

34

the journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.

Whole Number 34

Volume 6
Number 4
April 1983



THE JOURNAL of United Nations Philatelists, Inc.
ISSN 0164-6842
Affiliate Number 71 of the American Philatelic Society
A unit of the American Topical Association
Volume 6, Number 4, Whole Number 34, April 1983

Published bi-monthly by United Nations Philatelists, Inc., Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690. UNP is an organization of collectors of philatelic material of or concerning the United Nations and its associated activities. Annual dues are \$8.00, \$7.00 of which applies to subscription to The Journal. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT CHICAGO, IL 60607. Office of publication, 55 W Monroe St #2400, Chicago, IL 60603. Unless otherwise indicated, catalog numbers used throughout are Scott numbers. References to Lindner are to Lindner United Nations Stamp Catalog, 6th edition, 1976. References to Scott are to the latest edition of Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalog. References to Gaines are to United Nations Philately, by Arleigh Gaines.

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TABLE	OF	CONTENTS	June	1983
Editor's Notes				49
President's Message				50
UNP Board Meeting Report, R. Hollinger				51
The First Issue, R.G. Kvarnes				52
Notes				55
UNESCO Gift Stamps, R. Hollinger				57
Scott Number 147 in a New Light, or Throw Away the UV Lamp For Now				61
UN Stamps are Used on Mail, M. Konnick				63
Mayer on Meters, J. Mayer				64

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.

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 promised last issue, Charlie Smith includes Auction V to add a little spice to springtime and UN philately. The catalog may be conveniently removed from your magazine for reference and use without sacrificing the integrity of this issue. The pagination is separate.

Many readers received the February issue during that month! Surprise! With the cooperation of our writers in adhering to deadlines, we will be able to bring you The Journal close to the beginning of the month of issue.

UN philately does not exist in a vacuum. Like the UN itself, the stamp issues and postal operations and practices must be seen in the historical, geographical, and political context within which they have their origins. We welcome articles that explore philatelic matters and at the same time provide some of the background that serves to enrich our understanding. We would like to highlight some of this background, especially in issues of our magazine that appear during months of new releases from UNPA. Trade and Development, the June release, provides an excellent opportunity to look back upon previous issues spotlighting this theme and to examine the UN's role in promoting it.

Have you noticed that the flags appearing each year are not of a uniform configuration? Perhaps our readers would like to know why this is true.

When was the last time you told UNPA how you feel about particular practices and policies? The Administration solicits advice from some of the more prominent members of the philatelic community. Equally important is its willingness to listen to all who take the trouble to express their concerns. Speak up.

Copy deadline for the June issue is 22 April.

Deadline for receipt by Charlie Smith of material for Auction VI is 15 May.

COVER

The latest UNPA release and the first engraved stamp since 1975 is the second stamp to honor the World Food Program. In addition to this stamp, our cover also shows the first stamp honoring the food program (1971), and the 1976 emission for the World Food Council.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Jack I. Mayer

HELP WANTED

Any effort, no matter how well organized, requires people to make it go. United Nations Philatelists is no different. Also, UNP is a volunteer organization so no one must participate. We are a group of people drawn together by our love of philately, not our management abilities. Very few of us are even acquainted with one another.

Our strength, our ability to deliver, depends on those of us who voluntarily come forward. The "work-horses" of past years of effort eventually tire and replacements are a must. That, too, is a plus as we build our support ranks of past active workers who continue to volunteer their efforts on a more limited scale. Past experience develops an expertise we do not want to lose.

As new volunteers accept responsibility we have no right to think they would do it forever. A cadre of collectors who would enjoy working for our society would be very helpful, not only as replacements but also for new projects or needs as they develop.

At the present time we would like to ask someone who may have some experience, either as a professional or non-professional, to volunteer for work as editor or co-editor of our bi-monthly Journal. In many ways this is a very rewarding position, with opportunity to work with many other collectors. Full knowledge of UN philately is not a requirement, as our published material is furnished from a variety of sources.

