

From:
Jeff Shapiro
PO Box 3211
Fayetteville, MA 01745

Moving? To change your address, cut the wrapper on the line above and this form with the old address label to Jeff Shapiro, PO Box 3211, Fayetteville, MA 01745 or E-mail : coverlover@gmail.com

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, ZIP _____

Postage

Address Label

the Journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.

the 

Volume 46
Number 5
October 2022
Whole Number 270

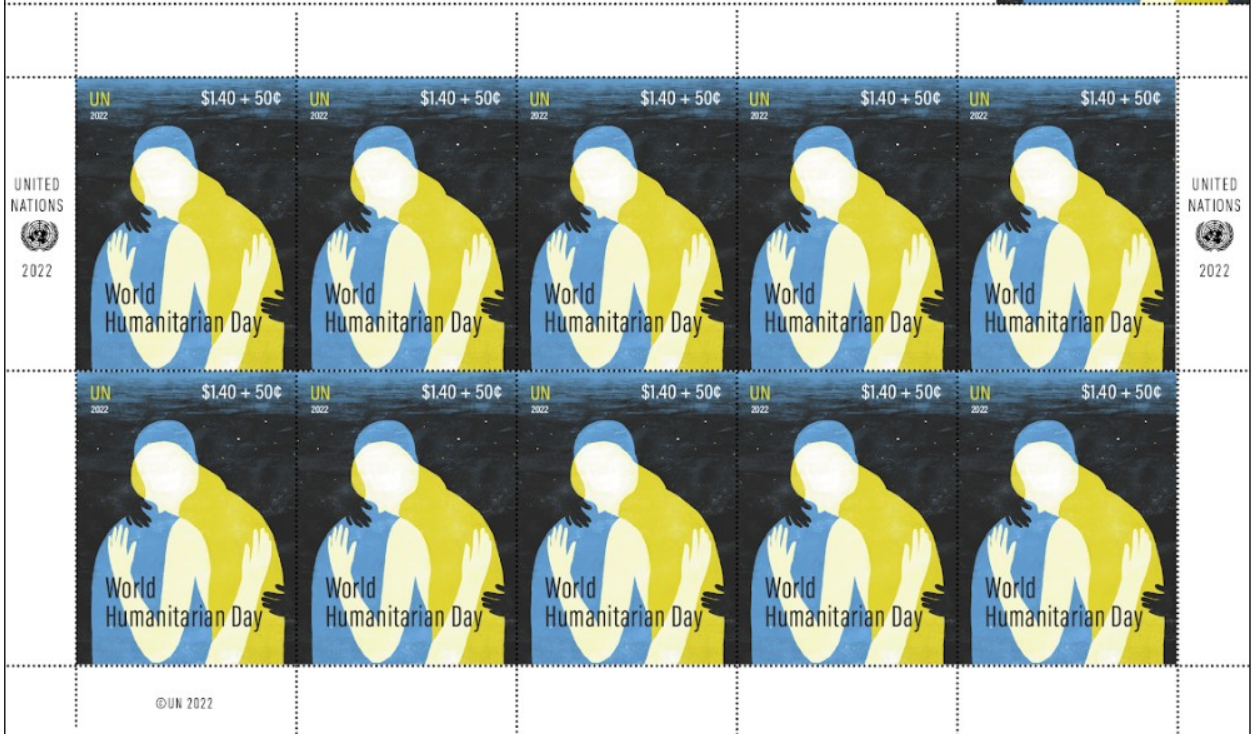
Journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.

World Humanitarian Day

In 2009, the General Assembly designated 19 August as World Humanitarian Day in memory of the 22 humanitarian aid workers killed during a bomb attack on the United Nations office in Baghdad, Iraq, on that day in 2003. Each year on World Humanitarian Day, the global humanitarian system comes together to advocate for the survival, well-being and dignity of people affected by crises and to call for the safety and security of aid workers.

The money collected via the surcharge will support people in need through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).



World Humanitarian Day,
2022, New York

The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

Affiliate #71 of the American Philatelic Society

A unit of the American Topical Association

Editor: Blanton Clement, Jr.

Production Manager: Greg Galletti

www.unpi.com

Correspondence regarding editorial content should be sent to the Editor: Blanton Clement, Jr., P.O. Box 146, Morrisville, PA 19067-0146 or e-mail bclcmjunior@gmail.com.

Changes of address should go the UNP Secretary: Jeff Shapiro, PO Box 3211, Fayville, MA 01745 or e-mail coverlover@gmail.com

Inquires concerning replacement copies of recent issues 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 uber die Briefmarken der Schwiz* (1992).

Table of Contents

October 2022

UNP Auction.....	1
Journal Questionaire.....	1
Journal Wins Award.....	1
GASS 2022.....	1
World Humanitarian Day.....	3
UNESCO 2022 World Heritage, Great Spa Towns of Europe.....	4
Scott UN Catalogue Review By Tim Bergquist.....	6
WHO Fights Disease: Tuberculosis By B. Clement, Jr.....	10
Universal Peace Congresses, Addendum By B. Clement, Jr.....	12
Near Eastern Peace Conference, 1922-1923, Part 2 By Arnold Ottonin.....	13
UNP Special Auction #69 Report.....	21
UNP Special Auction #70.....	22

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

#1772 Richard St. Clair, Medford, MA
#1773 Maria Libera, Toronto, ONT, Canada
#1774 Al Levy, Missouri City, TX

Front and Back Cover

Front: World Humanitarian Day, New York, 2022

Back: World Humanitarian Day, Geneva and Vienna, 2022

Club News

UNP Auction

Once again, no one sent any material to offer in our Auction. This time, I have taken the time to organize all the unsold lots from past auctions, and am offering choice material from them at substantial discounts. Take a look. You might find something that appeals to you at a really good price.

As usual, we will not have an auction in the December Journal. But I hope that members will find more material to sell for the Auction in the February 2023 Journal.

Journal Questionnaire

A number of you responded to the Journal Questionnaire on the back wrapper of the August Journal. Thank you! There were responses of “I read” and/or “I would like to see more of” to every category listed. The most popular categories were:

- League of Nations stamps and postal history
- Specialized Agency stamps and postal history
- UN Philately history
- UN First Issue
- UNPA stamps news
- UN or LON-related history with stamps or covers
- UNPA stamp news
- Conference postal history

Also there were some specific requests for articles on:

- How to exhibit
- UNPA blue and white cards
- WFUNA lithographs
- UNPA Personalized Sheets

Journal Wins Award

The six issues of the Journal for 2021 were entered in the Literature Competition at the Great American Stamp Show in Sacramento in August. I am very happy to report that the UNP Journal won a **Large Vermeil Award**. I have not yet received the written comments and scores from the Judges.

Of course, the Journal is a joint effort, so kudos go to all that contributed to the Journal in 2021. The principal contributors were Fran Adams, Greg Galletti, Tim Bergquist, Caroline Scannell, Bill Ingram, Albert Pelsser and Klaus Guhl. Other contributors were Jeff Shapiro, Ken Miller, Chris Dahl, Larry Davidson and Bob Snyder. Thanks to all of you for your part in this achievement.

GASS 2022

From August 25-28, the American Philatelic Society (APS) along with the American Topical Association (ATA) and the American First Day Cover Society (AFDCS) held the Annual Great American Stamp Show (GASS) at the Safe Convention Center in Sacramento, California. Several members of the UNPI were in attendance to compete in the various exhibit competitions, participate in presentations and ceremonies, visit dealer booths in pursuit of stamps and covers for their collections, and most importantly to once again socialize in person with close friends and acquaintances (Figure 1).



Fig. 1: Tony Dewey and Larry Fillion Outside the Show

The show was well attended and our President, yours truly, participated in the pre-release of the upcoming UN stamps celebrating the Great Spa Towns of Europe on Thursday afternoon (Figure 2). In addition to the UN pre-release, the USPS also provided FD ceremony honoring the release of the new Pony car series and even brought in some really beautiful muscle cars to round out the ceremony



Fig. 2: Greg Galletti participates in Ceremony for UN Stamps on the Great Spa Towns of Europe

UN exhibits were well represented as several UNPI members entered their exhibits in the various competitions including, Fran Adams, Tony Dewey, Greg Galletti, and Larry Fillion's daughter Mia in the Youth Grand Championship (figures 3-8). Our UNPI Journal, edited by Clem Clement, and a lovely book on the International Institute of Agriculture (IIA) by UNPI member, Fran Adams, both were awarded Large Vermeil medals in the Literature competition.



Fig. 3: Tony Dewey's UN 1951 FD 1c Solo Uses, Gold, Grand Award AFDCS Competition



Fig. 4: Fran Adams' Oceanographic Institute of Monaco: Large Vermeil, ATA Competition



Fig. 5: Mia Fillion's Food Pyramid: APS Youth Champion of Champions Competition



Fig. 6: Larry Fillion looks at Fran Adams' Cancellation Devices of the IIA: Vermeil ATA Competition



Fig. 7: Fran Adams' Atlantic Meeting 1941: Large Gold, ATA Competition APS Medal of Excellence



Fig. 8: Greg Galletti at his Swiss Issues for SdN and BIT: Large Gold, APS Competition

In addition to the show bourse several members attended a lovely Stamp Soiree hosted by the American Philatelic Society at the Sacramento Rail Road Museum as well as the big Saturday evening celebration banquet where the specialty awards from the exhibition competitions and this years APS, ATA, and AFDCS honorees were celebrated (Figure 9).

While UNPI did not have a society booth at the exhibition, our members graciously supported other clubs as representatives at their booths and even managed to bring in some new members. Most importantly as I noted at the beginning, our members were able to gather during and after hours to discuss their collecting interests, share in a good meal, and sample the local beverages brewed at the various establishments in Sacramento.



Fig. 9: Greg Galletti and Larry Fillion With APS President Bob Zeigler

WORLD HUMANITARIAN DAY

On August 19, 2003, a bomb attack on the United Nations office in Baghdad, Iraq, killed 22 humanitarian aid workers. Five years later, the General Assembly adopted a resolution designating 19 August as World Humanitarian Day to express solidarity with people affected by conflicts or natural disasters and pay tribute to the humanitarian workers who help them.

Each year, World Humanitarian Day brings together partners from across the humanitarian system to raise public awareness of humanitarian work; to advocate for the survival, well-being and dignity of people affected by crises; and to call for the safety and security of aid workers.

This year, on August 19, UNPA will issue three stamp sheets for World Humanitarian Day, featuring beautiful artwork by award-winning illustrator Olga Shtonda from Kharkiv, Ukraine, to raise awareness and funding for humanitarian action. A surcharge will be added to the stamps, which will go directly to the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to help people in need.

Managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), donating to CERF is one of the fastest ways to get urgent aid to the world's most vulnerable people whenever and wherever crises hit.

