

COUNTY WEXFORD



In Wexford Town

By Neil Stack
Editor of The Revealer

Wexford county occupies the corner of southeastern Ireland and has a long coastline fronting the Irish Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. On the north it is bounded by the hills of Wicklow, and on the west by the river Barrow and the Blackstairs Mountains. Its fertile central plain is watered by the Slaney.

The history of Wexford goes back to pre-Christian times, and important chapters of Ireland's story have been enacted in the county.

Above all, Wexford teems with memories of 1798, when her insurgent pikemen fought heroically against overwhelming odds.

WEXFORD

(Loch Garman: Loch of Garman)

The capital, Wexford Town, has a population of 11,980 and is 82 miles from Dublin. It is located on a picturesque site where the River Slaney enters Wexford Harbor. Here is found ancient, narrow-winding streets and the center of a thriving industrial life.

On the map of Ptolemy the Geographer (second century A.D.) the site of Wexford is marked Menapia—so called from Menapii, a Belgic tribe who are believed to have settled here in prehistoric times. The Irish name, Loch Garman, is also of such antiquity that its origin was disputed even in Early Christian times. The modern anglicized form is from Waesfjord ("the sea-washed town"), the name given to the place by the Viking sea rovers who established a settlement here which they ruled for two centuries.

Wexford was besieged and taken by the Normans soon after their landing in 1169, and it

BLIND STUDENT FIRST IN IRISH LAW EXAM

To Hallam Studdert, blind since birth, goes the distinction of being the first student to pass the Irish law examination to be given in Braille. In the examination, given by the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, he was first in his class of seventeen.

Mr. Studdert is twenty four years old and a resident of Clonderlaw, Enniskerry, County Wicklow.

suffered many trials in the centuries of devastating wars which followed down to 1649, when Cromwell took the town by storm and butchered the inhabitants. In 1798 it was captured by the insurgents after a desperate struggle, and held by them for nearly a month.

Places Of Interest

Near the Westgate Tower is the ruin of historic Selskar Abbey, a twelfth century foundation dedicated to St. Sepulchre (Selskar being a corrupt form of the saint's name). The present Protestant Church of St. Selskar occupies the

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(Concise Loc. Examen)

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site of the old abbey choir, and the ancient battlemented tower is now used as a vestry room and belfry.

The first Anglo-Irish treaty was signed in St. Selskar's in 1169 when Wexford was surrendered to Robert Fitzstephen. Henry II spent the Lent of 1172 within its walls, doing penance for the murder of Thomas à Becket. In 1175 the marriage of Raymond le Gros and Basillina, daughter of Strongbow, was solemnized at St. Selskar's. The last two of the pre-Norman bishops of Ferns--Ó hAodha and Ó Maolacaidh and also Bishop John, the Norman, are buried in the abbey. St. Selskar's, as well as the other churches of Wexford, was plundered and destroyed by the Cromwellians in 1649. Its great bell was taken to Chester by one of the soldiers, from whom it was afterwards purchased by the Dean of Liverpool.

WESTGATE TOWER is the only remaining one of the original five fortified gateways in the town walls.

THE BULL RING, in the center of the town, was the scene of the "sport" of bull-baiting, which was a popular pastime of the Norman nobles who lived in the town. A great high cross which stood in the center of the Ring was destroyed by the Cromwellians in 1649, when some three hundred panic-stricken townspeople, who had gathered to pray there, were slaughtered on the orders of Cromwell.

THE NINETY-EIGHT MEMORIAL, in the Bull Ring is a fine bronze figure of an Irish pikeman, the work of the late Oliver Sheppard, R.H.A. It commemorates the Wexford insurgents of 1798.

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THAT OTHER "SHORT THIRD LINE"--THE THOM

Two Generations Have Found It Confusing.

By Perry Adams, E.P.A. #84

Within a single year--1922--the bulk of the Irish overprinted issues followed each other with bewildering rapidity. The philatelic press of the period worked manfully to overcome the resulting collector confusion, yet certain errors made at the time, persist to this day.

