, consists of four figures printed in black ("5847" in fig.6a), this is impressed by the sheet counting attachment, and varies with every sheet. Being only sheet counters, they run from 0001 to 9999. Registering the revolutions of the press, and thereby the amount of paper used and sheets printed, they can tell the student neither the volume of total printing, nor the year. Actual printed sheets consisted of two counter-sheets, therefore the machine numbered the two simultaneously (001 and 002, etc). In addition, the left margin contains figures 1 - 11 printed at regular intervals (beside every other row), in the colour of the stamps. In the case of bi-coloured stamps, the figures are impressed twice - one for each colour. (see fig.1a). These figures 1-11 served no postal purposes, being only of a technical nature. The printing cylinder consisted of blocks of stamps (2 x 5), which were interchangeable. Whenever a fault was noticed during printing the figures 1-11 enabled quick location and exchange of the faulty sector.

It remains to be explained why the figures amounted to 11. In addition to the 10 rows of stamps, counter sheets have a top and bottom margin, which contain numbers and/or vertical bars. The width of each of these margins amounted to half the stamps' height, making a total height of one extra row of stamps. As the printing was rotary - a continuous band of sheets - it was technically solved by making the sheets equal 11 rows of stamps. the extra row consisting of the bottom margin of one, and top margin of the next sheet. When the printed sheets were separated, the row in which the margins were printed was cut in the middle. Thus in a counter sheet there was a total of 11 rows, in two sheets - 22, therefore there were 11 figures, one for every other row.

As noticed above, rotary-printed sheets do not show any references to the order book, which would permit establishing year and sequence of printing. Such references were only placed on outer packing, and are therefore lost to us.

*)For the purpose of this book "counter" sheet stands for Post Office sheet.

B. Overprint 'Gen. Gouv Warschau'

The German stamps described above were overprinted during 1915-1918 with "Gen.Gouv.Warschau", transforming them into German occupation stamps for that part of the Polish Kingdom which remained under German occupation. The overprint exists in two types (fig. 1&2): In the first, the letters are slender, with a sharp outline. In the second type the outline is rugged, uneven, with some of the "swash" effects disappearing. This second type came into existence by wear of the printing formes, made of soft material. For this reason, at times, only the first type is met with, with type Two appearing on some of the stamps later. Stamps overprinted last show only the second type of overprint. These last printings never reached their destination - Poland - (except for 2½ fen, printing H.4489,18) and did not receive a Polish overprint.



On stamps bearing the Polish overprint both types of the German overprint can be found, but whereas type One can be found on all values, type Two is less frequent and is known on the following values only: 5, 5 on 2½ 5 on 3, 10, 15, 20, 25 on 7½, and 40 fen. It is usual for the type Two overprint to appear on only a few stamps of the sheet, but in the case of 5 on 2½ fen both types are equally common. On Polish-overprinted stamps of the 3, 30 and 60 fen denominations type Two is unknown.

The "Gen.Gouv.Warschau" overprint can be found either glossy (high gloss, medium or semi-gloss) or matt (matt or velvet).

German collectors specializing in these stamps differentiate also shade varieties of the overprint, i.e. blueish-black (for early printings), deep black and reddish black (late printings). To take into consideration all shade and gloss varieties would lead us to too many sub-types. Being too detailed and in practice difficult to determine, differences in overprint colour are disregarded, and only gloss varieties are taken into account in the present work.

The GGW overprint was sometimes made with an aniline ink which shows up green on back of stamp when it is wet. So far aniline ink has been established on the 3 fen denomination (printing H 3695.18-98/99) and on 40 fen.

The overprinting was effected by the State Printing Works in Berlin, who printed the mother stamps. When applying the overprint, a control number has always been added on the margin consisting of the letter H, a four-figure number, full stop, and two figures denoting year of printing. In other words, this control number is similar to the flat-plate printing, but it must be remembered that the latter was in the colour of the stamp, whereas the overprint control number is invariably in black and appears on the bottom margin (fig.7).

If there is no doubt that control numbers of the mother stamps refer to their printings, there are differences of

opinion whether the same can be said of the overprint control numbers. Dr. Munk in "Kohl Briefmarken-Handbuch" maintains that this is the case, while prof. Mikstein states that they only refer to certain lots of sheets and not whole printings, probably basing his statement on a work by Richter.

These control numbers appear, as was noted above, on the bottom margin, but they are not in the same position in every case. They are, in fact found underneath the following stamps in the sheet: 91/92, 92/93, 93/94, 97/98, 99/100, or below 98. The placing of the control number is philatelically important in so far as it permits the determination of the plate used in the overprint. It has been found that frequently more than one plate was used in the execution of an order - therefore also one printing. Different positions of the same control number point to the use of a number of different formes or plates used for the overprint.

