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Volume 31

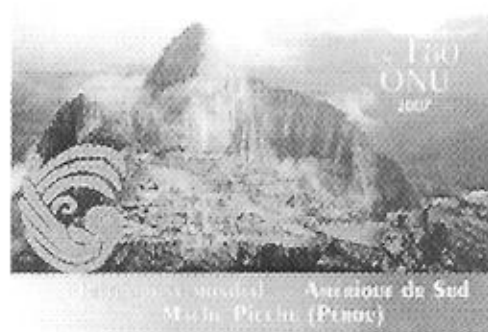
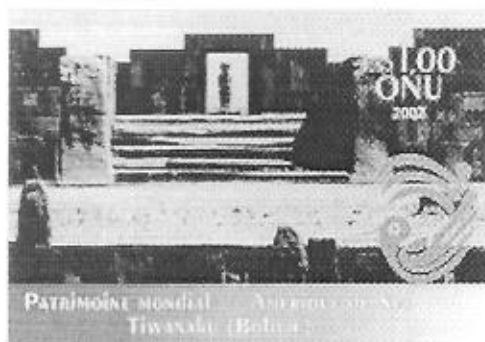
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OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC



2007 WORLD HERITAGE - SOUTH AMERICA

The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

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UNPI is an organization of philatelists devoted to the collection, study and exhibition of the issues of the UNPA, the postal history of the UN, the issues and postal history of its branches, specialized agencies and forerunners, as well as world-wide topical issues that honor the UN, its agencies and programs.

The annual domestic dues (effective January 2004) of the UNPI are US\$22.00, of which \$21.00 apply to the subscription to *The Journal*.

Unless otherwise stated, catalogue numbers are from the latest edition of the *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* (Scott). (Lindner) refers to the *Lindner United Nations Catalogue* (1976); (Gaines), *United Nations Philately* by Arleigh Gaines; (Zumstein), *Spezialkatalog über die Briefmarken der Schweiz* (1992).

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Reprinting

Permission to reprint articles published in this journal is granted to philatelic journals as long as the source of the article is properly cited. The Editor would appreciate a reprint copy.

New Members

1520 Samuel T. Pesusich.....	Las Vegas, NV
1521 J. R. Dyer.....	Las Vegas, NV
1522 Christopher Dahle.....	Cedar Rapids, IA
1523 Todd D. Alpert.....	Peekskill, NY

Disclaimer

Opinions expressed in this journal are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Editor, UNPI Officers or club members.

Cover Illustrations

Front cover: 2007 World Heritage stamps. **Rear cover:** Minisheets of Humanitarian Mail stamps.

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

A COMPARISON OF THE UNPA 2005 PROGRAM TO THOSE OF OTHER POSTAL ENTITIES

Once a year the editors of the Michel Katalog make a survey of the philatelic programs of the current 270 stamp issuing entities and report it in *Michel-Rundschau*. The most recent survey covers the year 2005. In addition to the 192 members of the United Nations, these entities include such non-members as the three offices of the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna as well as the UN Administration in Kosovo.

A listing of the 2005 United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) stamp program with the corresponding Scott Catalog numbers can be found in the February 2006 issue of this *Journal* (page 4). In 2005 the UNPA issued 27 stamps for its New York office; 22 stamps for Geneva; and 23 stamps for Vienna. This totals 72 stamps issued in 2005 by the UNPA. In this same year the United States Postal Service (USPS) issued 184 stamps, making it the second most prolific stamp issuing entity in the world, second only to the Ivory Coast, which issued 417 stamps.

The New York office of the UN ranks 148th on the list, tied with Syria and Vanatu. The Vienna office ranks 163rd, tied with Aruba, Bermuda and Chile. The Geneva office ranks 167th, tied with Costa Rica, Mauritania, Slovakia and Wallis & Futuna.

For the record Kosovo, which is currently administered by the United Nations but whose stamps are issued by its own post office and not by the UNPA, issued 15 stamps. It ranks 189th, tied with Aland, Congo (Brazaville) and South Georgia.

If one combines the stamps issued by the UNPA for all three offices, the UNPA would rank 46th, just ahead of Germany, which issued 71 stamps and just behind the Solomon Islands, which issued 74 stamps.

Another criterion for comparison is the face value of the stamps, which were necessary to buy from the UNPA, in order to obtain at least one of each of the 72 stamps, issued by the UNPA. This face value is higher than the face value of the stamps themselves because one has to buy a complete prestige booklet of the UNNY stamps at \$7.20 in order to obtain one each of Scott #891a-f. In order to obtain one each of UNNY #880-4, which first appeared in a 2005 personalized sheet, one has to buy a full personalized sheet, which cost \$14.95.

To obtain at least one of the 27 UNNY stamps, one had to pay \$31.18. One each of the UN Geneva stamps cost F.s. 28.20, which corresponds to \$23.50 at current rates according to the August 6th issue of *Linn's Stamp News* (page 20). One each of the UN Vienna stamps cost € 21.35, which corresponds today to \$29.52. Notice that the 72 stamps issued by the UNPA in 2005 would cost \$84.20. For comparison the 184 stamps issued by the USPS in 2005 cost \$62.

It should be pointed out that a partial explanation for this apparent difference is the fact that about half of the UN stamps are for international postage, which is more than twice as expensive as domestic postage. At the time the US first class domestic rate was 37¢, whereas the international rate was 80¢. But another significant effect is the fact that the UNPA requires one to purchase a complete prestige booklet with twelve stamps of each denomination. If the UNPA had prepared the booklets with the denominations and designs of the sheet stamps instead of using other denominations, one could have avoided paying \$7.20, \$7.00 and \$9.13, respectively, for the New York, Geneva and Vienna prestige booklets in the quest for one of each stamp. Do I smell greed?

WORLD HERITAGE (2007) - SOUTH AMERICA

On August 9, 2007 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a set of six commemorative stamps and three prestige booklets on the theme "World Heritage-South America". This is the thirteenth UN stamp issue to illustrate World Heritage sites. It is the eleventh in a series of stamps and prestige booklets focusing on either one specific World Heritage site or a group of World Heritage sites in one geographical location. That is the objective of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

This international agreement, signed to date by more than 175 States parties, was adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1972. Its primary mission is to define and conserve the world's heritage by drawing up a list of sites whose outstanding values should be preserved for all humanity and to ensure their protection through a closer cooperation among nations.

By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve the sites situated on its territory. Their preservation for future generations becomes a responsibility shared by the international community as a whole.

Six sites in South America are featured in this stamp issue and appear on the front on the front cover of this issue of the *Journal*.

41¢: Galapagos Islands, Ecuador

Situated in the Pacific Ocean some 600 miles from the South American continent, these volcanic islands and the surrounding seas constitute the largest, most diverse archipelago remaining in the world in an almost pristine state, a natural museum of geological, ecological and evolutionary processes. Their varied climates and extreme isolation have produced one of the world's highest concentrations of endemic species, including such unusual animals as the land

and marine iguanas, giant tortoises and the many types of finch that inspired Darwin's theory of evolution following his visit in 1835.

90¢: Rapa Nui, Chile

Rapa Nui, the indigenous name of Easter Island, bears witness to a unique cultural phenomenon. A society of Polynesian origin that settled there circa A.D. 300 established a powerful, imaginative and original tradition of monumental sculpture and architecture, free from any external influence. From the tenth to the sixteenth century, this society built shrines and erected enormous stone figures known as moai, which created an unrivaled cultural landscape that continues to fascinate people throughout the world.

F.s. 1,00: Tiwanaku, Bolivia

The city of Tiwanaku, capital of a powerful pre-Hispanic empire that dominated a large area of the southern Andes and beyond, reached its apogee between A.D. 500 and 900. Its monumental remains testify to the cultural and political significance of this civilization, which is distinct from any of the other pre-Hispanic empires of the Andes.

The ruins of Tiwanaku bear striking witness to the power of the empire, which played a leading role in the development of the Andean pre-Hispanic civilization. The buildings of Tiwanaku are exceptional examples of the ceremonial and public architecture and art of one of the most important manifestations of the civilizations of the Andean region.

F.s. 1,80: Machu Picchu, Peru

Machu Picchu is a settlement built by the Incas in the fifteenth century. Inca is the name that was given to the inhabitants of the basin of the Huatanay River, on whose banks the city of Cuzco was built. Before that time the Incas had succeeded in forming

a kingdom that dominated the middle part of the Vilcanota River.

Machu Picchu stands 7960 feet above sea level, in the middle of a tropical mountain forest, in an extraordinarily beautiful setting. It was probably the most amazing urban creation of the Inca Empire at its height; its giant walls, terraces and ramps seem as if they have been cut naturally on the continuous rock escarpments. The natural setting, on the eastern slopes of the Andes, encompasses the upper Amazon basin with its rich diversity of flora and fauna.

