

# the journal

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Editor Duane Lamers Production Assistant Benjamin H. Cohen

Address correspondence regarding editorial content to Duane Lamers, 19963 W. Emory Ct., Grosse Pointe, MI 48236. SEND CHANGES OF ADDRESS and requests for back issues to the Secretary. Advertising matters go to the Production Assistant, Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS	June, 1981
Editor's Notes . . . . .	113
Some Early Philatelic Activities of the International Education Bureau (1940-1946), R. Powers . . . . .	114
The United Nations Conference on International Organization, W.R. Bird . . . . .	120
In This Corner, J.L. Mayer . . . . .	122
Classifieds . . . . .	122
The Three Printings of the Eleven-Cent Air Mail Postal Card, D.E. Lamers . . . . .	123
Cover . . . . .	123
Notes . . . . .	124
Herb Conway's EIGHTH ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ON THE UN, B.H. Cohen . . . . .	125
New Cancel Discoveries, Part 2, J.L. Mayer . . . . .	126
United Nations European Exhibition Imprints, C.C. Smith . . . . .	128
Mission to Entebbe and Beyond, 1967, M. Konnick . . . . .	129
The First Issue of United Nations Postage Stamps: 1951-1956 . . . . .	132
Mayer on Meters, J.L. Mayer . . . . .	132
UN Military Notes, S. Cohen . . . . .	134

#### 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 Harry Collier, Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690.

## EDITOR'S NOTES

The current issue of The Journal comes to you belatedly, again. There is much copy on the editor's desk now, sufficient to enlist the aid of the typists and the photocopiers again so that the next issue should be in your hands shortly.

Many thanks to those faithful regular columnists who do their part for the membership. We note, however, that the vitality of our publication depends heavily upon the support it receives from many sources. The magazine must be like an open window admitting fresh breezes and even bracing winds of controversy from time to time.

A few pleas have been made for the editor's timetable for publication. We all like to work by deadlines, perhaps. At this time, however, we can only state that we would like many articles now. Your immediate response will make it possible for the magazine to be back on schedule by February, 1982. The holidays ahead afford us some time not otherwise devoted to gainful (i.e. paid) employment to send an issue or two to press. We would like very much to be able to publish a time-table for our current and would-be writers in a subsequent issue, noting deadlines for issues in the 1982 calendar year.

Rush copy to us now!

From time to time officials at UNPA elicit suggestions from members of the philatelic press concerning policies, practices, and the collectors' needs. The Postal Administration, not entirely its own master these days, nonetheless attempts to square the needs of the philatelic community with the demands often placed upon it by various bodies comprising the United Nations as an organization.

One of the services UNP members can perform, in the interests of philatelic research, is to petition the UNPA itself to modify its policies regarding research to advance our knowledge of UNPA's most important products, its stamps and stationery. As matters now stand, UNPA will permit no access to its archives, nor will it permit the printers of its adhesives and stationery to divulge information regarding production.

The results of these restrictive measures are that many questions regarding identification of reprints of issues remain unanswered. The efforts of specialists such as Goodey and Kvarnes and their predecessors have been responsible for the continued interest in early UN issues, especially the first definitives. While UNPA has cooperated to the extent its self-imposed policies permit it to, it remains true that more knowledge at less expense in time and effort might have been ours, sooner, had some regulations been rethought.

To this date several reprints of definitive issues and stationery items remain unidentified, denying the collector and specialist one important avenue of pursuit.

Consider this a plea to UNP members to petition UNPA to permit reputable specialists to examine archival material or, at the very least, to permit the security printers who have contracted with UNPA for the production of postal items to provide information vital to the identification of these items.

If you believe that identification of the reprints of UN definitive issues and stationery is important to UN philately, please write to UNPA asking for a review of its policies. A few minutes of time taken to address this issue might convince UNPA that changes are in order. Send your comments to Mr. Masaaki Minami, chief, UNPA.

# SOME EARLY PHILATELIC ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION BUREAU (1940-1946)

by Richard Powers

My interest in the postage stamps of the United Nations led me quite naturally a few years ago to the postal activities of other international organizations, particularly those in Geneva, Switzerland. One of these, the International Education Bureau (B.I.E.-Bureau International d'Education), has particularly piqued my interest, perhaps it is because both my parents were teachers. Today this organization is supervised by UNESCO, which it predates by more than twenty years. During most of this time the Swiss post office has issued special stamps for use at the Bureau's headquarters in the Palais Wilson in Geneva.

The BIE began in 1925 as a private foundation of Jean Piaget and Pedro Rossello. Four years later it was reorganized as an intergovernmental organization for research and information in the matters of education. It is perhaps best known for its work during World War II in providing intellectual aid to prisoners of war. This consisted mainly in distributing reading materials for the continuing education of detainees in prisoner of war camps. It was at this time — in 1940 — that the postal history of the BIE began.

In order to raise funds to support the "universities" that it was trying to set up in war camps, the BIE issued labels to publicize its efforts. These labels, printed on Security paper used for Swiss postage stamps by the printing house Courvoisier, pictured two famous Swiss educators, Jean-Henri Pestalozzi and the Reverend Gregoire Girard. Beginning late in 1940 the BIE issued four labels picturing Pestalozzi in sheets of twelve. These labels are listed in Gaines on page 1129 as labels 1 through 4.

These labels appear to have been used on much official mail of the BIE during the war, stamped with either of two cachets. The first cachet (Fig. 1) seems to have been used until 1942. It shows a boy and a girl supporting the globe and a Latin inscription meaning "the world progresses through its youth." The earliest use that I have seen is on a letter from the BIE to a corporal in an internment camp in San Peter Fanin (Fig. 2). The letter is postmarked Geneva on 9 December, 1940 and is marked FRANC DE PORT (postage free) in keeping with the statutes of the Geneva Convention of 1929 dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war. The letter has been rubber stamped with the notation that it should be routed in care of the military postal administration (Feldpostdirektion).



