



Journal of the Lithuania Philatelic Society

2020 No. 248



Monsieur
Paris le 7 juillet 1812
Commissaire



(No 1086)
Paris le 7 juillet 1812
Ordre Du Jour
Art. 1.
Il y aura un Gouvernement provisoire de la Lithuanie. Composé de
Cinq membres et Son Directeur Général.
Art. 2
La Commission de Gouvernement Provisoire de la Lithuanie sera
chargée de l'administration des finances, de la justice, de l'agriculture et
du commerce. Elle sera présidée par le Général, et aura pour Secrétaire
le Commissaire.
Art. 3
Il y aura près de la Commission provisoire de Gouvernement de la
Lithuanie un Commissaire Français.

empereur et de fatigue
l'entre en France on aura bien de la peine
faire porter. Nous avons passé le 22. Juin le Minen
vous air en
le 10. juillet

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THE COVER
(design Arunas Sakalauskas)

Lithuania "restored" by Napoleon in 1812

Dr. Vytautas Doniela, Sydney, Australia

The major route of Napoleon's war against Russia, in 1812, cut through Lithuania. There, this event was not unwelcome. The three-fold partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Union (in 1772, 1793 and 1795) and the resultant inclusion of Lithuania into the Czarist Empire had created considerable resentment against the unwanted Russian rule. Local opposition to what was regarded as plain occupation took on several forms, and included joint Polish-Lithuanian endeavours to re-establish independence by hoping for some support from outside. Requests for assistance at some level were directed to Sweden, Prussia, Turkey - and more generally, to those states whose relations with Russia were not free from some

friction. As France in particular was at that time getting ready for hostilities with Russia, exceptional hopes were set on Napoleon's intentions in particular. In fact, being aware of the emotional atmosphere, eventually Napoleon himself called his war against Russia "the Polish war".

It was during his limited stay in Lithuania's main city Vilnius/Wilno/Vilna that Napoleon signed, on July 1, 1812, an Order-of-the-Day establishing a **Provisional Government of Lithuania**. The first three Articles declared: 1. Formation of the Provisional Government of Lithuania consisting of five Members and one General Secretary; 2. The Commission

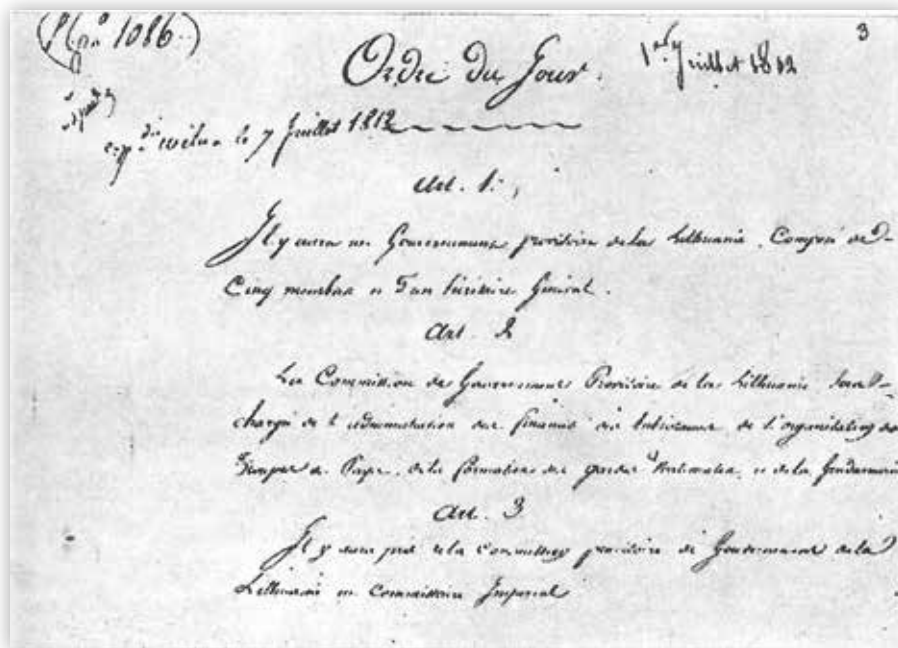


Fig. 1: Napoleon's Order-of-the-Day, July 1, 1812, Lithuania being the main topic.

of the Provisional Government of Lithuania to be in charge of Finances, Provisions, Formation of the Country's Army, National Guard and Military Police [*Gendarmerie*]; 3. Appointment of an Imperial Commissar with the Provisional Government of Lithuania.

