



The
POST HORN

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SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB

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Whole No. 96

Counterfeits of Scandinavian Postage Stamps

By Victor E. Engstrom (911)
(President SCC Chapter 9)

“Counterfeit” or “Forgery” are nasty words describing the spurious practice of imitation with intent to defraud. The word “counterfeit” means imitation of a whole design such as a postage stamp or coin. The word “forgery” leans more toward the alteration of a printed design or object, but the words are often used indiscriminately.

This article will discuss the problems relating to the existence of counterfeits and forgeries of Scandinavian postage stamps, the laws of the United States, the regulations of international and U. S. philatelic exhibition committees, and finally three positive recommendations on how to deal with the problem.

Actually, as collectors we are likely to be apathetic about counterfeits until we “get shook” when we find an “album weed” among our prized stamps. A friend of mine gave up Confederate States philately when he discovered a cover at an exhibition that was identical in all respects to an expensive cover in his own collection! Any of us can get discouraged and dismayed when we read in the catalogs such notes as “beware of forgeries,” “excellent counterfeits exist,” or “dangerous counterfeits exist.”

What is the law regarding the buying, selling, or possession of a counterfeit Scandinavian postage stamp? A letter from the U. S. Government agency which handles counterfeiting, U. S. Secret Service of the Treasury Department, of July 9, 1968, explains the law:

Dear Mr. Engstrom:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 26, 1968, relative to the legality of buying or selling foreign counterfeit postage stamps in the United States.

In that connection, section 481, title 18, United States Code, prohibits the importation of any engraving, photograph, print or impression in the likeness of any obligation or security of any foreign government, or any part thereof. Section 15, title 18, United States Code, defines "obligation or other security of any foreign government" to include uncanceled foreign postage stamps, whether or not demonetized.

You will note from the foregoing statute, that the importation of canceled foreign postage stamps is not prohibited and may be used for any purpose. However, the importation of uncanceled foreign postage stamps would violate the aforementioned statute, and pursuant to the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section 492, they would be subject to forfeiture to the United States.

In view of the foregoing, you may import into the United States for sale or private possession, counterfeit canceled foreign postage stamps, but not counterfeit uncanceled foreign postage stamps for reasons stated above.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

Burrill A. Peterson, Assistant Director

For some unknown reason, the law was written to preclude traffic in unused counterfeits only. To be complete, I think the law should include ALL counterfeits, but this gets into international reciprocal treaties.

As far as exhibitions are concerned, the FIP (Federation Internationale de Philatelie) which handles international stamp exhibitions and regulations, states in Article 29: "Any exhibit including known forgeries or doctored items, not described as such, will be disqualified." This is the official translation and we can conclude that forgeries include counterfeits.

The regulations at SIPEX (the International Philatelic Exhibition in Washington, D. C. in 1966) followed a more stringent rule: "11. In accordance with United States laws, no forgeries are permitted as part of any exhibit." Note that they are not permitted, whether or not they are identified. Most national and local exhibitions have similar regulations.

These strict exhibition regulations were prepared with the thought that counterfeits and forgeries are a blight on the philatelic community. The counterfeits were originally produced by a counterfeiter to put money in his

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pocket, either by bilking stamp collectors, or to defraud a government by interfering with normal postal procedures. There is the historic case where counterfeited stamps were placed on a huge number of reprinted newspapers and placed in the post office in order to seriously disrupt normal activities.

Practices are different in Europe. On April 19, 1968, Stanley Gibbons Auctions, London, offered in their auction catalog, page 29, lots 319 and 320, two unused multiples of the "Sparre Printing" of Sweden, 5 öre and 9 öre Arms type, at estimated valuations of \$120 and \$180. These are extremely dangerous counterfeits that would fool most collectors. Fortunately, these counterfeits may not be brought into the United States legally, but the fact remains that they are circulated, and somebody could get hurt, here or abroad.

Not all European houses will sell these counterfeits. For one, we applaud Frimärchuset in Stockholm for their attitude. They had a stock of these counterfeits and refused to sell them, although they would have netted a fat profit in Europe. Instead, they donated them to large stamp clubs, clearly and indelibly identified, for their respective reference collections. SCC received one, which might perhaps be the beginning of a SCC reference collection.