Another need that has presented itself is that of translating. From time to time we receive foreign language articles or publications which we can publish or loan to interested members. However, most Americans know only English. A roster of persons with knowledge of French, German, or Dutch would be very helpful to our organization.

Perhaps you have a willingness to help in some way but with nothing special in mind. We do have various responsibilities from time to time that need filling.

As beneficiaries of the actions of our UNP managing team you know who we are, but we don't know who you are. So please come forth and let us hear from you. Any communications may be directed to me, Jack Mayer, 4114 R Avenue, Anacortes, WA 98221. Should you desire to call, my telephone number is (206) 293-3838.

UNPI BOARD MEETING REPORT

By Ronald Hollinger, Secretary

On 8 March, the United Nations Philatelists Board of Directors held a meeting at MILCOPEX in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Present were President Jack Mayer, Vice President Steve Cohen, Secretary Ronald Hollinger and Director Ben Cohen. Future meeting sites were discussed and approved.

We will hold our annual convention at NOJEX at the Meadowlands Hilton in Secaucus, New Jersey, 28-30 October 1983. This is just fifteen minutes from Manhattan, New York and the same distance from Newark Airport. A special rate has been arranged for the first 100 people to send in room reservations. Let me know if you want one. Contact me also if you are interested in exhibiting at this show so we can have a good showing of UN Philately.

We plan to attend Stampshow '84 to be held 23-25 August 1984 at Dallas, Texas. This should be a great opportunity to see how BIG Texas hospitality really is!

Two promotional motions were approved by the board. From now until the NOJEX show, we will send out a complimentary copy of The Journal to prospective members. If you know of a UN collector, let them know. Remember, word of mouth is the cheapest and best kind of advertising. Also, the board approved sending copies of the Index of the first five volumes of The Journal in exchange for 37¢ in postage and a mailing label.

Monograph #4 will be Blanton Clement's supplement to the "Conference Cancels." This should prove to be as successful as our past monographs and as always will be sent free to all paid members.

Don Miller suggested in a letter that UNPI support an award for the best article on UN philately. This seems like a good idea to us and the Board will discuss this further at NOJEX.

If you have any ideas for UNPI or suggestions, feel free to write President Mayer, Secretary Hollinger or the Editor of our Journal. We are always looking for new ways to improve the club.

MILCOPEX was a very good show. There was plenty of material to look at and several good bargains were found by those in attendance. The weather was pleasant and Milwaukee beer was plentiful. The Board Members hope to meet you at future shows and conventions. Until then, Happy Stamp Hunting.

THE FIRST ISSUE

(Column #6)

By Robert G. Kvarnes

FLUORESCENCE - ITS USE IN "DISCOVERY" IN THE FIRST ISSUE

I would like in this column to tell a story about how two philatelists an ocean apart used fluorescence to work out the differentiation of an important sector of the stamp printings of the First Issue (1-11, C1-4).

Most of those who collect the printings of the First Issue are well aware of the value of the form of the cut-out in the selvage of the Enschedé denominations (1½¢, 2¢, 5¢, 50¢ & \$1.00) in differentiating the various printings of those values.

However, on the De La Rue regulars (1¢, 3¢, 10¢, 15¢, 20¢ & 25¢) there was no such convenient method. The students of the First Issue studied the shades of paper in daylight, the color of the ink, perforation differences, thickness of paper, etc. Although differentiation of the printings of the De La Rue regulars seemed to be reasonably well worked out by the experts, the safest means for the average collector to know he had the correct printing was to purchase his block from one of the specialist dealers who supposedly had bought the printing directly from the UNPA. This proved fallible as not all of them had purchased the new printings of each value as they were released by the UNPA. One dealer (R. Haussler) applied a small number in red on the back of the stamp or selvage along with a small fleur-de-lis to mark his identifications. It is well to note that Haussler used the UNPA method of numbering the printings of the 50¢ and \$1.00 values rather than Goodey's later but more accurate method.

