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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 Harry Collier, Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690.

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EDITOR'S NOTES

This issue of our Journal, coming so quickly behind the December issue, brings us one step nearer to publishing on time. With your cooperation the April issue will come to you before the end of this month. It will require much cooperation, however, for there is no reserve of articles to draw upon for publication.

Written some time ago but only now published, William Neal's article on the World Meteorological Organization issue of 1957 explores the paper and ink peculiarities of these adhesives. A point worth noting, as he brings out, is the careless use of the term fluorescent, especially by dealers more interested in moving stock than in accurately describing what they offer. Ads have appeared in print more than once offering the buyer non-fluorescent and fluorescent varieties of the WMO set. In fact, only fluorescent paper was used. The real lesson here for all of us, perhaps, is that the low-wattage ultraviolet lamp is about as useful to UN collectors as is the reading glass to the microbiologist. It cannot make fine distinctions.

Comments about anything appearing in print here are welcome.

Our president's message contains the report of the nominating committee appointed to solicit candidates for UNP offices. Consider the choices and vote, please.

COVER

On 22 January UNPA released six definitives to meet current postal needs or replace older designs. Five of the stamps continue a long-standing practice of carrying a slogan. The sixth carries the official identification in Arabic for the first time.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Charles C. Smith

NOTICE OF ELECTION

As noted in the Journal, Vol. 5, no. 1 (whole no. 25), our election of UNPI Officers and Directors is rapidly approaching. Pursuant to our Bylaws (Article VIII, Section 2), our Nominating Committee, consisting of Mrs. Ruth Grissman (Chairperson) and committee members Greg Galletti and Blanton Clement, have reported the following nominees for elective office:

For President: Jack I. Mayer
For Vice President: Stephen Cohen
For Treasurer: Marcia Galletti
For Secretary: Ronald Hollinger
For Directors at Large: Benjamin Cohen
Robert Kvarnes
Robert Paterson

Our Nominating Committee has done an excellent job, and their recommendations reflect not only the contributions of these members but also the committee's belief that this slate of nominees is the best to represent UNPI during the following two years. To Ruth, Greg, and Blanton, I extend my sincerest thanks for their time and effort given me as well as our entire membership. Thanks so very much.

In accordance with our Bylaws, Sections 3 and 4 of Article VIII, petitions nominating candidates other than those proposed by our Nominating Committee may be delivered to our Secretary, Ronald Hollinger, on or before 30 April, 1982. Time is short and if you wish to petition our Secretary you must do so immediately. Petitions nominating one or more candidates for elective office must be signed by no fewer than six members (the signature of the nominee may be included) and must be accompanied by

the written consent of each nominee.

Our Election Committee consists of: Harry Collier, chairperson, P.O. Box 14170, Chicago, IL 60614; Charles Berg; and Rudy Waldukat. Among its several important duties, this committee will prepare our official ballot containing the nominees recommended by our Nominating Committee and those received by petition. The ballot will be mailed to each member no later than 15 May and must be returned to the Election Committee by 15 June. Your President, Secretary, and each nominee will be notified of the results of the election no later than 23 June, with a report being published in the Journal as soon as is possible. Your new Officers and Directors will assume their respective duties on 1 July, 1982.

As noted previously, your UNPI Board of Directors will be meeting at CIAPEX '82 in Des Moines, Iowa, 11-13 June, 1982. The UNPA will be holding its first day ceremony for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space stamp issue at 7:30 P.M. Friday, 11 June. Also, all UNP members have been invited to attend the Midwest United Nations Collectors (MUNC) meeting which will be held on Saturday afternoon, 12 June. A small number of frames have been reserved for UN-oriented exhibits. Exhibit rules and entry forms may be obtained from me or from Mrs. Ruth Grissman, 2817 61st Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50322. Since the entry forms and appropriate fees must be delivered no later than 24 May, I urge you to contact either Ruth or me as quickly as possible. UNPI will make available its Gold, Silver, and Bronze medals, as well as other awards, and we urge you to seriously consider a UN exhibit at CIAPEX. We all hope to renew many acquaintances and to meet many new UNP members and UN collectors. Can we count on seeing you in Des Moines?

THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ISSUE, 1957

by William Paul Neal

The WMO issue of 28 January, 1957, Scott 49-50, was the second of the issues authorized by the United Nations in excessively large quantities of stamps to avoid what they considered speculative interest in United Nations stamps. Five million 3¢ stamps and 4,000,000 8¢ stamps were produced.

Because of the large quantity authorized interest in this issue has been very slight but was somewhat enhanced by a printing error occasioned by the repair of a broken plate used for the printing of the 3¢ stamp. According to Lindner 2,710,000 3¢ stamps have a normal placement of the margin inscription and 2,290,000 stamps have margin inscriptions placed 2mm farther from the stamp than normal. Examination of our stock relative to the margin inscription did not indicate any oddity to consider other than the mechanical placement of the inscription.



The following observations regarding the WMO issue are based upon the study of approximately 250 margin inscription blocks of four and twenty full

sheets, under normal light and under ultraviolet light.

Under normal light, I observed the following:

- A. All 3¢ stamps were printed on a basically blue/white paper.
- B. All 8¢ stamps were printed on a basically creme/white paper.
- C. Numerous papers were used in the printing of both values, different in weight, color and finish.

Inasmuch as color seen under ultraviolet light is subject to personal interpretation, I asked Dr. Robert Kvarnes, who has done much work in this field, to check my observations. It is on this basis that I present what I observed under long wave ultraviolet light using Raytech equipment in a lamp black box in total darkness:

Both papers colors range from slightly fluorescent to fluorescent. As a warning I would like to point out that I had originally erred in thinking that the papers ranged from non-fluorescent to fluorescent. Without a positive reference this is an easy trap to fall into. Upon comparison, however, with the first printing of the first one-cent stamp (Scott #1), which is truly non-fluorescent, it was obvious that there was some fluorescence in all stamps.

There are basically two shades of paper for each stamp with a range of brightness for each shade. The 3¢ has a brownish tan shade and a bluish white shade; the 8¢ has a tan shade and a bluish shade. The differences in paper colors are most impressive when the two extremes of tan and blue are compared.

The ink colors of the vignette of the 3¢ value range from greenish-blue to blue-black. It is the lighter shade of greenish-blue that appears to be least common. This could be due to lighter inking in the printing, a difference in paper thickness, or a combination of both.

The vignette of the 8¢ stamp is much more striking in color contrasts under ultraviolet light than is the 3¢, perhaps partially due to the use of creme paper with red ink. Vignettes with shades of color proportional to the degree of brightness and color

of paper are to be expected, however the 8¢ value does not fully follow expectations. Starting with slight fluorescence and progressing to fluorescent I found: maroon, lighter maroon, more red or cherry, pinkish orange, cherry or cerise and red. Regrettably, I do not have an explanation for a color range that includes maroon, cerise and pinkish orange. It is possible there is a simple explanation that I just do not know or it could require further study.

I note the following paper colors for the 3¢ value:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Tan | 4. Gray |
| 2. Grayish Tan | 5. Gray Purple White |
| 3. Light Gray Tan | 6. Light Gray Purple White |
| | 7. Medium Purple White |

I note the following paper colors for the 8¢ value:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Yellow Tan | 5. Gray Purple |
| 2. Tan | 6. Light Gray Purple |
| 3. Lighter Tan | 7. Light Purple |
| 4. Gray Tan | 8. White Purple |

I would like to stress that it was a major undertaking to limit the above-mentioned categories to seven and eight respectively and that in fact each category will include small color differences within the group.

Other than the interesting color variations on the 8¢ vignette I believe I have firmly established that there are two basic paper colors under ultraviolet light for the 3¢ and 8¢ stamps that have no relation to the colors of paper seen in normal light.

