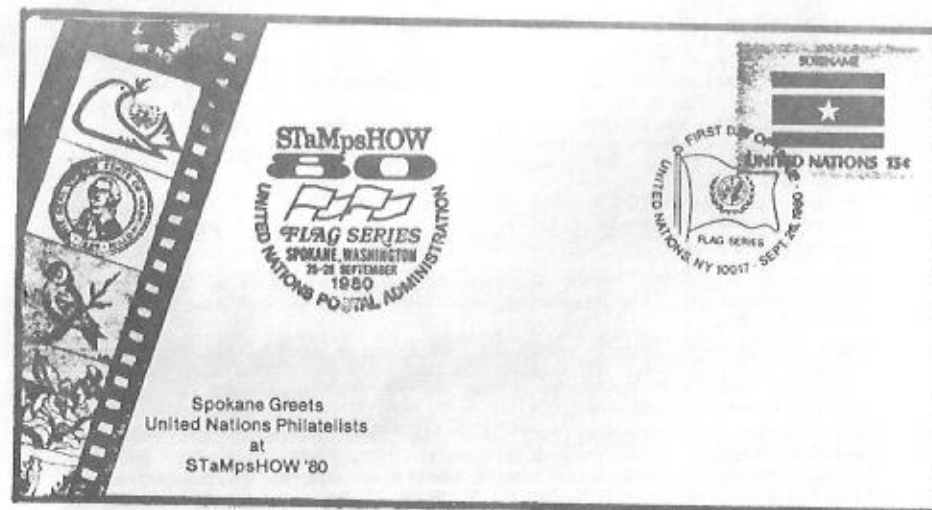


the journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS	August, 1980
President's Message	101
Editor's Notes	101
The United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon, UNIFIL, W. Put . . .	103
Notes From All Over	107
IYC Slogan and Pictorial Cancellations Update, B. Cohen	110
QQQ and AAA	111
United Nations European Exhibition Imprints, C. C. Smith	112
Review, The Postal Facilities of the United Nations Emergency Forces (UNEF II), W. Put	116
Review, The Arleigh Gaines United Nations Catalog, B. Cohen	117
Classified and Exchange Advertising	119
STaMpsHOW 80 and UNP Convention, R. Hollinger	120
In This Corner, J. Mayer	122
How to Prepare Winning Exhibits, G. Galletti	123
UNP Auction, F. Adams	124

CHAPTERS OF UNP

Midwest UN Collectors: meets intermittently, usually at shows in the Iowa-Kansas-Nebraska area. For information, write Ruth Grissman, 2817 61st St., Des Moines, IA 50322.

Turtle Bay Philatelic Society: meets the first Friday of each month, September through June, at the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Ass'n, 331 East 70th St. (between 1st and 2nd Avenues), New York City, at 7:00 pm. For information write to Paul J. Kravitz, Box 369, New City, NY 10956.

UN Collectors of Chicagoland, Inc.: meets the first Tuesday of each month, September through June, at the Swedish Club of Chicago, 1258 North LaSalle St., Chicago. Dinner is at 6:00 pm, the meeting starts about 7:30 pm. For information, write to Rudy Waldukat, Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Charles C. Smith

UNP has just concluded its Annual Convention in Spokane, Washington (September 25-28). Although Ronald Hollinger, our secretary, is providing us with a more lengthy report elsewhere in this issue, I wish to make a few personal observations and comments.

By any measure, UNP's participation in the APS STaMpsHOW'80 was an unqualified success. The APS business and convention personnel extended us every courtesy, including the display of many frames of attractive and competitive UN philatelic exhibits submitted by UNP members. My thanks go to Greg Galletti, as well as to others, in seeing that the United Nations philately was well represented at the show.

Our display and sales booth was strategically located near the entrance to the convention center, making UNP both highly visible and accessible to show visitors. Our cacheted cover, designed by Lori Galletti and produced by Marcia Galletti, found instant popularity among collectors. The attractive cacheted envelope, franked with the new flag stamps and first day cancelled by the UNPA, attracted both UN and non-UN collectors alike. Information regarding mail purchase of UNP's cacheted cover may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Our display of UNP literature attracted many visitors and won our group several new members. At various times, both my wife and I, Jack Mayer, Ron Hollinger, Robert Paterson, and an active local member, Hubert McLellan, assisted with the staffing of our booth. My personal and sincere thanks are extended to these and others for making our participation in Spokane the success it achieved.

Our annual business meeting was conducted with what I believe to be significant results, all focused on providing our members with a better, more personal organization. Although this limited space is not appropriate for details of our meeting, the UNP Board unanimously agreed that our first order of business is getting our Journal back on schedule, diversifying its content, improving its quality, and increasing our dealer advertising support.

The Board approved a proposal to participate in no fewer than two philatelic shows a year, each to coincide with a United Nations first day ceremony, with each to be held in different geographic areas throughout the country. An approved two-year schedule should be available for our next Journal issue. Establishment of a consistent policy and schedule regarding UNP Auctions was resolved, with Mr. Francis Adams kindly agreeing to serve as our auction chairman (see his commentary elsewhere in this issue). Although these are just a few of the many items discussed during our meeting, positive action is being taken by your officers, directors, and by concerned members. Each of us hope you will see significant improvement in our Journal and more opportunities for your direct participation in UNP.

EDITOR'S NOTES

Some complaints have been received about certain illustrations. I am often faced with the choice of an illustration which is unattractive but shows what the author wants and none at all. That was the case with the illustration of the cover on page 108 in Journal #17. The photocopy I received (of what appears to have been a brown envelope) was not pretty, but the point of the illustration was to show the type of envelope, the difference between the two cancellations in intensity, and the difference in the year in the cancellation. I thought these points were shown in the illustration as it was printed, not as clearly as you or I would have liked, but they could be seen.

A complaint was also made about the illustration of the cover with Bertil A. Renborg's autograph (Journal #17, page 117). The point of the illustration Volume 3, Number 6, August 1980

was the autograph. The cover was secondary. I received a rather poor photocopy, but what was needed to be seen was there. Perhaps I should have cut out the autograph and shown just that, but that (I thought) would have destroyed the philatelic interest in the item.

It is not always possible to get fine glossy photographs of items that an author wants to show in an article, or even good clear photocopies. Some items have little contrast and are hard to reproduce. My intention is to give you illustrations which help show what the author is talking about. If the item is not pretty or will not reproduce well, sometimes the illustration will reflect that. In the future perhaps some items will not be seen because of that, and on other occasions I'll note the fact that the item could not be reproduced well but that I thought it's value as an illustration outweighed its lack of quality of reproduction.

I am planning to get the Journal out at regular intervals over the next several months so that the April issue will be mailed to you in April. This will require a good deal of material, both from our regular columnists and from other writers. If you have some interest, let's hear from you. Your questions are particularly appreciated, and help fill the Journal with things that will interest you.

Once in a while it should be mentioned that the opinions expressed by the authors of articles in the Journal are their own and not necessarily those of the Board, UNP, or the Editor. And, most emphatically, the opinions of the Editor are not necessarily those of the Board or UNP.

As a case in point, refer to Greg Galletti's article on preparing winning exhibits. Greg is an experienced exhibitor, and has won a number of top junior awards as well as high awards in regular competition. He is not, however, an accredited APS judge, and I have no doubt that many readers will take exception to some things that Greg says. You may wish to compare his comments with those of Harry Meier and Eileen Maisannes on the UN exhibits at Midaphil in Journal #14. I will note here only my disagreement regarding titles of exhibits: titles should be descriptive, not arcane or cutesy. The two titles Greg likes, I don't like.

It has been suggested that we should use the acronym "UNP" rather than "UNP" for our club. Before the club was incorporated we all used UNP. It is still often used. The "Inc." is not the important part of the club name, and is a part of the name often ignored in making acronyms. I agree, and henceforth will use "UNP".

MEET YOUR OFFICERS

Ronald Hollinger, Secretary of UNP, has been collecting UN material since 1958. He was active in helping to form United Nations Collectors of Chicagoland, Inc., in 1969, was its first Secretary-Treasurer, and has held every possible office in UNCC, including President three years. In 1977 Ron was active in the formation of UNP.