As collectors, we have to be on guard when it comes to our more valuable stamps, because the counterfeiter will naturally try to reproduce these in order to be better rewarded for his ill-conceived efforts. The better his workmanship, the more he can expect to sell to unsuspecting collectors. We all agree that the situation should be corrected, yet the same old counterfeits pop up in small and large collections, in dealers' stock books, and even in auctions!

I have heard dealers say that counterfeits identified as to forger and date are more scarce than the real stamp. Of course they are, but so what? It is safe to say that counterfeit twenty-dollar bills are more scarce than real 20's, but that does not make them more valuable? There are probably in excess of 20,000 perfectly legitimate copies of Norway No. 1 in collector and dealer hands today. These are real collectors' items, sought by many, printed on handmade paper way back in 1854. Since that time, various counterfeits of this stamp have appeared. Fortunately, most of them have been destroyed by straight-thinking people, but there probably still exist a few hundred counterfeits. Are these, then, more valuable than the real thing? Never!

The hobby of stamp collecting would surely fade away if there were no dealers to provide our philatelic needs. Without dealers, we would be seriously limited in our bartering, and there would be no sizeable auctions. I am not alone in congratulating dealers in their high-level methods. I have never been offered a counterfeit or forged stamp by one of our "Scandinavian" dealers, unless it was clearly identified as such and offered to be because of my deep interest in the subject. I admit that I have paid more than a nominal amount for some Icelandic forgeries—but then came the light! I was actually creating an interest in phonies, and entering competitive bids via auction toward the purchase of these counterfeits, with the thought in mind that I could form a truly representative reference collection of these items. But I soon realized that this could get mighty expensive, and being competitive, there would just never be a complete reference collection for all interested collectors to use. Therefore, I have stopped buying counterfeit or forged stamps—at any price. I wish there were some way for our dealer friends to get handling expenses in the movement of counterfeits, but I believe there has to be a clean break.

It seems to me to be clear thinking that if we all shun these counterfeits completely, and refuse to buy or sell them, even when they are labeled as such, there would not be a market for them. Further, counterfeiters would not be tempted to produce new ones except with the thought of deceiving someone. If we all decide to become experts and specialists, and we all must have representative collections of counterfeits, we will create a market that somehow will be satisfied, and more and more attractive forgeries will appear. If there is a profitable market in this, supplies will reach it. And with new improved printing and duplicating processes, this would not take long.

My first conclusion is therefore that knowledgeable collectors should not buy, sell, or knowingly have anything to do with counterfeits.

This leads us to the next item of deception. None of us want to be duped—to buy a counterfeit stamp under the impression that it is a genuine stamp.

The catalogs sometimes state in fine print that counterfeit stamps exist. A little more advanced collector may try to protect himself by buying a book on counterfeits, or get more interested and build a library on the subject. If you have tried this, you will find it mighty frustrating and mostly useless. There simply does not exist a single volume that explains the alarming number of counterfeits of Scandinavian stamps, in any language, much less English. There are brief descriptions that are most often completely confusing. Some exceptions are the fine works of Brofos and Pollard, although even here there is a paucity of illustrations.

My second conclusion is that the President of SCC bring this void to the attention of the Board of Directors of SCC, with the following broad recommendations:

1. A permanent "Expert Committee" to be established, with a chairman and at least one willing expert for each of the Scandinavian countries with known counterfeits or forged stamps (Denmark, DWI, Finland, Iceland, Faroe Islands, North Ingermanland, Norway, Sweden, and others as necessary). These experts should be selected from within SCC if possible, and with known familiarity in their field.
2. This blue ribbon staff of experts to have the mission of preparing for publication a handbook or manual, containing detailed descriptions and clear illustrations of all known counterfeits and forgeries within their field.
3. This "handbook" to be printed and distributed under procedures set up by the SCC Board of Directors.
4. The handbook to be loose-leaf, on high quality paper, with many clear, enlarged and indexed illustrations.

