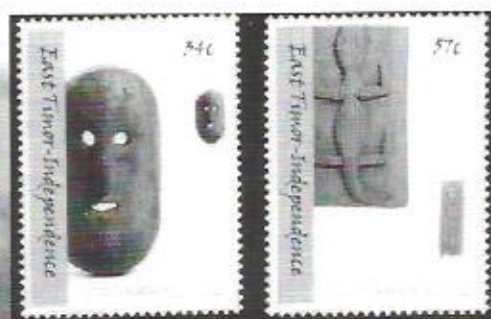


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# journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.



*Independence  
East Timor*



# The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

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## Cover Illustrations

**Front cover:** UNPA stamps honoring Independence in East Timor. **Rear cover:** UNPA Souvenir Folder commemorating the Nobel Peace Prize received by the UN.



## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

April in Paris. Chestnuts in Blossom. Holiday (stamp) tables under the trees.

After only four weeks of class, my school closed down for a two-week Easter vacation. What better chance could I have than to head for Paris! This gave me a chance to spend two days checking out UNESCO headquarters and the United Nations Information Center (UNIC).

My primary goal in visiting UNESCO was to get official first day covers (FDCs) for the new French service stamps, which were issued in 2001. These are the stamps honoring World Heritage sites at the Pyramids near Cairo and the Komodo National Park in Indonesia.

Much to my chagrin I learned that the UNESCO philatelic program did not prepare any FDCs for this issue. For more than thirty years the philatelic program has been preparing "official UNESCO" FDCs. However, they did service maximum cards. These appear on page 11 in this issue. It appears that the UNESCO philatelic program has cut back on its products, which used to include covers commemorating important UNESCO-related events and occasionally bearing special cancellations.

Because UNESCO is not allowed to sell French stamps currently on-sale by the PTT (La Poste), I then went to the philatelic offices of the Rue du Louvre Post Office. The gentleman at the counter kindly accommodated my request for a "coin daté", a block of four stamps with the date of printing in the selvage. I was also able to purchase the "Document Philatelique" pre-pared by La Poste, which bears the two stamps canceled on the first day of issue, a generous description of the stamps and two monochromatic proofs of the stamps. This appears on page 12 in this issue.

The next day I spent three hours examining the wares of the thirty or so dealers at the outdoors stamp market located on the

Carré Marigny, across the street from the Élysée Palace (the official home of the French President). No matter how bad the weather is, the market is open Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays throughout the year from 9 AM to 6 PM. I have been visiting this Paris tradition for nearly thirty years and have seldom come away disappointed. This time I was able to rescue a 1947 cover mailed in Shanghai by the Interim Commission for the World Health Organization. It had been waiting patiently for my return since our first encounter nearly two years ago. My own patience was rewarded with a 10% discount relative to the original price. Now that the prices are in euros in Paris, UN covers look a bit cheaper. The fact that a euro is currently worth 85¢ also helps.

I also paid a pro-forma visit to a couple of the more than thirty dealers who have shops in and around the Rue Druot. In years previous I have found very little UN-related material here but occasionally I stumble onto something interesting. One dealer had a complete set of what he claimed to be early proofs of the Waterlow and Sons stamps from the first series. I say early proofs because the original recipient had objected to the "strength of the rays" appearing on the 1¢ and 10¢ stamps and was giving only tentative approval. These proofs apparently came from two imperforate sheets of fifty stamps. The dealer apparently had one of these sheets in a bank vault, waiting patiently for a new home with a UN philatelist with deep pockets.

My UN-activities ended in Paris with a stop at the UNIC in Paris located in the UNESCO annex on the Rue Miollis. I was overwhelmed with the amount of literature free for the taking. If only the UNIC had a branch in Pasadena or in St.-Imier.



## INDEPENDENCE IN EAST TIMOR

From a UNPA Press Release

On May 20, 2002 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a set of six commemorative stamps honoring the newly created Republic Democratica de Timor Leste on its first day of independence. The East Timorese managed to overcome extraordinary odds to fight for a country they can finally call their own. It is also a story of how the United Nations and the international community rallied to the Timorese call for help.

East Timor's road to independence began on August 30, 1999. It was a day that saw thousands of East Timorese patiently waiting in snaking lines, waiting to vote in a referendum that would decide the fate of their homeland. The lines formed even before sunrise. Some people had walked for hours from their villages to their polling stations. In the end, when the votes were tallied and the result announced, an overwhelming 78 per cent of the population had voted for independence. It was an astounding outcome. This announcement resulted in an outbreak of violence throughout the nation. Buildings were burnt to the ground, hundreds of thousands of people fled to the hills.

Stability was restored only after an international peace force (INTERFET) entered East Timor in September 1999. However, on the humanitarian level, there was complete chaos. In response to this crisis, the World Food Program (WFP) began its emergency operation. Within a period of two months, WFP provided 8300 tons of food to some 150,000 displaced persons located in the worst-affected areas of East Timor.

Meanwhile, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which had been in East Timor since May 1999, responded to the problem of displaced persons. Tens of thousands of

refugees required assistance in returning home, but many returned to find their homes uninhabitable or totally destroyed. Some 56,000 tons of construction material were distributed to over 36,000 families. In October 1999 the International Organization for Migration arrived to offer its assistance to the people of East Timor, and by the end of the year, over 125,000 refugees had returned home.

In the report of the Secretary-General issued on October 4, 1999 on the situation in East Timor, one reads the following findings:

"The situation in East Timor is critical. This is becoming increasingly evident with the deployment of the multinational force and the redeployment of the United Nations Mission in East Timor (UNAMET). The civil administration is no longer functioning. The judiciary and the court systems have ceased to exist. Essential services, such as water and electricity, are in real danger of collapse. There are no medical services, and hundreds of thousands of displaced persons are in dire need of emergency relief."

The United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) was formed in October 1999. Security Council resolution 1272 (1999) gave UNTAET overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor, including the exercise of all legislative and executive authority and the administration of justice.

Two years after the upheaval in East Timor, there is an unprecedented degree of peace and security throughout the nation. East Timor's border with West Timor continues to be heavily and effectively patrolled by UNTAET. The process of rebuilding physical infrastructure as well as building the intangible aspects of the nation is slowly materializing. This is evi-



dent as most districts now have running water, electricity and functioning medical clinics and hospitals. There are signs that the economy is coming back to life. Banks, hotels, restaurants and shops have started to reopen their doors. A small but steady number of tourists have started to venture into the country.

Although East Timor is preparing for its independence there are challenges that lie ahead. Promoting economic growth will be a key priority of the new Government. The signing of the Timor Sea Arrangement with Australia in July 2001 could give East Timor's economy a much-needed boost, generating millions of dollars in oil revenue for decades to come. Beyond the oil, there are other industries to be built and rebuilt; infrastructure to be constructed; and above all, talent to be nurtured. East Timor will have to turn to the international community for support, but it has been made clear by the Government that strategies for ensuring growth will inevitably come from the country's most proven resources – the East Timorese people.

### Stamp Designs

Each of the six stamps depicts examples of East Timorese arts and crafts. The stamp designs were adapted as stamps by Karen Kelleher of the United Nations. The stamps were issued in sheets of twenty stamps. The designs appear on the front cover.

The 34¢ stamp issued for use at the United Nations in New York shows a mask used for rituals to protect against evil spirits. The wood carving was produced in East Timor and acquired in Dili. It has a height of 22 cm (9 inches).

A decorative door panel used in traditional homes appears on the 57¢ stamp. The carved wood object portrays a woman and a symbolic crocodile. It measures 133 cm (52 inches) in height.

The F.s. 0,90 stamp issued for use at the

United Nations in Geneva shows a 24 cm (9 inches) tall statue of a male carved of wood. It was produced in East Timor.

A container used to hold lime powder is shown on the F.s. 1,30 stamp. The 20-cm tall (8 inches) container is carved in wood and comes with a stopper in the form of a man's head. It was produced in Liquiça, East Timor.

The € 0,51 stamp issued for use at the United Nations in Vienna also shows a container with a stopper. The holder is carved from deer horn and comes with a carved wood stopper in the form of a man's head. The 10 cm (4 inches) long container was produced in western East Timor.

A weaving loom, used to produce the traditional Timorese cloth called tais appears on the € 1,09 stamp. Tais is used in all important life events. The loom is carved in wood and depicts human figures and patterns used in tais weavings. It is 29 cm (1 foot) high and was produced in East Timor.

