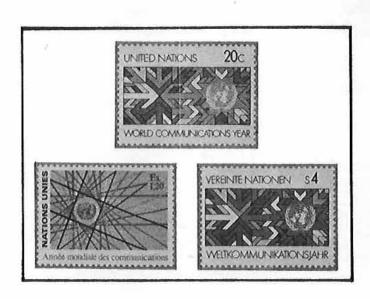
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> Editor Duane Lamers Production Assistant Benjamin H. Cohen

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.

Postmaster: PLEASE SEND ENTIRE MAGAZINE and Form 3579 to UNP, c/o Hollinger, 2017 Broadway, Blue Island, IL 60406.

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C.C. Smith, 15615 Valley Bend, Houston, TX 77068 (Except North America) J.L. Emmenegger, Box 230, CH-1009

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

UN Collectors of Chicagoland, Inc.: meets the first Tuesday of each month, September through June, at the 55 West Monroe, Suite 2400, Chicago. An informal dinner gathering precedes the meeting. For time and place call Ben Cohen, 726-3555. 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

As we write this winter has been rather kind to us in the Detroit area. Temperatures have been moderate and snowfall has been virtually non-existent. Would that the economy smile on us as favorably!

Depression and recession have helped deal philately a blow, in some cases freezing solid what formerly were the nearly-liquid assets in the hands of the speculators and investors. By now, however, all of us should have learned that nothing we possess is immune from the debilitating forces of devaluation brought on by what some refer so antiseptically as "the economic downturn."

Those of us for whom philately is a hobby that may, incidentally, bring financial rewards will continue to enjoy what we have and acquire what we can. If we are not buying much these days, perhaps we can while away some time looking over some of the "standard fare" in our collections. Fred Foldvary adds a dash of "geophilatelic" spice to the fare in his article about UN facilities around the world. Ira Riddle highlights World Communications Year, as 1983 has been designated, in his article on the International Telecommunications Union in these pages.

If the season hasn't driven you to seek warmer climes by the first week of March, consider a trip to Milwaukee for the UNPI Board meeting at MILCOPEX, 4-6 March. What Lake Michigan cannot do to rout the winter blues from your soul Milwaukee beer can.

Finally comes word that Charlie Smith is mixing a couple hot toddies to stir our congealed fluids: Auctions V and VI will be held later this spring and summer.

Now get into those slippers, take the album down from the shelf and enjoy. Keep the door closed, though, at least tillearly March.

COVER

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the subject this month of an article by Ira Riddle, is also the UN agency whose importance has prompted the UN General Assembly to declare 1983 as World Communications Year. 28 January saw the release of commemorative stamps to publicize this declaration.

By Jack I. Mayer

As we start a new calendar year, we have reason to take another look at the planned philatelic shows for this period, both in the United States and in Europe. Of particular interest are shows in which the United Nations Postal Administration will have a presence. My attention has been drawn specifically to a show scheduled for 24-26 June 1983 in Nice, France. The exhibition is sponsored by the Federation des Societes Philateleques Francaises, the counterpart to the American Philatelic Society in the United States. What make this show of such special interest is that the UNPA at Geneva has arranged to take over the entire show for United Nations exhibits to be supplied by UN collectors from around the world. That means you and I! This is a "first"! The requirement is to fill 500 frames, a supreme undertaking for any collecting area. Without a doubt, this will be the largest United Nations philatelic exhibition ever held.

As I've emphasized previously, exhibiting is crucial to educating the philatelic community. Support from the UNPA, lending their credibility to arrange for this showing, is indeed an outstanding move in support of our hobbs. The question then is, "Can we as collectors meet this challenge?" (An international judging panel is being assembled for this event including a representative from the United States.)

Exhibiting is fun. It is challenging. The novice is as welcome as the more experienced. What a great way to enjoy our hobby and at the same time contribute to greater understanding of United Nations collecting as well as assisting in showing the world what the United Nations is all about. That makes us part of one of the greatest sales forces on earth!

