

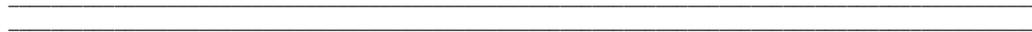
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OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.

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CHINESE LUNAR CALENDAR
Celebrating the Year of the Horse 2014



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UN NEW YORK: 2014 – THE YEAR OF THE HORSE

The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

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

The annual domestic dues 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).

Table of Contents February 2014

Message from the Editor.....	1
2014 UNP Election.....	1
2014 UNESCO Bulk Order.....	2
2014 United Nations Stamp Program.....	3
Personalized Sindelfingen Sheet.....	4
AFRCW, R. Powers.....	5
SOE Dispatching Mark on UN Pouch Mail, R. Powers.....	6
International Register of Potential Toxic Chemicals, R. Powers.....	8
First UNICEF Stamp, R. Powers.....	9
International Meteorology Organization, R. Powers.....	10
IRO in French Zone of Germany, R. Powers...	12
UN Search for WMD in Iraq, R. Powers.....	13
UN Observer Mission in Uganda and Rwanda, R. Powers.....	14
New Zealand Trusteeship in West Samoa, R. Powers.....	16
UN Office in Leopoldville, Congo, R. Powers.	18
Personalized Corruption Sheet in Panama.....	19
UNP Special Auction #30.....	22

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Disclaimer

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

Cover Illustrations

Front cover: United Nations New York Mini-sheet for the Chinese Lunar Calendar – Year of the Horse (2014). **Back cover:** Maximum cards for 2013 French service stamps for use at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris with two Japanese cranes and the Sigirhya site in Sri Lanka.

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

A Look Ahead to the 2014 UNPA Stamp Program

By November 2013 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) had announced a tentative schedule of stamps for 2014. If the schedule, which appears on page 3 of this issue, holds, there will be seven commemorative issues, three of which are continuing series: the Endangered Species Series (October), the World Heritage Series – India (July) and the Flag Series (February). That leaves four sets, which have new themes and are not part of continuing series. These include the themes: International Day of Happiness (March), International Jazz Day (April), International Year of Family Farming (August) and Education First - UNESCO (September).

At least four more personalized sheets will be issued: one noting the 35th Anniversary of UNPA Vienna (May) with ten stamps for Vienna in the sheet, another honoring the 45th Anniversary of UNPA Geneva (June) with ten stamps for Geneva in the sheet, a sheet in the “Chinese Lunar Calendar” series on the occasion of the Year of the Horse to be issued in January for New York with ten stamps and a Greetings from New York City personalized sheet with ten stamps in January.

The Endangered Species Series has been an annual issue since 1993. As usual this twenty-second set in this series will be released by the UNPA in the form of mini-sheets of four blocks of four distinct stamps for each office as well as an annual collection folder, three maximum cards and a limited edition silk first day cover.

This year the World Heritage set will honor India with six sheets of twenty stamps as well as three prestige booklets, each containing twelve stamps of two different denominations. This series began in 1997 with a set that honored the Terracotta Warriors of China. Since then series has been released honoring Austria (1998), Australia (1999), Spain (2000), Japan (2001), Italy (2002), the United States (2003), Greece (2004), Egypt (2005), France (2006), Latin America (2007), Germany (2009), the Nordic

Countries (2011), Africa (2012) and China (2013).

The UNPA issued simple flag stamps in 2013 for South Sudan (a brand new country) and the Russian Federation and Cape Verde (which had new flag designs) and Myanmar (formerly known as Burma). The set for 2014 includes flag stamps for Afghanistan, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Serbia.

Six new definitives are currently scheduled to appear in March for the three United Nations post offices in New York City, Vienna and Geneva. New stationery items will also appear.

If any member is interested in writing an article tackling any of these topics or any other subject, please drop me a letter or send me an e-mail, so that I can offer you my enthusiastic support and devote my own creative energies to other projects. In either case, it is crucial that this *Journal* contain contributions from as many members as possible in order to guarantee that the articles of this periodical represent the vast range of interests of its members. This is hard to achieve when many issues represent contributions of only two or three authors. I look forward to receiving your article.

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE SELECTS CANDIDATES FOR THE 2014 UNP ELECTION

UNP Officers and Board Members have been soliciting nominations for positions of UNP officers and Board of Directors, who will take office beginning July 1, 2014 and will serve until June 30, 2016.

Most of the current officers and board members have agreed to continue serving. In addition the committee found additional members willing to serve. Their names will appear on the ballot, which will be printed on the rear page of the mailer for the April issue of the *Journal*. Thus far, the following members have agreed to serve in the indicated offices:

Officers

President: Larry Fillion
Vice-President: Greg Galletti
Secretary: Blanton Clement, Jr.
Treasurer: Chris Dahle

Board of Directors

Kenneth Grant
Tim O'Shea
Richard Powers
Caroline Scannell

The UNP-Secretary Clem Clement is continuing to solicit additional nominations for the above offices - including self-nominations - from any and all members, who are interested in giving a little extra time to the Club. In order that the nominations can be included in the April issue of the *Journal*, they should reach him by February 25th at the following address:

Blanton Clement, Jr.
P.O.Box 146
Morrisville, PA 19067
e-mail: bclemjr@yahoo.com.

2014 UNESCO BULK ORDER

The French PTT (La Poste) has announced that it will issue two new service stamps for exclusive use at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, probably in November 2012.

One is a € 0,95 stamp in its World Heritage Series honoring the Sigiriya in Sri Lanka. At the present time the exchange rate for a € 1,00 is about \$1.34.

The other is a € 0,58 stamp in its Endangered Species Series picturing two Japanese cranes.

La Poste will undoubtedly issue an appropriate philatelic document (document philatélique) with monochromatic proofs of the stamps as well as the two stamps tied by a first

day cancel and background information on the subjects of the two stamps. The philatelic document which was prepared for the 2011 UNESCO service stamps appears in an article in the April 2012 issue of the *Journal* (page 9). The cost of this item was € 5,00.

La Poste will also issue a small monochromatic proof sheet (gravure) on "vélin d'Arches" paper of the two stamps for € 2,00. The size of the proof sheet is 14 cm × 7 cm. The gravure for the 2010 UNESCO issue also appears in the June 2011 issue of the *Journal* (page 10).

If you are interested in participating in the bulk order, please let me know by March 1, 2014 what you would like to order, at my e-mail address:

rjpowers@earthlink.net

or at my mailing address on the inside rear cover of this issue.

. When the bulk order is delivered to me (probably in April), I will ship you the items you ordered with an invoice for the face value of the items ordered plus shipping from Pasadena.

For those who like to deal directly with La Poste, they can be reached through the website:

www.laposte.fr

or by mail:

La Poste/Phil@poste
Service Clients
Z.I. Avenue Benoit Frachon
BP 106 Boulazac
24051Perigueux CEDEX 09
France.

La Poste accepts Visa and MasterCard. I recommend that you ask for their free bimonthly Catalogue "Phil@poste" which includes all stamps currently on sale and a self-addressed return envelope which is postage paid. Postage is also free for orders placed which total more than € 40. If your order is less than that, the postage for your order will be € 1.

2014 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of January 1, 2014 but subject to changes of date and denominations.)

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

- January 28** **Chinese Lunar Calendar – Year of the Horse**
(sheet of 10 \$1.10 stamps with 10 vignettes)
Personalized Sheet for Greetings from New York
(sheet of 10 different \$1.10 stamp designs and 10 different vignettes)
- February 7** **Flag Series – (Afghanistan, Cambodia, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Serbia)**
\$1.10
(1 sheet of 16 stamps with 4 blocks of 4 se-tenant stamps)
- March 3** **International Day of Happiness**
46¢, \$1.10, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,40, € 0,90, € 1,70
(6 designs – 6 sheets of 20 stamps)
- March 28** **Definitives**
33¢, \$2.00, F.s. 2,20 , F.s. 2,60 , € 0,70 € 1,70
(6 designs – 6 sheets of 20 stamps)
- April 30** **UN Postal Stationery**
International Jazz Day
46¢, F.s. 1,00, € 0,70, souvenir card
(3 mini-sheets of 10 stamps each)
- May 8** **Personalized Sheet for Greetings from Vienna**
35th Anniversary of UNPA Vienna
(sheet of 10 stamps of € 0,70 with 10 vignettes)
- June 6** **Personalized Sheet for Greetings from Geneva**
45th Anniversary of UNPA Geneva
(sheet of 10 stamps with 10 vignettes)
- July 16** **World Heritage - India**
46¢, \$1.10, F.s. 1,40, F.s. 1,90, € 0,90, € 1,70
(6 designs – 6 sheets of 20 stamps and 3 Prestige Booklets)
33¢, 46¢, F.s. 0,30, F.s. 0,50, € 0,30, € 0,40
- August 28** **International Year of Family Farming**
46¢, \$1.10, F.s. 1,30, F.s. 1,60, € 0,62, € 1,70
(6 designs – 6 sheets of 20 stamps)
- September 18** **Education First (UNESCO)**
\$1.10, F.s. 1,90, € 1,70
(4 designs per sheet – 3 sheets of 16 stamps)
- October 23** **Endangered Species**
\$1.10, F.s. 1,40, € 0,70
(4 designs per sheet – 3 sheets of 16 stamps)
Set of 3 maximum cards,
2014 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder, FDC with silk cachet
2014 Annual Collection Folders (New York, Geneva, Vienna)
- 2014 SLOGAN CANCELLATION**
January 2 United for Peace (continuation of slogan for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)

**PERSONALIZED STAMP SHEET ISSUED IN OCTOBER 2013 IN
SINDELFINGEN, GERMANY**



On October 24, 2013, the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) in Europe issued a new limited-edition special personalized stamp sheet to commemorate the 2013 Sindelfingen stamp show.