Figure 1: 1st BIE cachet

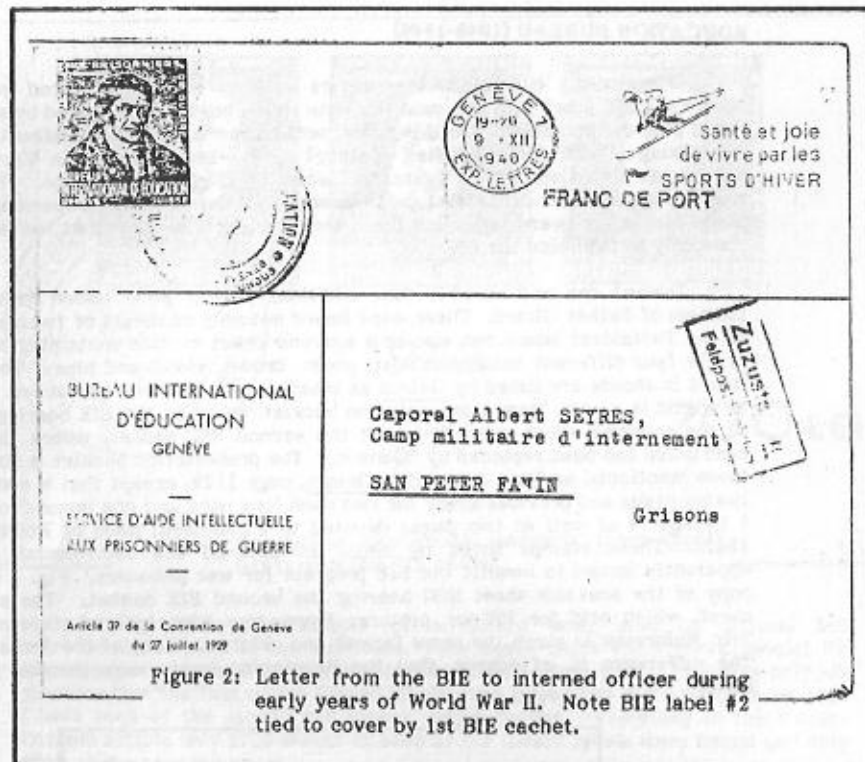


Figure 2: Letter from the BIE to interned officer during early years of World War II. Note BIE label #2 tied to cover by 1st BIE cachet.



Figure 3: Unofficial use of BIE label #1 tied to cover by Swiss postmark.



## EDUCATION BUREAU (1940-1946)

Occasionally one encounters covers such as the one pictured in Fig. 3, where the BIE label — in this case the wine red — has been cancelled by a normal Swiss post office cancel. On this cover, sent by the Bund für vereinfachte rechtsschreibung (Union for simplified spelling) to a school teacher in Zurich, the sender has added one of the Pestalozzi labels to the postage stamps. The cover bears the postmark of Liestal (near Basel) and the date 19 December, 1940. Since the letter bears sufficient domestic postage, it is clear that the label was used only to publicize the BIE.

Toward the end of 1941 four additional labels were issued bearing the likeness of Father Girard. These were issued not only as sheets of twelve similar to the Pestalozzi labels but also as a souvenir sheet of four containing one each of the four different colored labels: green, brown, violet and blue. The labels issued in sheets are listed by Gaines as labels 5 to 8; the souvenir sheet, as label 9. Fig. 4 is a page from a presentation booklet issued by the BIE bearing a copy of the souvenir sheet cancelled with the second BIE cachet, where the Latin inscription has been replaced by "Geneve." The presentation booklet is similar to those mentioned as Type A and B in Gaines, page 1129, except that it consists of twelve pages and provides space for two each (one used and one unused) of labels 1 through 9 as well as two pages devoted to a collateral issue of Roumania of 1942. These stamps listed by Scott as B188-191 are semi-postal stamps, apparently issued to benefit the BIE program for war prisoners. Fig. 5 shows a copy of the souvenir sheet B191 bearing the second BIE cachet. The souvenir sheet, which sold for 200 lei, pictures Roumanian educator and statesman Dr. Titu Maiorescu in much the same format and colors as those of the Swiss labels. The difference is, of course, that the Roumanian issues were genuine postage stamps.



Figure 4: Block of four BIE label #9 cancelled with 2nd BIE cachet.



Figure 5: Roumanian semi-postal souvenir sheet (Scott B191) with 2nd BIE cachet.

In Fig. 6 is an example of a Girard label used on official BIE correspondence sent at the bulk rate. The cover bears the Geneva special PP (porte payée — postage paid) cancellation dated 1 May, 1942. This was only six months after the first of the Girard labels were issued and is the earliest use that I have seen of the second BIE rubber stamp cachet. According to the Witzig-Ottonin article only 2720 sheets of each of the Girard labels were issued and only 5000 of the souvenir sheets.



Figure 6: Official printed matter letter sent at bulk rate and bearing BIE label #5.

## BUREAU

Not until 15 August, 1944 did the BIE have stamps of its own. On this date the Swiss post office issued 21 stamps bearing the overprint "Courrier du Bureau International d'Education" (Scott 401-4021). These were ordinary Swiss stamps of some of which had been used since 1936. Fig. 7 shows a registered first day cover of the 1 franc overprinted stamp. The envelope bears a Swiss PTT first day of issue label and was apparently cancelled for the BIE archives since it is addressed to the BIE.

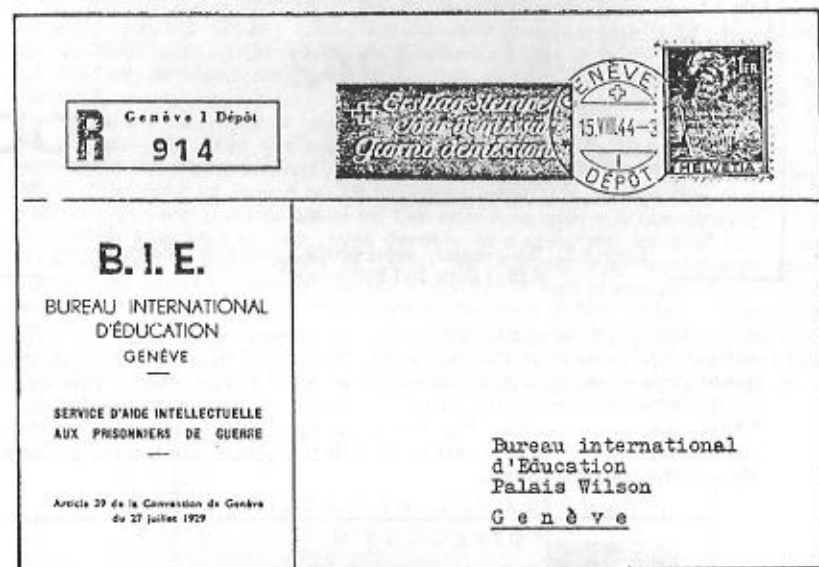


Figure 7: Registered first day cover of Scott #4015.

