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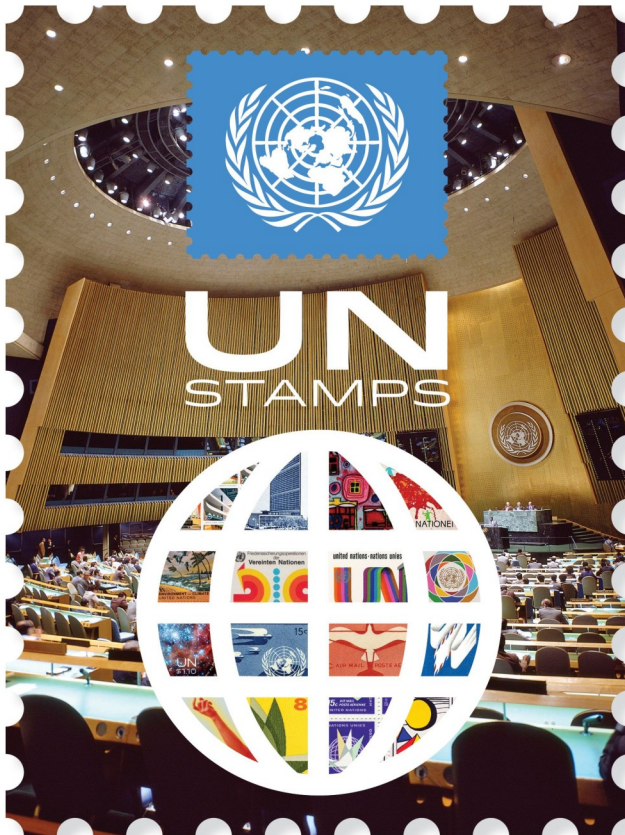
OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.

the

Volume 45
Number 3
June 2021
Whole Number 262

journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.



UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

CELEBRATES **70** YEARS



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Inquires concerning replacement copies of recent which did not arrive in the mail or were damaged, or back issues from December 2011 on, should go to B. Clement, Jr., P.O. Box 146, Morrisville, PA 19067-0146 or e-mail at bclcmjunior@gmail.com. Back issues cost \$1.00 plus postage (quoted when you inquire). The Journal (ISSN 0164-6482) is published bi-monthly by United Nations Philatelists, P.O. Box 146, Morrisville, PA 19067-0146. US Members should receive issues via standard mail by the 15th of even months.

UNPI is an organization of philatelists devoted to the collection, study and exhibition of the issues of the UNPA, the issues and the 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 \$28. Electronic only dues are US \$18.

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

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Reprinting

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

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.

New Members

#1744 Joseph V. Saverino, Macungie, PA
#1745 Lyle Krewson, Polk City, IA
#1746 Kean William Spencer, West Chester, PA
#1747 Harold Hand, Strasburg, PA

Front and Back Covers

Front: 2021-70th Anniversary of UNPA, New York

Back: 2021 United Against Racism and
Discrimination, New York, Geneva and Vienna,

Club News



UNEXPO 2021

Make your plans now to come to our show in October. We expect that the major impact of the COVID pandemic will be behind us by that time. Go to <https://stamps.org/lodging> to select a place to stay. There are three Bellefonte B&B's and two State College hotels that offer APS discounts. Many of us plan to stay at the Best Western Plus Park Inn & Suites in State College.



115 Premiere Drive
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Toll Free Reservations 1(800) 780-7234
Hotel Direct Number (814) 234-8393
CHECK-IN 3:00 P.M. EST
CHECK-OUT 12:00 P.M. EST
Be sure you mention APS.

UNEXPO 2021 Exhibition Judges

March 17, 2021 Press Release: Contact: Anthony F. Dewey UNEXPO 2021 Exhibit Chairman afdewey@sbcglobal.net

The United Nations Philatelists is proud to announce the exhibition jury for UNEXPO 2021. The panel will be chaired by John Hotchner, RDP. Joining John will be Darrell Ertzberger, Ronald Strawser, and Kathryn Johnson. In keeping with the global nature of the exhibition, three of the jury members are FIP accredited judges. The panel represents worldwide philatelic knowledge with a combined 96 years of judging experience.

UNEXPO 2021, presented by The United Nations Philatelists, in conjunction with the American Philatelic Society, is a one-time World Series of Philately show, and will be held at the American Philatelic Center in Bellefonte, PA, October 29-30, 2021. Winners of the General Class (multi-frame) and Single-Frame Class will be eligible to enter the corresponding Champion-of-Champions competitions. For more information, including the exhibition prospectus and application, visit the UNPI website at www.unpi.com.

UNPI at Boxboro

UNPI will holding a Regional meeting at Philatelic Show 2021 which will be happening September 24-26, 2021 in Boxboro, MA. The UNPI will be at the show with exhibits and will host a United Nations Philatelists Membership Meeting on Saturday from 10:00 to 11:00 in the Ivy Room. Non members are welcome.

Journal Articles

Thanks to Caroline Scannell, Greg Galletti, Albert Pelsser and Fran Adams for articles on variety of subjects for this Journal. Their contributions are very much appreciated. Please consider writing an article yourself. If you haven't written before, I will be happy to work with you to produce something you can be proud of.

2021 - 70th Anniversary of UNPA

On April 30, 2021, the United Nations Postal Administration issued a special event sheet to commemorate the 70th Anniversary of the UNPA, New York office. The sheet of ten US\$ 1.20 stamps features various stamp issuances throughout UNPA's history. This sheet was designed by Sergio Baradat (United Nations). The tabs of the stamps feature iconic photographs throughout its history.

Photo Credit: UN photo library.

The UN stamp images depict the following events:

Left column from top to bottom:

- 1967 Bronze image "Justice" stamps to commemorate the World Expo 67 - only UN stamps valid for postage in Canada - CAD 5.00
- 2004 Disarmament: "Books, Not Guns" Definitive - 37 cent
- 1976 UN stamp - Crayon painting of people - 4 Cent
- 1974 Dove and UN emblem - Universal theme and iconic stamp adopted by the UN Collectors to serve as the logo for the UN Philatelists Inc., - 2 Cent
- 1955 United Nations 10th Anniversary-stamp – "We the Peoples" - 3 cent

Right column from top to bottom:

- 1989 Nobel Peace Prize (1988) – UN Geneva stamp - F.s. 0,90
- 1951 UN stamp to commemorate UNICEF - 5 cent
- 1951 The United Nations issued its first postage stamps "Peoples of the World" - 1 cent
- 1979 International Year of the Child - first stamps issued by UNPA in mini-sheet format and sold out on the FirstDay! - 15 cent
- 1966 UN Peacekeeping Observers - a significant theme which has persevered since the early days of the UN - 15 cent



UNITED AGAINST RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION

On March 19, 2021 the United Nations Postal Administration issued three mini-sheets of ten stamps each, on the theme “United Against Racism and Discrimination”. The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is March 21 annually.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been at the forefront of the fight against racism since its creation in 1945. In 1978, it adopted the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice which reaffirms that “*All human beings belong to a single species and are descended from a common stock. They are born equal in dignity and rights and all form an integral part of humanity*”. This quote appears on the stamp sheets in English, French and German respectively.

For this stamp series, the UNPA focuses on the UNESCO Master Class Series to combat Racism and Discrimination. Launched in November 2019 as a global “training for trainers” initiative, the series seeks to empower students to become youth champions in their own schools and communities and spread awareness on how to deconstruct the mechanisms underlying racism and discrimination. Using a human rights-based approach, the courses address various topics related to inclusion and non-discrimination, such as racial discrimination, gender-based discrimination, rights of indigenous peoples and discrimination against persons with disabilities.

“The Master Class” series artwork which appears on the stamp sheets, was designed by Abracadabra Design Studio (Mexico).

To learn more about UNESCO and the Master Class series, please visit <https://en.unesco.org/themes/fostering-rights-inclusion/masterclass>

Date of Issue:	March 19, 2021	
Designer:	Abracadabra Design Studio (Mexico)	
Denominations:	US\$ 1.20, CHF 2,00, € 1,80	
Stamp size:	30 mm x 40 mm	
Sheet size:	170 mm x 146 mm	
Stamp format:	Mini-sheets	
Stamps per sheet:	10	
Printer:	Cartor Security Printing (France)	
Process:	Hexachrome	
Perforation:	13 ¼ x 13	
Quantities:	US\$ 1.20	11,000 sheets (110,000 stamps)
	CHF 2,00	10,000 sheets (100,000 stamps)
	€ 1,80	10,000 sheets (100,000 stamps)



UNESCO Science Program, Part 3

By B. Clement, Jr.

