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Volume 36

Number 6

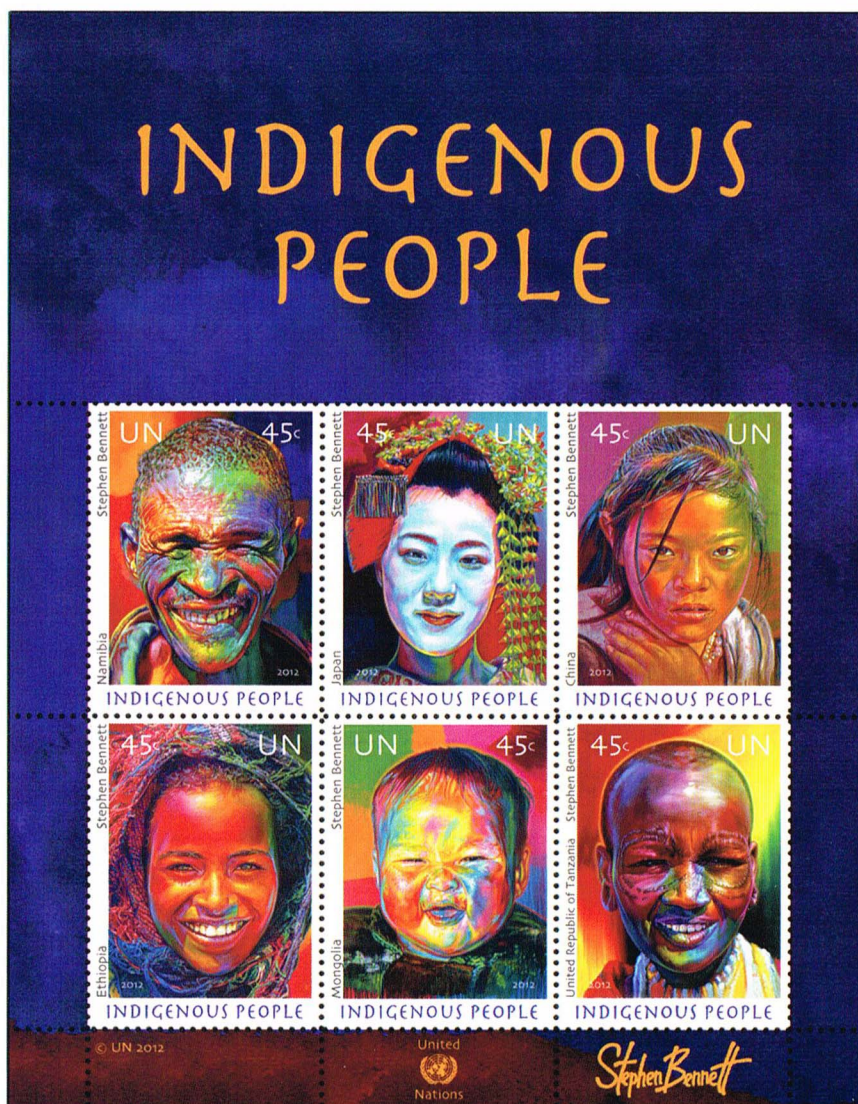
December 2012

Whole Number 211

journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE



UN NEW YORK

2012 UN INDIGENOUS PEOPLE STAMPS

Chapters of the UNPI

Midwest UN Collectors meets intermittently at shows in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Contact: Dorothy Green, 2200 36th St., Des Moines, IA 50310 or by e-mail: 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: Charles Berg at Stamp King at the address given above or at stampkingchicago@hotmail.net.

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 five lines. These will appear in the order received according to space available.

Wants to trade: New UNP-member seeks selected UN-NY 1955-90 and Geneva 1970-90. Can offer various British Commonwealth (BIOT, Pitcairn, BAT, others), Israel, Cuba, Kosovo and others in exchange. E-mail: gerard.york@msn.com.

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 February 2013 issue is December 26, 2012. Material to be submitted should reach the editor at least ten days before this deadline.

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The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

Affiliate #71 of the American Philatelic Society

A unit of the American Topical Association

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www.unpi.com

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Inquiries concerning replacement copies of recent issues which failed to arrive in the mail or back issues from December 2011 on, should go to the Production Manager, Greg Galletti, P.O. Box 466, Mt. Airy, MD 921771-0466 or by e-mail at unstampz@verizon.net. Back issues cost \$0.75 plus postage (U.S. addresses: \$1.39, Canada: \$1.81; others: \$3.76 airmail. Orders for earlier back issues should go to the UNP Archivist: Anthony Dewey, 157 Warrenton Avenue, Hartford, CT 06105-3931. *The Journal* (ISSN 0164-6482) is published bi-monthly by United Nations Philatelists, Inc. (UNPI), P. O. Box 146, Morrisville, PA 19067. U.S. Members should receive issues via standard mail about the 15th of even months.

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 of *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); *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

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1632 Randy NeilOverland Park, KS

Disclaimer

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

Cover Illustrations

Front cover: UNNY stamps honoring Indigenous People - 2012. **Back cover:** UN Geneva and Vienna stamps honoring Indigenous People.

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

A Look Back at the Cost of UNPA Products in 2012

The last installment of United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) shipments for my subscription account always includes collection folders of stamps issued by the offices in New York, Geneva and Vienna. In 2012 the New York collection folder cost \$12.90; the Geneva folder, \$20.36; the Vienna folder, \$16.48. For reference you can turn to page 2 of this issue to find the complete list of UNPA stamps for 2012. Note that the prices above and below for items in Swiss francs (Geneva) and euros (Vienna) will vary with the exchange rate.

What did the folders contain? The NY folder contained two Autism Awareness stamps (2×\$1.05) totaling \$2.10 (UNNY #1040-1), one RIO+20 commemorative stamp (UNNY #1046) costing \$1.05, two Paralympic Games in London stamps with denominations of 45¢ and \$1.05 (UNNY #1048-9) and a \$1.05 souvenir sheet (UNNY #1050), totaling \$2.55, two World Heritage in Africa stamps (45¢ and \$1.05) (UNNY #1052-3) totaling \$1.50 and a mini-sheet of six 45¢ stamps (UNNY #1054a-f) costing \$2.70. The total face value for the UNNY singles is \$9.90. Apparently the UNPA charges \$3.00 for the folder and mounts that are included with the UNNY collection.

Notice that the annual collection does not include the Endangered Species set (UNNY #1042-5a, Geneva #549-52a, Vienna #511-4a). The 2012 folder with the twelve Species stamps for the three offices costs \$13.67. Nor does the annual collection include the Coin and Flag Series (UNNY #1039a-h, Geneva #546a-h Vienna #507a-h). The flag folder with the twenty-four stamps costs \$22.12.

If you want personalized sheets, you will have to pay \$14.95 for the Shanghai Lunar Calendar (dragon) event sheet of ten \$1.05 stamps (UNNY #1037), \$14.95 for the

UN Guided Tours event sheet of ten \$1.05 stamps (UNNY #1038a-j), \$13.53 for the Essen event sheet of ten €0,70 stamp (UN Vienna 510), \$14.95 for the Tinkerbelle sheet of ten \$1.05 stamps (UNNY #1047a-b) and \$14.95 for Law of the Sea sheet of ten \$1.05 (UNNY #1051).

If you want to include the three new UNNY revalued pre-stamped stationery consisting of a standard 45¢ envelope (U32), a legal-sized 45¢ envelope (U33) and a \$1.05 airletter (UC11), you will have to pay \$2.30, which includes the cost of the stationery.

In summary, one each of the above items would cost:

UNNY Annual Collection	\$12.90
UN Geneva Annual Collection	\$20.60
UN Vienna Annual Collection	\$16.48
Endangered Species Collection	\$13.67
Coin and Flag Series Collection	\$22.12
Five Personalized Sheets	\$73.33
UNNY Stationery	<u>\$2.30</u>
Total	\$159.10

In 2009 this total for one each of all items was \$253.49. In 2010 this total was \$214.94. In 2011 this total was \$198.91. In 2012 the total was \$159.10. The main reason for this price drop is the fact that in 2009 there were seven personalized sheets issued; in 2012, only five sheets were issued. However, the cost of two fewer personalized sheets was partially offset by the inclusion of the Coin and Flag Series. The drop for 2012 to \$159.10 also reflects the fact that no expensive definitive (\$5) was issued as in 2011.

