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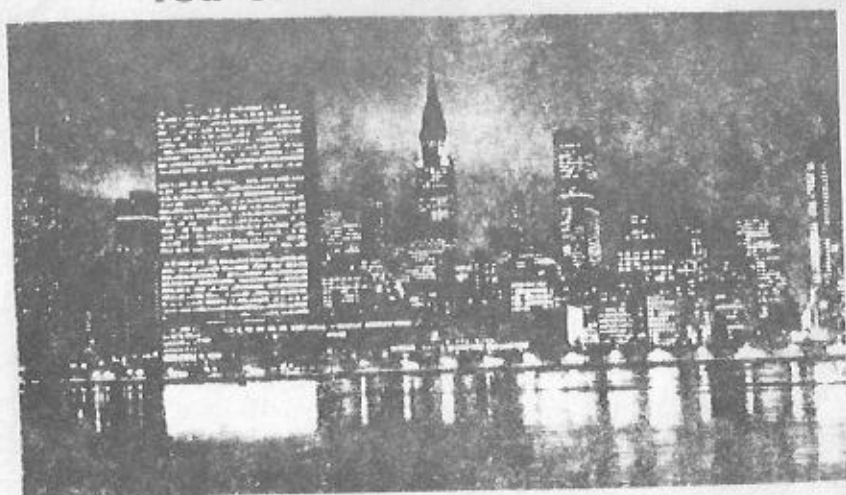


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the journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS

WHOLE NUMBER 21

Volume 4
Number 3
February 1981

"Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties."

*John Milton
Areopagitica*

Published bi-monthly by United Nations Philatelists, Inc., Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690. UNPI is an organization of collectors of philatelic material of or concerning the United Nations and its associated activities. Annual dues are \$6.00, \$5.00 of which applies to subscription to *The Journal*. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT CHICAGO, IL 60607. Office of publication, 11 S. LaSalle St. #1721, Chicago, IL 60603. Unless otherwise indicated, catalog numbers used throughout are Scott numbers. References to Lindner are to Lindner *United Nations Stamp Catalog*, 6th edition, 1976. References to Borek are to Borek *United Nations Stamp Catalog*, 1979 edition. References to Scott are to the latest edition of *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalog*, Volume 1 and US Specialized, as appropriate. References to Gaines are to *United Nations Philately*, by Arleigh Gaines.

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Postmaster: PLEASE SEND ENTIRE MAGAZINE and Form 3579 to UNP, c/o Hollinger, 712 North Broadway, Lombard, IL 60148.

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CHAPTERS OF UNP

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

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

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

EDITOR'S NOTES

I had planned to let the IRPP issue pass without comment, though I have many thoughts on the subject. When the news came that UNPA had decided to censor Marilyn Nowak's "PROTEST TERRORISM" cachet for the issue by refusing to cancel it on the first day, having taken over the handling of cancellations from UNPO apparently for that purpose, I was astounded. In its latest press release, UNPA has now stated its policy publicly that it reserves the right to refuse to cancel "inappropriate" material. I don't know what UNPA thinks it will accomplish by this stratagem. As I have noted in my series on the US Scott #928 FDC, in the early days of first day cover cachet making it was common to have the covers cancelled first and to add the cachets afterwards. That is still done on postal stationery. But aside from the practical impossibility of UNPA preventing any cachet maker (including any individual who services even one uncacheted FDC) from adding any cachet that person wants, one of the most fundamental of human rights is that so eloquently described by John Milton in his letter to the English Parliament in opposition to a proposal for censorship:

**"Give me the liberty
to know, to utter, and
to argue freely according
to conscience, above
all liberties."**

*John Milton
Areopagitica*

UNPA personnel are, no doubt, not responsible for the decision to undertake censorship of cachets. The word came, no doubt, from some higher authority. The whole episode shows once again, what is wrong at the UN. In the name of liberty censorship is imposed. In the name of human rights the only country in the Middle East which allows Arab women to vote is chastised for its treatment of Arab women. In the name of freedom of the press, control over the reporting of the news is sought. To paraphrase Patrick Henry, United Nations members shout peace and liberty when all about their citizens are in chains and slavery. GIVE ME LIBERTY!

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS:
INDIAN FORCES IN KOREA

By R. L. Powers

During the past few years I have been interested in the military stamps issued by India for its peacekeeping troops commissioned by the United Nations in such wide-ranging areas as the Congo, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Gaza, and Korea. During the time the Indian troops were present in these areas field post offices were set up to accept mail bearing regular Indian stamps that had been overprinted with an appropriate legend indicating the duty station.

Scott lists twelve such issues, India M44-55, for use in Korea. These stamps bear an overprint in Hindi which translates as "Indian Forces in Korea". These stamps were apparently used for several months around the time of the Armistice (the 27th of July 1953), which concluded the war activities in Korea. Although these stamps are relatively easy to find mint (current market price is about \$30.00), until recently I had never encountered any on cover.

In the last four months I have had the good fortune to come across two such covers: one sent by a member of the Swiss Team of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission back home to Solothurn, Switzerland; the second, probably purely philatelic in nature, has an address in California. The latter unfortunately has no backstamp to prove it actually passed through the mail stream. I would like to share with you what information I have been able to deduce from these covers in the hope that at some later date a better informed collector may fill in the gaps.

By far the more informative cover is the one I discovered in a dealers' bourse in Uster, Switzerland. Figure 1. It is a registered letter posted the 18th of January 1954 at FPO (Field Post Office) No. 741, which was presumably near the truce town of Panmunjon, in which the letter was written. On the reverse side of the cover are two cancellations applied by receiving stations en route. One is only partially legible and cannot be identified with complete certainty. It is probably an Indian army postal service cancellation and is very similar to a back stamp that appears on the first day cover pictured in Figure 2. (Figure 2 shows overprinted stamps issued for the Indian members of the International Supervisory Commission in Hanoi, North Vietnam on the 1st of December 1954. These FDCs were distributed by the Central Base Post Office, c/o 56 APO (Army Post Office) in India.)

According to an article written by J. L. Emmenegger entitled "Our Swiss in Korea" (in French), which appeared in the December 1980 issue of the *Journal Philatelique Suisse*, private mail of members of the Swiss observers often went to San Francisco to an American army post office box, where it was stamped with US postage and forwarded to Switzerland. This is consistent with the hand stamped address on the reverse side of the cover in Figure 1. But in this case the return address (WAPO 6580 c/o The Postmaster, San Francisco) has been crossed out and replaced with a handwritten notation which appears to read: "c/o N.D. 56 APO". I speculate that "N.D." is New Delhi and "56 APO" is the address of the Central Base Post Office used in conjunction with the Indian Field Post Offices. In any case the six day delay between the date of posting and the date of arrival (January 24th) would not be unreasonable for a letter traveling from Korea to India. The second back stamp was applied in Solothurn, Switzerland, the final destination, four days later on January 28th.