Napoleon was also generous to the re-created Lithuania as regards territory. After studying the region's history, he declared that Lithuania so restored was to embrace not only the two traditional gubernyas (now renamed *departaments*) of Vilnius and Gardinas/Grodno but also the Byelorussian gubernyas of Minsk and Bialystok - these two areas had been

taken by Russia during the partitions etc. of Poland-Lithuania.

It is significant that Napoleon "restored" Lithuania not as the Grand Duchy of Lithuania but as simply Lithuania [*la Lithuanie*]. As a politician he avoided making political commitments for the future, though as a military leader he did not ignore any practical uses that the region under discussion might have for his army or his military intentions.

For a Lithuanian collector, the entire (a folded letter) shown here is significant for the reason that it shows, explicitly, the word **la Lithuanie**, more exactly, *Le Gouvernement provisoire*

1920 Second Anniversary of Independence Issue Imperforates

Dr. Vitaly Geyfman, Scranton, Pennsylvania

It is widely known that the Second Anniversary of Independence Issue was printed in 1920 in Margolina's Printing Establishment in Kaunas. The perforated set featured 11 stamps with four basic designs. All stamps have minor, and some have major varieties. Ten out of eleven stamps, except for the 15 skatikų denomination, also exist imperforated.

A few years ago, I was fortunate to purchase a set of imperforate stamps in blocks of 4 at one of the small stamp auctions in the United States (Fig. 1). It was an incomplete set missing the rare 60 skatikų and 3 Auksiniai values.

The most interesting part of my acquisition were two letters accompanying the set. Both were written just a week apart in March of 1958. Both were from a very well-known Lithuanian Philatelist Charles Matuzas addressed to a stamp collector Mrs. Stericker (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3).

Apparently, the stamp collector bought this set of 8 blocks of 4 under the impression that she was buying a complete set. Later Mrs. Stericker returned the set back to Mr. Matuzas.

Letter dated March 19th shows Charlie Matuzas' initial response to the receipt of the returned imperforated blocks of four. In brief, in his letter Matuzas writes:

"... I would like to send those beautiful blocks of the 2nd Independence Anniversary commemoratives back to you when you have shown some interest in them. There is a very slim chance of obtaining the other two stamps, the 60 skat. and 3 Auks. Imperf. and in blocks of 4! The eight stamps that are listed in most catalogs as imperf. are considered a full set, except that we have established the fact, that two other values were also issued imperf. Some of our members have them only in singles, which one could doubt about them. Mr. Vizbara is the only one that recently obtained an imperf. pair of the 3 Auks for which he paid 25 dollars, a reasonable price for that. Doc. Buchness, Mr. Mulevich and only a few other collectors have these stamps in blocks of four imperf. and only these eight stamps. No one else that we know, except for dealer down in South America, has all 10 stamps imperf. in blocks of 4. If you ever get another set with these 2 rare stamps, I shall gladly buy them back, for there will always be collectors interested in these stamps."

The remarks in pencil on the side of the letter (assumed by Mrs. Stericker) read: Said to send.

The second letter from Charlie Matuzas just a week later reads:



Fig. 1. Set of 8 imperforated blocks of 4 of the 2nd Anniversary of Independence issue. (Collection Dr. Geyfman)

"Received your letter in regard to those 2nd Independence Anniversary commemoratives and am sending them back to you as requested."

As you had shown some interest in them and after I did some explaining I thought that you might want them back, therefore I did not send them anywhere, waiting once more for your final reply. What I wrote you about those missing two stamps, you can verify with Doc. Buchness. He has never seen them even in pairs and thought they never existed till we found a collector - dealer who had all ten stamps in blocks of four, then later the owner of these blocks that I am sending you; verified that the 60 skate and 3 Auks. stamps existed in imperf. He himself had the 60 skat. and 3 Auks. The former he sold in Germany for a very good price, as he says. A pair of the 3 Auks. was sold to Mr. Vizbara. So that is the story. Of all the collectors of Lithuania that we know, no one has these 2 stamps imperf. in blocks of 4. I hope to see or hear someone acquiring them. We all are looking for it. If you will be the fortunate one to ever find the whole set of 10 in blocks of four, these eight will be just as good to anyone else who will not have them. By the way, the 30 skat. block has roofs missing in each stamp. As most of us have come to a conclusion, this error must come from another plate."

