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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 of the UNPI are US\$24.00, of which \$23.00 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.

Deceased Member

UNP regrets to announce the passing away of member Gerald Sharkin of Monmouth Beach, NJ.

New Member

1554 Steven Hastings.....E.Longmeadow, MA

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: UNNY ECOSOC stamps, issued August 6, 2009. **Back cover:** UN Geneva and Vienna ECOSOC stamps.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Being a world-wide organization, with members spread across the North American continent and around the globe, our award-winning *Journal* and excellent website play key roles in binding us together. Conventions and meeting give us the opportunity to get together and meet face to face.

At the annual meeting held last August at APS STAMPSHOW in Hartford, annual conventions were proposed to be held in conjunction with CHICAGOPEX in 2009, WESTPEX in 2010 and NAPEX in 2011. I regret to inform you that the UNPI will not hold a convention in 2009.

CHICAGOPEX, a very popular and well-run show, has several organizations meeting there this year and it would not have been practicable to have our meetings there. Additionally, given the state of the economy, it would have been difficult for most Board members to attend. The cost of air fare, hotels, meals, etc. would have been a burden for most attendees this year.

Via e-mail, the members of the Board agreed to reschedule our annual get-togethers. We now plan to meet at CHICAGOPEX in 2010, NAPEX in 2011 and WESTPEX in 2012. This schedule corresponds to the annual meetings of the American Helvetia Philatelic Society. Many UNPI members also belong to AHPS as the Swiss UNPA issues and the Swiss official stamps issued for the International Agencies with headquarters in Switzerland are within the purview of both groups.

I spoke with AHPS President, Harlan Stone. He is excited by the prospect of the two groups holding conventions at the same shows. He and I both feel that such an arrangement would be beneficial to our members. The Board and I hope you agree and will join us at these fine shows.

While we will not be holding a national convention in 2009, UNPI members will be able to get together at major shows around the country. I will be hosting meetings of the

UNPI at APS STAMPSHOW in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, StampExpo 400 in Albany, New York and FLOREX in Orlando, Florida. These will be casual events, where members and interested others can gather to talk about UN philately and share interesting items (I will request overhead projectors at each venue). If there is enough interest, we can arrange for a luncheon or dinner, as well. Information about these meetings will be posted on our website.

While I cannot attend every major show and personally host a meeting, there are UNPI members near virtually every show that can. I encourage members, particularly UNPI Officers and Board members, to host UNPI meetings at major shows near their homes.

Show committees welcome and encourage groups to hold meetings at their shows. They will usually provide a room for free and may also provide audio-visual equipment, as well. With enough notice, they will list the meeting in their program and on their websites. Show contacts are listed for each APS World Series of Philately show on their website at www.stamps.org.

If you host a meeting at a nearby show, let me know. I will provide you with membership applications, flyers and copies of the *UNPI Journal*. Let our web master know all the details, as well. Larry will post a notice of the meetings so that other members will know of the meeting and plan to attend.

Take pictures at the meetings. We can post them on the website and publish them in the *Journal*. Write up a brief report of the proceedings to share with fellow members.

I hope that you will embrace this idea of holding regional meetings. It will provide a means for members to meet one another without major expense. It will also provide a means to recruit new members. You know how much fun you have collecting UN and League of Nations material. Now let others know how interesting and enjoyable it can be!



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

By Richard Powers



On August 6, 2009 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a set of six commemorative stamps honoring the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Under the United Nations Charter, ECOSOC consults with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) concerned with matters within its competence. The Council has fifty-four members, who serve for three year terms. Voting in the Council is by simple majority with each member having one vote. Figure 1 shows a UN Department of Public Information photo of a Council session. The card bears a United Nations, Lake Success machine cancel (Gaines # LS/C.1) dated July 12, 1949.



Figure 1: UNDPI photo of a Economic and Social Council Session in Lake Success.

Over 1,500 NGOs have consultative status with the Council. The Council recognizes that these organizations should have the opportunity to express their views to the Council, and that they possess special experience or technical knowledge of value to the Council's work.

The Council carries the responsibility for: the promotion of a higher standard of living, full employment and of economic and social progress; the formulation of solutions to world economic, social and health problems;

the promotion of international cooperation in the domains of culture and education;

the promotion of the universal protection of human rights and basic freedoms.

The designs of the six stamps portray some of these responsibilities.

The designs of the two stamps issued for use at United Nations headquarters in New York appear on the front cover of this issue. The 44¢ stamp shows the issue of "Water and Sanitation" and portrays a woman totting water in a plastic tub on her head. Hygiene at home, the delivery of clean drinking water and adequate sewage systems are of basic importance worldwide for the improvement of public health.

The 98¢ stamp involves "Traditional medicines" and show a man preparing vegetable matter for use as an alternative medicine. Traditional medicine is the totality of wisdom, preparation and dispensing based on theories, belief and experience, which represent the cultural assets of different cultures.

The designs of the two stamps issued for use at UN headquarters in Geneva appear at the top of the rear cover. The F.s. 0,85 stamp displays the issue of "Improving maternal health" with a picture of a mother nurturing her child. According to WHO estimates over 500,000 women die from complications, which occur during pregnancy, birth or during a period of six weeks after birth. Ninety-nine percent of fatalities of women in the birthing process occur in developing countries, particularly in Africa.

The F.s. 1,80 stamp shows a child receiving a vaccination as part of the theme "Access to essential medicine". Such medicine is selected based on its effectiveness and safety as well as its cost effectiveness.

The two stamps for use at UN headquarters in Vienna appear on the bottom of the back cover. The € 0,55 stamp urges the "Fight against HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Sicknesses" and shows a child being menaced by various microbes. Every day about 7,500 people become infected with the HIV-virus and 5,500 people die from Aids. Malaria, along with HIV/Aids and tuberculosis form the biggest challenge to health care systems. Every thirty seconds an African child dies from malaria. Many children, who survive malaria, nevertheless, suffer brain damage or learning difficulties.

The € 0,65 stamp promotes "Reduction of Childhood Mortality" and portrays two healthy children. Each year approximately eleven million children die before they reach the age of five. Ninety-nine percent of these deaths occur in countries with low or moderate income. Insufficient nutrition is the most important cause of child mortality.

This is the third time that the UNPA has honored ECOSOC. In 1958 two stamps were released (Scott UNNY #65, #66). Figure 2 shows a FDC of the 3¢ stamp with Geneva cachet. This was the first commemorative set for which the UNPA in Geneva prepared its own cachet for a FDC. Unfortunately the early Geneva cacheted envelopes were a bit larger (18mm×9.7mm) than the official cacheted UN Headquarters envelopes prepared in New York (16.5mm ×8.9mm, which is known as a 6.5" envelope). According to Gaines, only 525 pairs of Geneva-cachet FDCs of this stamp with singles were sold in Geneva, making this set the rarest of the Geneva-cachet FDCs with single stamps. In forty years of looking for these FDCs, I have found only a few in Europe.

The UNPA Geneva persisted with these non-standard oversized FDCs (relative to the UNPA New York) until March 1959 when the General Assembly stamps (UNNY #69, #70) stamps were released.

In 1980 a series of six stamps were issued: (UNNY #341, #342; Geneva #96, #97; Vienna #15, #16).



Figure 2: FDC of UNNY #67 with Geneva cachet.

The locking gear design of the 1958 stamps evokes industrial progress. The 1980 continued this theme with symbols of industrial output, as indicated by the two stamps (#341 and #342) next to the title of this article. The themes of the 2009 stamps, on the other hand, relate to health issues.

At the World Summit in 2005 the heads of states and governments issued a mandate to the Council to carry out a yearly survey on the ministerial level in order to achieve the Millennial Development Goals in 2015. The field of investigation for the year 2009 is the "Establishment of internationally agreed goals and responsibilities regarding global public health". This theme, which is of overwhelming importance to world-wide communities, should bring together the leading politicians of the world in finding suitable measures for strengthening the world health system to the benefit of all mankind, but in particular for the poorest and the most endangered populations throughout the world.

Reference

Basic Facts about the United Nations, United Nations Department of Public Information, (New York, NY 1998).

THIRTY YEARS OF THE VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

1979 - 2009



On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna International Centre (VIC) as well as of the release of the first United Nations stamps in Austrian currency, the United Nations Postal Administration issued a new personalized sheet on August 24, 2009.

The sheet consists of ten stamps, each at € 1,40. The stamps show parts of the International Center Vienna (UNO-City) in the course of its thirty years existence. In addition on the sheet one finds pictured the first UN Vienna stamp at öS 4 (Scott UN Vienna #A3) as well as the text "30 Years Vienna International Centre".