So, much uncertainty regarding the identification of the De La Rue regulars continued. In the late 1960's and early 1970's it was recognized that the printings of a denomination often appeared on papers with different degrees of fluorescence. I am told that the New York First Issue Collectors spent a winter of meetings trying to sort out the printings by studying fluorescence differences with small hand-held lamps.

The rest of this story cannot be told without using personal references, so please accept apologies for same. The writer had become "hooked" on the printings as early as 1970 and had visited nearly all the First Issue experts and dealers in the New York area, learning many fascinating aspects of this issue along the way. Then, in 1973, on a vacation trip to Scandinavia, I stopped to get acquainted with Ramon Goodey in London on the way home. I had heard that Mr. Goodey was very industriously assembling a comprehensive text on the First Issue. His A Study of the First United Nations Regular and Airmail Postage Stamps 1951-1966, a splendid two-volume set, is now out of print.

In London, Ray brought his ultraviolet lamp to our hotel room so we could study fluorescence on the material I had carried over. Ray's lamp was a 24" black light mounted in a viewing box he had constructed himself. Until then I had been using a small hand-held lamp that offered both long wave and short wave ultraviolet light.

On seeing Goodey's lamp, it was obvious to me that I was using far too weak a black light. After returning home I constructed a viewing box with two 12" black lights. The box was cumbersome, but the lighting was a vast improvement. I later acquired a lamp fixture with a long flexible arm.

Ray was suffering from a paucity of First Issue material both in England and on the Continent. He was sorely in need of comparison material. Because of my distant beginnings in the squirrel family I had started an accumulation of material primarily for research purposes, but also as a possible investment. So we started a transatlantic transfer of my material and his solid philatelic knowledge.

Recognizing a tough job, we took on the task of differentiating the De La Rue regulars (little did we realize that the later printings of the airmails would turn out to be a far more complex task).

How to begin? From this point on in this account I can no longer remember who produced which specific idea; Ray and I worked very closely in our thinking so the "next" idea would come from either of us.

One of us suggested that we arrange the printings chronologically to see whether there was a definite point at which the paper "whiteners" had been added in the paper-making process. The chronology came out like this:

Chronology of Reprints of the De La Rue Regulars

	Released by UNPA	Degree of Fluorescence
6.2	1) Dec. '54	D 2)
6.3	Feb. '56	D
9.2	Nov. '56	D 3)
7.2	Nov. '56	M
6.4	Feb. '57	M
8.2	Feb. '57	M
7.3	Mar. '57	D
9.3	Jun. '57	M
8.3	Jul. '57	M
6.5	Feb. '58	M
7.4	Feb. '58	M
1.2	Jul. '58	M & D
4.2	Feb. '61	M 4)
1.3	Jul. '61	H
4.3	Apr. '72	H & Mo
6.6	May '62	H & Mo
7.5	May '62	H & Mo
8.4	May '62	H & Mo
9.4	May '62	H & Mo

- Notes:
- 1) The Gaines' system of numbering the printings is used: 6.2 means second printing of #6, 1.3, the third of #1.
 - 2) D=Dull; M=Medium; H=High; Mo=Dull Mottled
 - 3) The 'whitener' added to the paper stock first showed up in 7.2, released in November 1956. The coronology is consistent except for 7.3 which has a dull fluorescence and suggests that this printing came from some older paper stock.
 - 4) In July 1961 the papers began showing a much higher fluorescence. With the exception of third printing of the #1, a second paper appeared on all the last printings of the De La Rue regulars. This paper is described as having a "dull mottled" fluorescence. See below.

Now things began to fall into place. The second and third printings of the ten-center (6.2, 6.3) were dull in fluorescence, as was the second printing of the 25¢ (9.2). Although the second printing of the 15¢ (7.2) was medium in fluorescence (the watershed between the dull papers and the medium fluorescent papers), somehow the third printing of the 15¢ (7.3) was dull as explained in Note 3).