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## 2002 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of May 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>>

**March 1**

### Definitive stamps and Stationery

80¢, F.s. 1,30, € 0,07, € 0,51, € 0,58, € 0,73, € 0,87, € 2,03  
(8 Sheets of 20 stamps)  
F.s. 1,30 Postal card, € 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 20**

### Independence - East Timor

34¢, 57¢, F.s. 0,90, F.s. 1,30, € 0,51, € 1,09  
(6 Sheets of 20 stamps)

**May 24**

### International Year of Mountains (IYM)

34¢, 80¢, F.s. 0,70, F.s. 1,20, € 0,22, € 0,51.  
(3 Mini-sheets of 12 stamps with 4 different stamp designs.)  
Set of 6 maximum cards

**June 27**

### Environment Summit + 10 (Johannesburg Summit)

37¢, 60¢, F.s. 0,90, F.s. 1,80, € 0,51, € 0,58  
(3 Mini-sheets of 12 stamps with 4 different stamp designs)  
Souvenir Card  
€ 0,51, € 1,09 Pre-stamped envelopes

**August 30**

### World Heritage - Italy

37¢, 70¢, F.s. 0,90, F.s. 1,30, € 0,51, € 0,58  
(6 Sheets of 20 stamps)  
{3 Prestige Booklets with 12x(5¢, 15¢, F.s. 0,10, F.s. 0,30, € 0,07, € 0,15 )}

**October 24**

### UNAIDS Awareness - Semi-postal

70¢, F.s. 1,30, € 1,53  
(3 Sheets of 20 stamps)  
37¢ + 6¢ = 43¢, F.s. 0,90 + F.s. 0,30 = F.s. 1,20, € 0,51 + € 0,25 = € 0,76.  
(3 Souvenir sheets.)  
IPU-Geneva Definitive, Switzerland (New UN Member)  
F.s. 0,90, F.s. 3,00  
(2 Sheets of 20 stamps)  
2002 Annual Collection Folders

## 2002 SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

**January 7**

### United Nations - for a Better World

**April 8**

### The UN works to build a society for all ages

**August 26**

### Johannesburg Summit Conference Cancel

**November 8**

### Visit your United Nations – Fifty years of guided tours

**December 10**

### Special cancel & envelope for inauguration of new IPU-HQ



## AN INTERESTING FAO FORERUNNER COVER

By B. Clement, Jr.



Figure 1: 1926 cover from the ISSS, an IIA-associated institute in Rome.

The predecessor to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, is the International Institute of Agriculture (IIA), which was headquartered in Rome from about 1910. The postmarks of the IIA are shown in *Gaines*, page 1441. Figure 1 shows an interesting cover which bears the IIA postmark IIA.S2, dated May 11, 1926. The cover is from the International Society of Soil Science (ISSS). It was mailed to the Romanian Geological Institute in Bucharest. The address of the ISSS is given in the printed corner card as "Institut International d'Agriculture, Villa Umberto 4, Rome (10), Italie".

The ISSS still exists today. It was founded on May 24, 1924 as a non-profit, non-governmental, scientific society. The purpose of the Society is to "foster all branches of soil science and its applications, to promote contacts among scientists and other persons engaged in the study and the

application of soil science, to stimulate scientific research and to further the application of soil research, for the benefit of mankind". (This was taken from the ISSS website, [www.cirad.fr/iss/aisse.html](http://www.cirad.fr/iss/aisse.html).)

This cover might have escaped the attention of United Nations philatelists since the ISSS is not a UN-related governmental organization. However, the connection with the IIA makes this cover an interesting part of United Nations postal history. It pays to keep your eyes open.

## SELL OUT OF SOME UNPA 50TH ANNIVERSARY FDCS

The UNPA has announced the withdrawal from sale of five categories of first day covers (FDCs) on November 14, 2001 of the commemoratives for the 50th Anniversary of the UNPA, which were issued October 18th, due to a sell-out. These include the three FDCs bearing a single copy of the three souvenir sheets as well as the triple canceled FDCs of the stamps and of the souvenir sheets. Normally FDCs remain on sale for three months after the stamps are issued.

Since the stamps were issued less than a month earlier, one might wonder why the UNPA did not prepare more FDCs of these types. It is unlikely that there was a shortage of souvenir sheets as they are still on sale. Nearly as many souvenir sheets were printed as the single stamps. Of the 34¢ singles, 350,000 stamps were printed. Of the \$2 souvenir sheets, 180,000 were printed. How many of the perforated souvenir sheets will remain intact is open to speculation.



## WHEN IS AN ORIGIN CACHET A RECEIVING MARK?

By B. Clement, Jr.

Sometimes what appears to be an origin cachet is actually a receiving mark. How can that be? The answer lies in the definition of the two types of marks. An origin cachet is placed on outgoing mail, while a receiving mark is placed on incoming mail. In order to determine which type of mark it is, you must determine when the mark was applied on the cover. Some examples should help to clarify the distinction.

The most obvious examples involve marks found on mail to the United Nations or to UN agency offices from non-UN sources. Such a case is shown in Figure 1, which displays a postcard sent in 1925 to the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Geneva from a book store in Brussels, Belgium. The front of the card is stamped with an indisputable red ILO receiving mark. The back of the card is given the boxed violet-black mark "Imp. et Dist.", for the Printing and Distribution Section. This mark becomes a receiving mark when it is applied (probably at its final destination) to incoming mail.

Another such example is shown in Figure 2. This is a letter sent in 1962 from the Alumni Club of the Zürich School for Girls (Verein Ehemaliger Schülerinnen der Töchterchule Zürich) to the UN in Teheran, Iran. It could not be delivered there, and at some point in its travels (over a month later), it was sent to the United Nations European Office in Geneva. In Geneva, a UNEO stamp (Scott #7021) was added. The letter was forwarded to Küsnacht near Zürich. Three boxed receiving marks, all violet-black, were applied in Geneva: two "T.A.B." (for Technical Assistance Board) and one "REG" (for the Registry Section). These Geneva offices were apparently involved in tracking down the addressee. When applied to outgoing mail, these same marks would be origin cachets.



Figure 1a: Address side of postcard sent in 1925 to the ILO from Brussels with ILO receiving mark.



Figure 1b: Rear side of postcard sent from a Brussels book store showing "Imp. et Dist." receiving mark.



Figure 2: Letter sent in 1962 to the UN and then forwarded bearing TAB and REG receiving cancels and a UNEO stamp.



Marks applied to UN or UN agency mail, when it is forwarded, are also receiving marks. Figure 3 illustrates an example: a letter from the United Nations Information Office in Iran, sent in 1964 by pouch to Geneva. In Geneva, it was postmarked by the United Nations post office and sent by airmail to its addressee in London. In Geneva, the violet boxed receiving mark "F.A.O." (for the Food and Agriculture Organization office in Geneva) was applied. Why the FAO office in Geneva handled the mail is a mystery. Perhaps the sender was an FAO employee, prompting their office in Geneva to add a Swiss stamp and to put it in the mail.

Another forwarded letter is shown in Figure 4. This was sent in 1985 by pouch from the Regional Office for Africa of the World Health Organization (WHO) in Brazzaville, Congo to the WHO-Geneva, where it was postmarked at the WHO post office and sent by registered airmail to an insurance agency in New York City. The black receiving mark "BFI/TSY" (for the Division of Budget and Finance/Treasury) was applied at WHOGeneva. That office, which may have been where the sender worked, applied Swiss stamps, registered and forwarded the letter to New York. The registration label bears the legend "1211 Genève 27 OMS" (Organisation Mondiale de la Santé - French for World Health Organization).

Figure 5 shows a 1971 letter from India to the Swedish Ambassador in Geneva Gunnar Jarring, in care of U. Thant, UN General-Secretary. It was sent to the Hotel Intercontinental in Geneva, which applied a forwarding label to send it to the United Nations European Office at the Palais des Nations. There a red receiving mark, "DIR", for the office of the Director-General, was applied. The letter was apparently sent via pouch to the UNNY, where a blue Distribution receiving mark was applied. Perhaps



Figure 3: Pouch letter sent from the United Nations Information Office to London via the FAO office in Geneva bearing a FAO receiving mark.



Figure 4a: Front side of service cover from the Regional Office for Africa of the WHO mailed in 1985 from the WHO-office in Geneva bearing a BFI/TSY receiving cancel to an insurance agency in New York City.

