

September 2018

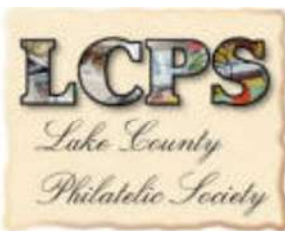
Volume 18 Number 09

Newsletter of the Lake County (IL)

Philatelic Society - Established 1933

Website: LCPSHOME.ORG

Perforations



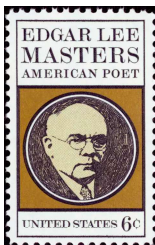
Last month, Bill Shultz talked about the paper used in the production of stamps and the importance it has in the identification of stamp varieties.

Before the actual talk, he commented on the 2018 APS show held in Columbus OH. His comments indicated that number of attendees was low considering the importance of the event —even though the Penguin Topical group had a great time.



This month Tom Willer will talk about the 200th anniversary of Illinois Statehood (03 December 1818) with the stamp, honoring this event, issued earlier this year on 05 March.

Illinois has been around for almost two-hundred years. What has she have in the area of philatilis to brag about? Three individuals depicted on stamps are examples of the past that reflect the present as the state continues growing.



Scott 1405

Edgar Lee Masters (23 August 1868 – 05 March 1950) was an American attorney, poet, biographer, and dramatist. He is the author of *Spoon River Anthology*, *The New Star Chamber and Other Essays*, *Songs and Satires*, *The Great Valley*, *The Serpent in the Wilderness*, *An Obscure Tale*, *The Spleen*, *Mark Twain: A Portrait*, *Lincoln: The Man*, and *Illinois Poems*. In all, Masters published twelve plays, twenty-one books of poetry, six novels and six biographies, including those of Abraham Lincoln, Mark Twain, Vachel Lindsay, and Walt Whitman.

Born in Garnett, Kansas, to attorney Hardin Wallace Masters and Emma J. Dexter, his father had briefly moved to set up a law practice, then soon moved back to his paternal grandparents' farm near Petersburg in Menard County, Illinois. In 1880 they moved to Lewistown, Illinois, where he attended high school and had his first publication in the *Chicago Daily News*. The culture around Lewistown, in addition to the town's cemetery at Oak Hill and the nearby Spoon River, were the inspirations for many of his works, most notably *Spoon River Anthology*, his most famous and acclaimed work.

After working in his father's law office, he was admitted to the Illinois bar and moved to Chicago, where he established a law partnership in 1893 with the law firm of Kickham Scanlan. He married twice. In 1898 he married Helen M. Jenkins, the daughter of Robert Edwin Jenkins, a lawyer in Chicago, and had three children. During his law partnership with Clarence Darrow from 1903 to 1908, Masters defended the poor. In 1911 he started his own law firm, despite three years of unrest (1908–11) caused by extramarital affairs and an argument with Darrow.

Masters died at a nursing home on 05 March 1950, in Melrose Park, Pennsylvania. He is buried in Oakland cemetery in Petersburg, Illinois.



Scott 1874

Everett McKinley Dirksen (04 January 1896 – 07 September 1969) was an American politician of the Republican Party. He represented Illinois in the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate. As Senate Minority Leader from 1959 to 1969, he played a highly visible and key role in the politics of the 1960s. He helped write and pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Civil Rights Act of 1968, both landmark pieces of legislation during the Civil Rights Movement. He was also one of the Senate's strongest supporters of the Vietnam War. A talented orator with a florid style and a notably rich baritone voice, his flamboyant speeches caused his detractors to refer to him as "*The Wizard of Ooze*".

Born in Pekin, Illinois, Dirksen served as an artillery officer during World War I and opened a bakery after the war. After serving on the Pekin City Council, he won election to the House of Representatives in 1932. In the House, he was considered a moderate and supported much of the New Deal; he became more conservative and isolationist over time, but reversed

Treasures' Report: Total – \$3,501.03

**Local
Stamp
Shows**

MSDA Fall Show
Ramada Inn Wheeling
1090 S Milwaukee Ave
Wheeling, IL
October 13 and 14

Chicagopex
Westin Chicago Northwest
400 Park Boulevard
Itasca, IL
November 16, 17 and 18

MSDA MILWAUKEE STAMP SHOW
Crowne Plaza Milwaukee Airport
6401 South 13th ST
Milwaukee WI
December 1 and 2

MSDA Show West
Holiday Inn Oakbrook Terrace
17 W 350 22nd St
Oakbrook Terrace, IL
December 8 and 9

Next meeting:

7-PM on Wednesday 26 September 2018
at the Grayslake Library
100 Library Lane - Grayslake IL 60030



Officers:

Dr Tom Willer – President
Bill Schultz – Vice President
Dave Sadler – Secretary
Ed Pieklo – Treasurer

(Dirksen cont.) himself to support US involvement in World War II. He won election to the Senate in 1950, unseating Senate Majority Leader Scott W. Lucas. In the Senate, he favored conservative economic policies and supported the internationalism of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Dirksen succeeded William F. Knowland as Senate Minority Leader after the latter declined to seek re-election in 1958.