The sheet is composed of ten stamps in the denomination of € 0,70 with the UN emblem. The background design and the tabs show six famous sights of the City of Sindelfingen in southern Germany as well as five copies of a logo.

The Sindelfingen sheet is available for personalization at the UNPA Vienna Personalized Stamp Shop.

UNPA customers with standing order requirements for Vienna personalized sheets automatically received the generic version of this sheet through their accounts. All other customers can purchase this item #794.4225 for \$14.20 through the UNPA office in New York City or at occasional stamp shows which feature participation by the UNPA.

AFRICAN TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE FOR WOMEN

By Richard Powers

The cover in Figure 1 went by courier mail to UNNY, where UNNY postage was applied so that the letter could continue on its trip from the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia to its final destination at the University of California in Davis, California. The UNNY postmark appears to be April 3, 1981 on the cover which bears five definitives: 2×1¢ (Scott #291), 3¢ (#267), 4¢(#268) and 9¢(#269).

The cover was sent from the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW). The ATRCW was created by the ECA on March 31, 1975 for the purpose of aiding and encouraging member states of the ECA to promote the integration of women (particularly rural and poor urban

women) in development by improving the skills of women and the opportunities available to them and by, inter alia, undertaking research on African women.

One of the co-founders of ATRCW was the American social scientist Margaret Snyder, who in 1978 became the first director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).

In April 1983 the ATRCW was placed under the Cabinet of the Executive Secretary of the ECA to bring it closer to the decision-making machinery of the ECA.

Reference

www.crl.edu/area-studies/camp/collections/guides

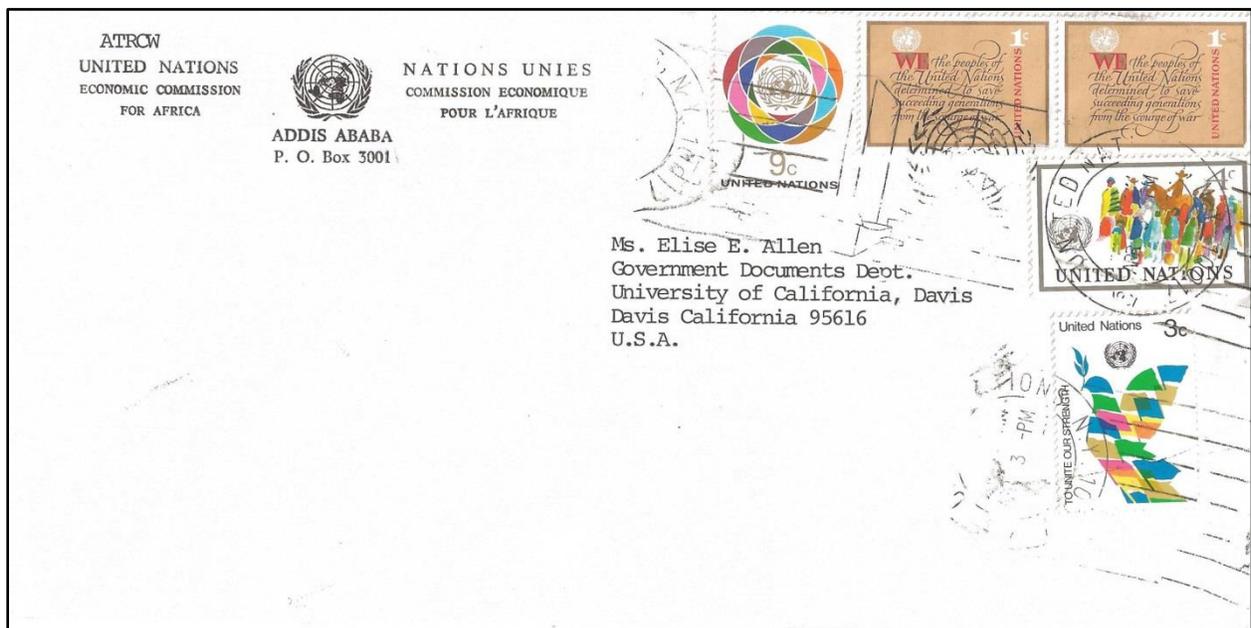


Figure 1: 1975 service cover from the African Training and Research Centre for Women at the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to the University of California in Davis, California via courier mail to the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

A MYSTERIOUS DISPATCHING MARK ON UN POUCH MAIL: SOE

By Richard Powers

Recently I came across an interesting service cover (Figure 1) bearing the corner card of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia from Beirut, Lebanon. There are no local cancels or stamps from Lebanon. It apparently went by United Nations pouch to the UN post office in Geneva, where it picked up a rubber stamped Port Payé cancel at 1211 Genève 10 the mail code of the UN European Office. It also picked up a corresponding bar-coded registration and a A Prioritaire hand cancel (first class mail).

The window envelope bears no destination address but a “Royal Mail International” bar-coded label on the rear (Figure 2) suggests that the letter was destined to the United Kingdom. I suspect that at the time that this label was applied, the Registration label and the A Prioritaire cancel were crossed out.



Figure 2: Royal Mail International Label on the rear of the Figure 1 cover.

Above the registration label is the red hand-stamped legend in a box:

ON S.O.E. LIST

Google suggested State-Owned Enterprises (S.O.E.), which did not seem likely for a pouch letter dispatching mark.

A month later I came across the UNICEF service cover (Figure 3) from Kampala in Uganda, which also went by pouch to the UN in Geneva. This cover was franked with F.s. 1,00 UN Geneva stamps (Scott #3 and #152) and was postmarked on September 1, 1993. The final destination was the Cambridge Tutorial College in Jersey, Britain in the United Kingdom. A more informative dispatching mark in violet-black reads as follows:

LIST. ON SUMMARY OF EXCLOSURES

This dispatching mark appears in the June 2003 UNP Monograph by B. Clement, Jr. and Jack I. Mayer entitled *Receiving, Dispatching, Free Frank & Bar Code Marks and Labels of the United Nations, its Agencies & its Predecessors* (p. 38). It was used in Bangladesh in 1987. But what does this dispatching mark mean?

This time Google directed me to a vacancy announcement posted by the United Nations Logistics Base/Global Service Centre (UNLB/GSC) in Brindisi, Italy. The opening was for a Mail and Pouch Assistant. Among the duties and responsibilities of the position were twenty-three Mail and Pouch operations activities. Among these was one which consisted of preparing pouch “tags to identify: destinations, dates, airline carrier, and correct pouch numbers, summary of enclosures for each destination”. Apparently the UN records pouch contents.

Reference

www.unlb.org/showbinarydata.asp



Figure 1: Service cover from the United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Western Asia sent via pouch to the United Nations in Geneva, where a Port Payé hand stamp was applied and then the letter was forwarded to the United Kingdom. It bears a dispatching mark: ON S.O.E. List.

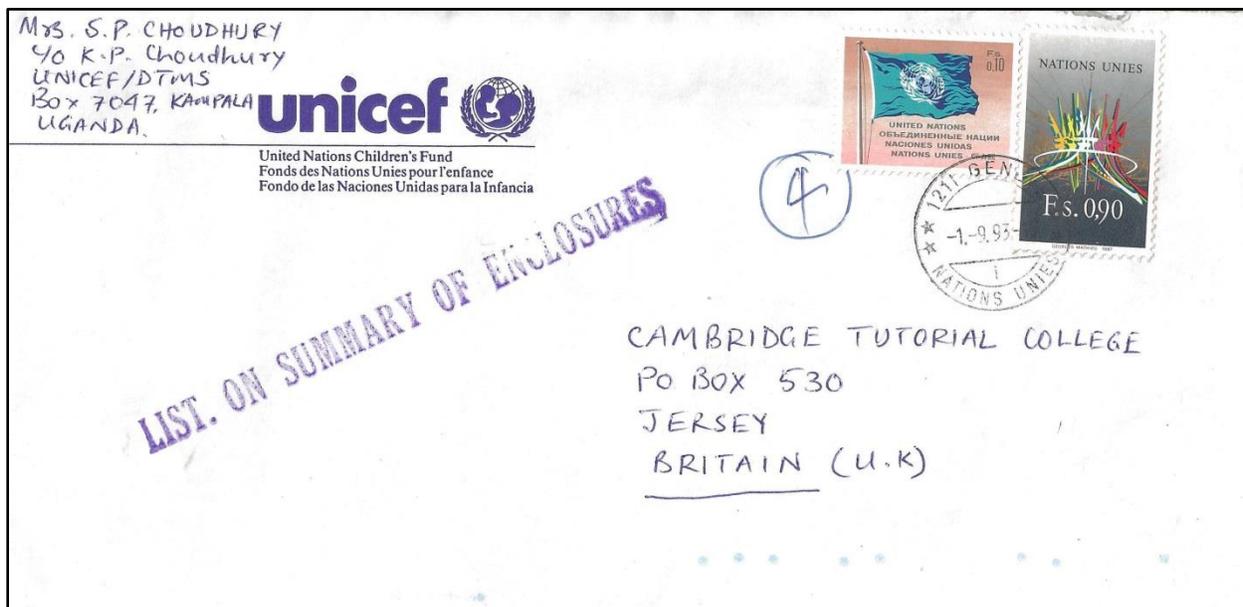


Figure 3: 1993 service cover from UNICEF in Uganda sent via pouch to the UN in Geneva where UN Geneva stamps were affixed and then the letter was forwarded to Jersey in the United Kingdom. It bears a dispatching mark: LIST. ON SUMMARY OF ENCLOSURES.

