

OFFICIAL FIRST DAY COVER
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POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

UN



Fortieth Anniversary
26 June 1985



the journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.

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<p>BY AIR MAIL PAR AVION</p>	
<p>Organisation Météorologique Internationale</p> <p>—</p> <p>SECRÉTARIAT: Rue Elvez 5 LAUSANNE - SUISSE</p>	<p>To the Chief of the Secretariat of the International Meteorological Organisation Conference of Directors, International Meteorological Organisation, Department of State, Division of International Conferences, 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, WASHINGTON 25, D.C. U. S. A.</p>

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Table of Contents

August 1985

President's Message	141
Cover	141
San Francisco Celebration A Success, D. Baloe	142
Message from Auction Chairman, C. Wallace	143
Editor's Message	144
Buy, Sell Trade	144
UNEPIL 85	144
United Nations Update (UJ), D.S.J. Alexander	145
Note	146
UNPA News	146
Odd Franking, J.I. Mayer	147
From the League of Nations to the United Nations, T. Radzawit, R. Powers (Tr.)	148
UNICEF Label	157
United Nations Temporary Executive Authority, R.B. Smith	158
Meet Your Officers and Directors	163
Meters Used by the World Meteorological Organization, J.I. Mayer	164
Registration Labels Used by the World Meteorological Organization at Geneva, J.I. Mayer	169
Origin Cachets Used by the World Meteorological Organization at Geneva, J.I. Mayer	170
Computer Read Labels	172

CHAPTERS OF UNP

Midwest UN Collectors: intermittent, usually at shows in the Iowa-Kansas-Nebraska area. Contact Ruth Grisemann, 2817 81st St, Des Moines, IA 50322.
UN Collectors of Chicagoland, Inc.: usually second Thursday of each month, September through May, at 55 W Monroe #2400 Chicago, 7:30 p.m. An informal dinner gathering precedes the meeting. Contact Ben Cohen, Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Jack I. Mayer

The 26th of June was the first day of the 40th Anniversary United Nations stamp issue with ceremonies in San Francisco, New York, Geneva, and Vienna. The Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco, was the site of our annual United Nations Philatelists meeting and the San Francisco '85 Stamp Show. It was very appropriate that we had our meeting in the city that gave birth to the United Nations. The first day ceremonies were brief, but forthright. Over 150 people attended the ceremony that marked this great event.

Just a few blocks away in the Herbst Theater of the Veterans' Memorial Building the United Nations Charter Day ceremonies were being conducted. It was in this facility that the charter was signed by the appropriate delegates in 1945.

After a noon luncheon at the Fairmont Hotel and an address by His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations, the action moved back to the Herbst Theater where a Model UN Mock Security Council Session took place.

The United Nations Commemoration, a 4-day program beginning on 23 June, was planned and organized by the United Nations Association of San Francisco, the World Affairs Council of Northern California, and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. A San Francisco public-relations firm, Horne, McClatchy and Associates, was engaged as project coordinator.

Back at the Cathedral Hill Hotel, the stamp activities were in full swing as some 36 dealers made up a very active brouse, sponsored by the A.S.D.A. For any United Nations enthusiast, it was a great day!

COVER

Illustrated is a forerunner cover which ties the present World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to its predecessor, the International Meteorological Organization (IMO). This is an IMO service cover sent to its 12th Conference of Directors, which was held in Washington, D.C. from 22 September to 11 October 1947. This conference drew up and adopted the convention which established the WMO. The 13th and last IMO Conference of Directors was held in March 1951 in Paris, France, where the IMO was dissolved. This was followed by the First World Meteorological Congress, which was held in Paris 19 March to 28 April 1951. No covers connected with either of these Paris conferences has yet been found.

SAN FRANCISCO CELEBRATION A SUCCESS

By Don Bakos

Our participation in the United Nations 40th Anniversary Activities 26-29 June 1985 was a first-rate success. The First Day Ceremony held at the Cathedral Hill Hotel on the 26th saw a packed room filled with philatelists and the simply curious who, after the conclusion of the formal presentations, eagerly gobbled up all of the coveted 'C' Folders as they exited to the main show. Barbara Eddleston UNPA Publicity co-ordinator, is a gracious charming lady and a friend of the UNP. She did a marvelous job of handling the UNPA's participation as the U.N. Post Office did brisk land-office business the full afternoon. I'm sure that much new interest was generated among our fellow collectors.

UNP Officers and Chairmen in attendance included President Jack Mayer, Treasurer Ron Hollinger, Director Robert B. Smith, and Mailing List Chairman Alex Bereson along with Auction Chairman Clay Wallace who also acted as exhibit Host Chairman. In addition, long-time member Philip Okney, who came all the way from the Marshall Islands with his family, Dick Powers from Pasadena and local members Ron Fischer from San Jose, Tom Bowers 80 years young from San Mateo, Norman Neary and Stuart Kremsky from San Francisco and Wadim de Bodisco from Sonoma all contributed to the successful manning of our table.

This year our membership generously offered 5 exhibits which did much to hold the interest of the uninitiated show-goer. I'm sure the wide array of specialties within our specialty shown there will provide a boon to the continuing growth of our organization. As members we may be well aware of the scope of our collecting endeavors, but to the casual observer these exhibits can only stimulate an understanding of just how serious we are about our chosen philatelic domain. It's too bad that more exhibits weren't offered by the membership. Think about it; why not put together an exhibit of your own?

The awards judging went as follows:

- First: London 1945 UN Slogan Cancellation
Earl S. Merriman
- Second: The First United Nations Commemorative
Jack Mayer
- Third: UN Conferences and Meetings
Blanton Clement Jr.
- Third: From Nations United to a United Nations
Bernard J. Kosmoski
- Hon. UN Aerograms
Mention: Robert B. Smith

All in all it was a well-constructed cross section of what we collect both of interest to the specialist and neophyte alike.

On Saturday 29 June after our luncheon the annual meeting was held in the Twin Peaks Room. In attendance were UNP members named above. After an introduction by Jack Mayer and all of the present members individually, a U.N. movie titled "Towards a Better World" was shown followed by an informal get-together at the conclusion of the formal meeting. Actually, since most of these people had gotten to know each other over the course of the preceding three days the real informal get-togethers usually took place around our table. I'm quite sure that all in attendance would agree that a lot of fun was had by all. After all, that's what it should be. About 4:15 PM we broke down the frames put away the exhibits and went our separate ways.

