

I'M BUYING UNITED NATIONS

XXVTH ANNIVERSARY

Sets of 4 Mini-Sheetlets of 20 stamps issued 10/8/76.
2 Swiss and 2 New York Values

UN GENEVA ISSUES IN SWISS CURRENCY

Scott	Name	Singles	Sheets	Scott	Name	Singles	Sheets
15	SEABED	.12	7.50	34	NAMIBIA	.25	13.00
16	REFUGEE	.29	16.00	35-6	HUMAN RIGHTS	.41	23.00
17	FOOD	.40	22.00	37-8	I. L. O.	.47	27.00
18	U. P. U.	.68	37.00	39-40	U. P. U.	.33	18.00
19-20	DISARM.	.53	25.00	41-2	BRAZIL	.58	30.00
21	PICASSO	.60	32.00	43-4	POPULATION	.42	26.00
22	F. S. 0.40	.11	6.00	45	SEA LAW	.40	24.00
23	NUCLEAR	.40	22.00	46-7	SPACE	.40	23.00
24	W. H. O.	.50	27.00	48-9	I. W. Y.	.40	23.00
25-6	ENVIRONMENT	.68	39.00	50-51	ANNIVERSARY	.40	23.00
27	ECONOMIC	.63	35.00	52	S. SHEET	.50	.50
28-9	SERT	.88	46.00	53-4	NAMIBIA	.55	29.00
30-31	DISARM.	.60	33.00	55-6	PEACE	.38	21.00
32	DRUG	.24	13.00	1-14	REGULAR	4.25	215.00
33	VOLUNTEER	.21	15.50				

FIRST DAY COVERS of above Swiss UN Numbers.
Wanted on Official UN Geneva Cachets only in Singles.
We pay Double Face for all Numbers Between #1 to 44.

ALSO WANTED

UNTEA OVERPRINTS. 19 Values at \$40.00 Per Set.
WELCOME TO UNP!

WE'RE ACTIVE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
ALL UN. FREE LISTS AND QUOTES ARE
AVAILABLE. NOTE: WE'LL BE IN EUROPE
UNTIL AUGUST 25th. ALL PAYMENTS WILL
BE MADE PROMPTLY UPON OUR RETURN.

S. & B. FRANKEL

Telephone: 212-375-0396

P. O. BOX 87,

BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11229

the journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS

Whole Number 1

Volume 1
Number 1
August 1977



THE JOURNAL
of
UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS

The Journal of United Nations Philatelists is published six times a year by United Nations Philatelists, an organization of collectors of philatelic material of and concerning the United Nations.

Editor Charles Berg
Associate Editor Ronald Ginns
Business Manager Michael Meyer

Address all correspondence concerning except that concerning display or classified advertising to the Editor, The Journal of United Nations Philatelists, Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690. Correspondence concerning display or classified advertising should be addressed to the Business Manager, Michael Meyer, 14 Sunnyridge Road, Spring Valley, NY 10977.

OFFICERS 1977-1978

President Gustave Knoeckel, Box 456 Cape Haze, Placida, FL 33946
Vice President Paul Kravitz, Box 369, New City, NY 10956
Treasurer Jack Mayer, 4114 "R" Avenue, Anacortes, WA 98221
Secretary Fred H. Bloedow, 810 Dobson, Evanston, IL 60201
Directors Eileen Maisannes, 128 Bartholdi, Jersey City, NJ 07305
Ruth Grissman, 2817 61 St., Des Moines, IA 50322
Michael J. Meyer, 14 Sunnyridge Road, Spring Valley NY 10977

Contents of this Issue

President's Message	1
Editors' Notes	1
Board Report	2
UN Forerunners 1941-1951	3
Exhibitions, Shows, and Meetings	4
Report of the Turtle Bay Philatelic Society Expertization Committee	5
The Austrian Field Posts Offices in UNDOF and UNFICYP	6
The 1 1/2¢ Precancel	8
Meet Your Officers	13
Mayer on Meters	14
Greg's Corner	18
Danish UNEF Parcel Cards	19
Notes From All Over	20
Cancellations of UN Geneva 1947-1965	21
Air Mail First Day Ceremony	24

LOCAL UN CLUBS

Midwest United Nations Collectors, meets intermittently, usually at shows in the Iowa-Kansas-Nebraska area. For information, write to Ruth Grissman, 2817 61 St., Des Moines, IA 50322.

Turtle Bay Philatelic Society, meets the first Friday of each month from September through June at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York, at 7:30 p.m. For information, write to P. J. Kravitz, Box 369, New City, NY 10956.

United Nations Collectors of Chicagoland, Inc., meets the first Tuesday of each month September through June at the Swedish Club of Chicago, 1258 N. LaSalle St., Chicago. Dinner is at 6:00; the meeting is at 7:30. For information write to, UNCC, Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690.

UN Collectors of Wisconsin, meets intermittently, usually at shows in Wisconsin. For information, write to John G. Taddy, Box 265, Two Rivers, WI 54241.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

With this first issue of The Journal of United Nations Philatelists, we are entering a new era in UN philately. During the past several months many members have put in a great deal of effort, research and correspondence in order to introduce to the philatelic community a new and exciting organization dedicated to UN philately.

Why a new club for UN collectors? UNP's organizers thought there was a need for an active club in which UN collectors from everywhere could participate, with a publication and other services that specialty societies can and should provide for their members, that would cover UN topical interests as well as general collectors and specialized students, that would encourage formation of chapters wherever groups of UN collectors are found, that would hold conventions. We think that UNP can be that group. In less than 2 months over 300 collectors have said they agree by joining UNP.

Personally, I am deeply honored to have been chosen to serve as the first president. I respect and shall honor the trust and confidence you have placed in me. And I will support all those measures which will strengthen our organization and shall oppose with equal vigor all measures which might prove harmful or detrimental.

No decision will be made in haste or without careful consideration of all factors which are involved. This shall include seeking the advice and consultation of the Board of Directors. Progress can only be made with a certain amount of compromise and a great deal of consultation and negotiation.

Your officers are putting forth every effort toward promoting UN philately and making it a major part of the philatelic scene. Plans are in the making to have awards available to be presented for the best UN exhibit at a national show where a minimum number of UN exhibits appear.

This organization is built upon the knowledge and efforts of its membership. It is our aim to unite UN collectors and to form a strong club to be recognized and appreciated. To do this we need the cooperation of each and every member--to submit articles for publication, to exhibit, and/or to just plain get involved.

In closing, I would like to ask each of YOU to work with me and all the officers towards our common goal of assuring UN philately a successful future.

Sincerely,

Gustave Knoeckel

THE EDITORS' NOTES

In welcoming you to the first issue of The Journal of United Nations Philatelists we would like to stress that this is YOUR journal--and it will become what you make of it. It is oft repeated that an editor's job is to edit--not to write everything which appears--and we hope that some of you will take this opportunity to try your hand at philatelic writing. We eagerly await the opportunity to lend what assistance we can to help you in your efforts, whether you give us a finished product or just the makings of an article.

One of the main functions of a philatelic specialty group is the sharing of information about a common interest, and The Journal is the main focus of that activity. Not everything which will appear in these pages will be the fruit of a life-long definitive study; many of those go with their authors, unwritten, to their graves. We do hope that we will have a large proportion of our members sharing what

information they have in whatever fashion they wish: articles, brief notes, letters to the editor, questions about some material that they have unearthed, etc.