€ 0,55: Iguaçu National Park, Brazil

The Iguaçu National Park in Brazil shares with Iguaçu National Park in Argentina one of the world's largest and most impressive waterfalls, over 8840 feet wide. The Park is an island of wilderness in the wide Paraná River valley, much of which has been deforested for agriculture. It is home to many rare and endangered species of flora and fauna, among them the giant otter and the giant anteater. The clouds of spray produced by the waterfall are conducive to the growth of lush vegetation.

€ 0,75: Cueva de las Manos, Argentina

The Cueva de las Manos, Rio Pinturas, contains an exceptional assemblage of cave art, executed between 9,500 and 13,000 years ago. It takes its name (Cave of the Hands) from the stencilled outlines of human hands in the cave, but there are also many depictions of animals, such as guanacos (Lama guanicoe), still commonly found in the region, as well as hunting scenes. The people responsible for the paintings may have been the ancestors of the historic hunter-gatherer communities of Patagonia found by European settlers in the nineteenth century. The Cueva de las Manos contains an outstanding collection of prehistoric rock art which bears witness to the culture of the

earliest human societies in South America.

HUMANITARIAN MAIL

On September 6, 2007, the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) and the Swiss Post Office (for use at the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union - UPU) issued four commemorative stamps on the theme "Humanitarian Mail". The UNPA issued three stamps in mini-sheets of ten stamps in denominations of \$0.90 for UNNY, F.s. 1,80 for UN Geneva and €0,75 for UN Vienna; the Swiss Post Office, one stamp with a face value of F.s. 1,80. A special joint silk first day cover was released bearing all four stamps postmarked in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Bern.

The designs of the mini-sheets of the three UN sheets appear on the rear cover of this issue of the *Journal* featuring the flying mailman, who first appeared on a UNNY postal card (Scott #UXC-12) in 1982. He appeared on a Geneva stamp (#133) in 1985. Note that the UN logo appears in the selvage only once, below the second stamp from the left in the bottom row. Beneath the fourth stamp from the left in the bottom row is the UPU logo.

Over the years, the general mail and the mailing of parcels have been used for humanitarian purposes throughout the world to provide support for the needy and to raise funds for all kinds of humanitarian needs.

Mail used for humanitarian purposes provides valuable information and awareness about major world health issues, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, cancer, food and nutrition. Many postal administrations and world organizations use mail to generate funds for humanitarian causes, and raise millions of dollars each year for these causes. In some cases, the funds generated are donated directly to people in need by providing money for basic food, medical and other supplies.

UN CONFERENCES ON DESERTIFICATION

By B. Clement, Jr.

Desertification, the process by which land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas degrades and becomes a "desert" due to human activities or other processes, has long been recognized as a problem in the international community. The first major action of the United Nations to deal with the problem was the UN Conference on Desertification (UNCOD), held in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1977. A Nairobi machine slogan cancel, shown in Figure 1, noted this conference. This conference adopted a Plan of Action to Combat Desertification.

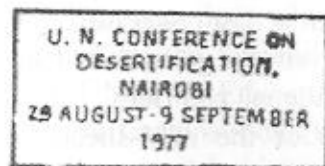


Figure 1: Slogan cancel for UNCOD in Nairobi, Kenya in 1977.

The UN Environmental Program (UNEP) concluded in 1991 that desertification was getting worse, and that further action was required. This was presented to the UN Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, which called upon the UN General Assembly to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Desertification (INCED). In 1992, the General Assembly created the INCED, whose objective was to prepare a Convention to Combat Desertification. In five sessions, the Convention was prepared and adopted in Paris June 17, 1994. It entered into force December 26, 1996, 90 days after the fiftieth ratification was received. As of today, 191 nations have ratified the Convention.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) oversees the implementation of the Convention. It is established by the Convention as the supreme decision-making body, and it comprises all ratifying governments. The

first five sessions of the COP were held annually from 1997 to 2001.

Starting 2001 sessions are held on a biennial basis interchanging with the sessions of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC), whose first session was held in 2002. A list of all of the UN conferences on Desertification is given below:

UNCOD	Nairobi, Kenya 8/29 - 9/9/1977
INCD 1	New York 5/24 - 6/3/1993
INCD 2	New York 9/13 - 9/14/1993
INCD 3	New York 1/17 - 1/28/1994
INCD 4	Geneva 3/21 - 3/31/1994
INCD 5	Paris 6/6 - 6/17/1994
INCD 6	New York 1/8 - 1/20/1995
INCD 7	Nairobi 8/7 - 8/18/1995
INCD 8	Geneva 2/5 - 2/16/1996
INCD 9	New York 9/3 - 9/13/1996
INCD 10	New York 1/6 - 1/17/1997
COP 1	Rome, Italy 9/29 - 10/15/1997
COP 2	Dakar, Senegal 11/30 - 12/11/1998
COP 3	Recife, Brazil 11/15 - 11/26/1999
COP 4	Bonn, Germany 12/11 - 12/22/2000
CRIC 1	Rome, Italy 11/11 - 11/22/2002
COP 6 & CRIC 2	Havana, Cuba 8/25 - 9/5/2003
CRIC 3	Bonn, Germany

5/2 - 5/11/2005
 COP 7 & CRIC 4 Nairobi, Kenya
 10/17 - 10/28/2005
 CRIC 5 Buenos Aires
 3/12 - 3/21/2007

Other than the 1977 conference, the only philatelic recognition of these conferences known are for the 2003 conference in Havana (Stamp and postmark, Figure 2) and the 2007 conference in Buenos Aires (Postmark, Figure 3). The 2007 postmark cancels an Argentine stamp issued in 2006 to honor the UN International Year to Combat Desertification. If anyone knows of other postal history of any of these meetings, please make it known to us.

The permanent Secretariat of the UNCCD was established during the first Conference of the Parties (COP 1) held in Rome in 1997. It has been located in Bonn, Germany since January 1999, and moved from its first Bonn address in Haus Carstanjen to the new UN campus in July 2006.

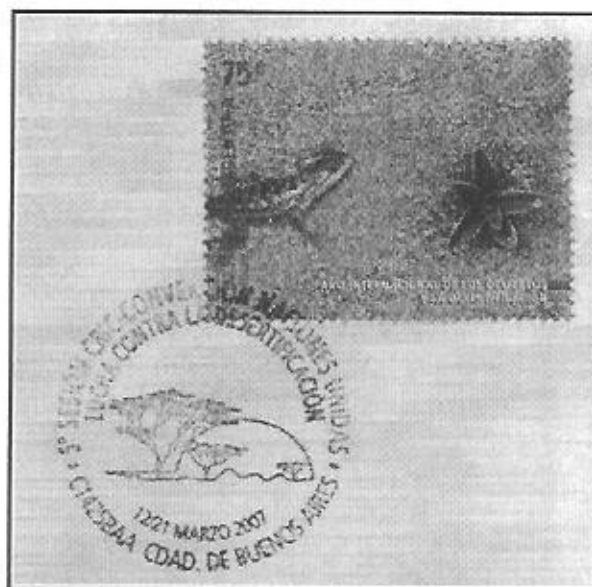


Figure 3: 2007 conference cancel CRIC 5 in Buenos Aires.

References

<<http://www.unccd.int/main.php>>
 <<http://infoserver.ciesin.org/docs/002-478/002-478.html>>



Figure 2: 2003 first day cover commemorating the 6th Session of the COP in Havana, Cuba.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS SINCE THE SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE IN THE HAGUE

By Konrad Schräer

Translated from the original German by Richard Powers

One hundred years ago the second Peace Conference in the Hague took place in the Rittersaal of the Binnenhof from June 15 through October 18, 1907. Figure 1 shows a commemorative postcard of the Rittersaal of the Binnenhof.



Figure 1: Site of the Second Peace Conference in the Hague in 1907.

In the conclusions of the first Peace Conference (1899) the participating nations had expressed the desire that the remaining issues left unresolved, such as disarmament, rules of war and the peaceful settlement of international conflicts, be made the agenda for a later conference.

Encouraged by the American peace movement, President Theodore Roosevelt began an extensive exchange of diplomatic messages in 1904 over the convening of and the agenda for a second peace conference. However, the American government left the organization of the conference to Czar Nicholas II of Russia.

Figure 2 shows a commemorative postcard of the first Peace Conference in 1899 with a portrait of Czar Nicholas II, who organized both conferences and a picture of

the "Huis ten Bosch" where the first conference was held.



Figure 2: Commemorative postcard of the First Peace Conference in the Hague in 1899.