From Ukraine to Yemen and beyond, CERF funding reaches millions of people trapped in disasters and conflict, allowing humanitarian partners to save lives by providing urgently needed food, water, health care and much more.

Find out more about World Humanitarian Day at <https://about.worldhumanitarianaday.org>

Donate to CERF: <https://crisisrelief.un.org/cerf>.

ABOUT THE ARTIST

Olga Shtonda is an illustrator and artist from Ukraine. She studied Graphic Arts at Kharkiv Design and Arts Academy (2009-2015), where she fell in love with printmaking techniques and textures, which greatly influenced her style.

Olga has received awards at many international illustration competitions. In 2019 she won the Ars in Fabula Grant Award and it gave her the opportunity to study in Italy and get the master's degree in editorial illustration. She is constantly learning and loves to apply her knowledge of illustration in a wider range of fields, for example, animation. Her illustrations adorned children's books, book covers, board games, music posters, etc.

Olga enjoys working with textures and vibrant colours, but most of all she appreciates humor in her illustrations. In between illustrating, she loves traveling, riding her bicycle and observing people. It always helps Olga to collect materials, stories and ideas as inspiration for her next artworks. Her works are highly inspired by humans and nature. They are fun and cheerful because she likes to make people smile.



UNESCO: 2022 Word Heritage - The Great Spa Towns of Europe

Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. Our cultural and natural heritage are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. This is embodied in an international treaty called the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO in 1972.

The Great Spa Towns of Europe is a World Heritage Site comprising 11 famous historic spa towns and cities in seven countries. Together, they make one “property” inscribed on the World Heritage List on 24 July 2021 as a transnational series. The Great Spas, in Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom represent a unique cultural phenomenon which reached its height in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as well as a particular urban type and form. As a World Heritage Site, it has been given global recognition as a phenomenon which helped to shape Europe.

60€ - Karlovy Vary, Czech Republic

Karlovy Vary is known as the largest open-air salon of Europe, and has hosted royal families, European heads of state, aristocracy and prominent artists. It is distinguished by a geyser-like spring phenomenon and unique composition of thermal water, innovative methods in balneology (the study of therapeutic bathing and medicinal springs), and a prolific and outstanding architectural spa ensemble. The spa quarter follows the numerous hot springs that emerge in the Teplá (Warm) River valley and displays rich historicist and art nouveau styles of architecture. The surrounding spa landscape is characterized by terraced valley sides, extravagant villas, promenades and pathways, and solitary lookout buildings. Nowhere today is the “drinking cure” more evident than in the numerous beautiful colonnades, where thousands of daily visitors may be seen drinking from traditionally shaped porcelain cups.



\$1.40 - Montecatini Terme Italy

Montecatini Terme, with its early distinguished role in the recognition of the medical properties of mineral water, is an important representation in a country rich in thermal springs. Attracting important intellectuals and artists, such as Giuseppe Verdi, Giacomo Puccini and Ruggero Leoncavallo, the town is an ambitious revival project that transformed a late-eighteenth century garden spa into a landscape spa. Monumental spa architecture, centered on four main springs, can be found among an oasis of gardens, formal parkland and promenades. Greenery continues in a swathe of pine trees and terraced olive groves that, together with the historic funicular railway, ascend steep slopes crowned by Montecatini Alto – also the focal point of the central boulevard. With its eclectic spa architecture reinterpreted in Tuscan style, Montecatini Terme continues to serve as a centre for balneological treatment.



CHF 1,10 - SPA Belgium

Spa, Pearl of the Belgian Ardennes, played an important role, as early as the seventeenth century, in the recognition of the medical properties of mineral water. Its carbonated waters were ideally suited to drinking and have been widely distributed across Europe ever since, leading to the introduction of the name “spa” in the English vocabulary. Since the early eighteenth century, Spa’s many springs, located on a wooded hillside south of the town were used for both crenotherapy (a branch of balneology in which mineral waters are used as a therapeutic internal cure by ingestion) and physical activity, with a network of walks linking the various springs and connecting them to the town. Spa became internationally renowned as the Café of Europe, and a pioneer of gaming. From the second half of the nineteenth century, it was transformed into a modern spa resort with French classicist architecture. Today, thermal tradition and know-how is sustained



CHF 1,50 - Vichy, France

Vichy, Queen of Spas, and France, greatly contributed to the creation of nineteenth-century European spa culture. It is the most prestigious and well-known French spa town, the model spa. Situated on a flat plain beside the River Allier, it combines Parisian urban principles with a spa promenade inside the city. Napoleon III encouraged the building of a new spa town laid out with parks and boulevards, a cosmopolitan Little Paris of grand bath complexes, pump rooms connected by covered promenades, casino and theatre, hotels and villas. The success of Vichy resumed after difficult times in the Second World War, and bottled water, *reine des villes d'eaux*, continued to be exported in large quantities worldwide. This further provides the basis for trademark cosmetics and skincare products of the Vichy Laboratories, the leading skincare brand in European continental pharmacies.



€ 1,00 - Baden-Baden, Germany

Baden-Baden, known as the summer capital of Europe, was patronized by the ruling and cultural elite of nineteenth-century continental Europe. Situated on the western edge of the Black Forest, it became one of Europe's largest and most fashionable spas with an unbroken tradition of using mineral water for healing from antiquity to the present. Reflected by the separate spa quarter, newly developed across the River Oos from the old town, it was here, in the Kurhaus and Casino, that Baden-Baden acquired a worldwide reputation as the supreme example of the German gaming spa. It was also a place of inspiration for major artists and works of universal significance. Today, balneological treatments and bathing continue with great popularity in both historic and new thermal establishments, while an outstanding tradition of music and theatre is vibrantly sustained.



€ 1,80 - Baden bei Wien, Austria

Baden bei Wien is just 30 kilometers from Vienna, the historic seat of one of the world's greatest imperial dynasties – the Habsburgs. Baden was one of their favorite summer resorts, known as a spa of emperors and a magnet for high-level politics. The town combines the classicist architecture of the beginning of the nineteenth century with the architecture and infrastructures of the turn of the twentieth century, when Baden became a world class spa resort. The spa district is centered on the spa garden that contains the Kurhaus, Trinkhalle, Sommerarena and music pavilion. The therapeutic and recreational spa landscape extends into a scenic terrain of hills and a valley that contain a distinguished belt of villas and parks. Musical heritage of outstanding universal significance is linked to one of the favorite workplaces of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven and Johann Strauss.



Date of Issue: September 9, 2022

Designer: Rorie Katz

Printer: Cartor Security Printing (France)

Process: Offset Lithography

Perforation: 14.5 x 14.25

Stamp size: 50mm x 35mm

Stamps per sheet: 20

Quantities:

Stamps

60¢ 4,500 sheets (90,000 stamps)

\$1.40 4,500 sheets (90,000 stamps)

CHF 1.10 3,500 sheets (70,000 stamps)

CHF 1.50 3,500 sheets (70,000 stamps)

€ 1,00 3,500 sheets (70,000 stamps)

€ 1,80 3,500 sheets (70,000 stamps)

Prestige booklets

New York 6,000 booklets

Geneva 6,000 booklets

Vienna 7,000 booklets

Source: UNESCO

Scott Specialized Catalogue of United Nations Stamps 2023: A Review

By Tim Bergquist

Introduction

For collectors of United Nations stamps and stationery, May 2022 was an exciting time. We finally got our very own print Scott catalogue, the 2023 Scott *Specialized Catalogue of United Nations Stamps* (see Figure 1 for cover). No longer will we have to look at the back of the Scott *Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps and Covers* for any UN material.

The June 24, 2022, press release from Amos Advantage in their online *Linn's Stamp News Magazine* stated that: "The U.N. section will no longer appear in the Scott *Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps and Covers*, but simplified listings will continue to be included in the Scott *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, Vol. 1A. Also, the U.N. section will remain in the digital subscription of the Scott U.S. Specialized catalog."

But, before Scott published this new catalogue, the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) published its own catalogues with illustrations for EVERY stamp issued. The first catalog was issued in 1970 and updated every two years. The format was revised in 1982 to a 6 by 9-inch soft booklet. Then in 1986, the format was changed to a three-ring binder with the UN logo on the front cover with supplements issued in 1989, 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, and 2003.

The Catalogue

This is the first stamp catalogue from Scott this is focused exclusively on United Nations stamps and stationery. Essentially, the entire UN section in the Scott *Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps and Covers* was pulled out exactly as it was listed and then reformatted to a smaller size. Stamp and stationery issues for all three UN offices are included up through the Endangered Species stamps of this year 2022.

The catalogue can be purchased directly from Amos Advantage on their website (as I did in late June) for \$39.99 (a discount of \$10) plus \$9.99 freight or from other sources such as eBay or Amazon.

The 6 by 9 by 3/4-inch book consists of about 290 pages with color illustrations of the stamps and stationery. Also included are listings and values for first day covers, inscription blocks, panes and more. Values for unused stamps are for never hinged stamps while values for used stamps are for postally used stamps. A second edition is being considered for October 2023.

An Introduction by Jay Bigalke, editor-in-chief of Scott catalogues, is found on page 6A along with the Table of Contents (see Figure 2). The first 14 pages of the catalogue are the typical introductory material seen in other Scott catalogues. Topics (pages 8A to 14A) include Understanding the listings, Information on catalogue values and conditions, Catalogue listing policy, and Scott

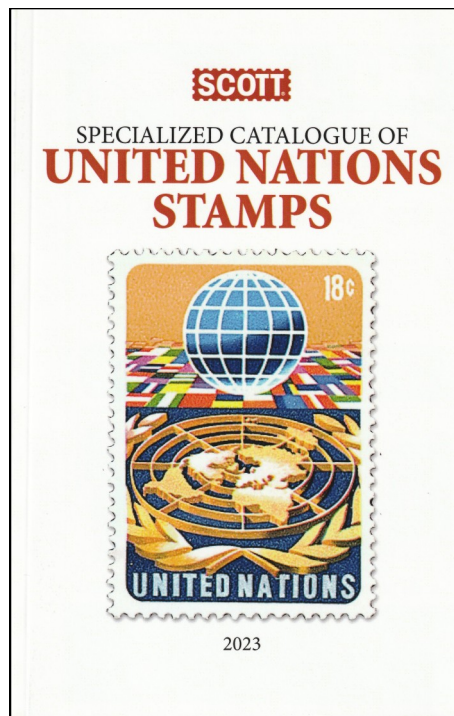


Fig. 1

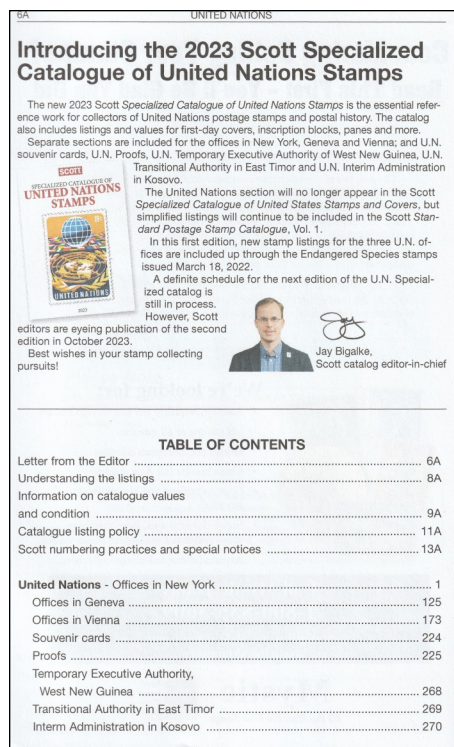


Fig. 2

numbering practices and special notices. It would have been nice to use an image from a UN stamp instead of the U.S. Harding Memorial Issue on page 9A to illustrate how to read the listings. There are only five advertisements, four in the front section (William Henry Stamp Co., Henry Gitner Philatelists, Inc., Mystic Stamp Advertising, and Bruce M. Moyer) and one on the back cover (Ideal Stamp Company).