As a matter of interest I believe that further study will prove that other issues have the same characteristics under ultraviolet light as the World Meteorological issue. I base this comment upon the fact that I have blocks of #39/#40, the Human Rights issue of 1955, that are tan and blocks that are Light Bluish Purple under ultraviolet light for both the 3¢ and the 8¢.

IYDP CANCELLATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

By Benjamin H. Cohen

International Year of Disabled Persons proved not to be a very popular topic in the United States. Just a few years ago the International Year of the Child brought forth fifteen pictorial cancellations. But IYDP has yielded just three, so far as I have been able to determine:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates of Use</u>
OWENSPEX '81 STA. Owensboro, KY 42301	May 16-17, 1981
OPS Station Lawton, OK 73501	October 3-4, 1981
PURIPEX '81 STATION San Juan, PR 00918	October 12-17, 1981

These are illustrated in Figures 1 through 3.

So far as I know or have seen, only PURIPEX had a cacheted cover. So it was not much of a year for the disabled, compared to the children a few years back. Popularity of philatelic themes is, of course, the determining factor in whether pictorial cancellations appear, since they must be requested and most often are requested for stamp shows.

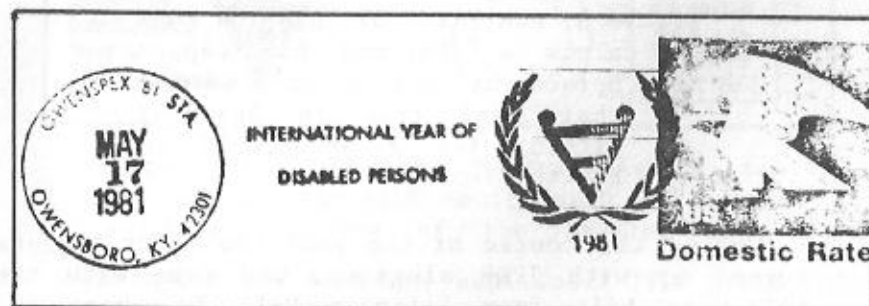


Figure 1. OWENSPEX '81 STA. pictorial cancellation for IYDP depicts the official emblem of IYDP.

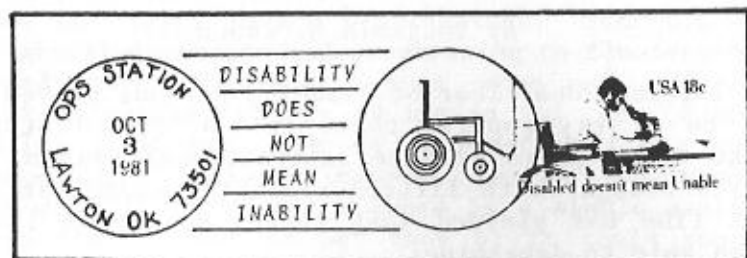


Figure 2. OPS STATION pictorial for IYDP appears to be hand lettered around the date circle, shows a stylized wheel chair.



Figure 3. PURIPEX '81 STATION depicts a stylized handicapped person as seated in a wheel chair and text in Spanish, fitting for a show held in Puerto Rico.

During the course of the year two meter slogans turned up with IYDP slogans. One came with the telephone bill from Illinois Bell Telephone Co. (Figure 4). I first noticed it on the December, 1981, billing, metered 29 December, 1981, and it appeared again on 7 January, 1982, with a credit

card mailing. Illinois Bell and the Bell System have a long history of working with the handicapped, stemming from Alexander Graham Bell's start as a teacher of the deaf. Not having the envelopes from earlier in the year, I can't say when Illinois Bell put this in use, but if it had been on earlier bills I expect that I would have noticed it.

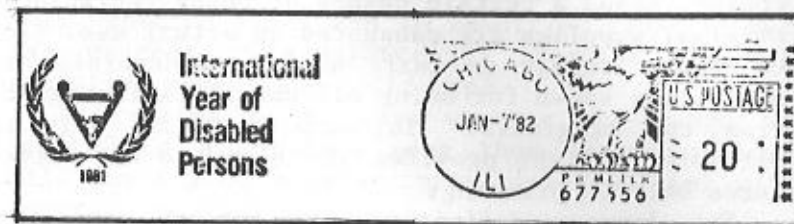


Figure 4. Illinois Bell Telephone Co. used this meter slogan on December 1981 bills and some January 1982 mailings, at least.

