

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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From the Polpex Chairman . . .

Although March, 1988 is a long time off, to assure a successful POLPEX 88, we must begin all necessary preparations early. As previously announced, POLPEX 88 will take place March 12-13, 1988, at the House of the White Eagle in Niles, IL, (a northwest suburb of Chicago). The main exhibition and bourse will be in the Althea Room, with additional space in the adjoining Club Room. Our theme will be the Tenth Anniversary of the Pontificate of Pope John Paul II.



We appeal to all Polonus members to participate in the show by exhibiting their collections. After all, the show is for you! Now is the time to start working on your exhibits. We especially would like exhibits from members living outside the Chicago area. Since it is impossible for these members to attend meetings in Chicago, it would be nice to see their collections at the Polpex. Why not plan a short visit to the city? The exhibition hall is conveniently located eight miles from the O'Hare airport and some motels are within walking distance of the exhibition hall.

Entry forms are now available. Write to me at 7353 West Estes Avenue, Chicago, IL 60631.

—Art Walinski

FORGERIES OF LOCAL POSTAGE DUE OVERPRINTS ON POLISH STAMPS

By STANLEY KRONENBERG

In the June 1972 issue of the *Polonus Bulletin*, I published the article "Forgeries of Krakow Local Postage Due Overprints". Since that time sufficient material accumulated for a supplementary article. Forgeries of local postage due overprints made in Poland after World War I existed undetected in collections and are being traded as genuine items. Some of these forgeries are described here alphabetically by places of issuance of the authentic overprint and by their types listed in the "Ruch" catalog.

BIELSKO 1, Type 11

Genuine overprints are made typographically, forgeries are made with a rubber stamp often on already used stamps with postmarks of wrong towns, e.g. Zakopane, Kamiensk.



GENUINE

FORGERY

CISNA, Type 32

The Shape of the wavy frame line and most letters differ in forgeries; e.g. the "L" has a slanted line in authentic overprints and a horizontal line in these forgeries.



GENUINE

FORGERY

KRAKÓW 1, Type 61

In addition to the three types of forgeries described in my earlier article three additional types occur.

Forgery Type IV — Stars are different, the top of the "P" is closed.

Forgery Type V — There is no dot in the loop of the "P". The ink is violet instead of being black.

Forgery Type VI — The dimensions of the frame are 19 x 18.1 mm. In genuine overprints they are 19.7 x 19.1 mm.



FORGERY TYPE IV, FORGERY TYPE V, FORGERY TYPE VI

KRAKÓW 11 (DEBNIKI), Type 65

In addition to forgeries reported earlier two more types exist.

Forgery Type II — All dots which form the base of the triangle are on the same level. In authentic overprints extreme left and right dots are positioned lower than others. The ink of these overprints is darker than in authentic overprints.

Forgery Type III — The star above "Porto" is larger than in authentic overprints. The corners of the triangle differ. The (C.T.O.) postmarks are of Krakow 1 instead of Krakow 11.



GENUINE OVERPRINT, FORGERY TYPE II, FORGERY TYPE III

KRAKÓW 11 (DĘBNIKI) Type 66

The horizontal line of the "T" is positioned higher than in authentic overprints. The several shades of ink used for these fakes all differ from the ink of genuine overprints.



GENUINE OVERPRINT



FORGERY

KRAKÓW 14, (PODGÓRZE), Type 67.

In the vertical frame lines of the forgeries there are eight instead of six square dots. These forgeries exist with postmarks: "Kamiń b. Bielsko".



GENUINE

FORGERY

MYŚLENICE, Type 96

Forgeries are imprinted in red violet instead of black or black violet. The diamond measures 16 x 16 mm instead of 13 x 13 mm. Numerous other deviations are visible.



GENUINE

FORGERY

ROZWADÓW, Type 116

Two authentic subtypes of overprints exist with the dimensions of "PORTO" being 7.3 x 4.5 mm or

6.8 x 3.7 mm. In forgeries the dimensions of "PORTO" are 7.7 x 4.0 mm. The ink of the forged overprints is a darker violet than the ink of authentic overprints.