What makes this cover more interesting for me is that it still contains a personal letter from the writer, Captain Biberstein, to a child who was probably a member of the family or a close friend and who, apparently, was

interested in stamps. The text of the letter (in German) sheds some light of philatelic interest on the circumstances under which the letter was posted. My translation is as follows:

Panmunjon
January 16, 1954

Dear Chlaeusli (a nickname for Niklaus),

Here is a quick note with some rare stamps. They are Indian stamps with the overprint "Indian Forces in Korea". The

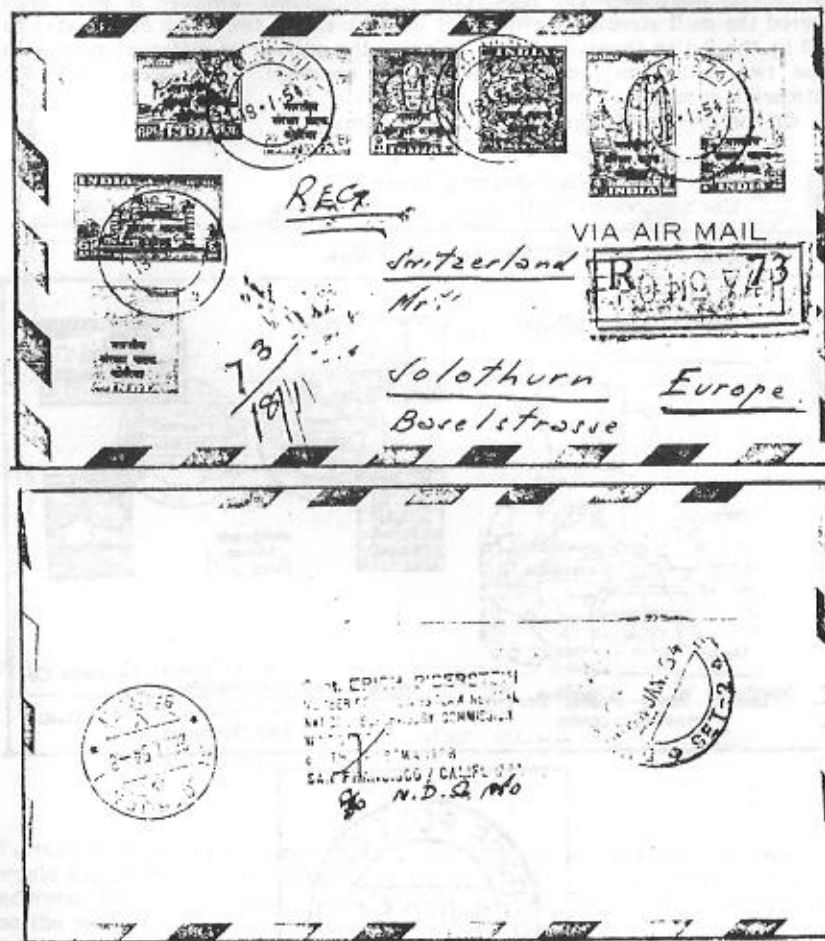


Figure 1. Face and reverse of a cover bearing stamps for the Indian forces in Korea at the time of the Armistice (1953). This cover, sent by a member of the Swiss Team Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, clearly shows the field post office cancel FPO no. 741 (Korea) and the backstamp in Solothurn, Switzerland, the final destination. The second backstamp is probably from an Indian Army Post Office in India; compare it to the cancellation on the reverse of Figure 2.

Indians will now go back home and then there will be no more stamps like these. I am fine here and I am happy that I can go home soon.

Hearty greetings to Mama and Papa.

Erich Biberstein
Captain in Korea

The second cover, which I found in a recent sale by a New York auction house, provides little historic or philatelic information. Figure 3 is postmarked November 14, 1953, but it is not clear whether it ever even entered the mail stream. However, it does illustrate two more of the stamps used by the Indian troops in Korea, bringing the number of different stamps on these two covers to nine (out of the 12 possible). In general, the FPO postmark is somewhat cleaner than in Figure 1.

On the reverse of Figure 2 is a typed address:

Korean Section
Joint Field Press Censorship Group
Correspondents' Billet
Eighth U.S. Army
APO 301 c/o PM San Francisco, Cal.

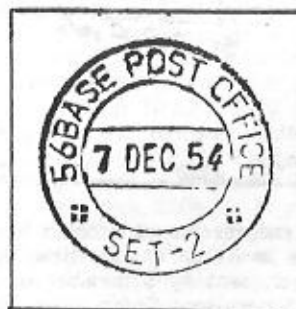
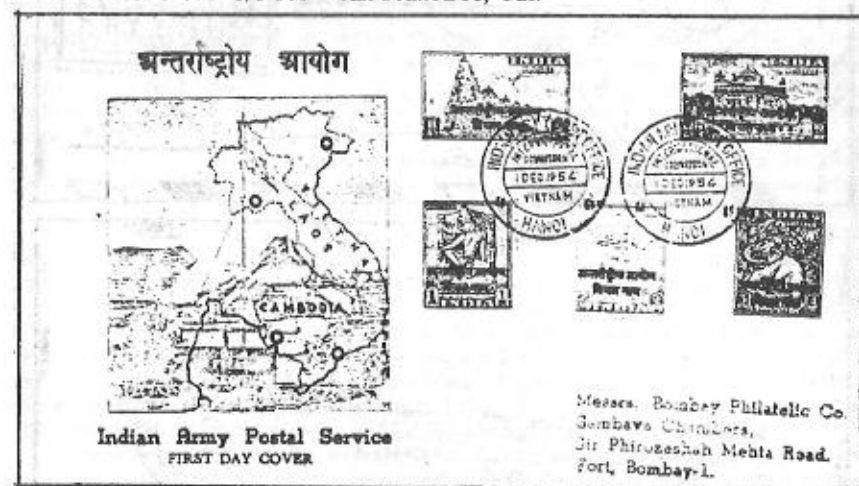


Figure 2. First day cover of the field post stamps for the use of Indian members of the International Commission in Hanoi, Vietnam. On the reverse side is a postmark of the Indian Central Base Post Office in India, to which the letter had been forwarded for insertion into the mail stream.

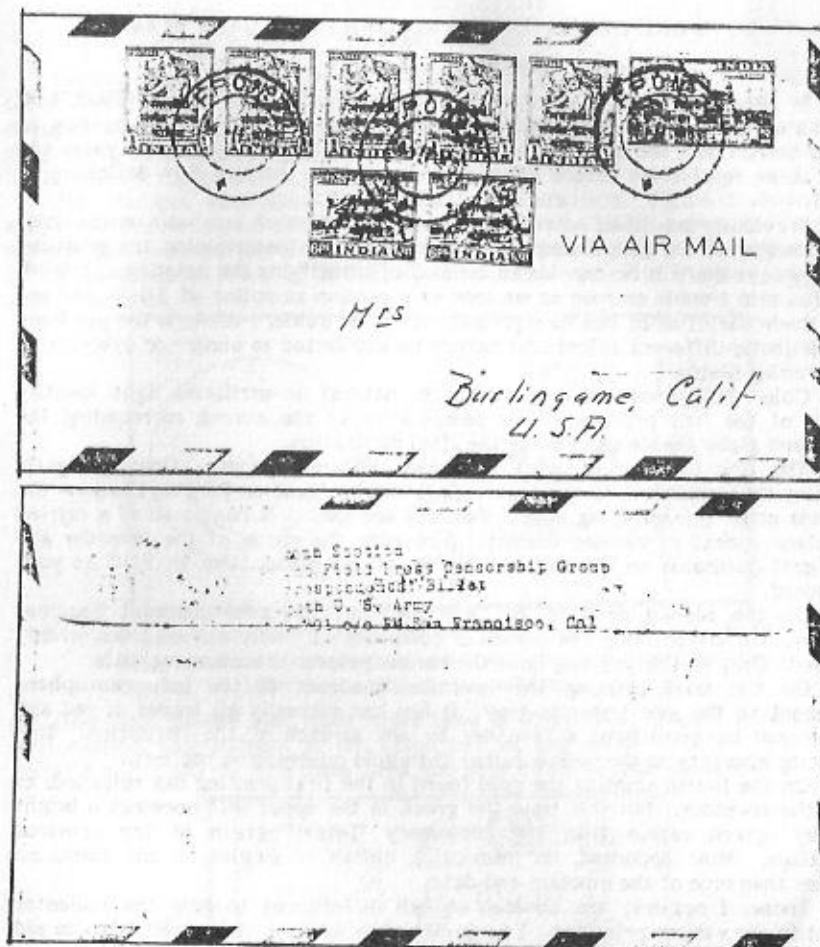


Figure 3: Cover bearing other stamps for the Indian troops in Korea.

