



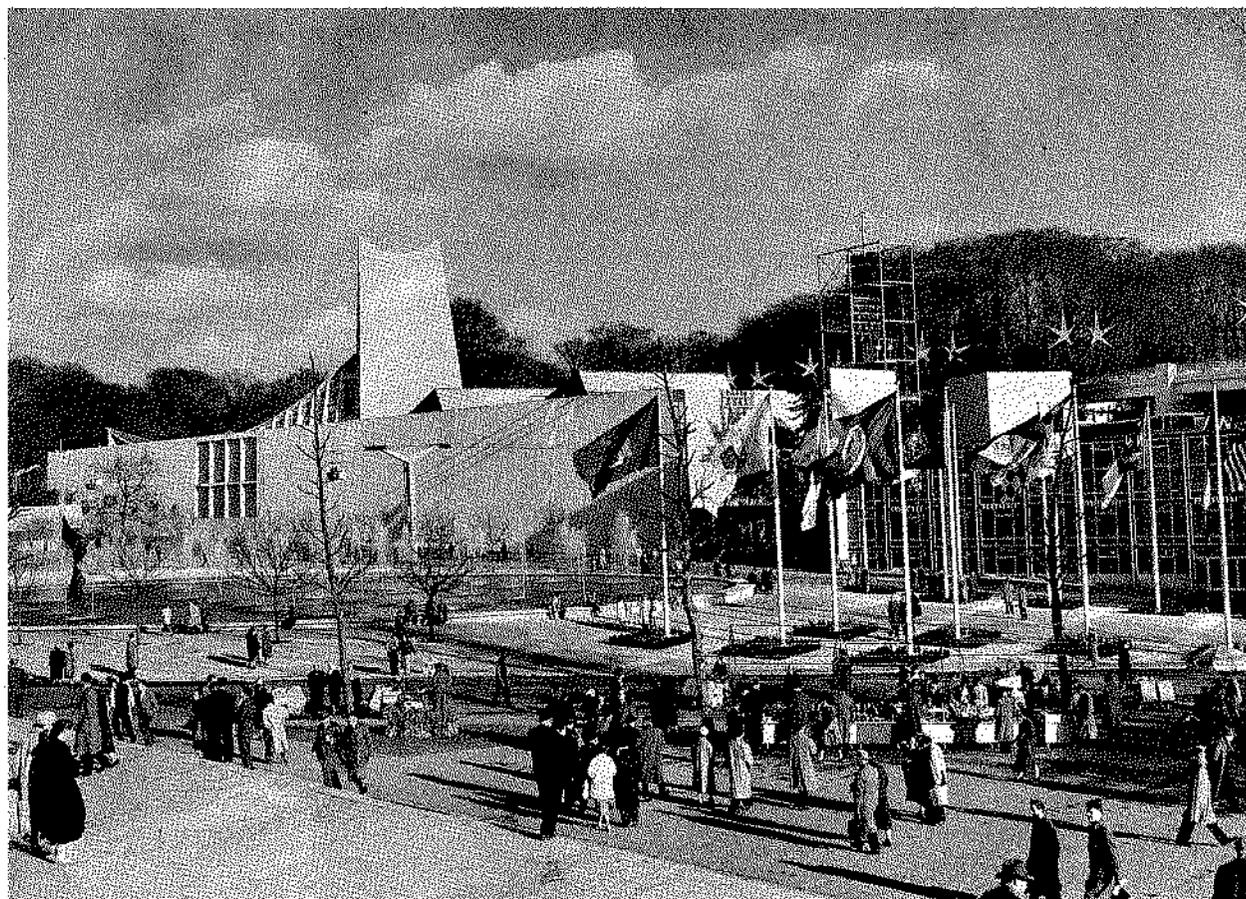
Vatican Philatelic Society

# Vatican Notes

Volume XIV.

March - April 1966

Number 5.



THE VATICAN BUILDINGS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR OF 1958, BRUSSELS.

This letter, bearing a now more familiar name in signature, began Vatican's participation in the 1958 Brussel's world's Fair. (Dated September 17, 1954).



Dal Vaticano, September 17th., 1954

No 328357

Sir,

On June 9th., (Note No 510) you were so good as to inform the State Secretariat that a Universal and International Exhibition is to be held in Brussels in 1958 and, on behalf of the Belgian Government, to invite the Holy See to participate.

The examination of the arrangements entailed by a possible participation of the Holy See has taken some time, so that I am able only today to give you an affirmative answer. The Holy See accepts with pleasure this kind invitation and wishes to see to it that the Roman Catholic Church is worthily represented at the Universal and International Exhibition of 1958.