Sincerely yours, C. Matuzas"

„Greitąjį paštą“ reklamuojantys antspaudai / Postmarks That Advertise Express Mail Service

Ričardas Vainora, Kaunas

LT EN

Vilniuje, 24-ame pašto skyriuje, įsikūrusiame Vokiečių g. 7, eilę metų veikė „Greitojo pašto“ arba „Express Mail Service“ skyrius. Šiame pašte buvo naudojami specialūs kalendoriniai pašto antspaudai, reklamuojantys EMS paslaugas. Antspaudai buvo dedami ant visų iš to pašto išsiunčiamų paprastų (ne „Greitojo pašto“) siuntų, taip pat ant siuntų, adresuotų į šį paštą.

VILNIUS-24 kalendoriniai pašto antspaudai skyrėsi nuo kitų paštų kalendorinių antspaudų dydžiu, papildomu tekstu, dauguma atspaudų buvo ne juodos spalvos. Šiuos antspaudus reikia priskirti specialių Lietuvos pašto antspaudų grupei. Šiai kategorijai priklausė ir Kauno senojo bei Klaipėdos senojo paštų antspaudai, kasmet metų pabaigoje naudojami Kalėdiniai antspaudai bei keletas kitų. Tačiau EMS paslaugas reklamuojantys antspaudai filatelistų dėmesio kažkodėl nesulaukė. Apie juos nerašė Lietuvos pašto leidžiama „Ekspresinformacija“, vokai su tokiais antspaudais nebuvo platinami per filatelijos abonementą. Žurnalas „Paštas ir filatelija Lietuvoje“ 1997 Nr. 26 puslapyje 14 patalpino EMS reklamuojančio antspaudo piešinį su 1995 12 12 dienos data, tas pats piešinys ir 1997 Nr. 27, bet be jokios informacijos koks tai antspaudas ir kur jis randasi. Kada šie antspaudai pradėti naudoti – nežinome. Galime tik spėti kad tai buvo 1995 metų pabaiga. Viską, ką šiandien žinome apie šiuos antspaudus, pateikiame šiame straipsnyje.

There was an Express Mail Service branch at the 24th post office in Vilnius located at 7 Vokiečių Street for several years. This post office used special calendar postmarks that advertised EMS services. These postmarks were applied to all regular (non-EMS) mail, and mail addressed to this post office.

Calendar postmarks of VILNIUS-24 differed from the calendar postmarks of other post offices in their size, additional text, and the fact that many postmarks were not in black. These postmarks should be assigned to the group of special postmarks of the Lithuanian Post. This category also included the postmarks of the old Kaunas post office and the old Klaipėda post office, the Christmas postmarks, and several others. However, for some reason, the postmarks that advertised EMS services did not receive attention from philatelists. Newsletter *Ekspresinformacija*, published by the Lithuanian Post, did not write about them; envelopes with such postmarks were not distributed through philately subscription. On page 14 of its 1997 issue No. 26, *Paštas ir filatelija Lietuvoje* (Post and Philately in Lithuania) printed a drawing of a postmark which advertised EMS with the date of 1995/12/12. It was shown again in the 1997 issue No. 27, but without any information about the postmark. It remains unknown when these postmarks were first used. We can only guess that it was late 1995. Everything we know about those postmarks today is summarized in this article.

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1. VILNIUS EMS a
Antspaudo Ø / Diameter: 40 mm
Spalvos / Colors:
raudona /red (data/date)
mėlyna /blue
Žinomos datos / known dates:
1995 12 29 – 1997 08 04



2. VILNIUS EMS b
Antspaudo Ø / Diameter: 40 mm.
Eksploatacijos metu antspaudo dydis
palaipsniui kito, iki 41x39,5 mm. /
Over time, the size of the postmark gradually
changed to 41x39.5 mm

2a. Spalvos / Colors:
raudona /red (data/date)
mėlyna /blue
Žinomos datos / known dates:
1996 04 17 – 1997 05 28