As for myself, I believe we have the basis of a Bay-Area Chapter and my own endeavors in the future will be aimed at making that goal attainable. At this show I was offered the availability of a free table at another upcoming philatelic event. At this show we signed up additional new members. It was a pleasure to serve you as your Local Chairman and I'd do it again anytime! Until then, HAPPY BIRTHDAY UNITED NATIONS!! and I'm hoping to meet many more of you next year at Ameripex '86.

MESSAGE FROM AUCTION CHAIRMAN

By Clay Wallace

Only a few days remain before the close of UNP Auction #8. If bidding has slipped your mind, I urge you to write me as soon as possible. The response has been gratifying. Many bids have been received to date indicating a successful mail auction. I would like to thank everyone for the nice words of encouragement and appreciation so many of you enclosed with your bids. This auction would not have been possible without the patient understanding of my wife, Carol and my PC. The essential software was Multimate for word processing and Lotus 1-2-3 to keep track of bids and bidders. Beginning in early September I will begin notifying successful bidders. Upon receipt of payment, lots will be shipped.

On the heels of Auction #8, I would like to pass along information on Auction #9 on which I've already received inquiries. I will begin accepting lots for our next auction from 15 October until 15 December. Lots received after 15 December cannot be accepted and will be returned at the owner's expense. Formal rules will be published in the October Journal. I would like you to read those rules before sending me any lots. However, you may want to begin selecting the lots you wish to consign before that. No other advance notice will occur. The catalog will be shipped with the April Journal. I will announce the closing date of Auction #9 in the October issue.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

I was sorry I was unable to be in San Francisco for the annual meeting. I am resolving now to be at next year's meeting at AMERIPEX 86 in Chicago. Why don't you do the same?

We would like to know more about the collecting interests of our membership so that we can better tailor the Journal to meet your needs. See the questionnaire on the wrapper. Would you take a few minutes to fill out the questionnaire and drop it in the mail? Thanks.

There were some missing pages in some of the Auction catalogues which were mailed with the last Journal. Please check yours and make sure all the pages are there. If you are missing pages, please drop Clay Wallace a note right away and he will send them to you.

BUY, TRADE, SALE

Your ad could appear here. UNPI members are entitled to two free ads of three lines or less in the Journal each year. Send your ad to the Editor.

WANTED: Saar Plebiscite covers, London 1945 UN Slogan cancels and pre-1951 UN Forerunner covers. Write Clay Wallace, 2143 Clear View Circle, Benicia, CA 94510

WANTED: Intern. Year of Child 1979, all countries, meters, slogans, Cinderellas, national and UN official IYC mail, cachets, etc. R. Fischer, Leutholdstr. 16, CH-8037 Zurich, Switzerland

DESPERATELY SEEKING: UNNY IRC #1 Mint or Used. Darrel J. Rosen, 2735 Hampshire S.E., East Grand Rapids, MI 49506

SELLING: Mint s, blx, MI blx, FDC's most UN issues, 1/3 off cat. price. Quantity ltd. Send want list and ret. stamp. D. Fearon, Box 183, Norwich, Canada NOJ 1P0

MAJOR Military collection including Korea coming on market. If interested, contact S. Cohen, 214 E 51st, New York, NY 10022

UNOFIL 85

The Dutch UN stamp group is sponsoring UNOFIL 85, which will be held 24-27 October 1985 in the Peace Palace, The Hague, Netherlands. The exhibition will be attended by the Dutch PTT and UNPA-Geneva. The UNPA will have a 40 frame exhibit telling the story of the 40 years of the UN, starting with the League of Nations. A special cancellation will be used with the Dutch PTT, and the UNPA will have a show cachet. A multilingual catalogue with articles on UN philately will be on sale by mail for Dfl 10,00 postpaid. Additional information can be obtained from:

UNOFIL 85
W. Put
Postbus 23093
3001 KB Rotterdam
Netherlands

UNITED NATIONS UPDATE (XII)

By David S.J. Alexander

This is the 26th June. As I am writing these lines some of our readers will be in San Francisco picking up "goodies" and first day cancellations and attending the Annual Meeting of United Nations Philatelists Inc. I wish I could have been there. The radio and television programs are very taken up with terrorism and the new hostage crisis and do not have much time to talk about the UN's fortieth Anniversary. I heard a couple of short programs on CBS but they reflected the reservations so many have about the UN. However the philatelic press has done somewhat better.

I helped to line up some authors for a special anniversary issue of "Stamp Collector" (17 June). This number contained a good selection of articles about UN philately - ten in all. They included two by Blanton Clement, Jr., one on stamps and cancellations for UN conferences - a specialty of his, and another telling the world about UN Philatelists which thereby got a helpful plug. There was a detailed exposition on meters by our President Jack Mayer and a piece by yours truly on "Art on UN stamps". It also included contributions by Ernest Kehr, UPU specialist and of the Collectors Club on "UN precursors," and a copiously illustrated piece, also well documented by Arleigh Gaines on "Plotting the UN's path with postal history". And there were articles on musical themes found in UN material and another by Marjorie Sente which recalled the initial steps that finally led to the establishment of a UNPA and the reactions that caused at the time. Somewhat unfortunately the last article by Daniel J. Siegel seemed to somewhat denigrate UN stamp collecting. It was entitled "Philatelic balloons benefit those who wait for them to burst". It included views about the world Organization with which we are all too familiar. However this negative and politically inspired rhetoric did not in my view belong to a 40th Anniversary celebration special edition.

Those of us who are members of the American Philatelic Society will have rejoiced to have seen and read the rather long article by Arleigh Gaines on "UN fore-runners" in the June issue of the American Philatelist. For a very long time APS seemed to have ignored UN philately. But this was a meaty informative piece by someone who really knows the subject. The article may well open up new vistas to collectors who are not aware of all that UN stamp collecting has to offer. In addition, another article by yours truly in the July issue of the APS magazine reviewed the 40 years of the United Nations, especially since the establishment of the Postal Administration in 1951, from my own observations at the United Nations and in a somewhat chatty vein. It also was well illustrated.

