

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Meets Every Second and Fourth Friday of the Month at Falcons Hall, 1062 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Issue 216

November, 1963

250 FRAME EXHIBIT PLANNED AT POLPEX 1964

The acting chairman of the Polpex Committee Stefan Kochanski announces that as of now 250 frames of Poland stamps and related Polish material have been promised for our 25th Anniversary Show, POLPEX 1964 on February 28, 29 and March 1 at the Andrew House, 2441 W. Division St., in Chicago, U.S.A.

The preliminary survey made by sending out questionnaire reply cards and replies to personal invitations indicate that this will be the largest showing ever of Poland stamps at a Polpex or anywhere for that matter outside of Poland itself.

Our Polpex seal is already in production as the successful Souvenir Sheet Design Contest which brought in many attractive and worthy designs ended October 31st. Winners of the contest are as follows:

1st prize—Myron Steczynski, Chicago, Ill. Copy of Poland No. 1 donated by Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz.

2nd prize—Al Juskowicz, Neenah, Wis.

Set of First Day Covers donated by Stefan Kochanski; Machowski POW Catalogs, 400th Year Book of Polish Post and Ruch Catalog donated by dealer Joseph Bieniecki.

3rd prize—Roman H. Strzelecki, Chicago, Ill. \$5.00 in trade donated by dealer Roman Reinowski.

4th prize—John F. Szuch Cleveland, Ohio. \$5.00 in trade donated by dealer Roman Burkiewicz.

5th prize—Barbara Strzelecki, Chicago, Ill. Ruch Catalog donated by dealer Joseph Bieniecki.

Acting as judges for the contest were: Dr. L. P. Kozakiewicz, Lester Jankowski and Roman Burkiewicz.

With this issue of the Bulletin we enclose a prospectus or entry application for members wishing to exhibit at POLPEX 1964. Kindly fill it out at your earliest possible convenience and mail it to the Entry Committee Chairman, Josef Bendkowski. If you need more forms, please write to the entry Chairman or Stefan Kochanski, 4030 W. Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60624.

We have contacted the major national stamp publications for the reservation of space for philatelic articles on Poland, Polonica and associated material. All those contacted have responded wonderfully and promised to accommodate us with plenty of space prior to Polpex time. We are in need of many articles at this time. Please help us promote our Society and our hobby—the Philately of Poland. Send

IN MEMORIAM



JOHN F. KENNEDY

35th President of the United States



Assassinated November 22, 1963

your articles to our Bulletin Editor, Chester Schafer. Deadline for all copy is January 15th, 1964.

Also in preparation is an elaborate Polpex Program Catalog. It will contain a listing of the exhibits, advertisement of dealers and members, articles on Polish Philately and our Society, and an up to date membership list. We ask for your ad or patron listing. Full page ads \$20.00, half page ads \$12.00, Quarter page ads \$7.00 and patron listings \$1.00. Send your copy and check to Ad and Patron Committee Chairman, Stanley Kucharz, 4324 S. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60632.

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POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Among our Polonus members are many collectors of Postal History. These members may be interested in joining the Postal History Society whose members include most of America's prominent collectors of postal history material. They publish a Journal and News Bulletins which are sent to members at no additional cost. Their Journal No. 11 which will appear in December will carry an interesting article on Poland 1939, by Beede.

Application blanks and information about the Society may be obtained by writing Mrs. Ethel B. McCoy, 65 West 54th Street, New York 19, N.Y.

TID BITS

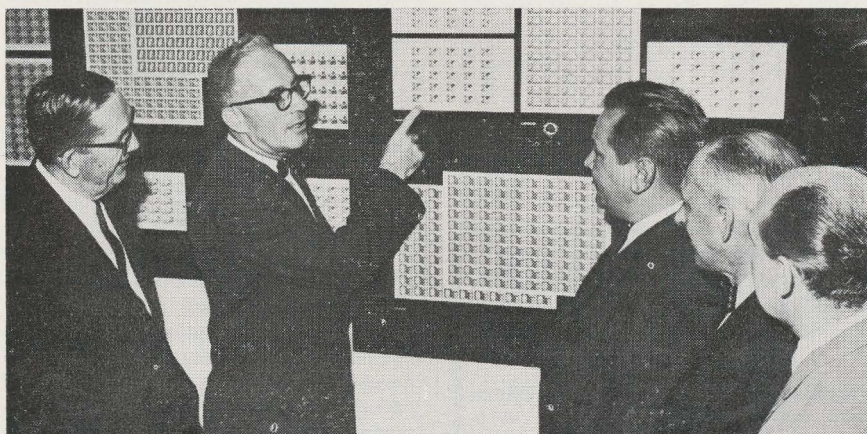
Roman Reinowski, Sig Bor and Stefan Kochanski acted as judges at the recent Hawthorne Stamp Club Exhibit in Cicero Ill.