2b. Spalvos / Colors:
raudona /red (data/date)
violetinė /purple
Brūkšniai tarp datos skaitmenų /
Dashes between the date digits
Žinomos datos / known dates:
1997 10 27 – 1998 03 09

2c Spalvos / Colors:
raudona /red (data/date)
violetinė /purple
Tarp datos skaitmenų brūkšnių nėra /
No dashes between the date digits
Žinomos datos / known dates:
1998 05 15 – 1998 12 15

2d. Spalvos / Colors:
raudona /red (data/date)
juoda /black
Žinomos datos / known dates:
1998 12 18 – 1999 07 21

Pašto valdybos žinynas / Periodical publications of the Lithuanian Postal Board

Ričardas Vainora, Kaunas

LT EN

Tiems, kas rimtai domisi Lietuvos pašto istorija, pašto veikla tarpukariu, gerai žinomas „Pašto valdybos žinynas“, yra išleistas 1930 metais. Tai 260 puslapių knyga. Kur kas sudėtingiau su biuleteniu „Pašto valdybos žinynas“. Tai pats rečiausias ir mažiausiai žinomas iš visų Lietuvos pašto periodinių leidinių, nors jame daugiausia filatelistams įdomios informacijos. Šių biuletenių išliko nedaug, pilno jų komplekto neturi nė viena Lietuvos biblioteka, o jei skaitytojui kurioje nors bibliotekoje, archyve ar muziejuje ir Pavyksta rasti keletą numerių, tai iškyla daug klausimų: skiriasi atskirų numerių paantraštės, skirtingai nurodoma nuo kada šis biuletėnis pradėtas leisti, neaišku kiek numerių buvo kuriais metais. Neišvengė netikslumų ir Lietuvos nacionalinės Martyno Mažvydo bibliotekos bibliografijos „Periodiniai leidiniai lietuvių kalba, 1823–1940“ sudarytojai. Ten nurodoma, kad leidinys vadinosi „Pašto valdybos žinynas: nemokamas „Pašto pasaulio“ priedas“, tačiau 1937–1939 dalies tiražo paantraštė: „Pašto valdybos leidinys“. Iš tiesų buvo kiek kitaip, mes turime reikalą su dviem biuleteniais, kurie pradėti leisti skirtingu metu. Be to, abu leidiniai buvo leidžiami dar ir 1940 metų pradžioje, iki okupacijos. Tiesa, 1937–1940 metais jų turinys sutampa, bet norint rasti kurių nors metų numerių pirmiausia reikia žinoti ko ieškoti. O išsiaiškinus kad buvo du leidiniai, iš karto kildavo klausimas ar jų skiriasi tik paantraštės, ar, bent kiek, dar skiriasi ir turinys? Ir nebuvo tas leidinys mėnesinis kaip kad nurodoma bibliografijoje, dažniausiai būdavo išleidžiama po 6 numerius per metus. Neišsprendė visų

Those who are seriously interested in Lithuania's postal history and the post office's operations during the interwar are well aware of *Pašto valdybos žinynas* (*Post Office Board Handbook*) published in 1930. It is a 260-page book. The situation with the bulletin *Pašto valdybos žinynas* published under the same name is much more complicated. It is the rarest and least known of all post office periodicals, even though it contains the largest amount of interesting information relevant to philatelists. Few of these bulletins remain. No library in Lithuania has their full collection, and even if a reader manages to find a few issues in a library, archive, or museum, many questions arise: the sub-headings of different issues vary, the date of the bulletin's first publication varies, the number of issues published in a given year is unclear. The bibliography of *Periodical Publications in Lithuanian: 1823–1940* (*Periodiniai leidiniai lietuvių kalba, 1823–1940*) at the Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania has some inaccuracies. It lists the publication *Pašto valdybos žinynas: nemokamas "Pašto pasaulio" priedas* (*Post Office Board Handbook: Free Supplement of The Postal World*), but the subtitle of some issues from 1937–1939 also mentions "Pašto valdybos leidinys" ("Publication of the Post Office Board"). Searching "EPav.eldas" (Lithuanian cultural heritage search database) also did not solve all discrepancies. In truth, something different happened: it was a case of two bulletins that were launched at different times. The

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Pav. 1. Dviejų leidinių, išleistų tuo pačiu metu, antraštės
 Fig. 1. Headlines of two publications published at the same time

Lithuanian Stamp Essays, 1918-1940 / Lietuvos projektiniai pašto ženklai, 1918-1940 m.

