

BULLETIN OF THE

POLONUS PHILATELIC SOCIETY



Issue No. 15

November 1943

Lester Jankowski, Editor and Chairman Publications Committee
10 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Ill.

J. J. Doinar, Chairman Membership Committee
3715 Clinton Ave., Berwyn, Ill.

POLAND'S HALL OF FAME*

By M. E. Stecynski

Every five years since 1900 a distinguished group of about a hundred American university presidents, professors, federal judges and other recognized authorities select by a majority vote from among hundreds of names, those Americans who by their achievements of statecraft, war, science, literature, art, law and commerce have created the American Republic and the qualities for which it stands. To prevent all mistakes of enthusiasm or of prejudice, the margin of time after death at which a person became eligible for election was 10 years. In 1922, however, this period was extended to 25 years, which ruling is in effect today.

The names of those selected are inscribed in the Hall of Fame at New York University as a national memorial to the nation's great, and the roster has grown from an original 29 to its present 73. Most of these immortals are honored on postage stamps of the United States. Names that would otherwise have been omitted were added in the Army and Navy Issues of 1936-37, in the Presidential Issue of 1938 and in the Famous Americans Issues of 1940.

Immortals of Poland

With this American parallel as a background, the purpose of this presentation is to touch upon the personalities on the stamps of Poland, and to evaluate the importance of these



The Polish Eagle

The Poles love their White Eagle—symbol of their country throughout the ages. A thousand years ago, a Polish prince found a nest of white eaglets against the red sky of the early morning sun. Hence the emblem. It is by far the most popular design on the stamps of Poland, appearing as the main subject on over 200 of about 577 stamps issued by the free country.

personalities in terms of a Polish Hall of Fame where petty prejudices or unbound enthusiasms would not distort a fair evaluation.

Poland's Hall of Fame can rightfully be regarded as the persons selected in Prof. Mizwa's GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF POLAND, published in 1941 by The Macmillan Co., New York. A composite list of 133 names was submitted by 18 individuals and institutions IN POLAND—comprising the deans, rectors and recognized scholars at the leading universities, etc. The first 60 names that might be regarded as the greatest from the original 133 were culled down to the most typical 30 whose biogra-

* Reprinted by permission of STAMPS

phies are incorporated in the book. 24 of these final 30 names were recommended by 9 or more of the 18 Polish savants and by the Polish Academy of Sciences—and the other 6 of the 30 received no less than 2 votes. 6 of the first 24 names were presented by all 18 persons and institutions and of the unanimous 6 (Chopin, Copernicus, Kosciuszko, Mickiewicz, Mme. Curie and Sienkiewicz), 2 (Mickiewicz and Mme. Curie) are not commemorated on any Polish stamps. Mickiewicz, however, is honored by Central Lithuania (Scott's No. 42 and 52) and Mme. Curie is honored by France and Colonies (Scott's B76, etc.), by Panama (Scott's Nos. RA1-4) and by Turkey (B67).

The personalities found most often on the stamps of Poland do not by any means head the list of names selected by the Polish intellectuals. Josef Pilsudski, Polish premier, for example, who is honored in first place on 18 different Polish stamps, received only 12 votes of the jury to tie for 12th place with four others. Ignacy Moscicki, Polish president, who is honored in second place on 9 different Polish stamps, polled only 3 votes to tie for 50th place with 7 others. Smigly-Rydz who is the third most popular figure on Polish stamps (5), did not even get on the list of the first 60.

All the men and women who are honored on the stamps of Poland together with a few others who proved popular on suggested designs or on the stamps of other countries are included in the alphabetical listing below. Of the 60 names chosen by the

Polish scholars and institutions this list includes 25; of which 9 are the very first, and 19 are among the first 25. The justification of including a name on this list is based primarily on philatelic considerations regardless of the person's achievements, popularity or greatness. The remarks under each name coordinate the philatelic data with a very brief biographical account to serve as a handy reference on Poland's Philatelic Hall of Fame.

BATHORY, KING STEPHEN (1533-1586) ruled Poland during her greatest fame and prosperity. Under him, Poland gained complete preponderance over Eastern Europe, extending her boundaries to the north and to the east. Stamp 325 shows the King bestowing a title on a peasant in recognition of his bravery. Bathory polled 10 votes to come in 21st place among GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF POLAND.

