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UN OVERPRINTS AND SPECIAL ISSUES

1. Scott #2. 1 1/2¢ precancel. Mint \$17.50; on cover, \$57.50.
2. CYPRUS I 1964 UN OVERPRINTS. 5 values. Mint \$6.50; used \$5.50; FDC \$7.95. Plain blox 4 \$27.00; plate No. blox 4 \$35.00; MI Blox 4 \$35.
3. CYPRUS II 1965 UN OVERPRINTS. 4 values. Mint \$5.95; used \$5.25; FDC \$7.50. Plain blox 4 \$25.00; plate No. blox 4 \$33.00; MI Blox 4 \$33.
4. CYPRUS III 1974 UN OVERPRINTS. 4 values. Mint \$3.75; used \$3.50; FDC \$4.95. Plain blox 4 \$13.00; MI Blox 4 \$16.00.
5. CYPRUS UN FORCES GENERAL THIMAYA. 1 value. Mint .95; used .75; FDC \$2.; plain blox 4 \$3.75.
6. INDIAN UN OVERPRINT "UN FORCES IN THE CONGO". 6 values. Mint \$3.45; used \$3.95; FDC \$4.95; plain blox 4 \$13.; arrow blox 4 \$19.
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13. THIS NUMBER 13 WILL BE LUCKY FOR THOSE WHO BUY NOW. POTENTIALLY A \$300. SET!!! *****

U.N.T.E.A. OVERPRINTS: (United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in West New Guinea)

- A. 1st Print- done in Hollandia, tropical yellowish gum, uneven lettering. Mint \$120.; used \$130.; FDC \$165.
- B. 2nd Print done by UN New York. Pure white gum, all letters are even. Mint \$115.; used \$125.; FDC \$155.
- C. UNTEA SPECIALS: Prices are for either 1st or 2nd print. Margin number tab singles: \$150.; Margin number blox of 4: \$495; Plain blox of 4: \$495; Corner margin blox of 4: \$545.

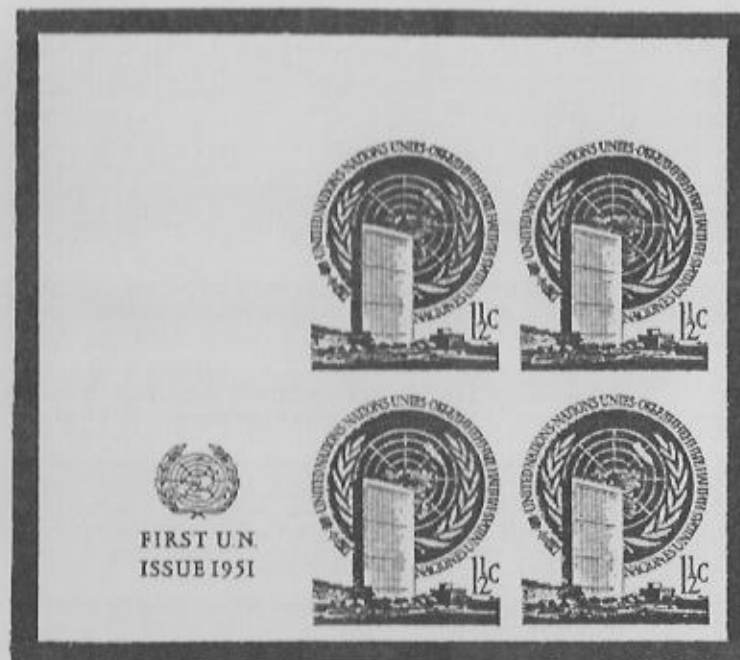
Special offer to UNP members only. Brand new latest edition of the Lindner Specialized catalog at HALF PRICE. Normally \$28., only \$14. with any order from this ad. Please include all applicable taxes and \$1.50 postage for each catalog. [We refer to ours dozens of times a day and can't see how any serious UN collector can be without one. We've tried to make it as painless as possible!!!]

the journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS

WHOLE NUMBER 3

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Scott #2 Fully Imperforate

THE JOURNAL
of
UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS

The Journal is published six times a year by United Nations Philatelists, an organization of collectors of philatelic material of or concerning the United Nations and other inter-governmental organizations. UNP is Affiliate #71 of the American Philatelic Society.

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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 Street, New York City, at 7:45pm. For information, write to Paul 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 6pm; the meeting is at 7:30pm. 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.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

At the recent ASDA Show in New York, your officers and members of the Board of Directors met and set the final plans for UNP's first Annual Convention and Exhibition, in conjunction with INTERPEX, to be held at the New York Hilton Hotel on March 31 and April 1 - 2, 1978. One hundred, sixteen page frames have been reserved for the exclusive use of United Nations Philatelists.

Marcia Galletti of 1231 St. Pauls Street, Baldwin, New York 11510 has been appointed Exhibits Chairperson, while Stephen Cohen has agreed to serve as Security Chairman. Steve also will serve as Hospitality Chairman and will assist Marcia on the Exhibits Committee. A prospectus now is available from Marcia at the above address. A charge of \$5.00 per frame has been set. This is a great opportunity for you to exhibit at a fraction of the usual cost. \$10.00 per frame is the charge levied by the INTERPEX Committee (which appears to be the national norm), but UNP's New York City chapter, the Turtle Bay Philatelic Society, is underwriting half of the frame fees to encourage exhibitors.

A recent letter from Greg Galletti to all known former UN exhibitors extended a personal invitation to exhibit at the Convention. Awards will be presented as merited, with unlimited gold, silver and bronze presentations. There also will be special awards for the Best Novice, Junior, Best Research, Best Topical and the most popular exhibit (as determined by a vote of visitors during the show. A pewter plate with the UNP logo will be presented as the President's Award, and we have been advised that the United Nations Postal Administration will make available its bronze plaque.

We also have learned that the UNPA and UNP booths will be in close proximity to each other and the exhibits. Since INTERPEX will not have an awards banquet, UNP has arranged for an awards luncheon on Saturday, April 1, at 12:30pm. It will be held at a restaurant two blocks from the Hilton. Guest speakers have been invited. Tickets will be \$10.00 each, and I encourage all of you who can to come. I hope to see many of you there. Further details on other social activities will be forthcoming.

Our membership is well over the 500 mark, and it is rewarding to know that there is that much interest in UN Philately. It surely would be most gratifying if on our first anniversary we could welcome a 1000th member! That can be accomplished, should each member recruit one member.

By now, you will have received your membership card. I just received mine, and it is most attractive, a permanent plastic type card with UNP logo, bordered by a gold frame for Charter Members (469 in number), and a blue frame for members who joined thereafter.

