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OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.



CLIMATE CHANGE

# The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

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## Disclaimer

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## Reprinting

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## Cover Illustrations

**Front cover:** Twelve United Nations commemoratives issued by the UNPA November 11, 2001 on the theme Climate Change. **Rear cover:** Nobel Peace Prize medal and the stamps issued by the UNPA December 10, 2001 commemorating the honor.

## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

### A Look at UNPA's Issues in 2002

It is that time of year when the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) gives us an advance look at the postal material it plans to issue during the current year. This year it plans to issue seven sets of stamps, one less than it did in 2001. A complete list of the anticipated issues for 2002 with provisional denominations and dates of issue appears on page 3 of this issue of the *Journal*.

The official changeover of the Austrian monetary devise from the schilling to the euro necessitated the rapid release of six definitives and a new postal card on the first day of the year.

After a three month pause the UNPA will release its annual (since 1993) Endangered Species set of six stamps. The following month sees the issuance of six commemoratives honoring the International Year of Mountains (IYM). In June the first semi-postal stamps (3 souvenir sheets) of the UNPA in support of UNAIDS awareness will put in an appearance in addition to three regular commemoratives. In August the sixth installment of the World Heritage series appears with a nod to Italian culture. September brings the commemoratives examining the progress on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Environment (Earth) Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June of 1992. Finally in time for the holiday season the UNPA will issue six Greetings stamps, cards and wrapping paper.

In spite of the fact that I have yet to see the proposed designs or even some indication of the motivation for choosing these themes, I have an uneasy feeling about the trends these proposed stamps seem to be continuing and/or beginning. Besides one never knows when the UNPA is going to produce an oversized souvenir sheet, such as

it did for the fiftieth anniversary issue of the UNPA last year, which made a standard FDC impossible.

My first concern is the tendency for the UNPA program to be straying from what I thought the original motivation for issuing stamps: to publicize the United Nations and its work. Last year when I saw the imprinted postal card honoring the 300 years of Yale University, my first reaction was: what has this to do with the United Nations? This year we see the new UN Vienna definitives make no pretense of having any relationship to the United Nations. They are pretty scenes in Austria that would make the Austrian Chambers of Commerce cheer. This is in direct contrast to past definitives of the UNPA, which show UN buildings or display universal themes.

My second concern is that the UNPA seems to be getting involved in non-postal ventures: fund-raising from the sale of semi-postal stamps and marketing of merchandise weakly connected to its postal responsibilities such as the production of greeting cards and wrapping paper. The latter activity was tried by the United States Postal Service a few years ago and was very unsuccessful. I personally object to taxing philatelists in an effort to raise funds for charitable ends, worthy though they may be. Why not tax the meals sold at the United Nations cafeteria and use those funds to help the UNAIDS program? Why not sell vignettes (seals), which could be bought voluntarily by those who wish to contribute to the program.

In general I have found the recent six sets of World Heritage stamps quite beautiful and meaningful. But I would enjoy them more if they were not accompanied by prestige booklets, which increases the number of



stamps from six in the series by seventy-two stamps, comprising eighteen face-different stamps. The fact that the UNPA does not prepare first day covers for these additional stamps, suggest that they really do not consider them to be valid postal items. They are created to be "keepers", not to be used as postage. It would appear that the primary purpose of the United Nations philatelic program is revenue enhancing and not for educating the public.

Incidentally have you noticed that of the six sets of booklets issued so far, only the World Heritage of Europe, Asia and Australia were found worthy of honoring? Thus far not one site from the Americas or Africa have been selected even though these continents contain nearly 50% of the world's population.

On the other hand I applaud the commemoratives honoring the Environment Summit and Endangered Species. When I find out why 2002 has been declared the International Year of Mountains, I may applaud that too.

In summary I would like all United Nations stamps to carry explicitly the international messages of the United Nations. They should clearly communicate the activities and the goals of the United Nations in a language understandable by all peoples of the world. And these messages should be found used on all mail sent out by all the agencies of the United Nations. At the present time the UNPA in Vienna sends me its own press releases franked with PP labels and not stamps. Shame on them!

For years I have been sending out my Season's Greetings cards bearing United Nations stamps by mailing them in batches from California to the UN Headquarters in New York or Geneva as a means of spreading the United Nations message.

Before I forget, let me remind you that one purpose of this advance look at the is-

sues of the current year is to entice readers to put together a contribution for the *Journal* relating to one or more of the above themes. I hope that one of you will be inspired by mountains, or Italy or the environment or greetings or the UNAIDS program.

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

UNP President Greg Galletti is pleased to announce that UNP Publicity Chairman Steven Scheibner, has agreed to undertake the responsibility of soliciting candidates and overseeing the election of a new slate of office and board of directors, who will take office beginning July 1, 2002 as chairman of the nominating committee. The terms will last until June 30, 2004.

Steven would appreciate receiving nominations (particularly self-nominations) from members, who are interested in giving a little extra of their time to the Club. His mailing address and e-mail address are given on the inside back cover at the bottom of the list of committee chairmen. Nominations should reach him by February 23rd so that an election ballot can be prepared to be included on the back page of the mailing sheet of the April issue of the *Journal*. The results of the election should appear in the June issue of the *Journal*.

## UNP OFFICE IN SWITZERLAND

During my five-month stay in Switzerland from March 1, 2002 through July 31, 2002, I anticipate that I can be reached at the following e-mail address:

RICHARD.POWERS@EISI.CH.

This will be confirmed in the April issue of the *Journal*. I will provide a mailing address at that time. In the meantime correspondence for me should go to the Secretary Clem Blanton, who can forward important communications to me.

## 2002 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of January 1, 2002 but subject to changes of date of issue and denomination.)

See the UNPA World Wide Web Site at <<http://www.un.org/Depts/UNPA>>

### January 1 UNNY and Geneva Definitive stamps and Stationery

80¢, F.s. 1,30

(2 Sheets of 20 stamps)

F.s. 1,30 postal card

### March 1 UN Vienna Definitive stamps and Stationery

€ 0,07, € 0,51, € 0,58, € 0,73, € 0,87, € 2,03

(6 Sheets of 20 stamps)

€ 0,51 Postal card

### April 4 Endangered Species

34¢, F.s. 0,90, € 0,51

(3 Sheets of 16 stamps with 4 blocks of 4 se-tenant stamps.)

Set of 3 maximum cards.

2002 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder

### May 24 International Year of Mountains (IYM)

34¢, 80¢, F.s. 0,70, F.s. 1,20, € 0,22, € 0,51.

(6 Sheets of 20 stamps.)

### June 27 UNAIDS Awareness - Semi-postal

70¢, F.s. 1,30, € 1,09

(3 Sheets of 20 stamps)

34¢ + 6¢ = 40¢, F.s. 0,90 + F.s. 0,30 = F.s. 1,20, € 0,51 + € 0,25 = € 0,76.

(3 Souvenir sheets.)