BEM, GEN. JOSEF (1794-1850) ardent patriot, tactician and mathematician, who fought for Polish and Hungarian freedom. As a refugee, he went to Turkey and embraced the Islam faith becoming named Amurat Pasha. Stamp 256 was issued in 1927 to commemorate the return of Bem's ashes from Syria to his native Tarnow, Poland. Four votes in the poll put him in 41st place.

BOLESLAUS I, THE BRAVE (966-1025) king, statesman, soldier, founder of the unified kingdom of Poland, promoted Christianity and at his early time established influences to align Poland's civilization and culture with western Europe. Stamp



Queen Hedwig Thaddeus Kosciuszko Nikolaus Copernicus King Stephen Bathory

First Polish Stamp Designs

In 1917 The Warsaw Art Society held a contest with the approval of German occupation authorities for the selection of designs suitable for stamps to be used in the KINGDOM OF POLAND (KROLESTWO POLSKIE). The subjects and ideas naturally could not have impaired German prestige, so allegorical and scenic designs pre-

ailed. King John Sobieski, however, was shown on 7 designs, Kosciuszko on 5, King Sigismund I on 4, King Stanislaw August on 4, Prince Poniatowski on 3, and King Stephen Bathory, Queen Hedwig and King Mieczyslaw I were each shown on 2 designs. Other personalities appeared on single designs.

320 shows the King greeting Emperor Otto III, who came to Gnesen in the year 1000 to honor the martyred body of St. Adalbert. We find him in the 12th place with as many votes.

CASIMIR III, THE GREAT (1310-1370), last monarch of the house of Piast, the only Polish king the Poles call Great. He codified Polish law under the motto "one law, one king, one currency." He established refuge for the Jews when they were expelled in most of Europe. "He found the Polish cities built of wood and left them built of stone." Stamp 321 shows King Casimir and other monarchs being greeted at a conference in Krakow in 1364. He founded Krakow University in that year. He is listed in 17th place after receiving 11 votes.

CASIMIR IV, JAGELLON (1447-1492) ruled Poland when it extended from the Baltic to the Carpathians on the south and the Dnieper on the east. The map in the background on stamp 323 shows Poland and related neighbors.

CHODKIEWICZ, JAN—great warrior, hetman and statesman; a contemporary of STAN. ZOLKIEWSKI, whose outstanding victory was over the Swedes at Kirchholm in 1655. Stamp 326 symbolizes military achievements of Chodkiewicz and Zolkiewski.

CHOPIN, FREDERIC (1810-1849) represents the finest in Polish music, with his polonaises, mazurkas, etudes, sonatas, ballades, nocturnes and concertos. He was frail and in poor health most of his life. Stamp 243 honors the composer who is placed among Poland's immortals by unanimous opinion.



COPERNICUS, NICOLAUS (1473-1543) economist, churchman, statesman, mathematician and "father of modern

astronomy," who "stopped the sun and set the earth in motion." The 400th anniversary of his death is being celebrated on May 24th. He is shown on stamps 192 and 193 and is the choice of everyone as Poland's contribution to mankind.

CURIE, MME. MARIE SKŁODOWSKA (1876-1934), co-discoverer of radium (Dec. 1898), polonium (July 1898) and other elements with her husband Pierre Curie, although she did not isolate metallic radium until 1910. Winner of Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1911. Although every institution and person selecting famous Poles named her, she is not honored on stamps by her native Poland. She appears on France B76 and on French colonial stamps, on Panama RA1-4, and on Turkey B67.

DĄBROWSKI, JAN HENRY (1755-1818) famous general and fighter for Polish independence is shown on stamps 329 with Kosciuszko and Poniatowski at the defense of Warsaw in 1795, the only instance where these three generals commanded in the same battle. Nine votes placed him in 23rd place among famous Poles.

HEDWIG, QUEEN (1373-1399) was Poland's Great Queen Jadwiga, who married Jagiello ruler of pagan Lithuania, in order to bring the northern neighbor into the Christian fold and to strengthen Poland against the Teutonic Knights. "In her time she had no equal of royal blood in the eyes of men in the whole world." Her entire fortune was willed to Krakow University and to the poor. Stamp 322 shows her giving her jewels to the rector of the school. This young and beautiful queen gathered 12 votes to place her in 12th position.