I want to take this opportunity to thank all those members who have taken the time to write, with their comments and criticisms. It is the only way we have of knowing how what we are doing is being received. Thank you for your patience. I hope to continue hearing from you, and to see more members actively participating in UNP's projects and Journal.

Sincerely, Gustave Knoeckel

EDITORS NOTES

After the startup delays for Issues 1 and 2 (which hopefully now are behind us) the New York branch editorial office of this operation adopted the motto, "Neither rain, nor snow, nor sleet..." Little did we expect to be taken so literally! As this issue is being prepared, rain, sleet, wind, and fourteen inches of snow descended on New York. In any event, we apologize to our readers and advertisers for past delays, and look forward to no further delays.

With this issue, you will note a new and more distinctive printing. In great part, this results from using a better, offset method. However, this level of quality depends on what the editors receive. We cannot continue to publish quality articles unless you, the membership, writes those articles. Articles do not need to be thirty page studies to be of interest- one, or two, pages on an interesting item in your collection, accompanied by a good illustration, is all that is needed. And I simply will not believe that there is a single collector reading this Journal who can look me in the eye and state that he or she does not have a single interesting item!

Which brings us to the other major topic I would like to discuss in this issue's notes: illustrations. In any philatelic journal, illustrations often are the heart of an article. The items depicted are what, in many instances, has led the author to his area of interest. Unfortunately, many authors send illustrations which do not reproduce well, thus not only undercutting the impact of their own articles, but making for a less-than-attractive journal as well.

We are striving for quality. When the printer does as directed (which our former printer did not do with the last issue) costs can be kept to a minimum by presenting the printer with camera-ready copy (sharp black and white contrast). Then the Journal may be run using paper 'plates'. Metal plates add greatly to our printing expense. We will use them when absolutely necessary, but would clearly like to avoid such expense when not necessary. And most of the time metal plates can be avoided if the author sends good material to start with.

One good item for reproduction is a quality photocopy. In most instances, this will mean finding a Kodak machine or a Xerox 9200 or 9400 to achieve the sharpness desired. Some of the copiers using coated paper, such as Minolta, also give good results. If you do submit a photocopy, please try to make it a good one. This often can be achieved by the author going over the photocopy and strengthening weak lines with a sharp pencil or black ink. The meters in Jack Mayer's column in this issue were retouched beautifully by David P. Walsh. This must be done by the author prior to submission. Retouching is time-consuming and can be done only with the item on hand for guidance.

The other possibility for illustrations is photography. This in fact is less desirable than a sharp photocopy, since most photos have such a range of shadings of grays that a

metal plate thereby is necessitated for reproduction. When a metal plate is used, it also has an impact on the layout of the article- while one would prefer illustrations in the text, unless illustrations are grouped, we would require an expensive metal plate for every page. Further, if you do send photos, it is preferable that they be full-size reproductions. This not only allows the editors some latitude in putting the Journal together, but also leads to sharper and clearer illustrations. Finally, no matter how you choose to submit illustrations, it is always best to submit similar items in the same size- not full size copies of some and reductions of others.

If these suggestions are heeded, you authors can play a significant role in bettering the quality of the Journal- as well as showing off your material to its best advantage. If you have any doubt about the publishability of your intended article, write it, or at least write us a note. We'll be glad to help you frame your topic. But, please, don't quit before you get started!

* * * * *

CORRECTION TO BYLAWS

The printed bylaws you already have received contain an error in Article XVI, Section 5, relating to the quorum for amendment of the bylaws. The section as adopted by the Board on UNP's formation actually reads:

Section 5. No amendment shall be adopted unless voted upon by 250 members and unless a majority of the members voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof. In the event alternative proposals are submitted to a vote, only the alternative receiving the greater number of votes may be considered adopted, if it also meets the requirements above. At any time when, on the date of mailing, there shall be fewer than 500 members of record, the quorum for voting shall be one-half of the whole number of members on the date of mailing of the ballot.

The incorrectly printed version was a draft modified at the initial meeting to read as above to insure the possibility of amendment if necessary, and also that any amendment would require the attention and opinion of a significant number of members.

* * * * *

UNP CONVENTION/AWARDS LUNCHEON

UNP's INTERPEX Award's luncheon will be held at the Keewah Yen restaurant, 40 West 53rd Street, New York, beginning at 12:30pm on April 1, 1978. Keewah Yen is only a couple of blocks from the Hilton, and is known for its varied Chinese cuisines. We have been promised a veritable feast! And, if over a hundred attend, we can have the entire restaurant to ourselves. Guest speakers, including Ole Hamann, UNPA Chief, have been invited. Tickets are \$10.00, and should be ordered in advance on the form enclosed with this Journal.

A.S.D.A. - NEW YORK REPORT

The New York Coliseum hosted the A.S.D.A. show for the first time this year (November 16 - 20, 1977). The wide aisles and generally ample space were a welcome relief from the severe overcrowding of A.S.D.A.'s past site, Madison Square Garden.

UNP was represented by the Turtle Bay Philatelic Society (UNP's New York Chapter) which manned the UNP booth. Special thanks for this are due to Marcia Galletti and Isidore Kusminsky for their long hours of service. Many UNP members dropped by, and hopefully more of us will have a chance to meet each other as UNP "shows the flag" at other shows and, of course, at UNP's annual convention at INTERPEX '78 (March 31 - April 2, 1978). President Gus Knoeckel came to A.S.D.A. from Florida, and a meeting of the Board of Directors was held.

The UNPA held a first day ceremony at A.S.D.A. for the International Atomic Energy Agency Issue. No official presentation folders were given out then- only the A.S.D.A. show folders. However, those lucky or farsighted enough to attend the A.S.D.A. banquet Saturday evening were treated to an official UN presentation folder with the I.A.E.A. issue cancelled with the new New York circular first day canceller.

A.S.D.A. was not a show for exhibits (and never really has been). There were two UN exhibits worthy of mention: Greg Galletti's UNPA plaque winning survey of UN collectibles, and an anonymous collector's display of UNTEA. This latter exhibit included several beautiful freaks, and a full pane of 100 of a denomination of the large, fourth overprint.

Demand was strong at A.S.D.A. for UN material- not only 1 - 44 and the Genevas, but other regular and specialty items as well. A number of non-UN-specialist dealers had a few choice UN items which sold well. The Jacques C. Schiff Inc. auction brought many top prices, as is reported elsewhere in this issue. However, the UN crowds were largest around UNP members' Stan and Barbara Frankel's booth. Here, UN material sold briskly, including such rarely seen (these days) items as UNTEA inverted overprints, the 25¢ definitive (Scott 149) with inverted marginal inscription and shifted marginal inscription, and missing color errors. Non-UN collectors who are topicalists apparently also have begun to mine the United Nations for items related to their specialties. One topicalist on birds bought some UNTEA and UNTEA inverts. Perhaps this will start a new demand for certain issues.