Through the numerous initiatives of the peace movement this conference garnered a broader public notice than the first conference. Particularly active was the pacifist and Nobel Prize Winner Bertha von Suttner. The International Council of Women circulated a petition which secured the signatures of two million women from twenty countries.

At this conference 256 delegates from 44 of the 57 sovereign nations existing at the time participated. Thus practically all of the important powers of the world were represented. Figure 3 shows a conference letter from the second Peace Conference bearing the conference cancel and addressed to G. Du Pasquier, the secretary of the Swiss delegation.

At this conference the rules of war were set down in twelve conventions, which dealt with the improved framing of land war order and of the rights established in the Geneva

Convention in maritime war, particularly the rights of non-combatants in land and sea warfare and the execution of sea warfare. Although land war order was repeatedly violated by most combatants during world wars, at least they found limited observation.



Figure 3: Conference cover from the Second Peace Conference in 1907.

The convention concerning the establishment of an International Prize Court should have been a meaningful step towards the consolidation of international rule of law. However, it was not ratified, since most states were not ready to acknowledge an international court as the supreme authority in judicial affairs. In addition the same difficulties in selecting the judges resulted and hindered the establishment of an international court of arbitration. In spite of the lack of success in the negotiations over a permanent court of arbitration, the achievements of the conference had, however, great significance for the creation and the direction of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and for trial rules in international courts and courts of arbitration. The main significance of both peace conferences can be seen especially that it succeeded for the first time as an attempt to codify to a great extent universal human rights. Figure 4 shows the seal of the Bureau International de la Cour Perma-

nente d'Arbitrage (International Office of the Permanent Court of Arbitration) on the back of a cover postmarked March 27, 1913.



Figure 4: Seal of the International Office of the Permanent Court of Arbitration on the back of a cover mailed in 1913.

Among the conclusions of the second Peace Conference at the Hague was the hope expressed that within seven or eight years there would be a third conference. In 1912 commissions in different countries envisioned the preparation of a working program for 1915. But the outbreak of World War I brought all such aspirations to an end.

Figure 5 shows a Dutch stamp (Scott #800) honoring T. M. C. Asser (1838-1913). He was known for his work as an organizer of the Peace Conferences in the Hague of 1899 and 1907 and received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1911.



Figure 5: Stamp honoring T. M. C. Asser.

Belgium issued (Figure 6) a commemorative (Scott #1750) honoring Auguste M. F. Beernaert (1829-1912), a Belgian jurist and politician. He was a delegate at both conferences and was a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1909.



Figure 6: Belgian Stamp honoring Auguste M. F. Beernaert.

On July 30, 1907 during the second Peace Conference, the cornerstone for a "Peace Palace" was laid in a formal ceremony in the Hague. This name was meant to give the impression how important it was to strive for a solution of conflicts in order to preserve peace.

The American millionaire steel magnate and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) donated \$1.5 million dollars for the construction and the furnishing of the Peace Palace. Figure 7 shows an American stamp honoring Andrew Carnegie (Scott #1171).

Figure 8 shows a commemorative postcard bearing the portrait of Andrew Carnegie and various views of the Peace Palace. It was issued on the occasion of the formal opening of the Peace Palace in 1913.

All nations contributed to the construc-

tion of the Peace Palace with typical products from their soil, their art or their handicraft. As a result they expressed international cooperation in the construction of this Peace Symbol. The official dedication of this building took place in the presence of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Andrew Carnegie.

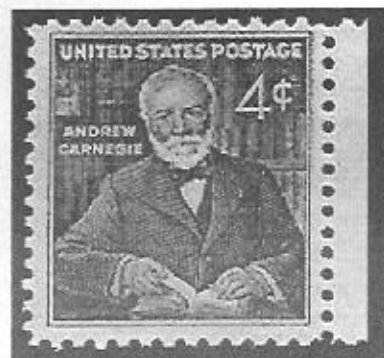


Figure 7: Stamp honoring Andrew Carnegie.



Figure 8: Commemorative postcard prepared for the dedication of the Peace Palace in 1913 showing various views of the Palace and a portrait of Andrew Carnegie.

References

- Schlochauer, H.-J., *Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts*
- Eyffinger, A, *Het Vredespaleis*, (published on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Peace Palace by the Carnegie Foundation).
- Scherpenhuijzen, J, *Het Vredespaleis*.

2007 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of September 1, 2007 but subject to changes of date of issue and denomination.)

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

February 2 Flag Series (Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Montenegro, Switzerland)

39¢ (1 sheet of 16 stamps with 4 blocks of 4 stamps)

March 5 Japanese UN Mission Personalized Sheet (1 sheet of 10 stamps of 84¢)

March 15 Endangered Species

39¢, F.s. 1,00, € 0,55

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

Set of 3 maximum cards and 2007 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder

FDC with Silk Cachet

May 3

Coin and Flag Series

39¢, F.s. 0,85, € 0,55

(3 mini-sheets of 8 stamps)

Coin and Flag Collection Folder

Essen Personalized Sheet (10 stamps of € 0,55)

May 14

2007 Generic Personalized Sheets

(Sheets of 20 stamps with 5 designs of 41¢ and 10 stamps with 1 design at 90¢)

41¢ standard and legal-sized pre-stamped envelopes (revalued 37¢ envelopes issued in 2003)

90¢ air letter (revalued 70¢ air letter issued in 2001)

June 1

Peaceful Visions

39¢, 84¢, F.s. 1,20, F.s. 1,80, € 0,55, € 1,25, Souvenir Card, Personalized Sheet

(6 sheets of 20 stamps, 1 sheet of 10 stamps of 84¢)

August 9

World Heritage - South America

41¢, 90¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,80, € 0,55, € 0,75

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

{3 Prestige Booklets with 12×(26¢, 41¢, F.s. 0,20, F.s. 0,50, € 0,25, € 0,30)}

New York Postal Stationery

41¢ standard and legal-sized pre-stamped envelopes, 90¢ air letter

New York Definitive - Peacekeeping

90¢ (1 sheet of 20 stamps)

September 6 UPU - Universal Postal Union (joint UN-UPU issue)

90¢, F.s. 1,80, € 0,75

(3 sheets of 10 stamps)

Joint Silk Cover with UPU

October 25 Space for Humanity - 50th Anniversary of the Space Age

41¢, 90¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,80, € 0,65, € 1,15

(6 mini-sheets of 6 stamps)

Souvenir sheets

\$1,00, F.s. 3,00, € 2,10

Personalized Sheets for Space Week and International Mail

(Sheet of 20 stamps of 41¢ and sheet of 10 stamps of 90¢)

2007 Annual Collection Folders (New York, Geneva, Vienna)

2007 SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

January 2

United for Peace

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS EPIDEMIC COMMISSION IN EUROPE

By Richard Powers

Articles 23f and 25 of the League of Nations Covenant provide that the League should concern itself with the prevention and control of disease on the international plane. In June 1919 the Office international d'Hygiène publique (established in Paris in 1907) agreed to come under the direction of the League. At the request of the League Council, a conference held in London in April 1920 drafted a scheme for a League health organization, which was to embrace the Permanent Committee of the Office international. The latter, however, decided in April 1921 to maintain its independence. As a result the League provisionally organized a Health Committee in 1921, which formally came into being as a permanent Health Organization on July 7, 1923. An article on the Health Programs of the League of Nations appeared in the October 1997 issue of the *Journal* (page 7).

The most typical of international diseases did not await the existence of the League's machinery. In 1919 typhus and relapsing fever began their devastation among the refugees in eastern Europe, becoming more intense as the months passed. The Council took up the matter in March 1920 and on May 19th established the Epidemic Commission. Under it an effective campaign was organized and coordinated, culminating in the European Health Conference at Warsaw in March 1922. There twenty-seven governments laid down comprehensive plans for permanent sanitary defenses, organized training courses and prepared the way for the bilateral sanitary conventions of eastern Europe.

Figure 1 shows a registered service cover sent from the Epidemic Commission in Kharkoff from Warsaw on November 14, 1922 to Dr. Nixon at the Economic Organization at the League of Nations Secretariat in Geneva. In the lower left corner of the

cover is the cachet (Figure 2) of the Epidemic Commission. On the reverse of the cover (Figure 3) is the receiving cancel at the League (Figure 4) dated November 18, 1922. The cover bears four 50-marka stamps (Scott #164).



Figure 2: Origin cachet of the Epidemic Commission in Kharkoff.



Figure 4: League of Nations receiving cancel in Geneva.

Kharkoff is a city in eastern Ukraine about 350 miles northeast of the Black Sea seaport Odessa. According to *National Geographic* the current favored spelling is Kharkiv. I suspect that at this time Warsaw served as a clearing house for communications between field workers of the Epidemic Commission in eastern Europe and League Headquarters in Geneva. As epidemics

generally originate in Asia, cities in eastern Europe traditionally became the front cities as epidemics migrated westward.