A case in point is the so-called "short third line" among the Thom Rialtas high values (Scott 36-38, Gibbons 44-46). The normal overprint measurement for the group is still shown as 21 x 13½ mm., accepted, apparently, without question. Yet "21 mm." is oddly incorrect.

Even the much respected Meredith fell down here, and it may well be this specialist's specialist who initiated the trouble. For where the majority of his contemporaries ignored the existence of a short third line among the Thom Rialtas shillings, Meredith was at pains to take note of it at the foot of page 28, 4th edition of his handbook, THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF IRELAND, 1922-1927. "There is an interesting variety," he writes, "in the third line of overprint measures 20½ mm. instead of 21 mm.

Considered today, the facts appear to be exactly the reverse. The normal third line is 20½ mm. It is the variety which is 21mm. Although I have never had an opportunity to plate the sheet of forty, over a long period I have handled so many of the stamps that I feel sure of my ground. No less a contemporary authority than our E.P.A. President, Mr. Malcolm G. O'Reilly, concurs. It is the 20½ mm. third line that appears, over and over again, while the 21 mm. comes along more sparingly.

This has a significance well beyond any mere transposition of emphasis, due to the superficial resemblance of these Thom four-liners to the much less valuable Dollards.... Why?...Because that fateful figure "21" (as the Thom normal length has always been cataloged) overlaps the easily plated and perfectly familiar Dollard short line of 21 mm. And so from the start, had collectors been warned to look for the actual, 20½ mm. third line of the Thom as normal, they would have been accustomed to a measurement which does not conflict with either the normal Dollard third line of 21½ mm., nor its short line of 21 mm. Would this alone have removed all the confusion? Unfortunately not, but as may be (Page 227, please.)

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THE FRANCISCAN CHURCH, on John Street, stands on the site of the first Franciscan Friary in Wexford, founded in the year 1230.

Beneath the Altar of St. Francis lies the Reliquary of St. Adjutor, a boy martyr of Ancient Rome. St. Adjutor was brought up in the Faith of his Christian mother, unknown to his father, who was a pagan Roman. On learning of the boy's Christian beliefs, the enraged father killed him with the blow of an axe. The reliquary consists of a glass case enclosing a wax figure which contains the remains of the saint. There is also a phial of the martyr's blood enclosed in the case. This holy relic was presented to Richard Deveraux of Wexford by Pope Pius IX in 1856, and sometime later it was solemnly transferred from the private oratory of the Deveraux home to the Franciscan Church.

HISTORIC HOMES

Number 29 South Main Street is the house which was occupied by Cromwell in 1649. Also on this street is the house—formerly the Rectory—where Lady Wilde ("Speranza" of the Nation) was born. She was the mother of Oscar Wilde, the celebrated dramatist and wit. Sir Robert McClure, the arctic explorer famous for his discovery of the Northwest Passage, was born in the next door house adjoining White's Hotel on Main Street. The house in Cornmarket in which the mother of Thomas Moore, the poet, lived, is marked by a tablet set in the front wall.

ROSSLARE

(Ros Láir: The Middle Peninsula)

Rosslare, with a population of 436, is 6 miles by rail and 10 miles by road from Wexford. It is a well-known seaside resort with a magnificent six-mile-long arc of firm sand. Safe bathing is thus made possible at all stages of the tide. At the southern end of the strand, 3 miles from Rosslare, is Rosslare Harbor, the terminus of the mail-boat service from Fishguard.

Near Carnsore Point to the south is the sea-inlet called Lady's Island Lake. Lady's Island, which is connected with the mainland by a causeway, was the site of an ancient monastery dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was for centuries a celebrated place of pilgrimage. On the island are the ruins of an Augustinian priory and a Norman castle. The tower of the castle leans at even a greater angle than that of the famous Tower of Pisa. The castle, first erected on the site, was constructed by Rudolph de Lampor-te, who joined the second Crusade in 1184 (Page 228, please)

THAT OTHER "SHORT THIRD LINE"—THE THOM

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apparent, it could have been a considerable help.