JAGIELLO, KING LADISLAUS II (1348-1434) was ruler of Lithuania and Poland, founded the Jagellon Dynasty with his young wife Hedwig, beloved queen of Poland. The swords and helmet at the bottom of stamp 322, symbolize Jagiello's victory over the Teutonic Knights at Grunwald in 1410. As the choice of 4 voters in naming great men of Poland, he finds himself in 41st position.

KACZKOWSKI, DR. KAROL, general of the medical staff of the Polish army, is shown on stamps 246, 247, and 248, which were issued for the 4th International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy in

Warsaw in 1927.

KONARSKI, STANISLAUS (1700-1773), Piarist Father, religious and educational reformer, character builder, is honored on stamp 194 which commemorates Konarski's 150 death anniversary and the creation of Poland's Commission of Public Instruction. For his industry, courage and wisdom, he is placed 50th in the gallery of Poland's immortals with 3 votes.

KOSCIUSZKO, THADDEUS (1746-1817) beloved national hero and champion of liberty who fought for Polish independence after the partitions and distinguished himself as an American Revolutionary War patriot. He built the fortifications at West Point. United States issued stamp 734 on the 150th anniversary of his admission as an American citizen. He appears on stamps 42 and 52 of Central Lithuania. Although Kosciuszko is shown on Polish stamps 267, 319, and 329, he is not the primary figure on any of them. Every person and group selecting Poland's immortals had Kos-

ciuszko on their list, yet the "powers that be" in Poland left him without HIS stamp.

LADISLAUS III OF VARNA (1424-1444) son of King Jagiello and also King of Hungary was killed by the Turks in the Battle of Varna and is honored on stamps 281 to 285 of Bulgaria.

MATEJKO, JAN (1838-1893), distinguished painter is known for the patriotic appeal of his canvasses. Seven votes put his name in 16th place among Poland's Great and his heroic painting of Sobieski at Vienna is shown on stamp 278.

MICKIEWICZ, ADAM (1798-1855) ardent patriot, historical professor of languages, but above all, the national poet, who received all 18 votes of those selecting the immortals of Poland. He is shown with Kosciuszko on stamps 42 and 52 of Central Lithuania. Poland did not honor him with a stamp, but the destruction of his monument in Cracow by the Germans is shown on stamp 3K3.

MIECZYSLAUS I, (931-992) first historical king. Under him Poland ac-



Prince Joseph
Poniatowski
King Stephen
Bathory

King Boleslaus
The Brave
King Casimir
The Great

Thaddeus
Kosciuszko
King Ladislaus
Jagiello

King
Sigismund I
King John
Sobieski

The Most Polish of Polish Stamps

These charity stamps (NA BIEDNYCH=FOR THE POOR) were issued in 1917 during World War I—before Polish independence. They depict rulers and heroes of mediaeval Po-

land, and by their designs and subjects are most typically Polish. With the exception of Sigismund I, all these men rank very high in the vote on GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF POLAND.

cepted Christianity in 966. He has been suggested as a subject for Polish stamps.

MOSCICKI, IGNACY (1867-) third president of Poland (1926-1939), is also a scientist, inventor and professor of electrical and chemical engineering. He found a refuge in Switzerland after the German invasion. Moscicki was given 3 votes among Poland's great men to come in 50th place. He is next to the most popular figure on Polish stamps (245, 251, 255, 304, 305, 316, 317, 318 and 333, also on surcharges J92, J93, J94, 1K19 and 1K24).

NARUTOWICZ, GABRIEL (1865-1922) shown on stamp 333 was a civil and electrical engineer, confining most of his work in Switzerland but above all, was the first president of Poland. He was in office for 7 days only, being shot by a deranged painter on Dec. 16, 1922.



PADEREWSKI, IGNACE JAN (1860-1941) pianist, humanitarian, statesman, who felt himself a part of America. He played Chopin like no one else ever could. As a humanitarian, he gave lavishly to charity. He was the finest orator of his day. As a statesman, he was the greatest force at Versailles in establishing the Poland that it was after World War I—a fact much underrated in Poland itself. His mortal remains rest in Arlington awaiting removal to Wawel Cathedral alongside Polish kings and heroes. Thirteen groups and individuals placed him as the 9th best. Stamp 134 honored him as the first premier.