With regard to the appointment of a Commissioner General, as the Belgian Government requests, the Holy See has chosen one of your countrymen, who appears especially competent in this respect. M. Paul Heymans, former Minister and President of «International Aid» of «Caritas Catholica» (20, Vergote square, Brussels). M. Heymans has accepted this task and will work, in accord with the Roman Catholic Authorities,

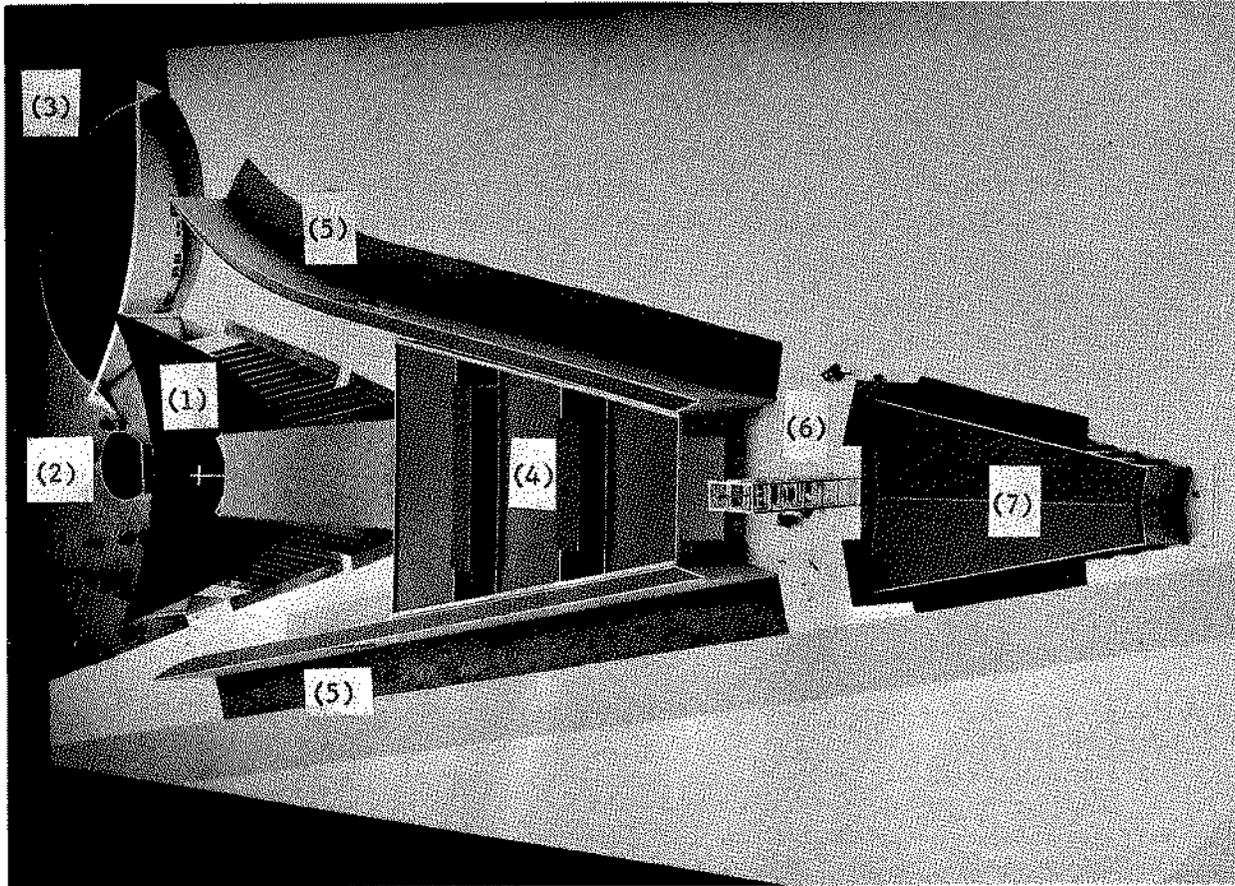
Yours very truly,



J. B. Montini  
Subst.

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His Excellency  
Viscount Berryer,  
Belgian Ambassador  
to the Holy See.



(1) Church. (2) Blessed Sacrament Chapel. (3) Auditorium. (4) Pavilion with exhibition halls. (5) Surrounding Walls. (6) Bell Tower. (7) Restaurant.

VATICAN PARTICIPATION IN THE BRUSSEL'S WORLD'S FAIR, 1958.

Baron Moens de Fernig, Commissioner General of the Belgian Government at the Universal and International Exhibition at Brussels, 1958, gave the following as the purpose of the Exhibition. "The 1958 Exhibition will be in the first place "A Plea for Man". All nations will be able to present and defend their concept of happiness and the means to achieve it." "If we are able to comprehend one another's ideas, a world-wide understanding can be reached which will be based on the noble conception of man as a "yardstick of peoples and races". "As soon as we are aware of that understanding, we will become conscious of the need for true solidarity among nations and the miracle of this century will take place, that is to say: the salvation of the spirit." "For that is the main objective of the Brussels' Universal and International Exhibition, 1958:- to present a synthesis in view of new humanism." Others stated its aim as being "to bring into prominence the great spiritual, cultural and moral problems that lie at the basis of all civilization and which urgently require new solutions because of the rapid strides of science and technology".