However, the clear stars of the show were a pair and inscription block of four of Scott 2, the 1 1/2¢, fully imperforate. (See cover illustration) These six stamps apparently are all that have reached the market of this extraordinarily fine error. The pair, horizontal with no marginal selvage, sold during the show for \$3000. The MI4, which Frankel valued in excess of \$7500., also sold.

UN Peacekeeping Operations

by Arleigh Gaines

(This is the first of a series of articles about UN military mail. Later articles will examine various forces and their cancels in depth.)

One area of United Nations philately about which there is very little definitive information is the various peacekeeping and observation missions' mail. One prime reason for this dearth of information is that military mail never has been handled by UNPA. In some instances (e.g., UNEF, UNOGIL, and ONUC), such mail has been the responsibility of the UN Field Service, a publicity-shunning task-force of 300 within the Secretariat, created by the General Assembly in 1949 to provide transport, communications, security, etc., for UN missions in the field. The Field Service is uniformed, though unarmed except for occasional side arms, and does not itself perform observation or peacekeeping missions. It instead assists those who are on such missions.

Indeed, as shall be discussed in later articles, in many instances UN military mail did not originate from a UN-run system, but rather from ones operated by the postal services of the various national contingents serving under the UN command. A final barrier to information has been the UN regulation barring any contingent member from supplying cancels or contingent cachets to collectors. Fortunately, this rule has been bent--on occasion--by soldiers eager to correspond. Technically, such letters are "personal correspondence", not philatelic cancels.

While there have been many more UN peacekeeping, observation or mediation missions, the following is a list of those which have produced significant "collectibles":

1. United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP); United Nations Truce Commission; Special Mediator (1947-48).
2. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). June 1948- . Established to supervise and report on violations of the armistice signed to end the first Arab-Israeli war.
3. UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). January 1949- . Established to supervise the cease-fire between India and Pakistan.
4. Korean Operation. June 1950- .
5. United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). November 1956-June 1967. Established to patrol the Sinai and Gaza after the end of the Second Arab-Israeli war.
6. United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL). June-December 1958. Created to prevent illegal weapons and personnel from infiltrating into Lebanon.
7. Organisation des Nations Unies au Congo (ONUC). July 1960-June 1964.
8. UN Temporary Executive Authority in West Irian (UNTEA) October 1, 1962-April 30, 1963. (Preceded by Observer Mission.) An executive authority for the transitional period between the end of Dutch rule on the Western half of New Guinea and the establishment of Indonesian authority there.
9. UN Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM). July 1963-September 1964. Created to prevent illegal weapons infiltration into Yemen.
10. UN Cyprus Observation Mission (UNCOM) and United

Nations Forces in Cyprus (UNFICYP). January 1964-

11. UN India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM). September 1965-March 1966. Created to supervise the cease fire along the India-Pakistan border.

12. UNEF II and UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF). 1973-. Created to oversee the truces after the Yom Kippur War.

Special UN Stationery (envelopes and letterheads) exists for all of these missions. Forces airletters ("free mail") were printed by the UN Field Service for UNEF, UNOGIL, ONUC and UNEF II. Local stamps and postal stationery was overprinted "UNTEA" by the United Nations for use during its civil administration of West Irian. Special postal paper and cancels were created by national contingents for use in Korea, UNEF, UNFICYP and ONUC.

Finally, as a closing to this introduction, it is worth discussing the classification of UN military mail. Covers generally can be divided into these categories:

- A. Official business correspondence of the mission, either intra-force or otherwise.
- B. Personal mail of mission members, to family, friends or others, including "business mail" of mission members, e.g., inquiries to companies about products, requests for items, bills, etc (Fig. 1).
- C. Replies to collectors' requests for cancels or information, genuinely posted, even if only stating that no such material may be given (Fig. 2).
- D. CTO's, and other fakes (Fig. 3).



Figure 1. Letter from a soldier to his wife

The first three categories deserve a place in any UN military mail collection. While the author prefers covers falling into the first two categories, items in the third were actually posted and often have interesting information and otherwise difficult or impossible-to-obtain cancels. (Indeed, most genuine UN military mail has survived in such limited quantities that even "Type C" covers often command good prices.)

With respect to category D, each collector must be left to seek his own treasure. Personally, the author sees no merit in covers which were never carried by the post, or did not serve to carry communication of any sort. These most commonly are mass-produced, unaddressed (or rubber-stamped addressed) UNEF, ONUC, UNEF II, and Canadian forces airletters, without messages, and one or more



Figure 2. Cover with Finnish forces free cancellation, backstamped Helsinki, with carbon copy of text "Greetings from the/ United Nations/ First Military Forces/ for World - Peace/ Stationed by the Suez - Canal/ in 1957" on slip of paper 73 x 106 mm.

dispatching cancels or cachets (generally every one the creator could lay hands on at the time). Many of these cachets are pictured in Lindner's, on pages 165-166, and some did have legitimate usages aside from these concocted covers.

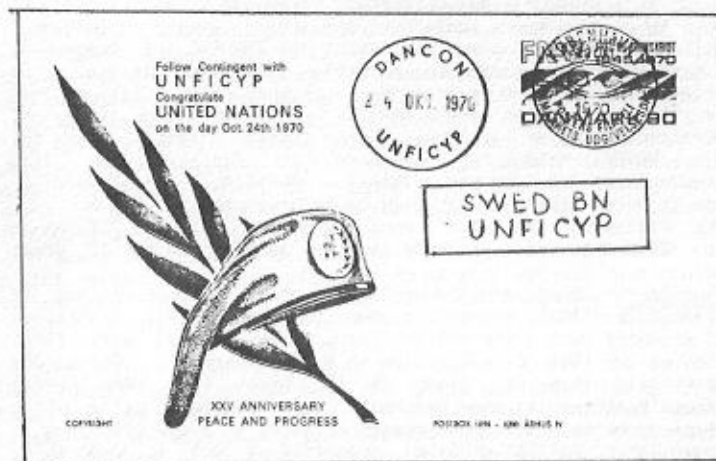


Figure 3. First Day Cover of Danish stamp commemorating 25th Anniversary of the UN, with added markings from Danish and Swedish contingents in Cyprus.