The 200th anniversary of the birth of Pestalozzi on 12 January, 1946 provided the next occasion for a BIE stamp, this also an overprint of a normal Swiss stamp. Scott 4022 is merely Scott 306 with the overprint BIE in red in a vertical format. Fig. 8 shows a first day cover on BIE stationery. Specialists will be glad to know that besides collection sheet #87, the PTT issued presentation booklets in at least three formats and at least one occurs in four languages: French, German, Italian and English. The latter is a single folded card 152 by 117 mm containing blocks of four of Scott 4022 and 306. A similar size card in vertical format containing pairs of the above two stamps plus B159 also exists. The deluxe presentation booklet containing among other things a block of four of the Pestalozzi overprint stamp 4022 is described in *Gaines*, page 1126.

I would like to close this discussion of the postal history of the BIE during the war years by mentioning that Poland also issued a series of three semi-postal stamps and a souvenir sheet (Zumstein 440-443). The first three stamps were printed by Courvoisier in sheets of twelve just like the Pestalozzi labels and in similar colors. Fig. 9 shows the souvenir sheet 443, which contains a stamp with an educational motif, a scene of the library at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow and a sketch of Polish educator Piramowicz. All stamps bear the initials BIE, and a surtax which went to help the BIE in its activities.

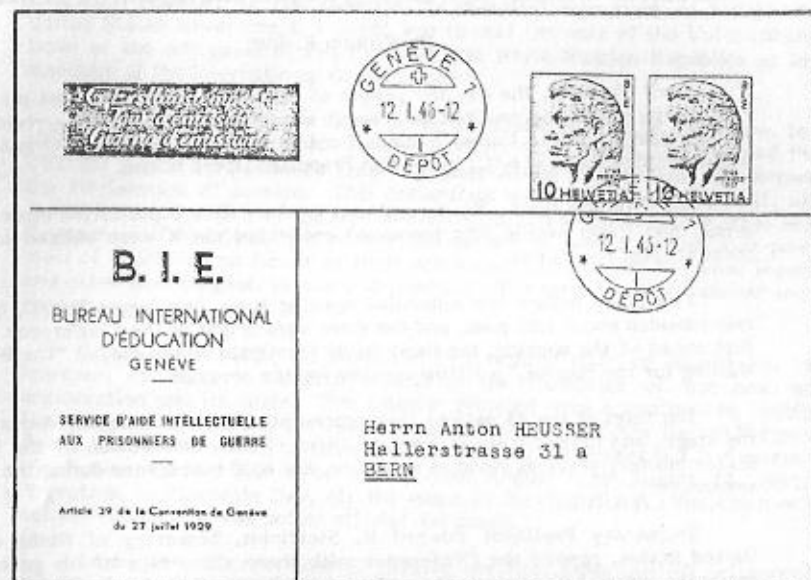


Figure 8: First day cover of Scott #4022.



Figure 9: Polish souvenir sheet issued in 1946 to benefit BIE.

After the founding of UNESCO in 1947, the activities of the BIE were closely correlated with its sister organization in Paris. In 1969 the two organizations were formally merged. Separate offices in Geneva and Paris are maintained, however, and each issues stamps for its own correspondence.

In this article I have tried to concentrate on the postal history of the BIE during the first few years of its philatelic activities. I have tried to limit my discussion to that material that has not yet made it into the UN catalogs such as *Gaines* or *Lindner* or *Borek*. For the issues after 1946 these three catalogs serve as fairly complete sources of information. Perhaps at some future time the forerunners will be given the attention I believe they merit.

## THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

By William R. Bird

April 25, 1945, the day the people of San Francisco and almost all of the rest of the world had awaited with great expectation, had finally arrived. The opening session of the United Nations Conference on International Organization was scheduled for 4:30 p.m., in the San Francisco Opera House.

Security was tight. No one without credentials was permitted close to the scene, and those people who possessed credential cards were obliged to show them at least five times.

Two hours before the scheduled opening time, rain began to fall, but the rain subsided about 4:00 p.m., and the skies were bright as the Conference began. Just ahead of the opening, the band inside the Opera House played "The World is Waiting for the Sunrise," a fitting number for the occasion.

The flags of the 46 nations then represented were prominently displayed on the stage, and immediately in front of them 17 men and women of the United States military services stood at attention, and held that stance during the entire session.

Temporary President Edward R. Stettinius, Secretary of State of the United States, opened the Conference with three sharp raps of his gavel, and promptly asked for a moment or two for silent meditation, after which he introduced President Harry S. Truman of the United States, who spoke to the assembly from Washington. The sudden passing of President Franklin D. Roosevelt only 13 days before had caused many people to wonder whether the Conference would be held, since he had been largely responsible for arranging the time and place for the Conference. But President Truman allayed any such fears in his opening sentences of the Conference.

Eight plenary sessions of all delegates followed. The Chairmen of the four sponsoring nations -- China, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States of America -- and the Chairmen of all the other delegations addressed the Conference in scheduled order. Afterwards, for a period of nearly six weeks, the proposed Charter was considered sentence by sentence, and paragraph by paragraph by four Commissions and twelve technical committees.

A dramatic occurrence, or "crisis," one of a number which occurred during the Conference, took place when the Latin nations learned of the agreement at the Yalta, or Crimean, Conference to admit the Ukraine and White Russia to the Conference as separate states, rather than as an integral part of the group of Soviet republics. This brought forth an immediate demand that Argentina be admitted. At the Chapultepec Conference in Mexico, only a short time before, Argentina had been denied admittance. Russia is reported to have threatened to withdraw from the Conference if the Ukraine and Byelorussia were not admitted. Mr. Stettinius persuaded the Latin delegates to withdraw their opposition, and in return agreed to support the admission of Argentina. The Ukraine and White Russia were then admitted without debate.

What the Latin delegates did not know was that Secretary of State Stettinius had received a letter from President Truman, dated just three days before the opening of the Conference, in which the President referred to former President Roosevelt's agreement at the Crimean Conference that the United States would support a Soviet proposal to admit the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the White Russia Soviet Socialist Republic to initial membership in the proposed International Organization.

The letter stated, "In the loyal execution at the Conference of the obligation assumed on this question by President Roosevelt on behalf of the United States Government, I direct you to cast the vote of the United States in favor of the admission of the Ukrainian and White Russian Republics as initial members of the International Organization."