Articles on the work of the Epidemic Commission in China appeared in the June 2004 (page 18) and the April 2006 (page 14)



Figure 1: Front of 1922 cover from Warsaw from the Epidemics Commission .

issues of the *Journal*.

Reference

Myers, Denys P., *Handbook of the League of Nations* - Student Edition, (World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1935), p. 212.

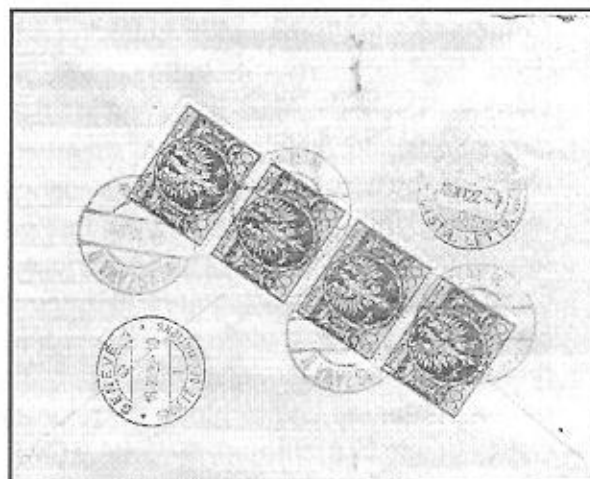


Figure 3: Reverse side of cover in Figure 1 with receiving cancel of the League.

UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.

BALANCE SHEET

For the fiscal year: May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2007

Prepared by UNP Treasurer Jim Matyasovich

Balance: May 1, 2006		\$8296.91
Income		
Dues	\$5287.95	
Auctions	1162.48	
Journal Ads	240.00	
Donations	232.00	
Total income		\$6922.43
Expenses		
Journal printing (6 issues)	\$2527.19	
Journal shipping	1749.26	
Secretary's expenses	172.31	
Treasurer's expenses	86.10	
Journal Editor's expenses	327.61	
Agent renewal (3 years)	120.00	
Total expenses		\$4982.47
Balance: April 30, 2007		\$10236.87

CHIEF-CUSTODIAN FOR UNITED NATIONS' AND NEUTRAL NATIONS' PROPERTIES IN BERLIN

By Richard Powers

The basic authority for taking custody of property in Germany during World War II was contained in the Joint Chief of Staff (JCS) Directive 1067/6, which directed the U.S. Zone Commander to "Impound or block" certain categories of property, including those of the German Reich, the Nazi Party and affiliated organizations and their prominent members; and absentee owners of non-German nationality, including United Nations and neutral governments and individuals. The American Zone Commander was also required to impound all property that was transferred under duress or through wrongful acts of confiscation, disposition or spoliation and to block the relocation of works of art and cultural material of value or importance, regardless of its ownership. When the U.S. Army entered Germany in September 1944, provisions were made for the seizure of all categories of property including that of the Nazi Party organization.

At the cessation of hostilities in May 1945, a number of temporary collecting points were set up by the 12th Army Group to store all cultural objects found in the U.S. zone in need of preservation or suspected of having been looted by the Germans. The seized property was turned over to the custody of the Office of Military Government, U.S. Zone (Germany) [OMGUS] when it became the successor of the U.S. Group Control Council, Germany (USGCC) on October 1, 1945. OMGUS was responsible for administering the U.S. zone of occupation and the U.S. sector of Berlin and for the functioning as the U.S. element of organizations comprising the Allied Control Commission (ACC), the name given to the four-powers occupation control system. More information concerning the ACC can be found in the article in the February 2007 issue of the *Journal* (page 13).

Figure 1 shows a cover from the Chief-Custodian for United Nations' and Neutral Nations' Properties in Berlin, postmarked on November 3, 1948 to Canada with a detail

of the corner card in Figure 2. The cover bears a German stamp issued for use in the American, British and French Occupation Sectors of Berlin (Scott # 9N13). Here the term United Nations referred to nations that opposed those of the Axis Alliance during World War II and not to the international organization founded in San Francisco in 1945.



Figure 1: 1948 from the Chief-Custodian for United Nations' and Neutral Nations' Properties in Berlin.

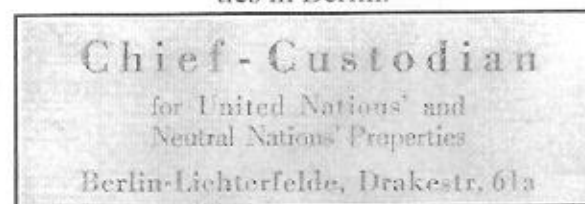


Figure 2: Detail of corner card.

The transition from military to civilian occupation administration was initiated by the Presidential appointment of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG), who assumed his duties on September 2, 1949. OMGUS organizations were progressively abolished and all functions transferred to HICOG organizations between June and September 1949. The transition was completed by September 21, 1949, the same day of the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany. OMGUS was formally abolished on December 5, 1949.

Reference

www.archives.gov/research/holocaust/microfilm-publications/a3389.pdf

UNITED NATIONS MISSIONS IN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

By Richard Powers

In August 1988, after almost eight years of war between Iraq and Iran, and following a period of intensive negotiations between the Secretary-General and the two Foreign Ministers, the Islamic Republic of Iran (which was established in 1979) and the Republic of Iraq agreed to a suggestion of the Secretary-General, which combined the coming into force of a ceasefire and the beginning of direct talks between the two Foreign Ministers under the auspices of the Secretary-General. The United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) was established to verify, confirm and supervise the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries without delay. It was deployed in the region several days before the formal commencement of the ceasefire on August 20, 1988. In the February 1989 issue of the *Journal* (page 35) Stephen Cohen summarized the events leading up to this deployment. I published a related article in the June 2006 issue of the *Journal* (page 19).

In November 1980 the Secretary-General had appointed Mr. Olaf Palme, former Swedish Prime Minister as his Special Representative to Iran and Iraq. In 1984 two teams consisting of a senior official from the UN Secretariat and three officers from the military personnel of the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO) were installed in Baghdad and Teheran. Their presence in the capitals four years later helped to expedite the establishment of UNIIMOG. An article on the UN Inspection Teams in Iraq (1986) and Iran (1985) appeared in the October 2006 issue of the *Journal* (page 18).

It was originally envisaged that the UNIIMOG group headquarters would be divided between Baghdad and Teheran, with

its Iran detachment headquarters at Bakhtaran, and the Iraq detachment headquarters alongside group headquarters at Baghdad. To increase efficiency, however, and to release more military observers for patrol duty on the cease-fire lines, group and detachment headquarters were merged into single UNIIMOG headquarters in Baghdad and another in Teheran.

The military observers were deployed in four sectors on the Iranian side, with sector headquarters at Saqqez, Bakhtaran, Dezful and Ahwaz and three on the Iraqi side with headquarters at Sulamaniyah, Ba'qubah and Basra.

Preliminary agreements concerning the status of UNIIMOG were concluded with the Government of Iraq on November 5, 1988 and with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on March 28, 1989. They embodied the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, as well as the experience of previous United Nations peacekeeping operations. They were intended to ensure UNIIMOG's ability to function independently and, in particular, the freedom of movement and communications and other facilities that were necessary for the performance of its tasks. Both Iran and Iraq established interdepartmental groups to coordinate cooperate with UNIIMOG and both provided liaison officers, as well as the logistic facilities requested of them.

Figure 1 shows a UNIIMOG service cover posted at Dezful, Iran (one of the above outlying sectors near the Iraqi-Iranian border) on January 1, 1990 bearing the cachet of a medical assistant. The return address on the rear shows that it was sent by Kapetan I klase B. Vasiljevic normally stationed in Teheran. It was sent to a family



Figure 1: 1990 UNIMOG Tehran service cover postmarked in Dezful, Iran.