Souvenir card

### August 30 World Heritage - Italy

34¢, 80¢, F.s. 0,90, F.s. 1,30, € 0,51, € 0,58

(6 Sheets of 20 stamps)

{3 Prestige Booklets with 12×(5¢, 20¢, F.s. 0,10, F.s. 0,30, € 0,07, € 0,14 )}

### September Environment Summit + 10

34¢, 80¢, F.s. 0,90, F.s. 1,80, € 0,51, € 0,58

(6 sheets of 12 stamps)

### November 7 Greetings

34¢, 80¢, F.s. 0,90, F.s. 1,30, € 0,51, € 0,58

(6 Sheets of 20 stamps)

2002 Annual Collection Folders

Greeting cards and wrapping paper

## 2001 SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

### January 7 United Nations - for a Better World

## SCOTT CATALOGUE NUMBERS OF 2001 UNITED NATIONS STAMPS

<b>Date of Issue</b>	<b>Item</b>
<b>January 9</b>	<b>Stationery</b> Surcharged 1997 50¢ air letter revalued to 70¢ New York UC22
<b>February 1</b>	<b>Endangered Species</b> 34¢, F.s. 0,90, S 7/€ 0,51 New York 789-92a, Geneva 367-70a, Vienna 284-7a
<b>March 29</b>	<b>International Year of Volunteers</b> 34¢, 80¢, F.s. 0,90, F.s. 1,30, S 10/€ 0,72, S 12/€ 0,87 New York 793-4, Geneva 371-2, Vienna 288-9 Souvenir Card 56
<b>May 25</b>	<b>2001 Flag Series</b> 8×34¢ New York 795 (Slovenia), 796 (Palau), 797 (Tonga), 798 (Former Yugoslav Rep. Macedonia), 799 (Croatia), 800 (Kiribati), 801 (Andorra), 802 (Nauru) <b>Definitive stamps and Stationery</b> 7¢, 34¢ New York 803-4 34¢ pre-stamped envelope (small and large), 70¢ postal card, 70¢ air letter New York U13, 13A, UX22, UC23
<b>August 1</b>	<b>World Heritage - Japan</b> 34¢, 70¢, F.s. 1,10, F.s. 1,30, S 7/€ 0,51, S 15/€ 1,09 New York 805-6, Geneva 373-4, Vienna 290-1 { 3 Prestige Booklets with 3×(5¢, 15¢, F.s. 0,10, F.s. 0,20, S 1/€ 0,07, S 2/€ 0,14 ) } New York 807a-f, Geneva 375a-f, Vienna 291a-f
<b>September 18</b>	<b>Dag Hammarskjöld</b> 80¢, F.s. 2,00, S 7/€ 0,51 New York 808, Geneva 375, Vienna 292
<b>October 18</b>	<b>50th Anniversary of the United Nations Postal Administration</b> 34¢, 80¢, F.s. 0,90, F.s. 1,30, S 7/€ 0,51, S 8/€ 0,58. New York 809-10, Geneva 376-7, Vienna 293-4 \$2.00, F.s. 3,10, S 28/€ 2,04 - Souvenir Sheets New York 811, Geneva 378, Vienna 295
<b>November 8</b>	<b>Climate Change</b> 34¢, F.s. 0,90, S 7/€ 0,51 New York 812-5a, Geneva 379-82a, Vienna 296-9a
<b>December 10</b>	<b>Nobel Peace Prize</b> 34¢, F.s. 0,90, S 7/€ 0,51 New York 816, Geneva 383, Vienna 300

## CLIMATE CHANGE

By Richard Powers

On November 16, 2001, the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a set of twelve commemorative stamps on the theme "Climate Change", which appear on the front cover. The stamps were issued in sheets of twenty four stamps consisting of six rows of four se-tenant stamps, one for each of the UNPA offices in New York, Geneva and Vienna.

The theme of the S 7 / € 0,51 Vienna stamps including environment-friendly modes of transportation: buses instead of single driver autos, bicycles, horse-back riding, hot-air balloons, electric cars charging up at solar powered centers.

The theme of the F.s. 0,90 Geneva stamps looks forward to making everyday life more friendly to the climate: buildings heated by solar reflectors, emissions-free factories, solar-powered barbecues, building materials using recycled materials

The theme of the 34¢ New York stamps anticipate new techniques for raising food in climates no longer hospitable for food production: tomatoes being cultivated in transparent domes in Arctic-like climates, vegetables raised in inexpensive green houses made of plastic and plants for textiles being raised in the desert.

For more than a decade, the international community has been building - law by law, institution by institution, technology by technology - an innovative and far-reaching response to climate change. In 1992, an agreement was adopted aimed at stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at safe levels.

Five years later, the parties to that treaty negotiated the Kyoto Protocol, which would commit developed nations to significantly reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. But the Protocol has yet to enter into force, because of serious disagreements over how to achieve the desired reductions.

There are differences over how countries should be credited with reductions by increasing their forest cover, which absorbs carbon. And there are differences over how industrialized countries would get credit for climate-friendly investment in developing countries.

The 180 members of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reached a broad political agreement in July 2001 on the operational rule-book for the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. The agreement came at the Sixth Conference of Parties (COP-6) to the UNFCCC, which was suspended in November 2000 and resumed in Bonn, Germany July 16-27, 2001.

Under the agreement, a special climate change fund and a fund for least developed countries will be established under the UNFCCC to help developing countries adapt to climate change impacts, obtain clean technologies, and limit the growth in their emissions. In addition, a Kyoto Protocol Adaptation Fund will be formed to finance concrete adaptation projects and programs.

The Kyoto Protocol will enter into force and become legally binding after it has been ratified by at least 55 Parties to the UNFCCC, including industrialized countries representing at least 55% of the total 1990 carbon dioxide emissions from this group. So far, 36 countries have ratified, including one industrialized country. For more information, visit the UNFCCC's Web site at <http://www.unfccc.int>.

Next year in Johannesburg, a World Summit on Sustainable Development will assess the progress made since the Earth Summit almost one decade ago. Since then, public awareness has grown, several important treaties have been adopted and citizens' groups have kept a spotlight on the issues. But in key respects, the world has gone on with business as usual.



## THE 2001 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

By Richard Powers

On October 12, 2001 the Nobel Prize Committee in the Norwegian capital Oslo announced that the 2001 Peace Prize had been awarded equally to United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan and to the United Nations for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world. The award took place on December 10, 2001. In honor of this event the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) quickly prepared a three-stamp commemorative set of stamps which were released on the same day. These stamps have face values of 34¢, F.s. 0,90 and S7 / €0,51.

The design was adapted as a stamp by Robert Stein of the United Nations staff. It features the United Nations flag in blue above the legend *United for Peace* in gold. The stamps were issued in miniature sheets of twelve stamps with only two marginal inscriptions on the sides which consist of the United Nations logo and the year 2001. In the upper marginal selvage appears the legend:

United Nations  
and  
Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan  
Recipients of  
The Nobel Peace Prize - 2001.

At the same time United for Peace limited edition special folders from New York, Geneva and Vienna were issued by the UNPA on December 10th. Each folder is sequentially numbered and contains one full miniature sheet from the respective office, as well as a full sheet stamp mount. The text of the citation of the 2001 Peace Prize that was awarded to the United Nations and its Secretary-General is also included in the folder.

The United Nations, its staff and affiliated organizations have been so honored on at least three other occasions, two of which

were noted philatelically by the UNPA.

The 1961 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded posthumously to the second United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld barely a month after his untimely plane crash in Northern Rhodesia. For more details the reader is referred to the article on page 4 in the October 2001 issue of the *Journal*.

In 1965 UNICEF received the Peace Prize for its work among the child victims of the Second World War. This was commemorated with the special slogan cancel issued on Human Rights Day December 10, 1965, which coincided with the day that UNICEF Director General Henry R. Labouisse accepted the award on behalf of the organization. Figure 1 shows a cover bearing this cancel tying a 5¢ definitive (Scott #5), which features a UNICEF theme.

In 1988 the Nobel Peace Prize went to the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces. The following year the UNPA released three stamps (Scott UNNY #548, Geneva #175, Vienna #90) in commemoration of this award. Figure 2 shows the UNNY stamp.



Figure 2: UNNY # 548 commemorative the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize awarded to United Nations Peacekeeping Forces.