Perhaps some reader can provide some additional information on this cover. It would appear that it was posted by some journalist in Korea for return to a US address. But since it lacks the Indian Central Base Post Office Cancellation on the rear, it is likely that the cover was cancelled in Korea and handed back to the creator of the cover.

I find these covers to be fascinating ties to the cold war era of the '50s during the United Nations "Police Action" in Korea. To my mind, such material can fit nicely into a UN collection as a reflection of its participation in the post-war peacekeeping efforts. It is interesting to note that after 26 years Swiss observers are still there in Korea!

unp unp unp unp unp unp unp unp

DOVE AND GLOBE: UNNY'S SECOND FIFTY-CENT STAMP

by Duane E. Lamers

In 1964 UNNY replaced what is still its most famous stamp, Scott #10, with a new 50¢ stamp (Scott #128), having a design featuring a dove bearing an olive branch perched atop a stylized globe. It lasted almost twelve years and saw three reprintings before being replaced by the current 50¢ definitive in 1976.

Previously published notes on this stamp place much emphasis on the color and shading of the gray background of the stamp in determining the printing. Gaines says there is no conclusive method of identifying the printings. Indeed, we run into trouble as soon as we look at a random sampling of FDC's and see the shade varieties of this background. A better guide, I think, is the presence of distinctly different colors that cannot be attributed to under- or over-inking of printing plates.

Color differences clearly visible in natural or artificial light identify three of the four printings. The composition of the corona surrounding the dove and globe enable us to make the final distinction.

The first printing is on at least two different papers. One is slightly creamy by comparison to the other. Both can be found on FDC's. Examine the corona under a magnifying glass. You will see that it is composed of a myriad of black specks of varying density. Also note the shade of the lavender and the gold quadrants on the left hemisphere of the globe. Use an FDC as your standard.

On the second printing you will see that the gold quadrant becomes yellow. On this printing the corona is composed of finely etched lines, evenly spaced. Only on this printing does the corona possess this characteristic.

On the third printing the lavender quadrant in the left hemisphere adjacent to the axis becomes gray. It has lost virtually all traces of red and would not be considered a lavender by any stretch of the definition. This printing also retains the yellow rather than gold quadrant on the left.

On the fourth printing the gold found in the first printing has returned, as has the lavender. But this time the green in the upper left becomes a bright "Kelly" green rather than the customary "forest" green of the previous printings. Most apparent, on inscription blocks or singles, is the turquoise rather than blue of the emblem and date.

These, I believe, are obvious enough differences to help the collector identify the various printings. You do not even need an ultraviolet lamp to aid in the search, nor are inscription blocks or singles needed.

The rare printing, it would seem, is the final printing. Only 250,000 were printed and released January 24, 1975, and the issue was withdrawn on January 9, 1976, when it was replaced. The number sold is not reported. All other printings lasted at least two years. On the average, the second and third printings sold at the rate of about 100,000 stamps per year. At that rate, the final printing would have sold about 100,000 stamps.

In summary:

1st printing	gold, lavender, dark green
2nd printing	yellow, lavender, dark green
3rd printing	light gray, dark green
4th printing	lavender, bright green

Come to think of it, you don't even need to look at the corona!

unp unp unp unp unp unp unp unp

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MAYER ON METERS

By Jack I. Mayer

Geneva Meter 3401 Changes. Several months ago there were changes in the meter dies used at the UN post office in Geneva. No announcement of the changes was made, so it is up to collectors to locate copies in order to determine, as closely as possible, when the changes were made. The meter, 3401, was not replaced.

The changes were made in two distinct operations. Figure 1 shows the meter before changes. Note the designation "1 107=" under the meter number and the location of the characters "1211 GENEVE 10" in the upper part of the date circle. The "2" in "1211", for example, is entirely below the line above the date.



Figure 1. "Old" style of Geneva meter 3401. Note placement of characters in upper half of date circle and the figures "1 107=" below the meter number.

The first change was made some time in May, 1980. Figure 2 shows the first change, replacement of the value half of the meter imprint. Note the deletion of "1 107=". The town mark and date circle remain the same.



Figure 2. "Interim" style of Geneva meter 3401. Note the characters "1 107=" no longer appear under the meter number.



Figure 3. "New" style of Geneva meter 3401. Note new placement of characters in upper half of date circle.

The second change occurred some time in June, 1980. Figure 3 shows the new townmark and date circle. The "2" in "1211" is now noticeably above the line over the date. The spacing of the characters in the upper half of the date circle is totally changed.

The dates of the changes are not known. From information reported in UNO-Philatelic (mb 5-80) the following is known:

Last known date of old style	May 14, 1980 (Wednesday)
Earliest known date of interim style	May 16, 1980 (Friday)
Last known date of interim style	May 30, 1980 (Friday)
Earliest known date of new style	June 23, 1980 (Monday)

If any reader has any information which would help to narrow the gaps, please let me know.

New NY Slogan: A new slogan, "35th Anniversary of UNESCO" (See Figure 4), went into use on January 19, 1981. Philatelic first day of use covers were prepared on P.B. 1, 2, and 4.

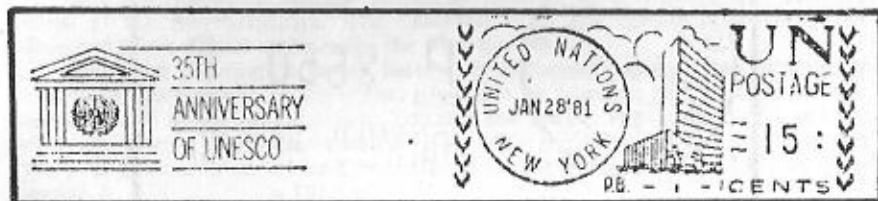
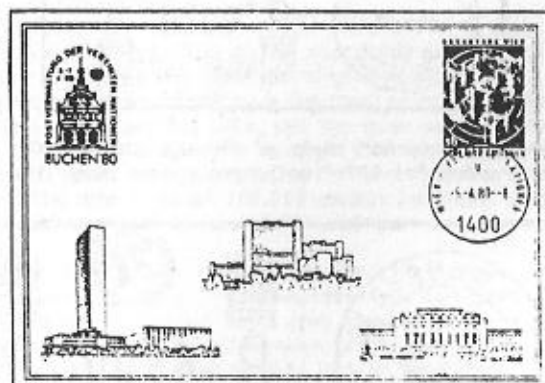


Figure 4. Slogan cancellation for 35th Anniversary of UNESCO placed in use on January 19, 1981.

THE EUROPEAN CONNECTION



Fran Adams U.N.P.I.: U.N.O.P.: U.N.S.G.
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THE TWO PRINTINGS OF THE SCOTT UC-1 AIR LETTER SHEET

by Duane Lamers

UN postal stationery has never been a big hit with UN collectors, just as postal stationery has never been a top attraction for the typical collector.

UNPA's second stationery item, its first airletter sheet (Scott #UC-1), however, has commanded high prices over the years. Dealers today are not afraid to ask forty dollars for a mint one, though the typical price is likely to be a bit lower. Over half of the initial printing of 100,000 of UC-1 was cancelled on the first day of issue.

UC-1 was reprinted in December, 1952, in a quantity of 87,000. UNPA did not record a last day of sale, but Gaines reports that the airletter sold out in August, 1954. That would be about a month before the appearance of the revised airletter in September, 1954, this time with "Aerogramme" added to conform to UPU requirements.

A major problem has been in identifying the two printings. Some commentators have noted slight color differences or shades as distinguishing features. However, such differences can be noted on FDC's, making such criteria quite unreliable. Other commentators have stated that the background printing that covers the entire airletter is clearer on the second printing and that the paper appears somewhat whiter. (See Gaines, p. 316.)

I would like to offer one other clue to the identification of printings and would like the experts to evaluate this note: Under UV light the first-printing paper reveals a few bright fluorescent flecks of varying sizes. These flecks do not appear in the second-printing paper.

