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the journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS

WHOLE NUMBER 8

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à vivre
en paix
l'un avec
l'autre

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THE JOURNAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS

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Editor Charles Berg
Contributing Editor Ronald L. Ginns
Business Manager Hannelore Knoeckel

Address correspondence to The Editor, UNP Journal, Box 1674, Chicago, Ill. 60690.
Address all correspondence concerning advertising to the Business Manager, Box UNP, Placida, Fla. 33946. Send address corrections to the Secretary.

UNP BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1978-1980	
President	Gustave Knoeckel, Box UNP, Cape Haze, Placida, Fla. 33946.
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Exhibition Imprints: Charles C. Smith, 5520 Peppercorn Dr., Burke, Va. 22105.
Military Mail: J.L. Emmenegger, P.O. Box 1318, CH-4001 Basel, Switzerland.

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LOCAL U.N. CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES:

Midwest United Nations Collectors: meets intermittently, usually at shows in the Iowa-Kansas-Nebraska area. For information, write to Ruth Grissman, 2917 61st St., Des Moines, Iowa 50322.

Turtle Bay Philatelic Society: meets the first Friday of each month, September through June, at the Collectors Club, 22 E. 35th St., New York City at 7:45 p.m. For information, write to Paul Kravitz, Box 369, New City, N.Y. 10956.

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

U.N. Collectors of Wisconsin: meets intermittently at shows in the Wisconsin area. For information, write to John G. Taddy, Box 265, Two Rivers, Wis. 54241.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As I write this column, most all of you have received Vol. 2, No. 1 of The Journal. I'm sure that you are all aware that this issue was mailed under a second class permit and at the same time we initiated the use of a wrapper in lieu of an envelope for mailing. To date we have received only two complaints as to the condition of The Journal when received. It is our hope that everyone will receive their Journal in a pristine condition. To accomplish this we are aware that certain adjustments will have to be made. If you have a legitimate complaint, do let us know; we also solicit your suggestions.

While on the subject of journals, there is an area where we have had some problems: some members have written that they have not received a certain issue or their copy of the By-Laws. Our mailing list (computer) is right up to snuff, so that should not be the cause - unless you have moved and not given sufficient notice (please do!). If you have missed an issue already or do in the future, please let me know so that we can both replace it and try and locate the cause of the problem.

As with all newly-formed organizations, we are in need of persons who genuinely want to offer a service to their club. We are still in need of writers to cover certain areas for The Journal - especially U.N. topicals. Perhaps you could offer your services in relation to one of our shows or meetings, or perhaps you have some idea of your own you would care to offer for the advancement of our organization.

One of the greatest problems faced by United Nations philately is the lack of exhibitors. At the recent APS STAMPSHOW in Indianapolis there was only one United Nations entry, who by the way walked off with a silver award: none other than our own Greg Galetti. Congratulations Greg!

Our membership pretty well covers the entire U.S., with many members in Canada and overseas. Most areas have at least one annual stamp show, regardless of whether it be an exhibition of much renown, a regional show or just a local or club show. Request a prospectus, make every effort to exhibit, and remember, nowhere does it say that it must be a gold medal exhibit - so do try your hand at it. You might also inform the awards chairman of the awards program inaugurated by UNP. UNP will offer a gold medal at no charge to the organizing committee, and for a minimal charge there are silver and bronze medals available for presentation if there are sufficient exhibitors of U.N. material. Remember, it is you, the United Nations philatelist (collector, specialist or non-specialist), who must strive to help United Nations philately make its mark and attain its proper place in the philatelic community.

Much is to be said about the first APS Affiliates Meeting held at STAMPSHOW '78; UNP was represented by this writer and Jack Mayer. A condensed transcript of the meeting will be found elsewhere in this issue. Over the long haul, the affiliates have much to gain. Already UNP has set tentative plans to hold its 1980 Convention in conjunction with STAMPSHOW '80 in Spokane, Washington.

Congratulations are also in order to Ron Ginns who won a bronze award in Indianapolis for his entry in the literature class, his UNP monograph on the presentation folders.

Last but not least, with the holiday season fast approaching, I would like to wish each of you and your families the best of the season and a marvelous 1979. It should easily prove to be another very exciting year in United Nations philately, with UNPA's scheduled Children's Year issue promised in sheets of 20 and the issuance of a set of definitives in Austrian currency on the agenda for the fall.

EDITOR'S NOTES

In resuming the editorship of *The Journal*, I would first like to express my personal thanks to Ron Ginns for the fine job he has done over the past year, both as editor and as a major contributor. UNP is much in his debt.

One piece of special note in this issue is Arleigh Gaines' article on philatelic research. I hope readers will take his advice to heart and use the research facilities, both general and philatelic, around the country to work up the information on their areas of special interest. (And I would like to note here that this issue also contains the first report from UNP's librarian, Phil Okney.) Research of the type Gaines' article suggests would not only help answer the need of the *Journal* for articles but can also form the basis for a fine exhibit: most winning exhibits require not only material of some intrinsic interest, but a knowledge of and intelligent presentation of that material.

In this regard, Ron Ginns' article in the last issue, "Paris Revisited: The 1948 General Assembly", could well serve as a model for our efforts. He has not only shown us some outstanding items in U.N. philately, but has also given us the full historical background to the issuance of the stamps. Further, the article is a major contribution to general philately as well as our own specialized area: it explains the procedures by which many of the stamps and related proof material from the French community are produced, noting the sequence, the rationale, and the usual quantities for the various types of proofs.

A few comments are perhaps in order on the recently announced flag series which UNPA will begin in 1980 (the text of the announcement is elsewhere in this issue). Much is already being said in the press, and more will surely follow, on the potential negative effects on U.N. collecting of such an expensive and extended issue. UNPA was well aware that such an outcry would ensue, having privately sounded out feelings about such an issue with some U.N. collectors more than a year before the announcement appeared. Leaving aside the obvious questions such as cost, etc., which will be argued for months if not years to come, two more significant points seem worthy of making.

First, despite some past events to which U.N. collectors have objected, UNPA's record has remained clean as far as most collectors are concerned. This issue, however, seems almost sure to achieve a Black Blot from the A.P.S. That will be a regrettable first in U.N. philately, and most unfortunately will come just as U.N. philately is beginning to achieve some recognition as a serious pursuit.

Second, a major concern your editor had expressed to UNPA regarding such an issue is its potential for political problems. The U.S. state flags issue had one such problem in the dispute over the correctness of the Tennessee state flag. With the U.N. having nearly three times as many member nations as the U.S. has states, it seems inevitable that someone's flag will not be reproduced to the satisfaction of the nation being "honored". This is all the more likely considering the unsettled nature of our times: last year's Moslem state of Afghanistan is this year's People's Republic. Flags change to reflect the alterations of governments by coups and revolutions. Considering the lead time UNPA requires for the production of its issues, how will they react to such sudden changes? How will they react to demands by new rulers that the stamps depicting the flag of their "repressive" predecessors be withdrawn and new stamps showing the latest model be issued in their stead? What is currently planned as a ten-year series could easily become a twenty-year project by its conclusion if UNPA is forced to bow to such demands. It is also not going to help the image of the U.N. in the U.S. when the flag series drives home to our collectors the fact that the U.S.S.R. has more than one vote in the General Assembly since the Byelorussian S.S.R. and Ukrainian S.S.R. were recognized as separate members when the U.N. Charter was originally signed.

It is, in the end, unfortunate that UNPA is too often overwhelmed by the politics of the body it serves. They are gambling that the profits from the issue will outweigh the philatelic and political headaches, and we wish them the best of luck; they will need it.

On a sad note, we report the passing in October of UNP member Cullie Moore, an old friend of many of us. We extend our condolences to his widow and family.

SECURITY CUT-OUTS ON THE 1951 DEFINITIVES

By Ramon Goodey

(The following was addressed as a letter to the editor by Mr. Goodey, whose work on the 1951 issues is well known, to clarify a point discussed in "Greg's Corner" in the October, 1978, issue of *The Journal*.)

The total number of security cut-out shapes found on the values of the 1951 U.N. definitives printed by Joh. Enschede en Zonen was 16, not 20. These are listed below, with the registration number assigned to each shape by the Dutch PTT and the printings for which they were used:

PTT Reg. No.	Cut-out shape	Printings used on
K1	Star	5¢ - 1st
K4	Reversed L	1½¢ - 1st
K5	Cross	50¢ - 1st
K6	Small triangle	2¢ - 1st and 50¢ - 2nd
K12	Arrow head	\$1 - 2nd
K13	Small heart	\$1 - 3rd
K18	Key punch	\$1 - 1st
P1	Square	2¢ - 3rd and 1½¢ - 4th
P2	Large triangle	1½¢ - 5th and \$1 - 6th & 7th
P5	Diamond	2¢ - 2nd
P7	Keystone	50¢ - 3rd and 2¢ - 4th
P8	Spade	1½¢ - 2nd
P9	Shield	\$1 - 4th and 2¢ - 5th
P10	Cloverleaf	50¢ - 4th
P11	Large heart	\$1 - 5th and 1½¢ - 3rd
P12	Anvil	50¢ - 5th

The prefix "K" indicates these were the old model punches and the "P" the new models. The change was made in 1955. Any other shapes are forgeries.

The whole security system used by the Dutch PTT and Enschede is based on these cut-outs. Only ONE shape of punch was used for each printing. Had this not been the case the security system would have become inoperable.

It was this information which led me to discover the extra printings of the 50¢ and \$1 values, a fact which was confirmed by the Dutch PTT and Enschede and later, quite independently, by a member of the Dutch U.N. Philatelic Club in checking PTT records.

BOARD ACTIVITY REPORT

A special meeting of the UNP Board of Directors was held on September 23, 1978, in Indianapolis, Indiana, in conjunction with the APS STaMpsHOW. Many of your officers and directors travelled great distances at substantial expense to attend. This effort is indicative of their interest in and support of UNP.

Present were President Gus Knoeckel, Vice President Paul Kravitz, Treasurer Jack Mayer, Secretary Ben Cohen, and Directors at Large Joel Seigfried and Ruth Grissman. At various times during the meeting, members Charles Berg, Harry Collier, Ronald Hollinger and Michael Meyer were in attendance.

The Secretary reported that the incorporation of United Nations Philatelists, Inc., in Delaware had been completed, and that the agreement transferring all functions of the original organization to the incorporated organization had been put into effect.

UNP accepted a proposal to participate in INTERPEX '79 in cooperation with the United Nations Postal Administration and the American Stamp Dealers Association. Ronald Ginns and Paul Kravitz will be co-chairmen of the local coordinating committee. More details will be forthcoming soon.

The budget was reviewed at length and approved.