Next to each stamp are tabs which picture logos for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), all of which have their headquarters in Vienna.

On Friday August 28th, a celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of UNO-City took place. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-Moon, as well as other distinguished guests and famous artists were also invited.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Membership Census

As of the end of May, when essentially all 2009 renewals are in, UNP has 195 members. It should be noted that this is the low point of the year, since additional renewals and new members would add to that. Of the 195, 165 are from the United States, 11 from Canada, and 19 from other countries.

Of the US members, 26 are from New York, 21 from California, 14 from New Jersey, 11 from Pennsylvania, 9 each from Illinois and Massachusetts, 7 from Virginia, 6 each from Michigan, Missouri and Wisconsin, and 5 from Florida. There are 4 each from Maryland and Connecticut, 3 each from Colorado, Indiana, Tennessee, Texas, and Washington, 2 each from Arizona, Delaware, Iowa and Ohio, while the following have 1

each: Arkansas, Georgia, Hawaii, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, West Virginia, Wyoming and the Marshall Islands

Of our Canadian members, 5 are from Ontario, 3 from British Columbia, 2 from Alberta and 1 from Quebec. From other countries, we have 6 from Germany, 4 from the Netherlands, 2 from the United Kingdom, and 1 each from Australia, Austria, China, France, Japan, Norway, and Switzerland.

Our Membership decreased by 11 members this year. This was in spite of the fact that we had 17 new members join us this year. It is hoped that our recruiting efforts this year will bring in even more new members.

UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC. BALANCE SHEET

For the fiscal year: May 1, 2008 through April 30, 2009

Prepared by UNP Treasurer Jim Matyasovich

Balance: May 1, 2008 \$9907.99.

Income

Dues	\$5197.00
Auctions	1263.51
Journal Ads	40.00
Donations	27.00
Total income	\$6527.51

Expenses

Journal printing (old printer - 2 issues)	\$902.20
Journal printing (new printer - 4 issues)	1980.12
Journal shipping (old printer)	1221.11
Journal shipping (new printer)	1268.12
Secretary's expenses	102.83
Treasurer's expenses	113.40
Journal Editor's expenses	329.37
Agent renewal (3 years)	120.00
Franchise fee	25.00
Bank Fees	33.00
Total expenses	\$6062.15

Balance: April 30, 2009

\$10373.35

NEW 2008 FRENCH SERVICE STAMPS FOR UNESCO

By Richard Powers

On December 3, 2008 the French post office (La Poste) issued two new French service stamps for use at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. The € 0,65 stamp (Figure 1) features the ancient Incan city Machu Picchu.



Figure 1: € 0,85 UNESCO stamp Machu Picchu, Peru.

As a spot of international tourism, Machu Picchu has earned the recognition that has been bestowed on it. Enrolled on the UNESCO's World Heritage list in 1987, and named among the Seven New Wonders of the world in 2007, this ancient Incan city has dominated the Urubamba Valley from a height of 2350 m in the Andes range for six centuries. Appearing like an impregnable fortress, it has, however, never had a defensive character. Recent studies even show that it was a secondary palace of the Emperor Pachacutec and a pre-Columbian religious center of primary importance. Lost for centuries, it was discovered by the American historian Hiram Bingham in 1911 while he was carrying out research on the last line of refuge of the Incas at the time of the Spanish conquest. Aided by Yale University and the National Geographic Society in his excavations, this scientist published *Lost City of the Incas* which guaranteed the city its first world-wide renown. Since then, this renown has continued to increase, attracting thousands of tourists from around the world.

The € 0,65 stamp (Figure 1) features an African gorilla. The date in the selvage indicates the date of printing: February 12, 2008.



Figure 2: € 0,65 UNESCO stamp honoring the Gorilla from Central Africa.

The Central African gorilla is an endangered species. This robust vegetarian ape, which can measure from 1.40 to 2 m in height and weigh 140 to 200 kg is currently subject to numerous perils. First of all poaching has decimated entire family groups of peaceful and sociable gorillas for meat, as well as their brains and hands, which are considered fetishes. In 1994 the Rwandan genocide contributed considerably to the acceleration of this phenomenon, because refugees bought large quantities these animals in order to survive. Deforestation is the second factor for the disappearance of this species along with the massive reduction of their natural domain: the rain forests of the Virunga mountains forming the borders of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda. Estimated at less than 300 individuals in 1985, the population of gorillas in Central Africa today is unknown. For this reason the European Space Agency (ESA) and UNESCO launched a program in 2005 of surveillance of their habitat by satellite. But will it be enough to guarantee their survival?

In conjunction with these two stamps La Poste prepared an official philatelic document (210mm×295mm) bearing two single color proofs of the stamps and copies of the stamps themselves tied by a first day cancel. (Figure 3) The text provides background material.



Le gorille d'Afrique centrale

Le gorille d'Afrique centrale est une espèce en voie de disparition. Ce robuste singe herbivore, qui peut mesurer de 1,40 à 2 m et peser de 140 à 200 kg, est actuellement sujet à bien des périls. Le braconnage d'abord décime des groupes entiers de gorilles, pourtant paisibles et sociables, pour leur viande, ainsi que pour leur crâne et leurs mains considérées comme des gris-gris. En 1994, le génocide rwandais a considérablement contribué à l'acotilation de ce phénomène, car les réfugiés ont pourchassé en masse ces animaux pour survivre. La déforestation est le deuxième facteur de la disparition de cette espèce avec la réduction massive de leur domaine naturel : les forêts pluviales des monts Virunga à cheval entre le Congo, le Rwanda et l'Ouganda. Estimé à moins de 300 individus en 1985, le nombre de gorilles d'Afrique centrale est aujourd'hui inconnu. C'est pourquoi l'Agence spatiale européenne (ESA) et l'Unesco ont lancé en 2005 un programme satellitaire de surveillance de leur habitat. Mais sera-t-il suffisant pour leur protection ? ■

Le Machu Picchu

Spor du tourisme international, le Machu Picchu n'a pas vu toute la reconnaissance qu'on lui porte ! Insérée sur la liste du Patrimoine mondial de l'Unesco depuis 1983 et nommée parmi les Sept Nouvelles Merveilles du monde en 2007, cette ancienne cité inca domine à 2 350 m d'altitude la vallée de l'Urubamba en Cordillère des Andes depuis six siècles. Semblable à une forteresse imprenable, elle n'a pourtant jamais eu de caractère défensif. De récentes études montrent même qu'elle fut un palais secondaire de l'empereur Pachacutec et un centre religieux précolombien de première importance. Oubliée pendant des siècles, elle fut découverte par l'historien américain Hiram Bingham en 1911 alors qu'il faisait des recherches sur le dernier refuge des Incas au moment de la conquête espagnole. Aidé par l'université de Yale et la National Geographic Society dans ses fouilles, ce chercheur publia *Lost City of the Incas* (*La Cité perdue des Incas*) qui assura à la cité sa première renommée mondiale. Depuis, celle-ci n'a cessé de croître, attirant du monde entier des milliers de touristes. ■



Tirages : dessin et mise en page de Jean-Paul Viret-Lamandier (d'ap. photos horizon Valon/Bureau gorille et Jacek/Bureau Machu Picchu), imprimés en offset. Bureaux : Arques del. d'ap. photos Bureaux/Jupiterimages (gorille) et S. Tortorelli/Heris. fr Machu Picchu, mise en page : Peter & Becket, Tirades : Franck Pélis. Philaposte / 21 08 516 / O La Poste

Figure 3: Official philatelic document of the two 2008 French service stamps (at top of page with first day cancel) issued for use at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. Monochrome proofs are located in the lower right corner of the document.

INTRAURBAN UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAIL BY PNEUMATIC POST IN PARIS (1952)

By Richard Powers

During the first week in April 2009 I saw an interesting one-hour television program on Les Égouts de Paris (the storm sewers in Paris) on Vme, the Spanish-language digital channel 28.003 of the PBS station KCET in Los Angeles. Besides carrying water during storm season, the sewers were also home to power and telephone cables and the pneumatic mail system, which connects several post offices inside of Paris. The program showed the brass boxes, which rapidly transported mail under the streets of Paris via air pressure. According to the Gaines Catalogue (page 983), this system operated in Paris from 1867 until it was shut down in 1984. Of course the system (as shown in the television program) had been updated with a relatively modern computerized control system with impressive on-line monitoring of the mail delivery in the control room. I suspect that the monitoring system in 1952 was a bit more modest.