The Listings

The UN offices in New York section goes from page 1 to page 124. The definitive and commemorative stamps and covered first (pages 1-111), followed by semi-postal stamps (112), air post stamps (112-115), envelopes (115-118), air post envelopes and air letter sheets (118-121), and postal cards (121-124).

The UN offices in Geneva section goes from page 125 to page 173. The definitive and commemorative stamps and covered first (pages 125-170), followed by semi-postal stamps (170-171), air letter sheets (171), and postal cards (171-173).

The UN offices in Vienna section goes from page 173 to page 223. The definitive and commemorative stamps and covered first (pages 173-218), followed by semi-postal stamps (218-219), envelopes (219-220), air letter sheets (220-221), and postal cards (221-223).

Souvenir Cards can be found on pages 224 and 225. Proofs are on page 225 to 267. Temporary Executive Authority West New Guinea is on page 268, Transitional Authority in East Timor on page 269, and finally Interim Administration Kosovo on pages 270 to 275.

The number of first day cancellations are shown, but not the image for the official first day cancellations. One must go elsewhere to find those.

Stamp Illustrations

Having full color illustrations for the stamps and stationery is very nice, and the stamps are generally of sufficient size to observe detail. The descriptor for the illustrations uses “A” for New York, “G” for Geneva, and “V” for Vienna commemorative and definitive stamps. Many of the Geneva and Vienna stamps refer to the New York illustrations. However, there appears to be great discrepancies in how and what stamps have illustrations.

All the single stamps appear to have illustrations. Beginning in 1952 the UN New York office began to issue stamps in two denominations (and occasionally three) with the same design but in different colors, thus only a single illustration is shown in the catalogue.

However, many of the se-tenant and personalized stamps are NOT illustrated. For example, with the Endangered Species issues, only one of the four stamps is shown. From 1993 to 2013, there is only one illustration, A271 on page 47, to stand for all those stamps, referred to “Endangered Species Type of 1993.” The same holds true for the Flag series from 1980 to 1989, using illustration A185 on page 32, to represent all the stamps, referred to as “Flag Type of 1980.” And the World Heritage issues from the booklets continue the same way, sometimes only the single stamp to illustrate all six and other times all six are shown.

One other inconsistency regards the se-tenant stamps. For example, the City Summit (Habitat II) stamps of 1996 only has one stamp image to represent all five while the UN Transport of 2010 shows all five images. The first se-tenant issue, the Development Programme issue of 1986 shows only one image to represent all four stamps in the block, but the 1994 International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction issue show both the single and the block of four.

Regarding souvenir sheets, the early ones are not shown, just the single, while later years show the complete sheet. Most of the mini sheets are illustrated. The personalized sheets are also inconsistent. If there are only five designs in a sheet, then all five are typically shown, but if there are ten designs then the full sheet is shown but not large enough to really see the individual stamps.

I think the main reason for these illustration problems is that Scott does not want to go back to the early issues and put in the stamp illustrations. It is much easier to leave them and to simply include them for the more current issues. It would also take up more space and require more pages. In any case, it is better to have some illustrations than not.

UNPA Stamp Catalogue

As mentioned previously, the UNPA published its own catalogues for a number of years in several different formats. All of these had illustrations of EVERY stamp issued along with postal stationery, souvenir sheets, and souvenir cards.

I have a copy of the 1976 catalogue called the *XXV Anniversary Souvenir Folder*, published in both English and French. It has a message from the Secretary-General and some historical facts about the UNPA. Then it shows, by year, illustrations of all the stamps issued, then souvenir sheets, souvenir cards, and postal stationery, but no other information.

The *United Nations Stamp Catalogue 1951-1982* is a soft cover book current to 1982 with illustrations of every stamp issued to date. First the definitive issues of the three offices separately are shown, followed by stamps with Canadian denominations, and the air mail issues. Next are the commemorative issues combined for the three offices, then



Fig. 3

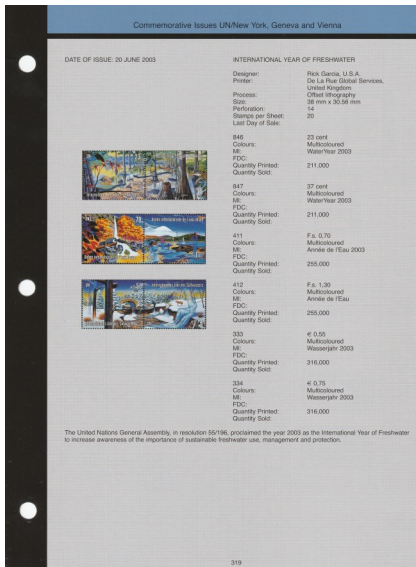


Fig. 4

the postal stationery separately, followed by souvenir cards. Finally, information on the number of souvenir folders printed and sold is provided. There is a wealth of information for each item including the Scott number, date of issue, printer, size, perforation, designer, color, and quantity printed and sold.

The 1986 three-ring binder format follows the same format and arrangement as the 1982 catalogue, but in a format that allows for easy updating (see Figure 3). The six supplements up to 2003 kept the catalogue current. I still use this as my primary catalogue for UNPA issues up to that date. The one thing all these UNPA catalogues lack is the valuations that are a key part of the Scott catalogue. Otherwise, this latest UNPA catalogue is more complete than Scott.

Figure 4 shows a page from the UNPA catalogue for the International Year of Freshwater stamps issued on June 20, 2003, while Figure 5 shows the page from the Scott *Specialized Catalogue of United Nations Stamps* for the New York stamps. They clearly have some of the same information, but in different formats. I particularly like the way one can see all the stamps from the three offices together in the UNPA catalogue.

However, this catalogue does not have the Proofs or the stamps of the three UN administrations as does the Scott catalogue.

Fig. 5

UNPI Project – Stamp Issues of the United Nations

The UNPI has several projects in process. One of them is a listing with images of all of the stamps issued by the United Nations (see <http://www.wvun.net/UN/Offices.htm>). According to the website: “This project attempts to list all the UN stamps from the UNPA offices in New York, Geneva and Vienna as well as the UN service stamps from France, the Netherlands and Switzerland in a searchable database. Eventually it's hoped that images will be included for all of these issues.”

First click on “Search the Database” to get to the listings. Both the Scott and Michel stamp numbers are provided (specify the record sequence). One can search by UN Office, Subject, or year issued, or all three. UN Offices include (in order): Belgium, France, India, Kosovo, Netherlands, Switzerland, Timor, UN Offices – New York, Geneva, Vienna, and West Irian (UNTEA). Under each office are headings for Image, Office, Scott #, Michel #, Date Issued, and Description (see Figure 6 for screenshot listing of UN NY for 2003). By clicking on

FIG. 6

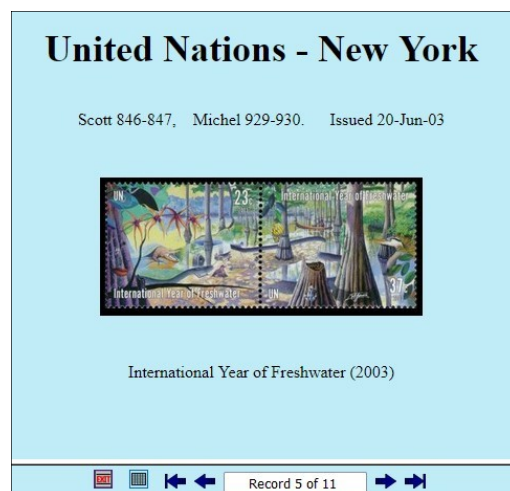
Specify record sequence: Scott Michel
 To begin your search, select a UN Office below: Subject: Select the year issued:

United Nations Issues by Office (2003)					
Image	Office	Scott	Michel	Date Issued	Description
View	United Nations - New York	836	BL.23	31-Jan-03	Indigenous Art
View	United Nations - New York	837-839	920-922	28-Mar-03	Regular issues
View	United Nations - New York	840-841	923-924	28-Mar-03	100th Anniversary Powered Flight
View	United Nations - New York	842-845	925-928	03-Apr-03	Endangered Species
View	United Nations - New York	846-847	929-930	20-Jun-03	International Year of Freshwater (2003)
View	United Nations - New York	848	931	07-Aug-03	100th Anniversary Birth of Ralph Bunche
View	United Nations - New York	849	940	24-Oct-03	In Memoriam of Victims of August 19th Bombing of UN Complex...
View	United Nations - New York	850-851	932-933	24-Oct-03	World Heritage Sites - United States
View	United Nations - New York	852	934-939 Markenheftchen	24-Oct-03	World Heritage Sites - United States
View	United Nations - New York	852a-852f	934-939	24-Oct-03	World Heritage Sites - United States
View	United Nations - New York	853-857	941-945	26-Nov-03	Personalized/greeting stamps

“View” under Image, one can see an image or images of the stamps (see Figure 7 for screenshot of UN NY Freshwater 2003 issue). Within this viewing, one can click through the stamps in that listing at the bottom of the page.

In addition, one can download an Excel file with a listing of the stamps. However, images are not available for souvenir cards or stationery (maybe another project). Thanks to the editor, Blanton Clement Jr, for reminding me about this excellent resource. The database is maintained by Bill Ingram.

Fig. 7.



Summary

While not perfect, it is nice to finally have a Scott catalogue devoted exclusively to United Nations stamps, stationery, souvenir cards, and proofs. The smaller size (6 by 9-inches) makes it easier to carry to stamp shows and club meetings. The one major drawback is that it does not show EVERY stamp image. But between the Scott catalogue and the UNPI project, images of all the stamps issued are available. Add in the UNPA catalogue and one has a wealth of information available on every UN stamp issue. So, I plan to enjoy using this Scott catalogue no matter the limitations.