Another meter slogan came from the American Medical Association. (This slogan and the OPS pictorial both came to me from Ben Ramkissoon, to whom I must extend my thanks.) The example Ben sent me (Figure 5) represents an early 1982 usage, though it is undated. Ben reports that the slogan was in use during 1981.

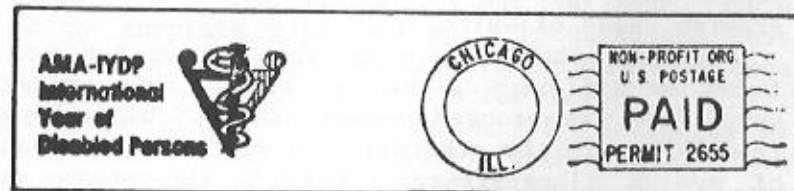


Figure 5. The American Medical Association combined the IYDP emblem with the aesculapius emblem of the healing arts.

If anyone has seen any additional IYDP pictorial cancellations or meter slogans or has seen any non-pictorial slogan cancellations, I would be interested in hearing about them and swapping examples.

SIX NEW DEFINITIVES

by Duane E. Lamers

The curiosity of some UN specialists was raised in January, again, with the release of six definitive stamps printed by Courvoisier. Definitives, of course, stand a certain chance of being reprinted as original supplies are exhausted in actual use. (Yes, UN stamps really do carry mail!) Courvoisier reprints are known for being all but indistinguishable from the originals. In many instances only the ultraviolet light provides the clues to the differences between printings.

The January definitives do not all appear on identical papers, not a surprising fact even for multiple releases from Courvoisier. What is surprising to this writer is that two of the values appear on two strikingly different papers. The one-franc and three-schilling stamps appear on dull fluorescent paper, as do others in this issue. The paper of the Geneva stamp is also heavily mottled, a quality lacking in the Vienna paper in the specimen we own. A recent acquisition from a dealer brought to light samples of the one-franc and three-schilling adhesives on medium bright fluorescent paper without mottling. Daylight comparisons of the two papers show that the fluorescent paper is a slightly grayish shade of white.

Perhaps other values in this issue are to be found on different papers as well. This writer's suspicions are aroused because the 40¢ block bought from UNPA with the others is the only one on a paper of medium fluorescence. Perhaps the stamp also appears on the mottled or unmottled dull fluorescent paper as well. Herbert Conway recently noted that some stamps appear on papers of varying degrees of fluorescence. This phenomenon has been observed in other Courvoisier issues as well. The 20-centime stamp in its original printing could be found in a range of papers from virtually non-fluorescent to almost hibrite.

There seems to be a difference in gums used for

the one-franc stamp, too. The gum on the medium fluorescent paper is duller in ultraviolet light than the gum on the dull mottled paper. The gums on the two Vienna papers seen by this writer are identical, however.

Thus far Courvoisier seems to have used at least two quite different papers for these definitives: a dull, mottled paper and an unmottled paper of varying degrees of fluorescence. Perhaps the dull, unmottled paper is a third type.

It remains to be seen whether all stamps were printed on all papers seen thus far. Collectors will now try to acquire these varieties mint and on cover.

UN EXHIBITION IMPRINTS

by Charles C. Smith

In a previous imprint column (Whole No. 24 [V.4, no. 6]), I raised several questions regarding the franking and cancelling of Blue Cards. Recent correspondence with Mr. Rene Gavard, Chief of the U.N. Postal Administration in Geneva, has provided some answers, although UNPA policy has not been explained to my complete satisfaction. My questions raised with the Geneva UNPA involved three principal areas. First was the replacement of the letter "j" in the circular cancel by the letter "f" beginning with Blue Card #99 (20 March, 1981), with a return to the letter "j" on 24 October, 1981. Mr. Gavard's reply: "This initial has no other function than that of the identification for the staff members using it. Any cancellation can be used at any time for any kind of work depending on the availability of personnel. Additionally, it can be withdrawn or put into use without any previous announcement. This is purely administrative and not philatelic."