Gaines shows an example of a pneumatic letter delivered on January 31, 1952 to the Sixth United Nations General Assembly, which was being held at the Palais de Chaillot from November 6, 1951 through February 8, 1952 (including preparation and concluding activities). It had been sent from Boulogne-Billancourt, a suburb of Paris. The cover bears a conference cancel with a star instead of a time as a receiving cancel. The cover bears a prominent figure 34, which is the zone of the post office located on the Rue de Chaillot, which serviced the Palais de Chaillot, the conference venue. Today the Palais de Chaillot contains an impressive art collection.

Recently I came across a UN service cover dispatched via pneumatic mail from

the post office on the Rue de Chaillot on January 30, 1952. It appears in Figure 1 on the next page. The cover bears three conference cancels with a star canceling two 30-franc stamps (Scott #672), which were issued to commemorate the Sixth United Nations General Assembly meeting in Paris. Presumably they were acting as dispatching cancels. Often philatelic mail bore these cancels with a star and no indication of the time. According to Gaines, the conference cancels with hour designation ceased to be used after January 15, 1952. The letter is addressed to a street address in the 8th Arrondissement in Paris. To the left of the address is a large numeral 8 in blue pencil, probably indicating the local destination station of the pneumatic system. On the reverse side of the cover are two cancels, which appear in Figure 2. On the right is the cancel of Paris 34, the originating station at the Rue de Chaillot post office in the 16th Arrondissement. The letter left at 16:15 (4:15 pm). On the left is the cancel (inverted) of the desti-



Figure 2: Departure cancel (right) from the Rue de Chaillot Office (Paris 34) at 16:15 and receiving cancel (left) from Rue La Boétie (Paris VIII) at 16:45 thirty minutes later.



Figure 1: Service cover sent January 30, 1952 via pneumatic mail to Paris VIII during the Sixth United Nations General Assembly Meeting in Paris XVI at the Palais de Chaillot bearing two 30 franc stamps, which picture the Palais on either side of the Eiffel Tower. Apparently the rate for pneumatic mail was comparable to registered mail.

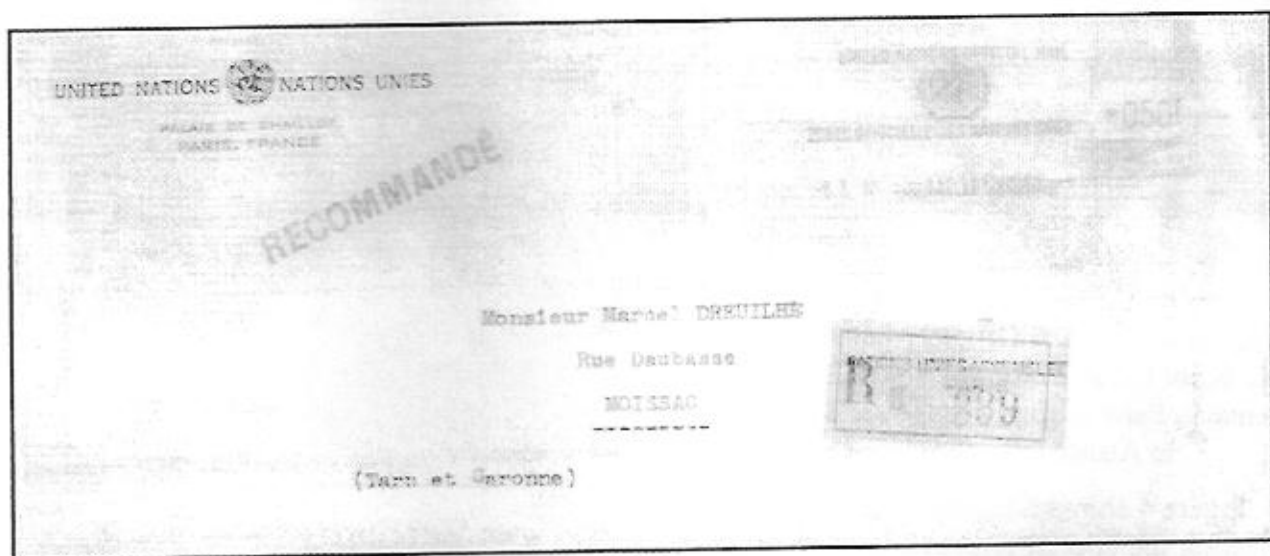


Figure 4: Registered service cover sent January 6, 1952 to Moissac, France during the Sixth United Nations General Assembly Meeting in Paris XVI at the Palais de Chaillot bearing 50 francs in meter postage and a special registration label with the text: NATIONS UNIES ASSEMBLÉE PARIS.

nation at the post office on the Rue La Boétie (8) about two kilometers away. The letter arrived at 16:45 (4:45 pm) thirty minutes later. According to my detailed street plan of Paris dating from 1969, there is a post office at the corner of the Avenue des Champs-Élysées and Rue La Boétie about eight blocks from the Arc de Triomphe at the Place de l'Étoile.

It appears that pneumatic delivery carried a premium tariff. This cover bears 60 francs in stamps, which may have overpaid the postage as a matter of convenience. Figure 3 shows a service cover bearing 5 francs in meter postage (Machine #4471), which was sent to Kayzersberg in Alsace in eastern France on November 27, 1951 not far from the German border.

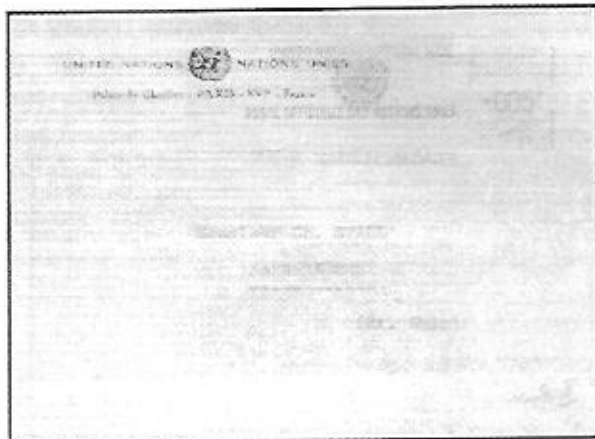


Figure 3: 1951 UN Official Mail sent from the Sixth United Nations General Assembly venue in Paris bearing 5-franc meter postage to Alsace in eastern France.

Figure 4 shows a registered service cover (bearing the special registration label of the General Assembly) from the Palais de Chaillot dated January 8, 1952 sent to Moissac in Tarn et Garonne bearing 50 francs in meter postage (also Machine #4471). The receiving cancel on the rear indicates that the letter was delivered the next day. It appears that pneumatic mail cost more or less the same as registered mail and depending

on the time of day pneumatic mail may have been much faster. Officially a "pneu" letter was priced at five times the domestic rate.

It is interesting to note that in the early days of the League of Nations presence in Paris, it set up shop near the same post office on the Rue La Boétie, known as Paris 47. Presumably the chic neighborhoods of the 8th Arrondissement along the Avenue des Champs-Élysées maintained its draw on tourists and diplomats as a desirable quarter to set up shop.

A service cover from the League of Nations office in Paris dated on November 13, 1922 appears in Figure 5. Note that at the time a blue 50-centime stamp (Scott #144) was sufficient to get the letter to the newspaper *Het Nieuw van den Tag* in Amsterdam, Netherlands. The intervening thirty years saw a more than ten-fold increase in postal tariffs. Undoubtedly World War II also contributed to the increase in postal tariffs.

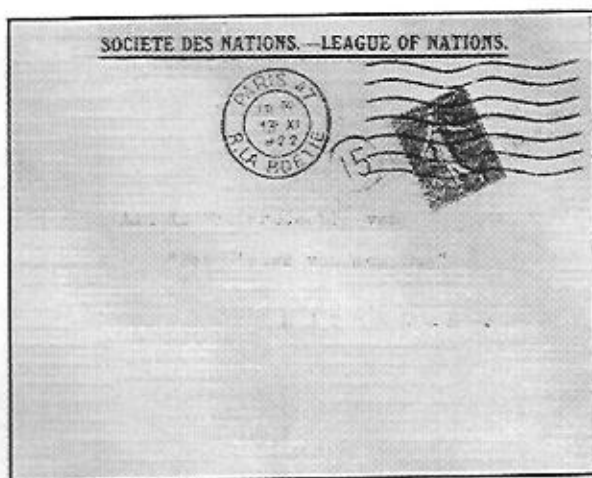


Figure 5: 1922 service cover from the League of Nations office in Paris serviced by the Paris 47 Rue La Boétie post office sent to Amsterdam, Netherlands and bearing 50 centimes postage.

Reference

www.laposte.f/chp/mediasPdf/maitrise/cermak_eng.pdf.

