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2005 MY DREAM FOR PEACE



TO CREATE A BETTER FUTURE

# The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

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Unless otherwise stated, catalogue numbers are from the latest edition of the *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* (Scott). (Lindner) refers to the *Lindner United Nations Catalogue* (1976) and (Gaines) indicates *United Nations Philately* by Arleigh Gaines.

## Table of Contents

October 2005

Message from the Editor.....	1
2005 UN Stamp Program.....	2
2005 My Dream for Peace One Day, R. Powers.....	3
Headquarters Planning Office, R. Powers.....	4
Private Meter and UN Trade Conference, B. Clement, Jr.....	7
Show Awards.....	7
Office International d'Hygiène Publique, B. Clement, Jr.....	8
UPU Conference Cancel Error, B. Clement, Jr.....	9
From UNSU to UNP, J.-L. Emmenegger.....	10
Japanese Contribution to UNMISSET, R. Powers.....	12
QSL Card from UN Lake Success, R. Powers.....	13
UNNY Receiving Mark Discoveries, B. Clement, Jr.....	14
UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, R. Powers.....	16
Book Review: Forerunner UNNY Meter Cancellations 1943-51, R. Powers.....	18
Independence in the Cameroons, R. Powers.....	19
UNPI Special Auction #2.....	22
Auction Results UNPI Special Auction #1.....	24

## Disclaimer

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

## Reprinting

Permission to reprint articles published in this journal is granted to philatelic journals as long as the source of the article is properly cited. The Editor would appreciate a reprint copy.

## Cover Illustrations

**Front cover:** 2005 UNNY 37¢ stamp honoring *My Dream for Peace One Day*.

**Rear cover:** Certificat d'Identité bearing Nansen Stamp (Lot #43) from UNPI Special Auction #2.

## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

### Results of the October 2004 Survey

In the Editor's *Message* which appeared in the October 2004 issue of the *Journal*, I proposed that UNP ought to organize a New Issue Service for UN-related stamps which are currently being issued by the French Post Office for use at UNESCO headquarters in Paris, the Swiss Post Office for the UN affiliated agencies in Geneva and Bern and the Dutch Post Office for use at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the Hague. Such new stamps are issued every couple years or so. I suggested that UNP might organize bulk orders to minimize the costs of ordering directly from the post office involved. In the past UN-specialized dealers took the initiative of ordering the material themselves and offering same at a modest mark-up. Unfortunately I am unaware of any dealer in the USA actively selling such items.

I carried out a survey of possible member interest using the form printed on the back page of the mailer. I was pleasantly surprised to receive nineteen responses to my request for information. Approximately fifteen people were interested in UNESCO stamps, sixteen, for Swiss official stamps and fourteen, for ICJ stamps. I think this response suggests that I proceed to try a bulk order on a trial basis the next time that one of these issues is released.

Since the survey, the Swiss Post Office issued a S.f. 1,00 for the UPU on September 6, 2005. An article on this stamp will appear in the December issue of the *Journal*. As soon as I became aware of the new issue, I contacted by e-mail or by post card those who indicated a possible interest in the item. I indicated the price of the item and asked contacted members to confirm their continued interest by return mail/e-mail. I dispatched the first club bulk order at the beginning of September.

Although I occasionally scan the websites of the French, Swiss and Dutch post offices as

a source of information for upcoming issues, I tend to rely most on *Linn's Stamp News* for the latest new issue news. Members are encouraged to let me know if they come across any information concerning official items of possible interest to UNP-members.

Only the Swiss post office issues official first day covers for its UN-related issues. The French and Dutch post offices do not. Traditionally the Philatelic Service of UNESCO prepared official first day covers and maximum cards for its new issues. But when I visited the UNESCO stamp counter in the summer of 2002, I was told that they had stopped producing first day covers and had prepared only maximum cards (shown in the June 2002 issue of the *Journal* (page 11) for the UNESCO stamps for the Komodo National Park and the Pyramids at Giza released in December 2001. I am unaware whether UNESCO prepared any philatelic items in conjunction with the UNESCO stamps honoring Lapland and the Resurrection Church in St. Petersburg released in December 2003 (December 2004 issue of the *Journal* on page 16).

I would not be surprised if the French Post Office released new stamps for UNESCO before the end of 2005. If that is the case, I expect that stamps, philatelic documents and first day notices will become available for order around June 2006.

In the meantime I expect the Dutch post office will continue replacing the series of service stamps issued for use at the ICJ in the 1980s and 90s denominated in florins with new definitives denominated in euros, the first of which appeared in January 2004. Hopefully my contacts at our sister-club VN-VE in the Netherlands will keep me informed.

If anyone, who did not send in a completed survey, is interested in participating in bulk orders by UNP, he should contact me indicating what types of items, he would like.

## 2005 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of September 1, 2005 but subject to changes of date of issue and denomination.)  
See the UNPA World Wide Web Site at <<http://www.un.org/Depts/UNPA>>

### February 4      Celebrating the Sixtieth Anniversary of the UN

80¢, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55

(3 Sheets of 20 stamps)

Souvenir Sheets \$1.00, F.s. 3,00, € 2,10

**Vienna Definitive (Hologram)**

€ 0,75

(1 sheet of 20 stamps)

### March 3      Endangered Species (Orchids)

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 2005 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder

FDC with Silk Cachet

**Personalized International Stamps**

1 sheet of 10 stamps @ 80¢ for \$14.95

**Personalized Student Sheet**

1 sheet of ten canceled stamps @ 37¢ for \$4.95

### April 21      Nature's Wisdom

37¢, 80¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 0,75

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

Souvenir Card

### June 3      International Year of Sports

37¢, 70¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 1,10

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

### August 4      World Heritage - Egypt

37¢, 80¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 0,75

(6 Sheets of 20 stamps)

{3 Prestige Booklets with 12x(23¢, 37¢, F.s. 0,20, F.s. 0,50, € 0,25, € 0,30 )}

### September 21      My Dream for Peace One Day (2nd series out of 3)

37¢, 80¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 1,00

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

### October 20      World Food Day (October 16th)

37¢, 80¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 1,25

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

**Personalized Stamps (Seasons Greetings)**

2005 Annual Collection Folders (New York, Geneva, Vienna)

## 2005 SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

### January 3      Sixty Years of Building Foundations for Lasting Peace



## THE OPENING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### My Dream for Peace One Day

By Richard Powers

On September 21, 2005 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued six commemorative stamps on the occasion of the annual opening of the United Nations General Assembly at the Headquarters in New York.

The General Assembly, in resolution 55/282 of September 7, 2001, decided that, beginning in 2003, the International Day of Peace should be observed on September 21st each year. The Assembly declared the Day be observed as a day of global cease-fire and non-violence, an invitation to all nations and people to honor a cessation of hostilities during the Day. It invited all Member States, organizations of the UN system, regional and non-governmental organizations and individuals to commemorate the Day in an appropriate manner via education and public awareness and to cooperate with the UN in establishing a global cease-fire.

In response to this resolution, the UNPA has decided to commemorate the International Day of Peace by adopting a three-year annual global Peace stamp program, which began last year. The stamp designs for "My Dream for Peace One Day" were obtained through an agreement between the Lions Clubs International and the United Nations. Every year the Lions Clubs International sponsors a youth global peace poster contest. Children from around the world, ages 11-13 submit artwork, which is judged on originality, artistic merit and expression of the annual theme. The winners of the 2003-04 competition were chosen by the UNPA for the stamps that were issued this year. The theme was specifically "To Create a Brighter Future". The six designs appear to the right.

The Grand prize winner Vittorio Sansebastiano from Italy designed the 37¢ stamp (above in the second column left). A merit award winner Jordan Harris of the

USA designed the 80¢ stamp (below right).



A merit award winner Marisa Harun of Indonesia designed the F.s. 1,00 stamp (below left). A merit award winner Carlos Javier Parramón Teixidó from Spain designed the F.s. 1,30 stamp (below right).