Linn's Stamp News so far has not said very much about the 40th anniversary except in reproducing the somewhat dry UNPA material. The UN commentaries by Herbert Conway are now bi-weekly affairs and I wish very much the Editor-in-Chief would re-institute the practice of having weekly commentaries on the UN. Surely the paper is bulky enough to include that. One trouble with bi-weekly columns is

By Thomas Radzuweit*

'A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.' Thus went the final point in the Address to Congress on Fourteen Points by Woodrow Wilson, who laid the foundations for the eventual League of Nations. Woodrow Wilson, the twenty-eighth president of the U.S.A. from 1913 to 1921 (U.S.A., Sc. 623,697,832,1040) personally presented this idea for a union of countries to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. He had already announced in 1918 his peace plan in a speech outlining his program. In 1919 he received the Nobel Peace prize.

The American president was not, however, the first who favored a peaceful world-wide order. Already at the beginning of the fourteenth century various individuals appeared, who set about this task. Originally the first attempts were influenced by the circumstances and the constraints of the time. Above all the Turkish menace of the sixteenth century and the domineering efforts of various European states shaped such efforts towards unity.

The considerations concerned mainly the peaceful settlement of disputes. Within the confederation general rules of behavior should prevail. The Duke of Sully (France, Sc. B165), among others, was active as was the Abbott St. Pierre, on whose proposal the Peace of Utrecht was based.

The English Quaker leader William Penn (U.S.A., Sc. 724), who founded the state of Pennsylvania, played an outstanding role. He busied himself in his theological and political writings with plans to bind the American colonies together in a union and to set up an international control tribunal for the prevention of conflicts.

The German philosopher Immanuel Kant (Germany, Sc. 356,831,1144; Berlin Sc. 9N183; German Democratic Republic, Sc. 1541; Haiti, Sc. 414, C105-107) claimed in his 'Draft for Eternal Peace' in collaboration with the philosopher Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (Germany, Sc. 360,962,1329) and Johann Gottlieb Pichte (German Democratic Republic, Sc. 605-606) that it was the duty of nations to unite. He gave the idea for a league of nations a decisive push in that he demanded just rules of conduct and promoted the right to the essence of self-determination. For the first time anywhere he mentioned the concept 'League of Nations'. The Frenchman Jean-Jacques Rousseau (France, Sc. 813,B509) advocated similar notions. He published, beginning in 1750, his earnestly critical essays on art, politics and education.

*Translated by Richard Powers from article in Sammlerdienst, Vol. 35, No. 23, 5 Nov. 1984. Reprinted with permission.



In the nineteenth century a growing number of international organizations began to form, which continue to exist either as part of the League of Nations and/or the United Nations. In 1865 the International Telecommunications Union was formed in Paris. This event was philatelically commemorated by a multitude of stamps,

which appeared during the one-hundredth anniversary in 1965. Among these organizations belongs the Universal Postal Union, which was founded on 9 October 1874 in Bern, Switzerland and whose anniversary one can similarly document. Switzerland already honored the UPU with a commemorative series (Switzerland, Sc. 98-100) in 1900.

In connection with the notion of 'peace-keeping' one must point to the work of the Red Cross. The International Red Cross stemmed from the Committee of Five through the efforts of Henri Dunant in 1863. The Belgian issue (Belgium, Sc. B641-6) can be mentioned as representative of numerous stamps commemorating this work.

The book by Bertha von Suttner (Austria, Sc. 747; German Democratic Republic Sc. 717) entitled 'Die Waffen Nieder' ('Weapons Down') received particular notice. She was vice-president of the International Peace Office in Bern and founded in 1891 the Austrian 'Union of the Friends of Peace', which served as the model for the 'German Peace Society', which was founded in 1892. In addition she gave the decisive drive for the creation of the Nobel Peace Prize, which she herself received in 1905.

The stamps of Norway (Norway, Sc. 401-2) show, beside Henri Dunant, Frederic Passy, the co-founder of the Interparliamentary Union, whose purpose is to help to insure peace and to further the spread of arbitration in civil rights conflicts.

The Conferences in the Hague

At the suggestion of Czar Nicholas II (Russia, Sc. 92,93,104) there were conferences at the Hague in 1899 and later in 1907. They pursued on the international plane predominantly the goals of making war more humane (Hague Land-War Ordinance), of disarming and of resolving international conflicts by arbitration before an 'International Court of Justice'. A stamp (France, Sc. 1063) shows the Peace Palace in the Hague, in which the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations was and the International Court of Justice is sheltered, along with the Dutch jurist Huig de Groot (1583-1645), who accomplished important preliminary work. The decisions of both conferences created the necessary conditions for the League of Nations, the Disarmament Conferences and the United Nations.

The League of Nations

The founding of the League of Nations was accomplished during the Paris Peace Conference on 14 February 1919. Its charter was Part I of the treaty. The founding goes back to the 'Fourteen Points' of the U.S. president Woodrow Wilson, on which much hope rested. Point XIV required that the territorial integrity of small and large nations alike be guaranteed by a general league of nations. The goal was to strengthen cooperation between peoples and to guarantee security.

Jan C. Smuts (South Africa, Sc. 442), the South African statesman, authoritatively participated in the preliminary work. This work provided the principles for the fashioning of a charter for the League of Nations by a committee formed in Versailles on 25 January 1919. It met for the first time on 3 February 1919 under the personal chairmanship of Woodrow Wilson. On 14 February 1919 the League of Nations Pact was accepted as a section of the Peace Treaty and approved by the Plenary Assembly on 28 April 1919.

The peace negotiations can be documented philatelically by numerous stamps. The director of the German Cease Fire Commission, Matthias Erzberger (Germany, Sc. 1201) signed the cease fire on 11 November 1918 in the private train car of Marshall Ferdinand Foch (France, Sc. 1621) (Translator's note: in the forest of Compiègne). Marshall Foch established the cease fire conditions (France, Sc. B99). Georges Clemenceau (France, Sc. 669) became president of the Peace Conference. Raymond Poincaré (France, Sc. 637), French head of state from 1913-20, opened the Conference. The meeting places included Versailles (France, Sc. B70, 1288), St.-German-en-Laye (peace treaty with Austria) (France, Sc. 1187) and the Trianon (France Sc. 794) of the Palace of Versailles (peace treaty with Hungary). I would also like to mention the following conference participants: Paul Hymans (Belgium, Sc. 586), Herbert Hoover (U.S.A., Sc. 1269), Leon Jouhaux (France, Sc. B514), Eleftherios Venizelos (Greece, Sc. 482-483,824-826), Emile Vandervelde (Belgium, Sc. B425), Fridtjof Nansen (Norway, Sc. B5-8, B15-18, 397-398), Ignacy Jan Paderewski (U.S.A. Sc. 1159-1160), Lord Balfour (Israel, Sc. 354) Eduard Benes (Czechoslovakia, Sc. 216,227,318-320,340-342), Hjalmar Branting (Sweden, Sc. 564-566), Jan C. Smuts (South Africa Sc. 235,442), Louis Botha (South Africa, Sc. 235), C.D.B. King (Liberia, Sc. 326) Joseph Cook and William Morris Hughes (Australia, Sc. 515 and 516, respectively). Karl Renner (Austria, Sc. 557,573,636) led the Austrian delegation. John Foster Dulles (U.S.A. Sc. 1172) served as the legal advisor to Wilson in the U.S. delegation.

