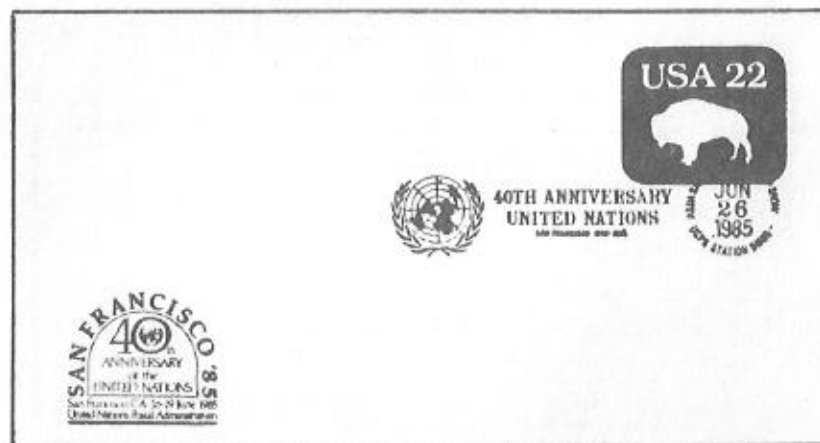


the journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.

Whole Number 49

Volume 9
Number 1
October 1985



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 9, Number 1, Whole Number 49, October 1985

Editor Blanton Clement, Jr. Production Ass't Benjamin H. Cohen

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 \$10.00; \$9.00 applies to a 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 stated, catalog numbers are Scott. References to Lindner mean Lindner United Nations Stamp Catalog, 6th edition, 1976; to Scott mean the latest edition of Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalog; to Gaines mean United Nations Philately, by Arleigh Gaines.

Correspondence regarding:

Editorial content: Blanton Clement, Jr., 292 Springdale Tr, Morrisville, PA 19067

CHANGES OF ADDRESS and back issue requests: The Secretary

Postmaster: PLEASE SEND ENTIRE MAGAZINE and form 3579 to UNP, c/o Borah, 172-90 Jamaica Estates, NY 11432.

UNP BOARD OF DIRECTORS July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985

President Jack Mayer, 4114 R Ave, Anacortes, WA 98221
Vice President Greg Galletti, 431 Ingleside Ave, Catonsville, MD 21228
Secretary Pearl Borah, 172-90 Highland Ave, Jamaica Estates, NY 11432
Treasurer Ronald Hollinger, 2017 Broadway, Blue Island, IL 60406
Directors Harry Collier, Box 14170, Chicago, IL 60614
Donald Miller, 1203 N Hilltop Rd, Lincoln, NE 68521
Robert B. Smith, 1015 Locust St, #600, St Louis, MO 63101
Charles C. Smith, 15615 Valley Bend, Houston, TX 77068

Past President

UNP STUDY UNITS

Exhibition Imprints C. C. Smith, 15615 Valley Bend, Houston, TX 77068
Military Mail (Except North America) J.L. Emmenegger, Box 230, CH-1009 Pully, Switzerland; (North America) Stephen Cohen, 214 E 51st, New York, NY 10022

Table of Contents October 1985

President's Message	1
Cover	1
Editor's Message	2
UNP Auction #9, C. Wallace	3
UNPA News	4
Buy, Trade, Sell	6
Addendum, Computer Read Labels (Bar Code Labels)	6
UN Vienna Balloon Mail (IV), J. E. Full	7
United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (VI), R. B. Smith and S. Cohen	12
UN Service Mail: What it is and How to Recognize It, A. Gaines	17
A Study of Control Numbers and Plate Numbers of UNNY Stamps (I), R. Powers	23
Currently Available Reprints, D. E. Lamers	33
WMO Meters -- Correction	34
Official Use of Airmail Envelopes	34
New Members	34
Meters Used by the UN Office in Geneva, J. Mayer	35

CHAPTERS OF UNP

Midwest UN Collectors: intermittent, usually at shows in the Iowa-Kansas-Nebraska area.
Contact Ruth Grissmann, 2817 61st St, Des Moines, IA 50322.

UN Collectors of Chicagoland, Inc.: usually fourth Wednesday 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.

Copyright 1985, United Nations Philatelists, Inc.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Jack I. Mayer

Fall is here and we once again look forward to a new year for United Nations Philatelists. Summer is past and if it is to be judged by past summers, philatelic activity was, or should have been, in the doldrums. But was it? Three very important auction sales for United Nations collectors took place this summer.

First was England's United Nations Study Group sale of 27 July 1985. A total of 932 lots were offered and if past experience is any guide, nearly all, if not all, were gobbled up readily - many by American collectors. Minimum reserve was nearly L8500 (\$11,475).

Next was our own United Nations Philatelists sale which closed 1 September with 830 lots valued at approximately \$8,325.

Lastly was the European UNO-Philatelic sale of 10 September. A total of 19,310DM (\$6,758) was offered in the form of 259 specialized lots.

It is always interesting to see the lots offered in each sale. As might be expected, they pretty well represent material more easily available in their particular area. The UNO-Philatelic sale always contains a nice array of forerunner material from the League of Nations era and later items addressed to European destinations. The UNSG sale is quite well rounded, though a bit heavier on material originating in England such as the 1945 London slogan cancels. Of course, the UNP sale generally contains forerunner material from 1945 forward along with the many UN collectable items generated by the UNNY since 1951.

Over \$26,000 worth of philatelic properties were offered and most will change hands to new owners. At this writing, prices realized have not been published but it could well exceed the estimates even considering the lots that will not sell.

COVER

Here is a cover from SAN FRANCISCO 85, the site of our annual meeting in June. The cover is postmarked with the special USPS show cancel honoring the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, on 26 June 1985, the anniversary of the day of UN Charter was signed. The cover also has the UNPA-NY show imprint. UNPA only uses such imprints for shows which coincide with dates that UN stamps are issued.

This I would call an active summer market as the material is mostly from collectors and sold to collectors, though an occasional dealer will offer and buy material in a sale.

For those who have not participated in these sales, I encourage you to get involved in the next ones. Historically the three groups have conducted sales annually. The next UNP sale is planned for late spring, 1986. If you have material surplus to your needs, perhaps this is your chance to "unload". If you are looking for some elusive item not readily available from dealers' stock - this may offer you a lucky find. I have found them most helpful in my collecting pursuits and most of all, I've found them each operated with impeccable integrity.

Why not get involved with our next sale? Editor's note: See separate article on UNP Auction #9.

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

At this writing (15 September), I have yet to receive my August Journal. There was a problem with the mailing labels, which delayed mailing of the Journal until early September. Hopefully it should reach all of us soon. We are instituting further corrective measures, so this problem should not recur.

With the August Journal, you were sent the latest UNP monograph, by former Editor Duane Lamers, on reprinting of UN stamps since the first issue. In this issue, Duane writes on which reprintings are currently available from UNPA.

On the wrapper of the August Journal was a questionnaire which we would urge all members to fill out and send to the Editor. Feel free to add any comments or messages.

Also the DUES NOTICE for the new year (beginning October 1985) was included in the August Journal. If you have not submitted this yet, please do so right away. We need your support!

David Alexander's column will be missed this issue since he is on vacation. He will return in the next issue.



UNP AUCTION #9

By Clay Wallace

UNP Auction #9 is currently accepting consignments. Lots will be accepted until 15 December 1985. The auction catalog will be mailed with the April Journal. Bids will be accepted with 1 June 1986. Any material received after 15 December cannot be included in our catalog and will be returned at owner's expense.