A merit award winner Lee Man Gi from the Republic of Korea designed the € 0,55 stamp (below left). A merit award winner Natalie Chan of the USA designed the € 1,00 stamp (below right).



## HEADQUARTERS PLANNING OFFICE

By Richard Powers

The two main responsibilities of the United Nations Preparatory Commission was (a) to arrange the first U.N. General Assembly, which opened in London on January 10, 1946 and (b) to decide on temporary and permanent headquarters of the U.N.

An Interim Committee was created on December 22, 1945 to consider the many proposals and offers, which had been received by the Preparatory Commission in London. A seven-man Inspection Group was appointed with Dr. Stoyan Garrilovic of Yugoslavia as Chairman and Huntington Gilchrist of the USA as Secretary, with the authority to inspect possible locations in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts for a permanent as well as temporary headquarters. The Inspection Group arrived in New York on January 5, 1946 and set up headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel (Suite No. 8H). A detailed account of the early activities of the Headquarters Commission can be found in *Postal History of the United Nations* by Norris G. Robinson (pages 27-33). An article in the August 2000 issue of the *Journal* (page 5), which was prepared on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the inauguration of the Secretariat building and the release of six U.N. commemoratives honoring the fifty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the U.N., also recounts some of the facts involved with the establishment of the U.N. Headquarters in New York City.

The purpose of this article is to document philatelically the work of the Headquarters Planning Office in the early days and its continuing work in 2005.

From June 27th to December 31, 1946 the general offices and committee staff of the Headquarters Commission were located in the New York Life Building located at 51 Madison Avenue in Manhattan. Figure 1

shows a service cover from the Headquarters Commission at this location postmarked with a Type 1 (with the slogan In War and Peace / United Nations) Pitney-Bowes #108314 meter tape dated October 14, 1946 (courtesy of the Gaines Catalog). Gaines states that at this time this meter machine was located at 610 Fifth Avenue, the former location of the United Nations Information Office (UNIO). Note that the Commission used official stationery from the United Nations at Hunter College. Apparently no special stationery was printed bearing the Madison Avenue address.

On January 21, 1947 the Headquarters Planning Office moved to the R.K.O. Building at 1270 Avenue of the Americas in Manhattan. Figure 2 shows a cover from the Planning Office postmarked on April 24, 1947 using the same Pitney-Bowes machine and a Type 3 cancel. At this time the machine had moved to the Empire State Building at 350 Fifth Avenue where the downtown New York mailing office had been set up.

What makes this cover quite interesting is the name of the sender Le Corbusier, which appears in the corner card, which appears in detail in Figure 3. Le Corbusier was one of the principal architects who designed the Secretariat Building.

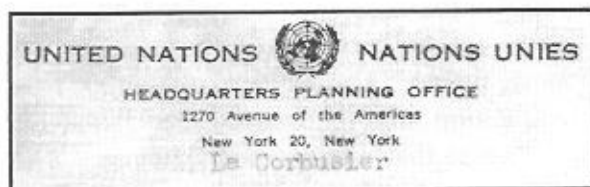


Figure 3: Detail of corner card from the cover in Figure 2 bearing the name of the sender Le Corbusier.

Charles Edouard Jeanneret-Gris (1887-1965) was born in La Chaux de Fonds,



Figure 1: October 1946 service cover sent by the Headquarters Commission located at 51 Madison Avenue (courtesy of Gaines).



Figure 2: April 1947 service cover sent by Le Corbusier at the Headquarters Planning Office located at 1270 Avenue of the Americas.

Switzerland. He is known worldwide as Le Corbusier and was one of the architects along with Mies van der Rohe (Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago) and Walter Gropius (Bauhaus school), to develop the International Style of architecture, which became the dominant style of the twentieth century. This school of architecture favored simple, unadorned structures, which served the needs of their users. Form was to follow function. Le Corbusier is known for his work on the League of Nations headquarters (1927-8) and the U.N. Secretariat (1947-1952).

In September 1947 the former New York City Housing Authority Building at 405 East 42nd Street became the U.N.'s temporary headquarters in Manhattan and ultimately housed the Headquarters Planning Office. This building was eventually razed and is now the site of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library. Figure 4 shows a portion of a service cover sent from the Headquarters Planning Office bearing a Type 4 meter cancel dated July 15, 1948 with the same Pitney-Bowes machine #108314, which had been installed at this address in January 1948.

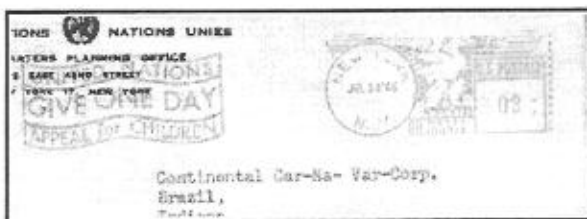


Figure 4: Portion of July 1948 service cover sent from the Planning Office at 405 East 42nd Street.

It is interesting to add that the Pitney-Bowes machine which was used on all three of the illustrated covers, eventually found a final home in the Secretariat on August 18, 1950 and remained in use until June 1951. In use since November/December 1943 Pitney-Bowes meter machine #108314 proved to be the most durable of meter machines used by the

United Nations before postage stamps were first issued by the United Nations Postal Administration in October 1951.

The work of the United Nations Headquarters Planning Office is still not completed and is in the news today fifty-five years after U.N. staff began occupying the Secretariat building. In an article by Staff Writer Maggie Farley, which appeared in the June 26, 2005 issue of the Los Angeles Times the U.N. will soon have to move out of its iconic headquarters along the East River in New York City because of an anticipated five-year renovation, which will allow asbestos to be removed and to update its electrical wiring and plumbing as well as to satisfy security requirements. The U.S. Congress has approved the loan of \$1.2 billion to finance the costs of the project.

For nearly a year the U.N. has been searching for enough space to temporarily house nearly 10,000 employees beginning in early 2007. For that purpose the City of New York had proposed the construction of a building on First Avenue between 41st and 42nd Streets. But the lack of legislative approval to date, by the State of New York has forced the U.N. to consider other temporary housing.

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- Robinson, Norris G., *Postal History of the United Nations*, (New York/Cologne, UNOP, 1985), pp 27-33.
- <http://architecture.about.com>
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# PRIVATE METER AND THE UN TRADE CONFERENCE

Havana: 1947 - 48

By Blanton Clement, Jr.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held in Havana, Cuba from November 21, 1947 to March 24, 1948, generated a lot of postal history, as documented in Gaines, pages 1485-6. Among the items shown by Gaines is a Western Union cover with a private meter. The meter PBC 188 has a slogan commemorating the UN conference and has the "Mercury" messenger emblem of Western Union.

Just discovered is a cover shown in Figures 1 (front) and 2 (rear) is franked with the same slogan but by machine PBC 192 on January 29, 1948. It is certain that this meter was also

conference registry imprint REG-2 and the conference cachet B (Vedado).

UN postal history continues to be enriched by new findings. Help us to make this history as complete as possible, by sharing what you have with us.

## SHOW AWARDS

The American Philatelic Society held its 118th annual Convention now called **StampShow 2004** in Sacramento, California August 12th - 15th at the Sacramento Convention Center.

Among the exhibits were two of specific interest to United Nations philatelists. In the Open Exhibition James Sauer received an award for his single frame exhibit: *Essays, Stamps and Uses of the United Nations Anti-Malaria Stamp of 1962*. Among the World Series of Philately exhibits Stephen Luster's entry, *Toward a United Europe*, had several items of interest to United Nations specialists. This exhibit had received a best in show award at the National Topical Stamp Show 2003 and won a gold in the Champion of Champions competition at StampShow 2004.

The **Aripex 2005** stamp show, sponsored by the Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs, was held January 21-23 in the Tucson Convention Center in Tucson, Arizona. Anthony Dewey won the grand award for the exhibit *First U.N. Issue, 1951*, which also earned a gold and the American Philatelic Society 1940-80 medal.