Also, at that Club's last program meeting Stefan Kochanski acted as guest speaker.

* * *

Congratulations to Alfred Szebel on the Bronze Medal Award he received with his Warsaw Uprising Postal History exhibit at "Naposta Berlin 1963".

PREPARE YOUR COLLECTION FOR "POLPEX 1964"



At Freedom From Hunger Stamp Exhibit at International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Skokie, a Polonus group looks on as D. Thomas Clements, Director of the United Nations postal administration, points out commemorative stamps from the Cameroons. In the group from left are Lester Jankowski, Mr. Clements, Stefan Kochanski, Dr. H. C. Mroczynski and Zdzislaw Wagrowski.

In Honor of Marie Curie-Skłodowska on the 60th Anniversary of Awarding Her the Nobel Prize

by Dr. M. A. Rayall de Ragan, Kowary Poland

INTRODUCTION

A Swedish chemist and inventor, Alfred Bernhard Nobel, born in 1833, who assisted his father in the development of torpedoes and mines, patented a mixture of nitroglycerine and gunpowder developed by his father, his brothers and himself in 1863. In 1866 he perfected this compound as a mixture of nitroglycerine and kieselguhr, a diatomaceous earth, to which he gave the name "Dynamite". The production of dynamite made a gigantic fortune for its inventor.

Upon his death in 1896, he left a fund from the business of which annual prizes were awarded for the best works in the fields of physics, chemistry, physiology and medicine, literature, and towards promotion of international peace.

The awards are made in Stockholm on December 10th of each year, on the anniversary of the death of its donator, and were bestowed for the first time in 1901.

Only one person of Polish origin, Marie Curie-Skłodowska, was awarded the Nobel Prize twice, and was the sole recipient of awards in two sections.

This year, on the 60th anniversary of the first award to Marie Curie-Skłodowska, this report is dedicated to her memory.

* * *

Marie Skłodowska was born on November 26, 1867 in Warsaw, as the youngest daughter of five children of Władysław Skłodowski, a teacher of physics in Warsaw's upper schools. Her mother Bronisława was a teacher also.

She graduated from upper school in 1883 with the grand state award. For eight years she worked as a governess and private teacher in various homes, saving the earnings for her future studies. In 1891 she went to Paris to continue her education at Sorbonne and in 1893 she received a bachelorship in physics and then began studies in chemistry.



In 1891 at a party in Paris, arranged by Professor Joseph Kowalski of Freibergian University, she made the acquaintance of her future husband, Pierre Curie, Professor at the Municipal School of Industrial Physics and Chemistry. In 1895 she married him, and engaged in independent research in his laboratory.

Following Antoine Henri Becquerel's discovery of radioactivity Marie Curie began to investigate uranium, a radioactive element found in pitchblende.

In 1898 she reported a probable new element in pitchblende, and Pierre Curie joined in her research. This new element they named "Radium", and another element discovered the following year was named "Polonium" after her mother country.

In 1902 they laboriously isolated one gram of radium-salts from about eight tons of pitchblende, and determined the atomic weight of radium. This colossal work they did under very primitive conditions. Their work was not appreciated in France. A proposition to continue their work in laboratories provided by the University of Geneva, Switzerland was rejected by the Curies who decided to remain in Paris.

In 1903, the Royal Institute invited the Curies to London where they gave many lectures on radioactivity. The London visit was an enthusiastic success for the Curies and for their me-

rits they were awarded the Davy Medal, the world's greatest scientific award.