As this is written, extraordinary scarcity of the Thom four-line overprints is such, that it seems safe to predict wide price increases within the year.

Now, from the beginning collectors have bought Dollard four-line overprints for Thom, so it requires no particular imagination to realize how this expensive practice will increase, now that the supply of Thom four-line supply is reduced to a trickle and must shortly dry up. It is all very well to say that the buyer, by exercising due caution, may protect himself in the matter: Experience proves that often he doesn't. Tell him that these Thom overprints are a brilliant blue-black (really bronze-blue) while the Dollards have a black or gray-black overprint ink; that each word of the Thom overprint (except na and 1922) is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. shorter than its counterpart in the Dollards; that the vertical measurement of the Thom cliché is a constant $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. shorter than that of the Dollards; all these things and more are perfectly true, yet perhaps only the specialist is much interested. Most will say, "Yes, that's fine. But won't give us one easy, absolutely sure way to spot which is which? That's what we want."

THIS YOU MUST LEARN!

Such a sure-fire method has more than once been given in THE REVEALER, but here, with our best wishes, it is again....Forget the differences just described. Remember only, that if the measurement of h'Eireann measures alone (withouth the na) is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. or less, the specimen is a Thom; if h'Eireann measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the stamp is a Dollard. The rule applies in both cases, whether the third lines are normal or short. THERE ARE NO EXCEPTIONS.

And so the foregoing rule-of-thumb wraps up the whole thing, except for this detail: How one is to be sure of spotting that really fine rarity, the Thom 5/- with dull black overprint? Using the process given, you can at least determine that your specimen is a Thom and not a Dollard. But how to be certain whether it is a blue-black or dull black—a difference worth many, many dollars? For that, as pointed out in a recent issue, the only solution is to distinguish between black and blue-black overprint inks....A bit of an o'snarl, it is, yet being Irish, that's its right! (The End).

FIRST LUTHERAN PASTOR IN IRELAND

The Most Rev. Dr. A.W. Barton, Church of Ireland Archbishop of Dublin, was present at (Page 230, please)

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and was killed the following year at the battle of Hattin.

NEW ROSS

(This time from: *The Wood of the Son of Trean*)

New Ross (4,895 population), one of the oldest towns in County Wexford, is beautifully located on a steep hill overlooking the River Barrow. Its streets, narrow and winding like those of Wexford, present a medieval appearance, and in some places they are stepped and negotiable only by pedestrians. A long bridge across the river connects the main (Wexford) portion of the town with its suburb, Rosbercon, on the Kilkenny side. The town has some flourishing industries, and is a marketing center for the agricultural produce of the surrounding country. Situated on the tideway of the River Barrow, it is also an important inland port, and is connected with Dublin and the interior by the Barrow navigation and the Grand Canal.

The town is said to owe its origin to the foundation of a monastery there by St. Abban in the sixth century. It was of little importance, however, until the Anglo-Norman occupation in the twelfth century, when a new bridge was built across the river. The town was walled in the thirteenth century, and about this time came to be known as New Ross, to distinguish it from Old Ross to the east—which was already a town of importance.

New Ross, was for a long period a formidable rival to Waterford as a commercial center, and it was granted numerous royal charters and letters-patent. Art MacMurrough Kavanagh, who waged incessant war against the English, retired to New Ross and died there in 1417. The town successfully withstood a siege by the Duke of Ormonde in 1643, but fell to Cromwell in 1649. In June, 1798, insurgent forces under Bagenal Harvey attacked the town from Corbet Hill, after their peace envoy, a Mr. Furlong, had been shot by the British garrison. Lord Mountjoy, who came to pacify the insurgents, was shot as a reprisal for the death of Furlong. The insurgents took the town after a fierce battle and, ignoring discipline, set to celebrating their victory, only to be surprised by a relief force under General Johnson and driven from the burning town with heavy losses.