FORGED
OVERPRINT

CORRECTION TO "POLAND, SCOTT No. 21"

In the reprinted article "Poland, Scott No. 21" by Dr. Kronenberg in issue No. 422 of the Bulletin, one of the errors appearing in the original article was corrected but another major error was repeated. In the table providing basic information on the stamps, the Prussian blue variety is now correctly reported as the flat press printing and the sapphire as the rotary press printing, but the color columns are incorrect. They should be reversed, i.e., the Prussian blue has the deep or violet black ink, whereas the sapphire has the reddish hue ink along with the remaining light blue and violet blue printings. This error should be corrected because it will confuse identification of the different issues of Scott No. 20, on the basis of the inks used in the G.G.W. overprints.

BASIC GERMAN 20 PF. STAMP		OVERPRINT: "GEN. GOUV. / WARSCHAU"		POLISH OVERPRINT
COLOR	PRINTING METHOD	COLOR	PLATE NUMBER	
ULTRAMARINE	ROTARY PRESS	LUSTROUS DEEP BLACK	H 3123.15	FORM II
PRUSSIAN BLUE	FLAT PRESS	SEMIGLOSSY VIOLET BLACK	H 3930.17	FORM I, FORM II
SAPPHIRE BLUE, NUMEROUS SHADES	ROTARY PRESS	SEMIGLOSSY BLACK WITH A REDDISH HUE	H 4312.17	FORM I, FORM II
LIGHT BLUE	FLAT PRESS	SEMIGLOSSY BLACK WITH A REDDISH HUE	H 4821.17	FORM I, FORM II
VIOLET BLUE	FLAT PRESS	DULL BLACK WITH A REDDISH HUE	H 3093.18	FORM I, FORM II

I would also like to call your attention to an editorial change made in my article in the same issue where in the first column, paragraph 2, line 3, "first printing" was substituted for "first setting". The use of setting is important in that it differentiated the three basic arrangements of the **Gruppenpaarnummern** along the left selvage. Also of minor consequence, but adding to the confusion was the accidental omission of a part of the sentence in the article. It should read: "...July 1965, I purchased a part of..."

—Conrad P. Straub, Ph.D.

Stamps tell how Danzig became Gdańsk

Reprinted from LINN'S Stamp News

By Malcolm M. Ferguson

If you were to mention to me in conversation the city of Danzig or its present day counterpart, Port Gdansk, I, like many older stamp collectors, would be apt to think of it in terms of its stamps.

That would be even more likely if it was mentioned that the first fighting of World War II took place in Danzig.

It is possible, however, that if the conversation began with mention of Lech Walesa and Poland's present problems, I might think only in those

1924 and 1939 grew to become one of the biggest ports on the Baltic.

Poland's corridor thus surrounded Danzig and cut off former German lands of East Prussia. Beyond this, northward on the Baltic, were Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia.

Germany issued official stamps for East Prussia, designated in their design by a "21" for that region.

While Danzig was nominally a free city, its money was the German mark, with the result that in 1923 its stamps reflected the disastrous spiral of inflation, with a top 500 million mark stamp before bankruptcy was acknowledged.

Then for a short time the Dutch gulden was used, before returning to the stabilized mark.

More and more, the German interests took over in Danzig, and in 1938, the swastika ominously appeared (perhaps subliminally) as a watermark on that so-called free city's stamps.

Let's consider Danzig's background. The city is strategically situated at the mouth of the Vistula. Here, in 997, St. Adalbert, bishop of Prague, preached Christianity.

The city was chartered in 1235. Stamps with its coat of arms reflect the cultural mix — its two crosses suggesting the Teutonic knights and the crown added by Polish King Casimir IV in 1457.

In 1921, Danzig's stamps featured a Hanseatic trading ship, telling of the city's former prominence.

A "Hanse" was a multinational trade league of commercial ports of northern Europe. The idea started in Belgium's port of Bruges in the 13th century.

The league attempted to stabilize trade and to protect against piracy, highwaymen, fluctuating currency, capricious taxes and variant laws.

This would assure port facilities and branch offices for the sale of goods and assembly of the next cargo.

Lubeck, Bruges, Hamburg, Danzig, Bremen, Novgorod, Berlin, Stockholm and London all were at times part of this union.

Thus, in 1443, a huge Crane Tower was built for loading and unloading vessels.