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER OF POTENTIALLY TOXIC CHEMICALS

By Richard Powers

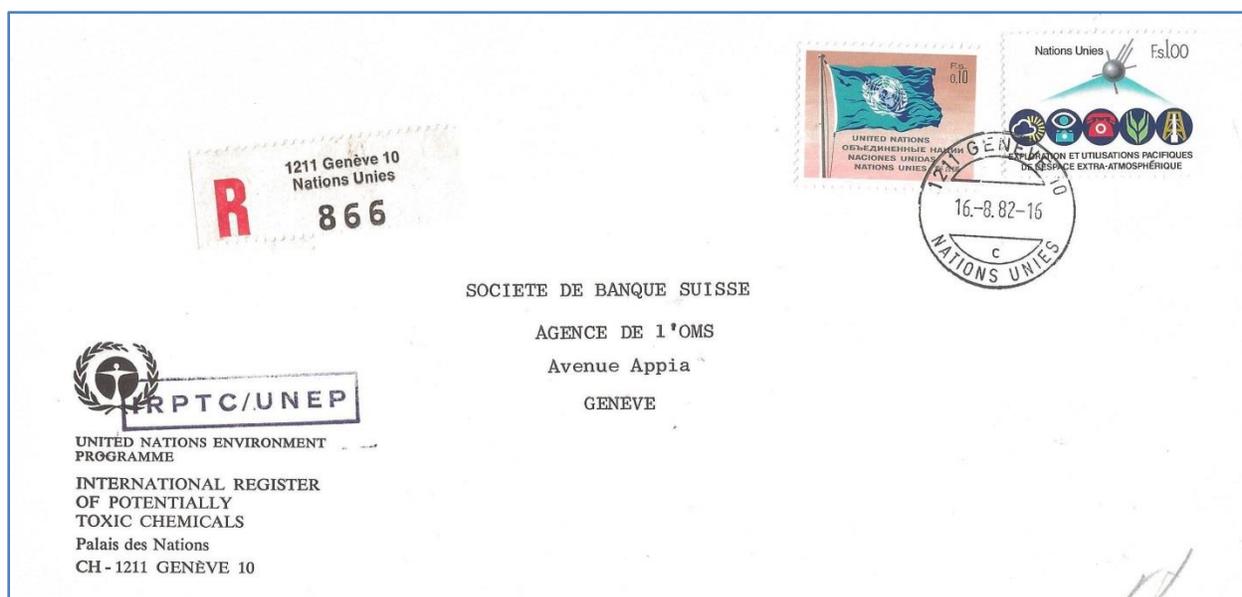


Figure 1: 1982 service cover from the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals of the United Nations Environment Program in Geneva.

The International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) was established by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in 1976. Its control unit, known as the Programming Activity Center, was set up in Geneva. After the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) which took place in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the IRPTC also became part of a newly established UNEP program on toxic chemicals and waste management. One of IRPTC key activities is the development of data profiles on chemical substances (including information on regulatory controls). Information is also available on recommended disposal methods for individual products and IRPTC provides a query-response service.

Figure 1 shows a registered service cover from the IRPTC office in the Palais des Nations in Geneva. It is postmarked August 14, 1982 and was mailed locally to a bank.

The Basel Convention, which came into force in May 1992, is first and foremost a global environmental treaty that strictly regulates the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and makes obligations on parties for ensuring the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous wastes.

The convention recognizes that the most effective way of protecting human health and the environment from the danger posed by such wastes is the reduction of their generation to a minimum in terms of quantity and/or hazard potential. This, together with the environmentally sound management of the hazardous wastes nonetheless generated, is the underlying philosophy behind the objectives of the Basel Convention.

Reference

www.fao.org/docrep/w8419c/W8419eo4

THE FIRST STAMP HONORING UNICEF

By Richard Powers

On May 14, 1949 the Austrian post office issued a commemorative stamp (Scott #559) honoring the first year of activity of UNICEF in Austria. On this occasion the Austrian Government printed a poster for all the missions of UNICEF throughout Europe. The poster is featured on a souvenir postcard which appears in Figure 1. The border of the card is scalloped to simulate stamp perforations. The message side appears in Figure 2 and bears a copy of the stamp canceled on the day of issue in Vienna.

The message dated in Vienna on May 10th appears to be printed. It reads as follows:

The Mission of Austria is happy to make you part of the birth of the first UNICEF stamp in the world.

A legend printed on the card mentions that the stamp was printed in witness of the acknowledgement of UNICEF activity in Austria.

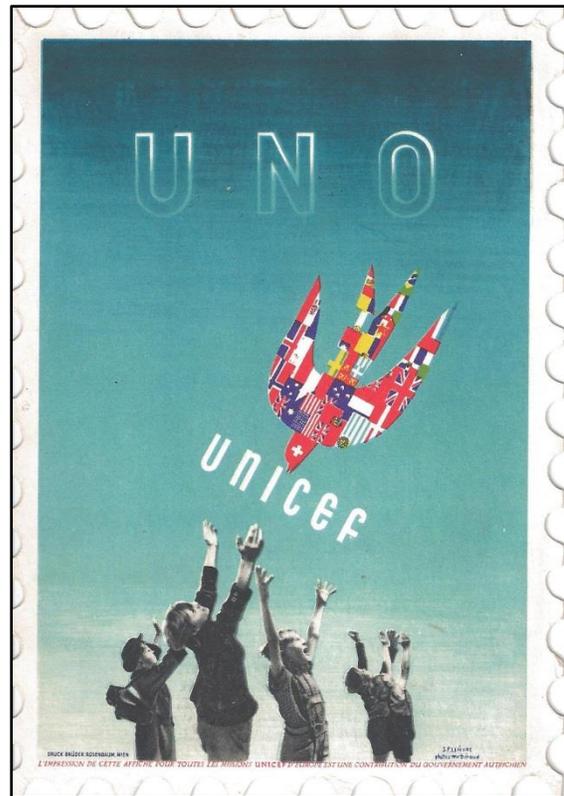


Figure 1: Souvenir postcard issued in conjunction with the 1949 UNICEF stamp issued by Austria.



Figure 2: Message side of the UNICEF souvenir postcard with 1949 Austrian UNICEF stamp.

INTERNATIONAL METEOROLOGY ORGANIZATION

A WORLD METEOROLOGY ORGANIZATION FORERUNNER

By Richard Powers

The International Meteorological Organization (IMO) was the first organization (1873 - 1953) formed with the purpose of exchanging weather information among the countries of the world. It was born from the realization that weather systems move across country boundaries and knowledge of pressure, temperature, precipitation, both upstream and downstream, is needed for weather forecasting.

Although there had been significant developments in meteorology in the eighteenth century, Matthew Fontaine Maury of the United States Navy, instigated the convening of the first true International Meteorological conference from August 23, 1853 through early September 1853 in Brussels, Belgium. Naval officers representing Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden the United Kingdom and the United States attended.

Maury's initiative was followed by an International Meteorological Congress in Vienna, Austria in September 1873, which agreed to prepare for an IMO. The members of that Organization would be the directors of national meteorological services. A Permanent Meteorological Committee was established with Buys Ballot, director of the Dutch meteorological service as present. On September 4, 1973 the Austrian Post Office issued a 2,50 schilling stamp (Scott #950), which depicts the academy of Science in Vienna (Figure 1) in celebration of the centennial of the IMO.

A second congress in Rome in 1879 decided on the IMO establishment and elected an International Meteorological Committee

to prepare for the next Conference of Directors. There was however no separate funding. Also the directors agreed on a collaborative research effort with the International Polar Year (1882-1883). The first International Meteorological Tables were published in 1889.



Figure 1: 1973 First Day Cover of the Austrian stamp honoring the Centennial of the Founding of the IMO in 1873.

The 1891 Conference of Directors of Meteorological Services convened in Munich. The organization was further refined by electing an Executive Bureau and deciding upon the first permanent topic Commission: the Commission for Terrestrial Magnetism.

The 1896 Conference of Directors in Paris established more Commissions: the Commission for radiation and isolation and the Commission for Aeronautics. The same year the IMO published the first International Cloud Atlas.