Next, it became obvious that the remaining papers were medium or high in fluorescence, with the exception of a peculiar dull mottled paper found on several values.

Mr. Otto Wolke had identified two papers in the sixth printing of the ten-center (6.6), calling one of them the "Van Dyke Brown." This turned out to be a high fluorescent paper. The other paper was dull mottled. This led to a hunch that there may be two papers in some or all of the last printings. But how to prove this? Well, the proof was there for us to see. On the De La Rue flag stamps (3¢, 15¢ and 25¢) stamp #39 of the right panes had achieved some notice as the "cloudy sky" variety. Since this occurred only on the last printings (later it was recognized as present also on the second printing of the three-center 4.2) a quick check of available "cloudy sky" blocks did indeed reveal both the high fluorescent and the dull mottled papers. De La Rue was apparently experimenting with fluorescence, as there seems to be an equal division between the high fluorescent and the dull mottled types on all five values (3¢, 10¢, 15¢, 20¢ and 25¢). We had found our needed confirmation!

From there on identification by fluorescence of the De La Rue regulars became markedly easier. Being able to separate off the early printings of some of the values (6.2, 6.3, 9.2, and 7.3) because of their dull fluorescence, and being able to identify the last printing of all six values, we were left with a considerably smaller number of printings of medium fluorescence to differentiate. As described in the Handbook of the First Issue, by Kvarnes and Goodey (available from UNPI), these discriminations are made by a combination of factors such as relative degree of fluorescence and the color of the ink in daylight. An occasional rogue block or pane may be very difficult or impossible to identify. Here it is best to set this item aside as probably affected by sunlight or other extraneous factors.

Describing the exhilaration Goodey and I felt about our fluorescent discoveries is not easy; it was as if we had broken a secret code. As far as I can tell this system of differentiation of the De La Rue regulars has stood the test of time. It seems dependable and no critical contradictions have appeared.

Good luck if you are inclined to follow our steps in this fascinating process of printings identification. For us it remains one of the most intriguing aspects of studying the First Issue.

NOTES

Recently The Journal has, perhaps, made some of its readers aware for the first time that the postal administrations of France and Switzerland provide special postage stamps for use by some UN agencies located within their borders. From Switzerland it is possible to receive new releases of these "officials" in much the same way a collector can have a deposit account with UNPA.

To obtain deposit account information or notices of new releases write:

General Directorate
Swiss Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs
Philatelic Office
3030 Bern, Switzerland

Programme Philatelique et
Numismatique de l'UNESCO
Place de Fontenoy
75700 Paris, France

For regular bulletins from WFUNA concerning their FDC cachets and prints, write:

WFUNA
Rm DC-360
United Nations, NY 10017

Welcome, new members:

Rodney Harlin, California
Edward Griffin, Connecticut
Evelyn Burandt, Michigan
Albert Potter, New Jersey
Martin Avery Snyder, Pennsylvania
Robert Mather, Wisconsin
Victor Shaines, New York
Richard Kiehn, Illinois

The deadline for receipt by Charlie Smith of auction material for Auction VI is 15 May 1983. Send material to:

Auction Chairman
15615 Valley Bend Drive
Houston, TX 77068

The article "One That Did, One That Didn't," in the February issue (pp.36-37), suggested a translation of the slogan cancellation seen in Fig. 1. Member Dmytro Bykovetz, Jr. clarifies the meaning of the slogan: Bern has time for you.

A new slogan cancellation, "25th Anniversary of IMO," will be placed in service 9 May 1983. Complete details are not available at press time, but it is likely that the usual procedures governing requests for first day of use will prevail.

Nepal will be included in the next Flag set, to be released 23 September. It will be interesting to see how the unusual shape of the Nepalese flag is incorporated in a design that best serves to display rectangular standards.

UNPA reports a change in the date of issue for the Human Rights stamps. The new release date is 9 December, the eve of the 35th anniversary of the declaration.