Its waterfront buildings with flags, banners and gonfalons told of a proud, busy port, with the standards of German, Polish, Jewish merchants arrayed.

The Hanseatic code drew on earlier laws, including Roman and Jewish, as well as those current in northern countries represented. There were alliances and wars. One city or another was dropped or added.

The Teutonic Knights conquered Danzig in 1308, but Lithuania and Poland joined to defeat them in 1410, and won back Gdansk-Pomerania in 1466.

A Hanse port demanded management. Here were hundreds of ships at a time waiting in the roads to be unloaded and loaded.

This called for marshaling, scheduling, sequencing, matching facilities and cargoes, assembling dockhands, carters, warehouses or smaller coastal vessels — pinnaces — to bring and take goods.



A Hanseatic trading ship is featured on this 10pf stamp.



German stamps were overprinted for use in Danzig.

terms and not remember that they were happening in the age-old city now called Port Gdansk.

The past history of this Baltic port city, sometimes proud but often tragic, does indeed merit further thought. Its first stamps appeared in 1920 as overprinted German issues, with "Danzig" in old Germanic lettering.

After World War I, the League of Nations reestablished the Free City and State of Danzig both to give Poland access to the Baltic and to deter Germany from its "Drang Nach Osten" or thrust to the east.

Both Germany and Poland had stamp issuing offices there, Poland calling it Port Gdansk.

Poland's interests centered around a small coastal village called Gdynia, which between

The best and fairest sequence had to be sought. Order, accounting, port fees had to be established and all made to work with dispatch amid loud polyglot palaver.

Indeed, even before the Baltic Sea gave way to the Atlantic as the Western world's "bounding main," the Hanse had come to abuse its monopoly with embargoes, favoritism and gross abuses of power.

This was quite a comedown because earlier Hanseatic merchants, "men from the east," had a reputation of merit. They were Easterlings, giving the English word "sterling" for its silver or its pound.

Danzig's Polish period saw wars with Muscovy, Russia's feudal principality, and then a Swedish invasion of the countryside, followed by a Turkish invasion.

Unfortunately, northern Poland lacks mountain boundaries, and her plains are not readily fortified against invasion.

Domination by Russia and Prussia followed the Swedish defeat, leading to the first partition of Poland in 1772.

Next came Napoleon's victory over Prussia and his costly expedition to Moscow. This brought about the Congress of Vienna, and the Polish country almost became a nation.

Once more, it was the people who lost out from flaws in plans made in foreign drawing rooms. Polish culture could only grow intermittently.

All too often the musicians, poets, scholars, statesmen were imprisoned or exiled. Academics protested at perceived governmental absurdities and were suppressed.

Many of the men and women seen on Polish stamps and honored in present day Gdansk were exiled; Adam Mickiewicz, Frederic Chopin, Madam Curie and Jan Paderewski thus lived abroad.

Before Danzig was established in 1920, Poland's Second Republic had been founded in 1918.



Spiraling inflation of the 1920s was reflected on this Danzig stamp which was surcharged with a 2 million mark denomination.

By that time, many Poles had migrated to America, and Chicago came to be the second largest Polish-speaking community in the world.

As for those exiles who returned to Poland, they tended to be either more idealistic or less able to grasp power and take political measures against Germany or Russia.



As a result, Marshal Jozef Pilsudski took charge. So there were assertions of Polish culture, but relationships with minorities were rarely excessive.

But for Hitler, the separate existence of Danzig and the Polish Corridor served as an excuse, if not a plausible one.

It did not matter that his designs went far beyond the few areas where Germans were in a majority.

Indeed, Poles outnumbered Germans 15 to one in the region he coveted.



Thus, World War II began at 4:17 a.m. Sept. 1, 1939. German forces opened fire on Polish-occupied positions in Danzig. The fighting centered around the Polish Post Office on Helveliusplatz.



Here a staff of 51 was armed and determined to fight. The Germans brought up armored cars, breached the walls, and finally flooded the building with gasoline and torched it.

Of the staff, only four escaped, with 12 killed in the action, the rest being shot as renegades.

Meanwhile, the German warship *Schleswig-Holstein*, conveniently in Danzig on a "courtesy visit," shelled Westerplatte, Poland's coastal 88-man garrison. Polish stamps honor this brief, bloody futile engagement.