A review of this column in whole no. 24 will further indicate my interest in knowing why the

straight type letter "j" in the circular cancel was used on Blue Cards #88 through #94 (8 March - 10 October, 1980), and then replaced by the previously used curved style "j". In answer to this question, Mr. Gavard's reply addressed the general use of the letter "j", and I quote, "This letter appears on two different cancellation crowns, which is the reason why two different letters appear. The most straight one can be applied alternatively by hand or by machine, while the curved one can only be applied by machine. Either one could continue being applied on the blue cards." My question of why the straight type letter "j" was used in early and middle 1980 remains unanswered.

The third question raised in my previous column involved the reason(s) for using commemorative stamps, excluding first day cancelled cards, during part of the 1980 exhibition year. I suggested this may have been due to a short supply of the 60-centime definitive. I'm sorry to report that Mr. Gavard did not directly answer this question, stating that even though there is no policy, future cards generally will be franked with the 60-centime definitive except when an exhibition corresponds to a date of issue of a new commemorative stamp. Why commemorative issues were used during part of the 1980 exhibition year continues to be puzzling.

On another subject, the 1981 European Exhibition Imprint program has concluded another successful year. UNPA Geneva attended nine major philatelic exhibitions during 1981 with sales totaling 153,688 cards, for an average of 17,076 blue cards sold per show. This represents a slight decrease in average sales when compared with the 1980 exhibition year when 212,705 cards were sold at eleven exhibitions, averaging 19,337 blue cards sold per show.



Geneva #98
18,165



Geneva #99
24,963



Geneva #101
16,851



Geneva #103
15,740



Geneva #105
13,807



Geneva #100
17,476



Geneva #102
16,265



Geneva #104
15,274



Geneva #106
15,147

UNPA Vienna attended six exhibitions during 1981, selling a total of 332,136 white cards, for an average of 55,356 cards per show. Although attending five fewer shows in 1981 than in 1980, their average sales per exhibition decreased dramatically from the 1980 exhibition year when an average of 73,005 white cards were sold per show. I am uncertain whether these reduced sales represent decreased collector interest, decreased investor speculation, or simply the reduced budgets of collectors during these economic times. I have good reason to suspect it is a combination of the latter two, and thus I continue to be both optimistic and enthusiastic about the future of the European Exhibition Imprint field. As in previous columns, I have no hesitation in stating that continuing collector interest remains inevitable.



Vienna #12
70,500



Vienna #13
74,053



Vienna #14
46,994



Vienna #15
44,996



Vienna #16
50,041



Vienna #17
45,552

NOTES

UNP member Nancy Morrow has formed a new topical unit, at this time known as the Atomic/Nuclear Study Unit. Issue #1 of the unit's newsletter was published in September, 1981. Membership dues of \$6 will get you the publication, expected to be a quarterly. For more information contact: Ms. Nancy Morrow, 600 Sharon Park Drive A-208, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

TOPEX-82, the all-topical stamp exhibition and the 33rd convention of the American Topical Association (ATS) will be held 25-27 June at the Sheraton Hotel in Anaheim, California. Those interested in attending can avail themselves of the money-saving pre-registration package by contacting Helen Long, P.O. Box 1412, Ventura, CA 93002. Send a #10 SASE.

A philatelic literature competition is also being sponsored by TOPEX. There are categories for handbooks and special studies, topical periodicals, and articles. Entry forms may be secured from Arthur Thomas, P.O. Box 48, Redlands, CA 92373. The entry fee is \$6, the deadline 1 May, 1982.