Some of his areas of special interest include printing varieties of the UN regular and air mail issues, meters, slogans, precanceleds on cover, UNESCO gift stamps, and first flights. Since UN is the only "country" Ron collects, he has plenty of time to spend on this topic.

Ron is also an amateur photographer and a big sports enthusiast. A Chicago area resident all his life, he is always rooting for the Cubs, Bears, Bulls, Blackhawks, and Sting. But his pet sports team is the Chicago Hustle of the Women's Professional Basketball League. Starting with their first year in 1978, he has been seen regularly on the sidelines cheering "his" girls to victory.

Ron's source of financial support for his hobbies is as a Chemist for Chemical Coatings (paint). A sideline of his career is preparing income tax returns. This keeps him out of trouble from January through April.

The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVATION GROUP IN LEBANON—UNOGIL

By William Put

The start of the internal crisis in Lebanon in 1958 was the plan of President Chamoun, a Christian, to continue as president for a second term. As half of the population is Christian and almost half is Muslim, the presidency had been held alternately by Muslims and Christians. Chamoun's decision to seek a second term was seen as a threat by Muslims, and rumors of a revolution were in the air.

On May 22, Lebanon raised an accusation against the UAR in the Security Council, claiming UAR complicity in smuggling arms into Lebanon and supporting armed rebels. The UAR denied the charges, and on June 11, 1958, a Swedish sponsored resolution was passed by the Security Council authorizing an observer group in Lebanon. The task of the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL) was not to mediate or to act by force, but "to ensure that there is no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms across the Lebanese border."

On June 16, the Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, reported that Mr. Galo Plaza (Ecuador), Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal (India), and Major-General Odd Bull (Norway) had been appointed as members of the Observation Group, with Major-General Bull as executive member in charge of the military observers.

Ten officers were temporarily transferred from the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) to UNOGIL. Five of them arrived in Beirut on June 11, and five others one day later. On June 15, the Observers' stations were Tripoli, Baalbek, the Syrian border near the Beirut-Damascus road, Marjayoun, and Rachaya. By July 15 there were 15 observation stations with a total of 99 Observers (plus 14 men stationed at headquarters in Beirut). In the "Second Interim Report of the UNOGIL to the Security Council", dated July 17, the following network of outstations, substations, and permanently manned observation posts were reported, along with the number of observers stationed at each:

Headquarters Beirut	14
Tripoli Area	
Tripoli	7
Sir Danie	3
Ehden	4
Cedars	4
Halba	4
Bekaa Area	
Chtaura	17
Btedai	6
A.U. Farm	6
Zahle	6
Rachaya	6
Saghbine	6
Southeast Lebanon	
Majayoun	10
Saida Area	
Saida	13
Jezzine	3
Tyre	4

In the same report, the Group asked for 65 more men to enable them to open another 12 posts. The request was granted. An August 14 report mentioned that the number of observers was 166 plus 24 airforce personnel.

On September 29, the Group was operating from 34 posts with a total of 214 military observers. This was still not enough: the Group wanted to operate with a total of 50 posts and asked for yet more observers. Finally, on November 17, the number of observers reached 591: 483 military observers and non-commissioned officers at 49 observation posts plus 108 men for air

Volume 3, Number 8, August 1980

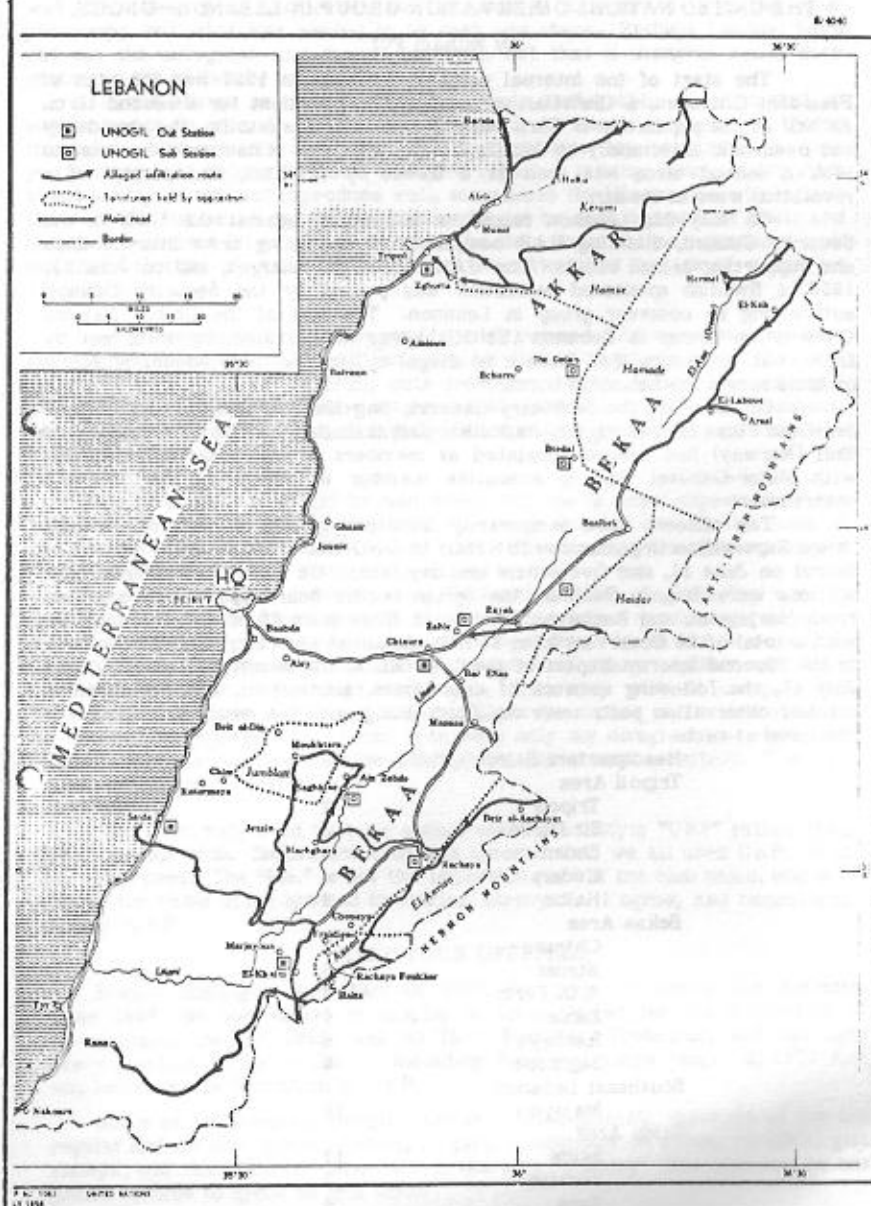


Figure 1. UNOGIL map of Lebanon, July 1958, showing outstations, substations, infiltration routes, and opposition-held territories.



Figure 2. UNOGIL map of Lebanon, November 1958, showing stations, substations, observation posts traffic check posts, and station boundaries.

operations. As of that date the origin of the various observers was as follows:

Country	Military Observers	Air Operations Personnel Flight	Ground
Afghanistan	5		
Argentina	10		
Ceylon	5		
Canada	73		6
Chile	5		
Denmark	46	16	35
Ecuador	35		
Finland	7		
India	70		
Ireland	50		
Indonesia	7		
Italy	44	6	
Netherlands (1)	15		
Nepal	5		
Norway	42	7	
Peru	10		
Portugal	2		
Thailand	7		
Sweden	45		38
TOTALS (2)	483	29	79

Notes: (1) Netherlands had had 17 total, but two had left before November 17. (2) New Zealand had had one and Burma five officers, but they had departed before November 17.

