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OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC



ROAD SAFETY

# The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

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## Disclaimer

Opinions expressed in this journal are the author's responsibility and not necessarily those of the Editor, UNPI Officers or club members.

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## Cover Illustrations

**Front cover:** UNPA stamps for Road Safety.  
**Rear cover:** UNPA commemoratives honoring the 50th Anniversary of the Japanese Peace Bell.

## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

### Chapter Three of the Personalized Stamp Saga

I am amazed to find myself writing about the personalized stamp issue of the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) for the third time in five months. The December issue (page 4) of the *Journal* contained an advance look at the personalized stamps, which were officially "launched" by Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan on November 26, 2003. The article, which I edited in October 2003, was based on a UNPA press release, which illustrated the article with a mock-up of a sheet of personalized stamps, which differed noticeably from the actual sheets that were issued.

In December 2003 I received a complimentary personalized sheet from the UNPA with attached photographs. I also ordered and received a generic sheet, which had two different types of labels: one with a dove on a globe design reminiscent of the UNNY Scott #128 and another with the legend United Nations repeated many times in six languages. The generic sheet appeared on the cover of the February issue of the *Journal*.

As the February issue went to press in early January, I began to suspect that this issue would require additional attention. As late as the March 1st issue of Linn's Stamp News, the 2004 Stamp Program mentioned that a personalized stamp issue to be released on January 29th. In a message in the *Philatelic Bulletin* No. 70 (January-March), UNPA Chief Robert Gray promised that the 2004 Endangered Species stamps would be "Officially launched at the Hong Kong international stamp exhibition, which is being held from 30 January to 3 February 2004".

I found this statement a bit confusing because the announced date of issue for these stamps was January 29th. I understand that Hong Kong time is thirteen hours ahead of New York time so that technically issued a stamp at noon in New York would correspond to 1AM in Hong Kong on the following day. The message also mentioned that a special

signed silk-cacheted FDC would be available exclusively in Hong Kong.

On March 9th UNP-member Paul Spiegel sent me an e-mail indicating that a new type of personalized stamp sheet had been released in Hong Kong in limited quantity (1000 sheets) and had sold out. This new type appears on the back side of the mailer of this issue of the *Journal*. On March 11th Paul wrote that a Hong Kong sheet was on sale on eBay. A few days later Tony Dewey sent more details. I asked Tony and Paul to summarize their findings in the form of Letters to the Editor. These appear on the following page.

In the April 5th issue of *Linn's Stamp News* there appeared the Scott catalog numbers for the personalized stamps: #853-7 for the individual stamps and #857a for a vertical strip of five stamps. No mention is made of a separate listing for the sheet of twenty-five stamps and twenty-five labels.

Since these stamps can be bought from the UNPA only in complete sheets, it would not be surprising if eventually a listing for the entire sheet might appear in Scott's Catalog. But if that happens, Scott's will be under pressure to list all three variations: personalized with photographs, generic New York and generic Hong Kong.

On the other hand one could argue that since these Hong Kong stamps were never on sale at a UN post office (New York, Geneva or Vienna), that Scott's should declare these sheets as not officially issued. The fact that these stamps were not made available to holders of customer accounts suggests that the UNPA does not consider the Hong Kong sheets officially issued or at least not distinct. I do not yet know whether one can distinguish the Hong Kong stamps from the New York stamps without the attached labels. In the meantime the UNPA, in an effort to give Chinese collectors a special souvenir, risks antagonizing a lot of UN collectors throughout the rest of the world.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

March 26, 2004

The UNPA has, evidently for the first time, issued a stamp sheet in a limited edition (1000 sheets). The UNPA Philatelic Bulletin for April-July 2004 (no. 71) shows (p.15) a special edition of the "generic personalized stamp sheet" with a special red frame, inscribed "Hong Kong Stamp Expo. There are also special labels attached to the stamps. The stamps themselves are the same as on the standard generic personalized stamp sheet - the reverse images on two of the stamps are illustration errors. One of these sheets has already appeared on eBay and sold for over \$150. These special sheets were made available only to the first 1000 customers at the Hong Kong Stamp Expo, and cannot be purchased by other collectors. For me it is a sad day when the UN resorts to creating "rarities".

Paul M. Spiegel  
Silver Spring, MD

March 28, 2004

On March 10, 2004 a lot titled "2004 UN Hong Kong Stamp Expo IMPRINTED Sheet" was posted on eBay with an opening bid of \$45 and a reserve. This item caused quite a stir among UN collectors and within 48 hours the news reached me via e-mail. One look at the item and I understood the alarm. The item being sold was described as a special version of the recently released Personalized Stamp Sheet with a different border in red, blue and gold for the Hong Kong Stamp Expo held January 30 through February 3. It was noted that only 1,000 sheets had been produced and that they sold out at the show.

Not recalling any news of this item in the philatelic press, I feared that this might be a fake item. To get the word directly from the source, I sent a note via e-mail to the UNPA. The next day I received a reply from Robert

Gray, Chief, UNPA New York. He verified that "UNPA produced 1000 special Hong Kong versions of our standard personalized stamp sheet...provided for sale exclusively for the Hong Kong stamp Exhibition and both sold out." He also noted that the stamps were exactly as issued on the sheets available in New York. In addition to the special stamp sheets, the UNPA issued a special edition of the Endangered Species first day cover, signed by the artist and limited to 1,000 copies.

That day, UNPA's "Philatelic bulletin" No. 71 (April-July 2004) came with the mail. On page 15 both items described by Mr. Gray are shown. I noted, however, that the labels in positions 4, 8, 10, 14, 20, 24, 26, 30, 36, and 40 differ between the image shown in the bulletin and that illustrated on eBay. This, Mr. Gray explained in his reply to my follow-up note, was due to the bulletin being published prior to the design being finalized.

Mr. Gray declined to comment on the concern that the UNPA had created an "artificial rarity". While the stamps are the same, the different border and labels rendered the sheet a separate issue as far as collectors were concerned. He suggested that persons interested in obtaining the Hong Kong version of the sheets should call the UNPA call center (800-234-8672) which would provide a list of dealers who might carry the item.

As for the eBay sheet, that generated considerable interest. In the last hours of the auction the price rose from \$90 to its closing price of \$151. Twelve bids were submitted by seven different bidders for this "artificial rarity." The winner, with eBay ID "franz", appears not be a UN collector, based on bidding activity, but interested in Asian philately, particularly China and colonies.

Tony Dewey  
Hartford, CT

## UNP CLUB NEWS

### RESULTS OF THE 2004 UNP ELECTION

On May 9, 2004 UNP Elections Chairman Jack Mayer announced the results for positions of UNP officers and board of directors who will take office beginning July 1, 2004 and will serve until June 30, 2006.

President:	Anthony Dewey
Vice President:	Greg Galletti
Secretary:	Blanton Clement, Jr.
Treasurer:	Jim Matyasovich
Board of Directors:	Fran Adams
	Larry Fillion
	Richard Powers
	Brian Reiser

Also serving on the committee were Terry H. Coyne and Aldo A. Samboni.

### SHOW AWARDS

At the **Napex 2002** stamp show sponsored by the National Philatelic Exhibitions of Washington, D.C., Inc. held May 31 through June 2, 2002 in the McLean Hilton in McLean, Virginia UNP Vice-President Anthony Dewey won a gold award for this exhibit, *First U.N. Issue, 1951*. He also won the American Philatelic Society medal for 1940 - 1980 material. Tony also received a vermeil award for his one-frame exhibit: *Service of Intellectual Aid to Prisoners of War*.

The **St. Louis Expo 2003** stamp show, sponsored by the St. Louis Stamp Club and surrounding community clubs, was held March 7-9, 2003 in the Renaissance St. Louis Airport Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. Tony Dewey received a vermeil award for the one-frame exhibit that he exhibited at Napex 2002.

The **Balpex 2003** stamp show, sponsored by the Baltimore Philatelic Society, was held August 29 through 31, 2003 Marriott Hunt Valley Inn in Hunt Valley, Maryland.



Tony Dewey received a vermeil award for his exhibit: *Swiss Official Stamps for the UNEO and International Agencies*. He also received a platinum award for his one-frame exhibit: *Service of Intellectual Aid to Prisoners of War*.

UNP President Greg Galletti received a vermeil award for his exhibit: *A Special Study: The History of the League of Nations*. Greg also won an award of honor from the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE).

The **Pipex 2003** stamp show, sponsored by the Northeast Federation of Stamp Clubs, was held August 29-31, 2003 in the Valley River Inn, Eugene, Oregon. UNP-member Jack I. Mayer, received a gold award for his one-frame exhibit: *United Nations European Office - Geneva 1947 - 51*.