References

1. Jay Bigalke. “New Scott United Nations Specialized catalog to debut in May.” *Linn’s Stamp News*. February 9, 2022. <https://www.linns.com/news/us-stamps-postal-history/new-scott-united-nations-specialized-catalog-to-debut-in-may>
2. Linn’s Staff. “New U.N. specialized catalog and checklist book debut.” *Linn’s Stamp News*. June 24, 2022. <https://www.linns.com/news/world-stamps-postal-history/new-u.n.-specialized-catalog-and-checklist-book-debut>

WHO Fights Disease: Tuberculosis (TB)

By B. Clement, Jr.

Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles on the World Health Organization's fight against disease. It is An important part of WHO's mission to recognize, understand, gather data on, and to coordinate response to new and old diseases that threaten the world's population. This story will be told using stamps and postage history. Your input to this story would be most welcome.

TB is caused by *mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It most often affects the lungs. TB is spread through the air when those with lung TB cough, sneeze or spit. You can become infected by inhaling only a few of the germs. Every year, about 10 million people become ill with TB, and about 1.5 million die from it, making it, year in and year out, the world's top infectious killer (before COVID-19). Most people with TB live in low and middle-income countries, but it is present worldwide. Half of all people with TB are in Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines and South Africa. TB is curable using antibiotics. Figure 1 shows a 1951 cover from the WHO Tuberculosis Research Office in Copenhagen. Figure 2 shows a 1959 cover from the same office, with an address change.

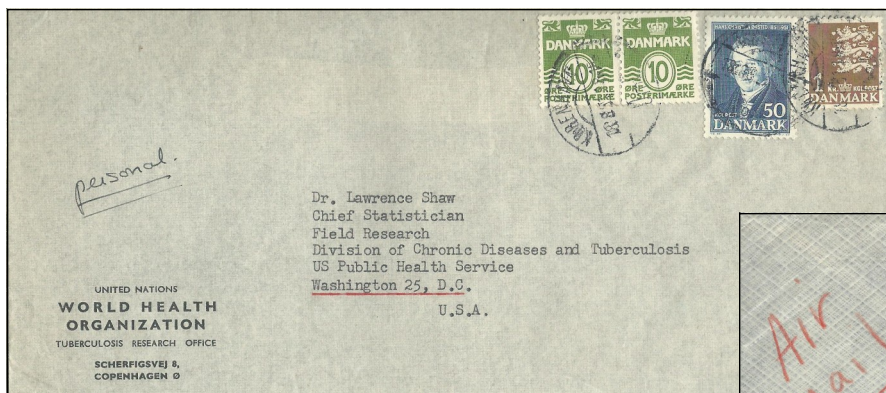


Fig. 1: August 18, 1951 cover from WHO Tuberculosis Research Office in Copenhagen, Denmark sent to the US Public Health Service in Washington, DC

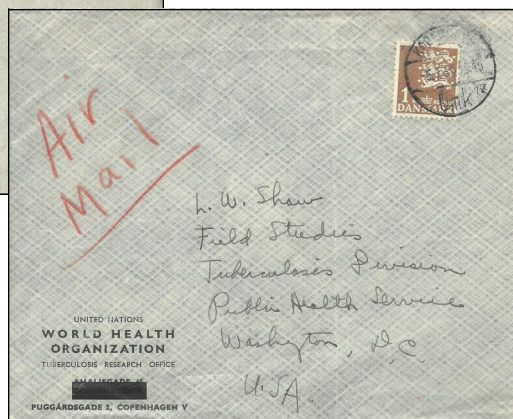


Fig. 2: January 5, 1959 Cover from the WHO Tuberculosis Research Office in Copenhagen to the US Public Health Service in Washington, DC. Note address in Copenhagen has changed.

World Tuberculosis Day has been celebrated by WHO annually since 1996 on March 24, the day in 1882 that Dr. Robert Koch announced the discovery of the TB bacillus. The day is part of WHO's program to disseminate information on how to prevent and control TB. WHO estimates that 66 million lives have been saved since 2000 by these efforts. Figure 3 shows Portugal's recognition of the day in 2021.

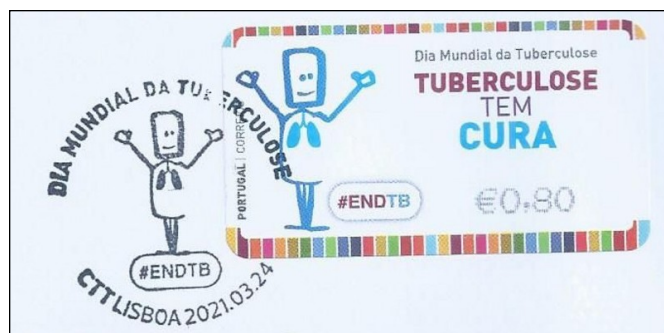


Fig. 2: 2021 World TB Day, Lisbon, Portugal Postal label and postmark.

One of the control methods used in countries where tuberculosis and leprosy are common is the use of BCG vaccine. BCG stands for Bacillus Calmette-Guérin. The vaccine is named after its inventors, Albert Calmette and Camille Guérin. It is given to healthy babies as soon after birth as possible. Figures 5-6 is a 1960 cover from Karachi, Pakistan with a corner card for the WHO BCG Vaccination Program.

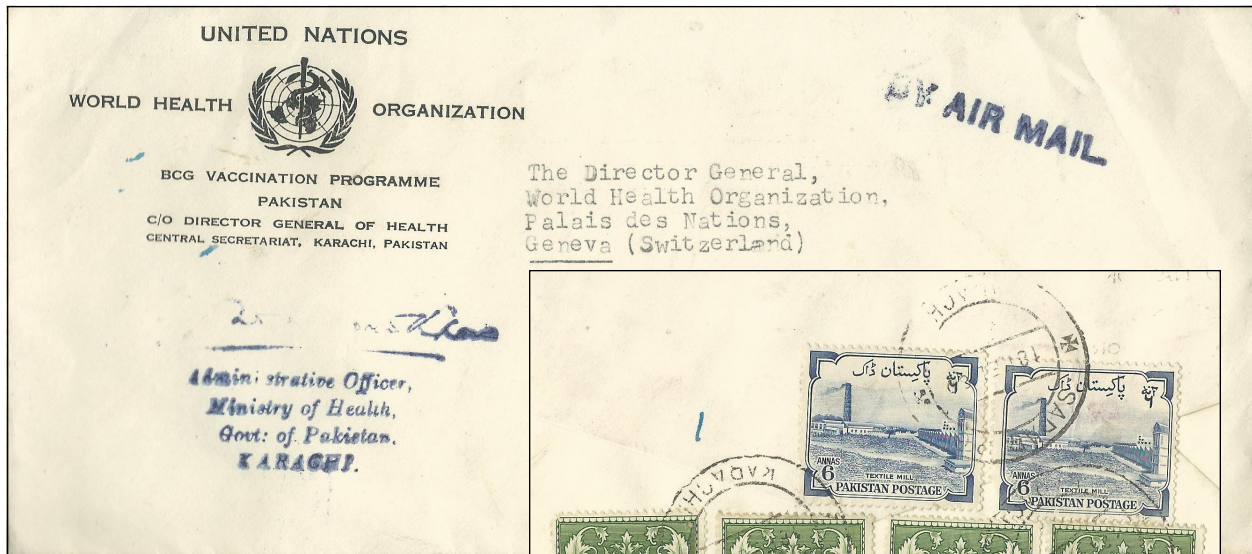


Fig. 5: February 18, 1960 cover from BCG Program in Pakistan to WHO Headquarters

Fig. 6: Stamps and Cancel on back of cover.



Before WHO became involved with Tuberculosis, The International Union for the Control of Tuberculosis (UICIT) was active in coordinating international efforts to control TB. Figure 7 shows philatelic recognition of UICIT's TB conferences dating back to 1924.



Fig. 7: TB Conferences in 1924, 1932, 1963, 1967 and 1982

1924 Lausanne, Switzerland Cancel	1932 Amsterdam, Netherlands Cancel	1963 Rome, Italy Cinderella	1967 Amsterdam, Netherlands Cancel	1982 Buenos Aires, Argentina-Stamp
---	--	-----------------------------------	--	--

References:

1. https://www.who.int/health-topics/tuberculosis#tab=tab_1
2. <https://www.cdc.gov/tb/publications/factsheets/prevention/bcg.htm#:~:text=BCG%2C%20or%20bacille%20Calmette%2DGuerin,tuberculous%20meningitis%20and%20miliary%20disease.>
3. www.delcampe.net, Search for Tuberculosis conference

Universal Peace Congresses, 1899 to 1939, Addendum

by B. Clement, Jr.

The 33 Universal Peace Congresses held from 1899 to 1939 were discussed in the June 2022 Journal. It was requested that readers report any additions to that story. So far, I have received no feedback from you. Please keep this request in mind and continue looking for other postal history from these interesting congresses. I have made one additional “find” and will report it here.

On the third page of the article (on page 16 of the Journal), in Figure 11, the picture side of a card from the 19th Congress, Geneva, 1912, was shown (Figure 1), with a note that the message side was not available. I have now found that card. It turns out that this was not a “postcard” at all, but was an Invitation Card given out to the delegates (and perhaps others). The card was used to admit two people to three concerts, at 8 PM on the evenings of Monday, September 23, 1912, Wednesday, September 25, 1912 and Friday, September 27, 1912 (Figure 2).



Fig. 1: Picture Side of Invitation Card

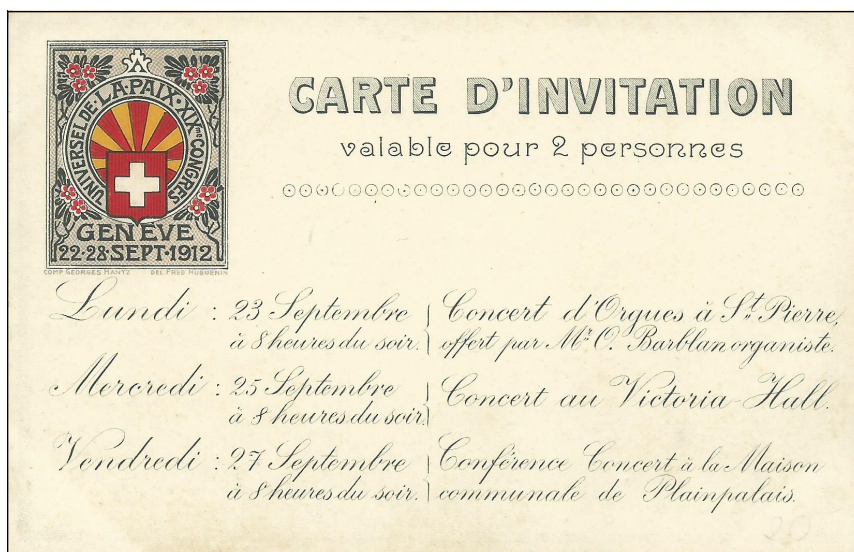


Fig. 2: “Message Side” of Invitation Card

Near Eastern Peace Conference, Lausanne, 1922-1923, Part 2

By Arnold Ottonin

Editor's Note: This is second and final part of a comprehensive article by Swiss Collector Arnold Ottonin, which uses postal history to tell the story of the 1922-1923 Lausanne Conference, with its origins and after effects, spanning the period 1911 to 1939. With the aid of Google Translate, this article was translated from the French in which it was written. The Editor is responsible for any errors in this English version.