The final peace settlement with Turkey materialized during the Conference of Lausanne (1922-23) after the Peace of Sevres of 10 August 1920 expired. Eleftherios Venizelos signed the Treaty of Sevres for Greece while the Turkish foreign minister Ismet Inonu (Turkey, Sc. 818,820-822,875-895,934-939,963-977) signed it for Turkey. Particularly worth mentioning is the Turkish series (Turkey, Sc. 978-981) issued in honor of the Peace Conference of Lausanne. At the conclusion of the armistice a Turkish commemorative series (Turkey, Sc. 625-632) appeared, which shows the founder of modern Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Pascha, known as Ataturk.

The work of the League of Nations, which began on 16 January 1920 in Geneva, can also be philatelically represented not just by its own official stamps, which bear the legend 'Societe des Nations' (Switzerland Sc. 201-2090) overprinted on normal Swiss issues. The League of Nations approved having its own stamps on 16 September 1921 and on 23 May 1922 took first delivery of these stamps. Until this time normal Swiss stamps were used.

The Secretariat moved into the Hotel National on 1 November 1920. Its first acting Secretary General was Jean Monnet (Germany, Sc. 1244); France, Sc. B524; Luxemburg, Sc. 641) Albert-Edouard Janssen (Belgium, Sc. 959) directed the Finance Committee. The cornerstone for a new League of Nations building was laid on 7 September 1929. Finally in 1936 the move to the new buildings was made (Switzerland, Sc. 239,240, 2058,2059,2062,2063). The United Nations stamps (UNNY, Sc. 232-233; UNGen, Sc. 28-29) show the ceiling painting of Jose-Maria Sert.

At the first Council Session of the League of Nations in Paris in 1920, which dealt with the drawing up of the border between Germany and the Saar region, Paul Hymans chaired the council. The first League of Nations Assembly in 1920 elected him president. In 1921 he belonged to the Observer Nation committee of the League of Nations during the plebiscite in Upper Silesia, whose resolution had been assigned to the Council of the League of Nations. Fridtjof Nansen and Eduard Benes participated in the first League of Nations Assembly. Rene Cassin (France, Sc. B554) represented France from 1924 to 1938. Paul Emile Janson (Belgium, Sc. 639) was the delegate from Belgium.

A series of well-known personalities were members of various League of Nations Committees. Emile Mayrisch (Luxemburg, Sc. 401; France, Sc. 1062) was a member of the Economics Committee. In the International Committee for Intellectual Cooperation (the forerunner of UNESCO) worked such famous personalities as Thomas Mann (Germany Sc. 746; German Democratic Republic, Sc. 301, 1626; Switzerland, Sc. 670), Albert Einstein (Switzerland, Sc. 549); Italy, Sc. 1356; Monaco, Sc. 1194; San Marino, Sc. 947), Marie Curie (France, Sc. B76, 1195; Sweden, Sc. 638; Poland, Sc. 401, 512, 1154, 1518-1520), Paul Valery (France, Sc. B290), Bela Bartok (Hungary, Sc. 1140, C168-169, 2063), Henri Bergson as first president (France, Sc. 934), H.A. Lorentz as second president (Netherlands, Sc. B35; Sweden, Sc. 618) and Jules Destree as one of the vice-presidents (Belgium, Sc. 564, 740). The 'Institute for Intellectual Cooperation', which was founded in Paris in 1926, selected Eduard Herriot (France, Sc. B499) as its first president.

Likewise it is possible to document a series of conferences and meetings. Participants in the Conference of Locarno (5-16 October 1925), which led to the admission of Germany into the League of Nations, included Eduard Benes, Gustav Stresemann (Germany, Sc. 1203), Aristide Briand (France, Sc. 291, Sc. 1699) and Emile Vandervelde. Briand and Stresemann are considered today as the most important personalities in the process of reconciliation between their two nations. One of the deputies of the German Socialist Party (SPD) in the Reichstag (German Parliament) Rudolf Breitscheid worked more in the background during the conference and later as a League of Nations delegate from 1926 to 1930 (German Democratic Republic, Sc. 834).

The activities and conferences of the League of Nations offer a broad field of philatelic possibilities. In connection with the conflict of Vilna in 1920, there was a Lithuanian issue commemorating the 'de jure' recognition



by the League of Nations of Lithuania (Lithuania, Sc. 116-119C). Remarkable are the issues of Central Lithuania which show General Lucien Zeligowski (Central Lithuania, Sc. 34, 57-58) and his entry into Vilna. (Translator's note: This area was occupied by the above-mentioned Polish general and was ultimately incorporated into Poland after World War I.) Even the plebiscite in Upper Silesia can be documented with the stamps of (Upper Silesia, Sc. 32-37).

A series of Swiss commemoratives (Switzerland Sc. 210-215, C16-18) was issued to honor the Disarmament Conference in Geneva in 1932. The former series was later overprinted for the League of Nations (Switzerland, Sc. 2036-2041) and for the International Labor Office (Switzerland, Sc. 3032-3037).

The administration of and the plebiscite in the Saar region were important duties of the League of Nations. The plebiscite was depicted on the Saar stamps (Saar, Sc. 139-154, C5-8, B54-60). The German Reich supported the plebiscite with stamps (Germany, Sc. 444-445) before and (Germany, Sc. 448-451) after the vote. (Translator's note: The Saar reverted to Germany in 1935).