While speaking of contributions, let us not forget our regular contributors, our columnists. They welcome feedback regarding their efforts, reports of new discoveries, and in general corresponding with those of you who share their own particular manias. Let them know their efforts are appreciated: assist them! Finally, we would like to express our thanks to Ben Cohen for the use of his space-age equipment and his general assistance in putting this issue together.

BOARD ACTIVITY REPORT

One function of The Journal is to keep you posted on the activities of the Board. This is the first such report.

The first meeting of UNP organizers and Board was held at Chicago, Illinois on May 28, 1977 in conjunction with COMPEX '77. The organization of the new club was approved, and officers were elected:

President	Gustave Knoeckel
Vice President	Paul Kravitz
Treasurer	Jack Mayer
Secretary	Fred Bloedow
Directors at Large	Ruth Grissman Eileen Maisannes Michael Meyer

Officers were installed. The report of the ad hoc by-laws committee was presented. With minor changes the by-laws were approved.

The treasurer reported contributions from Turtle Bay Philatelic Society (\$250), United Nations Collectors of Chicagoland, Inc. (\$300) and from individuals (\$35). (An auction brought in \$50+.)

A budget was approved. Dues are \$6.00 for the period ending 24 October 1978 and \$6.00 a year thereafter. A \$1.00 application fee will apply after 31 August 1977. Beginning in 1978, applications received May through September will pay 1.5 years dues with the application.

Members joining before September 1, 1977 will receive a special Charter Membership certificate.

Ole Hamann and Paul Voutsinas were approved as Honorary Members.

An open meeting policy was approved. Meetings to consider the expulsion of a member may be closed unless the member requests it be open. Otherwise all board meetings will be open to the membership. When practicable the club's journal will publish meeting notices.

Committee chairmen and officer appointments were made as follows:

Constitution and By-Laws	Ron Ginns
Membership	Art Simon, Greg Galletti
Membership Drive	Ben Cohen
Publicity Director	Norman Olson
Journal Editor	Charles Berg
Associate Editor	Ron Ginns
Journal Business Manager	Michael Meyer

Other committees will be appointed later.

The club name and logo were approved. The journal name was approved. Publication schedule will be at least six times a year. Chapters will not be designated by numbers. The club will be incorporated in Delaware. The Board designated a bank for club accounts.

Affiliation with the American Philatelic Society was approved.

The Board approved a first convention in the New York area, early in 1978. (Since set at INTERPEX, New York City, March 31-April 2.)

Since the first Board meeting Phil Okney has been appointed as club Historian.

Membership stands at 327 as we go to press, barely two months after the organization of the club.

The by-laws are being mailed to members with this issue of The Journal. All new members will receive a copy when they join.

Permanent plastic membership cards are being prepared. Charter members will receive special cards, so these will be delayed until the expiration of the charter membership period, October 24, 1977.

THE UNITED NATIONS FORERUNNERS - 1941 to 1951

by P.J. Kravitz

This is the first of a series of articles which will discuss the the period in which steps were first taken towards the creation of the United Nations and, after the founding of the organization, up to the inauguration of the United Nations Post Office and United Nations Postal Administration.

From the very beginning of World War II plans were being made for what was hoped would be an effective international organization to replace the moribund League of Nations. Towards that end, a Ten Power Conference was convened in London in June, 1941. This was followed by the signing of the Atlantic Charter on August 12, 1941. The final document expressed "policies" on which the signers based "hopes for a better future of the world."

On New Years Day, 1942, twenty-six Allied Nations met in Washington, D.C. These "United Nations" pledged to observe the principles of the Atlantic Charter. (President Franklin D. Roosevelt is alleged to have coined the phrase "United Nations" while in a shower.) A year later, on January 14, 1943, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill met in Casablanca. Among the items discussed was the new international organization to be formed after the war's end.

Mail posted from any of these conferences is virtually non-existent. Some philatelic souvenirs were, however, produced. By far the best known of these are the commemorative cachets of Captain Frank Texiera, a United States Army censor.

The Moscow (October 30, 1943) and Teheran (November 28, 1943) statements further defined the principles and purposes of the planned organization, and thus any philatelic items related to these meetings deserve a place in a United Nations forerunner collection.

During two sessions at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C., blueprints for the United Nations were drafted. Representatives of the U.S., U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom met from August 21 through September 28, 1944. Representatives of China, the U.S. and the United Kingdom continued the meeting from September 29 through October 7, 1944. The separate meetings with the Soviet and Chinese delegates were required since the Soviet Union had yet to break its neutrality towards Japan, which was at war with China. Plans for the organization were announced on October 7, 1944.

At a conference in Malta which ran from January 30 through February 2, 1945, the voting procedure for the Security Council was agreed upon.

Finally, on April 25, 1945, the United Nations Conference on International Organization convened in San Francisco with delegates of fifty nations attending.

AMPHEX '77, Ramada Inn-Airport, Milwaukee, WI, August 19-21

UN Collectors of Wisconsin and United Nations Collectors of Chicagoland, Inc. will hold a joint meeting and slide show on Saturday, August 20, at 11 a.m. at the National Youth Philatelic & Literature Exhibition.

APS STaMpsHOW, Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, CA, August 26-28.

UNP will have a booth at the STaMpsHOW. There will be a meeting of UNP members and interested guests on Saturday, August 27. Time and place will be available at the show registration desk. A Bay Area or California UN club will be organized. Make it a point to be there, and join the new club.

LISDA '77, Nassau Veteran's Mem. Coliseum, Uniondale, NY, Sept. 9-11

UNP will have a booth at LISDA. Guest lectures on UN topics will be listed in the show program.

MIDAPHIL '77, Plaza Inn, Kansas City, MO, September 30-October 2

Midwest UN Collectors will hold a meeting. There is a UN classification for set-up and viewing convenience only.

Georges Pompidou Cultural Center, Paris, France, October ??-??

UNPA-Geneva will have a special ten day exhibition around UN day. Focal point will be soldiers' mail from UNEF forces in all theaters of operations, past and present. An American collection will apparently be featured.

FLOREX '77, Holiday Inn, Tampa FL, November 4-6

There will be a UN section separately judged. Entries are due by October 1. Prospectus is available from FLOREX '77, Box 1776, Placida, FL 33946.

ASDA-NY, Madison Square Garden, New York, NY, November 18-20

UNP will have a booth.

INTERPEX '78, New York, March 31-April 2, 1978

UNP's first convention! 100 sixteen page frames of UN material. Meeting. UNP booth. Prospectus is available from UNP Exhibition Chairperson, Box 369, New City, N.Y. 10956.

INTERNATIONAL SHOWS COMING UP

1978--CAPEX, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, June 9-18

--Prague, Czechoslovakia, September

1979--Sofia, Bulgaria; Eindhoven, Netherlands (Youth Exhibition)

1980--Oslo, Norway, June 13-22; London, England, May 2-10

1981--Vienna, Austria, June

1982--Poland (Youth Exhibition)

1983--Israel; Switzerland (Thematic)

1986--Stockholm, May or June; Chicago, September

Every aspect of philately has its fakes, and the UN area is no exception. So far, however, we have been fortunate in not being flooded with forgeries, but with the rapid expansion in popularity of United Nations philately it is particularly important for collectors to be alert to the problem of authenticity of unfamiliar items.