This hallmark is a constant in all FDC's I've seen. It is lacking in all mint specimens whose other characteristics seem to identify them as second printings.

This criterion will prove handy in identifying specimens. It may prove decisive when the collector cannot really decide that background printing is significantly clearer or the paper really any whiter.

Comments? Experts, please say something!

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By Jack I. Mayer

In my article "The United Nations International School (UNIS)", in *Journal* #19, Vol. 3, No. 1, p.21, I showed three different corner cards of UNIS. After that article went to press, I was digging through some material for another purpose when I came across three more similar covers worthy of mention.

Figure 4 shows an earlier use of meter P.B. #12751 on December 28, 1965. The corner card shows the address as 1311 First Avenue, New York. Figure 1 (in my earlier article) was stamped, not metered, and was postmarked November 12, 1958, seven years earlier. Figure 1 showed a rubber-stamped address "1st Avenue and 70th Street". Could this be the same as 1311 Fifth Avenue?

Figure 5, metered August 3, 1966, is the same as in Figure 4 except that the change to Zip Code has been made. (Zip Code was initiated nationally by the U.S. Postal Service on July 1, 1963 — apparently it took a while to use up the old supply of envelopes!)

In 1973 UNIS moved to its new building at 24-50 East River Drive, New York. Figure 6 shows an early use, November 20, 1973, at that location, of the same Pitney Bowes meter as at the former location, P.B. #812751. Figure 3 (in my earlier article) shows a different meter, P.B. #650755 on April 1, 1977.

If anyone has any covers that would help identify the locations and moves of the school, please write me.

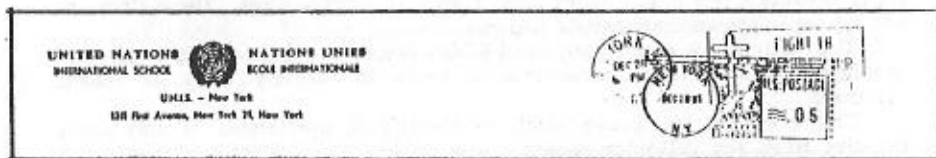


Figure 4. Cover from 1965 showing use of P.B. #812751. Note zone number in address two years after introduction of Zip Codes.

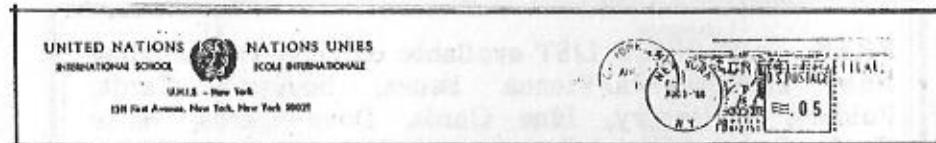


Figure 5. This August 1966 cover shows UNIS corner card updated to show Zip Code.

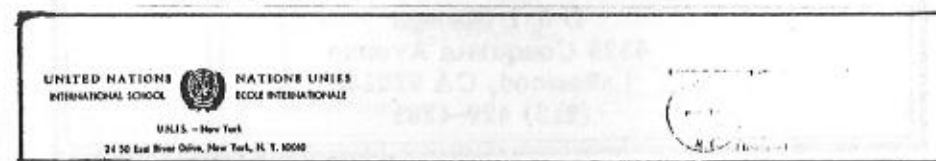


Figure 6. This 1973 cover from UNIS's current location shows use of P.B. #812751 at that location.

By Marty Andresen

Occasionally I am asked just what I mean when I say that I am a topical collector. I thought I would share my views on this subject as it applies specifically to UN topical collecting. Topical collecting means stamps classified according to subject matter or design rather than by date of issue or country of origin. Thus, any stamp issued to commemorate the UN or any of its specialized agencies could be considered as a UN topical issue based on its subject matter. Likewise, any stamp containing the UN flag somewhere in its design could also be considered as a topical issue based on its design. Other topicals, perhaps more familiar, are animals, flowers, space, nudes, etc.

Within a topical collection one may also develop a thematic approach: the stamps relate to a specific theme or are arranged to present a story. Thus, a collection commemorating the World Health Organization (a specialized agency of the UN) would represent a thematic collection. You could further restrict a WHO thematic collection by collecting only those stamps issued to commemorate WHO's 1962 campaign against malaria. Needless to say, the possibilities for a UN topical or thematic collection are endless: consider the number of agencies and activities associated with the UN.

For example, the USPS has scheduled its second annual National Letter Writing Week issue for 26 April - 2 May 1981. Last year's Letter Writing Week was commemorated with the release of six US stamps. The concept of National Letter Writing Week stems from International Letter Writing Week which is designed to contribute to world peace through the exchange of letters between people with different languages, customs, and heritages. International Letter Writing Week was established by the 14th Convention of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) held in Ottawa, Canada in 1957. Formally established in 1874 (by a treaty ratified and effective in 1875), the UPU and the UN reached an accord in 1947 making the UPU a specialized agency of the UN. Thus, a thematic collection commemorating National or International Letter Writing Week can be considered within the bailiwick of a UN topical or thematic collection.

Anyone interested in starting a UN topical/thematic collection may want to consider that 1981 has been designated International Year of Disabled Persons. Several postal administrations are planning stamps in conjunction with UNPA's March 6 release of six commemoratives and a souvenir card. Such a topic would be relatively easy to complete and at a reasonable cost.

The November *Scapel & Tongs* has an article entitled "World Health Day-1980" by George B. Griffenhagen. It describes stamps relating to world health efforts.

Until next time — happy collecting.

Preliminary WHO Anti-Smoking Checklist

UNNY	(Machine slogan cancellation	"Smoking or Your Health:
UN-Geneva	(January 21 through	The Choice is Yours"
UN-Vienna	(July 25, 1980	

Afghanistan	1 value	Kuwait	2 values
Argentina	1 value	Mexico	1 value
Bophuthaswana	1 value	Niger	1 value
Bulgaria	1 value	Philippines	2 values
China (PRC)	2 values	Portugal	2 values
Ethiopia	3 values	San Marino	3 values
France	1 value	Saudi Arabia	1 value
Hungary	postal card	Syria	2 values
Indonesia	1 value	Thailand	1 value
Iraq	3 values	Tunisia	1 value
Ivory Coast	1 value	Uruguay	1 value

RECENT TOPICAL RELEASES

Country	Date	Topic	Values	Description
Argentina	11 Oct	WHO	700p	Cigarette piercing heart; WHO Anti-Smoking campaign; 2,000,000 printed
Hungary	12 Dec	UN Membership	40f	UN building in New York
			60f	UN building in Geneva
			1ft	Flags of Hungary and UN
			1ft	UN Center in Vienna
			4ft	UN and Hungary coat of arms
Poland	19 Sep	UN	6ft	World map; 25th anniversary of Hungary's UN membership
			8.40z	UN General Assembly; 35th anniversary of the UN
			6.50es	Cigarette and man's diseased lungs
Portugal	19 Dec	WHO	19.50es	Man's healthy lungs; WHO Anti-Smoking campaign
			75sa	UN emblem and Golden Mount temple; UN Day
Thailand	2 Oct	UN	\$1	Beryl McBurnie/Audrey Jeffers
			\$1	Elizabeth Bourne-Hollands, Isabella Teshier
			\$1	Dr. Stella Abidh, Louise Horne; UN Decade for Women
Trinidad & Tobago	29 Sep	Women's Decade	\$1	Beryl McBurnie/Audrey Jeffers
			\$1	Elizabeth Bourne-Hollands, Isabella Teshier
Uruguay	8 Sep	WHO	N\$1	Hand putting out cigarette; WHO Anti-Smoking campaign; 50,000 printed
			N\$1	Hand putting out cigarette; WHO Anti-Smoking campaign; 50,000 printed
Yugoslavia	23 Sep	UNESCO	4.9dn	View of Kotor; 21st Session of the UNESCO General Conference. Town of Kotor was recently placed on the UNESCO "World's Cultural and Natural Inheritance" listing

AUCTION NOTES

By Fran Adams

As everyone can plainly see from the December Journal, our auction is underway. Results of our March efforts will appear in the next issue, April '81. I hope all interested in improving their collections through our auction have already submitted bids.