If you are unable to buy your stamps directly over the counter in New York or at a UNPA stand at some show, you will have to pay at least \$3 handling fee for each of the seven shipments. For the last shipment of the year, the value exceeded \$100. As a result the UNPA charged me \$13.25 plus a \$3 handling fee.

2012 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of November 1, 2012 but subject to changes of date and denominations.)

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

January 23

Chinese Lunar Calendar Sheet

(sheet of 10 \$1.05 stamps with 10 vignettes)

Personalized Sheet for Sixty Years of Guided Tours at UN Headquarters in New York

(sheet of 10 different \$1.05 stamp designs and 10 different vignettes)

Revalued UNNY Stationery

44¢ + 1¢ Pre-stamped envelopes, 98¢ + 7¢ airletter

February 3

Coin and Flag Series

45¢, F. s. 0,85, € 0,70

(3 mini-sheets of 8 stamps)

2012 Coin and Flag Collection Folder

April 2

Autism Awareness

\$1.05, F.s. 1,40, € 0,70

(3 sheets of 20 stamps with 2 different designs)

April 12

Vienna Event Sheet (Essen)

(sheet of 10 € 0,70 stamps and 10 vignettes with 6 different designs)

April 19

Endangered Species

45¢, F.s. 1,00, € 0,70

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

Set of 3 maximum cards,

2012 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder, FDC with silk cachet

June 1

RIO + 20

\$1.05, F.s. 1,40, € 0,70, Souvenir card

Personalized Sheet for Tinkerbell for UNNY

(sheet of 10 \$1.05 stamps with 2 designs and 10 vignettes)

August 17

Paralympic Games - London

45¢, \$1.05, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,40, € 0,62, € 0,70, \$1.05, F.s. 1,40, € 0,70

(6 mini-sheets of 9 stamps and 3 souvenir sheets with 1 stamp)

Personalized Sheet for 30 years of the UN Convention the Law of the Sea

(sheet of 10 \$1.05 stamps with 1 design and 10 vignettes)

September 5

World Heritage - Africa

45¢, \$1.05, F.s. 0,85, F.s. 1,00, € 0,62, € 0,70

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

October 11

Indigenous People

45¢, F.s. 0,85, € 0,70

(3 mini-sheets of 6 stamps)

2012 Annual Collection Folders (New York, Geneva, Vienna)

2012 SLOGAN CANCELLATION

January 2 **United for Peace** (continuation of slogan for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011)

A BRAZILIAN SOUVENIR SHEET FOR RIO+20

By Richard Powers



On the occasion of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro the Brazilian post office issued the above souvenir sheet containing stamps with the designs of the UNPA Rio+20 stamps issued June 1, 2012. The designs of the UN stamps are on the cover of the August 2012 issue of the *Journal*. The Brazilian stamps, each with a denomination of

R\$ 2,00, bear the country name in the same upper corner as the original UN stamps. The Brazilian stamps each bear the title of the conference in Portuguese along the left side of the stamps. The souvenir sheet selvage bears the image of the statue of Christ, which looks down on Rio. The souvenir sheet has a peelable backing sheet.

2012 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

On 11 October 2012, the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued 18 commemorative stamps in denominations of \$ 0.45, F.s. 0.85 and € 0.70 in a mini-sheet format of six stamps each on the theme "Indigenous People". This is the third in a series of stamps on Indigenous People, which were painted by the artist Stephen Bennett (USA).

The designs appear on the covers of this issue.

The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2007. The Declaration is the most comprehensive statement of the rights of indigenous peoples ever developed, giving prominence to collective rights to a degree unprecedented in international human rights law. It emphasizes the rights of indigenous peoples to live in dignity, to maintain and strengthen their own institutions, cultures and traditions and to pursue their self-determined development, in keeping with their needs and aspirations. The adoption of this Declaration is the clearest indication yet that the international community is committing itself to the protection of the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples.

Indigenous people are the inheritors and practitioners of unique cultures and ways of relating to other people and to the environment. Indigenous people have retained social, cultural, economic and political characteristics that are distinct from those of the dominant societies in which they live. Despite their cultural differences, the various groups of indigenous people around the world share common problems related to the protection of their rights as distinct peoples.

Estimates point to more than 370 million indigenous people in some 90 countries worldwide. While they are from diverse geographical and cultural backgrounds, they share challenges such as lack of basic health care, limited access to education, loss of control over land, discrimination, forced assimilation, abject poverty, displacement, human rights violations, and economic and social marginalization.

Indigenous people around the world have sought recognition of their identities, their ways of life and their right to traditional lands, territories and natural resources; yet throughout history, their rights have been violated. Indigenous peoples are arguably among the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of people in the world today. The international community now recognizes that special measures are required to protect the rights of the world's indigenous peoples.

The Designs

US\$ 0.45 mini-sheet

Top row (from left to right):

The Gods Must Be Crazy Namibia, 2002

Maiko of Kyoto Japan, 2012

Baby on her Back Tibet, China, 2012

Bottom row (from left to right):

Genesis Girl Ethiopia, 2010

Baby Bat Mongolia, 2012

Goggle Girl United Republic of Tanzania, 2001

F.s. 0.85 mini-sheet

Top row (from left to right):

Basha Blunderbuss Boy China, 2012

Turquoise, Coral and Circumambulation Tibet, China, 2012

Bactrian Camel Cowboy Mongolia, 2012

Bottom row (from left to right):

Never Forgot to Play Mexico, 1998

Red Feathers Papua New Guinea, 2011

Haitian Sunshine Girl Haiti, 2010

€ 0.70 mini-sheet

Top row (from left to right):

Daniel the Adventurer Chile (Easter Island), 2000

Penan Girl from Bario Malaysia (Sarawak), 2006

Golden Amber Lhasa Lady Tibet, China, 2012

Bottom row (from left to right):

Forbidden City Princess China, 2012

White Paint United Republic of Tanzania, 2003

Grandma Apple Cheeks Mongolia, 2012

A SOUVENIR OF A VISIT OF THE UPU DIRECTOR TO THE UPAE

By Richard Powers

On United Nations Day, October 24, 1978, the Director General Mohamed I. Sobhi of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) visited the International Office of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain (UPAE) in Montevideo, Uruguay. In commemoration of this event the Uruguayan Post Office prepared a special cancel with a portrait of the Director General. Figure 1 shows a philatelic cover on official UPAE stationery with a printed UPAE logo and a partial UPAE meter cancel with slogan dated

October 24, 1976. The denomination die has been replaced by a 0,50 peso stamp (Scott #1011) tied by the commemorative cancel.

Figure 2 shows a service cover from the UPAE International Office bearing a complete UPAE meter cancel dated July 22, 1976 paying 0,61 peso postage to the UPU International Office in Bern, Switzerland. It is interesting to see how highly postal bureaucrats esteem visits from their postal colleagues.

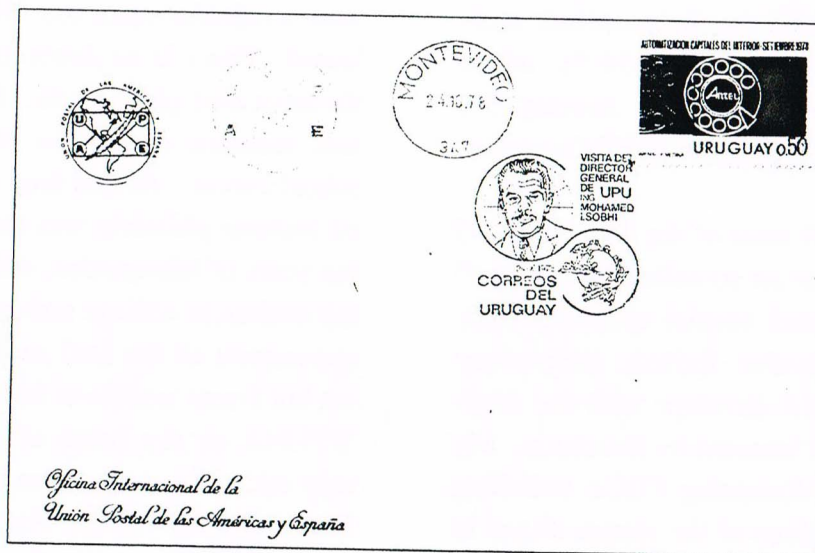


Figure 1: 1978 Philatelic UPAE cover commemorating the visit of the UPU Director.