UN SHOW IMPRINTS

By F. Adams

United Nations exhibition imprints are unique and have a special niche in U.N. philately. Even though new to the scene, imprints are now becoming accepted throughout much of the collecting community--occasionally with displeasure or angry words, but usually with enthusiasm. Purists may object to such material since it does not relate directly to bona-fide postal duty. Yet collateral material has an accepted place in the philatelic scene. Collectors of pre-October 1951 postal history have many beautiful and exciting items in their collections relating to the formation of the United Nations, items which may in no way relate directly to any postal activity.

Imprints, however, do; they are part of the story of the U.N. Postal Administration rather than the U.N. Post Office. While the latter predates 1951, UNPA came into being as an organ to publicize the message of the UN: Peace, Justice and Security. One film produced to tell the story of UNPA is aptly titled "Messengers of Peace" -- which they consider their stamps to be. While the originally tied to their base in New York, UNPA has, over the past decade and a half, begun to "show the flag" (literally!) in all parts of the globe. To this there is no better witness than the UN show imprints, ranging from all parts of North America and Europe to the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Australia. Strange as it seems, many people are not aware the United Nations produces postage stamps and attractively cacheted and/or imprinted cards or covers may equally serve UNPA's purpose of spreading information at philatelic exhibitions.

Let's continue with definitions of some common terms relating to this field.

These definitions taken from Webster's may help establish guidelines which should assist imprint collectors. SOUVENIR: "something that serves as a reminder"; a souvenir should be an item prepared for a particular event. CACHET: "a design or inscription on an envelope to commemorate a postal or philatelic event". IMPRINT: "something imprinted . . . a mark". Cachet and imprint are frequently interchanged; however, a cachet is normally a printed design on a cover while an imprint is a special design (rubber stamp type) applied to commemorate a particular show. VARIETY: "the quality or state of having different forms or types", a variety differs slightly from the original. ERROR: "something produced by mistake", an item outstandingly different from the original. OFFICIAL: "prescribed or recognised as authorized"; these items being prepared by U.N.P.A.

The following are the more popular official European souvenirs. Others are also produced, but not as often or in as great quantities.

Blue Cards: these are the best known of the souvenirs and in some instances, difficult to obtain due to the limited quantities (200-500) produced during the earlier years. These cards were first distributed at the IBRA '73 exhibition in Munich, Germany. Popularity of this particular item has grown to the point that UNPA Geneva usually doesn't attend a show without them. While usually of a general type, some have printed messages relating to a specific show.

Brown Cards: (or Tan or Beige, depending on who is describing them) were introduced and included in information packets given freely to visitors at some major international shows and usually bear special inscription for the show.

A new addition is the **White Card** used in much the same manner. The **Dove Art Cards**, available in two designs and **Globe Covers** are produced for special anniversaries and U.N. commemorative days at



Figure 1 - UNPA Geneva Blue Card

exhibitions, and also often bear a special inscription.

Of a less official nature are UN stationary items, as well as souvenir cards, FDC's, folders and a wide variety of other UNPA materials sold at shows. They may also be imprinted upon request providing they are addressed and prepared for posting-- a point on which UN Geneva is insistent. Foreign postal administration items may be imprinted providing a UN theme cancellation from the show is applied. Everyone likes to strive for completeness in a collection, and this area is no exception. What should one collect of these many items? The main point to remember is: to be aware of the item's origin and nature, collecting whatever is right for you and your collection.

More detailed information concerning exhibition and imprint materials is available from the writer and the UNEEI Newsletter. Please enclose an SSAE for a prompt reply. F. Adams, Hawk Project, Field Fac. (EUR), APO New York 09028.

[Editors Note: UNP announces the formation of an Exhibition Items Study Unit, which will be chaired temporarily by F. Adams, at the above address. A Permanent Chairman will be elected to an initial term through the Journal. The study unit will have a regular column in this Journal, and will produce studies to be published by UNP. Opportunities exist for the formation of study units in other areas--military mail, errors, forerunners and meters spring to mind. If anyone is interested, please write to President Gus Knoeckel.]

MAYER ON METERS:

DATE VARIETIES ON UN METER STAMPS

by Jack Mayer

The possibility of human error always is present when operating any machinery. The meters at the United Nations mail room can produce only what their operators have them do. Over the years some interesting varieties have surfaced.

Perhaps the most common date variety is the misplaced dash that is supposed to be used prior to the numeral in dates from the first through the ninth of each month. In the last four years, as an example, these varieties have occurred on one or more days in about sixteen months. The following six examples show the various possibilities, with Figure 6 a scarcer variety.



Figure 1 - No dash.



Figure 2 - Raised dash.



Figure 3 - Lowered dash.



Figure 4 - Double dash, raised and lowered.



Figure 5 - Dash after numeral.

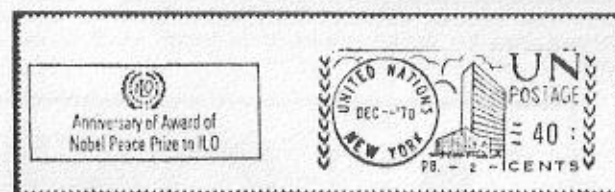


Figure 6 - Double dash, normal position.

You will note that in Figure 6, the clerk may have set the dashes deliberately, thinking that such was the proper way to imprint the dateless bulk mail. These have been seen on both the large manila envelopes often used for bulk mailings (some even stamped "Fourth Class Mail"), and on the regular letter size covers sent by first class mail. Yes, they are known on tapes also, which may have come from similar covers or parcels. So it may be a true error in some instances and on some it may have been intended. In either case, it is a striking and unusual variety- which is known only as follows:

Slogan: Freedom and Progress	P.B.#3	Nov --'70
		Dec --'70
	P.B.#4	Nov --'70
		Dec --'70
Slogan: Anniversary of Nobel Peace Prize Award to ILO	P.B.#2	Dec --'70
		Jan --'71
	P.B.#3	Dec --'70
		Jan --'71
	P.B.#4	Dec --'70
		Jan --'71



Figure 7 - No slogan (known only on tape).

Note that this tape has no value. Since it was acquired from a recipient of official UN mail (and unfortunately removed from its mailing piece), one might assume that in error no value was imprinted and that a second impression carried the

value. Or perhaps it was placed over the other imprint to cover an erroneously dated impression leaving the value visible.

Another interesting note is that these "--" dates were not necessarily done at one time only in each month. Compare the following imprint (Figure 8) on P.B.#2 to the one shown in Figure 6. In this case the impression was made after the slogan had deteriorated, which would indicate a different date unless the slogan deterioration occurred on the mailing date. Comparison to dated tapes indicates that this latter possibility is not likely.