Although your bids on Auction III are barely posted, I'm starting now to solicit more materials for UNP's second '81 auction in early September. Please take a few minutes to check over your materials for duplication and PLEASE submit your extra material for Auction #4. With the monies you receive for your items, you can help pay for those which are needed and (I hope) successfully acquired through the auction. (Editor's Note: or from our advertisers!)

Material will be accepted any time during the coming months, for listing in Auction #4. If you have suggestions or critical opinions of our first effort, please make them known. This is the time to change any rules or regulations. It's your auction, a service of UNP for your benefit; make it work for you the member.

Send your material to the UNP Auction Chairman, Francis Adams, P.O. Box 23656, San Diego, California 92123. Please send via registered or insured mail, same submission rules.

UNITED NATIONS EUROPEAN EXHIBITION IMPRINTS

By Charles C. Smith

Since its inception at Bordeaux, France, in December, 1972, the UN-Geneva exhibition imprint program has been highly successful. One of the most popular philatelic items on which the European exhibition imprints were collected is the UN-Geneva tan card (Figure 1). The tan card was first made available at the Ludwigshafen, W. Germany, exhibition held during September 13-15, 1974, just slightly over one year following the release of the popular blue card. Unfortunately, the tan cards were discontinued only three years after their inception. Although the sale of mint cards at the Palais in Geneva was terminated in late 1976, remaining mint tan cards continued to be sold during several exhibitions. The last exhibition with open sale of the card was at PORTOCAL '77 held in Porto, Portugal, during November 19-28, 1977.

During the three years of sale, the tan card underwent many reprintings. Although the design on the face of the card and their overall size is not known to have changed, the imprinted text on the reverse of the card was modified and on several occasions entirely changed. The chronological listing in Figure 2 shows the nine types of texts which appear on the address side of the tan cards. Cards with texts 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 were sold as mint cards either at the various exhibition sites or at the Palais sales counter in Geneva. Most exhibition visitors and collectors had the card imprinted with the show chachet, then left their item with the attending U.N. representatives for cancelling in Geneva prior to their return to their respective purchasers. Some few cards, however, exist with only the exhibition imprint and no cancellation.

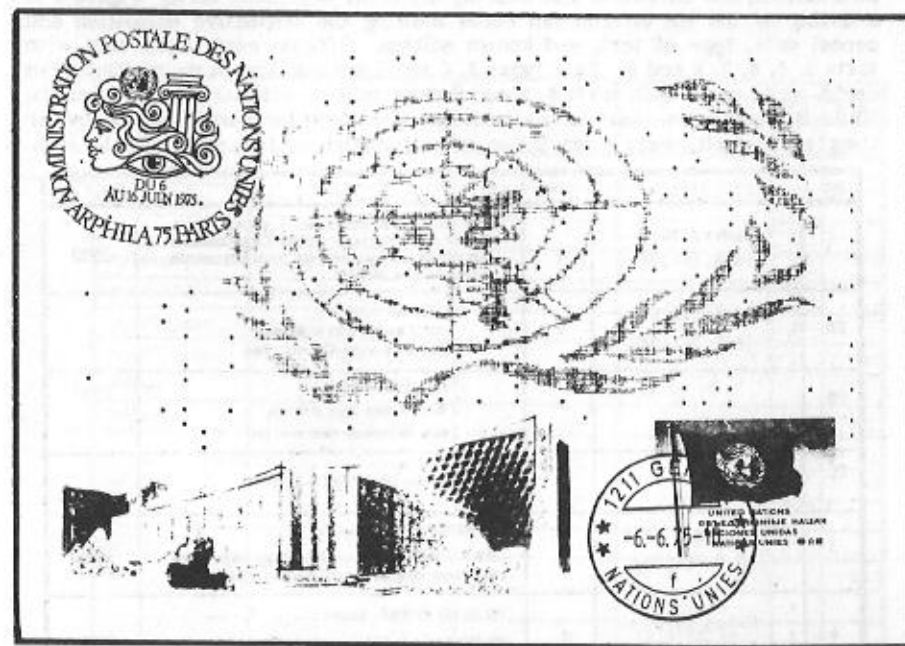


Figure 1. Face of UN-Geneva Tan Card showing the exhibition imprint and Geneva hand cancellation (official tan card No. 2B).

TYPE	TEXT	TYPE	TEXT
1	Palais des Nations, Siège de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève	5	Palacio de las Naciones - Ginebra Recuerdo de « España 75 » - Madrid
2	Med bläta hälsningar från Förenade Nationernas postförvaltning till besökarna på STOCKHOLMIA 74 With the compliments of the United Nations Postal Administration to the visitors of STOCKHOLMIA 74	6	PALAIS DES NATIONS United Nations Office at Geneva Büro der Vereinten Nationen in Genf
3	Palais des Nations United Nations Office at Geneva Büro der Vereinten Nationen in Genf	7	PALAIS DES NATIONS — GENÈVE
4	Con los mejores deseos de la Administración Postal de las Naciones Unidas a los filatélicos españoles y a los visitantes de la Exposición « España 75 », Madrid.	8	PALAIS DES NATIONS - Geneva 25th Anniversary of the United Nations Postal Administration De Forenede Nationers Postadministration 25 års jubilæum
		9	PALAIS DES NATIONS - Genève 25 ^e Anniversaire de l'Administration postale des Nations Unies 25 ^e Anniversario dell'Amministrazione postale delle Nazioni Unite

Figure 2. Types of texts which appear in the upper left portion on the reverse or address side of tan cards.

Tan cards were also sometimes given free as complimentary exhibition souvenirs. Tan cards presented free to exhibition visitors are "official tan cards". They were show imprinted and cancelled in Geneva, then taken to the exhibition where they were presented to exhibition visitors. Each of the official cards were presented in special envelopes containing U.N. publicity information, the envelopes also bearing different imprinted texts. Figure 3 is a listing of the six official tan cards showing the respective exhibition and cancel date, type of text, and known edition. Official cards exist only with texts 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Text types 3, 6 and 7 are also known on unofficial tan cards, while cards with texts 4, 8 and 9 exist only on official exhibition cards. While it might seem that the total edition of official tan cards is large, by far the great majority were given to non-collectors and are thus philatelically lost.

NO.	EXHIBITION	TYPE	TEXT	EDITION
1	Madrid 1975 (4.4.75-10f)	4	Con los mejores deseos de la Administración Postal de las Naciones Unidas a los filatélicos españoles y a los visitantes de la Exposición « España 75 », Madrid.	3500
2A	Paris 1975 (6.6.75-10f)	3	Palais des Nations United Nations Office at Geneva Büro der Vereinten Nationen in Genf	
2B	" "	6	PALAIS DES NATIONS United Nations Office at Geneva Büro der Vereinten Nationen in Genf	5000
2C	" "	7	PALAIS DES NATIONS — GENÈVE	
3	Copenhagen 1976 (20.8.76-12b)	8	PALAIS DES NATIONS - Geneva 25th Anniversary of the United Nations Postal Administration De Forenede Nationers Postadministration 25 års jubilæum	2800
4	Milan 1976 (14.10.76-9 Slogan)	9	PALAIS DES NATIONS - Genève 25 ^e Anniversaire de l'Administration postale des Nations Unies 25 ^e Anniversario dell'Amministrazione postale delle Nazioni Unite	4000

Figure 3. Listing of official tan cards showing the exhibition and cancellation date, text, and known edition.