I encourage everyone to consider getting involved.

A recent publication listing all current United Nations entities and their membership, structure and responsibilities is the United Nations Handbook 1982 published by the New Zeland Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It can be ordered from the New Zealand Mission to the U.N., 1 U.N. Plaza (25th Floor), New York, New York 10017. The cost is \$6.00.

UNP AUCTIONS

By Charles C. Smith

During the UNP Board Meeting held in conjunction with CHICAGOPEX'82, I was appointed Auction Chairman. As Past President I am aware of several problems which have occurred with our previous auctions. I am confident these problems can be eliminated and that UNP can sponsor a timely and professionally-run auction which can be enjoyable and beneficial to all. In order to do this, I believe that one person should have total responsibility for all aspects of our auctions, including publicity, receipt of material, compilation of the catalog, receipt of bids, the mailing of lots and return of unsold material, the filing of income and expense statements, etc. The Board approved this request, and I have been given sole responsibility for our future auctions. If you have a comment, suggestion, or problem, there will be no confusion as to whom to contact.

First, I intend to hold two auctions during 1983. The first of these, our spring auction, UNP Auction V, will appear in our April, 1983 Journal. Due to existing and unavoidable time constraints, I cannot solicit nor accept material for Auction V. For this spring sale, material is being assembled from a few of our more active members who can respond rapidly to my personal request. Time simply does not exist for our North American and foreign members to submit material for such an early spring sale.

At this time, I also wish to announce plans for UNP Auction VI in the fall. Please take time now to examine your collections for unwanted or duplicate material and submit those items for our fall sale. The deadline for receipt of all material will be 15 May 1983. Items received after this date will be returned at the owner's expense. Our UNP Auction VI catalog will be mailed about mid-June. Closing date for receipt of bids will be 1 October 1983, with notification of successful bidders and mailing of all lots as soon thereafter as possible. Sellers should expect their funds and return of unsold lots on or about 1 December 1983.

The several months' delay between publication of our auction catalog in June and the closing date for bids is intentional. I want to be certain of two things. First, our catalog is to be made available to all UNSG and UNOP members. Secondly, our foreign members must have sufficient time to respond with their bids after receipt of our auction catalog. For those of you who wish to submit material for inclusion in our Auction VI, I ask for your patience. I believe having our catalog distributed to UNP, UNSG, and UNOP members will more than offset any disadvantages arising from our delayed date for receipt of bids.

Those who wish to submit items for sale must abide by the following rules:

- Each item, including literature, must be UN-related.
- 2. Each lot must have a minimum bid value of \$1.00.
- 3. Each lot should be enclosed in a protective mount, glassine envelope or other appropriate protective cover and be accompanied by a description, minimum bid, and a <u>Gaines</u> catalog section and number, <u>Lindner</u> number, or <u>Scott</u> number.
- 4. Lots must be sent to the auction chairman by insured or registered mail. Neither UNP nor the auction chairman will accept responsibility for any material shipped without such coverage. Return postage, including insurance or registry fees, for unsold lots will be charged to the owner.
- A total of 20% of the realized price will be retained by UNP.
- 6. Lots with faults must be so described.
- Failure to comply with the rules may result in rejection of submitted material.
- 8. Inclusion or rejection of any item is at the discretion of the auction chairman.

Remember, the closing date for submission of material for Auction VI is 15 May 1983. All items to be included should be sent to:

Charles C. Smith 15615 Valley Bend Drive Houston, TX 77068

Thanks for your participation and cooperation!

ONE THAT DID, ONE THAT DIDN'T

By Lawrence Laliberte

Most of us know that UN stamps are valid for postage only at their respective offices (cents at New York, Swiss francs at Geneva, Austrian schillings at Vienna). However, sometimes covers not properly franked do slip through. Figure 1, below, shows a cover that was sent to an address in Bern, Switzerland, for the JUPHILES '77 show. It may have arrived too late, so the party retain-

ed the cover for over a year. Though the 90-centime definitive (G-10) was not valid at the Bern post office, it was nonetheless cancelled on 7 July 1978 and forwarded. I believe that the cancellation slogan reads: "Bern - have a nice day", but I am not sure.

