

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



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PolPex 2002 COMPETITIVE Exhibition!

By: Chester Schafer

The Polonus Executive Board announces that POLPEX 2002 will be held at Przybylo's White Eagle in Niles, Illinois, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, March 15, 16, and 17, 2002. This will be an exhibition for competition with a Grand Award of an imported 8½ inch by 7 inch crystal vase with a frosted base and etched Polish eagle. Awards of Gold, Silver, and Bronze will also be given.

Three themes will be honored this year: the Sixtieth Anniversary of the formation of the Polish Home Army (Armja Krajowa) during World War II; the Twentieth Anniversary of the canonization of Saint Maximilian Kolbe; and the



Sixty-Fifth
Anniver-sary
the Polish

of
Museum of America.

Although exhibits connected with the themes are encouraged, General Poland, associated countries, postal history, POW, Etc., will be eligible for the awards. There will be a Numismatic Section with the participation of the Polish American Numismatic Association. For entry applications write to: Arkadiusz Walinski; 7414 Lincoln Avenue, D; Skokie, Illinois 60076-3898 or call (847) 674-4286.

Souvenir sheets, cacheted covers, and special cancellations will be available. Dealers interested in have a table may contact the Bourse Chairman, Michael Jackson at (630) 896-8938.



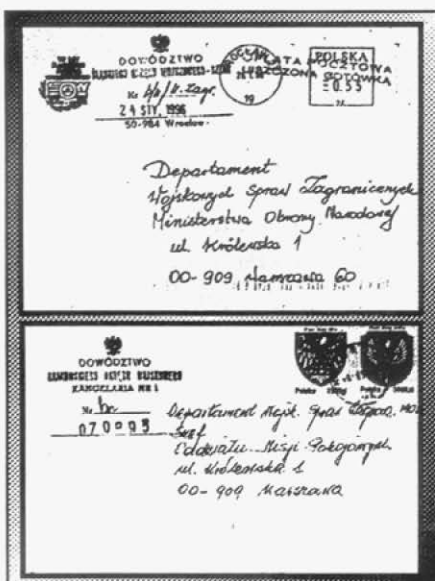
CORRESPONDENCE OF POLISH SOLDIERS SERVING IN NATO MISSION IN BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA PART II

By: Col. Józef Kowalczyk, ret.

Reprinted From *Filatelista* and Translated by Ernest Kowalczyk
Part I reprint, *Polonus Bulletin* 506, Pages 2-5

With the regrouping of the Polish Contingent communication was established. During the first weeks few letters were sent as the result of the time required to set up all details concerning the activity of NORDPOLBde. Here are two envelopes of the official correspondence between our contingent in IFOR and the Department of the Foreign Affairs of the Polish MOD.

For both members and non-members to participate in a NATO peace-keeping mission means to cover all costs connected with it without any refunds. The Polish preliminary budget contingent planned out the means to cover the postal expenses. It was decided that our soldiers would have the same rights regarding the sending and receiving of mail as their colleagues from the Polish Military Contingents at UN missions in the Middle East.



According to regulations each soldier is entitled to send to Poland, free of charge, an unlimited amount of letters (up to 20 grams each) and postcards. Letters to addresses outside of Poland must be sent using the local postal service of the country in which the soldier is serving.



Example of regulated addressing

Relatives and other correspondents can send letters up to 20 grams to soldiers serving abroad and only pay for a domestic letter. They must be addressed according to the model: soldier's name and surname; the mission's name and the unit's number; postal code, 00-909 Warsaw

60. The difference between the cost of sending domestic and international letters was covered by the Budgetary Center of the Polish Peacekeeping Missions. Official letters and parcels had no weight restrictions. This system did not apply to Polish military observers and soldiers serving in diplomatic agencies or international military headquarters.