A handbook as envisioned above would provide the ordinary collector with the tool he needs to protect himself in most cases against purchasing a phony stamp. We realize that most of the counterfeit stamps move from collection to collection as they are sold intact, and not often acquired by the deliberate sale of unidentified forgeries.

This brings us to the third conclusion. What shall we do to take existing forgeries out of circulation? Upon the establishment of the committee of experts, we should announce our complete plans in the philatelic press, and ask all collectors and dealers to donate their forgeries of Scandinavian stamps

to the central SCC reference library depository. In case of any resistance to outright donations, and I believe this will be the exception, owners could be urged to at least send their forgeries to the committee for study and recording. In this way, SCC could form a master reference collection of counterfeits and forgeries which would be of value to all of us. The committee should constantly be alert to the detection of new forgeries, and always ready to add to, or correct, the handbook. The reference collection could even be made available to SCC chapters on a library lending basis.

With these three conclusions in operation,

1. the refusal of all of us to traffic in counterfeits,
2. the distribution of a handbook on counterfeits, and
3. the establishment of a central depository and SCC reference collection of counterfeits,

we in SCC can go a long way toward eliminating the "weeds" from our collections and from the philatelic markets. We can discourage potential counterfeiters from engaging in nefarious activities within our collecting fraternity.

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Scandinavian Stamp Mart

As previously reported, operation of the Scandinavian Stamp Mart was assumed by S. C. C. at the end of February 1968. We obtained 257 sales books with a net value of \$8,235.11 from Chapter 9. We have received 76 new Mart-books with a net value of \$5,374.55. Sales in this period of time have amounted to \$1,058.56. We now have all of the books in circulation and MORE DEMAND THAN THE MART CAN MEET! I earnestly solicit your cooperation and support of the Mart. We need new books of material to furnish those members and chapters requesting this service. Specific requests for material that we are now not quite able to fill are: Danish West Indies; Greenland (I presume every member wants the "Polar bears," Scott 8-25 (including the overprints in the "other" color, and inverts); early Iceland; Finland; Denmark; Norway; and Sweden Coil and Booklet pairs (plus watermark Wavy Lines, Letters-and-Wavy Lines, and Letters). Blocks of earlier material have been requested covering the entire range of Scandinavia.

PLACE YOUR DUPLICATE MATERIAL WITH THE MART! Blank sales books are 15c each postpaid. Don't hesitate to order blank books, fill them, and send them to me. Specialist material has also been requested.

Members who do not participate in the Mart through their local SCC Chapter are invited to write me and request a selection of material.

A small typo crept into the Regulations which were distributed with the April 1968 issue of The Posthorn. On page 2, Part II—Sellers, in the second paragraph, the sixth word of the second line should read "space" instead of "page," of course.

May I hear from you soon?

Wade H. Beery, MART Manager
115 Amelia Drive, Manassas, Virginia 22110

"Project Smithsonian"

By Reidar Norby

This is the name of the efforts to improve the National Postage Stamp Collection at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. Chapter 9's SCANDINAVIAN SCRIBE launched the campaign back in 1965, as many of you know, and it simply involves the collective efforts of many to donate missing stamps in the Scandinavian section of the Nation's stamp collection.

The Smithsonian's "want list" has twice been published in installments in the "Scribe" over the past few years, and a complete review and report on the project appeared in the "Scribe" of July 18, 1968.

One of the summaries points out that prior to "Project Smithsonian," there were 1,212 mint and 2,046 used stamps missing in the Scandinavian area (Denmark, incl. DWI and Greenland; Finland; Iceland; Norway; and Sweden), or a total of 3,258 stamps. This number includes all varieties listed by Scott, of course.

Readers of the "Scribe" have donated 139 mint and 772 used stamps, or a total of 911 stamps. Thus, the campaign has reduced the number of open gaps by nearly one third!

But there are still 2,347 stamps missing (1,073 mint and 1,274 used) and as the "Scribe" article points out, you can publish the want list only so many times, because there will always be many stamps that few collectors have, and much less duplicates to spare, no matter how worthy the cause. This was anticipated in the original plan which included the idea of later creating a cash fund for the purpose of buying some of the missing stamps. In this connection, the article continues, it should be mentioned that no Federal funds are available to Smithsonian for the straight purchase of specimens.