In 1903 Marie Curie received a Doctor's degree in physics at Sorbonne with "summa cum laude". During the period of 1899 to 1904 they published singly and together 32 scientific publications. For their works they shared the 1903 Nobel prize in physics with A. H. Becquerel.

In 1904, the Sorbonne created a special position in physics for Pierre Curie and his wife for discoveries of radioactivity. She also retained her professorship (assumed in 1900) of the Normal School at Sevres, near Paris, and continued with their research.

After the death of her husband in a street accident on April 9, 1906, Marie Curie-Skłodowska (by a special decree of the state) was appointed his successor. She was the first woman professor at the University of France.

Continuing her work in radioactivity, she and her assistant Andre Debierne, inventor of another radioactive element "Actin", isolated metallic radium. In 1911 she was awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry, the first person (and till this day) to be awarded a second Nobel prize, and in another section.

With the outbreak of World War I, Marie Curie-Skłodowska devoted her energies to providing radiological services for field hospitals. She perfected the first known auto-ambulance for radiological and Roentgen-diagnosis of wounded soldiers. At the beginning of the war there were 20 autos, and at the end over 500. She herself worked in many field hospitals and taught the services of these ambulances, and during 1916-1918 she trained over 200 such attendants.

She worked in France as well as in Belgian, Italian, English and from 1917 in U.S. hospitals. In a hospital at Hoogstade her assistant was Elizabeth, the Queen of Belgium, and the friendship between her and the King of Belgium Albert endured through her lifetime.

In 1920 William B. Maloney, an editor of a great New York magazine,

invited Marie Curie Skłodowska to visit U.S.A., and in 1921 she came here.

The U.S. visit was an uninterrupted success. The Universities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Yale, Harvard, Colorado, Wellesley, Simmons, Radcliff and others awarded her Doctors Causa Honoris degrees.

On May 20th, President Harding "in homage of the genius of mankind" praised her and offered one gram of Radium, the gift of U.S. women, to her Radium Institute at Paris. (The Radium was donated personally to Marie Curie-Skłodowska, but she ceded this gift to the Radium Institute.)

In 1922 she visited Rio de Janeiro, Italy, Netherlands, England, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Brussels (as a private guest of King and Queen of Belgium), and was enthusiastically welcomed everywhere.

In an old Chinese Confucian Temple "Tai Yonan Fou" her likeness is found among various "servants of mankind" as Buddha, Des Cartes, Newton and other famous persons.

On May 15, 1922 The League of Nations Council unanimously elected Marie Curie Skłodowska to membership in the International Committee of Intellectual Collaboration as a vice-president.

Marie Curie Skłodowska was a great Polish patriot also. In 1911 she was invited to membership in Warsaw's Scientific Society and here proposed to create a laboratory for discoveries in radioactivity. In 1912 Marie Curie Skłodowska came to Warsaw and was greeted by another famous Pole, Henryk Sienkiewicz, Nobel prize winner of 1905 in literature.

Marie Curie, like her husband in 1903 did not return to Poland to administer this laboratory. Instead she went to Warsaw in 1913 for the opening of this laboratory.

When Poland regained independence, she founded a Radium Institute in Warsaw. Money for this purpose came from people's contributions, and she came to Poland in 1925 to attend the cornerstone laying ceremonies of the new building.

The Universities honored her with doctor's causa honoris degrees, and she also received the title of an honorary citizen of Warsaw.

In 1929 a part of this Institute was erected, but needed for research was one gram of Radium. Marie Curie Skłodowska once again went to the U.S., to her friend Mrs. Maloney and obtained from her the second gram of Radium, as a gift of the U.S. people to Poland. During this visit Mrs. Curie was the private guest of President Herbert Hoover at the White House. Before her return to Europe she visited the St. Lawrence University and was honored with a degree "doctor causa honoris", and where at the front of the Institute of physics building her image was carved in stone.

On May 29, 1932 she returned to Warsaw with the gift of the People of the U.S. and this was her last visit to Poland. Her health failing, she left for Switzerland, where she died on July 4, 1934 in Sancellemoz. She was buried in the familiar tomb of Curies in Sevres near Paris.