The post offices of the conference, continued



Fig. 31 - This letter from BERLIN, dated January 19, 1923, insufficiently franked, was first taxed at the main post office of arrival, which canceled the tax stamps LAUSANNE DISTR.

LETTERS. As the addressee's place of stay, the Hotel Lausanne-Palace, had a temporary post office for the conference, it was up to the latter to collect the missing tax. Therefore, for accounting reasons, the first postage stamps were cancelled with the Berlin roller postmark. Finally, it was at the Lausanne-Palace post office that Swiss postage stamps were applied and canceled CONFERENCE FOR PEACE IN THE ORIENT, January 21, 1923, to be collected from the addressee of the letter

The signature of the Treaty of Peace

After eight months of laborious negotiations, the Treaty of Lausanne was initialed on July 24, 1923 (fig. 32). It had 163 articles, to which were added a dozen conventions and annexed protocols, in particular a convention on the regime of the straits which would be renegotiated in Montreux, in 1936.

Preamble of the Treaty:

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY, JAPAN, GREECE, ROMANIA, CROATIA-SLOVENIA SERBIA, on one part, and TURKEY, on other part,

- Driven by the same desire to put a definitive end to the state of war which, since 1914, has troubled the East,
- Anxious to re-establish between them the relations of friendship and trade necessary for the common well-being of their respective nations,
- And considering that these relations must be based on respect for the independence and sovereignty of States,
- Have decided to conclude a Treaty for this purpose.

Fig. 32 - Registered card (label on the back) of July 24, 1923, the date of the signing of the treaty, with a view of the Palais de Rumine in Lausanne, where the signing ceremony took place



There was no post office in the Palais de Rumine, where access was restricted to the public. On the other hand, a telegraph office had been set up, accessible to journalists and delegates.

Turkey philatelically commemorated the Peace Treaty in 1924 (fig. 33) and in 1948 (fig. 34)



Fig. 33 - Registered letter with three stamps from the 1924 issue commemorating the Peace Treaty of Lausanne. They represent the bridge over the Sakarya River and Mustafa Kemal. The Battle of Sakarya is an episode of the Greco-Turkish War (1919-1922), which is itself part of the Turkish War of Independence. This decisive battle of the conflict took place from August 14 to September 13, 1921. Mustafa Kemal won the title of "Gazi" (the victorious) there.

Fig. 34 - Turkey issued in 1948 a series four stamps to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the treaty. They represent the Palace of Rumine and side the same building, the room which hosted the signatories of the treaty (inset, portrait of Ismet Pasha İnönü, the head of the Turkish delegation, who would become President of Turkey in 1938). Registered letter from Ankara and the series, overprinted *specimen* (copies intended for members of the Universal Postal Union)



of
an-
in-
the
of
be-
new

The consequences of the peace treaty. The losers and the winners

July 24, 1923 was a historic day for Turkey, which saw the Western powers recognize the country's current borders. For the Greeks, the Treaty of Lausanne came to destroy the last hopes of the "Great Idea", this project imagined by the nationalist movements of the 19th and 20th centuries and aiming to unite all the Greeks in a single nation-state, deployed on the two shores of the Aegean Sea with Constantinople as its capital. It is also a black day for the minorities of the region. While the old Treaty of Sèvres, signed by the Allies and the defeated government of the Ottoman Empire, entrusted France and the United Kingdom with the administration of several areas, including Armenia, the text signed at the Palace of Rumine returned the disputed territories to Turkey, without mentioning the minorities, such as the Kurds and the Armenians. These will be "unresolved points" in the acts of the treaty, considered to have put an end to the First World War. It laid the foundations of modern Turkey. On October 29, 1923, the Turkish National Assembly, meeting in Ankara, proclaimed the Turkish Republic and sanctioned the death of the Ottoman Empire (fig. 35).

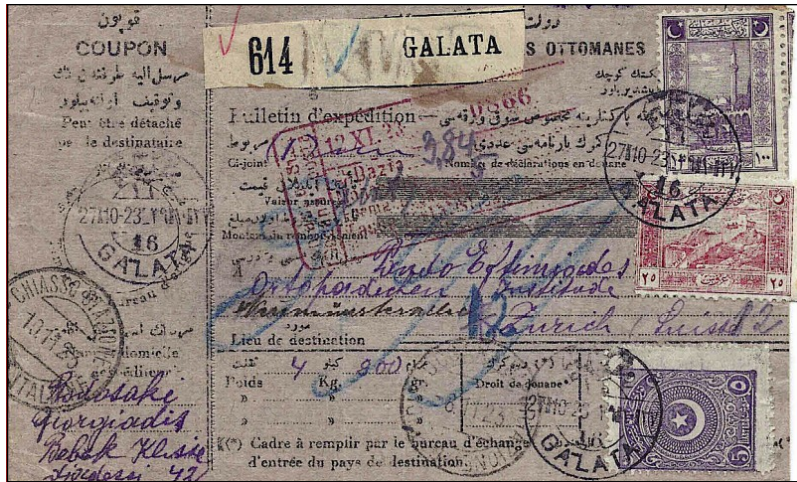
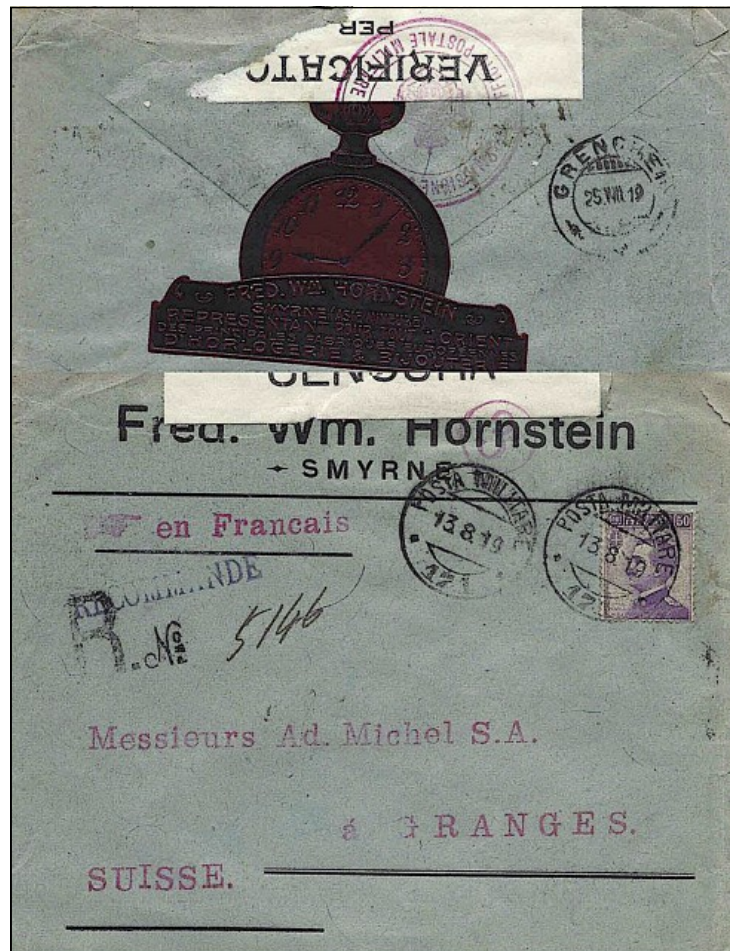


Fig. 35 - This bulletin card shows the transition between Ottoman Empire and the new Turkish Republic. The form includes the inscription, soon to be obsolete, OTTOMAN IMPERIAL POSTS. It is covered with two postage stamps issued in 1921 in Ankara by the Kemalist government (Unity of the Nation series) and with a stamp issued in 1923, under the new republic. Sent on October 27, 1923, two days before the meeting of the Turkish National Assembly, it arrived in Switzerland on November 13, 1923, after the birth of the new Turkey.

The closure of foreign offices

The installation of a postal administration is an act of nationality called into question the international political integrity of the Ottoman Empire. It was made possible by the regime of capitulations that had been imposed throughout history at the "Sublime Porte". The Treaty of Lausanne put a definitive end to it in its article 113: The High Contracting Parties declared that they accepted, each as far as it was concerned, the abolition of foreign post offices in Turkey. The city of Smyrna had nine European post offices. Closed during the First World War, the Italian post office (military post, used for civilian purposes) reopened in March 1919, and would close on June 16, 1923 (fig. 36).

Fig. 36 - MILITARY POST 171, August 13, 1919, registered letter, censored (censorship military) of Smyrna (Asia minor) to Switzerland, sent by the representative in the Orient of the principal factories European watch making and jewelry



Population exchanges. The Greek-Turkish populations

By the Treaty of Lausanne, Greece abandoned all of its territorial gains of 1920, while an exchange of populations took place between the two countries (1,300,000 Greeks from Turkey against 385,000 Turks from Greece).

Art. 142 of the Treaty: The particular Convention, concluded on January 30, 1923 in Lausanne between Greece and Turkey, relative to the exchange of Greek and Turkish populations, would have the same force and value between these two High Contracting Parties as if it appeared in the this Treaty.

The Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations operated for eleven years, from October 7, 1923 to October 19, 1934 (figs. 37 and 38).



Fig. 37 - Registered letter from the MIXED COMMISSION / FOR THE / EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS / GREEKS AND TURKS, of December 29, 1926, Circle of the East / Constantinople with wax seal of the Commission

Fig. 38 - Registered letter, ANGORA, July 13, 1929, MIXED COMMISSION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF GREEK & TURKISH POPULATIONS, to Switzerland. Sender: Fred-Edwin Simond (Swiss origin), Secretary General of the Commission, from October 8, 1926 to September 28, 1929.