The **Ameristamp Expo 2004** was held in Norfolk, Virginia from January 30 through February 1, 2004 at the Scope Exhibition Hall. The show was sponsored by the American Philatelic Society (APS). Jack Mayer received a gold (prix d'honneur) for his above mentioned one-frame exhibit. He also received a gold award for his one-frame exhibit: *UN Paris General Assemblies, 1948 and 1951*. Tony Dewey also received a gold award for his other one-frame exhibit mentioned above.

At the **St. Louis Expo 2004** stamp show held February 20 through the 22nd, UNP-member David J. Simmons received a silver award for his exhibit: *The United Nations in the Middle East*. The show, sponsored by the St. Louis area stamp clubs, was held at the Renaissance Airport Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri.

## ROAD SAFETY

By Richard Powers

On April 7, 2004 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a set of six commemorative stamps featuring the theme "Road Safety".

Road traffic injuries are a worldwide problem affecting all sectors of society, taking the lives of 1.2 million people each year around the world. Millions more are injured on our roads, some of whom become permanently disabled. The vast majority of these injuries occur in developing countries and involve pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists and users of public transport, many of whom are unable to afford a private motor vehicle. The fact that so many accidents occur in developing nations is probably a reflection of the fact that typical motorists there have less road experience.

Thus far, road safety has received insufficient attention on either national or international levels. It would be amiss to omit mention of the role of such non-governmental organizations such as the American Automobile Association (AAA) in popularizing road safety in the United States. On May 22, 2003 the United Nations General Assembly (GA) by resolution 57/309 affirmed the need for a global effort to raise awareness of the importance of road safety as a public policy issue, especially through education and the dissemination of information. In response to the resolution, the Secretary-General (SG) issued a report on August 7, 2003 which emphasized that road traffic injuries now pose a worldwide public health crisis requiring urgent action at all levels.

This year the World Health Organization (WHO) has designated Road Safety as the theme for World Health Day, celebrated annually on April 7th. On this day around the world, hundreds of organizations will host events to help raise awareness about road traffic injuries, their grave consequences and their enormous costs to society. The organizations will also contribute to spreading

the word that such injuries as speeding and driving under the influence of alcohol; promoting the use of helmets, seat belts and other restraints; ensuring that people walking and cycling are more easily visible; improving the design of roads and vehicles; enforcing road safety regulations; and improving emergency response services will demonstrate that the needless deaths and disabilities caused by road traffic collisions can be avoided.

The designs of the six stamps appear on the front cover of this issue of the *Journal*. The 37¢ denomination (**Observing Traffic Signs**) pictures an automobile bearing various traffic signs, which foster road safety through traffic management. The 70¢ stamp (**Driving Politely**) depicts a giant hand protecting a car. The F.s. 0,85 value (**Watch Out for Pedestrians**) features a big yellow-striped hand supporting a pedestrian. The F.s. 1,00 denomination (**Safety Belt - Safety is a Priority**) features a shoulder harness adorned with a heart about to be buckled over the chest of a motorist. The € 0,55 stamp (**Drink or Drive**) features a car traveling through a forest of giant wine bottles. The € 0,75 value (**Speed = Danger**) depicts an open highway disappearing into the distance in complete liberty but being surveyed from above by a stylized traffic light. An interesting road map motif is used to give texture to all of the human figures in the designs and evoke a sense of vital arteries, suggesting that unclogged highways serve as life-supporting arteries to mankind.

The stamps were designed by the French graphic artist Michel Granger, whose name appears on each of the six designs. His designs incorporate realistic and idealized images of the "Road Safety" theme. These are his second designs for the UNPA. In 1991 he designed three values of the "Banning of Chemical Weapons" stamp issue: 90¢ (UNNY Scott #596), F.s. 1,40 (Geneva #206), S. 10 (Vienna #120).

## 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE PEACE BELL

By Richard Powers

On June 3, 2004 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a set of three commemoratives and a souvenir card honoring the 50th Anniversary of the Japanese Peace Bell.

The Japanese Peace Bell was presented to the United Nations in June 1954 by the United Nations Association (UNA) of Japan in the name of the people of Nippon. Conceived by Chiyogi Nakagawa, the bell was cast from coins and other metals collected by people from sixty different countries. It is housed in a typically Japanese structure, resembling a Shinto shrine, made of cypress wood and stands on the grounds at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The base of stone for the structure was donated by Israel.

It has become a tradition to ring the bell twice a year on the first day of spring, at the vernal equinox and on the opening day of the General Assembly's yearly session in September.

The stamps in denominations of 80¢, F.s. 1,30 and € 2,10 display identical designs of the Peace Bell. The designs appear on the rear cover of this issue of the *Journal*. This is the second time that the Peace Bell has appeared on United Nations stamps. In 1970 on the occasion of Expo 70 in Osaka, Japan, the UNPA issued two stamps for use in New York (Scott #203-4). Figure 1 shows a first day cover of the 25¢ denomination. The Artcraft cachet shows a detail of the Peace Bell, which is otherwise lost in the design of the new stamps.

The stamps were engraved by Norwegian Martin Mörck. In addition to designing stamps, he is also an illustrator for books and advertising and works as an artist with monotypes and watercolor paintings.

It is interesting to note that the stamps were printed in a combination of offset and intaglio by the Imprimerie des Timbres-Postes. The full sheets have been sequentially numbered.

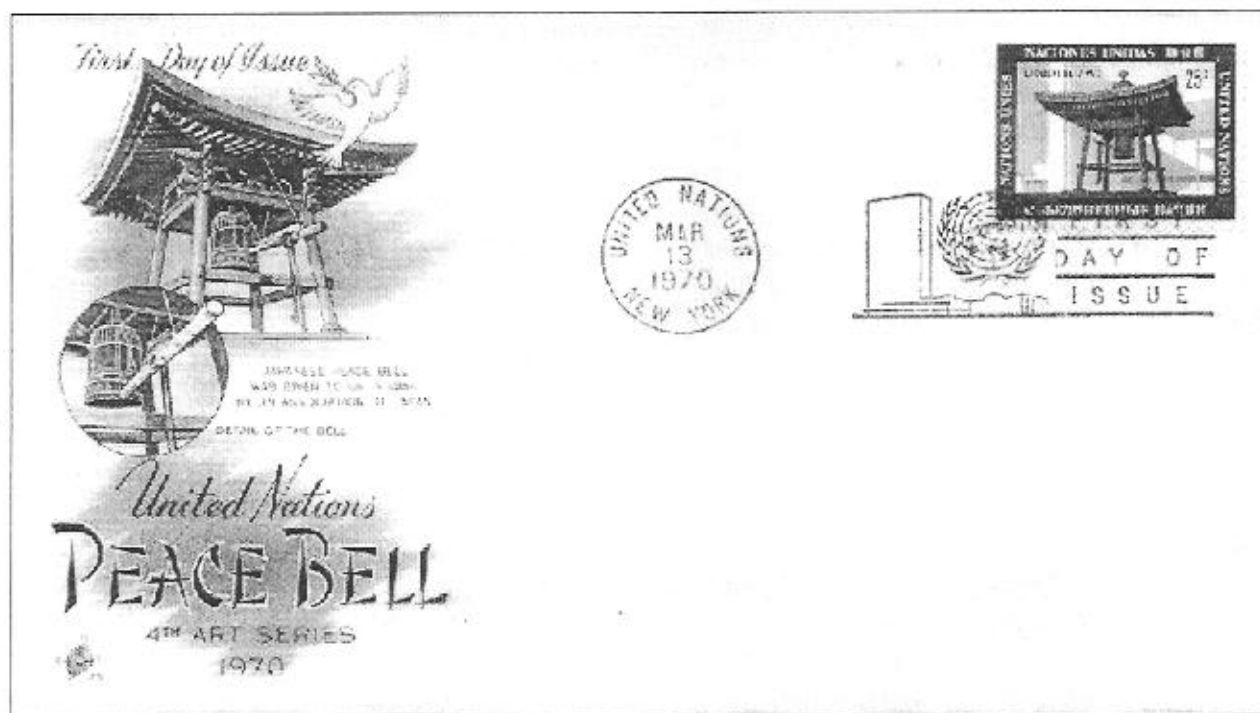


Figure 1: First day cover of 1970 UNNY commemorative showing the Peace Bell.



## A DETAILED LOOK AT FRENCH MANDATES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATION IN FORMER OTTOMAN TERRITORIES

By Richard Powers

In the April 1999 issue (page 10) of the *Journal* I published a comprehensive article concerning League of Nations Mandates. This article was followed up in the June 2001 issue (page 6) by an article on United Nations Trust Territory in the Pacific under the Administration of the U.S.A.