On July 31, President Chamoun announced that he would not seek reelection after all, and General Chehab was elected president. Chehab took

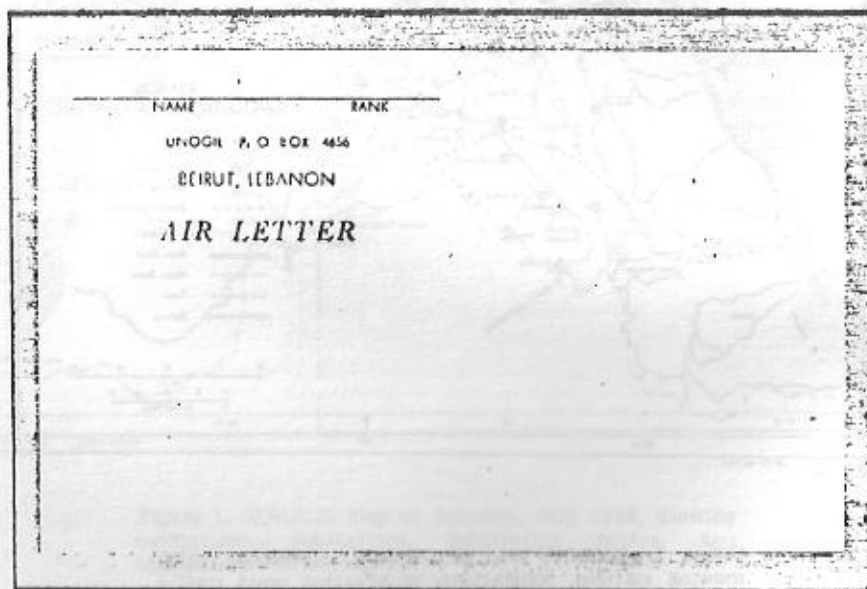


Figure 3. Mint UNOGIL airletter issued to UNOGIL Observers in Lebanon during the last weeks of the operation.

office on September 23, and Lebanese life began to return to normal.

On December 10, 1958, UNOGIL was withdrawn. The members of UNOGIL were contributed by 21 nations. The observations were conducted from observation posts, by Jeep, helicopter, and light aircraft. The total cost of the operation was about \$4 million.

The members of UNOGIL did not have any special postal facilities. The mail was usually sent by UN diplomatic pouch. The Group used the return address "CAPO 5049" until October, 1958, when they started using "P.O. Box 4656, Beirut". UNOGIL personnel attached to the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) used a UNEF post office facility in Beirut.

Another method used was the local posts, with letters franked by Lebanese stamps.

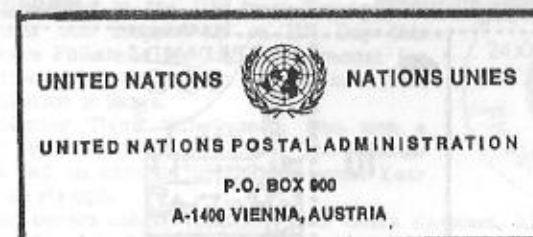
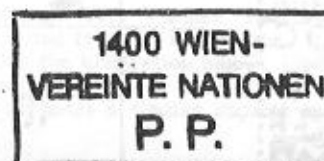
In October 1958, UNOGIL issued airletters, with the "P.O. Box 4656, Beirut" return address. The plan was to give each member of the Group 5 airletters every week. The airletter was issued, however, too late to be of much use. It is unlikely that the planned distribution was fully carried out: mint airletters are hard to find. Only a few observers seem to have used them: very few used airletters have turned up.

I would appreciate any additional information on UNOGIL. I can check the name on any cover that you think came from a member of the Dutch contingent. Please write to William Put, Erasmusstratt 50, 3035 LH Rotterdam, Netherlands.

NOTES FROM ALL OVER

Robinson UN Postal History Article Appears: Another article in the series on UN postal history by former staff member Norris G. Robinson has appeared. Entitled "Temporary Offices, Missions, Commissions, Conferences and Meetings", in *Stamps*, September 27, 1980, it has since appeared in *Linn's* (9-29) and *Stamp Collector*. The topics covered include the Paris Peace Conference of 1946 and the General Assembly sessions in Paris in 1948 and 1951, among others.

"Postage Paid" Markings from Vienna: A "Postage Paid" marking from UNPA in Vienna has been noted. It is a rubber stamp with the imprint in black ink. On the actual cover the corner card appears at the lower left, and the notation "Drucksache" (printed matter) appears at the upper left. (Jack Mayer)



More on Our Reader Survey: This is a bit old, but the following tid-bits have been garnered from the reader survey: There were 107 total responses. 17% are specialized collectors, 48% general collectors, the balance both. US is a collecting interest of 74%, and 48% collect both US and some other country in addition to UN. Although it wasn't asked, Canada (9%) and Israel (8%) were the most frequently named other countries. "Other collectibles" are an interest for 27% of our respondents.

Beginners numbered only 4, intermediate collectors 48, and 44 consider themselves advanced collectors.

London Study Receives Silver-Bronze Award: At last year's UNP convention, the Collectors Club of Kansas City honored UNP with the publication of The London 1945 United Nations Slogan Cancellation, by our English member William J. Barnes, edited by our member Earl Merriman. At the 1980 Convention at the APS STampshOW the Barnes study was entered in the literature competition. The APS panel of judges honored this definitive study of an interesting area of UN philately with a well-deserved silver-bronze medal. Congratulations to both of you!

Flags, UNICEF, and All That: Herb Conway has noted that by noon of the first day of the flags issue the lines at UNNY had disappeared and the extra sales windows at the General Assembly street level closed up early in the afternoon. Perhaps UNICEF first day covers had a similar lack of interest, if the number of solicitations to buy them that arrived at my post office box in the second and third weeks of October are any measure — would you believe seven?

UNPS Award at INTERPEX: Herb Conway notes that our report on INTERPEX 80 did not mention that the United Nations Philatelic Society Sterling Silver Plaque was the highest award presented. It was awarded to an anonymous collector. It will be given annually at INTERPEX to the very best exhibit in the Show.

Cut-outs on the First Printing of the Recent International Court of Justice Series: Three values were issued to supplement the definitive series of the International Court of Justice in 1977, 40c, 45c, and 50c, Scott Netherlands 941-43. They were printed by Joh. Enschede & Zonen. This firm printed the stamps in the first series of UNNY definitives which have cut-outs in the margin of the paper. This is a standard practice for all stamps printed by the Enschede firm. The cut-outs on the ICJ stamps (only one printing so far) are illustrated here. (Arleigh Gaines)



The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

Linn's Stamp News Publishes Special UN Edition: The June 9, 1980, edition of Linn's was its special UN edition, with a large number of articles of interest to UN collectors, including an article about the Norwegian Lebanon UNIFIL postal service by UNP member Egil H. Thomassen and a number of less specialized offerings.

Independent Study by Correspondence: The APS and Pennsylvania State University have come out with a "Beginning to Collect for Adults" to complement their original "Beginning to Collect" course designed for younger participants. The course content is the same, but the assignments assume adult background and mobility and are correspondingly more challenging. The adult course is \$32.25. Write to Pennsylvania State University, Independent Study by Correspondence, 3 Shields Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Cutouts on the First Printing of the Recent International Court of Justice Series: The three values issued in 1977 to supplement the ICJ definitive series (40c, 45c, and 50c, Netherlands Scott #041-43) were printed by Joh. Enschede & Zonen. This is the firm that printed half of the UNNY first definitive series in 1951.

As with the first UNNY definitives (and every stamp issued by Enschede), the ICJ set has a cutout in the sheet margin. Those for the first and, so far, only printing of these values are shown in the illustrations. (Arleigh Gaines)

Ross Tips UN Topicals: Past notes on the John Ross "Stamp Market Tips" column in Stamps magazine have concerned UNNY or UNPA-Geneva issues. I've noticed several UN related topical issues mentioned recently. All of this is based on Ross's observation that European collectors have begun gathering UN related issues of their countries. Whether I've overlooked any of these tips, I can't say.

Ross's July 26 column tipped the "Stockholmia 74" issue of Sweden, Scott #1045-1048. This is a set of four miniature sheets reproducing stamps from the UPU anniversary set of Sweden issued in 1924.

On August 9, 1980, Ross tipped Pitcairn Islands' UPU 75th anniversary issue of 1949, Scott #13-16.

On August 23, Austria Scott B166 (SM 1 in the UNP/UNOP study The United Nations in Austrian Philately) was Ross's "Tip of the Week".