ENNISCORTHY

(This time from: *Rock Island*)

Enniscorthy (pop. 6,020), in a very picturesque part of the Slaney valley, is an important market town with some busy industries. The town occupies both sides of the river, (Page 230, please)

W.R. NIELEN WINS GRAND AWARD AT SARASOTA

Mr. William R. Nielen (E.P.A. #201), one of our most active members in the south, recently won the grand award in the Sarasota Stamp Club public exhibition for his showing of Ireland. Mr. Nielen, who is quite expert in Irish philately, has done much to publicize his interest. Not only has he developed his Irish collection but has also devoted his talents in directing the Sarasota Stamp Club in the capacity of president.

E.P.A. EXTENDS SYMPATHY TO SULLIVAN FAMILY

Since our last issue of *The Revealer*, word has been received of the death of Mr. John B. Sullivan E.P.A. Member #152), of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Sullivan made many friends of long-standing through his hobby—a joy also shared by Mrs. Sullivan.

AN TOSTAL VARIETY

By Malcolm G. O'Reilly, E.P.A. Pres.

An interesting variety has shown up on the 2½d value of the An Tostal commemorative. As it appears to be fairly constant it is worthy of note. At the bottom of the stamp the dates of the festival are given, "April 5-26, 1953. The variety is a malformed "3" in 1953, making it appear like a 5, or 1955. It occurs in the second stamp from the left in the bottom row of the right hand pane.



COLONEL JAMES FITZMAURICE, ON FIRST TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT OF THE NEW GERMAN AIR LINES

Colonel Fitzmaurice, the only surviving member of the "Bremen" crew which made the first successful east-west Atlantic crossing from Baldonnel, Dublin, to Greenly Island in April 1928, was guest of the new German Air Lines from Germany to the United States.

Lufthansa intends to use Shannon Airport as a permanent station on its run from Hamburg to New York.

After two pipers piped the party from the aircraft, the German Minister gave a reception to commemorate the occasion.

LIST OF TRAVELING POST OFFICES AND SORTING CARRIAGES

This list of T.P.O.'s and Sorting Carriages is the official list of the G.P.O. 1932-1938. All of the offices listed had cancelling devices since they were required to perform letter-sorting duties.

While the listing is given in English, many of the offices also had Gaelic cancelling stamps

Letter-Sorting Duties are performed in all T.P.O.'s and Sorting Carriages. In the case of mails prefixed by the letter "A" in the first column, Apparatus Duties are performed. All services are performed daily except as shown in the last column.

ABBREVIATION SYMBOLS

B.H. - Bank Holiday	G.F. - Good Friday	L.S.T. - Liverpool Street
C.S. - Cannon Street	K.X. - King's Cross	W. - Waterloo
E. - Euston	L.B. - London Bridge	X.D. - Christmas Day

NORTHERN IRELAND

<u>Designation</u>	<u>From</u> <u>Time of Depart.</u>	<u>To</u> <u>Time of Arriv.</u>	<u>Controlling Officer</u>	<u>DAYS ON WHICH THE SER- VICE IS NOT PERFORMED.</u>
Belfast and Northern Counties T.P.O. Down	Belfast 9:55 a.m.	Coleraine 11:57 a.m.	P.M.-Surveyor Belfast	Sun., X.D., G.F., B.H. (Except St. Pat. Day)
Belfast and Northern Counties T.P.O. Up	Coleraine 6:35 p.m.	Belfast 8:30 p.m.	"	Sun., X.D., G.F., B.H.
A. Derry-Portadown T.P.O.	Londonderry 4:10 p.m.	Portadown 6:10 p.m.	"	(Except St. Pat. Day) Sun., X.D., B.H.
A. Portadown-Derry T.P.O.	Portadown 9:09 a.m.	Londonderry 11:00 a.m.	"	Sun., X.D., B.H.