A Life Membership Fund was established. These funds will be deposited in a long-term, high-interest certificate account. Only annual dues charges in effect from time to time will be withdrawn.

Various officers reported that responses regarding mailing The Journal by second class mail ran 49 in favor and 15 against. The Board approved making an application for a second class mailing permit.

Annual audits will be done by a committee of the members.

Publication of a directory will be postponed until the 1979-1980 membership year.

Joel Seigfried will work on a membership development program, writing to the APS for assistance.

By-laws changes on the subjects of family memberships, life membership in installments, and possible publication of applicants' names in The Journal were postponed until an overall review of the By-laws could be undertaken.

An Awards Program Policy was approved. Copies are available from President Knoeckel. The President's Award will be given only at the annual convention exhibition or as a special award not in connection with exhibiting.

Meetings will be held twice each year, with a Spring meeting and a Fall convention or a Fall meeting and a Spring convention. Meetings will be held at as wide a range of sites as possible to develop U.N. collecting throughout the entire U.S. Club-sponsored shows are preferred for meetings. Previously scheduled meetings are as follows:

1979 Spring Meeting - COMPEX, Chicago, Illinois
1979 Fall Convention - MIDAPHIL, Kansas City, Missouri.

The President will appoint a committee to study development of criteria for sub-groups within UNP. The President will look into possible participation and/or a trip in conjunction with the Geneva Tenth Anniversary and/or Vienna issues first day.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO TURTLE BAY

By Paul J. Kravitz and Arleigh Gaines

(This is the third in a series on United Nations forerunners, focusing on the period up to the opening of the U.N. Headquarters in 1951. It is based on co-author Paul Kravitz' exhibit of the same title.)

To begin this installment, let us digress a bit to a few more items from Church House, London, which have come to our attention.

A cover has been observed from the United Kingdom "Government Hospitality Fund" addressed to "Mrs. L.B. Herman, Committee 3, Economic & Social Council, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1." The "Government Hospitality Fund", as we understand, acted as host to the General Assembly and U.N. staffers in London. Anyone with confirmation of this, or further information about this group and its function, is requested to write to the authors c/o The Journal.

The Church House U.N. Stationery shown in Figure 10 (Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 27) also exists in a 95 x 225 mm size.

The certificates of posting shown in Figure 8 (Vol. 1, No. 6, p. 14) also exist not pasted on envelopes. Examination of the reverse of these unpasted examples shows two types: one with "Gp631/3" at the lower left; the other, apparently a later type, with "Gp714/3". As the forms otherwise appear identical, these may be printing order numbers.

From the certificates of posting observed, the post offices used by the U.N. were the Parliament Street branch office (which was the nearest post office, only two blocks from Church House and Central Hall), the Victoria Street branch office (about a ten minute walk, near the main Victoria railroad station), the Horseferry Road branch office (halfway to Victoria station from Church House and Central Hall), and the Southwestern District Office, "S.W.1" (the main office for the area).

Whenever the U.N. sent a telegram from London, it received a receipt such

POST OFFICE		
TELEGRAM RECEIPT		
This is to certify that the undermentioned telegram was received to-day for transmission.		
Time handed in	Charge	Initials of accepting Officer
2 0	/	
Address of telegram (to be entered in ink by the sender)		
H.E. M. HALVARD LANGE		
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS		
OSLO		
NORWAY		
		OSLO Stamp JAN 10 1951 PARLIAMENT STREET

Figure 17: Telegram receipt; U.N. at Church House.

as shown in Figure 17. Note that this receipt indicates that no charge was assessed. Others observed are marked "a/c" or "oa/c". The authors would like to hear from anyone who can explain this. Were telegram expenses absorbed by the U.K. government as host to the U.N.?

Telegram receipts, all from early March, 1946, have been observed with cancels from two post offices: the Parliament Street branch office (two varieties: Parliament St. B.O. S.W.1 C" and "Parliament St. S.W.1") and Leicester Square (again two varieties: Leicester Square B.O. W.C.2" and "Leicester Sq. B.O. W.C.2"). While the Leicester Square branch office was about the same distance from Church House as Victoria station, no definitive explanation for its use has been discovered. Perhaps it was on a staff member's route home, or perhaps it was used as a convenient stop enroute to the many nearby restaurants, movie houses and theaters.

One of the most informative, and possibly rarest, receipt items observed is the Memorandum of Posting shown in Figure 18. It is informative in that it shows the approximate volume of mail sent at the end of each day: 115 letters at 3d., 151 letters at 2½d. and 198 printed circulars at 1d. in the example shown. A receipt observed for August 23, 1946, shows a total of 498 items mailed. Even if we add a generous factor for items posted elsewhere during the day, the total mail volume from Church House was far less than from Hunter College or Lake Success. Moreover, most Church House mail appears to have been sent to others with the U.N. or government offices, and hence was probably not collected or retained.

45003 47180/P3497 2160 10/15 T.P.Ltd. 31751 G731 P.633H

POSTAGE PAID IN MONEY. MEMORANDUM OF POSTING

	RATE OF POSTAGE		NUMBER	TOTAL AMOUNT OF POSTAGE	
	£	d.		£	d.
Letters	3		115	1	9 9
Parcels	2½		151	1	11 5½
Printed Papers	1		198		16 6
Sample Packets					
Postcards					
Newspapers					
TOTAL				£3	16 8½

Name and Address of Sender: *G. F. Chantrell*
UNITED NATIONS
Church House Washington

Signature of Counter Clerk: *[Signature]*

Date Stamp: *APR 1 1946*

Figure 18: Memorandum of Posting dated July 13, 1946, given to Mr. G. Chantrell, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission, and later in the Secretariat.

We consider the Memorandum of Posting rare because probably only one was created each day, for a total of fewer than one hundred originally. Few of these appear to have survived. We welcome correspondence with members who have other such Memoranda, and would in particular like to know the date of posting and the type and number of items shown as mailed on other extant copies of this document.

HUNTER COLLEGE

The U.N.'s first New York home was at the Bronx campus of Hunter College. Its stay there was brief - only until August 15, 1946 - as the space was crowded and available only until the entry of the new post-war class.

The "Hunter College era" is measured philatelically from the opening of the first Security Council meeting on March 25, 1946. As described in the last issue, the use of meter PB 113436 began on that date (see Figure 16, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 30). There also exist cacheted covers for this occasion; they bear the New York GPO cancels for the date and time (2:30 p.m.) of the opening of the Security Council meeting.

Two are worthy of comment. Figure 19 depicts the Smartercraft cachet, designed by Nielsen; it is listed on page 28 of the 1976 Lindner catalogue. During the forerunner era, New York City Postmaster Albert Goldman took great pride in being the "U.N. postmaster", a correct albeit self-styled designation. One of the manifestations of Postmaster Goldman's interest was a series of covers for special events, such as the French 1948 General Assembly issue (Figure 12, Vol. 2, No. 1, p. 12). These covers, quite rightly in our opinion, have come to be regarded as "official" covers. Certainly they are official in the sense that they were issued by the New York City Postmaster. However, they also appear to have been accepted as such by the early U.N. officials and used by them as presentation covers, to the public at these events, and even privately. Accordingly, the Goldman covers do have some basis for status as "official" U.N. covers.

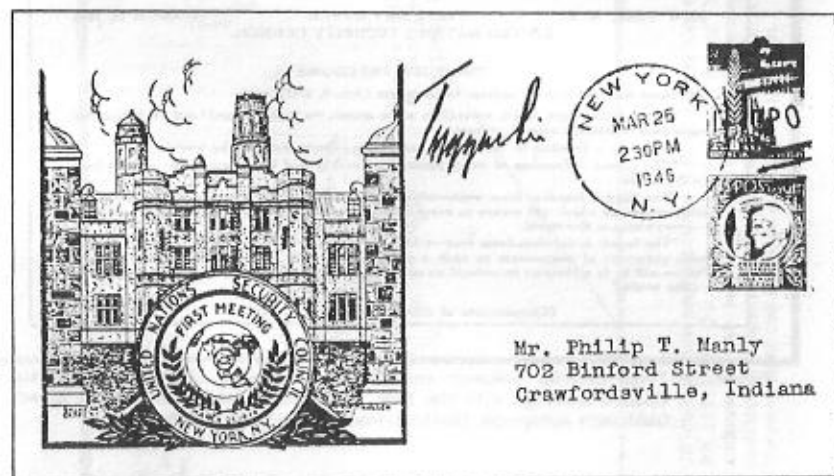


Figure 19: Smartercraft cachet for the opening of the first Security Council meeting on March 25, 1946. The cachet shows the Hunter College buildings where the meeting took place. This cover has the NEW York GPO hand cancel and was autographed by Secretary-General Trygve Lie.

Most of the Goldman covers were of the Smartercraft series, and it long has been assumed that the cover shown in Figure 19 was the first Goldman cover, commemorating the first Security Council meeting. That is not correct.

Figure 20 shows the Goldman cachet, autographed by the Postmaster of New

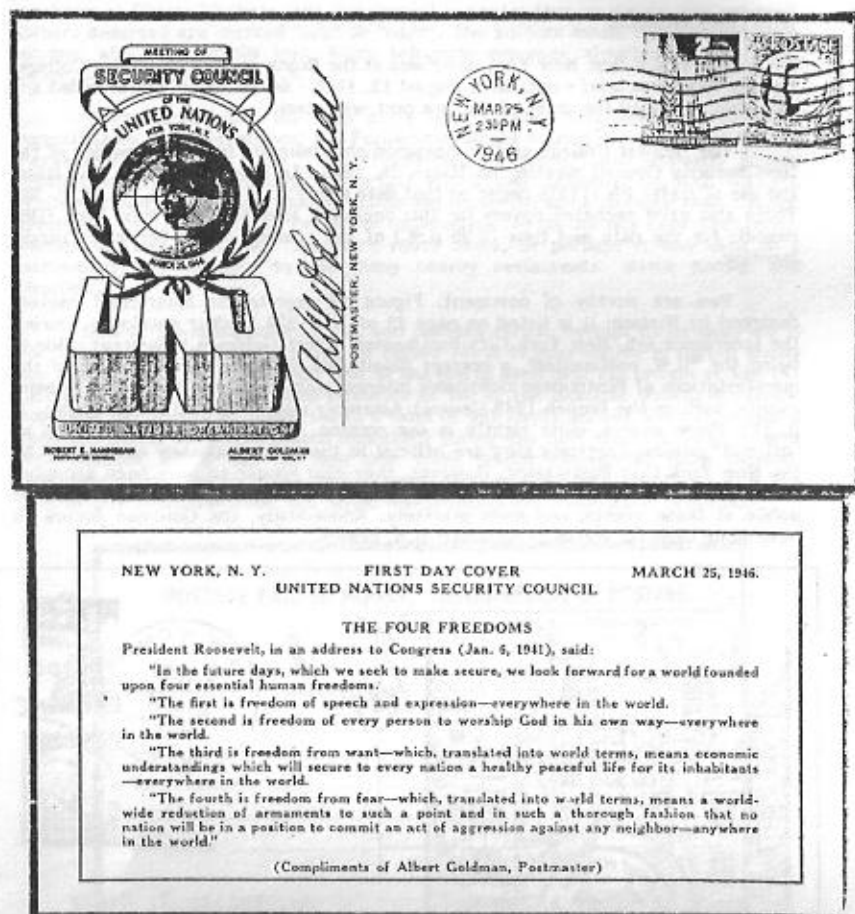


Figure 20: (Top) Official Goldman cachet for the opening of the first Security Council meeting, with the New York GPO machine cancel and Albert Goldman's autograph. (Bottom) Insert for Goldman cachet.