Danzig itself was not heavily damaged in these encounters, but all the coastal area was annexed as part of Greater Germany. Inland Poland was divided between Germany and Russia.

The German portion became demeaningly "The General

Government," and with this came the eradication of the Jews in Warsaw and throughout Poland.

The Polish people became second-class citizens, subject to oppression, imprisonment and forced labor.

Numerous Polish fighters did escape to France and later England. Their government in exile issued stamps commemorating the Polish Air Force in England and the capture of Monte Cassino in Italy by the Poles.



"Danzig ist Deutsch" (Danzig is German) is the message on this 6pf stamp of Germany.



For German-occupied Danzig, the war was fought elsewhere until the Allies advanced on Berlin in 1945.

In France, Hitler's counterthrust, the December 1944 Battle of the Bulge, had been broken, but it would take Eisenhower's forces time to marshal men, munitions and supplies for the thrust to Berlin.

Churchill appealed to Stalin in January 1945, and with deliberate strength, the Russians moved, taking care to leave no enemy forces behind their lines.

Marshal Rokossovsky drove to the Baltic. Here was the city that the Germans had used as their claim in mounting their eastern offensive.

Before going on to Berlin, Danzig was by no means to be left unharmed. Shelling and fire demolished 90 percent of the city.

Only then did the Russians head on to Berlin to meet the Allies.

And only after Hitler's death was a Polish state reconstituted to include Port Gdansk, whose Crane Tower, still in-



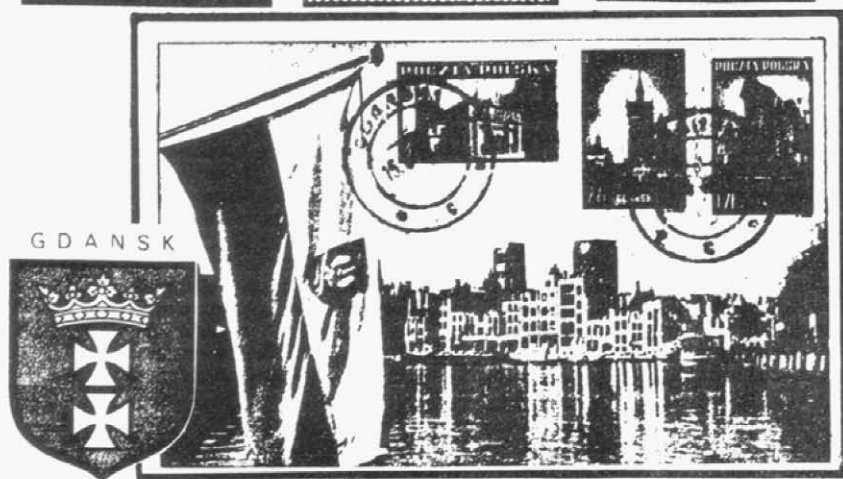
tact, would appear on Polish stamps as it had on German and Danzig issues.

Now Danzig, as Gdansk, is part of Poland's Baltic seaboard, which extends toward Russian territory.

Poland itself has shifted westward, giving portions to Russia and taking former German land.

Polish Gdansk and neighboring Gdynia are once more built up and flourishing. Surprisingly, some age-old relics survived; others were restored.

Once again the citizens are part of a community seeking a solidarity that will bring them the fruits of their labors.



The Postal History of the Polish Field Post Offices in the Holy Land 1940-1947 - Additions and Corrections

J. Kucharski, New York

One year after my book was published by the S.I.P. Educational Fund I discovered one Registered Cover from P.P. 112. It was dated 3.VII.42 and addressed to a bank in Alexandria. That P.P. was not shown in the 1st Period and I was waiting for more information. Now some three years later I have 3 more covers pertaining to the 1st Period. This enables me to complete that part chronologically; a task that seemed impossible previously.

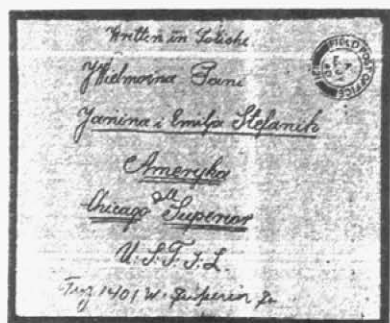


Figure 1a.