Audrius Brazdeikis, Houston, Texas

EN

LT

"Lithuanian Stamp Essays, 1918-1940" – a new publication by Vytautas Sajauskas. This is yet another well laid out and finely produced work by the author in recent years. The illustrations are excellent, including several artist sketches and essays I have never seen before, compiled from the archives of the Trakai History Museum, the MK Čiurlionis Museum, and other sources of both published and private collections.

The reader will be pleased to discover various essays by unknown and famous artists such as Kazys Šimonis, Adomas Galdikas, Adomas Varnas, Petras Rimša, Jonas Buračas, Juozas Gaučas, Antanas Žmuidzinavičius-Žemaitis, Juozas Zikaras, and others.

The project started in 1996 by Justinas Sajauskas and Algis Preikša. A short advert appeared in the LPS-221 informing other philatelists about the project and asking readers to share any available material and information related to Lithuanian stamp essays. Nobody came forward. Only after A. Preikša acquired a part of the archive of Adomas Varnas, the work progressed further until his untimely passing in 2011.

Later, J. Sajauskas found new material after contacting the Trakai History Museum and MK Čiurlionis Museum staff. Significant new material also appeared in the public domain after Kazys (Charles) Matuzas collection was auctioned in the US and after publication in 2014 of the seminal work "Post in Lithuania 1918-1940" by Vygintas Bubnys and Julija Normantienė.

The project accelerated when J. Sajauskas' son Vytautas, an artist, joined him. At that time, he was working on a similar book about the artists whose artwork was featured on classic stamps of Lithuania in 1918-1940. The collaboration ended with both books published in Vytautas Sajauskas name.

Bibliography: Lietuvos projektiniai pašto ženklai, 1918-1940 m. / Vytautas Sajauskas. – Marijampolė : Idėja plus, 2020. – 132 p.. – ISBN 978-609-8253-13-9.

Book can be purchased for \$20 by contacting the author: neringasajuk@yahoo.com.

1992 m. filokartistai Justinas Sajauskas ir Algis Preikša paruošė ir išleido „Lietuvos markiruotų pašto atvirukų katalogą“. 1996 m. tie patys autoriai draugijos „Lietuva“ žurnale Nr.1 ir 2 (221) patalpino tokį skelbimą: „Lietuvos markiruotų pašto atvirukų katalogo“ autoriai ruošia naują leidinį – „Lietuvos pašto ženklų projektai“. Tai bus išlikusių 1918-1940 m. Lietuvos pašto ženklų ir jų eskizų žinynas.“ Autoriai kvietė atsiliiepti visus, ką nors žinančius apie ženklų projektus, juo labiau, kad planuojamo žinyno pradžia jau turėjo: Atvirlaiškių kataloge buvo įdėtos dviejų 1919 m. projektinių Lietuvos pašto ženklų iliustracijos.



Tuo viskas ir baigėsi. „Lietuvos“ skaitytojai mūsų šalies projektinių pašto ženklų neturėjo, o jeigu turėjo – neatsiliepė. Tikrai A. Preikšai įsigijus Kaune saugotą dail. Adomo Varno archyvo dalį, darbas pajudėjo, bet 2011 m. A. Preikšai pasitraukus, J. Sajauskas drąsiai galėjo imtis kitų darbų: daugiau medžiagos nebuvo.

Ji atsirado vėliau. J. Sajauskui susisiekus su Trakų istorijos muziejaus ir Kauno Mikalojaus Konstantino Čiurlionio muziejaus darbuotojais, filatelisto Kazio (Charles) Matuzo palikimo tvarkytojams išleidus šio neeilinio kolekcininko ženklų aukciono katalogą, pasirodžius neįtikėtina informatyviai Vyginto Bubnio ir Julijos Normantienės studijai apie Lietuvos paštą... Viską sudėjus, galima buvo imtis seniai sumanyto žinyno.