Germany Scott 736, a 1955 UN Day emission, was tipped, and most recently, on October 11, the British Freedom From Hunger set with phosphor lines, Scott 390p-391p.

Postage Paid Markings from Vienna: The first known "Postage Paid" marking has now been noted from UNPA-Vienna. It is a rubber stamp with imprint in black ink. See the illustration below. (Jack Mayer) (Editor's Note: This report came in from Jack Mayer many moons ago. Since that time a report in UNO Philatelic notes a similar imprint in a different size as also existing.)

Swedish Cancellation for UN Day: Special cancellations relating to the UN from Sweden are legion. Another one cropped up on UN Day this year. The Skara Philatelic Society has a cachet for this cancellation which was used in connection with a philatelic exhibition in Skara.

UNP member Thore Wilhelmsson, who won a UNP silver at INTERPEX 79, exhibited. The Swedish Post Museum had an exhibit "UN International Year of the Child" on stamps.

Cacheted covers can be obtained from Gosta Karlsson, Klostergatan 15, S-532 00 Skara, Sweden, for \$1.20 mint US postage.



MORE ON IYC CANCELLATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

By Benjamin H. Cohen

There is not much new to report on the International Year of the Child slogan and pictorial cancellations of the United States, but I am now able to illustrate a few of the items that were not illustrated in my original article: the CINPEX cancellation (Figure 1) and the HARCOPEX cancellation and cachet (Figure 2).

A number of collectors have noted late usage of the IYC machine slogan cancellation. April 21, 1980, from Chicago seems to be the latest noted. Will wonders (and the use of the IYC machine slogan) never cease?

Another item that has come to my attention is the fact that there were two cachets for the Sickle Cell cancellation. The design is the same, but one is black and white (Figure 3), the other multicolored. (Figure 4) The full story of the cancellation is told in B. F. Cameron, "Health and the Black Child - Story of a Commemorative Cancel", *The Obliterator*, Vol. 4, No. 3, page 1.



Figure 2. HARCOPEX cachet and cancellation for IYC.

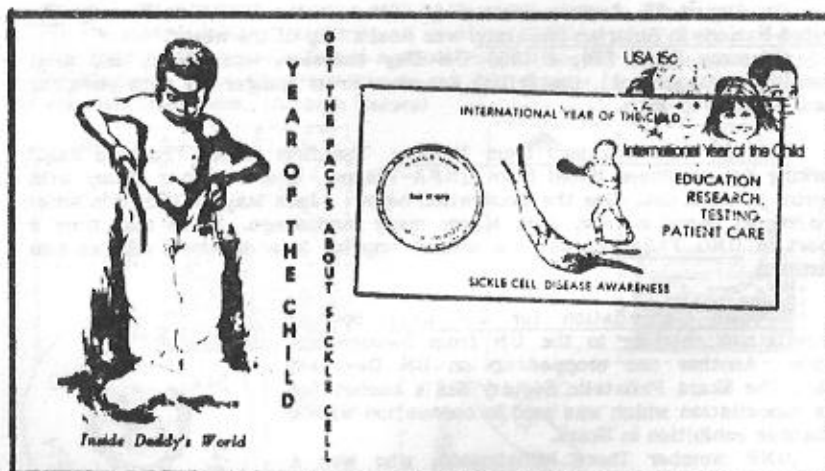


Figure 3. Black and white cachet issued by Cincinnati Sickle Cell Center for the NASCD Station IYC pictorial cancellation.

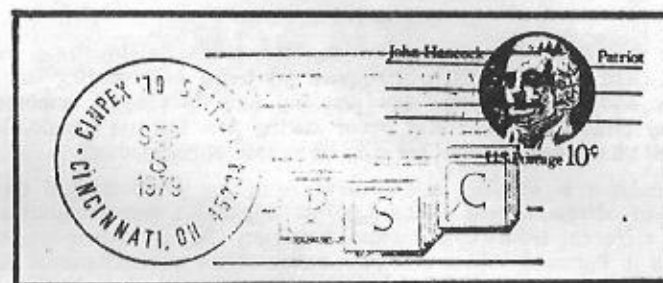


Figure 1. CINPEX cancellation for IYC.

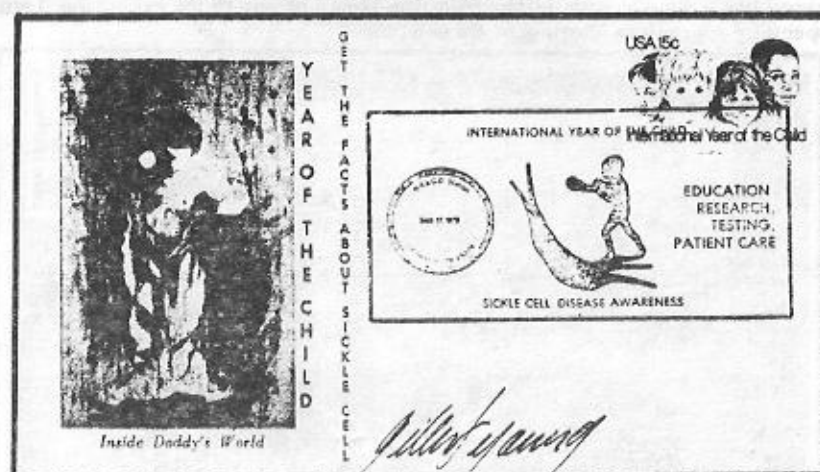


Figure 4. Multicolored cachet issued by Cincinnati Sickle Cell Center for the NASCD Station IYC pictorial cancellation.

QQQ and AAA

AAA 11-17 Forces members are not permitted to process philatelic requests. UN Regulation No. ADM/520/2 of October 8, 1957, provides as follows:

Philatelic services: Under no circumstances will UN personnel provide philatelists or stamp collectors with information of a philatelic nature now will they postmark any article of with a philatelic request. Personnel of UN will not prepare or mail envelopes or cards for purpose of providing stamp collectors or philatelists with samples of the UN postmark.

The troops have, on occasion, ignored this rule and concocted philatelic items or simply written to collectors who wanted to correspond. The regulation against philatelic mail prepared for collectors apparently is not applied against philatelic mail for the troops, as many special philatelic souvenirs have been prepared by various contingents.

Writing to soldiers whose names are found in newspapers or elsewhere asking them about their jobs will obtain occasional responses, especially if you offer to send magazines and other needed items. It is a hit and miss proposition, which does add a bit of fun to the search. Other covers are obtained, usually after some years have passed, from returned soldiers and their families. (J.L. Emmenegger and Arleigh Gaines furnished information for this answer.)

Volume 3, Number 6, August 1980

UNITED NATIONS EUROPEAN EXHIBITION IMPRINTS

by Charles C. Smith

These notes are being written in late May due to some extensive geological field studies which will require my being away during the bulk of June, July and early August. It's just my luck that some important and newsworthy philatelic event will occur during this interim period, and you readers will be wondering why I seem to be so late in responding.

This column is actually a continuation of my previous and illustrated discussion of official errors on blue cards. Figures 1 and 2 depict an error somewhat different from those discussed earlier. To my knowledge, the blue card shown in Figure 1, which was distributed at the exhibition held in Berlin, West Germany, November 5-13, 1976, is the only blue card with a double cancellation. Although the offset shown in the magnified view in Figure 2 is not great, a distinct doubling of the numerals in the date is quite evident. If anyone has a similar item either from the Berlin or any other exhibition, I will especially appreciate learning of its existence.



Figure 1. Face of a blue card distributed at the exhibition held in Berlin, West Germany, November 5-13, 1976.

Figures 3, 4 and 5 illustrate three significant errors, or more accurately printing defects, which occur in the printed text on the reverse or address side of some blue cards. I should mention that the various texts shown here were printed using at least two plates since both normal as well as "error" cards were distributed at many exhibitions. The defects shown here are actually rather common in occurrence and collectors should search their items and isolate those with printing errors. These errors, among others, will be described and given separate numbers in my forthcoming blue card catalog.