UNOMSA REVISITED

By Richard Powers

In the August 2009 issue of the *Journal* (page 12) I published an article on the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA). One of the major responsibilities of the UNOMSA electoral division (International Election Observation - IEO) was to monitor the elections for the National Assembly, which took place April 26, 1994.

That article displayed a cover sent on hotel stationery by an Austrian member of the IEO on the eve of the election from Durban, on the southeast coast of the Republic of South Africa (RSA). Now I can show a service cover (Figure 1) bearing the corner card of UNOMSA with headquarters at the Carlton Centre in Johannesburg. This cover was sent by the Fifth Vryheid - IEO Team in KwaZulu/Natal, a province of South Africa containing Durban. Vryheid is a town in KwaZulu/Natal. The cover also

bears the corner card of the Pongola Hotel in Pongola, which is within 10 kilometers from the border with Swaziland. The cover bears two RSA stamps (90c Scott #746 and 5c #722) tied to the cover by a Pongola postmark dated April 29, 1994, three days after the election.

A Google search using the key words "UNOMSA Pongola Vryheid" yields an interesting listing of press briefings which took place on April 26, 1994, the day of the elections. Most of the stories were published by the South African Press Agency (SAPA). Many of these briefings concerned human interest stories relating to people voting for the first time and the problems they had in voting such as closed polls or missing ballots. In KwaZulu only 75% of the polls could open on April 26th. As a result voting was extended for a second day.

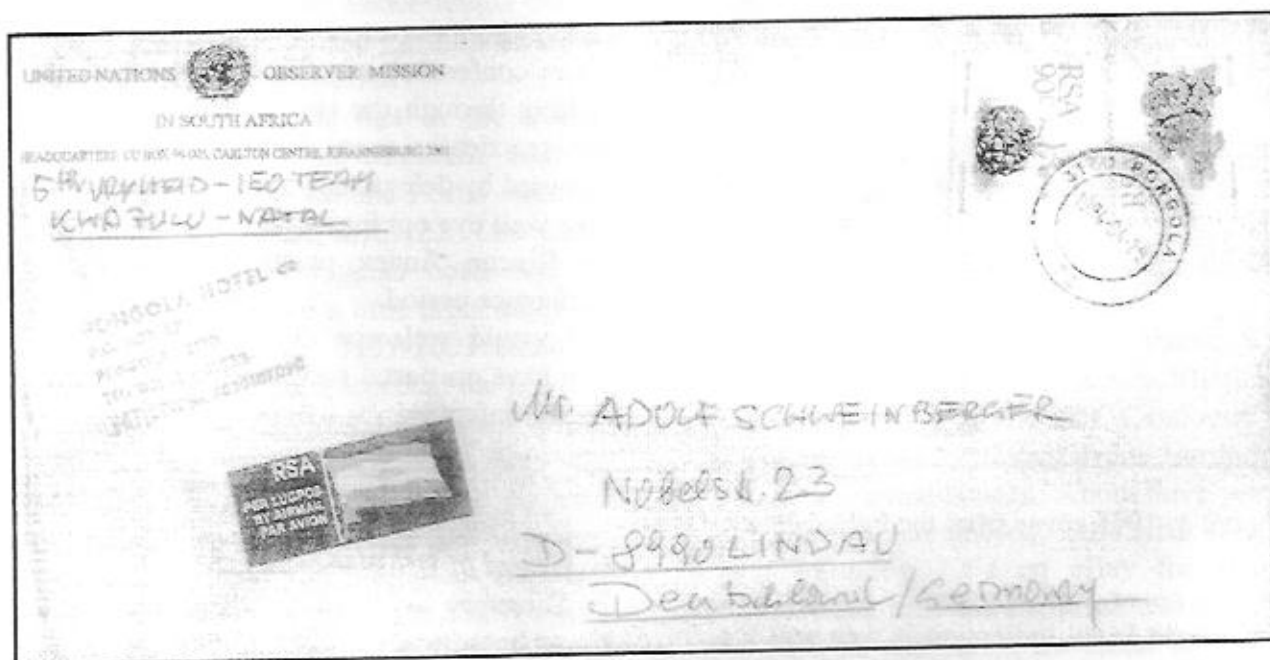


Figure 1: 1994 UNOMSA service cover sent by the Fifth Vryheid - IEO Team from Pangola in KwaZulu/Natal, Republic of South Africa

1945 SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Unofficial First Day – Rincon Annex

By B. Clement, Jr.

An interesting Palace Hotel corner card cover with the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNCIO) stamp, Scott #928, postmarked “unofficial FD” with a “Rincon Annex” hand cancel April 25, 1945 has been found. This is illustrated in Figure 1. As discussed in Dick Powers’ article in the April 2004 issue of the *Journal* (Ref. 1), the Palace Hotel housed the international press and US press attaches. Whether the letter came from someone connected with the conference is unknown; neither a Directory of Press at the UNCIO (Ref. 2) or the UNCIO Telephone Directory (Ref. 3) list anyone with the name “Shapley” or “Worham”.



Figure 1: 1945 cover from the Palace Hotel.

The cover was apparently overfranked, since there is no indication it was sent airmail. Perhaps the extra 3¢ stamp was added to get the letter postmarked without the “First Day of Issue” cancel. I don’t know

how common unofficial First Days are for #928. Two with machine cancels (and just the #928 stamp) are shown in Fran Adams’ website (Ref. 4) on UNCIO service covers.

The “Rincon Annex” hand cancel is interesting. There are only three service covers with a hand cancel shown on Fran’s site, and all of them are postmarked “Rincon Annex”. One of these, to Argentina, with a violet “Delegacion Argentina” cachet, is shown in Figure 2. I have heard somewhere that the “Rincon Annex” post office served the conference. The post office (Ref. 5), located at 101-199 Mission St., operated from 1940 to 1985, and is now on the National Registry of Historic Places. The post office is about 2.5 miles from the War Memorial Building, where the conference was held.

By the way, in Dick’s article, he tells us to watch for covers during the conference period from seven San Francisco hotels where conference security was provided. In looking through the two directories, I note that practically every San Francisco hotel was used by delegates, staff, or the press. So keep your eye out for any hotel. Also, watch for Rincon Annex postmarks during the conference period.

I would welcome any information you may have on postal service at the San Francisco Conference.

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Francisco, California, April 25, 1995, Third Issue (May 17, 1945), Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.

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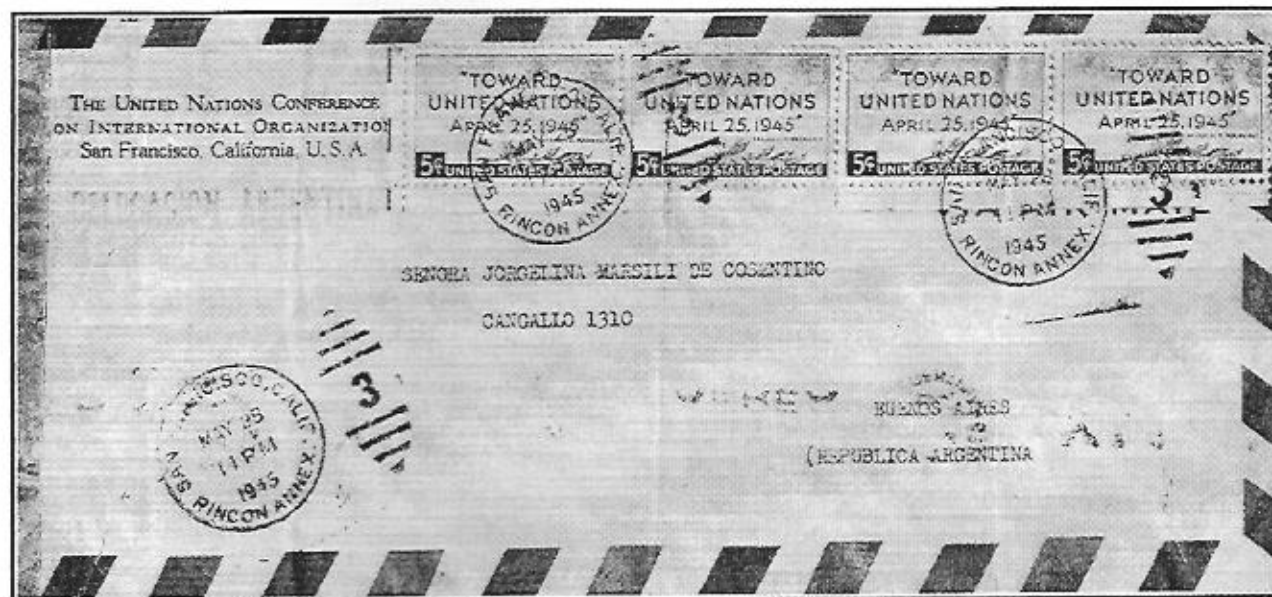


Figure 2: UNCIO service cover mailed by the Argentinian Delegation from the Rincon Annex post office in San Francisco on May 28, 1945 to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

I just reviewed the Letter to the Editor from Klaus Guhl and the Editor's Notes in the June issue of the *Journal*.