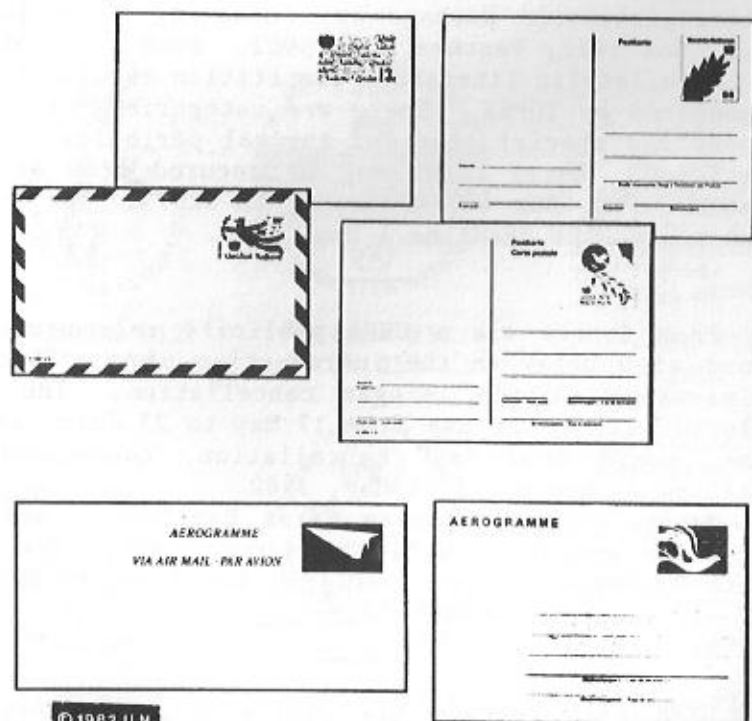
From Geneva via a UNPA publicity release comes word of a delay in the introduction of the "Second Disarmament Decade" slogan cancellation. The new slogan will be in use from 17 May to 23 July, 1982. The "World Food Day" cancellation, consequently, will be in use until 14 May, 1982.

Geneva's "My Favourite First Day Cover" contest recently concluded with the Geneva cachet for the 35th Anniversary Issue declared the favorite by 248 of 431 respondents.

UNPA will release six pieces of stationery 28 April, four cards and two aerogrammes. Despite the fact that Swiss rates have changed within the past year there will be no new postal cards for use in

Geneva. Apparently officials believe that the relative unpopularity of envelopes makes it not worthwhile to produce them. Current envelopes have been on sale since 1975, bearing ten-cent and thirteen-cent indicia. Postal cards, of course, are a hit among the tourists. Aerogrammes, presumably, are favored by UN staff members. Judge the designs below for yourself. For certain the 28¢ card is "cutsey." As is evident, the postal stationery has come into its own. Most earlier issues borrowed design themes from adhesives. Aside from a certain resemblance between the three-schilling card and the recently released stamp of the same value, each piece of stationery is a new creation.

Now, will anyone ever be able to find genuinely used copies of these items?



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UN stationery will be released 28 April.

COPYRIGHT

by Mike Konnick

Starting with the Disabled Persons issue in March 1981, the UNPA began to copyright its designs. Back in May 1957, the UNPA issued a 4¢ airmail stamp and post card featuring a globe/dove/flag design. This design was also used for the 5¢ UN airmail stamp of February 1959.

Pictured here is an Iranian FDC pair dated October 24, 1957. Except for the wording, the design is a copy of the 4¢ UN air issue. The colors of the two Iranian stamps are not strikingly different from the UN issues.

Is anyone familiar with the stamp issue from the mid 1800's from Virginia and from Russia? The designs were identical, the town names identical, and no apparent link to show a reason for this event.

Any ideas? I don't know the rest of the story!