(Cf. Vol.VII #1, July-August, 1958. Also parts of this article which appeared in Volume X #3, Nov.-Dec. 1960, Volume X #4, Jan-Feb. 1962).

On June 9, 1954, the Belgian Government through its Ambassador, Viscount Berryer, invited the Holy See as an independent sovereign state to participate in the World's Fair of 1958, and on September 17, 1954, the Holy See, in the letter shown on page 2 of this issue, accepted and named a Belgian, Paul Heymans, former Minister and President of "International Aid" and "Caritas Catholica" as General Commissioner for the Vatican.

Mr. Heymans stated that the Vatican exhibit would show visitors what the Roman Catholic philosophy is, what Christ's empire, the "Civitas Dei" (City of God), has done for civilization in the course of history, and what it means for the world today and of the future.

By November of 1955 a provisional program had been drawn up, approved by Cardinal Van Roey, Archbishop of Malines, and Msgr. Forni, Apostolic Nuncio in Brussels, which constituted a basis for the acceptance by the Vatican of the invitation of the Belgian Government. It consisted of eight sections:- 1- A church with a square; 2- The Papacy; 3- Christianization of the world throughout history; 4- The Church and Education; 5- The Church and Art; 6- Social Action in the Church; 7- Modern Means of Communication in the Service of the Church; 8- The Church and the Family.

An overall plan including these eight sections was "The History of Salvation" which revealed the divine origin of the Church, and was divided into: (1) The Development of the Roman Catholic Church into a Spiritual World Power; and (2) The Position and Influence of the Roman Catholic Church in the World Today.

The provisional schema for Part (1) was as follows:-

1. God
2. Jesus Christ
3. The Church
4. The Place of the Church in the Past
5. The Position of the Church in the World Today.
6. A magnificent church where Mass can be attended and liturgical functions held.

for Part (2):-

7. The Church and Beauty (Art)
8. The Church and Education
9. Modern Means of Communication serving the Church

On the Fair Grounds the maximum assignment of space was 25,000 square meters in the area of the foreign exhibits. All participants received much less than they requested. The Vatican received 14,220 square meters, located near the center of the foreign exhibits. Mr. Heymans had pledged in the name of the Vatican to present no later than June 20, 1956, full and final plans of the Vatican Pavilion; to have the outer structure ready by June 30, 1957; to have the Pavilion finished and ready for inspection on March 31, 1958. The Fair was scheduled to open on April 3, 1958 and to close on October 15, 1958. Mr. Hermans saw to the formation of the various Catholic committees in the nations of the world for the scheduling of Conventions in the Vatican Pavilion during the Fair.

"Civitas Dei" a non-profit organization, had been incorporated under Belgian law, and the Committees formed by Mr. Heymans officially met on July 15, 1954, for the first time. Rev. Jan Joos, C.I.C.M., was appointed Secretary General.

Mr. Heymans and Fr. Joos went to Vatican City in June of 1956 and received the approval of the doctrinal and architectural plans.

(Cont.)

NOMINATIONS:- for V.P.S. offices of President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer must be prepared in duplicate and signed by 4 members in good standing and must be submitted before May 1, 1966 to Secretary and Editor of Vatican Notes

Notes on: THE PONTIFICAL STATE ISSUES OF 1867 and 1868 AND THEIR REPRINTS. (Cont.)

Varieties of the issue of 1868.

2. Centesimi.

offset- yellowish green; bluish green  
lacking numeral "2"  
no period after Cent  
Horiz. pair imperf between- blue green  
double horiz. perf on one side.

3 Centesimi.

offset- gray  
double horiz. perf on one side.

5 Centesimi.

double impression- blue  
offset- blue  
offset of 80 Cent.- blue  
no period after 5  
no period after Cent  
horiz pair imperf between- gr. blue  
double perf. one side- greenish blue

10 CENTESIMI

double impression- orange vermillion  
offset-vermillion orange  
no period between 1 and 0  
double horiz perf one side- orange ver.  
horiz. pair imperf between- orange ver.  
horiz. pair imperf vert.-orange- ver.  
perf on one vert side only- orange ver.  
vert. pair imperf horiz.- orange ver.  
imperf on left- orange vermillion  
imperf on left- orange vermillion  
double perf on one vert side- or.ver

20 Centesimi

double impression: indian red, magenta,  
solferino.  
offset: solferino, deep rose lilac,  
deep purple  
no period after 20: indian red  
dark solferino  
no period after Cent: indian red  
dark solferino  
double perf vertically: indian red  
horiz pair imperf between: indian red  
deep purple , solferino.  
vert pair imperf between: indian red  
double horiz perf one side: indian red  
deep purple  
horiz pair imperf vert: deep purple  
double perf one side: dark solferino

40 Centesimi.

double impression- yellow  
offset- dark yellow  
horiz pair imperf vert.- lemon yellow

80 Centesimi.

double impression- lilac rose  
offset- lilac rose, bright lilac rose.  
no large period after 80: lilac rose,  
bright rose, dark lilac rose  
no small period after 80: lilac rose,  
bright rose, dark lilac rose.  
vert. pair without dividin lines:  
lilac rose, bright rose.  
double horiz. perf one side- lilac rose  
vert pair imperf between- lilac rose  
horiz pair imperf between- dark lilac rose  
vert pair imperf horiz- dark lilac rose.