After the first of the World Economic Conferences, which was held in Genoa in 1922, the following can be philatelically illustrated: the Rapallo Treaty of 16 April 1922 between Germany and Russia, after one could not reach an accord in Genoa. An Italian stamp (Italy, Sc. 642) shows a view of Rapallo. Conference participants included Walther Rathenau, German foreign minister and Goergy Chicherin, a Russian 'People's Commissar' are remembered on stamps (Berlin, Sc. 9N86 and Russia, Sc. 3959, respectively).

At the World Economics Conference in Geneva in 1927 Leon Jouhaux and Marie-Elisabeth Lueders (Germany, Sc. 1007) participated. In London in 1933 Cordell Hull was the U.S. delegation leader (U.S.A., Sc. 1235). Gertrude Baumer, parliamentary delegate and ministerial advisor to the German Interior Department (Germany, Sc. 1130) and the Belgian Henry Carton de Wiart (Belgium, Sc. 698; Turkey, Sc. 1049) were present at the Conference of Bandoeng from 3-15 February 1937, which dealt with the prohibition of the trade of women and children in the Far-East. For the Dardanelles Straits Conference in Montreux, Turkey issued six stamps (Turkey, Sc. 775-780) on 20 July 1936.

Although the League of Nations was able to prevail in a few small crises, finally it ran aground because of the competing interests of its more important members. The U.S.A. never joined the League, even though Wilson had so strongly advocated its creation at the Paris Peace Conference.

Actually the European powers kept to themselves also. Germany was admitted in 1926 but left again in 1933. Japan left in 1935; Italy, in 1937. Russia joined in 1934. However, the League expelled it in 1940 because of its invasion of Finland. After the Conference of Montreux from 10 April to 9 May 1937 Egypt was able to join. The anticipated economic and other sanctions for violating the statutes or endangering international security were ineffective or rejected through an invocation of non-interference in the domestic affairs of the involved nations (the Spanish Civil War, the annexation (Anschluss) of Austria by Germany, the Sudetenland Crisis, the occupation of Abyssinia by Italy (today known as Ethiopia) and the annexation of Manchuria by Japan).

During the World War II the work of the League of Nations came completely to a standstill. The final

dissolution of the League came about during the twentieth and final assembly, which took place from 8-18 April 1946. Carton de Wiart participated. Rene Cassin worked with the League of Nations Committee, which was founded in 1943 and which recommended to the first General Assembly of the United Nations at its session from 30 January through 1 February 1946 in London that it take over the organizations affiliated with the League of Nations and its assets in Geneva.

The International Labor Office, founded under the auspices of the League of Nations during the Paris Peace Conference on 11 April 1919, worked without interruption (during the war) and was transferred effortlessly to the United Nations. The charter was worked out by a Commission for Labor Legislation, which was formed in 1919. The director was Samuel Gompers (U.S.A., Sc. 988). Emile Vandervelde and Leon Jouhaux were commission members. *Albert Thomas was elected the first General Director General (France, Sc. 1247).

The Swiss commemorative stamps (Switzerland, Sc. 238,241), as well as the corresponding official stamps, show the International Labor Building in Geneva, which has been occupied since 1926. Special stamps issued by the host nations have appeared to mark various meetings of the International Labor Office (Belgium, Sc. 222-224; Germany, Sc. 363-365; France, Sc. 256-257; Czechoslovakia, Sc. 236-238).

The United Nations

A flood of stamps world-wide have appeared with the theme United Nations. It must be left up to each collector to decide which he would like to include in his collection. Therefore I would like to limit myself to those stamps which have no direct relation to the UN in order to show that one can include such stamps and they can even enrich such a collection.

The founding of the UN is a direct result of the failure of the League of Nations and goes back directly to the Anti-Hitler Coalition, as can be seen by the Russian stamps (Russia, Sc. 921-922). Two persons stand out particularly: Franklin D. Roosevelt (e.g. U.S.A., Sc. 930-933, 1284, 1305, 1950) and Winston Churchill (e.g. Great Britain, Sc. 420-421, 728-731).

The establishment of an encompassing and lasting system of general security was contained in the first statutes of the UN known as the Atlantic Charter and which was approved by Roosevelt and Churchill on the battleship 'Prince of Wales' (Nicaragua, Sc. 696, C272). On 1 January 1942 twenty-six countries acknowledged the Atlantic Charter in the "Declaration of the United Nations". The next step took place during the Four-Power Conference in Moscow in 1943, where on 1 November a Common Four-County Declaration was issued and the Atlantic Charter was put into effect. Among the four powers were the U.S.A., Great Britain, the U.S.S.R. and China. It was agreed to create as soon as possible after the war a general international organization for the preservation of peace. The U.S.A. was represented by the then Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who was

working closely with Roosevelt and who became his most important advisor. Roosevelt was able to achieve his ideas by including China in the circle of major countries responsible for peace. The regional concept of Churchill was abandoned, while Roosevelt carried out his plan of reserving chief responsibility for peace to the four powers. At the Conference of Teheran from 28 November through 1 December 1943 Roosevelt, Churchill and Joseph Stalin (Russia, Sc. 907-908, Sc. 1699); Nicaragua, Sc. 700, C276; Togo, Sc. 530,532) approved the decisions of the Moscow Foreign Minister Conference retroactively for securing peace after the war. An organization serving this goal was to be created.

After the conclusion of the Moscow Conference the actual working out of the details of the statutes for such an organization began. Roosevelt assigned this work to the State Department. The results entered the annals of history as the "Outline Plan". Primarily it allowed in the rules the certification of permanent and non-permanent members of a future security council (UNNY, Sc. 55-56, 285-286; UNGen 67-68). To the General Assembly (UNNY, Sc. 45-46, 119-120, 300-301; UNGen 79-80) one granted only the status of an advisory body, which could give recommendations and advise on security questions. One even set limitations on security questions, which could be considered by the International Court of Justice.

From 21 August through 9 October 1944 the representatives of the Four Powers met at the Conference of Experts at Dumbarton Oaks in order to advise and to decide the suggestions for the statutes, i.e. the Charter for the future United Nations. It progressed, although the questions concerning the veto right in the Security Council, the inclusion of Human Rights articles in the Charter and the admission of the sixteen republics of the U.S.S.R. into the United Nations had to be left up to Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin.