York City. It was presented by Goldman with an enclosure card noting the event and reciting the Four Freedoms from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's January 6, 1941, address. The pictured cachet is in dark blue. One example has been observed in black, without the vertical signature line and bearing the New York GPO hand cancel shown in Figure 19. It is addressed to "Stephen W. Schady, Room 5100, Drafting Sec. GPO, New York 1, N.Y.", and may be the designer's own "proof" supply of the cachet.

While the Hunter College building used by the U.N. was in the Bronx, the U.N.'s mailing address was Box 1000 of the New York GPO in Manhattan, which probably insured better service. Messengers carried the mail to and from this postal

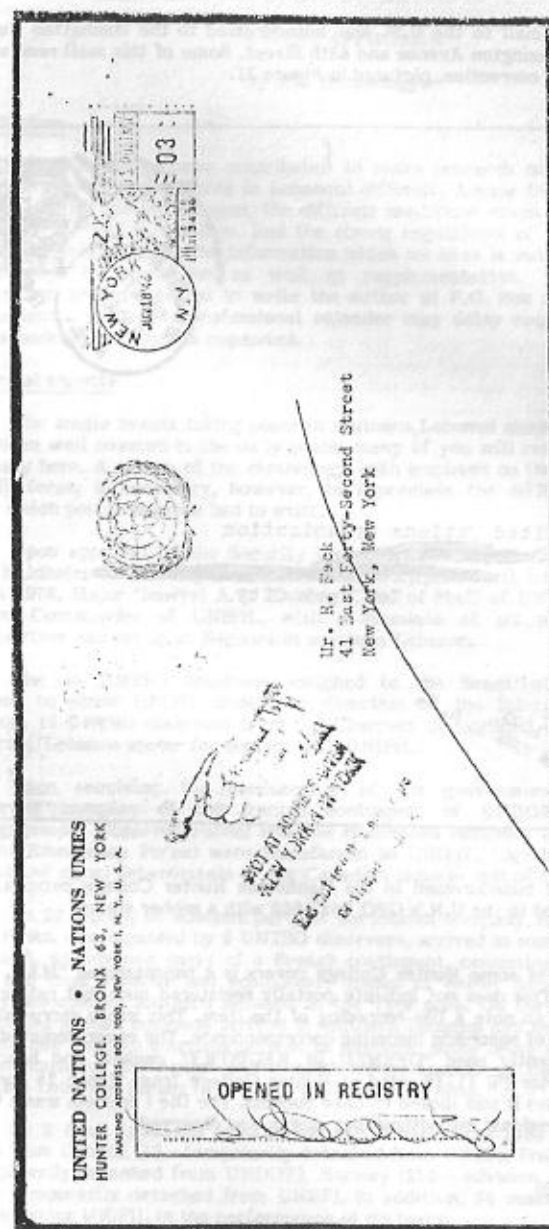


Figure 22: Official service mail from the U.N. at Hunter College, franked by meter PB 113436 on June 18, 1946. Note the use of both GPO and Bronx addresses. At left is signed cachet indicating that the returned envelope was opened in the registry; "MAIL U.N. REG." handstamp from the reverse of the envelope is shown at the right.

facility.

Occasionally, mail to the U.N. was misaddressed to the Manhattan Hunter College campus at Lexington Avenue and 68th Street. Some of this mail received a handstamped address correction, pictured in Figure 21.



Figure 21: Envelope misaddressed to the Manhattan Hunter College campus, and redirected to the U.N.'s GPO Box 1000 with a rubber stamp.

On the back of some Hunter College covers is a handstamped "MAIL U.N. REG." (Figure 22). This does not indicate postally registered mail, but rather was applied by the U.N. to note a file recording of the item. This was a carry-over of the London practice of recording incoming correspondence. The cover depicted also shows a less frequently used "OPENED IN REGISTRY" cachet, and bears an impression from meter PB 11346, used at Hunter College from March 25 through August 15, 1946, when it was moved to Lake Success. The Die I emblem was a fixed slogan, although occasional use without any slogan was observed.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

MAIL FROM THE UNIFIL OPERATION IN LEBANON

A FIRST APPROACH

By J.L. Emmenegger

Introduction

Many elements have contributed to make research on mail from UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) difficult. Among them are the rapidity with which the operation began, the difficult conditions which the UNIFIL soldiers found on the field in Lebanon, and the strong regulations of the U.N. Command prohibiting philatelic mail. The information which we have is undoubtedly incomplete and subject to correction as well as supplementation. Readers who have information are encouraged to write the author at P.O. Box 230, CH-1009 Pully, Switzerland. His heavy professional calendar may delay response somewhat, so correspondents' patience is requested.

Historical aspects

The tragic events taking place in southern Lebanon since March of this year have been well covered in the daily press; many of you will recall them without a summary here. A review of the chronology, with emphasis on the deployment of the UNIFIL force, is necessary, however, to appreciate the difficult circumstances under which postal services had to exist.

Upon approval by the Security Council of the report of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 of 19 March 1978, Major-General A.E. Erskine, Chief of Staff of UNTSO, was appointed Interim Commander of UNIFIL, with a mandate of six months. A forward headquarters was set up in Nagoura in southern Lebanon.

The 45 UNTSO observers assigned to the Israel/Lebanon sector were assigned to assist UNIFIL under the direction of the Interim Commander. In addition, 19 UNTSO observers from the Observer Group Sinai were transferred to the Israel/Lebanon sector for service with UNIFIL.

Upon receiving the concurrence of the governments concerned, one reinforced company of the Iranian contingent of UNDOF (United Nations Disengagement Observer Force) and one reinforced company from UNEF (United Nations Emergency Force) were transferred to UNIFIL, together with movement control and signal detachments of the Canadian logistic unit of UNEF.

On 22 March, an advance party of the Iranian company, consisting of 73 men of all ranks, accompanied by 9 UNTSO observers, arrived in southern Lebanon. On 23 March, an advance party of a French contingent, consisting of 214 men of all ranks and their vehicles and equipment, landed at Beirut Airport. This unit was rapidly deployed in southern Lebanon in the Tyre area. On the same day the main body of the Iranian company arrived in southern Lebanon and the advance party of a reinforced Swedish company arrived in Nagoura. Some delay was incurred during the movement of the Iranian and Swedish troops because of the opposition of the Christian Lebanese forces in de facto control of the area.

By 2 April 1978, the total strength of UNIFIL was 1280 men, consisting of troops from Canada (18 - temporarily detached from UNEF), France (627), Iran (195 - temporarily detached from UNDOF), Norway (216 - advance party), and Sweden (224 - temporarily detached from UNEF). In addition, 68 observers from UNTSO were assisting UNIFIL in the performance of its tasks.

On 2 April, the government of Nepal informed the Secretary-General that a

Nepalese contingent (about 600 men of all ranks) would be ready to proceed to the mission area by 11 April. In response to an approach by the Secretary-General, the government of Senegal had agreed to provide a battalion of about 600 men for service with UNIFIL.

On the following day, 3 April, the total strength of the UNIFIL force reached 1822 men with the arrival of the main body of the Norwegian contingent of 690 men in southern Lebanon. The tasks of these contingents were to man checkpoints and to patrol the area. The situation in southern Lebanon remained generally quiet with certain local exceptions. In the western sector (French contingent), considerable tension, with occasional exchanges of fire, continued to prevail, especially around the city of Tyre. In the eastern sector (Norwegian contingent), there were repeated exchanges of fire, mainly involving Christian armed elements south of the Litani River and PLO armed elements north of the river.

At the beginning of April, the government of France informed the Secretary-General that it would provide the engineering, transport, movement control headquarters and supply and petrol units of the logistics elements of the Force. The first French logistics unit, with 300 personnel and 100 vehicles, was scheduled to leave France on 14 April and the remainder of the French logistics group with about 200 personnel and 100 vehicles on 20 April. The government of Norway informed the Secretary-General that it would make available the needed maintenance, air and medical units.

On 11 and 14 April, the Israeli forces withdrew from two areas east and south of the Litani River according to a plan submitted to the Chief Coordinator of United Nations Missions in the Middle East, Lieutenant-General Eusio Silasano, by the Chief of Staff of the Israeli Defense Force on 6 April. The withdrawal took place without incident, and following the withdrawal the Israeli positions in the two areas were taken over by troops of the Norwegian battalion.

On 17 April, it was announced that Major-General Erskine had been appointed permanent Commander of UNIFIL. As of 17 April, the total strength of the Force was 2502 men, including the temporarily detached Canadian and Swedish UNEF troops and the Iranian UNDOF troops. The 636 man Nepalese battalion was on the field on that day, having arrived a few days before; the United States government provided the airlift facilities free of charge for the Nepalese contingent. The government of the Federal Republic of Germany also provided free of charge to the United Nations a substantial portion of the vehicles and equipment required by the Nepalese contingent.

The third phase of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon took place on 30 April. Israeli forces pulled out of some 30 positions; these were taken over by UNIFIL units, most of them Senegalese, but also some French, Iranian and Swedish. The operation was completed on the same day according to schedule.

As of 5 May, the strength of the UNIFIL force was as follows: France 732, Iran 190, Nepal 642, Nigeria 30 (advance party), Norway 734, Senegal 640, Sweden 212. The logistic component was composed as follows: Canada 91, France 540, Norway 205. In addition, 23 military observers of UNTSO assisted UNIFIL in the performance of its tasks, forming the "Observers Group, Lebanon." The offer of the Nigerian government to provide a battalion of 600 for service with UNIFIL was accepted.

In Resolution 427 of 3 May 1978, the Security Council approved an increase in the strength of UNIFIL from 4,000 to approximately 6,000 troops. The offers of the governments of Fiji, Iran and Ireland to provide a battalion each for service with UNIFIL was accepted.