The following rules will apply to this mail auction:

1. Each item, including literature, must be UN related.
2. Each lot must have a minimum bid of \$3.00.
3. Each lot should be enclosed in a protective mount, glassine envelope, or other appropriate protective cover and accompanied by a description, minimum bid, and a Gaines catalog section and number, Lindner number, or Scott number.
4. Lots must be sent to the auction chairman by insured or registered mail. Neither UNP, or 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.
5. Every effort will be made to assure protection and safety of material while in possession of the auction chairman. However, in the unlikely event of fire, storm, theft, or other act resulting in either damage or loss, neither UNP or the auction chairman can assume responsibility for such loss.
6. A total of 20% of the realized price will be retained by UNP.
7. Lots with fault must be so described.
8. Failure to comply with the rules may result in rejection of submitted material.
9. Inclusion or rejection of any item is at the discretion of the auction chairman.

Substantial cash can be raised by auctioning your duplicates and items no longer needed for your collection. Shipment of any number of lots will be accepted. Your participation is needed to ensure the success of your auction. All correspondence and items for our auction should be sent to:

Clay Wallace
2143 Clear View Circle
Benicia, CA 94510

Here is the first day cancellation for the 16 flag stamps which were issued 20 September 1985.



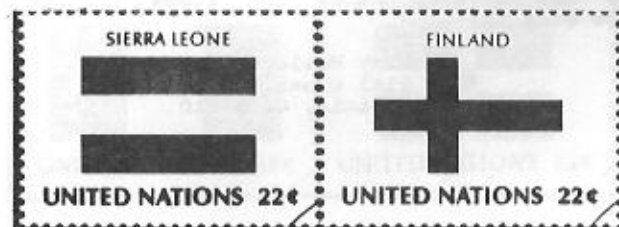
Since STAMP FESTIVAL coincided with the issuance of the flag stamps, a special show cachet was used, as shown below.



In conjunction with the "Child Survival" stamps, UNPA-New York will use special show cachets at two stamp shows. Collectors may obtain these cachets by sending self-addressed envelopes stamped with UN-New York stamps to the following:

NATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP SHOW
c/o ASDA
5 Dakota Drive - Suite 102
Lake Success, New York 11042

STAMP EXPO/PACIFIC
P. O. Box 854
Van Nuys, California 91408



A new slogan cancellation will be introduced on 28 October 1985. Examples of the slogan in English, French, and German are illustrated.



Future Geneva show cachets can be obtained as follows:

Date-Show	Address
12-13 Oct. 1985 Jonkoping, Sweden	UN Postal Administration c/o Kassachefen Postkontoret S-551 01 Jonkoping Sweden
17-15 Oct. 1985 The Hague, Netherlands UNOFIL 85	UN Postal Administration c/o Mr. W. Put Postbus 23093 NL-3001 KB Rotterdam Netherlands
25 Oct.-3 Nov. 1985 ITALIA 85	UN Postal Administration c/o Sig.A. Preziosi Ministero P.T.T. Dir.Centrale Servizi Postali, Div.5 Viale Europa 147 I-00144 Rome, Italy

Future Vienna show cachets can be obtained as follows:

10-12 Oct. 1985 Graz, Austria GRATZ 85	UN Postal Administration c/o Herrn Horst Suschnik Suttnerweg 19 A-8041 Graz, Austria
--	---



30 Nov.-2 Dec. 1985
Vienna, Austria
OVBRIA 85

UN Postal Administration
OVBRIA 85
Postfach 900
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

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.

SELLING: UNNY, Vienna, Geneva stamps, stationary, cards, covers, specialty items. Send want list or 39c stamp for lists. A. Vadino, POB 6793, Bridgewater, NJ 08807

WANTED: UNESCO Paris Official First Day Cards No. 1-15, Off. FD Covers 12, 16-18 (combo), Off. Souvenir Booklet 9-11, MISC-1 (Gaines). Konrad Schraer, Prozessionsweg 22, D-4448 Emburen, West Germany

ADDENDUM-COMPUTER READ LABELS

Three examples of a interesting new computer read label were shown on Page 172 of the August Journal. As of yet, we have received no information as to their use. However, another example has been observed, and is shown below. The "UNDPFO" probably stands for UN Development Programme Field Office.



UN VIENNA BALLOON MAIL (IV)

Varieties in the Issues of 1982

By Joseph E. Full

In 1982 ten Balloon Mail flights were scheduled and five new balloons joined the fleet: HB-BAE, F-GAZK, HB-BBH, I-SOLL, and OE-AZR. Balloon D-ERGEE VII continued in use for the fourth straight year. The first six flights commemorated the 1982 Alpine Skiing competition for Germany, Liechtenstein, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Austria. The last flight of the year ran into technical difficulties and all the mail was instead taken from OE-AZP and flown by D-ERGEE VII, therefore a three lined red ink cachet was applied to each cover.

The Balloon Mail statistics are as follows for the scheduled 1982 flights:

Haus. Steiermark (HB-BAE)	Cards	2 February
Aich-Assach (F-GAZK)	Cards	2 February
Pruggern (D-ERGEE VII)	Cards	2 February
Pichl. Ennstal (HB-BBH)	Cards	3 February
Pichl. Ennstal (I-SOLL)	Cards	3 February
Filzmoos (OE-AZR)	Cards	3 February
Langenlois (D-ERGEE VII)	UNK	28 May
St. Leonhard (OE-AZR)	UNK	28 May
Stegersbach I (D-ERGEE VII)	Cards	25 October
Stegersbach II (OE-AZP)	Aerograms	25 October

The use of FDC's continued in 1982 with stamps numbered 24, UC-1, UC-1 cut out, UX-1 cut out, and UX-2 cut out. Whereas none of the first six flights included an Exhibition Cachet, the last four included Altmunster, Essen, and Ratingen Cachets.



Example of Haus. Steiermark, (HB-BAE) Card

Cachet and Cancel Combinations 1982

Cover/Card Names	Cachet Numbers	Stamp Cancels	Slogan Cancels	Landing Site Cancels	Exhibition Cachets
Haus.Steiermark	1,2,3,4	V,W		e,f,g	
Aich-Assach	1,2,3,4	V, y	PAO	b,c	
Pruggern	1,2,3,4		y PAO	b,c	
Pichl. (HB-BBH)	1,2,3,4	V,W		a,b	
Pichl. (I-SOLL)	1,2,3,4	Met. j.V, y	FAO	b,c	
Filzmoos	1,2,3,4	FD 1		a,d,e	
Langenlois	1,2,3,4	FD 2	W,y	b,e,f	Altmunster/Essen
St. Leonhard	1,2,3,4	FD 2	W	a,b	Altmunster/Essen
Stegersbach I	1,2,3,4	W,y	Cancer	a,b,c,e	Ratingen
Stegersbach II	1,2,3,4	Reg., W,y	Cancer	a,b, e	Ratingen



Example of Aich-Assach (F-GAZK) Card



Example of Pruggern (D-ERGE VII) Card



Example of Pichl. Ennstal (HB-BBH) Card

Example of Filzmoos (OE-AZR) Card

Example of Pichl. Ennstal (I-SOLL) Card



Example of Langenlois
(D-ERGEE VII) Card



Example of Stegersbach I
(D-ERGEE VII) Card



Example of St. Leonhard
(OE-ARZ) Cover

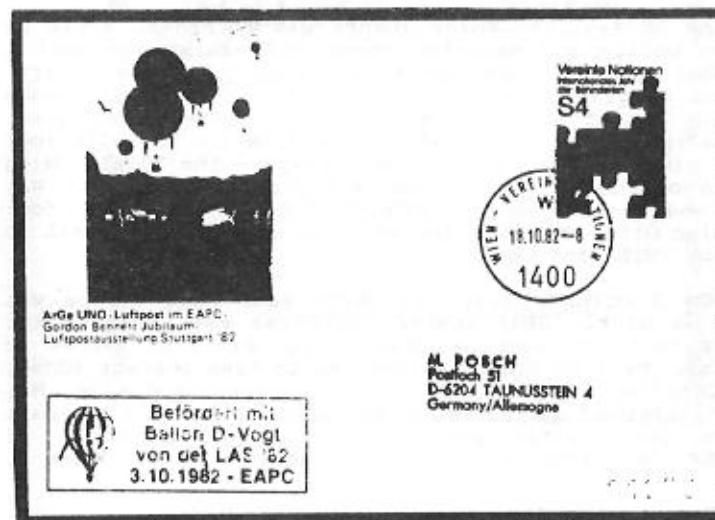


Example of Stegersbach II
(OE-AZR) Aerogram

Special Balloon Mail Flight to commemorate the 1912
Gordon Bennett Jubilee Stuttgart

LAS 82 (D-VOGT) No Number W None

The LAS 82 Postcard uses stamp #18 and the "border Stamp"
is dated 3 October 1982.