PILSUDSKI, JOSEF (1867-1935) patriot and strong man of Poland, whose role parallels that of George Washington and who dominated the span of Polish existence from 1918 to 1939. He fought, labored, and lived only for Poland. Pilsudski was given 12 votes which placed him 12th in national esteem. He is the number one attraction on the stamps of Poland, being shown on stamps 136, 242, 250, 251, 253, 254, 282, 283, 287,

288, 289, 290, 291, 315, 332, 333, 340, B35, also on surcharges 293 and 1K18.

PONIATOWSKI, PRINCE JOSEPH (1762-1813) soldier, hero, Napoleon's gallant marshal of France, who in a heroic retreating action at the battle of Leipsig met death in the Elster river. Nine votes put him in 23rd place. He is shown on stamp 329 together with Dabrowski and Kosciuszko.

PULASKI, GEN. CASIMIR (1747-1779) noted for his bravery in defense of Poland against Russia, Prussia and Austria, came as a volunteer to fight for American freedom. He was wounded at Savannah and died several days later (Oct. 11) on board a boat and was buried at sea. He polled 11 votes which put him in 17th place. Pulaski and Kosciuszko are shown on stamp 267 honoring Washington for whom the Poles have the highest admiration. The United States issued stamp 630 to commemorate his death.

SIENKIEWICZ, HENRY (1846-1916) Poland's greatest novelist whose books such as Knights of the Cross, With Fire and Sword, The Deluge, Pan Michael, did much to kindle the spirit of his countrymen in an oppressed and dismembered Poland. His Quo Vadis? and On the Field of Glory are popular in America. He won the Nobel Prize in 1905. All 18 persons and groups honored Sienkiewicz as their choice on the list of The Great. Stamp 257 honors this outstanding historical writer.

SIGISMUND I (1467-1548) king, patron of the arts, had tremendous physical strength, negotiated treaties and ruled peacefully for 42 years. Learning and culture flourished during his reign. He has been suggested as a stamp subject on several occasions.

SIGISMUND II, AUGUST (1520-1572) is shown as king on stamp 324 holding the treaty of Lublin which formally united Poland and Lithuania in 1569. This ruler scored 5 votes to put him in 39th place among the great men of Poland.

SLOWACKI, JULIUS (1809-1849) outstanding poet who exerted a profound influence on readers in his dismembered homeland. Although most of his themes are sad and display a far-fetched imagination, the beauty and clarity of Slowacki's language make him immortal. He is

listed in 9th place with 13 votes. Poland issued stamp 249 in 1927 when his body was transferred from Paris to the royal vaults of the Wawel Cathedral in Cracow "that he be equal to the Kings."

SMIGLY-RYDZ, MARSHAL EDWARD (1886-) commander in chief of Polish Armed Forces and generally recognized as successor to Pilsudski. He is the third most popular personality on the stamps of Poland, being honored on stamps 312, 313, 314, 333 and B35.

SOBIESKI, JAN III (1624-1696) king, statesman, military genius, victor over Turks and Tartars, savior of Vienna and of Western European Civilization. Sobieski received 15 votes to find himself in 8th place among the immortals of Poland. He is shown on stamps 262, 278 and 327, and his monuments appear on stamps 14 and 235.

STANISLAUS AUGUST PONIATOWSKI (1732-1798) was the last king of Poland and was suggested as a subject on proposed stamp designs.

STVOSZ, VIT (1483-1533) famous Polish sculptor whose wood carvings make him the envy of nations. His great altar in St. Mary's Church in Krakow is gorgeously carved and built in such a way that it closes and swings open. Its center panel is shown on stamps 277 and 285 which were issued on the sculptor's 400th death anniversary.

TRAMPCZYNSKI, ADALBERT (1860-) marshal of the first national assembly in Poland in 1919 is shown on Stamps 135 and 139.

TRAUGUTT, GEN. ROMUALD (1826-1864) leader and hero of the uprising of January, 1863, when an unarmed but determined people tried to throw off the yoke of oppression. Traugutt was caught and hanged in 1864. Stamp 331 shows Traugutt leading the patriots in the Pinsk forests.

WOJCI CHOWSKI, STANISLAUS, second president of Poland from Dec. 16, 1922 to June 3, 1926 is honored on stamp 226.

ZOLKIEWSKI, STANISLAUS (1547-1620) was the great hetman of Poland at a time when the country was attacked by invaders from every direction. His greatest victory was against the Russians at Kluszyń in 1610. Ten years later, while fighting the Turks at Cecora, he was killed and his son was fatally wounded.