Pierre and Marie Curie's marriage was not the only marriage of famous servants of mankind. Their oldest daughter was a famous scientist also, and with her husband Frederic Joliot received the Nobel prize in Physics in 1935.

To philatelists the Curies lend themselves as a wonderful subject of topical stamps collectors. Of over 350 various designs of Nobel prize winners, issued by over 45 countries, the Curies Pierre and Marie, were depicted by 56 stamps of 8 countries and 21 French Colonies. Afghanistan Scott No. RA2, Cuba B1-2, France B76, French Colonies: Cameroun B1, Dahomey B2, Fr. Equat. Africa B1, Fr. Guiana B3, Fr. Guinea B2, Fr. India B6, Fr. Oceania B5, Fr. Sudan B1, Guadeloupe B3, Indo-China B14, Ivory Coast B2, Madagascar B2, Martinique B2, Mauritania B3, New Caledonia B4, Niger B1, Reunion B4, St. Pierre & Miquelon B3, Senegal B3, Somali Coast B2, Togo B1, Monaco B24, Panama RA1-4, 6-118 24-27 and RA 30, Poland 401, 410, 412a, 512, 673, and new issue from July 22nd, 1963, Surinam B49, B52,

Turkey B67. Pierre Curie was depicted solely on three stamps: Bulgaria 957, Romania 1126, and Russia 1878.

Another Curie, the husband of their daughter Irene Curie — Frederic Joliot Curie was depicted on 8 stamps of six countries: Albania 541-543, Red China (not listed in Scott; Gibbons 1625), Czechoslovakia 912, Hungary 1319, Roumania C59 and Russia 2171.

A total collection of Curies, as a topical collection of the conception of radioactivity, consists of 67 stamps with portraits of various Curies, issued by 36 countries. It makes a fine collection of glorious servants of mankind.

* * *

SWEDEN ADDS TO "NOBEL WINNERS"

On December 10, Sweden will issue two new jubilee stamps of 25 ore and 50 o. values to commemorate six 1903 Nobel Prize winners. The 25o shows Svante Arrhenius, Niels Finsen and Bjornstjerne Bjornson; the 50 o. brown depicts Antoine Henri Becquerel, and Pierre and Marie Curie.

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PRZEMYSL FLIGHTS

By Fred J. Rafael

(Reprinted from "Austria Philatelic Society Bulletin" of May-June 1952)

(Continued from last month)

Flight 11, on February 12th, 1915 by Capt. von Lehman. He landed in Brzesko with official flight postcards and unofficial mail dated February 8th to 10th, of which some pieces were cancelled in Mährisch Ostrau 1 (date illegible). Delivery in Vienna was made on February 15th.

Flight 12, on February 18th by Sgt. Meltsch and Lt. Fiala. They landed at Brzesko with official flight postcards dated February 11th to 16th, remainders, and unofficial mail of the same period. Again some of the covers were cancelled at Mährisch-Ostrau 1 on February 20th and 21st. Mail from this flight was delivered in Vienna on February 22nd & in Hungary on the 23rd.

Flight 13, Mar. 22nd, the day of the surrender of the fortress, Lt. Stanger and Capt. von Lehman, landed at Brzesko with official and unofficial flight post cards dated Feb. 17th to March 20th and remainders. Some of the mail carried on this flight was cancelled by field post office 11 on March 23rd. Delivery in Vienna and in Hungary was made partly during the middle of May and partly after June 12th.

Another plane piloted by Sgt. Meltsch made a forced landing, due to motor trouble in Russian held territory. The mail carried on this flight was lost.

* * *

PRZEMYSL BALLOON FLIGHTS

(Reprinted from Austria P.S. Bulletin of June 1956)

In checking through some of the old issues of the Bulletin you editor noticed that the article by Fred Rafael "Przemysl Flights", published exactly four years ago in the May-June issue of 1952, which he vaguely remembered as incomplete but never got around to implementing, had entirely omitted the interesting chapter of the Przemysl Balloon Flights. Since we, the editor, could not blame anybody but myself, the author, there was only one thing to do, and here it is.