LAS 82 (D-VOGT)
Postcard

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY (VI)

By Robert B. Smith and Stephen Cohen

On 15 August 1962, Indonesia and the Netherlands reached an agreement on the Political future of West New Guinea (West Irian). The main points were a ceasefire, and the transfer of the administration of West New Guinea from the Netherlands to the UNTEA.

On 18 August, the task of assisting in the arrangements for the ceasefire was given to Brigadier-General I.J. Rikhye, the Secretary-General's military advisor. He requested 21 military observers, all officers with the rank of Captain or higher, to monitor and enforce the ceasefire. These officers arrived on 20 August from the Congo (ONUC) and the Middle East (UNEF). Under the command of Olaf Melina of Sweden, the Force was made up of six each from Sweden and India, and two each from Ireland, Ceylon, Nigeria, and Brazil. They stayed until 21 September, when the UNTEA was born.

The UN General Assembly adopted resolution No. 1752 (XVII) to implement the agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands, and to administer the former Dutch colony during a transition period. The transfer of authority took place on 1 October 1962. The governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands established liaison missions in Hollandia and Kotabura.

An UN Security Force (UNSF) was formed to serve as UNTEA's police and security force and was operational 1 September 1962. In response to a request of the Secretary-General, Pakistan provided a force of 1522 men and Canada and the United States sent support aircraft and crew. There were 12 men from Canada and 64 from the US, with four Dakota airplanes and six US helicopters. The 27141st Wing Command of Canada served from 3 September 1962 to 1 May 1963, under the command of R.G. Hubert, providing four amphibian Otter aircraft for ferrying supplies and mail to and from UNTEA and Canada.

On 3 October 1962, an UNTEA Base Post Office was opened in Biak. UNSF members had free mail service for letters to their home countries, e.g. Pakistan forces to Pakistan. Mail to other nations had to have postage added, e.g. Canadian forces to US. The Officer-in-Charge, Mr. C.A. Siddiqi of Pakistan, approved all force free mail cancels, before final approval by the Commanding Officer of the UNSF. All approved cancels are shown in Figs. 1 and 2.



Fig.1

The cancels in Fig. 1 were approved for use by Pakistan forces; only "A" has been observed on service mail, from 21 September to 17 October 1962. If anyone has observed usage of the other Pakistan cancels on service mail, the writers would appreciate a photocopy. Fig. 2 shows the approved cancel for the US, Canada, and staff mailings; first usage was on 3 October 1962.

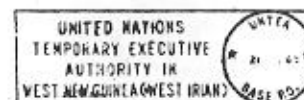


Fig.2

Dutch forces used Velderpost 96,98, and 99 until 15 November 1962. See Fig. 3 for an example. The Dutch troops, as well as those of Indonesia, were withdrawing from West New Guinea; both were subject to orders from UNTEA, but were not part of the UNSF. Refer to Gaines Supplement 19, September 1985, for all the cancels and stationary used.



Fig.3

Regular UN-UNEF air letter and aerogram stationery was also used by the military. The air letter in Fig. 4 has the large circle "BPO-UNTEA-BIAK" cancel with "U.N.S.F." printed in the right corner. On the back side are two separate rubber stamps "FREE MAIL" and "NO TAX". Fig. 5 is an aerogramme to Pakistan. The base post office cancel of Fig. 2 is one the back side.

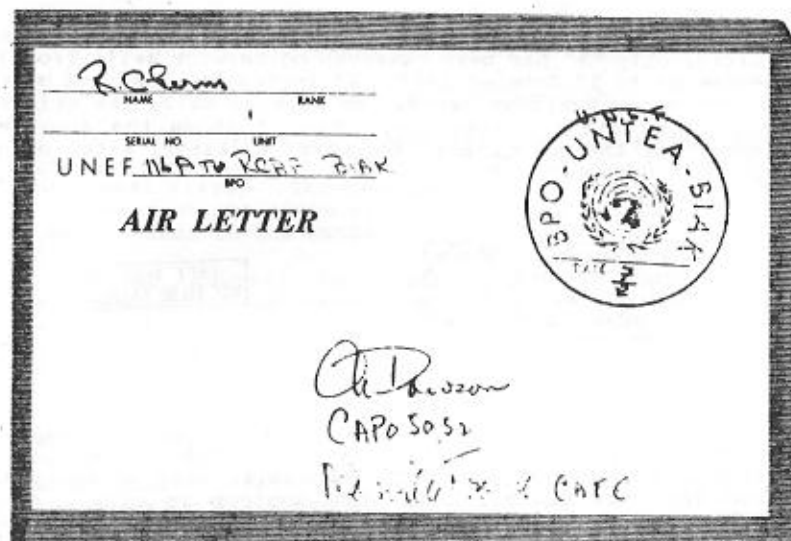


Fig. 4

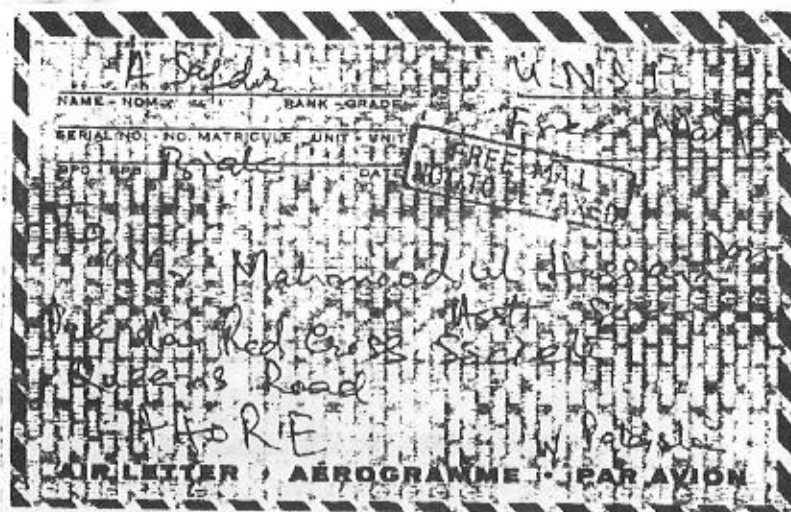


Fig. 5

A mail plan, based in essential detail on the mail service in UNEF and ONUC, was put into effect 1 October 1962. It included:

1. Mail originating in a participating country and addressed to a member of the UNSF of that country was addressed in care of a designated Central Post Office of the participating country, e.g. Lahore, Pakistan; Ontario, Canada; Trenton, NJ, USA. The mail was then transported in closed bags through channels of the postal administration of origin with a dispatch label addressed - from (country) to UNTEA Base Post Office, Biak, West New Guinea (West Irian).
2. Mail addressed in other than participating country was addressed - Rank, name and service number, military unit, UNTEA Base Post Office, Biak, West New Guinea (West Irian).
3. Outbound mail to the participating countries was collected at the BPO and a stamp imprint reading "United Nations Temporary Executive Authority with Cancellation and Date" (Fig. 2) was affixed in the upper right-hand corner or otherwise conspicuously in a space customarily used for postage stamps. After cancellation, the mail was placed in bags which were then closed and addressed to the "central postal addresses" and delivered to the West New Guinea (West Irian) Postal Administration for delivery through normal airmail channels to the participating countries of destination.
4. Outbound mail to other than participating countries of destination was delivered separately to the West New Guinea (West Irian) Postal Administration for dispatch through normal airmail channels at UNTEA expense.