Two U.N. exhibits received awards at the **St. Louis Stamp Expo 2005** held February 25th through the 28th at the Renaissance St. Louis Airport Hotel. UNP-member David J. Simmons received a vermeil award for his exhibit *The United Nations in the Middle East*. An anonymous exhibitor received a silver-bronze award for the exhibit *Polish Armed Forces in the U.N.*



Figure 1: Front of 1948 cover with special conference cancel and registry imprint and Western Union meter PBC 192 cancel.



Figure 2: Rear of cover with conference cachet B (Vedado) and conference cancel.

used by Western Union, since it has the "Mercury" emblem. The really interesting thing is that this cover, sent to Brazil, was actually mailed from the conference post office, bearing the conference cancel C.2 the

# OFFICE INTERNATIONAL D'HYGIÈNE PUBLIQUE

## Paris and Royat, France

By B. Clement, Jr.

The Health Organization of the League of Nations - the Office International d'Hygiène Publique (International Public Health Office) - was established in 1923 and presumably existed until 1946, when it was superseded by the Interim Commission for the World Health Organization. For most of that time, it was headquartered in Paris, France. Figures 1 and 2 show two covers from the Health Office in Paris.

Figure 1 is a cover with the Health Office corner card, mailed from Paris to the Argentina Health Department on June 22, 1937 in Buenos Aires. Note that the postal station used was "Boulevard St. Germain".

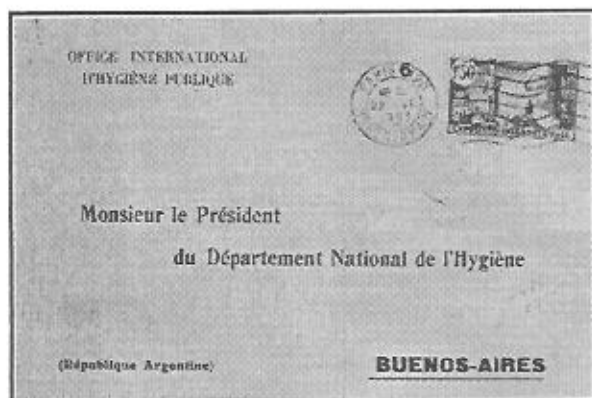


Figure 1: 1937 service cover from the International Public Hygiene Office in Paris to Buenos Aires.

Figure 2 is a cover with a previously unlisted meter (SC.0236) for the Health Office, mailed on April 20, 1940 to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau in Washington. The address of the Health Office given in the meter is 195 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.

Note that the addressee was another predecessor of the World Health Organization (WHO). The Pan American Sanitary Bureau in Washington, which still exists as the WHO Regional Office for the Americas, dates back to 1902.

On May 10, 1940, Germany invaded France.

On June 22, 1940, France signed an armistice with Germany, whereby Germany occupied the northern half of the country and a collaborationist regime (Vichy France) was set up in the south with its capital in Vichy. It seems this might have been the occasion to temporarily move the Health Office from Paris.

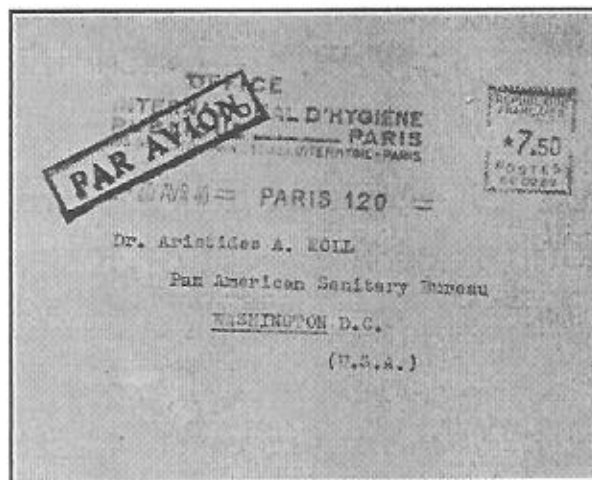


Figure 2: 1940 service cover from the International Public Hygiene Office in Paris to Washington with meter cancel SC.0236.

Figure 3 shows a newly discovered cover with a violet boxed origin cachet from the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, Royat (P.-de-D.). The cachet has the French word "Actuellement", meaning "At Present".



Figure 3: 1941 service cover the International Public Hygiene Office sent to Washington via pouch after its move to Royat.

Figure 4 shows a full-size image of the cachet. The cover was sent to the Pan American Sanitary Office in Washington in February 1941, apparently by diplomatic pouch. A little research indicates Royat, in the French Department of Puy-de-Dome, is located near Vichy.



Figure 4: Detail of the cachet containing the return address on the cover in Figure 3.

UN Postal History continues to the written, as discoveries are made and their significance uncovered by research. What do you have to add to this fascinating history? [Editor's Note: An article on the Health Programs of the League of Nations appeared in the October 1997 (page 7) issue of the *Journal*.]

#### References

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2. Gaines page 1167 (Pan-American Sanitary Bureau).
- 3.(World War II information) <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/article.php?lang=en&ModuleId=10005137>.
- 4.(French Departments) [http://www.crwflag.com/fotw/flags/fr\(dep.html](http://www.crwflag.com/fotw/flags/fr(dep.html).
5. (Royat Map) <http://www.travelpost.com/EU/France/Auvergne/Royat/6224266>.

#### UPU CONFERENCE CANCEL ERROR: MONTREUX - 1950

By B. Clement, Jr.

A session of the Executive and Liaison Commission (ELC) of the Universal Postal

Union (UPU) was held in Montreux, Switzerland May 15-27, 1950. Here in Figures 1 (front) and 2 (rear) is a cover sent by the EC Swiss Delegation to the Postmaster in Lau-



Figure 1: Conference cover from 1950 ECL session of the UPU in Lausanne.



Figure 2: Portion of rear of cover in Figure 1.

sanne. The postmark used for the May 19th session uses the year "1959" rather than the correct year "1950". This was apparently noticed after the postmark was applied. It was corrected by pen. This is easier to see in the enlarged view in Figure 3.



Figure 3: Detail of error cancel.

## FROM UNSU TO UNP

By Jean-Louis Emmenegger

While recently organizing some old philatelic material accumulated over the years, I was pleasantly surprised to find some interesting UN-related documents. Among them were two souvenir covers prepared by the United Nations Study Unit (UNSU). One (Figure 1) was made for the fifth anniversary of the club; the other (Figure 2) for the tenth anniversary. Both covers were nicely canceled with a hand-cancel used at United Nations New York post office.

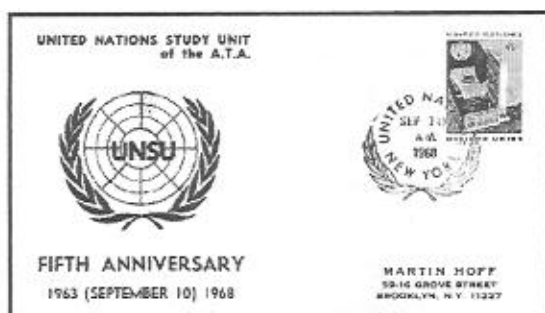


Figure 1: 1968 cover honoring the 5th Anniversary of the UNSU.



Figure 2: 1973 cover noting the 10th Anniversary of the UNSU.

A forerunner of our own UNP, the UNSU was founded on September 10, 1963 as an affiliate to the well-known American Topical Association (ATA). The UNSU received the support of many UNPA officials at its creation. Its membership rolls developed well over the years. During 1960s and 70s the UNSU was really the club of United Nations collectors in the USA.

From 1963 on the UNSU published the

*UNSU Bulletin* (6 issues per year) of 10 to 12 pages, providing miscellaneous information of interest to UN stamp collectors. It was printed in a mimeograph format, as was often done at that time. With the "July-August-September 1969" issue, the *Bulletin* changed into a nicely printed and illustrated document called the *UNSU Philatelic Review*, which appeared quarterly. Figure 3 shows the cover of the first issue of the *Review*.