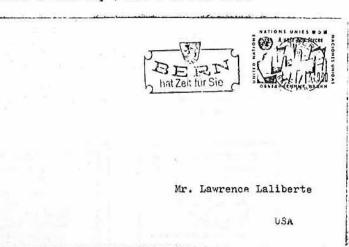


Figure 1

Figure 2, below, shows one that did not make it. It was posted 14 March 1964 at Sugar Hill, New Hampshire. The "Freedom from Hunger" stamp, #116, was spotted and the Postage Due adhesive affixed.

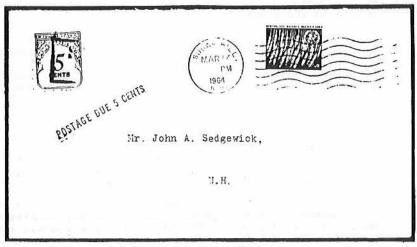


Figure 2

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION

By Ira Lee Riddle

The United Nations is an international organization; as such, its stamps often contain inscriptions in various languages other than English. For a long while, each stamp was inscribed with the five official languages. Later, stamps were issued with Franch and English inscrip tions. How often, though, has a truly international language appeared on a United Nations issue? One of the few times is on the 1965 ITU issue, in which Morse Code appears.





The 1965 issue was the second by the United Nations to honor the International Telecommunications Union, the first being #41-2 issued in 1956. Coincidentally, the 1965 issue was issued numbers 141-2 by Scott's.

This issue, #141-2, has always been my favorite UN issue, for two reasons. The first one is the satellite pictured on it, along with the Morse Code I learned while in Boy Scouts. The second reason is its colors; I love purple in all places.

The ITU is responsible for maintaining and improving international cooperation in the field of telecommunications. To do this, it has the power and authority to allocate radio frequencies among countries; regulate international telegraph, telephone and radio communications; and study technical questions within the field.

The ITU was first formed in Madrid in 1932 as an amalgamation of the old International Telegraph Union, which began in Paris in 1865, and the International Radiotelegraph Union, which traced its start to 1906 in Berlin. In 1947, it was restructured and became a United Nations agency, headquartered in Geneva.

The ITU is run by its Administrative Council, a body of 29 members chosen from the Plenipotentiary Conferences held every five years. The Administrative Council meets yearly. The chief operating officer is the secreatry-general, currently Mohamed E. Mili.

Several permanent bodies operate within the ITU. These include the Administrative Radio Conference and the

Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference. These meet to revise international rules and regulations. Another permanent body is the International Frequency Registration Board, which registers frequencies used and furnishes advice on the allocation of channels.

Currently, there are 155 members of the ITU. A library is maintained of 20,000 books and 1,300 magazines related to the field. The ITU also publishes releases in the official UN languages of Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish, but not in Morse Code.

NOTES

Richard Powers, a frequent contributor to our pages, offers to answer two of the questions posed in the October, 1982 issue:

Italian is used by the Swiss PTT on some of its philatelic paper because it is one of the four official languages of the country. The others are French, German and Romanche. Swiss service stamps use French because most UN agencies are located in Geneva, the center of French-speaking Switzerland. The UPU, at Bern uses French rather than German because the former is its official language.

Powers goes on to suggest that the "numbers" appearing on the WHO agency stamps are the Cyrillic alphabet characters for the Russian translation of the WHO initials. He also suggests that the Chinese characters repeat the name.

With that we return to our winter's day ration of alphabet soup. Tomorrow, won ton.

Other questions will be answered only if someone suggests solutions.

Some reprintings of UN definitives are so good that only a careful analysis of paper, ink, and gum types will provide enough evidence to identify them. If you wish to participate, at modest expense, in a program to monitor periodically the current releases, please contact the editor for details.