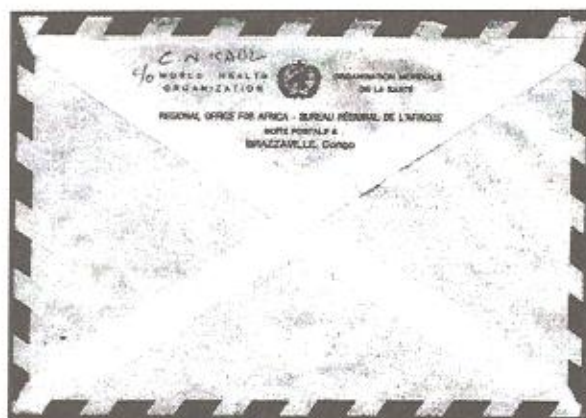


Figure 4b: Reverse side of cover showing the corner card of the Regional Office for Africa of the WHO in Brazzaville, Congo.





Figure 5: Letter from India bearing both a DIR origin cachet applied at the Palais des Nations in Geneva and a receiving mark at the United Nations in New York.

the office of the Director-General got involved in locating Ambassador Jarring because U. Thant's name was in the address.

If you have other examples of such "receiving marks", please send me a photocopy, with the color of the receiving mark and the date of use indicated. If you have additional observations of any of the types listed here, please send that information too. This information will help to make the upcoming UNP monograph *Dispatching and Receiving Markings of the UN, its Agencies and Predecessors* as complete as possible. Your contributions will be acknowledged.

## LOGO FOR 2004 UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONGRESS IN ABIDJAN UNVEILED

In an announcement which appeared in the April, May, June 2001 issue of the *Universal Postal Union Review* it was mentioned that the logo (Figure 1) for the twenty-third Universal Postal Congress, that will take place in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) was unveiled to delegates at the plenary session of the Postal Operations Council (POC) in April 2001.

The main elements of the logo are two archery bows representing the seat of a traditional throne, symbolizing welcome and grandeur. In orange and green, which are the colors of the national flag of the Ivory Coast, the two bows are placed above and below a yellow square with perforated edges, representing a postage stamp. In the center is a blue globe symbolizing universality. The words - *Union Postale Universelle, 23ème Congrès, Abidjan, 2004* - form a circle around the design similar to a postmark. The logo was chosen from sixty-nine entries in a national design contest.



Figure 1: Logo for 2004 Universal Postal Congress to be held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast



## WTO CONFERENCE IN QATAR

By B. Clement, Jr.

The Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) was held in Doha, Qatar November 9-13, 2001. The holding of this meeting at this time was questioned because of the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, and the association of these terrorists with the Middle East. However, the state of Qatar felt security would be no problem and, indeed, the conference was held without incident. The major action of the conference was to accept both the Peoples Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan) as members.

Qatar issued two stamps in honor of the conference. The stamps are shown in Figure 1 bearing a first day cancellation.

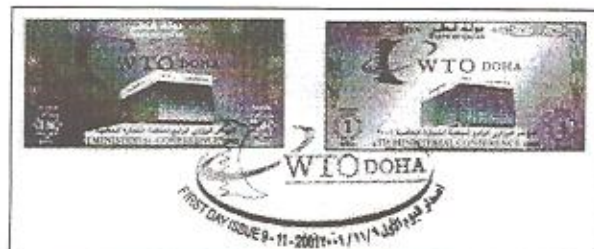


Figure 1: Qatar stamps issued for the 4<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Doha in November 2001.

A slogan cancel was also prepared for the conference. It appears in Figure 2. It is dated November 12<sup>th</sup> and is probably a publicity cancel used on general Doha mail.

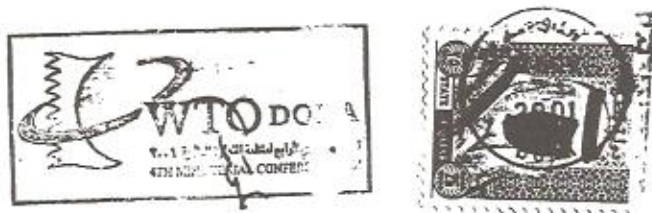


Figure 2: Slogan cancel publicizing the WTO conference used in Doha in November 2001.

A souvenir card was issued, both sides of which are shown in Figures 3 and 4. The stamps on the card were cancelled with the regular conference cancel without the words First Day Issue.



Figure 3: Picture side of souvenir card issued at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Doha, Qatar in 2001.



Figure 4: Address side of the above souvenir card bearing the conference stamps and a regular conference cancel.

WTO is only six years old, having been formed in 1995 to replace the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The First Ministerial Conference was held in Singapore in December 1966, the Second, in Geneva in May 1998; the Third, in Seattle in November and December 1999.



## NEW UNESCO STAMPS IN THE WORLD HERITAGE SERIES

By Richard Powers

On December 1, 2001, the French PTT (La Poste) issued two new service stamps in its World Heritage series for use at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. The multicolored 3,80 Ffr (0,58€) stamp shows a Komodo dragon in its habitat in the Komodo National Park in Indonesia. The multicolored 3,00 Ffr (0,46€) stamp shows a view of the sphinx and the pyramids at Giza near Cairo. On this occasion the UNESCO Philatelic Program issued a maximum card for each stamp but no official UNESCO first day covers were prepared. These appear in Figures 1 and 2.

La Poste issued a philatelic document (Figure 3) bearing copies of each stamp canceled on the first day of issue in the upper left corner of the page. In the lower right corner the document bears monochrome proofs of the two stamps: the Komodo dragon stamp in olive green, the sphinx stamp in tan. For the record the date of printing for each stamp as given by the coin daté (in the selvedge of the lower right corner of the sheet) was September 27, 2001.

Between the stamps and the proofs is an engraving of a group of three statues, which were found in the Temple of the Valley of Mycerinous. A descriptive text fills in some of the details concerning these two World Heritage sites. A translation of the French text follows.

### **Komodo National Park, Indonesia**

Around 400 km east of Bali, the Komodo National Park shelters a giant species of lizard, which is called the Komodo dragon. This animal, which belongs to the family of varans, resembles a monster direct from prehistoric times. Measuring in length on the average 2.5m (8ft) and weighing about 165kg (360lbs),

the varan lives on the average to be 50 years old. The species is protected because of the 5000 creatures remaining today only 350 of them are fertile females. The Komodo National Park was registered on the UNESCO list of World Heritage in 1991 for its exceptional universal value. More than 130 natural sites are now registered on this list and benefit from the same international judicial protection as the 529 cultural sites recognized by the World Heritage Convention.

### **Pyramids at Giza, Egypt**

At the edge of the desert on the plateau of Giza, which dominates the city of Cairo loom the most famous pyramids in Egypt: Cheops, Kefre and Mycerinous. These royal tombs, which were to contain the remains of these royal builders of the IVth dynasty (2575 BC to 2465 BC) strike the visitor's imagination with their monumental appearance. Cheops, the largest of these eternal abodes, was constructed on a square base of 232m (760ft) on each side. Its height was originally 146m (480 ft). The sphinx, located 150 m (500 ft) south east of the great pyramid, is a lion with a human head. Entirely sculpted in the rock, this colossal statue 57m long stares down at the visitor from a height of 20m (66ft). The exceptional universal importance of Memphis and its necropolis, including the pyramids at Giza, was recognized by the World Heritage Committee in 1979, the date when the site was registered on the UNESCO's list of World Heritage. Today nearly 700 sites in 122 countries are protected by the Convention concerning the protection of World Heritage, both cultural and natural. It is up to all mankind to preserve and to pass along this heritage of the past, to tomorrow's children.