A case in point is the 25¢ UNTEA issue (Scott 118) which surfaced last year allegedly missing the green color. The stamp had been in a collection for several years, and it was announced that it would be offered for auction by S. & A. Auctions, Inc., San Antonio, Texas. Prior to the announcement, S. & A. Auctions had submitted the stamp for authentication to the Philatelic Foundation; they declined to render an opinion, citing inexperience with missing photogravure colors. The stamp was then submitted to the Royal Philatelic Society of London, which, after several months issued a certificate (No. 94474, dated February 25, 1976) pronouncing the item a "genuine" missing color.

Shortly after the S. & A. Auctions announcement, two other copies of the 25¢ UNTEA "missing green" surfaced in New York at the ASDA show. Examination of these revealed a slight overall lightening of the color of the entire stamp, and specks of yellowish green on the western half of the island depicted on the stamp. An inquiry to the auction house resulted in full cooperation with TBPS in further researching the variety's authenticity. Ultimately, their copy was forwarded for inspection to Andre Tripet, Director of Courvoisier, S.A., which had printed the stamp in 1963.

Mr. Tripet confirmed the judgement of the TBPS Expertization Committee that the stamp was indeed a chemical forgery. It was:

"...printed in the following sequence, i.e., blue, green and grey-brown. The blue shade was also used in a light tone in the Eastern part of the island in order to support the green which appears all over the island surface.

The falsifier succeeded in taking off in the Western part of the island the green shade which one can still see by the not fully white appearance which shows that some colour must have covered that part. However, in the Eastern part, the darker green over said light blue could not be fully eliminated. May we add that the green shade printing cylinder was etched to cover the whole island. Therefore, it is not possible that during the printing, all of a sudden the green colour shall just appear on one part..."

With the fact thus established that the stamp had been altered, and was not a genuine "missing color" variety, S. & A. Auctions withdrew the item from sale. (The Committee would like to thank Mr. W.E. Shelton of that firm for his cooperation and assistance in researching this matter.)

(It is worth mentioning here that "The Courier" published by the United Nations Collectors of Chicagoland mentioned in their January, 1977, issue that some of their members had been offered yet another alleged missing color variety of a Courvoisier-printed stamp, the 50¢ definitive stamp of 1964. The opinion of those who saw the item was that it had been doctored, for some of the same reasons mentioned by Mr. Tripet in his letter.)

The TBPS Expertization Committee will examine any UN-related item submitted to it. Items should be mailed to the Committee, c/o R. Ginns, P.O. Box 264, Bowling Green Station, New York, N.Y. 10004. The fee is \$3.00 per item (\$1.50 to UNP members). If insurance or registration is desired on return, the cost of these services should be added to the remittance. TBPS issues certificates of its opinions which incorporate a photo-image of the item.

THE AUSTRIAN FIELD POSTS OFFICES
IN UNDOF AND UNFICYP

By J.L. Emmenegger

In recent months, European UN military mail collectors have noticed an "invasion" of letters originating from the Austrian UN troops in UNDOF (Syrian/Israeli border) and UNFICYP (Cyprus)). Now information has come to light which will help collectors to determine the source of this material and, consequently, its relative value.

UNDOF Covers

Pieces of mail sent by Austrian UN troops while they were part of the UNEF contingent in Egypt (from October 1973 to June 18, 1974) are virtually impossible to find these days. Soldiers' mail from the UNDOF troops is also very difficult to obtain.

On November 15, 1975, the official FPO "1500 UNDOF AUSBATT" was put into service. This cancellation was applied both in the field in Syria, for soldier's mail, and at the Philatelic Office in Vienna for "favor mail". From that date on, many covers were made by philatelists or by soldiers at the request of philatelists. Covers which actually came from Syria can be identified by the difference between the cancelling device used there and the cancelling device used in Vienna.

The cancelling die used in Syria (Fig. 1) has the small letter "a" in the upper center of the date circle. The die in use at Vienna has no letter in it (Fig. 2).

Registry labels are applied both in the field and at Vienna, but both have the same text (Fig.3).

In recent months several cachets have been used on UNDOF mail sent from the Austrian FPO in the Golan Heights (Fig. 4). These are tolerated by the Postmaster, but in the opinion of this observer they could lower rather than raise the value of a cover. In any case, collectors should not pay a good deal extra for covers with such cachets.

UNFICYP Mail

On November 15, 1976 a second Austrian FPO for its UN troops was opened in Larnaca, Cyprus. This is FPO "1501 UNDOF AUSBATT", and its cancellation was similarly applied both in the field, for soldier's mail, and at the Philatelic Office in Vienna for "favor mail". (Figure 5 illustrates this cancellation and the registry label used.)

Unlike mail from UNDOF, however, the letter "a" appears in both the field cancelling device and in the die at the Philatelic Office in Vienna! There is, however a difference between the two dies. The numerals "1501" are spread over 0.5mm more space on the die in the field.

With such a small difference, more attention should be focused on the sender's address (a letter without one is suspect) and the type of envelope used (UN troops often use locally produced envelopes).

One sure distinguishing mark is the cachet applied by the Austrian Field Postmaster in Cyprus (Fig.6).

We hope that this will provide clear information about the origin of Austrian UNEF covers from UNFICYP and UNDOF. Correspondence intended for Mr. Emmenegger may be sent in care of the Editors.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

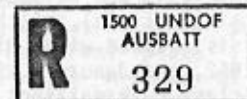


Fig. 3

AUSTRIAN CONTINGENT
FIELDPOST OFFICE
1501 - UNFICYP/AUSCON
LARNACA - CYPRUS



Fig. 6



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

Robert
Techn. Oberinspektor
A-1170 WIEN

by R.L. Ginns and P.J. Kravitz

There has been only one United Nations official service stamp--the 1 1/2¢ precancel (Scott 2a). Although almost all official mail of the United Nations is franked with Pitney-Bowes meter imprints, between September, 1952, and January, 1958, the United Nations made at least eight third class bulk mailings of official mail with this stamp.

The purpose of creating the 1 1/2¢ precancel was to save money. Under its 1951 agreement with the United States Post Office Department, the United Nations Post Office operates under USPOD regulations and rates, using stamps and meter indicia of the United Nations Postal Administration. In 1952, the third class rate applicable to circulars and printed matter of the type which the UN was sending as publicity for its publications was 2¢ for the first two ounces.

However, under Section 34.66 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, a reduced rate could be obtained for bulk third class mailings by complying with certain requirements:

1. A permit had to be obtained upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Letter and Miscellaneous Mail, and an annual fee of \$10 paid;
2. Each mailing had to be a minimum of 20 pounds or 200 pieces;
3. Each piece had to be flat, rectangular, between 2 3/4" and 9" in width, and between 4" and 12" in length;
4. Postage had to be prepaid by meter, precancelled stamp or printed imprint;
5. Each piece had to have a full return address and, if precancelled stamps were used, prescribed indicia to indicate bulk mailing;
6. Pieces could not be sealed (other than by a small spot of gum to hold a loose flap), and had to have the legend "pull out for postal inspection" on or adjacent to the loose flap;
7. Each mailing had to be faced (all pieces facing the same direction) and sorted by destination (post office and state) and tied.