So far, "Project Smithsonian" has been a "Scribe" enterprise, but because of our particular interest and the national scope of this plan, all POSTHORN readers should have the opportunity to participate. The "Scribe" article concludes with this appeal:

I believe that we can do something about this by raising cash funds with which to buy most of the missing items in the regular stamp marts here and/or abroad. To this end, I propose that we all join in bringing "Project Smithsonian" to a grand finale! I invite all of you to send your cash contributions—from \$1 on up to the limit you feel you can afford—directly to:

Division of Philately
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560

and please make checks or money orders payable to:

"Smithsonian Institution, Scandinavian Stamp Fund"

in order to distinguish such donations from the many others that are received for the benefit of other departments and divisions of the Smithsonian.

And—of course—such contributions may be used as tax deductions, which is an additional incentive when helping to improve the collections which belong to us all—THE NATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTION. All gifts are officially acknowledged by the proper Museum official. — THANK YOU ALL!!

So there you are! As your Editor and fellow-member of SCC, I urge you all to help bring this worthwhile enterprise to a successful and beneficial close! And needless to say: Thank you very much!

Word Pictures

By Joe F. Frye (1031)

Just what the $\text{O} \boxplus \$ + \% \frac{1}{2}$ IS a "Superb" stamp? Or a "Very Fine" stamp? The largest European auction lists describe conditions from "Superb in every respect" to "Very good to fair," plus "lots of collections containing also copies of second quality among fine to very fine ones"—for a total of five different descriptive phrases/classes! A smaller, but well-known U. S. house lists TEN grades, including four kinds of "Fine"!

One large U. S. house devotes a full page to explaining what their terms mean and they have varying standards of each term, depending on the PERIOD OF ISSUE! Most larger auctions have length explanations to the buyer, telling him how many different things can be wrong—AND THE LOT STILL NOT RETURNABLE!

Between the lines of all this mishmash, fiddle, faddle, and fuddle runs a current of discord—the failure of common sense in some degree, and the actual lack of knowledge to a great extent.

A nice "double foot" Norway No. 1—with a good fat thin not visible from the front, gravy spots and ground-in cigar ashes—is STILL a "nice double foot," to about 90% of collectors. The remaining 10% would be split about half-and-half: 5% would fire it right back for the faults if not painstakingly described, and 5% would not have bid on it in the first place . . .

Granted, the perfection of all the perfs, color, paper, centering, and other parts of a philatelic item does definitely contribute to the eye-pleasing and wallet-tapping ability it may possess, BUT, as most of us know, there are the issues which seldom, if ever, are to be found well centered (Sweden to about 1945); those with faded color, small or missing margins, and/or powerful and poisonous cancels (Norway No. 1s not "collected up" already); and the many stamps which just always show up with what, really, should be called a "short perf," or two, or three, as the case may be (most Finland serrate roulettes and many of her earlier commemoratives with somewhat fragile or contrary-to-separate perfs)!

What—then—is the poor collector (not to mention the dealer and auctioneer!) to do about comprehending, from a word picture, just what is being offered? The most obvious answer, but sad to say one of the rather neglected ones, is READ AND UNDERSTAND the terms of sale, including descriptive methods, of the seller from whom you are considering a purchase. There is almost no real similarity between the various auctions' descriptive terms in less-than-Superb condition! "Fine" to one is "Quite fine" to another, "Very good" to a series of others, and possibly "Near Superb" to yet other sellers!

Illustrated stamps are "checkable" for centering only, due to the variations in quality of photo and/or printing of catalogs, except where a really valuable lot is involved and the sellers goes to the extra cost of using a nice enlargement. Perforation length variations are the subject of more quibbling and squabbling in the trade than any other single thing except "gum"—and are seldom really obvious in illustrated lots, since they may appear minimal or maximal when, due to printing of the illustration, quite the reverse may be true!

So what IS a "Superb" stamp? The writer invites your comments on these problems, seeking the answer to his nagging question as to whether or not stamps can be pictured in words!