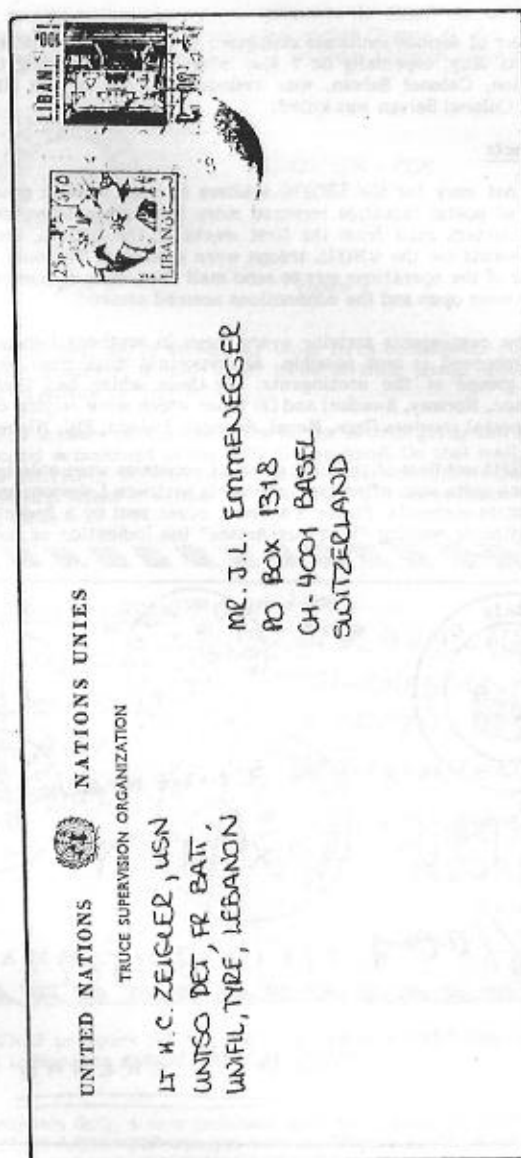


Figure 1: UNTSO official envelope sent from a UNTSO officer, attached to the French battalion of UNIFIL located in Tyre, from a Lebanese post office in April, 1978.

A number of serious incidents continued to take place in the area of Tyre at the beginning of May, especially on 2 May when the Commanding Officer of the French battalion, Colonel Salvan, was wounded and one of the UNIFIL soldiers accompanying Colonel Salvan was killed.

Philatelic aspects

It was not easy for the UNIFIL soldiers to mail letters; greater problems than the lack of postal facilities required more immediate attention. We assume that very few letters exist from the first weeks of the UNIFIL operations as no postal arrangements for the UNIFIL troops were available. The only possibility, in the first stages of the operations was to send mail via Lebanese post offices (Figure 1) - when they were open and the connections seemed assured.

With new contingents arriving every week in southern Lebanon, the postal liaisons were improved as best possible. An important distinction has to be made between two groups of the contingents: (1) those which had their own postal facilities (France, Norway, Sweden) and (2) those which were relying on the UNIFIL Command for postal services (Iran, Nepal, Senegal, Ireland, Fiji, Nigeria).

The UNIFIL soldiers of the first group of countries were able to receive mail and send it home quite soon after their arrival in southern Lebanon, as they had the necessary logistics elements. Figure 2 shows a cover sent by a French officer with a "neutral" postmark reading "Post-aux-Armee" (no indication of location) and a battalion unit cachet.



Figure 2: Letter from an officer of the French UNIFIL battalion, 31 May 1978 postmark and battalion cachet at left.

Norway also had its own post office in service, using a postmark referring to a U.N. operation (Figure 3). The Swedish soldiers transferred from their UNEF contingent were among the first in southern Lebanon. Their mail was transported

by road to their contingent headquarters at Baluza in the Sinai, where the UNIFIL mail received a special two line rubber stamped cachet (Figure 4). Not many such covers can exist, as the Swedish company left southern Lebanon after only a few weeks of duty.



Figure 3

SWEDISH U.N. - COY.
IN LIBANON

Figure 4

We know of no first day of service for these three contingents' post offices. What is of interest, however, is that in all three of their postal operations the soldiers had to affix stamps on their letters.

The UNIFIL soldiers of the countries in the second group had their mail handled by the postal detachment of the UNIFIL Command. On that mail, the well-known "UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE" cancellation (Figure 5) was applied during the first weeks of action. We have found this cancellation with dates of 5 and 12 May, 1978.

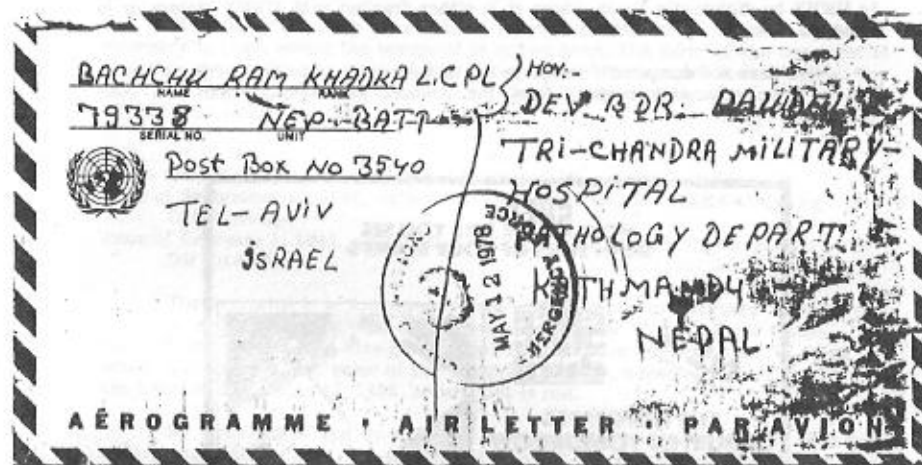


Figure 5: The UNEF postmark (12 May 1978) applied on a UNEF blue aerogramme sent to Nepal by a Nepalese battalion soldier.

At an unknown date, a new postmark with the legend "UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON" was put into use (Figure 6). The first day of use must have been around the end of May, 1978. On each envelope sent out by a UNIFIL soldier, a two line rubber stamp cachet is found, indicating the capital city and the country of the soldier sending the letter; for example, "Kathmandu/Nepal" or "Dublin/Ireland". These were applied at the base camp for each of UNIFIL's contingents by the contingent postal officer.



Figure 6: The UNIFIL postmark used at the operation's headquarters in Nagoura, or possibly at the contingent base camps, on mail sent home.

Late reports indicate that the French battalion has taken over the function of postal liaison for the entire UNIFIL operation. It is not, however, clear if the French are in fact now handling this part of the operation, or whether they are merely permitting some other contingents to use the service which they already had; we do not know which regulations are applied at the UNIFIL post office in Nagoura. The expanded French role is confirmed by a letter we received from an Irish battalion officer which bore French stamps and a French postmark - and may indicate that it is the French service which is being used by other contingents, rather than the French being in charge of the UNIFIL postal operation.

Lastly, a short mention must be made of the official UNIFIL mail. It is sent to UNNY by diplomatic pouch where it is either franked with UNNY stamps or is metered.

We have not compiled a complete list of the contingents' unit cachets, but so far we have seen such cachets from the French, Norwegian, Fijian and Irish contingents.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS FORGERIES

By A.J.J.M. van Deutekom

(Adapted by the kind permission of the author from an article he published in the *Philatelic Bulletin* of the U.N. Study Group of Great Britain, Vol. 9, No. 2.)

The League of Nations (*Société des Nations*, SDN) was founded on April 28, 1919. The Charter of the League of Nations, which was to have its headquarters in Geneva, was contained in Part 1 of the Peace Treaty of Versailles. The International Labor Organization (*Bureau International du Travail*, BIT) was provided for in Article 23 of the Charter of the League of Nations and was also to be located in Geneva.

The Swiss PTT made special service stamps available for the SDN in 1922 and for the BIT in 1923. Swiss stamps of the types "Tell Boy", "Tell's Head", "Sitting Helvetia with Sword", "Coat of Arms", "Mountains", "Disarmament Conference", "Landscapes", "Buildings" and "Symbolic and Historic Scenes" were overprinted using letterpress as follows:

SDN:

Issues from October 3, 1922, with "SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS"
Issue of September 12, 1938, with "SERVICE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS"
Issue of February 1, 1944, with "COURRIER DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS"

The overprint is in three lines, except on the three highest values of February 1, 1944, where the overprint is in two lines. The form of the overprint is straight, except for the issue of September 12, 1938, on which it is circular. The color of the overprint is black, except for the 1 Fr value of the issue of September 12, 1938, on which it is red.

BIT:

Issues from March 27, 1923, with "S.d.N. Bureau International du Travail"
Issue of September 12, 1938, with "SERVICE DU BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL"
Issue of February 1, 1944, with "COURRIER DU BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL"

The overprint is in four lines, except for the issue of February 1, 1944; this overprint is in three lines and in only two lines on the three highest values. The form of the overprint is straight, except for the issue of September 12, 1938, on which it is circular. The color of the overprint is black, except for the 1 Fr value of the issue of September 12, 1938, on which it is red.

By direction of the Post Office in Geneva, these service stamps were sold only in cancelled condition. Sales were handled by the Secretariat of the Post Office of the League of Nations until March 1, 1943; from 1942 they were also available from the Stamps Section of the Swiss PTT in Berne. The Post Office of Lugano used and sold these service stamps during a session of the Council of the League of Nations held in Lugano from December 10th to 15th, 1928; SDN stamps sold on that occasion could be cancelled either "LUGANO 1" or "LUGANO 1 LETTÈRE". From 1944, all values with the old overprint still in circulation as well as the issues of February 1, 1944, with the new SDN and BIT overprints were sold in mint condition.

The SDN and BIT service stamps could only be used on service letters of the respective organizations. The SDN stamps were valid until December 31, 1944, except the February 1, 1944 issue which was valid until March 31, 1947. The BIT service stamps were valid until December 31, 1944, with the issue of February 1, 1944, valid until April 30, 1957, except for the 3-70 centime values which were

valid until November 1, 1950.

SDN official mail was handled by the Secretariat of the League of Nations. This Secretariat had its own Post Office with special cancellations. The cancellation "GENEVE 1 SOCIETE DES NATIONS" was probably used from November 8, 1920, in the temporary Post Office that was established next to the Hotel des Bergues (Hotel des Delegations), 3 rue de Mont Blanc, and then in the permanent Post Office managed by the Secretariat of the League from February 3, 1921. This cancellation remained in use until July 11, 1927. After that date the cancellation "GENEVE 10 SOCIETE DES NATIONS" was in use until December 31, 1946. January 2, 1947, saw the introduction of the cancellation "GENEVE 10 NATIONS UNIES".