Statements have been made in the philatelic press, and elsewhere, to the effect that the name *United Nations*, and its first slogan, "In War and Peace UNITED NATIONS" stemmed from the Inter-Allied Declaration, also known as the Declaration of London. This declaration was signed June 12, 1941, at St. James Palace, London, by the representatives of Great Britain, four other British Commonwealth nations, and nine other nations at war with the Axis powers, most of which had no forces at their command, but pledging "to work together, and other free peoples, in war and peace..." The term "United Nations" did not appear.

The Atlantic Charter, published two months later on August 14, 1941, however, did have a definite effect on the formation of the new world organization and its name. This Charter resulted from a conference, known as the Atlantic Conference, between President Roosevelt of the United States and Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain, held on the cruiser U.S.S. Augusta and the British warship Prince of Wales, from August 9 to August 12, 1941, at Argentina, in Placentia Bay, off the coast of Newfoundland. The Charter was not signed and thus was not an official document.

Later, the Atlantic Charter became the first paragraph (by reference) of the "Declaration By United Nations," which was signed on January 1, 1942, at the White House, in Washington, D.C. by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, the U.S.S.R. Ambassador to the U.S. - Maxim Litvinov, and by T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of China. On the following day, January 2, 1942, the representatives of 22 other nations then at war with the Axis powers, affixed their signatures. Up until several days previously the name *United Nations* was not referred to in the Declaration. It was originally drafted as a Declaration by the Associated Powers. President Roosevelt coined the name "United Nations," and was quite proud of it. Nevertheless, as late as 1944, during the discussions at Dumbarton Oaks, which served as a base for the U.N. Charter drafted at San Francisco in 1945, the representatives of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain indicated a dislike for the name and expressed preference for "World Union," or something similar.

The General Assembly of the U.N. held its first meetings in London in early 1946, and then adjourned to continue its sessions in New York.

The Security Council of the U.N. also held its first session in London, adjourning February 15, 1946, to transfer its operations to New York, New York.

A Pitney-Bowes press release dated February 27, 1946 (for release Thursday, Feb. 28) stated: "The first design of any form of United Nations postage was airmailed today to Secretary General Trygve Lie at London by Pitney-Bowes, Inc."

The design submitted (created by Frederick Bowes, Jr.) was not adopted, but from this offer came Pitney-Bowes Meter 113436, a gift to the U.N. from the manufacturer.

First use of PB Meter 113436 was on March 25, 1946, from Hunter College, Bronx, New York, on the day the Security Council convened in the United States. PB Meter 113436 was used with only one slogan -- not actually a slogan but the



## UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

U.N. Wreath in outline. When the U.N. left Hunter College in mid-August, 1946, P.B. Meter 113436 was transferred to Flushing Meadow, New York, and was used from there with a Great Neck, New York indicia. Slightly more than a month later, i.e., September 23, 1946, the Lake Success, New York indicia was substituted for Great Neck.

We acknowledge with much appreciation and thanks the tremendous help and encouragement given by A. A. Dewey, Editor of the *Journal* of the Meter Study Group, London; Alfred P. H. Overment, Homer Shaver and Herman Wasmer, Chicago; Walter Swan, Corinth, N.Y.; and Col. William Hannay, Albany, N.Y., all of whom are deceased; and to William Olson, Glen Ellyn, Ill.; William Holton, Westmount, Ill.; Dr. Detlef Schmidt, Hamburg, Germany; Jack I. Mayer, Anacortes, Wash.; Mrs. Jack Bressler, Philadelphia; Homer Hemenway, Summit City, Cal.; Herbert Conway, New Hyde Park, N.Y.; Werner Simon, Memphis; and David I. Walsh, San Francisco.



### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

1 U.N. PLAZA N.Y. 10017

The first day of issue of the "New and Renewable Sources of Energy" commemoratives was 29 May, 1981. The logo for the UN conference on this subject appears on the 40¢ and \$7.50 stamps. Oddly, the corner card does not include the UN logo. As I recall there was some concern expressed in the past when various agencies and sub-agencies began using different logos. Reprints of agency stationery carry the official emblem. What will happen with the Energy Conference stationery remains to be seen.

## CLASSIFIEDS

My UN Conf., topical, and Brussels Fair covers, Agency, and Cocteau FDC's for your UN Conf. and Geneva service covers. My trade list for SASE. Blanton Clement, 292 Springdale Terrace, Morrisville, PA 19067.

Wanted: Italia '61 first day souvenir cover (Gaines #1961/M1) and UNESCO gift stamps #17-18 (Netherlands, 1958). Jeffrey Beller, 3724 Greentree Drive, Wantagh, NY 11793.

## IN THIS CORNER

by Jack I. Mayer

## THE THREE PRINTINGS OF THE ELEVEN-CENT AIR MAIL POSTAL CARD

by Duane E. Lamers

A popular air mail postal card in the 1960's was Scott UXC-5, released 9 June, 1966. Over 162,000 of the quarter-million printed were cancelled on the first day. On 22 July the second printing was released. Many of the 175,000 second-printing cards were sold in Europe during the mobile exhibit or caravan. They received special cachets, and many were sent through the mails to European destinations, which was allowable. Four months later, on 22 November, the third printing was released in a quantity of almost 340,000. The card was replaced by the 13-cent value of similar design, UXC-6, on 31 May, 1968.

Distinguishing among the three printings is difficult. In an accumulation of mixed printings, the first-printing specimens would stand out because of the creamy shade of white that characterizes the paper or "carton." Various shades exist of the brown, red, and yellow colors.

The second and third printings are not so easily distinguished. This writer is not so sure that it is enough to say that the background of the design on the third printing is darker and glossier than on the second, as Gaines notes. There are variations in all printings due to inking.

There is another distinguishing mark, though, or so it seems: when backlighted in natural or artificial light, the third-printing paper seems to exhibit bigger, more uneven, splotches than what appear on second-printing paper. This makes the second-printing paper, with its finer mottling, appear darker in the backlighting.

Use the ultraviolet lamp to erase doubts:

1st printing - darkest blue, exhibiting least mottling in the paper and having the least fluorescence.

2nd printing - a shade or two lighter and having a slight, even mottling (consistent with observations noted in backlighting).

3rd printing - a much lighter blue, a grayish-blue, with more pronounced mottling in the paper, which is considerably more fluorescent.