The first siege of the fortress of Przemysl began on September 18, 1914,

after the Austrian forces had been defeated by superior Russian field armies in the early days of World War I. The attempted stand along the San River, the main crossing of which was guarded by Przemysl, failed, and the Austrian field armies had to retreat still further to the Dunajec line. From there they started an offensive for the relief of the fortress Przemysl in October, which caused the Russian besiegers of Przemysl to attempt the storming of the fortress without waiting any longer for the heavy siege artillery. After three days of fierce battles the Russian attempt was repulsed and on October 11, 1914 the first Russian siege was lifted. Still, the Austrians were not strong enough to drive the Russians from the East bank of the San, and Russian reinforcements made another retreat of the Austrian inevitable.

The second siege began on November 6, 1914, and ended with the surrender on March 22, 1915, after weeks of short rations for the more than 110,000 defenders. (Provisions and ammunition had been depleted during the October fighting.)

As described in the 1952 article, airplanes were the only means of communication between the fortress and the outside, apart from weak and unreliable radio signals, which, of course, was reserved for official use only. We don't know how few of them the Austrian army had at that time, but we know that one plane arrived at Przemysl and departed from there during the first siege, and we know that the number of military planes must have grown, as three planes left Przemysl on the same day, namely on January 18, 1915. Altogether 14 flights left the fortress, and 13 of them arrived safely in Austrian territory.

It is understandable that every plane brought some mail from Przemysl. At first this was entirely unofficial, but soon the fortress command organized an official system of selling and for-

warding "Flugpostcarden" (flight post cards), of which about 85,000 were sold in Przemyśl. How many of them were actually flown out of the fortress there is no way of knowing, but the number must have been great, and Przemyśl Flight Post Cards are with certain exceptions not considered great rarities.

The Przemyśl Balloon Cards are much rarer. Only about 6,000 of them were sold as is deduced from the fact that the highest known number of a balloon card is 5,909.

The balloon mail was organized at about the same time that the flight cards were, namely before the middle of January, 1915. As far as the sale of the cards go, the flight post cards went on sale on January 6, the balloon post cards on January 12, 1915.

The unmanned balloon that carried the balloon cards were improvised in Przemyśl. They were made of varnished white wrapping paper and filled with 8 cubic meters of illuminating gas. Each balloon carried a package of about 600 of the special balloon cards and under it a cardboard funnel filled with dry sand. The gradual loss of the sand was intended to prolong the flight. The balloons were to be released when favorable winds were expected to carry them into Austro-Hungarian territory.

The first five balloons were released on January 20, 1915. One of these balloons was found near Lemes in Hungary around the middle of May. The mail from this balloon bears the cancellation 'Lemes, May 18, 1915'. Another one of them was found near Margitfalva, also in Hungary, and its mail was cancelled "Margitfalva, June 20, 1915'.

Another balloon is believed to have been released on March 7. It was found near Turja-Remete and the mail it carried was cancelled by the "K.u.K. Feldpostamt 47" (field post office 47) on March 19, 1915.

Of two balloons it is known that they fell into Russian hands just outside the Przemyśl fortifications. Their mail, of course, was lost. Five more balloons are known to have been re-

leased at some times during the siege, but their fate remained unknown.

All balloon post cards are printed on blue paper and bear the rubber cachet

Ballonpost Przemyśl
1915

In the space reserved for the name of the sender they show the cachet No. 3

K.u.K. Festungsartillerieregiment
Furst Kinsky Nr. 3

Festungsballonabteilung Nr. 1

The top right hand corner shows the Przemyśl control mark "IX. over 54" in the circle, as a rule the small type 1, sometimes types 3 or 5. The cards also show the most usual types of the Przemyśl censorship marks.

The cards are numbered, mostly with one of the mechanical numerators used in Przemyśl, but occasionally by hand.

One interesting card found is shown in the October Bulletin on page 215-8. It has the number 15747, was cancelled in Przemyśl on February 1, 1915 and shows the round cachet of Fortress Command of Przemyśl. It was written in Przemyśl on January 5. The same man, who apparently participated in the preparation of the flight cards, wrote a pink card on Jan. 22, which was cancelled in Przemyśl on February 20, 1915. This card was numbered 15,733. From this it is deduced that the flight cards were first numbered regardless of color. Then apparently the blue card (reserved for the balloon mail) was discovered among those meant for the airplane flight mail, was separated from the others, and given the balloon card cachet. However, as the cachet of the "Festungsballonabteilung No. 1" is missing, it may be assumed that it was carried by plane.