Virgin Islands (U.S.A.) Provisional Revenues

By Roger B. Preston (1075)

Between 1920 and 1934 three varieties of United States playing card revenues were overprinted for Virgin Islands use. The work was done in Washington by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing. George B. Sloane commented on them in his authoritative column in STAMPS; and shortly after they were listed in Scott's specialized United States catalog. In view of the fact that these stamps were later used with later local handstamped surcharges it might be well to include a full description here, before going on to cover the local provisional varieties.

The bureau surcharges constitute three varieties, of two basic designs. The third stamp constitutes a perforation variety, distinct for that issue.



Fig. 1: The two basic overprints of the Virgin Islands playing card.

The surcharge consists of three lines printed in carmine. The Scott listings are:

- #RFV1 4c on 2c blue (basic #RF3), Rouletted 7.
10,000 copies furnished on June 17, 1920.
- #RFV2 4c blue (basic #RF17), Rouletted 7.
10,000 copies furnished on January 16, 1926.
- #RFV3 4c blue (basic #RF17), Perforated 11.
10,000 copies furnished on March 5, 1934.



Fig. 2: Ten different resurcharged values on the rouletted "Class A" playing card stamp, No. RFV2.

The surcharge of the second and third shipments duplicate each other, both being on the "Class A" design, issued for domestic United States use and when so used was always rouletted. The perforated stamps furnished in 1934 constituted a special printing, however none of that third shipment were used for the locally resurcharged provisionals. Such stamps are all from the 1926 shipment.

Just when certain quantities of the bureau surcharged playing card revenue stamps were diverted to other tax collections is as yet unknown. So far we know of eleven different provisional surcharged types, all of which might be termed in the rare class. George Sloane seems to have first mentioned them on December 23, 1944, however I think they had been issued and used about ten years before that date. In his report concerning these resurcharged stamps he only reports five new values as then known.

Above are shown ten resurcharged values on the second type of the bureau overprinted revenues, these being a 1 Bit, a 2 Bit, a 3 Bit, a 5 Bit, a 6 Bit, a 7 Bit, a 12 Bit, a 33 Bit and a 40 Bit value. All have been given a handstamped new surcharge of value.

Now let us speculate as to where used, when used, and for what they might have been intended. It is a matter of definite record that in 1933 and 1934 the fiscal authorities on the island of St. Croix were collecting a cigarette tax which required that local tax stamps be affixed to each and every package of cigarettes offered for sale. Thus importers were obliged to hire people to open each incoming shipment, then unpack each carton of cigarettes and put stamps onto each package. The tax per pack of twenty cigarettes seems to have been 6 Bit (.012c) or 7 Bit (.014c); I understand the tax rate was determined from the importers wholesale cost, not from the selling price.

There were two other sets of provisional stamps used at this time for this tax. Each set is deserving of a lengthy report which I hope to be able to publish soon. One set of provisionals consisted of handstamped surcharges on the first American series of Virgin Island revenues which were reported in the October 1966 issue of *The Posthorn*. Many of these surcharged values are similar to the revalued playing card stamps so it does not seem unreasonable to presume both might have been produced for the same tax. Further, in 1933 and 1934 an interesting series of type-set provisional revenues were printed up in Frederiksted, St. Croix, V. I., which were given Bit valuation more or less for the same values as on the playing card stamps. I'd think it is likely all three of these issues came from St. Croix.



Fig. 3: With typed surcharge

In addition to the ten handstamped surcharged values there is another variety on which the new value is added on a typewriter. This is a 6 Bit value on the usual 4c blue rouletted.

Can anyone throw further light on these issues? Were they indeed used for the cigarette tax, or for what other tax?

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YOU!

Your Club Administration can only do so much. But YOU can do a lot more! YOU can tell your friends—YOU can bring a friend to the next chapter meeting—YOU can write that friend of yours several states away and tell him—YOU can participate in many Scandinavian-heavy national stamp exhibitions (COMPEX, NOJEX, SOJEX, SEPAD and many more)—YOU can spread the word—YOU can do YOUR part to help SCC grow, for the benefit of all!