To ensure success, it was necessary to sign a special agreement between the Office of International Postal Exchange - "Warsaw3" and the Budgetary Center of the Polish Military Missions on February 28 (no.3-/RWD 11/8). According to Paragraph 1 of that agreement "Warsaw 3" is responsible for:

- receiving and sending abroad letters, postcards, books, forms, brochures and parcels by air mail to contingents participating in peacekeeping missions.
- receiving and delivering letters coming from Polish contingents that arrive at Okęcie Airport in Warsaw.

The agreement is a large document defining rights and duties of both sides. In my opinion what was important was the information in Appendix 1 concerning flight connections used for transporting mail. According to Point 1 of that Appendix the address and dates were as follows:

"1/NATO — Bosnia Herzegovina sent on the address:

Polbat/IFOR

Budapest LF NSG/PL. — 7650

On Tuesdays and Fridays, flight LO — 111 at 15.20"

This point was modified by Annex 2, dated November 11, 1998, which kept the address the same but changes the date and flight numbers to Mondays and Fridays at 15.20 (flight n° LO — 531) and Tuesdays at 20.20 (flight n° MA 843).

The letters were taken from or delivered to the post office at Okęcie Airport (Warszawa 19) by professional soldiers, plenipotentiaries of the Polish Army Post Office, with an agreement dated March 3, 1996.

The reader has surely noticed that the trail finished in Budapest. What happened later?

Supplying the NORDPOLBde was the duty of NSG and NSE. I am using past tense because since January 5, 2000, the NORDPOLBde, which numbered 3,000 soldiers, has been replaced by the Nordic-Polish Battle Group (1,000 Soldiers). Since that day both the NSG and NSE have been modified.

NSG and NSE are stationed in the Hungarian city of Pécs. In the

Memorandum of Understanding with the Hungarian government. The document covered all details for the temporary stationing of NSG and NSE within Hungary (Poland and Hungary were not members of NATO at the time).

The Hungarian address in Budapest is the post office box of NSG. Additional information such as "Polbat/IFOR" or "PL" allowed distinguishing Polish letters from Nordic ones.

In the first three months of 1996 the commanding officer of the Polish NSE signed an agreement with the Hungarian post administration concerning obtaining and sending letter to and from Polish Contingent SFOR. The letters were sent by air mail from Warsaw to Budapest, they were transported from the Budapest P.O. box to the main post office in Pécs, and from there Polish NSE's soldiers would take them in sacks and deliver to the contingent in Banja Vrucica. Twice a week the head of the Army Post Office of Polish Battalion SFOR would go to Pécs or to a previously appointed place on the Bosnian-Croatian border and pickup letters from and deliver letters to Poland. Every letter from that contingent was taken to the main post office in Pécs and was stamped with a date and labeled (2 at 6 cm) "Taxe percue" with violet ink. This was the equivalent of a post stamp. Envelopes sent from the Polish contingent were

usually marked with round stamps of a diameter 3, 5 or 4, 5 cm (red ink) with the logo of the 6th Brigade and a label "POLBAT NORDBRIG IFOR."

In the age of computers and color printers, different symbols and labels were printed on envelopes. Sometimes it was a color logo of International Division "North" as seen in Illustration No. 1 with the words "Task Force Eagle" in the upper part and an image of a flying eagle delimited by flags of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Turkey, and the United States of America (the countries whose contingents were securing the execution of the Dayton Agreement decisions in the IFOR Northern sector).



Very often on envelopes we can see the color NORDPOLBde logo as in Illustration No. 2 with a silver triangle, a white "NORDPOL", and a