The SDN used some temporary cancellations, e.g., "GENEVE SPECIAL". SDN mail was also delivered by the Main Post Office on the Rue de Mont Blanc; this is why many service letters and service stamps bear normal Geneva PTT cancellations such as "GENEVE 1", either hand or machine cancelled.

The BIT did not have a Post Office of its own; its mail was handled by the Main Post Office of Geneva.

Both SDN and BIT overprints have been forged. Some are easily discerned, with the characters being either too large, too small, wrinkled, or of a different type face. Overprints have been forged on stamps never officially overprinted. They have also been placed over existing cancellations on a stamp, and even the cancellations have been forged. The following characteristics may be noted as distinguishing some of the difficult forgeries:

SDN forgeries:

- (1) The "S" of "SOCIETE" has a top equal in size to the bottom, which should be larger.
- (2) The middle beam of the second "E" in "SOCIETE" is too long, extending as far as the upper beam.
- (3) The foot at the left of the "S" of "SOCIETE" is too short.
- (4) The accent on the first "E" of "SOCIETE" is too oblique and too short.
- (5) The foot of the "D" of "DES" is too small and too round.
- (6) The "N" and "A" of "NATIONS" are not linked with each other.
- (7) The letters "E" in "SOCIETE" do not have accents.

BIT forgeries:

- (1) The right leg of the "v" of "Travail" is thickened.
- (2) The "S" of "S.d.N." does not have an indentation at the top.
- (3) The upper loop of the "B" in "BUREAU" extends almost as far right as the lower one.
- (4) The stick of the second "t" of "International" is too long.

The BIT forgeries usually show the above characteristics together.

The author is interested in corresponding with others interested in the stamps of the League of Nations, especially the SDN and BIT forgeries. Address correspondence to him at Hamstraat 6, Roermond, the Netherlands.

NOTES FROM ALL OVER

(Through this column we hope to present some useful and interesting notes about U.N. philately, U.N. collectors, and UNP. Some concern recent discoveries and developments; others are old stories not before reduced to print. All members are encouraged to send contributions to the Editor.)

UNPA Announces Flag Series to Begin in 1980: "On Friday afternoon, 13 October 1978, in his office on the 38th floor of the Secretariat building, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim drew the names of the first 16 Member States whose flags will be reproduced on United Nations stamps to be issued in September 1980.

The idea of printing a series of stamps of different flags is not a new one but this is the first time that the United Nations will do so. The United Nations flag itself has appeared on many UN stamps, particularly on definitives issued throughout the years, as well as on the commemorative "Memorial" stamp which was released on 17 September 1962.

With 150 Member States, each with a different, colourful and attractive flag, it is not possible to reproduce all the flags at one time. Therefore, 16 flag stamps in 15-cent values will be printed each year, on four sheets. On each sheet, the flags of four nations will be reproduced four times. The stamps will be issued in United States denominations only.

Mr. Clayton C. Timbrell, Assistant Secretary-General for General Services, introduced the Secretary-General who selected at random from five boxes representing regional groups, the names of the 16 Member States which will be the first to be commemorated on the flag stamps. They are (in alphabetical order) Bangladesh, Democratic Yemen, El Salvador, France, Guinea, Hungary, Iran, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Suriname, Turkey, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

Also present at the "drawing" were Mr. Ole Hamann, Chief of the UN Postal Administration, and Miss Gisela Grunewald, Chief of UNPA's Market Promotion Unit." (UNPA Press Release)

2¢ Definitive Reprinted: The second printing of UNNY's blue 2¢ definitive has been placed on sale. We understand that UNPA actually ran out of the stamp for several weeks in early October, with the new stamp being distributed to the counters on October 25th. If our information is correct, we are left with an interesting dilemma as to what actually constitutes its first day. It allegedly was placed on sale at 5:15 p.m. - a mere 15 minutes prior to the closing of the UNPA's sales windows, but also 15 minutes after the closing of the UNPO, which handles the processing of the U.N. mail and follows the schedule of the USPS. Further, the final pick-up of mail from the UNPA letter drops is 3:30 p.m. Thus, although the stamp may have been available for purchase on the 25th, it could not have received a cancellation earlier than the 26th.

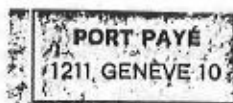
Given the interest in U.N. definitives, it is unfortunate that UNPA has not yet conceived a means by which collectors might be notified that a new printing was about to be placed on sale - a matter which your editor has discussed with UNPA officials for many years. It is hard to imagine that the problems would not be outweighed by the increased sale of both stamps and covers. There would seem to be no reason why UNPA could not make such prior announcements in most cases, since they surely know that they are nearing the point when it will be necessary to replenish sales stock from a new printing. It should not make any difference if there are still sufficient stocks of the previous issue at the windows on the announced day: clerks' stocks are replaced as needed, and depending on many variables (vacations, sales, the manner of placing new supplies into one's stock, etc.), the printings available from one clerk may be quite different from those available from the next. In the past, it has been possible on some occasions to find as many as three different printings of one denomination in the box a clerk has brought to a show; similarly, one clerk at a show may have a stock of a new printing while a second does not - an experience also encountered at the UNPA sales windows in New York.

Austrian U.N. Stamps: The rumor of the past several years that the U.N. would shortly issue stamps for its rapidly increasing operations in Vienna, Austria, will become a reality now in the early fall of 1979. The occasion will be the inauguration of the U.N.'s Donau Complex. It was originally expected that this event would be commemorated with a quartet of stamps: one design (and value)

each from New York and Geneva and a pair from Vienna utilizing the same two designs. UNPA has now announced that the stamps will be a set of six with values in groschen and schillings: 50 g, SS 1, S 3, S 5, S 6, and S 10. This presumably is the first part of a definitive series, although the details (including the date) have not yet been announced.

UNPA has also not yet announced how the Vienna office will fit into their overall scheme for the future. More than likely they will at some point begin to issue commemoratives along with the Geneva and New York operations - possibly after the completion of a definitive series. It may well also mean more cachets, and even another unit attending shows. Only time will tell.

U.N.-Geneva Envelope Error Noted: Jack Mayer has sent a report of finding an unusual item from UNPA in Geneva. Those persons who have a standing account with UNPA Geneva for the souvenir cards issued twice each year receive them in an envelope imprinted with "PORT PAYE / 1211 Geneve 10", as shown below. This is done in lieu of affixing stamps to the outer wrapper; cancelled stamps appropriate to the postage paid are neatly included with the order inside the wrapper. Jack reports having received his card for the May 5, 1978, Namibia issue in a wrapper which lacked the imprint, but was otherwise identical to those used previously. Lacking the imprint, there was no mention on the outside of the postage having been paid - yet the USPS did not attempt to collect postage due for it. He suggests that this may have been because the wrapper did bear a U.N.-Geneva registration label, and wonders if any other readers can report finding a similar item.



U.N. Show Imprint Puzzles USPS: Frank Raymond has sent copies of some recent correspondence with USPS officials who returned his CAPEX FDCs sent to Buffalo for servicing with the explanation that "Envelopes bearing previous postmarks are not acceptable for first day covers." The offending "postmark", it turns out, was a U.N. show imprint which Mr. Raymond had applied to his Artercraft cachets in Toronto at CAPEX. He made a defense of the envelopes on the correct assertions that not only was this merely an imprint akin to the printed cachet, but that UNPA regulations specifically prohibit its being used for cancelling stamps. Unfortunately we do not know if he won or lost his appeal.

UNP Awards at COMPEX: At COMPEX '78, held in late May in Chicago, UNP's awards were given as follows: Gold to Ben Cohen for "U.S. Postal Slogans Honoring the U.N."; Silver to Charles Berg for "World Health Organization Postal Meters and Cancellations"; and Bronze to Harry Collier for "U.N. Singles Used".

APS Awards to Galletti, Mayer, Ginns: UNP members made a good showing against classics and rarities of the world at the recent APS annual exhibition, STAMPSHOW '78, in Indianapolis September 21-24. Greg Galletti's "Les Timbres S.D.N. et B.I.E." won a silver medal. In the literature competition, Jack Mayer won a bronze medal for his "Mayer on Meters" column in this journal. Ron Ginns' monograph, Presentation Folders of the United Nations, also received a bronze medal. We offer our congratulations, and encourage UNP members to let the Editor know of the success of other U.N. exhibits so that we may report them in these pages. (Our president, Gus Knoeckel, also exhibited at the APS show, although not U.N. material; he showed material pertaining to his other burning philatelic passion, "Fire Service in Philately" and also took a silver medal.)

MUNC Bulletin Noted: The September 1978 issue of the Bulletin of the

Midwest U.N. Collectors contains an article dealing with the origins of the WHO by Earl Merriman and another segment of Don Miller's very detailed research into the U.N.'s search for a home. For further information, write to MUNC at the address given on The Journal's masthead.

UNCW Plans Meeting for MILCOPEX: U.N. Collectors of Wisconsin are planning a meeting at MILCOPEX '79, to be held March 2-4 at the Ramada Airport Inn in Milwaukee. Request details from the contact listed on the masthead.

* * * * *

AN UPDATE ON HAND CANCELLATIONS OF THE PARIS GENERAL ASSEMBLIES

By Blanton Clement, Jr.

A study of the hand cancellations of the 1948 and 1951 U.N. General Assemblies held in Paris was published in the March, 1978, issue of The Journal. Since that time, additional data on these cancels has been found. A new type of the 1948 cancel has been observed, as well as additional dates for several of the types already listed.

The new 1948 type, Type E, uses the time of day and has a dash between "UNIES" and "ASSEMBLEE", as does the previously listed Type C. However, Type E uses a different letter spacing than do any of the other types. There is a much wider space between the "N" of "NATIONS" and the "P" of "PARIS", and between the "S" of "PARIS" and the "G" of "GALE". The "S" of "UNIES" and the "A" of "ASSEMBLEE" are closer together.



Type C



Type E

The following is a revised listing of all dates observed so far for the five 1948 types and the four 1951 types. Dates added since the previous listing are underlined.

1948 Session

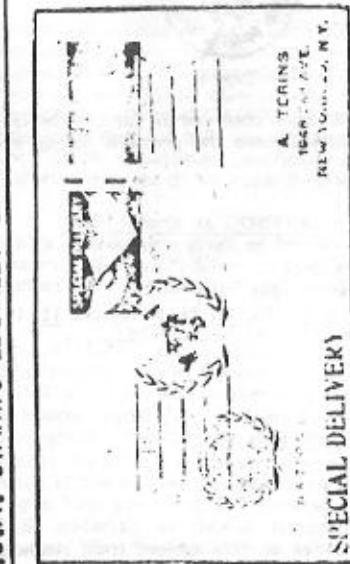
Type A: September 21, 1948
Type B: September 21, October 7, December 11, 1948
Type C: September 21, November 19, December 10, 1948
Type D: September 21, 24, 25, October 12, 15, 19, 25, 28, 29, November 11, 19, 22, 24, 29, 1948
Type E: October 28, December 15, 1948

1951 Session

Type A: November 6, 1951, January 2, February 22, 1952
Type B: November 6, 1951
Type C: November 6, December 7, 1951, January 15, 1952
Type D: November 6, 1951

(The writer would welcome correspondence on this subject from readers, addressed c/o The Journal.)