In 1905 the Conference of Directors convened in Innsbruck. Léon Teisserenc de Bort proposed a telegraph-based worldwide weather station network, the *Réseau Mundi-*

al. Simplifying Teisserenc de Bort's vision, the IMO decided that the network should collect, calculate, and distribute monthly and annual averages for pressure, temperature and precipitation from a well-distributed sample of land-based meteorological stations, in effect a global climatological database. The distribution standard was two stations within ten-degree latitude/longitude quadrangle. Ultimately the network comprised about 500 land stations between 80°N and 61°S. The first annual data set, for 1911, appeared in 1917.

Between the two world wars there were four further Conferences of Directors: 1919 in Paris, 1923 in Utrecht, 1929 in Copenhagen and 1935 in Warsaw. In 1926 acquire a permanent secretariat in 1926 in Utrecht in the Netherlands. During World War II the secretariat was transferred to Lausanne, Switzerland. The annual budget of the IMO never exceeded \$20,000.

Figure 2 shows an IMO service cover postmarked in Lausanne on April 14, 1947. It was sent to Albert Roper, the Secretary General of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization (PICAO) in Montreal, Canada.

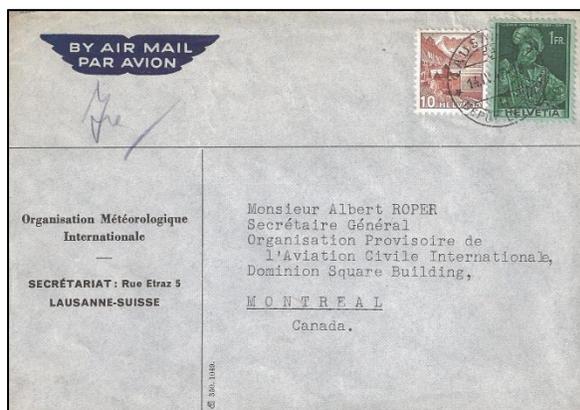


Figure 1: 1947 IMO service cover from Lausanne, Switzerland.

I am still looking for philatelic documentation of the IMO's secretariat in Utrecht.

The 1946 Conference of Directors acknowledged the need for an organization supported by governments. Preparations continued with conferences in Washington, D.C. and 1961 in Paris. On March 23, 1950, the United Nations created the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in direct succession of the IMO. The members of the WMO are representatives of their respective countries, not their weather services.

In 1960 the WMO used a meter cancellation #1452 at its office on the Avenue de la Paix in Campagne Rigot Geneva celebrating the tenth anniversary of its establishment by the United Nations (Figure 3). This meter cancel had been originally used by the IMO in its Lausanne office.

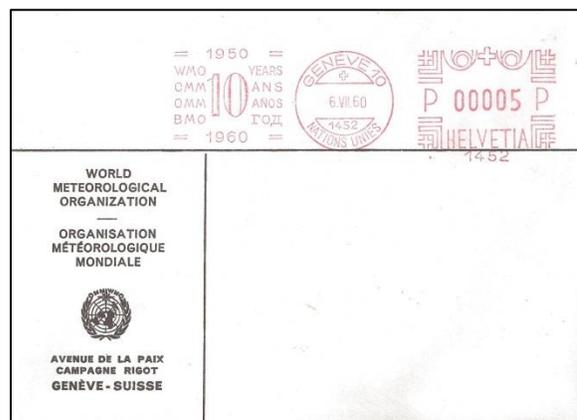


Figure 3: 1960 philatelic cover on WMO service stationery bearing a meter cancel #1452 on the first day of use July 5th commemorating the WMO tenth anniversary.

Reference

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Meteorological_Organization.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Meteorological_Organization

THE IRO IN THE FRENCH ZONE OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY

By Richard Powers

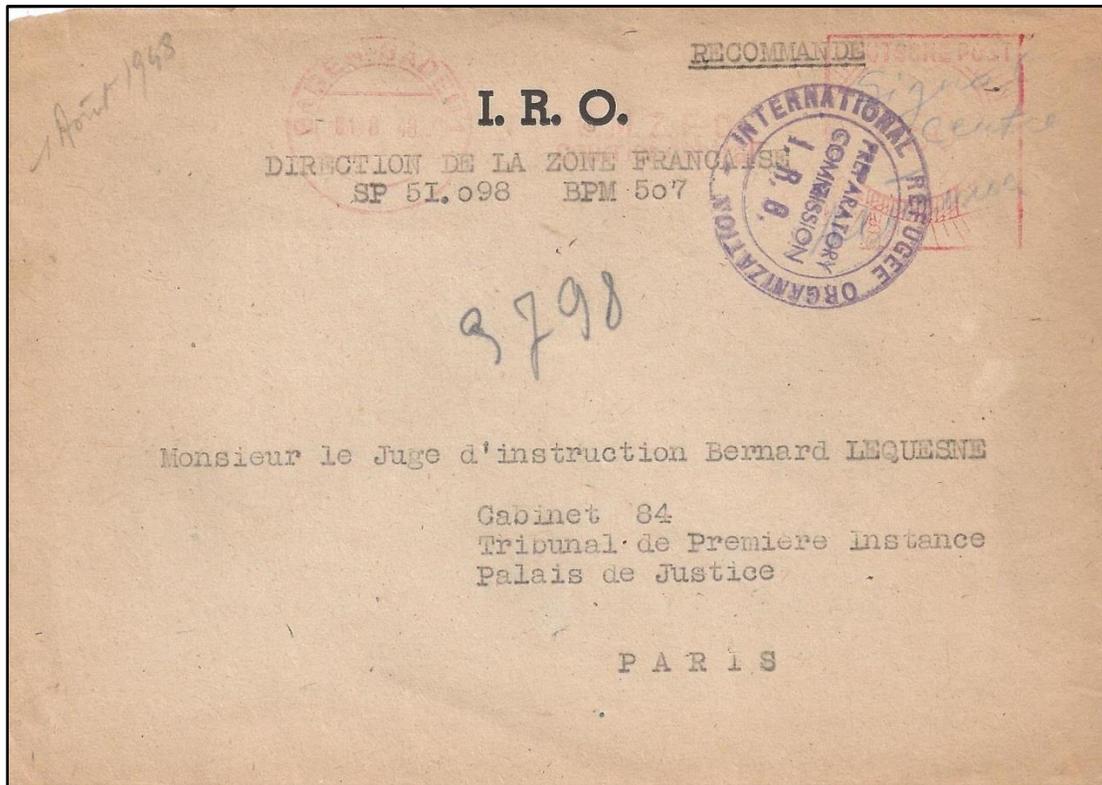


Figure 1: 1948 service cover from the I.R.O. office in Baden-Baden in the French Zone of Occupation.



Figure 2: Detail of the G.M.Z.F.O. meter cancel dated August 1, 1948 in Baden-Baden.

A registered service cover from the International Refugee Organization (I.R.O.) in the French Zone of Occupation of Germany appears in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows an enhanced image of the meter cancel of the G.M.Z.F.O. (Gouvernement Militaire de la Zone Française d'Occupation) dated August (1?), 1948 in the city of Baden-Baden. The cover was sent to a Juge d'instruction at the Palais de Justice in

Paris. The I.R.O. formally came into being on August 20, 1948. As a result the circular hand cancel states that the letter was sent by the I.R.O. Preparatory Commission. This cover shows the transition of the I.R.O. from a Preparatory Commission to the I.R.O., the United Nations agency which succeeded the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) at work in occupied Germany.

THE UN SEARCH FOR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION IN IRAQ

By Richard Powers

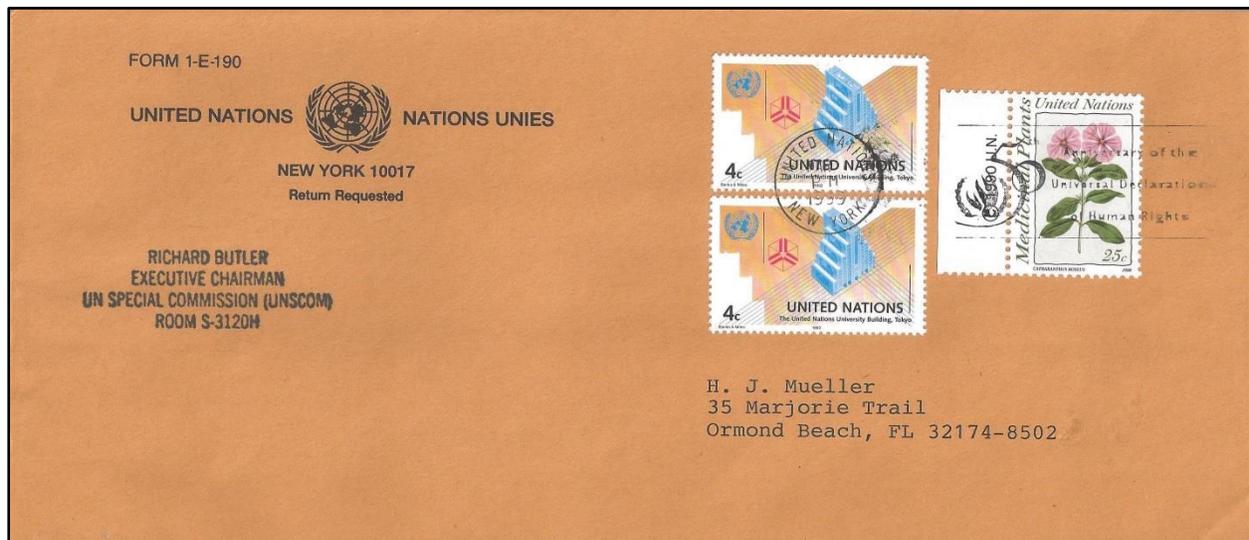


Figure 1: 1999 service cover from Richard Butler, Executive Chairman of the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) from UN Headquarters in New York.