In return for saving the post office the expense of handling odd size pieces, and of sorting the mailing, a reduced rate was granted: 14¢ per pound, divided evenly over the number of pieces in the mailing, with a minimum of 1 1/2¢ per piece. Since almost all mailings the UN contemplated were at the minimum rate, the savings to be realized was 1/2¢ per piece.

The UN thus had 500,000 (10,000 panes) of the 1 1/2¢ stamp issued on October 24, 1951, precancelled for these mailings. This was done using letterpress by Dennison & Sons, Long Island City, New York, which delivered the full quantity to the UN on September 2, 1952. Plating studies indicate that probably two plates were used for this overprinting. Only this portion of the first printing ever was precancelled; no additional overprinting was made.

No precancels were ever sold by the United Nations to the public, since postal regulations forbade such sales, before or after use -- "even from wrappers returned to the sender and otherwise to be disposed of as waste paper" (Section 35.5i P.L. & R.; later Section 32.2d). However, a few genuine mint precancels do exist, as shown in Figure 1. These probably were saved during or after the first mailing. At most, these comprise five or six full panes of 50 and several

additional lower right corner blocks of four with control numbers, which had the special attraction of appearing like plate number blocks.

Precancels exist with shifts up and down, as shown in Figure 2, and from side to side, as shown in Figure 3. This was caused by slight slippage in pane feeding and variation of positioning of panes as the overprint was applied. Recurrent plate flaws exist on most positions from both overprint plates. A study of these flaws would require in itself a separate volume. Although most are visible only under high magnification, a few can be seen as specks of black ink very close to the overprinted letters, as shown in Figure 4.

Precancel Usage

The United Nations reported late in 1958 that 361,700 precancels had been used for eight bulk mailings. Each of these "mailings" took place over several days, with part processed and mailed each day. The records of the exact amount mailed on a given day (recorded on form 3602PC) were destroyed by the USPOD in the early 1960's, and apparently have also not been retained by the United Nations. (In fact, no official records are known to still exist of the usages of the 1 1/2¢ precancel - either at the UN, with the USPOD, or at the Columbia University Press.) Except for archive copies, the remaining unused stock of precancels was destroyed.

Although the UN has never acknowledged using the precancels on other than these eight bulk mailings (which required only a single stamp per piece), there is evidence that some other use was made. Several genuine used multiples do exist, as for example the one shown in Figure 5. This is the largest multiple used on piece known to the authors. It is on a cut square from a brown envelope or wrapper of the type generally used by the UN for its official mail.

Under applicable postal regulations, the precancels could have been used on first class post cards, and on all second, third and fourth class mail not contained in boxes, bags or other reusable containers. Some multiples could have been used on foreign or overweight pieces included in the eight reported mailings. They also could be from separate, smaller unreported mailings. Personnel preparing the official bulk mailings also could have used multiples by error or without authorization. Whatever the precise origin of these used multiples, of which only a handful exist, the rarity of mint copies makes it extremely unlikely that they are simply washed mint examples.

First Mailing - September, 1952

This mailing was prepared at the Columbia University Press and contained leaflets soliciting subscriptions to the United Nations Bulletin printed there (as were other UN publications at the time). A second motive, in fact, for the creation of the precancels was to enable the use of United Nations postage on such mailings and still allow them to be prepared at the Columbia University Press. The UN's Pitney-Bowes meters could have been used for third class bulk mailings -- and in fact were, but at the loss of the 1/2¢ savings, since they could not be set for less than whole cents.

Further, they were located in the Secretariat building, while the envelopes were addressed and stuffed by personnel at the Press over three miles away. So if the envelopes were to have been franked with the meters, they would have had to been taken to the UN, then returned to the Press for their staff to perform the sorting, facing, and bundling, and then trucked back to the UN again for posting, since mail with UN indicia could only be mailed from the UN Post Office. The application of the precancels at Columbia clearly saved a great

deal of extra work.

A United Nations audit reported that 100,000 precancels were "used" on this mailing. This undoubtedly does not represent 100,000 mailed envelopes, but includes a number of wasted or damaged stamps. Also it is believed that the few mint examples which are known leaked out while large quantities of the precancel were at the Columbia University Press - and these would also be included in the audit figure.

To comply with the bulk rate regulations, the UN prepared special stationery which differed from the other envelopes it was then using (see Fig. 6). These envelopes all size 10, had instructions to postmasters at the upper left, the legend "SEC 34.66 P.L.&R." at the upper right, and an ungummed left flap which could be opened for postal inspection. (Envelopes used on regular third class mail exist without the "SEC 34.66 P.L.&R.", indicating that for this mailing that notation may have been added to an existing supply of regular third class envelopes.) The envelopes did not have the required "pull out for postal inspection" legend.

Addressing was done on at least two different machines at the Columbia University Press. For the large part of the mailing, which went to schools and colleges, a machine was used with two address slugs. On the first pass through the machine a title was applied: "Librarian", "Principal", etc. On the second pass the specific school name and address was applied. This avoided repeating the title and thereby saved a row on each metal plate. The cover shown in Figure 6 was made on this machine, and the different intensity of the two impressions is visible. This cover also shows the slug with the misspelling "Librarian" which was used for part of this printing. It is further unusual in that it bears some verification of the approximate date of its mailing in the receipt stamp applied in the lower left corner. Since precancels are not supposed to receive any additional post office cancel, almost none of the 1 1/2¢ precancel covers have any date verification.

The remainder of the mailing, to individuals, was made with a single pass adding both the addressee and address.

Second Mailing - May, 1953

This mailing was also prepared at the Columbia University Press, and contained circulars about United Nations publications printed there. The UN reported that 70,000 precancels were "used" in connection with this mailing. As with the first mailing, the envelopes used were identical to those in use by the UN for ordinary third class mail, except that the legend "SEC 34.66 P.L.&R." was added. That the envelopes used for both of the mailings were identical except for the bulk mailing indicia (which is 338mm on the first mailing and 244mm on the second) supports the conclusion that the legend was added to an existing supply of envelopes.

As with the first mailing, apparently two addressing machines were used: one for institutions and one primarily for individuals. Figure 7 shows the different legend used on the second printing.

Third Mailing - April, 1955

In conjunction with the United Nations' tenth anniversary celebration (which began on the anniversary of the April 25, 1945, opening of the San Francisco Conference on International Organization), another publicity mailing was made from the Columbia University Press. The UN reported that 27,000 precancels were used on this mailing.

The envelopes used on this mailing have the same format as

those previously used, and again represent the addition of a bulk mailing legend to regular third class envelope stock (used examples are known without the P.L.&R. legend). The text of the "instructions to postmasters" is unchanged, but is set in a different type face, so that the last line is now 50mm instead of 22mm as on the first two printings (Fig. 8). The "SEC 34.66 P.L.&R." legend is the one used for the first mailing. This legend was, however, improperly worded since by late 1954 the postal regulations had been changed, and those sections covering third class bulk mailings were now numbered 24.1 and 24.2.

(In future issues of The Journal this study will be continued with a description of the remaining five mailings, a history of the forgeries, including material only recently released by the U.S. Postal Inspectors, and a survey of market values for precancel items. The authors wish to express their gratitude to J. Reed for his photos which were used for the illustrations.)