Figure 2: 1976 UPAE service cover to the International Office of the UPU with meter cancel.

THE END OF A SEARCH FOR 1986 WFUNA "MAXIMUM" FDCS

By Richard Powers

In 1986 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued three souvenir sheets (UNNY #493, UN Geneva #150 and UN Vienna #66), each containing four stamps, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA). The twelve stamps bear the images of twelve WFUNA cachets designed by prominent artists and celebrities as part of the philatelic program which created first day covers (FDCs) of United Nations stamps going back to the first day cachet prepared by Salvador Dali for the twentieth anniversary of WFUNA (UNNY #154-5), which was released by the UNPA on January 31, 1966. This philatelic program of FDCs continued until 1997.

In the April 2009 issue of the *Journal* (p. 9) I published an article on so-called "Maximum" WFUNA FDCs, which consist of covers bearing one of the twelve fortieth anniversary stamps on a WFUNA envelope with the original matching cachet honored by the stamp. My article focused on discussing FDCs, matching and otherwise, of three of the stamps found in the 1986 WFUNA souvenir sheet issued for UNNY. These include the cachets designed by Edna Hibel (#493a), Doug Kingman (#493c) and Chaim Gross (#493d). Conspicuously missing among the matching FDCs was the cachet designed by Salvador Dali (#493b).

To understand the relative scarcity of some of these matching FDCs it is interesting to look at Table 1, in which is displayed for each of the twelve 1986 WFUNA stamps the name of the artist of the twelve WFUNA cachets and the dates when they were first used.

The Dali cachet was issued twenty years before the 1986 stamp. Two of the Geneva stamps were issued nearly ten years before the

corresponding 1986 stamps: the Calder cachet was issued in 1976; the Gomez cachet was issued in 1977. Indeed it took me three years of looking on the Internet beginning in 2009 to find these three matching covers. It was much easier to find the other nine matching covers as the original cachets were issued less than six years before 1986. It is particularly easy to find the Vienna matching covers as the original cachets were issued within three years of 1986.

But the age of the cachet is only one factor in determining how many blank original covers were available when the 1986 stamps were released. There is no doubt that the popularity of the artist also plays a role. The Dali cachet was first released during the end of my graduate school career. At that time my interest in United Nations philately was emerging from nearly ten years of hibernation, which occurred during my studies in college and graduate school. The appearance of the Dali cachet awoke my interest but I was unable to buy them directly from WFUNA as the items of interest had already sold out. The only items not selling out were FDCs signed by Dali. Ten years later WFUNA auctioned off a group of covers like the one in Figure 1, which I bought for about \$75.

I recently came across sales letters mailed to me in 1987 which were sent by four active UN dealers at the time. Mike Armus and Bernie Kosmosky estimated that only thirty of the matching Dali covers were created in 1986. This made the Dali cover the key item in the set. Mike was asking \$100 for the Dali cover at the time. If one corrects for inflation by scaling up the 33¢ postal rate in 1986 to 45¢ which exists today, \$100 in 1987 would correspond to about \$140 in 2012 dollars. In June 2012 I found the Dali matching cover shown in Figure 2 for quite a bit less.

Table 1: 1986 WFUNA Commemoratives

Scott #	Artist	Original	Date
1986 WFUNA	WFUNA Cachet	UN Stamp Theme	Issued
NY #493 a	Edna Hibel	World Food Program	April 22, 1983
b	Salvador Dali	WFUNA	January 31, 1966
c	Doug Kingman	World Food Day	March 15, 1984
d	Chaim Gross	International Population Conference	February 3, 1984
Geneva #150 a	Benigno Gomez	Security Council	May 27, 1977
b	Alexander Calder	WFUNA	March 12, 1976
c	Joan Miro	Peacekeeping Operations	May 16, 1980
d	Ole Hanaan	Definitives	January 22, 1982
Vienna #66a	Elisabeth von Janota-Bzowski	Flags	September 23, 1983
b	Ernst Fuchs	World Heritage UNESCO	April 18, 1984
c	Victor Vasarely	UN 40 th Anniversary	June 26, 1985
d	Wolfgang Hutter	Flags	September 20, 1985

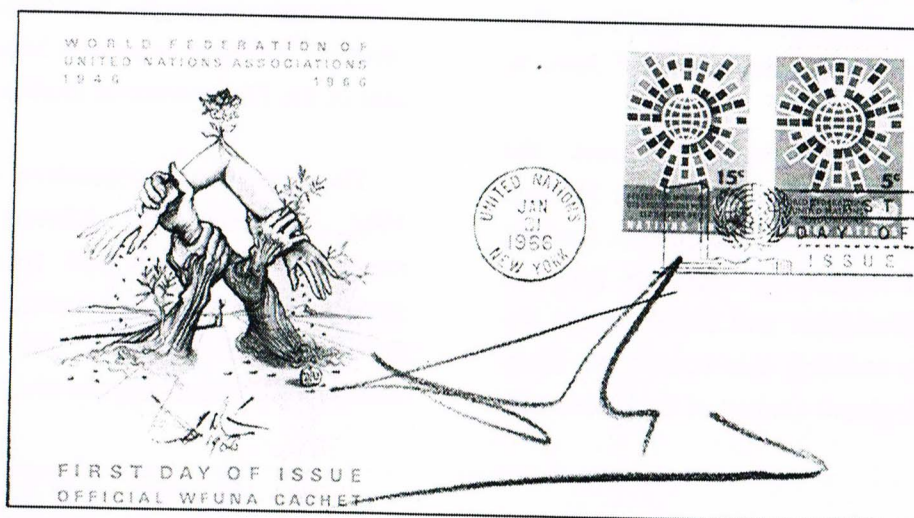


Figure 1: FDC of the 1966 WFUNA Stamps on Dali Cachet signed by Salvador Dali.

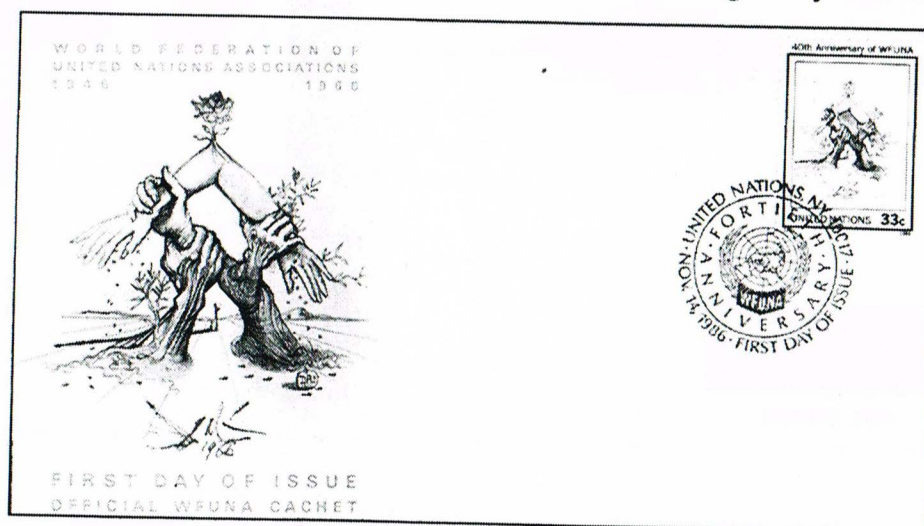


Figure 2: Matching FDC of the 1986 Dali Stamp on Original Dali Cachet Envelope.

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

IN BANDUNG, INDONESIA

By Richard Powers

In a region as seismically active as Indonesia is, it is not surprising that the United Nations is active via its United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in fostering programs related to the development of building materials resistant to seismic damage. The 1981 UNDP service cover in Figure 1 involves a project providing Assistance to Industrial Development of Building Materials Manufacture. According to the corner card (detail in Figure 2) the mailing address is c/o Directorate of Building Research in Bandung on the island of Java in Indonesia.