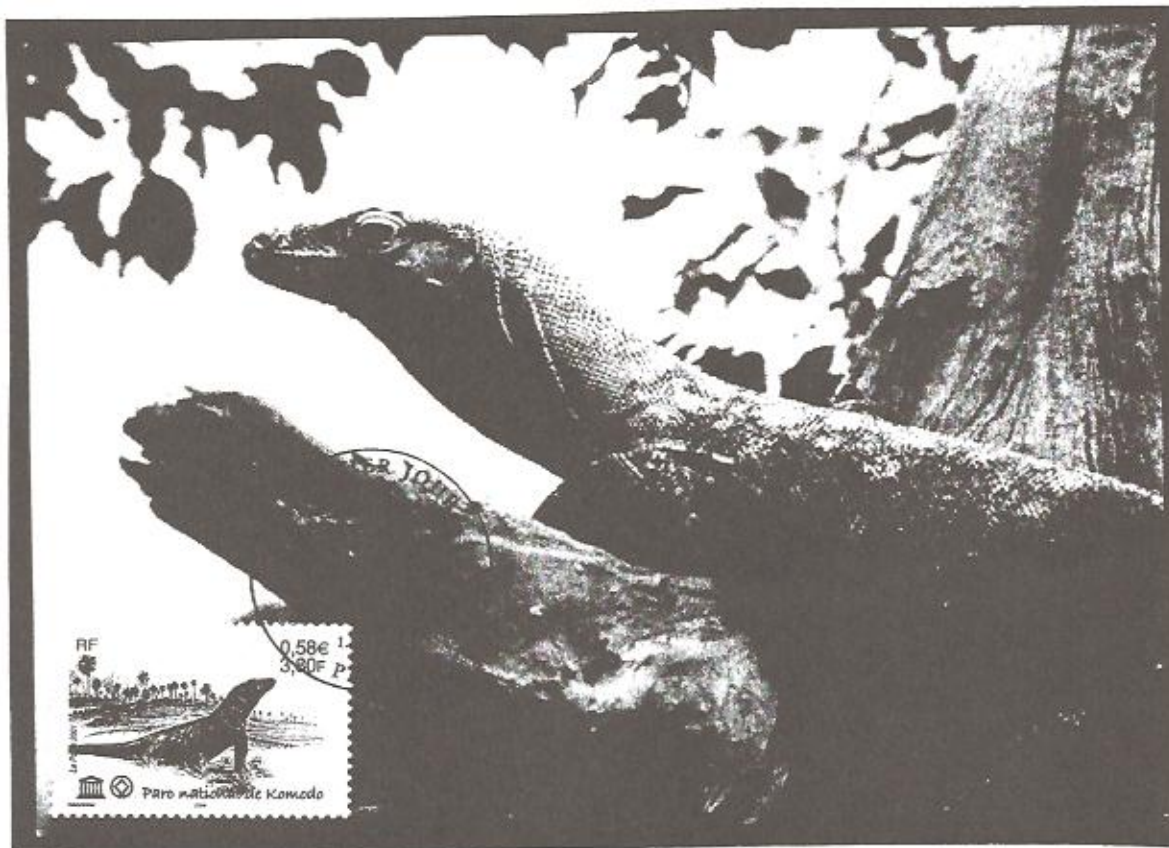


Figure 1: UNESCO maximum card for UNESCO service stamp from the 2001 World Heritage series depicting a scene from the Komodo National Park in Indonesia.

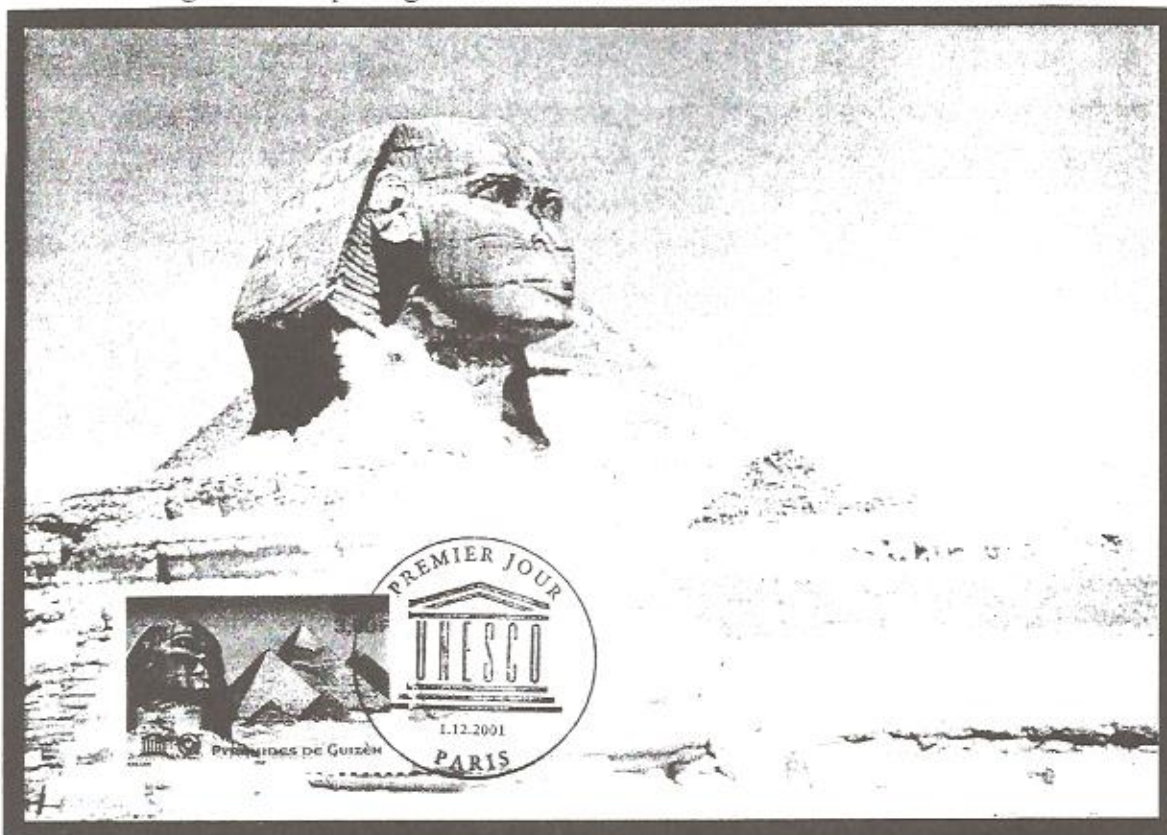


Figure 2: UNESCO maximum card for UNESCO service stamp from the 2001 World Heritage series showing the sphinx and Cheops pyramid at Giza near Cairo.





## PYRAMIDES DE GUIZÈH, ÉGYPTE

À la lisière du désert, sur le plateau de Guizèh qui domine la ville du Caire, s'élèvent les plus célèbres pyramides d'Égypte : Kheops, Khephren et Mykerinos. Ces tombes royales qui devaient renfermer les dépouilles de ces rois bâtisseurs de la IV<sup>e</sup> dynastie (2575-2465) frappent l'imagination du voyageur par leur aspect monumental. Kheops, la plus grande de ces demeures d'éternité, a été édifiée sur une base carrée de 232 m. Sa hauteur était à l'origine de 146 m. À 150 m au sud-est de la grande pyramide se dresse le Sphinx, un lion à tête humaine. Entièrement taillée dans

le roc, longue de 57 m, cette statue colossale toise le visiteur du haut de ses 20 m. La valeur universelle exceptionnelle de Memphis et sa nécropole, comprenant les Pyramides de Guizèh, a été reconnue par le Comité du patrimoine mondial en 1979, date à laquelle le site a été inscrit sur la liste du patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco. Aujourd'hui, près de 700 sites dans 122 pays sont protégés par la Convention concernant la protection du patrimoine mondial, culturel et naturel. Il appartient à l'humanité tout entière de préserver et de transmettre ce patrimoine, héritage du passé, aux enfants de demain.



Statue de Mykérinos  
provenant du Temple de la vallée  
de Mykérinos à Guizèh,  
musée du Caire, Anquet del



À environ 400 km à l'est de Bali, Le Parc national de Komodo abrite une espèce géante de lézard dite le dragon de Komodo. Cet animal, qui appartient à la famille des varans, ressemble à un monstre venu tout droit de notre préhistoire. Mesurant en moyenne 2,5 m de long et pesant environ 165 kg, le varan a une durée de vie estimée à 50 ans. L'espèce est aujourd'hui protégée car, sur les 5 000 individus restant à ce jour, on ne compte que 350 femelles reproductrices. Le Parc national de Komodo a été inscrit sur la liste du patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco en 1991 pour sa valeur universelle exceptionnelle. Plus de 130 sites naturels sont maintenant inscrits sur cette liste et bénéficient d'une protection juridique internationale au même titre que les 529 sites culturels reconnus par la Convention du patrimoine mondial.

## PARC NATIONAL DE KOMODO, INDONÉSIE

Imprimé en France par La Poste et les Valeurs Fiduciaires / 21 01 536 / © La Poste 2001

Figure 3: Philatelic document released by La Poste for the 2001 UNESCO service stamps honoring the World Heritage Sites at Giza and the Komodo National Park in Indonesia.



# SOME LONDON 1945 UNITED NATIONS SLOGAN CANCELLATION MYSTERIES EXPLAINED

By Clayton Wallace

Taking the time to organize one's collection often raises new questions as thoughts and ideas cross your mind about the observed markings. Here are three covers that recently gave me added insight into the postal history of the late 1945 or early 1946 period of London, England.

The first cover (Figure 1a) is interesting from a number of perspectives. It was sent from Hangö (Hanko), Finland to Malmö, Sweden on May 16, 1945. It reached Sweden on May 22, 1945 as evidenced by the "Malmö 2" handstamp on the rear (Figure 1b). Since the recipient had moved to London, NW6, the cover was forwarded there. Now it ran into a problem. The censor who examined the cover condemned it. A CONDEMNED marking is on the reverse.