Figure 8 - P.B.#2, DEC --'70 with deteriorated slogan.

The totally blank dater circle is perhaps one of the most interesting varieties and clearly can be classified an error, as the example on the opposite page (Figure 9) shows. This type of error also is known on the following slogans:

1971 International Year Against Racial Discrimination,
P.B.# unknown (listed in 1976 Lindner Specialized UN
Catalog)

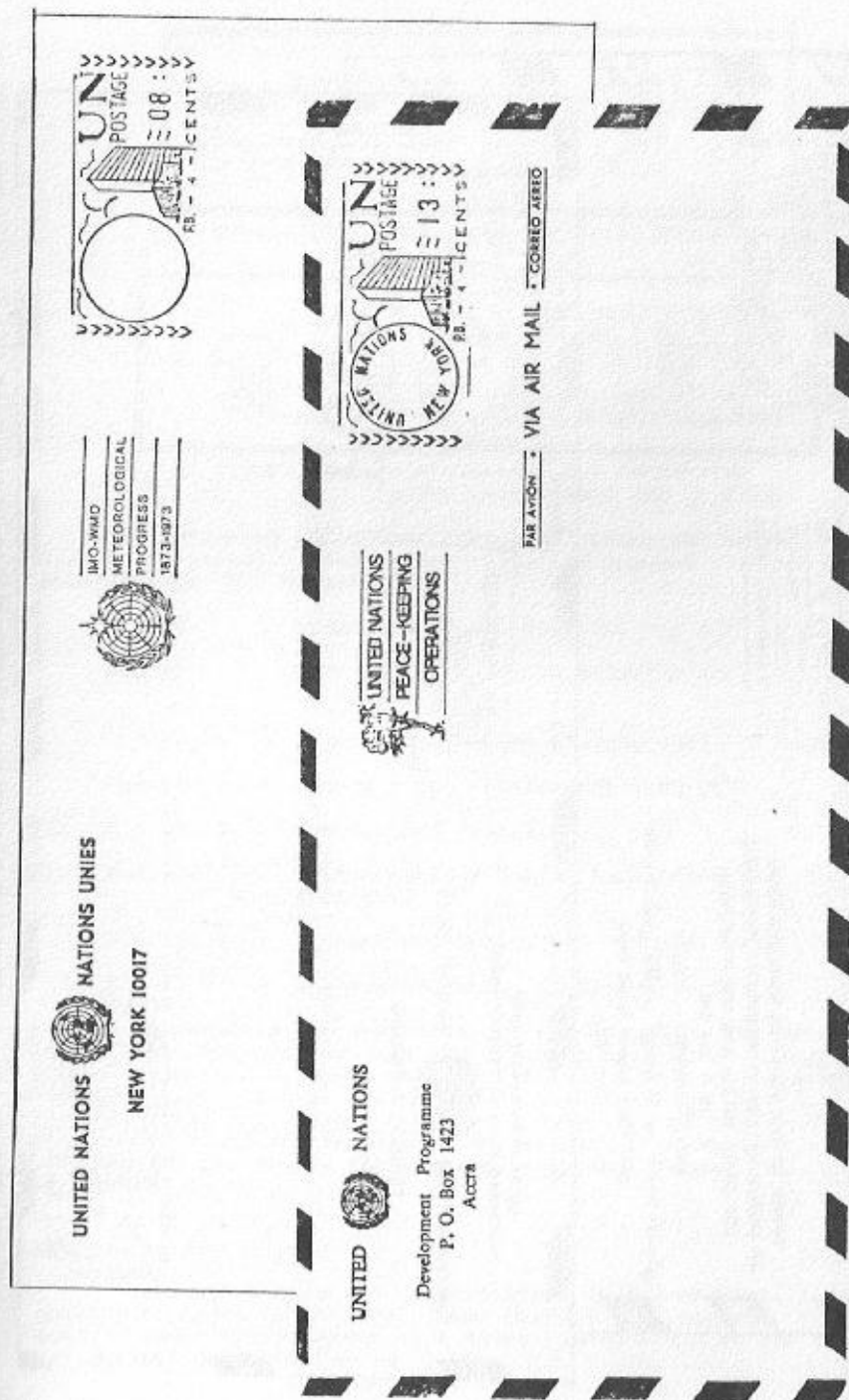
UNICEF 25th Anniversary 1946 - 1971, P.B.#2

United Nations Postal Administration 1951 - 1971, P.B.#1

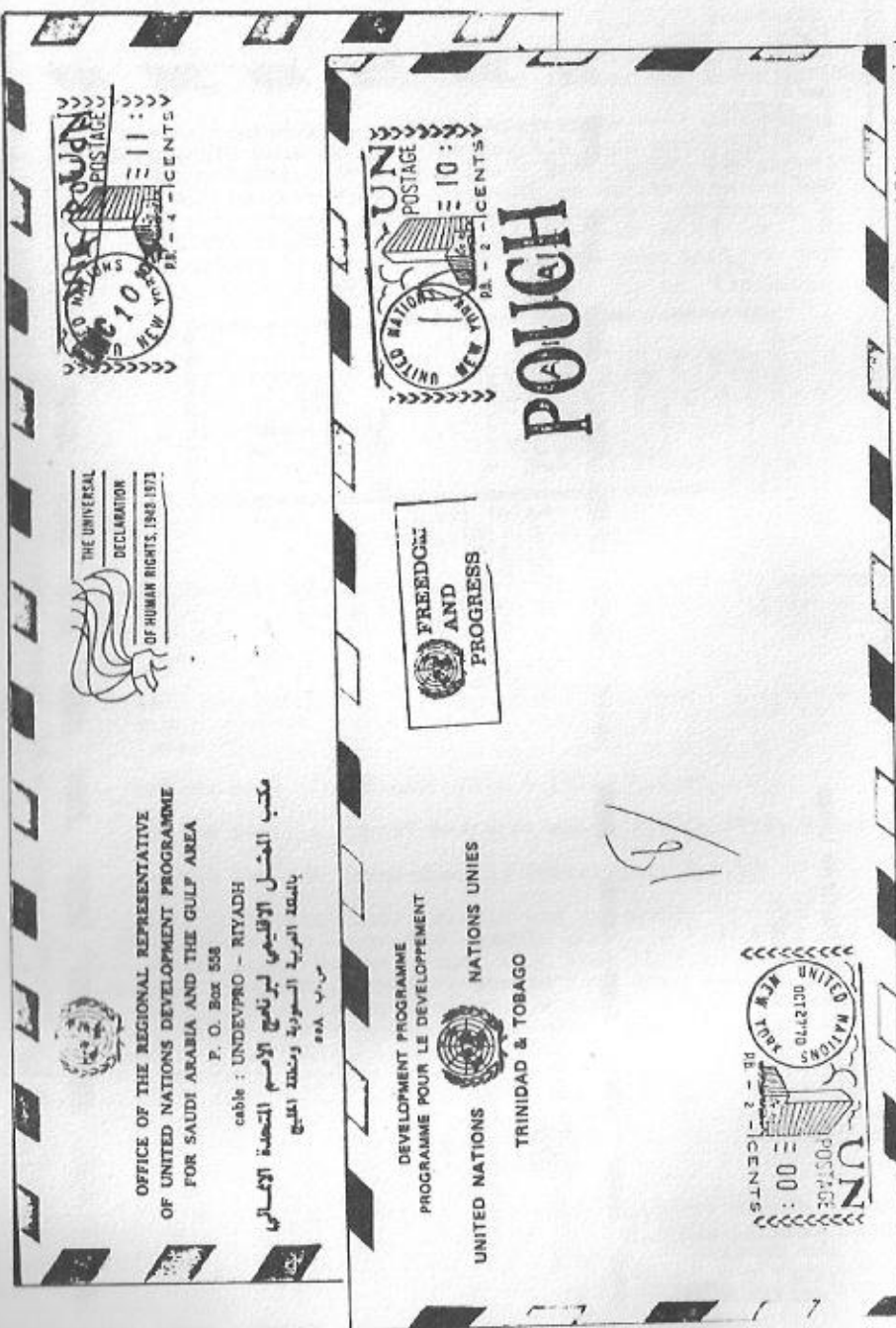
United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations, P.B.#2