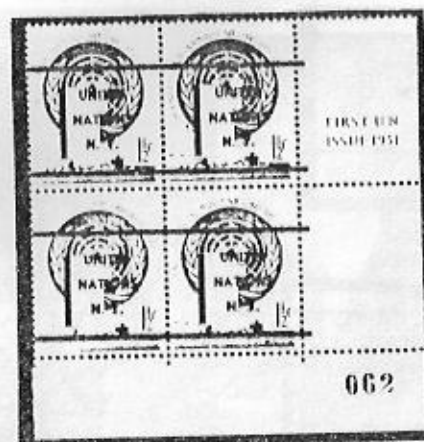


Fig. 1

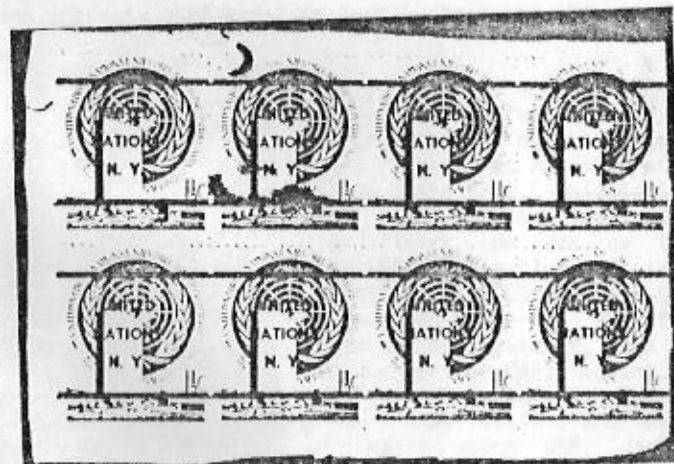


Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 7

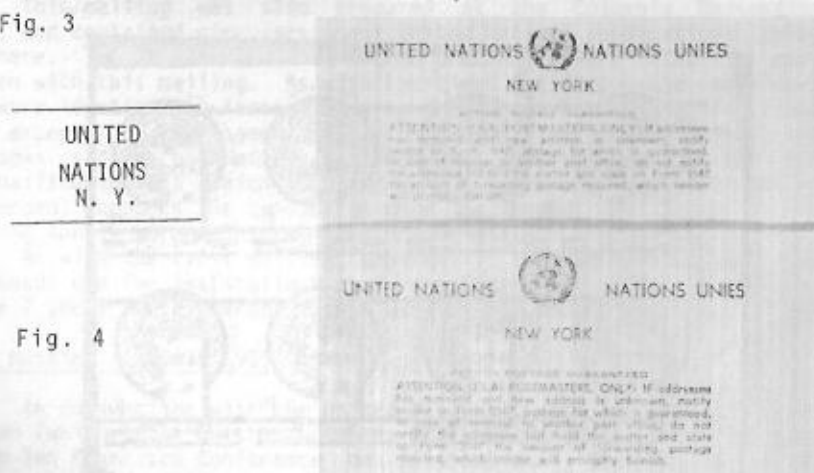


Fig. 4

Fig. 8 UL corner first and second mailings, above; third mailing, below.

MEET YOUR OFFICERS

Gustave Knoeckel, President of UNP, is a long time collector of UN. Since retiring as a New York City fireman and moving to Florida, Gus has been active in the Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs in various capacities. For the past seven years he has been the General Chairman of its annual show, FLOREX. He has been active in using his post at FLOREX to advance the cause of UN collecting. Gus also collects Germany and is Publicity Director of the national Germany Philatelic Society. He is a member of APS, SPA, ATA, AAMS, AFDCS, APC, and the Collectors Club of New York. Recently Gus also organized the ATA unit on Fire Service in Philately, and serves as the Editor of its news letter. His wife, Hannelore, is also a collector, and serves as editor of the bulletin of the Florida Federation, as well as in other philatelic posts. Gus tells us that in Florida philatelic circles she is perhaps better known than he is.

At COMEX '77, the coveted United Nations Postal Administration medal was awarded to Gus for his contributions to the furthering of the work of the United Nations through philately.



Ole Hamann presents UNPA medal to Gustave Knoeckel, President of UNP



Jack I. Mayer is another long time UN collector. Involved for many years in cultural affairs on the state and local level (9 years as a member of the Washington State Arts Commission), Jack has only recently become involved in stamp club affairs. He was on the By-Laws Committee of one club. He is a member of APS, ATA, AFDCS, NMPA, Meter Stamp Society and Universal Philatelic Cover Society. As Treasurer, Jack has been a hard worker for UNP, acting as liason with the APS as well as processing hundreds of applications and requests for information about UNP. Jack has been instrumental in setting up UNP's meeting at the APS STAMPSHOW in San Francisco.

by Jack Mayer

Counterfeit Meter Tapes of the 1955 UNPA "Press Proofs"

Properly understood, there are three eras of United Nations philately: (1) the organizational period prior to June 26, 1945; (2) the period between that date and the inauguration of the United Nations Postal Administration on October 24, 1951, and (3) the UNPA era. Most philatelists focus on the latter era, with its interesting stamps, cancels--and meters. As one thumbs through the Lindner UN Catalogue and comes to page 222, one becomes aware of the many slogans that have been used with the metered impressions of the UN. That variety is indeed one of the major attractions to collecting UN meters.

To the UN, however, a meter is a functional thing: most of the official mail of the UN is metered, and has been since its earliest days when the UN was little more than the UN Information office on Fifth Avenue in New York. Several differently-numbered Pitney-Bowes meters are known to have been used at that office between 1943 and 1946, some bearing a slogan die reading "In War and Peace UNITED NATIONS" (Fig. 1). Prior to the postal agreements resulting in United Nations postal identity, a number of Pitney-Bowes meters were used for official mail (seventeen are known) and many carried slogans. The same meters are known to have been used at different sites utilized by the young organization, such as Hunter College, the Executive Office on Fifth Avenue, and the basement of UN Headquarters even before the completion of the building. Similarly, the same slogan dies were used with different meters; the "UNITED NATIONS GIVE ONE DAY APPEAL for CHILDREN" die (Fig. 2) was used both with the meters in New York City and at Lake Success.

On January 3, 1951, the United Nations Station was dedicated in the new Headquarters building, and the handling of the UN official mail now came to resemble that of any large corporation with a mail room--except that this one was operated by the U.S. Postal Service! Some of the meters previously in use elsewhere continued in use, but prior to the inauguration of the UNPA on October 24th Pitney-Bowes gave the UN four machines with their own indicia design, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. These were placed into use on October 24th and carried slogans different from the earlier ones--at least until 1955, when our story really begins.

During the early years of operations after 1951, it was not an uncommon practice to give away metered impressions with the current slogan, and generally with the value set as "00", to anyone interested in philatelically publicizing the United Nations. These "proofs" are found on covers, tapes, and even on plain cards.

In 1955 a decision was made to take some of the slogan dies used prior to 1951 as well as several used after that date and produce copies to be used in a promotional effort in conjunction with the upcoming 10th anniversary of the UN.

The pre-1951 slogans used include the two mentioned above (Figs. 1 and 2) and three others: an early, unshaded version of the UN emblem (Fig. 3), a shaded version of the adopted UN emblem (Fig. 4), and one including the latter with the inscription "UNITED NATIONS OFFICIAL MAIL" (Fig. 5).