The project headquarters houses the United Nations Regional Centre for Human Settlements (UNRCHS), which is a leading building and technology research institute providing information and development assistance. The building also houses the United Nations Regional Center of the Economic

and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).



Figure 2: Detail of UNDP Corner Card of the Cover in Figure 1 originating from an assistance project for Industrial Development of Building Materials Manufacture in care of the Directorate of Building Research.

The cover was postmarked on April 27, 1981. It bears four different Indonesian stamps: a 75-rupiah and two 100-rupiah stamps (Scott #1117-8) commemorating the Blood Donor Program; and a 15-rupiah stamp (#770) honoring the clothing industry.

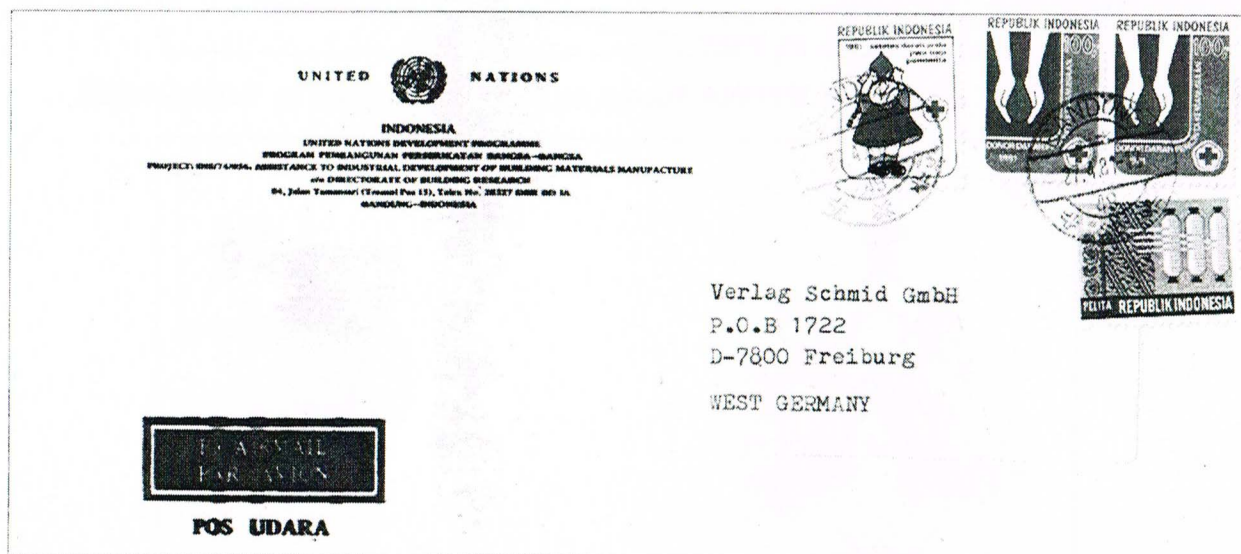


Figure 1: 1981 UNDP service cover from Bandung, Indonesia.

THE UNRRA AND THE ITALIAN MEDICAL NUTRITION MISSION IN ROME

By Richard Powers

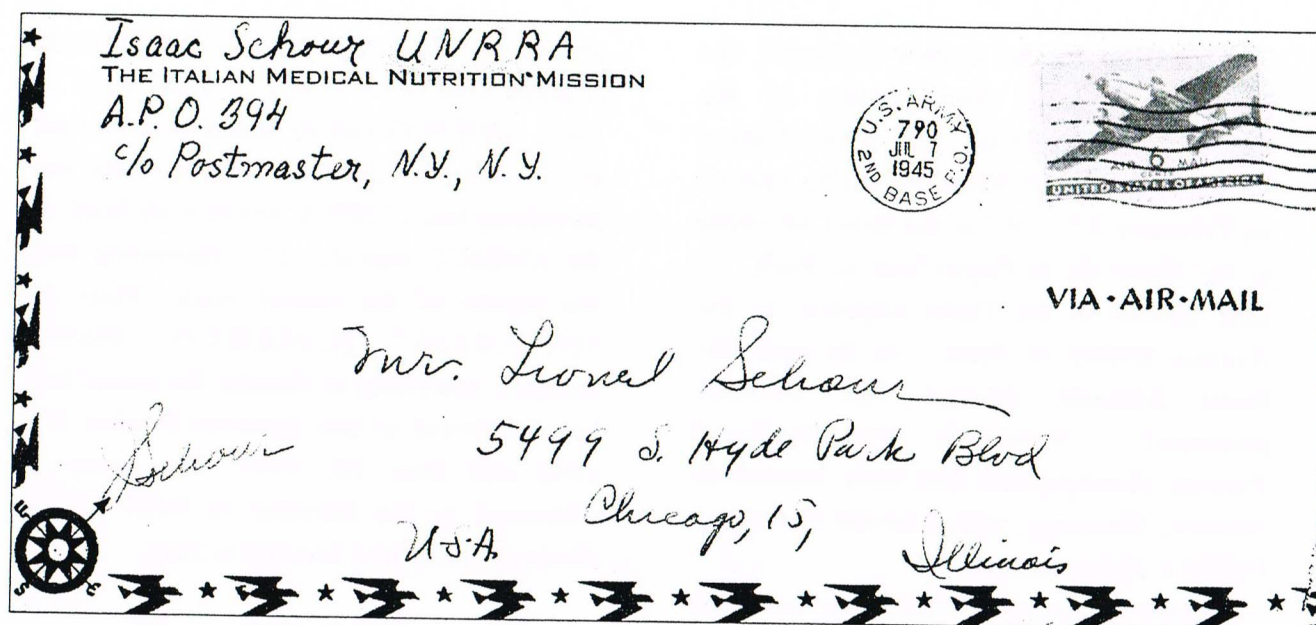


Figure 1: 1945 service cover from the UNRRA at the Italian Medical Nutrition Mission.

The Italian Medical Nutrition Mission (IMNM) was sponsored by the Unitarian Service Committee, the Congregational Christian Service Committee and the Health Department of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) under the scientific co-directorship of Dr. Elmer L. Sevringham, Nutley, New Jersey and Dr. Maurice B. Vischer, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

One problem facing the IMNM in 1945-46 was the great number of infants and children suffering from severe and chronic malnutrition. Through lack of sanitation, milk control and proper food, cases of severe inanition were encountered in southern Italy.

In an extensive survey the IMNM undertook to find out by experimental feeding of malnourished children, what important food elements were most lacking and to advise the UNRRA as to needed supplements to the diets being supplied to hospitals. This team of medical scientists and laboratory technicians worked from April 1945 to March 1946 in six different

parts of the country. It examined 28,631 persons and gave service to 1,984.

The airmail service cover in Figure 1 was sent by Professor Isaac Schour working with the UNRRA as part of the IMNM in Rome. The cover bears a U.S. Army, Second Base P.O. #790 postmark from Bagnoli dated July 7, 1945 to Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Schour was an internationally known dental scholar, educator, researcher and administrator. His specialty was the histo-physiology of teeth and surrounding structures. He served as president of the International Association for Dental Research and head of the University of Illinois at Chicago College of Dentistry.

References

- Engels, John H., *A.P.O. Cover Catalogue*.
- Gollan Frank, *The Journal of Clinical Investigation*, Vol. 27-3, 352-363 (1948).
- Sawyer, Wilbur, *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 37, 41-55 (1/1947).

THE UNRRA OFFICE IN THE HOTEL MAJESTIC IN PARIS

By Richard Powers

According to the Gaines Catalogue the Displaced Persons Headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) officially opened on February 15, 1947 at the Hotel Moderne at the Place de la Republique in Paris. It later moved to the Hotel Majestic on the Avenue Kléber in Paris. At its peak the Hotel Majestic housed 125 UNRRA personnel. Previously this Displaced Persons Headquarters had been located in Arolsen, Germany, which served as Central UNRRA Headquarters.