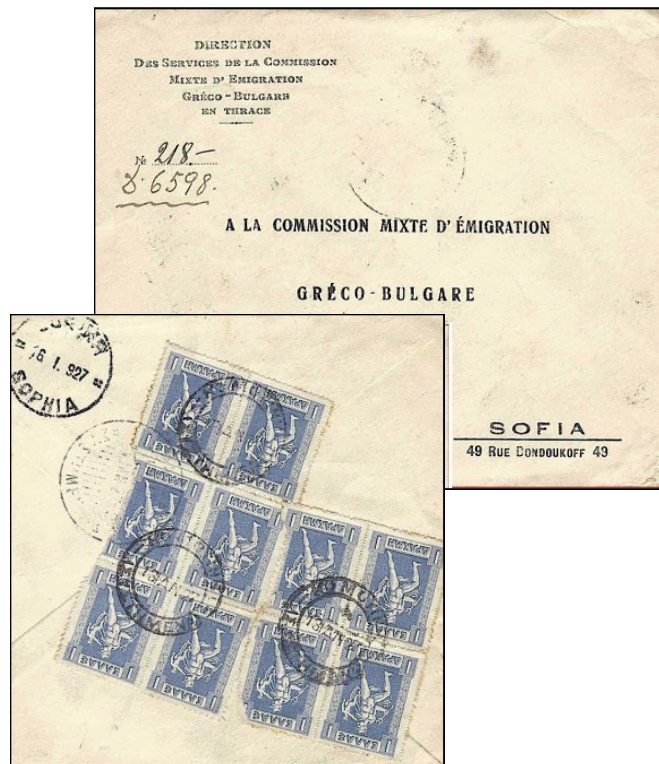


The Greco-Bulgarian populations

The Lausanne Agreement served as a model for a similar minority exchange between Greece and Bulgaria. In 1924, the League of Nations appointed a Mixed Greek-Bulgarian Emigration Commission to deal with all problems relating to the protection of the minorities in question.

Komotini, after being Turkish for five centuries, was taken by Bulgaria in the First Balkan War in 1912. The Bulgarian defeat in the First World War passed the region and the town of Komotini to Greece. According to the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923 concerning the exchange of populations, the Muslims still living in the city must leave it, and were replaced by Greek refugees from Eastern Thrace, Micrasiates (Greeks from Anatolia) and Pontians from Bulgaria (fig. 39).

Fig. 39 - Komotini, January 13, 1927, letter from the MANAGEMENT COMMISSION DEPARTMENTS MIXED EMIGRATION GRECO-BULGARIAN IN THRACE, to the Mixed Emigration Commission at Sofia



Turkey's last claims. The Straits Conference, Montreux 1936

The Treaty of Lausanne, of July 24, 1923, concerning the administration of the straits, affirmed the principle of freedom of passage and navigation for merchant ships in time of peace and in time of war, provided that Turkey remained neutral. In the event that Turkey was belligerent, the Convention guaranteed freedom of navigation for neutral ships, provided they did not assist the enemy, and gave Turkey the right to board ships. Turkey was also authorized to deny passage to enemy merchant ships.

In the early 1930s, within the framework of the League of Nations, Turkey expressed its wish to modify the Lausanne Convention in order to establish a system which would further affirm Turkish sovereignty and better protect Turkey's prerogatives over the straits. (fig. 40).

The conference was convened in Montreux, at the initiative of Turkey. It lasted from June 22 to July 20, 1936, the date of the signing of the convention.

The strength of the police force assigned to the security of the conference amounted to 78 people, 62 policemen in uniform and sixteen members of the Vaud security police (fig. 41) to ensure the security of 106 delegates from ten countries. , and about 70 people providing the secretariat. Nearly 200 journalists from all over the world visited the site (fig. 42). Imagine that at present, for a conference of this importance, it is necessary to mobilize between three and four thousand people (police, army)...

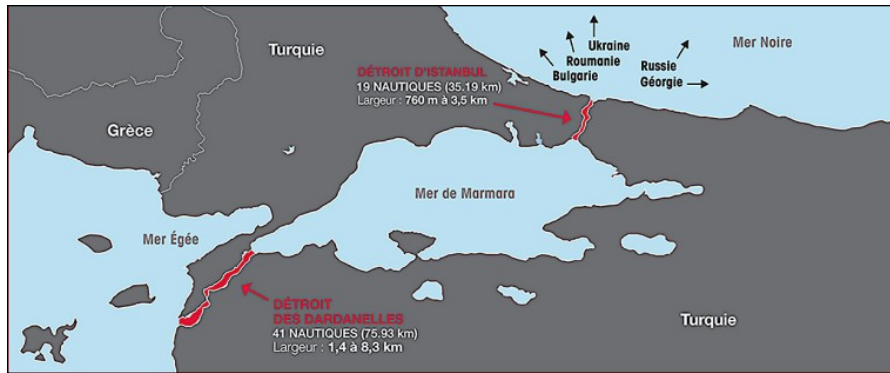


Fig. 40 - Map of the straits covered by the Montreux Convention

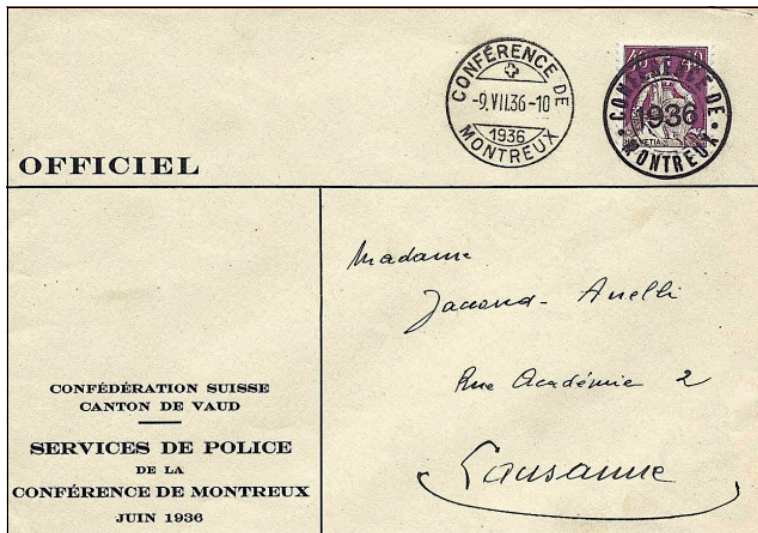


Fig. 41 - Official Letter from the Conference Police Department. The sender was not obliged to frank his mail. . But he wanted to keep a souvenir with the two postmarks used at the special post office available at the MONTREUX-PALACE-HOTEL

Fig. 42 - Express letter of July 15, 1936, addressed to the Journal des Nations in Geneva, a daily newspaper published at the headquarters of the League of Nations. As this is an express letter to be delivered at night, an additional 40 centimes was collected by the postman (handwritten note to be collected frs 0.40)



The Montreux Convention abolished three fundamental aspects of the Lausanne Convention: the demilitarization of the straits area, the International Straits Commission and the guarantee given by the great powers to ensure the security of the straits.

The convention was signed on July 20, 1936 (fig. 43).

- His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Territories Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Greece, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, His Majesty the King of Romania, the President of the Turkish Republic, the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia;
- Driven by the desire to regulate the passage and navigation in the Straits of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus, included under the general denomination of "Straits", so as to safeguard, within the framework of the security of Turkey and the security, in the Black Sea, of the riparian States, the principle enshrined in Article 23 of the Peace Treaty 2 signed in Lausanne on July 24, 1923;
- Have resolved to substitute the present convention for that signed in Lausanne on July 24, 1923: The High Contracting Parties recognize and affirm the principle of freedom of passage and navigation by sea in the Straits.
- The use of this freedom is henceforth governed by the provisions of this agreement.



Fig. 43 - Postcard of the French delegation to the Conference of Montreux, July 19, 1936, the day before the signing of the Convention. Excerpt from the text of the card: We sign tomorrow at 10 p.m.

The Montreux Convention, still in force to this day, was the only peaceful treaty revision accomplished between the two wars. It came at a time when confidence in the possibility of resolving international problems collectively and peacefully was beginning to shake. It was a political and moral success for Turkey. The final balance of the Montreux Convention contributed in particular to ensuring Turkish neutrality, as we would also see with the Sandjak of Alexandretta.

The Sandjak of Alexandretta

During the years following the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923, Turkey obtained various modifications of its border with Syria, in particular from France which had the mandate entrusted to it by the League of Nations. The last stumbling block was the Sandjak of Alexandretta, claimed by Turkey, in contradiction with the Franco-Turkish treaty of October 20, 1921 and the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923.

The Turkish government considered that by granting full sovereignty to Syria on the whole Syrian territory, France did not take into account the particular conditions governing the Turkish minority of Alexandretta. On October 9, 1936, the Turkish government, in a note to the League of Nations, demanded that Sandjak be granted independence on the same basis as Syria and Lebanon.

The council of the League of Nations debated the question on December 14, 1936. It sent three observers to Sandjak, from December 31, 1936 to March 15, 1937 (fig. 44). They are responsible for providing information to the experts of the League of Nations who would draw up “the statute and the fundamental law of Sandjak”.



Fig. 44 - Registered Letter of the League of Nations, Geneva, February 23, 1937, addressed to a member of the League of Nations Observer Mission in Antioch. Transit cancel ALEP February 28, 1937 and arrival cancel ANTIOCHE, March 1, 1937. The letter went by the Orient Express train from Lausanne to Istanbul, then by the Taurus Express up to Aleppo

On May 29, 1937, the Council decided to send a special commission of inquiry to prescribe the organization of first elections and the preparation of the electoral law in the Sandjak in view of its autonomy (fig. 45).

Turkey opposed the electoral law prepared by the League of Nations commission, which provided for eight seats for the Turkish community and demands a modification of the electoral law in Sandjak. Finally, the League's Electoral Commission lodged a complaint before the Council against Turkish pressure on the other ethnic elements of Sandjak. The Commission also criticized various manipulations, pressures and complicity in favor of Turkey. The Commission definitively abandoned the supervision of the elections on June 26, 1938 and left the area on the 29th of the same month.



Fig. 45 - Letter from the ELECTIONS COMMISSION / in the / SANDJAK D'ALEXANDRETTE, Antioch, May 7, 1938, addressed to the League of Nations, Geneva. Franked with the eight stamps of the series for airmail. These Syrian stamps, overprinted Sandjak of Alexandretta, issued on April 16, 1938 will only be officially used until January 1939. On January 26, overprinted Turkish stamps HATAY DEVLETI (Hatay government) are issued. Sandjak stamps will be tolerated by some countries for some time

The Franco-Turkish agreement of Antioch of July 3 provided for the occupation of Sandjak by Turkish and French troops. The next day, the Franco-Turkish friendship treaty was initialed and, on the 5th, the election results announced 63% of the votes in favor of the Turks. Once the Assembly of the Sanjak is reunited, it changed its name and would be called the Hatay. Between September 1938 and January 1939, the passing of a large number of laws completed the absorption of the Sanjak by the Turkish administrative system. On June 23, 1939, the Franco-Turkish agreements consecrate its complete abandonment in favor of Turkey and Turkish territorial disinterestedness vis-à-vis Syria.