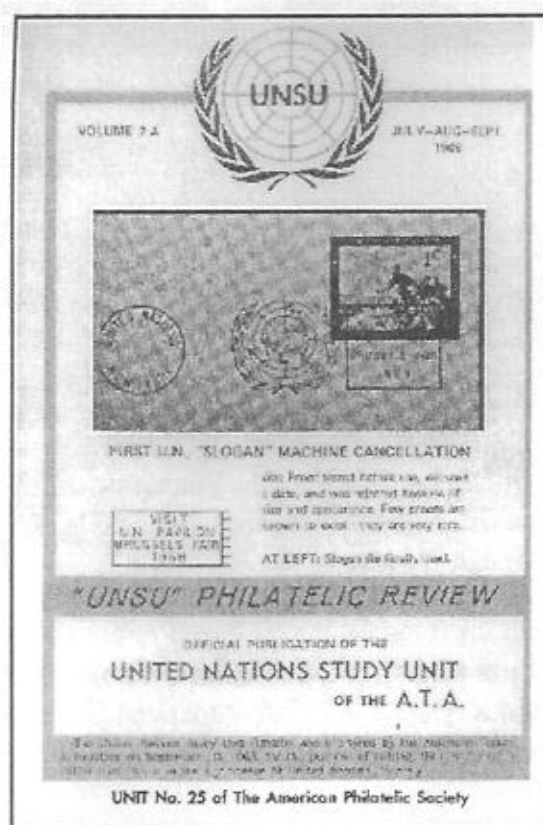


Figure 3: Cover of the first issue of the *UNSU Philatelic Review*.

The editors of these journals were Martin Hoff and later Keith Blunt, Dieter Kist and J. Terins. The leaders of the UNSU were Martin Hoff (President and Editor) and Keith Blunt (Secretary). The Presidents of the UNSU included Martin Hoff (September 1963 through June 1976), Michael Meyer (July 1976 through January 1977) and Dieter



Kist (February 1977 through June 1979).

During the time that I was member of UNSU, I had regular correspondence with both Messrs. Hoff and Blunt. As I wrote a special chronicle "News from Geneva" in the *Bulletin* and then in the *Review*, they both very kindly responded to my requests for special service mail sent from the UNNY post office. Thanks to them, I received (Figure 4) examples of certified, registered, insured and special delivery covers that are still in my UNNY collection.

I do not know exactly when the UNSU disappeared, but I assume that this occurred in 1979, as the last issue of the UNSU *Philatelic Review*, that I know of, is dated April-May-June 1979.

The demise of UNSU occurred during the early years of UNP (American Philatelic Society #71). According to my files the UNP Board met for the first time on May 27, 1977. It had the same aims as the UNSU: to group all collectors of UN stamps and postal history and to offer them a quality publication in which they could find and share valuable information and works of research, through articles and special studies. The first issue of the *Journal of the United Nations Philatelists* is dated August 1977 (Figure 5) and had 26 pages of content. The first UNP Board consisted of Gustave

Knoeckel, President and Jack Mayer (whom we lost just a few months ago), Treasurer. The editor was Charles Berg; Ronald Ginns (a.k.a. Arleigh Gaines) was associate editor.

From the UNSU to our UNP: a long, an old but an interesting way to know better the world of United Nations philately.



Figure 5: First issue of the *Journal*.



Figure 4: UNSU cover sent by airmail special delivery from UNNY.

## JAPANESE CONTRIBUTION TO UNMISSET

By Richard Powers

In follow-up to the article on "Recent UN Activities in East Timor", which appeared in the February 2005 issue (page 14) of the *Journal*, UNP-military editor Jean-Louis Emmenegger sent me a photocopy of an aerogram sent him by the First Japan Engineer Group, which is participating in the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET). The aerogram appears below in Figure 1 mailed in Dili. In the lower left hand corner is the insignia of the group showing a bear superimposed on the northern island of Hokkaido and the inscription "Northern Army" and "Peacekeeping Operations 2002".

Using the keywords "Japan UNMISSET" with the Google search engine, I was immediately directed to the website of the Peacekeeping Operations (pko) of Japan: [http://www.pko.go.jp/pko\\_e/timor02\\_pko\\_e.html](http://www.pko.go.jp/pko_e/timor02_pko_e.html). The information below comes from this website.

Since February 2002 Japan has dispatched a total of ten headquarters staff and 520 engineering unit personnel, first to the Military Component of the UN Transitional

Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) and then to UNMISSET's Military Component. This is an active contribution to the efforts of the people of East Timor and the international community under the leadership of the United Nations to support independence and nation building in East Timor.

The engineer units, headquartered in Dili, are billeted in four locations: Dili, Maliana, Suai and Oecussi. They are engaged in logistic support of UNMISSET operations, including the maintenance and repair of roads and bridges, the management and maintenance of water supply points and civil military affairs. There remain some elements trying to destabilize the security conditions. However in the areas of UNMISSET operations conditions have recently become more stable. Under such conditions and working in a trying environment marked by a continuing threat of malaria and other infectious diseases in a hot and humid climate, Japanese personnel, billeted outside towns, are steadily performing their assignments and are living up to the expectations of the UN and local residents.



Figure 1: 2002 UNMISSET service cover from the 1st Japan Engineer Group in Dili.

### A QSL CARD FROM THE UN AT LAKE SUCCESS, NY

By Richard Powers

One of my special interests in United Nations philately involves service or "official" covers of the UN before the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) began issuing stamps in 1951. Normally this involves covers on official stationery franked with U.S. stamps or with Pitney-Bowes meter cancels assigned to the UN. Up until recently I had never seen a service postcard with a UN meter cancel from this forerunner period. Thanks to eBay I discovered a QSL card canceled with a Pitney Bowes meter cancel #126118 postmarked in Lake Success on April 9, 1948 sent by amateur radio station K2UN.

When I found a 1982 QSL card sent during a UNICEF program, I was inspired to write a background article on QSL cards, which appeared in the April 2002 issue of the *Journal* (page 21). There I mentioned that QSL is radio code for "I acknowledge receipt".

My most recent discovery appears in the following figures. Figure 1 shows the message side of a QSL card acknowledging radio contact between the amateur radio station at the United Nations in Lake Success and a "ham" operator in Bath, England on July 29, 1948 between 23:05 and 23:16.



Figure 1: Rear of 1948 QSL card from the UN Headquarters at Lake Success.

Figure 2 shows the address of the card, which lists the technical specifications of the UN radio equipment. The meter cancel bears a 3¢ denomination, which covers the surface rate postage overseas.

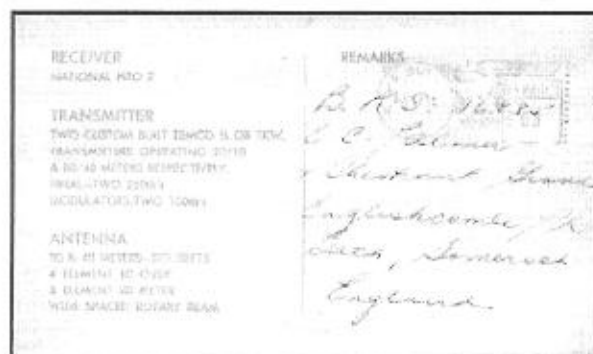


Figure 2: Address side of QSL card franked with a PB#126118 meter cancel dated August 9, 1948 in Lake Success.

One should not confuse QSL cards, which acknowledge one-on-one amateur radio contacts with radio cards sent out by the Radio Division of the Department of Public Information, which acknowledge the receipt of reports by listeners having heard a radio broadcast. Figure 3 shows a UN Radio Card sent to a listener in Gavle, Sweden, who had heard a UN broadcast at 03:13-03:29 on January 16, 1957 on WLMO at 9.545 kcs.