(Cf. Bolaffi English catalogue 1965, pp  
25-26)

NEW SLIDE PROGRAM CHAIRMAN.

Msgr. Contant, organizer and chairman of the V.P.S. Slide Program has requested that he be relieved of his office. We are sorry to see such a hard worker give up this position, but the requirements of his pastorate come before his work in V.P.S. The Board of Governors of V.P.S. thank the Monsignor for his wonderful work in the name of the whole Society.

Pres. Quinn has appointed as the new Slide Program Chairman Mr. John Ciaramaglia, 34 Adams St., Waltham, Mass. As soon as the transfer of the slide material takes place, the new Chairman will be ready for business.

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A rumor that the stamps for the Martyrs of the Uganda were withdrawn from sale because of objections to some of the Martyrs appearing in chains, and that the set would be reissued with the chains removed, has been branded as false "by a reliable source close to the Vatican".

REPRINTS OF THE PONTIFICAL STATE ISSUES OF 1867 AND 1868.

(Sources of this information are: Roman States by L.W. Fulcher; Notes on a collection by Dr. Donald Patton; Bolaffi's Catalogue of the Roman States and Vatican City; The Stamps of the Roman States by Ad. Biedermann-Stori; The Reprints of the Stamps of the Papal State by Alexander J. Sefi; The Roman States by Charles J. Phillips, with notes and illustrations from the collection of the Editor.)

Rome, the capital of the Pontifical State, was seized by the troops of the Kingdom of Italy on September 20, 1870. In November of this same year the dies and about 1000 stereotypes of the stamps of the Pontifical State, which had been used to print the centesimi issues of 1867 and 1868 were sent from Rome to the Italian Director of Posts at Florence, the capital of the Kingdom of Italy. These dies and stereotypes were said to have been sold later to a private individual, E.C. Usigli of Florence. These cliches were of all values of the 1867 and 1868 issues and Usigli used them to reproduce his reprints, "proofs", and fancy printings. Ultimately Usigli sold these stereotypes to Bonasi, who, it is thought, reproduced no stamps with them, but made plates from them and sold them to three firms which did use them for reprinting the stamps of the Pontifical State:- J.M. Moens of Brussels; the Firm of Gelli and Tani of Brussels; and D. Cohn of Berlin.

Usigli, according to Fulcher, started in 1878 to reprint sheets of stamps from the original cliches in the values of 2 Cen., 3 Cent, 20 Cent., 40 Cent. and 80 Cent. in the colors of the original stamps, not reprinting the 5 Cent and 10 Cent in the original colors of the genuine stamps because he had a plentiful supply of the Remainers of these values to fill out the sets. In the Regular reprints of Usigli on most sheets the continuous horizontal lines for separation were continuous as in the genuine stamps, with some exceptions. Moens, Gelli & Tani and Cohn used the plates bought from Bonasi and in all their reprints, the vertical double lines of separation are continuous, which makes a reprint of any of these three easy to distinguish from a genuine stamp, provided the separation lines are still attached to the stamps or if there is a multiple piece, such as a block.

THE REPRINTS OF E.C. USIGLI.

There are two or possibly three categories of reprints by Usigli: reprints in the colors of the genuine stamps, and the fancy prints and essays. We will deal first with the reprints in the colors of the genuine stamps.