The former article was intended to give an overview of this chapter in the history of the League of Nations. Yet from a philatelic point of view the French administration of the territories under Ottoman control before World War I provide a much more detailed story. In the two decades after the Treaty of Versailles redrew the map of the world, five stamp issuing territories emerged, of which only two achieved independence. It is the goal of this article to explore the territory between modern-day Turkey and Egypt, along the Mediterranean Sea, which was placed under French administration in the wake of World War I.

In April 1920 the Allied Powers drew up the main boundaries of Turkey at the conference of leaders in San Remo, Italy. In the treaty of Sèvres (France), signed four months later, the government of the Sultan of Turkey renounced all claims to non-Turkish territory: Hejaz was recognized as independent and became an important part of Saudi Arabia today. Syria and Lebanon were to be administered as a French mandate. Iraq and Palestine (including Transjordan) were assigned to Great Britain. The Turkish government under Mustafa Kemal (later known as Atatürk) officially renounced all claims to all non-Turkish territories in the Lausanne Treaty of June 1923. Figure 1 is a map showing the Mediterranean coast between Turkey and Egypt with the national boundaries as determined just before World War II broke out in 1939.

Figure 2 shows two covers bearing can-



Figure 1: The boundaries of Syria and Lebanon in 1939 just before World War II.

cels from Lausanne at the time of the conference. Both cancels bear the slogan: *Conférence pour la Paix en Orient* (Conference for Peace in the Orient). The upper cover on conference stationery shows the conference hand cancel dated July 23, 1923, two days before the end of the second and final session. The lower cover is an official cover from the Swiss Federal Court bearing a commemorative machine cancel noting the conference dated January 9, 1923 during the first session.

In Article XXII of the Covenant of the League of Nations it was recognized that these former territories of the Turkish Empire had reached a stage of development where their existence as "independent na-





Figure 2: Covers bearing cancels related to the Conference of Lausanne in 1923.

tions can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone". They were classified as Class A mandates with France and Great Britain as trustees.

### French Military Occupation in Syria

French military occupation began in late 1918, when they were permitted to occupy the sanjaks of Lebanon, the Alaouites (the name refers to followers of Ali, the son-inlaw of Mohammed and is often written Alawites in English) and Alexandretta. The remaining territory, including the vilayets of Aleppo and Damascus, was established as an independent Arab kingdom, under which the first Syrian stamps were issued throughout the entire occupied region in 1919. (A vilayet was a chief administrative district in the Turkish empire. A sanjak was a subdivision of a vilayet.) These were French stamps of 1900-7 overprinted with the initials *T.E.O.* (Territoires Ennemis Occupés) meaning Occupied Enemy Territory (Syria Scott #1-20).

Figure 3 shows an interesting cover from

this era and the accompanying letter, which gives insight into the aftermath of war. The cover bears a two-millesime Syrian stamp (#12) with a rubber-stamped cachet indicating the sender was the *Service du Contentieux, Réquisitions, Dommages du Guerre* (Service of Litigants, Requisitions, War Damage) from the *Administration des T.E.O.* (T.E.O. Administration) in the *Zone Ouest* (West Zone).

The letter dated February 2, 1920 in Beirut is from the *Service des Réquisitions* (Requisitions Service) and is a *Bon provisoire de réquisition* (provisional requisition writ) for a building containing four bedrooms, a courtyard and a kitchen located in Beit Mery, Lebanon. The letterhead echoes the overprint on the stamp: *Territoires Ennemis Occupés*. Presumably the property was to be occupied by French military personnel. The cachet on the form is from the *Administrateur en Chef* (Chief Administrator) of the *Commission du Restitution* (Restitution Commission). Presumably the property owner would be reimbursed for his lost property. It is interesting to note that the stamp was not postmarked, suggesting that the form was delivered personally. The stamp may have been applied in case the owner could not be found.

In 1920 the overprint was changed to a two-line legend *O.M.F. Syrie* (Occupation Militaire Française) meaning French Military Occupation (in) Syria (#21-97). In April 1920 France split up the area under its control into Greater Lebanon, which was majority Christian, and modern-day Syria, which is predominantly Muslim.

Syria was administered as two states: Aleppo and Damascus. In March 1921 the Druze mountain Jabal al-Duruz located on the Hawran plateau in the southeast near the border with Transjordan was considered separate. It was predominantly populated by the Druze, a Muslim minority viewed as heretical by the Sunnis, as the former believe that one of their caliphs in tenth-century Egypt was divine. The territory of the Alaouites around its main city

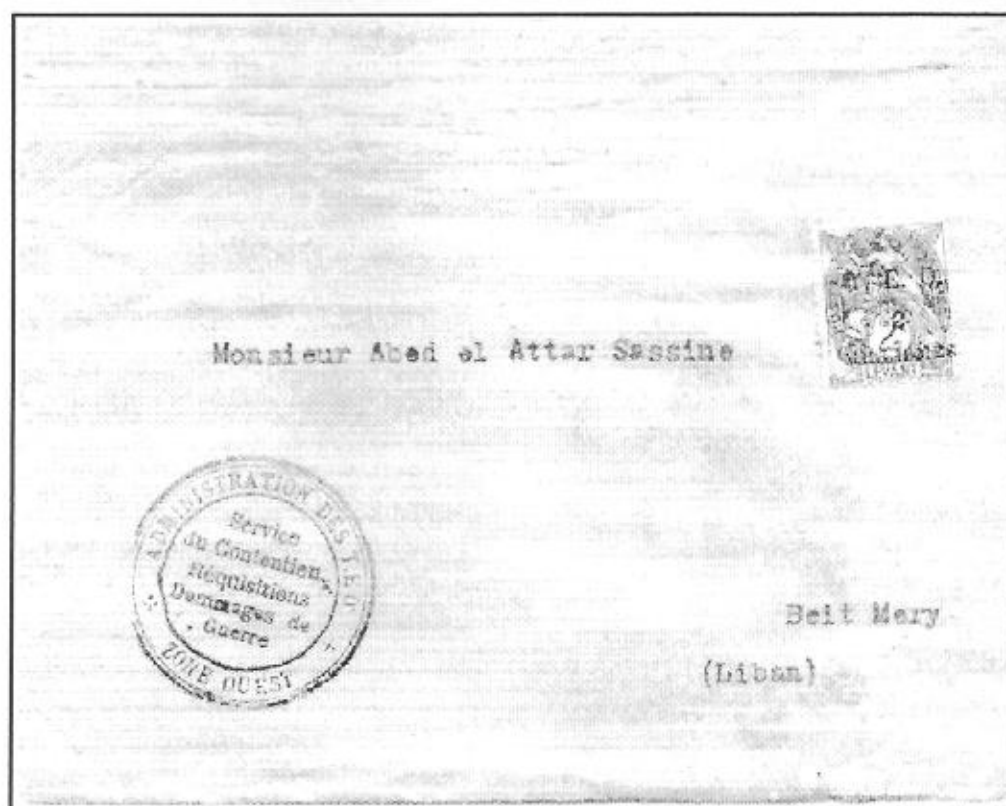


Figure 3: 1920 cover and letter from the Requisitions Service in the T.E.O. of Syria.

Latakia was recognized as a autonomous region in 1922, which is located in northwestern Syria on the Mediterranean coast. Figure 4 show a service cover from the Public Works Service of the Autonomous Territory of the Alaouites dated December 4, 1921 in Laskie. The cover bears a Syrian stamp (#44).



Figure 4: 1921 service cover from the Autonomous Territory of the Alaouites.

### French Mandate in Syria

The beginning of the French mandate in 1923 under the administration of the French High Commission was marked by a new two-line overprint: *Syrie, Grand Liban* (Syria, Greater Lebanon) on French stamps of 1900-23 resulting in Syrian stamps (#104-120). This policy of divide and rule was changed in 1924, when Aleppo and Damascus were amalgamated into the state of Syria.

### Lebanon

The separation of the administration of Syria and Lebanon is clearly noted in 1924 with the release of stamps with either an overprint *Syrie* for Syria (#121-9) or *Grand Liban* for Lebanon (#1-9). The first nonoverprinted stamps for Syria and Lebanon were released in 1925 (Syria - #173-85, Lebanon - #50-62).

### Alaouites

The territory of the Alaouites, a division of Syria today, became an independent state in

1924, although still administered as a French Mandate. Overprinted French stamps with the legend *Alaouites* were issued from 1925 to 1930 (Alaouites - #1-49, C1-21, J1-10).

Figure 5 shows a 1925 cover bearing a complete set of the Alaouites stamps (C5-8) postmarked September 17, 1925 in Latakia, the main city. The cover, undoubtedly a fa-



Figure 5: 1925 cover to the French High Commissioner from Latakia, Alaouites.

vor item, due to the presumably overfranked postage, was sent to the French High Commission in Syria, whose headquarters was located at this time in Beirut in Greater Lebanon. This cover very nicely ties together the fact that the original Syrian mandate was broken up into a Greater Lebanese part and a Syrian part. The stamps are from a portion of Syria which was temporarily autonomous.