Figure 3: 1957 UN Radio card acknowledging a report of a UN broadcast heard in Sweden.

Unlike the 1948 QSL card, which was directly meter canceled, the radio card was sent in a plain white envelope bearing 8¢ UN postage and postmarked February 19, 1957.

# UN NEW YORK RECEIVING MARK DISCOVERIES

By B. Clement, Jr.

In June 2003, the first part of a UNP monograph on Receiving, Dispatching, Free Frank and Bar Code Marks and Labels of the UN, its Agencies and its Predecessors was sent to members. In June 2005, the second part of the monograph was issued. Since the 2003 issue, additional UN New York receiving marks have been discovered and are reported here. These are illustrated in their full size, except as indicated.

## Forward to

FORWARD TO  
PERMANENT COLOMBIAN DELEGATION TO  
THE UNITED NATIONS  
ROOM 6207  
350 FIFTH AVE.  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Figure 1: Colombian Delegation  
Red-violet, 1954.

FORWARD TO  
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF LEBANON  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
301 EAST 47th STREET, SUITE 12-A  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Figure 2: Lebanese Mission  
Red-violet, 1965

FORWARD TO  
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
165 WEST 68th STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10023

Figure 3: Chinese Mission  
Red-violet, undated

FORWARD TO  
DELEGATION OF HONDURAS TO  
THE UNITED NATIONS  
475 FIFTH AVE.,  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Figure 4: Honduran Delegation  
Red-violet, 1955

FORWARD TO  
PERMANENT IRANIAN DELEGATION TO  
THE UNITED NATIONS  
ROOM 6316  
350 FIFTH AVE.  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Figure 5: Iranian Delegation  
Red-violet, 1959

FORWARD TO  
UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK

Figure 6: (Used to forward mail sent to UN  
at Lake Success after move to New York)  
Red-violet, 1965

## Korean Reconstruction Agency



Figure 7: Blue-black, 1954

## UNICEF

NOT UNICEF

Figure 8: Red, 1973



### Messenger Service

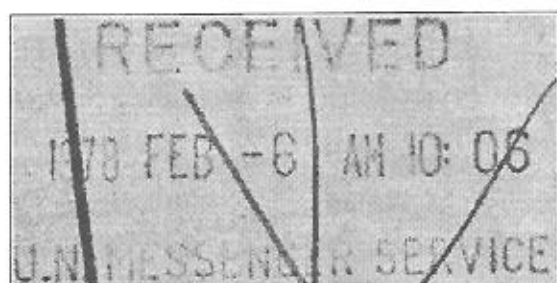


Figure 9: (Used on Inter-office envelope routed from Cable Section)  
Violet, 1978

### Purchasing

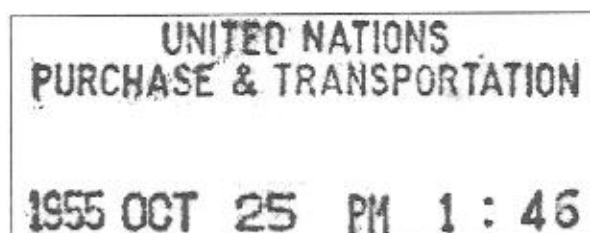


Figure 10: Blue, 1955-57

### Records Control

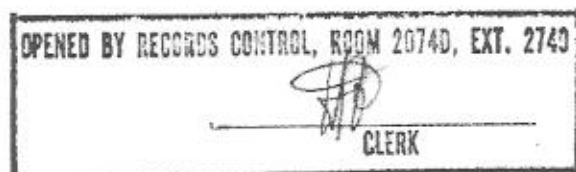


Figure 11: (Similar to REC-RC2 except Room 2074D instead of 2074)  
Black, 1970

### Personnel



Figure 12: (Listed in error under Records Control as REC-RC5)  
Black, green, 1960-61

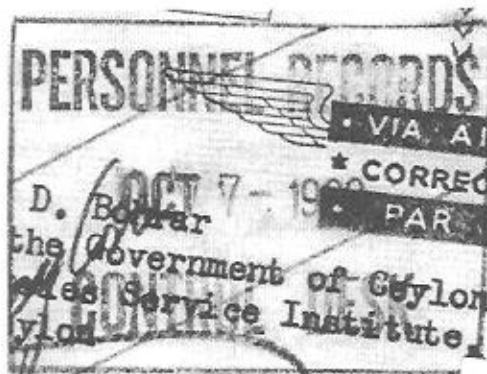


Figure 13: Red, 1968

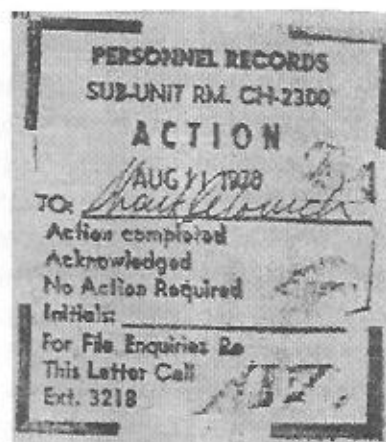


Figure 14: (shown at 50% of full size)  
Red, 1970

### Sales Division

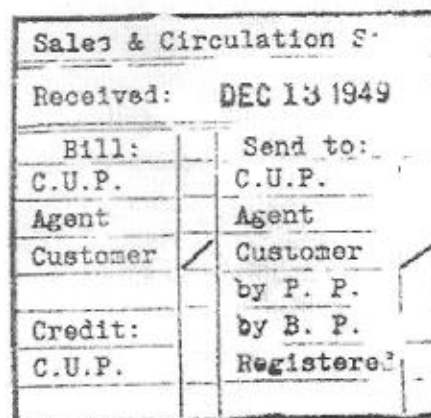


Figure 15: (Shown at 75% of full size)  
Red, 1949

UNP members are urged to review what they have and report additional marks and labels, as well as unrecorded years and colors. You can help to make the documentation of UN postal history more complete.

## UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

By Richard Powers

Recently I came across a new piece of United Nations stationery for use by its peacekeeping forces. This aerogram for use by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) appears in Figure 1. English speakers may prefer to refer to this country as Ivory Coast. Background information concerning this peacekeeping mission was found on the UN website: [www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unoci/](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unoci/).

Having determined that the situation in Côte d'Ivoire continued to pose a threat to international peace and security in this region of Africa, the Security Council, by the terms of its resolution 1528 of February 27, 2004, agreed to create UNOCI, which replaced, as of April 4, 2004, the United Nations Mission in Côte d'Ivoire (MINUCI), a political mission set up in May 2003 by the Council with the mandate to facilitate the implementation of the peace accord signed by the parties of Côte d'Ivoire in January 2003.

For over three decades after it achieved independence in 1960, Côte d'Ivoire enjoyed political stability and relative socio-economic prosperity under its founding leader President Félix Houphouët-Boigny. As a result the country attracted large numbers of foreign workers, mostly from neighboring countries, as well as investors. Following the death of President Houphouët-Boigny on December 7, 1993, Côte d'Ivoire was plunged into a protracted power struggle, which generated intense political instability and culminated in December 1999 in a coup d'état, led by General Robert Guéï, who overthrew President Henri Konan Bédié.

The post-Houphouët-Boigny power struggle was exacerbated by controversies over nationality laws and eligibility conditions for national elections, particularly the presidential elections, which resulted in the

disqualification of some prominent political leaders. The issues came to a head in the presidential elections of October 2000. Mr. Laurent Gbagbo eventually was awarded the presidency by the Supreme Court.

In October 2001, the President organized a forum for national reconciliation to address the issues that had polarized the Ivorian people, including questions of nationality and land ownership. By August 5, 2002 all of the main political parties had been included in a broad-based government.