These observations are offered in the belief that the more notes one has, the easier the identification of various printings. The writer welcomes comments from others acquainted with the subject.

## COVER

Our cover depicts Scott 40122, the adhesive issued for use by the International Education Bureau (BEI) in 1946 to honor the bicentennial of the birth of Heinrich Pestalozzi, Swiss educator and philanthropist. From 1944 until its merger with UNESCO in 1969, the Swiss postal authority produced special overprinted adhesives for use by the BIE. Today, of course, these stamps rank among the UN "forerunners." A related issue, the BIE labels, is the subject of an article in this issue of the *Journal* by Richard Powers.

## NOTES

Specialists are well aware that philately lacks appropriate nomenclature for identifying colors. The American Philatelic Society attempts to address this problem in "language for the layman" in its "APS Manual for Determining Color Designations of Stamp Colors." Written by two experts in color research, one on the staff at the National Bureau of Standards, the document is available from APS, P.O. Box 800, State College, PA 16801.

STaMpsHOW is not yet history when word arrives that UN collectors are invited to participate in another regional exhibition.

MILCOPEX 82, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Milwaukee Philatelic Society, will be held 57 March, 1982. German Philately is the theme for '82. Exhibits will be assigned to one of 11 classifications or groups, with Group 7 for UN displays.

At this time it is understood that UNPA will have a first day ceremony at this show.

Exhibit entry form and prospectus are available from MILCOPEX 82, P.O. Box 1980, Milwaukee, WI 53201-1980.

CIAPEX '82 will be held at the Howard Johnson Motel, 4800 Merle Hay Road, Des Moines, Iowa 11-13 June, 1982. The show is sponsored by the Iowa Women's Philatelic Society and the Des Moines Philatelic Society. Mrs. Susan Davenport and Ehrle Peterson are co-chairmen. There will be competitive exhibits, a twenty dealer bourse, show cachets and a show cancel. The theme will be "Outer Space" to tie in with the United Nations stamps "Research of Peaceful Use of Outer Space" to be issued 11 June, 1982. Admission free.

Death and taxes are the only certainties, according to the adage. At the moment the American Topical Association (ATA) has something to say about the former.

ATA has recently expanded its Heirs and Estates Service to a committee of 32 members worldwide who are willing to evaluate the holdings of late ATA members and make recommendations to heirs about the disposal of collections.

Newly designed gummed labels for insertion in stamp albums to make heirs aware of this service are available at cost from ATA to its members. Write to Karl Keldenich, P.O. Box 1062, Milwaukee, WI 53201 for details.

ATA has nothing to say about taxes in this announcement.

Malaria Philatelists International, a newly-formed collectors' group devoted to the study of topical and thematic areas related to malaria, has recently installed its officers and board of directors. Their journal, Miasma Philatelist, is published quarterly.

For information write to them at 426 West Fremont, Elmhurst, IL 60126.

(UNPA's malaria issue, Scott 102-03, is distinctive for its two printings, made necessary by technical problems encountered during production.)

Just one request of contributors to our magazine: please submit all copy and illustrations, including captions, that you regard as part of your article. We do not have the time to search catalogs or other sources for illustrations to accompany an article, nor can we piece together an article from an assortment of photocopies of items. As copy editor, we can only make existing copy more readable. As layout editor, we can only plan a page from the copy and illustrations made available to him. Strive to give us the best possible photocopies, having sharp black-white contrast. Of course, some specimens cannot be rendered as sharp photocopies because of the color or texture of the paper. Just remember that the best illustrations will lose quality in the printed pages you finally receive. Such are the consequences of our methods of printing. In short, make your facts clear, and include the best photocopies of illustrations you can produce — or forward the originals. We in Detroit and Chicago can take care of the rest.

## Herb Conway's EIGHTH ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ON THE UN

by Benjamin H. Cohen

Two years ago I noted that in these pages, the appearance of Herb Conway's Seventh One Hundred and One on the UN was an occasion for rejoicing, and now there is an eighth compilation of Herb's weekly columns from Linn's Stamp News. To those who regularly read Herb's writings and clip them out, the appearance of the compilation is an occasion to clean out nearly two years of clippings and substitute the neatly bound volume with its numeric and alphabetical indices. To those who do not read Herb's column, suffice it to say that Herb attends first day ceremonies in New York with some regularity, goes to important overseas meetings, keeps in touch with dealers and collectors as well as UNPA officials, and reports weekly on a broad range of UN philatelic materials. Herb has opinions, Herb is full of information, Herb has lots of news that just hasn't filtered through to the rest of us.

A questionable feature of the newest "101" is the separation of the alphabetical index into four parts, general, UNNY, UN-Geneva, and UN-Vienna. The criteria for the division are not clear, since some of the titles listed in the general section relate only to UNNY, for example the listing "Bundesdruckerei" refers only to articles about stamps printed by the German printer for UNNY. In addition, the separate listings for cancellations, FD cachets, etc., could have been simply handled by separate categories.

Moreover, the titles under the separate listings are sometimes only applicable to one of the three divisions of UNPA, e.g., Blue Cards, Int. Collectors Meet, etc. On the other hand, they could have been listed in the general section with a defining modifier — Cancellations, Geneva; Cancellations, New York, etc. And, of course, the gremlin that put the "Y" to "Z" section of the general section after the UN-Vienna section would have been put out of business!

Herb, one alphabetical index would be enough, but, to repeat a plea made two years ago, isn't it time after 809 columns that you consider a cumulative index?

The 8th of 101 is available, if the edition of 300 has not yet been exhausted, from Herb Conway, 55 Birchwood Drive, New Hyde Park, NY 11040.



## NEW CANCEL DISCOVERIES, PART 2

by Jack I. Mayer

Whereas Part 1 of this report dealt with hand cancellations made by Pitney-Bowes, Part 2 considers the machine cancellations. All illustrations are actual size.

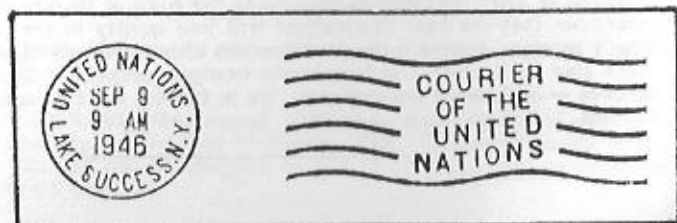


Figure 1

Figure 1 is the familiar Lake Success cancellation that was used by the UN post office between 23 September, 1946 and 31 December, 1950. The illustration is of an imprint on a small cover dated 9 September, 1946 and is known as a proof.