The American Topical Association (ATA) of which UNPI is a chartered member, will hold its 34th convention this spring at TEXANEX, sponsored by the San Antonio (Texas)

Philatelic Association.

TEXANEX-TOPEX '83 is slated for 17-19 June at San Antonio. Obtain further information from:

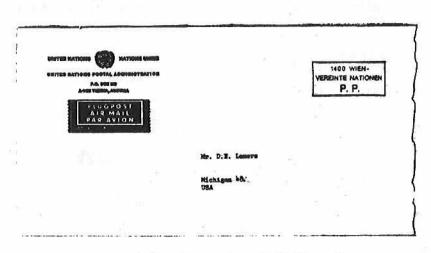
John Taddy P.O. Box 34196 San Antonio, TX 78233

UNPA-Geneva requests our participation in a 500-frame exclusively UN exhibit at Nice, France, 24-26 June 1983. UNPA-New York will assume all responsibility for the transportation of exhibition material from New York to Nice and return.

Direct all inquiries regarding participation in this or any other exhibitions to:

Greg Galletti UNP Exhibits 701 S. Forest, #3 Ann Arbor, MI 48104

Reserve 4-6 March 1983 to attend MILCOPEX and the spring UNP Board meeting at Milwaukee. This is a chance to make or renew acquaintences, do some buying or trading, and drink the town's beers, not necessarily in that order!



So much for stamps from UNPA-Vienna!

Deadlines for inclusion of articles in <u>The Journal</u> have been changed to enable most readers to have the publication in hand by the beginning of the month of issue. Articles or announcements of a timely nature that should be included in a particular issue must be in the hands of the editor by the deadlines noted:

 Issue
 Deadline

 April 1983
 4 March 1983

 June 1983
 22 April 1983

 August 1983
 24 June 1983

For succeeding issues the copy deadline is a full five weeks before the first day of the month of issue.

All copy should be double-spaced, preferably typed. The spelling of names and titles as well as all other factual information is, of course, the responsibility of the author.

The editor cannot be expected to compose articles based on notes, copies of ads, etc. Articles must be submitted as such before consideration will be given to publishing them.

We continue to welcome articles from new as well as familiar sources. They will be printed as space permits. Ignore deadlines if it is not important that your work appear in a particular issue.

ATA will also sponsor a tour to Basel, Switzerland for the TEMBAL '83 Exhibition. Further information concerning the 18-30 May trip, departing from Chicago or New York, can be obtained from:

GTU Inc. 1025 Connecticut Ave. NW Washington, DC 20036

Welcome, new members of UNP:

Robert Hill, Missouri Alvan Hickerson, Kentucky Paul Wyatt, South Carolina

A WORLD TOUR OF UNITED NATIONS STAMPS

By Fred E. Foldvary

Just as the UN has activities and centers across the world, its stamps reflect the worldwide scope of its presence. Let us take a tour of the sites that have been pictured on the stamps of the UN and it's agencies.

Only stamps showing a country or a site within a country will be included, and no attempt will be made to be complete. All catalog numbers are Scott's. Though they are geographical, the UN Flag stamps will not be included in this tour. All stamps are from the New York UN unless otherwise stated.

We start our journey in Canada. In 1967 the UN issued #170-74 to commemorate the Montreal World's Fair, Expo '67. They were valid for posting only on mail sent from the UN Pavilion, being issued in Canadian currency.



Four of the stamps picture bas-relief figures by Ernest Cormier. The four statues represent Peace, Justice, Fraternity, and Truth. The eight-cent issue shows the UN Pavilion, flanked by flags, taken from a photo by Michael Drummond.

We now hop to San Francisco, where the UN Charter was signed in 1945. UN #12 (1952) shows the Veteran's War Memorial Building, "Birthplace of the Charter". Located in the civic center complex, the building is also called the Opera House.