The normal "Gateless" dater circle has the words "United Nations, New York" inscribed as in the example shown in Figure 10 on the opposite page. You will note that this particular cover represents an error in that it should have been dated as first class mail. As often happens, no revision was made. When detected, such errors can be corrected in two ways: a rubber-stamped date overprinted on the meter impression, or a second meter impression applied elsewhere on the cover with the correct date, but, of course, with no additional postage. These are illustrated in Figures 11 and 12 on page 14. In some instances, the slogan is not removed and thus appears in both the original and dated second impression.

According to postal regulations, the date always should appear on the meter tape, regardless of the class of mail to which it is affixed. This is done so as to prevent the re-use of the tape. "Dateless" tapes are relatively rare. In some instances, a correction is made with the addition



Above: Figure 9 - IMO-WHO slogan, P.B.#4 blank dater.
Below: Figure 10 - UN Peace-Keeping Operations, P.B.#4.



Above: Figure 11 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights slogan with DEC 10 1973 overprint.
Below: Figure 12 - Freedom and Progress slogan with imprint at LL corner, dated, no value.

of a rubber-stamped date.



Figure 13 - UDHR slogan, P.B.#1, dateless.



Figure 14 - International Law Commission slogan overprinted JUN 7- 1974.

The following additional "dateless" tapes are known to exist, each postally used with a value (as opposed to "dateless" "proofs" with "00" value):

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| P.B.#4 | Peace, Justice & Security For All |
| P.B.#1 | Send UNICEF Cards To Help The World's Children |
| P.B.#2, 4 | Pavilion on United Nations EXPO '70 Osaka |
| P.B.#2, 3, 4 | Twenty Fifth Anniversary 1945-1970 |
| P.B.#2, 3, 4 | Freedom and Progress |
| P.B.#3 | United Nations Postal Administration 1951-1971 |
| P.B.#1, 4 | IMO-WMO Meteorological Progress 1873-1973 |
| P.B.#3 | Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons |

[To be continued in the next Issue of the Journal. The details of the illustrations for this article have been more clearly defined by David P. Walsh, Associate Editor of the Meter Stamp Society Bulletin and co-editor and publisher of The United States Postage Meter Stamp Catalog. Every attempt has been made not to alter any impression deterioration or variety. Addresses on the covers illustrated have been removed for publication.]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Although I am not a UN specialist by any measure, I am getting to enjoy UN philately more through your pages!! Your goal to cover every aspect is a brave endeavor and so far you are doing a good job.

--Betty C. Jung

GREG'S CORNER

by Greg Galletti

Exhibit? Who, me? Why should I? I don't know how! These and many other questions often come up at some time during a philatelic conversation. I'm sure that many of you have found yourself trying to answer these questions. Some of us have capitalized on our collecting efforts, and have produced award-winning exhibits. Unfortunately, most of us have given up- or never started- with the excuse "I don't know how" or "I don't know what I have" or (probably the most widely used) "I'm afraid of exhibiting my material". There is some validity to each of these reasons. But I still exhibit, and believe that you should as well. Let me explain why.

One of the fundamental tasks of a philatelic organization is to prod its members to participate. This is not an easy task. One way to stimulate participation is to offer something in return. Awards, trophies, plaques and certificates are available to active members. To see one's articles published in a Journal is award enough to some!

Too many philatelists are "closet collectors"- those who do not share their knowledge or material with others. Obviously, there is no way to stop this, except to offer some reward in return for exhibiting. Of course, we all take pride in our collections, and therefore feel that if we don't present it perfectly the first time then it is not worth doing at all. What we fail to realize is that by exhibiting we are always learning how to improve. Something we cannot learn any other way!

In answer to the question, "How do I start an exhibit?", there is no set answer. Everyone has his or her own opinion on the subject. I believe that the best answer is to start with C.E. Foster's How To Prepare A Stamp Exhibit. It is a must for anyone who is serious about exhibiting. Foster covers all the relevant topics and is available in several styles (and therefore prices) ranging from unbound to hard cover.

Next, let's tackle the question, "I don't even know what I have. How can I write up an exhibit?" I cannot respond to this other than to wonder why anyone would spend money on something they do not know anything about. One does not need to write a dissertation to be a successful exhibitor. And one always can ask questions to fill in the gaps in knowledge. Indeed, I have learned much about the material in my exhibit just from talking with people who were looking at the display.

"But I'm afraid to exhibit my material." There are two answers to this lament. Yet being afraid of exhibiting is not the issue- it is seeing that your material is secure while on exhibit. Foster explains in detail in his book how to mount a collection correctly, and how to package and mail an exhibit. Also covered is obtaining proper insurance. The American Philatelic Society has an excellent insurance program. And, if one exhibits, and does not want to be known, it always is possible to be listed anonymously.