Figure 4 presents a listing of all known unofficial tan cards arranged by type of text and by the exhibition. Although most of these unofficial tan cards were cancelled by UN-Geneva, a few were franked with host country stamps and received the special commemorative cancellation of the country sponsoring the exhibition. Other tan cards were forwarded to UNNY for cancelling. The listing in Figure 4 also contains columns showing whether the particular exhibition imprint was applied by hand or by machine. In most instances, imprints applied by a hand-held rubber stamp device appear to be somewhat unclear and are usually in a violet or violet-black ink. Machine applied imprints invariably appear in jet black ink and are much sharper and clearly show all detail in the imprint. This listing is surely incomplete, as the text, date, and imprint data were gathered from only a few collections. There probably exist many other tan cards from other exhibitions or with different cancellations or dates. In order to make the listing as complete as possible, I will appreciate your checking the tan cards in your collection and reporting to me any cards not listed in this study. Please do not forget to check the differences between the hand and machine applied exhibition imprints.

Many of the ideas and much of the data presented in this column has been taken from the previous studies of Mr. Wolff Hanke, President of the UNO-Philatelic. Mr. Hanke's information on tan cards was initially published in UNOP mb 1-78, and republished with updated and additional information in mb 3-80. I wish to express my appreciation to UNOP and to Mr. Hanke in particular for permission to incorporate much of his data in this article. Special thanks are also extended to Mr. Francis Adams for his generous assistance in translating much of my information.

TYPE	EXHIBITION	GENEVA	NEW YORK	NATL. COMM.	HAND	MACH.
		CANCEL	CANCEL	CANCEL	IMP.	IMP.
TYPE 1	Ludwigshafen		Sep. 24 PM 74		X	
	Strasbourg	16.10.74-15b			X	
	Berlin	6.11.74-16b			X	
	Luzern	25.4.75-11g			X	
	Rottweil	25.4.75-11g			X	
	Oberhausen	5.6.75-11b			X	
	"	6.6.75-15b			X	
	Hague			24.10.75		
	Antwerp	1.11.75-10b				
	"	1.11.75-10c				
	Brussels	15.12.75-15b				
	"	15.12.75-18g				
	Bonn	12.3.76-9c				
	"	16.3.76-18f				X
	"			12.3.1976	X	
	"			12.3.76-18	X	

Figure 4. Listing of unofficial tan cards arranged chronologically under text type showing exhibition, type of cancellation and date, and type of exhibition imprint.

EXHIBITION	GENEVA	NEW YORK	NATL. COMM.	HAND	MACH.
	CANCELLATION	CANCELLATION	CANCELLATION	IMP.	IMP.
Zurich	1.4.76-15b				
"	1.4.76-16g				
"	5.4.76-18f				X
Helsinki	20.4.76-16b				
Geneva	24.4.76-9b			X	
Norheim	4.5.76-16b			X	
Copenhagen	20.8.76-18c				X
"	20.8.76-18g				
"	27.8.76-18c				X
Eschborn	15.10.76-18b				X
Braunschweig	8.10.76-9a Mus.				
"	19.10.76-16b			X	
Heidenheim	8.10.76-9a Mus.				
"	19.10.76-16b			X	
Milan	14.10.76-18b Mus.				
"	28.10.76-9d				X
Radevormwald	4.11.76-8f			X	X
"		Nov.10 PM 76		X	
Essen	5.11.76-11b				X
Berlin	11.11.76-9b				X
TYPE 2 Stockholm	27.9.74-16b			X	
Essen	5.11.74-15b			X	
"	8.11.74-18b			X	
"		Nov.15 PM 74		X	
Luzern	25.4.75-11g			X	
Rottweil	25.4.75-11g			X	
Groningen	16.5.75-15b			X	
Hamburg	26.6.75-9f				X
"	26.6.75-9i				X
"	26.6.75-14e				
Nancy	16.3.76-18f			X	
TYPE 3 Brussels	12.12.74-16b			X	
Paris	16.6.75-11b			X	
Hamburg	26.6.75-12b				X
Strasbourg	8.10.75-9d				
"			5.10.1975	X	
Hague			24.10.75	X	
Antwerp	1.11.75-10c				
"	5.11.75-15b			X	
Dusseldorf	12.11.75-18f			X	
Itzehoe	26.11.75-18f			X	

EXHIBITION	GENEVA	NEW YORK	NATL. COMM.	HAND	MACH.
	CANCELLATION	CANCELLATION	CANCELLATION	IMP.	IMP.
Vienna	2.12.75-11b				
"	2.12.75-12g				
"	4.12.75-15b			X	
"	5.12.75-15b			X	
"			29.11.75	X	
Brussels	23.12.75-18b			X	
Bonn	12.3.76-9f				
"	12.3.76-11b				
"	16.3.76-18f				X
Nancy	13.3.76-18f				
"	16.3.76-18f			X	
Zurich	5.4.76-18f				X
Wuppertal	6.4.76-15b				
"	6.4.76-15g				
"	15.4.76-18b			X	
Helsinki	20.4.76-16b			X	
Geneva	24.4.76-9b			X	
"	24.4.76-9c			X	
Norheim	4.5.76-16b			X	
Frankfurt	7.5.76-10b			X	
"	7.5.76-11b				
"	7.5.76-18g				
Heidenheim	8.10.76-17a Mus.				
Amsterdam	31.5.77-18f				X
Lugano	21.6.77-18f				X
Berlin	25.8.77-18f				X
San Marino	12.9.77-18j				X
Munich	15.9.77-18j				X
Vierenheim	12.10.77-18j				X
Perigueux	26.10.77-18h				X
Paris	1.11.77-18h				X
Dusseldorf	21.11.77-18j			X	
Bonn	23.11.77-18j				X
Porto	1.12.77-18j			X	
TYPE 5 Madrid	11.4.75-18c			X	
TYPE 6 Rottweil	25.4.75-11g			X	
"	1.5.75-16b			X	
Strasbourg	8.10.75-9d				X
"	1.5.75				X
"			5.10.75		X
Bonn	16.3.76-18f				X
Zurich	5.4.76-18f				X
Frankfurt	7.5.76-10b			X	
TYPE 7 Vienna	10.12.75-18f			X	

UNITED NATIONS FORCES MAIL

By J. L. Emmenegger

UNIFIL Swedish Medical Company: The Norwegian medical team with UNIFIL was replaced last year by a Swedish team. It arrived in Lebanon with its own post office. Two different postmarks have been seen already. (Figures 1 and 2) A registry label was also specially printed for this field post office.



Figure 1. Cover from Swedish field post-office in UNIFIL with cancellation reading "SVENSKA FN-KONT LIBANON".



Figure 2. Cover from Swedish FPO in UNIFIL with cancellation reading "SV.FN-KONT LIBANON".

Gaines Catalog: One of the major events of the last months of 1980 was the publication of the Gaines catalog, not only for general United Nations collectors, but also for UN forces mail collectors. For the first time a tentative effort was made to get the whole topic on a few pages, with illustrations and price quotations! The result is quite fantastic! As UN forces

mail collectors, we now have a tool that we can use for making exchanges, for selling, or for rewriting our collections.

Of course, the presentation is not complete. Many UN forces mail collectors will have additions and correction notes to send to the editors and we assume that the supplements to come in the future will be most interesting. I would like to thank the editors and the team that worked on these UN forces mail pages and ask all collectors for cooperation. The address of the editors is in the catalog.

Command Changes: The Secretary-General announced on December 31, 1980, some changes in commands of the United Nations Peacekeeping operations in the Middle East and Cyprus. Interesting to collectors are the following: Major-General Greindl (Austria), presently UNDOF commander, will be the Commander of UNFICYP as of March 1, 1981; Major-General Kaira (Finland) presently Chief of Staff of UNTSO, will replace Major-General Greindl as Commander of UNDOF; Major-General Erskine (Ghana), Commander of UNIFIL since its creation, will be Major-General Kaira's replacement as Chief of Staff of UNTSO as of February 20, 1981; and Major General Callaghan (Ireland) will be appointed Commander of UNIFIL as of February 15, 1981.