For some, the words essay and proof may be confusing. An essay is a drawing or actual impression of an imprint that was prepared but not accepted by the post office for commercial use. The proof is an impression taken by the manufacturer before submission to the post office or a similar impression made after use at the post office but not in its role as a stamp cancel on mail. Such an impression might be made on card or envelope without postage for the purpose of inspecting the printing quality of the design or for reference purposes.

The following illustrations represent various proofs and essays which were made on either small white envelope or plain white card stock.

Figure 2



Figure 3

Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7

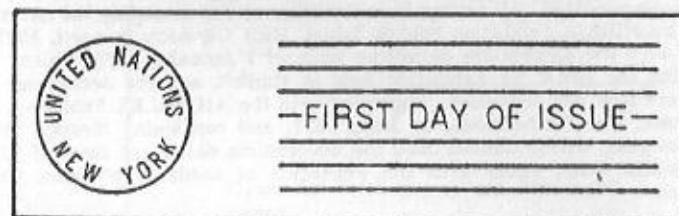


Figure 8



Figures 2, 3, and 4 are all essays. Though figure 4 appears to be a proof of the final die, it is smaller in size than the one actually accepted and used as noted in the proof, Figure 5. Figure 6 is also a proof of an accepted design that was used between April and December, 1955.

Figure 7 is an essay showing the design rejected in favor of that in Figure 8, a proof, for first day cancels.

The foregoing documentation is not necessarily complete. Other proofs are known with listings in Gaines.

## UNITED NATIONS EUROPEAN EXHIBITION IMPRINTS

by Charles C. Smith

In looking through some of my Blue Cards, I've noted two rather interesting facts regarding the cancelling and franking of recent cards. First, the cancelling. If one scans through the listing of Blue Cards shown on pages 836-837 in *Gaines*, it is obvious that at least since September, 1977, all Blue Cards except those receiving a first day cancel have been cancelled with the letter "j" in the UNPA circular hand cancel. The use of the letter "j" has continued through 1980 and is present on cards issued for the STAMPEX exhibition held in London on 24 February, 1981. However, beginning with Blue Card #98, issued for the exhibition held on 20 March, 1981, in Luzern, Switzerland, all cancels have contained the letter "f." The reason for this change, and whether it will be permanent or only of temporary use, is unknown at present.

Another interesting observation concerning the use of the letter "j" lies in the fact that two different styles of the letter exist. As noted in *Gaines* (UNPA Geneva Hand Cancels, p. 580), the type having a distinct curve was originally used as a machine applied cancellation. Its earliest known use was on 7 July, 1977. The second type of cancel was introduced on 25 January, 1980, as a hand cancel and consists of a letter "j" which is almost straight. The curved type "j" cancel has been used on all Blue Cards beginning with the exhibition held in Munich, West Germany, on 10 September, 1977, continuing through the London exhibition of 1981 except for seven shows held during the early part of 1980. The almost straight type "j" cancel was used on Blue Card #88 (Nancy, France, 8 March) through card #94 (Drachten, the Netherlands, 10 October, 1980). Why the straight type letter "j" cancel was placed in use in early 1980 and later withdrawn for use on Blue Cards is not known at present.

Regarding franking of the Blue Cards, there appears to have been a significant change recently. All earlier Blue Cards up to and including the cards issued for the NAJUBRIA Exhibition held in Julich, West Germany in April, 1977, were franked with the 40-centime definitive issue of 5 January, 1972 (*Gaines* #G22), except for the IBRA '73 Exhibition held in Munich, and the occasional card(s) which were first day cancelled. Beginning with the AMPHILEX Exhibition held in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, in May, 1977, and continuing through the 1977 exhibition year, UNPA Geneva used the 60-centime definitive issue of 17 April, 1970 (*Gaines* #G6), again with the exception of cards which were first day cancelled.

Beginning with the 1980 exhibition year, there seems to have been a change in policy regarding the franking of these cards. The first Blue Card of 1980, card #87 issued in Monthey, Switzerland, on 7 February, was franked with the commemorative 80-centime stamp honoring the New International Economic Order (*Gaines* #G89). During the 1980 exhibition year consisting of a total of eleven shows attended by UNPA Geneva, Blue Cards franked with various commemorative issues were sold at three shows while the remaining eight used the 60-centime definitive issue (*Gaines* #G6).

The major change has occurred this year (1981). Although only six of the nine scheduled exhibitions for 1981 have taken place as of the date of this writing, all Blue Cards have been franked with the 70-centime definitive issue of 22 September, 1970 (*Gaines* #G7). Why UNPA Geneva used commemorative issues on Blue Cards during early 1980 is unknown. Likewise, this writer is unaware of a change in Swiss postal rates which might have dictated the change to the 70-centime definitive in early 1981. As of this writing, it seems more likely to have been a result of a short supply of the 60-centime definitive #G6, although this is pure speculation at the moment. This writer will appreciate a note from anyone who might supply answers to this or other questions posed in this column. We hope to have some answers soon.

## MISSION TO ENTEBBE AND BEYOND, 1967

by Michael Konnick

A catalog is viewed by a collector as a valuable source of information. In most cases the information it presents is taken without question. Suddenly new light can be shed on a topic deemed ordinary, and the results can be quite stimulating.

On 28 April, 1967, the UNPA introduced a new slogan cancellation: "Visit Pavilion on the United Nation-Expo 67." On 29 April three UN first flights took place to Africa: Entebbe, Uganda; Nairobi, Kenya; and Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. Covers prepared for this flight were cancelled with the UN Development Programme slogan. Lindner reports that the new slogan, the Expo cancellation, was not available, forcing postal officials to use the Development slogan.

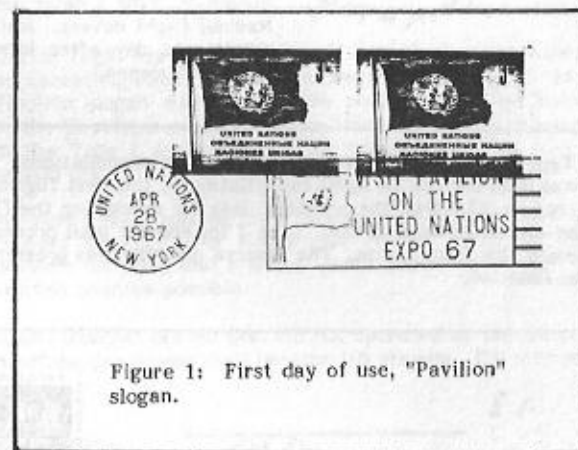


Figure 1: First day of use, "Pavilion" slogan.