In addition to the military personnel, there was a small Navy served by Pakistan personnel, because of the many islands. Very little is known about this naval force. But, Fig. 6 is an envelope dated March 2, 1963 on the visit of United Nations LCT 9608 "KALAPA" to Wewak, Australia New Guinea. The ship was commanded by Senior Naval Officer UNSF, West Irian, Lt. Cdr. Ghulam Sarwar, Pakistani Navy.

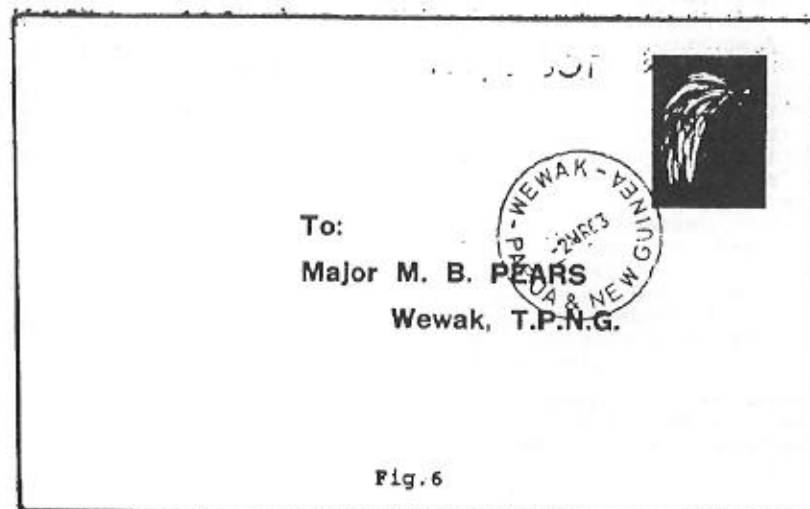


Fig. 6

This ship was the flagship of the first United Nations naval force formed, as part of the UN Security Force, to support the UNTEA. The visit to Wewak was the first occasion that a ship of the United Nations had visited a port outside its own territorial jurisdiction. (If anyone has additional information on the UNTEA naval operations, we would appreciate hearing from you).

Pakistan, which provided the largest contingency of military personnel to the UNSF issued an overprinted version of its 13 paisa Shalimar Garden Stamp, reading "UN Force W. Irian" on February 15, 1963 to commemorate its participation in UNTEA (Fig. 7).

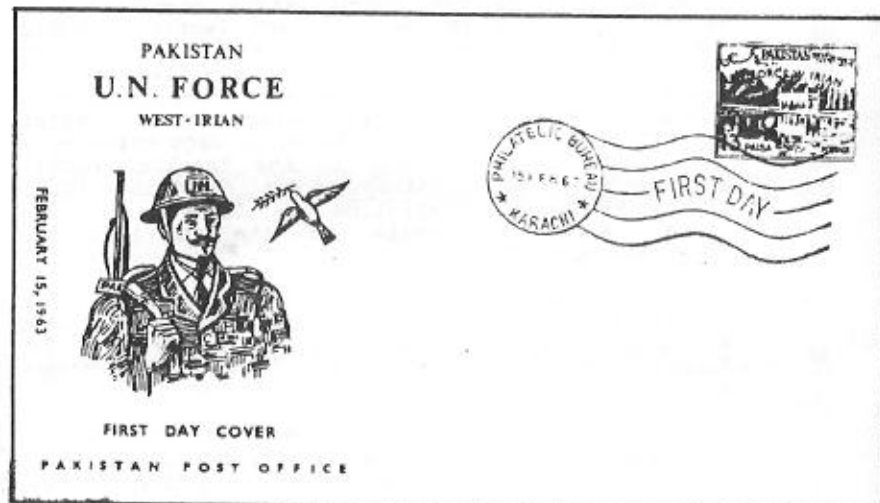


Fig.7

Under the agreement, the Administrator had the discretion to transfer all or part of the administration of the territory to Indonesia, any time after 1 May 1963. The vote of the inhabitants favored Indonesia. On 30 April 1963, UNTEA was ended with the transfer of the administration of West New Guinea to Indonesia. With this action, the United Nations Security Force, and other functions of UNTEA, ended, and all UN personnel left.

References:

Gaines UN catalog
Gaines Supplement 19
Official Records of the UN, including UN Yearbook

UN SERVICE MAIL: WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO RECOGNIZE IT

By Arleigh Gaines*

We philatelists are a curious type. Or should I say "types". For each stamp collector who insists that anything less than a perfectly centered mint NH piece is "damaged goods", there is one who finds contentment with hinged or used copies. Then there are collectors who insist - with considerable firmness - that no stamp is worth collecting unless it has been used, for it is only then that the stamp has fulfilled its "destiny". Hundertwasser, speaking to a first day gathering at the UN last December placed himself squarely in that camp. But, even here, the argument does not end. Then come the collectors who insist that the stamps, by themselves, are not enough. We must collect them only on covers or pieces, with the cancels, postal labels and all other markings intact.

In all candor, those of us in this category ("postal historians") tend to be as interested in the events which gave rise to the item sent through the mails, as in the cover itself. We want not only to document systems for carrying a message from Point A to Point B, but also what was happening at Point A (and Point B).

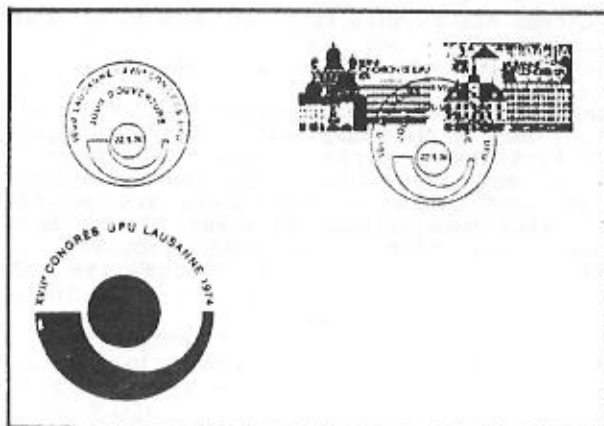
Authenticity also becomes a major concern. In many instances, we are attempting to deduce 'what was', from what we observe. Collectors and dealers frequently were able to create additional varieties not legitimately used - or not actually permitted - and these can create a false picture. And, of course, at the heart of every collector is the desire for "the real thing". To paraphrase Gertrude Stein, "A fake is a fake is a fake."

But in postal history, it is not so simple. We are not at the point, and may never be, where we can run scientific tests on our covers and state "genuine!" or "fake!". Much is subjective. And there is a large gray area between the two extremes.

With some little experience, reading of journals and catalogs, and scanning exhibits, the collector should have no difficulty separating purely philatelic concoctions from all other covers. If a cover is unaddressed, has postmarks from several far flung locations, or has a philatelic cachet, it probably is philatelic. I say "probably", because, in rare instances, it could be a presentation item with some significance to the postal historian. For example, the obviously philatelic cover here were found in a book presented to delegates at the UPU Congress in Lausanne in 1974. In this instance, only the source of the item - and little if anything from the item itself - divulges the difference between something purely philatelic and something created for presentation purposes.

In the UN area, outright fakes generally are known and listed. Read your literature. In the short time available here, it is not possible to provide a detailed list of such fakes.