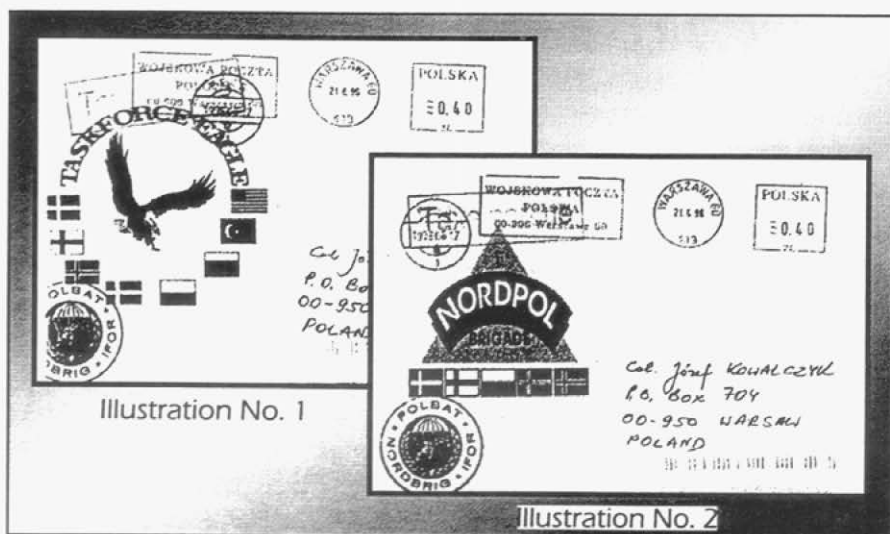


Illustration No. 1

Illustration No. 2

black "Brigade" sign. At the bottom, from the left, there are the flags of Denmark, Finland, Poland, Sweden, and Norway.

The correspondence of the NSE from Pécs was sent to Poland together with other letters from the battalion. The 20 NSE soldiers would send and receive letters at the Pécs Post Office. Illustration No. 3 shows an oblong

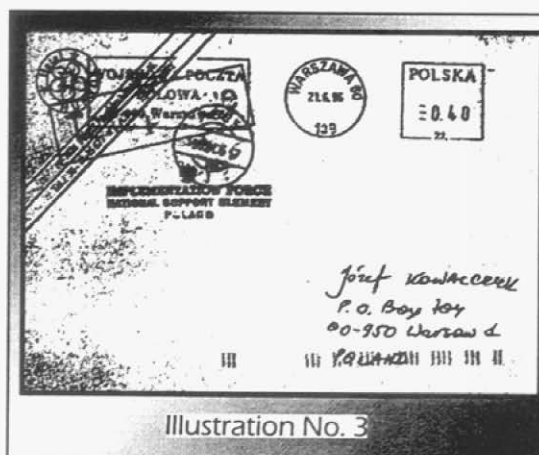


Illustration No. 3

stamp (black ink) with an English text with which they marked their correspondence. This envelope has in the left-upper corner a logo and address of one of the hotels. These elements have no relation to our contingent except that sometimes our soldiers stayed there overnight during their official visits to Bosnia Herzegovina.

The correspondence from IFOR, which arrived at "Warsaw 3" was later transported to the Polish Army Post Office by the plenipotentiaries. The letters were segregated there so that official correspondence was

posted by military mail while private letters were delivered to the Post Office "Warsaw 60", from where they would reach addressees. (Continued) ■

Czeslaw Slania

"American Philatelist"

October 2001, Pgs. 922-924

By: Erling Hoh

Slania, a slim, restless man with a pianist's fingers and an absent-minded demeanor, celebrated his 80th birthday on October 22 and shows no signs of slowing down.

Czeslaw Slania's eye-piece makes you think about the meaning of your own life. Over the past forty year, by the simple act of pinching it between his thumb and index finger, he has worn through the metal sheath, three millimeters thick, that holds the glass lens. If dedication could be embodied in a single object, this little tool would be that embodiment.

Some people are born with a talent and with a mission. Or call it an obsession. For Czeslaw Slania, it has been the creation of minute, precise, wonderful pictures. He is the world's foremost stamp-engraver, and last year celebrated his 1000th stamp, issued by the Swedish postal authority—with which he has worked since 1959.

Slania, a slim, restless man with a pianist's fingers and an absent-minded demeanor, celebrated his 80th birthday on October 22 and shows no signs of slowing down. In the year 2000 alone, he engraved twenty-six new stamps. He rises at six o'clock every morning and works for hours each day,



while at the same time managing to travel the world as befits a true cosmopolitan and philatelic superstar. A few years ago, at a stamp fair in Xian, China, some 200,000 Chinese philatelist and collectors lined up to meet Slania. "I must have signed about 20,000 autographs in three days," he recalls.