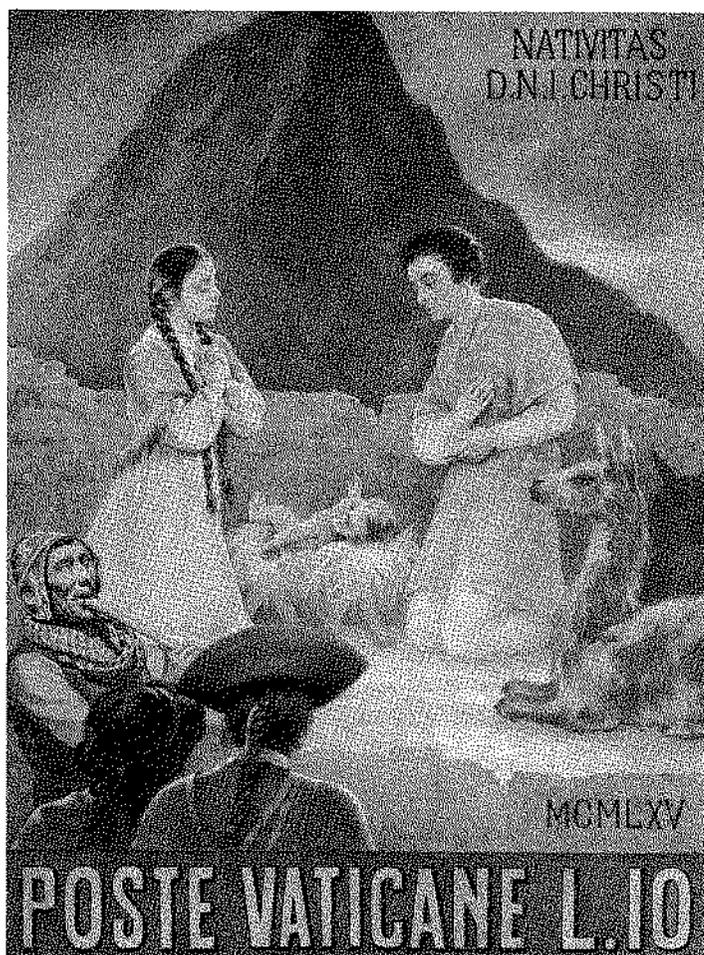
1- Dr. Patton quotes Moens as saying that Usigli made reprints from 1878 to 1889. The paper used by Usigli is coarse woven paper of medium thickness and generally there is no gum or only faint traces of thick dull gum. In most cases his printing shows through on the back of the stamp. I myself have observed this on the three partial sheets of the 3 Cent. and one partial sheet of the 40 Cent, which I possess. This is an identifying characteristic of the Usigli reprints of this category. Most Usigli reprints are imperforate, but about 1880, according to Dr. Patton, either Usigli or Bonasi perforated some 11 1/2 (genuine- 13 1/4), and Patton thinks that not a great number were perforated since a sufficient number of the Remainers were still available. The glaze is generally rather dull and not have the high glossy appearance of the genuine. One of the partial sheets of the 3 Cent and the partial sheet of the 40 Cent. in my own collection will be used as illustrations under the individual values. The other diagrams will be taken from the detailed information and diagrams given by both Fulcher and Dr. Patton.

(Cont.)

NOMINATIONS ARE DUE on or before MAY 1, 1966. No write-ins allowed by By-Laws.



CHRISTMAS ISSUE 1965.



CASIMIRA DABROWSKA.

L.P.S. OPT. CARTE TALORI - ROMA.

The Christmas issue design for 1965 is a composition by Casimira Dabrowska representing the Birth of Jesus Christ in a Peruvian setting with typical indian costumes of Peru, the llama, the Andes, with the ruins of Macchu Picchu in the background. The inscription NATIVITAS D.N.I. CHRISTI MEANS "Birth of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the year in roman numerals MCMLXV = 1965

Comparing the photo of the original design by Miss Dabrowska, please note that halos have been added to the heads of the Christ Child, the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, so that there will be no mistaking that the central trio is the Christmas scene (missed by the writer who reported these stamps in Linn's).

In the picture of the original design note the clarity of detail and the fineness of design which is true of all her paintings, but which is lost to a great extent in these stamps, as is true in most of her designs. The name of M. Colombati, Engraver, has been added and Miss Dabrowska's name shortened to C. Dabrowska, and the I.P.S. inscription has been placed in the center.

The stamps are engraved on paper watermarked crossed keys. Measuring the perforations we make it: 20 L= 13 1/2 x 13 1/2; 20 L.= 13 1/2 x 14; L. 200 = 14 x 14.

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NOMINATIONS:- for V.P.S. offices must be sent to Sec. Wallace R. Smith, 165-15 Union Turnpike, Flushing 66, N.Y. and a second copy ot Editor: Rev. Herbert A. Phinney, PO Box 346, Sudbury, Mass, 01776. on or before May 1, 1966. Do not delay !!!

From STATO DELLA CITTA DEL VATICANO TARIFFE POSTALE E TELIGRAFICHE (Continued)

<u>Country of Destinantion.</u>	(LC) <sup>1</sup>	(AO) <sup>2</sup>
<u>Countries outside Europe.</u>	(Every 5 grams or fraction thereof)	(Every 30 grams or fraction thereof)
Surprise	150	135
Swaziland	100	60
Tahiti	150	135
Thailand	100	65
Taiwan	145	85
Tanganyica	65	40
Tchad	60	40
Newfoundland	60	60
Portuguese Timor	115	115
Tobago	90	85
Togo	70	65
Togoland	60	35
Tonga Island	150	135
Torres Island	150	135
Tortola Island	90	75
Transvaal	100	60
Trengganu	100	75
Trinidad	90	85
Tristan de Cunha	100	60
Tuamotou Archipeligo	150	135
Tubai	150	135
Tunisia	15	15
Turks Island	60	50
Uganda	60	40
Umm Said	45	30
Uruguay	115	85
Venezuela	90	80
Virgin Islands (British)	90	70
Virgin Islands (USA)	60	60
North Viet Nam	100	70
South Viet Nam	100	70
Wake Island	150	135
Wallis Island	150	135
Walpole Island	150	135
Washington Island	150	135
Wollesley	100	75
Yemen	45	35
Zanzibar	65	45
Zululand	100	60

[ End of Air Mail Rates. Since 1961 some other names have been given to some of the areas listed above. Comparison of maps will give the new names.]