The 'Big Three' decided these questions during the Yalta Conference in February 1945. A Russian stamp (Russia, Sc. 666) shows a view of the conference city. But they could agree only over the voting method in the Security Council. The so-called 'Yalta Formula' granted a veto right to the five permanent members. France had in the meantime received the seat and voice as the fifth permanent member of the Security Council. White Russia (Translator's note: now known as the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) and the Ukraine became full members of the United Nations. Both are indicated on a series of Russian stamps (Russia, Sc. 649,657,1107,1118, 1318-1319, 2006, 2011, 2131, 2133).

In San Francisco the Conference on the Organization of the United Nations finally took place from 25 April through 26 June 1945 (U.S.A., Sc. 928; Lebanon, Sc. C504-509; Liberia, Sc. 339) at which forty-five countries participated. Among the delegates were Cordell Hull, Eleanor Roosevelt (U.S.A., Sc. 1236) and Jan Smuts. The United Nations stamp (UNNY, Sc. 12) shows the War Memorial Building in San Francisco, where on 26 June 1945 the Charter was signed. It went into effect on 24 October 1945 (United Nations Day). Roosevelt, who had so strongly advocated the creation of the United Nations did not live long enough to attend the Conference.

It took place under the presidency of Harry S. Truman (U.S.A., Sc. 1499).

The first General Assembly meeting occurred in London from 10 January through 14 February 1946 and was directed by the Belgian Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium, Sc. 1099) as president. The meeting place was Central Hall (UNNY, Sc. 61-62).

I would like to add that the General Assembly meetings between 1946 and 1951 were held in Flushing Meadows, New York (UNNY, Sc. 69-70), aside from the two which took place in the Palais de Chaillot in Paris in 1948 and 1951, which corresponded to the third (France, Sc. 605-606) and the sixth assemblies (France Sc. 671-672), respectively.

Adlai E. Stevenson (U.S.A. Sc. 1275) represented the U.S.A. from 1946 to 1947; John Foster Dulles, from 1946 to 1950. Eleanor Roosevelt, Rene Cassin and Mahmoud Azmy (Egypt, Sc. 457-458) worked on the Human Rights Commission. Fiorella La Guardia (U.S.A., Sc. 1397) was one of the General Directors of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

After the first General Assembly selected New York to be the headquarters city, it voted during the sixty-fifth session for the construction of the well-known glass skyscraper on the East River. The Secretary General and the U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall (U.S.A., Sc. 1289; Germany Sc. 821) signed the contract on 26 June 1947. The corner-stone was laid on 24 October 1949 in the presence of President Truman. In August 1950 the new building began to be occupied.

From this time on an ever-increasing number of commemoratives appeared on this theme so that each collector can have no trouble recognizing them with the aid of a catalog. Perhaps I can stimulate an interest in this specialty with my article and spur additional research. Above all it was my intention to show that it is possible to build a collection with moderately priced stamps.

UNICEF LABEL

Recent service mail from UNICEF in New York has used a special label noting the UN's 40th Anniversary, as shown below.



By Robert B. Smith

Because of the short time between the time the UN Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) was ratified by Indonesia and The Netherlands (12 September 1962) and the 1 October 1962 commencement date small quantities of eleven (11) denominations were overprinted for local use only. On 1 November 1962, another eight (8) denominations were overprinted locally to complete the first printing.

This first printing done in Hollandia, New Guinea because of the rush, and inexperienced personnel, had many overprint errors.

These errors can be divided into the following:

1. Inverted overprints (Fig. 1, 2, 3, and 4).

They have been found on the 1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 12¢, 15¢, 17¢, 20¢, 30¢, 45¢, 55¢, 80¢, 85¢, and 2G.

Many forgeries exist of this error, and some are hard to prove. As this printing was of yellow tint gum, most forgeries have a clear gum and white paper.



Fig.1 -

Fig.2

2. Double transfer (second print usually appears quite light and slightly displaced. Heavier, distinctly shifted double prints, command higher prices (Fig. 5) 5¢, 17¢, 20¢, 55¢, 1G, 2G, 5G issues have been found with this error.



Fig.3

Fig.4



Fig.5

3. Overprint shifted right 7 mm or more, so that the overprint appears to read "A UNTE" (Fig. 6). 1¢, 2¢, 5¢, 7¢, 20¢, 30¢, 40¢, 1G, 2G and 5G issues have been found with this error.



Fig. 6

4. Overprint shifted left 7 mm or more so that the overprint appears to read "NTEA U" (Fig. 7). 1¢, 2¢, 5¢, 20¢, 30¢, 40¢, 1G, 2G and 5G issues have been found with this error.



Fig. 7

5. Overprint sloping, angles 30 degrees to over 45 degrees; often combined with shifts to left or right. (Fig. 8) 10¢, 17¢, 30¢, 40¢ and 1G issues have been found with this error.
6. Offset of overprint on gum side. 2¢, 30¢, 80¢, and 2G issues have been found with this error.



Fig. 8

7. Plate varieties. The "A" and the "N" provide different errors:
- Club foot on left leg of "A" (position 65). On all values.
 - "A" missing cross-bar (position 30). 1¢, 5¢, 7¢, 10¢, 12¢, 15¢, 17¢, 20¢, 25¢, 30¢, 40¢, 45¢, 55¢, 80¢, 85¢, 1G, 2G and 5G.
 - Right side of "A" appears curved as bottom of right base was partially broken (position 10). Other positions have been noted where the overprint plate was chipped. (Found on all values except the 2¢).
 - Top of left side of "N" is broken (position 14). (Fig. 3) (Found on all values except 2¢).
 - Bottom of right side of "N" is broken. (Position 43 on all values, except 2¢ denomination where it is position 6).
8. Overinking. Found on all denominations. Letters are filled in (Fig. 1 and Fig. 9).

In addition to these errors, most varieties have extra perforations on either the right or left margin in a block of four.

The second overprinting done in The Netherlands had no printing errors. Extra perforations on the margins have been found on the 2¢, 5¢, 10¢, 12¢, 15¢, 17¢, 20¢, 25¢, 45¢, and 55¢ denominations.



Fig.10

Fig.9

Of the eight (8) third printing issues, no errors have been found. But, forgeries have been found on the 15c stamp where the stamp is with clear gum and white paper (like the second printing), instead of having yellow gum (as the first printing).

The fourth printing of two stamps had two identical errors for both inverted overprints and broken plate, creating a missing "N".

For the first three overprintings postal stationery was also overprinted. Fig. 10 is a typical over-print error of the first printing.