Through the years, Slania has engraved stamps for some thirty countries and paper money for a dozen nations. Born in Katowice, Poland, his unusual talent for creating miniature things soon became apparent. As a young boy, he enjoyed drawing pictures as small as he possibly could,

and became popular among his friends (and girlfriends) for the uncannily accurate counterfeit tickets to movies and sports events that he produced. After World War II, during which Slania fought as a partisan against the Nazi occupation, he was accepted into the prestigious Art Academy in Cracow, where he learned the difficult craft of engraving. His graduation work was an engraving of the Polish Artist Jan Matejko's majestic battle painting "Grunwald." However, the painting so intrigued him that he soon embarked on a larger, more detailed engraving of the piece, which took two years to complete.

On a trip to Sweden in 1956, Slania defected from communist Poland in order to seek medical care in Sweden for his tuberculosis. To congratulate President Eisenhower on his re-election that year, Slania sent him an immaculate reproduction of a twenty-dollar bill, including his best wishes written in minuscule letters. The gift created a stir at the White House, and Slania was interrogated by Interpol, under the suspicion that the bill had been printed from a counterfeit mint. In 1959, he received his first commission by the Swedish postal authority to engrave a stamp—a portrait of the Swedish poet Gustaf Fröding (1860-1911).

Word of his ability to render the mood and texture of a painting or a photograph in a metal engraving, and of his precise, fine craftsmanship, as well as his considerable speed, soon spread around the globe. In the past four decades, Slania has engraved stamps and bank notes from Denmark, Iceland, France, Israel, Brazil, China, Singapore, Lesotho, and many other countries. He is Court Engraver in Sweden, and has produced some ten stamps featuring the current Swedish Monarch, Carl XVI Gustaf. Russia, the United States, Poland, and Denmark all have Czeslaw Slania philatelic fan clubs.¹

The craft of engraving demands a mind-boggling patience and a love of precision. In a single square millimeter, Slania will sometime engrave 80 to 90 lines between 1/500th and 4/500th of a millimeter deep. While most engravers begin by making a draft on paper, Slania often goes to work directly on the metal plate, combining the lines and the dots to conjure up the image he is seeking to create. He carries the three essential tools of his trade – the eye-piece, the engraver's needle, and a small metal base – with him wherever he goes, and his ability to work under the most unsettling circumstances is legendary. Friends say that he has even been seen engraving in his tent while camping out in the forest, and during a recent hospitalization, he still managed to finish two stamps commissioned by the Marshall Islands.

When he is not working on commission, Slania amuses himself by engraving motifs of his own liking and printing them privately in limited editions. He has created a series of the world's twenty-three most famous heavy-weight boxing champions, and another series of the world's most beautiful actresses.

Since he spends most of his waking hours engraving, there is not much time left for other pastimes. "I do enjoy watching Sumo wrestling. Akibuno is my favorite," he says, taking a break between working sessions in his apartment in Stockholm, which has served as the base for his far-flung travel during the past thirty years. There is knock on the door, and his daughter enters the room to exchange a few words in Polish. At the age of 63, Slania became a father for the first time. "When my daughter marries, I will make a counterfeit on million dollar bill," he says, laughing.

To mark his 80th birthday, the Swedish Postal Authority will issue Slania's engraving of the Battle of Lutzen, not as a stamp, but as a limited collector's item.

Endnote

1. The U.S. Czeslaw Slania Study Group can be reached at P.O. Box 1382, Milwaukee, WI 53201. An excellent website featuring Slania's work, "Collecting the Works of Czeslaw Slania" by Chuck Matlack, hosted by Toke Nørby, can be found www.norbyhus.dk/chuckm.html.

The Author

Erling Hoh is a free-lance writer based in Stockholm, Sweden, and a correspondent for *Archaeology Magazine*. 