The March 1999 service cover in Figure 1 from the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) from UN Headquarters in New York City evokes memories of UN efforts under the leadership of its Executive Chairman Richard Butler to find weapons of mass destruction (WMD) widely believed to have been built up in Iraq during the regime of Saddam Hussein.

The career diplomat Richard Butler was born in Coolah, New South Wales in Australia in 1942. He joined the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs in 1965. In 1983 he was appointed as Australia's Permanent Representative on Disarmament to the United Nations in Geneva. He was Australian Ambassador to the United Nations from 1992 to 1997. He is currently a Global Diplomat in Residence and Clinical Professor at the Center for Global Affairs at the New York University School of Continuing and Professional Studies as well as a professor in the School of International Affairs at Penn State University in State College.

In 1997 Butler was appointed Chairman of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSC), the UN weapons inspection organization in Iraq. In this role he managed to antagonize both the Iraqi regime and the United States. UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan rebuked him for using "undiplomatic" language about then Iraqi ruler Saddam Hussein.

While at UNSCOM, Butler frequently argued that Saddam had undisclosed WMD. In 1999 he accused Iraq concealing its weapons and obstructing UNSCOM's work. In 1998 Iraq had accused Butler and other UNSCOM officials of acting as spies for the USA but did not expel the weapons inspectors. But US bombing of Iraq made UNSCOM's work untenable. He left UNSCOM in 1999. Ultimately no evidence of WMD in Iraq was ever found.

Reference

En.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Butler_diplomat)

UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN UGANDA AND RWANDA

By Richard Powers

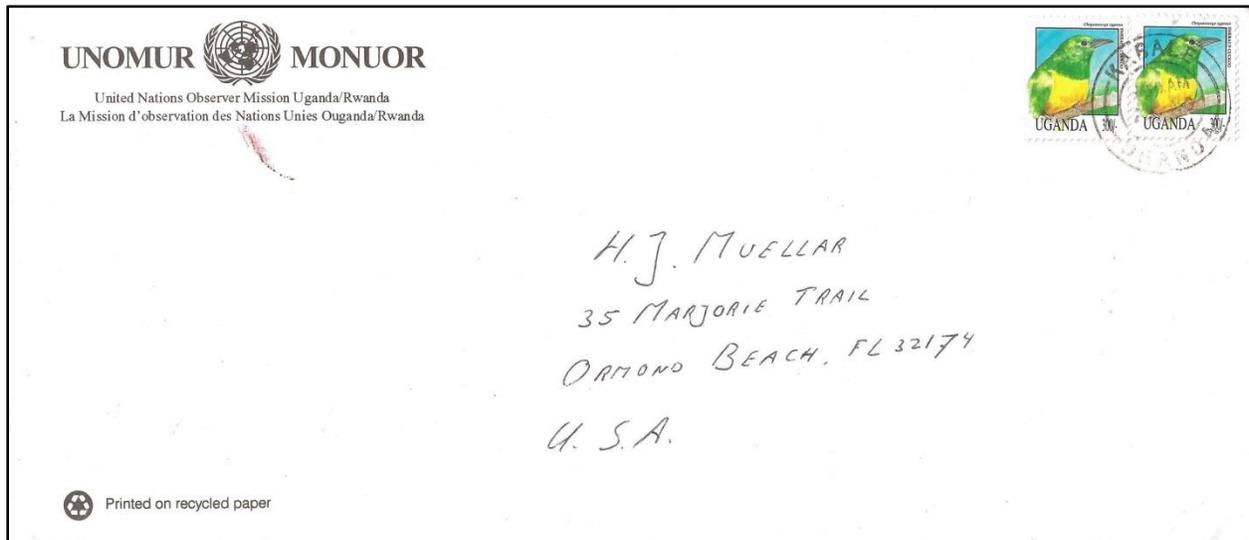


Figure 1: 1993 service cover from UNOMUR sent from Kibale, Uganda to the USA.

In the October 2006 issue of the *Journal* (page 8), I published an article on United Nations activities in Rwanda from 1961 when Rwanda became independent through 2005. In particular, I focused on the activities of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) and the work of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights (UNHCHR). Now I would like to elaborate on the creation of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) in 1993.

Fighting between the Armed Forces of the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) first broke out in October 1990 across the border between Rwanda and its northern neighbor Uganda. Despite a number of cease-fire agreements thereafter, hostilities resumed in the northern part of the country in early February 1993. These hostilities interrupted comprehensive negotiations between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF, supported by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and facilitated by the Unit-

ed Republic of Tanzania (URT).

In support of resumption of the negotiations, Rwanda and Uganda, in separate letters to the President of the Security Council on February 22, 1993, called for the deployment of United Nations military observers along the 150-kilometer common border in order to prevent military use of the area, especially the transportation of military supplies. RFP control of the border had been extensive.

Following consultations in the Security Council on February 24th concerning these letters, the Secretary-General decided to send a goodwill mission to Rwanda and Uganda. He instructed it to examine all major aspects of the peace process, including the possibility of deploying military observers along the border. The goodwill mission carried out this mandate from March 4th through the 18th.

Meanwhile, efforts by the OAU and the URT led to a meeting between the Government of Rwanda and the RPF from March 5th through the 7th at Dar-es-Salaam, URT. In a closing joint communiqué the Government of

Rwanda and the RPF pledged their commitment to a negotiated settlement and agreed to reinstate the cease-fire on March 9th and to the resumption of peace talks in Arusha, URT. They also committed themselves to providing adequate security and protection to displaced persons.

On March 12th the Security Council called on the Government of Rwanda and the RPF to respect the renewed ceasefire, to resume negotiations, to allow the delivery of humanitarian supplies and the return of displaced persons and to fulfill the obligations and commitments the parties had made in the past. The Council also welcomed the goodwill mission the Secretary-General had sent to Rwanda and Uganda. Finally, it asked him to examine the requests of those two countries for the deployment of observers along the common border.

Following the adoption of the Council resolution, the Secretary-General sent a technical mission to assess the concept of military observers. It visited Uganda from April 2nd through the 5th and Rwanda on April 6th. The mission reported that it would be possible to deploy United Nations military observers to monitor the border between Rwanda and Uganda and to verify that no military assistance – lethal weapons, ammunition and other material of possible military use – was being provided access. It was decided that deployment of the observers would be on the Uganda side of the border only.

On June 22, 1993, the Security Council by its resolution 846 (1993) authorized the establishment of UNOMUR on the Uganda side of the common border for an initial period of up to six months. The duration of the Mission was subject to review following the conclu-

sion of the Arusha talks.

On August 18th an advance party of UNOMUR established its headquarters in Kabale, Uganda, about 20 kilometers north of the border with Rwanda. By the end of September the Mission had reached its authorized strength of 81 military observers and was fully operational.

Figure 1 shows a service cover from UNOMUR sent from Kabale on November 14th, 1993. It bears two 300 shilling Ugandese stamps (Scott #1071) picturing emerald cuckoos.

Following the conclusion of the Arusha peace talks, the Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council establish another peacekeeping operation – the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR). In doing so, he proposed that the military observers of UNOMUR come under the command of the new Mission, while maintaining the separate monitoring tasks on the Uganda-Rwanda border. UNAMIR was established on October 5, 1993 by Security Council resolution 872 (1993). On December 20, 1993, the Security Council extended UNOMUR's mandate by six months.

On June 20, 1994 the Security Council extended UNOMUR's mandate by three months during which time the number of military observers were reduced by phases UNOMUR was closed down completely on September 21, 1994 with a formal ceremony presided by the Under-Secretary-General of Peacekeeping Operations Mr. Kofi Annan.

Reference

www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unomurbackgr.

NEW ZEALAND TRUSTEESHIP IN WEST SAMOA

By Richard Powers



Figure 1: Front (left) and rear (right) of an aerogram sent from Apia, Western Samoa in 1947 from a member of the United Nations Mission to the New Zealand Trusteeship accorded by the United Nations in Western Samoa.

While attending Stampshow 2013 in Milwaukee on the occasion of the 2013 Annual Meeting of United Nations Philatelists, I came across the very interesting air letter (Figure 1) mailed during 1947 by a member of the United Nations Mission to the New Zealand Trusteeship in West Samoa.

The New Zealand air letter sheet bears two Western Samoa stamps: a 3-pence stamp issued for Western Samoa (Scott #185) and an 8-pence New Zealand Peace issue overprinted for use in Western Samoa (#194). The former stamp is doubly interesting in that it had been overprinted with 3-pence over a three half-pence stamp, which is not listed in Scott as having been issued.

In 1861-99 Samoa was an independent kingdom under the influence of the United States to which the harbor of Pago Pago had been ceded and that of Great Britain and Germany. In 1898 a disturbance arose, resulting in the withdrawal of Great Britain and the partitioning of the islands between Germany and the United States.