The cover was held for seven months until the war ended, when it was finally RELEASED, with the CONDEMNED being crossed out. Delivery was attempted at the N.W.6 address, but Mr. Pollak had "gone to 46, Hereford Rd. W.2." Thus, the cover reentered the mail stream on December 11, 1945 received the Kilburn N.W.6 (forwarding) cancel and was (presumably) delivered.

What is also interesting about this cover is that it changes my opinion on the back stamping of incoming foreign mail that is described on p. 34 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> revision of the Barnes/Merriman/Wallace 1988 book, *The 1945 United Nations Slogan Cancellation*. On the many covers that I have examined, I have never observed a back stamped incoming foreign mail cover that was *not* forwarded. In my collection I have eight foreign covers addressed to destinations within London during this period, all with forwarding marks on either the front or back. All eight are redirected with their addresses crossed out and new

ones written on the cover. Not a single one is back stamped as incoming foreign mail with a UN slogan cancel and delivered normally. Therefore, I don't think they exist, and the note on "Foreign Mail – Back Stamping" needs revision.

I had copied this information forward from the original edition of the book with some trepidation, since I could not confirm the existence of this practice. I conclude that these are forwarding or redirecting marks, indicating when the cover was placed back into the mail stream toward its new destination. Perhaps from the small sample of covers that Barnes/Merriman observed, they thought that the slogan was being used to back stamp incoming foreign mail, even though the cover they had, probably also had been forwarded. Incoming registered mail would require a hand stamp, so this is not a possibility. Reports to the contrary would be welcome.

The next cover (Figure 2) extends my observations on postage due mail. I have in my collection a wonderful unpaid cover that is charged 5d postage due. This is because unpaid mail is charged twice the postage due (2½ is the normal inland prepaid rate).



Figure 2: Postage due cover bearing London Slogan.





Figure 1a: Front side of forwarded cover bearing 1945 London slogan.



Figure 1b: Portion of rear side of above cover showing CONDEMNED and RELEASED markings.

The exception to this rule is when the cover is *prepaid*. For example, this premium notice sent by the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company was mailed on December 4, 1945 where it received a Stoke Newington (N.16) slogan cancel. The address was crossed out and the cover was redirected to Finsbury Park (N.4) and it received a December 8, 1945

slogan cancel. Several hand written notations are evident including "gone away" and "has moved from this address." Consequently, the cover was returned after the "Postage Due 1d" and "Undelivered for Reason Stated/Return to Sender" hand-stamps were applied along with a Finsbury Park, N.4 "2" December 10, 1945 hand-stamp (with no slogan). The company



states on their notice: "If undelivered please return to Company." The 1d stamp prepaid the inland printed-paper rate, and the postage due of 1d returns the notice back to the Company.

Finally, I have been diligently seeing non-philatelic London 1945 UN slogan covers using the 5s or 10s definitives that were in use during this period and Registered examples of covers used with the London United Nations slogan. I could never find even a photocopy of one. The reason was in my collection all along.

Here is an example (Figure 3) of a cover posted on January 17, 1945 without the London slogan. It is correctly prepaid and registered (i.e., 3d registration fee plus 3d surface rate to Europe), but is canceled with "London, W.1" "72" handstamps. All registered mail, as well as larger parcels and envelopes that would require lots of postage had to be hand stamped. They cannot go through the "Universal" machine canceller, which were the only devices fitted with the slogan. I had been seeking something that couldn't exist!

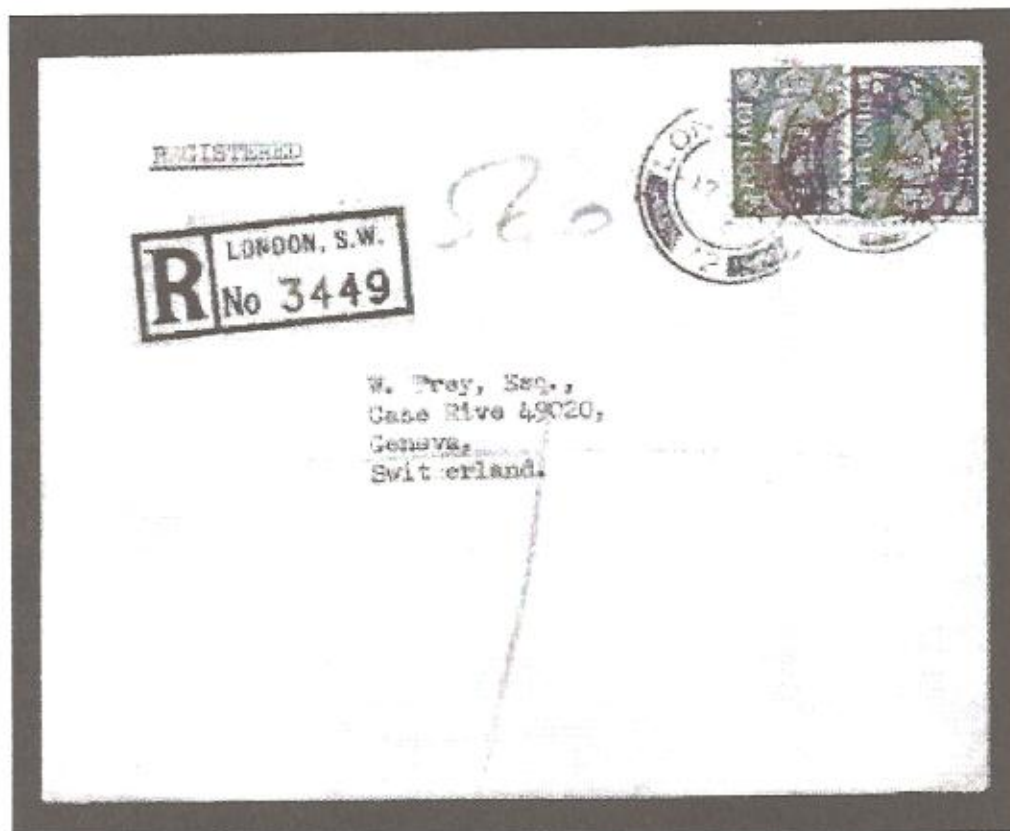


Figure 3 : Handstamped registered cover without London slogan.

## UN CONFERENCE NEWS

2001 World Conference Against Racism

By B. Clement, Jr.

A special cancel used at this conference was shown in the February 2002 issue of the *Journal*. Our sister Journal in Germany *UNOPost* reports two additional cancels observed. They appear in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Cancels from World Conference Against Racism in Durban.



## COVERS FROM "UNITED NATIONS WORLD"

By B. Clement, Jr.

As part of my research for the future (at least several years away) United Nations Philatelists monograph on the *United Nations in the United States of America* postal history material from organizations with "United Nations" in their name is of interest. As examples, here are two covers from 1947 and 1948.

The first example (Figure 1) was mailed in 1947 from Michigan City, Indiana to German. The green printed corner card contains the words "United Nations World Report". The envelope has been overprinted in red with the word "Families" replacing the word "Nations". So it appears that the entity "United Nations World Report" had been renamed "United Families World Report". If not that, then perhaps each report was part of the same organization and the stationery for one was in surplus and overprinted for use by the other. It is interesting that the stamp commemorating the 1945 UN Conference on International Organization in San Francisco (Scott #928) was used as part of the postage, even though the stamp was issued 2½ years before then. So the organization seemed to be implying a "connection" with the United Nations.

The second example (Figure 2) is a 1948 cover mailed from the UN General

Assembly in Paris to New York. The cover has a red stamped return address "United Nations World, Inc., 365 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y."

In the 20-5 issue (pages 8 and 9) of the *Journal*, Richard Powers showed a similar cover from Paris with a printed corner card. Inside a promotional letter talks about *United Nations World* producing translations of the UN Yearbook for the UN. In the letterhead are the words "The International Magazine". In the 16-4 issue (page 44) of the *Journal*, Clay Wallace shows a 1946 cover addressed to "United Nations World" at the offices of the *New Republic*. The cover had been mis-sent to the UN.

These two *United Nations World* organizations probably represent different groups with similar names. Both are undoubtedly private organizations with no direct connection to the United Nations. And neither the *UN World* organization nor the *United Families World Report* exists today. At least, no trace was found of either of them on the Internet.

If anyone has any more information on these organizations or has covers from these or similar organizations, please let me know. Your contributions will be acknowledged.