WOJSKOWY (Military)

By: KRZYSZTOF TROKENHEIM, SWEDEN (*Filatelistyka—Miesięcznik*, May 1999, Pg. 266)

On the September 7, 1944, the first post-war Polish stamps were released in a three-stamp set known as *Wodzowie* (Leaders). The delays in production arising from waiting for approval by *Goznaki* in Moscow, the fact that it was a limited edition, plus the short time span of use, caused these stamps to quickly become sought-after very by collectors. Today these stamps are recognized as classics not only of this period in Poland, but of Polish philately.

Illustrated on the next page is a letter sent from Przemyśl to Lublin by means of a 50 gr. stamp postmarked "PRZEMYSL 1 2a" on October 14th, 1944 (see: Figure 1). An additional postmark,

"Wojskowy", indicating that the sender is a soldier ("poczta polowa", hereafter referred to as "camp mail", can be seen as the return address). Despite the fact that army mail was free from regular mail fees, this letter is paid for by stamps.

This is the first known item of its type sent and is thus worth describing. In many letters sent through camp mail, army secrets were revealed in the form of different types of news (secrets such as the full names of individuals and units, locations of transfer and deployment, and the surnames of leaders.) Things were written about weapons, difficulties being faced, and lack of mail delivery, among other things. In many cases, soldiers sent their mail directly through the civilian postal system in an attempt to hasten the delivery of their letters to family. Some of these civilian post offices postmarked these letters with their own dated postmarks, the return address specifying the camp mail number of the individual (on our letter 13575 - *Oficerska Szkoła Piechoty 1-ej Armii WP*, an infantry officer training school) was given as means of establishing a possible stopover place. According to these military regulations, releasing such information as an individual's or unit's current place of deployment in correspondence was considered making war secrets public. The names of Polish Army (WP) officers schools, supply houses, hospitals, stock houses, etc., each possessing its own camp mail number, fell under the same category. On the other hand, local military leadership and the units assigned to them (military zone headquarters, garrison units, regional command centers, army hospitals, etc.) did not have camp mail numbers. Their existence and movements were not considered war secrets, and correspondence—with reference to the place of deployment—could not be subject to interference whether it was military or private.



One may conclude that the sender of our letter dropped it, paid and stamped, into a publicly accessible mailbox or simply handed it over to a worker behind the window of a postal booth. All of the correspondence at this time was subject to being checked by a military censor; after checking the contents of the letter as well as

the address of the sender, the censor in our case surely placed his own postmark next to the already existing one as well as the postmark "Wojskowy". The uniform color of both marks lends support to this statement.

Camp mail was discontinued for a time until September 25th, 1945. This occurred on the grounds of an order given by the Chief Command of the Polish Army (*Naczelny Dowództwo Wojska Polskiego*) on August 29, 1945, commanding the dissolution of camp mail and all of its components. Postal responsibilities and services during the break were handed over to The Ministry of Post Offices and Telegraphs. One postal station stood as the exception to this



command—#3089, which had been serving up until that time as the chief Headquarters of the Polish Army. Control of the station was entrusted to designated stopover places of correspondence of previous addresses

and delivery of press literature from the Soviet Union. Attached to the above-mentioned order were instructions concerning the proper way to address correspondence to the Polish Army as well as regulations on mailing and collecting mail through the post office. In connection with the dissolution of the camp mail system and the consequent responsibilities placed into the hands of the postal-and-telegraph offices, this included correspondence meant for dispatches in unit offices. These offices voided the postmark "Wojskowy" when the above-mentioned order was given and used instead the military postmarks assigned to each unit, with letters delivered to the nearest post office.

Despite the fact that in combat conditions—using large amounts of ammunition, oil, food supplies, and equipment—the number one task was to deliver to the different bases the necessary supplies (and this daily), the camp mail system, delivering long-awaited letters to a fighting army, played a role no less important. These letters provided

a moral boost for the soldiers, gave them added will to fight, and for the sick served to bolster hope of quick recovery.