Figure 3 shows an enlargement of the text printed on blue cards during late 1974 and most of the cards distributed at exhibitions during 1975. This type of text was not used officially during 1976, although it reappeared for the first exhibition of 1977 and has been in continual use since. The arrow in Figure 3 points to a defect in the left portion of the letter "o" in United Nations Headquarters". This "broken o" variety occurs on the first blue card

The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

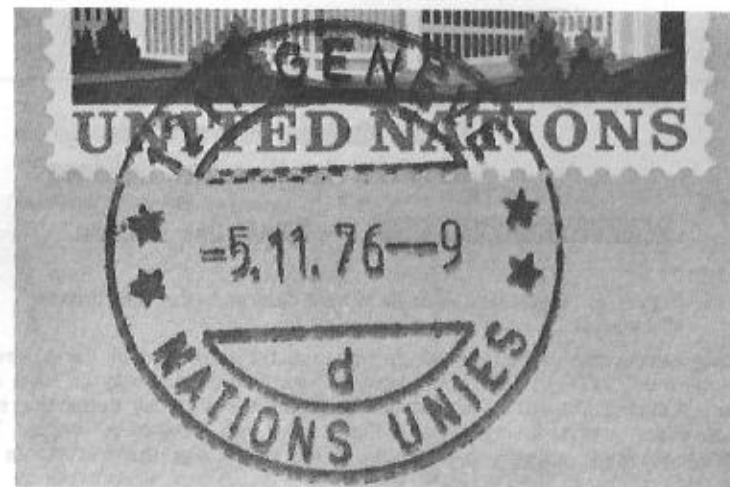


Figure 2. Magnified view of the double cancellation shown in Figure 1.

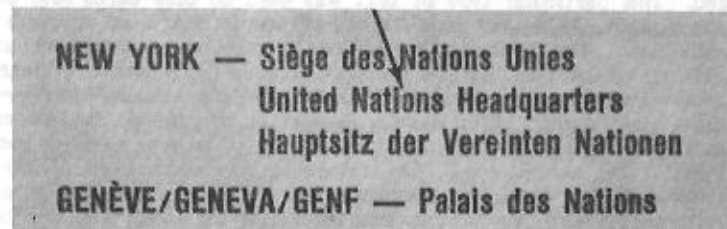


Figure 3. Magnified view of a blue card showing the "broken o" variety.

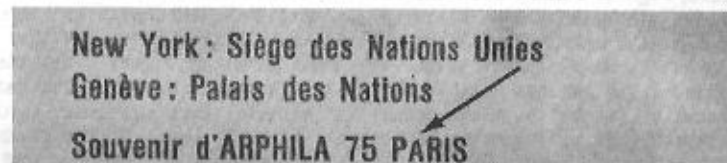


Figure 4. Magnified view of a blue card showing the "broken A" variety.

to use this particular type of text, namely those distributed at the exhibition held in Brussels, Belgium, on December 7-8, 1974. The "broken o" variety occurs on all blue cards which used this type of text during 1975. Those were the exhibitions held at London, Rottweil, Hamburg, Strasbourg, Düsseldorf, Itzehoe, and Vienna. The remaining nine exhibitions held during 1975 had a different type of text imprinted on the address side of the blue card. None of the blue cards distributed at shows during 1977 to the present with this type of text have been found with the "broken o" variety, this undoubtedly being due to the destruction of the damaged plate and replacement for a completely new reprinting of the texts.

A second type of defect is shown in Figure 4. Note that the upper part of the letter "A" in the word "PARIS" is broken. This particular type of text was Volume 3, Number 6, August 1980

**NEW YORK — Siège des Nations Unies
United Nations Headquarters
Hauptsitz der Vereinten Nationen**

GENÈVE/GENEVA/GENF — Palais des Nations

Figure 5. Magnified view of a blue card showing the "broken s" variety.

used only during the UN attended European exhibition held in Paris, France, from June 6-16, 1975. Thus, this "broken A" variety occurs only on blue cards distributed during the 1975 Paris show. A rapid check of my collection shows about an equal number of cards with the normal and "broken A" texts. Thus, your chances would appear to be about 50-50 of finding this variety in your collection.

A third type of defect is shown in Figure 5 and termed the "broken s" variety. In this instance, the upper portion of the letter "s" of "Nations" is damaged. This particular type of text was used on blue cards sold only at shows held during 1976, and thus its occurrence is restricted to cards from 1976 exhibitions. The "broken s" variety has been found on cards distributed at the following exhibitions: Zurich, Helsinki, Geneva I, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Eschborn, Braunschweig, Heidenheim, Milan, and Berlin. Five other exhibitions held during 1976, namely Wuppertal, Northeim, Kadevormwald, Geneva II, and Essen, also used this type of text, but to date all cards observed have been of the normal type. The remaining two exhibitions of the 1976 season, those held at Bonn, West Germany, and Nancy, France, distributed blue cards with a different type of text, thus explaining the absence of the "broken s" variety from these shows.

Lastly, and unquestionably the most spectacular error ever observed on a blue card, Figures 6 and 7 show the reverse, or address, sides of two blue cards distributed at the exhibition held in Dusseldorf, West Germany, November 8-9, 1975. Figure 6 illustrates the normal card with imprinted text in the upper left portion of the message area. The card shown in Figure 7 has the text misprinted in the address area! Although a major error in itself, this card has confirmed an earlier suspicion that the address sides of these cards are prepared through a two-stage process. Several tens of thousands are undoubtedly printed with the stamp outline and lines for address, and later printed with the occasionally variable text. Since blue cards are printed in sheets of eight, it seems entirely likely that an entire sheet of eight cards was rotated 180 degrees and misprinted as shown. Since I know of no other collector to possess a card similar to that shown here, for the present I must conclude that the error was discovered by UNPA authorities after the sheet had been cut, and the remaining seven cards destroyed.

LATE NOTE: Mr. Jan Billion of Ratingen, West Germany, recently completed a comprehensive and detailed study of UN European authorized imprints (or chachets). The handbook illustrates each imprint, lists the imprint color or colors with the date and place of use, and provides statistics on the total edition as well as the known cancellation dates of philatelic items bearing the authorized imprint from the UNPA offices in New York, Geneva and Vienna. The approximate one-hundred page study, reproduced by xerography, is in looseleaf format measuring about six by nine inches. Collectors of UN European imprints will find this an invaluable addition to their philatelic libraries. Price is \$10.00 plus \$0.50 postage. Contact me if you wish to purchase a copy.

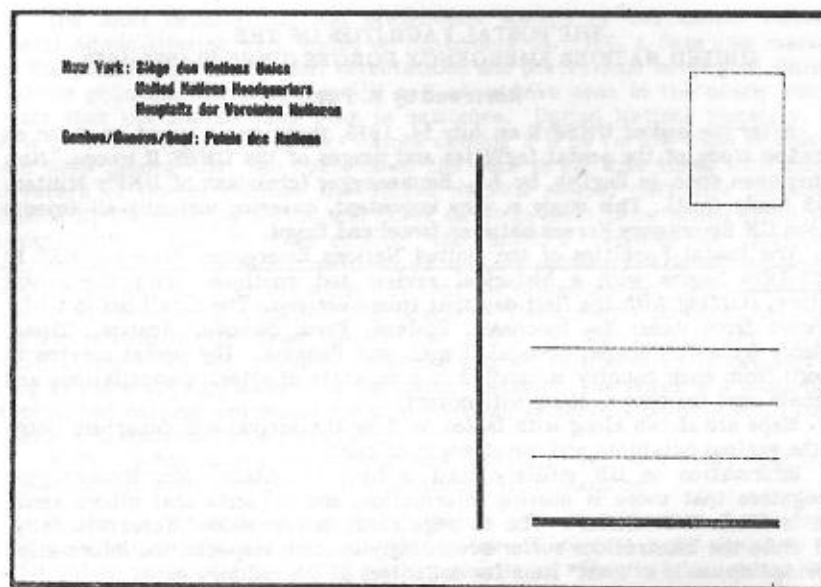


Figure 6. Reverse or address side of a normal blue card distributed on November 8-9, 1975, at the Dusseldorf, West Germany, exhibition.