IRISH FREE STATE

A. Dublin and Wexford T.P.O. - Down Day	Dublin 6:35 a.m.	Wexford 9:50 a.m.	Contr. Dublin P.O.	Sun., X.D., G.F., B.H.
A. Dublin and Wexford T.P.O. - Up Day	Wexford 4:20 p.m.	Dublin 7:38 p.m.	"	Sun., X.D., G.F., B.H.
Dublin and Cork T.P.O. - Down Night	Dublin 7:45 p.m.	Cork 2:50 a.m.	"	Sun. and X.D.
Dublin and Cork T.P.O. - Up Night	Cork 9:00 p.m.	Dublin 3:30 a.m.	"	Sun. and X.D.
A. Dublin and Cork T.P.O. - Down Day	Dublin 7:00 a.m.	Cork 10:55 a.m.	"	Sun., X.D., G.F., B.H.
A. Dublin and Cork T.P.O. - Up Day	Cork 3:50 p.m.	Dublin 7:40 p.m.	"	Sun., X.D., G.F., B.H.
Dublin and Galway T.P.O. - Down Night	Dublin 7:10 p.m.	Galway 11:20 p.m.	"	Sun. and X.D.
Dublin and Galway T.P.O. - Up Night	Galway 7:55 p.m.	Dublin 11:55 p.m.	"	Sun. and X.D.
A. Dublin and Galway T.P.O. - Down Day	Dublin 7:20 a.m.	Galway 11:00 a.m.	"	Sun., X.D., G.F., B.H.
A. Dublin and Galway T.P.O. - Up Day	Galway 3:30 p.m.	Dublin 7:15 p.m.	"	Sun., X.D., G.F., B.H.
A. Mullingar and Sligo S.C. - Down Day	Mullingar 8:48 a.m.	Sligo 11:35 a.m.	"	Sun., X.D., G.F., B.H.
A. Mullingar and Sligo S.C. - Up Day	Sligo 3:50 p.m.	Mullingar 5:47 p.m.	"	Sun., X.D., G.F., B.H.

A listing of postmark types for these offices will be given in the September-October issue of THE REVEALER.

FIRST LUTHERAN PASTOR IN IRELAND

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the installation of Ireland's first Lutheran pastor, the Rev. H.D. Mittorp. Rev. Mittorp, a native of Westphalia, was installed by the Most. Rev. Dr. Kilje, president of the World Council of Lutheran Churches. The Rev. Mittorp's new congregation will number about 300 persons—German, Esthonian, Latvian and Scandinavian.

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where the Slaney is navigable to this point. Enniscorthy, with its Norman castle, was the object of many attacks in the centuries of strife between native and invader. The town was also a storm center of the Insurrection of 1798, when it was taken and held by the insurgents for some weeks, until its recapture by a strong English force under General Lake.

GOREY

Gorey, a well laid-out town in the north of Wexford, stands at the foot of the foothills of the Wicklow Hills. Its surroundings are pleasantly diversified with wooded tracts and low hills. Gorey Hill (418 ft.), at the western edge of the town, was the camping site of the insurgents before their march on Arklow in 1798. (End of Article).

FORMER MINISTER FOR POSTS ASKS A QUESTION

During an April session of Dáil Éireann, Mr. Childers (F.F.), former Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, asked this question: Whether a decision had been reached in regard to the issue of commemorative stamps in the current year. Also, he inquired of the new Minister for Posts, Mr. Keyes, whether the 50th anniversary of the founding of Sinn Féin and the invention of the Parsons Turbine, the development of which was completed in Birr, had been considered in this respect.

Mr. Keyes said that a decision had not yet been reached regarding this year's commemorative stamps. It was contrary to established practice to anticipate the Government's decision by indicating the subjects to be considered. The centenary of the birth of Charles Parsons occurred last year and a suggestion that the event be marked by a special stamp could not then be entertained because the 1954 program had been decided. This year the subject would not be suitable.

DID YOU KNOW?

A "cut-out" embossed or impressed stamp, whether issued for Postage or Inland Revenue purposes, CANNOT BE USED IN IRELAND as a receipt stamp or to denote other Inland Revenue Duty.