Note - Figure 2 illustrates a letter dated 5/12/45 according to the procedure described on page 10. Additional contents of the postmark include:

"WOJSKO POLSKI / POCZTA POLOWA / 83711 / Nr

_____ " (Polish Army / Camp Mail / 83711 / # _____)". 



Polish Post, Warsaw

POLISH KINGS and PRINCES

Four values: a 70 gr. with August II the Strong; 80 gr. with Stanley Leszczyński; a 1.10 zł. of August III; a 1.55 zł. of Stanley August Poniatowski, were issued October 23, 2000, and designed by Stefan Małecki.



First Day Cancel



Steel engraved, concave printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 35. 400,000 of each were printed.

CHRISTMAS 2000

Four values showing medieval stained glass windows: 70 gr. manger scene; 80 gr. wedding at Cana Galilee; 1.10 zł. Last Supper; 1.55 zł.



First Day Cancel



Ascension scene; designed by Maciej Jędrzyk and offset printed on



fluorescent paper in sheets of 16.

Quantities:

70 gr. 13,600,000;

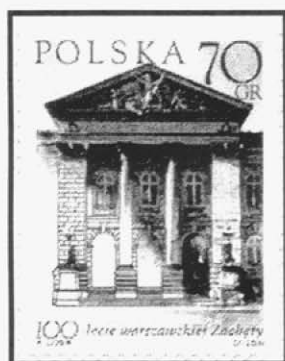
80gr. 10,700,000;

1.10 zł. 3,000,000;

1.55 zł. 2,600,000.



ZACHĘTA ART INSTITUTE IN WARSAW 100TH ANNIVERSARY



First Day Cancel

A 70 gr. showing the building of the Towarzystwo Zachęta Sztuk Pięknych was issued December 4, 2000. Designed by Andrzej Gosik; offset printed on florescent paper in sheets of 20. Quantity issued: 400,000

MARTIAL LAW POST

An 80 gr. stamp commemorating the activity of the underground post during Martial Law was issued December 13, 2000. The design show the stamp labels issued January 5, 1982, on the Fortieth Anniversary of the



First
Day
Cancel

founding of the Polish Workers Party and used on mail. Designed by Maciej Buszewicz and offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 12

END OF MILLENNIUM YEAR 2000

The End of the Millennium Year 2000 is commemorated with an "A" stamp issued January 6, 2001. The main celebration was held this day at



and closing of the Holy Doors by Pope John Paul II. Designed by Janusz Wysocki, offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20, and in a quantity of 7,200,000.

TWENTIETH WINTER UNIV. STUDENTS OLYMPIC GAMES - ZAKOPANE 2001

A 1 złoty value was issued February 7, 2001, in connection with Zakopane 2001 held February 7-17.

Offset printed in sheets of 20 on fluorescent paper in a quantity of 1,300,000 and designed by Jacek Konarzewski.



INTERNET GLOBAL NETWORK



A one złoty value was issued February 22, 2001, for the National Science Foundation network NSFNET which is connected with the world-wide web. Offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20 in a quantity of 3,400,000.

Designed by Agnieszka Sobczyńska.

SKI JUMPS AT WORLD COMPETITION. LAHTI 2001

A 1 złoty value was issued February 23, 2001, for the World Classic Competition held February 15. Poland was represented by Adam Małysz,



winner of the 49th Four Take-Off Competition. There are three varieties of this stamp because of the changes in the inscription in the upper left corner. Offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20 in a 2,000,000 quantity and designed by Janusz Wysocki.

EASTER ISSUE

Two values depicting Medieval stained-glass windows were issued March 16, 2001.



First Day Cancel



1 zł.: Women at the tomb of the resurrected Jesus Christ, quantity 15,200,000.

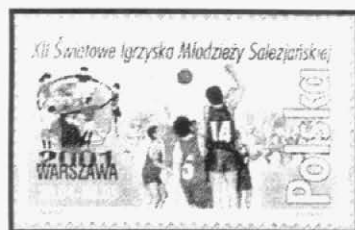
1.90 zł: The resurrected Christ surrounded by His Apostles, quantity 2,800,000.

Offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 16 and designed by Maciej Jedrysik.

TWELFTH SALESIAN YOUTH GAMES

A 1 złoty value was issued April 28, 2001, for the Twelfth World Salesian

Youth Games held April 28 through May 3. Offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20 in a quantity of 600,000 and designed by Dariusz Litwiniec.



First Day Cancel

WATER—NATURAL RESOURCE

A 1.90 złoty value was issued May 5, 2001, in the Natural Resource

Series along with other European postal administrations. Offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20 in a quantity of 500,000 and designed by Janusz Wysocki.



EUROPA
05.05.2001
WARSZAWA 1
First Day Cancel

GREETINGS ISSUE



A set of two 1 złoty values were issued May 10, 2001, as other postal administrations have done. One stamp extends

vacation greeting from the seashore issued in a quantity of

3,700,000 and the other sends best wishes from the mountain vacationers with 3,800,000 issued. Offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20 and designed by Włodzimierz Terechowicz.

ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY WRZESNIA CHILDREN'S PROTEST

A 1 złoty value was issued May 20, 2001 for the 100th Anniversary of the Września Polish Children's Strike in 1901 against the German administration for forcing them to learn the German language. Parents gathered around the school protesting. Children refusing to speak German and use German Catechisms were punished with the lash. A dozen or so people received up to two years of imprisonment. The stamp shows a stained-glass window from the parish church in Września. Offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20 in a quantity of 2,500,000 and designed by Agnieszka Soboczyńska.



First Day Cancel



MANOR HOUSES

Two stamps in the Manor House series were issued June 20, 2001.

10 gr.: Lipków near Warsaw, a baroque 1792 structure now housing the artifacts of Henryk Sienkiewicz.



1.50 zł: Sulców near Warsaw, constructed for Józef Pilsudski as a gift from soldiers of his legions.

Rotogravure printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 100 in a quantity of one million each and designed by Andrzej Gosik.



POLONICA



As a continuation of the "Polonica" series which started in 1999, a set of four values were issued June 29, 2001.

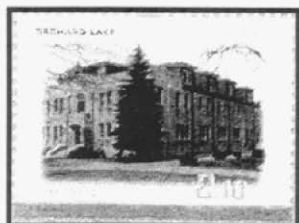


FIRST DAY CANCEL

1.00 zł.: Polish Scientific Institute and Wanda Stachiewicz Polish Library in Montreal, Canada.

1.90 zł.: Józef Pilsudski Institute in New York.

2.10 zł.: Archives, Library, and Museum of Orchard Lake, Michigan.



2.20 zł.: Polish Museum of America in Chicago, Illinois.

Offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20. 500,000 of each value were printed. Designed by Maciej Buszewicz.

WILD ANIMALS, PLANTS, AND THREATENED SPECIES

A set of six stamps and a miniature sheet were issued July 10, 2001.



1.00 zł.: Snow-drop/Lynx.

1:00 zł.: Apollo butterfly/orchid.

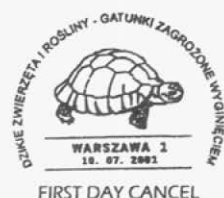
1:00 zł.: Eagle owl/garden pink.



1.90 zł.: Lady's slipper/bear.

1.90 zł.: Peregrine falcon/white orchid.

1.90 zł.: Wide leaf orchid/otter.



2.00 zł. sheet: Animals, birds, insects, and flowers surrounding a map of the world.



Offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20 in a quantity of 500,000 each. 350,000 sheets were printed. Designed by Alojzy Balcerzak.

CARDINAL WYSZYŃSKI ONE HUNDRETH BIRTHDAY

A 1 złoty value was issued August 3, 2001, commemorating the 100th birthday of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, Primate of Poland for 33 yrs. He died May 28, 1981. Offset Printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20 in a quantity of 3,700,000 and designed by Jacek Konarzewski.