Let's all get a new SCC member this month! If you have been a member of other organizations, you have heard that slogan before. But it works! "Every member get a new member." So we say again, and with hopes that it will produce the results we know can be achieved: LET'S ALL GET A NEW SCC MEMBER THIS MONTH!

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Advertising in The Posthorn

Full-page (text area approx. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ ") \$20.00 per insertion (\$25 for back page)

Half-page (text area approx. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ") \$12.50 per insertion.

Quarter-page (text area approx. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ") \$7.50 per insertion.

1/8 page (text area approx. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7/8$ ") \$5 per insert. (same text 4 times \$15).

1/16 page (Members' Bulletin Board—for SCC-members only) $2\frac{1}{4} \times 7/8$ " boxes with text limited to 6 lines, \$1.00 per insertion.

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"SCANDINAVIAN SCRIBE"

Chapter 9's monthly magazine, now in its 4th year. Articles on many facets of Scandinavian philately—SCC chapter activity reports—frequent mail-and-floor auctions—plus the unique Scandinavian Stamp Lexicon, a serialized detailed description of all stamps of Scandinavia! And now starting the Scandinavian Postal Stationery Lexicon!

Only \$2.40 per 12 issues.

Box 175, Ben Franklin Sta., Washington, D. C. 20044

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Members' Bulletin Board

Have something to sell your fellow-members? Something you would like to buy? Information you'd like to secure? Or anything else you'd like to tell the membership?

Then our MEMBERS' BULLETIN BOARD is the place! THE POSTHORN will accept ads of limited size, and for SCC members only, for \$1 per ad per insertion. These "boxes" have a text area of about 2x7/8" and are limited to 6 lines (fewer lines with heavier type).

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"The Posthorn"

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Overseas members, please note: SCC contributes half of the postage to have THE POSTHORN sent by air. You only pay \$1.50 (per 6 issues). Let the Editor know if you wish to take advantage of this offer, and your next issue will reach you in a matter of days . . . Payment by International Postal Money Order, or check drawn on any U. S. bank, please.

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Of Current Interest

- The big SCC event in the very near future is of course the **SCC Regional Meeting** (September 21, 3 p.m.) at APS-68 in Rochester, N. Y. It seems the "whole country" is gathering at this annual APS Convention and Exhibition, this time to be held in "Kodak City." We hope that our own meeting (among many arranged by a number of national and specialty groups) will be the best attended—just to keep up with our past record (we drew the biggest crowd at SIPEX, you know).
- At the Rochester meeting, several interesting topics are bound to come up, and among them perhaps the pleasant "job" of recognizing a **new chapter** (No. 16?) in the **Gulf Coast area**. If member Powell Glass (Bay St. Louis, Miss.) has succeeded in his recruiting work "down there," the new chapter would be the **first SCC organized group in the South**, and perhaps the beginning of a string of chapters in areas that have long been without chapters—that very important element of SCC's future growth and development.
- We have said it before: the chapters that **work hard and with specific plans** are the ones that get the most out of our hobby. Take **Chapter 13 Delaware**, for example. They have already detailed their 1968-1969 meeting dates with programs! To wit: Sept. 24—Charles Sculley talks on early Denmark; Oct. 29—Bob Lang speaks on early Finland; Nov. 26—George Colvard shows slide program #2 on minor varieties; Dec. 31—no meeting; Jan. 28—John Siverts directs auction preparations; Feb. 25—Al Gruber lectures on Greenland; March 25—Bob Lipscomb conducts annual mail-and-floor auction; April 29—Carl Sanders shows slide program #3 on minor varieties; May 27 and June 24—to be announced. How do you like that for organization?
- Several chapter **mail-and-floor auctions** are coming up in the fall. The whole membership might find it well worth it to look into them. The first one is Chapter 9's "Sweden Specialized" on September 19. The next one is Chapter 12's "Danish (and some DWI) Postal Stationery" on October 22. Auction catalogs for both are available from the secretaries of these chapters, or from your editor.
- And a good thing can not be said too often: Our newly acquired (from Chapter 9) **SCANDINAVIAN STAMP MART** needs material! All of you who have duplicates, please write to the MART manager (see page 77) and offer your help! Poor Wade must be tearing his hair out—having so many requests, and so few MART-books to send out. Participation in the MART benefits both sellers and buyers—so let's all come to the aid of each other

SCC

CHAPTER REPORTS

SCC

Chapter 1—Seattle Washington

Meets every first Wednesday, Collectors Club, 7212 E. Green Lake Dr., N. Seattle Wash.