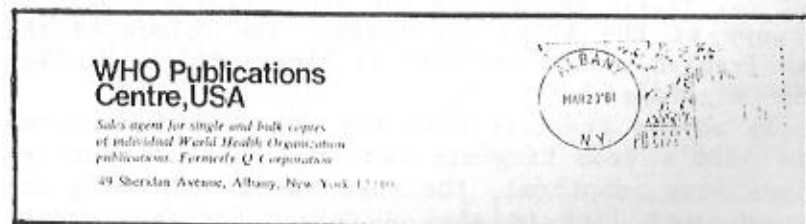
FDC from Iran with UN stamp superimposed for comparison. Miscutting of the envelope produces the trapezoid shape.

IN THIS CORNER

by Jack I. Mayer

Many UN agencies contract bulk mailings of books and periodicals to private distributors. In the US the most frequently noted distributor is UNIPUB, in New York City.

Seldom noted is WHO Publications Centre, USA, which distributes material for the World Health Organization (WHO).



WHO Publication Centre cover with P.B. meter #917466

NEW ISSUE - 19 MARCH 1982



COLLECTING COVERS

by Greg Galletti

Covers are a part of almost all stamp collections. They come in a variety of shapes, sizes, and conditions. The following article is an attempt to give collectors several alternatives for mounting and storing their collections.

Probably the simplest method of storing covers is in a shoe box. Not much preparation is needed and covers do stay relatively clean and unfolded. I house all my correspondence from the United Nations in boxes, making sure they are arranged in chronological order. To avoid bending or folding use a filler in the boxes until enough covers have accumulated to keep the walls of the box rigid. These fillers may be blank stationery or index cards available at the local five-and-dime store. Similarly, one may wish to place index cards, suitably sized, inside covers to ensure greater restriction from bending or folding. Covers may also be placed in glassine envelopes to further protect them from soiling. These glassines are available at most stamp stores or from companies specializing in stamp supplies. One last note on this method: DO NOT overcrowd the boxes. This may cause damage to the covers and cause the shoe box to split. An elastic band may be placed around the outside of the box for further support, but under no circumstances should rubber bands be placed around individual covers, this will cause them permanent damage.

A second efficient method of storing covers is in an album. A variety are available at a vast range of prices. Most contain single sleeve acetate pages with black paper inserts for dividing the sleeves. These pages usually hold two covers, although one may wish to insert several covers into one sleeve. Of course, only the cover directly against the acetate may be viewed; the others must be removed for viewing. These albums are available in a variety of sizes convenient for most covers. They are available in standard or #6 size (for most con-

ventional covers), large size (for blue or white cards), and legal or #10 size (for large envelopes and stationery). The latter are also excellent for housing MI-10 blocks. These albums are available from stamp dealers and supply houses. I have used both Lindner and Showguard albums with complete satisfaction. Others are also available with various features for particular collectors. These albums usually cost between 8-15 dollars.

A truly individualized method of housing a cover collection is to mount and display covers on pages which may be placed in ring or clip binders. These are usually 8½ x 11 or 10 x 12 size pages. A number of mounting materials are available. Hinges may be applied to the back of the cover and then fastened to the album page. It must be noted, however, that hinges may permanently mark the reverse of the covers and should not be used on items which the collector desires to keep unmarked. A second form of mount available is the pre-cut acetate mount in which the covers are placed and pressed to the page. These are available from several firms including Hawid, Lindner, and Showguard. I have used these in the past and have found them both pleasant and easy to work with. Most of these are clear or black backed. These mounts are moderately expensive but give lasting protection and have not been known to discolor stamps as less expensive coverings do.

Another type of mount is the acetate corners designed especially for mounting covers. These are effective in mounting covers as well as giving the collector even more freedom in designing the album for his own needs. I have used these extensively with exhibiting, for they offer good mounting stability while being virtually unnoticeable. When using either acetate corners or hinges, further protective coverings should be used on the pages. These acetate corners are available from supply firms and should not be mistaken for regular post card corners. The post card corners are rather rigid and have been known to damage covers when they are removed from the mount. They are usually black or silver trimmed paper products.

Several types of pages may be used for mounting.