Inland Revenue and Fee Stamps are never repurchased from the public by the Post Off.

DUBLIN-BARCELONA AIR SERVICE INAUGURATED

The inaugural flight of a new Aer Lingus service to Barcelona was made from Dublin Airport on May 17. The new service will be operated twice weekly during the summer. Planes will leave Dublin on Sundays and Thursdays, returning from Barcelona on each Monday and Friday.

Among the governmental officials to make the initial flight was Mr. L. O'Brien, Secretary of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. There were several paying passengers on the Aer Lingus Viscount plane.

ELECTION OF E.P.A. OFFICERS

All E.P.A. members will receive ballots for electing Association officers for the next two years. Please indicate your choice on the ballot and return it to Mr. Thomas F. Bannigan, Chairman of E.P.A. Ballot Committee, as soon as possible. All ballots must be mailed to Box 11, Vandevor Station, Brooklyn 10, New York.

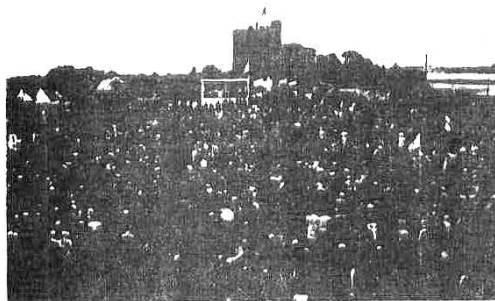
The Sept.-Oct. issue of The Revealer will bring you the election results.

IRISH EXHIBIT AT CANADIAN FAIR

Ireland was represented again this year at the Canadian International Trade Fair held in Toronto. Waterford Glass displayed a representative selection of their cut crystal, and for the third year running their entire exhibit was purchased by Eatons of Toronto, on the opening day.

Coras Tráchtála Teo (Dollar Board of Trade) exhibited a wide range of Irish goods, while Irish Ropes, Ltd. showed "Tintawn" floor coverings in conjunction with the Canadian firm of Gordon MacEachern.

The Toronto Fair is of considerable importance to countries desiring to promote their products in the American market. This year Ireland took more space than at either of the two previous participations.



Our Lady's Island (10 miles from Wexford)

APPLICANTS ADMITTED TO E.P.A. MEMBERSHIP

- No. 247 Capt. Thomas I. Gunning
Marine Corps Equip. Board
Quantico, Virginia
- 248 Dr. Hans G. Borel
Zoological Laboratories
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania
- 249 Richard R. W. Pattrick
P.O. Box 2170
Mombasa, Kenya
East Africa
- 250 Margaret McQuillan
355 Edgecliff Road
Edgecliff, Sidney, N.S.W.
Australia

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- No. L-4-13 Malcolm G. O'Reilly
908-87th Street
North Bergen, New Jersey
- 41 John W. Travers
39 Cardigan Road
Toronto 18, Ontario
Canada
- 70 Edward F. Vinje (Reinstatement)
1006 Broadway
Scmerville, Massachusetts
- 74 Rev. Peter J. Farrelly, S.J.
53-A Lisbon Street
Providence, Rhode Island
- 201 William R. Nielsen
Tiger, Georgia
(June 1st to Oct. 31st)
- 208 Ralph L. Holloway
3101 - 37th Place
Sandia Base
Albuquerque, New Mexico

ST. PATRICK, MO. SHRINE GETS MARY OF THE GAEL STATUE

Among the relics that will repose in the National Shrine of St. Patrick, Missouri, few will be more interesting or more cherished than a statue of Mary of the Gael, a donation of the Brigidine Sisters of Tullow, County Carlow. Two Sisters on their way to the mission fields of Texas, will bring the Statue of St. Brigid with them in September. The fact that it has long been venerated in the Irish convent will make it all the more appreciated in the new world.