Figure 1: Cover canceled on the first day of use of the slogan cancel commemorating the 1965 Nobel Peace Prize, which went to UNICEF.

### THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REMARKS TO THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON RECEIVING THE 2001 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

"I believe as we listened to the [Nobel] Citation we also realized the challenge, the challenge thrown to us by the Nobel Committee. I am sure we will rise up to the challenge.

When I was reappointed Secretary-General, one of our colleagues, Ibrahima Fall, was traveling through Africa, and he met an old man, an old man he didn't know. The old man said to him, I have a message for the Secretary-General - tell him we are happy that he is reappointed but he must take time to celebrate his achievements and successes to be able to focus on challenges ahead. In effect, it is the same message we are getting from the Nobel Committee, that there are challenges ahead. We have had some successes and failures, and they expect us to work hard and meet those challenges. This is an indispensable organization, but an organization that can only work because of the staff and their contribution and your dedication.

Our staff are often on the frontlines. In the past week alone we have lost ten colleagues, in Georgia and Afghanistan. And yet our staff keep at it. You are prepared to go to any corner of the world in the service of peace and the work of the United Nations.

Today that work has been recognized. We have won the Nobel Prize, and I think it is a shot in the arm that is really deserved and needed. I hope it will urge us forward and encourage all of us to tackle our tasks with even greater determination. I know as we press forward, we can count on the cooperation, the support and encouragement of our Member States, because the UN is them, and the UN is us. I am sure that together, we will meet the challenges ahead.

I said this morning to the press that the world is a messy place, and unfortunately the messier it gets, the more work we have to do. And so to wake up to a morning like this, a morning of recognition, a morning of encouragement for all of us, is something that we should cherish. But we should cherish this in a sense of deciding to even try harder.

So, my good friends, let me say congratulations to all of you. Let me say that if the UN has achieved anything it is because of the work that you do, and your dedication, and we look forward to many more years of that kind of service. And who knows, if you keep at it, maybe some of you will see another Nobel Peace Prize."

## UN VIENNA ISSUES NEW DEFINITIVES IN EUROS ONLY AND SAYS FAREWELL TO THE AUSTRIAN SCHILLING

By Richard Powers

On January 1, 2002 twelve member States of the European Union officially introduced the **euro** as its common currency for use in everyday commerce. Common banknotes are being issued for use in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Each country is issuing coins, which feature a common theme on one side and a national theme on the other, so that there will be twelve distinct coins for each of the common denominations. There are three other countries in the European Union - Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom - which are not currently participating in the single currency. At current exchange rates the euro has a value of about US\$0.90.

The United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) has been inscribing the face value of its stamps for Vienna in both Austrian schillings and euros since January 2000. Beginning March of this year the schilling will disappear from all new stamps. On March 1, 2002 the UNPA will release six definitives and one postal card featuring various sites in Austria and bearing face values in euros only.

### € 0,07 - Semmering-Bahn



The Semmering Railway, built over 41

km of high mountains between 1848 and 1854, is one of the greatest feats of civil engineering of this pioneering phase of railway building. The quality of its tunnels and viaducts has ensured the continuous use of the line up to the present day. It runs past a background of spectacular mountain landscape containing many recreational centers, which were developed in the area with the advent of the railway. With the construction of the Semmering Railway, areas of great natural beauty became more readily accessible.

### € 0,51- Pferdeschwemme, Salzburg



The Pferdeschwemme, or horse pond, situated on Herbert-von-Karajan-Platz in Salzburg, was planned and built by Fischer von Erlach around 1695. Here the horses of the archbishop's stables could drink and were washed. The horse frescos are by court painter Franz Anton Ebner, the middle group showing a fresco of a horse trader by M.B. Mandi. The frescos serve as an enclosure for the former quarry. The magnificent Schwemme underscores the significance of horses in the baroque period.

### € 0,58- Ruine Aggstein an der Donau

The Aggstein ruins, beautifully situated on top of a rock 300 m above the Danube



valley, was first documented as a stone castle built during the first quarter of the twelfth century. In 1811, the castle became the property of the Kuenringer, landed gentry of the medieval times who colonized large parts of the Waldviertel region north of the Danube. In 1230 and 1295, the castle was attacked and conquered by adversaries. It progressively deteriorated, and efforts to reconstruct it were finished in 1436. After that it went through several transformations. In 1529, the Turks converted it into an artillery defense and in 1606 it was renovated in Renaissance style. When it came into the possession of Count Rüdiger von Starheimberg in 1685, Aggstein deteriorated. Stones and wooden beams were removed from the walls to build the Monastery of Langegg. Today only stone walls and Gothic remnants remain of this historic structure.

#### € 0,73 - Hallstatt



The Hallstatt region comprises a multifaceted natural landscape that includes both historic and cultural dimensions. With its unique network of caves and variety of flora

and fauna, the region is considered a complex phenomenon. Human activity in the magnificent natural landscape of the Salzkammergut region began in prehistoric times, when its deposits of salt began to be exploited as early as the second millennium B.C. This resource formed the basis of the prosperity of the area up to the middle of the twentieth century, a prosperity that is reflected in the fine architecture of the town of Hallstatt.

#### € 0,87 - Stift Melk an der Donau



The Stift Melk (Melk Abbey) has been a great cultural and spiritual center for more than 1,000 years. It was first a Babenberger castle, and then in 1089 it was transformed into a Benedictine monastery by Margrave Leopold II.

For over 900 years, monks have lived there in observance of the rules formulated by St. Benedict. Throughout its history, the abbey of Melk has contributed significantly to the arts, music and natural sciences. Connected to the monastery are a school and a library, which houses a collection of precious medieval manuscripts and famous ceiling frescos by Paul Troger.

A grandiose baroque structure was erected between 1702 and 1736 under the then Abbot of Melk, Berthold Dietmayr, and the great Austrian architect Jakob Prandtauer. Today the abbey building is Austria's most famous example of baroque architecture and remains an important cultural ensemble of Europe.





The Kapitelsschwemme forms the center of the spacious Kapitelplatz in Salzburg. It is an example of Prince Archbishop Wolf Dietrich's radical reconstruction of Salzburg by which he intended to turn medieval Salzburg into the Rome of the Renaissance popes. The fountain is picturesquely framed with willow trees and was originally used to wash horses. It was created in 1732 by Franz Anton Danreiter, by order of Archbishop Leopold Freiherr von Firmians. The Neptune sculpture with the sea horses is by Josef Anton Pfaffinger. The alcove protruding from the house at the corner of Kaigasse and Kapitelgasse was not, as one would assume, a purely decorative statement but had a tangible political function. From this viewpoint the road traffic in the government quarters could be conveniently controlled.

#### € 0,51 Postal card - Graz Opernhaus



The postal card features the Graz Opera House, which was erected in 1899 by the

well known architect duo Ferdinand Fellner and Herman Helmer. The imprinted postage area of the postal card is a photograph of the Stadt Graz, the famous Clock Tower and landmark of the city of Graz.

#### Exchange of Schilling Stamps for Euro Stamps

Due to the introduction of the new euro currency, some modifications for the UNPA in Vienna have come into effect. United Nations stamps with face values in Austrian schillings are valid for franking until June 30, 2002. During the first six months of 2002, mixed franking will be accepted. As of July 1, 2002 only United Nations stamps in euro face values will be accepted.

The exchange of UN stamps in Austrian schillings (including those with double currency face values in both schillings and euros issued in 2000 and 2001) to UN stamps with face values in euros will be possible for several years. Eventually a deadline will be set for such exchanges. But this deadline will be announced at least a year in advance.