The Lindner explanation seems plausible, but it does not square with other facts that have come to light.

29 April, the date of the first flights, was a Saturday. The US post office which processes first flights, is not open on Saturdays. In all cases mail processed for flights must be dispatched the day before the flight, in this instance, 28 April.

While it is conceivable that the processing of the flight covers could have taken place on 28 April, it seems unlikely. Per normal procedure, UNPA on the morning of 28 April would have given the new slogan dies to the post office and taken the old dies for consignment to the archives. Since the cancelling of the 5,240 Africa-bound covers (Entebbe, 1650; Nairobi, 1840; Dar Es Salaam, 1750) would have taken many manhours, it is more likely that the cancelling took place 27 April, which was the last day of use for the Development slogan.

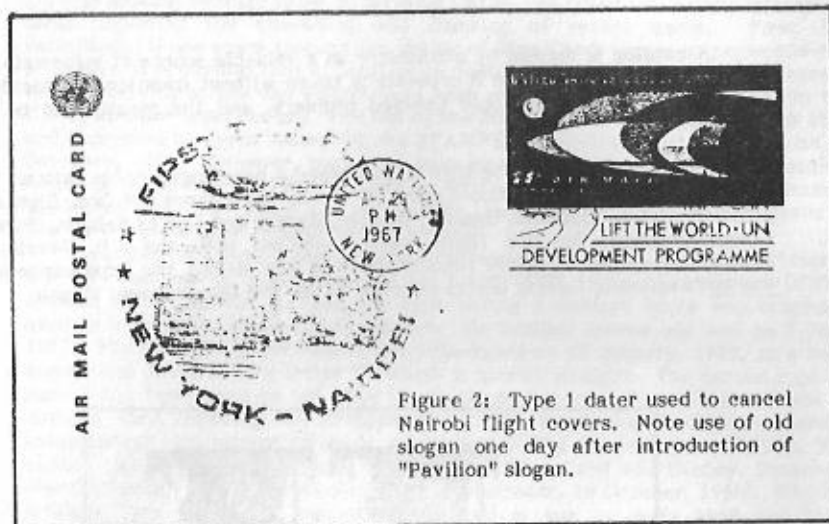


Figure 2: Type 1 dater used to cancel Nairobi flight covers. Note use of old slogan one day after introduction of "Pavilion" slogan.

A Type 2 circle dater was used for last-day cancellations. However, a Type 1 dater was used for the 29 April cancellation of the first flights. Thus, one can assume that on 27 April, the probable date for cancelling the flight covers, two cancelling machines were in use: Type 1 for regular mail processing and Type 2 for preparing the first flights. The reserve machine was pressed into service for the latter function.

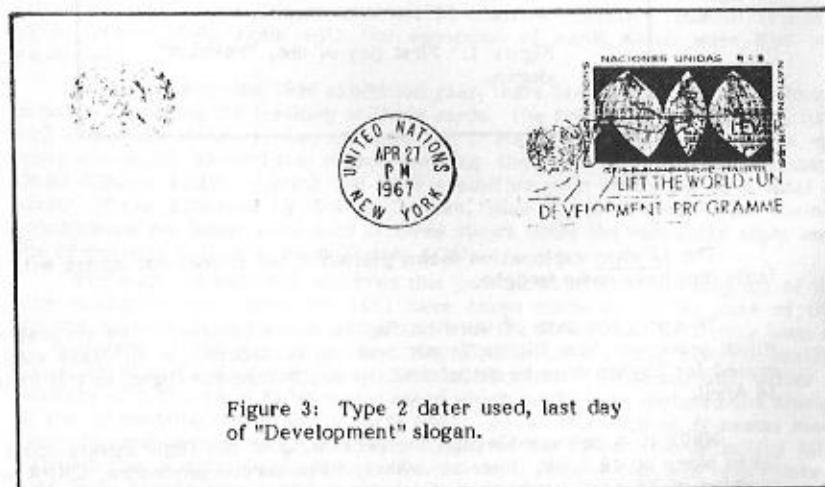


Figure 3: Type 2 dater used, last day of "Development" slogan.

The study becomes more interesting when we look to 2 May, the date of a first flight to Zurich. Again, under normal procedures, the covers would have had to be processed on 1 May. This date was also the first "working" day for the Pavilion slogan. Covers submitted for the first "working" day of the slogan have the Type 1 circle dater.

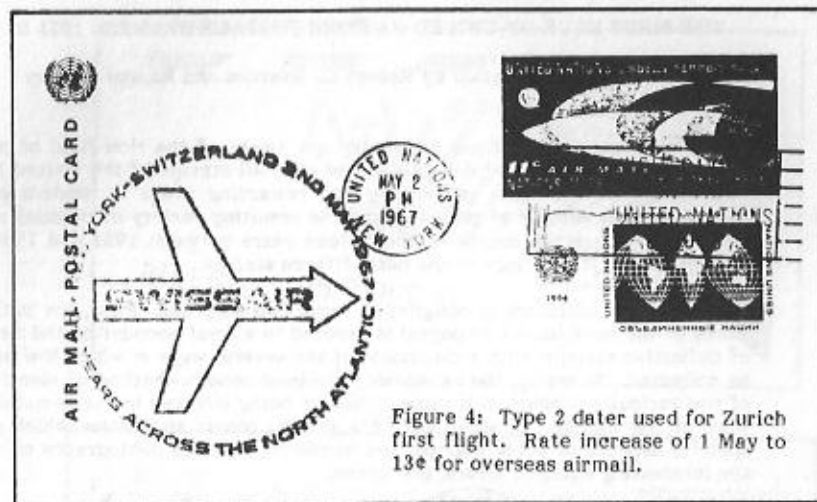


Figure 4: Type 2 dater used for Zurich first flight. Rate increase of 1 May to 13¢ for overseas airmail.

The Zurich flight has a Type 2 dater. This leads us to conclude that on 1 May the two cancelling machines were in use. In this instance the Type 2 dater with the Pavilion slogan was the reserve machine. It had been the working machine for the Development slogan. The machine used to process the 29 April flights with the Type 1 dater became the reserve machine when the Pavilion slogan came into use.