SHOW



CACHET



UNESCO GIFT STAMPS

By Ronald Hollinger

From time to time, while digging through a stamp dealer's stock, I find a unique item. The UNESCO Gift Stamp comes in many interesting designs and was issued in many countries. They were part of a program called the UNESCO Coupon Scheme.

UNESCO (United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture) was organized at the end of World War II to assist in the reconstruction of destroyed or damaged schools, universities and libraries. This was accomplished through the donation of books and other materials to UNESCO, which distributed them to needy areas. Soon the grateful recipients requested more up-to-date works. This led to the creation in 1948 of the UNESCO Coupon Scheme. These coupons had to be purchased in the currency of the user's country.

UNESCO introduced a special Gift Coupon which could be used like a regular coupon, except that it could be sent from the donor to the user for the purchase of needed supplies. The first Gift Coupons were issued in U.S. dollar denominations, but this created a problem with other countries that wanted to donate funds. In 1951 an international denomination was created, the UNUM or UNESCO Unit of Money, the value of which was equivalent to U.S. \$5. Later, to enable young people to make even small contributions, Gift Stamps were introduced and were sold by schools and volunteer groups in many countries.

The first set of gift stamps was issued in eight countries: USA, France, United Kingdom, US-Canada, Denmark, Sweden, Japan, and German Federal Republic. There were six different designs in this first set, and each country used its own currency, equivalent to 25 cents. These stamps were issued from 1951 to 1953. They were issued in booklets containing four to five sheets of ten stamps per sheet. It is to be remembered that these gift stamps were not postage stamps and were not valid for postage. They served much the same purpose as Christmas seals.

In 1954 an International Booklet was released. This contained ten different sheets of ten gift stamps per sheet. The original eight stamps were reissued in a slightly different color and different paper. They are notably different from the first stamps in that the name of the "donor country" was printed in the margin of each stamp outside the perforation. One new country was added, Australia, and a new design was created for Japan. The International Booklet was issued by UNESCO for sale in several countries. In 1955 the booklet was revised, changing two stamps. The denomination on the Australian

stamp was changed from "20" to "6d." Also, the country inscription on the US-Canada stamp was changed to read US-Canada*Netherlands.



1954 ENGLAND



1954 FRANCE



1954 AUSTRALIA



1954 USA



1954 US-CANADA



1954 JAPAN



1954 SWEDEN



1954 DENMARK



1954 GERMAN F R



1954 JAPAN

1955-56 saw the issuance of three stamps by Japan. This consisted of two designs, one appearing in two different colors. In 1958 Japan issued yet another Gift Stamp. Also two stamps were issued by The Netherlands. These later two stamps represent the help Dutch people gave to shipwrecked sailors, picturing a sailor with his net and the UNESCO symbol in the upper right. One stamp is orange and black while the other is blue and black. These appear to be among the most difficult stamps of the series to locate.



1955 JAPAN



1955 AUSTRALIA



1955 US-CANADA-
NETHERLANDS



1956 JAPAN



1958 NETHERLANDS



1958 JAPAN

Two international issues appeared in 1959 depicting the UNESCO Headquarters building in Paris. Japan also issued a new stamp in 1959. 1960 saw a new set of two International Gift stamps depicting a helping hand. Once again in 1960 Japan issued a new design. 1961 was the first year a Gift Stamp was issued by Israel. A new Japanese design came out in 1961 along with three international issues. Japan issued the next three stamps, one in 1963 and a set of two in 1966. The final issue was made by The Netherlands in 1966.



1959 JAPAN



1959 INTERNATIONAL





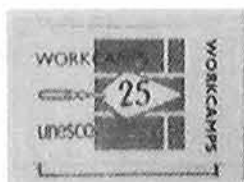
1960 INTERNATIONAL



1960 JAPAN



1961 JAPAN



1961 INTERNATIONAL



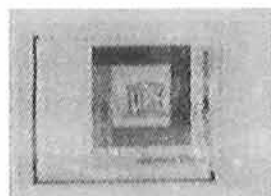
1961 ISRAEL



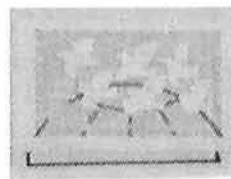
1962 INTERNATIONAL



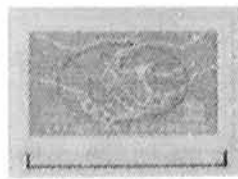
1963 JAPAN



1966 NETHERLANDS



1966 JAPAN



In all, there were 41 stamps issued of varying design or color. Most of these can be found from time to time in the back of a dealer's book. Once in a great while you might even find one or more of these stamps tied to a cover.