Figure 1 shows a UNRRA service cover with a handstamped corner card of the Hotel Majestic located on the Avenue Kléber. The cover bears two pairs of stamps: 2 fr (Scott #536) portraying Marianne and 6 fr (#573) showing a view of Cannes. The four stamps

are tied by two clear UNESCO hand cancels (Gaines UNESCO #GC1.1) dated June 2, 1947. UNESCO had its initial headquarters at 19, Avenue Kléber. Thus it is not too surprising that UNRRA would avail itself of the UNESCO cancel. It is interesting that the legend of the cancel reads "Mois de l'U.N.E.S.C.O." (U.N.E.S.C.O. Month) because, according to Gaines the cancel has been observed in use between October 28, 1946 and June 28, 1947. The cover is addressed to the Director of DON Suisse (Swiss Foundation) located in Bern.

Reference

Robinson, Norris G., *Postal History of the United Nations*, UNOP, New York/Cologne, 1985

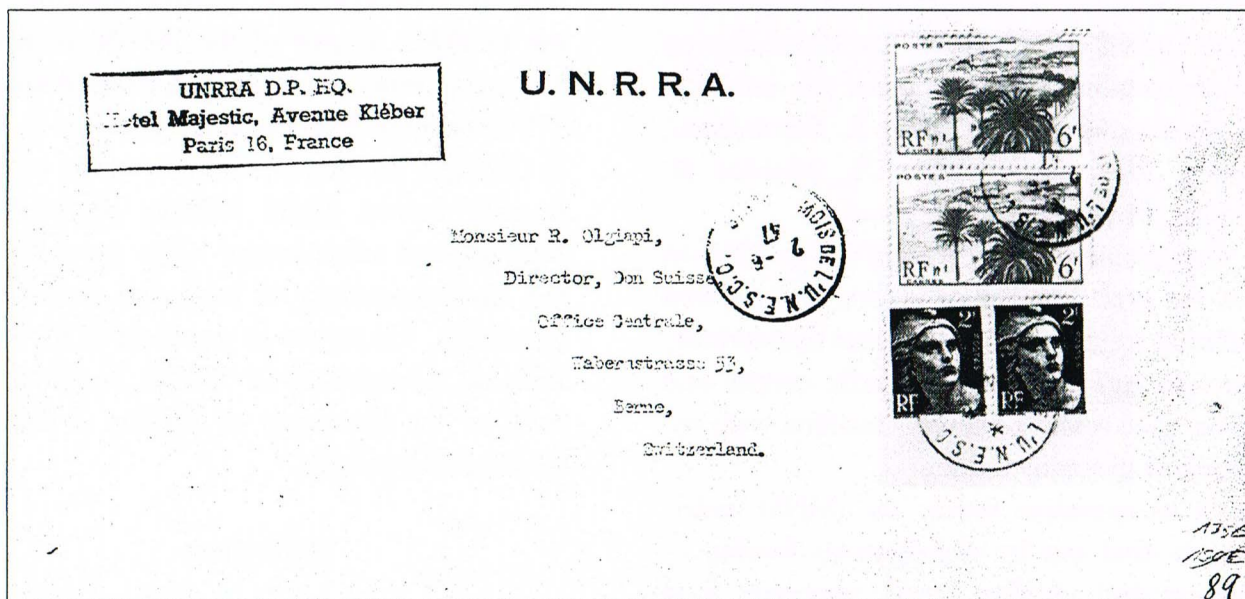


Figure 1: UNRRA service cover from the Displaced Persons Headquarters at the Hotel Majestic in Paris postmarked with June 2, 1947 hand cancel used at UNESCO Headquarters to the Director of the Don Suisse (Swiss Endowment) in Bern, Switzerland..

TWO VERSIONS OF THE PERSONALIZED SHEETS HONORING UN GUIDED TOURS

By Klaus Guhl

[The following is a translation from the German by Richard Powers of part of an article to appear on the website of UNO-Philatelie (www.uno-philatelie.de).]

Since October 23, 2012 I have both versions of the personalized sheet honoring fifty years of UN Guided Tours issued January 23, 2012. A discussion of the difference between the two versions of the sheet appears in an article which appears on the above UNOP website. [Editor's Note: the error sheet is missing the copyright symbol and date in the lower right corner of the sheet selvage.] A portion of the error sheet appears in Figure 1 along with the intended version. The complete intended version of the sheet appears in the April 2012 issue of the *Journal* (page 5).

At the UNOP workshop in Bonn in June 2012, I first heard of the latest error in a postal item of the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA). I decided not to publicize this error for fear that a premature announcement might drive the price upward.

After returning from Bonn, I ordered one of the personalized sheets "without copyright" from the UNPA in Vienna. The answer was that "such a sheet was a printing error. A few such sheets were sent to customers by mistake. These sheets are not currently on sale."

Patiently I pored through eBay lots without luck. With the help of a dealer, who apparently was unaware that he had an error sheet, I was able to obtain an error sheet with missing copyright symbol.

Apparently this issue was necessarily put

together in several steps. During the printing it was discovered that some sheets lacked the copyright symbol. The printing was interrupted when the error was discovered. The copyright symbol was inserted. The printing phase was continued until the intended quantity was reached. A couple of questions remain to be answered.

Do only generic sheets exist with the errors or were some truly personalized sheets exist without the copyright.

It is possible that the UNPA in New York sent early batches of the sheets to Vienna. Apparently the UNPA Vienna postmarked the majority of the sheets with a first day cancel for the European market. Only a small number of sheets remained uncanceled. The Vienna office shipped only a few of these to customers among which was the dealer, who had sold me my error sheet.

Jim Matyasovich informed me that a few error sheets were sold in New York. When the error was discovered, the UNPA destroyed the remaining error sheets.



Figure 1: Two stamps from the lower right of the error sheet without copy right symbol (left) and the same portion of the intended sheet with copyright symbol (right).

LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL PROJECT ON NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING

By Richard Powers

The inventor of non-destructive testing was undoubtedly Archimedes. Tradition has it that he was charged by his king to discreetly determine the nature of a "gold" crown, which had been given to him by a fellow monarch. Any tests to determine whether the gold surface covered a base metal or whether there were significant holes within the crown were to be done non-destructively so that the crown remained intact without any sign of having been tested. Archimedes developed the principle of an object's buoyancy in a fluid to determine the true density of the crown so that a deviation of the density of the crown from the density of gold could be determined.

Today much non-destructive testing (NDT) is done by ultra-sound or electromagnetic radiation (x rays), charged particles (e.g. electrons) or uncharged particles (e.g. neutrons).

NDT methods by their very nature allow objects to be fully examined for properties or flaws without interfering with their usefulness or marketability. They have thus become indispensable in the quality control of industrial products and engineered structures during procurement, construction and service.

Figure 1 shows a 1985 service cover from the Latin American Regional Project for Non-destructive Testing located in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The project was a joint activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technical Development

(UNFSSTD). The letter was sent by C. K. Beswick, who was the project manager of the IAEA's regional NDT project for Latin America and the Caribbean. It was sent to the Division of Technical Assistance of the IAEA.

The letter bears four meter imprints of 90.00 pesos dated March 12, 1985. I suspect that 90.00 was the largest value that could be set by the machine. This suggests that the total postage was 360.00 pesos. There seems to have been a period of big inflation during the 1980s. The domestic postal rate seems to have been about 30 pesos in early 1985. At about July 1, 1985, the peso seems to have revalued one centavo and one hundred pesos became one austral.

On the rear of the cover is the hand-stamped origin cachet (Figure 2):



Figure 2: Origin cachet on the rear of the cover with the following text:

Headquarters: Regional Project NDT
Development Administration

Above the origin cachet on the rear is a receiving cancel produced by the IAEA meter cancel (Figure 3) with no denomination.

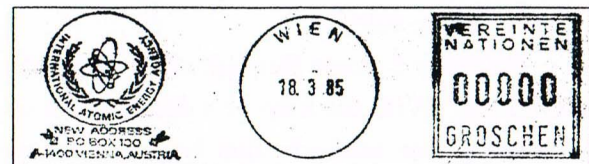


Figure 3: Receiving cancel of the IAEA in Vienna using a meter cancel.