Secretary: Miss Harriet Hintze, 1312 University Street, Seattle, Wash. 98101

Chapter 2—Philadelphia

Meets every third Monday, Kendrick Rec. Center, Ridge Avenue and Pensdale St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Except June, July, August at members' homes.)

Secretary: Mrs. Christine Blinn, P. O. Box 730, Woodbury, N. J. 08096

Chapter 3—Detroit, Michigan

Meets every third or fourth Saturday, at homes of members on a rotation basis.

Secretary: Oscar E. Mittelstaedt, Jr., 4145 So. Fulton Pl., Royal Oak, Mich. 48072

Chapter 4—Chicago, Illinois

Meets every fourth Thursday, Room 216 at LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

Secretary: Alanson C. Schwarz, 744 S. Washington St., Hinsdale, Illinois 60521

Chapter 7—New York

Meets every 2nd Wednesday, Freedom House, 20 West 40th St., New York City.

Secretary: Donald F. Halpern, 148-25 89th Ave, Apt. 3-R, Jamaica, N. Y. 11435

Chapter 8—South Jersey

Meets every third Tuesday, 405 North 9th Street, Vineland, N. J.

Secretary: Mrs. Helen Rocco, 405 North 8th Street, Vineland, N. J. 08360

Chapter 9—North Jersey

Meets every third Thursday, Commonwealth Club, 551 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Secretary: Charles G. Sage, 519 Bloomfield Ave., Caldwell, N. J. 07006.

Chapter 10—Toronto, Canada

Meets every fourth Wednesday, 1224 Broadview Avenue, Toronto, Canada

Secretary: William A. Daubert, P. O. Box 43, Station H, Toronto 13, Ont., Canada

Chapter 11—Iceland

Meets every first Monday, Cafeteria Main Post Office Building, Reykjavik.

Secretary: Bjorn Gunnarsson, Fjólnisveg 13, Reykjavik.

Chapter 12—Washington, D. C.

Meets every fourth Tuesday, Museum of History & Technology, Smithsonian Institution, Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Secretary: Wade H. Beery, 115 Amelia Drive, Manassas, Virginia 22110

Chapter 13—Delaware

Meets every fourth Tuesday, at homes of members on a rotation basis.

Secretarial duties handled temp. by President **Robert W. Lang**, 23 The Horseshoe, Newark, Delaware 19711.

Chapter 14—Twin City

Meets every second Tuesday, Northeast State Bank, Marshall St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretary: **Robert Frigstad**, 2181 Lakeaires Blvd., White Bear Lake, Minn. 55110.

Chapter 15—Rochester, New York

Meets every last Tuesday, at homes of members on a rotation basis.

Secretary: **Mrs. Mary Morison**, 103 White Village Drive, Rochester, N. Y. 14625.

After the tragic death of the Chapter's founder and first President, Jim Wennermark, the group has held elections and the new administration is:

President: Dr. Roy Johnston

Secretary: Mrs. Mary Morison

Treasurer: Robert J. Gustafson

The Chapter has met during the summer, continuing its work and preparations for hosting the SCC Regional Meeting at the APS-68 event (APS's Annual Convention and Exhibition at Rochester, N. Y. September 19-22, at the Sheraton Hotel).

All SCCers are cordially invited to attend the SCC Regional Meeting, which will be held at 3 p.m. on Saturday, September 21. SCC President Svend Yort will preside, and important matters for the continued growth and development of SCC will be discussed and decided.

Several entries in the Scandinavian section should make the competition for the SCC Trophy a "hot one." In addition, Chapter 15 will present a 2nd prize. In the new competitive class of philatelic literature, two entries (THE POSTHORN, and SCANDINAVIAN SCRIBE) will also be watched!