The UNPA-era slogans which were utilized were the "FIRST DAY UNITED NATIONS METER STAMP" of October 24, 1951 (Fig. 6), the "PEACE, JUSTICE AND SECURITY FOR ALL" (Fig. 7) which was the slogan usually used between 1951 and 1966, the "UNITED NATIONS FOR A FREE WORLD" (Fig. 8) used in early 1952, and the FAO "11th WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS, DEC. 11-22" (Fig. 9) used in December, 1954.

In War and Peace
UNITED NATIONS

Fig. 1

Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Fig. 4



Fig. 5

Fig. 6



Fig. 7

Fig. 8



Fig. 9

The impressions so made are known only on tape and are either dated October 14, 1955, or are without date. They were given to the press, and perhaps a few dignitaries. All were very limited in number, with possibly fewer than 10 made of each. They have consistently commanded high prices: the current Lindner lists them at \$200 for a dateless copy and \$250 for a dated specimen.

Over twenty years later, in the fall of 1976, a supply of these items unexpectedly appeared on the market. A major auction house which specializes in UN material, as well as several major UN specialist dealers, were offered selections of these "press proofs". I understand that they were offered to the dealers priced as low as \$30 each. They were probably first seen by the philatelic public at the November, 1976, ASDA show in New York City. At this show Paul Kravitz was shown these items at a dealer's booth; as a specialist in UN meters he immediately knew that something was amiss. About this same time, I had been sent several of these tapes, and I also instantly realized that something was wrong and called my source with my assessment. From this point on the dealers worked with the UN and U.S. Postal Authorities to solve the mystery.

A UNPA press release dated 4 February 1977 advised the public that counterfeit UN meter tapes had been offered for sale and that the person distributing them had been identified. The release further stated that some of the counterfeit tapes were undated and that some bore the date of Oct 14 '55. All nine slogan dies used for the 1955 "press proofs" were listed as having been counterfeited.

My own research into the affair has turned up some further details. Apparently two people were involved, both working at the UN. One was employed by the UNPA and worked closely with the UN Printing Section. He was greatly respected for his knowledge of all aspects of printing and plate making. He died suddenly in July, 1976, of an apparent heart attack, although there have been some rumors of suicide. The second person, of foreign descent, married and with a family, was employed by a maintenance contractor of the UN. The U.S. authorities wanted to prosecute, but apparently the UN intervened to prevent adverse publicity and requested simply that he be given another post outside of the UN. No one has been formally charged or prosecuted for this counterfeiting endeavor.

As to the counterfeits, if one was not familiar with UN meters he might easily accept the counterfeits as genuine. There are, however, several prominent differences. First, the town mark circle on genuine meter impressions from the mid-fifties is 20mm in diameter while the circle on the counterfeits is 19mm. Figures 10 and 11 show the comparative difference, with Figure 10 being a genuine impression of PB-4 dated Oct 24 '55 (not a "press proof", but an item created for collectors on UN Day) and Figure 11 being a counterfeit.



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Second, there are differences in the letters and design as a whole. Third, the security paper used for the counterfeit tapes is not the one current in 1955 (Fig. 12), but is of several current types such as that shown in Figure 13. This design, with the Pitney-Bowes logo, first appeared on UN meter tapes in July, 1973. Strangely, this design has appeared only in an inverted position on UN tapes, although it does appear on tapes from machines outside the UN in an upright position. Another type of tape used for the counterfeits carries the same design but without the perforations at the top and bottom. This style tape was first used at the UN in June, 1976, and also is known

only with the design inverted. Having seen only photocopies of the counterfeits on this type of tape, I cannot say if they all carried the design inverted. Although it was not used at the UN until June, it can be presumed that it was available elsewhere at an earlier date --and possibly with an upright design.

Further, the ink used for printing the counterfeits is the current fluorescent type, not used at the UN until May, 1971. Another interesting oddity is that PB-4 (shown as the copies in Figs. 10 and 11) was removed from service at the UN for overhauling in May, 1969. When it was returned to service in December of that year it was noticed that the meter number was of a new style, being more closed at the top of the 4 while the figure on the meter as used in 1955 was more open. Because of the differences in design and paper, it is believed that the bogus tapes were manufactured on equipment outside of the UN.

Although the UN has attempted to remove all of the counterfeits from circulation, there are at least four copies in collector hands. (I won't attempt to explain the legal aspects--except to say that it is the position of many lawyer-collectors, the government to the contrary notwithstanding, that it is not illegal to possess them.) The story is over and it is interesting that a so-called expert technician could not fool the specialist collectors. Should anyone possess meter "press proofs" that they wish to have examined for genuineness, I would be happy to do so. The Turtle Bay Philatelic Society, of which Paul Kravitz is a member, will examine UN material and issue a certificate of authenticity; see the details elsewhere in this publication.

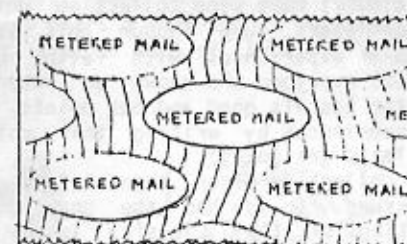


Fig. 12

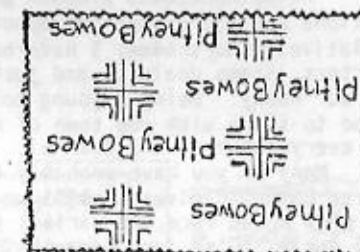


Fig. 13

Current Meter Notes

The current meter slogan "FORESIGHT PREVENTS BLINDNESS" has been seen on four different security tapes:

- (1) PB logo, inverted (Fig. 13), with perforations on all four sides of the tape
- (2) PB logo, inverted, with perforations on ends of the tape only
- (3) PB oval logo as used in prior years, upright
- (4) New style tape using same logo as (1) and (2) above, but with the lines alternating between upright and inverted.

The first three styles have been used intermittently from the FD of use of this slogan. The first reported usage of the new style is May 4 '77 on PB-4. The old PB oval logo security tape was first noted recently on tapes dated Feb 24 '77 and Feb 26 '77 from PB-4 with the "International Cocoa Agreement" slogan, for which February 26 was the LD of use. Curiously, the tape used in the same machine, PB-4, on a tape from February 25 was that listed above as (1)!

A meter tape without a slogan has been noted from PB-2 with a Jan 6 '77 date.

PB-3, which has been in service continuously since the end of April of 1973 (first reported on Apr 30 '73), was taken out of service

with last reported use of Feb 23 '77. PB-1 was put into service with reported first use of Mar 2 '77. PB-3 was returned to service in June, with probable first use on Monday, June 13 (shown below); PB-1 was again taken out of service, with last seen on June 6.



A meter bearing number 15729 has been placed into service at the BIE Headquarters, using a town mark reading "1211 Geneve 14 - Palais Wilson". This is the first time the BIE has been known to use a meter.

The Lindner catalogue lists 16 different meters (page 24) which were used by the UN prior to the inauguration of the UNPA; that list does not include, however, meter number 109534, of which they depict an example on page 20! Thus the total known to date is seventeen.

GREG'S CORNER

by Greg Galletti

"Hello!" I am a fifteen year old. I have been collecting United Nations postage stamps for about four years, and though this is a relatively short time, I have had many experiences with fellow collectors, stamp dealers, and just about everyone who shows an interest in our hobby. Being a young collector has its good and bad points. I hope to share with you some of my experiences by writing this column in every issue of The Journal. So let's get going!