In 1969 the Government of Argentina requested the assistance of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in the establishment of a National Center for Non-Destructive Testing and Quality Control Methods (INEND) to support the country's rapid change from an agriculture-based economy to an industry-based economy, in particular, to support its budding nuclear industry. UNDP and IAEA joined forces to conduct a survey mission in 1971 and, in 1972, a project to the development of the center was implemented. Through this project, some fifteen international NDT experts visited Argentina and nineteen Argentine specialists studied in ten other countries.

In addition to providing inspection services to the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and industry in general, INWND acted as a catalyst to the development of national standards related to NDT, including one for the qualification and certification of NDT personnel. INEND also began to offer training courses, and by 1979,

had trained some 1300 individuals in NDT techniques.

In this same period, the Organization of American States (OAS) had been sponsoring fellowships at CNEA through its Multinational Metallurgy Program with the NDT portion being provided by INEND. Fellows from throughout Latin America returned to their home countries with an exposure to NDT and began to ask various UN agencies for assistance in developing their own NDT programs. In 1982, following two years of evaluating the need for a regional project, the IAEA, the UNFSSTD and the UNIDO joined forces and six countries started the Regional Non-Destructive Test Project for Latin America and the Caribbean. By 1985, an additional eleven countries had joined and in early 1988, Costa Rica became the eighteenth country to participate.

Reference

Beswick, C.K. and Zirnhelt, J.H., *IAEA Bulletin 2-1988*, p. 36



Figure 1: 1985 service cover from the Latin American Regional Project for Non-Destructive Testing in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

SOME USAGES OF THE FIRST ISSUE UNNY \$1 DEFINITIVE

By Mark A. Butterline

Aside from debating the number of printings of the UN first issue \$1 definitive (Scott UN- NY #11 – depicting the words “Peace, Justice and Security” in English and French around the UN emblem), there is also the question of how these stamps were used. This \$1 stamp had a 15-year life until the second \$1 definitive (UNNY #150 – depicting an encircled UN emblem), was issued on March 25, 1966. During this period the domestic first class letter rate ranged from 3¢ to 5¢. The result is that legitimate (non-philatelic) usages are not common.

Below, several usages are presented involving airmail to Asia. Figure 1 shows a large envelope (9”×12”) postmarked February 18, 1952 at 8PM addressed to the Hotel des Indes in Jakarta, Indonesia. An initial endorsement of “AIR PRINTED MATTER” is partially obscured with pencil, while a small “VIA AIR MAIL” handstamp in red seems to have been subsequently applied. The affixed postage, \$1.50 (\$1 definitive + 2×25¢ airmail definitives #C4), pays the prevailing 3-ounce airmail letter/letter package rate to Asia (25¢ per ½ ounce). Apparently the original plan was to send the item via printed matter or “other article” (AO) rate. However, this service did not come into effect for Indonesia until 1954. Oddly enough \$1.50 would have exactly paid the AO rate (85¢ for the first 2 ounces + 65¢ for the next two ounces) in 1954.

Figure 2 shows a smaller cover (6”× 9”) postmarked March 4, 1953 at 8PM addressed to the same recipient at the same location in Jakarta, with an the notation for the “UN Mission to Indonesia.” Also marked “VIA AIR MAIL”, the affixed postage (\$1.75) paid the 3½ ounce airmail letter rate to Asia (25¢ per ½ ounce).

Finally in Figure 3 we see an airmail envelope postmarked December 3, 1962 at 8PM. Sent from the UNICEF office in New York, it is addressed to the resident representative of the UN Technical Assistance Board (UNTAB) in then West Jerusalem. The solo \$1 usage pays the 2-ounce airmail letter rate to Asia (25¢ per ½ ounce). A conversation with Tony Dewey at the recently concluded APS StampShow 2012

in Sacramento noted that this cover is only the fifth known correctly-rated, non-philatelic solo usage of the first issue \$1 definitive.

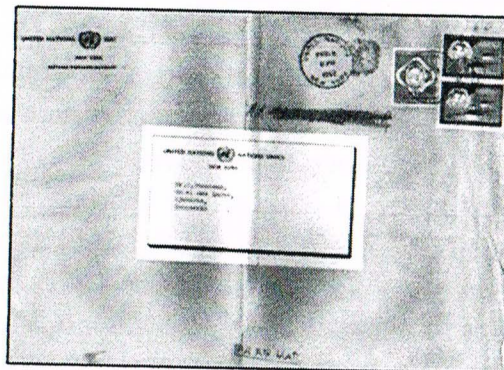


Figure 1: 1952 UNNY air mail service cover to Indonesia bearing UNNY#11 and 2×#C4.

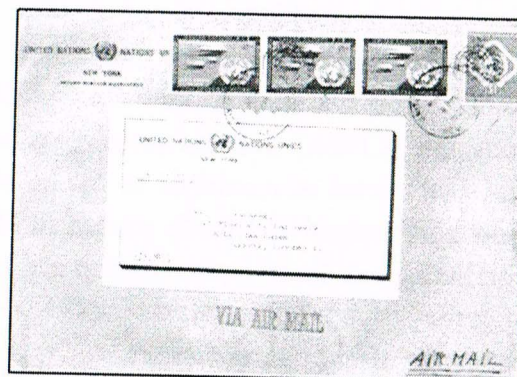


Figure 2: 1953 UNNY airmail service cover to Indonesia bearing UNNY#11 and 3×#C4.

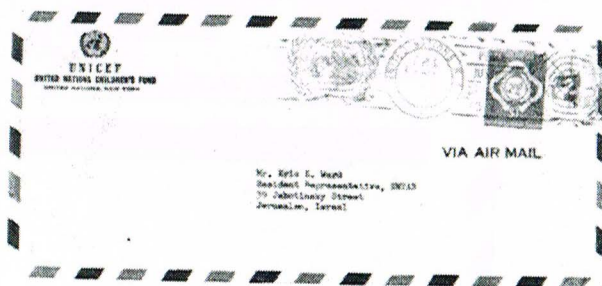


Figure 3: 1962 UNICEF service cover bearing a single UNNY #11 stamp to Israel.

Reference

Beecher, Henry W. and Wawrukiewicz, Anthony S., *U.S. International Postal Rates, 1872-1996* (CAMA Publishing Company, 1996), p.108 and 212.

ANOTHER DAY ON THE FRONT FOR UNIFIL PERSONNEL

By Richard Powers

An article on the thirty years (1978 – 2008) of the French Postal Service for UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) appeared in the June 2010 issue of the *Journal* (page 12). This article concentrated on the various activities of the French participants.

Recently I came across an alternative contribution to the UNIFIL story provided by the Press and Information Office of UNIFIL located at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It came in the form of a newsletter which was sent in the UNNY service cover (Figure 1) on July 11, 1995 to Mr. Mike Konnick, whom many of you know as he was a very active stamp dealer specializing in United Nations philately at that time. The newsletter came in the form of daily reports of major UNIFIL events and incidents which took place during the two-week period of June 7 – 20, 1995. But before I present portions of the newsletter, I would like to provide a bit of background on the evolution of UNIFIL.

In the early 1970s, tension along the Israel-Lebanon border increased, especially after the relocation of Palestinian elements from Jordan to Lebanon. Palestinian commando operations against Israel and Israeli reprisals against Palestinian bases in Lebanon intensified. On March 11, 1978, a commando attack in Israel resulted in many dead and wounded among the Israeli population. The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) claimed responsibility for that raid. In response, Israeli forces invaded Lebanon on the night of March 14-15 and in a few days occupied the entire the southern part of the country except for the city of

Tyre and its surrounding area.

On March 15, 1978, the Lebanese Government submitted a strong protest to the Security Council against the Israeli invasion, stating that it had no connection with the Palestinian commando operations. On March 19th, the Council adopted two resolutions calling upon Israel to cease its military action immediately and to withdraw its forces from all Lebanese territory. It also decided on the immediate establishment of UNIFIL with three broadly defined purposes: confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces; restoring international peace and security; and assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. The first UNIFIL troops arrive in the area on March 23, 1978.

In June 1982, after intense exchange of fire in southern Lebanon and across the Israel-Lebanon border, Israel invaded Lebanon again, reaching and surrounding Beirut. For three years, UNIFIL remained behind the Israeli lines, with its role limited to providing protection and humanitarian assistance to the local population to the extent possible. In 1985, Israel carried out a partial withdrawal, but it retained control of an area in southern Lebanon manned by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) and by Lebanese de facto forces (DFF), the so-called “South Lebanon Army” (SLA).