We cross the continent to Flushing, New York. This former village in the New York City borough of Queens was

the site of the World's Fair of 1939. The UN made its temporary home there from 1946 to 1950. The New York City Building at Flushing Meadows, the site of the General Assembly meetings, appears on #69-70 (1959).

The UN headquarters in New York has, of course, appeared in numerous stamps, starting with #2. In 1960, #83-84 showed a view of the UN buildings along with the preamble to the Charter. The General Assembly building is seen in #119-120 (1963). The edifices have become a symbol of the UN itself. One of my favorites is #222 (1971), showing an overall view of UN Headquarters and the skyline of New York reflected on the facade of the Secretariat Building. This 39-story marble and glass structure was completed in 1951.





Next, we jump to South America, where we see the seat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning in Santiago, Chile on #194-5 (1969).

Onward now to Europe!





The first session of the UN General Assembly took place in 1946 at Central Hall, Westminster, London, pictured on #61-2 (1958). Westminster lies on the north bank of the Thames. The Houses of Parliament are located there as well.

We cross the English Channel to France, where we visit the Chaillot Palace in Paris, seen on #77-8 (1960). The palace was the site of the General Assembly meetings from 1948 to 1951.

From France we enter Switzerland, where the UN has offices at the Palais des Nations at Geneva. The European office, formerly the League of Nations office, was shown in #27-8 in 1954. Other UN agencies located at Geneva have been illustrated on UN stamps, including the World Health Organization on its opening in 1966, on #156-7. In 1974 the new headquarters of the International Labor Organization was shown on #244-5. The World Intellectual Property Organization was honored in 1977 by #281-2.

Since 1969 the Geneva office has issued its own stamps, four of which depict its buildings, notably Geneva #4 (1969) and #22 (1972).





Switzerland has long issued special stamps for the international organizations located within the country. Swiss #7033 (1960) has a nice view of the Palace of Nations. Depicting the headquarters of the International Telecommunications Union is #10010 (1973).

One of the oldest and most successful of the international organizations, the Universal Postal Union, has its headquarters in Bern, Switzerland and is seen on #219.

The Netherlands has also issued special stamps for the International Court of Justice at The Hague, shown on #027-032 (1951).

The UN offices in Vienna began issuing stamps in 1979. Vienna #3 (4s) and #5 (6s) show the buildings at Donaupark.





UN involvement in conflicts across the world has inspired several issues, among them #139-40, marking the

UN peacekeeping force in Cyprus (1965).

Africa's struggles have also drawn in the UN. The UN operation in the Congo (now Zaire), when Katanga sought to break away, is featured on #110-11 (1962). This issue followed the stamps honoring Dag Hammarskjold's memory a year after his death while on a mission for the Congo.

Namibia (Southwest Africa) has been a continuing source of UN attention and the subject of three sets of stamps as it struggles for independence from South Africa, whose trusteeship is no longer recognized. One Namibia issue is #312-3 (1979), still on sale.

The Economic Commission for Africa was honored by #95-6 (1961), showing the Africa Hall in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Since its beginning, the UN has been embroiled in the Middle East. The State of Israel was created through the United Nations, and the Palestinian Question continues to be a UN concern, reflected in the controversial issue #343 (1981).

The UN's attention to the problems in Southeast Asia appeared in #205-6 (1970), showing the Mekong River area and power lines, symbolizing the development project there.

Our last stop takes us to West New Guinea, now West Irian, where the UN Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) was commemorated by #118 (1963). UNTEA administered the area during its transition from a colony of the Netherlands to its annexation by Indonesia.





Our UN tour has taken us around the world, reflecting the activities of the UN in all the continents of the world throughout its history. Through these stamps we can participate in the tragedies and hopes of humankind.

Ed. note: Fred Foldvary is the editor of <u>Topical Time</u>, journal of the American Topical Association. His philatelic specialty is "geographilately", or stamps showing specific locations.

THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

By Konrad Schraer

The creation of the International Court of Justice represented the culmination of efforts to create a method for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the origins of which can be said to go back to classical times.