Chapter 15—the youngest in the family—is anxious to meet as many members from other locations as possible, and is looking forward to seeing you in Rochester in September!

* S * C * C *

NEW MEMBERS

- 1281 **AHLSTROM, Gosta** — Scand., U.S.-Plt. Blks.-FDC
511 S. W. 27th Terrace, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33312
- 1282 **BERNER, Bibs** — Scandinavia
2608 Laurel Canyon Blvd., Hollywood, Calif. 90046
- 1283 **CUMMINGS, Brad H.** — Finland, Scand.
1506 N. 53rd St., Omaha, Nebr. 68104
- 1284 **EVANS, M. J.** — Scandinavia
1308 Pharmacy Ave., Scarborough, Ont., Canada
- 1285 **HOWES, Victor E.** — Canada, Sweden
148 Beltran St., Malden, Mass. 02148
- 1286 **HVIDONOV, Michael E.** — Finland
4 Dwight Lane, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y. 11024
- 1287 **LARSON, Eric H.** — Iceland, Greenland, Scand.
R. R. #3, Willimantic, Conn. 06226

- 1288 **LINDSAY, Kenneth E.** — Scandinavia
1030 Jefferson Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38104
- 1289 **MOHNEY, Russell** — Scand., U. S., Vatican
21 Orchard St., Wheatland, Pa. 16161
- 1290 **RANTA, Arthur W.** — Finland, Denmark, D.W.I.
3139 Alice St., West Melbourne, Fla. 32901
- 1291 **SILVERSTADT, Arthur** — U. S., Brit. and Col., Israel, Scand.
21 Stuyvesant Oval, New York, N. Y. 10009
- 1292 **VEITH, Gordon S.** — Sweden, Iceland, Scand.
P. O. Box 51011, New Orleans, La. 70150
- 1293 **WEIL, Claude M.** — Scand., General Used
5612 S. Blackstone Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637
- 1294 **ARNQUIST, Perry E.** — Dealer (Sweden)
105 Oak Knolls South, Rockford, Ill. 61108
- 1295 **BALDWIN, Donovan H.** — Norway, U. S., General
622 East Hoover Ave., Orange, Calif. 92667
- 1296 **BELLETYNEE, Carl I.** — Scand., Ryukyus
3726 N. Richmond St., Chicago, Ill. 60618
- 1297 **LARSON, L. A.** — Scandinavia
960 Arnaud St., Sept-Iles Quebec, Canada
- 1298 **PALMER, Mrs. John R.** — Sweden
3 Goodrich Road, Annapolis, Md. 21401
- 1299 **SCHEELE, Carl H.** — Curator, Smithsonian Inst.
2912 North 22nd St., Arlington, Va. 22201
- 1300 **WOLFKIND, Jack** — W. Europe, Brit. Col., Latin Am., U. S.
P. O. Box 6, Hazlet, New Jersey 07730

REINSTATED

- 561 **THORWALD, Arthur** — 650 East 231st St., New York, N. Y. 10466
- 867 **SEIFERT, Kenneth A.** — 19338 Melrose St., Southfield, Mich. 48075

RESIGNATION

- 79 **SENIOR, Dr. James K.** — Hotel Windemere, 1642 East 56th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637

"CLOSED ALBUMS"

- L19(501) **BAKER, Bert** — 1215 LaSalle Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 55404
Feb. 1968

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

- 821 **LUDDEN, David H.** — 2069 San Gabriel Ave., Fairfield, Calif. 94533
- 827 **GROSS, Robert C.** — 419 Drakeley Ave., Atwater, Calif. 95301
- 868 **PRESTON, Dickson H.** — 1302 N. 6th St. (Apt. 8), Tacoma, Wash.
98403
- 933 **TORKILSEN, Lars A.**—c/o Moen, 771 - 55th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11220
- 1006 **DeBUS, Robert** — 1832 N. W. 16th Avenue, Rochester, Minn. 55901
- 1087 **WARREN, Alan** — Box 17124, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105
- 1272 **HECHT, Bruce L.** — 19 Imperial Drive, Selden, L. I., N. . 11784Y

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