### Latakia

The territory Alaouites was renamed Latakia after the name of the capital in 1930, presumably in an attempt to give a more secular character to the territory. From 1931-3 Syrian stamps were overprinted with the legend *Lattaquie* for use in this area (Latakia - #1-22). Stamps of Latakia were superseded in 1937 by Syrian stamps. Non-denominated "stamps" from Djebel Druze are known mint, but are not listed by Scott and are probably cinderellas.

Figure 6 shows a cover sent from the High

Commission of the French Republic for the States of Syria, Greater Lebanon, the Alaouites and the Djebel Druze. The cover was mailed in Beirut and bears three 1925 2-piaster stamps from Greater Lebanon (#57) on the rear, tied to the cover with a cancel with an indistinct date. In the upper right corner on the front side of the cover is a blue origin cachet of the High Commission used by the *Presse Expression Française* (French Language Press). In 1926 Greater Lebanon was declared to be quasi-independent and was renamed Liban (Lebanon) and beginning in 1928 Lebanese stamps (starting with #102) bear the inscription *République Libanaise* (Lebanese Republic). Hence the cover probably dates from 1925 or 1926.

In 1937 France rescinded the autonomous nature of the Alawati and Druze states. Figure 7 shows a service cover from the French High Commission in Syria and Lebanon sent from Beirut November 11, 1940 to the International Red Cross in Geneva and bearing a Lebanese stamp (#151). The names of the Alawati and Druze states are conspicuously missing from the corner card. And "Greater Lebanon" has been reduced to Lebanon. The letter was sent by General Georges Catroux, the commander of the Free France troops of the Levant. On September 16, 1941 he formally declared "an end to the mandatory regime" and proclaimed Syria a free and independent state.

### Alexandretta

Alexandretta, a political territory in northern Syria and bordering on Turkey at the time of the Versailles Treaty, was originally part of the Syrian mandate. Before the French mandate, it had been part of the Turkish Empire known as Cilicia. In 1936 it became the subject of a complaint to the League of Nations by Turkey, which claimed that the privileges of the Turkish minority in the sanjak were being infringed. The region had sizable Arab and Armenian populations



Figure 6: Service cover sent from Beirut, Lebanon from the French High Commission for the States of Syria, Greater Lebanon, the Alaouites and the Djebel Druze.

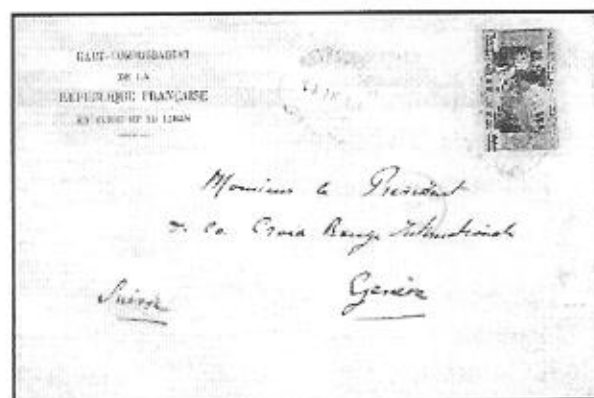


Figure 7: Service cover dated 1940 from the French High Commission for Syria and Lebanon.

The sanjak became autonomous in 1937 by an agreement arranged by the League of Nations between France (the mandatory power in Syria) and Turkey. Syrian stamps overprinted with the two-lined legend *Sandjak d'Alexandrette* were issued in 1938 (Alexandretta - #1-17, C1-8, J1-6).

In 1938 rioting by Turks and Arabs resulted in the establishment of joint French and Turkish military control. Figure 8 shows a service cover from the Electoral Commission with stamps from Alexandretta (#7-8) mailed from Antioch on May 23, 1938 to the Book-keeping Service of the League of Nations in



Geneva. On June 29, 1938 the Electoral Commission, which had stopped the registration of voters, left the Sanjak of Alexandretta and informed the Council of the League that circumstances had prevented it from performing its work. The same year the name of the region was changed to Hatay, after the Hittites, who had lived there in Old Testament times.

In 1939 France returned the territory to Turkey in exchange for certain concessions, including support against Nazi Germany. Turkey issued its own overprinted stamps in 1939 (Hatay - #1-11, J1-5) with the two-lined overprint *Hatay, Devleti* (State of Hatay). Nonoverprinted stamps (#12-24, J6-9) was released the same year. Then stamps were issued (#25-37, J10-3) with the three-line legend:

*T. C.*  
*ijhak tarihi*  
*30-6-1939*

(date of annexation to the Turkish Republic, June 30, 1939). Now the city of Alexandretta is known by the Turkish name of Iskenderoun.

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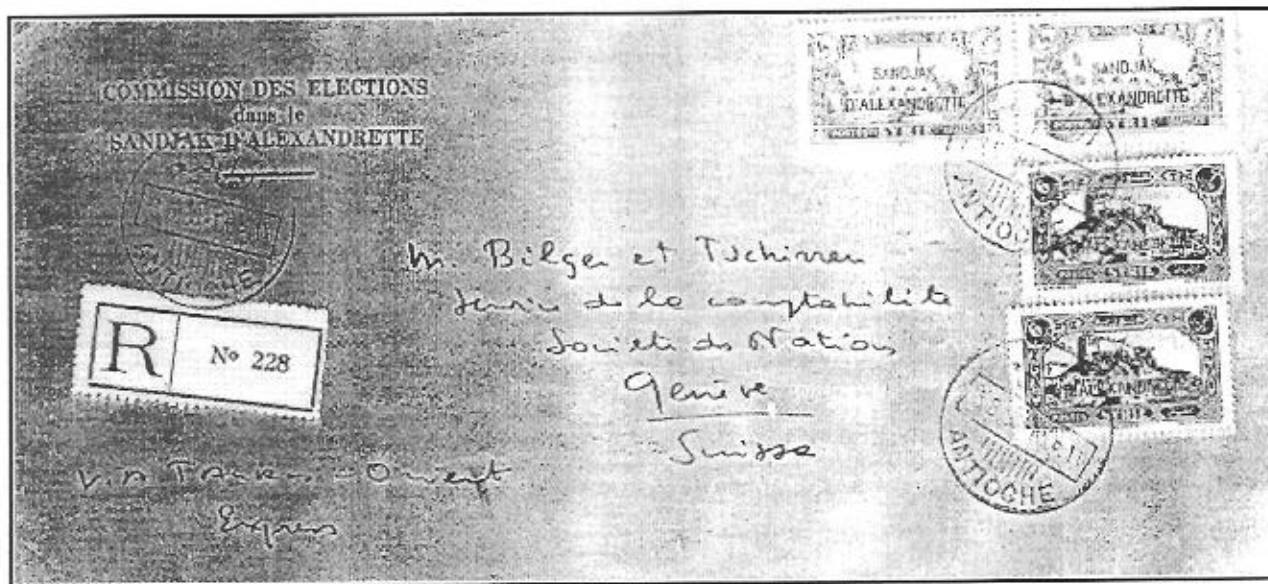


Figure 6: May 1938 registered service cover bearing stamps of Alexandretta from the Electoral Commission for the Sanjak of Alexandretta mailed in Antioch to the Bookkeeping Service of the League of Nations in Geneva. (Courtesy of the UN Philatelic Museum in Geneva)

## PHILATELICALLY YOURS FROM VIENNA: 2002 - 2003

By Richard Powers

On January 9, 2004 I received a shipment of special covers with "Sonderstempel" (special cancellations) on specially prepared cacheted envelopes issued by the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) in Vienna during the previous twelve months. These included special items issued between November 14, 2002 and November 8, 2003. This year's shipment of seven covers cost \$13.68 plus a \$2.50 mailing fee, for which I received € 2,00 in CTO-canceled UNVienna stamps with first day cancels. Below is a summary of the covers which I received.

The 2002 Senior Fair was held at the Vienna Fairgrounds from November 14th through the 17th. The UNPA prepared a special cancel for the opening day of the Fair showing a senior couple and a dog, a design which is repeated in the cachet. The cover (Figure 1) bears a € 0,51 East Timor Independence stamp (Scott A312).



Figure 1: Seniorenmesse 2002 cover.

The UNPA Vienna was invited to participate in the 10th Dealer and Collector Meeting in Stockerau, Niederösterreich on December 1, 2002. It prepared a special cover bearing a € 0,51 definitive (Scott A304) postmarked with a special cancel depicting a bunch of grapes and a glass of wine for which the region is famous. The cachet shows a map of the Lower Austria region.