Another fiction about exhibiting is that one has to have rare or unique items to win. True, rarity does play

a role in judging, but even if no points are awarded your exhibit for rarity, you still could win a gold award by focusing on the other aspects- research and presentation being the two most significant. Anyone who has ever seen my exhibit knows that high awards can be won without rarity.

Once again, I would like to stress the need for exhibits from UN collectors throughout the country. UNP has started a program under which shows across the country will have UN sections. But, remember, such a program can work only if you exhibit.

P.S. Anyone interested in getting Foster's book or a prospectus for exhibiting at INTERPEX '78 should write to Greg at 1231 St. Pauls Street, Baldwin, New York 11510.

* * * * *

AUCTIONS RESULTS

We are advised that in a recent Swiss auction, alas unnamed, the following UN related items were sold:

- Switzerland 2017a 30c grilled gum; five lots of used singles; each realized on average, \$170.
- Switzerland 2056 3fr. Mythen; three lots of used singles; each realized on average, \$135.
- Switzerland 701-20 UN European Office 1950 set; four lots of mint NH sets; each realized on average, \$500. Same, used cto cancels, two lots. The first realized \$500., the second \$565.
- Switzerland 701-11 6 plate flaws, set of each flaw on all eleven values, NH; realized \$450.
- Switzerland 601-8 mint NH and used sets each realized \$72.

Turtle Bay Philatelic Society Club Sale, closing October 15, 1977. Out of 165 lots, only 17 received no bids. A few realizations:

#4, MI6, left margin imperf	\$4.50
#19, single technical assistance perf shift putting the UN Heading on bottom of stamp	\$27.00
#38, mint, autographed Hammarskjold and Lodge, realized \$78. in 1971 Schiff sale	\$285.00
#105, LR MI4, shifted perfs in margin	\$3.00
#118a, MI4	
#154-155, Dali WFUNA fdc, MI6, unaddressed	\$45.00
same, combo, unaddressed	\$19.50
1958 souvenir folder, mint	\$9.50
1959 souvenir folder, mint	\$27.00
World's Fair Souvenir Folder mint	\$11.00
same, bullseye July 1 fdc	\$75.00
EXPO '70 Osaka folder	\$10.00
IRO Meter cover, PB139845, 8/22/51	\$22.00

UNITED NATIONS INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

By Mike Armus

[Editor's Note: This is the first in a series which will appear regularly. Mr. Armus is a dealer. The opinions expressed are his alone, and not that of the Editors or UNP. Neither Mr. Armus, nor UNP, warrants that the items discussed actually will prove to be a good investment. Comments on the topics raised in this feature, and other investment areas, are welcome.]

Since I make my living by selling UN philatelic material, it seems rather unusual to be put into the position of advising collectors and investors as to which UN items will appreciate significantly in the days, months and years ahead. I expect that many of you will reflect that it would be likely that I would tout items that I myself have in considerable quantity, and that it would be only natural to make use of this column for personal gain. I must admit that this idea crossed my mind more than once. However, I promise to be as objective as is humanly possible.

FIRST, FOR THE CONSERVATIVE INVESTOR.....The Swiss franc is, at the time of this writing, valued at only one half of the US dollar. Its price fluctuates daily and one need only to turn to the financial section of the Wall Street Journal or your local paper to determine yesterday's closing price as well as the future prices predicted for the Swiss franc. Keep in mind that, not too long ago, it was much lower and that all indications point towards a strong franc and a weaker dollar. An EXCELLANT INVESTMENT, in my opinion, is the 1975 Geneva souvenir folder, which is still available directly from the UNPA at face value. The "kicker" is two-fold:

(1) It can be purchased for US dollars that are calculated at a franc equivalence of 41.8¢. Remember, the franc now is above 50¢. Simple mathematics shows that a philatelic arbitrage of 16.4¢ below the franc exists. One can also consider that for every 41.8¢ of stamps purchased, you receive an additional 8.2¢ worth of stamps, or an 19.6% arbitrage on your investment capital.

(2) Included in this year set are the following Scott numbers- #46-56. KEEP THREE THINGS IN MIND.

- a) #48-9 is absolutely a great investment set! Of all the UN Geneva sets issued to date, only 1,167,863 sets of #48-9 were sold to the public, making it the scarcest of all UN Geneva sets produced so far. This set will prove to be outstanding!
- b) Souvenir Sheet Geneva #52, with only 1,210,148 sets sold to the public, ranks as the third lowest quantity set sold, and being a souvenir sheet adds extra glamour. I predict that this sheet will appreciate significantly!
- c) Geneva #46 has a plate error on stamp #40 of each sheet. The "broken E" error already retails between \$4-5.00 and, one out of every 50 souvenir folders purchased has the probability of containing this error.

NOW, to an investment which recently has become a "hot number" with the investment public, but one which is still extremely underpriced and undoubtedly will become dearer until it settles

into a range 2 to 2 1/2 times its present available price.

In 1958, Belgium issued a set of 16 stamps which were only available for sale at the UN Pavillion of the Brussel's World's Fair and which only could be used for postage from that pavillion. Similar in usage to that of the later Canadian Expo set, Scott#170-174 (UN), but for some reason, not given a Scott listing under the UN heading. Scott listed the set under Belgium, as #467-476 and C15-20. This long set is recognized by Lindner, Borek and many others as truly a UN item, and with only 340,771 sets in existence, it is obvious that a short supply and increased demand for all UN necessitates immediate purchase of this set!

* * * * *

NOTES FROM ALL OVER

[Editors Note: Through this column we hope to present interesting and useful notes about United Nations philately. Some concern recent discoveries and developments; others, old stories never before reduced to print. All members are encouraged to send contributions to the Editors.]

Reprints: 11¢ definitive, second printing, was placed on sale on December 6, 1977. Printing reported as 400,000. Differs from the first printing in that the new paper has a noticeable curl, the blue tint background on the stamp design appears heavier, and shows through the thinner paper giving the gum side a blue tint.

New meters?: We hear rumors that the four Pitney Bowes machines in the UNPO soon are to be joined by P.B.#5 and 6, and that perhaps P.B.#4 will get a replacement. Nothing confirmed. If this is true, it would be nice if the replacement date were set to coincide with the first day of a new slogan, so that collectors could get first day examples!

"AUSTAIR Mails of the UN Peacekeeping Forces In the Middle East, 1976-77": An article by this title written by member J.L. Emmenegger of Basel, Switzerland, appears in the November issue of the Australasian Informer. Will someone please mail copy to the Editor?

Emmenegger to Write Column: Speaking of Mr. Emmenegger, he has agreed to write a regular column of Geneva news for the Journal. That should be good news to those who have read his prolific writings in the past. The others will have to wait an issue to find out what we mean.