For the next issue of the Journal, the sixth and last article on the UNTEA's, will include military mail and the UN observers during this period.

MEET YOUR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

In this feature, your new officers and directors will be introduced to you in the next few issues of the Journal. With our membership so spread out (all over the world), it is difficult for you to meet your officers and directors personally. We have a fine group of leaders, and it is hoped that this introduction will help you to know them better.

Jack Mayer, our President, was one of the founders of UNP in 1976. Since that time, he has served as Treasurer, Vice President, and President. Jack organized UNP's first auction, and is a regular contributor to the Journal. He has been an active UN collector for about 25 years, and has a special interest in meters. Jack has won gold, silver, and bronze awards for three different UN exhibits.

Mayer lives in Anacortes, Washington, is married, and has three children. Jack owns and manages his own business as a heavy duty construction contractor. He has been active in various community activities on both a local and state level, and has served on the Board of Directors of two non-profit corporations.

Jack represented UNP at the UN Geneva 10th Anniversary Conference in 1979. By special invitation, he displayed an exhibit at that conference. He was a major contributor to the UNP-UNOP publication, "1946-1979, the United Nations in Austrian Philately". He is listed in the masthead of Gaines catalog as Contributor on meters.

Charles Smith, our Past President, is a native of Texas and presently lives in Houston. Charles was raised on a small farm, and had an early interest in collecting fossil sharks teeth and Indian artifacts. The interest in sharks teeth developed into a vocation, as he ultimately earned his Ph.D. in Geology, specializing in micropaleontology, the study of microscopic marine fossils. As a geologist, Charles has worked for Tenneco Oil in Texas and Louisiana, and for the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C. He is married and has two children.

Charles began collecting world-wide stamps while in high school, beginning his UN collection in 1956. Currently his specialties include European Exhibition Imprints, European Mobile Tours, ITU, and WHO. He has exhibited exhibition imprints and mobile tour items in the U.S. and in Europe. He is listed as a contributor on exhibition imprints for Gaines.

Smith was a charter member of UNP, was President of UNP from 1980-82, and Auction Chairman from 1982-84. He has been a frequent contributor to the Journal.

By Jack I. Mayer

The World Meteorological Organization came into existence in 1951, created from the former International Meteorological Organization. Little philatelic material has been seen of the forerunner organization.

Since 1951, there seems to be much WMO material in the market-place, with little interest shown by most collectors. With the exception of four briefly used slogans, their metered mail has seemed to hold little special interest. However, some concerted research has shown us some interesting things.

First, it is noted that metered tapes, often used on large mailing envelopes, were not used by this agency as is the case with other Geneva based agencies. That is, not until 1980 according to current reported information. Prior to this the WMO used their mailing labels as pieces on which to place postage. Of course, these were also used much of the time as merely address labels without postage affixed, in which case the postage was applied directly to the envelope or wrapper. Even with the advent of the "tape", labels are still occasionally seen with the metered impression.

One meter, #1452, was sufficient for the WMO until 1967 when a second machine, #5544, was added, generally seen on larger envelopes. Still, #1452 carried the bulk of the mail with the new machine used less frequently. Then in December 1975, a third machine was introduced, #18918. It seems to be used similarly to #1452 with high frequency.

Slogans have been used only on #1452, and at that, infrequently, the last one being in 1975. The apparent lackluster appearance of WMO meters has been enhanced by some very brief uses of altered dies. A review of these meters clearly points this out.

1452 Forerunner

8.11.30 Only copy reported

WMO predecessor,
International Meteorological
Organization, Lausanne

1452a/0 21.9-7.12.51

Lausanne



1452b/0 29.1.52-20.6.60

(Slogan 1 used)

Geneve 10 22.10-26.11.62

Nations Unies (Slogan 2 used)

7.2.64-7.2.67
During 1956-57, many covers received the indicia imprint only without townmark, then received a machine or hand cancel at the post office.



1452b/1

5.7.60-18.10.62

= 1950 =
WMO YEARS
O.M.M. 10 ANS
O.M.M. 10 ANOS
B.M.O. 100 J
= 1960 =



1452b/2

11.12.62-16.12.63

QUATRIEME CONGRES
FOURTH CONGRESS
1963
METEOROLOGICAL CONFERENCE



1452c/0

17.2.67-10.6.69

1211 Geneve 10
Nations Unies

"M" replaces "1452"



1452d/0

1.7.69-13.12.72

1200 Geneve 20
MontbrillantArabic replaces Roman
numeral for month

1452d/3

8.1-27.4.73

100 YEARS OF
INTERNATIONAL
CO - OPERATION
IN METEOROLOGY



1452e/3

4.5.73-31.7.74

1200 Geneve 20
Centre Intern.
des Conferences
Roman numeral month

100 YEARS OF
INTERNATIONAL
CO - OPERATION
IN METEOROLOGY



1452e/0

13.3-31.7.74
(Slogan 0, 1452f used)
14.10.74-21.3.75
(Slogan 4 used)
29.4.75-20.7.82



1452f/0

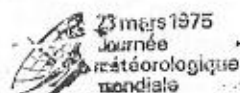
6.8-1.10.74

4-digit value



1452e/4

3-25.4.75



1452g/0

1-18.9.82

No townmark

Not all imprints
received hand or
machine cancels.

1452h/0

11.11.82

4-digit value
with comma

1452i/0

20.1.83-current

New design



5544a/0

9.10.67-23.1.69

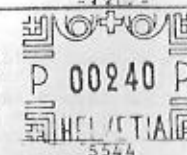
1211 Geneve 10
Nations Unies

5544b/0

24.7.69-29.12.71

1200 Geneve 20
Montbrillant

5-digit value

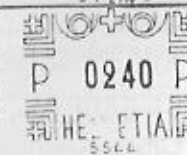


5544c/0

31.5-15.11.72

1200 Geneve 20
Montbrillant

4-digit value



5544d/0

7.10.75-current

1200 Geneve 20
Centre Intern.
des Conférences

18918a/0

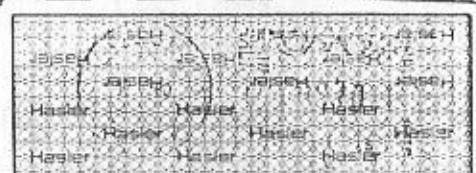
8.12.80-current

1200 Geneve 20
Centre Intern.
des Conférences

WMO METER TAPES

Tape 1.