The stamps to be exchanged must be affixed to A-4 sheets (the European equivalent of a 8½" × 11" sheet) with up to fifty stamps of a single denomination, regardless of the issue. A handling fee of €2,00 will be levied for such exchanges. Larger parcels will incur a fee of €4,00, as the euro stamps will be sent via registered mail. These fees will be deducted from the value of the stamps exchanged.

Note that only euro stamps of the definitive series will be given in exchange. No commemorative stamps with euro face values will be available.

Only the Vienna office of the UNPA will perform such exchanges, which are scheduled to begin March 1, 2002. The exact mailing address for material to be exchanged will be published at a later date.



## NEW DEFINITIVES FOR NEW YORK AND GENEVA NEW POSTAL CARD FOR GENEVA

By Richard Powers

On January 1, 2002, the UNPA issued new definitives for use at United Nations offices in New York and Geneva as well as a new postal card for use in Geneva.



The 80¢ definitive, which corresponds to the new international airmail rate for a 1 ounce letter anywhere except Mexico and Canada, illustrates children celebrating the hobby of philately. The design shows a parade of children carrying oversized stamps. In the lower left corner appears a dog carrying a stamp in its mouth. (And not a single stamp tong is in sight!) It was designed by Jerry Smath (U.S.A.)



The F.s. 1,30 definitive stamp bears a photo of the view from the Palais des Nations towards the Armillary Sphere in Ariana Park. This denomination corresponds to the priority rate (airmail rate) from Switzerland throughout Europe. The design was adapted by Robert Stein of the United Nations staff from a United Nations photograph.

The Palais des Nations stands in the 55-acre Ariana Park in Geneva, known for its beautiful trees, many of which were planted, when the property belonged to the Geneva family of Revillod de la Rive. It was Gustave Revillod, who bequeathed the park to the City of Geneva in 1890.

The Armillary Sphere is situated in the Court of Honor of the Palais des Nations, facing the Assembly building. It was presented to the League of Nations in 1939 by a private American organization, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, in memory of President Wilson, founder of the League. The bronze sphere represents the signs of the zodiac. It was designed by the American sculptor Paul Manship and was cast and finished in Italy by Bruno Bearzi. The sphere rotates in the same direction as the Earth with the same angle of inclination.



The same design is used for the insignia of the F.s. 1,30 picture postal card issued for use in Geneva. The card is meant for airmail service throughout Europe. In order to use this for airmail (surface) rate to the United States one would have to add a 40-centime (10-centime) stamp.

## PROFILE OF A UN PHILATELIST

By Richard Powers

UNP Meter Editor Jack I. Mayer has been collecting United Nations material since 1960. His mother got him started in stamp collecting in grade school by giving him an album. Initially he collected only U.S.A. stamps but when it became clear that his goal for "completeness" of U.S.A. stamps was impractical, he changed to UN stamps. His interests have zeroed in on meter collecting, specializing first in UNNY and then expanding to all the UN agencies worldwide. Recently he has been actively exhibiting his current interest: forerunner UN material from 1941 to 1951.

He is a life member of the American Philatelic Society, as well as an active member of United Nations Philatelists (UNP), the Meter Stamp Society (MSS), American Helvetia Philatelic Society and the Military Postal History Society.

Jack was active in the old United Nations Study Unit and was very active in the early days of UNP. He was its first treasurer and then served for two terms as President. He has also served ten years as Treasurer of the MSS. He belongs to the Puget Sound Collectors Club, a regional group of advanced collectors.

Jack was born in Tacoma, Washington but was raised in Seattle. He attended Oregon State College, Stanford University and the University of Washington, where he obtained a degree in Industrial Management. He moved to Anacortes to go into business in heavy construction in 1953. He has been retired since 1996.

Jack has been an active volunteer in the Arts. He was on the Board of Directors of several Arts Organizations over the years and chaired numerous local arts events. He was appointed by the Governor to the Washington State Arts Commission, on which he served for nine years.

Jack can be reached by e-mail at: [jmayer3960@aol.com](mailto:jmayer3960@aol.com).

## UX20 FINALLY FILLS A NEED

By Richard Powers

In anticipation of an increase of domestic postal rates for postcards in the United States, the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a 21¢ postal card (Scott #UX20) on May 20, 1998. In spite of several attempts by the United States Postal Service (USPS) to raise the tariff, it was not until July 1, 2001 that the 21¢ rate for domestic postcards went into effect.

The UNPA documented the coming-of-age of UX20 by handcanceling some of the cards on the "first day of appropriate use" and making them available to collectors for face value. Figure 1 shows the card that I bought at the UNPA booth at STAMP-SHOW 2001 in Chicago in August. The UNPA announced the availability of this item in the October 2001 issue of the UNPA Philatelic Bulletin. Unfortunately it was on sale for only ninety days. It was withdrawn from sale on October 1, 2001.

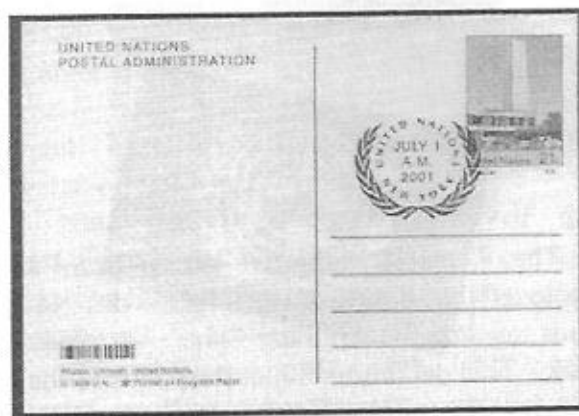


Figure 1: UX20 canceled on the first day of the 21¢ domestic postcard rate.

# AN URGENT ILO CONFERENCE POST CARD

Airmail and/or Special Delivery?

By Richard Powers



Figure 1: Airmail - special delivery picture post card from the 1934 International Labor Conference.

A few years ago I came across a fascinating picture post card which was mailed at the eighteenth International Labor Conference in Geneva. This address side of the card appears above in Figure 1. Among its assets are complicated franking (airmail - special delivery), mixed franking (service stamp, airmail stamp, ordinary commemorative) and an appropriate scene on the picture side.

The picture side (Figure 2) shows the Headquarters of the International Labor Office (ILO) in Geneva, where the conference presumably took place. The conference took place between June 4, 1934 and lasted until June 23rd. On the day before the final day of the conference, one of the participants decided to send this post card by the fastest



Figure 2: Picture side of the post card in Figure 1 showing the ILO Headquarters in Geneva, the probable conference venue.

means possible from Geneva to Zürich: airmail - special delivery. The message indi-



cates the urgency:

Geneva, June 22, 1934

The 18th Labor Conference is drawing to a close. If nothing comes up, I should arrive in Zürich tomorrow Saturday at 19:45. In the meantime (I) send greetings to you and Lassi.

(Signature)

Then after being canceled at the conference at either 13:00 or 15:00 (the cancel is incomplete) the card began its short trip to Zürich, approximately 200 miles to the northeast. The basic postal tariff for post cards between January 1, 1921 until November 1, 1967 was 10 centimes. The airmail surcharge for post cards remaining inside Switzerland was 15 centimes. The fee for special delivery was 40 centimes. This makes a total of 65 centimes. And indeed that is the amount affixed to the card.

The card bears a 15-centime ILO service stamp (Scott #308), a 20-centime airmail stamp issued in honor of the 1932 Disarmament Conference in Geneva (Scott #C17) and its companion 30-centime regular stamp (Scott #213). Since ILO service stamps were not available for use by the general public, its presence indicates that the sender had some official capacity with the conference.