The first cover and the only one known thus far is one mailed from British FPO 121 dated 16 JULY 40 (only a week after SBSK moved from Lake Tiberias to Latrun Camp). It has only the address "Ameryka-Chicago Superior" there is a handwritten note "Try 1401 W. Superior St." There is also a rubber stamp "Directory Service/5 illegible letters-Chicago 11/P.O.N.". A great deal of credit must be given to the P.O. in Chicago for finding the addressee without a street or house number! On the reverse is the return address: "Polish Brigad (misspelled) Palestine." A yellow censor label "A.F.W. 3319 EXAMINED BY BASE CENSOR" tied to the cover with a rubber stamped triangle with "7 C examiner" inside. The cover is shown as Figure 1a.

The 2nd cover is franked with an Egyptian stamp and mailed from FPO 172 dated 23 NOV 40 when SBSK was transferred to Dekhelia (near Alexandria), Egypt. It has the DCFC censor stamp with a crown inside and also the square Egyptian censor stamp 241 as this letter was directed to Cairo (date stamps 26 NOV 40) to go as non-military mail to the U.S.A. There was nothing on the reverse

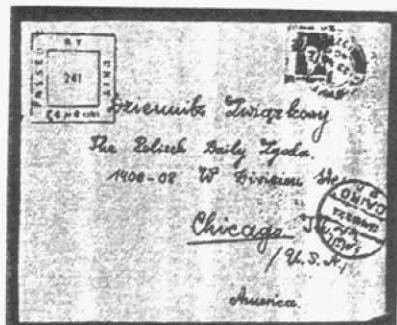


Figure 1b.

side; the senders return address was according to postal regulations inside as listed on p. 8. The censor mark is the same as Figure 2 on p. 6. The cover is shown as Figure 1b.

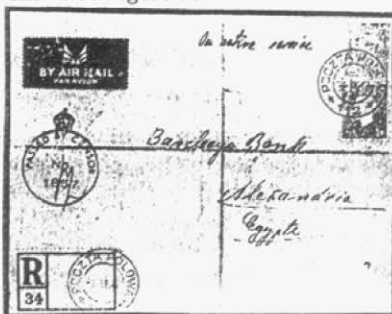


Figure 9a.

Third is a Registered Cover from P.P. 112 dated 3 JUL 42 mailed from Reserve Unit of 3 DSK in Gadera to Barclay Bank in Alexandria, Egypt. This unit was in Palestine from April 2 to August 30, 1942 after which it was moved to Iraq (p. 13). It is one of the first covers known from P.P. 112 and is shown as Figure 9a. On the



Figure 10a.

reverse are interesting transit postmarks: F.P. 154 (Jerusalem) 4 JUL 42, Base-4 (Cairo) 5 JUL 42, & Alexandria 6 JUL 42. The cover also shows Censor Mark 1857 and British Registration label in white as in Figure 10 (Brigades had not received "Polish R" as yet).

The fourth cover is a Registered Airmail (27d=2sh 3d) from P.P. 122 (2nd B.S.K.) dated 22 IX 42 and addressed to New York City. It has a Registry Label #1 similar to that seen in Figure 10 and Censor Mark 997. The transit cancels on the reverse read: FPO 121 26 SEP 42, FPO 154 27 SEP 42, and Jerusalem (Reg.) 27 Sep 42. Additionally there are N.Y. Reg. Div. 10-23.42 and Local Station 10-24 42. The cover is shown as Fig. 10a.

The following Errata should be noted in your copy of the handbook:

Page 2 - Figure 8 is on p. 12 not 11 as printed.

Page 3 - footnote line 7; families correct to families.

Page 4 - 3rd line from top: Capathian correct to Carpathian.

Page 5 - Code #30 Enginner correct to Engineer.

Page 8 - 2nd line from bottom FPO 82 correct to FPO 64.

Page 11 - Figure 6 - bottom line should read: 121 and 154 (27.VII 42) and Jerusalem same date. Figure 7 - bottom line should read: - via Pan American Clipper, Oct. 2-42.

Page 16 - 2nd line from the bottom for P.P. 123 correct p. 23 to p. 14.