Is there an army in which everything goes according to regulations? If so, it certainly was not in the Austrian army. Another example of this is the fact that members of the balloon detachment added some of their own flight postcards to the packages of the special balloon cards. These cards look like the usual flight postcards with cachet 3 and a handwritten censorship

mark. They must be assumed to have been carried by paper balloons if their cancellations are identical with those found on the tree balloon loads described in this article.

There remains one more chapter to be told in the story of the Przemyśl balloon post. Five free balloons that had been in the fortress and may have been used for military observation purposes, were filled and left the fortress during the morning hours on March 19, 1915. One of them, the "Steiermark" was carried away by the storm before the crew could board it. The others, namely the "Przemyśl", the "Austria", the "Erzherzog Josef Ferdinand", and the "Schicht" got away, but all finally had to land in Russian or Russian occupied territory. According to orders the balloons were destroyed and the mail the aviators had carried too. The only exception to this was the private mail carried by the balloon "Austria", which was treated as prisoner of war mail by the Russians and as such forwarded after being censored by the Russians through the Russian and the international Red Cross organizations to the addressees. Less than 20 of these cards are known to exist.

Most of the data for this article are based on the 4th edition of Georg Sobetzky's Oesterreich Flugpostkatalog, the illustrations are from Ernest Rosenfeld's collection.

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OUR POST OFFICE TOUR

On Friday, November 22, 1963, the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, Polonus members and guests assembled in the lobby of Chicago's Main Post Office, the largest post office in the world, on Van Buren and Canal Street in Chicago. After a very brief meeting during which the members stood for a minute in silence to honor the deceased President, the crowd separated into two groups and proceeded on a 1½ hour tour of the 9th, 8th, 7th, 6th and 4th floors. We saw, cancelled and dispatched (all within a half hour) on the way to its destination. An enormous and unbelievable operation involving some 8,500 workers was unfolded before our eyes. It was an unforgettable experience.

Upon completion of the tour, Stefan Kochanski, passed out stamped souvenir cards, with special cancellation, which he prepared and printed himself. He even went as far as to get Postmaster Semrow's personal autograph on the cards. Good boy, Stefan!



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NEW ISSUES

By J. J. Domar

To commemorate the great achievements in science and technics in the field of space conquest by man, the Polish Post is going to issue a set of ten stamps each depicting consecutive stages of conquest of space and the orbits of their flights.

The design of each is as follows:

30 gr.—illustrates the space rocket projected by Constantine Ciołkowski (1857-1935) and the fundamental formula for rocket speed established by him.

40 gr.—the first artificial satellite "Sputnik I" launched by the Soviet Union on October 4th, 1957.

50 gr.—the first artificial satellite "Explorer I" launched by the United States January 31st, 1958.

60 gr.—depicts the banner bearing the Soviet coat of arms brought to the moon by the Soviet space sound "Lunnik II" on September 12th, 1959.

1 zł.—depicts the Soviet space rocket "Lunnik III" which was launched on October 4th, 1959, and performed the first flight around the moon taking photographs of the other side of the moon, invisible from the earth.

1.50 zł.—shows "Vostok I" which brought the first man out of orbit, (Major J. A. Gagarin) on April 12th, 1961.

1.55 zł.—shows the United States capsule "Friendship 7" and the rocket "Mercury VI" which flew three times around the earth with Major Alan Shepard.

2.50 zł.—shows the twin flight of the two Soviet spacemen, A. G. Nikolayev and P. R. Popovitch in "Vostok III" and "Vostok IV".

5.60 zł.—shows the American space sound "Mariner II" launched on Aug. 27th, 1962. It was the first to come near Venus and furnished new data about this celestial body.

6.50 zł.—shows the Soviet sound "Mars I" launched toward the planet Mars on November 1st, 1962.

They were designed by Jerzy Deselberger and will be bi-colored. Size: 31.25 x 43 mm.; printed by the State Printing Works of Securities, Warsaw.