Swiss UN Cancellations Catalog: A new catalog of machine cancellations from the UN and other international organizations based in Geneva (plus the UPU) has been published by Editions PEN, 13 av. du Midi, CH-1950, Sion, Switzerland. Published in December 1977, we have not yet seen a copy. Price is Sw. Fr. 14. Remittance by international postal money order is probably the best bet. Bank cheques must be in Swiss

francs. The full title of the work is Catalogue des Obliterations Mecaniques des Nations Unies, des Organisations Internationales de Geneve et de l'UPU. The work apparently covers the machine cancels used by these organizations, from 1946-1969, with periods of use, and prices for cutsquares and full covers.

New UN Information Office Meter: The United Nations Information and Liaison office in Brussels, Belgium, put into use a meter last April 22, according to that office. The new machine, B3808, appears as follows:



Topical Issues of 1977 Published: The American Topical Association has published its annual computerized list of topical issues. The latest covers issues listed in 1977 editions of the Scott's Monthly Journal.

The listings for "United Nations", "UN-UNESCO", "UN-UNICEF" and "Universal Postal Union" seemed straightforward. However, the UN listing includes a variety of issues which could have had their own listing: in particular, ITU (12 items) and WHO (6 items). To be consistent, UNESCO, UNICEF, and the UPU could have been lumped in with the rest of the UN issues. Other UN topicals were not even listed under the "UN" headings. One has to look under "Burma" to find Burma's IWY issue, under "Meteorology" for Niger's World Meteorological Day issue, and under "Medicine" for World Rheumatism Year and World Health Day issues.

Copies of the ATA annual listing are \$4.00 from ATA, 3306 North 50th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53216. Issues for years from 1962 on also are available.

In future issues, this Journal will list all UN topicals the Editors can discover, on an ongoing basis. We plan to use the Linn's World of Stamps feature as our source, unless someone can suggest a better source.

EXCHANGE AND CLASSIFIED ADS

Wish to exchange United Nations Forces Mail (any operation). J.L. Emmenegger, P.O. Box 1318, Basel, 4001, Switzerland.

First day program of the Peoples Right To Petition for Redress issue, cancelled on fd in Tampa (coil) on 11/4/77 and on fd in NYC (sheet stamp) on 11/17/77. Cancelled with IAEA UNNY and Geneva, 11/18/77. Has Florex and ASDA show cachets. Only 20 available, postpaid \$5.00 each, from: First Day, Box UNP, Placida, Florida 33946.

Need D&S samples various types; UNESCO 2ol-5 de luxe and collective sheets; Tiffany MI4's fdc's unaddressed. Send photocopy and best offer to R. Ginns, P.O. Box 264, Bowling Green Station, New York, New York 10004.

ITS NOT TOO LATE!!!!!!

The U1 SPECIAL SIZE ENVELOPE is by far the BEST BUY in this entire price-list. At \$10.50 it is STILL the most under-priced UN item around and it has nowhere to go but up. There is just about no supply available and the demand is extremely strong. We recommend that those of you who did not take our advice at lower prices, DO SO NOW, while the price is still attractive. If you are a FDC collector, and the U1 special size first day of issue envelope is missing from your envelope, I strongly suggest IMMEDIATE PURCHASE!



UN STATIONERY

POSTAL CARDS	Per 1	Per 3	Per 5	FDC	FDC Cachet
UX1	.13	.12	.11	.20	.89
UX2	.50	.48	.43	.15	.42
UX2a	.90	.82	.80		
UX3	.14	.13	.12	.15	.42
UX3a	.08	.08	.07		
UX3*	2.00	1.85	1.75		

*non-flourescent

UX4	.10	.09	.08	.25	.45
UX5	.12	.11	.10	.20	.50

AIR POSTAL CARDS

UXC1	.08	.07	.07	.15	.25
UXC2	.40	.38	.36	POR	
UXC3	.89	.87	.85	.20	.30
UXC4	.45	.43	.42	.25	.45
UXC5a	.95	.89	.87	.35	.50
UXC5b	.75	.72	.69	POR	
UXC5c	.22	.21	.20	3.85	
UXC6	.32	.30	.29	.30	.45
UXC7	.17	.16	.15	.25	.40
UXC8	.14	.13	.12	.20	.50
UXC9	.25	.24	.23	.25	.50

AEROGRAMS

UC1	25.90	25.60		3.25	4.95
UC2	6.50	6.25	5.95		
UC2a	5.50	5.30	5.10		
UC4a	.72	.68	.66	.40	.60
UC4b	1.50	1.39	1.35		
UC5a	.98	.95	.93	.30	.55
UC5b	.75	.73	.72	POR	
UC5c	.85	.82	.79	POR	
UC5d	.48	.45	.43	POR	
UC7	.29	.28	.27	.35	.50
UC9	.29	.28	.27	.30	.55
UC12	.25	.24	.23	.35	.50

AIR ENVELOPES

UC3	1.80	1.75	1.70	.40	.70
UC3a	1.75	1.70	1.65	.40	.70
UC6	.60	.57	.54	.25	.50
UC6a	.43	.41	.39	.30	.55
UC8	.28	.27	.26	.30	.55
UC8a	.28	.27	.26	.30	.55
UC10	.27	.26	.25	.30	.55
UC10a	.27	.26	.25	.30	.55
UC11	.20	.19	.18	.25	.50
UC11a	.20	.19	.18	.25	.50

REGULAR ENVELOPES

U1	.48	.47	.45	.68	2.18
U1a	.50	.48	.47	.77	2.75
U1 spec.	10.50			24.95	
U2	.53	.50	.48	.25	.45
U2a	.48	.46	.45	.25	.45
U3	.19	.18	.17	.28	.45
U3a	.19	.18	.17	.28	.45
U3 error**	4.95				
**Blue overlay missing					
U4	.12	.11	.10	.20	.39
U4a	.12	.11	.10	.20	.39
U5	.18	.17	.16	.20	.45
U5a	.18	.17	.16	.20	.45
U6	.15	.14	.13	.15	.47
U6a	.15	.14	.13	.15	.47

GENEVA STATIONERY

Catalog Number	Per 1	Per 3	Per 5	FDC	FDC Cachet
UX1	.89	.87	.85	.85	1.20
UX1a	.58	.57	.56		
UX2	1.78	1.55		.80	1.00
UC1	4.95	4.85	4.75	3.95	4.60

UNEF AIRLETTERS

Type I (1956-58)	mint	\$8.95
Type II (1959-65)	mint	\$3.10
Type III (1975)	mint	\$2.75
Congo	mint	\$9.25

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