One note mentions that in the February/March issue of the *Philatelic Bulletin* (89) of the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) the *MICHEL UN Catalogue - 2007/08* in English costs \$32.77. Although that seemed a little high, since the *UN Stamp Catalogue 1951-2003* could be purchased for \$18.50, I accepted the price.

Now comes the May-June issue of the *Philatelic Bulletin* (90). It lists the *MICHEL UN Catalogue - 2009* for the price of \$66.95 plus \$3.00 postage and handling. The *Scott Specialized Catalogue - 2008* can be purchased at a discount for \$52.79. The *Michel Catalogue* would not have Scott numbers, which are the basic reference number for collectors in the United States.

I hope that the UNPA receives a large

payment for this partnership.

One final semi-extraneous issue: is there some list that has MICHEL UN numbers with the corresponding Scott UN numbers?

I consider myself just a very basic collector and a poor Latin student, but to paraphrase Cicero "Quousque tandem abutere mantica nostra?" (How long is our wallet to be tried?)

John Arnold, S.J.

St. Louis, Missouri

[Editor's Note: The *MICHEL Catalogue* is useful for those who buy from European dealers or auction houses. About three years ago I bought an unused *MICHEL UNO-Spezial-Katalog 2004* on eBay for about \$10. At that time the list price was €21.80 and the US\$ and euro were closer in value. Today a euro costs about \$1.40, which explains why *MICHEL* appears so expensive in terms of US\$.]

MY "GREEN" MAIL POSTED BY UNOP AT WHO HEADQUARTERS IN GENEVA

By Richard Powers

Each spring I have been receiving invitations from UNOP, German-speaking philatelic society for UN specialists based in Germany, to attend the Annual Meeting of UNOP members, which is traditionally held in spring, often in conjunction with an important philatelic exhibition. This year the meeting was held in conjunction with the International Stamp Fair (IBRA), which took place in Essen, Germany from May 6th through 10th. The UNPA issued a personalized sheet on this occasion.

The cover in Figure 1 was sent April 15th from the Headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO) on WHO stationery with the corner card on the rear. It bears a S.f. 1,80 (Scott #5041) tied by the WHO cancel at 1211 Geneva.

Dominating the lower left corner of the envelope is a "pro clima" label, which is issued by the Swiss Post Office to allow the sender to purchase a carbon offset by paying a slight additional charge of 5 centimes for a regular letter or just 1 centime, if the patron used a WebStamp. The contribution is noted by this label. My label shows that this "green" letter was sent by Priority (Airmail) from CH-1211 Genève 27 and mentions a weight of 1 gram and a dispatching time of 14:11 on April 14th.

According to an article by Urs Hobi in the first 2009 issue of UNOPost, the journal of UNOP, these labels have been issued by the Swiss Post Office since February 10, 2009. Depending on the final destination, the surtax for bulk mailers can vary between 1 and 10 centimes. This carbon offset is achieved by publicizing highly effective climate projects such as Wind parks and Solar Energy Facilities. The Swiss Post Office supports only Climate Projects with the

independently supervised "Gold Standard". This standard verifies that the CO₂ Reduction projects lead to a real reduction of Greenhouse Gases and that the CO₂ offset that has been paid for has already been achieved. The selection in advance of projects is directed according to the recommendations of an independent Board of Directors, which represents the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Stiftung für Konsumentenschutz (SKS - The Foundation for Consumer Protection), the Department of Management, Technology and Economics of the ETH (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology) Zürich, the saju (Schweizerische Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Jugendverbände - Swiss Working Groups of Young Peoples Unions) and oikos (Internationale Studierendeorganisationen für nachhaltiges Wirtschaften und Management - International Student Organizations for sustainable Economies and Management).

According to Mr. Hobi, the invitations sent this year were the first service mail which had paid the "pro clima" surtax.

Nine days later my copy of UNOPost was sent via "green" Economy mail. It came in a package on WHO stationery (Figure 2) bearing a S.f. 1,80 stamp plus two S.f. 1,00 (Scott #40) stamps. The "pro clima" label has been split in two pieces. The lower portion shows that the package weighed 95 grams and was dispatched at 15:16 on April 23rd.

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Figure 1: "Green" Letter sent by UNOP from WHO Headquarters in Geneva on April 15, 2009.



Figure 2: Portion of Package sent from WHO Headquarters with Economy "pro clima" labels.

DAVID LUBIN: THE GRANDFATHER OF THE FAO

By Richard Powers

I recently came across an interesting ninety-one year old service cover from the International Institute of Agriculture (IIA) in Rome, the forerunner of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Figure 1 shows this cover bearing the corner card of the Institute including the name of David Lubin in the upper left corner. In the upper right corner is a blue 25 c stamp (Scott #100) bearing the image of King Victor Emmanuel III tied by the postmark (Gaines Type: IIA.S1) of the Institute on June 26, 1918. The cover had been sent to the editor of the Baltimore "Star". On the rear of the cover is a transit cancel (Figure 2), which reads "GENOVA POSTA ESTESA", indi-

cating that the cover began its transatlantic voyage in Genoa.



Figure 2: Transit cancel on the rear of cover.

This Institute, which was founded in 1905, worked closely in an advisory capacity to the League of Nations. The international character of this Institute is indicated by the fact that the Institute name in corner card is written in French, whereas in the postmark

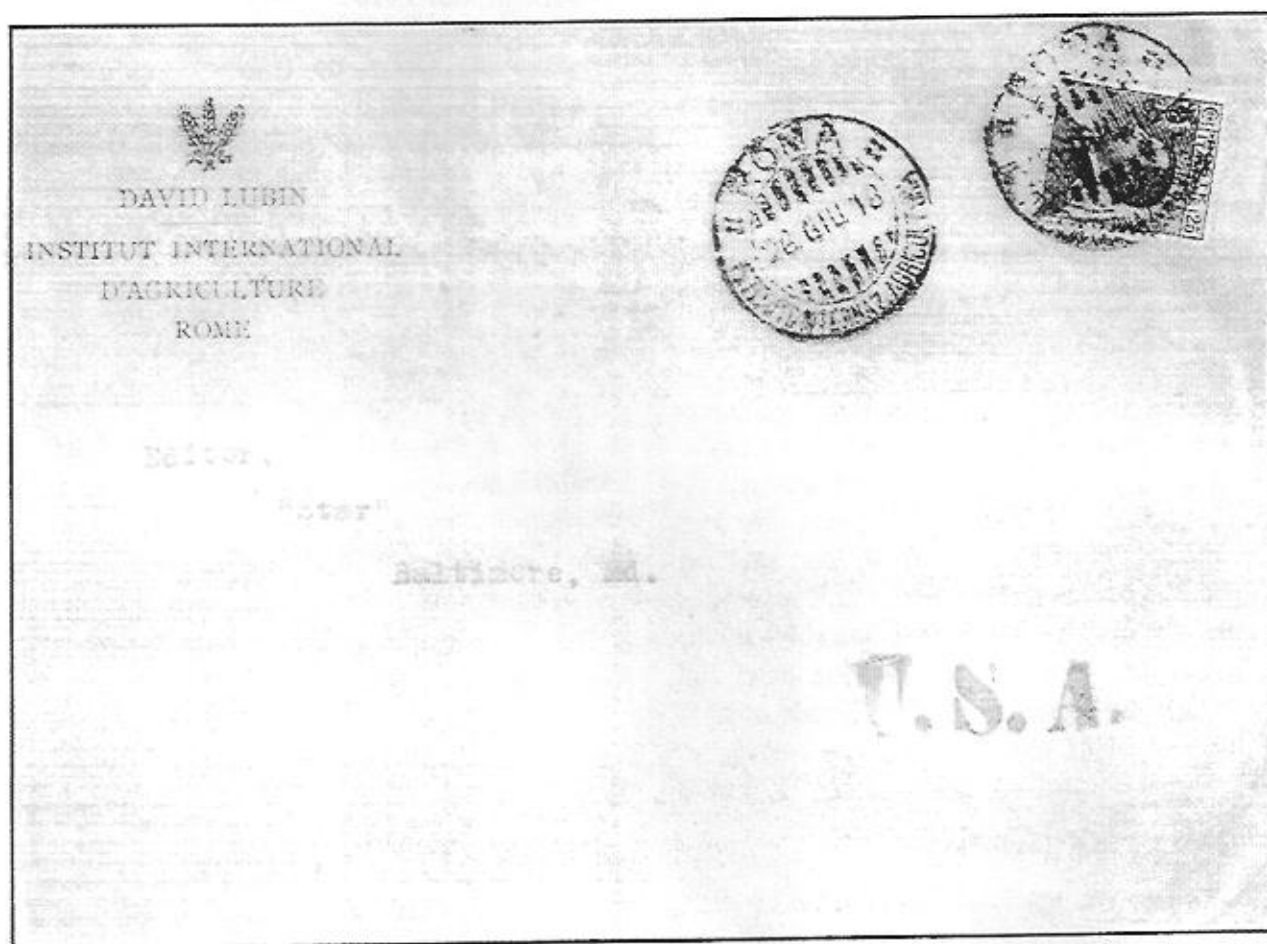


Figure 1: 1918 service cover from David Lubin of the Institut International D'Agriculture in Rome to the Editor of the Baltimore "Star".

the Institute name is in Italian.