Their descendant (Jan III Sobieski) avenged their death at Vienna in 1683. Zolkiewski was given 6 votes in the poll to put him in 36th place. He is shown with another great hetman, **CHODKIEWICZ**, on stamp 326.

ZWIRKO, CAPT. FRANK, AND WIGURA, STANISLAUS, won the circuit flight around Europe in 1932, so the following year Poland commemorated their victory with stamp C10 and surcharged it in 1934 for a repetition of the victory.

MEET THE NEW MEMBERS

Member No. 199. Alfred J. Ochab, 3313 Almond St., Philadelphia, Penna. (General)

Member No. 200. Stanislaw Michalek, 2711 Albion St., Toledo, Ohio (Mint Airmail)

Member No. 201. Frank Bobowski, 181 Fairview Ave., Chicopee, Mass. (EPP and Com F.D.C.)

Member No. 202. Walter M. Kulash, Dept. of Zool. and Entomology, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Member No. 203. Charles Wachtel, 4152 W. Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. (EPP, U.S.)

POLONUS AUCTION

Once again Polonus announces an ALL POLAND Auction to be held in conjunction with POLPEX 1944. This auction, an annual feature, will be held on an historic evening, February 26, 1944, the fifth anniversary of the Society. And befitting such an auspicious occasion will contain material seldom offered.

This will be the third of a series of auctions held in conjunction with POLPEX. Auction Manager Roman Reinowski believes there is a terrific market for the stamps of Poland. If you have something to sell, now is the time to dispose of it and certainly no better occasion than a POLPEX AUCTION.

Commission on sales will be 15 percent. A minimum of 15 cents per lot will be charged in those cases where the sale does not exceed \$1.00.

Lots should be in the hands of the Auction Manager not later than January 7, 1944, for listing in the January issue of the BULLETIN. Send your lots to Roman Reinowski, 1939 South Highland Avenue, Berwyn, Ill.

POLONUS' FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

February 26, 1944, will be a red letter day in the history of the Polonus Philatelic Society. Five years to the day since Polonus first met, organized and began its philatelic career. The day will be marked by appropriate ceremonies. It should be! Five years is not a long time, but it marks a milestone down the road we are travelling. We should take stock and inventory of our accomplishments, our failures and our shortcomings.

We should be proud of the accomplishments of our Society, happy that we as members played some part in achieving our measure of success. However, as proud as we can rightfully be of our progress, our contributions to philately, we should also be dismayed at our own failures and shortcomings. For we are not the perfect stamp club! Not that perfection is to be desired, but there are so many more things that Polonus can do to make it a more useful and valuable contributor in the realm of things philatelic.

The program for the commemoration of our fifth anniversary is not complete. POLPEX 1944, a Polonus Auction, a special Polish issue of STAMPS Magazine on February 26, 1944, are a few of the items definitely decided upon. The complete program will be announced soon.

Remember this. Polonus' fifth anniversary cannot and will not be the success it should be unless every member cooperates and makes a positive contribution. It is your baby from now on.

The Editor.

VARIETY IN U. S. POLAND FLAG STAMP

James B. Hatcher in the New York Journal American reports a clear cut minor variety in the U. S. Poland Flag Stamp which he believes will most certainly be listed in the Standard Catalog issued by Hugh Clark.

There seem to be two printings. The earlier printing is distinguished not only by its much fainter shading lines in the lower, red half of the flag, but by a less deep shade of red and by a far paler shade of violet in the frame. The later printings have a stronger, darker appearance in both the colored inks and the many more heavily black shading lines, indicating a retouching

and making the distinction between the two printings stand out to the naked eye.

CHRISTMAS PARTY— POLONUS JUNIORS

December 10, 1943

Last year our Juniors enjoyed the Christmas party very, very much. Philatelic gifts, in the main, excited the youngsters no end. This year the Polonus Juniors expect to greet Santa Claus on December 10, 1943, at the regular meeting of the Society at 1062 North Ashland Ave.

Attend that meeting and join with our Juniors in greeting old St. Nick. Come and enjoy yourself with the Juniors our guests of Honor.