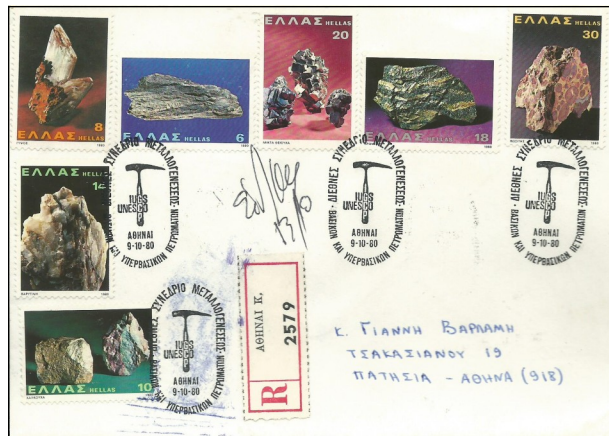
This is the third installment of a series on UNESCO's Science Program. In the February Journal, the organization of the Science Program was discussed. In the April Journal, UNESCO conferences and meetings in the field of Science from 1955 to 1973 were presented. The UNESCO Science conference story will be concluded.

International Symposium on the Metallogeny of Mafic & Ultramafic Complexes, Athens, Greece, 1980

This symposium held in Athens in October 1980 was sponsored by UNESCO, the International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) and the UNESCO International Geoscience Program (IGCP). Papers were presented on these rocks of volcanic origin which occur in the earth's mantle. The rocks are rich in iron and magnesium.

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000142379?posInSet=1&queryId=8cbf116f-29bd-4f3c-b458-e32b02e52aa7>

Fig. 25: Registered cover from Symposium, with October 9, 1980 Symposium postmarks. Franked with Greek stamps showing various minerals.



2nd World Climate Conference, Geneva, 1990

The 2nd World Climate Conference (SWCC) took place, under the sponsorship of WMO, UNESCO, UNEP, FAO and ICSU, in Geneva from October 29 to November 7, 1990. There were 908 participants from 137 countries. The Conference was held in the Geneva International Conference Centre.

Fig. 26: From SWCC Co-ordination Office at WMO in Geneva, with WMO meter, Sept. 18, 1993



The conference reviewed achievements in the application of climate information to the challenges of food, water, energy and urban and building design. The conference also did an initial international review of the First Assessment Report of the IPCC in preparation for the Rio Earth Summit in June 1992.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Climate_Conference#:~:text=The%20Second%20Climate%20Conference%20was,up%20by%20the%20first%20conference.

Fig. 27: Registered cover from conference, with special conference postmark



1st International Oceanographic Conference on Eastern Mediterranean and Black Seas, Athens, Greece, 1999

The conference was held at the Zappeion international conference Centre, Athens, Greece, February 23-26, 1999. The conference was sponsored by the UNESCO International Oceanographic Commission. Similarities and differences of two interconnected basins, the Black and the Mediterranean Seas, was discussed. Topics included the response of the northwestern Black Sea ecosystem to changes in nutrient delivery by the Danube river after its damming in 1972, new developments in marine data management and the environmental impact of mining activities in the eastern Mediterranean Sea.

<http://www.vliz.be/en/imis?module=ref&refid=18817&printversion=1&dropIMISitle=1>



Fig. 28: Cachet cover from Conference, With Special Conference postmark

World Conference on Science, Budapest, Hungary, 1999

The World Conference on Science, held June 26 to July 1, 1999 in Budapest, was cosponsored by the International Council for Science and the UNESCO. Almost 150 national delegations endorsed a declaration and a framework for action. The action guidelines focused on such issues as improving science infrastructure; using science for development; gender and ethnic equality in science; ownership of intellectual property rights, including indigenous biological resources; and suggesting that developing countries apply some of the debt relief offered by the G8 industrial nations to spending on science and education.

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/science-technology/science-governance/world-conference-on-science-1999/>



Fig. 29: FDC of Hungarian Stamp for Conference, May 3, 1999

International Freshwater Forum, Dushanbe, Tajikistan 2003

The Forum was hosted by Tajikistan in cooperation with UN agencies, in Dushanbe August 29 - September 1, 2003. UNESCO, as the lead agency in charge of the coordination of the International Year of Water Cooperation supported the Forum.

The objective of the Forum was to improve water cooperation, in particular at the transboundary level. The Forum also provided an opportunity to discuss and develop new measures aiming at defining water-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

<https://www.un.org/press/en/2003/dev2428.doc.htm>



Fig. 30: Souvenir Sheet issued by Tajikistan for Forum, Scott #218
Two stamps, Scott #221-2, were also issued

1st World Science Forum, Budapest, Hungary, 2003

The first World Science Forum took place in Budapest November 8-10, 2003, focusing on "Knowledge and Society", with the main objective of raising awareness world-wide toward the increasing and novel roles of knowledge and their societal impact.

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/science-technology/science-legislation/forums/world-science-forum-2003/>

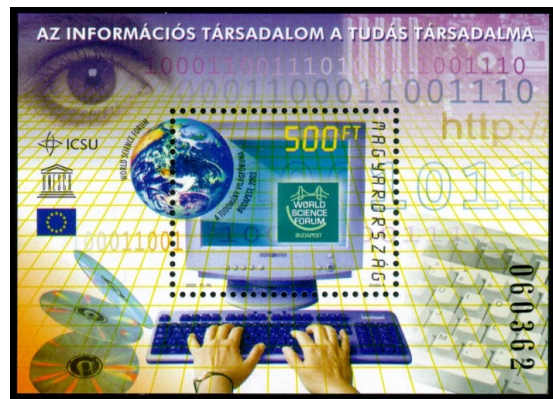


Fig. 31: Souvenir Sheet issued by Hungary, Nov. 7, 2003 Scott # 3868

International Conference on Geoparks, Beijing, China, 2004

The First International Conference on Geoparks was held in Beijing June 27-29, 2004. The theme of the conference was "the protection and sustainable development of the geological heritages. The goal of geoparks is to promote man-land harmony and better protect the earth.

Ref: back of envelope

Fig. 32: Stamped envelope for conference issued by China, with special postmark for conference



2nd World Science Forum, Budapest, Hungary, 2005

The second Forum on "Knowledge, Ethics and Responsibility", held in Budapest November 10-12, 2005, tackled the ethical aspects of knowledge and the responsibility of scientists and decision-makers in the global society of the 21st century. The main objective of this meeting was to continue the dialogue on the interdependence and cooperation of science and society, which are the key factors of a country's development. <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/science-technology/science-legislation/forums/world-science-forum-2005/>

Fig. 33: Stamp issued by Hungary for forum, Scott #3953, Sep. 30, 2005



3rd World Science Forum, Budapest, Hungary, 2007

The 3rd Forum was held Nov. 8-10, 2007 in Budapest. The theme of the 3rd World Science Forum was "Investing in knowledge: Investing in the Future".

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/science-technology/science-legislation/forums/world-science-forum-2007/>

Fig. 34: FDC of Hungarian stamp issued for Forum, Scott # 4052



4th World Science Forum, Budapest, Hungary, 2009

UNESCO organized the fourth World Science Forum in Budapest (Hungary), November 5-7, 2009 in cooperation with the Hungarian Academy of Science (HAS), International Council for Science (ICSU) and the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS), among other partners. The theme was “Knowledge and Future”. <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/science-technology/science-legislation/forums/world-science-forum-2009/>



Fig. 35: FDC of Forum stamp issued by Hungary, Nov. 5, 2009. Scott #4143

5th World Science Forum, Budapest, Hungary, 2011

The fifth edition of the prestigious biennial World Science Forum was held from November 17-19, 2011 in Budapest. The Forum explored "The Changing Landscape of Science: Challenges and Opportunities". <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/science-technology/science-legislation/forums/world-science-forum-2011/>

Fig. 36: FDC of Forum stamp issued by Hungary, Nov. 3, 2011. Scott #4220
Sent Registered to China



These forums have continued through 2019, without known postal recognition, as follows:

6th World Science Forum, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2013

“Science of Sustainable Development”

7th World Science Forum, Budapest, 2015

“The Enabling Power of Science”

8th World Science Forum, Dead Sea, Jordan, 2017

“Science for Peace”

9th World Science Forum, Budapest, 2019

“Science, Ethics and Responsibility”

There must be some postal history out there for these World Science Forums, such as correspondence to the delegates, etc. Let’s keep our eyes open!

In the next Journal, we will look at UNESCO’s Cultural Program. Your contributions are welcome.

Save Venice

By Caroline Scannell

Venice, the name, is derived from the ancient Veneti, who inhabited the area by the 10th century BC. The city was the capital of the Republic of Venice from 697-1797, which was a major finance and maritime power. Known as the “Queen of the Adriatic”, the lagoon and a part of the city are listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Although there are no surviving historical records dealing directly with the founding of Venice, tradition and available evidence have led historians to agree that the original population of Venice consisted of refugees from nearby Roman cities, as well as from the undefeated countryside fleeing successive waves of Germanic and Hun invasions.