AMERICANS GROW THEIR OWN SHAMROCK

Thousands of American and Canadian families are now growing their own shamrock. The seed is exported from Belfast by the owner of an Irish souvenir shop, a Mr. H.S. Thompson.

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-MISCELLANEOUS-

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All above miscellaneous items may be obtain-
ed by writing to Secretary Clark at 947 E.
32nd Street, Brooklyn 10, New York.

IRISH ENJOY NATURAL RESISTANCE TO POLIO

Although there are about 1700 Irish people suffering from infantile paralysis, Ireland is one of the fortunate countries in which epidemics of poliomyelitis are very rare. It appears that there is a strong natural resistance to the disease.

In the Dáil last month, the Minister for Health said that the Republic should take advantage of any development that would be of assistance in the prevention and control of polio. With this end in view, full copies of the U.S. report on the Salk vaccine were being obtained.

BRITISH HISTORIC BROCHURE READY FOR MAILING

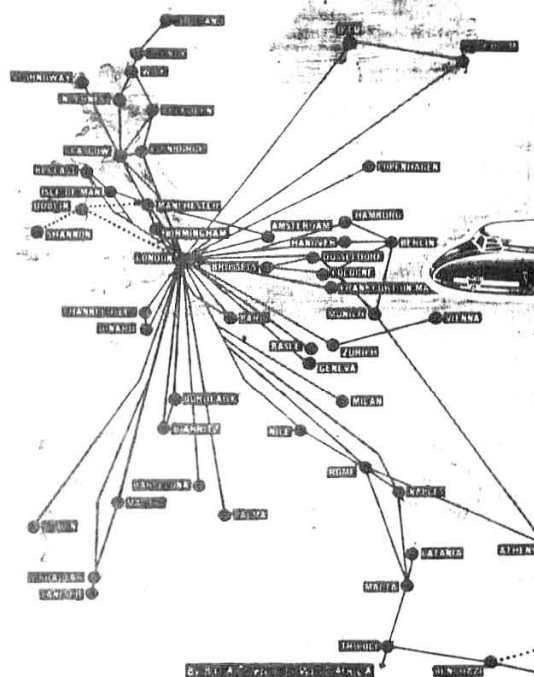
An illustrated brochure entitled "Britain," describing some of the scenic wonders, can be obtained free of charge by writing to the British Travel Association, 336 Madison Ave., New York 17, New York.

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BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS



CLARK RETIRES AS SECRETARY

Since May 1951 John J. Clark has served E.P.A. in the capacity of secretary. He took over the duties of the office when they were relinquished by William P. Hickey. In the elections of that year, Mr. Clark was elected to that office by our membership. From that date, until the expiration of his term (Sept. of this year), he has served us well. We can not give John enough praise for the duties that he has performed for us. His records reflect a methodical procedure and an examination would find that no inquiry has ever gone unanswered.

Through his secretaryship John has made many lasting friendships. All who know him, or have had reason to correspond with him, will agree that E.P.A. will lose a valued worker and a fine officer. Many thanks to you John!

Since the inception of Irish Cachet Covers, founded by John in 1952, he has found it growingly difficult to handle the E.P.A. secretaryship as well as this new venture in Irish First Day covers and special Irish events. Beginning on October first, Mr. Clark hopes to devote his fulltime attention to this project. The best of luck to you John—from all of us.



E.P.A.'S NEW SECRETARY

Our new secretary, and one of the association's most ardent boosters, will be our member from Flint, Michigan, Mr. George Stevens.

George is a practicing attorney in the City of Flint. He is also a former Flint teacher and a member of the Board of Education.

Members will recall that George was responsible, along with Bob Gray, treasurer of E.P.A., for founding of our unit in Flint, Michigan.

Those of you who haven't met George, will find that he is a genial person and one of E.P.A.'s most ardent backers. We indeed feel fortunate that he has accepted the office of secretary.

We urge all members to give George sufficient time to familiarize himself with the duties of his office before deluging him with mail.

Until the expiration of the present secretary's term, all correspondence relative to that office should be addressed to John J. Clark