Darbas paspartėjo, kai prie jo prisijungė J. Sajauskos sūnus Vytautas, dailininkas. Tuo metu jis ruošė panašią knygėlę apie Lietuvos 1918-1940 m. pašto ženklų autorius (žr. „Lietuva“, 2018 m. Nr.246). Bendradarbiavimas baigėsi tuo, kad abi knygos – tiek pirmoji, apie dailininkus, tiek ši buvo išspausdintos Vytauto Sajauskos vardu.

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Lietuvos projektiniai pašto ženklai, 1918-1940 m. / Vytautas Sajauskas. – Marijampolė : Idėja plus, 2020. – 132 p.. – ISBN 978-609-8253-13-9.

Knygą galima įsigyti pas autorių. Kaina 20 USD. Kreiptis el.paštu: neringasajuk@yahoo.com.

Vieno ženklo lapai / Counter Sheets of 1993 Commemorative Vytautas Magnus Stamps (Mi 518-520)

Ričardas Vainora, Kaunas

LT

EN

Pašto ženklai „600 metų nuo Vytauto Didžiojo valdymo pradžios“ buvo išleisti į apyvartą 1993 02 27. Ženkilai išleisti lapuose po 50 (5x10) ženklų. Lapų kraštai be užrašų, tik viršutiniame dešiniame lapo kampe, virš 4-5 ženklų 12 kvadratukų eilutė, būdinga Vengrijos spaustuvei Securities Printing House. Ženklų, kurių nominalai 1000 (10 talonų) ir 1500 (15 talonų), tie kvadratukai tušti ir visiškai vienodi.

Su ženklo, kurio nominalas 500 (5 talonai), lapais yra kiek kitaip. Žinomi lapai, kuriuose kvadratukai tušti. Taip pat žinomi lapai, kurių pirmame kvadratuکه įrašytas skaitmuo „5“. Be to, tie penketukai būna skirtingi, jų du tipai. Taigi, iš viso pagal žymes ant lapo krašto turime tris skirtingus lapus.

Visi lapai išspausdinti ir pateko į apyvartą vienu metu. Galime daryti išvadą kad išspausdintame lape buvo ne mažiau kaip trys pardavimui skirti lapai. Tikriausiai taip buvo spausdinami ir kiti tos serijos ženklai, tik jų lapų kraštai vienodi. Ši informacija gali būti naudinga ieškant ženklų atmainų.

The series of postage stamps dedicated to the 600 years since the start of the rule of Vytautas Magnus (Mi 518-520) was issued on February 27, 1993. The stamps were printed on sheets of fifty stamps (5x10). Sheet margins had no inscription; there was only a line of 12 squares typical of the Securities Printing House (Hungary) at the upper-right corner of the sheet, above the 4-5 stamps. The squares found on the sheets of stamps whose denominations were 1,000 (10 talons) and 1,500 (15 talons) were empty and identical.

The sheet of the stamp of 500 denomination (5 talons) is different. There are known sheets of stamps where the squares are empty. Also, there are known sheets of stamps where number 5 is written in the first square. Moreover, these numerals are different; there are two types. Thus, in total, based on the markings found on the margin of the sheet, we have three different sheets.

All sheets of stamps were printed and entered circulation simultaneously. We can conclude that the printing sheet included no less than three counter sheets intended for distribution at the post office. Other stamps in this series were probably printed the same way; only the margins of their sheets were identical. This information can be useful when looking for stamp variations.

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Pav. 1. Pašto ženklų „600 metų nuo Vytauto Didžiojo valdymo pradžios“ dešinieji lapo kampai su Vengrijos spaustuvei Securities Printing House būdingomis 12 kvadratukų eilutėmis (padidinta apačioje).

Fig. 1: Marginal markings of counter sheets of 1993 commemorative Vytautas Magnus stamp (Mi 518).

JOIN THE LITHUANIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Lithuania Philatelic Society (LPS) was founded in 1946 in Chicago, Illinois. It is a bilingual organization (English and Lithuanian). The Society's journal (ISSN 2381-5884) is well illustrated and comprehensive in scope, contains articles primarily in English, distributed free of charge to society members and major libraries in USA and Lithuania.



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- Discount on back issues of all LPS and LPSNY bulletins and journals

We currently have 130 active members of various ethnic origins, but predominantly Lithuanian. Most of the members reside in the United States, but we also have members in Europe (Lithuania, France, Germany), Canada, Japan and Australia.

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<http://lithuanianphilately.com/lps/>