According to tradition, the city was founded in AD 452, when the inhabitants of Aquileia, Padua, and other northern Italian cities took refuge on the islands of the lagoon from the Teutonic tribes that invaded Italy during the 5th century. They established their own government, which was headed by tribunes for each of the 12 principal islands, the twelve founding families who elected the first Doge. The traditional founding is identified with the dedication of the first church, San Giacomo, on the islet of Rialto which is said to have taken place at the stroke of noon on March 25, 421. The last, and most enduring, immigration into the northern Italian peninsula was that of the Lombards in 568 who left the Eastern Roman Empire.



Map showing Venice’s location in Europe

Views of Venice,
Italy Scott #1091-95,
Issued April 10, 1973

- #1093-Painting by Carpaccio
- #1094 - at St. Mark’s Basilica



Tetrarchs, Italy #1092



“Triumph of Venice”, Italy #1093



Bronze Horses, Italy #1094



Vatican, Map of Venice, 1581 (block),
June 6, 1972, Scott #519abcd



St. Mark’s Basilica,
Vatican, Scott #520



St. Mark’s,
Emilio Vangelli,
Vatican, Scott #518

Spread over 120 islands formed by 177 canals in the lagoon between the mouths of the Po and Piave rivers, at the northern end of the Adriatic Sea. The islands on which the city is built are connected by about 400 bridges. The Grand Canal, about 2 miles long, winds through Venice. Long sand bars, or barrier beaches, on the outer side of the lagoon serve as protection against the sea. Today a railroad and highway causeway connect Venice with the mainland.



Schiavoni Shore, Italy, Sc. #1091



St. Mark’s Square, Italy, Sc. #1095

The origin of the name Venice is unknown and much disputed, but is currently believed to be Phoenician. The Phoenicians, contemporary with the Etruscans, were the first to land in the lagoon and establish a trading place there. Looking at the word "Phoenicia" and "transliterating" it to "Phenice", the name Venice comes immediately to mind. The city's patron is St. Mark the Evangelist.



The Lion of Venice
May 5, 1974,
Iran, Scott #1784



Lion of St. Mark, Bridge of Sighs
Jan. 24, 1972
Algeria, Scott #471-2



Gondolier, Doge's Palace, Gondola Prow,
Rialto Bridge & Hand Holding Gondolier's Hat
Tunisia, Feb. 7, 1972, Scott # 571-4

Today no motor vehicles are permitted on the narrow, winding lanes and streets that penetrate the old city, and the bridges are for pedestrians only. For centuries the most common method of transportation was by gondola, a flat-bottomed boat propelled by a single oar. Today, the gondolas are used mainly by tourists; motor launches carry almost all the freight and passenger traffic in Venice.

Though part of the Eastern Roman Empire, Venice was virtually autonomous. In 697 Venice was organized as a republic under an elected doge (duke), Paolo Lucio Anafesto (Anafestus Paulucius).

Internal dissension undermined the government during the next century, but the threat of foreign invasion united the Venetians. Attacks by Saracens in 836 and by Hungarians in 900 were repulsed. In 991 Venice signed a commercial treaty with the Saracens, initiating the Venetian policy of trading with the Muslims rather than fighting them. The Crusades and the resulting development of trade with Asia led to the establishment of Venice as the greatest commercial center for trade with the East.



Paintings by Canaletto (1697-1768)
San Marino, Mar. 23, 1971, Scott 746-8

Canale Grande between Palazzo Balbi and Rialto Bridge

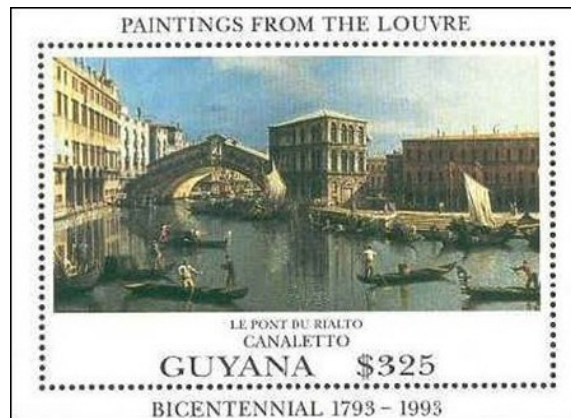
View of San Marco Basin on the Molo

View of the Harbor of Venice and the Custom's Office

The whole city is an extraordinary architectural masterpiece as depicted in the stamps of Gabon, Guyana, Guinea Bissau, Monaco and San Marino.



Grand Canal by Vinvitelli, Rialto Bridge by Canaletto,
Santa Maria della Salute by Vanvitelli
Gabon, Feb. 7, 1972, Scott C123-5



"The Rialto Bridge" by Canaletto
Guyana, issued Dec. 6, 1993 for bicentennial of the Louvre



Guinea Bissau, 2003
Sheet of various views of Venice (photographs)



Monaco, Save Venice, Apr. 27, 1971

St. Mark's Square (1740), National Gallery of Canada (Ottawa), Bernardo Bellotto (1720-1780)

San Pietro di Castello (unknown date)
Gulbenkian Museum, Lisbon, Francesco Guardi (1712-1793)

St. Giovanni & St. Paolo (1726), Gallery of Old Masters, Dresden, Canaletto (1697-1768)

The republic profited from the partition of the Byzantine Empire in 1204 and became the strongest European power in the Mediterranean region. The growth of a wealthy aristocracy gave rise to an attempt by the nobles to acquire political dominance, and although Venice was nominally a republic, she became a rigid oligarchy by the end of the 13th century. In the 13th and 14th centuries Venice was involved in a series of wars with Genoa, its chief commercial rival. In the war of 1378-1381, Genoa was compelled to acknowledge Venetian supremacy. Wars of conquest enabled Venice to acquire neighboring territories, and by the late 15th century, the city-state was the leading maritime power in the Christian world.



Basilica of St. Mark, 900th Anniversary, Oct 8, 1994, Scott #2003 (Italy) & 1314 (San Marino) Joint Issue. Se-tenant "mirrored" set. The design is very nice, because the double-view symbolizes the Venetian canals mirroring the cathedral in the water. The stamp was issued in commemoration of the IX centenary of the inauguration of St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice.

Venice became an imperial power following the Fourth Crusade which veered off its course in 1204 culminating in the sack of Constantinople rather than the Saracens. This resulted in the plunder of the gilt bronze horses which were taken from the Hippodrome originally placed above the entrance to St. Mark's Basilica. The originals have now been replaced by replicas and are now stored within the basilica.

Venice always traded extensively with the Byzantine Empire and the Muslim world. By the late 13th century Venice was the most prosperous city in Europe. Venice's leading families vied with each other to build the grandest palaces and support the work of the greatest and most talented artists.



Ivory Coast, St Mark's Basilica
Scott #C49, Feb 5, 1972



Pakistan, The Grand Canal
Scott #38, Feb 5, 1972

Turkish invasions in the middle of the 15th century marked the end of Venetian greatness. The Black Death devastated Venice in 1348, and again between 1575 and 1577. In three years the plague killed 50,000 people.

Venice began to lose its position as a center of international trade during the later Renaissance as Portugal became Europe's principal trading nation with the East. The discovery of a sea route to the Indies around the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama in 1497-1498 accelerated the decline.



Romania, N. Darascu "The Marina".
Gorge Petrascu "View from Venice".
Marius Bunescu "Venice".
Marius Bunescu "Venice".
Scott 1274-7, issued Oct 20, 1972



Lion Tower
Italy, April 12, 1949

St. Mark's Basilica & Castel d'Oro
Bulgaria, May 6, 1972

After Venice was faced with devastating floods in 1966, to help save the remarkable city UNESCO began a worldwide effort to raise money and find a way to save the city. Many countries issued stamps to publicize the UNESCO effort to Save Venice in 1972. This was the second effort of the United Nations to use UNESCO for such a project, the first having been the Egyptian temples of Abu Simbel.

In 1866, after the Seven Weeks War, Venice became part of the newly established kingdom of Italy.



Republic of Dahomey (Benin)
Ancient Mosaics from Venice, Scott #C159abc, Apr 10, 1972
Stork and Snake, Roosters carrying a Fox,
Noah with a dove.



Italy 1968. Painting by Canaletto. St. Mark's Cathedral and the Ducal Palace, with the main landing in the background.



Italy 1993. Francesco Guardi: "View of Venice" towards the main landing.

Modern Venice has faced many challenges, including loss of population to other areas and physical damage from flooding, sinking, air and water pollution, and age. After severe flooding in 1966, an international effort to preserve historic Venice was coordinated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and many structures were renovated and preserved. Flooding has occurred throughout the history of the city; it is caused when high tides combine with storm winds, and has been combated with experiments using mechanical barriers. The sinking of buildings and other structures, caused by the drainage of underground aquifers, has been addressed by limits on groundwater usage and the construction of an aqueduct from the nearby Alps.