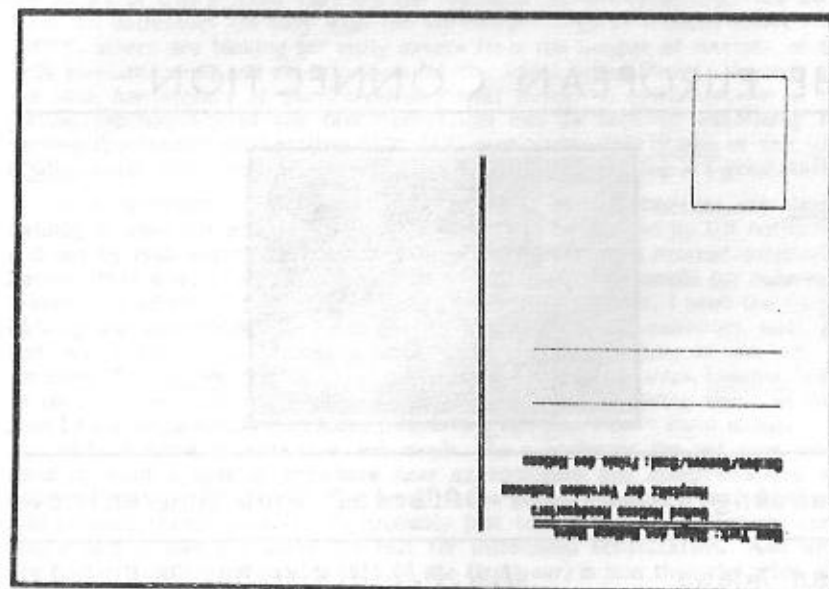


Figure 7. Error card from the Dusseldorf exhibition showing the text printed in the address area of the card.

THE POSTAL FACILITIES OF THE
UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCES (UNEF II) 1973-1979

Reviewed by W. Put

After the end of UNEF II on July 24, 1979, there was a great need for an detailed study of the postal facilities and usages of the UNEF II troops. Now it has been done, in English, by J.L. Emmenegger (chairman of UNP's Military Mail Study Unit). This study is very important, covering virtually all aspects of the UN Emergency Forces between Israel and Egypt.

The Postal Facilities of the United Nations Emergency Forces (UNEF II) 1973-1979 begins with a historical review and continues with the postal history, starting with the first day that troops arrived. The battalions in UNEF II were from Australia, Indonesia, Finland, Peru, Sweden, Austria, Ghana, Poland, Ireland, Canada, Senegal, Nepal, and Panama. The postal service to troops from each country is handled in a separate chapter. Cancellations and cachets used are shown, along with covers.

Maps are shown along with tables to show the arrival and departure dates of the various battalions and the strength of each.

Information on UN military mail is hard to obtain. Mr. Emmenegger recognizes that there is missing information, and requests that others assist him to fill in the "blanks". The 44 page study is reproduced xerographically, and while the illustrations suffer accordingly in some respects, the information provided makes it a "must" item for collectors of UN military mail.

The study is for sale by the author. Send \$10 cash to J.L. Emmenegger, Box 230, 1009 Pully, Switzerland.

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THE ARLEIGH GAINES UNITED NATIONS CATALOG

The most ostentatious and pretentious stamps of the United Nations Postal Administration were issued on September 26, 1980, a date also marked by the publication of the most ostentatious and pretentious catalog of United Nations philatelic material that UN collectors have seen in the nearly thirty years that UN stamps have been in existence. United Nations Philately, by Arleigh Gaines ("Gaines", or the "Gaines catalog"), is by far the most complete and best catalog that has come down the pike in all that time, with broad coverage of United Nations and United Nations related philatelic material. Beside it, the Lindner, Terins, and Borek catalogs seem to be rather small and insignificant. Add to the catalog the author's promise of quarterly supplements with additional sections as well as updated material and prices and it may well seem to UN collectors that the millennium has arrived, at least as far as the catalog situation is concerned. There seems no doubt that the Gaines catalog is the final nail in the coffin of the Lindner and Terins publications — we will probably never see another edition of those catalogs so long as there are supplements to the Gaines catalog. The Borek is a much less specialized catalog and would seem to continue to serve a purpose and I hope that it will continue to be published.

Is the Gaines catalog everything that it tries to be? Is it everything that UN collectors want it to be? Is it everything that it could be?

Is the Gaines catalog everything that it tries to be? What the catalog hopes to be, eventually, is "a single source of current reference for all information pertaining to United Nations philately." That is a tall order. The catalog is, of course, incomplete. It is a beginning, the author says in his preface. In general, it probably succeeds as well as any catalog could ever succeed in such a task. The scope of United Nations philately takes it into such wide ranging areas as world-wide topical collecting, the Swiss and other official issues for the UN and the League of Nations and their agencies, and the issues of UNPA itself that are the "bedrock" of UN collecting. So, while some UN collectors are busy with the various printings of modern issues from UNNY, others are looking for early covers from the League of Nations, or the 1924 Swedish issues and cancellations for the VIIIth World Postal Congress and the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Postal Union. A demonstration of the virtual impossibility of the task undertaken can be seen by examining the various specialized publications of UNOP, such as the ILO Studie or the UPU Studie, which each run over 200 pages. But the Gaines catalog is a good start.

Is it everything that UN collectors want it to be? Whether the Gaines catalog is what UN collectors want, or need, will be settled by UN collectors and not by rash commentators like your editor. Perhaps a related question is better: Is it what I "want" or "need" as a collector? (My needs for reference material as editor of this publication are endless. As editor, I need the Gaines catalog and everything else I can get my hands on!) As a collector, well, yes and no. I see or run across a wide variety of things UN, in one way or another. The Gaines catalog gives me broad coverage that even Lindner failed to do at times. It's useful when I want to find out something about an item that I have come across that looks interesting but that I don't know about.

But, in some regards it is too much. As a collector I'm not sure that I need or want a catalog anywhere near as complete and comprehensive and bulky as the Gaines effort. The broad scope means there are vast sections I will probably never consult. I'll probably just take out certain sections for a single slim binder and leave the rest for infrequent consultation. And while the cost of supplement service (\$15.00 the first year) is less than the price of a new catalog each year, I have not had that problem/benefit in the past. What will the price of upkeep service or a complete updated catalog be two, five, ten years from now?

Is the Gaines catalog everything that it could be? Here, I think the Volume 3, Number 6, August 1980

answer is clearly "No". That should not be taken as a significant criticism. The catalog is a beginning. In the future we all hope it will be more. If we all contribute good suggestions on areas in which improvements can be made, those can be incorporated into the catalog as supplements are issued.

There are a good many areas in which improvement can be made. The first obvious problem is that the pages don't fit into the binder. Whether a supplement will include a second binder or whether additional matching binders (perhaps marked "Part 2") will be available from the publisher is not known, but I have already put part of my copy in a second binder, with an appropriate Dymo label on it.

The lack of running heads on pages of the catalog slows a user down a bit.

The catalog uses Scott numbers for some items, but I couldn't find references in individual chapters to indicate whether Scott numbers were used there or not. While this may not be much of a problem to regular users of Scott catalogs, those who have never seen one may not know which numbers are Scott numbers.

It is impossible to analyze the substance of the entire catalog in a review, and in any event hardly any collector has, alone, the knowledge necessary to review all sections of the catalog. I have chosen therefore, to review a single section in depth, that on slogan cancellations.

Slogan cancellations are referred to in the catalog as "cancels", a word I detest. I consider "cancel" to be properly a verb. The chapter is, overall, quite good. I don't like the structure of the numbering system, as the catalog refers simply to "Slogan 1", "Slogan 2", etc., hardly a convenient shorthand system of referring to cancellations. The Lindner "SL-C1" etc., system is much easier to use. If Gaines could not use that system, he could have adopted his own, such as "S-1", or "MC-1", the latter especially appropriate since Gaines does not distinguish between the wreath and globe with bars cancellation and the "true" slogans that follow later but calls the wreath and globe with bars Slogan 1.