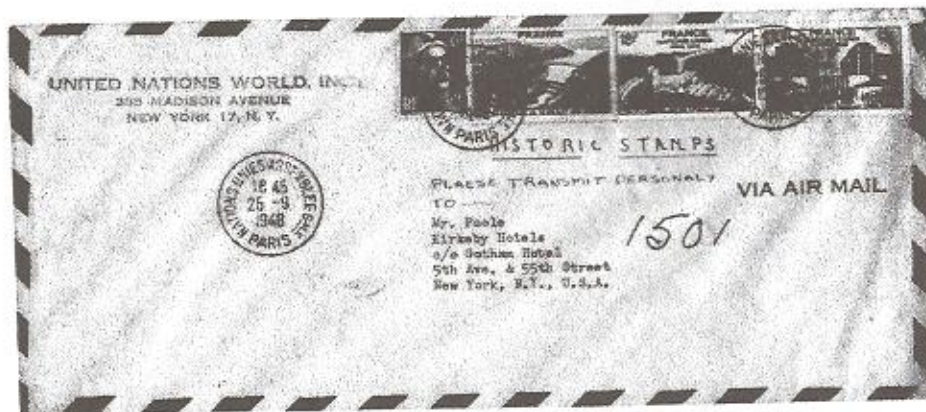


Figure 2: 1948 cover from *United Nations World* mailed from the Third General Assembly.



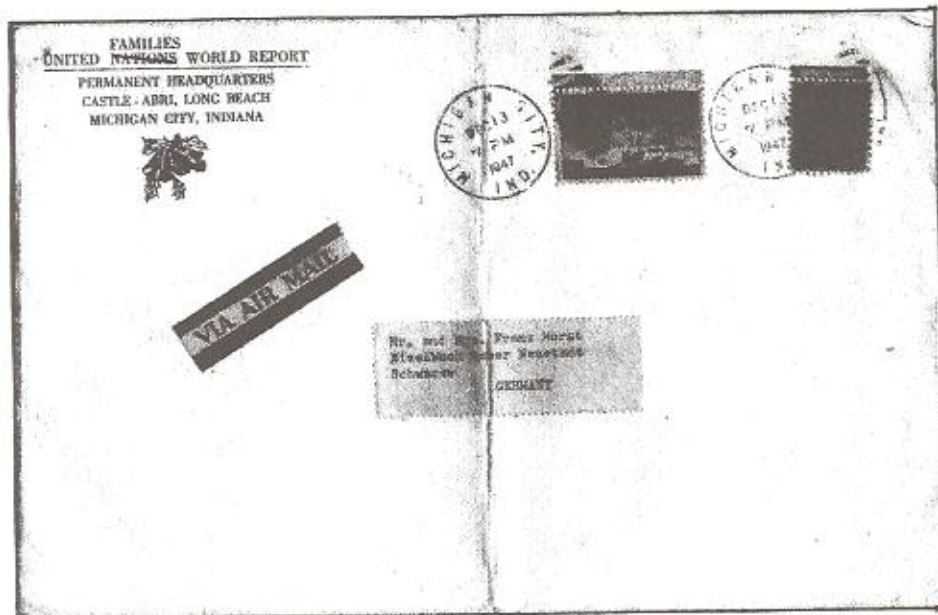


Figure 1: 1947 cover from the United Families World Report

## CONFERENCE DISCOVERIES

By B. Clement, Jr.

The Eighth United Nations Conference on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Delinquents was held in Havana, Cuba August 27<sup>th</sup> to September 7, 1990. Back in 1990, I attempted to obtain some Cuban postal history from the conference and was unsuccessful. In Figure 1 is a letter I received from the Conference Secretariat that was located in Vienna. Now twelve years later, I finally obtained a FDC of the Cuban stamp issued for the conference. That stamp and the special first day cancel appear in Figure 2.



Figure 2: First day cancel of Cuban stamp honoring the UN Conference in Havana on Crime Prevention.

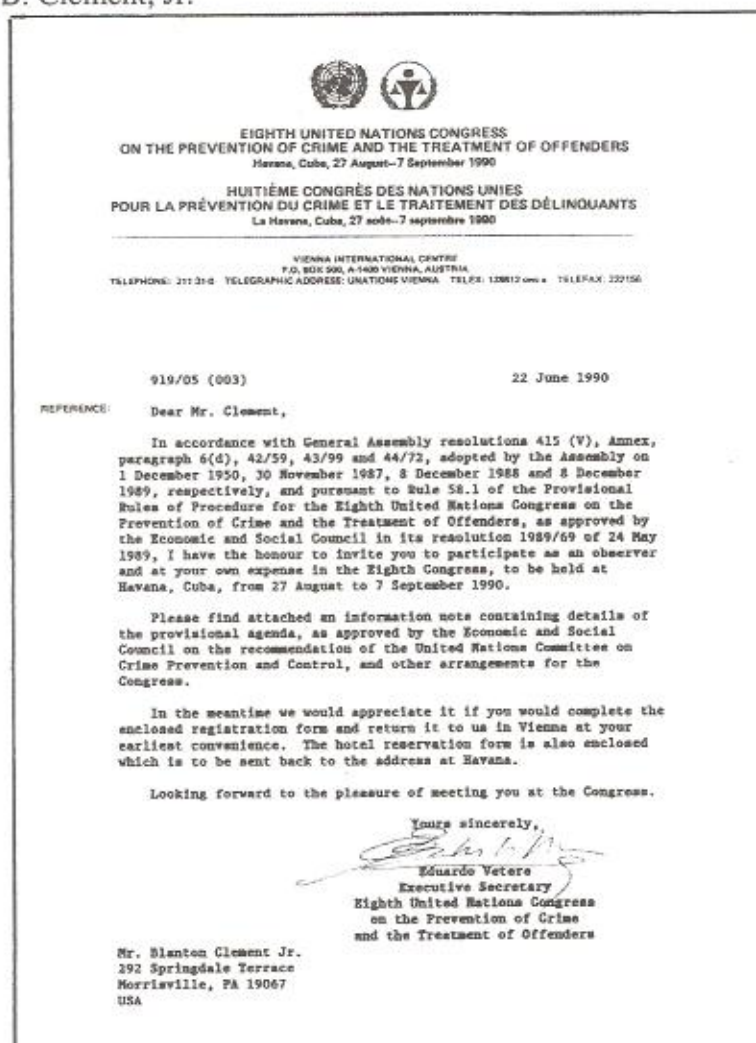


Figure 1: Letter from Conference Secretariat.



## ORIGIN CACHET DISCOVERIES IV

By B. Clement, Jr.

More origin cachets, unlisted in the UNP monograph *Origin Cachets of the United Nations, Its Agencies and Its Predecessors* have been discovered. Twenty-two previously unknown cachets have been reported. In addition, new observations of unlisted colors and dates have been made. I am grateful for contributions from Jack Mayer, Arnold Ottonin, Michael Schaffer and Richard Powers.

Periodically new discoveries will be announced in the *Journal*. When appropriate, revised pages will be issued to update the monograph.

### UN Geneva

Martin Bohnstedt  
UNITAR (MLD / IAM)  
Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 Genève 10

Figure 1: Black, 2001

### UN - Technical Assistance - Worldwide



Figure 2: Blue, 2001 - Haiti



Figure 3: Green, 1964 - Peru  
UN Special Fund/WMO  
UN - Worldwide

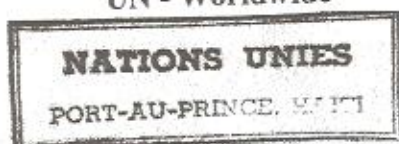


Figure 4: Blue, 1965 - Haiti

### FAO - Worldwide

DR. GUIDO MARANCA  
DIRECTOR PROYECTO FAO-INCORA  
APDO. AEREO 3.194  
SANTA MARIA COLOMBIA

Figure 5: Pink, 1969 - Columbia  
INCORA - Colombian Institute for Agricultural Reform



Figure 6: Violet, 1967 - Guatemala



Figure 7: Violet, 1948 - Thailand

### ICAO - Worldwide



Figure 8: Violet, undated - Philippines

ICAO TAM  
UNDP. P.K. 407  
ANKARA, TURKEY

Figure 9: Blue-black, undated - Turkey

### ILO - Worldwide INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

BANDOENG

Figure 10: Black, 1950 - Indonesia





Figure 11: Violet, 1993 - Indonesia

ILO ASIAN REGIONAL PROJECT FOR  
EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION (ARTEP)  
P.O. Box. 2-146, Bangkok 2, Thailand



Figure 12: Blue, 1973 - Thailand



Figure 13: Violet, 1947 - Venezuela

UNESCO - Paris  
ICOM  
Maison de l'Unesco  
6, Rue Franklin  
PARIS XVI

Figure 14: Black, 1962

ICOM - International Council of Museums

UNESCO - Worldwide



Figure 15: Violet, 1958 - Liberia

UNESCO - National Commission



Figure 16: Violet, 1961 - Chile

UNICEF - Worldwide



Figure 17: Blue, 1979 - Saudi Arabia

FAR EAST HEADQUARTERS  
19 PHRA ATIT ROAD BANGKOK

Figure 18: Black, 1950 - Thailand

Internation Refugee Organization

c/o P.C. I.R.O.  
7 Zollamterrasse  
Linz/Donau  
U.S. Zone Austria

Figure 19: Violet, 1948 - Austria  
Provisional Commission for the IRO  
Linz/Donau office not listed in Gaines

WMO

O. M. M. W. M. O.  
OFICINA REGIONAL REGIONAL OFFICE  
PARA AMERICA LATINA FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Asunción - Paraguay

Figure 20: Violet, undated - Paraguay



Figure 21: Violet, undated - Paraguay



Figure 22: Blue, 1964 - Peru

If you have an unlisted cachet, please send a photocopy to me with the color and date indicated. If you have a cachet in a different color or used in a year different from that listed. Those data are needed too. Your contributions will be acknowledged. Please help.



# THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By B. Clement, Jr.

The League of Nations cover illustrated in Figure 1 is from a League Assembly and is dated July 2, 1936. The cover bears a special cancel and a special registry label for the Assembly. When I tried to identify the particular assembly, looking on page 1019 of the *Gaines Catalog*, I found that there was no assembly listed for that date. The 16<sup>th</sup> Assembly ended on October 11, 1935; the 17<sup>th</sup> Assembly began on September 21, 1936. There is no Extraordinary Session listed for 1936. When I learned this, I was concerned that my cover was a fake.

The *Pen Catalog of Swiss Special Cancellations* does show an Assembly cancel used from June 30 to July 4, 1936. It identifies the session as a continuation of the 16<sup>th</sup> Assembly.

In October of 1935, the Assembly had imposed economic sanctions on Italy, which was threatening Ethiopia (at that time known as Abyssinia). In early 1936, Italy had invaded and effectively annexed Ethiopia, forcing Emperor Hailie Selassie into exile. The League of Nations Council decided to convene the Assembly June 30<sup>th</sup> to deal with the crisis. In a speech to the Assembly on the opening day, the Emperor said:

*"I am here today to claim justice that is due my people, and the assistance promised it eight months ago....I assert that the issue before the Assembly...is not merely the question of settlement in the matter of Italian aggression. It is a question of*

*collective security, of the very existence of the League. God and history will remember your judgment."*

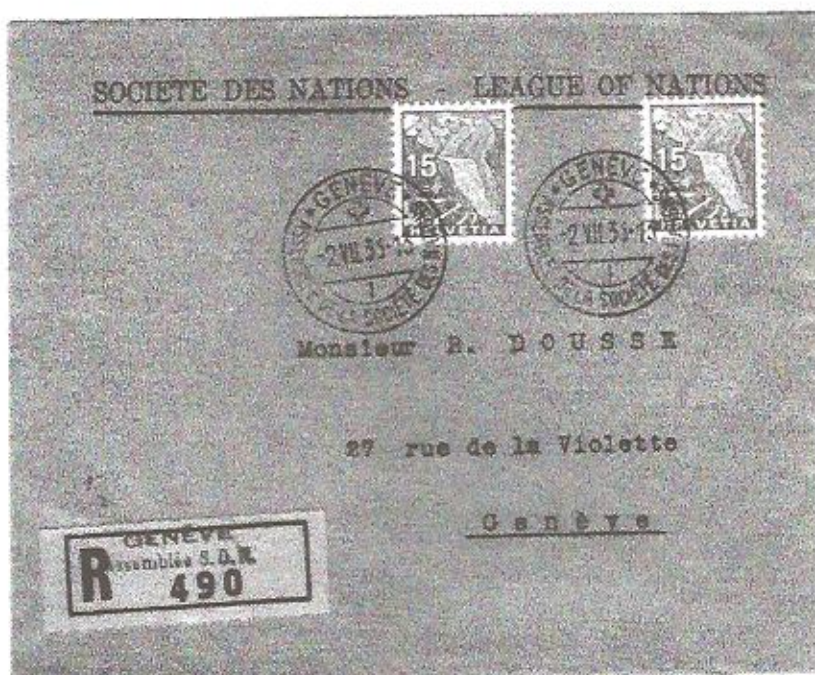


Figure 1: Registered cover from the continuation of the 16<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the League of Nations in 1936.

Selassie's words were prophetic. On July 4, 1936, the League of Nations lifted its sanctions against Italy. This failure to act in defense of the principles of the League Charter was the beginning of the end for the League of Nations.

## References

1. *Special Cancellations*, Editions PEN, Sion, Switzerland, 1978.
2. *League of Nations from 1929 to 1946*, George Gill, Avery Publishing, 1996.
3. *A History of the League of Nations*, F.P. Walters, Oxford University Press, 1952.



# RUSSIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By B. Clement, Jr.

Just discovered is an interesting 1924 cover from the Russian National Association for the League of Nations. This cover, whose front and back sides are shown in Figures 1 and 2, would have gone unnoticed, had it not been for a French language origin cachet, shown magnified in Figure 3 on the back of the cover. The printed corner card in Russian on the front of the cover undoubtedly says the same thing in Russian, but is indecipherable to most of us.



Figure 1: Front side of cover from the Russian National Association for the League of Nations.



Figure 3: Origin cachet of the President General.

The cover was franked with French stamps and is postmarked "Nice-Cimiez, in the Department of Alpes Maritimes January 18, 1924. It was sent to someone in Geneva, who was not at the first address and perhaps not at the second. It bears a Swiss postage due stamp, which was postmarked at the Geneva Letter Distribution was marked postage due and Office (Genève Dist. Lett.) on January 21, 1924. There is also an Acacias (Genève) postmark of January 20<sup>th</sup> on the front and another such cancel on the rear dated the day before.

The green origin cachet reads "Association Nationale Russe pour la Ligue des Nations,



Figure 2: Rear side of the same cover.

le Président général, A.N.R.L.N". It is noteworthy that when the Russians translated "League of Nations" to French, they called it "Ligue des Nations" rather than the usual "Société des Nations". (Editor's Note: In the early days of the League so did the French-speaking Swiss.)

Why the President General of the Russian National Association for the League of Nations was in Nice, France is an intriguing question. Perhaps the French Riviera was more appealing to him in January than Moscow.



## SWITZERLAND VOTES TO APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

By Richard Powers

There should be at least one more flagpole in front of the United Nations beginning in the fall of 2002. On March 4, 2002 the Swiss government held a referendum to determine whether Swiss voters were favorable to Swiss membership in the United Nations. This issue has been the subject of much discussion and several referenda since 1945. This time 55% of the voters responded favorably (1,489,062) versus 1,237,719 who responded negatively.

This memorable event was philatelically documented with the cover (Figure 1), prepared by W. Büttiker, an active UN philatelist, who lives in Basel, Switzerland. The cover cachet mentions the date of the referendum (Abstimmung) and the application for membership (Beitritt) in the UN. The cover bears the 50-centime stamp honoring the UN's twenty-fifth anniversary in 1970. The 20-centime stamp refers to the Fifth Switzerland, consisting of Swiss living abroad (in addition to the four Swiss language groups living at home), which has nothing to do with the UN but is a reminder that Switzerland had to vote five times before she decided to apply for membership. The cover was canceled in the capital Bern, where the final results were announced.

This topic had been a hotly disputed issue in Switzerland since the demise of the League of Nations. On

the occasion of the last referendum on this issue in 1986, 76% of the voters voted against membership. Many Swiss felt that the neutrality of Switzerland had been violated by several decisions taken by the League. In spite of the fact that Switzerland is home to several UN-related organizations such as the Universal Postal Union (in Bern), the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Telecommunications Union (all in Geneva), among others, it took more than fifty years for Switzerland to decide to take another chance on membership in an international organization such as the UN, which occasionally is forced to make "political" decisions. It may take much longer for Switzerland to choose to join the European Union.



Figure 1: Cover noting Swiss UN decision.