All three stamps are tied to the card with two conference cancels. In addition one can see a Zürich 1 with the partial legend ...USTELLUNG. It is postmarked on the same day June 22 at 19:00. A second hand cancel from the Zürich-1 post office and a partial legend BRIEF... seems to have been canceled an hour earlier at 18:00.

I suspect that the earlier Zürich cancel marks the time of arrival in that city. The later cancel probably is related to the special delivery service. Presumably the post card arrived on the evening before the arrival of the sender.

Yet how did it get there from Geneva to Zürich in three hours (or at most five hours)? This question is not as naive as it sounds. Today it takes three hours for a train to go directly from Geneva to Zürich. I doubt if it took any longer in 1934. For a card originating at the conference venue only a couple miles from the main train station, it is tempting to say that the card went by train. If the card went by airmail, it would have to head out to the airport which lies out of town near the French border and then wait for a flight which takes at least an hour if one includes circling and taxiing on the ground. If the card had been traveling via the Geneva and Zürich airports, it is surprising that the postal clerks at these airports did not commemorate the passage with a hand cancel, for that was indeed the custom.

Figure 3 shows a League of Nations cover which was sent from Geneva to Vienna. It bears an airmail label and an indication of the intended itinerary: Zürich - München (Munich) - Wien (Vienna). Apparently the letter was dropped off directly at the Geneva airport instead of receiving a Société des Nations cancel in Geneva.



Figure 3: League cover mailed at the Geneva airport to Vienna with transit cancel in Zürich.



The letter left the Geneva airport at 11:00 on September 18, 1924. The postal tariff for a letter to Vienna was 40 centimes plus a 25-centime surcharge for airmail to Vienna. And indeed the letter bears a 65-centime airmail stamp (Scott #C10). In the upper left corner one sees a transit cancel received the next day at the Zürich airport (9:00). (This cancel is not Zürich 1, which is near the main train station in Zürich.) A receiving cancel at the Vienna airport documents that the letter arrived there at 19:00 on September 19th. A local cancel at the Vienna 63 post office indicates that it passed through there at 11:30 the next day.

Figure 4 shows an overpaid (probably philatelically inspired) registered airmail cover sent from the 1932 Disarmament Conference from Geneva to Saarbrücken in the Saar Territory, a couple years before the 1935 Plebiscite. Interestingly enough the cover is sent to someone at the Financial Service of the Saar (Coal) Mines, which were very much an object of dispute during the League of Nations trusteeship of the region.



Figure 4: Registered - airmail cover sent from the 1932 International Disarmament Conference from Geneva to Saarbrücken with transit cancels in Zürich and Frankfurt.

The cover bears a complete set of the

regular stamps of the 1932 International Disarmament Conference series (Scott #210-215. (Only the three airmail stamps - Scott #C13-15 - are missing.) This amounts to 225 centimes, which greatly overpays the nominal postage of 30 centimes for postage to Germany plus a surcharge of 30 centimes for registration plus a 20-centime airmail surcharge, which adds up to 80 centimes.

But there is documentation that the cover actually traveled the itinerary indicated: Zürich - Stuttgart - Frankfurt by air and then on to Saarbrücken by train. The stamps were canceled at the conference post office at 17:00 on March 15, 1932. It probably went by train to Zürich, where it transited through the airport at 9:00 the next day on March 16th. A red hand-stamped legend indicates that the cover passed through the Frankfurt airport. The cover arrived at its destination Saarbrücken at 23:00 on March 16th. Thus the cover made the nearly 500 mile trip in thirty hours.

The airmail covers in Figures 3 and 4 indicate the standard handling of transiting covers as they passed through the hands of postal clerks at intervening airports. A clerk canceled the cover before it was loaded on the plane: in Figure 3 at Geneva; in Figure 4 at Zürich. Another clerk canceled the cover when it was unloaded from the plane at the airport closest to the final destination: in Figure 3 at Vienna; in Figure 4 at Frankfurt.

Returning to the cover in Figure 1, I find that there is absolutely no evidence that the post card ever visited an airport along the trip from Geneva to Zürich. Indeed, I suspect that the postal clerks merely routed the card via the next train out of Geneva to Zürich because they knew that it would get there in about the same time. Thus the cover was probably overpaid by 15 centimes from the point of view of service rendered by the Swiss PTT. That would probably have paid for a telephone call from Geneva to Zürich!

## UN CONFERENCE NEWS

By B. Clement, Jr.

### World Conference Against Racism

The United Nations sponsored this controversial conference, which was held in Durban South Africa from August 31st through September 7th of this year. The controversy arose over the attempt to condemn Israel for its treatment of the Palestinians. The United States and Israel walked out of the conference in protest. The conference post office used a special postmark, which appears in Figure 1 and features "the torch of tolerance". South Africa also issued stamps honoring the conference.



Figure 1: Durban, South Africa cancel commemorating the World Conference Against Racism in 2001.

### International Civil Aviation Organization

The thirty-third session of the ICAO Assembly was held in Montreal, Quebec, Canada September 25th through October 6th of this year. The ICAO Staff Association, as usual, issued a special cover (Figure 2) for the meeting. The cachet was designed by Mrs. Ann Steer. The cover was canceled with a special Canada Post postmark, which is shown in Figure 3.

For information about purchasing this special cover, contact the following address:

ICAO Staff Association  
999 University Street - Suite 8.30  
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 5H7  
or email at [staficao@openface.ca](mailto:staficao@openface.ca)



Figure 3: Special Montreal postmark honoring the 2001 ICAO Assembly.

### UNESCO

Previously mentioned in the February 2001 issue (page 20) of the *Journal* was the 30th session of the UNESCO General Conference in Paris in the fall of 1999. Our German-language sister journal *UNOPost* recently published (Volume 3-2001, page 7) two related postal items for this conference. Figure 4 shows the "Temporary Bureaus" registry label used at the conference with the previously shown special conference postmark. In Figure 5 appears a generic "Temporary Bureau No. 3" postmark, which was also used at the conference.



Figure 4: 1999 UNESCO conference cancel with registry label.



Figure 5: Generic conference cancel used at the 1999 UNESCO conference in Paris.

### WHO, ILO, UPU

The annual meetings for these organizations were held in Geneva (WHO and ILO) and Bern (UPU) in 2001 but the Swiss Post Office has ceased to use special cancellations for these conferences. Special postmarks for International Labor Conferences in Geneva have been used since the third

conference in 1921. Special cancels for the World Health Assemblies in Geneva have been used since the first assembly in 1948. Special cancels for meetings of various bodies of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) held in Bern and elsewhere in Switzerland have been sporadically used since 1950 (but consistently in recent years). It is too bad that the Swiss Post Office had decided to stop this practice.

I do not know whether the International Labor Conferences will continue to have a special hand-stamped wreath cancel (Gaines, page 1054). If anyone sees one, please let me know.

For conference specialists, it may still be possible to find genuine service mail from these conferences, even though the conference postmark is no longer used. Identifying such covers will probably be more difficult than ever.