Gaines does not systematically categorize the machine cancellations. He refers to types a through g, but only a through e are identified and distinguished at the beginning of the chapter. This is done under the listing for Slogan 1 rather than in a separate analytical section. (Throughout the text Gaines uses upper and lower case letters interchangeably without mentioning that type a = Type A. It would be better if he would pick one and stick to it.)

Type d is introduced at Slogan 10, "A Decade of United Nations Postage Stamps". The poor neophyte is left to wonder what type d is, and how it is to be distinguished from types a, b, and c, for there is nothing in the text to tell him. The fact that type d is used only on first day "cancels" on "philatelic covers" is hardly much help. There is an illustration of type d, but it is not labelled as type d.

The same problem appears with type e, where the illustration appears, not directly above the listing for type e (as does the illustration for type d), but just below the title "Slogan 14", where types a and b are also referred to as existing. (That's A1 and A2 to Lindner readers.)

Type g also crops up (at Slogan 25) without explanation or a label on the illustration to tell the collector that it is a type e cancellation, or how it differs from a type a cancellation with an "AM" or "PM" designation. Does it? (Lindner calls it a type B, similarly without explanation.)

The analysis of the types of cancelling devices is not complete. Although noting that there are two general types of dies, those with a fixed center and those with moveable type in the center, the analysis does not break down the classification into subtypes of these types but assigns a new letter for every change in the dater circle, whether in the outer ring or in the center type.

At the top of page 559 Gaines says that "Beginning with Slogan 36, the UNPO used several dater typefaces, which can be observed most easily on the year. All of these are 'normal' and command no premium". Slogan 36 is the

"Peaceful uses/of outer space/for the benefit of mankind" slogan which premiered on September 25, 1972. But the change actually appeared much earlier, on January 3, 1972, as was reported in *The Courier*, publication of the United Nations Collectors of Chicagoland, in the February, March, and April issues of 1972, copies of which were long ago sent to Gaines.

There are other cancellations oddities which Gaines does not seem to notice. The "M" used in the time line of the date circle has changed, too. The earliest type of "M" had a deep valley in the center. In 1971, an "M" which had a shallower valley started showing up. This, too, was reported in *The Courier*. It's hardly the kind of thing most collectors get excited about, and maybe it falls within the "flyspeck" category that Gaines says the catalog is not supposed to cover as yet, but will note later. If so, why the note at the top of page 559?

Perhaps a more interesting cancellation variety not mentioned by Gaines is the so-called "short T" variety. While not identified in Lindner, either, it can be seen in Lindner in the illustrations on page 233 of the first day of Type A1 cancellations for SL-C15 and SL-C16. The defective date circle was used on various dates from April, 1965, through May, 1966, and again in June through September, 1969, when it was pointed out to UNPO by Stan Roach and "retired". The short T has been mentioned in *The Courier* also. (I am always interested in hearing from collectors who have examples of the short "I" cancellation with the dates that they have in an effort to tie down the dates of usage.)

Gaines does not tell, either, how to distinguish, if it can be done, between the type e cancellation (the fixed date cancellation for the October 4, 1965, visit of Pope Paul VI without hour designation) from other cancellations of that date, nor is the type e cancellation illustrated. Lindner lists a "Type A" used on October 4, 1965, but has no Type A, since it would have to be A1 or A2.

The chapter on machine slogan cancellations is not without interesting revelations. See the explanation of the "late usage" of the UNDP slogan on April 29, 1967. Lindner (page 233) says the new slogan was apparently locked up when a batch of flight covers had to be cancelled on Saturday and the old slogan was used. Gaines says the flight covers were cancelled earlier in the week and that whoever did it forgot that Friday was to be the first day of a new slogan.

All in all, the listings in the slogan cancellation section are good, but could use a bit of improvement both in analysis and by way of correcting some errors of fact and some omissions. Fortunately, the loose leaf format should allow this to be done. I look forward to the supplements.

If you haven't already purchased a Gaines catalog you should consider whether it meets your needs as a collector, for flawed as it is — most catalogs are seriously flawed — it is helpful and useful to UN collectors and will probably be the only catalog you will see for a long time which will have broad coverage of things UN and philatelic.

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CLASSIFIED AND MEMBERS' EXCHANGE ADS

WANTED: 1976 blue card #33, MOTIVA '76, Helsinki, Finland. Pay \$80.00 each or trade complete sets of 4 IYC NY + Geneva mint sheets per card. Charles C. Smith, 5520 Peppercorn Dr., Burke, VA 22105. (#18)

WANTED: buy or exchange UN military mail from UN-forces and observers. Also Korean war mail from foreign forces. William Put, Erasmusstraat 50, 3035 LH Rotterdam, Netherlands. (#18)

EXCHANGE: My UN M14s for your UN singles. Send wantlist. A. Brito, 206 Pratt Ave #19, Lowell, MA 01853. (#18)

NEED: WFUNA cachet FDC M14s, Scott #s NY 238, 239, Geneva 59, 60. Send quote to Tibor Vincze, 2801 Pinegrove Dr, Dayton OH 45449. (#18)

Volume 3, Number 6, August 1980

STAmPSHOW 80-Spokane

by Ronald Hollinger

STAmPSHOW 80 at Spokane Washington was the site of the 1980 convention of the United Nations Philatelists, Inc. Over thirty members were present at various times during the show. Over 450 pages of UN material was on display in the exhibition. Prizes awarded the UN exhibits were:

UNP President's Neil Koshnick, UN Emergency Forces Mail Award + UNPA Award

UNP Gold Award Jack Mayer, First UN Commemorative Stephen Cohen, Peacekeepers

UNP Silver Award Earl Merriman, Postal History of World Health Organization

UNP Bronze Robert Smith, UN Forerunners Benjamin Cohen, Machine Slogan Cancells of US related UN

Certificate of Participation Hugh McLellan, Aid to Refugees Carl Grissman; UN at International Center Vienna

Phillip Okney, International Year of the Child Covers

Ron Hollinger, Gift Stamps of UNESCO

Highlights of the show was the UN First Day Ceremony for the Flag stamps. Master of ceremonies was UNP Vice President Jack Mayer. Gisele Grunewald represented UNPA. A presentation folder including all sixteen flag stamps was given to the 300 people who attended the ceremony.

The show was successful for UNP recruiting efforts with over ten new memberships. UNP also sold eleven Gaines catalogs (available at the show only; none from UNP by mail) along with club publications and souvenir covers.

Our general meeting got under way on Friday with 35 people present. Miss Grunewald presented the recently released UN film on stamp designs.

Following the general meeting, a board meeting was held with President Charles Smith, Vice President Jack Mayer, Secretary Ron Hollinger, and Director Robert Paterson present. One of the main topics of discussion was the continued improvement of the Journal. We are always looking for ways and suggestions for improvement of this bulletin. If you would be interested in assisting in any way contact a board member or the editor. He is always looking for good articles of UN philately.

The Board decided to attempt semi-annual mail auctions through the Journal. (See Auction Chairman Francis Adams' report elsewhere in this issue.)

One area of interest to us all was our financial statement and budget. Because of the increased postage costs, printing costs, and general expenses of operation, the board reluctantly decided an increase in the dues was needed. The dues will be increased \$2.00. For overseas members the air mail fee will be increased \$1.00. This increase will go into effect May 1, 1981.

In our attempt to bring UN philately to all corners of the US we have decided to go South next year. The Board approved a 1981 convention at the APS STAmPSHOW in Atlanta, Georgia, on September 24-27. If we can arrange a First Day ceremony to coincide, we plan on having the 1982 convention at MILCOPEX in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 5-7, 1982. We hope to have large turnouts for both of these.

President Charles Smith is in the process of selecting committee chairmen and members for several committees including Convention, Exhibit, Advertising, Publicity, Auction, Membership and Expertising. If you are interested in any of these activities, please write Mr. Smith.

A special cachet was available for the flag stamps. The cachet is a tribute to the State of Washington, to UNP, and to the issuance of the UN flag series. The design is in three colors, depicting the flower, trees, bird, and seal of the State of Washington together with the UNP logo, the dove of peace. The symbols are joined together as images on a roll of film with the UNP logo



SCENES FROM STAMPSHOW 80

Top: Vice President Jack Mayer, President Charles Smith, and Secretary Ronald Hollinger at the UNP booth at STAmPSHOW.