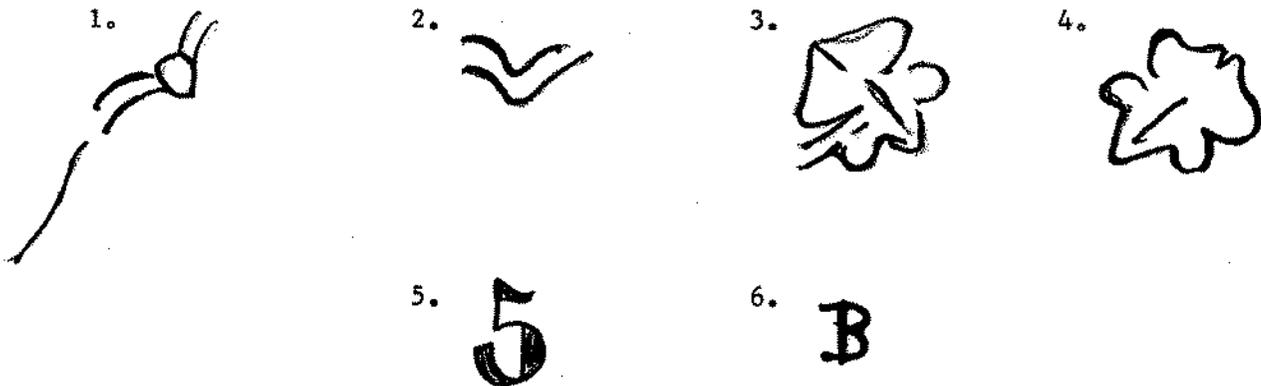
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MORE BACK ISSUES AVAILABLE

Available in small quantity: = Vol. VIII #3-4-5-6; Vol. IX # 1-2-3-4-5; Vol. X #1. There are also available those listed Vol. XIII, # 5, p.13. Each issue = 35 ¢; Postage = 25 ¢ for multiples of 6; minimum postage = 25 ¢. Checks payable to "VATICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY". Write Fr. Phinney, 100 Landham Rd., Sudbury, Mass., 01776. First come, first served. Some 1965 Membership Rosters available at same price as a single issue.

The Genuine 50 Baj.

1. Break in the interior frame line above the A of FRANCO.
2. Points of two bottom frame lines at bottom center are better aligned.
3. Characteristic break in line to left of lower right leaf.
4. No extraneous line cutting through lower left leaf and lines above it.
5. 5 of 50 ends in blunt line.
6. B of BOLLO has both serifs.
7. No line for separation around stamp.

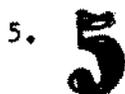


Forgery of the 50 Baj.

(50 B. #8)

This is identical with (50 B. #7) listed in the last issue of Vatican Notes, with the exception that the present stamp appears to have been printed from worn plates. Billig lists this stamp as #44 and our #7 as his #37. Note the wear especially in POSTALE where the serifs are gone from the left top of P (a trace in other photo #7) and the T where both serifs are gone. Wear is noticeable all around the frame.

1. No break in interior frame line above the A of FRANCO
2. Points of two interior frame lines at bottom center are out of alignment.
3. There is no break in the line to the left of the lower right leaf.
4. There is a line cutting through the lower left leaf and the lines above it.
5. 5 of 50 has a ball on its tail.
6. The B of BOLLO is missing its bottom serif.
7. There is a single line around the stamp for separation.



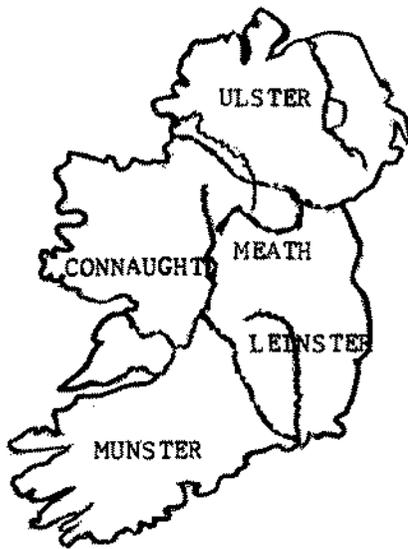
St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland.

St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, was born about 387 A.D. at Bannavem Taberniae, variously assigned to England, Scotland, France or Italy, of Calpornius and his wife, Conchessa. He died at Saul, Downpatrick, Ireland, March 17, 461 A.D. At the age of sixteen he was captured by Irish raiders and brought to Ireland where he was sold as a slave to Milchu of Dalaradia (County Antrim). For six years he tended flocks in the valley of the Braid and the slopes of Slemish, near the present town of Ballymena. Patrick, the slave, prayed constantly and his Faith grew within him. He acquired a facility with the Celtic language, learned the political framework of Ireland, and from his master, a druidic priest, came to know Druidism, the pagan religion of Ireland. At the end of six years he escaped to Westport on the northwest coast and found a ship to Britain, and thence home.