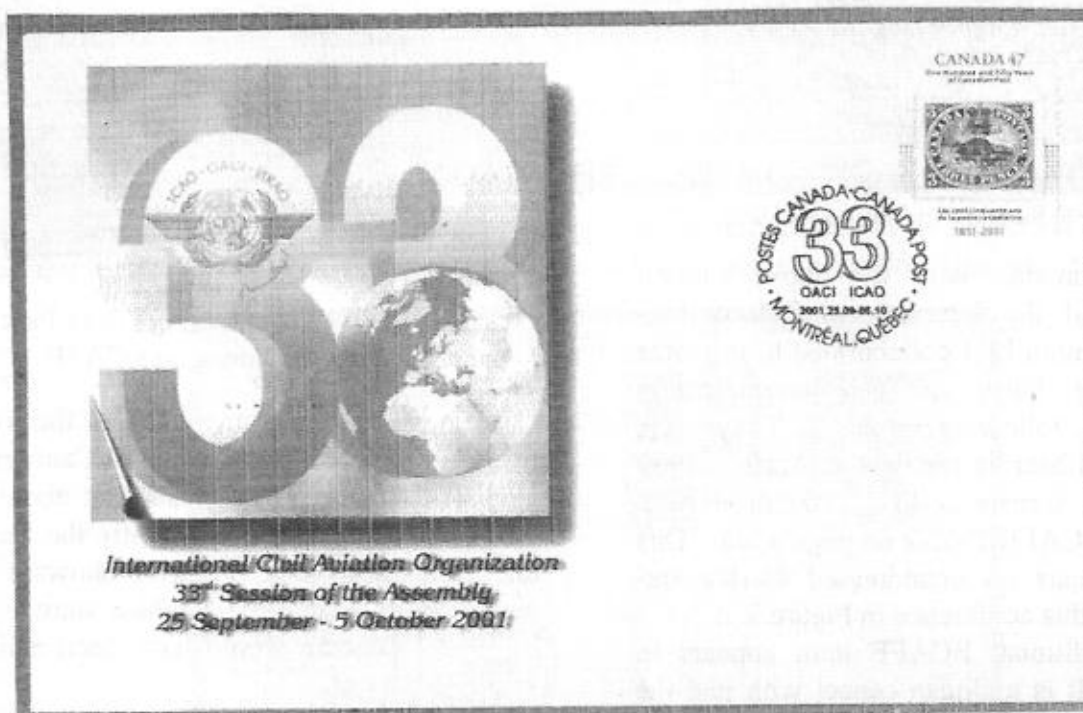


Figure 2: Commemorative cover honoring the 2001 ICAO Assembly in Montreal.



## MISCELLANEOUS ECAFE ITEMS

By B. Clement, Jr. and Richard Powers

### UN Conference Discoveries

The 18th Session of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was held in Tokyo, Japan during March 6-19, 1962. The meeting is listed in Gaines on page 1506 as #18. But until now no postal documentation had been known. A service cover, mailed from the session to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), has been found and is shown in Figure 1. The cover bears a special printed corner card for the session and uses a special red pictorial postmark, which appears in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Detail of Postmark used at 18th ECAFE Session in Tokyo in 1962.

In conjunction with the above session ECAFE and the International Telecommunications Union ITU collaborated to organize a Working Party of Telecommunication Experts the following month in Tokyo. A hand cancel bearing the date of April 5, 1962 is listed in Gaines as ITU 1962/2 on page 1241 and ECAFE 1962/2 on page 1508. This cancel appears on unaddressed service stationery for this conference in Figure 3.

One additional ECAFE item appears in Figure 4. It is a slogan cancel with just the name of the organization as the slogan. The postmark is December 5, 1981. Unfortunately the town name is illegible. The return address is:

SEB Mission  
Sausi via Walium  
Madang Province  
Papua New Guinea.

The return address appears to be that of missionaries (religious mission) instead of a diplomatic mission. We are not aware of any ECAFE conference taking place in Papua New-Guinea in 1981. Nor does this year correspond to any obvious anniversary of ECAFE, which was created by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1947. According to Gaines, ECAFE has been known as the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) since August 1, 1974. Either word had not yet reached Papua New-Guinea in 1981 as the old name was used in the slogan or the date of the postmark is incorrect. Can anyone provide further information concerning the reason for this slogan cancel?



Figure 4: 1981 Slogan cancel from Papua New-Guinea honoring ECAFE

Gaines lists a special cancel for the fourth ECAFE Petroleum Symposium in Canberra in 1969 (ECAFE 1969/1). But what about the first three symposia? Apparently the second one was held in Iran. Figure 5 shows a first day cover of Scott 1207-8 which were issued in 1962. Teheran would have been a likely venue.

UN philatelists are a persistent breed, who constantly turn up fascinating postal history, even if it takes forty years. Keep your eyes open.





Figure 1: Service cover from the 18th ECAFE Session held in Tokyo, Japan in March 1962.



Figure 3: Unaddressed service stationery and special conference cancel for the ECAFE-ITU Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, which took place in Tokyo, Japan in April 1962.

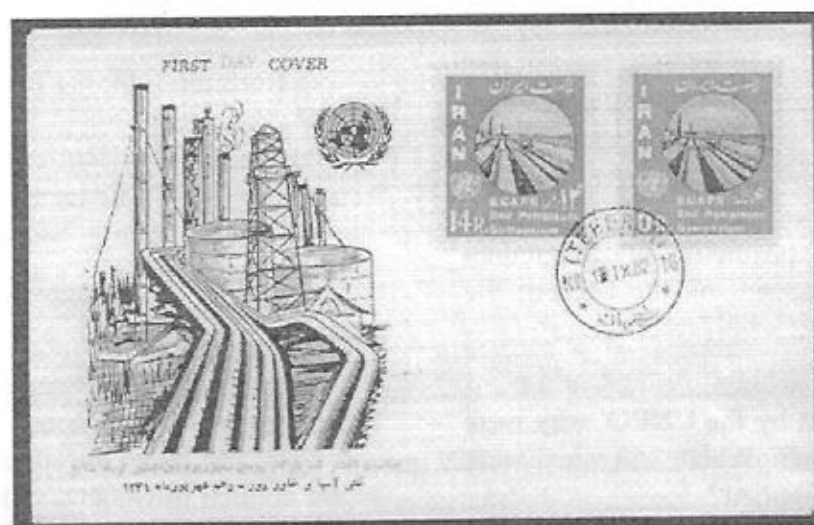


Figure 5: First day cover honoring the second ECAFE Petroleum Symposium in 1962.

## UN/WHO MIXED USAGE COVER FROM 1949

By B. Clement, Jr.

Many questions arise from examining the newly uncovered cover shown in Figure 1. This cover was sent Express mail from the United Nations European Office (UNEO) in Geneva to the Second World Health Assembly, held in Rome, Italy from June 13 to July 2, 1949. The cover has the following features:

1. The corner card is that of the "European Office of the United Nations". It should be noted that the World Health Organization (WHO) main office in Geneva had its own stationery at that time.
2. The postmark, dated June 17, 1949 is the regular Genève 10 Nations Unies hand cancel in use since January 2, 1947. The UNEO postmark was also used on WHO mail until a WHO postal station was opened in the new WHO building in 1966.
3. The two stamps are both Swiss official stamps overprinted for use by the WHO (Scott #503 and 5019), having been issued on June 24, 1948. In 1949 the UNEO did not yet have its own stamps since overprinted Swiss stamps (Scott #701-20) used by the UNEO were not issued until February 1, 1950.
4. A UNEO origin cachet ECOV for the Supply and Travel Section, was applied in violet ink.
5. A newly discovered cachet Organisation Mondiale de la Santé, Service du Courrier for the WHO Postal Service, was applied in violet ink.
6. Two Rome postmarks and an Italian express label appear on the back of the cover.

What's going on here? Who sent the letter? If it was sent by the UNEO, why were WHO stamps used? Where and when were the WHO cachet applied?

Here are my best guesses. If you have other explanations, please let me know.