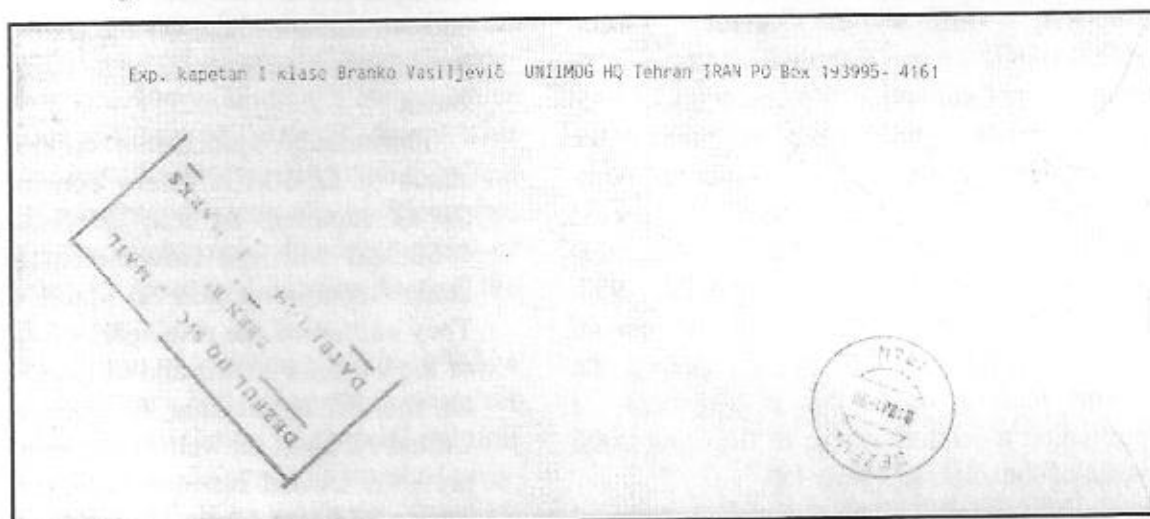


Figure 2: Reverse side of cover in Figure 1 with return address in Tehran.

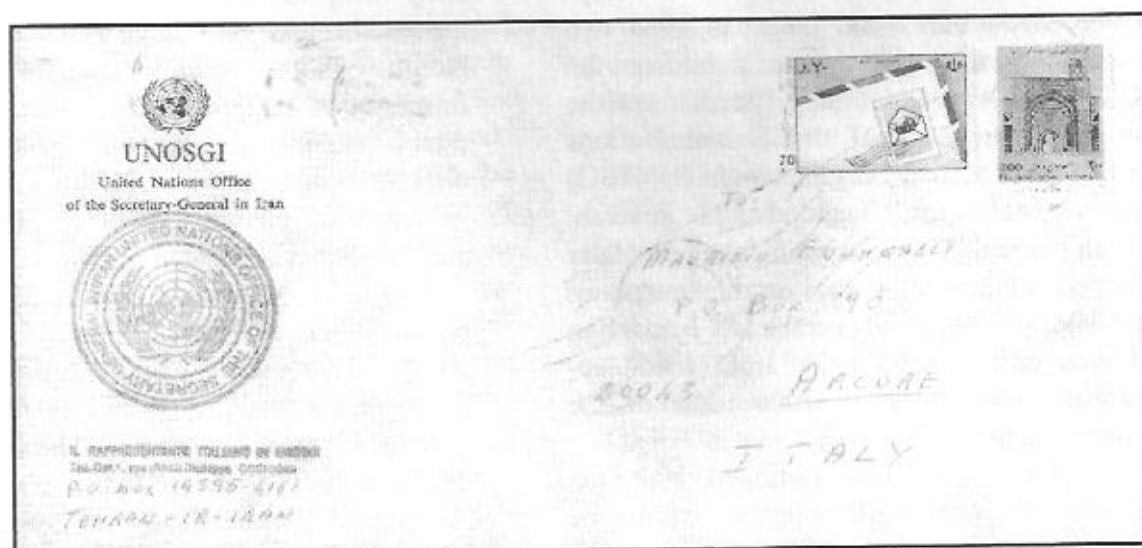


Figure 3: Cover from Tehran on UNOSGI stationery received in 1993 Arcore, Italy.

member (probably his wife) in Belgrad, Yugoslavia. Figure 2 shows what appears to be an informal control of outgoing mail. The cachet reads:

DEZFIL HQ SiC . MAIL
SEEN BY
DATE/ | | H. MARKS

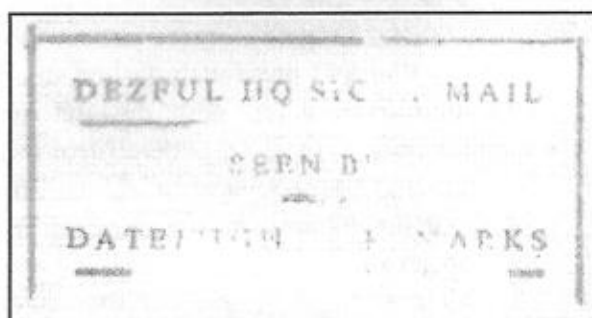


Figure 2: Control cachet from rear of cover.

Four Iranian commemorative stamps honoring the Ayatollah Khomeini: 5 rials (Scott #2384), 10 rials (#2385), 20 rials (#2376) and 70 rials (#C100) are tied to the cover. The 5 rial stamp pictures Khomeini being exiled by the Shah at the point of two rifles, one of which is clearly marked USA.

The situation in the region worsened significantly following the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait in August 1990. Although this development complicated the work of UNIIMOG, the Iran-Iraq border remained calm. By the end of September 1990, the withdrawal of all forces of both sides to the internationally recognized boundaries had been almost complete.

UNIIMOG's capacity to fulfill its assigned role was seriously affected after the adoption of Security Council resolution 678 (1990) on November 29th, authorizing the use of all necessary means by a multinational coalition if Iraq did not withdraw from Kuwait by January 15, 1991. In January 1991 it was decided to relocate UNIIMOG personnel temporarily from Baghdad to the sectors closer to the border. The command group moved to Teheran on January 14,

1991. After the outbreak of hostilities in Kuwait on January 16, 1991, all remaining UNIIMOG staff in Iraq were moved either to Cyprus or Iran.

UNIIMOG completed its mandate in February 28, 1991. At the time of withdrawal, UNIIMOG comprised 96 military observers. The Group also included 16 military police and a small medical unit.

Civilian offices of the United Nations were established February 28, 1991. A United Nations Office of the Secretary-General in Iran (UNOSGI) was established in Teheran. A similar office for Iraq was established in Iraq. A few military officers attached to them allowed the United Nations to continue to respond promptly to requests by either Government to investigate and help resolve matters for which military expertise was required. The office in Teheran consisted of 120 civilians and three military advisors, one of whom was Italian.

By December 1992, the offices in Baghdad and Teheran were phased out and the Permanent Missions of Iran and Iraq became the channels of communication between those countries and the United Nations for matters concerning the ceasefire and outstanding issues between the two countries (Resolution 598 - 1987). In 1989 Iran issued a stamp (#2382) displaying its ambivalent feelings about Resolution 598.

Figure 3 shows a UNSOGI service cover sent by the Italian representative stationed in Teheran to Arcore, Italy, where it arrived on January 16, 1993. The outgoing postmark is difficult to read but must have been at the very end of the mission. It bears two stamps: a 70 rial stamp honoring World Post Day (Iran #2476) and a 200 rial stamp (#2304), portraying the main mosque in Dezful.

Reference

www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/co_mission/uniimog

THREE LIVES FOR THREE

By Duane E. Lamers

Back in March 2003 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued new stamped envelopes for domestic use and an aerogramme, or airletter, for international use. USPS rates were 37¢ for the first ounce of domestic mail and 70¢ for airletters, which was a dime cheaper than the rate for envelopes and avoided the hassle of finding stamps in appropriate denominations for international mail.

Collectors will have their opinions regarding the artistic merits of Scott #U-15 and U-15a, the envelopes, and of UC-23, the airletter. Certainly they were eye-catching with use of vibrant colors on the envelopes and the floral pattern of the airletter contrasting with the dark bluish-gray background. They will stand in sharp contrast to the more muted tones found on their replacements issued on August 9, 2007.

In any event, U-15 and UC-23 would soon climb a numerical notch. Postal rates increased January 7, 2006, a Saturday, and UNPA surcharged the stationery two days later when postal operations resumed following the weekend. U-16 identifies the envelopes that carry the two-cent surcharge to bring them up to speed at the new rate of 39¢. The airletter now carried a five-cent surcharge and became UC-24.

But not for long. Within something like seventeen months postal rates were hiked again, effective May 14, 2007. This time, too, UNPA overprinted some of the original stock. A four-cent surcharge was affixed to the envelopes and a twenty-cent surcharge to the airletter, turning them into U-17 (Figure 1) and UC-25 (Figure 2), respectively. Surcharging of stationery is done at Headquarters and is no longer an operation contracted to outside firms.

The latest increase had caught UNPA-NY between regularly-published announcements, and most of us did not become aware of the existence of the third incarnation of these

items until the latest bulletin arrived, ironically also carrying reproductions of the new stationery released in August at the current rates. Those collectors who get the bulletins from Vienna got a jump on the rest of us. UNPA decided to keep U-17 and UC-25 on sale into November 2007 to accommodate collectors wishing to acquire them. Usually UNPA withdraws previously-issued stationery and definitives when new designs are released. Despite their withdrawal from sale in November 2007, U-17 and UC-25 will remain valid for use as long as the current rates remain in effect.