This is the first time that I have seen a personal name in the corner card of a League of Nations associated agency. But who was David Lubin?

Google came to the rescue. On the FAO website I learned that in 1952 FAO had established the David Lubin Memorial Library to honor the founder of the IIA. The extensive IIA collection formed a solid base for the present-day Library, which is considered one of the world's finest collection in food, agriculture and international development. The centaur website provides biographical information which recounts the remarkable career of David Lubin, the father of the IIA and hence the grandfather of the IIA.

The Early Years

David Lubin was born in Klodowa near Cracow, Poland on June 1, 1849 (June 13th according to the Gregorian calendar). He was the youngest of six children, whose father died shortly after his birth. His mother, remarried to Solomon Weinstock, decided to emigrate to the United States. They arrived in New York in 1855. David left school at the age of twelve and began working as a goldsmith and jeweler in Massachusetts under the tutelage of his older brother Simon. In 1865 he moved to California to live with his sister Jeannette and to work in a timber yard. In 1868 he decided to prospect for gold or oil in Arizona without success.

On October 1871, on his way back to New York, he lost everything he owned in the Great Chicago Fire, except for his clothes and his violin. He then worked as a traveling salesman for a lamp factory and invented a non-explosive lamp.

A Career in Agriculture

After a first trip to Europe, which took him from Amsterdam to Poland, he and his

half-brother Harris Weinstock rejoined their widowed sister Jeannette in 1884 in California and opened a department store in Sacramento. He also began to grow wheat in two areas in Colusa County and to cultivate 120 hectares of orchard about 15 miles from Sacramento. He used modern techniques but was troubled by supply exceeding demand in California. His best peaches, apricots and table grapes were sold in 1885 at prices that did not cover their packing. He attended the Fruit Growers' Convention in San Francisco that the supply was a mere trifle compared with the demand of those who wished to eat good fruit if they could pay for it.

He organized the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. The following year - 1886 - was another very bad year. Lubin cabled from London to recommend sale by auction, as at Covent Garden.

In 1893 wheat was in crisis. Lubin realized that it was not just a problem in California but throughout the USA as a whole. In 1894 he launched the direct sale of farm produce by mail, then pressed for import duties on industrial products and export premiums for farm produce. The farmers' lot had to be improved by raising prices.

In the spring of 1896 the crisis had exhausted Lubin and he left for Europe with his five children and their governess. The Californian, who had become an American, was going to become a citizen of the world in 1896.

On the occasion of the millennium of Hungary, Budapest hosted the International Agriculture Congress, where Lubin explained what later became an international agriculture organization. On his return to the USA in December, he settled in Philadelphia and opened a San Francisco branch of the Sacramento department store "Weinstock, Lubin and Co", which he had opened in 1884.

The Establishment of the IIA

In August 1904, he left New York to lay his project before European governments. Received with skepticism more or less everywhere, Lubin decided to go to Italy and deal with King Victor Emmanuel III himself. He reached Rome on October 4, 1904. He eventually received a summons to appear before the king on Sunday October 23, 1904.

The king was taken aback at first, but decided to listen to this American citizen, who was talking with the impertinence of a man of God coming from the desert. Indeed Lubin's speech was not of the kind normally heard by a sovereign. "I bring you the opportunity to perform a work of historic importance, which will entitle you to more enduring fame than the Caesars. They earned fame by wars. You could earn it by working for peace, the peace of righteousness... You are, of course, a very important person here, but remember you are a small potato in the world, the monarch of a third-rate nation. Take up this work in earnest and at one leap Italy can head the nations in the general fight of our days, the fight for Justice in economic relations."

Victor Emmanuel wrote on January 24, 1905 the famous letter to his Prime Minister.

"My dear President,

A citizen of the United States of America, Mr. David Lubin, has explained to me, with all the warmth springing from sincere conviction, what appears to me a happy and good idea and I commend it to the attention of my Government. The rural classes are generally the most numerous and have great influence on the conditions of nations everywhere, but scattered as they are, they cannot do what would be necessary to improve the various crops and distribute them in line with the requirements of consumption. Moreover, they cannot adequately defend their interests on the market, which, for the

most important produce of the soil, is widening more and more to embrace the whole world.

Therefore, it might be extremely useful to set up an International Institute which, without any political designs, would study the conditions of agriculture in the various countries of the world and would periodically issue information on the quantity and quality of crops...."

An international conference was called in Rome. It opened on May 28, 1905 and resulted in the signature of the Convention of June 7, 1905 by forty states. This was thirty-eight years before the meeting at Hot Springs, which led to the establishment of the FAO.

Lubin envisaged the Institute as composed of two chambers. An upper house in which each country was represented by one member and a lower house consisting of members selected by private agricultural organizations on the basis of their membership and importance. The Institute was an exclusively intergovernmental body in which states could, at their request, have one to five votes, depending on their commitment to pay for one to sixteen shares.

Then the battle of the budget was joined. 850,000 gold francs a year, of which 300,000 were provided by the annual contribution of the King of Italy. The remaining 550,000 francs were paid by forty countries.

The Secretariat started operations in 1908. The earliest IIA covers that I have seen date from 1910.

Lubin had the great joy of seeing the IIA live through World War I. He died in Rome in 1919. On October 14, 1945 the UN established the FAO and the assets of the IIA were transferred to it.

References:

www.fao.org/library/general_info/centaur.vri.cz/news/prilohy/pril218.

ITU DISCOVERY - CCITT PLENARY ASSEMBLY IN SPAIN - 1984

By B. Clement, Jr.

Newly discovered is a special cancel for the 8th Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, held in Malaga and Torremolinos, Spain October 8-19, 1984. Figure 1 shows a cacheted cover for this assembly. The beautiful blue cancel is shown in an enlarged image in Figure 2.



Figure 2: 1984 Cancel from 8th CCITT Plenary Assembly in Malaga.

CCITT (the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee) existed from 1956, when it was formed from a merger of CCIT and CCIF, until 1992, when the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) underwent a major reorganization.

The main governing body of the CCITT was its Plenary Assembly. In all nine such assemblies were held, as follows:

- 1st – Geneva, Switzerland, 12/15-22/56
- 2nd – New Delhi, India, 12/8-16/60
- 3rd – Geneva, Switzerland, 5/25-6/26/64
- 4th – Mar del Plata, Argentina, 9/23-10/25/68
- 5th – Geneva, Switzerland, 12/4-15/72
- 6th – Geneva, Switzerland, 9/25-10/8/76
- 7th – Geneva, Switzerland, 9/10-21/80
- 8th – Malaga and Torremolinos, Spain, 10/8-18/84
- 9th – Melbourne, Australia, 9/14-25/88

Of these assemblies, a special cancel and corner card are known for the New Delhi meeting, special stamps and a special postmark is known for the Mar del Plata meeting (Ref. 3), and a stamped envelope was issued for the Melbourne meeting (Ref. 4). Now, with the Malaga-Torremolinos discovery, all the meetings held outside Geneva have some philatelic recognition.

If you have some UN postal history that may be unknown in UN philately, please let us know.

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Figure 1: 1984 cover commemorating the 8th CCITT Plenary Assembly in Malaga.