Italy, March 16, 2007
Venice, World Heritage Site
Scott #2800

From its foundation, when Attila attacked Europe in 451, forcing the inhabitants of Veneto to seek refuge in a group of sparsely inhabited coastal islands, Venice today is among Europe's most beautiful and popular vacation cities.

Reprinted with permission from the Old World Archaeology Study Unit. This article originally appeared in their July 2019 issue of the Old World Archaeologist.

Japanese UN & UN Agency Conference Cancels, Addenda

By B. Clement, Jr.

A listing of Japanese UN and UN Agency Conference Cancels was made in Journal Articles in June and August 2014 (from 31 different conferences). In a Journal article in August 2015, an Addendum was made to the listing, adding 9 additional conferences. In the intervening years, an additional four Japanese conference cancels have been found. These are listed here.

UNESCO/1953 UNESCO Study & Information Seminar for Leaders of Youth Movements, Tokyo, Oct. 6-27, 1953



H1. Observed Oct. 28, 1953

FAO/1955 6th Session, Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council, Tokyo, Sep. 30-Oct. 14, 1955



H1. Observed Sep. 30, 1955

FAO/1956 FAO Technical Meeting of Home Economics for South & East Asia, Tokyo, Oct. 5-12, 1956



H1. Observed Oct. 12, 1956

ECAFE/1967 23rd Session, Economic Commission for Asia & the Far East, Tokyo, Apr. 3-17, 1967



H1. Observed Apr. 3, 1967

Over the years, Japan has hosted many UN and UN Agency conferences, and for many of them, has provided these beautiful conference cancels. Since we continue to find them, even 68 years later, probably others remain out there to be discovered by sharp-eyed UN collectors. If you find one, or find additional dates for the documented ones, let us know. You can help to make the picture more complete.

As these cancels have been found, they have been added to the UN Conference Catalog.

<http://www.unpi.com/clem/unpostcards/catalog.asp>

Fun with Forerunners No. 5

by Greg Galletti

The 1948 UN service cover shown here is from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) (Figure 1). The pre-printed return address indicates that UNICEF was housed at 405 East 42nd Street, which at the time of posting was a building owned by NY City and leased to the UN. As we noted in Column No.3 the UN Headquarters Planning Office, as well as other agencies, also used this location

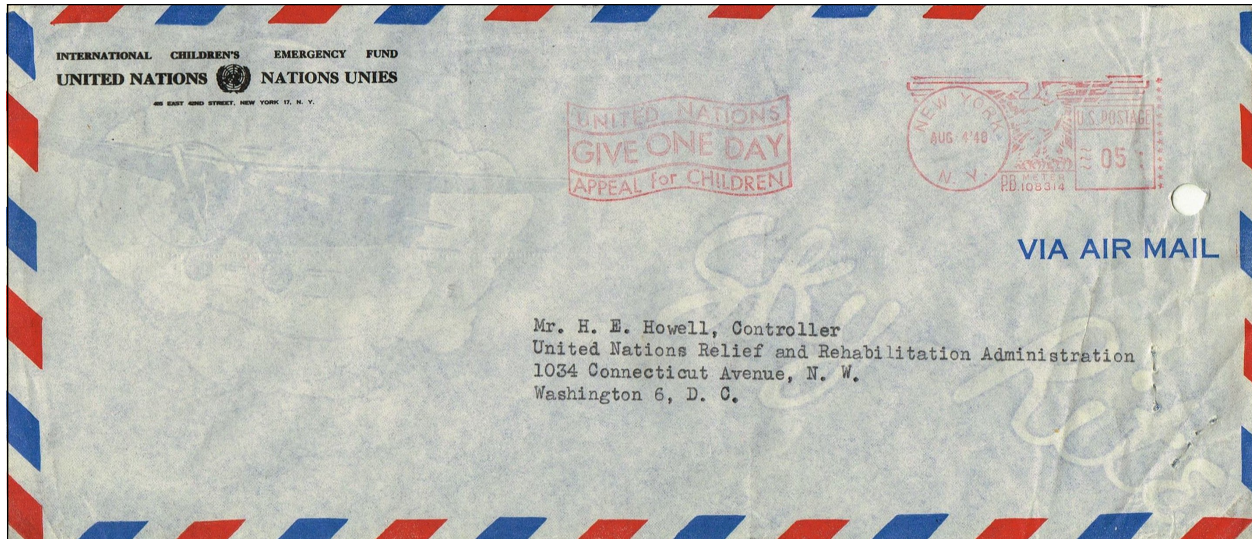


Fig. 1: 1948 UNICEF Cover from 405 East 42nd Street, New York City, August 4, 1948

The cover also bears a lovely Pitney Bowes meter impression PB108314, and UN forerunner slogan cancel (type IV) “United Nations Give One Day Appeal for Children,” wavy flag design. According to *Gaines United Nations Philately*, The PB machine 108314 bearing slogan type IV was used from February 1948 – October 1948 at the 405 East 42nd street location.

According to a report prepared by the U.S. State Department (publication 2787, dated March 16, 1947)

“The children of Europe and China were not only deprived of food for several cruel years, but lived in a constant state of terror, witnesses of the massacre of civilians and of the horror of scientific warfare, and exposed to the progressive lowering of standards of social conduct. The urgent problem facing the United Nations is how to ensure the survival of these children.”

“The proposal for the establishment of an International Children’s Emergency Fund originated at the Geneva session of the UNRRA Council last August. The impending liquidation of UNRRA operations, of which child feeding constituted an important part, led to the suggestion that the residual assets of UNRRA be utilized for the benefit of children and adolescents, and that to these assets be added gifts from governments, voluntary agencies, individuals, and other sources.”

The letter was addressed to Mr. H.E. Howell, Comptroller of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) in Washington, D.C., and was sent via airmail as indicated by the pre-printed airmail stationery and the use of the correct 5c airmail rate in effect during the period of posting. I surmise the letter possibly contained a request for information regarding the residual assets of UNRRA that might have been available for the UNICEF's use.

Until next time, Happy Collecting.

Editor’s Note: Today UNICEF is the UN Children’s Fund. “Emergency” is no longer part of the agency name, but the “E” remains in the acronym.

The Stamps That Commemorate ICAO's 75th Anniversary

By Albert Pelsser

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) with headquarters in Montreal commemorated in 2019 the 75th anniversary of the 1944 Convention on International Civil Aviation. Eight Member States issued stamps and the related first day covers to commemorate this anniversary. Among these, some of the States that joined ICAO in the last 25 years took the opportunity to commemorate ICAO's important milestone in the history of air transport.

From the first fragile biplanes to wide-body jets, from balloons and gliders to the space shuttle, stamps have continued to reflect the amazing interest that people have in vehicles travelling through the sky. As with aviation, stamp collections allow us to explore cultures around the world and to learn from one another, breaking down borders and frontiers to lead to a better understanding between people of all nations. The topical collection of ICAO-related stamps crosses aviation and United Nations themes and consists of a limited number of items from 105 different countries or organizations. The total number of stamps/miniature sheets issued amounts to 450, for an average of 2.4 items per issue. The 177 ICAO-related stamp issues, along with the great variety of covers, have shaped the mainstay of what is called The Postal History of ICAO, available at the following web site address: <https://applications.icao.int/postalhistory>.

Slovakia was the first country to issue a stamp on April 4, 2019. Their stamp (Figure 1) shows an Italian bomber Caproni Ca.3 that references General Milan Rastislav Štefánik who died in this aircraft 100 years earlier near Bratislava on May 4, 1919 on his return home from Italy to see his family. Štefánik was an important figure in the creation of Czechoslovakia. The date of this stamp's issue corresponds exactly to the 72nd anniversary of the entry into force of the Chicago Convention.



Figure 1: Slovakia Scott #814

The stamps of two States feature international airports in their countries because they are the key interface between the passengers and the aircraft, and the location where every flight begins and ends. Airports are a fundamental component of every State's socio-economic well-being. The stamp of Mauritius (Figure 2) that was released on December 7, 2019 shows the new passenger terminal at the Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam (SSR). The international airport, that was inaugurated on August 30, 2013, has a structure that was designed after the tropical "Traveller's Palm" (Ravenala madagascariensis), a genus of flowering plants.



Figure 2: Mauritius Scott #1202

Kyrgyzstan released their stamp on December 13, 2019. It is a sheetlet (Figure 3) with one label and five stamps that feature international airports of the country, from the largest airports Манас (Manas) and Ош (Osh) airports to much smaller airports of Иссык-Куль (Issyk-Kul), Каракол (Karakol) and Баткен (Batken). For each stamp, a different aircraft is stationed in front the airport. The margins of this leaflet are beautifully decorated with the ICAO logo and that of the 75th anniversary.