He is said to have studied at the monastery of St. Martin of Tours and on the island of Lerins, off Cannes, from 412-415, and was ordained a priest by St. Germanus (German) of Auxerre, under whom he worked for some years. St. Germanus was commissioned by the Holy See to combat the heresy of Pelagianism in Britain and chose Patrick as a companion. In Britain he had a vision of some youths of Focluth crying to him: "O holy youth, come back to Erin and walk once more amongst us". Pope St. Celestine I had commissioned Palladius as a missionary to Ireland, but he was apparently frightened by a Wicklow chieftain, and abandoned his mission to die among the Picts of Northern Britain a year later. Patrick was chosen to be his successor. It is said that Pope St. Celestine I bestowed the name PATRICK on him - Patercius or Patricius (Pater Civium) meaning "Father of the People". Patrick was consecrated bishop in 432 either by St. Germanus of Auxerre or St. Maximus of Turin, Italy.

Probably in the spring of 433 Patrick and his companions landed at the mouth of the Vantry River near Wicklow Head, and intending to visit his old master, Milchu, went north along the coast to the mouth of the River Boyne. Heading inland he was stopped by a chieftain, Dichu, whom Patrick converted, and from whom he received a small barn, which became the first church in Ireland. Going on toward Slemish, he heard that his old master at Dalaradia, upon hearing of Patrick's approach, set fire to his house and perished in the flames apparently a suicide. After this incident some say that Patrick went to Ulster, others that he returned to Saul, where his first church was. He heard that the High-King of Ireland, Leoghaire, had called a meeting of all Irish chieftains at Tara in Meath. Thinking that this was an opportunity to address the assembled chiefs, Patrick set out for Tara to attend the meeting, which was set for Easter Sunday, March 26, 433. The King had decreed that no fires were to be kindled in all Ireland until the druids had lighted their fire on Tara, the morning of March 26. Patrick arrived at the Hill of Slane at the opposite end of the valley from Tara on March 25, Holy Saturday, and the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary., and in celebrating the Easter Vigil ceremonies, lighted the Paschal Fire, which was seen from Tara, incurring the death penalty for this act.

The druids informed the King of the fire on the Hill of Slane, and told him that if this fire were not extinguished that night, the flame would never be extinguished in Ireland. The King and his men with the druids came to Slane, but neither could they extinguish the Paschal Fire nor punish Patrick for having violated the royal command.



Lough Dergh is the lake on the Shannon River near the T of CONNAUGHT.

a mountain where Patrick prayed for Ireland during forty days and forty nights toward the end of his life.

In his first visit to Connaught Patrick converted Ethne and Fedelm, two daughters of High-King Leoghaire. The use of the shamrock to illustrate the doctrine of the Holy Trinity on this occasion is called by some an accretion of a later date.

The conversion of Ireland was no triumphal procession. There was no persecution of the infant church, but Patrick himself was the object of attack by druids and enemies of the True Faith. Twelve times he and his companions were seized and carried off, and on one occasion condemned to death. Patrick's chariot driver was slain in an ambush set for Patrick. When Patrick died, not all of Ireland was converted to Catholicism, but the groundwork had been laid. Patrick had consecrated 350 bishops in Ireland and had established the dioceses in which he placed them. There is a story that as death approached, Patrick in vision saw Ireland aglow with the light of Faith, and it continued for centuries, but faded into only a glimmer. Patrick prayed that the Faith would never die out, and God sent an angel to tell him: "Fear not: your apostolate shall never cease." Patrick died March 17, 461 at Saul and was buried in a fort two miles distance from his first church, over which rose later the Cathedral of Down.

(Cf. Catholic Encyclopedia Vol. IX, pp. 544-9; St. Patrick- Abbe Riguet; Butler's Lives of the Saints, Vol. 1, March 17.

Four stamps were issued on October 6, 1961 to commemorate the 1500 anniversary of the death of St. Patrick. Two values (10 & 40 Lire) show an ancient medieval statue of St. Patrick, and bear the inscription "St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland". The other two values (15 & 150 Lire) show the "Sanctuary of St. Patrick" at Lough Dergh. They were designed by Edmondo Pizzi, printed by rotogravure on paper with the second crossed keys watermark and are perforated 14.