The total sales figures for the envelopes and aerogramme would make interesting speculation about the relative rarity of these emissions. Only 62,000 of the smaller, No. 6, envelope were originally printed, with 10,000 more printed of the larger or No. 10 envelope. Subtract from these numbers the FDC totals and the sales of mint stock prior to the first surcharge and we likely have relatively small quantities that found their way to collectors and an infinitesimal number that found their way through the postal facilities.

Then there is the question of how many of the U-15 envelopes became U-16s or U-17s and were given first day of service cancellations, sold to collectors and dealers, and sold over the counter and actually mailed. Presumably the remainder, some as U-17 and some still as U-15, will be destroyed following their withdrawal from sale in November. The same observations can be made about the airletter. Figures are not currently available from UNPA regarding the envelopes and the airletter in their various guises. At some point following withdrawal of U-17 and U-25 from sale and the return of all unsold stationery from the European offices and from agents, a count will be taken of remaining supplies and subtracted from the original printing order to give us final sales figures. From those figures we will be able to hazard only wild guesses as

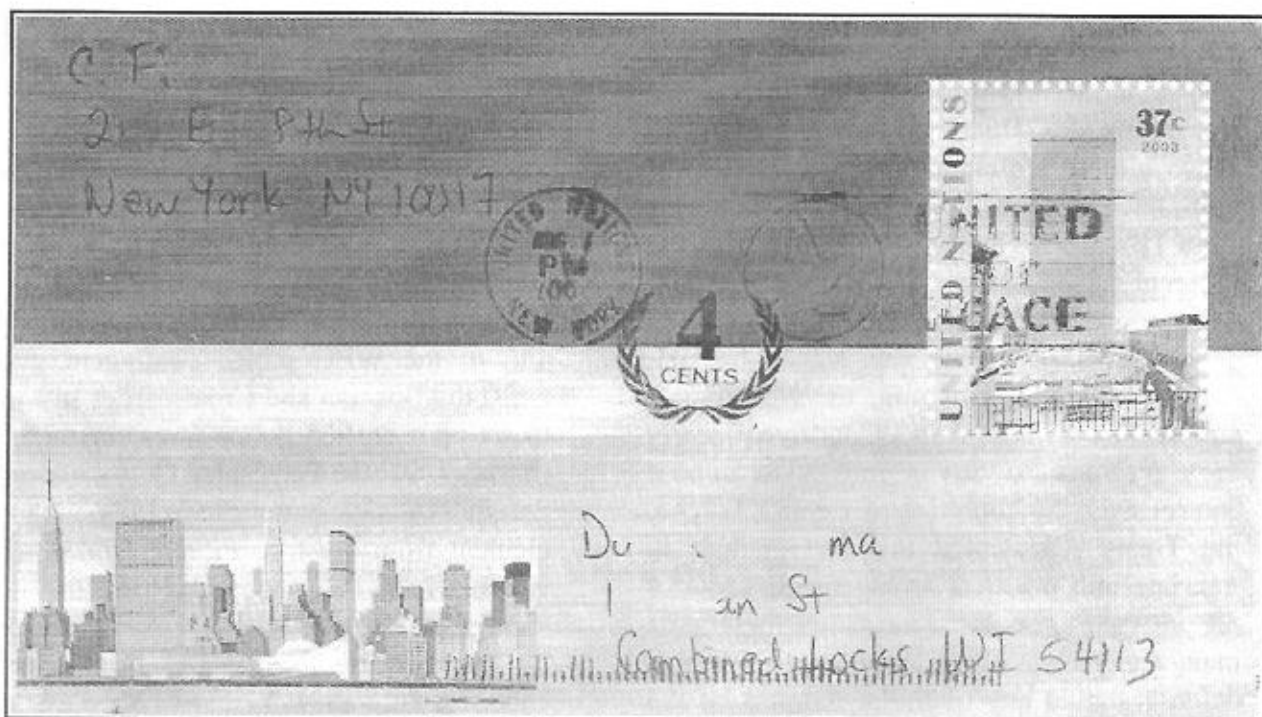


Figure 1: Revalued small stationery envelope (U-17) postmarked August 7, 2007 and sent to Combined Locks, Wisconsin. (Address obscured for privacy reasons)



Figure 2: Revalued airletter (UC-25) sent to Germany postmarked July 30, 2007.

to the quantities sold of the stationery during each of their phases of existence. We know that UNPA prints the surcharges on pieces according to projected needs, repeating this procedure as demand requires.

As a side note: UC-22, the surcharged

airletter (50¢ + 20¢) released January 9, 2001, was valid for postage for five years but was withdrawn when replaced by UC-23 just under six months after its release. This airletter must also be a rarity, especially as postally used.

THE WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION IN MOSTAR

By Richard Powers

The Western European Union (WEU) was created by the Treaty on Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defense signed in Brussels on March 17, 1948 (Brussels Treaty), as amended by the Protocol signed at Paris on October 23, 1954, which modified and completed it.

The Brussels Treaty was signed by Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Conceived largely as a response to Soviet moves to impose control over the countries of Central Europe, the Treaty represented the first attempt to translate into practical arrangements some of the ideals of the European movement. Its main feature was the commitment to mutual defense should any of the signatories be the victim of an armed attack in Europe.

By demonstrating their resolve to work together, the Brussels Treaty powers helped to overcome the reluctance of the United States to participate in the nascent European security arrangements. Talks between these powers and the United States and Canada began shortly afterwards, leading to the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington on April 4, 1949. Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal were invited and agreed to accede to the treaty. In December 1950 the Brussels Treaty powers decided to merge their military organization into NATO, which had become the central element in the West European and North Atlantic security system.

On the initiative of the Belgian and French Governments, a preliminary joint meeting of the Foreign and Defense ministers within the WEU framework was held in Rome on October 26-27, 1984. Ministers recognized the "continuing necessity to strengthen western security and that better utilization of WEU would not only contribute to the security of Western Europe but also to an improvement in the common defense of all the countries of the Atlantic Alliance".

In October 1993, a few days before the Treaty of European Union (EU) came into force, the Ministers of the European Community (EC) requested WEU to examine the contribution WEU could make to the planned administration by the European Union of the town of Mostar in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The aim of the WEU police contingent was to assist the Bosnian and Croat parties in Mostar to set up a unified police force for the town. In May 1995, the Permanent Council accepted the offer of contributions to WEU police force element from Austria, Finland and Sweden, which enabled it to reach its maximum strength of 182 personnel during the summer.

The mandate for the EU Administration ended in July 1996. An EU Special Envoy was appointed until December 31, 1996. The WEU police contingent continued to assist him until he transferred his public order executive powers to the local authorities on October 15, 1996.

Figure 1 shows a United Nations air letter from an officer of the Italian Police contingent (carabinieri) in Mostar of [Gaines Type 4B(2)], which is missing the words "Par Avion", which normally appear in the lower right corner of the air letter. The cachet of the Italian contingent of the WEU appears in the lower left corner of the air letter. The vertical letters UEO stand for WEU in French (Union de l'Europe Occidentale). The air letter was posted courtesy of the Dutch Contingent in Bosnia-Herzegovina (NAPO 90), which used a meter cancel FM 13997 dated July 3, 1995 bearing a townmark of Utrecht-Veldpost (Field Mail), and which was received in Arcore, Italy on July 13th. The message was written on June 26th in Mostar. WEU activities in Mostar were under the supervision of UNPROFOR.

Reference

www.weu.int/history



Figure 1: 1995 UN Air letter sent by Italian Police Officer assigned to the WEU police action in Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina bearing meter cancel of the Dutch contingent.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

In response to the question in the December 2006 issue of the *Journal* (page 5) Whose Corner Cards?, here is some information.

(The corner cards) in Figures 1 and 2 were used by Richard K. Strite. He was a UN stamp dealer. The publication *UN Philatelic News* was randomly issued. Dick sold all his UN material to go west and invest in a silver mine. Hopefully he was successful.

Dr. Korn (Figure 4) directed a group of worldwide UN collectors. He may have been a dealer (but) I am not sure.

I am pretty sure that the Club of United Nations Collectors was started by Viola Ilma, Richard Beresford and Honor Holland. These three were involved in an unofficial capacity with the UN. They were also involved with the Expo '67 UN Pavilion (in Montreal).

John Terins
Millington, NJ

SHOW AWARDS

From February 9 through 11, 2007 the American Philatelic Society held its annual midwinter convention, show and bourse APS AmeriStamp Expo at the Riverside Convention Center in Riverside, California.

Three United Nations-related exhibits were submitted by UNP-members. Tony Dewey showed his five-frame exhibit *United Nations Precancel, 1952-1958*, for which he received a show gold award.