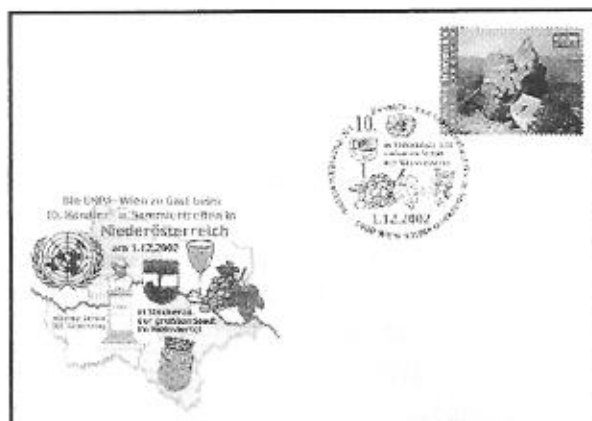


Figure 2: Cover honoring the 10th Stamp Show in Stockerau, Niederösterreich.

On December 7, 2002 the UNPA issued a commemorative cover for the annual Christmas stamp show **Weihnachtsphila 2002** in the Wappensaal of the Vienna City Hall. The cover bears a special UN-Vienna cancel tying the 2002 € 0,51 UNPA World Heritage in Italy stamp (Scott A332) which pictures the silhouette of the Vienna City Hall behind a Christmas tree. This design is echoed in the cachet of the cover. (Figure 3).

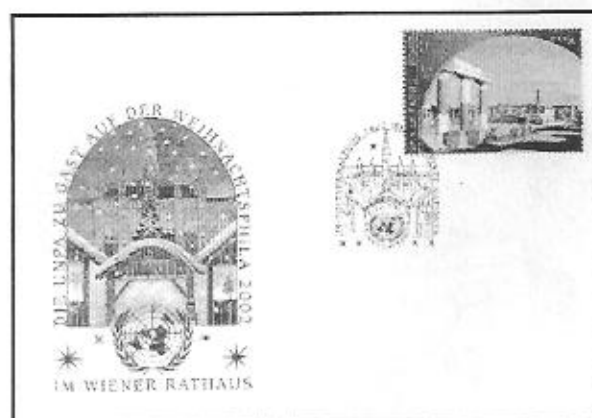


Figure 3: Weihnachtsphila 2002 cover.

On Christmas eve the Austrian post office serviced special flight covers from Vienna to Vatican City. This cover bears the same UN Vienna € 0,51 Italian Heritage commemorative as in Figure 3. The cachet

and special cancel both show a Roman fountain. On the rear is a special Vatican City cancel picturing the Nativity canceled on December 25th.

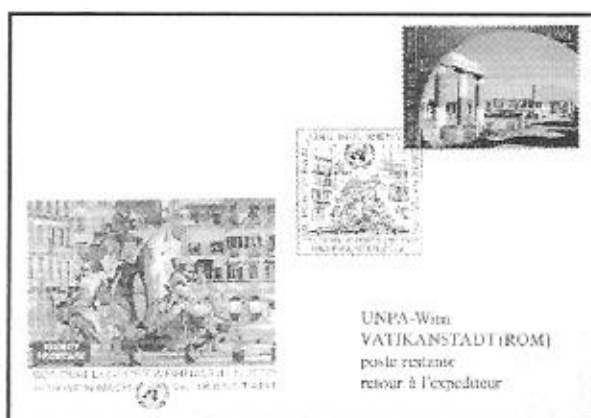


Figure 4: 2002 Christmas Eve Flight cover from Vienna to Vatican City.

On June 1, 2003 the domestic postal rate was increased to € 0,55. When the UNPA participated at a Großtauschtag (Major Trading Day) on June 7th in the Kulturheim in Ebreichsdorf, it had not yet released a stamp with the new denomination. As a result the special cover (Figure 5) that it issued bears a €0,51 2003 Endangered Species pic-



Figure 5: Cover for the Ebreichsdorf Großtauschtag on June 7, 2003.

turing a hadaba ibis next to a printed €0,04 surcharge in a box like the surcharge used on the revalued stationery which were released on June 2nd. The special cancel shows one

view of the side of the old mechanical Weaving Factory, which serves today as the City Hall of Ebreichsdorf. The cachet shows the front side of the City Hall.

The UNPA in Vienna attended a similar event in the Stadtsaal der Rattenfängerstadt Korneuburg (City Hall of Korneuburg, the Rat Catcher City). The cachet (Figure 6) shows an artist's interpretation of the city's prominent sites with a flute-playing rat catcher (not to be confused with the Pied Piper of Hamelin) in the foreground. The rat catcher also appears in the special cancel dated September 6th. The cover bears a € 0,55 International Year of Freshwater commemorative (A333).

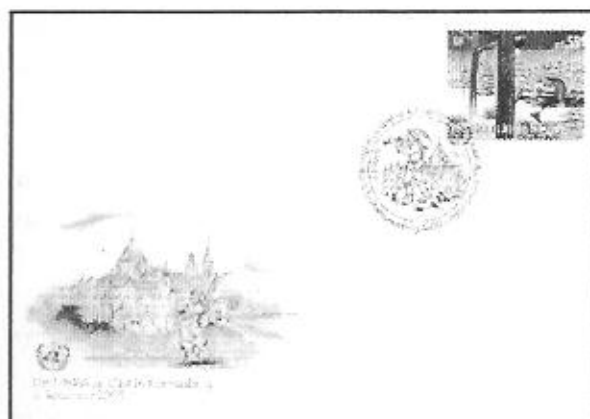


Figure 6: Cover for the Korneuburg Großtauschtag on September 6, 2003.

On November 8th the Verband Österreichischer Philatelisten-Vereine (VÖPH - Union of Austrian Philatelic Clubs) invited the UNPA to set up a special post office during its Open House in Vienna. The cancel and the cachet show the main entrance of the Darstellung der Secession. The cover bears a €0,55 stamp honoring the USA World Heritage site on the Olympic Peninsula.

In an article in the April 2001 issue of the *Journal* (page 9) I mentioned the shipping envelope bore a stamp-like P.P. label. Normally such legends are printed on the envelope. In December 2002 the label had

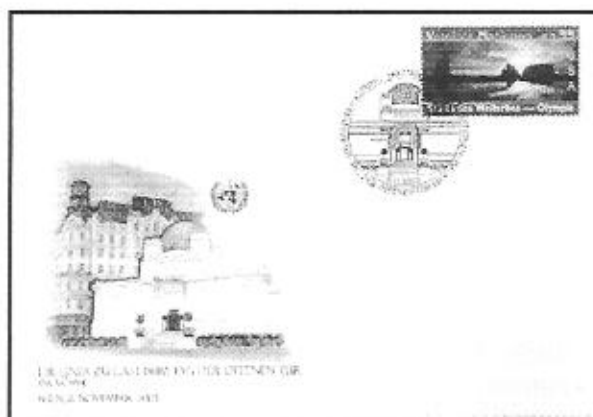


Figure 7: Cover honoring the VÖPH Open House in Vienna on November 8, 2003.

disappeared in favor of the printed legend which appeared the February 2003 issue (page 16). This year a new label appeared on the envelope (Figure 8). The label shows the posthorn logo of the Austrian post office with the English words "Postage paid" and the equivalent in German "Bar freigemacht". It is interesting to note that this label meant for international use bears no legend in French the traditional working language of the Universal Postal Union.



Figure 8: New "Postage paid" label used by the UNPA in Vienna.

The above mentioned special commemorative items were obtainable only from the UNPA in Vienna by ordering each item specifically in advance or by establishing a customer account specifying that you wish to obtain "Sonderstempel". I have also included in my standing order a set of the Prestige Booklets canceled on the first day of issue. It is possible to request that these items be sent via a single shipment at the

end of the year. The UNPA can easily cash checks written in U.S. dollars drawn on a U.S. bank without any extra bank charges. For more information about establishing such an account in Vienna, write the following address:

Postverwaltung der Vereinten Nationen  
Postfach 900  
A-1400 Wien - Vereinten Nation Austria

## IN MEMORIAM SOUVENIR FOLDER



The UNPA has issued a souvenir folder in conjunction with the release of the **In Memoriam** definitive stamps on October 24, 2003. The folder contains the three stamps canceled on the first day of issue. It also contains the message by Secretary-General Kofi Annan honoring the victims of the United Nations Mission in Iraq dated September 3, 2003 dedicating this stamp issue to the memory of those "fallen in the cause of peace". The price is \$4.95.



# DISPATCHING MARKS ON CUSTOMS OR POSTAL LABELS

By B. Clement, Jr.

In the UNP Monograph *Receiving, Dispatching, Free Frank and Bar Code Marks and Labels of the UN, its Agencies and its Predecessors*, one of the criteria for a dispatching mark is that it describes the contents of the mailing. Here are three examples of such marks applied to Customs or Postal Labels where "Contents" is requested.