#1452 1980



Tape 2.

	Pale Yellow	Bright Yellow
#1452	1983	1980
#5544	1983-84	1982
#18918	1983-84	1980-82



Tape 3.

#1452	1984
#5544	1984
#18918	1984



WMO MAILING LABELS WITH METERS

Label 1.
(Right)



Label 2.
(Above)



Label 3.
(Above)



Label 4.
(Above)



Label 5.
(Above)







Label 6.
(Left)

REGISTRATION LABELS USED BY THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AT GENEVA

By Jack I. Mayer

The following is a listing of registration labels used by the WMO at Geneva. The length in mm. of each line of text and the dates of usage observed are given. Please send supplementary information to the Editor.

1.  Genève 10 Nations Unies 18 1/2 18 1955	7.  1200 Genève 20 CIC 26 1/2 1975, 77-79, 81-84
2.  Genève 10 Nations Unies 18 1/2 17 1/2 1963, 68 1963 World Meteorological Congress	8.  1200 Genève 20 CIC 25 1973-74
3.  Genève 10 ONU 23 1/2 1965	9.  1200 Genève 20 CIC 29 1984
4.  1211 Genève 10 Nations Unies 21 18 1/2 1969	10.  1211 Genève 17 1971 World Meteorological Congress
5.  1200 Genève 20 Montbrillant 20 15 1/2 1970-73	11.  1200 Genève 17 1970 5th Session, WMO Commission for Synoptic Meteorology
6.  1200 Genève 20 Montbrillant 19 1/2 15 1/2 1972	

ORIGIN CACHETS USED BY THE WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AT GENEVA

By B. Clement, Jr.

Origin cachets observed on WMO service mail are listed below. The ink color and the dates observed are given, as well as an explanation of abbreviations and acronyms. Please send supplementary information to the Editor.

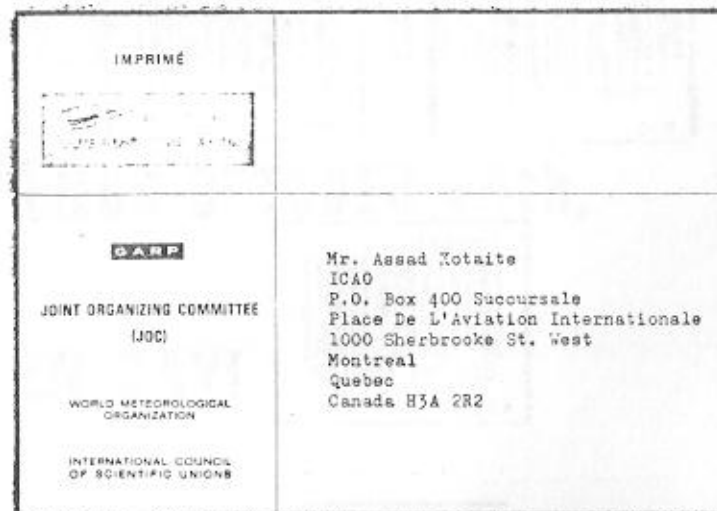
<p>A1.</p> <p>A. WEBER Secretary WMO Pension Committee</p> <p>Blue-violet 1970</p>	<p>T1.</p> <p>Finance Section, Technical Co-operation Department</p> <p>TC/FIN</p> <p>Violet</p> <p>1973, 78-80, 83</p>
<p>F1.</p> <p>Finance Section, Technical Co-operation Department</p> <p>FIN/TC</p> <p>Violet</p> <p>1973, 78-80, 83-84</p>	<p>W1.</p> <p>Technical Assistance Unit</p> <p>Black, Blue-black, Violet-black, Red, Purple, Green</p> <p>WMO/TAU</p> <p>1953-55, 57-58, 60-65</p>
<p>O1.</p> <p>International Geophysical Year Office</p> <p>Black</p> <p>OMM/AGI</p> <p>1957</p>	<p>W2.</p> <p>Technical Co-operation Department</p> <p>a. Black, Red, Violet</p> <p>WMO/TC</p> <p>a. 16 mm</p> <p>1966-72, 74, 76, 78-82</p>
<p>O2.</p> <p>Organisation-météorologique mondiale Case postale No. 5 41 Avenue G. Motta CH-1211 GENEVE 20</p> <p>World Meteorological Organization</p> <p>Black 1984</p>	<p>b. Violet, Blue- violet, Violet-black</p> <p>WMO/TC</p> <p>b. 17 mm</p> <p>1969, 71-73, 77, 79-81</p> <p>c. Violet, Black, Blue-violet</p> <p>WMO/TC</p> <p>c. 21 mm</p> <p>1965, 69, 70-71, 81</p>



GLOBAL ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH PROGRAMME (GARP)

During Jack Mayer's research on WMO meters, he discovered an interesting mailing label which is illustrated below. A little research revealed that GARP is a joint project between WMO and the International Council of Scientific Unions, which is a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the UN. GARP is a project for studying processes of the troposphere and the stratosphere for an understanding of:

- the large-scale fluctuations in the atmosphere which control changes in the weather, and
- the properties of the general circulation of the atmosphere which would lead to a better understanding of the physical basis of climate.



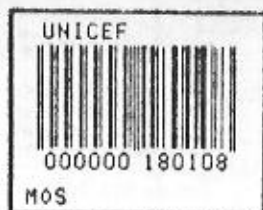
The GARP program consists of two parts:

- the design and testing of theoretical models of the atmosphere's behavior.
- observational and experimental studies of the atmosphere to provide data for model development and validity testing.



COMPUTER READ LABELS

New "computer read" labels similar to those used to identify merchandise have started to appear on some UN service mail. Observed so far are labels for the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), and UNICEF. Obviously these labels must be used in some kind of sorting and/or counting function. If anyone has any information on the function of these labels, or additional examples, please send to the Editor. The labels are illustrated below.



CONFERENCES

The annual session of the World Health Assembly was held in Geneva 6-20 May 1985, and the annual session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva 7-27 June 1985. The special cancels used at these conferences are shown below.



IT'S THAT TIME AGAIN?

YEP. UNP'S DUES YEAR

ENDS OCTOBER 24th,

UN DAY!

SEND YOUR CHECK FOR \$10 [N.A.] TO:

Ron Hollinger

2017 Broadway

Blue Island, IL 60406