ST. MAXIMILIAN KOLBE SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH

A 1 złoty value was issued August 14, 2001, honoring the Saint who died on August 14, 1941, as a result of an injection with phenol by the Germans. Pope John Paul II canonized him on October 10, 1982.



Offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20 in a quantity of 2,800,000. Designed by Maciej Jędrzyk.



ST. MARY SANCTUARIES (ICONS)

Three values were issued August 14, 2001, as a continuation of the St. Mary Sanctuaries Series.

1.00 zł.: St. Mary of Beautiful Love from the Concathedral of Sts. Martin and Nicholas in Bydgoszcz. (3,300,000 issued)



1.00 zł.: St. Mary of Ludzmiierz, Queen of Podhale, from the Basilica of the Assumption of St. Mary in Ludzmiierz. (4,700,000 issued)

FIRST
DAY
CANCEL



1.00 zł.: St. Mary of Mariampol from St. Mary Church in Piasek,

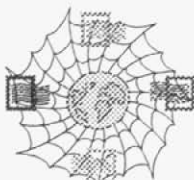
Wrocław. (1,500,000 issued)

Offset printed on fluorescent paper in sheets of 20 and designed by Zbigniew Stasik and Maciej Jędrzyk.



DEVELOPMENT OF SALES FUNCTION FOR WWW.POLONUS.ORG

by: *Hank Bieniecki*



In Bulletin #506, I discussed the Society's new web site www.polonus.org, and noted the potential it provides our society to offer philatelic material to our membership, as well as other visitors to our web site. Following is a three phase proposal for the development and implementation of this feature on www.polonus.org

Phase One:

Have a sales function developed and added to polonus.org, where items may be offered for sale and purchased by our membership and visitors.

Request members to donate duplicate Polish material to Polonus for sale on the web site. This will allow us to achieve the following objectives:

Test operation of the Sales Site function.

Raise funds to support both Polonus & www.polonus.org

List and offer for sale previous bulletins, Polpex SS, Polpex Covers, and other material produced by our Society.

Phase Two:

After through testing and operation of Sales Site function, expand this function to allow our members to sell their own material at a fixed price. Polonus would receive a small listing fee plus a commission on items that were sold on the site. These listing could also be printed in our Bulletins. However, members accessing polonus.org would have the advantage of reviewing what was for sale before publication of the Bulletins, and would have first choice.

Phase Three:

Reference www.polonus.org and it's Sales Site whenever any member offers material on Ebay or other internet auction sites. This would bring more visitors to our web site and be a source of new members.

Donation of Material to Polonus:

Members interested in donating material to Polonus for sale on polonus.org should email biistamp@charter.net or write me at Polonus,

P.O. Box 100 (P) to request Submission Forms that should be included with each item. Kindly do not send any material until you have the Submission Forms. The Sales Site should be activated by September 2002, but we need your donations now. Watch future Bulletins for more information.

2002 NATIONAL POLPEX EXHIBITION

By: Hank Bieniecki

Polonus has been invited by Chicagopex to hold our first "National" Polpex Exhibition in conjunction with Chicagopex 2002. This show will be held from 22-24 November 2002 at the Sheraton Chicago Northwest Hotel (near O'Hare) at 3400 West Euclid Ave, Arlington Heights, IL 60005.

At this show Polonus will (1) exhibit a minimum of 50 frames of high quality Polish material, (2) operate a Society table for distribution of society materials, (3) schedule a series of meetings for attending members. Mark your calendar, book your airfare, and plan to join us in November. See future Bulletins for more information.

MEMBER
Honored!

Chester Schafer was the recipient of the Polish Heritage Award from the Polish Museum of America in Chicago. The museum sponsors an "October Polish American Heritage Month" program annually in the form of music, dancing, singing, recitation of poetry, and a student art contest. The award was presented in gratitude for Chet's support of the museum, promoting its events on his radio shows, and for his donations.

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