BEEBAH IMPRESSIONS

Boy, oh boy....what a crowd.... let's see....one, two, three....thirteen forty-three visitors and one, two, three....eleven....seventeen .. thirty members....Presidents....vice presidents....secretaries....treasurers ... and just stamp collectors....and their wives....Oh, yes....Editors....David Lidman....Chicago Sun....Charles Hahn....Weekly Philatelic Gossip.... Van Reeth....Roosevelt Straight Edge Zinsmeister....S. P. A....A philatelic Who's Who of Chicagoland.... Polish sausage....dark brown bread cheese....herring in Rhine wine smoked sardines....pre war vintage....kapusta....pickles....rye bread coffee....cake....Boy, oh boy...what a party....Natzek....and his stories door prizes....souvenir sheet.... Gee, it's late I guess I better go home.

BEEBAH

Again, another Beebah is history and once again climaxing the activities of International Philatelic Week, Polonus welcomed the greatest throng of visitors ever to attend this truly Polish example of hospitality. It is not possible to list every individual present, nor the clubs represented officially by their officers and unofficially by their members. Suffice it to say 43 visitors and 30 members responded to the invitation of the Society.

After a short and informal meeting, goodfellowship prevailed. The usual Beebah refreshments were served consisting of Polish sausage, kapusta, herrings, Polish sardines, cheese,

bread, coffee and cake.

Polonus Junior members revelled in the dishwashing task assigned to them. Ben Reeves, chairman of the Entertainment Committee was everywhere at once, ably supervising all of the arrangements. As in the past Beebahs Mrs. Mikucki worked unselfishly and tirelessly, assisted by her sister, in the preparation and serving of the food.

We missed Chester Mikucki, originator of the Beebah. He had hoped to be home on a furlough. Ironically enough he did not arrive in Chicago until the morning after.

Three door prizes were given to the visitors. Each door prize was a Polonus First Day Cover of the U. S. Poland flag stamp mounted on a specially printed sheet to fit a Scott's album. An interesting souvenir sheet commemorating the event was presented to every one in attendance.

To picture for you the scene in its entirety, and in its many and varied phases, would require descriptive words of different shadings and the use of them as an artist would his paints and oils. Let us rather say simply "A good time was had by all." We know they look forward to coming again and we shall be most happy to have them.

COMING EVENTS

December 10, 1943

Polonus Juniors Christmas Party
January 14, 1944

Polonus Nominates!

January 28, 1944

Polonus Elects!

February 25, 26 and 27, 1944

POLPEX 1944

February 26, 1944

Polonus Fifth Anniversary!

February 26, 1944

POLPEX Auction

REVIEW of SCOTT'S 1944 CATALOG

Poland Section

About this time of the year, dealers check the new stamp catalog against their stocks and collectors interested in the monetary value of their collections and accumulations scan the catalog for possible rises in values. So have we. And while this review is limited in scope and to the Poland section of Scott's 1944 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue it should be interesting to note generally the changes.

Well here they are:

Increased in value or price—mint 91
used 60

Decreased in value or price—used 1
mint 0

The increases in all cases are moderate, reflecting a normally increased collector demand as this popular country grows in popularity.

There is no instance where the price of an issue or single stamp has skyrocketed, indicating a normal condition.

Of particular interest should be the one stamp whose catalogue price has been decreased. It is No. 332, 3 Zl. gray black, Pilsudski stamp of the 1938, 20th Anniversary of Poland's Independence series.

Interesting indeed.

THIS 'n' THAT

Members are reminded that at the January 14, 1944, meeting officers for the coming year will be nominated. This nomination meeting is probably the most important meeting of the year. Plan now to attend.

* * *

Jack Domar, Secretary and Chairman of the Membership Committee is conducting a one man campaign for NEW MEMBERS. Jack says he will get more new members than the rest of the Society between now and January 31, 1944.

* * *

Are we going to let the Secretary get away with a challenge like that? How about it?

* * *

Fifteen Polonus Juniors attended the meeting North Shore Club's celebration of International Philatelic Week. Twelve of them rode to the Edgewater Beach in the editor's car.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. La Frantz were delegated by the membership of North Shore to check up on how the editor managed to put twelve Junior members in his car. They watched and they saw.

* * *

Incidentally a Polonus Junior won first prize in the quiz contest.

* * *

Did you send your snapshot to the Secretary? Please do so now, right this minute. Please, pretty please.

* * *

The Roosevelt Straight Edge won the Branch Publication Contest of the S. P. A. Congratulations Van.