1808. Mrs. Marie Long, 9995 Brady, Detroit, Mich., 48239.  
 1809. Dr. Bernard Hugh Moss, 2335 W. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., 19132.  
 1810. Mr. J. Darius Durocher, P.O. Box 512, Station B, Ottawa, Canada.  
 1811. Mr. Gregory M. Kolassa, 1120 E. State Fair, Detroit, Mich., 48203.  
 1812. Mr. Charles Roarke, 13 Phoebe Dr., Neptune, N.J. 07753  
 1813. Mr. Harold J. Melloy, Box 10553, Knoxville, Tenn., 37919.  
 1814. Mr. Lucien E. Escalle, 13702 Hoyt Ave., Santa Ana, Cal.  
 1815. Mr. Norbert Winski, 3732 South 23rd St., Milwaukee, Wis., 53221.  
 1816. Rev. Francis M. Murphy, P.O. Box 428, Oriskany, N.Y., 13424.  
 Rev. Jude T. Ellinghausen, 2920 Manning, Trenton, Mich., 48, 183. 1817.  
 1818. Mrs. Lottie F. Polchon, 414 Semel Ave., Garfield, N.J.,  
 1819. Mr. Anthony A. Gibulski, 8517 - 214th St., Queens Village, N.Y., 11427.  
 1820. Mr. Herbert A. Schrader, 2125 Walcott Ave., Utica, N.Y., 13502.  
 1821. Mr. Edward T. Schmatz, 161 Pleasant Ave., RD 1, Lakeview, N.Y., 14085.  
 1822. Rev. John M. Flynn, 294 Newton Rd., Sparta, N.J. 07871.  
 1823. Mr. Adrien H. Morneau, 774 Water St., Fitchburg, Mass., 01420.  
 1824. Mr. Charles S. Blum, Sr., 77 Pennington Ave., Passaic, N.J. 07055.  
 1825. Mr. Joseph V. Aurisicchio, 1745 - 85th St., Brooklyn, N.Y., 11214.  
 1826. Mr. Joseph Wilski, 23 Sauquoit St., New York Mills, N.Y., 13417.  
 1827. Rev. Jude Hahn, OFM Cap., St. Lawrence Seminary, Mt. Calvary, Wis., 53057.  
 1828. Mr. Olin Shafer, 1009 Hamilton Ave., Seaside, Cal.  
 1829. Dr. Holman R. Wherritt, 2410 Ingra St., Anchorage, Alaska.  
 1830. Mr. Leonard M. Lent, 357 East St., Plainville, Conn., 06062  
 1831. Mr. Deane Keller, Yale Art Gallery, 56 High St., New Haven, Conn.  
 1832. Mr. Warren Roy Spachner, 51 Oakmont Rd., Highland Park, Ill.  
 1833. Dr. Franz J. Lust, 133 East 73 St., New York, N.Y., 10021.  
 1834. Mr. Frank Chrabas, 804 Oriskany Blvd., Yorkville, N.Y.  
 1835. Mr. Gerald Stein, 1515 Macomb's Rd., Bronx, N.Y., 52.  
 1836. Mr. Herbert K. Greenwald, Holiday Lane, Kingston, N.Y., 12401.  
 1837. Dr. Martin C. Murray, 24 Hopper Ave., Pompton Plains, N.J., 07444.  
 1838. Mr. Frank Madden, 6246 Diamond Dr., Falls Church, Va., 22044.  
 1839. Mr. Paul K. Lang, P.O. Box 309, Conshohocken, Pa., 19428  
 1840. Rev. R.M.G. Guilmin, Box 149 RCAF Stn. Centralia, Ontario, Canada.  
 1841. Mr. John J. Sebestyansky Jr., 6 Wall St., Raritan, N.J., 08859.  
 1842. Mr. Robert L. Specter, 100 Interlachen Rd., Hopkins, Minn.  
 1843. Mr. Christopher Prudente, 1951 East 5th St., Brooklyn, N.Y., 11223.  
 1844. Mr. Tony De Guiseppi, 87 North Main St., Bangor, Pa., 18013.  
 1845. Mr. Josef Kuderevicz, 142 Tarrytown Rd., Manchester, N.H.  
 1846. Mr. James P. Cattani, 15 Greenview Lane, Havertown, Pa., 19083.  
 1847. Lt. Col. Robert R. Sneider, Rt.2, Box 11308, Edgewater, Md., 21037.  
 1848. Mr. Marco Milazzo, 1814 W. Gramercy Pl., San Antonio, Tex., 78201.  
 1849. Mr. John J. Mayer, 5896 North Kilbourn Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60646.  
 1850. Mr. Bill Immen, The Boston House, Apt.#133, 1711 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. (20036)  
 1851. Mr. Earl A. Brightman, 2012 W. 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio, 44113.  
 1852. Mr. J. Fred Trulley, 3929 West 17th Place, Midlothian, Ill., 60445.  
 1853. Mr. James J. Welsh, 247 Park Ave., Youngstown, Ohio, 44804.  
 1854. Mr. Galen F. Striemer, 8 Chipmunk Lane, Media, Pa., 19063.  
 1855. Mr. Nevio A. Marini Jr., 1044 N. DuPont Street, Wilmington, Del., 19805.

## CHAPTER NEWS.

Chicagoland Chapter:

the Hotel LaSalle, 7:30 P.M.

Remaining meetings before Summer:- March 28; April 25; May 23 at



COMPEX will be held Sept. 9-11, 1966, and will have a V.P.S. flavor with Chicagoland Chapter members holding the following chairmanships:- Advertising: Juanita Burgess; Banquet: Bill Holton; Insurance: Tony Rizzo; Goodfellows List: Pearl Lieberman; Awards & Judges: Steve Sieben.