Page 19 - last paragraph 3rd line from top cross out 112; last paragraph 2nd line from bottom change 23-24 to 14-16, and add Figure 7 after figure 10.

Page 21 - end of 1st paragraph correct Rabat to Ribat.

Page 24 - P.P. 111 on 4th line correct wad to was.

Page 27 - P.P. 117 end line, correct p. 42 to p. 39.

Page 43 - P.P. 131 2nd line, correct p. 36 to p. 27.

Page 44 - bottom paragraph 7th line correct Figure 17 to Figure 16.

Page 48 - 2nd line from top to: (see p. 23).

Donations

For many years Joseph Bieniecki of Granite City, Illinois has been sending us donations of philatelic material. We sort & package these into little packets which are then given free of charge to young people interested in stamp collecting.

If other members would like to add their support in our encouragement of young philatelists, please send philatelic material to our director, Mr. Walenty Poniecki, 6029 N. Mason, Chicago, IL 60646. You will receive a personal acknowledgement as well as mention in the Polonus Bulletin.

Polonus Member Is Governor of BIA

Polonus member Frederick J. Kozub of Richmond, VA is a member of the Board of Governors of the Bureau Issues Ass'n (BIA). Our congratulations for this distinctive honor and achievement.

Be A Polpex Patron or Well Wisher

We need Polpex Patrons and Well Wishers to help defray the costs of our exhibition. To be a Patron a donation of \$5.00 is required. To be a Well Wisher requires a donation of \$2.00. We'll publish your name in the Program Book. With this Bulletin we enclose a self addressed remittance envelope for your convenience.

OUR MEMBERS REPLY

Issue 422 of the Polonus Bulletin contained a message to our membership, a number of whom replied. Here are some of their comments:

Conrad P. Straub, Ph.D., Columbia Hts., MN

Dr. Straub wrote that he would like to participate in study groups concerned with the following issues of Poland: Scott #11-14; "Pocztowka" overprints on the GGW postal cards; and Scott #15-26. He would like to hear from collectors who have accumulations of these issues, including sheets.

Frederick J. Kozub, Richmond, VA

Mr. Kozub would like to know of members who have publications that could be shared or photocopied. He also asked if it would be possible to make Polpex exhibits available in xerox form for cost plus postage and a small service charge. (A good idea, ed.) A members mart (we already have one). A question and answer column. (Another good idea, ed.) More timely publication and distribution of the bulletin.

Stanley K. King, Dunnellon, FL

Mr. King, a former wire editor and a Sunday stamp columnist in New Jersey, wrote to say that the bulletin could be improved, specifically thru extraction, condensation, and translation from other sources. (Agree, ed.) He also suggests that the Polonus BOD might wish to rethink the Bulletin as perhaps a quarterly published in a larger format. (Very good suggestion, ed.)

There were others who also wrote or talked to me who expressed common concerns: more bulletin articles and more timely issuance.

Editors' reply: Our society, like all not-for-profit societies, depends on volunteers to make it run. Quite frequently those who are doing the work are people who are doing quite a bit already, viz., their own jobs and working as volunteers for other not-for-profit groups.

We are trying our best to meet the expectations of our members. However, we do need their feedback. It is needed so that we can improve the society and truly make it one for them, not for a handful in Chicago.

POW/DP Study Group Needs Help with Newsletter

Layout, printing and mailing of the POW/DP Study Group Newsletter is in urgent need of this specialized group. They have enough material on hand for 10 issues, but no one who can pull it all together at the moment. If there is someone who can do this and is willing to do it, they are asked to contact: Bob Bannan, P.O. Box 697, E. Olympia, WA 98540.

Members Mart

WANTED: Information on paper & perforation varieties for Poland, Scott #81-291, and C, J, & O num-

ber listings. Also, a catalog for Polish postcards and postal stationery.

Robert J. Young
18 Golden Hill Road,
Danbury, CT 06811-4633.