Early in World War I, the islands under

German domination were occupied by New Zealand and in 1920 the League of Nations declared them a mandate to New Zealand. After World War II the United Nations made Western Samoa a Trusteeship of New Zealand. Western Samoa became independent January 1, 1962 and is now known as Samoa.

Trust Territories are those non-self-governing territories that have been placed under the International Trusteeship System of the United Nations. The Trusteeship System has been established by the United Nations in place of the Mandate System of the League of Nations. The ultimate aim of the Trusteeship System is to give self-government or independence to the peoples in trust territories.

One of the functions of the Trusteeship Council is the sending of periodic visiting missions to the trust territories, in order to observe conditions at first hand. The power of sending visiting missions particularly distinguishes the Trusteeship System from the old Mandate System. A visiting mission is

usually composed of four members of the Trusteeship Council. As a rule, members of the Council serve on visiting missions in turn so that each member may have an opportunity of visiting trust territories. The Council decided to arrange visits to a group of trust territories each year, in order that each territory may be visited as often as once every three years.

The composition of the Trusteeship Council is fixed by the Charter. Its members are equally divided between those who administer trust territories and those who do not. All the administering states who are Members of the United Nations are ipso facto members of the Trusteeship Council. The five permanent members of the Security Council are also ipso facto members of the Trusteeship Council. The remaining members are elected by the General Assembly.

In 1949 there were twelve members in the Trusteeship Council: six administering members (Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States) and six non-administering members (China and the Soviet Union as permanent members of the Security Council and Costa Rica, Iraq, Mexico and the Philippines, elected for three years).

One of the principal functions of the Council is to accept and examine petitions relating to trust territories. The subject matter of petitions may be a request for redress of personal grievances or a complaint against general conditions or policies affecting a section or the entire population of a trust territory.

An example of the action the Council may take is consideration of petitions is the sending of a special mission of the Council

to Western Samoa, which resulted in the granting to that territory by New Zealand of a greater measure of self-government.

Below is the message contained within the air letter in Figure 1, apparently by the wife of a member of the United Nations Mission.

July 15, 1947 c/o United Nations Mission
Apica, Western Samoa

Dear Margery and Ben – The mail goes out today and we want to send you a message - saying all goes well. Here we have shaken down into the slow tempo of life, trying to adjust to a humid heat, which requires it. The Mission is on a very strenuous schedule for they have a very tremendous amount of ground to cover – all take an hour off from 1 to 2 after lunch, but often continue their work on into the evening. The people have all been most friendly and kind to us and we are quite comfortable in this little “Casino”. We miss the newspapers and the radio – save for a tiny cable news sheet we are “out of the world” so far as events are concerned.

Do write us and tell us about the wedding and what you are doing this summer. We went up near the ranch outside of Denver as our train climbed over the m(oun)t(ain)s to Salt Lake. The country was beautiful and we wondered if you would get out there this summer.

Love from us both – Betty and Frank

Reference

Hoo, Victor, *Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories, Annual Review of United Nations Affairs – 1949*, p. 171 (New York: New York University Press, 1950).

A UN OFFICE IN LEOPOLDVILLE, CONGO IN 1960

By Richard Powers



Figure 1: View of former apartment building in 1960 which had been converted to a UN office in Leopoldville, Congo.

The Organisation des Nations Unies au Congo (ONUC) was formed on July 14, 1960, in response to a request for assistance from the Republic of the Congo, which ultimately became Zaire but is once again the Congo. Shortly after the Congo's independence from Belgium June 30, 1960, the Congolese Army rebelled against the officers and Belgium intervened with troops to protect the nationals. The departure of the Belgians caused a collapse of essential services. The UN mission was requested to aid in restoring order, to ensure the departure of the Belgian troops and to help train Congolese civil servants.

Figures 1 and 2 show a picture postcard written to the United Nations in New York on August 21, 1960 and mailed on August 23 in Leopoldville bearing two flower stamps (2 francs and 5 francs) printed for use in the Belgian Congo but overprinted for use in the Congo Republic (Scott #347, 349). The former apartment building on the left had been taken over by the United Na-

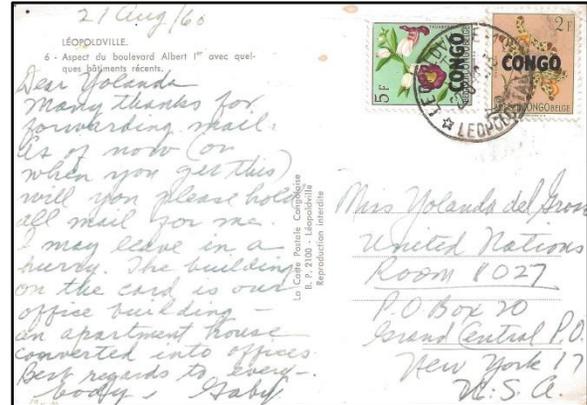


Figure 2: Message on picture-postcard in Figure 1 from UN staff member in Leopoldville in 1960 suggesting that the UN office there might soon be closed.

tions for use as an office. The message makes it clear that this situation might not be lasting long. The message reads as follows:

Dear Yolanda,

Many thanks for forwarding mail. As of now (or when you get this) will you please hold all mail for me. I may leave in a hurry. The building on the card is our office building – an apartment house converted into offices.

Best regards to everybody.

Gaby.

The situation quickly went from bad to worse with the assassination of the first leader of the Congo Patrice Lumumba, as well as the efforts for the mineral-rich province of Katanga to secede. ONUC quickly became the largest peacekeeping operation of the United Nations at the time. Recently Congo has been destabilized by the insurgent force M23.

PERSONALIZED STAMP SHEET ISSUED IN NOVEMBER 2013 IN PANAMA CITY, PANAMA COMMEMORATING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION



On November 25, 2013, the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) in Europe issued a new limited-edition special personalized stamp sheet to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

In celebration of the this Anniversary, the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) has joined with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to produce a custom stamp sheet. The € 0,70 sheet consists of ten stamps and was introduced at the fifth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention in Panama City,

Panama, on 25 November 2013.

Corruption is an insidious plague that has a wide range of corrosive effects on societies. It undermines democracy and the rule of law, leads to violations of human rights, distorts markets, erodes the quality of life and allows organised crime, terrorism and other threats to human security to flourish. The Convention introduces a comprehensive set of standards, measures and rules that all countries can apply in order to strengthen their legal and regulatory regimes to fight corruption. To learn more, visit the UNODC website at www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/.

NEW UPU INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPON

By Richard Powers

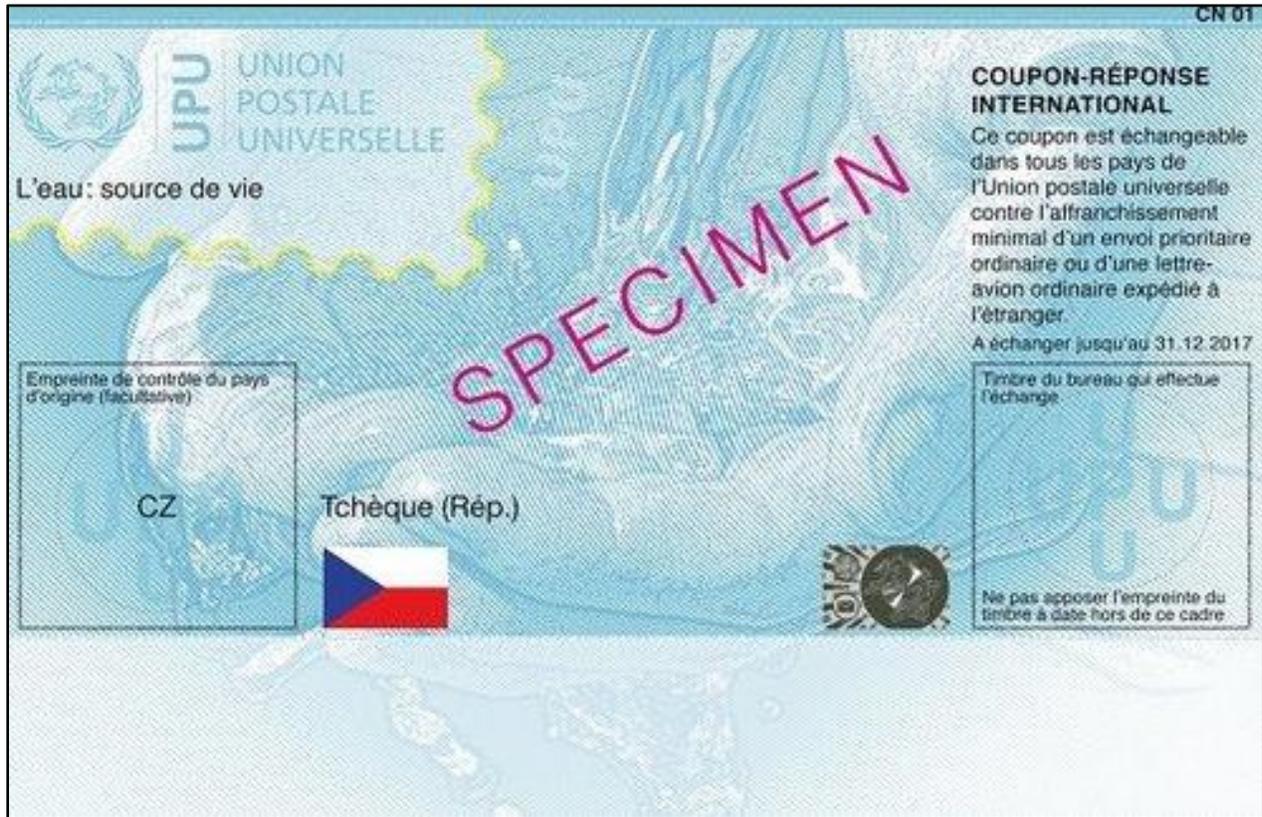


Figure 1: 2013 International Reply Coupon (IRC) issued by the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

On July 1, 2013 the UPU issued a new format (Figure 1) for the IRC. It will remain valid for use throughout the world until December 31, 2017. This design, known as the Doha format, will replace the current Nairobi format, which was first issued on July 1, 2009 and remained valid for exchange until December 31, 2013. The above specimen produced to be sold in the Czech Republic bears the flag of this country.