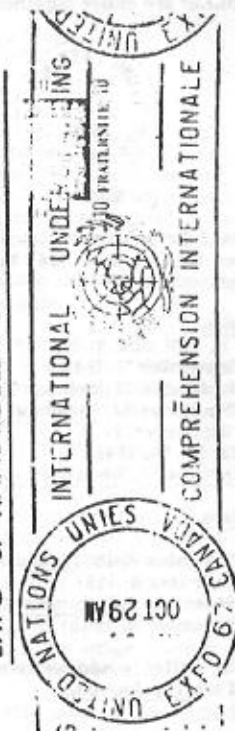
U.S.A. STAMPS LEGALLY CANCELLED AT THE UNITED NATIONS POST OFFICE



The USPO regulation states that a piece of SPECIAL DELIVERY mail must be cancelled and processed immediately upon receipt at the station of receipt. The clerks at the UNPO (in the Secretariat Building) are U.S. PO employees and operate under US Postal Regulations. They interpreted this as applying to all special delivery mail, even that which was franked with US postage.

For a short time it was possible to send special delivery mail from the UN with US postage, the regulation has since been amended to exclude the practice at the UN Post Office. It is no longer possible to have covers such as this, cover as illustrated..... \$ 20.00

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This, of course, is by no means an exhaustive list of U.N. research materials or topics. I hope it will spark an interest in learning a bit more about the U.N., its work, and those pieces of paper which make up your collection.

UNP BOOKSHELF

By Philip Okney

Take a look at one of your favorite U.N. stamps. Perhaps the gold flame Human Rights issue of 1968 (Scott 190-191), the Food and Agriculture issue of 1954 (Scott 23-24) or the Chagall Window of 1967 (Scott 180). Whatever your choice, I am sure that you can ask yourself dozens of questions about them. Who designed the stamp? In what country was it printed? How many were printed? What does the design tell us?

To find the answers to these questions and many others, the collector need only spend a few minutes of his time looking at one of the many publications which provide information on the field of U.N. philately. Some information is available in standard catalogues such as Scott's - especially the Scott Specialized. There are some fine specialized U.N. catalogues: Lindner and Borek. Many articles appear in the general philatelic press: Linn's, Western Stamps, etc. Others may be found in specialist journals, not only those dealing directly with U.N. philately such as UNP's journal, but in the publications of the A.F.D.C.S., A.T.A., etc. Club periodicals, auction catalogues, special studies, show directories, even non-philatelic books and publications - all may provide hidden sources of news and discoveries about U.N. stamps. There are even philatelic libraries, such as the A.P.R.L.

UNP has not overlooked the exploration of this part of our hobby. We subscribe to many philatelic publications and receive others from time to time which describe U.N. philately. This material has been deposited and indexed in the club library. Through this column, I hope to alert the membership to the materials and opportunities that are available. In the next issue of The Journal I will explain the system's organization, its availability to the membership and how it circulates. I am open to any and all suggestions and members ideas are welcomed; correspondence should be addressed to me at: A-1700 Government Center Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55487.

In closing, I would note that as our efforts to assemble a library are just beginning we would welcome contributions of any material dealing with either the U.N. itself or U.N. philately - whether such contributions are complete works, articles taken from some publication or even just a reference which you may know about but not possess.

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6c airmail	(Scott No. C8)	artist design sketch (fully colored) and plastic mockup of white color separation, showing 8c denomination instead of 6c, signed in ink by designer Claude Bottiau. Believed to be unique with color separation.	750.

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Dag Hammarskjöld	on official UN headquarters cachet fdc of Scott No. 15, typed addressed to Reidar Tvedt, Chief, UNPA. Rare autograph on philatelic cover.	250.
Trygve Lie	on aircraft cachet fdc of Scott Nos. 13-14, vertical MI tab pairs, unaddressed	35.
Leon Helguera	on personal stationery. Set consisting of card in Helguera's handwriting, signed, to Albert Goldman, NYC Postmaster (and a figure in UN forerunner history). "Just a little souvenir of my third UN stamp and a re-awakening of the friendship you honored me while you were in office..." with envelope bearing Scott 73-74, cancelled fd autographed front and back by Helguera. In all, three copies of the scarcest of UN designer autographs.	150.
D.T. Clements	of UNPA. on scarce official UN presentation folder for fd of Scott No. 150	27.50

UN WORLDWIDE

Admission to UN, Mali Commemorative - a beautiful set consisting of 1) black artist's die proof of Scott C11 with control seal of French Imprimerie des Timbres Poste and signed by artist Albert Decaris; only about a dozen exist; 2) epreuve de luxe; and 3) gummed souvenir sheet. 60.

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UN WORLDWIDE CONTINUED

India- UN Day- Scott No. 252. 5 trial color proofs (including actual issue color) on 8" by 8 1/2" card of India Security Press, signed by master of press and dated 27/9/54. Only six such cards made for official purposes, probably unique on the philatelic market. With fdc of issue for comparison and descriptive letter from the late Jal Cooper, President of Indian Philatelic Society \$500.

1948 PARIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

France- Scott Nos. 605-606. Collective proof, imperf. Only 20 created. \$240.

FIRST FLIGHT COVERS

Forerunner- Lindner FR7 June 9, 1955 to Hamburg on official Lufthansa cachet as pictured in catalog at page 337 \$85.

Collection of 30 early official UN first flight covers- Lindner nos. 10, 12, 16, 19-20, 28, 33-34, 70-71, 74, 76, 76 return flight, 79, 96-98, 101b, 101c, 102a, 116-122, 130, 132-134, 139. \$70.

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UNITED NATIONS TOPICALS

By _____

If you have ever dreamed of having your own column in a national publication, all you have to do is fill your name into the blank above and return it to the Editor. UNP badly needs someone to take on the job of reporting issues by other nations which honor the U.N. and its work. Part of the fun of such a task would be to come to grips with the many subtle ways in which issues may have ties with the United Nations. For example, how many would have considered the stamp issued by South Africa several years ago to honor Jan Smuts as U.N.-related? On the face of it, Smuts was just a leader of a country which has been a great problem to the U.N. in the past several decades. Yet Smuts himself was a great internationalist, active in the work of the League and the author of the Preamble to the United Nations Charter! Also, should Israeli issues honoring its founders be considered? Israel was, after all, set up by action of the United Nations and many of these men had been engaged in the effort to convince the world body of the justice of their cause.

One item worthy of note is an envelope issued by Australia on November 29, 1978, to honor the 30th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights by the General Assembly in 1948. The cost is \$A 0.25; it is scheduled to be on sale for a year from the Philatelic Bureau, G.P.O., Box 9000, Melbourne, Vic. 3001, Australia.

UNPA EXHIBITION IMPRINTS

By Charles C. Smith

In February, 1978, Jane Beville reported that she had observed two distinct colors of European UNPA exhibition imprints on Geneva postal cards from several shows. Since this initial report, others have observed imprint color variations on a number of other items including blue cards, globe covers, dove art cards, show covers, and first day covers. Observed colors are variously described as being deep black, gray, violet black, violet, and even blue, although the predominant colors appear to be either black or violet.

The explanation for these color differences is linked to the method by which the show imprint is applied. From initial investigation, it appears that most items submitted to UNPA Geneva representatives attending the shows are forwarded to the U.N. post office in Geneva where the show imprint is applied by a machine using black or grey ink. However, due to the volume of items submitted for application of the imprint, show representatives are occasionally provided with a rubber hand stamp of the imprint and a violet black or violet ink pad. During their slack time, the show representatives are able to apply the imprint at the show, thereby reducing processing time in Geneva. Thus, the black and gray colored imprints are the result of machine application whereas the violet colored imprints are applied by a rubber hand stamp.

Differences other than color are usually present which will assist in distinguishing between the machine and hand applied imprints. Imprints applied by machine are normally symmetrical with the margins and text of the items on which they are applied. That is, the horizontal and/or vertical edges of the imprint are normally parallel with the margins and text of the card, whereas hand applied imprints are normally assymetrically placed. This is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

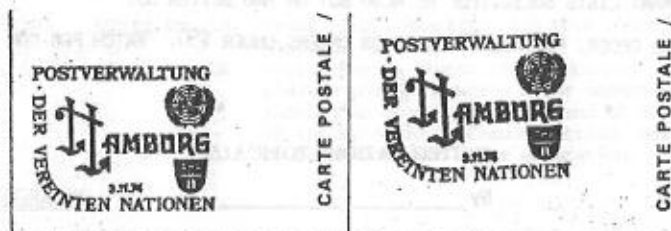
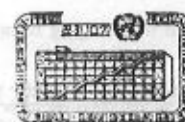


Figure 1: Hamburg '74 imprints from SF .30 postal cards with a SF .20 stamp added, cancelled with hand cancel "b" dated 8.11.74. The machine imprint shown at the left is from an unaddressed card; the hand imprint shown at the right is from a card bearing an adhesive address label.

Another feature even more characteristic of the differences between the two types of imprints is also shown in these figures. Machine application invariably results in a sharp and crisp imprint with well defined letters and numerals; a rubber hand stamp imprint is far less distinct, with excess ink often "bleeding" to such an extent that the finer details of the imprint are completely obscured. This is particularly evident in Figure 1, where the individual leaves of the U.N. emblem's wreath are obscured, the letters thicker, the "anchored H" is noticeably thickened, and the date is not easily read. The details in the hand applied rubber stamp imprint in Figure 2 are notably weaker, while the machine applied imprint has its own idiosyncrasy in the broken (incomplete) frame lines at both the left and right sides of the imprint.



CARTE POSTALE /

CARTE POSTALE /

Figure 2: Paris '77 imprints from SF .50 postal cards. The machine imprint (left) is cancelled with hand cancel "h" dated 1.11.77; the hand imprint (right) is machine cancelled with the date 24.10.77; both are unaddressed.

The following checklist of Geneva postal cards showing the imprint types was graciously compiled by Jane Beville. Her listing has been supplemented by a check of the writer's personal collection of postal cards, as well as his examination of several hundred excess cards submitted for sale through the U.N.E.E.I. sales circuits. The list is admittedly incomplete. Although imprints on Geneva postal cards have been available for study from all shows, data from a few of the earlier exhibitions has been omitted purposely due to our inability to unquestionably identify the type of imprint applied. The list should, however, provide a basis for further study and perhaps will give you the opportunity to learn more about the history of your imprint items.