Unfortunately these encouraging steps towards national reconciliation and reducing tension were disrupted by the current crisis, which erupted on September 19, 2002. The crisis, started with simultaneous attacks on military installations in the capital Abidjan, Bouaké and Korhogo by some 800 soldiers, operating under the umbrella of a political movement calling itself the Patriotic Movement of Côte d'Ivoire (MPCI) and ostensibly to protest their planned demobilization early in 2003. Loyalist forces regained control of the capital but rebels continued to remain in control elsewhere.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) quickly tried to intervene to find a solution to the crisis. A ECOWAS force was deployed to monitor a proposed cease-fire. The cease-fire of October 17, 2002 paved the way to talks in Lomé hosted by the President of Togo Gnassingbé Eyadéma. Ensuing negotiation stalemates prompted ECOWAS leaders to appeal to the African Union and the United Nations to step up their involvement in the negotiations. On May 3 the Ivorian armed forces (FANCI) and rebel groups reached a complete cease-fire for the entire territory of Côte d'Ivoire. Ten days later the Security Council adopted its resolution 1479 establishing MINUCI.

In September 2003 the Government of reconciliation began to unravel when Forces Nouvelles, one of the armed opposition groups, refused to continue participating.

On November 24, 2003 a ministerial delegation from ECOWAS appealed to the Security Council to consider strengthening the ECOWAS forces in Côte d'Ivoire and to transform them into a United Nations peacekeeping force. On January 6, 2004 the UN Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council consider authorizing the deployment of a UN peacekeeping force.

On February 13th the military leaders of MINUCI, UNMIL (UN Mission in Liberia) and UNAMSIL (UN Mission in Sierra Leone) met in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire to coordinate their operations and strength sub-regional cross-border security. Military coordination among the three peacekeeping missions has included measures to promote the easy exchange of information, greater coordination and rapid intervention when necessary.

On February 27, 2004 the Secretary-General told the Security Council that the Ivorian parties had taken some significant steps in the right direction and the deployment of a UN peacekeeping mission would show "that the international com-

munity is determined to support this progress and to help ensure that there is no turning back".

Acting on these recommendations the Security Council adopted resolution 1528, establishing UNOCI for an initial period of twelve months, beginning April 4, 2004. The Council also requested the Secretary-General to transfer authority from MINUCI and ECOWAS forces to UNOCI on that date. The mandate of the 6420-man strong force, in coordination with French forces, would include observing and monitoring the implementation of the comprehensive cease-fire agreement of May 3, 2003 and movements of armed groups, assistance in disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement, protection of United Nations personnel, institutions and civilians, support for humanitarian assistance, implementation of the peace process and assistance in the field of human rights, public information and law and order.

Contributors of military personnel include Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Gambia, Ghana, India, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Tunisia and Uruguay.

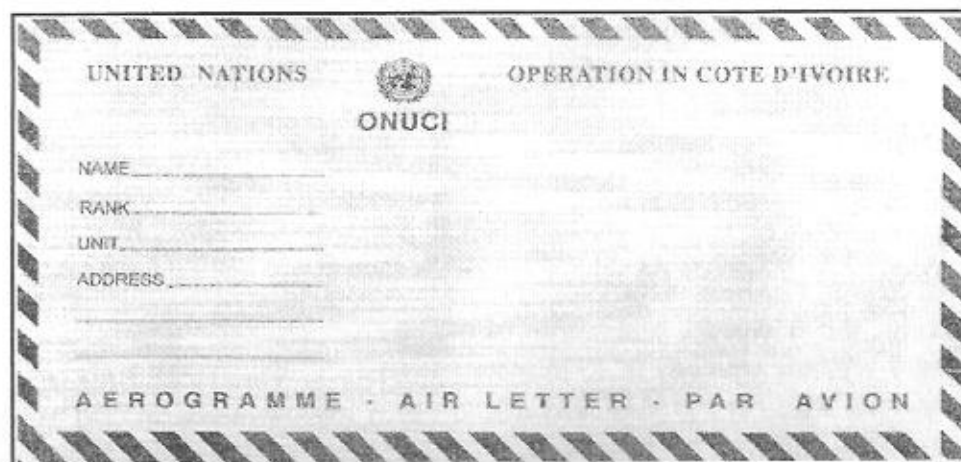


Figure 1: Aerogram issued for use by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire.

**BOOK REVIEW: DIE MASCHINEN-FREISTEMPEL DER  
VEREINTEN NATIONEN NEW YORK: VORLAUFERZEIT 1943 - 1951  
(FORERUNNER UNNY METER CANCELLATIONS: 1943 - 1951)**

Reviewed by Richard Powers

Towards the end of December 2004 I received the latest Monograph prepared by UNOPhilatelie, the German-language UN collector's group with editorial offices in Wegberg, Germany. It is entitled: *Die Maschinen-Freistempel der Vereinten Nationen New York: Vorlauferzeit 1943 - 1951* (Meter Cancellations of the United Nations New York: Forerunner Period 1943 - 1951). It was compiled by Wolfgang Wagener, who is currently the President of UNOPhilatelie.

The eighty-page Monograph attempts to systematize the meter cancellations that were used by the United Nations (actually the anti-Axis Allies) Information Office (UNIO) beginning in 1943 as well as the New York offices of the United Nations as we now know it during the postage stamp forerunner period up to 1951. Eventually the UNIO was taken over by the UN Department of Public Information. The cancellations are arranged according to the seventeen Pitney-Bowes machine numbers used, the five locations (New York City, Great Neck, Lake Success, Flushing Meadows (3 listings) and Long Island City) where they were used and the six slogans used (five actual slogans plus no slogan). For instance, the Wagener catalog number #01.1.0 corresponds to machine P.B. 108314 (first two digits), which was used in New York City (third digit) without a slogan (fourth digit).

Actually no meter cancellation exists with the town name Flushing Meadows. However, during the General Assembly Meetings in three separate sessions in 1946 and 1947, a machine with PB #115515 was relocated from Lake Success to Flushing Meadows. Wagener distinguishes between

usage at the First General Assembly Meeting (October 23 - December 15, 1946), the First Special Session for consideration of the Palestine Problem (April 28 - May 15, 1947) and the Second General Assembly Meeting (September 16 - November 29, 1947).

If all seventeen machines had been used at all seven locations with all six slogans, there would have been 714 combinations. The Monograph actually discusses forty-two combinations.

Each catalog number is discussed with examples of service covers in color, superimposed on a light (United Nations) blue. An estimate of the time frame during which the combination was used is given. In some cases only tapes are shown as service covers are not currently known to exist.

In general I find that there is very little extra information than what is already in the Gaines Catalogue. (Wagener includes P.B. 186897, which appears to have been used in New York from June through October 1951. Gaines does not.) But if one is intrigued to search after the various combinations in a systematic way, the Monograph is more convenient to use. And the color figures are quite attractive and easy to read.

UNOPhilatelie has a few copies left which it is willing to sell for €12.25 plus €3.00 surface postage and handling or €9.00 airmail postage and handling from Germany to the United States. In mid-August 2005 the euro € was selling for \$1.234.

Orders can be placed at the following address:

Frau Heidi Brender  
Schatzmeisterin UNOP e.V.  
Römerstr. 125  
D-41844 Wegberg Germany



# ON THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE IN CAMEROONS

## United Nations Trusteeship under French and British Administration

By Richard Powers

In 1959 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a pair (Scott UNNY# 73-4) of stamps on United Nations Day in honor of the Trusteeship Council and its activities in promoting self-government or independence in the case of trust territories. The 4¢ denomination appears in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Scott UNNY #73.

At the time Cameroons was being prepared for independence. The League of Nations had placed this former German colony in West Africa under the Administration of France and the United Kingdom after World War I. These League mandates were turned over to the United Nations after World War II. Within two years of the appearance of these stamps the region around Cameroons made giant steps towards independence. The former British colony and protectorate of Nigeria, directly west of Cameroons, became independent on October 1, 1960. The French trusteeship territory of Cameroun be-

came independent on January 1, 1960. People living in Northern and Southern Cameroons under British administration were given the choice of joining Nigeria or Cameroun in plebiscites. More background material can be found in an article published in April 2003 issue of the *Journal* (page 8). A map of the region appears below in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Map of the region after World War I showing British and French mandates in Cameroons (after Rubin, p. 26).