Since January 27, 2013 the United States Postal Service (USPS) no longer sells IRCs. But it will continue to redeem them.

The Czech Republic won the UPU's competition to design a new IRC, beating out 13 other countries. The work of Czech artist and graphic designer Michal Sindelar

displays the theme "Water for Life", chosen to reflect 2013 as the International Year of Water Cooperation.

The design shows two cupped hands containing water which is flowing down from the hands. Above the hands in the upper left hand corner of the IRC is the legend "L'eau: source de vie (Water: Source of Life)".

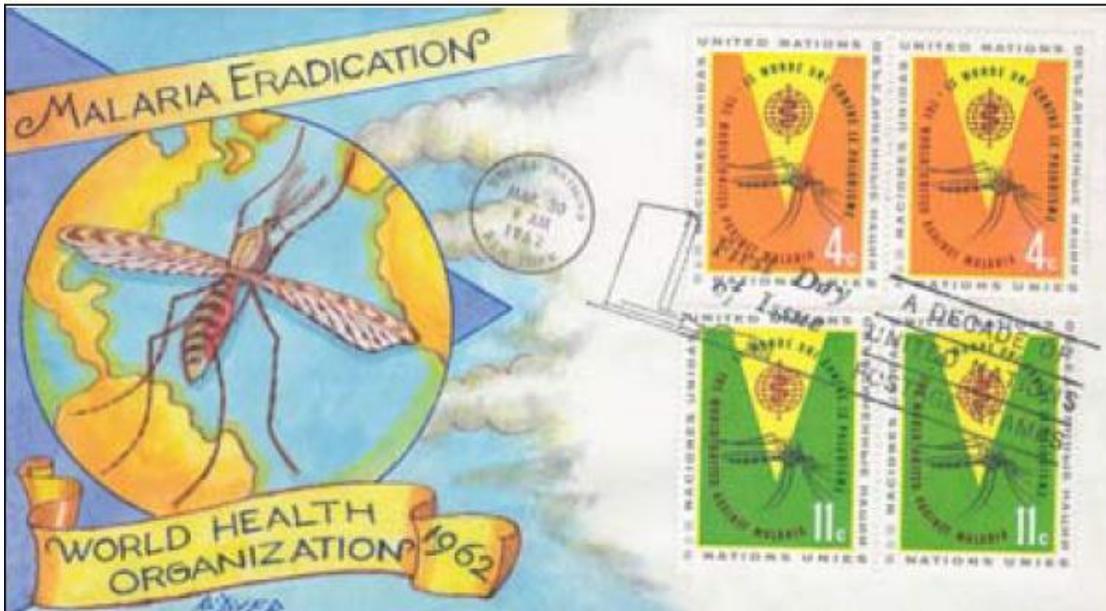
As usual this IRC can be redeemed at any post office in a country, which is a member of the UPU, even if the post office chooses not to sell IRCs.

References

www.upu.int/en/activities/international-reply-coupons/about-irc.

WANTED

Collector and exhibitor seeking Ralph Dyer FDCs for the US and UN Malaria Eradication issues of 1962. Looking to acquire many different examples of covers with the cachets below (and others if there are any), which were used for both issues. Paying top dollar. Also seeking non-FDC commercial usages for these stamps.



Please send items/offers to:
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Refugees & Migration

1. 1935 cover from Berlin office of LON International Nansen Office for Refugees, back flap missing, MB \$30↓



2. Refugee Certificate, UNRRA Team-Jewish Committee-DP Camp Beggendorf, 1946, MB \$15

3. UNRRA China Office cover, 1945, APO 1160, MB \$50

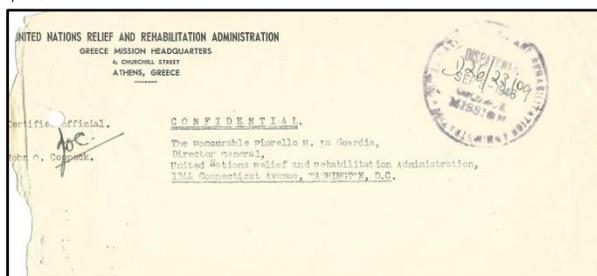
4. UNRRA Shanghai, Chinese stamps, small cover, MB \$15

5. UNRRA Changsha, small registered cover, 1946, MB \$15

6. San Marino UNRRA stamp, 1946, on small registered cover, MB \$15

7. UNRRA Italy, small 1946 cover to US Senator, MB \$15

8. UNRRA Greece, 1946 #10 cover to UNRRA-Washington, Left side tattered, MB \$15↓



9. UNRRA-London, #10 cover to UNRRA-Washington, tear, MB \$12

10. US Dept of State #10 cover to UNRRA Washington, 1948, with UNRRA Receiving Mark, MB \$8

11. PCIRO-Germany, small registered cover to NY, MB \$12

12. IRO Washington, #10 metered cover, 1951, with smudges & folds, MB \$12↓



13. IRO-Germany, IRO Camp 554, small cover to Canada, 1947, MB \$12

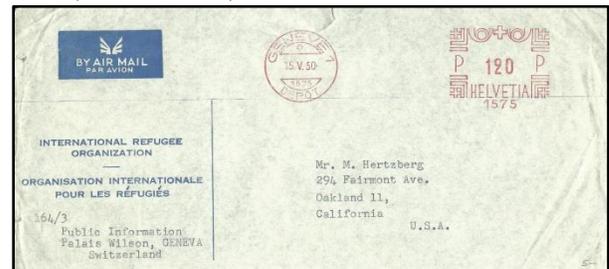
14. IRO-Germany, IRO Camp #6, small cover to Canada, MB \$12

15. IRO-Germany, IRO Area HQ 1, APO 757, small cover to US, MB \$12

16. IRO-Germany, IRO HQ, US Zone, APO 62, 1949 #10 cover to US, MB \$10

17. IRO-Germany, Wuerzburg to Munich, 1951 Small Expres cover, MB \$10

18. IRO-Geneva, metered #10 cover to US, 1950, small tears, MB \$12↓

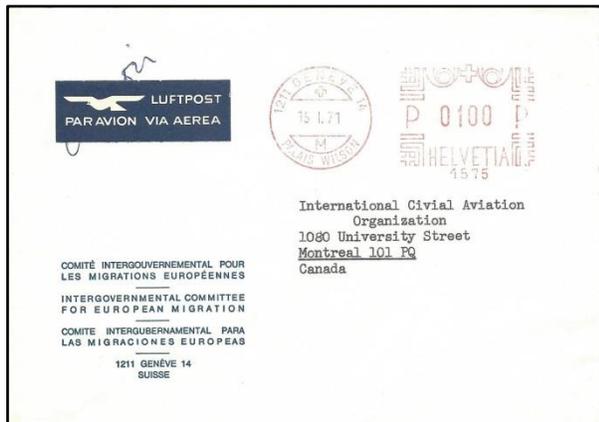


19. US Foreign Service 1956 #10 cover from Hong Kong, Refugees Relief Program, MB \$5

20. 1960 Cover from Italian Committee for International Refugee Year, MB \$10

21. UN Staff Fund for Refugees, Geneva, Medium Registered cover to US, 1961, MB \$7

22. Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Small metered cover from Geneva, 1971, MB \$5↓



23. Intergov. Committee for Migration, 1983 #10 metered cover to Canada, MB \$5

24. 1993 registered cover from International Organization for Migration, Origin cachet: TSY, MB \$8

25. UNHCR-Canada, 1960 Registered cover to UNHCR-Geneva, MB \$12

26. UNHCR CC covers from 11 different countries, 1975-1994, 3 small, seven #10 & one medium, MB \$12

27. UNHCR-Geneva, #10 cover to ICAO, 1990, very nice meter with Refugee slogan, MB \$7↓



Intl. Telecommunications Union (ITU)