Amount to be printed of each:

30 gr. 5,000,000	1.50 zł. 4,000,000
40 gr. 7,000,000	1.55 zł. 4,000,000
50 gr. 5,000,000	2.50 zł. 3,500,000
60 gr. 8,000,000	5.60 zł. 1,700,000
1 zł. 4,000,000	6.50 zł. 950,000

The first day of issue to be November 25, 1963.

"Ruch"

A 90 HAL. KRAKÓW DOUBLE DOT SOLD FOR \$275.00 AT AUCTION

In a recent sale by the Edgar Mohrmann firm in Hamburg, Germany, a 90 hal. mint Kraków with double dot was bid in at 1100 dm. or about 275 dollars. It was bought by our London friend Z. Bokiewicz for a client.

OLONUS AUCTIONS

The last three auctions held after the first meeting of each month consisted of First Day Covers of Post War Poland 1957 to 1960. These covers were sent to the Society in care of Stefan Kochanski. Stefan carefully collected them and brought them around to be auctioned off. The income from their sale was \$64.90 which was turned over to our treasury.

We hope to see later covers at some future Polonus auction.

OUT OF TOWN MEMBERS PLAN TO ATTEND POLPEX 1964

The following out of town members have replied that they plan on coming to Chicago for our three-day show at the Andrew House:

Leonard J. Zeller, Cleveland, Ohio
Joseph Pirog, Chicopee, Mass.
Roman Wojeicki, Lexington, Ky.
John T. Patalon, Buffalo, N.Y.
Joseph Bieniecki, Granite City, Ill.
Jan Haniewicz, Brooklyn, N.Y.
M. Kalawski, Worcester, Mass.
Dr. Matt Gajewski, Buffalo, N.Y.
W. Jurgielewicz, Stoughton, Mass.
John Szuch, Cleveland, Ohio
Zbigniew Bokiewicz, London, Eng.
Anthony Samuels, Michigan City, Indiana.

We have many members whom we have never seen. This will be our Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Show. There will not be another show like this one. Won't you make an effort to attend?

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Friday, December 13, 1963

Business Meeting; auction to follow.

Friday, December 27, 1963

Past President's Nite combined with Christmas Party. A most colorful evening is planned. All past presidents will be asked to say a few words. Please bring the ladies. Donations of food, "krople Świętego Waleriana", or money will be appreciated. Contact Stefan Kochanski. Souvenir cards will be given to all who attend.

Friday, January 10, 1964.

Our anniversary year begins with the Nomination of Officers for 1964. The outgoing administration will give a report of the past year. Please be present at this important meeting; it is your duty and privilege to select capable officers to carry the Society through our Silver Jubilee year.

WHAT GOES ON AT POLONUS...

Meeting of October 25, 1963

Our October 25th meeting was well attended by members as well as visitors. The Polish Press printed a bulletin of our meeting in the Chicago Papers and we scored — visitors. We were very fortunate, to have two speakers at the same meeting, and those two, very distinguished in their field were — Dr. Edward C. Róžański, Midwest Director of the Polish-American Civil War Centennial Committee, who recently was appointed by Gov. Kerner to the Illinois Civil War Commission. Being a scholar on the Polish participation in US Civil War, his lecture on this subject was followed with the greatest interest by members and visitors. At the end of his talk Dr. Róžański presented a check for \$25.00 to the Polonus Philatelic Society, (as a personal gift) for its efforts in the last two years to promote the history of Poles participating in the Civil War.

The second speaker was a distinguished visitor from Poland who was on his way to Mexico with a series of lectures on Polish numismatics. The guest, Władysław Terlecki, was Mint-master of the Polish Mint before World War II, a collector of coins in the third generation, at one time teacher at the Warsaw University, has his

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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— Annual Dues are \$2.50 —

subject, and his hobby — Polish Numismatics at his finger tips. We heard the history of the Polish Numismatic Society, Polish coins, and the struggle of coin collectors in Poland. After the lecture, there were many questions addressed to Prof. Terlecki, who to the best of his ability tried to answer them. The usual Beeba followed (we want to thank our member Chester Makowski for footing half of the bill). Those in attendance received the usual "souvenir cards" of this occasion, and both speakers were kept busy autographing them.

—Stefan Kochanski

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