*Translated from UNOP Handbook 84

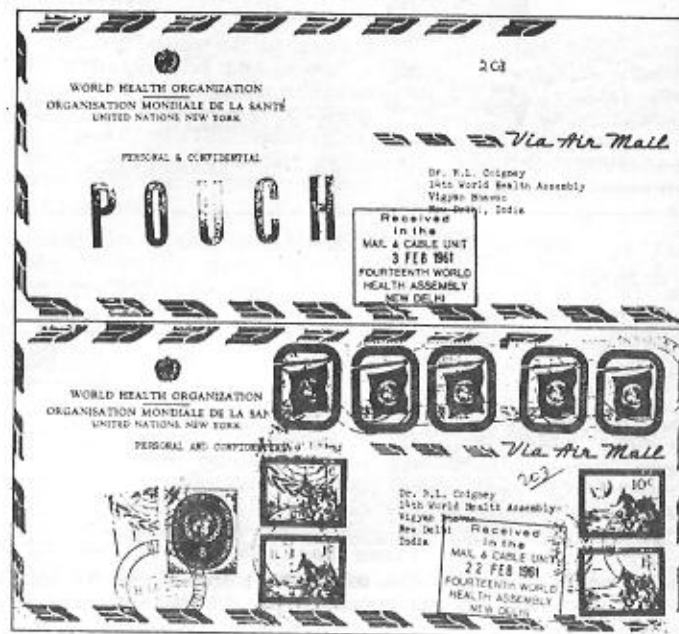


What is more difficult, and of main interest here, is discerning covers sent solely as a means of conveying a message, with absolutely no philatelic or collecting motive involved, and those, to a greater or lesser degree, philatelically inspired. Because we collectors quest eternally for the best, there also can be a significant difference in value riding on this determination.

Let us start by being realistic. It is not possible in many instances conclusively to assess how philatelic or nonphilatelic a cover is. All that can be done is examine a number of factors, which I will discuss hereafter, and form an opinion on a subjective overview of all of those factors.

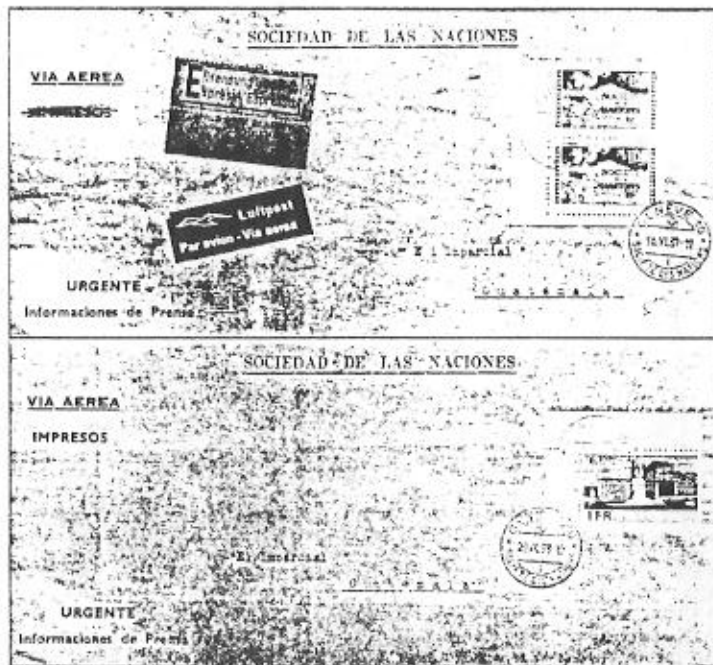
1. Indicia of sender and recipient: The easiest cases are those where the sender is the agency or conference secretariat itself, and the addressee clearly has a connection to some official business. For example, there should be little doubt of the authenticity of a cover from the World Health Organization to a governmental Public Health Agency (with no specific person indicated), or similarly addressed to a country's Foreign Minister. If the cover bears an official origin cachet of the sending agency or conference, so much the better. I should note that I added the qualification that the addressee be a specific agency without a person indicated. This can cut either way. It is extremely unlikely that a philatelic cover would be sent to a significant government official, unless that person was a collector. On the other hand, persons working in government offices who were philatelists did use their contacts to get covers for their collections, so something addressed to "Mr. X, Foreign Ministry" might be suspect if other factors listed below lead in that direction. The presence of a name, however, does not indicate a philatelic nature, as much, if not most, genuine service mail went to specific persons. Also, there were a few active philatelists in some smaller offices. A prime example is the WHO Liaison Office in New York in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The head of that office

understood the value of covers. Much genuine service mail addressed to him (Dr. Coigney) was saved for resale. Some covers were created by him or at his request. Differentiating between the two requires skill, where it is possible at all.

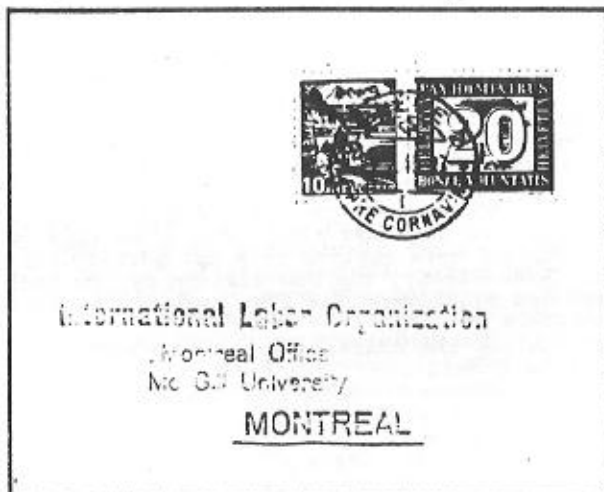


The two Coigney covers shows here are genuine service covers. Why? Generally, Coigney did not make philatelic covers on large envelopes, or for purely pouch items. Second, when he made philatelic items, he usually did so in quantities of 20, 50 or more. These items appear unique from an examination of his large holdings. Third, while Dr. Coigney's philatelic interests may have inspired his office to use so many stamps on the larger cover, they were required for the air mail rate, they were nothing special at the time, and were applied in a not particularly careful pattern. More likely, the WHO liaison office just did not stock 50¢ and \$1. stamps, as they were not often needed.

Of course, the address can be a complete forgery, and this must be considered. The League covers pictures here are such concoctions. Someone with access to blank League envelopes affixed stamps not frequently found genuinely used (but available CTO to collectors). The addresses on these covers generally are simply a newspaper and a city. This grouping of faked covers was discovered because of the presence of unwarranted high values (over 20fr. where less than 5 fr. postage was needed) on some covers, and because, on two covers, the date on the cancel typing the stamps to the cover was different from that on the stamps! At the other end, many philatelically created covers bear rubberstamped addresses, as they were made in quantity. Unless the rubberstamped address is an agency with some



business connection to the official sender, it is unlikely to be "service mail". An example of a genuine service mail



rubberstamped cover is that shown to the ILO in Montreal. The sender's surname also can be a clue. Conference delegate mail, and mail from those serving on missions and in peacekeeping forces, most frequently was sent to the sender's family or loved ones. In case of family, husband to wife or children correspondence should be discernable. In over twenty years, I have seen few covers sent to family

members for philatelic purposes. They do exist, however. These few examples can be weeded out by consideration of the other factors listed below, as in most instances they were made on airletter sheets without message texts, have an excessive number of stamps affixed, or are to known addresses - such as in the area of Danish peacekeeping forces covers.