Over the years, the Security Council maintained its commitment to Lebanon’s territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, while the Secretary-General continued his efforts to persuade Israel to leave the occupied zone. Despite the impasse, the Council has repeatedly extended the man-

date of UNIFIL at the request of the Government of Lebanon and on the recommendation of the Secretary-General.

On April 17, 2000, the Secretary-General received formal notification from the Government of Israel that it would withdraw its forces from Lebanon by July 2000. Starting on May 16th, the IDF-SLA began to vacate its positions, amid exchange of fire. On May 25th, the Government of Israel notified the Secretary-General; that Israel had redeployed its forces. On June 16th the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council that Israel had withdrawn its forces from Lebanon in conformity with the "Blue Line" identified by the UN. The SLA had been dismantled and all detainees held at Al-Khiam prison had been freed.

Following the Israeli withdrawal, the situation in the area of the UNIFIL operation remained generally quiet. The Lebanese army, gendarmerie and police established checkpoints in the vacated area, controlling movement and maintaining law and order. UNIFIL monitored the line of withdrawal on a daily basis, patrolled the area and together with the Lebanese authorities and provided humanitarian assistance to local population.

In his July 20, 2000 report, the Secretary-General stated that southern Lebanon had seen dramatic change and that after more than two decades the guns had fallen silent. He warned, however, that while there had been enormous improvements, the situation in the Israel-Lebanon sector fell well short of peace, and the potential for serious incidents still existed.

New hostilities on the Israeli-Lebanese border started on July 12, 2006, when Hizbollah launched several rockets from Leba-

nese territory across the Blue Line towards IDF positions and in the area of the Israeli town of Zarit. In parallel, Hizbollah fighters crossed the Blue Line into Israel, attacked an Israeli patrol; and captured two Israeli soldiers, killed three others and wounded two more.

The new hostilities had radically changed the context in which UNIFIL operated. The Force continued to occupy all of its positions and played an active role under its mandate. Despite being severely impeded by ongoing violence, UNIFIL peacekeepers conducted military observations, assisted in humanitarian efforts and provided medical assistance, all at great risk. The intense fighting in July and August injured sixteen UN staff and caused the death of five.

On August 11, 2006 the Security Council, following intense negotiations, passed resolution 1701 (2006), calling for a full cessation of hostilities in the month-long war based upon, in particular, "the immediate cessation by Hizbollah of all attacks and the immediate cessation of Israel of all offensive military operation" in Lebanon and called on both Israel and Lebanon to support a permanent ceasefire and comprehensive solution to the crisis. By resolution 1701, the Council significantly enhanced UNIFIL (from about 2000 troops just before the war to the authorized level of 15,000 military personnel and expanded its original mandate. For the first time, the Council also decided to include the Maritime Task Force as part of UN peacekeeping operation.

Following the cessation of hostilities, the gradual withdrawal of the IDF forces and deployment of Lebanese troops, the first elements of the expanded UNIFIL were de-

ployed with record-breaking speed for any peacekeeping operation of such complexity, with battalions from France, Italy and Spain arriving by September 13, 2006 and joining the contingents already in place from Ghana and India.

Let us now return to the UNIFIL newsletter from June 1995. The following is typical of UNIFIL activities during this period.

“On June 7th IDF and SDA troops removed all weapons and equipment from the SLA post at Choumariyeh and brought them to the Aalmane and the new Kusayr position.

In the evening SLA at Ahmediyeh fired heavy machine gun (HMG) rounds (rds) low over a Norbatt (Norwegian battalion) patrol.

Islamic Resistance (IR) exploded a road-side bomb (RSB) alongside an SLA patrol in the Saidoun area, killing one SLA man and wounding another.

An SLA patrol discovered another RSB on Jezzine-Kfar Houne road and dismantled it.

In the morning of June 8th SLA/ Ahmediyeh fired 25 mortar rds in the east.

SLA/Choumariyeh, set up in 1985 to monitor the traffic over Qaqaaiyat bridge, was leveled with bulldozers and abandoned.

Five M109 and three M107 artillery (arty) pieces were redeployed from the security zone to Israel.

IR attacked SLA at Sujud with mortars” Note that these activities during these two days took place during a period of nominal ceasefire but long before the current period of stability which began in 2006.

Reference

www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/unifil/background

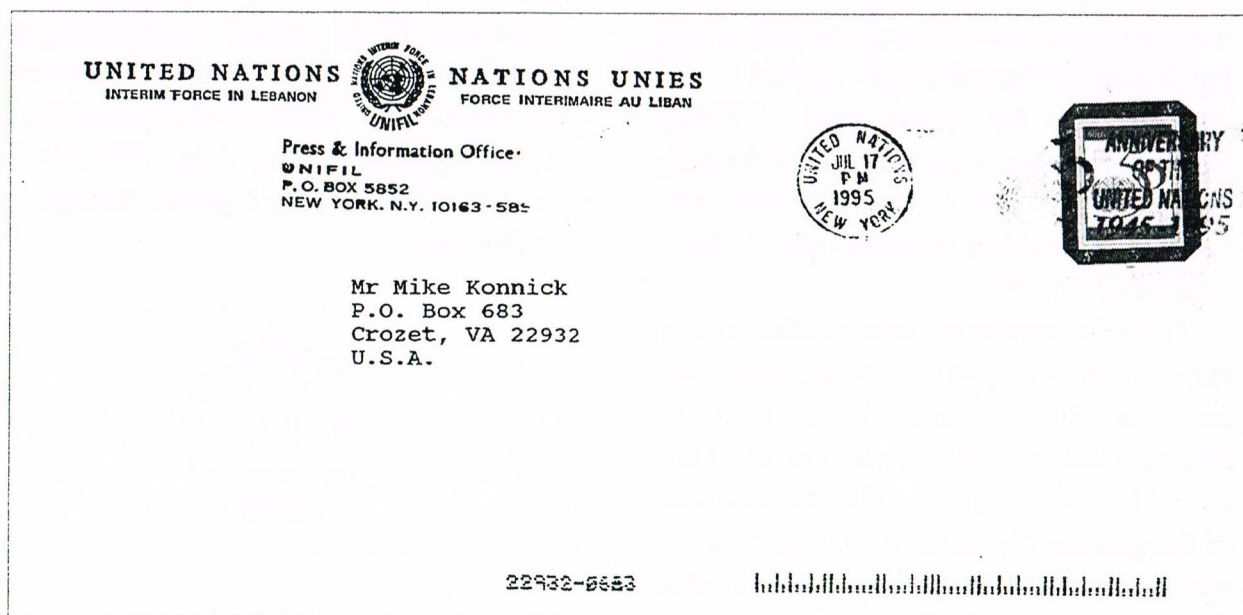


Figure 1: 1995 service cover from the UNIFIL Press and Information Office in New York.

PITNEY-BOWES METER CANCEL SPECIMEN FOR UPU CONGRESS

RIO DE JANEIRO BRAZIL - 1979

By Richard Powers

On the occasion of the XVIIIth Congress of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), which took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from September 12, through October 25, 1979, the American meter postage machine manufacturer Pitney-Bowes in Stamford, Connecticut prepared a cancel for the Congress.

Figure 1 shows a favor item bearing the meter cancel on a legal-sized conference envelope. It bears a denomination of Cr\$ 1,30 (cruzeiros) and the machine number P.B.-M.6044 and is dated October 16, 1979. The ring around the date portion of the cancel contains the legend: "XVIII Congresso UPU - Rio de Janeiro". At the top of the map of Brazil in the denomination portion is the legend "Brasil".

Figure 2 shows a similar cancel bearing the legend "specimen" in both the denomination portion of the cancel at the extreme right as well as in the ring surrounding the town mark portion of the cancel along with the legend "Pitney-Bowes" applied to an envelope with the corner card of Pitney Bowes. The specimen bears a the denomination Cr\$ 0,00 and the machine number M (without a machine number) and is dated September 19, 1979.

There are numerous minor differences in the denomination portions of the meter cancel. The congress cancel shows a Brazilian flag attached to a flag pole; the specimen cancel has no flag pole. The denomination of the specimen is inside a rectangle; the denomination of the congress cancel is located between two straight lines but not a complete rectangle.