HAFNIA-87 Copenhagen, Denmark

Special Award, Championship Class also Gold:

Fred F. Blau* — "The Airmail History of the Holy Land"

Silver Medal:

Thomas J. Gobby* — "World War II Polish Postal History"

Silver-Bronze Medal (Literature)

Edward T. Superson* — "Occupied Poland, 1939-1945"

Winners from Poland:

Jozef Zielinski	Large Vermeil	Torun Postal History
Janusz Adamczyk	Large Vermeil	Krakow Postal History
Tadeusz Hampel	Vermeil	Kingdom of Poland, 1815-1870
Lechoslaw Plewka	Vermeil	World Zeppelin Flights
Jaroslaw Gaura	Large Silver	Bydgoszcz Postal Cancellations
Polish Phil. Federation	Large Silver	Historical Research Bulletin
Piotr Musial	Silver Jr.	History of Polish Philately
Antoni Kurczynski	Silver-Bronze	Heritage of South Slavic Art
Arkadiusz Rogowski	Silver-Bronze	?
Filatelista	Silver-Bronze	Periodical Publications

*) Polonus Member

IN OUR MAIL BOX

Szanowny Panie Prezesie!

S.P.K. Koło #43 w Los Angeles wydało kopertę pamiątkową z wizerunkiem Papieża Jana Pawła II na tle katedry św. Wiyanny w trzech kolorach, na upamiętnienie Jego wizyty w Los Angeles w dniu 15-go września, 1987 r. Projekt znanego nam inż. grafika p. Leona Kaweckiego. Koperta ostępłowana specjalnym stępem Poczty U.S. z dniem wizyty w Los Angeles. List piszę do Sz. Pana Prezesa na podstawie rozmowy z p. L. Kaweckim, który zapewniał mnie o chęci zakupu przez Pana pewnej ilości kopert dla członków Klubu.

Sztuka pojedyncza: \$2.00 — minimum 10 sztuk + \$2.00 ubezpieczenie i przesyłka. 100 sztuk + \$3.00 ubez. i przesyłka, it.d.

Wydanych było 1500 sztuk, duża część rozsprzedanych w czasie wizyty Papieża, ale na prośbę p. L. Kaweckiego, który jest członkiem "POLONUSA", zostawiłem pewną liczbę.

Czekając łaskawej odpowiedzi i ewentualnego zamówienia.

Z szacunkiem,

Zbigniew Zielkiewicz, Kierownik sprzedaży S.P.K.

1764 E. Orange Grove Blvd.

Pasadena, California 91104 - Tel.: 818 - 793-5942.

THIRD REICH STUDY GROUP WRITER'S AWARD

Thomas Gobby is the 1987 recipient of the **Robert J. Houston Writer's Award** for articles such as 'Sardine Card Mail,' 'The Besaude Co. Message Service', etc. These

articles provided details on little known postal forwarding schemes initiated as a means of circumventing German imposed restriction on postal communication from occupied Poland to Polish agencies in Allied countries.

HERBERT J. BLOCH

1907-1987

Herbert J. Bloch, one of world's foremost philatelic experts, died September 7th at age 79. He was a leading personality in and the last surviving member of the Friedl Expert Committee. He was a Life Member of Polonus. His services were sought after by many members who collected the Krakow issues. He once said, "I have great hopes for philately. We know more today than we knew 20 years ago, and more than 20 years before that."

WANTED: Covers & postcards of Haller's Army sent via the French and USA Military Postal system.

Thomas J. Gobby
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MAZEPA WINS GRAND

Polonus member, Dr. James Mazeza received the Grand Award at SESCAL, a National Level Exhibition held in Los Angeles, October 16-18th. The exhibit, "Kingdom of Poland: 1858-1875" was one of 11 (eleven) Gold Medals which resulted in fierce competition for the Grand. Mr. Jan Witkowski, an outstanding Polish philatelist and international judge, wrote about this exhibit in a recent issue of "Filate-lista" and described it as one of the most outstanding collections ever formed of this period. It includes many examples of the first issue of Russia used in Poland, the essay sheet for the first Polish stamp and stationery, 90 Poland #1 covers & 200 off cover with many rare cancellations, & Russian stamps used in Poland in the 1865-1875 period.

The exhibit will be entered in the American Philatelic Society's Champion of Champions competition to be held in Detroit, August 25-28th, 1988.

The Exhibition was also a "family affair". Jim's children, Rana and Stephen, exhibited "Transportation Coils" and received a Silver Medal and the Junior Philatelists of America Award.

Congratulations to all!



**YES, WE WANT
NEW MEMBERS!**