Figure 1 shows a United States Post Office label used to forward mail from the UN in New York to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in Montreal, Canada. This red marking "DOCUMENTS" was stamped on the label on a 1993 package.

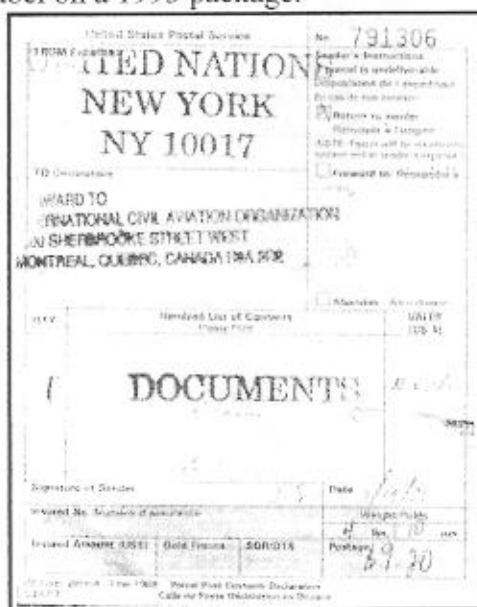


Figure 1: USPS label used by the UNNY.

Figure 2 shows a United States Custom Label on a 1974 UNPA-New York mailing to Canada. The red marking "STAMPS" was applied to the label to describe the contents.

Figure 3 shows a Swiss Customs Label on a 2003 mailing from the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Geneva to the United States. The black marking "DOCUMENT OMC" was stamped on the label, describing the contents. "OMC" is the French acronym for WTO or Organisation Mondiale du Commerce.

If you have any example of a Dispatching Mark describing the contents, applied to a Customs or Postal Label on UN or UN agency



Figure 2: US Customs Label used by the UNPA.



Figure 3: Swiss Customs Label used by WTO.

mail, please send me a photocopy. Be sure to give the date and the color. You can help make the next installment of the monograph as complete as possible.

## THIRD WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS - HELSINKI 1949

By B. Clement, Jr.

The Third World Forestry Congress, organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), was held in Helsinki, Finland July 7-20, 1949. Below is a post card mailed from the congress by one of the interpreters to a friend in Geneva. The message side of the card, shown in Figure 1, includes this message in translation from the French:

My dear Elisabeth,

Great success for the interpreting team! And an attractive country with a hospitality that could be Slavic! I am happy that the car has been useful to you.

(I) shall write you from Amsterdam.

Kind regards to Dick (may I call him that?). Hugs and kisses.

Yours, Marie.



Figure 1: Message side of post card sent from the 3rd World Forestry Congress in 1949.

The card is franked with one (Scott #281) of the two stamps issued by Finland for the Congress as well as with a definitive (Scott #258). It is postmarked with three Congress cancels on July 20th, the last day of the congress. The picture side (Figure 2) probably shows the conference building.

The first World Forestry Congress was held in Rome, Italy April 26 to May 5, 1926.

A cover from that congress is shown in Figure 3.



Figure 2: Picture side of post card from Helsinki World Forestry Congress.



Figure 3: Cover from First World Forestry Congress in Rome in 1926.

The Second World Forestry Congress was held in Budapest, Hungary September 10-14, 1936. No postal history from that congress has yet emerged from hiding. The first and second congresses were organized by the International Institute of Agriculture (IIA), predecessor to FAO.

The most recent World Forestry Congress, the twelfth, was held in Quebec, Canada September 21-28, 2003. As yet, no postal history from that congress has come to light. Perhaps one of our Canadian members might be aware of some.

## IN THE WAKE OF THE TITANIC

### The IMO and SOLAS

By Richard Powers

On April 15, 1912 the RMS Titanic collided with an iceberg on its maiden voyage and sank within two and a half hours. The enormity of the disaster created such public reaction to induce governments into action to produce a treaty on international ship safety, the first Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention. The first International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea met in London on November 12, 1913. The convention signed on January 30, 1914 provided for the International Ice Patrol and included minimum standards for radio communications and lifesaving equipment on passenger ships. But World War I intervened and prevented the formal ratification of the treaty.

The second International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea was convened in London on April 16, 1929. Eighteen nations participated, all of which signed the final act on May 31, 1929, which included requirements for safety measures on cargo ships, in addition to the passenger requirements. By 1933 the required number of countries had ratified the convention and SOLAS came into force for the first time.

At the third Conference in 1948, a Safety Convention adopted systems of fire protection and incorporated specific provisions for fire detection and fire extinguishing appliances in

machinery and other spaces as well as for means of escape and for fire drills. SOLAS 48 entered into force on November 19, 1952.

Today the United Nations International Maritime Organization (IMO) administers the SOLAS 1974 Convention, which is amended every four years and is very much a living document. In the United States the U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) through delegation to the U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) is responsible that vessels meet SOLAS Amendments and applicable U.S. requirements.

Figure 1 shows a cover on conference stationery of the U.S. Delegation to the second International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea. The cover, postmarked in London on May 29, 1929, was sent by a naval officer to a colleague at the Central Hotel in Glasgow. The letter was undeliverable and was returned to London on June 14th. Because the Conference Corner Card includes no address, the London Postal Service opened the letter to search for a return address. The letter was resealed with a post office seal on June 19th. It is interesting to note that SOLAS 29 took place at the same time as the 1929 Universal Postal Union Congress in London and bears a 1½d stamp (Scott #207).

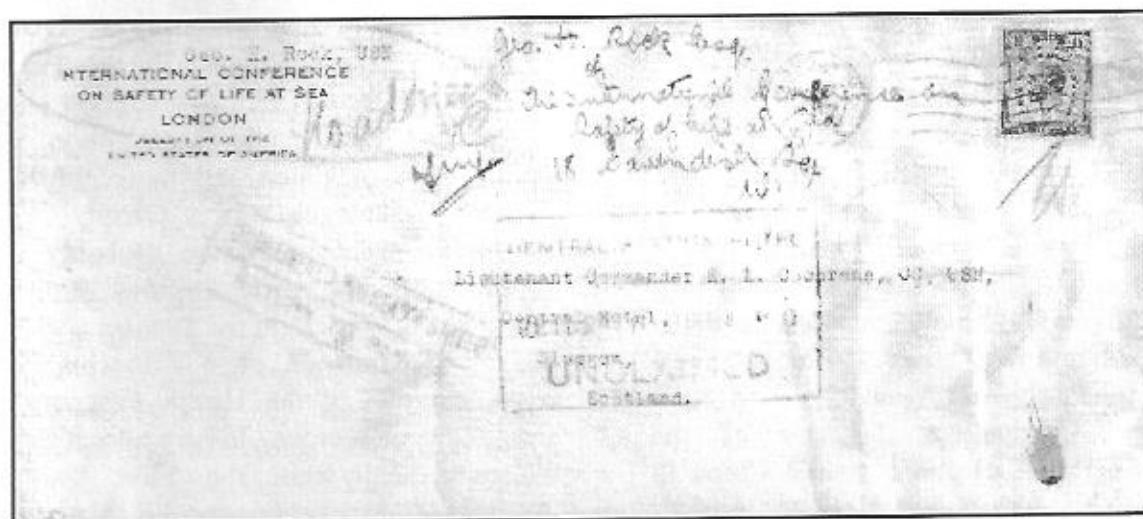


Figure 1: Conference cover from the U.S. Delegation to SOLAS 29 in London.



## CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By B. Clement, Jr.

In the February 2004 issue of the *Journal*, Dick Powers published an article about China and International Organizations in the 1940s. An interesting cover from 1939, shown in Figure 1, prompted me to consider the relationship of China and the League of Nations. This cover, mailed from the League of Nations in Geneva on June 24, 1939, bears the origin cachet C/CH, which stands for the Council Committee for China. It was mailed to the League's Anti-Epidemic Commission in Sian, Shansi, China. Today, this is known as Xi'an in Shaanxi Province, which is located central China. Figure 2 shows a map of China as it exists today.

The period of the League of Nations was a turbulent one for China. China was one of the original members of the League. It had become a Republic in 1912, under Sun Yat-sen, but the northern part of the country was still under war lords. He was succeeded by Chiang Kai-shek in 1925. Initially Chiang had been supported by both the Communists and the Nationalists. However, he turned against the Communists in 1927, and a long civil war began. The Communists were led by Mao Tse-tung.

Japan seized northeastern China in 1931, and called it Manchukuo. Japanese control over more of China took place by 1933. Japan invaded China in 1937. The Communists and Nationalists agreed to a truce to fight their common enemy Japan. By 1939 Japan had taken over most of eastern China. After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on the island of Oahu in Hawaii in 1941, the United States and finally China declared war on Japan and the allies started to assist China in its fight with Japan.