Turkey, in return for its neutrality, uses its friendship and obtained considerable advantages. It concluded a tripartite treaty with France and Great Britain. France, to pay for Turkish friendship, sacrifices the Sandjak of Alexandretta, despite the challenges of the League of Nations.

On September 1, 1939, Poland was invaded by Germany, triggering World War II. Turkey would remain neutral during this conflict. Thus ends the turbulent history of the borders of modern Turkey, at the heart of the talks of the Conference of Peace in the East in Lausanne. The centenary of the opening ceremony of this great historic event will be celebrated on November 20, 2022, and the following year, on July 24, 2023, the day of the signing of the Peace Treaty.

Some sources consulted:

- Archive de journaux de la Suisse romande.
- Archives of the Vaudoise Cantonal Police.
- Archives of the League of Nations.
- La Patrie suisse, annual edition.
- Swiss diplomatic documents.
- Proceedings of the meetings of the International Committee of the Red Cross, 1863-1914.
- Wikipedia and numerous internet sites.
- Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi, Gli Uffici Italiani all'estero dall'altro lato

UNP Special Auction #69 Report

Amount Realized \$1179.00 Lots Sold 30/68 (44%)
 UNP Commission and Sales \$147.24

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	130	10	15	20	60	29	32	34	16	51	90
2	110	12	50	21	55	30	25	35	9	52	27
3	2	14	6	23	15	31	25	37	4	56	15
5	135	16	50	26	15	32	10	39	50	57	10
6	40	19	60	27	10	33	30	43	75	67	8

Unsold Lots Available at 90% of MB. Contact B. Clement at bclemjunior@gmail.com
 Or order directly from website,

Most Popular Lots (3 bids each) :



Lot #1, Sold for \$130



Lot #5, Sold for \$135

UNPI Special Auction #70

Closing Date: November 15, 2022

Send Bids to Auction Chairman (or bid on www.unpi.com)

B. Clement, PO Box 146, Morrisville, PA 19067-0146

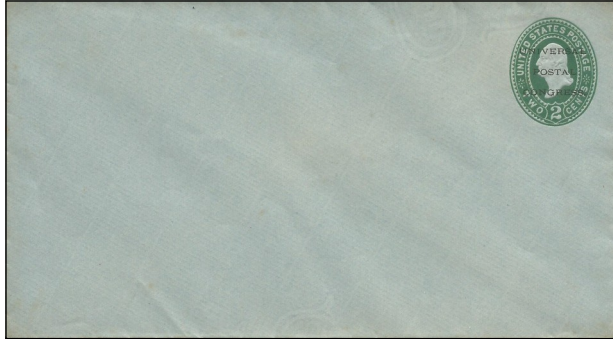
e-mail: bclemjunior@gmail.com (Say "UNPI Auction Bids" in e-mail header)

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

5th UPU Congress Washington 1897

Congress Overprinted stamped envelopes, F-VF

1. 1c Manila #5 (160x88mm), MB \$18
2. 2c Manila #3 (139x83mm), MB \$18
3. 2c Cream #4.5 (149x87mm), MB \$18
4. 2c Manila #4.5 (149x85mm), MB \$18
5. 2c White #5 (160x88mm), MB \$18
6. 2c Blue #13 (174x94mm), MB \$20 ↓

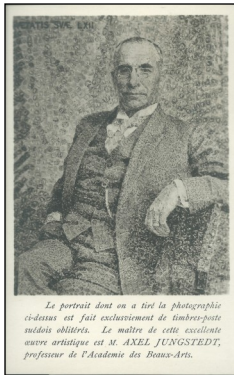
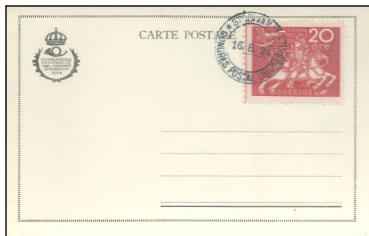


7. 2c Cream #13 (174x96mm), MB \$18
8. 2c Amber (?) #13 (172x95mm), MB \$18
9. 2c White #11 (133x108mm), MB \$18
10. 2c White #8 (241x106mm), MB \$16
11. 2c White #7 (225x99mm), MB \$16

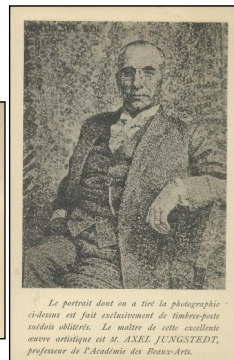
8th UPU Congress Stockholm 1924

Post Cards, all unaddressed, UN Conference catalog, pages R7-R12

12. Post Card 1 white, H1.
8/16/24, MB \$10 →



13. Post Card 1 cream, H3.,
8/28/24, C1., MB \$10 →



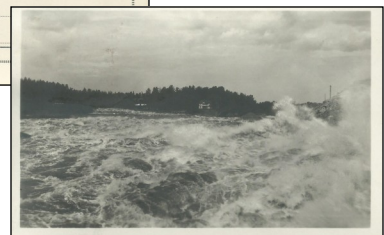
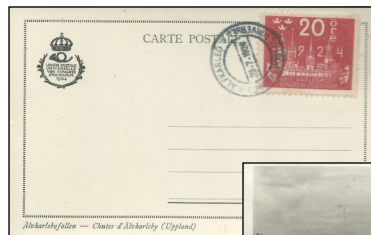
14. Post Card 5, H3, 8/28/24, C1, MB \$10
15. Post Card 8, H7, Sundsvall, 7/24/24, MB \$8
16. Post Card 9, H7, Sundsvall, 7/24/24, MB \$8
17. Post Card 12, H9, Ostersund, 7/25/24, MB \$8
18. Post Card 13, H9, Ostersund, 7/25/24, MB \$10



19. Post Card 15, H10, Are, 7/26/24, MB \$10
20. Post Card 16, H10, Are, 7/26/24, MB \$8
21. Post Card 17, H11, Rattvik, 7/27/24, MB \$8
22. Post Card 18, H11, Rattvik, 7/27/24, MB \$8
23. Post Card 19, H12, Falun, 7/28/24, MB \$10

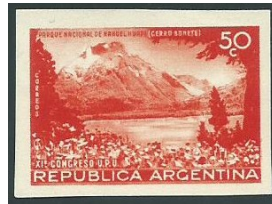


24. Post Card 20, H12, Falun, 7/28/24, MB \$8
25. Post Card 21, H12, Falun, 7/28/24, MB \$8
26. Post Card 23, H6, Alfkarleo, 7/28/24, MB \$10



11th UPU Congress, Buenos Aires 1939

- 27. Scott 462 imperf pair on trial stock of Scott 459 on back, MB \$18
- 28. Full souvenir sheet imperf mnh, MB \$12
- 29. Scott 463 imperf trial color plate proof (orange), MB \$18



16th UPU Congress Tokyo 1969

- 30. 1969 - Minister presentation folder for XVI Congress issue in Tokyo, MB \$6

17th UPU Congress, Lausanne 1974

- 31. Small UPU Berne CC cover from Congress to ICAO, back flap missing, MB \$6

20th UPU Congress, Washington 1989

- 32. IRC cancelled with red double circle congress cancel, 12/2/89, error: DEC is mirror image, MB \$18

Other UPU Covers, etc.

- 33. UPU adhesive service seal, MB \$25
- 34. 1892 - Registered service cover Bern to Batavia, Dutch Indies backstamped World Peace 20 Sept., MB \$50



- 35. 1902 - Commemorative postal card (Yokohama PO) actual usage to England, MB \$20

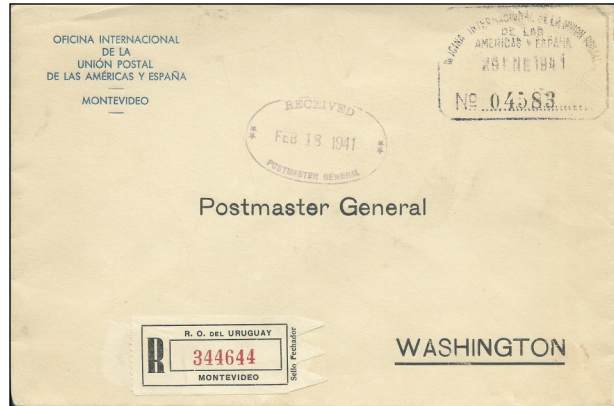


- 36. 1902 - Commemorative postal card (Tokyo PO) actual usage within Japan, MB \$20
- 37. 1922 - UPU Service cover Bern to Copenhagen, MB \$25
- 38. 1933 - Ottawa pair on postcard for opening of Preparatory meeting for 10th Congress, MB \$30

- 39. 1950 - 4th Session Exec. Committee, Montreux, mailed to Bern, MB \$6
- 40. 1951 - UPU /IATA Conference cover with commemorative cancel, MB \$10
- 41. UPU-Berne, Collection of 11 IRC's, all different, 1974-77, MB \$15

Postal Union for Americas and Spain (UPAE)

- 42. 1941 - Registered UPAE Service cover from Uruguay to Washington, MB \$20



- 43. 1946 - UPAE 5th Congress cover, registered with Congress issue, MB \$10

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

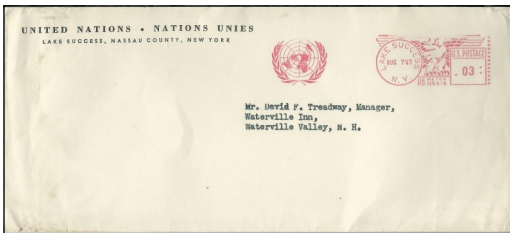
- 44. ICJ 3c issue (O28), full sheet of 100 cancelled, folded in half, MB \$40
- 45. #O26 Used corner block of 4, MB \$8
- 46. #O23 mint LL strip of 5 with cutout, MB \$40
- 47. #20-24 Blks of 4 on official ICJ covers with first day cancellation 2/10/47, MB \$110
- 48. 1947 - O23 blk of 4 with keyhole cutout, MB \$25
- 49. #O34 Blk-6 used with cutout error (from IG value), inverted thick "L", MB \$30
- 50. #O39 Blk-4 used with cutout, MB \$9
- 51. 1977 - Definitive issue 2x (1 set with corner margins) canceled, MB \$3
- 52. Vintage real photo post card of Peace Palace unused, MB \$3
- 53. 1951 - ICJ - PT card #C6 (Gaines \$50), MB \$20



- 54. ICJ, 26 used values, MB \$3
- 55. 1951 - PTT Card with various values, Gaines C-6, MB \$40
- 56. Mint and used issues, MB \$3
- 57. 10x Various issues mint / used, MB \$3
- 58. 1961 - Service cover for printed matter with C.I.J. origin cachet, MB \$7