Conference on Namibia: The Geneva Conference on Namibia brought no results. The creation of UN troops, as foreseen in the Secretary-General's peace agreement, has been postponed. So the UN forces mail collectors have nothing to do on this item at the moment!

UNIFIL: The post office box in Tel Aviv, Israel, whose purpose was to collect the mail addressed to UNIFIL soldiers, has been transferred to Beirut, Lebanon. The new UN Base Post Office is now located in Beirut. The new reference address "UNBPO, Beirut, Lebanon" already appears on UNIFIL mail, which continues to be franked with French stamps.

THE UPU STUDY - (1979 UNOP HANDBOOK)

The UPU Study written by Hans Paikert, Armin Gasser, and Dietrich Oldenburg is the most important and most extensive UNOP handbook to date. A massive volume of 332 pages in DIN A4 size, with 1150 illustrations, it is the most recent of UNOP's series of handbooks. Unfortunately, the text is solely in German and while readers who do not understand German may be able to glean some helpful information from the illustrations, an understanding of German is clearly required to obtain the full benefit of this massive tome. The volume is \$30.00 (including air mail postage to the USA) from UNOP, Sedanstrasse 11, D-5000 Köln, West Germany.

The handbook begins with a description of the postal historical situation leading up to the foundation of the Universal Postal Union, dealing among other things with the English postal reform, the Ocean Penny Post Campaign, the Austro-German Postal Union, the International Postal Conference in Paris in 1863, Heinrich von Stephan and his petition, and the preliminary negotiations to prepare for the Postal Congress in Berne.

There is a chapter on the foundation of the Universal Postal Union and on its members and one on the organization of the Union describes the arrangements laid down in the Convention (Constitution, Additional Protocol, Regulations), the non-permanent organs (Universal Postal Congresses, Extraordinary Congresses, Administrative Conferences, Special Committees), and the permanent organs (Executive Council, Consultative Council for Postal Studies, International Bureau).

Most important, especially for UN philatelists, is the chapter on the UPU's relations with UN and other international organizations, with sections on the UPU as a specialized agency of the UN, history of the origins of the agreement with the UN, the agreement between the UN and the UPU, technical cooperation (UPU special fund and UN development aid program), and the importance of the UPU for the UN Postal Administration.

Collectors will be particularly interested in the chapter on the decisions of the Universal Postal Congresses and how these have been implemented in philatelic terms. Let the following headings suffice as examples: UPU postcards, mail concerning prisoners of war and internees, international reply coupons, "Brandkasten" stamps or the postal war and its attempted contractual justification.

The sixth chapter alone on jubilee editions comprises 40 pages; this is followed by a chapter entitled "Miscellaneous". The table of contents is supplemented by a name and subject-matter index with some 200 keywords containing 500 page references.

It would be pointless to pick out highlights at this stage. The presentation of early history accompanied by the corresponding philatelic reference material reveals a wealth of knowledge; the treatment of the 18 Universal Postal Congresses held so far (with 500 illustrations) must be called unusually diverse; the compilation of the jubilee editions was a mammoth task (in which many a dating error that had occurred in cataloguing was eliminated, since original documentary evidence was used); the translation of Congress decisions into philatelic terms reveals the marked individuality of the collector Hans Paikert; very pleasing is the detailed description of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union covering 30 pages with 124 illustrations (official correspondence postage stamps, franking machine impressions, R and V labels, postmarks, etc.).

The study is supplemented by recommendations for further reading, permitting the subject-matter to be reinforced (from the non-philatelic point of view also). The reproduction of all important texts, e.g. Heinrich von Stephan's petition of 1868, the 1874 General Postal Agreement, the 1964 Constitution of the Universal Postal Union, the Regulations, the United Nations - Universal Postal Union Agreement, are of great value to postal history.

(Editor's Note: The foregoing is essentially a press release from UNOP. My UPU interest is limited to the Swedish stamps and cancellations from 1924's Eighth World Postal Congress and the 50th Anniversary of the UPU. The UPU study discloses that Congress cancellations from Stockholm have thick and thin varieties of lettering, a fact not mentioned in the Swedish catalogs and handbooks - and not noted by me before reading the UPU Study. It is enough to make the UPU collector take up German!)

QQQ and AAA

This column will appear from time to time with questions that readers pose to the Editor. In some instances, the answers will appear with the question. In others, the answer is as much an enigma to the Editor (and those he has been able to consult) as it is to the person who sent it in. Your answers to questions not answered here and your improvements on answers made here are solicited. Send to the Editor.

QQQs are numbered consecutively, together with an indication of the issue in which they appear, viz.: QQQ 1-12 is question number 1 which appeared whole number 12 of The Journal. AAAs which do not appear in the same issue will not repeat the QQQ.

QQQ 11-20 Can you identify the autograph on this Geneva cacheted FDC? (Figure QQQ 11-20) (Rodger Jarrell)

AAA 11-20 The autograph is that of Rene Aeberhard of Switzerland, who designed the Geneva cachet that is on the cover.

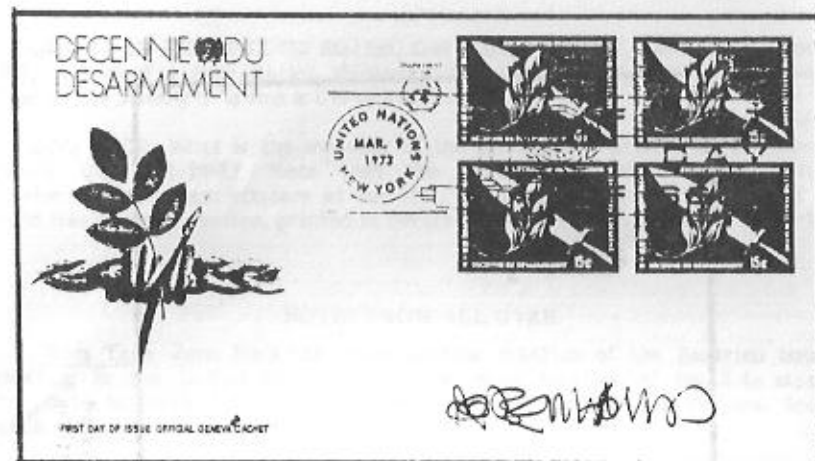


Figure QQQ 11-20. Geneva cacheted FDC of 15c Disarmament issue of 1973 with autograph of cachet designer Rene Aeberhard.

QQQ 12-20 How can I get slogan cancellations from UNNY without a date in the date circle. (Ben Ramkissoon)

AAA 12-20 Prepare your cover with proper postage for the third class rate. Mark the cover "THIRD CLASS MAIL". Insert a printed stuffer so it will really be third class matter and to protect the cover in transit. (As this is written the first class rate is 15c up to one ounce; the third class rate is 20c for up to two ounce. These rates may change any day now!) Send your cover to Outgoing Mail Section, United Nations Post Office, United Nations, NY 10017. See AAA 12-20 for a recent cover serviced in this manner.



Figure QQQ 12-20. Third class mail cover from UNNY showing machine slogan cancellation without date.