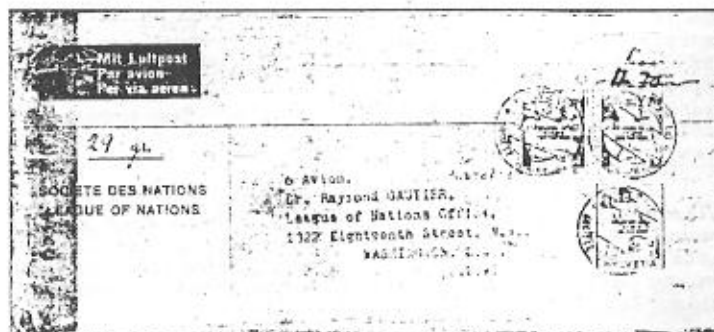
Other forms of address which can give some clue as to the true nature of the cover are labels and P.O. boxes. It is rare that any cover addressed to an individual at a P.O. box is "service mail". Particularly in the last twenty years, post office boxes are used by collectors. Many agencies and official offices (as distinguished from individuals) use post office boxes, and these must be distinguished.

Labels can be indicative of either service or philatelic mail. Many mailings are known, such as from the League of Nations and ILO, addressed to regular mailing lists by preaddressed labels. Such labelled covers easily can be distinguished from covers label - addressed to collectors, by the addressee's identity.

2. General Appearance: Philatelic covers are, in general, prepared more neatly and carefully than service mail. Genuine covers often are roughly torn open, and usually (although not always) were sealed closed. Many philatelic covers have gummed flaps never sealed. Many UN covers were saved when the UN Archives were being weeded out in the 1960's, and bear small punch holes. The stamps on philatelic covers usually are affixed in alignment, in a position to receive a good postmark. The stamps usually are not torn by separation (although there are sloppy philatelists and stamps can be torn in transit). Since it takes longer to affix many stamps than fewer, service mail is more likely to have close to the minimum number of stamps required to meet the necessary rate. For example, a collector might affix five or six different stamps to meet a 5fr. rate, while an agency almost certainly would use a single 5fr. stamp if it was available. If the agency had a meter, use of stamps is an indication that the cover possibly was philatelic. It also could indicate that the cover was sent by an agency staffer, but not on official business. Much mail now on the philatelic market addressed to the UN Credit Union (savings and loan accounts) at Headquarters falls into this category.

3. Nature of Franking: As stated above, use of stamps rather than a meter where an official meter is known to exist, can be a clue of something less than genuine service mail. Similarly, use of ordinary stamps where special overprinted service stamps exist (as with the Swiss League and UN agencies) can also be a clue. It is extremely unusual for any agency to use semi-postal stamps, with their added surcharges. It is not completely unknown. Care must be taken with this factor, as at various times the agencies used mixed franking where supplies of particular denominations were not available. A good catalog can assist on that point. Of course, perhaps the most basic guide for authenticity of a service cover is proper rate franking. While, through inadvertence, service

mail exists with slightly over or under the precise franking required under the applicable rate schedule, most has affixed only that which was necessary. Covers with overfranking, particularly extremely high denominations or stamps rarely seen on cover, should be suspect immediately. Again, a good catalog will be helpful with rate charts.



In many instances, the agency staff has methods of marking either the cover's weight or denomination of postage required. (The League cover shown notes the item's weight and postage required.) For example, on League of Nations covers, these frequently appear in a distinctive blue pencil, handwritten. While a clever forger could imitate these markings, this does not appear to have been done yet to any great degree on UN items.

4. Use of Special Postal Services: Many genuine registered and special delivery service covers exist. However, very few international insured covers exist, or C.O.D. covers. Any cover using the latter service should be examined extremely carefully for other clues as to authenticity.

5. Source of Item: When some doubt remains as to the true nature of a cover as service mail or philatelically inspired, its source can be a clue. Was it obtained from an agency archive "cleanout"? Did it come from a business or library? Since UN philately is not that old, many covers still are in the hands of the first or second collector to have them, and the original source is known or can be discovered. These should be documented for later collectors.

Of necessity, this can be but a brief overview of what factors can be helpful in determining what is official "service mail" and what was philatelically inspired. The ability to make such determinations is an art acquired by experience. The more covers one sees, the easier the process usually becomes and the more accurate the determinations usually are. For the rarest items, when in doubt, it pays to consult other collectors and to have the item authenticated.

A STUDY OF CONTROL NUMBERS AND PLATE NUMBERS OF UNNY STAMPS (I)

By Richard Powers*

Many of the early United Nations stamps were issued with either control numbers and/or plate numbers. The latter (of which there are not too many) were engraved on the plate and were printed during the printing process. The purpose of these numbers is to identify a post office sheet of stamps (normally fifty stamps) by the plate from which it had been produced. At the end of this article we shall discuss most of the different types of plate numbers which appear on United Nations sheets of stamps.

The major part of this article deals with control numbers, the types and the varieties. These numbers served only as inventory controls. They were added after the printing by the printer. They are found on all sheets of stamps, which were issued by the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) before March 1955. This includes the first printings of Scott No. 1-32 and C1 - C4 as well as the second printing of No. 6(10¢), 10(50¢), 11 (\$1) and C3(15¢ airmail) and the third printing of No. 11. Here I use the work of Ramon Goodey "A Study of the First United Nations Regular and Airmail Postage Stamps" to distinguish the different printings.

For all the printings issued before May 1952 the control numbers were normally added in the lower right corner of the sheet under or near stamp 50. These numbers consist of three digit numbers ranging from 001 to 100. All later issues with control numbers bear them in the upper right corner of the sheet.

Each printer had its own style of control numbers. One had at least six different types of numbers. First we shall show the types of control numbers as well as some varieties, which did not correspond to the specifications of the UNPA. Much of the following is based on the work of Reinhold Haussler "A Study of the Control Numbers of the United Nations Regular & Airmail Issues", much of which was published in the 1976 edition of the Lindner United Nations Catalog.

Types of Control Numbers Used by Thomas De la Rue & Co.

The majority of the early issues of the United Nations which had control numbers were printed in London by Thomas De la Rue & Co. These stamps include Scott No. 1,4,6-9,C1-C4 and 13-30. This company apparently used four different types of control numbers until December 1952. However, one can find all of these four types on only the 1¢ and the 3¢ (Scott No. 1 and 4) denominations of the first definitive series. Examples of these first four types can be found in Fig. 1 on the 3¢ definitive. The descriptions are due to Haussler. The arrows in the sketches indicate differing features. A complete table showing all the numerals for the first four types of control numbers can be found in the above mentioned works by Haussler and Lindner.

*Update of article published in UNO-Philatelie mb 6-80

→ 0 → 3

Type 1 numerals are generally well-proportioned, clean, and sharp.

→ 0 → 3

Type 2 numerals are modern and slender.

→ 0 → 3

Type 3 numerals are similar to type 1, but are smaller and thinner.

0 ← 3

Type 4 numerals are heavy and uneven; the numeral 0 is always flat on the right side.

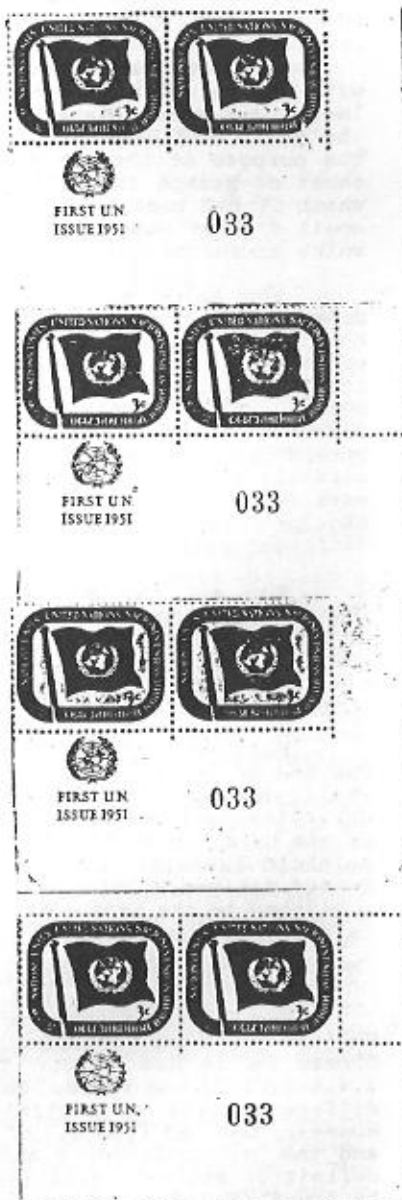


Fig.1 The first four types of control numbers used by Thomas De La Rue and Co.