C. Overprint 'Poczta Polska'

Plate on p.8/9 gives an over-all picture of the characteristics of the German mother stamps and the GGW overprints as described in detail earlier on. Only those printings of German occupation stamps are considered which later received the Polish overprint, the groupings of varieties of the latter will be considered later in detail.

This table is based on prof. Mikstein's work. Some printings of the 3, 5 on 3, and 40 fen have been omitted, as there is some doubt as to whether they actually did receive the Polish overprint. For example, the 3 fen ochre rotary-printed, with a high gloss overpt. H.3123,15 - 93/94 mentioned in his work on p.12 is not contained in a table given by him on p.37 of the same work, where the author not only gave details of the sheets, but also names of their owners. It appears again on p.39 with a note that the Polish overprint was made with the I Ab forme yet all specialists, headed by prof. Mikstein himself, agreed that the 3 fen without a 5 fen surcharge has never received a forme I Polish overprint. Until such time when the existence of a Polish overprint on this printing of the 3 fen stamp can be properly established, it will be left out (there is no doubt that the printing exists in the case of the 3 fen stamp surcharged "5").

Similarly, 5 on 3 fen light brown, flat plate-printed, matt overpt. H 3875,18 - 99/100 is definitely known without the 5 fen surcharge. Prof. Mikstein included it in his list on p. 12, and omitted it from lists on pp.37 and 40. For this reason it has also been omitted here, as well as printings H 5018,17 - 98, H.5018' 17 - 99/100, H.2923'18 - 99/100, and H 3931/17 - 91/92 of the 40 fen denomination.

Thus changes effected in the present list are limited to those cases where prof. Mikstein failed to mention in whose collection the sheets bearing the overprints of these printings were found, nor gave the forme numbers and groupings of errors on them. It seems to prove that the author was unable to ascertain their existence personally and had to rely on sources the authenticity of which cannot at present be verified.



3



4



5



5a

It is possible that the Polish overprints questioned here are in existence, and that other details concerning printings of stamps are incomplete or incorrect. Such doubts can only be dispelled by a collective effort of all Polish philatelists to whom I appeal for co-operation, relating not only to this particular aspect, but every other as well. Collections should be scrutinised for stamps of those printings which have other control numbers in their bottom margins than those given in accompanying table, and the results notified either to the Scientific Research Committee of the Polish Philatelic Federation, or the Editor of the "Filatelista" magazine.

I would also appeal to owners of entire sheets of the 5 on 3 fen value (or 5 on 2½ fen) to ascertain whether the 88th stamp contains an error in the form of a narrow measurement between the 3rd and 4th horizontal bar (B.14). Examination of such a sheet would permit the clearing up of a major omission in the knowledge of this issue, namely establishing the correct order of overprinting with forme variety II D and II E.

It cannot be established any more with any certainty who actually ordered overprinting of this issue, as the official order has not been preserved, nor has it been officially announced. No undue importance should be attached to this fact, however, when one considers that from the date of gaining independence and establishing (on the 18th November 1918) a Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs (as it was then named) to the ordering of overprinting there was a period of only some 14-20 days; that there were no regulations in existence prescribing the correct procedure in the issue of new stamps; and that there was no official publication of governmental bills and laws, later issued as the "Dziennik Ustaw" (equivalent of the British "Hansard").

As the issue circulated in the whole area of territory formerly occupied by Germany, in other words the territory to which the authority of the Ministry was at the time limited, the issue must be considered as official.

An indirect, but nevertheless convincing, proof of this are advertisements which appeared in Warsaw daily papers of 7th December 1918 worded: "The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs notifies herewith that as from 16.12.1918 no stamps or postcards without a "Poczta Polska" overprint will be accepted. After 15.12.1918 new postage stamps will be on sale in all Post Offices and shops licenced for the sale of stamps".

Although the stamps were sold only in the area formerly occupied by Germany, letters and packets bearing them and addressed to other parts of the country were delivered without any postage due being charged.

It is difficult to establish numbers printed due to lack of official data. According to unofficial information which appeared in old Polish philatelic publications the printings were:

3 fen -	96,000	25 on 7½ fen -	288,000
5 fen -	425,000	30 fen -	769,000
5 on 2½ fen -	705,000		(Other source
5 on 3 fen -	417,000		gives it as
10 fen -	500,000		866,000)
15 fen -	900,000	40 fen -	400,000
20 fen -	595,000	60 fen -	425,000

TO BE CONTINUED

Brzezinski, who was given a standing ovation before and after his major political speech which was frequently applauded. After his address the Polonus table sang "Sto Lat" with raised glasses. Mr. Brzezinski immediately toasted the singers in return. The Mayor of Savannah then presented "Zbig" with a key to the city. After this, the honored guest returned to his Air Force jet which flew him back to Washington. The banquet ended with His Eminence John Cardinal Krol speaking on various parts of Polish History through the ages to Pulaski and the present.