UNEEL	NO.	EXHIBITION	M	H	UNEEL	NO.	EXHIBITION	M	H
1	IBRA '73		*		34	AEROPHILATELY '76			
2	NANCY '74				35	SUHABRA '76		*	
3	PERIGUEX '74				36	AEROPHILA '76		*	*
4	COLMAR '74				37	HAFNIA '76	*	*	*
5	INTERNABA		*		38	NAJUBRIA '76	*	*	
6	LUBRIA '74	*	*		39	BRAUNSCHWEIG '76		*	*
7	STOCKHOLMIA '74		*		40	HEIDENHEIM '76	*	*	*
8	STRASBOURG '74		*		41	ITALIA '76	*	*	*
9	NAPOSTA '74		*		42	UN-EUROPA '76	*	*	*
10	SPANDAU '74		*		43	EXPO-PHIL '76	*	*	*
11	HAMBURG '74	*	*	*	44	ESSEN '76	*	*	*
12	BRUSSELS '74		*		45	WERTHEIM '76	*	*	*
13	STAMPEX '75		*		46	NANCY '77	*	*	*
14	ESPANA '75				47	JUPHILEX '77	*	*	*
15	LUPO '75				48	NAJUBRIA '77	*	*	*
16	MODERN '75				49	AMPHILEX '77	*	*	*
17	PHILAPOSTA '75	*	*		50	ANNECY '77	*	*	*
18	ZEBRIA '75	*	*		51	REGIOPHIL '77	*	*	*
19	OBERHAUSEN '75	*	*	*	52	LUPOSTA '77	*	*	*
20	ARPHILA '75	*	*	*	53	SAN MARINO '77	*	*	*
21	HAMBURG '75	*	*	*	54	MUNCHEN '77	*	*	*
22	STRASBOURG '75	*	*	*	55	VIBRIA '77	*	*	*
23	UNO-FIL '75	*	*	*	56	PERIGUEX '77	*	*	*
24	ANTWERP '75	*	*	*	57	PARIS '77	*	*	*
25	DUSSELDORF '75	*	*	*	58	DUSSELDORF '77	*	*	*
26	IBRIA '75	*	*	*	59	BONN '77	*	*	*
27	WIEN '75	*	*	*	60	PORTO '77	*	*	*
28	THEMABELGA '75	*	*	*	61	STAMPEX '78	*	*	*
29	BONN '76	*	*	*	62	NANCY '78	*	*	*
30	NANCY '76	*	*	*	63	MUTTERSTADT '78	*	*	*
31	WERABA '76	*	*	*	64	OSNABRUCK '78	*	*	*
32	NAPOSTA '76	*	*	*	65	NAPOSTA '78	*	*	*
33	MOTIYA '76	*	*	*	66	LEMANPEX '78	*	*	*

Special thanks are extended to Fran Adams for bringing to my attention the existence of the following unofficial Blue Cards:

ITEM	SHOW	CANCELLATION	TEXT TYPE
14X	ESPAÑA '75	-4-4.75-11 'c'	H
15Xa	LUPO '75	28-4.75-11 'g'	J-II
17X	PHILAPOSTA '75	-2-5.75-11 'g'	J-II (violet imprint)
19X	OBERHAUSEN '75	29-5.75-12 'b'	H (black imprint)
31X	WERABA '76	-1-4.76-16 'g'	H (violet imprint)
37Xa	HAFNIA '76	20-8.76-18 'c'	H (black imprint)

As a final note, I have four extra copies of the full-color 1978 Borek U.N. Stamp Catalogue (German text) which you may obtain for the unbelievably low price of only \$1.50, postpaid. If this fine work is not already in your library, why not order a copy now.

APS AFFILIATES MEETING

(UNP President Gus Knoeckel and Treasurer Jack Mayer attended the APS Affiliates meeting held at the recent APS STAmPSHOW in Indianapolis, since UNP is APS Affiliate No. 71. The following is a summary of the proceedings.)

The emphasis of the meeting was to make clear the relationship of the APS and its affiliates, and to emphasize the potential benefits of the relationship. Central to the discussion was the fact that being an affiliate gains for the club a real status in the philatelic community in the U.S. and confers certain advantages upon both the club and its individual members.

First, the APS is the U.S. representative to the Federation Internationale de Philatelie. FIP is the international governing body of organized philately, sanctioning major international philatelic exhibitions. APS affiliates may submit to the APS their recommendations for both judges and commissioners to these shows, thus assuring that their own niche in the philatelic world is not overlooked in both the acceptance of exhibits and in the selection of jurors who can evaluate fairly their members' exhibits. This can be of critical importance to relatively new areas, such as U.N. philately, which are only now beginning to be recognized as serious fields of study.

Second, the APS has services for its affiliates. Among these are accredited judges and speakers, programs, and most of all publicity and promotion. Participation of affiliates at both the annual show and the Spring Meeting are encouraged through speakers, programs, and seminars - as well as exhibitors who would be eligible for the APS awards. The APS provides a booth at these shows where the affiliates may display publications and membership applications for prospective new members. The APS will also aid in placing affiliates' awards at the major national philatelic exhibitions having APS patronage.

Finally, affiliate status also directly benefits affiliates' members. The APS offers to the members of its affiliates many of the advantages of direct membership in the APS - even though the individual may not be a member of the APS. For one thing, exhibiting at an FIP-sponsored international show requires membership in one's own national organization; in this regard, a member of an affiliate is accorded the same status as a direct member. Likewise, membership only in the affiliate will suffice to enable an individual to borrow materials from the APS' American Philatelic Research Library - one of the best sources for information on many philatelic topics. Requests for assistance and/or the loan of books (for which there is a nominal fee) should be addressed to Ms. Lois Evans, APRIL, Box 338, State College, Pa. 16801.

MAYER ON METERS

By Jack Mayer

Two very interesting events have occurred at the U.N. recently with regard to meters. First, we had the first day of use of the new slogan, "UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN 1976-1985", on October 16; it is a very timely subject even though UNESCO in Paris pre-empted UNPO by some three years with a similar slogan. For many years now, UNPO has accepted requests from collectors for first day impressions of new slogans; the service is announced in UNPA's press releases which include the information that requests may be submitted for both the domestic and foreign surface rates (15¢ and 20¢ at present). Although it has never been a firmly adopted rule of operation, nor promoted as such, the mail clerks in charge of servicing the requests received usually make impressions of each of the three machines in use (currently P.B. 1, 2, and 4); thus any collector submitting three or more envelopes would normally receive at least impression from each of the meters.

To everyone's surprise, and the chagrin of the dealers in particular, all CTO cancels this time were done on P.B. 2 only. Inquiries made of U.N. postal officials resulted only in further disappointment: the reason given was that neither of the other two machines was "operable" at the time of cancelling. Further, no impressions from the other machines would be forthcoming! We do know at this writing that P.B. 1 was used on October 16, the first day, as copies have been seen both on tape and on full cover (Figure 1). Whether P.B. 4 was used on that date remains to be seen and no doubt it will be up to the collectors to make that determination, as the U.N. is very close-mouthed about such things. One possible explanation being currently discussed is that only P.B. 2 was operational in the morning, when the processing of meter FDs is usually begun, and that the other machines were not brought back into operation until late in the day; by that time all of the requests had been processed, and only a small amount of official mail received an impression from other than P.B. 2 on October 16. At any rate, the question remains as to why the postal clerks could not have waited until the other machines were operable. Could it be that a disinterested clerk unthinkingly just put them all through P.B. 2? The answer to that question we may never know.

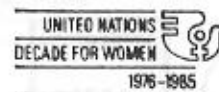


Figure 1: Non-philatelic use of P.B. 1 on the FD of the slogan.

The second item of note is to our knowledge a double "first"; a copy of the meter slogan "UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT 1978" has been observed on a tape which (1) is white instead of the usual cream color and (2) has no security background printed on it; under UV light the paper glows a very brilliant blue-violet. Neither this paper nor the lack of a security printing background has ever appeared before! Thus far only one copy of the tape has been found, and it is dated SEP 13 '78 on P.B. 4; prior and subsequent dates seen have been on the normal tape paper stock currently used. Perhaps we shall learn more about the variety as time elapses.

In Vol. 1, No. 6 of *The Journal* we reported on the two types of tape paper stock currently in use, one opaque and one very translucent when soaked in water. Now we have noted a paper that is about half and half - a confusing situation.

The recent classic meter die error of the missing "POSTAGE" on P.B. 3 used

from June to September, 1977, was reviewed in a recent UNPA press release. They stated that the first day of use of that die was on June 7; this can now be confirmed as a full cover bearing the impression on that date has turned up. The previous earliest reported date had been June 10.

On the foreign scene, we have some interesting changes in Vienna. As some dealers have pointed out, UNIDO (the United Nations Industrial Development Organization) operates a philatelic service for collectors in Vienna. U.N. postage stamps have been sold there since 1968; a mail order service was inaugurated for the Austrian market on February 3, 1977. On that same date the UNIDO Philatelic Service first made use of a Postalia meter machine (a machine that cannot produce tapes, printing only directly on the mailing piece) - using an appropriate slogan. This slogan (not shown) was used through August, 1978. On September 1, 1978, a new slogan was put into use (Figure 2).



Figure 2: First day of use of new slogan from UNIDO Philatelic Service in Vienna.

Still in Vienna, at the IAEA (the International Atomic Energy Agency), there have also been some developments of note. The currently used slogan exists in two dies, which we will call Die I (Figure 3) and Die II (Figure 4). The differences are basically in the style and size of the lettering used in both the date circle and the indicia; most notably, the "WIEN" in the date circle is larger in Die I, while the lettering in the indicia (e.g., "GROSCHEN") is larger in Die II. There is also a difference in the lettering in the slogan, with the address being larger in Die II. The last known date of use of the previous slogan is July 11, 1978, with July 11 the earliest known date of use of the current slogan; somewhere in between is a FD!

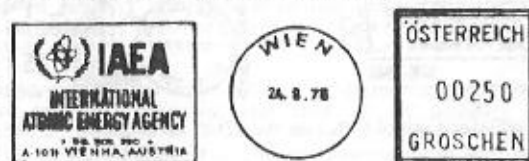


Figure 3: Current IAEA meter slogan, Die I.

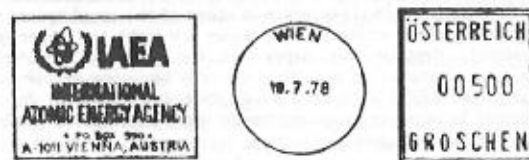


Figure 4: Current IAEA meter slogan, Die II.