As the Senate Minority Leader, Dirksen emerged as a prominent national figure of the Republican Party during the 1960s. He developed a good working relationship with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and supported President Lyndon B. Johnson's handling of the Vietnam War. He helped break the Southern filibuster of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. While still serving as Senate Minority Leader, he suffered a cardiopulmonary arrest and died on 07 September 1969.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson II (05 February 1900 – 14 July 1965) was an American lawyer, politician, and diplomat, noted for his intellectual demeanor, eloquent public speaking, and promotion of progressive causes in the Democratic Party. Stevenson served in numerous positions in the federal government during the 1930s and 1940s, including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA), Federal Alcohol Administration, United States Department of the Navy, and the United States Department of State. In 1945, he served on the committee that created the United Nations, and he was a member of the initial U.S. delegations to the UN. He was the 31st Governor of Illinois from 1949 to 1953 and received the Democratic Party's nomination for president in the 1952 and 1956 elections.

In both the 1952 and 1956 elections, Stevenson was defeated in landslides by Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower. He sought the Democratic presidential nomination for a third time at the 1960 Democratic National Convention, but was defeated by Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. After his election, President Kennedy appointed Stevenson as the United States Ambassador to the United Nations. He served from 1961 until his death. He died on 14 July 1965, from heart failure (after a heart attack) in London, following a United Nations conference in Switzerland. Following public memorial services in New York City, Washington, DC, and his childhood hometown of Bloomington, Illinois, he was buried in his family's section in Bloomington's Evergreen Cemetery. In 1948, Stevenson was chosen by Jacob Arvey, leader of the powerful Chicago Democratic political organization, to be the Democratic candidate in the Illinois gubernatorial race against the incumbent Republican, Dwight H. Green. In a surprise upset, Stevenson defeated Green by 572,067 votes, a record margin in Illinois gubernatorial elections. President Truman carried Illinois by only 33,612 votes against his Republican opponent, Thomas E. Dewey, leading some commentators to write that "Clearly, Adlai had carried the President in with him." Paul Douglas, a University of Chicago professor of economics, was elected Senator on the same ticket.

Principal among Stevenson's achievements as Illinois governor were reforming the state police by removing political considerations from hiring practices and instituting a merit system for employment and promotion, cracking down on illegal gambling, and improving the state highways. He sought, with mixed success, to cleanse the Illinois state government of corruption; in one instance he fired the warden of the state penitentiary for overcrowding, political corruption, and incompetence that had left the prisoners on the verge of revolt, and in another instance Stevenson fired the superintendent of an institution for alcoholics when he learned that the superintendent, after receiving bribes from local tavern owners, was allowing the patients to buy drinks at local bars. Two of Stevenson's major initiatives as governor were a proposal to create a constitutional convention (called "con-con") to reform and improve the Illinois state constitution, and several crime bills that would have provided new resources and methods to fight criminal activities in Illinois. Most of the crime bills and con-con failed to pass the state legislature, much to Stevenson's chagrin. However, Stevenson did agree to support a Republican alternative to con-con called "Gateway", it passed the legislature and was approved by Illinois voters in a 1950 referendum. Stevenson's push for an improved state constitution "began the process of constitutional change...and in 1969, four years after his death, the goal was achieved. It was perhaps his most important achievement as governor." The new Constitution had the effect of removing the structural limitations on the growth of government in the State.

The prominent historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., who served as one of his speechwriters, wrote that Stevenson was a "great creative figure in American politics. He turned the Democratic Party around in the fifties and made JFK possible...to the United States and the world he was the voice of a reasonable, civilized, and elevated America. He brought a new generation into politics and moved millions of people in the United States and around the world." Journalist David Halberstam wrote that "Stevenson's gift to the nation was his language, elegant and well-crafted, thoughtful and calming." His biographer Jean H. Baker stated that Stevenson's memory "still survives...as an expression of a different kind of politics - nobler, more issue-oriented, less compliant to the greedy ambitions of modern politicians, and less driven by public opinion polls and the media." W. Willard Wirtz, his friend and law partner, once said "If the Electoral College ever gives an honorary degree, it should go to Adlai Stevenson."



Scott 1275

2



Some other famous Illinoian on stamps:

Scott 879 Jane Addams; Scott 2564 Jack Benny; Scott 2195 William Jennings Bryan; Scott 4702 Edgar Rice Burroughs; Scott 4693 Miles Davis; Scott 1355 Walt Disney; Scott 3099 Benny Goodman; Scott 3146/3150 George Halas; Scott 2418 Ernest Hemingway; Scott 4692 Charlton Heston; Scott 2969o/2870 Wild Bill Hickok; Scott (many) Abraham Lincoln; Scott 1866 Robert A. Millikan; Scott 3069 Georgia O'Keeffe; Scott 1374 John Wesley Powell, Scott 3897/4078/4494 Ronald Reagan, and Scott 1731 Carl Sandburg.

Can you think of any others?