Figure 3: Kyrgyzstan Scott #620

The stamp from the Philippines (Figure 4), released on December 7, 2019, came to be through a design art contest that was open to all Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP) employees. Aside from the ICAO themes, the artwork of the stamp highlights the following features: the technological evolution of aviation in the Philippines and in the world; the readiness of the aviation industry in facing a fast-paced future; the involvement of the different nations in connecting the world through aviation; and the youth's significance in aviation. In addition to this stamp, Philippines released a souvenir sheet (Figure 5) with splendid designs for the foreground and the background.

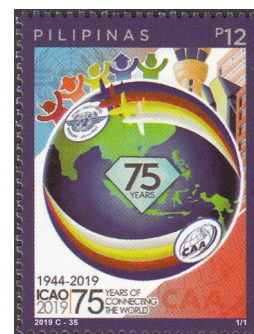
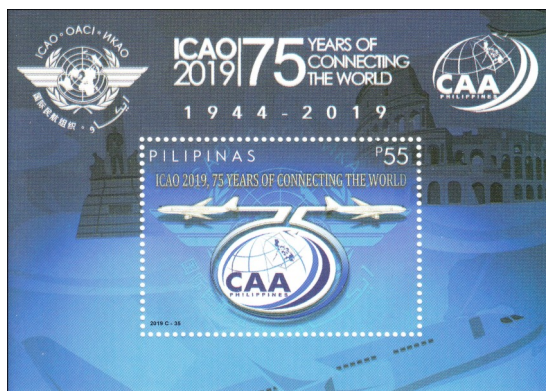


Figure 4:
Philippines Scott #3841

Figure 5:
Philippines Scott #3842



Figure 6: Azerbaijan Scott #1234

Azerbaijan released a miniature sheet (Figure 6) on the opening day of the 40th Session of ICAO's Assembly on September 24, 2019. The sheet depicts an airplane wing against a background of clouds; the wings of ICAO's emblem are used as the horizontal bars for the embossed 7 and 5 digits. The cachet of the related first-day cover (Figure 7) shows the figure 75 surrounding the compressor fins of a jet engine.



Figure 7: Azerbaijan FDC

As per regular practice in past, Cyprus again commemorated several events and anniversaries in one issue released on September 10, 2019. The ICAO stamp of this issue (Figure 8) reproduces the special theme of the 75th anniversary on a white background, while the margins of the sheetlet of 8 stamps (Figure 9) are nicely adorned with the special emblem of the anniversary.



Figure 8: Cyprus Scott #1318



Figure 9: Cyprus Scott #1318

The First Regional Air Navigation Meeting for the Middle East Region was held in October 1946 in Cairo, Egypt. This country took this opportunity to overprint one of its stamps for the commemoration of this meeting; this is the only stamp from the topical collection issued during the lifetime of PICA0, the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization. Egypt released an admirably luminous blue stamp on December 7, 2019 picturing the 75th anniversary emblem (Figure 10). Note the syncopated perforations at the top and bottom of the stamps.



Figure 10: Egypt Scott #2219



Figure 11: Benin Michel #1676-8

Formerly named Dahomey and today officially named la République du Bénin, Benin was the only country from the African region to release on December 7, 2019 three values of the same stamp showing the ICAO's logo. On a coral blue background, the text on the stamps (Figure 11) reminds us that French is the official language of Benin.

A Post Card Home

By Fran Adams

The United Nations Security Council (Figure 1) is responsible for the maintenance of international peace among nations. Their function includes recognizing threats and acts of aggression among all nations. The council may even authorize the use of force if the disagreements between countries cannot be settled by arbitration.



Figure 1:
Security Council
Issue. 1957
Margin Inscription blacks

3c value for
domestic mail
8c value for
international mail



The United Nations Security Council appoints a President and the position of President rotates among the various members of the council monthly.

In August 1950, the Russian delegate to the United Nations, Yakov A. Malik (1906-1970), (Figure 2) served as President for the month of August. A letter addressed to Malik in September at the Security Council in Lake Success, New York is shown (Figure 3).

Figure 2:
Jakov Malik, 1952



Figure 3:
Letter addressed to
Jacob Malik, U.N.
Security Council,
9 September 1950,
Pacov,
Czechoslovakia to
Lake Success,
New York,
via airmail,
registered letter,
23 Koruna



Visitors to the United Nations were granted admission to watch sessions of various meetings in progress. In reading the messages on the rear of a few visitor post cards (Figure 4) sent from the United Nations in Lake Success, one was of particular interest as it described an incident during the August 1950 Security Council meeting from the viewpoint of an observer.

It's quite clear from the written message that this sender (Russ) was not particularly impressed or amused by Council President Malik's acidic testimony when he wrote: *"Had a pleasant day here except for Malik."* (Figure 5) Malik was instructed by Stalin (Figure 6) to boycott council meetings and missed the vote on Resolution 82.

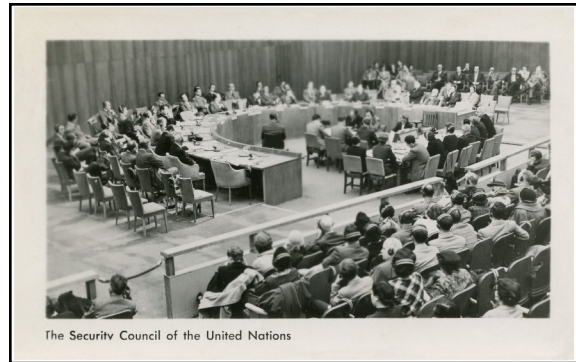


Figure 4:
Visitor post card, Security Council in Session

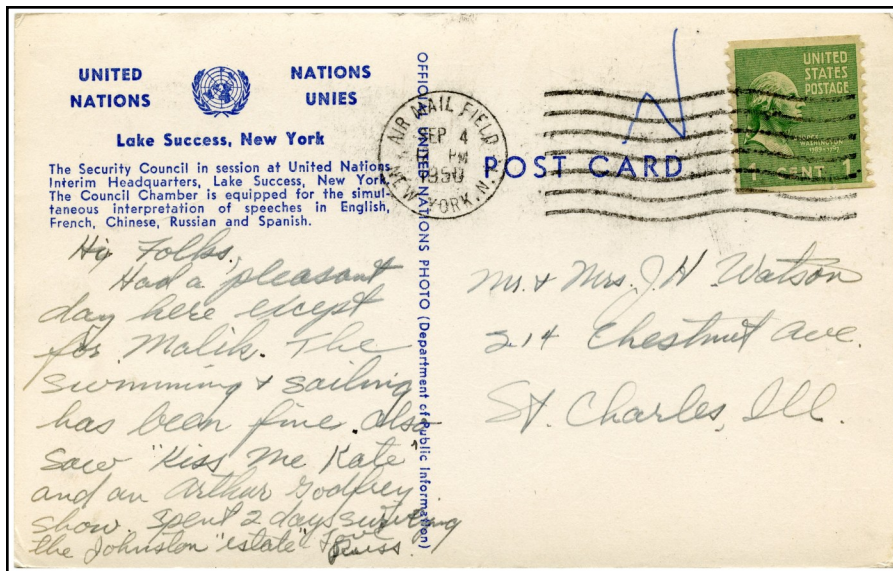


Figure 5: Message side of souvenir post card.
New York, N.Y. to St. Charles.

The moment of Malik’s speech is recorded in a news photograph of the session (Figure 7). His remarks were in response to Resolution 82 declaring Russian backed North Korea as an aggressor after they attacked South Korea in June 1950.



Figure 6: German Propaganda forgery



Figure 7: Russian Delegate Yakov Malik during speech at Security Council Meeting in Lake Success

“Soviet delegate Jacob Malik, looking like an opera tenor troubled by a low note, lashes out at American Aggressors in UN Security Council session here, 8/8. U.S. delegate Warren Austin charged Russians could halt North Korean aggression at any moment they choose. Secretary General Trygve Lie (L) and Asst. Sec. Gen. C.E. Zinchenko (R) listen.” (ACME TELEPHOTO) NY285-8/9-Lake Success

References:

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council_Resolution_82
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yakov_Malik

1952 Mourning Cover from UK Delegation to UN

By B. Clement

George VI, King of the United Kingdom, died February 6, 1952, at the age of 56. He was the second oldest son of George V, who died in September 1936. George V was succeeded by his oldest son, who became Edward VIII. Edward VIII abdicated in December 1936, and George VI became King. Edward VIII left the throne to marry Wallis Simpson, a divorcee. They became the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

The United Kingdom mourned George VI, putting a black border on its official mail. Figure 1 shows a February 13, 1952 metered mourning cover from the United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations. The back of the cover, with the Embossed Emblem of the United Kingdom is shown in Figure 2.