Firms (Scott, Harris, White Ace, etc.) offer blank pages good for this. I note that most are rather thin and bend easily with a couple of covers on them. Many of these same firms offer stronger bond paper for better support at additional cost. Many stamp stores do not carry these special bonds, and they must therefore be ordered directly from the firms. A second type of page is a plain quadrilled paper. This, too, is available in a variety of bonds. It is particularly good for mounting because it has drawn guide lines for aligning covers on the page. For a protective covering one may purchase transparent sheet protectors from almost any art supply store. I use VPD brand; it may be purchased in a variety of sizes and may be cut to proper size if needed. These coverings can be placed over mounted pages and add protection and beauty to any collection at about 50¢ per sheet.

In closing, I should mention that stamp papers, such as Linns, Stamp Collector, Stamp News, etc., carry classified ads listing firms which offer supplies for mounting collections. In the next article we will further detail some methods of mounting covers to album pages.

UN MILITARY NOTES

by J. L. Emmenegger

Have you ever heard of "GOC" and "UNCI"?

Recently we read a few lines about a United Nations mission in Indonesia from 1947 to 1951 called GOC for Good Offices Committee and UNCI for United Nations Committee for Indonesia. This mission, to which were delegated 50 UN observers from Australia, Belgium, China, France, United Kingdom and the USA, observed the implementation of the cease fire.

We never saw any cover sent by a member of this mission in Indonesia. If a reader has a cover, this writer would appreciate a photo copy of it. Send it to J.L. Emmenegger, P.O. Box 230, CH-1009 Pully, Switzerland.

MAYER ON METERS

by Jack I. Mayer

Very often it takes many months to pinpoint various changes in meter dies, for we must wait for collectors to make the "finds" and then report them. In 1980 the Geneva UN post office made some die changes which were reported in this column in the February, 1981 issue. Even then, nearly a year later, specific dates of change were not known. To review, the old style meter die had the notation "1 107=" under the meter number "3401". The notation was removed at least by 16 May, 1980, which is the earliest reported date of the change according to the Gaines catalog supplement listing. We know that this change was of an interim nature but until now we did not know exactly when the second change became effective.

The illustrations below now tell us that the change from the interim to the new style was made during the working day of 3 June, 1980. The new style townmark shows the numeral "2" of "1211" on the upper left and the numeral "1" of "10" in the upper right to be positioned higher in the circle. Extending the base of the upper arc would bisect the "2" and separate the "1" from the "0". In the old style townmark the extended line of the arc would miss the "2" completely and bisect the "1" through the extreme top portion of the numeral.



Figure 1. The new style townmark positions all numerals and letters in a smaller arc at the top of the circle.



Figure 2. The old style townmark had the numerals and city name spread out to encompass a greater arc, bringing the numerals at each extreme closer to the lateral midpoints of the circle.

The Vienna International Centre has discontinued use of their two meters using the hour designation with letters "j" and "k". Meter "j" was replaced on 2 Jul '81 and the earliest known date of meter "k" is 1 Dec '81.



DEADLINES FOR COPY

<u>ISSUE DATE</u>	<u>COPY TO EDITOR</u>
April 1982	15 April 1982
June 1982	15 May 1982
August 1982	15 July 1982
October 1982	15 September 1982
December 1982	15 November 1982

Get your articles, notes, letters, questions, and wanted or swap ads into the Editor by the dates above.

EXCHANGE AD:

Want to obtain FDC of US "Toward UN" stamp: have many to swap. B. Cohen Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690.

DUES ARE DUE!

If you haven't paid your dues yet you may be wondering why we are sending this issue of the Journal to you. After all, we said we would not send another unless you had paid dues. Well, we are moving so fast in our effort to catch up with the calendar dates on the Journal that there just has not been time to tally up the dues payments and besides, you've hardly had time to note the fact that your payment is due since you received the last issue. After all, we mailed it on March 18, just 31 days after the previous issue, and this one should hit the mails on March 30!

We WILL NOT mail the next one to you if you have not paid your dues! It will be about a month or so until then, so get your payment in the mail if you have not done so already.