UNDP STANDARDIZATION AND QUALITY CONTROL PROJECT IN AMMAN, JORDAN

By Richard Powers

I enjoy finding UN service letters which reveal something about the nature of the contents. Often this is found in the corner card. Figure 1 shows a service letter sent by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Amman, Jordan to the Industrial Operations Division of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in Vienna, Austria. The corner card mentions the *Standardization and Quality Control Project*. Unfortunately the incomplete postmark makes dating the cover difficult but it is likely to have been sent in the late sixties. It bears three Jordanian stamps: a 35 fils air-mail stamp (probably Scott #C19) and two 1966 stamps picturing King Hussein: a 15 fils (#528F) and a 25 fils stamp (#528H).

I speculate that the Standardization is done in cooperation with the non-governmental organization (NGO) the International Organization for Standardization known as ISO. ISO is an international-standard-setting body composed of representatives from 158 various national standards organizations. It was founded on February 23, 1947 with headquarters in Geneva. This organization promulgates worldwide proprietary industrial and commercial standards.

It owes its existence to two forerunners: the International Federation of the National Standardizing Associations (ISA), which had been founded in New York in 1926 and the United Nations Standards Coordinating Committee (UNSCC), which was established in London in 1944 as World War II was winding down. Here the reference to United Nations concerns the coalition of allies fighting the axis nations at the time.

The ISO has issued standards or series of standards in numerous sectors: automotive, education, energy, food safety, information safety, health care, local government, medical devices, petroleum and gas, ship recycling and

supply chain security.

The first General Assembly of ISO took place in London from October 14th through the 26th. The thirty-first Assembly took place in Dubai October 12-17, 2008.

The Finnish post office commemorated an ISO meeting held in Helsinki in June 1961 by issuing a 30-markka stamp (Scott #383). Figure 2 shows a first day cover of this stamp issued June 5th postmarked in Helsinki.

The Indian post office commemorated the sixth General Assembly in New Delhi in 1964 by issuing a 0.15 rupee stamp (Scott #392). Figure 3 shows a first day cover of this stamp issued November 9th postmarked in Madras. I have seen a similar cover postmarked in Patna.

I have been unable to identify the nature of the UNDP project in Amman in the early sixties. But I suspect that it was similar to a more recent project that I discovered involving water quality control and surveillance project in Iraq, which took place from September 2004 through August 2005 with the participation of the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF. This project aimed to implement a comprehensive water quality monitoring system by establishing fifteen (Iraqi) governorate central water quality control laboratories, thirty district laboratories in the central and southern governorates and 220 water treatment plants: by providing supplies and equipment necessary for the laboratories to conduct the essential water quality tests and by the training of laboratory technicians and sanitary professionals. Sixteen training of trainers sessions were conducted in Amman, Jordan for about 200 laboratory technicians.

References

www.iso.org/iso/iso__catalogue
en.wikipedia.org



Figure 1: Service cover sent by the Standardization and Quality Control Project of the UNDP in Amman, Jordan around 1966 to the Industrial Operations Division of UNIDO in Vienna.



Figure 2: 1961 cover commemorating ISO Meeting in Helsinki, Finland.



Figure 3: 1964 cover commemorating 6th ISO General Assembly in New Delhi, India.

By B. Clement, Jr.

In a series of articles in the June 2007 and the April and December 2008 issues of the *Journal*, I discussed a new UN Specialized Agency, the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and its predecessor organizations. This adds to the postal history described in those articles.

In the April 2008 article was shown a special postmark for the 14th General Assembly of UNWTO's predecessor, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO), held in Manila, Philippines November 18-26, 1959. A surprising discovery, shown in Figure 1, has just been made. This is a first day cover of two Philippine stamps, Scott 807-808. Scott catalog says that the stamps picture Maria Cristina Falls, but gives no information on the reason for issuing the stamps. The cachet refers to the "World Tourism Conference", with the proper place and dates for the IUOTO Assembly. See Figure 2 for an enlarged view of the stamps and the FD cancel. The FD cancel, on the first

day of the Assembly, includes a globe and the text "1959 IUOTO". It is apparent that the stamps were issued for the Assembly, even though they do not explicitly say so.

You may be aware of my project on the UNPI website to list all stamps issued by host countries to honor conferences of the UN and its agencies (Ref. 3). This discovery will be added to that listing.

In the June 2008 article, I noted that no official mail of the UNWTO predecessor organizations had been found. An IUOTO-Geneva corner card cover (Figure 4), has now been located. This cover, postmarked 1200 Geneva 20 Montbrillant, August 28, 1970, was sent to the ICAO in Montreal. Several UN agencies, including ITU and WMO used the Geneva Montbrillant post office.



Figure 1: 1959 FDC honoring IUOTO Assembly in Manila, Philippines.



Figure 2: Detail of 1959 Philippine stamps.



Figure 3: 1970 IUOTO service cover.

For collectors of UN topical stamps, the reader is also referred to another UNPI project, by William Ingram. In this project (Ref. 3), Bill attempts to list and illustrate all Worldwide UN-related stamps, including UNWTO.

Watch for other postal and philatelic recognition of UNWTO and its predecessors.

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3. www.unpi.com/projects_un_conference_stamp_listing.asp
4. www.wwun.net

A WHO SERVICE COVER FROM ANTARCTICA?

By Richard Powers

The 1960 World Health Organization (WHO) service cover, which appears in Figure 1, was probably never on Antarctica. But it is fun to speculate on the possibility that it was. But first the facts.

The air mail cover has a corner card of the WHO in Sydney, Australia. It is addressed to the Chief of Distribution and Sales of WHO at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. The cover bears three 2 shilling/3 pence stamps (Scott #L5) from the Australian Antarctic Territory tied to the cover by a Sydney, Australia slogan cancel ("Prevent Bush Fires") with the date January 8, 1960. To the left of the date is a large numeral 8, which probably identifies the Sydney post office where the stamps were canceled. For completeness, I mention that I have a Australian UNICEF service cover with a similar Sydney postmark bearing large 8s on either side of the date. The green stamps picture an emperor penguin pair with a fledgling and a map of the Territory. According to the Scott Catalogue, such stamps "are also valid for postage in Australia".

I suspect this is probably not a favor item for a philatelist as it is addressed to WHO Headquarters in Geneva and the franking is somewhat subdued. Most collectors would prefer

stamps with varying denominations.

Now begins the speculation. I did a Google search using the key words: World Health Organization Antarctica. Among recent interests of WHO in the southernmost continent are studies of the effects of the depletion of ozone near the South Pole, which threaten increased skin cancer risk due to increased ultraviolet radiation reaching the surface of the earth. While considerable action has been taken to protect the ozone layer and levels of the most damaging ozone-depleting chemicals are now decreasing in the atmosphere, scientists remain uncertain about its full recovery.

In 2006 WHO approved the use of DDT indoors in its fight against malaria. This use does not extend to Antarctica, where malaria is not endemic. But traces of DDT have now shown up in penguins there. For decades WHO has monitored the populations and breeding of penguins in Antarctica.

There is much circumstantial evidence of WHO interest in Antarctica. Perhaps the aforementioned cover reflects part of this interest.

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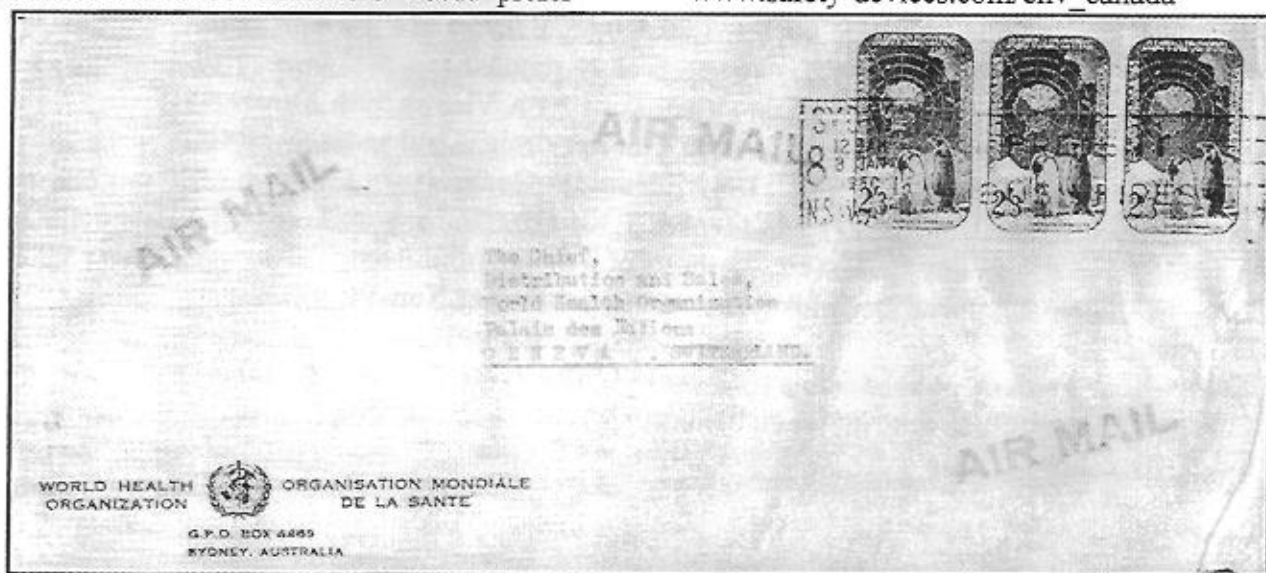


Figure 1: 1960 WHO service cover with Sydney, Australia corner card bearing three Australian Antarctic Territory stamps canceled in Sydney to WHO Headquarters in Geneva.