Ludwik Rajchman, Director of the League's Health Section, visited China in 1926. This was followed by a visit by

Deputy Secretary-General Joseph Avenol in 1928. Dire health needs in China were recognized and a joint League of Nations-Chinese program to improve health care was started. Technical support in other areas was also started, such as road construction, flood control and higher education.

The Sino-Japanese situation beginning with the Japanese incursion into China in 1931 was much discussed by the League Assembly and Council. Many resolutions were passed, but they had no practical effect. Japan withdrew from the League in 1933.

With this background, we can consider the significance of the cover. No references have been found for the "Council Committee for China", but it is assumed that this committee was set up to coordinate these various programs in China and to report back to the Council on their status.

I have found only one reference on the Internet to the "League of Nations Anti-Epidemic Commission", and that only referred to a former member, who was consulted about claims of Japan using germ warfare in China (in 1940). Back in the early 1920s, there had been a League Epidemics Commission, which evolved into the League Health Organization. A League Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau was set up in Singapore in 1925. Certainly it is apparent that the Health Organization was quite active in China and that control of malaria and plague was a priority. The Anti-Epidemic Commission probably was set up with that responsibility. [Editor's Note: See the article in the October 1997 issue of the *Journal*, page 7 for philatelic documentation of the Health Programs of the League of Nations. In particular it shows a cover sent from the First Unit of Anti-Epidemic Commission in Sian post-



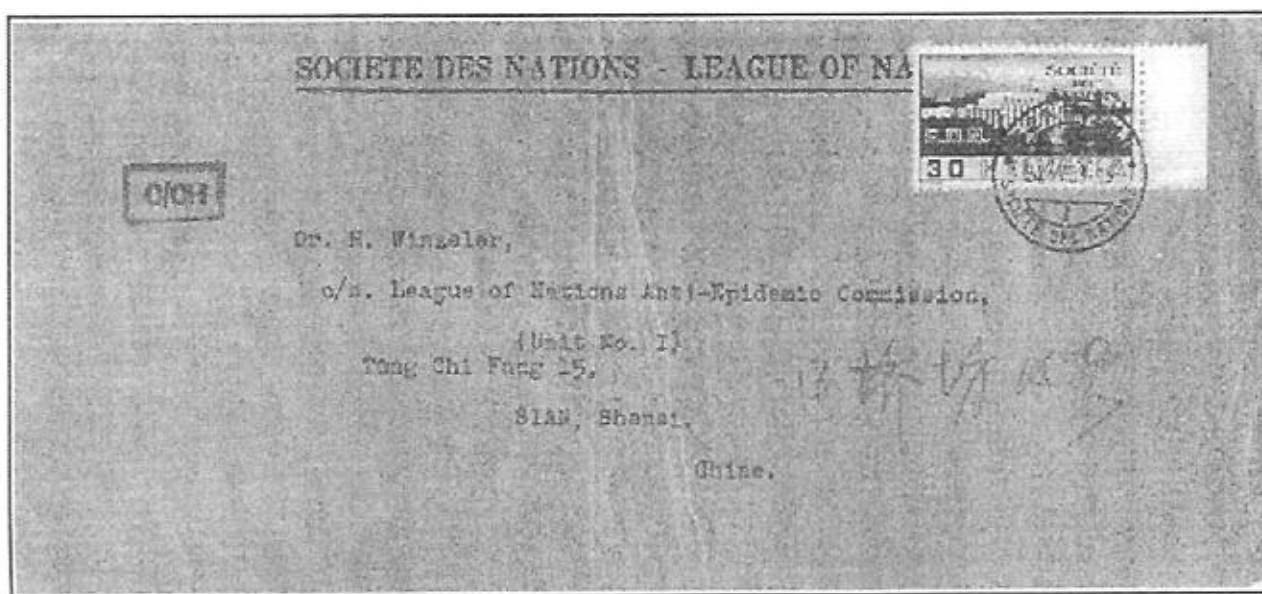


Figure 1: 1939 League of Nations service cover sent by the Council Committee for China to Unit No. 1 of the League of Nations Anti-Epidemic Commission in Sian, China.

marked in Siking and bears a Victoria, Hong Kong transit cancel dated July 26, 1938.(on the rear).]

It is interesting that this work of the League of Nations was apparently still going on after active war between China and Japan had broken out. The status of Xi'an in June 1939 is not clear but I assume that this area was still under the control of China at that time.

This is just a glimpse into the League-China connection. Perhaps you have other postal history material that would shed more light. Let us know what you have.

[Editor's Note: Figure 3 shows the rear of a cover sent to a private party in Zürich, Switzerland from the Anti-Epidemic Commission for China (of the) League of Nations, care of the Jardine Matheson Co in Hong Kong, postmarked in Victoria, Hong Kong August 23, 1938.]

## References

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- A Brief History of the League of Nations*, (New York, League of Nations Association, 1934).
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## Internet Websites

- [www.fas.org/sgp/news/1999/11/feinstein](http://www.fas.org/sgp/news/1999/11/feinstein).
- [www.chinapage.com/map/map](http://www.chinapage.com/map/map)

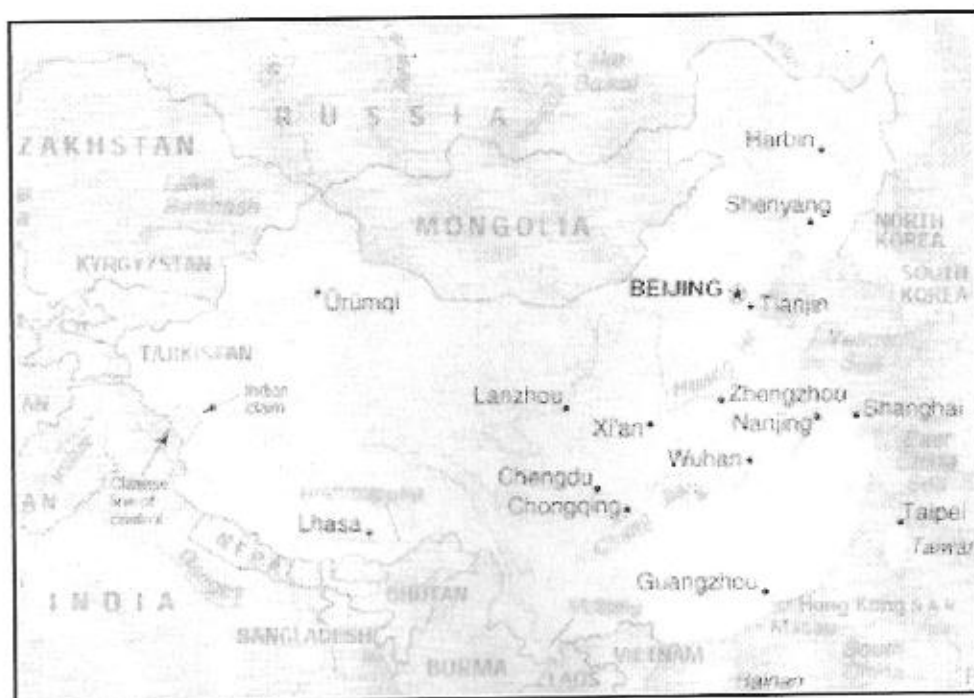


Figure 2: Map of China today. Modern-day Xi'an (Sian before World War II) lies west of Shanghai about a third of the way to the western borders of China.



Figure 3: 1938 cover from the Anti-Epidemic Commission for China of the League of Nations sent from Sinking to a private party in Zürich, Switzerland with a return address c/o the Jardine Matheson Co. in Hong Kong.

## NEW DEFINITIVES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

By Richard Powers

The creation of the euro as the common currency in the majority of European Union countries has finally caught up with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) located in the Hague in the Netherlands. On January 2, 2004 the Netherlands post office (TPG Post) issued two new official definitives for exclusive postal use at the ICJ in euros. Ultimately the entire 15-stamp current series of ICJ stamps in guilder (issued from 1989 through 1994 - *The Journal* 15-4, 67-8, 16-1, 104, 19-2, 8) will be replaced by stamps in euros.

The two new stamps bear denominations of € 0,39 (which pays the first-class rate for a twenty-gram letter within Europe (CEPT countries)) and € 0,61, which would carry the same letter elsewhere, outside CEPT countries. Assuming that a euro is roughly (currently within 25%) equivalent to a US\$, these rates are comparable to the tariffs in the United States: \$0.37 for a one-ounce (28-gram) domestic letter and \$0.80 for a one-ounce international letter. The stamps are printed in sheets of ten (two horizontal rows of five stamps). In the lower left corner of each sheet is the date of issue and an inventory number (Artikelnummer). In the lower right corner of the sheet is a bar code. The stamps can be viewed on the website of the Netherlands post office ([www.tpgpost.nl/consumer/actuel/nieuws/index.jsp](http://www.tpgpost.nl/consumer/actuel/nieuws/index.jsp)).