1. The letter was mailed by the UNEO travel section, which may have been providing such services for the WHO at that time. The ECOV cachet was applied by that office.
2. If, in fact, the UNEO travel office also served the WHO, it may have had a supply of WHO stamps to use when serving the WHO. It could not use UNEO stamps, since they had not been issued then and could not use a UN meter, since meters were not introduced until 1957.
3. The WHO Postal Service cachet was applied on arrival at the assembly in Rome. It is known that the WHO origin cachet, the boxed O.M.S. was used on assembly mail (see Gaines, page 1161). Probably the WHO mail handlers who went from Geneva to Rome took with them origin cachets and receiving marks to use on outgoing and incoming mail in Rome.

United Nations postal history continues to evolve. It certainly is not always obvious what is going on when it happened over fifty years ago.

[Note from the Editor: I have seen a similar cover (Figure 2) sent to Ministry of Public Health in Montevideo, Uruguay in 1950. The date appears to be February 2nd. By this time the UNEO had its own stamps. The cover bears the same UNEO corner card. It bears two copies of the 80-centime WHO stamp (Scott #5017). The ECOV origin cachet is in black. It has the same WHO Postal service cachet.

There can be no question that the cachets were applied in Geneva. Thus the third hy-

hypothesis above can be rejected. The fact that the cover is not addressed to a particular official at the Ministry of Public Health suggests that the contents were not of a personal nature. There is no obvious reason for the UNEO travel office to be involved. It is

likely that the contents dealt with purely WHO matters and it was forwarded to the WHO Postal Service to have WHO service stamps be applied so that the WHO would be billed for the postage (and not the UNEO).]



Figure 1: 1949 Service cover bearing WHO stamps, ECOV origin cachet and WHO Postal Service cachet sent to the Second World Health Assembly in Rome.

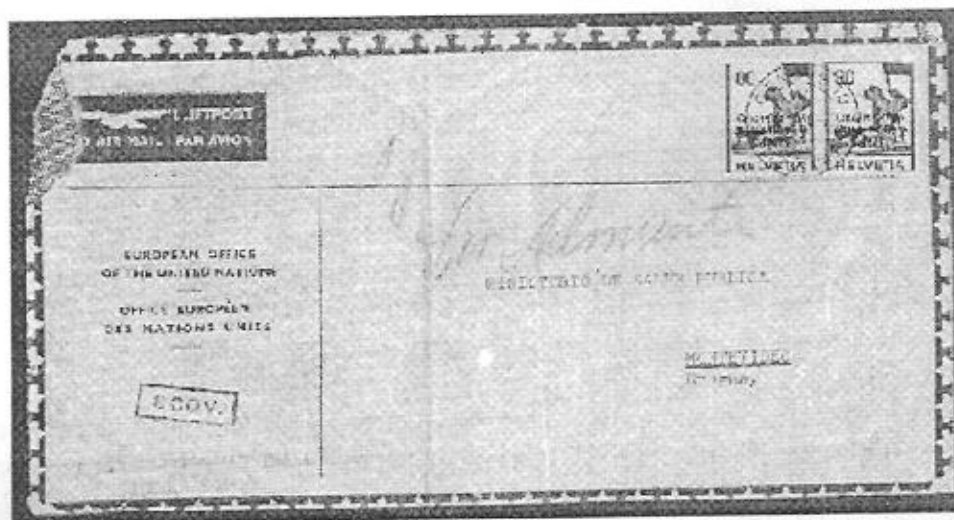


Figure 2: 1950 Service cover to Uruguay bearing WHO stamps, ECOV origin cachet and WHO Postal Service cachet.

## SOME MORE INFORMATION ABOUT UNAC

By Richard Powers

On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations Appeal for Children (UNAC), I published a short article, which appeared in the April 1998 issue of the *Journal* (page 8). In the meantime some additional items have emerged from the shadows of time, which provide more insight into the nature of this program.

At 2001 STAMPSHOW in Chicago, I came across an interesting official cover (Figure 1) from the Lake Success Office of the United Nations bearing a Pitney-Bowes meter cancel from machine #126118 postmarked on October 9, 1948. It is addressed to the editor of the *Stamford Advocate*, the local newspaper in Stamford, Connecticut. Inside the envelope was a copy of a four-page press release in the form of the worldwide weekly newsletter No. 38 of UNAC dated October 1st, 1948.

The front page of this newsletter appears in Figure 2. It contains updates of the progress of contributions to UNAC from various countries as well as details concerning how this money was being raised.

The lead article announces that the UNAC program had raised more than \$18M to date. This was nearly half the eventual \$40M that would be contributed by governmental and private sources.

In Austria money came in from labor unions, farming groups, chambers of commerce, banking organizations, soccer teams and the State Opera Company. In schools teachers encouraged students to talk to their parents and to audiences in movie houses and theaters about UNAC.

In East Indonesia a poster and photo display set up at the night carnival in honor of Queen Wilhelmina's (of the Netherlands) Golden Jubilee to aid the UNAC campaign.

In France children hunted for and marketed snails on the way to school to raise money for UNAC.

In Belgium small decorative UNAC seals were placed on sale at a cost of one franc each, with proceeds going to the national committee for the Appeal. Presumably they were similar to the French seal, which appeared in the above-mentioned article in the April 1998 *Journal*.

In addition to news about fund-raising programs around the world, the newsletter also mentioned the first shipments of emergency food provided by the United Nations to refugee children in the Middle East, both Arab and Jewish. The shipments included nearly 200 tons of dry whole milk, corned beef and mutton, margarine and sugar. One of the local administrators for the United Nations was Dr. Pierre Descoudres of Switzerland, whose name appears on the cover (Figure 3) dated December 29, 1948 sent from the Disaster Relief Project of the Mission of the United Nations Mediator on Palestine in Beirut, Lebanon to the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva, Switzerland. The shipments were sent by the UN's International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the chief beneficiary of UNAC, in response to a plea for aid to refugees by the late Count Bernadotte, Palestine mediator. Mothers as well as children would benefit from the \$411,000 allocation.

A major boost to this appeal came when the balance of the residual assets of the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration (UNRRA) - nearly \$12M - was turned over to UNICEF. This was in addition to more than \$17M it had already received from UNRRA.

Figure 4 shows a second service cover mailed on May 12, 1948 to an editor of the Los Angeles Times with the UNAC corner card and the meter slogan (Gaines Slogan IV) honoring UNAC on machine 126118 from Lake Success. Presumably it contained an earlier newsletter.



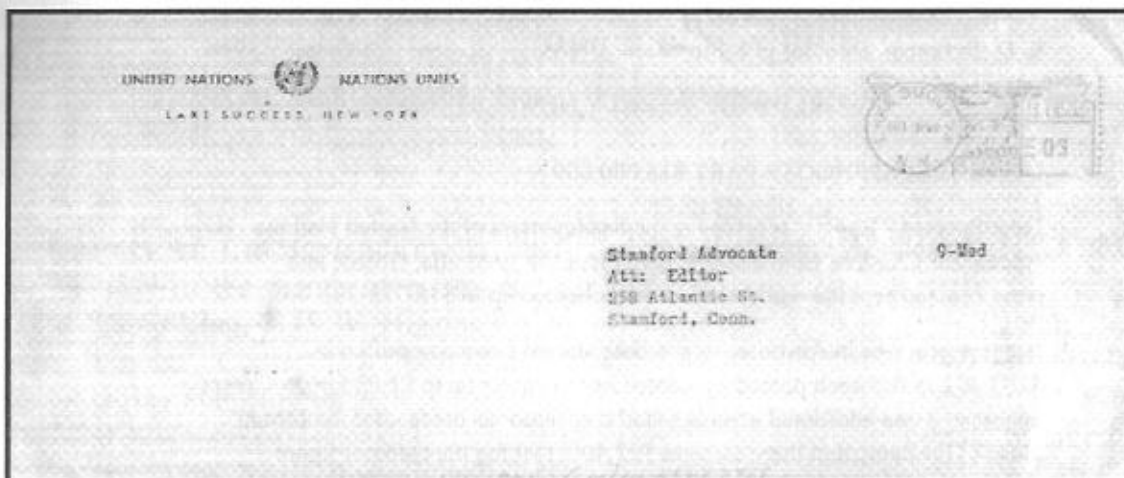


Figure 1: Service cover from Lake Success containing UNAC newsletter of October 1948.