Recently I have come across a few items which relate directly to these important events leading up to independence. Figure 3 shows a postcard based on a United Nations photo honoring the visiting United Nations Commission with members from five countries, who visited French Cameroun to check on conditions in anticipation of independence.



Figure 3: 1959 picture postcard honoring the visit of the UN Commission inspecting conditions in French Cameroons in anticipation of independence.

Figure 4 shows an official cover from the British Commissioner in Buea Southern Cameroons. The initials O.H.M.S. (On His Majesty's Service) indicate the official nature of the letter, which was sent to the District Nkambe and did not need postage. In the upper right hand corner is the rubber-stamped cachet of the Commissioner's Office and the postmark from Buea dated May 1, 1959. At the bottom of the cancel are the initials U.U.K.A. (under United Kingdom administration) which indicated the UN trusteeship granted to the U.K. A detail of this cachet and postmark appear in Figure 5. Buea was located in the southern part of Southern Cameroons.

Figure 6 shows a service cover from the United Nations Commission supervising the plebiscite in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons posted in Yola, Nigeria. Yola

was strategically located between the two sections of Northern Cameroons. The cover was postmarked on November 4, 1959. A detail of the corner card appears in Figure 7.



Figure 5: Detail of the Cachet of the Commissioner's Office and the overlying U.U.K.A. postmark in Buea on May 1, 1959.



Figure 7: Corner card of the cover in Figure 6 from the UN Commissioner for the Supervision of the Plebiscite in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under UK Administration.

On February 11, 1961 Northern Cameroons voted to join the Federation of Nigeria. The people in Southern Cameroons voted to join the Federal Republic of Cameroun, which had become independent on January 1, 1960. Thus ended the French and British mandates authorized by the League of Nations after World War I.

## References

Rubin, Neville, *Cameroun, An African Federation*, (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1971).

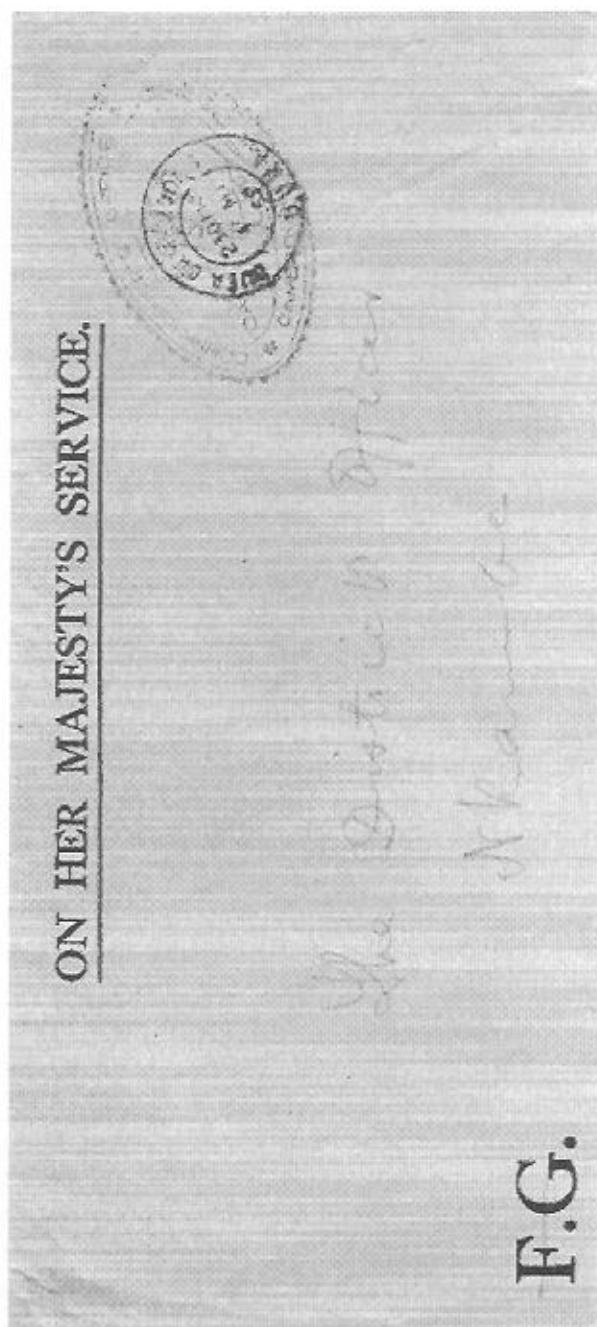


Figure 4: Service cover from the Commissioners Office in Buea in Cameroons District bearing a May 1, 1959 postmark in Buea with the legend U.U.K.A. (under United Kingdom Administration)



Figure 6: 1959 service cover from the Office of the UN Commissioner for the Supervision of the Plebiscite in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Administration mailed in Yola, Nigeria.

## UNPI Special Auction#2-Jack Mayer Collection Gems

Closing Date: November 18, 2005

Send Bids to Auction Chairman:

B. Clement, PO Box 146, Morrisville, PA 19067-0146

e-mail: bclemjr@yahoo.com

(Say "UNPI Auction Bids" in e-mail header)

Color images are available by e-mail.

See Jack Mayer Exhibits at [www.unstampz.com](http://www.unstampz.com) – UN Museum

### From UNIO (Information Office) Exhibit

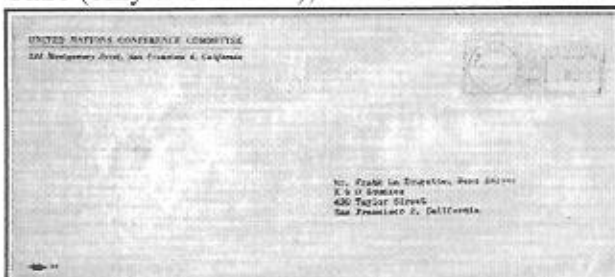
1. Small UNIO CC cover with UNIO "In War and Peace UN" meter, Spec. Del. to Office of War Information, 1943 OWI receiver, flap detached from envelope, MB \$200 ↓



2. #10 or smaller covers from Information Services of Belgium, Great Britain, Free France, and Netherlands, 1942-44, MB \$ 32
3. #10 cover from Office of War Information, 1944 Washington Permit imprint, MB \$10
4. #10 cover with CC of UNIO, with UNIO "In War and Peace UN" meter, 1944, and enclosed press release, MB \$200

### From UNCIO (Conference on International Organization) Exhibit

5. #10 metered cover with CC of UN Conference Committee, May 23, 1945, front only Rare (only two known), MB \$300 ↓



6. Small Dept. of State San Francisco penalty cover, postmarked Apr 29, 1945 (used to mail

conference tickets), MB \$50

7. Two unused tickets (blue & orange) to Conference Commission Meeting, MB \$35
8. PO Penalty Card announcing #928 stamp, 2 copies (so front & back can be seen), MB \$15
9. #10 UNCIO CC cover, to San Francisco, with #928, postmarked Jun 26, 1945 (date of charter signing), MB \$325 ↓



10. #10 window cover front, CC of Walter & Co., with advertising meter "World Peace City", San Francisco Jun 19, 1945, MB \$50

### UN-London Slogan 1945-46

11. London slogan FD, 12/1/45, London F, small cover, reused paper, MB \$50
12. London 1945 UN Slogan Cancel collection. Includes well over 100 covers and over a dozen pieces. There are many scarce offices such as Kennington, Camberwell, and Hackney. One of the two known Leytonstone pieces. There are scarce rates, such as the 5½d London to Dublin first flight, bulk mail triangle covers, a rare census diamond on piece, Foreign Service, redirected mail, and hardship (reused) mail. Interesting addresses, such as Hollywood fan mail to Joan Fontaine and a very nice surface rate cover sent to the International Red Cross in Geneva postmarked from Earl's Court. Condition is mixed, but generally fine. The nucleus of an outstanding collection documenting the earliest commemoration of the UN organizational meeting. MB \$200