The design of the € 0,39 stamp shows a split view of the Peace Palace in blue on a light green background beginning on the right side of each stamp and continuing onto the left side of the adjacent stamp on the right. Figure 1 shows a pair of these stamps from the lower left corner of the sheet. Each stamp bears a bilingual inscription in French and in English, the two official languages of the court, "International Court of Justice".

It is, perhaps, no coincidence that this series has been launched in 2004, the one-



Figure 1: Pair of € 0,39 stamps for the ICJ from the lower left corner of the sheet with the date of issue January 2, 2004.

hundredth anniversary of the Carnegie Foundation, which funded the construction of the Peace Palace, which serves today as the home of the ICJ.

The higher denomination (Figure 2) bears an image of the ICJ emblem in blue on a blue background.



Figure 2: Pair of € 0,61 definitives for the ICJ from the lower right corner of the sheet with the bar code.

## AN EARLY UNPO CERTIFICATE OF POSTING

By Richard Powers

In my article in the December 2001 issue (page 9) of the *Journal* entitled *A Survey of Some United Nations First Issue Postal History*, I showed twenty service covers bearing various printings of the first issue series (Scott #1-11, C1-4) franked singly or in combination with other stamps from this series to make up payment for unusual postal services during the era when these particular printings were on sale.

For the 1¢ stamp (UNNY #1) the best I could do was to show a printed matter letter with two 1¢ stamps (Figure 2) and an air-mail service postcard (Figure 1) from the United Nations Library bearing a 1¢ and 10¢ (UNNY #C2), which made up the 11¢ tariff to Switzerland in effect in 1961. Now I am pleased to show you a certificate of posting (Figure 1 - below) postmarked with a single copy of UNNY #1, postmarked on

November 19, 1951 at the United Nations Post Office (UNPO) to serve as a receipt indicating that the post office had accepted a letter for posting from Fair Lawn, New Jersey, which was addressed to Gersdorf in the Russian Zone of Germany.

The certificate is on Form 3817 of the United States Post Office Department, and is identical to that listed in Gaines (page 946.1) as LS/REC-CM/A which bears a 1¢ (Washington from the Presidential series) USA # 804 postmarked with a Lake Success hand cancel LS/D.2 on May 12, 1950. On page 680-B Gaines mentions similar certificates issued after the United Nations began issuing its own stamps in October 1951. However, the earliest mentioned was postmarked November 1963. The specimen shown here predates that certificate by twelve years.

Form 3817  
Rev. 9-37

**Post Office Department**

Received from: **W. M. K. SIMON**  
O-101 MIDLAND AVE.  
FAIR LAWN, N. J.

One piece of ordinary mail addressed  
to **Kern Georg Hofmann**  
**(106) Gersdorf, Bldg. Chemn.**  
**Russian Zone - Germany**

**THIS RECEIPT DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR INDEMNIFICATION**

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 5-10325 **POSTMASTER.**




Figure 1: UNPO Certificate of Posting bearing UNNY #1 postmarked November 19, 1951.



# SCOTT CATALOGUE NUMBERS OF 2003

## UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

Date of Issue	Item
January 31	<b>Indigenous Art of Latin America</b> 6×37¢, 6×F.s. 0,90, 6×€ 0,51 New York 836a-f, Geneva 405a-f, Vienna 326a-f
February 20	<b>Inauguration of the Inter-Parliamentary Headquarters</b> F.s. 0,90 Geneva 406
March 28	<b>Definitive stamps and Stationery</b> 23¢, 60¢, 70¢, € 0,25, € 1,00 New York 837-39 37¢ legal- and standard-sized pre-stamped envelopes, 5×23¢, 5×70¢ postal cards New York UX18-19, UX24-28, UX29-33
	<b>Centenary of First Flight</b> 23¢ and 70¢ in tête bêche pairs New York 840-41a
April 3	<b>Endangered Species - 30th Anniversary of CITES</b> 37¢, F.s. 0,90, € 0,51 New York 842-5a, Geneva 407-10a, Vienna 329-32a
June 2	<b>Surcharged Stationery</b> Postal card € 0,51+0,04, pre-stamped envelopes € 0,51+0,04, € 1,09+0,16 Vienna UX15, U6-7
June 20	<b>International Year of Freshwater (Joint Issue with Switzerland)</b> 23¢, 37¢, F.s. 0,70, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 0,75 New York 846-7a, Geneva 411-2a, Vienna 333-4a Souvenir card No. 58
August 7	<b>Ralph Bunche</b> 37¢, F.s. 1,80, € 2,10 New York 848, Geneva 413, Vienna 336
	<b>Definitives</b> € 0,04, € 0,51 (New printing) Vienna 335, 303.2
October 24	<b>World Heritage - United States</b> 37¢, 80¢, F.s. 0,90, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 0,75 New York 850-51, Geneva 415-6, Vienna 338-9 {3 Prestige Booklets with 12×(5¢, 15¢, F.s. 0,10, F.s. 0,20, € 0,10, € 0,15 )} New York 852a-f, Geneva 417a-f, Vienna 340a-f
	<b>In Memoriam</b> 60¢, F.s. 0,85, € 2,10 New York 849, Geneva 414, Vienna 337
November 26	<b>Personalized stamps</b> 5×37¢ + label with personal digitized photograph (obtainable at UNNY only) 5×37¢ + labels with 2 generic designs (obtainable by mail) New York 853-7, (857a vertical strip of 5)

## 2004 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of April 1, 2004 but subject to changes of date of issue and denomination.)  
See the UNPA World Wide Web Site at <<http://www.un.org/Depts/UNPA>>

**January 29**

### **Endangered Species**

37¢, F.s. 1,00, € 0,55

(3 Sheets of 16 stamps with 4 blocks of 4 se-tenant stamps.)

Set of 3 maximum cards and 2004 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder

### **Vienna Definitive**

€ 0,55

(1 sheet of 20 stamps)

**March 4**

### **Indigenous Art - Europe**

6×37¢, 6×F.s. 1,00, 6×€ 0,55

(3 Sheets of 6 stamps)

**April 7**

### **Road Safety**

37¢, 70¢, F.s. 0,85, F.s. 1,00, € 0,55, € 0,75

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

**June 3**

### **50th Anniversary of Japanese Peace Bell**

80¢, F.s. 1,30, € 2,10

(3 sheets of 20 stamps)

Souvenir card

### **Vienna Stationery**

Postal card € 0,55, pre-stamped envelopes € 0,55, € 1,25

**August 12**

### **World Heritage - Greece**

37¢, 60¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 0,75

(6 Sheets of 20 stamps)

{3 Prestige Booklets with 12×(10¢, 20¢, F.s. 0,10, F.s. 0,30, € 0,15, € 0,20) }

**September 21 My Dream for Peace One Day - Opening of the General Assembly**

37¢, 80¢, F.s. 0,85, F.s. 1,20, € 0,55, € 1,00

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

**October 14**

### **Human Rights (Education Decade 1995 - 2004)**

37¢, 70¢, F.s. 0,85, F.s. 1,20, € 0,55, € 1,25

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

**October 15**

### **Disarmament Definitive**

37¢

(1 sheet of 20 stamps)

2004 Annual Collection Folders

## 2004 SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

**January 2**

### **Eliminate Terrorism**

## Chapters of the UNPI

**Midwest UN Collectors** meets intermittently at shows in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska. Contact: Dorothy Green, 2200 36th St., Des Moines, IA 50310 or dotgreen@worldnet.att.net

**UN Collectors of Chicagoland** meets the second Monday of the month except in July and August at Stamp King, 7139 West Higgins Rd., Chicago, Illinois. Contact: Dr. Ben Ramkisson, 3011 White Oak Lane, Oak Brook, IL 60523-2513.

**The Western Arm** meets intermittently at San Francisco Bay area shows. Contact: Alex Bereson, 18 Portola Drive, San Francisco, CA 94131-1518

**Mid-Atlantic UN Collectors Club** meets at shows in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. Contact: Greg Galletti, MAUNCC, P.O. Box 466, Mt. Airy, MD 21771-0466

## Member Advertisements

Members are reminded that they may submit two philatelic advertisements per year for inclusion in *The Journal* free of charge. Neither should be more than about five lines. These will appear in the order received according to space available.

## Prices for Advertisements

1 page (6½"×9") - \$40  
½ page - \$20

Run an ad in five consecutive issues, get the sixth one free. Please make check payable to the United Nations Philatelists, Inc. and mail it with the photo-ready copy to the Editor.

## Journal Deadlines

The deadline for submission of material for publication is the first day of the month preceding the issue month. The deadline for the August issue is July 1st.

## UNPI Officers and Board of Directors

July 1, 2002-June 30, 2004

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