UNPA made a mass mailing on 2 May, and both dater types were used with the Development slogan. This would give further proof of the use of two machines between 27 April and 2 May. Luckily, the use of both types of circle daters makes this analysis possible.

The above analysis proves that UNPO, operated by the US post office, is a functioning office, processing mail bearing UN stamps. UN stamps do carry the mail!





# THE FIRST ISSUE OF UNITED NATIONS POSTAGE STAMPS: 1951 to 1966

A New Publication by Robert G. Kvarnes and Ramon Goodey

Not all United Nations collectors are aware of the rich field of philately involving the first issue of definitives and air mail stamps of the United Nations. This is one of the most tantalizing and rewarding areas in modern philately because of the number of printings and the resulting variety of unusual material generated. Over the course of the fifteen years between 1951 and 1966, there was a total of 67 printings of the basic fifteen stamps.

This new handbook is designed to serve two purposes. First, the initial two-thirds of the book (about 20 pages) is devoted to a brief account of the first issue of definitive stamps, with a discussion of the several ways in which the issue may be collected. Secondly, the handbook provides a concise method of identification of the various printings, this subject matter being covered in the remaining one-third of the volume. In addition to the several charts and tables which refer to specific aspects of these stamps, the handbook contains photographs of many of the interesting cutouts, errors, and panes.

This handbook may be purchased through UNP by sending \$5.55, which includes first class U.S. postage, to our UNP Secretary (see inside front cover for address, or check the appropriate box on your dues statement). UNP will receive a portion of the funds from the sale of each handbook; thus you are encouraged to make your purchase through our group. Expand your interests, increase your knowledge, and make a significant addition to your philatelic library. Order now. Available for immediate shipment.

## MAYER ON METERS

By Jack Mayer

UNESCO has developed a new slogan for its meters. It commemorates the International Year of Disabled Persons and replaces the Victory in Nubia slogan.

The early usage is reported as follows:

Meter	#G	NUBIA	IYDP
		Last reported date	Earliest reported date
	2253	24 Dec 1980	21 Jan 1981
	T 1473	21 Jan 1981	29 Jan 1981
	T 1645	23 Dec 1980	27 Jan 1981
	T 1752	14 Jan 1981	23 Jan 1981
	T 1762	15 Jan 1981	28 Jan 1981
	T 2544	21 Jan 1981	16 Feb 1981



UNPA-Geneva show cachet,  
Avignon, France

## UN MILITARY NOTES

by Stephen Cohen

UNIFIL is three years old and some changes have been made. It has the most generals of any UN military mission: a three-star Irish commanding officer, a one-star Norwegian general (as of 1 October, a Dutch general) as second in command, and a one-star general from Africa as the Operations Officer. The balance of the Headquarters staff is culled from the CO's and ranking officers of all units present. Nepal is represented again after more than a year's absence.

This writer would like to hear from collectors of Katanga. We need more information on this region and the overprinted stamps that were sometimes, albeit illegally, used for postage. Do covers from the Katanga mission area command higher prices than material from other areas of ONUC?

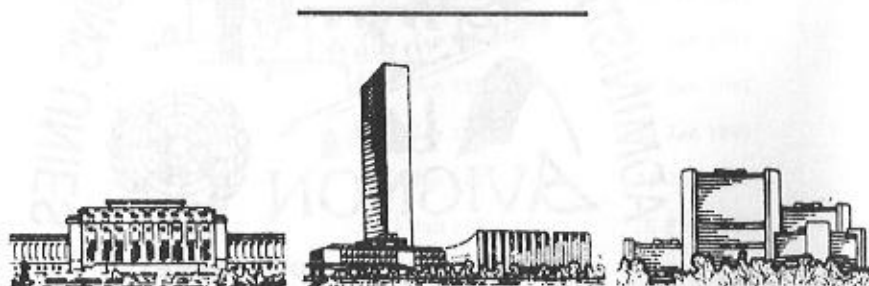
One letter and cover this writer has in his possession is from the CO, Argentina Air Unit to a collector back in Argentina stating that all small units in ONUC used the local post. Greece, Columbia, and Ecuador also sent small units. According to official UN records Italy and India sent a C119 squadron; Brazil and Argentina sent a DC-3 squadron of ten planes, with Ethiopia being part of this group. Sweden and Norway sent a helicopter and light air squadrons. The airbase was located at Kamina.

If anyone has information or corrections, please contact this writer.

From Dr. Witzig, Bern, Switzerland, comes this information: Swiss neutrality did not permit the sending of military personnel. Only civilians as technicians, ICAO personnel, translators, and transportation specialists participated. One cover, from a translator, was sent via local post to Geneva. It also bore the Congo overprint stamps.

UNEF-1 had one Australian attached, a Major Simmons, who was the LOTV Liaison Officer, Tel Aviv. He was the link between Israel and the UN. At first contact was maintained through the Israeli army, which maintained its contacts with the government.

The Gaines supplement, Part 4, will be out in November. It will contain information, charts, and illustrations of all Polish cancellations to 1981 used in UNEF and now in UNDOF. This will be the most complete information to date on the Polish forces.



## ANNOUNCING . . .

United Nations Philately, by Arleigh Gaines, is recognized as the most complete and authoritative work in its field, and is a must for every UN collector. It is used by most leading auction houses in listing UN material, and by collectors in correspondence and want lists. However, at \$39.95 plus shipping, this 8 lb work has been too costly for many collectors - those on a tight budget; those who collect only the basic issues; and those who specialize in only a few areas.

For these collectors, we are now breaking up a few sets of catalog pages, to allow each to "customize" his own edition. Each unit still should be kept up-to-date with the informative Supplement/Journal, published every three months. This Journal is the ideal way to learn about all aspects of UN collecting, up-to-date prices and new issues, and recent discoveries. Then, just save those pages applicable to your "customized" edition.

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#### DEADLINES:

Deadlines for the next several issues are established as follows:

Issue date	Deadline for copy to the Editor
October 1981	January 15, 1982
December 1981	February 15, 1982
February 1982	March 7, 1982
April 1982	April 1, 1982

Columnists should keep the above in mind and get material to the Editor so that he can get the issues out shortly after each deadline. Remember that it is easier if copy comes in earlier--and impossible if the copy does not come in. If our members will write down what they know and send it to the Editor, we will soon be back on schedule. Give us your assistance.

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