### From UN-Paris (1948 & 1951) Exhibit

13. Photographic Essay of unaccepted design for UN #77, Palais de Chaillot, MB \$20
14. 1951 Assembly-Deluxe proofs of France 671-672, PR.7, MB \$100
15. 1951 Assembly, #10 airmail cover to US with CC of UN-Paris-Office of SG, cancel C.2b, 28.I.1952, MB \$50
16. 1948 Assembly, Small UN-Paris CC cover to Sweden, Assembly Registry label and hand cancel C.2b, MB \$125 ↓



### Delegation covers (#10 or smaller)

17. Covers from 48 different delegations to UN-NY, all 1950's, MB \$200
18. Covers from 28 different delegations to UN-NY, all 1960's, MB \$75
19. Covers from 24 different delegations to UN-NY, all 1970's, MB \$50
20. Covers from 16 different delegations to UN-NY, all 1980's, MB \$20
21. Covers from 18 different delegations to UN-NY, undated, all sent to UN, MB \$15
22. Covers from 11 different delegations to UN-Geneva, 1965-85, MB \$25
23. Covers from 38 different delegations to ICAO-Montreal, 1980's, mostly sent through inter-office mail, MB \$25
24. Covers from 5 different delegations to IAEA-Vienna, all 1980's, MB \$10

### UNPO Money Orders (Gaines p. 682-4)

25. UN-NY post office money orders: 3 domestic (first 3 listed) and 2 international (only ones listed), MB \$20

### League covers with Origin cachets

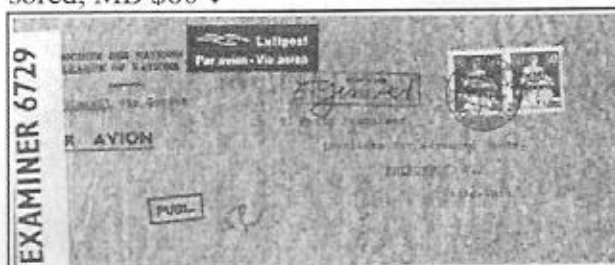
(The following are covers on League stationery & franked with League stamps)

26. Small manila, 1944, #2075, ADM in violet-black, to Berne, MB \$15

27. Small manila, 1936, #2032, BPERS in violet, to Geneva, tears, MB \$15
28. League postcard, 1938, #2061, BIBL in black, to Prague, MB \$20
29. Small crème, 1938, #2049, BSW in red, to Geneva, MB \$30
30. #10 manila, 1942(?), pair #2054, folds, CONMAT in violet-black to Geneva MB \$40
31. Small manila, 1940, #2049, DEPT.I Aff. Gen. in violet-black, to Cologny, MB \$30
32. Small manila, 1935, #2046, DESARM in black, to New York, MB \$20
33. Small manila, 1932, #2039, DIS in violet circle, to Canada, MB \$80
34. Small manila, 1934, #2019, HYG in red, to Egypt, MB \$35 ↓



35. #10 manila, 1945, #2068, IMPR in black, to Geneva, fold, MB \$15
36. #10 manila, 1936, #2017, MAND. In violet-black, to Vaud, MB \$30
37. Small manila, 1935, #2046, MIN in violet. To Romania, MB \$40
38. #10 manila, 1946, #2073, PENS in black, to Geneva, \$15
39. #10 grey, 1941, pair #209.2, PUBL in black, to League Office in Princeton, NJ, Censored, MB \$80 ↓



40. Small manila, 1939, #2049g, SI in violet, to Geneva, MB \$40
41. Small manila, front only, 1937, #2057,

TRANS in violet, to Berne, MB \$15

42. #10 manila, 1944, pair #2077, TREASURY in violet-black, League Registry label, to Geneva, MB \$20

#### Nansen Passport (Gaines p. 1295)

43. French "Certificat d'Identite", 1929, for immigrant, with League Nansen stamp, 5 Fr OR, 1929, other fiscal stamps, with imprints from France, Germany, Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina, MB \$250 (see back cover)

#### UN Peacekeeping-Korea (Gaines p.1801-14)

44. Korea, 1951, UK air letter home to England, with Field Post Office 790 postmark, long message inside, MB \$15

45. Korea, 1951, Belgian UNO Force air letter, with unlisted postmark (Belgian UN Command Roka Det Yapo 5700), MB \$50 ↓



#### UN-New York Prussian Blue, #C3a

46. MI-Single, MNH, pulled perf, MB \$30

47. MI Bk-4, LL, VF MNH, MB\$180

#### UN-New York #38 Souvenir Sheet

48. #38 1st Printing, VF MNH, MB \$75

49. #38 2nd Printing, VF MNH, MB \$80

50. #38 1st Printing, Unadd. Artcraft FDC, \$20

51. #38 2nd Printing, Unadd. Plain FDC, \$20

#### UN-New York-#17-18 UPU Issue

52. #17-18 MI Bk-4's, full gutter perfs, #18 with "1A", VF, MNH, MB \$100

53. #17 Printer's waste, margin single imperf on pink paper, bank note on back, MB \$180

54. #18 Printer's waste, Imperf Bk-4 on top of bank note, stamps on back, 2 stamps clearly visible, MB \$250

#### UN-New York Stamp Artwork

55. 11"x12" mat over 7.5"x6" proposed design for #55, signed Mathiesen, MB \$100

56. 8.5"x11" file with original artwork for #125, 4 pieces, MB \$100

#### UN-New York Meter Forerunners

57. PB113436/Slogan II, FD on small unadd UN-Hunter College CC cover, MB \$30

58. PB115515/Slogan III, 7/1/47, on small UN-Lake Success mailed cover, MB \$60

59. PB115515/Slogan IV, 12/9/47, on small airmail UN-Lake Success cover to ILO-Montreal, MB \$200

60. PB126118/Slogan V, 2/20/51, small airmail UN-Lake Success mailed cover, MB \$25

61. PB182488/Slogan V, 2/9/51, on small airmail UNICEF-NY cover to ICAO-Montreal, back flap missing, MB \$25

#### International Reply Coupons

62. UN-NY, 126 IRC's, 1956-88, all types during period, FD's, LD's, etc, MB \$200

63. UN-Geneva, revalued 50 to 60 c, 4/22/59, Rare, MB \$40

64. UN-Geneva, 22 IRC's, 1969-87, including G3, MB \$40

65. UPU-Bern, 24 IRC's, 1974-86, MB \$40

66. WHO-Geneva, 24 IRC's, 1972-87, MB \$40

### UNP SPECIAL AUCTION #1 PRICES REALIZED

Amount Realized \$3948

Lots Sold 55/71 (79%)

Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price	Lot #	Price
1	\$42	2	\$47	3	\$40	4	\$55
5	\$50	6	\$80	7	\$50*	8	\$40
9	\$40	10	\$27	11	\$40	12	\$38
13	\$150	14	\$100	15	\$45	16	\$27
17	\$100	18	\$210	19	\$180*	20	\$37
27	\$25	28	\$90*	29	\$25	30	\$25
31	\$100	33	\$50	35	\$100	36	\$40
37	\$25	38	\$30	39	\$250	41	\$50
42	\$25	43	\$60	44	\$55	45	\$75
46	\$180	47	\$125	48	\$30	49	\$200
50	\$15	51	\$10	52	\$8	53	\$12
59	\$285	60	\$42	61	\$42	62	\$42
63	\$42	64	\$47	65	\$25	66	\$130
68	\$200	69	\$50	71	\$40		

\*Sold after auction deadline.

## 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 December issue is November 1st.

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July 1, 2004-June 30, 2006

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