In recent years the UNESCO program adopted the title of Co-Action. In early 1980 the Co-Action program issued a seal that could be considered a follow-up to the Gift Stamps. This is a blue and white stamp with the inscription "UNESCO", Paris France "COACTION", surrounding the Co-Action symbol. These should still be available from the Paris office of UNESCO, 7 Place de Fontenoy, 7500 Paris.

SCOTT NUMBER 147 IN A NEW LIGHT, OR THROW AWAY THE UV LAMP (FOR NOW)

By Duane E. Lamers

In the years that I have been researching the reprints of UN definitives, beginning with #63, my notes have always included findings revealed by the ultraviolet lamp. In some instances, as with the second 50-cent stamp, #128, I have information about paper fluorescence, fluorescent fibers on the gum side, and the character of the gum itself. A good deal of looking at the trees, so to speak, but insufficient attention to the forest. Later on, while comparing the quadrants of colors in the globe on this stamp, I came to realize that the printings could be distinguished without the aid of the UV lamp.

The implication here is not that the lamp is unimportant. There are some stamps whose identities will not be revealed without using UV light. When one is interested in collecting the reprints as opposed to collecting paper varieties, however, there is no need for information that is immaterial or secondary in identifying specimens. Such is the case with #128 and #147, the second 15-cent definitive from UNPA.

My own poorly-taken advice comes back to haunt me on occasion, most recently during an inspection of the three printings of #147. Not wishing to take the time to exchange the UV tubes in my desk lamp for the fluorescent ones, I settled for switching on a second lamp, a 60-watt incandescent about two and one-half feet from the desk top itself. Some illumination! At any rate, while adjusting the cardboard on which I had laid the blocks to reduce the glare from this little lamp, I realized that all the glare was not equal. The gold background on one printing was glossy, the black lettering on another was matte (flat finish). I began tilting the backboard at various angles to the little light I had. Sure enough, there were differences to be noted about each printing.

Until the present, the olive background was always described as being darker on the first printing than on the reprints. The third printing, supposedly, is about midway in shade between the first and second printings. In addition, the black lettering on the third printing is somewhat lighter in shade than it is on the earlier releases. It is also stated, with more truth than can be found in the above advice, that the lower margins of the first printing are imperforate and the selva of the third printing is narrower.

A quick comparison of my FDC with a second-printing block, lower margin perforated, showed the two stamps to be alike in olive shade. My first-printing block, with imperforate margin, has a much darker olive background. There it was, proof that the background shading is not a reliable indicator of a particular printing. Removed from its setting, the FDC specimen would have been judged a second- or third-printing copy.

This is not a rarity. Recently I had occasion to inspect two first-printing sheets of the 20-center that is the companion to #147 and found one to be a considerably lighter shade of blue. Both sheets had the imperforate right margins attesting to their first-printing status. Ignore some published remarks about coloration regarding this stamp, too. More later.

The 60 watts of power (and other light sources) revealed these truths:

First printing - matte olive background, glossy black
Second printing - matte olive and matte black
Third printing - glossy olive and black

Under- or overinking on sheets will not alter the reflective quality of the

inks used. Thus, these hallmarks should prove sufficient for identifying any specimens, including singles. When heading out to a show or to your local dealer, carry a known specimen with you, even on FDC. Let the ink's reflective ability help you to judge the printing "pedigree" of samples you inspect. Poor lighting might not reveal the differences.