Festivities in Savannah continued through the weekend with a philatelic exhibition presented by the Savannah Stamp Club with Pulaski as the theme.

On Friday, October 12th, the Chicago group traveled to Washington, D.C. to attend a special Pulaski Anniversary dinner arranged by the Polish American Congress of Washington to honor generals and admirals of Polish descent with Hyman G. Hickover, Admiral USN as chairman, General J.E. Pieklik as master of ceremonies, and General E. Rowny, USA, and General J.O. Frankowsky as speakers.

It was a memorable weekend for all present and another chapter of Polish American History.

—Alfred Szebel

OUR SYMPATHIES

It is with sorrow we report the passing of the wives of two Chicagoland members.

Our deepest sympathy goes out Roman Reinowski of No. Riverside, Ill., and to Emil Mrugacz of Chicago on their great losses.

POLONUS CHICAGO POPE VISIT POST CARDS

The U.S. Postal Service had special pictorial cancellations in each of the nine U.S. cities visited by Pope John Paul II last month. The cancellations were available on a handback basis in Boston on Oct. 1; New York City, U.N., Brooklyn, Flushing and the Bronx, N.Y. on Oct. 2; in Philadelphia on Oct. 3; in Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 4; in Chicago, Oct. 5; and in Washington, D.C., Oct. 7. The cancellations available in each city featured two bullseyes and three killer bars. Each cancellation included a symbol relating to the metropolitan area it was used in. "Papal Visit Station," along with the name of the city, zip code and date appeared in the right bullseye. The left bullseye reads "The Visit of Pope John Paul II."

Polonus prepared a quantity of special cacheted cards for the visit of His Holiness. They are available at \$1.00 each or ten for \$8.00 from Al Rybarski, P.O. Box 82, River Grove, IL 60171. Please include a stamped self-addressed envelope for return.

CHICAGOLAND XMAS PARTY

In the last few years the Polonus Christmas Parties have grown to be very successful and looked forward to events. At the October meeting it was decided to have such a party this year on Friday evening, December 28th, at our meeting place at the Veterans building. The cost will be \$7.50 per person and will include a buffet dinner and champagne. Reservations must be made by December 15th. Send check to: Roman H. Strzelecki, 1620 North Latrobe Ave., Chicago, IL 60639, Phone: 237-7366.

OLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

James Mazepa, Secretary
P. O. Box 1217, Oak Park, IL 60304
Chester A. Schafer, Editor
864 N. Ashland, Chicago, IL 60622
Roman H. Strzelecki, Treasurer
1620 N. Latrobe, Chicago, IL 60639

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

— Annual Dues are \$7.50 —

MILWAUKEE STAMP SHOW

Three Polonus members were winners at the Poland Philatelic Club 2nd Stamp Exhibition, October 21 in Milwaukee, Wis. Irene Orzechowski took a 2nd Award in the Advanced Class with Chopiniana; Gene Wolosiewicz got a 1st in Intermediate with Pilsudski Slogan Cancels; David Stefancic won a 2nd Award in Intermediate with Polish Forces in U.N. Field Posts. The exhibition honored the 200th Anniversary of the death of Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

A cacheted first day Pulaski postal card is available. The cachet was designed by a noted Milwaukee area artist Bert Krawczyk. Available by sending 50¢ per card, along with a stamped self-addressed envelope to Edith Maslon, Secretary, 320 East Montana, Milwaukee, WI 53207.

POLPEX 79 DONOR

A belated but appreciated donation of \$10.00 was received from member F. A. Gackowski of Canada.

OUR NEXT MEETING

Friday, November 23rd, 1979:

Regular business meeting. POL-EX 80 plans to be formulated. Starting 8:00 p.m. Coffee and pączki served.



**Quadrilled Blank Album Page
Fits 3-Ring Binders, Printed on
Heavy Quality Paper.
\$3.00 for 25 Pages**

Pricelist of Poland
Free upon request

**POPULAR CATALOG 1979
'RUCH' in Polish
\$3.50 plus postage**

**POLISH PHILATELY
IS OUR SPECIALTY**
**Just Let Us Know Your
Requirements, and We Shall
Do Our Best.**

We Also Provide Other Services To
Stamp Collectors, Such As:
Worldwide New Issue Service,
and Low Price Accessories

WE ALSO BUY STAMPS

HOBBY CHEST

1034 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG, MAN. R2W 3R1 CANADA