The Hague Peace Conference, 18 May to 29 July 1899 marked the beginning of a decisive phase in the modern history of international arbitration. The chief aim of the Conference was to discuss peace and disarmament. It ended by adopting a Convention on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, which dealt not only with arbitration but also with other methods of peaceful settlement, such as good offices and mediation. The Convention further created a permanent Bureau, located at The Hague, with functions corresponding to those of a court registry or a secretariat. It also laid down a set of rules of procedure to govern the conduct of an arbitration. The Permanent Court of Arbitration was established in 1900 and began operating in 1902.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE,





Reverend Robert L. Webb,

Needham,

Massachusetts.

Etats Unis d'Amerique.

Figure 1: Service cover of the Commission of the United States of America for the First Hague Peace Conference (18 May - 29 July 1899) with cancel "s-GRAVENHAGE 23 MEI 99". On the reverse: receipt cancels "NEW YORK JUN 3, 1899" and "NEEDHAM, MASS. JUN 5, 1899".

A few years later, in 1907, there was held the second Hague Peace Conference between 25 June and 18 October 1907. It revised the Convention and refined the rules governing arbitration proceedings. Some participants would have preferred the Conference not to confine itself to improving the machinery created in 1899. The United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany submitted a joint proposal for a permanent court, but the Conference was unable to reach agreement thereon. The Conference confined itself to recommending that States should adopt a draft convention for the creation of a court of arbitral justice as soon as agreement was reached "respecting the selection of the judges and the constitution of the court."



Figure 2: Souvenir cover for the Second Hague Peace Conference (25 June - 18 October 1907) with special cancel "'s-GRAVENHAGE VREDESCONFERENTIE GROOTE GRAFELIJKE ZAAL" of 7 September 1907.

Notwithstanding the fate of these proposals, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which in 1913 took up residence in the Peace Palace that had been built for it through a gift from Andrew Carnegie, has made a positive contribution to the development of international law. It still exists, independent of all other international organizations, and the participating parties now number 72.

The work of the two Hague Peace Conferences and the ideas they inspired in statesmen and jurists had an influence on the various plans and proposals submitted between 1911 and 1919 both by national and international bodies and by governments for the establishment of an international judicial tribunal. This culminated in the creation of the PCIJ within the framework of the new international system established after the end of the First World War.

Source: The International Court of Justice, published by ICJ, The Hague, 1976, pp. 11-14.

UNITED NATIONS STAMP CATALOGUE 1951-1982

Reviewed by Earl S. Merriman

After a four-year absence, the United Nations Postal Administration has published the latest edition of its catalogue. Running to 120 pages in full color, it should be in the library of every UN collector. The wealth of reference information is unsurpassed in any UN publication. A bonus is that all stamps, postal stationery and souvenir cards are illustrated in full color.

The catalogue lists all issues of the United Nations in New York, Geneva and Vienna, with the sections color-coded for easy locating. All stamps through 1982 are pictured, and the projected 1983 schedule is also given. New in this edition in the commemorative section is also a brief note giving the history and facts about each issue.

My only regret is that the beautiful larger-thanlife illustrations on the cover could not be continued inside the catalogue. Wouldn't it have been a perfect tribute to the many talented artists and printers that have lent their talents to UN stamps through the years that the illustrations could have been larger to have shown their true beauty and the meaning of UN stamp collecting. No doubt this is economically impossible, but one should be allowed to dream.

In his foreword UN Assistant Secretary-General Clayton C. Timbrell says, "It is hoped that this well-documented and comprehensive catalogue will add to the pleasure and scope of United Nations stamp collecting". Truly it should.

Copies of the catalogue can be obtained from Catalogue Department, UN Postal Administration, Box 1586, New York, NY 10163, for \$3.50 postpaid. If you happen to be at the UN, you can obtain a copy for \$2.75 at the UNPA sales counter.







Date of issue: 18 March 1983