28. Madrid, 1932, Radio & Telegraph Conference, meter on piece, MB \$15↓



29. Cairo, 1938, Telecommunications Conference, #10 Conf. CC cover to Switzerland, wrinkles, fold & tears, MB \$15

30. Montreux, 1939, European Radio Conference, unmailed CC cover, MB \$15

31. Atlantic City, 1947, Telecommunications Conference, pane of nine 5c Telegraph stamps, VF Mint, MB \$50

32. Atlantic City, 1947, pane of nine 50c Telegraph stamps, Mint VF, MB \$50

33. Montreux, 1946, CCIF Assembly, small cover, MB \$10

34. Paris, 1949, ITU Conference, small cover to US, MB \$12

35. Paris, 1949, ITU Conference, set of 5 VF mint stamps, Sc. #625-28 (LH), C28 (UH, with tab), MB \$6

36. Buenos Aires, 1952, Plenipotentiary Conference, Hand Cancel on 255x135 Conference CC unmailed cover, MB \$12

37. Torremolinos, 1992, Radio Conference, Hand cancel on Conference CC unmailed cover, MB \$12

38. Minneapolis, 1998, Plenipotentiary Conference, unmailed cover, MB \$12

39. Antalya, Turkey-2006, Plenipotentiary Conference, on unmailed Hotel cover, MB \$6

40. ITU-Geneva medium cover to ICAO, 1960, Meter tape with Palais Wilson hand cancel, Secretariat Origin cachet, MB \$10

International Labor Organization (ILO)

41. 1927 #10 manila cover to Geneva with ILO Meter 469(1), small tear, MB \$50

42. 1933 #10 manila cover to USA with ILO Meter 469(2A), small tear, MB \$25

43. 1937 Small cover to Canada with ILO Meter 469(2A), MB \$30

44. ILO Mailing label to Argentina with 3056 (1F), 3057 (3c) & 3041 (15c), MB \$40

45. 1949 manila cover to Costa Rica with 3073 (70c), MB \$25

46. 1955 airmail cover to USA with 3075 (90c), upper left corner trimmed, MB \$15

47. 1953 airmail cover to USA with 3075 (90c) & 3076 (1F), Several tears, MB \$20

48. 1955 airmail cover to UNNY with pair

3078 (1.50F), 3083 (5c) & 3092 (60c), Several tears, MB \$20

49. 1951 airmail cover to UNNY with 3079 (2F), small tears, MB \$20

Miscellaneous Postal History

50. 1907 Hague Peace Conference, Mailed postcard. Conference cancel, MB \$15

51. 1929 Hague Conference, Express cover with Conference R-label, MB \$15

52. 1929-30 Hague Conference, cover with R-Label, MB \$15

53. 1930 R-cover with Hague postmark Vredes & Volkenbond-tentoonst, MB \$10

54. Small cover to BIE-Geneva, 1932, from NZ, postage due imprint, Swiss stamp added and postmarked Geneve Distr. Lettres, with contents, MB \$25

55. 1932 post card from Hungary to League of Nations Publications Dept, with red Receiving Mark, MB \$12

56. 1939 Universal Postal Union Congress-Buenos Aires, post card from delegate to France, with cancel H1. and red cachet C1. On Mar. 31, day before congress opened, MB \$75↓

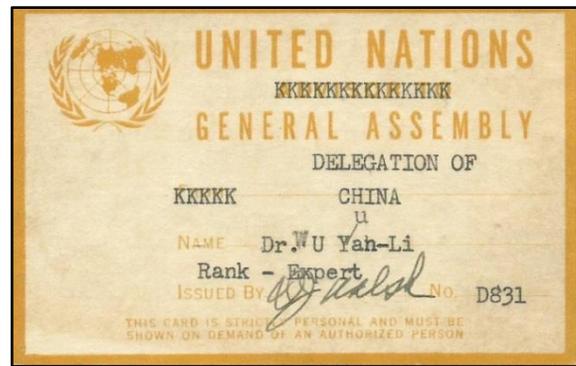


57. 1946 Postal Card to SG Trygve Lie at Hunter College, 5/8/46, with violet UN Receiving Mark, MB \$12

58. Small UN Hunter College CC cover to Algeria, Meter PB 113436/II, 7/24/46, returned, NY/REG-2 in red-violet & LS/REG-1 in blue on back, MB \$75

59. UN-Lake Success Admission Card, OCT 15 1947, MB \$25

60. UN General Assembly 1946-47 ID Card, Chinese Delegation Expert, MB \$25↓

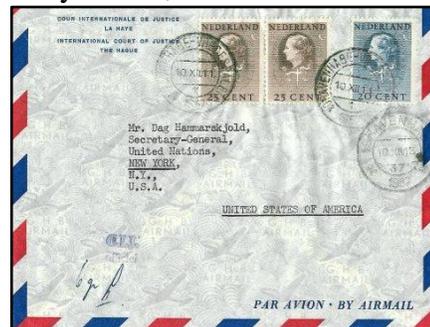


61. UPU postcard to ICAO, 1948, with UPU meter 478 Bern 14 Mattenhof, UPU Origin cachet & ICAO Receiving Mark, small tear, MB \$25

62. Helsinki-1949, World Forestry Congress, congress post card with message to Netherlands. Congress cancel, MB \$12

63. Official Mail cover with cancel "Ronde Tafel Conferentie", 1949, sent to Indonesia, MB \$15

64. ICJ cover to UN SG Hammarskjold, 1957, with O37 (20c), 2xO38 (25c), CIJ Cachet, top trimmed by 10mm, MB \$25↓

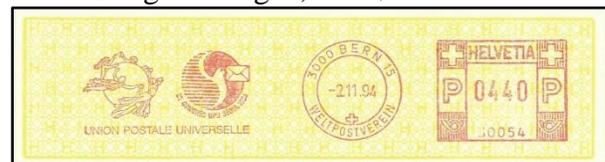


65. ICJ cover to UNIC London, 1991, O52 (75c), CIJ Cachet, MB \$15

66. Service cover, 1981, UN Energy Conference secretariat, UNNY Meter, MB \$10

67. UPU-1984. ILO-Bern window cover with meter with Hamburg Congress slogan, MB \$6

68. UPU-1994, UPU-Bern meter tape with Seoul Congress slogan, MB \$6↓



69. UNDP CC covers from 13 countries, 1967-93, all #10, MB \$10

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.

Prices for Advertisements

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

Journal Deadlines

The Journal goes to print on the first day of the month preceding the issue month. The editorial deadline for the April 2014 issue is February 26, 2014. Material to be submitted should reach the editor at least ten days before this deadline.

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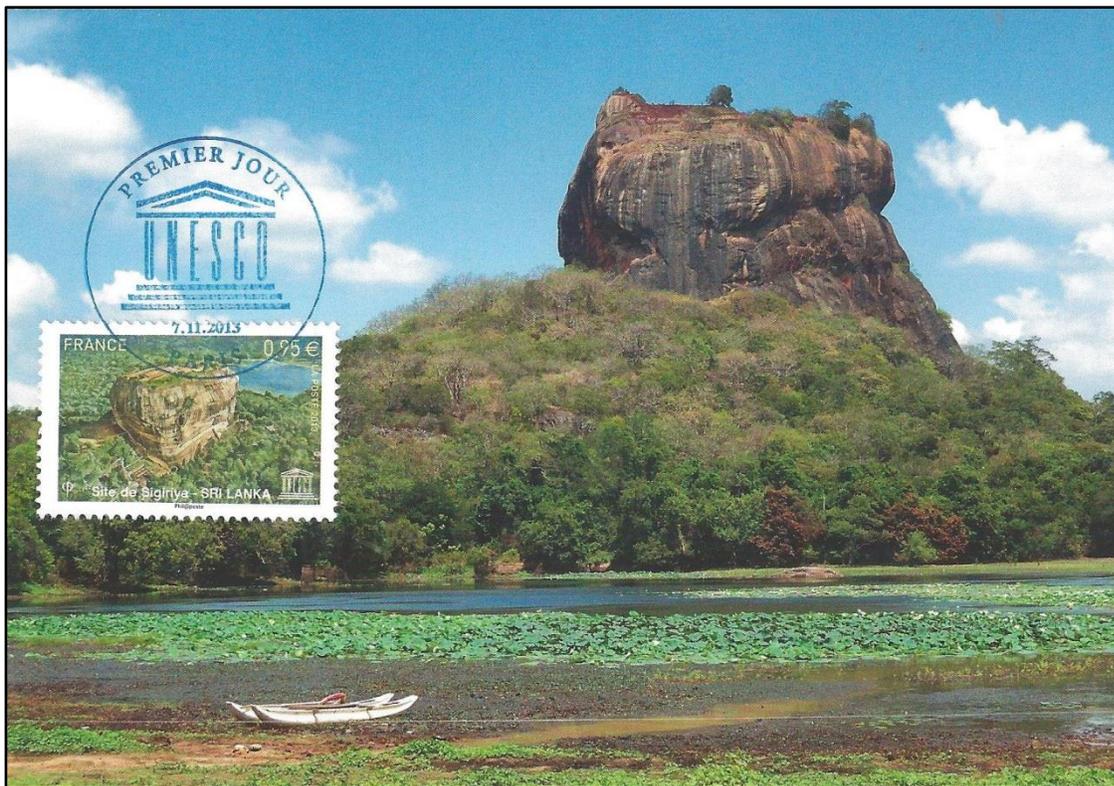
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Maximum cards of the 2013 French service stamps for exclusive use at UNESCO headquarters in Paris with first day cancels of November 7, 2013:
(above) € 0,58 stamp with two Japanese cranes and
(below) € 0,95 stamp of the Sigiriya site in Sri Lanka.

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