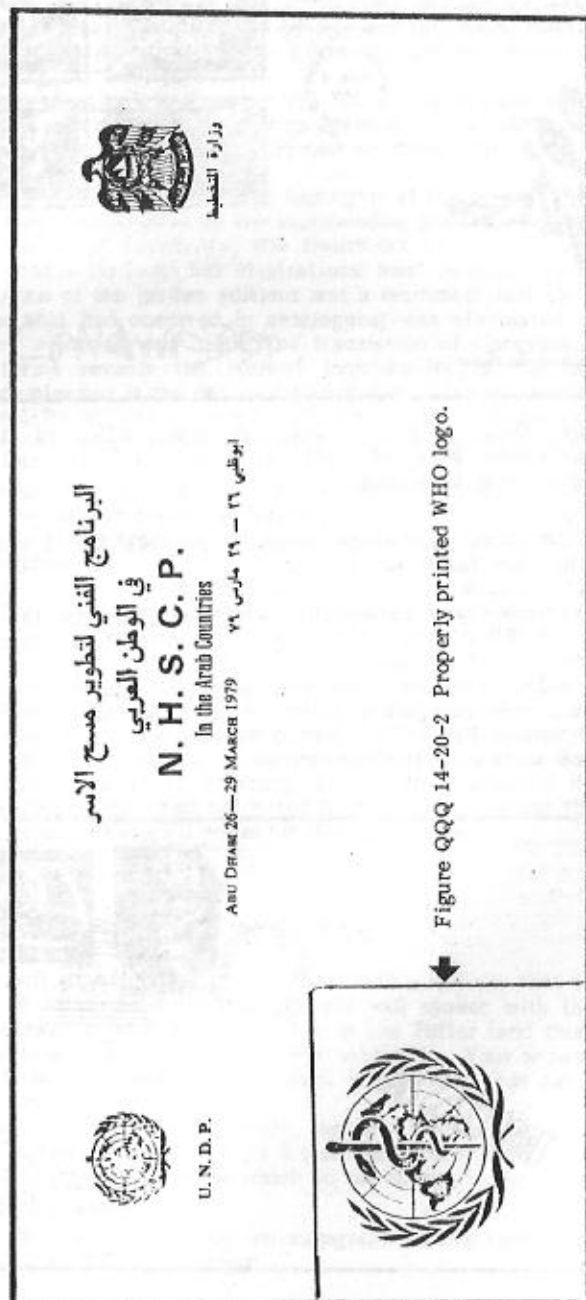


Figure QQQ 14-20-2 Properly printed WHO logo.

Figure QQQ 14-20-1 "NHCS" envelope. Note reversed WHO logo and notation "UNDP" (United Nations Development Program) at left.

QQQ 13-20 FERNPEX '80 Station, Oak Park, MI 48237, December 6 and 7, 1980, reported a cancellation showing adult and child figures and the words "Year of the Family". Is this a UN related item?

QQQ 14-20 What is the meaning of the information printed on this cover? (Figure QQQ 14-20-1) Note that the acronym of the United Nations Development Program appears at the left, but the logo above it is that of the World Health Organization, printed in reverse. (See inset, Figure QQQ 14-20-2)

NOTES FROM ALL OVER

Ross Tips: John Ross has made another mention of the Austrian issues relating to the United Nations, with particular mention of the 2.4s stamp issued to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the United Nations, Scott #608. Stamps, December 13, 1980.

Flag Series Again: The publicity for the various private FDC of the first flag series issues still is coming out. Even in December, I received a philatelic publication with a UNICEF flag series ad bound in the center. And a January stamp paper had a big ad for flag series FDC on diplomatic delegation corner cards. "At least that \$9.00 per cover this is the greatest bargain that you can get in UN FDC's today!"

Robinson Article Appears: Another in the series of articles by Norris G. Robinson has appeared. This one is about the Congo peace-keeping operations. The article appeared in Stamps of January 3, 1981, as well as in the other weekly philatelic papers.

Airmail Error Reported: Stan Roach has sent us a press release stating that he has acquired all 50 known copies of the UNNY 21¢ airmail (Scott #C18) with the black missing. The sheet was broken down before the missing color was noted, so there are no marginal inscription blocks or singles. Whether the second post office pane of 50 of the stamps was caught by the printer or UNNY is not known, but since the stamps were printed in sheets of 100, there must have been another pane created in the printing process. Gaines lists the error at \$600.00.

AMERIPEX '86 is Coming: It's not too soon to start planning to get your national awards in order to qualify your UN exhibit for the big international exhibition closest to the most members of UNP, to be held in Chicago in only 5 years. You have to enter your exhibit in shows that qualify for the APS Champion of Champions competition. A list of the shows that qualify is printed in the American Philatelist each month. If you are not an APS member, drop me a note and I will send you a copy of the latest listing. Include an SAE.

Just so that you can get it on your calendar, AMERIPEX will be held May 22 through June 1, 1986. The rest of the details can wait!

"United Nations to Use Revenue from Stamps to ease Financial Situation": That's the headline in the February issue of UN Chronicle. The General Assembly voted, on December 10, 1980, to issue special stamps entitled "Endangered Species of the Planet" with a portion of the revenue to be placed in a special account to assist the UN with its cash flow problem and a portion earmarked for promoting the cause of conservation and protection of endangered species.

Correction to "Four Printings of UNNY's First Envelopes": In Duane Lamers' article (Journal #19, Vol. 4, No. 1, page 10), I mad a mess out of the list of printings, dates, and quantities by dropping some data in the typing. The correct data are as follows:

Printing	Date	Quantity #6 3/4	Quantity #10
1	09-15-53	100,000	100,000
2	10—53	150,000	50,000
3	08—57	50,000	30,000
4	06-20-58	50,000	25,000

Envelope Sizes: There is a lot of rather loose talk about envelope sizes. There are "standard" and "legal", "Monarch" and "Check" sizes, "#6", "#6 3/4", "#10", etc. It can all be very confusing at times since there is nothing more standard about "standard" size envelopes than about other sizes, nothing more legal about "legal" size envelopes than about other sizes, commoners as well as kings may use "Monarch" size, and checks (whether large or small) can be put in any size envelope, "check" size or not.

When I talk about envelopes I use the numbers that the envelope manufacturers use. These are fairly standard among the industry, though there was a change at the behest of the USPOD in 1958 (note the fourth printing of UNNY's first envelope in what is sometimes referred to as the "small" size.)

The #6 3/4 envelope is 3.625 inches by 6.5 inches. It is occasionally referred to by stationers (not by envelope manufacturers) and by the general public as a "#6" envelope. I think that is a mistake that was made somewhere in the dim past and has been perpetuated by those who know no better. There is a #6 1/4 envelope which is 3.5 by 6 inches. Surely a #6 would be smaller if there was one.

The #10 envelope is 4.125 by 9.5 inches. While it is sometimes called "legal" size, there is nothing specially legal about it and nothing illegal about other sizes (though some sizes are nonmailable and some are subject to a surcharge in some circumstances, there is nothing illegal about them). The sizes of paper called "legal size are either 13 or 14 inches long by 8.5 inches wide. Neither sheet fits a legal size envelope when folded in three, and when folded in four the larger is only 3.5 inches high, rather small for a 4.125 inch envelope. A "letter" size sheet, 11 inches long, fits neatly when folded in three, as it usually is for business correspondence. Incidentally, many courts no longer permit filing of court papers on "legal" size paper.

So you won't see me referring to "standard" or "regular" or "legal" sizes of envelopes. I prefer to go by the numbers.

Philadelphia Area Collectors Meet: UN collectors in the Philadelphia area have organized a study group. They meet at gimbels, King of Prussia, Third Floor, Personnel Department Training Center, 7:30 p.m., on the second Tuesday of each month. Next meeting is April 14, 1981. Plan to join them if you live in the area. For more information, contact Charles W.M. LeBeau, 1535 Locust St., Philadelphia 19102, 597-8550.

US Human Rights Day Slogan Noted: Elaine Durnin Boughner noted in her "Postmark Pursuit" column in Linn's on February 23, 1981, use of a "Human Rights Day/Bill of Rights Day/Dec. 10-15" as late as January 22, 1981, from New York 100. An example, anyone? When were its authorized dates of use?

IYC Slogan Lives On: Speaking of US slogans, the IYC slogan lwas reported in "Postmark Pursuit" on December 22, 1980, as having appeared on a backstamp on a cover with the date November 18, presumably 1980. Will wonders (and the use of the IYC slogan) never cease?

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