Fran Adams exhibited two one frame displays. For his exhibit *Authoring World Peace* Fran received a show gold award as well as a single frame merit award from the American Topical Association. Fran received a show vermeil award for his exhibit *Toward United Nations*.

Greg Galletti's exhibit *United Nations Postal History - The Forerunner Period (1942-1951)* was awarded the Reserve Grand Award and a Gold Medal at MANPEX 2007, which was the organized by the Manchester (Connecticut) Philatelic Society April 21-22, 2007.

SCOTT CATALOGUE NUMBERS OF 2006 UNITED NATIONS STAMPS

January 8

Surcharged Postal Stationery

39¢ standard and legal-sized pre-stamped envelopes (revalued 37¢ envelopes issued in 2003)

75¢ aerogram (revalued 70¢ aerogramme issued in 2001)

New York U20-1, UC24

February 3

Indigenous Art

37¢, F.s. 1,20, € 0,55

New York 897a-f, Geneva 452a-f, Vienna 375a-f

Geneva (Hologram) and New York Definitives

S.f. 1,30, 25¢

Geneva 451, New York 896

March 6

Personalized Stamps

1 sheet of 20 39¢ stamps and 20 vignettes @ \$14.95 with 5 different designs

1 sheet of 10 84¢ stamps and 10 vignettes @ \$14.95 with 5 different designs

New York 898-902, 903-7

March 16

Endangered Species (Frogs)

39¢, F.s. 1,00, € 0,55

New York 908-11, Geneva 453-6, Vienna 376-9

April 10

Personalized Stamps - War and Peace

1 sheet of 10 75¢ stamps and 10 vignettes @ \$14.95 with 1 design

New York 912

May 27

Day of Families

39¢, 84¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 1,25

New York 913-4, Geneva 457-8, Vienna 380-1

Souvenir Card SC 61 and special Washington 2006 Souvenir Card

May 28

Washington 2006 Personalized Stamps

1 sheet of 10 84¢ stamps and 10 vignettes @ \$14.95 with 5 different designs

New York 903-7

June 17

World Heritage - France

39¢, 84¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 0,75

New York 915-6, Geneva 459-60, Vienna 382-3

{3 Prestige Booklets with 12x(24¢, 39¢, F.s. 0,20, F.s. 0,50, € 0,25, € 0,30)}

New York 917a-f, Geneva 461a-f, Vienna 384a-f

September 21

My Dream for Peace One Day (3rd series out of 3)

39¢, 84¢, F.s. 0,85, F.s. 1,20, € 0,55, € 1,00

New York 918-9, Geneva 462-3, Vienna 385-6

Personalized Stamps - Japanese Mission

1 sheet of 10 84¢ stamps and 10 vignettes @ \$14.95 with 1 design

New York 929

Personalized Stamps - International Stamp Bourse Berlin

1 sheet of 10 84¢ stamps and 10 vignettes @ \$14.95 with 5 different designs

New York 903-7

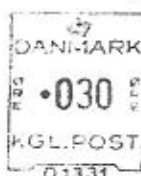
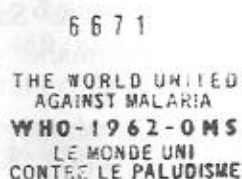
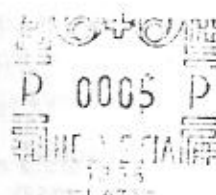
October 5

Coin and Flag Series

84¢, F.s. 1,00, € 1,00

New York 920a-h, Geneva 464a-h, Vienna 387a-h

Looking for commercial covers with these meters



= 7 IV 62 = BRAZZAVILLE =



I am looking for commercial covers with the above meters. I am paying \$10.00 to \$50.00 or more depending on condition, destination, date and rate. I am also looking for other "The World United Against Malaria" campaign specialty items like proofs, essays, and errors from the 1962 campaign which 100+ countries participated in.

Please send items or photos with prices (or I can price) to malariastamps@yahoo.com or to Larry Fillion, 18 Arlington Street, Acton, MA, 01720, USA

UNPI Special Auction#10 - Jack Mayer Collection Gems and Donation Lots

Closing Date: November 16, 2007

Send Bids to Auction Chairman:

B. Clement, P. O. Box 146, Morrisville, PA 19067-0146

e-mail: bclemjr@yahoo.com

(Say "UNPI Auction Bids" in e-mail header)

Color images are available by e-mail and at **www.unpi.com**

The Chagall Window Exhibit

(see exhibit at: **www.unpi.com/exhibits**)

This outstanding exhibit is being offered in its entirety, and by Individual Frame. If the winning bid on the entire exhibit exceeds the individual frame winning bids, then it takes precedence.

1. **Frame 1:** Includes imperforate #179 SS, unique essay, transparencies & photographic model and unique artist's model of proposed 5¢ issue & unique unissued 5¢ SS, MB \$925
2. **Frame 2:** 34 SSs with flaws, variations, and color shifts, MB \$160
3. **Frame 3:** 33 SSs with flaws & variations, including Missing Blue color, MB \$490
4. **Frame 4:** 29 SSs with perforation variations & shifts, margin shifts, no lower margin, perforation miscut in margin, fold-over with cut-out, etc., MB \$600
5. **Frame 5:** 16 FDCs, including flown to Paris, 7 wrong dates, 5 SSs used and CTO, 4 Commercial covers with SS or SS pieces, MB \$80
6. **Frame 6:** 2 Commercial covers, 4 unique transparencies or essay of 5¢ design, imperf plate proof emblem block of 4 of single stamp design, block of 25 of 6¢ stamp with imperf lower margin pair, etc., MB \$680
7. **Frame 7:** UNPA bulletins, leaflets, order forms, postal card announcements of delays, photographic essays of souvenir folder, mis-registration of souvenir folder, etc., MB \$60
8. **Entire exhibit:** All 7 Frames, MB \$2995

Chagall Miscellaneous

9. Large envelope with "leftovers", 22 mint SSs, some with ink impressions in margin, color misprinting, double black lines on moon, dot variety, black shifts, light & dark

color, double glazing, partial sheet of 6¢ with claimed varieties, 3 FDCs of SS, and one FDC of 6¢ stamp, Eight 8"×10" photos of Chagall & SS. MB \$40

10. Commercial cover with one stamp from SS, SS with doctor blade mark on gum side, 8 used SS, MI-4 of 6¢ stamp with broken date in MI, MB \$15

11. (Donation Lot) 5 Commercial covers and one piece, one with complete SS, others with various SS pieces, MB \$8

Miscellaneous

12. Three International Reply Post Cards-both halves, mailed from UN & returned from Vienna & San Diego with Austrian & US postmarks on UN stamps (Proper usage), MB \$12
13. Nine International Reply Post Cards-both halves, mailed to UN from Denmark, US, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Albania & Mexico, & returned with UN postmark on stamps from that country (Proper usage), MB \$15
14. Eight 1955 to 1964 Geneva "UN Blue Card" forerunners, with various UN Geneva postmarks, and Swiss, Swiss UN agency and UN NY stamps, very nice, MB \$12
15. Forty covers from Operation Deep Freeze, Antarctica, 1956-65, all franked with UNNY stamps & postmarked from Stations and Ships, most are cacheted, MB \$25
16. Beautiful set of 14 MJK UN Souvenir Cards, picturing UN stamps in color. MB \$5

Essays, Proofs, and Varieties

17. UN General Assembly, Paris 1948, France #605-6, Imperforate plate proofs, MB \$30 ↓



18. UNNY #15, 3c Refugees, Strip of 5 with 2 MIs from miscut sheet, full gutter perfs at top, part of MI missing at bottom, VF NH, MB \$20

19. UNNY #17, 3c UPU, printer's waste, imperforate single with margin on pink paper, banknote on back, MB \$65

20. UNNY #17, 3c UPU, printer's waste, imperforate MI Bk-6 on buff paper (part of bottom 2 stamps is cut off), banknote on back, MB \$150

21. UNNY #18, 5c UPU, Corner pair with 1A, full gutter perforations, VF NH, MB \$20

22. UNNY #55-6, Security Council, Die Proofs on De La Rue cards with UNPA approval stamp & signature, MB \$350

23. UNNY #60 (b), IAEA, MNH single with 8mm perforation shift, MB \$20 ↓



24. UNNY #77, Palais de Chaillot, photographic essay of unaccepted design, MB \$25

25. UNNY #133, Nuclear Test Ban, MI Bk-4, MNH VF, plate flaw, lower left frame cut at 45° angle (one stamp), MB \$2

26. UNNY #133(a), Nuclear Test Ban, margin single, Printer's proof in lilac, MB \$150

27. UNNY #234, 8c Disarmament, Progres-

sive Color Proof, imperforate pair with margin inscription, MB \$55 ↓



28. UNNY #235, 15c Disarmament, Progressive Color Proof, imperforate pair with margin, MB \$75

29. Geneva #31, 1.10 Fs Disarmament, Progressive Color Proof, imperforate single with margin inscription, MB \$30

UN-Related Slogans on Commercial Meters

30. "Back the UNO and Help PEACE GROW" on green 1949 St. Paul, MN meter, cut square, MB \$5 ↓