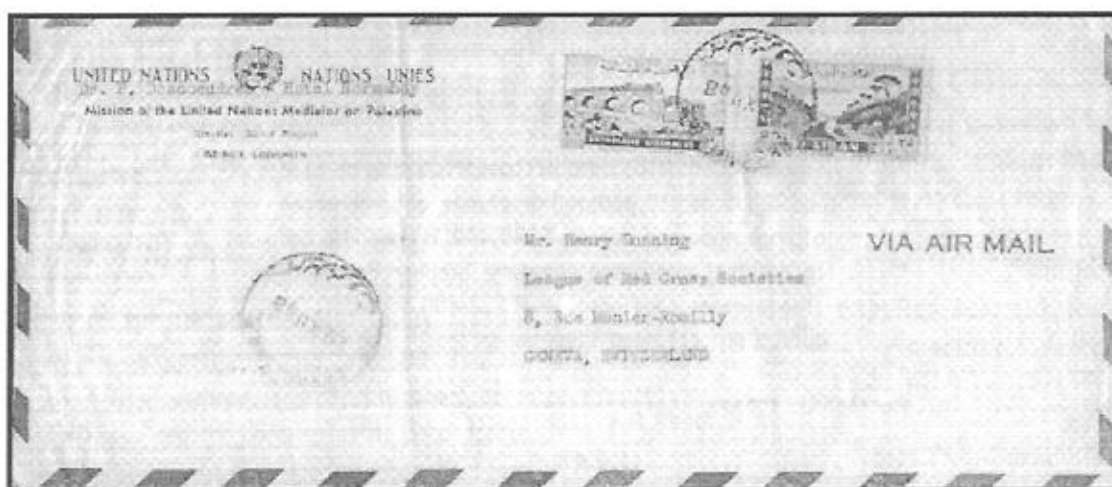


Figure 3: Service cover from Co-administrator of the UNICEF relief program in the Middle East.

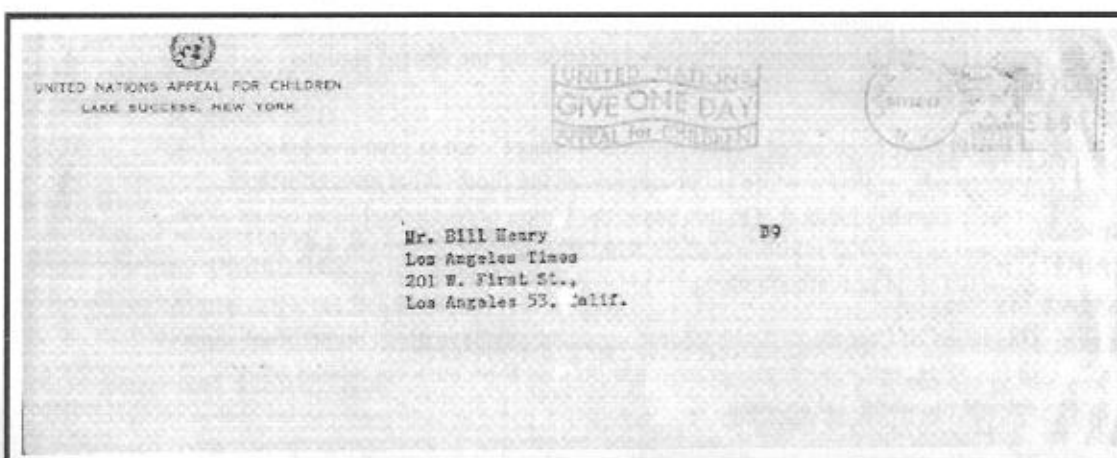


Figure 4: Service cover bearing the UNAC corner card and meter slogan dated May 12, 1948.

UNITED NATIONS APPEAL FOR CHILDREN

Address all communications to:  
E. O. Berkman, Director of Information, UNAC

Lake Success, New York  
1 October 1948

\*WORLDWIDE WEEKLY NEWSLETTER NO. 38\*

UNAC TOTAL SHOOTS PAST \$18,000,000

Lake Success - Reports received at the headquarters of the United Nations Appeal for Children from national committees in Australia, Greece and New Zealand sent the world total so far collected up to \$18,373,903.

Biggest gain was in Australia, where the national campaign pulled in \$193,402 in the week preceding September 17, to go up to \$1,028,002. Greece announced that additional unanticipated contributions made after the formal close of the campaign there came to \$23,400, making the national figure \$183,400. New Zealand reported similar post-campaign donations totally \$16,372.

(Ctd. Page 2)

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*****
*
*      GREECE BOOSTS UNAC RECEIPTS TO $183,400      *
*
*      Athens - the UNAC total in Greece has shot up to a      *
*      final figure of 917,000,000 drachmas, equivalent at      *
*      official exchange rates to $183,400, it is announced      *
*      by national committee secretary, Stephan Pesmazogly.      *
*      This represents an increase of $23,400 over the      *
*      interim report issued a few weeks ago.      *
*
*****
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###

AUSTRIAN UNAC OFF TO EXCELLENT START

Vienna - The people of war-battered Austria, rallying en masse behind their trade unions, business associations and farm organizations, have so far raised the official equivalent of about \$200,000 for the United Nations Appeal for Children.

Workers have been asked by the Austrian Trades Union to give five hours' wages each, while for white collar employees the figure is set at one-fortieth of their monthly income. On this basis, the Union of Municipal Employees alone has sent in 300,000 schillings (about \$30,000); further large sums are expected from provincial unions.

Chambers of Commerce and banking organizations have given unqualified support to the drive, resulting in numerous contributions from business houses of several thousand dollars each.

The collection among farmers, partially completed, will not yield final returns until after the harvest.

(Ctd. Page 3)

016601

Figure 2: First page of the UNAC Newsletter No. 18, dated October 1, 1948  
THE JOURNAL OF UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS Vol. 26 #1 FEBRUARY 2002

## Chapters of the UNPI

**Midwest UN Collectors** meets intermittently usually at shows in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska. Contact: Dorothy Green, 2200 36th St., Des Moines, IA 50310 or dotgreen@worldnet.att.net

**UN Collectors of Chicagoland** meets the second Monday of the month save July and August at Stamp King, 7139 W. Higgins Rd., Chicago, Illinois. Contact: Dr. Ben Ramkissoon, P.O.Box 606, Hindsdale, IL 60522.

**The Western Arm** meets intermittently at San Francisco Bay area shows. Contact: Alex Bereson, 18 Portola Drive, San Francisco, CA

**Mid-Atlantic UN Collectors Club** meets at shows in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. Contact: Greg Galletti, MAUNCC, P.O. Box 466, Mt. Airy, MD 21771-0466

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Members are reminded that they may submit two philatelic advertisements per year for inclusion in *The Journal* free of charge. Neither should be more than about five lines. These will appear in the order received according to space available.

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1 page (6½"×9") - \$40

½ page - \$20

¼ page - \$15

Run an ad in five consecutive issues, get the sixth one free. Please make check payable to the United Nations Philatelists, Inc. and mail it with the photo-ready copy to the Editor.

## Journal Deadlines

The deadline for submission of material for publication is normally the first day of the month preceding the issue month. The deadline for the April issue is February 20th.

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