The last time that any of the first four types of control numbers was used seems to be in April 1953, when the Refugees Issue (Scott No. 15-16) was released. Only types 1 and 3 seem to have been used for this issue. This is the only issue on which these two types of control numbers appear in the upper right corner of the sheet. Fig. 2 shows examples of this issue with type 1 and type 3 control numbers. This set of stamps contradicts the claim made by Haussler that all later Thomas De la Rue issues from Scott No. 13-30 were supplied with only one type of control number - a fifth type - which differs considerably from the first four types in that the numerals of the fifth type are smaller and more regular.

From December 1952, when the Human Rights set (Scott No. 13-14) was issued, until two years later when the 1954 Human Rights set (Scott No. 29-30) appeared, apparently two types of control numbers were used by this printer: type 5 (according to Haussler) and, as far as I know, a previously unreported type 6. Examples of these two new types can be seen in Fig. 3. Haussler's type 5 appears at the left and is always broader.

In December 1954 the first reprints by Thomas De la Rue & Co. appeared. In the second printing of Scott No. 6 and C# the control numbers appear in the upper right corner of the sheet, in contrast to the first printing. These numbers are of the fifth kind. Examples can be found in Fig. 4.

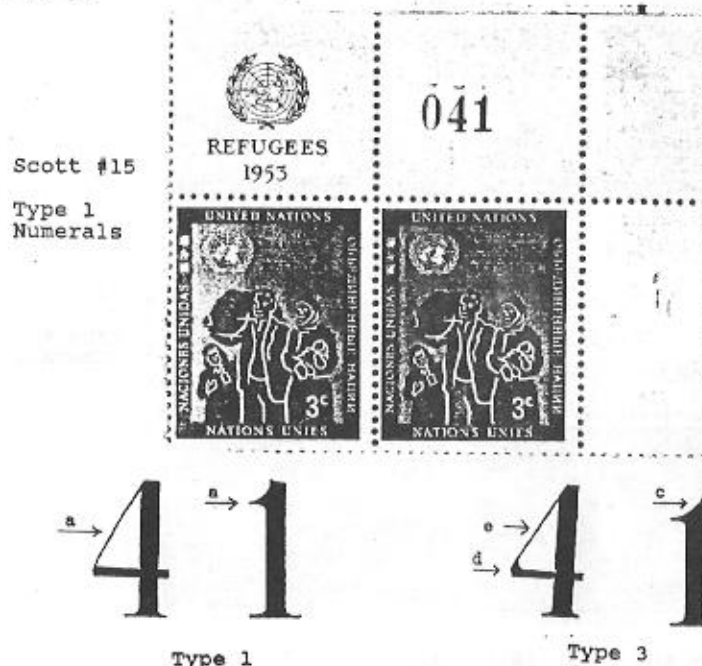


Fig.2 The 1953 Refugees stamps were also issued with control number types 1 and 3.

Fig.2
Continued
Scott #15
Type 3



Fig.3 Continued
Scott #19
Type 5
Numerals



Scott #19
Type 6
Numerals



Scott #14
Type 5
Numerals



Scott #14
Type 6
Numerals

Fig.3 In the post 1952 issues of Thomas de la Rue and Co., there are at least two types of control numbers.



Scott #6
Type 5
Numerals

Fig.4 For the first reprints of Scott No.6 and No.C3 a Type 5 control number was used.



Fig.4 Continued Scott #C3 Type 5 Numerals

Varieties of Control Numbers Produced by Thomas De la Rue & Co.

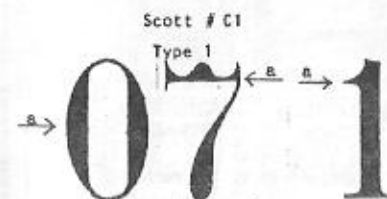
In general control numbers varieties consist of two types of errors: a) misplaced control numbers and b) corrected control numbers (generally from values outside the range of specified valued 001 to 100). The partial sheet of C1 in Fig. 5 shows both errors. There is a second control number in the lower left corner of the sheet (wrong corner) in addition to the control number in the lower right corner (normal position). It is believed that the number in the lower left corner was printed first. Such misplaced numbers on Scott No. C1 always appear to be type 3. Presumably later a type 1 number was printed in the normal (lower right) corner. It is interesting to note that the misplaced control number was printed over the remains of a partially erased control number, which apparently was 141(?). This correction was probably the result of an attempt to correct a control number whose value lay outside the specified range of values.

Fig. 6 shows other examples of incorrectly printed control numbers. Both are type 2 numbers. The inverted control number was probably the result of the sheet having been upside down when the control number was added. From this point of view the control number was correctly printed. It is the engraved image that is upside down. The reason for the double control number is less clear. The upper number seems to have been printed in the correct position, when one compares it to the normal block to the left. Perhaps the lower number was printed first about a centimeter too low and then a correctly positioned number was added.

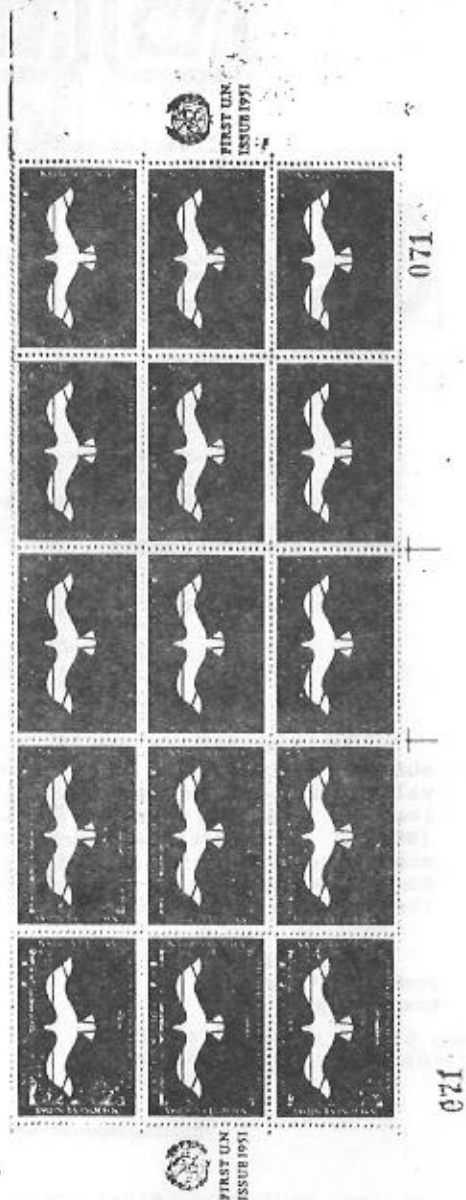
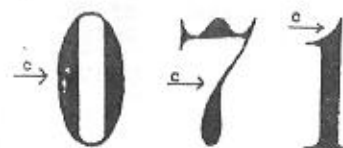
Two examples of corrected control numbers appear in Fig. 7. In both cases the original number seems to have been outside of the range of allowed values (001 to 100). On the 1c value only the first numeral was erased and overprinted with the numeral 0. It appears that the original number was 146. It was then reduced to 046. On the 10c value all three numerals were erased. A brand new control number 008 has been placed over the previous number, whose value was 119(?).

Fig.5 A partial sheet with two errors:

- a) too many control numbers and
- b) an erased control number.



Type 3
(corrected)





Inverted control number



Normal control number

Double control number

Fig.6 A bad day for the control number 073 !