Many of you have probably been collecting since even before the first UN definitives of 1951 were issued. So you had the opportunity to pick up at face the various printings of the 'classic' issues of the early '50's, including the 'mother and child' (Scott #29) and the Tenth Anniversary souvenir sheet (#38). You also had the opportunity to wait in line for two or more hours to get these issues. Or maybe that's not something you want to talk about.

On the other hand, I had to pick up these sets from various dealers at the higher current or recent prices. Even when the second souvenir sheet came out (in 1960) I still hadn't been born yet. But I guess that's the breaks of the game. Enough said!

In four short years of UN collecting I have made some great friends. Each has their own personality which makes them interesting and valuable. They have willingly passed on a great deal of information about exhibiting, meters, cancellations, presentation folders, Geneva issues, and just about every other line of UN collecting. And many of these friends I have never met, except by correspondence. Try it out--you, too, can learn something.

In future columns I hope to tell you a little about myself, and go into more detail about some of my interesting collecting experiences. You'll read about my exhibiting experiences, how publications can be a help, and how to raise funds to indulge in stamp collecting. I hope that you will find yourself in these experiences, for they evoke fond memories to me.

One final item. Being a 'charter member' of UNP is very exciting to me, like getting a second chance! I hope that you are as excited as I am at this fresh start. (Write to Greg Galletti c/o The Journal of United Nations Philatelists, Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690.)

DANISH UNEF PARCEL CARDS

by Benjamin H. Cohen


In Scandinavia parcels are not delivered. When the parcel is mailed, a "parcel card" is attached to the parcel. When the parcel arrives at the post office of the intended recipient, the card is detached and only it is delivered. The recipient then presents the card at the post office in order to pick up the parcel. The postmaster is supposed to keep the card for the records. (The parts of the cards with the stamps on them are later torn off and assembled to be sold as "kiloware".)

Since the postmaster is supposed to collect the card before giving out the parcel there are few parcel cards in the hands of collectors. But on occasion a cooperative postmaster or negligent clerk apparently lets out a few cards, or perhaps dummy packages were sent with the intent that they not be picked up. In any event, Danish UNEF soldiers used parcel cards on their parcels sent home and some are now in collectors' hands.

The cards depicted below and opposite are franked with Danish stamps and cancelled in Copenhagen at the postal customs office (told). On one a "customs post office" (toldpostkontoret) label was applied. When each parcel reached its destination it was deposited at the customs counter at the post office in Norresundby (Pakken er oplagt på Norresundby toldkammer).

Both cards bears the two line rubber stamp "Dansk Kommando/UNEF" and one also bears a "UNEF/Dansk FN-kommando" registry label.

Actual size of each of the cards is about 4.5 x 7 inches.

 Kupon		Adress UNEF 649 DANK FN-kommando 4.488 nummer 1	Toldpligtig 1 Danmark
Afsenderens navn og adresse: O.F.R.E.B. RASMUSSEN HQ- COY. DANOR- BN- UNEF- CAMP		Modtagerens navn og adresse: FRU. S. RASMUSSEN THURESENSVEJ 12 NORRESUNDBY. DANMARK.	
Angiv den værdi (for anbefalede pakker anføres "R") kr.		Angiv den værdi (for anbefalede pakker anføres "R") kr.	
Antal pakker: 1		Vægt: <u>5</u> kg. Udfyldes af postbetjenten	Angående pakkens afhentning se bagenden



Forlæng
 postkvittering
 Dansk FN-kommando
 eller på postkøbet, der
 bedes udfyldt forinden af-
 leveringen.

Ankomststempel
 Pakken er oplagt
 på Norresundby toldkammer



NOTES FROM ALL OVER

Reports from dealers indicate that supplies of older UN stamps, once plentiful, are now starting to dry up. This seems especially true of Scott number 1-44. Some sources indicate that increased European activity is resulting in cleaning up once excessive supplies. There is apparently some speculation going on, also.

One may be able to see prices rising (#38 up from \$250 to \$300) or falling (#85 down from \$5 to \$4.50) in the 1978 edition of the Scott catalogs, but one can barely see the illustrations. The worst are #236-237 (1973 drug abuse) and #258-259 (IWY), but there are others almost as bad. Part of the problem is the cheaper paper which is being used in the catalog; it does not take illustrations well. Part lies in the use of photogravure for printing stamps. This often results in an issue with several colors of similar intensity, resulting in no contrast when translated to black and white. We hope Scott will figure out how to do it better soon.

A report comes from a dealer who was in Europe recently of continuing talk that the UN will soon be issuing stamps in Vienna to serve the growing number of UN agencies headquartered in that city.

Geneva is said to be considering replacing its nearly 10-year-old definitives rather than reprinting as they run out. Also another sheetlet of 20 is rumored to be under consideration to honor the 10th anniversary of Geneva stamps.

We are informed that the Chiefs of both the Geneva and New York offices are scheduled for retirement in 1978. Each will be missed.

The firm of Matthew Bennett will hold a public auction on September 4 in conjunction with BALPEX '77, to be held at the Hunt Valley Inn, Hunt Valley, Md., September 3-5, 1977. The auction includes few --but choice--UN lots, including #163 with the dark blue omitted, the "printed-on-the-gum" errors of #186 and #194, etc. Their catalogue may be obtained by writing them at 31 W. Chesapeake Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21204. The show itself plans to award a special honor to the best UN postal history exhibit.

It has been reported that imperfs of 1-11, a number of de la Rue proofs of UN stamps, and the second imperforate sheet of Geneva #14 may shortly come on the market. UNPA claims that this material is its property. However, statutes of limitations are running and neither the UNPA nor the US (which takes the same position with respect to US material of the same type) has taken legal action to recover such material when it has shown up in recent auctions.

CANCELLATIONS OF UNITED NATIONS GENEVA, 1947-1965

by Michael J. Konnick

To their own loss, most philatelists suffer from what might be called the "commemorative syndrome" and this applies just as much to those who venture into the world of cancellations as it does to those whose interests never extend beyond mint or used stamps. For them the special item which is attractive, whether it is a commemorative stamp or a new slogan on the cancelling machine. These items are eagerly sought, while the regulars--be they a set of definitives or a 'never-changing' handstamp--are overlooked as a field to collect.

Yet definitives can provide an exciting challenge for the collector who would like to go beyond merely acquiring a single copy of each obviously different item, and there is no better example of this than the first UN definitives. The only stamp in the set which was available for more than 15 years was the 1 1/2¢. Yet in the course of that rather short span of time was created the classic issue of United Nations philately. How? By the rather uninteresting necessity to reprint stamps when supplies began to dwindle. For, as most of us know by now, it proved impossible during that span to keep the printing factors absolutely identical: papers varied, inks varied, marginal markings were altered, the size of the margins changed, the style of the perforations varied, etc. The result is that one is able to distinguish each different printing from its predecessors and successors.

This is no less true of the United Nations postmarks, in which we have long been interested, especially the UN-Geneva postmarks. Just as a definitive issue runs low over the course of several years, a postmarking device has a limited lifespan and must be periodically replaced. Cancellations wear out, letters break, or other parts of the device become worn and unservicable. Replacement is inevitable. And here also one can distinguish differences.