The enclosure in the specimen cover is a single-page letter, which appears in Figure 3. It was presumably designed as an information sheet destined for delegates attending the UPU congress, who might be interested in adopting its business systems and products. Among its products were postage meter machines, parcel registers, mailing machines, mail scales, mail openers, mail-room furniture, folders and inserters, collators, sorters, addresser-printers, embossers, counters and imprinter, cigarette tax-stamping meters and machines and post office facing and canceling machines.

Pitney Bowes was not the only company to be marketing its products at the UPU congress in Rio de Janeiro. Frama prepared denominated automat mailing labels for the congress. A Cr\$ 0,50 sample appears in Figure 4. The denomination appears imprinted on the image of a globe, which is surrounded by the legend: "XVIII Congresso da Uniao Postal Universal- Rio de Janeiro, Brasil 1979". The label takes the place of a mint stamp and has no date. Hence it has to be postmarked when it passes through the mailstream.

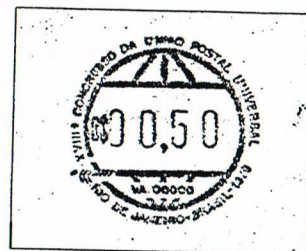


Figure 4: A Frama Cr\$ 0,50 automat mailing label.

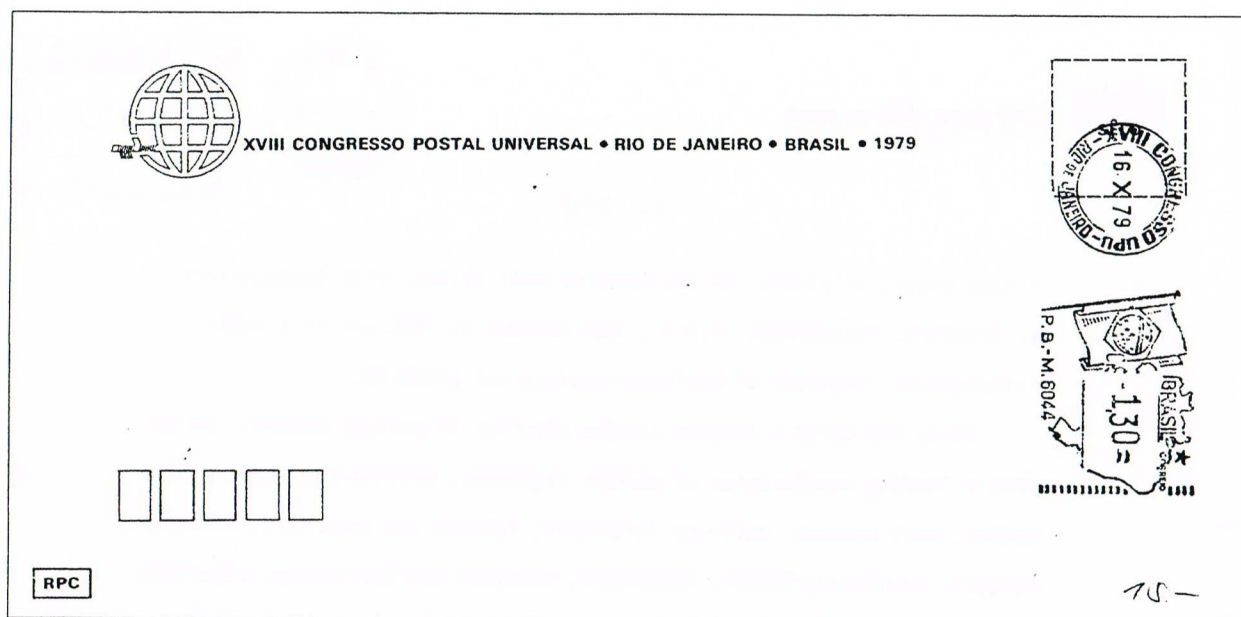


Figure 1: Pitney-Bowes meter cancel used at the XVIIIth UPU Congress in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1979 on congress stationery.

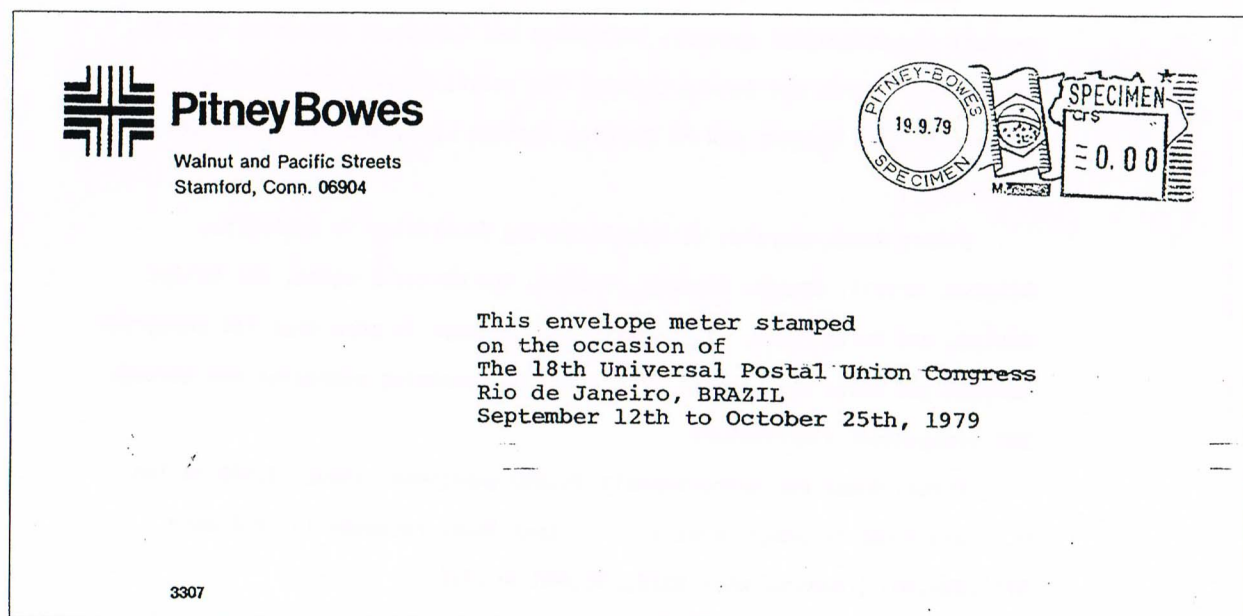


Figure 2: Pitney-Bowes specimen meter cancel similar to but not identical to the congress cancel used at the XVIIIth UPU Congress in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1979 on Pitney-Bowes stationery.



Pitney Bowes

FACT SHEET



Pitney Bowes, originator of the metered mail system, with headquarters in Stamford, Connecticut, U.S.A., was founded in 1920 and is a major international supplier of business systems and products.

It is the world's largest single supplier of postage meters. It is also a leading manufacturer of parcel registers, mailing machines, mail scales, mail openers, mailroom furniture, folders and inserters, collators, sorters, addresserprinters, embossers, counters and imprinters, cigarette tax-stamping meters and machines, and post office facing and canceling machines. The company also produces plain paper and coated paper copiers and copier supplies, and in 1978 introduced a new dry-tone, coated-paper copier to markets throughout the world.

Pitney Bowes manufactures, markets and services price-marking and product identification systems, dictation and telephone answering systems, and business forms and labels through its retail systems subsidiaries, Monarch Marking Systems and PB Marking Systems Ltd., and Dictaphone Corp. subsidiary.

Pitney Bowes operates 41 manufacturing facilities in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Mexico, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Switzerland. It markets its products in more than 125 countries through the sales and service offices of 33 operating companies and through 230 independent distributors.

Pitney Bowes has approximately 24,500 employees, about 19,500 in the U.S. and 5,000 in other countries. Pitney Bowes revenues in 1978 were \$711,284,000 (compared with \$220,232,000 in 1968).

8/1/79

ADJ

Walnut and Pacific Streets Stamford, Connecticut 06904 U.S.A.

Figure 3: Pitney-Bowes marketing letter enclosed in the specimen cover in Figure 2.

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