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7. Two #10 covers from UNIIMOG (Iran-Iraq), with stamps and postmarks from Iran and UNNY, both with CC, one origin cachet MB\$6
8. Five #10 or smaller covers from UNPROFOR (Yugoslavia), two with CC, mailed from Croatia & UNNY, two from 2 different French military PO's, one from Ukraine contingent (Last 3 are philatelic) MB\$12
9. Six #10 covers from UN military operations in Angola (UNTAG, UNAVEM II, UNAVEM III), all with CC, one with origin cachet MB\$15
10. Twelve #10 or smaller covers from UNDOF (Golan), a number of them are philatelic, many CCs, cachets, cancels MB\$15
11. Three #10 or smaller covers from UNOSOM (Somalia), two with different corner cards, one with military frank MB\$9
12. Eight #10 covers from UNTSO (Truce Supervision Organization in Israel), various usages MB\$10
13. Five #10 covers from UNIFIL (Lebanon), all with CCs, stamps of Israel, Belgium, France, 2 with French military PO postmark MB\$12
14. Four #10 covers from UNFICYP (Cyprus), 3 with CC's, 3 different origin cachets, stamps and postmarks of Cyprus and Austria. MS\$12
15. Eight miscellaneous #10 or smaller covers, mostly philatelic from unidentified military operations, most or all UN MB\$8
16. Two 6"x9" covers from UNOMIG (Georgia), corner cards, stamps and postmarks of Georgia, UNNY MB\$8
17. Seven 6"x9" covers from UNIIMOG, UNTAC, UNIKOM, UNUMOG, UNIFIL, UNAVEM, UNPROFOR, 6 with corner cards, one origin cachet MB\$15
18. Eleven 6"x9" covers from UNPROFOR, UNIKOM, UNIIMOG, ONU-MOZ, UNTAC, 9 with CC, one origin cachet, one with Dutch military PO postmark MB\$12
19. First Day Gaines UC1 Airletter with a special the UN FD cachet American Airmail Society convention flight (8/29/1952) imprinted to Rear Admiral Jesse Johnson. The airletter has a first day UN cancel over stamp and is backstamped



with both special convention postal cancel and NY receiving cancel. Signed by UNPA Chief Renbert and Admiral Johnson on the front MB\$25

20. FD American Airmail Society presentation folder for Gaines UC4 airletter, which has special FD cachet and is cancelled with UN FD cancel MB\$15

21. Special FD American Airmail Society presentation folder (5/27/1957) for Gaines C5 (MI4) and UXC1 (FDC). Shows approved and unapproved designs MB\$25

22. COMPEX FD ceremony folder for 1958 USA International Geophysical Year stamp with stamp affixed with special FD cancel on back MB\$15

23. Special FD American Airmail Society presentation folder (2/9/1959) for Gaines C6 (MI6) and C7 (MI6), similar in design to #3 above MB\$25

24. American Airmail Society presentation folder for Gaines UNNY #92 with single and UNNY headquarters FD cover and luncheon ceremony folder from UN Delegates Dining Room cancelled with same issue MB\$20

25. USPS Presentation folder for the Dag Hammarskjold stamp MB\$15

26. American Airmail Society presentation folder for Gaines UC6 and UXC4 both cancelled FD (4/26/1963) MB\$15

27. USPS FD presentation folder for 1963 Freedom from Hunger stamp containing stamp with FD cancel MB\$30

28. UN Philatelic Society & UNPA special FD presentation folder for 1973 anti-drug issue with stamps affixed inside folder and tied by FD cancel. The folder is signed by all listed participants including the stamp designer, UNPA chief and 3 others MB\$35

29. USPS FD presentation folder for 1965 ITU Centennial stamp MB\$20

30. Two Gaines UC5 airletters, with International Airmail & Aerospace Exhibition imprints and cachets. First is with UN FD cancel plus special FD hand-

stamp; the second is without FD cancel MB\$25

31. Special UN/French Flight to St. Paul de Vence on 11/17/1967 presentation folder for Chagall sheet. Sheet is affixed inside with FD cancel MB\$15

32. American Airmail Society FD presentation folder for Gaines UC7. Airletter is cancelled FD and signed by designer on front of airletter MB\$15

33. Two different UNPA & Rocket Mail Society presentation folders for Gaines UC6, U4, UX4 & UXC7 cards and envelopes. Multiple pages with mint and FD examples of each MB\$35

34. American Airmail Society FD presentation folder for C14 with issue on Geneva FD cover - MB \$10

35. American Airmail Society and UNPA FD presentation folder for Gaines UC9 and UXC8 & UXC9. Also included are the original invitation to the ceremony with the cover, a United Nations Day-pass and the compliments of the UNPA card issued to George Comnes, President of the American First Day Cover Society MB\$25

36. UNPA and UN Philatelic Society presentation folder for 1973 "Stop drug abuse" stamps. Stamps are affixed with FD cancel inside MB\$10

37. UNPA presentation folder for Gaines UC13 and C22/23. The stamps are on Geneva FD covers and the airletter has a first day cancel. Folder is signed by UNPA chief MB\$15

38. Four different Interpex FD presentation folders for UN issues (1969/1977) including the Peace Bell and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space issues MB\$15

39. Five different ASDA Supershow FD presentation folders for UN issues (1972-1977) including Art at the UN, Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Law of the Sea issues MB\$18

40. Two different COMPEX FD presentation folders including 25th anniversary of UN issues - MB \$12.00



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**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 except in July and August at Stamp King, 7139 West Higgins Rd., Chicago, Illinois. Contact: Dr. Ben Ramkissoon, P.O.Box 606, Hindsdale, IL 60522-0606.

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

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¼ page - \$15

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The deadline for submission of material for publication is the first day of the month preceding the issue month. The deadline for the August issue is June 25th.

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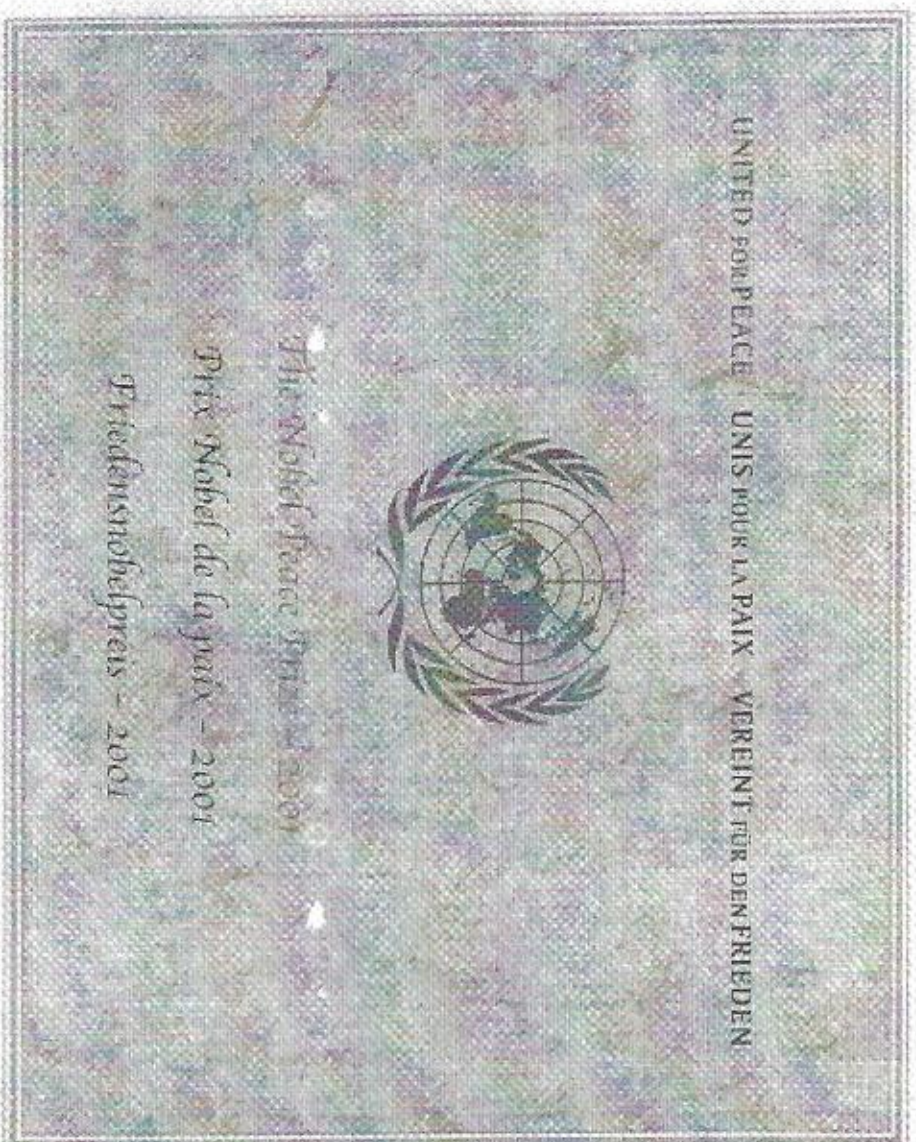
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