Above left, a marginal inscription block (MI block) of the first printing of #147, the second 15-cent definitive. Compare the width of the selvage (border strip of paper) of the first two printings to the selvage of the third printing, seen at the right.

This stamp first appeared 25 October 1965 in a quantity of 1,500,000. One-half million stamps were ordered in each of the two reprints, 7 December 1966 and 2 December 1970. It was withdrawn from circulation 19 March 1976, the stamp not being replaced until 19 January 1979 when a new design was released.

A question for the readers: Does anyone know why the initial printing was exhausted in barely 13 months? It took four and five years respectively to exhaust supplies of each reprint. Some 400,000 FD cancellations were made, including cancellations of the 20-cent stamp. That still leaves about one million used in one year.

*Deadline for Journal articles
for June issue: 22 April.*

UN STAMPS ARE USED ON MAIL

By Mike Konnick

It's nothing new for a letter or an article to appear in the philatelic press claiming that UN stamps are solely for collector's albums. Even to this day, there are philatelic writers that do not believe a UN stamp has been cancelled except for first days of issue.

When the 15¢ UN aerogramme appeared on 16 October 1972, this writer wanted to demonstrate that UN stamps were part of the international mail and delivery picture.



Aerogramme posted to the southern tip of Argentina.

Prior to the FD of the 15¢ aerogramme, this writer prepared labels addressed "Poste Restante" to various delivery points around the world. All items were placed into the mail stream on 16 October 1972. Most items were backstamped at the destination points and returned to the addressee via ordinary mail stream.

*Auction V1 deadline for items
to be offered : 15 May.
Contact Charles Smith.*

MAYER ON METERS

By Jack I. Mayer

Meters P.B. #1, 2, and 4 were used from the beginning of 1981, but by July some changes were beginning to be made. On Jun 29 '81 a new slogan was introduced - "UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries 1-14 September 1981." This is a lengthy slogan for the space available, and as in the past when the word sizes are reduced on meters, it is not long before they become illegible. In addition one of the slogans immediately became unusable, was removed from service, and a new one ordered for replacement from Pitney Bowes. P.B. #1 became inoperable after two or three days of use and was replaced by P.B. #3. To make matters worse, a separate incident occurred which resulted in our usual supply of meter information to become non-existent: the Canadian mail strike which commenced on 30 Jun '81 and did not end until 17 Aug '81 for incoming U.S. mail. As in previous years when such incidents occurred, mail was returned with an added rubber-stamped imprint, as illustrated below:

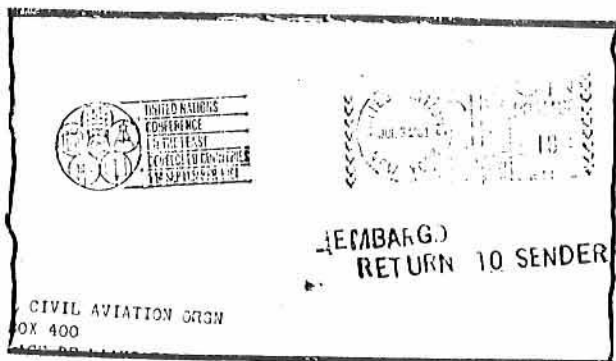


Illustration of "Embargo" cover. Note the poor quality of the imprint of the slogan.

As near as we are able to reconstruct the activities that took place, the original P.B. #1 slogan die was moved to P.B. #2, the original P.B. #2 die was moved to P.B. #4, and the original P.B. #4 die was removed from service because of damage. These changes all took place in July, exact dates as yet unknown as many of the imprints on all the machines in use were operated without any slogan imprint. P.B. #3 which replaced P.B. #1 was used entirely without slogan until the new reordered slogan arrived, the first use being Sep 16 '81. As a result of all this activity, this slogan has had one of the more interesting histories of use of any in recent years. Four slogan dies were used rather than the customary three, and all four machines are known in use with this slogan, P.B. #1 being by far the most rare.