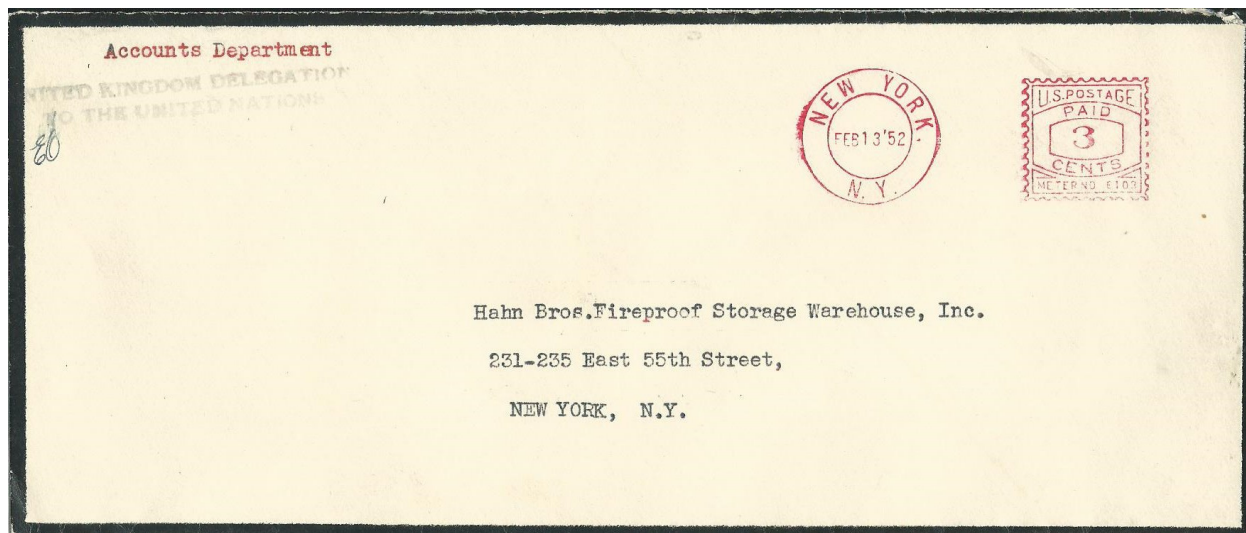


Fig. 1: February 13, 1952 Mourning Cover of the UK Delegation to the UN. Two line Origin Cachet.

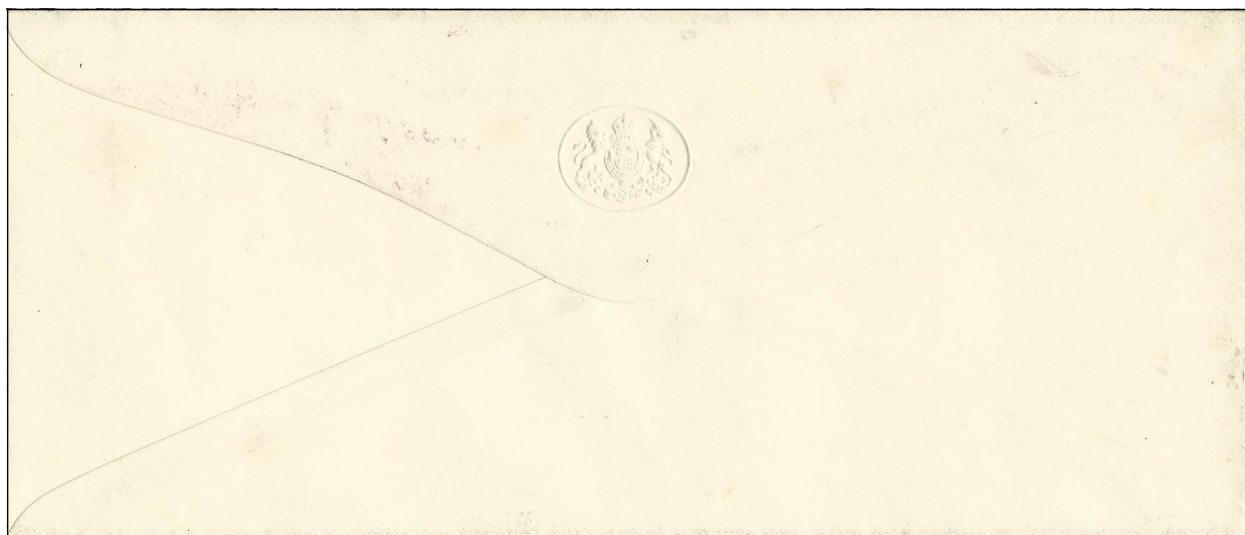


Fig. 2: Back of the above Mourning Cover, with the embossed seal of the UK

Elizabeth II became Queen with the death of her father, as she was his oldest child, and had no brothers. She became Queen at age 26. Today, at age 94, she is the oldest living King or Queen of the United Kingdom. She has been Queen for over 68 years. On April 9, 2021, her husband of 73 years, Prince Philip, died at the age of 99.

Discovery - 1979 ECA Meeting in Rabat, Morocco

By B. Clement, Jr.

Recently discovered is previously unknown postal history of a 1979 Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Meeting. This is the 5th Meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the ECA, also known as the 14th Session of the ECA. The meeting held in Rabat, Morocco, March 20-28, 1979. In Figure 1 is a March 31, 1979 cover from Tangier, Morocco, sent to France. The cover has a publicity slogan for the ECA conference in Rabat. It is possible that this slogan cancel was used at other Moroccan post offices, yet to be found.

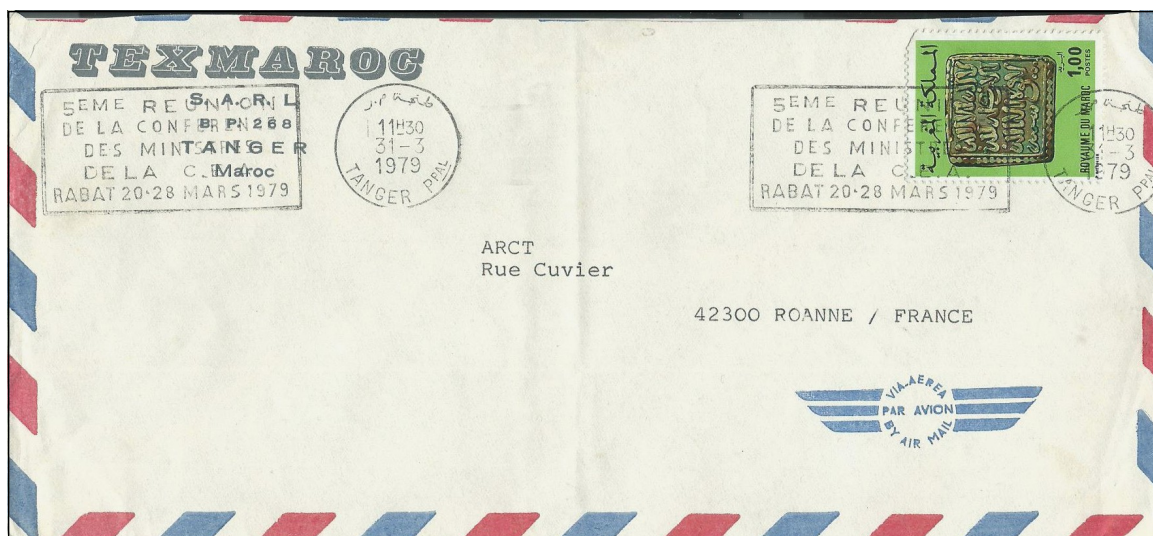


Fig. 1: 1979 Commercial Cover from Tangier to France, with Slogan Publicizing the ECA Meeting

ECA was founded in 1958, the last of five UN Regional Economic Commissions, headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Stamps were issued for ECA Sessions in Addis Ababa (1958), Tangier, Morocco (1960), and Yaoundé, Cameroun (1986). Other postal history has been observed for sessions in Nairobi, Kenya (1965) and Addis Ababa (1969). See the UN Conference Catalog (<http://www.unpi.com/clem/unpostcards/ECCatalog.pdf>) for details. The new discovery has been added to the catalog.