For some years we have been assembling a reference collection of postmarks from UN-Geneva. Studying the materials has led us to identify eight different cancellation devices as having been used in the UN-Geneva post office over the years 1947 to 1965. It is quite likely that there were more which we have simply not seen to date, and we hope it will be the pleasure of some who read this article to make the discovery. We hope our initial efforts listed below will encourage others to study the material which they possess, and to add to our general knowledge of the subject. We would like very much to hear from other collectors regarding their holdings; we would like in particular to hear from others with respect to the dates of usage of the different types of cancels which we describe below. All data will be published in a future edition of The Journal. (Mr. Konnick may be reached at 222 Mayock, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 19108)

The cancel under consideration in this article is the standard cancel used by UN-Geneva for the period from the opening of the UN Post Office in Geneva until it began to issue its own stamps, roughly from 1947 to 1969. The cancel has an inner circle of sorts, consisting of an upper arc whose lower line encloses a Swiss cross, and a lower arc whose top line encloses a "1". It reads "GENEVE 10" above the upper arc and "NATIONS UNIES" below the lower one. The date reads straight across the middle, separating the two arcs.



TYPE A. (Known usage: 1947, 1958, 1960)

1. Cross has shadow to lower left.
2. "1" in "GENEVE 10" has a flat top.
3. Lower left of cross is slightly deformed.
4. "N" in "NATIONS" and "S" in "UNIES" are below the horizontal line forming the top of the lower arc.



TYPE B. (Known usage: 1947, 1956, 1960)

1. Cross has no shadow.
2. All lettering in the circle and cancel are slightly smaller.
3. "A" in "NATIONS" has a flat top.
4. "10" is smaller than in type A.
5. "1" in "GENEVE 10" is pointed.
6. "1" in lower arc is longer than type A.
7. "N" of "NATIONS" and "S" of "UNIES" are just above the horizontal line forming the top of the lower arc.



TYPE C. (Known usage: 1947)

1. Cross is much thinner than types A or B.
2. Cross is directly below the "V" of "GENEVE"
3. "A" in "NATIONS" has a pointed top.
4. "1" in "GENEVE 10" is slightly curved.
5. "1" in the lower arc is longer than types A or B.
6. "0" in "GENEVE 10" is larger than types A or B.



TYPE D. (Known usage: 1954)

1. "1" in "GENEVE 10" has a very small peak.
2. "G" in "GENEVE" is below the upper horizontal line.
3. "A" in "NATIONS" has a pointed top and its legs are longer than in type F.
4. "NATIONS UNIES" is similar in size to type A.
5. "1" in the lower arc is shorter than either type E or F.
6. "0" in "GENEVE 10" is rounded.



TYPE E. (Known usage: 1958, 1961)

1. Cross is between the "EV" of "GENEVE" (compared to type C).
2. "10" is similar to type C. "0" has more bulge.
3. "G" in "GENEVE" is different from type C.
4. Letters seem larger and closer together than on any other.
5. "S" in "NATIONS" is longer and thinner than on others.



TYPE F. (Known usage: 1961).

This appears to be almost identical to type C, except the clear impression makes it seem like a machine cancel similar to steel die machine cancel "f" used by UNPA since 1969.



TYPE G. (Known usage: 1962).

1. "1" in "GENEVE 10" has smallest peak.
2. "O" in "NATIONS" is almost square.
3. "T" in "NATIONS" has a short top.
4. "A" in "NATIONS" has short legs.
5. "N" in "GENEVE" is wider than type E.
6. Accent on "E" in "GENEVE" is at a sharp angle compared to others.
7. "S" is smaller in "UNIES"

TYPE H. (Known usage: FD UN-Geneve cancels 13-1-47)

1. Accent mark on "E" in "GENEVE" faces the wrong way. This cancel with the mark wrong (not shown) is less scarce than the corrected one which replaced it

AIRMAIL FIRST DAY CEREMONY

by Greg Galletti

The June 27 issue of a pair of airmail stamps for UN-NY and postal stationery for both UN-NY and UN-Geneva was the occasion for a ceremony and luncheon at the UN co-hosted by UNPA and the American Airmail Society.

The ceremonies in the lobby of the General Assembly Building were presided over by Miss Giselle Grunewald, Chief of UNPA's Market Promotion Unit. Among the speakers were UNPA Chief Ole Hamann and AAMS President Herman Kleinert, who presented Mr. Hamann with an honorary membership in the AAMS.

The luncheon, held in the Delegates Dining Room, was followed by more speeches and presentation of gifts to the dignitaries present. Mr. Hamann presented folders from the UNPA, Mr. Kleinert from the AAMS, and Mrs. Annabelle Weiner presented folders from the WFUNA office. Among those honored were well-known UN columnist Herbert E. Conway and Rear Admiral Jesse Johnson.

Several members of the Turtle Bay Philatelic Society were present for the ceremonies and luncheon, including Mr. and Mrs. Conway, Paul Kravitz, Authur Simon, Steve Cohen, Scott Whitehill, and myself and my mother, Mrs. Marcia Galletti. We were honored to be seated with the Rear Admiral during the luncheon.

Several interesting facts were disclosed during the luncheon and the speeches which followed. UNPA now follows a policy of disqualifying the creator of a winning design from competing in the following two competitions. The WFUNA cachet for the upcoming Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy issue has been designed by Hall Groat, whose work has been selected for several previous WFUNA cachets. Mrs. Weiner will address the UNP at the first convention at INTERPEX '78.

EXCHANGE ADVERTISING

Next month we expect to have this inside back cover filled with paid advertising. But members will have a special place for their FREE exchange advertising! Send us a postal card with your 25 word exchange ad as often as twice a year. We will run the ad as soon as space permits. We plan to put these ads on a loose insert, and we hope to have enough ads to fill an 8.5 x 11 inch sheet. To reach more than 300 UNP members, drop us a card.

Follow these simple rules:

1. Include your name, address and membership number.
2. No priced for sale ads--only exchange ads.
3. Mail to Editor, Journal of UNP, Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690.
4. Don't exceed 25 words.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We have always wondered how the first issues of new magazines always seem to have letters to the Editor. It always seemed to us that letters to the Editor were a response to the previous issue, so there could not be any in a first issue. But if you look below, you will see that those pesky letters are here, in our first issue. [Oh, alright, we'll let you in on the secret--actually they are letters to our Treasurer, Jack Mayer, in response to the news of the organization of UNP.]

"Congratulations to you and all the other gentlemen [Ed note: and ladies] who organized the much needed United Nations Philatelists. . .best wishes for great success." JP

"I know how hard you're working, helping to put together the new organization. Usually the workers are never thanked. In fact, too often they are subject to complaints and aggravation. I'd like to say thanks." MA

"Congratulations to you and best wishes to the new U.N. club! I am truly pleased that you proceeded with your new organization at Chicago. . . . I will be most happy to assist in every way possible." GM

" . . .told me of the exciting new plans for UNP. The plans sound great and it is wonderful news that there will be an active national organization for UN collectors. . ." JB

"I am enclosing check for \$6.00 as dues and a check for \$25.00 as a donation knowing so well how difficult it is to manage a new organization . . . I'll do all I can to help . . .my hearties congratulations." KK

"As member of . . . and a collector of UN and Geneva stamps, I am interested in what you have done . . ." LB

"I was pleased to read . . .of the new organization for United Nations Collectors. Enclosed is application of membership in UNP and . . . will be substituting it [for another organization]." JB

"I have read with great interest of the formation of the United Nations