UN LS/LIC/NY Forerunner Meters

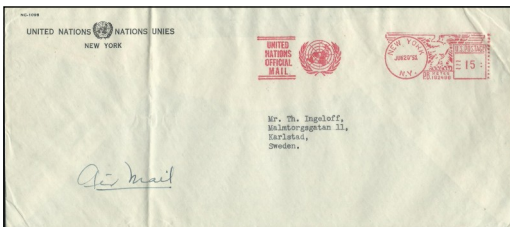
- 59. 1950 - UNICEF Service cover with slogan V, PB108314, Gaines -100, MB \$25
- 60. PB 115515/No slogan/ LS, Meter tape, Oct 18, 47, 2nd Session of GA, MB \$40
- 61. PB 115515/No Slogan/LS 12/24/46 on folded piece with CC of UN Dept. of Public Info., poor meter impression, MB \$8
- 62. PB 115515/Slogan III/LS 11/15/47 on UN LS CC window #10 cover sent to Cold Spring Harbor, NY & returned, MB \$12
- 63. 1947 - Lake Success Service cover with slogan type 3 PB 115515 Gaines - \$100, MB \$25



- 64. PB 116728/Slogan IV/LS, Meter tape, Dec. 1, 47, slight tape stain, MB \$35



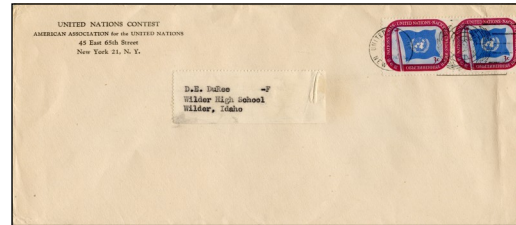
- 65. PB 138421/Slogan IV/LS, Nov. 2, 48, on piece, MB \$20
- 66. Meter PB 138421, UN-LS, 5/19/50, 19 1/2c, on meter tape, MB \$20
- 67. PB 163706/Slogan V, Long Island City, undated, on piece, MB \$50
- 68. #10 Service cover to Sweden, UNNY meter PB 182488, 6/20/51, with Slogan United Nations Official Mail (Slogan 5A), MB \$25



- 69. UNNY CC cover to NY, UNNY meter PB 182488, 6/29/51, Receiver in red circle: RECEIVED JUL 3 1951 US Mission to the UN, MB \$25

UNNY First Issue

- 70. 1952 United Nations Contest cover from the American Association for the UN, pair 3c First Issue, MB \$20



- 71. 1951 - 2.1, mint 10 x lower right MI4 4 with control numbers 6, 8, 14, 21, 52, 55, 63, 77, 79, 86, MB \$10
- 72. 1951 - 2.1b, mint cutout reverse L on LL vertical MI 6, MB \$1
- 73. 1951-3 - 1¢; on 6 cards/covers, FDC, etc. (3x, 5, 9x!), MB \$8
- 74. 1951 - 10¢; value for solo and double rates on service covers, MB \$12
- 75. 1951 - \$1 single with keyhole cutout, MB \$20

League of Nations

- 76. 1944 - Dignitary presentation folder (1944/A) with SdN #70-90, ILO #62-82, Charity #S13-15/13a/15a (Gaines \$400), MB \$150
- 77. 1928 - LoN stationery, Lugano, with 21 LoN stamps cancelled including high values, MB \$150
- 78. 1947 - PTT folder with UN Geneva cancelling last day of validity for League stamps, MB \$30
- 79. 1934 - US 1c Postal Card to Bronxville, NY, Mar 24, 1934, from LON Association, MB \$10
- 80. 1921 -Picture Post Card for 2nd Assembly, J.J. Rousseau Statue, unused, MB \$10
- 81. 1919 - League of Nations Pageant Official Souvenir Program, Lackawanna, N.Y., 34 pages, MB \$15
- 82. 1937-Bandung, LON Rural Hygiene Conference, special cover, Registered to Amsterdam, MB \$25



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.

Member Advertisements

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

For Sale: UN NY, Geneva & Vienna from 1951 to about 1990, mint singles, blocks & souvenir sheets, NY Fleetwood & Art Craft FDC, Souvenir Cards and Folders. What do you need? Very low prices. James.wear@gmail.com

Prices for Advertisements

- 1 page (6 1/2 x 9") - \$40
- 1/2 page (6 1/2 x 4 1/2") - \$20
- 1/4 page (6 1/2 x 2 1/4") - \$10
- 1/8 page (6 1/2 x 1 1/8") - \$5

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.

Journal Deadlines

The Journal goes to print on the first day of the month preceding the issue month. The editorial deadline for the December 2022 Journal is October 15, 2022. 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.

UNPI Officers and Board of Directors

July 1, 2022– June 30, 2024

President: Greg Galletti
PO Box 466, Mt. Airy, MD 21771-0466
e-mail: unstampz1@gmail.com

Vice President: Blanton Clement, Jr.
PO Box 146, Morrisville, PA 19067-0146
e-mail: bclemjunior@gmail.com

Secretary: Jeffrey Shapiro
PO Box 3211, Fayville, MA 01745]
coverlover@gmail.com

Treasurer: Chris Dahle
1401 Linmar Drive NE, Cedar Rapids, IA 52402
e-mail: cdahle8@gmail.com

Director: Fran Adams
PO Box 420308, San Diego, CA 92142-0308
e-mail: fran.adams@gmail.com

Director: Ron Klimley
13401 Pine Lake Way, Tampa, FL 33618-8670
ron.klimley@gmail.com

Director: Caroline Scannell
14 Dawn Dr., Smithtown, NY 11787-1761
e-mail: philate@ix.netcom.com

Director: Larry Fillion
130 Arlington St., Acton, MA 01720-2424
e-mail: malariastamps@yahoo.com

Committee Chairmen

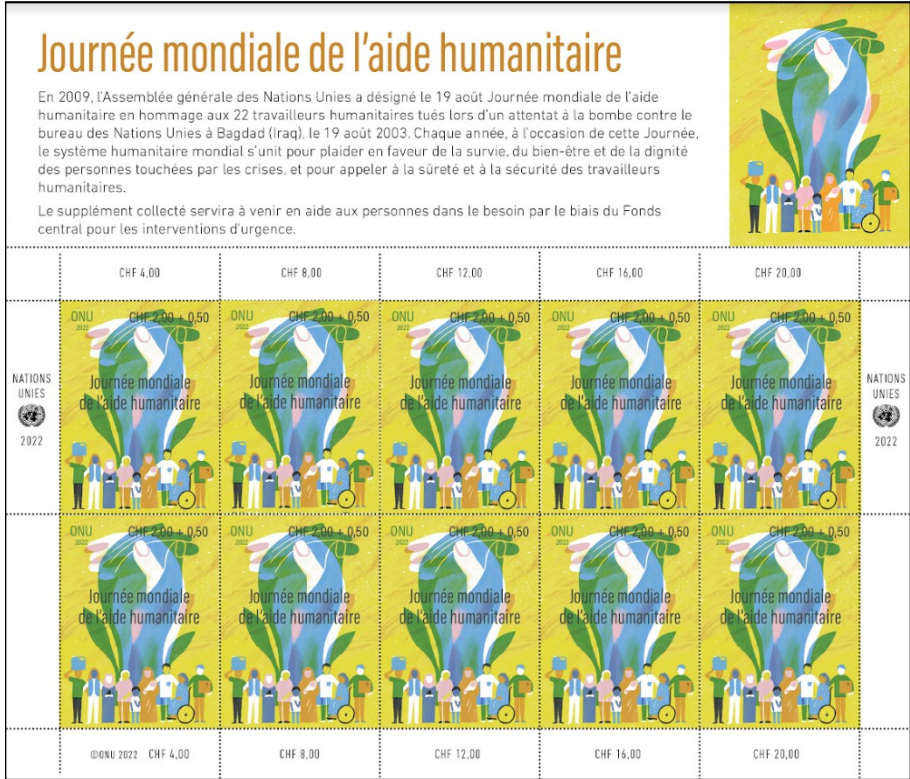
Archivist: Greg Galletti
See above

Auction: Blanton Clement, Jr.
See above

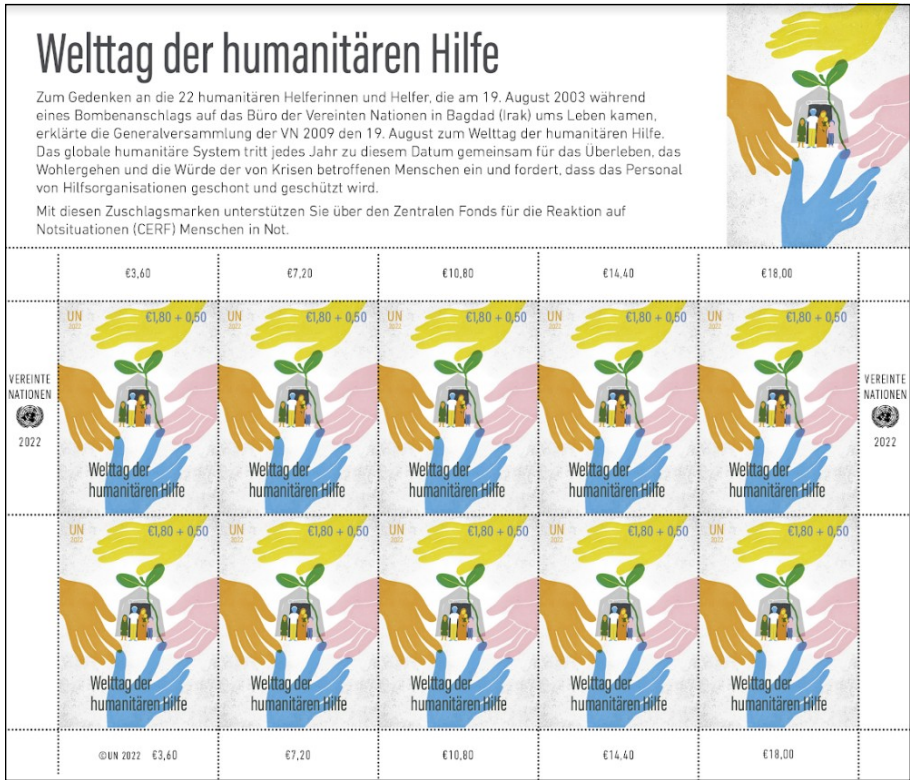
Exhibits: Anthony Dewey
157 Warrentown Ave., Hartford, CT 06105-3931
E-mail: afdewey@sbcglobal.net

Webmaster: Larry Fillion
See above

Publicity: Seeking volunteer



World Humanitarian Day, Geneva, 2022



World Humanitarian Day, Vienna, 2022