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3	20	13	21	31	8	47	27	67	10	77	9
4	40	18	2	32	3.6	48	5	68	27	81	21
5	20	19	2	33	4.5	49	5	69	21	83	9
6	8	20	10	37	130	50	7.2	70	84	84	8
7	35	21	2	38	210	55	35	71	10	85	8
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10	9	26	3	40	18	62	8	73	15		

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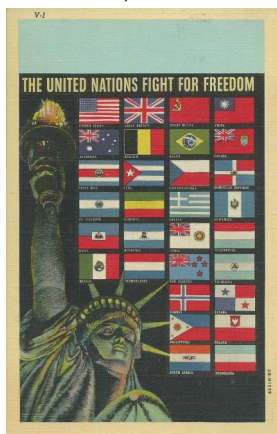
Color images are available by e-mail and at www.unpi.com

Peace Conference

1. 1907 - Postcard with exterior of Ritter Hall, Queen Wilhelmina and Tsar Nicolas, low cloud variety used, MB \$8

Forerunners

- 1942 - Patriotic cover with British Commonwealth national coats of arms, Victory Vt to N.Y., MB \$15
- 1943 - Post card, United Nations Fight for Freedom, MB \$3.5

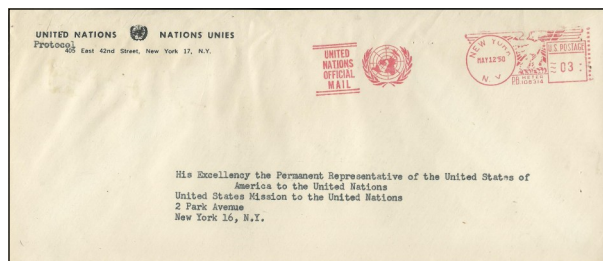


League of Nations

4. 1947 - LoN Issues on 5 PTT folders with U.N. Geneva 10 cancel 1 Feb 1947 with È in Genève, MB \$200

Lake Success

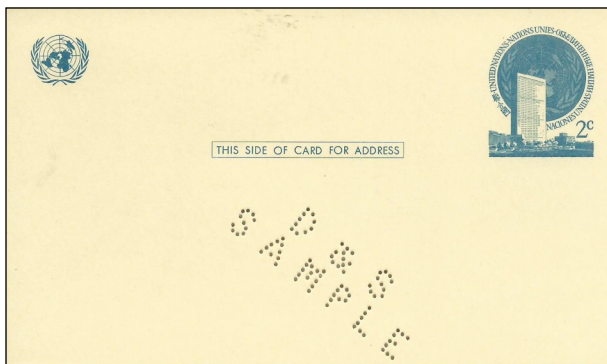
- 1947 - Lake Success Postage Paid reply envelope with card requesting staff housing, MB \$25
- 1947 - Ottawa, Canada to Lake Success with UNPO Receiving marking dated 1948!, MB \$5
- 1947 - London to Lake Success, Royal Stationery Office with Royal Crown perfin stamp, MB \$15
- 1947 - British Forces Field Post Office 331 on the Rhine to Lake Success - Dated 24 October 1947!, MB \$10
- 1947/49 - 2x Lake Success post cards used, MB \$5
- 1949 - Postcard describing visits to the Economic & Social Council and Security Council!, MB \$10
- 1950 - Lake Success service cover with 6¢ bulk rate meter 126118, MB \$20
- 1950 - Lake Success service cover mailed from Moscow to L.S., registered, MB \$35
- 1950 - Protocol Service Cover, 405 E. 42nd St. to Park Ave., U.S. Mission to the U.N. meter 108314, MB \$35



14. 1950 - Lake Success Service Cover, Sec. General to ICAO Montreal, Canada meter #126118, MB \$35

UN New York

- 1951 - French Representative to the U.N. cover (torn at top), MB \$5
- 1951 - Press Release for First Issue stamps, service cover (meter 182488) and announcement sheets, MB \$50
- 1951 - UX1(a) D&S Sample Perforation, MB \$65



18. 1952-1985 - 5 meter tapes, P.B. 2 and 4, various and fractional values, \$5

19. 1999 - 32¢ envelope revalued with 1¢ imprint, FDC and 'dot O dot' variety mint, MB \$10

UN Geneva

- 1950-51 - Palais UN Press Room and Thomas Cook service covers, MB \$12
- 1955 - Anniversary Commemorative and first set of 6 values FD on WHO Stationery, MB \$10
- 1966 - European Caravan Folder in French with special cachet for stop in Strasbourg, MB \$10
- 1966 - European Caravan Folder in English, mint, MB \$5

International Bureau of Education (BIE)

24. 1946 - Full sheet mnh, Pestalozzi issue, plate #2, MB \$15

IAEA

- 1955 - 5 different Atoms for Peace Postcards, 4 with commemorative cancel, MB \$8
- 1958 - ConEdison advertising cover, back flap missing, MB \$3



ICAO

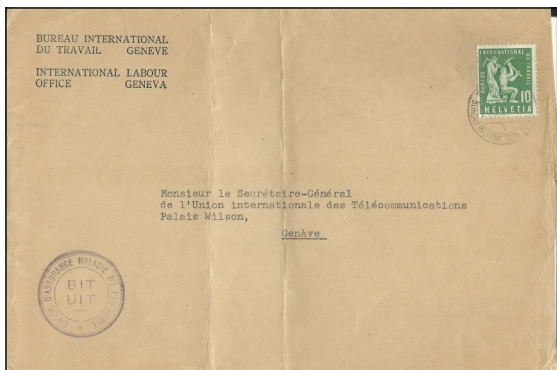
27. 1958 - Registered service cover Spanish Embassy Ottawa to ICAO Montreal, Diplomatic Free Postage, MB \$15

International Court of Justice

- 1951 - PTT Card with various values, Gaines C-6, MB \$40
- ICJ, Mint and used issues, MB \$3

ILO

30. 1961 - Service cover with Accident Insurance cachet, MB \$3



UNDP

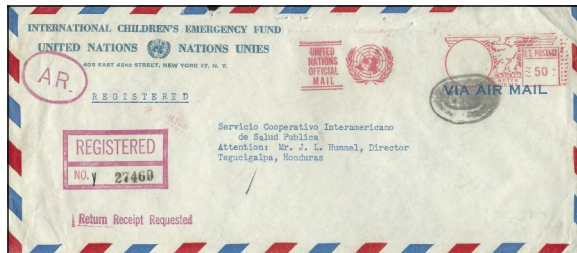
31. 1967 - NY Pouch airmail letter Rangoon to Birmingham, England, MB \$10

UNESCO

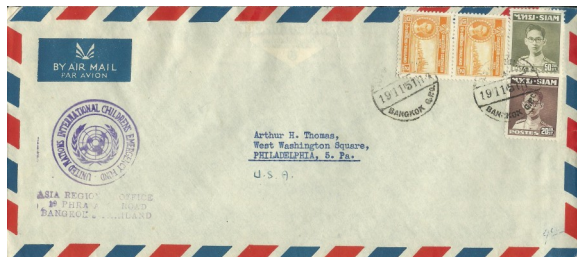
- 32. 1946 - Cover with Expo cancel (star), MB \$3
- 33. 1946 - Service cover with French UNESCO stamp and Mois cancel - Paris, MB \$5
- 34. 1952 - Service cover with postage meter #1252 for Human Rights, printed matter, \$5

UNICEF

- 35. 1950 - French machine roller cancel on cover, MB \$3
- 36. 1950 - UNNY Service cover, registered, receipt requested, AR to Honduras, meter #108314 with empty dater circle, MB \$25



37. 1951 - Asia Regional office cachet, Bangkok to Pennsylvania, MB \$3



Peacekeeping

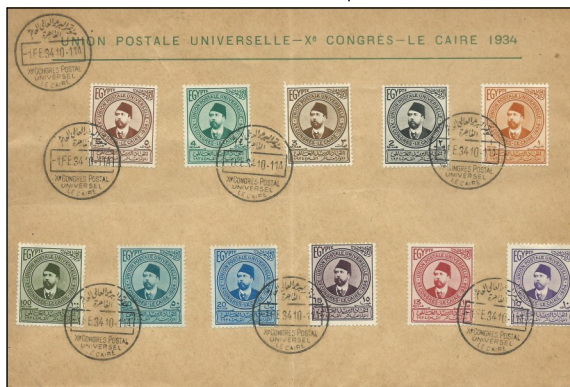
- 38. 1962 - Military Armistice Commission, APO 301, San Francisco to San Diego, California, \$15
- 39. 1995 - UNTSO Visa Section service cover with Israel and Palestine Authority Stamps, MB \$10
- 40. 1998 - TIPH-II, Temp. Presence in Hebron Italian Contingent with Palestine Authority stamp, MB \$5

UNRWA

41. 1959 - Two covers, Zerka and Karameh Camps with Jordanian stamps, MB \$5

UPU

42. 1934 - Cairo XX Postal congress FD for Egyptian Issue on official cover, MB \$100



- 43. 1947 - Paris Commemorative cancel on post card for EXPO, MB \$3
- 44. 1950 - Montreux Executive Commission cancel on registered cover, MB \$5
- 45. 1951 - Mixed IATA-UPU conference with Cairo Conference cancel, MB \$8
- 46. 1952 - UPU card for World Postal Congress, Brussels, Belgium, Maximum card #4 with special cancel, MB \$4

WFUNA

47. 1982 - Ma Go Souvenir booklet "...For a Better World", UNNY, Geneva and Vienna issues, MB \$10

WHO

- 48. 1950 - Service cover for BCG Vaccination Program, Pakistan to Geneva, MB 48
- 49. 1965 - Great Britain to WHO, Geneva, short paid 40¢ with postage due 'T' markings, MB \$20
- 50. 1972 - Postcard form for publication request, Moscow to Lausanne, Epidemiology / Microbiology, MB \$10