Scott No.4

In contrast to the examples in Fig. 7, where new control numbers were printed to replace numbers, whose values had been too high, in Fig. 8 are two examples where the new control numbers (100) replaced allowed values (0992). A possible explanation is that two consecutive sheets received the same control number. (Perhaps the control number device was not properly advancing.) One of these sheets could have been corrected later.

Editor's Note: The second installment of Dick Power's study will be published in a subsequent issue of the Journal.



Scott No. 1

Only one numeral erased and corrected. The number 146 became 046.



Scott No.6

All three numerals erased and corrected. The number 119(?) became 008.

Fig.7 Corrected control numbers replacing values greater than 100.



Scott No. 1

Corrected control number 100
replacing 099 (?).



Scott No. 9

Corrected control number 100
replacing 099 (?).

Fig.8 Examples of corrected control numbers over apparently correctly printed control numbers.

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE REPRINTS

By Duane E. Lamers

As of mid-August 1985 there are five UNPA definitives available in reprinted form. Collectors just now becoming interested in the reprints of definitives can make their purchases directly from UNPA and be quite sure of the particular printing they are receiving. Current practice is for the Administration to sell only the latest printing of a particular stamp. Remainders of earlier printings are removed from circulation at the time a new printing is placed on sale. This is true for mail order as well as counter purchases.

The current 2c stamp, whose design also serves as our UNP logo, is now in its fourth printing.

The fifth printing of the 8c stamp remains on sale. If prior printing figures and length of service are an indication, the 400,000 stamps of this printing should be nearly exhausted. Our suspicion is that this is also the final printing. No definitive after the First Issue has seen more than five printings.

For a brief time the 18c stamp now available carried the first-class mail. The second printing of this stamp was released in the last weeks of the 18c rate. Again, past history suggests that there should not be too many of the 300,000 stamps remaining.

The first reprint of the \$1 went into service in December 1984. Only a half million were printed, but the availability of the new \$3 stamp might give this printing a longer life than it would otherwise enjoy.

Geneva is still using the second printing of its SFr 0,10 stamp. In 1984 it was used to revalue the 0,40 postal card to bring the card to new rate requirements. That card has since been replaced. Again, it would seem that a new printing or a new stamp will soon be needed.

Bear in mind that our conjectures are based on what is the overall average use of a particular stamp. Situations might exist, of course, to alter demand for a particular denomination. As a matter of policy UNPA does not indicate when reprints will go on sale; they only announce the sale sometime after the release, usually within a matter of weeks.

Finally there is the peculiar matter of the 95c stamp. To date we have not seen the original printing, and officials seem unsure of its fate. The original order for 2,500,000 was impounded in the course of a dock strike in New York. Quickly a second printing of 2,000,000 was ordered and delivered so as not to delay plans for release of this stamp, meant to pay the registry fee in effect at the time.

One would think that the 95c stamp is as serviceable as a \$1 and could often be used by UNPO. Since, presumably Bundesdruckerei has already been paid for printing the stamps, it would be economical to place the original printing in service when the reprint is exhausted.

In Jack Mayer's article on meters used by the World Meteorological Organization in the August 1985 Journal, the "1452 Forerunner" used by the International Meteorological Organization (WMO predecessor) was used in 1950, not 1930 as indicated. The organization moved to Lausanne, Switzerland from the Netherlands in 1939 (presumably because of the war).

OFFICIAL USE OF AIRMAIL ENVELOPES

Here is an interesting memorandum issued to members of the UN Staff on 24 August 1973:

1. The major portion of official outgoing mail to be sent by air overseas is dispatched from Headquarters via the United Nations diplomatic air pouch, which now services the 106 destinations listed in the Diplomatic Pouch Schedule (ST/ADM/SER.A/1175/Rev.44). The recipient United Nations office then forwards mail for non-United Nations addressees in that country via the domestic postal system.

2. If airmail envelopes are used for such mail, United Nations offices in some countries are required to pay postage at the airmail rate to forward a letter to an addressee, even though it is to be delivered by surface transportation. Furthermore, some countries which do not have domestic airmail service do not permit the use of airmail envelopes for domestic mail. In both instances pouch mail originally transmitted in airmail envelopes and destined for non-United Nations addressees must be readdressed and placed in surface-mail envelopes by the United Nations office receiving the pouch. This delays on-forwarding of the mail and reduces the advantage of the initial dispatch by diplomatic air pouch.

3. Under the circumstances, staff members should use regular envelopes for all mail sent via pouch. Where forwarding of mail within a country will be expedited by use of airmail, the local United Nations office will mark and dispatch the mail accordingly. Airmail covers may, however, be used for dispatch of airmail to destinations not serviced by the diplomatic pouch.

NEW MEMBERS

Edward J. Irvine	San Jose, CA
Edward R. Goodrich	Pittsfield, MA
David S. May	Nepean, Ont., Canada
William A. Olsen	Satellite Beach, FL

By Jack I. Mayer

Since 1957 the UN at Geneva has used meter machine 3401. Also during 1969-70, two unnumbered machines were used. Four different meter tapes have been used. Only observed usages have been listed. If you have other usages, please send a photocopy.

The UN Post Office used the two unnumbered machines for franking items during the period when only part of the first UNPA/Geneva definitives had been issued, particularly when items required more than two or three stamps. It is very difficult to differentiate between the two machines. Heavily inked impressions show differences in the tip of Africa, one being cut off, the other fully shown.

3401a/1 28.10.57-11.4.67



3401b/1 5.6.67-8.9.69
(Reported LD-3.10.69)



3401c/0 6.11.69-11.1.71
(Reported FD-6.10.69)



3401d/0 21.1.71-8.5.80

New meter number
numerals in indicia



3401e/0 23.5-3.6.80

New meter number
numerals



3401f/0 3.6.80-Current

New townmark

Imprints made between about 26.5.82 and 10.6.82 were made with the year 81. Verification is best done with weekend dates and/or other postal markings.



Unnumbered-1/0

6.10.69-22.9.70



Unnumbered-2/0

6.10.69-22.9.70

Tip of Africa cut off



METER TAPES

Tape 1

1958, 60, 62,
64, 65, 67,
69, 71, 72, 73



Tape 2

1976-79



Tape 3

1981-83



Tape 4

1983-85



IT'S THAT TIME AGAIN?

YEP. UNP'S DUES YEAR

ENDS OCTOBER 24th,

UN DAY!

If you didn't send in the form (on goldenrod paper in the center of the August issue) you dues aren't paid, and this will be the last issue you'll get unless you send \$10 dues (North America) to:

Ron Hollinger

2017 Broadway

Blue Island, IL 60406



HERBST THEATRE COMMEMORATION OF
UNITED NATIONS CHARTER DAY

Wednesday, June 26, 1985

10:00 a.m.

Presiding

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Mayor of San Francisco

Flag Ceremony

Opening of the Commemoration
Moment of Silent Prayer or Meditation

WELCOME OF ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS

General Carlos P. Romulo
1945 Chairman of Delegation of the Philippine Commonwealth

Mr. Harold E. Stassen
1945 Member of Delegation of United States of America

Dr. Charles Habib Malik
1945 Minister to the United States
Member of Delegation of Lebanon

SPEAKERS

His Excellency Mr. Paul John Firmino Lusaka
President of the General Assembly of the United Nations

His Excellency Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Musical Performance
The San Francisco Boys Chorus
Louis Magor, Music Director

Closing of the Commemoration

Above is a page from the Program for the San Francisco ceremonies held 23-26 June 1985 in Commemoration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Signing of the United Nations Charter. The ceremonies were sponsored by the UN Association of San Francisco, the World Affairs Council of Northern California, and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. In addition to interested citizens, the ceremonies were attended by the UN Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, and representatives of most, if not all, UN member states.