Above left: Prexy Charles Smith addresses the UNP membership meeting.

Above: Charles Smith, Director Robert Paterson, UNPA's Gisele Grunewald, Ronald Hollinger, Jack Mayer.

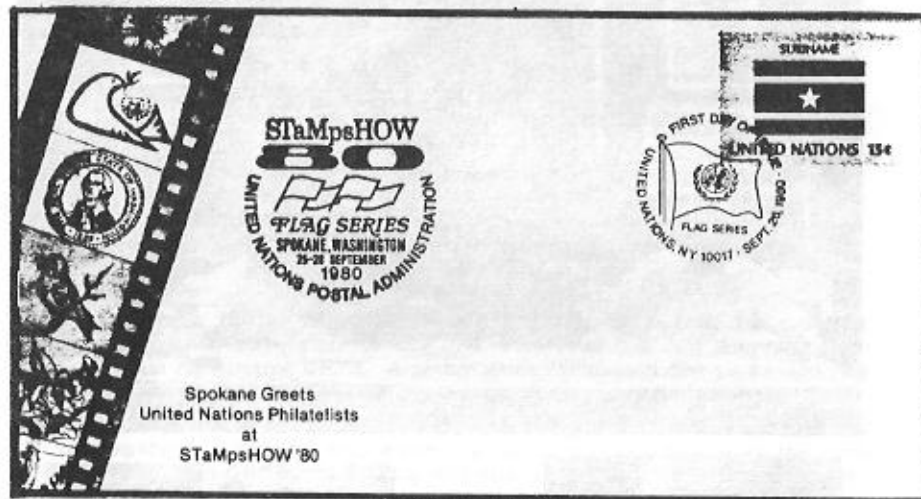
Left: UNPA's Gisele Grunewald.



in blue, the seal of the Evergreen State in green, and the balance of the design in black and white half-tones.

Each cover bears one of the flag series stamps, first day cancelled. The cover was designed by Lori Galletti, a senior at Carnegie Mellon University, and is her third for UNP.

The price is \$1.00 for a single flag (choice available as supply lasts) or \$15.00 for all 16 flags. Blank cachets are available for 50¢. Postage is extra on all orders, add enough. Please enclose a return address label or addressed envelope. Address all orders and inquiries to UNP Cachet, 1231 St. Pauls St., Baldwin, N.Y. 11510.



"IN THIS CORNER"

By Jack Mayer

Collectors of postal history often see little things that make stamp collecting the interesting hobby that it is. Here is more evidence that printers around the world have the same problems. Note Figure 1 from "TUNS" and Figure 2 from "TUNIS". Figure 3 has the agency's name and a post office box number added to the address, as well as a different emblem.



Figure 1. "TUNS"



Figure 2. "TUNIS"



Figure 3. Agency name and post office box added to the corner card.

The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

HOW TO PREPARE WINNING EXHIBITS

By Greg Galletti

Continued from page 105 of Journal #17)

For service covers I recommend use of the clear acetate covers available at almost any stamp store. Small postcard corners have been known to damage the covers.

Another approach to mounting material is to use construction paper as a border. Place the item on the construction paper with a clear mount and adhere the construction paper to the page. If glue is used, be sure to spend a few more cents and get glue made specifically for drafting work. Nothing looks worse than a nicely mounted page which has wrinkled due to the glue hardening.

Be sure that the borders around the items throughout the exhibit are uniform. If you use a quarter inch border be sure all the items have a quarter inch border. Also, do not use a black backed border along with an inked border.

Text is also a major part of presentation. Writeup should either be printed or typed. Standard typeface is a general rule. Do not write or type an exhibit using script characters. The judges will go crazy trying to figure out what has been said. If it is impossible to read, judges will simply skip over the exhibit and a substantial presentation and writeup point loss will occur. Don't type text on a label or paper which will then be pasted to the exhibit page. Text should be printed or typed directly onto the page. This makes for an overall cleaner more professional appearance. An exhibit should be typed or written in black ink. Don't use ball point or felt tip pens since the ink from those tend to stay wet longer and the chance of blotting is greater. India ink applied with a drafting pen is best. It takes some time and effort to become proficient with a drafting pen, but if you can do it the results are superior.

Text should be short and precise. Do not over-emphasize any point. Try not to be repetitious. Don't refer to material as rare or valuable in the writeup. Any forgeries must be so labeled when presented. If a judge sees a forgery not labeled, points will be deducted or in some extreme cases the entry may be disqualified from competition.

Each page of the exhibit should have a message for the viewer. In laying out the exhibit, whether in chronological order or topical order, be sure to keep the text flowing and fluent. Do not use catalog numbers, printing totals, or other such catalog references in an exhibit. I have mistakenly done this in the past and when reviewing an exhibit with one of the judges I was told "If I wanted to know how many were printed, I would have looked in a catalog".

Developing the story is left to the exhibitor. It depends on the material and its history. In choosing and developing a story be sure there is a relationship between the material and the story. Don't pick a topic that is impossible to fully describe in 7-10 frames. For example, possibly a comprehensive exhibit of the Swiss agency material would take 100 frames. Limit your exhibit to a smaller topic, possibly a single agency.

A potpourri type exhibit could easily be presented in 5 frames. But remember the exhibit will be very broad and little to no in depth research in the area will be possible. Most inevitably a loss in philatelic knowledge points will occur.

A conclusion should be a part of a good descriptive exhibit. The last frame and specifically the last row should bring everything together. I recently viewed an exhibit which was creatively closed by showing a service cover bearing the hand applied rubber stamp impression "EN LIQUIDATION". The cover wrapped up the presentation by showing physical evidence of the dissolution of the organization.

(To be continued)

Volume 3, Number 8, August 1980

UNP AUCTION #3

By Francis Adams

The UNP Board of Directors recently decided to revitalize the auction program. Many members have expressed a desire that these sales continue. I put my money where my mouth was, and volunteered to serve as auction chairman.

Some of you may be familiar with auction procedures, some perhaps often submit material. Most, however, are bidders looking for material to improve their collections, which is what this is all about. It doesn't matter what your interest or experience, I'd like to hear from members interested in our auction program.

I'm looking for information, ideas, and loads of material. I've put together a program but I am sure it can be modified to better suit your needs. I humbly request each member's 2¢ worth.

For those wanting immediate action, our next auction is set for the Spring of 1981. Two auctions are planned for 1981, at times which will allow the collector a better financial footing for bidding and which also fit into printing schedules for the Journal.

To minimize costs the auction list and other information will be printed in the Journal. One issue will announce the coming auction and the deadline for submission of material, as is being done here. A second issue will bring the auction catalog to your mailbox, with a deadline date for bids. A third issue will bring prices realized.

That's the plan. Here are the submission rules:

1. All material and literature must be UN related in some fashion.
2. Material may be submitted by any member in good standing of UNPI, TBPS, MUNC, UNCC, or of any UNPI study group.
3. Each lot must have a minimum bid value of \$1.00.
4. Lots should be individually enclosed in a protective mount, glassine envelope, or other appropriate protective cover, and accompanied by a description, minimum acceptable bid, and a Gaines catalog section and number, Scott number, or Lindner number.
5. Lots should be sent to the auction chairman by registered or insured mail only. Neither UNP nor the auction chairman will accept any responsibility for any material shipped without such coverage. Return postage for lots not sold is charged to the owner.
6. A total of 10% of the realized price will be retained by UNP, with a minimum of 25¢ per lot.
7. Lots unsold will be subject to a 25¢ per lot listing charge.
8. Lots with faults must be so described.
9. Failure to comply with the rules may result in rejection of material submitted.
10. Inclusion or rejection of any material is in the discretion of the auction chairman.

CLOSING DATE for submission of material for listing in the Spring 1981 auction is December 15, 1980.

All materials for auction should be sent to:

Francis Adams
Box 50142
Lighthouse Point, FL 33064

Remember, this is our auction. I'll work as hard as I know how to make it successful, but the word OUR means that you must participate, too. Please help me by submitting that extra material which you can't seem to find anyone for. The auction catalog will be made available separately on request.

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