31. "Come to the UNITED NATIONS" on violet NY, NY 1966-era undated meter, UNA USA corner card #10 cover, MB \$4

32. "October 24-UN Building-UNITED NATIONS DAY" on red Washington, DC 1959 meter, US Committee for the UN corner card #10 cover, MB \$5

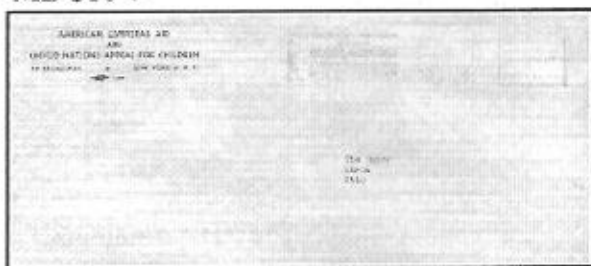
33. "UN Emblem-peace justice and progress 1945-1970 United Nations Twenty-fifth Anniversary" on red NY, NY 1970 meter, Chemical Bank CC #10 cover, MB \$4

34. "Publishers of UNESCO World Art Series" on red Greenwich, Conn. 1958 meter tape, MB \$4

36. "Support AAUN and the UN" on red NY, NY 1956 meter, AAUN CC #10 cover, MB \$4

35. "Save a child-Save the Future Give to the CRUSADE for CHILDREN ...United Nations Appeal for Children" on red NY, NY 1948 meter, American Overseas Aid and

UNAC corner card #10 cover (front only), MB \$10 ↓



37. "One for All-All-for One-Great Cause United Nations Week" on blue NY, NY 1943 meter, Executive Offices, Loew Building CC, on piece, RARE, MB \$20 ↓

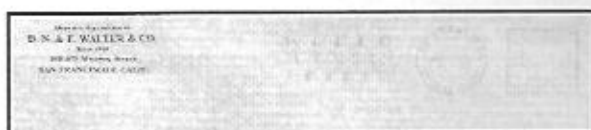


38. "One for All-All-for One-Great Cause United Nations Week" on violet NY, NY 1943 meter, The Press Agent's Corner CC, on piece, RARE, MB \$20

39. "SUPPORT the united nations-UN emblem" on blue NY, NY 1955 meter, IBM CC #10 cover, MB \$4

40. Seven different UN-related slogan meters, 1959-1975, one meter tape and 6 small unaddressed philatelic covers, MB \$5

41. "World Peace City" on red San Francisco, CA May 7, 1945 meter, D.N. & E. Walter & Co. CC, on piece, MB \$20 ↓



UN Delegation Covers, #10 or Smaller

42. Covers from 28 different delegations to UNNY, 1960's, MB \$20

43. Covers from 24 different delegations to UNNY, 1970's, MB \$12

44. Covers from 16 different delegations to UNNY, 1980's, MB \$5

45. Covers from 11 different delegations to UN Geneva, 1965-1985, MB \$5

WHO Forerunner Covers

46. Small cover to Belgium with CC of 1903 "Primer Congrès d'Hygiène de Catalunya", Spanish stamp and postmark, MB \$10



47. Small cover to US with CC of "VI Conference International de Psychotechnique, Barcelone, 1929", MB \$5

48. Small cover of Tuberculosis Conference (special cancel), Lausanne, 1924, MB \$6

49. Small mailed cover with slogan cancel "International Hygiene Ausstellung, Dresden, 1930", MB \$8 ↓



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50. 61 small covers, mostly UNNY, some UNG, cachet FDC, meter FD's, slogan FD's, 1960-1979, MB \$10

51. 9 UN VF Mint SS's (NY, Geneva, Vienna) -1986 WFUNA, 1988 HR, 1990 45th Anniversary, MB \$5

52. 16 UN VF Mint SS's (NY, G, V) - 1996 Sports, 1997 Earth Summit, 1999 Memoriam, 2000 55th Anniv., & Refugees, MB \$10

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Chapters of the UNPI

Midwest UN Collectors meets intermittently 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 Ramkisson, 3011 White Oak Lane, Oak Brook, IL 60523-2513.

The Western Arm meets intermittently at San Francisco Bay area shows. Contact: Alex Bereson, 18 Portola Drive, San Francisco, CA 94131-1518

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

Member Advertisements

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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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 Journal goes to print on the first day of the month preceding the issue month. The deadline for the December issue is October 20th. Material submitted for publication should reach the editor at least ten days earlier.

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July 1, 2006-June 30, 2008

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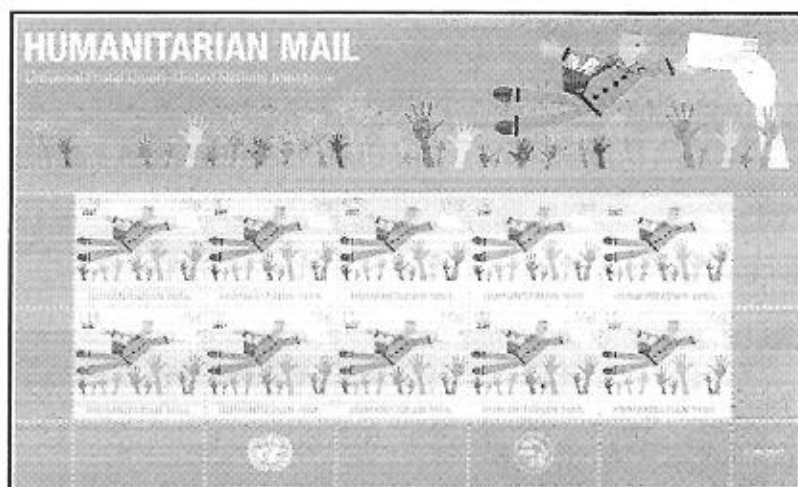
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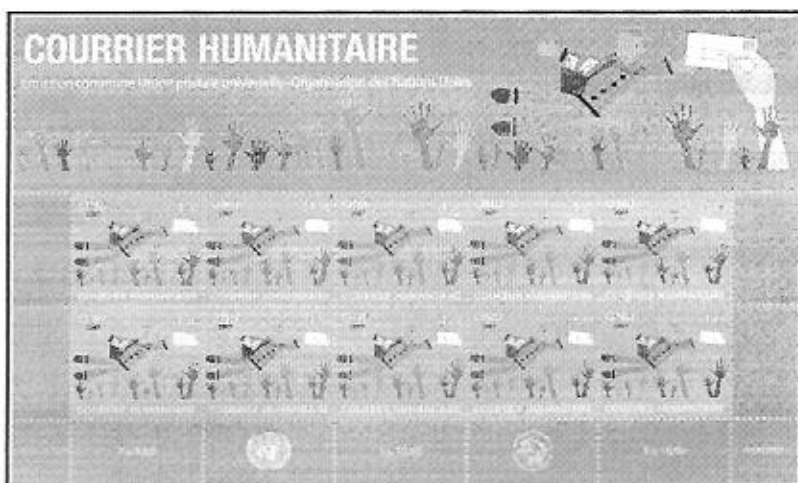
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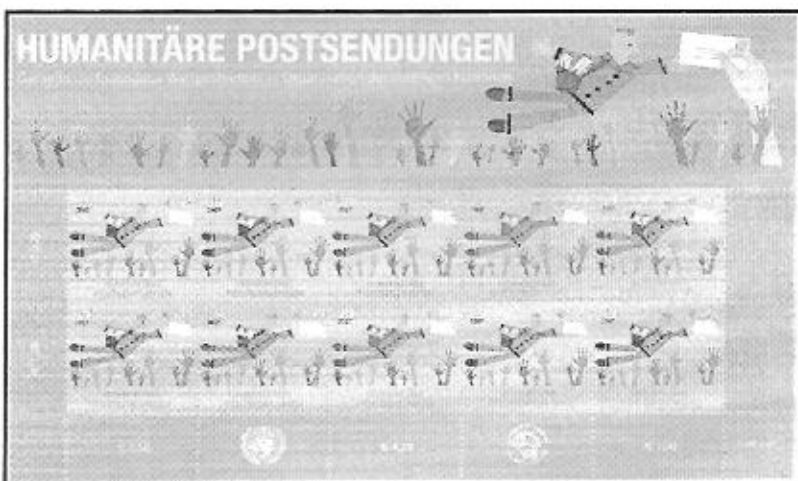
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