2009 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of June 1, 2009 but subject to changes of date of issue and denomination.)

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

February 6

100th Anniversary U Thant

94¢, F.s. 1,30, € 1,15

(3 sheets of 20 stamps)

New York Definitives

1¢, 9¢, 10¢,

(3 sheets of 20 stamps)

April 16

Endangered Species

42¢, F.s. 1,00, € 0,65

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

Set of 3 maximum cards and 2009 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder

FDC with Silk Cachet

May 7

World Heritage - Germany

44¢, 98¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,65, € 1,40

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

Three Prestige Booklets

{3 Prestige Booklets with 12x(27¢, 42¢, F.s. 0,35, F.s. 0,50, € 0,30, € 0,35)}

Postal Stationery for Geneva, Vienna

Geneva: postal cards F.s. 0,85, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,80

Vienna: prestamped envelopes € 0,65, € 1,40, postal card € 0,65

Personalized Sheet (Vienna) - IBRA in Essen

(sheet of 10 stamps - € 0,65 with five designs and se-tenant labels)

June 5

Personalized Sheets (New York)

(sheet of 20 stamps - 44¢ domestic with five designs and se-tenant labels)

(sheet of 10 stamps - 98¢ international with five designs and se-tenant labels)

Revalued Postal Stationery for New York

44¢ (41¢+3¢) prestamped envelopes (regular and legal), 98¢ (90¢+8¢) airletter sheet

August 6

Economic and Social Council

44¢, 98¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,80, € 0,55, € 0,75 and a souvenir card

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

August 24 **Personalized Sheet (Vienna) - UNPA Vienna 30th Anniversary**

(sheet of 10 stamps - € 1,40 with five designs and se-tenant labels)

September 25

UN Millennium Goals

44¢, F.s. 1,30, € 0,65

(3 mini-sheets of 8 designs)

October 2

NY Definitive - International Day of Non-Violence

\$1 (1 sheet of 20 stamps)

Personalized Sheet (Geneva) - UNPA Geneva 40th Anniversary

(sheet of 10 stamps with se-tenant labels)

October 8

Indigenous People

44¢, F.s. 1,30, € 0,65

(3 mini-sheets of 6 designs)

2009 Annual Collection Folders (New York, Geneva, Vienna)

2009 SLOGAN CANCELLATION

January 2

United for Peace (continuation of 2007, 2008 slogan)

THE JOURNAL OF UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS Vol. 33 #4 AUGUST 2009

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 Tuesday 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.

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

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

Prices for Advertisements

1 page (6½"×9") - \$40; ½ page - \$20

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 editorial deadline for the October 2009 issue is August 30, 2009. Material to be submitted for publication should reach the editor at least ten days before this deadline.

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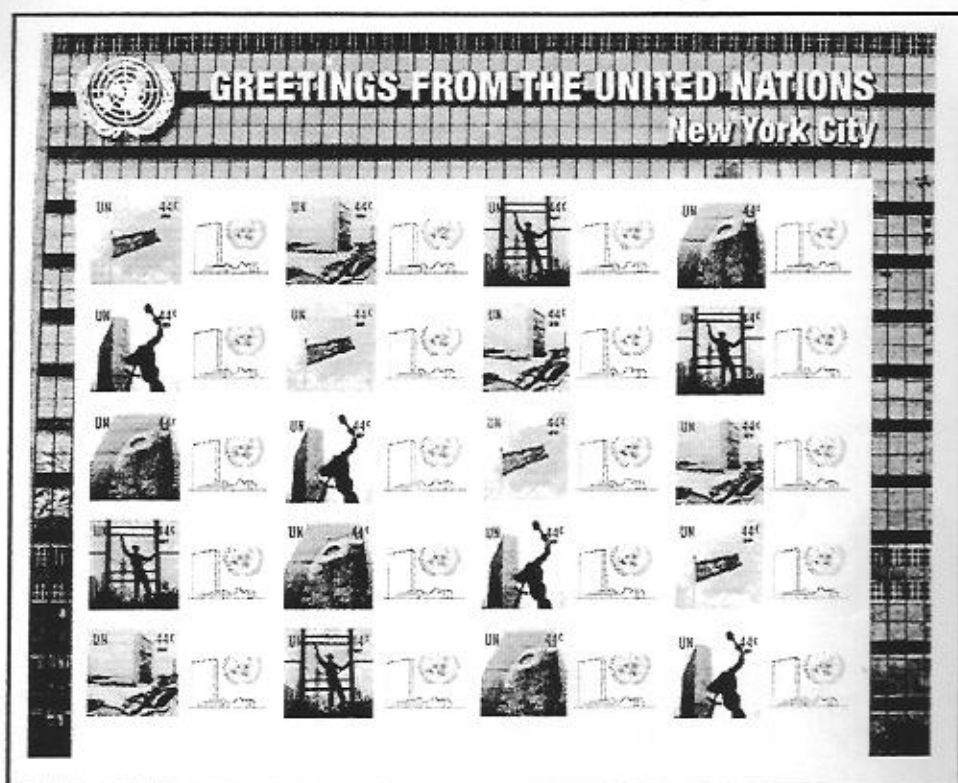
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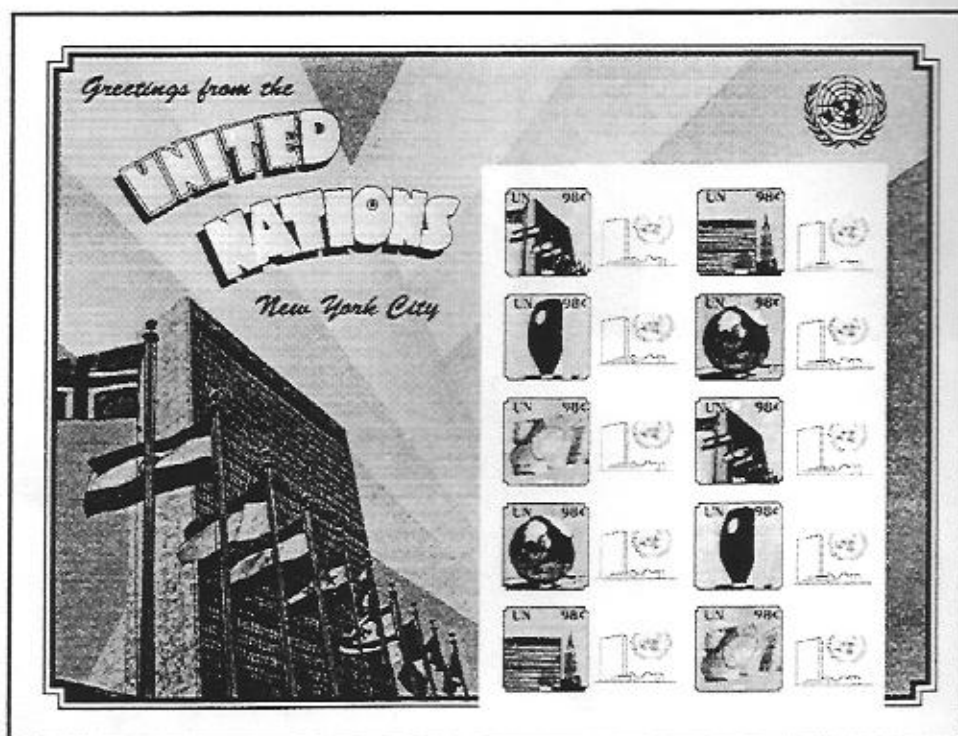
2009 UN GENEVA ECOSOC SERIES



2009 UN VIENNA ECOSOC SERIES



UNNY 44¢ Personalized Sheet of twenty stamps reflecting May 2009 domestic tariff increase issued June 5, 2009.



UNNY 98¢ Personalized Sheet of ten stamps reflecting May 2009 international tariff increase issued June 5, 2009.