WMO

51. 1960 - Service cover with meter #1452, to WHO Geneva, MB \$5

Trust Territory

- 52. 1950 - Somaliland Advisory Council service cover Mogadishu to N.Y. (tear at bottom), MB \$8
- 53. Cameroon - Overprinted set of 12 values MNH, MB \$10



Conferences

54. 1951 - Egypt, International Cotton Congress cover with cancel, MB \$3

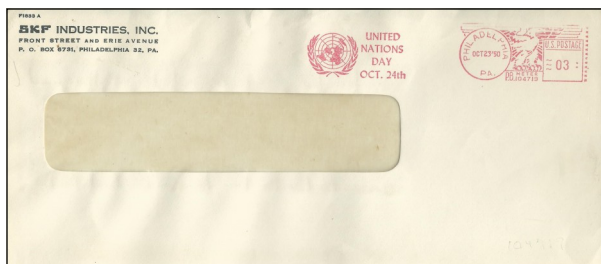
55. 1954 - Manila UN Conference on Community Development for S.E. Asia commemorative cancel, MB \$3
 56. 1955 - 5th International Congress for African Tourism with commemorative cancel, Belgian Congo, MB \$8



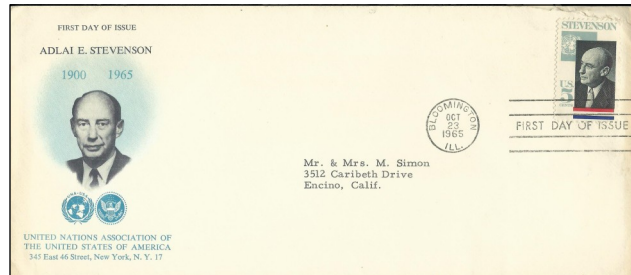
57. 1958 - 18th International Congress for Optamology, Gand, Belgium, MB \$12
 58. 1968 - 5th International Congress of Cybernetic Medicine, Napoli, Italy, MB \$8
 59. 1971 - 9th International Congress of Gerontology, Moscow Russia, MB \$8
 60. 1972 - FDC for Swedish UN Environmental conference with commemorative issues, airmail to California, MB \$3
 61. 1992 - Special Folder for Earth Summit '92, UNNY, Geneva, Vienna FDCs, etc., MB \$8
 62. 1995 - Special Folder 4th World Conference on Women, UNNY, Geneva, Vienna and China, MB \$8
 63. 1995 - Special Folder World Summit for Social Development, UNNY, Geneva, Vienna, Denmark, Torn open, MB \$3
 64. 1996 - Special Folder HABITAT II, UNNY, Geneva, Vienna, Turkey, MB \$8
 65. 1999 - UNPA Collection for Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Space, UNNY, Geneva, Vienna + Phone card, MB \$8

Miscellaneous

66. 1947 - UN Day special cancel on commemorative Austrian postcard, MB \$5
 67. 1947 - France, Inaugural Meeting of Economic Council, MB \$3
 68. 1947 - Cuban FDC for Death of Roosevelt (block of 4) addressed to California, backstamped Havana, MB \$3
 69. 1952 - USA Slogan Meter PB 104719, 'United Nations Day' on window envelope front, Philadelphia, MB \$8



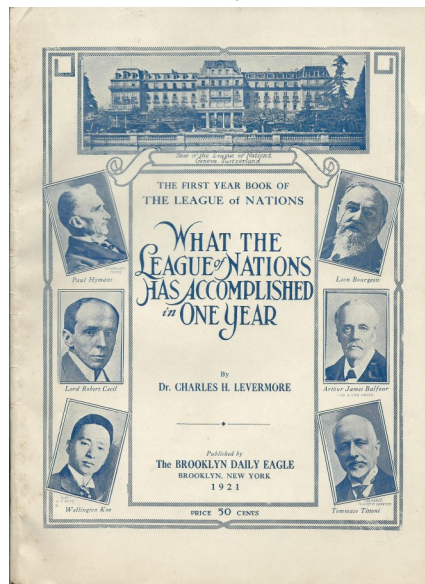
70. 1952 - USA Slogan Meter CC 8136 'Support the United Nations' on window envelope, New York, MB \$8
 71. 1955 - USA Slogan Meter tape PB 303403, The UN Works for You, MB \$8
 72. 1957 - Geneva and New York Relais card, MB \$3
 73. 1960-2000 - 48 UN postal cards mailed to explain delays, etc. in customers receiving orders. Accumulation includes different messages, dates and postal rates. Would make a great special study, MB \$20
 74. 1963 - Protest postcard for Iraq, East Germany to UNNY, MB \$6
 75. 1963 - FDC Eleanor Roosevelt issue with content, Memorial Foundation, MB \$5
 76. 1965 - FDC Adlai Stevenson issue with content, UN Assoc of U.S., tear, upper right corner, MB \$5



77. 1993 - UNPA Collection for Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, UNNY, Geneva, Vienna, MB \$8
 78. Dutch label for United Nations Day, MB \$5
 79. Special Souvenir post cards from 10 different exhibitions, MB \$8

Literature

80. 1921- What the League has Accomplished in One Year, 77 pages, MB \$30



81. 1929 - A Short History of the League of Nations, MB \$20
 82. 1943 - Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, MB \$12
 83. 1955 - UN: The First Ten Years, MB \$10
 84. 1985 - The Cultural Legacy of the Palais des Nations, MB \$18
 85. Gaines U.N. Catalog pages with supplements, no binders, MB \$100

Chapters of UNPI

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 the address above or at stampkingchicago@hotmail.net.

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

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Run an ad in five consecutive issues, get the sixth one free. Please make check payable to UNPI and send to the Editor. Copy must be photo-ready.

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The Journal goes to print on the first day of the month preceding the issue month. The editorial deadline for the August 2021 Journal is June 20, 2021. Material must reach the Editor at least ten days before that deadline. Whether the material submitted will be included in the next Journal depends on space availability and the Editor's discretion. You will be notified when your article will appear.

Submissions should include text (Word document or equivalent) and images (preferably .jpg files) separately. New authors are welcome and assistance will be given if needed.

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UNITED AGAINST RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION

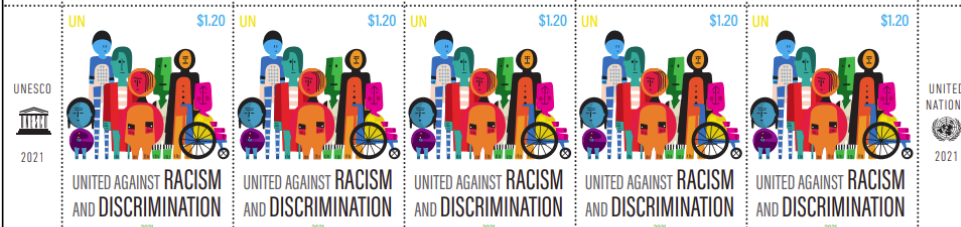
"All human beings belong to a single species and are descended from a common stock. They are born equal in dignity and rights and all form an integral part of humanity."

-Excerpt from the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

**United Against Racism and
Discrimination, UN-New York,
March 19, 2021**



**United Against Racism and
Discrimination, UN-Geneva,
March 19, 2021**

UNIS CONTRE LE RACISME ET LA DISCRIMINATION

« Tous les êtres humains appartiennent à la même espèce et proviennent de la même souche. Ils naissent égaux en dignité et en droits et font tous partie intégrante de l'humanité. »

-Extrait de la Déclaration sur la race et les préjugés raciaux



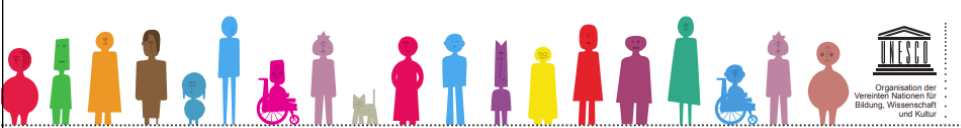
Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture



VEREINT GEGEN RASSISMUS UND DISKRIMINIERUNG

"Alle Menschen gehören einer einzigen Art an und stammen von gemeinsamen Vorfahren ab. Sie sind gleich an Würde und Rechten geboren und bilden gemeinsam die Menschheit."

-Auszug aus der Erklärung über „Rassen“ und rassistische Vorurteile



Organisation der
Vereinten Nationen für
Bildung, Wissenschaft
und Kultur



**United Against Racism and
Discrimination, UN-Vienna,
March 19, 2021**

UN SPECIAL AUCTION #65 BID SHEET

Please send bids to:

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

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Name.....

Address.....

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Signature.....

Closing Date: July 15, 2021

BIDDING INCREMENTS:

To \$24 add \$1
\$25 to \$50 add \$2
\$50 to \$100 add \$5
\$100 to \$250 add \$10
\$250 and up add \$25