What makes this slogan even more interesting is that each die is known with two additional slogans. For reasons of space we show only the two for Die I. Figure 5 shows the slogan altered to include "IMPRIME" (printed matter or books); Figure

6 shows the slogan altered to include "IMPRIME A TAXE REDUITE" (printed matter or books at reduced rate).

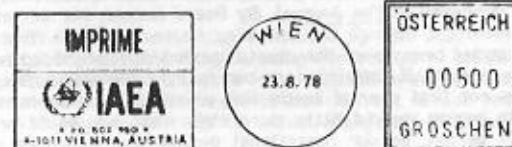


Figure 5: Current IAEA meter slogan, Die I: "IMPRIME".



Figure 6: Current IAEA meter slogan, Die I: "IMPRIME A TAXE REDUITE"

The World Health Organization (WHO) headquarters in Geneva also use a meter on much of their mail - despite having Swiss service stamps available. As some of us are aware, WHO has six regional offices around the world, as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) African Region | Brazzaville, Congo Republic |
| (2) Region of the Americas | Washington, D.C., U.S.A. |
| (3) Eastern Mediterranean Region | Alexandria, Egypt, U.A.R. |
| (4) European Region | Copenhagen, Denmark |
| (5) South-East Asia Region | New Delhi, India |
| (6) Western Pacific Region | Manila, Philippines |

All of the regional offices have meter machines available for their official mail. This year they are using a special 30th Anniversary slogan, as is Geneva. The one shown in Figure 7 is from the Copenhagen office. If you want a good challenge, try locating an example from each of the other regional offices. They do exist - GOOD HUNTING!



Figure 7: Copenhagen WHO 30th Anniversary slogan.

TREASURER'S REPORT

In accordance with the By-Laws of UNP, the Treasurer is required to submit a report to the membership at the conclusion of each membership year, with the report being published in The Journal. By Board decree, our accounting year is to run from October 1st through the following September 30th. Since our first dues year was extended because of the charter period, the Board agreed that our first year will incorporate all activity since our date of formation, May 28, 1977; this actually gives our first year of accounting an additional four months. During this sixteen month period we did little more than what we would normally do in a twelve month period, so our operational income and expenses will pretty well reflect a normal year's program, except as noted below.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES May 28, 1977, to September 30, 1978

		Totals
INCOME		
Membership Fees	\$3557.00	
Donations	740.20	
Advertising	768.00	
Sales of Publications and Awards	119.40	
UNP Auction Proceeds	233.79	
Interest Income	60.73	\$5479.12
EXPENSES		
Postage and Shipping Costs	\$1890.06	
Printing of Publications and Supplies	2842.23	
Membership Cards	832.53	
Awards	960.51	
Incorporation and Mailing Permit Fees	180.00	
Miscellaneous Operating Expenses	122.44	
Miscellaneous Supplies Used	235.42	\$6863.19
Net Operating Deficit**		(\$1384.07)

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES September 30, 1978

ASSETS		
Cash (Savings and Checking Accounts)	\$2031.96	
Prepaid Postage	213.90	\$2245.86
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	\$ 200.00	
Unearned Advertising	833.43	
Prepaid Dues	1846.50	
Reserve for Life Memberships	750.00	\$3629.93
PAST YEAR OPERATIONAL SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		(\$1384.07)
Final Balance		\$2245.86

**Our system of accounting is such that we charge off directly all cost items at the time of purchase, including depreciable items, consumables such as stationery, printed forms and The Journal, all awards for future presentations, and blank membership cards. Inventory lists are maintained. Our cost of year end stocks approximates \$1685.00. Had these items been listed as inventories, you will note that our year end loss would instead have been a small surplus. Many of these stock items will last us several years, some will have to be reordered during our second year, and some are non-recurrent.

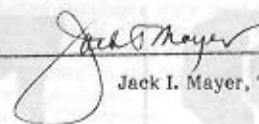
All Life Memberships are being placed into a long-term high interest bearing

savings account; interest only will be withdrawn annually to meet the current dues requirements. Excess interest earned is so listed in this statement, as the dues for the years 1977-1978 and 1978-1979 have already been withdrawn.

A number of changes are being instituted by the Board to reduce costs during our second year, the most notable being the change to mailing The Journal at a second class postage rate. It is the Board's decision to maintain the current annual dues rates and also it is our expectation that our second year's operations will end with a small surplus even with our direct charge off of items.

The active membership total at the end of our first year, September 30, 1978, is 578. In addition, we have conferred two Honorary Memberships (Ole Hamann and Paul Voutsinas).

The above statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.


Jack I. Mayer, Treasurer, UNP

UNUFOO??

The United Nations has possibly added more acronyms to the world's vocabulary than any other organization in history. What will the next one be? UNUFOO, the United Nations Unidentified Flying Object Organization?? It seems that the island of Grenada has been pushing for a U.N. unit to explore the UFO phenomenon. The first step may have been taken with a full discussion of UFOs in a session of the General Assembly on November 27. One of the speakers was Dr. Alan Hynek, the well-known UFO specialist from Northwestern University.

CLASSIFIED AND EXCHANGE ADS

WANTED: O.N.U. (United Nations Swiss Service Office) material from 31 January 1950 to 4 October 1969. Seeking all regular, service, registered covers, cancels and literature. Indian Forces mail also sought. Francis Adams, 2005 Orchard Towers, 400 Orchard Road, Singapore 9, Singapore.

SEND \$5.00 face mint mixed Canada, receive equal face value in mint mixed United Nations. S. Service, 110 Maitland Ave., Hawthorne, N.J. 07506.

TO TRADE: "Special size" U-1 for one of my U-1a, fourth printing (ca. 8,000 sold). Duane Lamars, 35221 Edythe, Farmington Hills, Mich. 48018.

WANTED: Any unusual material of U.N. 125 & 125a, the 2* definitive of 1964. Also seeking any material from World Health Organization offices (Headquarters, Regional Headquarters, Special Offices) and meetings. Charles Berg, Box 1674, Chicago, Ill. 60690.

WANTED: Your ads to exchange or seek material and information, to appear in this space in The Journal. Contact the Business Manager.

LOWER MEKONG BASIN DEVELOPMENT ISSUE: THE MISSING ISLAND

By Isaac Lipshitz

The other day, while pursuing one of my favorite pastimes - looking through the Lindner catalogue - I came across Lindner 253-254 (Scott 205-206) with the "a" designation. This is the 1970 issue for the Lower Mekong Basin Development, with the "a" being the "missing island on map."

As I usually do when something catches my interest, I got out my U.N. album and looked up the issue in question. Upon studying the set with my magnifying glass, I noticed that the area on the map above the denomination should have two small islands at the mouth of the river (Figure 1). This was true of the 6¢ value, but not of my copy of the 13¢ value. The latter had only one island (Figure 2). As I did not have any other copies to examine, I was left unsure as to the frequency of the variety on the two values.



Figure 1



Figure 2

The following weekend I attended a local stamp bourse and met a friend of mine who is a part time dealer with a fair stock of U.N. material. I mentioned my observations to him and proceeded to check his stock. Looking first at the set he had on display, I noticed that it was the same as the one in my collection: two islands on the 6¢ value and only one on the 13¢ value. At this point we were both curious and he pulled out the balance of his stock of the issue. We checked the twenty or so sets that he had and were surprised to find that almost half of the stamps were missing islands; this was true of both denominations.

Studying the issue under a magnifying glass, it becomes evident that there are varying degrees of differences. Some of the stamps have the island only partially missing; some retain just a speck of green ink. Still others show no trace at all of the second island and will even show the remaining larger island in a reduced size.

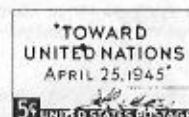
This leads to the question of what caused the missing island. My theory is that the amount of ink applied to the plates varied, and that the amount of ink, or the lack of it, caused the differences in this issue. An examination of other areas of the design also shows variation in the green ink from stamp to stamp, with that color being darker on some and lighter on others. The banks of the river are another area of the design which varies; the contour seems to be a little different from one stamp to another.

What caused the variation in the color intensity could best be explained by an expert, but several such causes are known to occur: it could be merely an inking problem, or perhaps some of the ink cells on the photogravure plates became clogged. I would like to hear from others who may have opinions on this matter.

928 CACHETS RELATED TO THE UNITED NATIONS

By B.H. Cohen

The number 928 in the title of this article is the Scott catalogue number for the stamp issued by the United States on April 25, 1945, in honor of the opening of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. In a sense, it is the first stamp directly related to the United Nations.



A large variety of cacheted envelopes were used in making first day covers for this issue; this includes a number of World War II patriotic cachets. These latter will not be discussed or shown in the course of this series of articles except where there is a reference to "United Nations" in the cachet. The author has attempted to obtain examples of all cachets produced for this issue which carry a direct reference to the stamp issue or the Conference.

There were many commercial cachet makers active in 1945, making first day cachets for many or all issues of U.S. stamps. In addition, as with any issue of more than casual interest to many people, there were a number of cachets produced by persons and organizations that did not habitually produce cachets and were not philatelic dealers or servicers. The following list includes both types of sources of cachets:

Anderson	Grimsland
Aristocrat	HUX
Artcraft	loor
Bank of America	McCarthy
Cachetcraft	Nix
Crosby	Pent Arts
Czubay	Poppenecker
House of Farnum	RLB
Fidelity	Sanders
Fleetwood	San Francisco Chronicle
Fluegel*	Smartercraft
George	Steehle
GHA	WCo
Grandy	Wentz

(*Not produced for the first day)

Each of the above persons or organizations put out at least one cachet for 928 which contained a reference to the United Nations or the Conference. In the course of the next several issues of The Journal we intend to explore the different cachets, their sources and other pertinent information. Collectors who have additional information or who wish to trade cacheted first day covers may contact the author at Box 1674, Chicago, Ill. 60690.

(The author is indebted to Judith Kaplan and Marge Finger for assistance in identifying cachets, to The Cachet Identifier of US Cacheted First Day Covers by Mellone and Newton, and to various authors whose works appear in First Days, the journal of the American First Day Cover Society, for some of the information appearing in this and subsequent installments.)

AN UPDATE ON AUSTRIAN SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS FOR MEETINGS OF THE U.N. AND U.N. AGENCIES

By Blanton Clement, Jr.

A listing of Austrian cancellations for meetings of the United Nations and its agencies was given in the May, 1978, issue of The Journal. Since that time, additional information has come to light; this includes one cancellation not previously listed and further details on five of those included in the first listing. A complete write-up is given for each of these cancellations, with new information underlined. The newly discovered cancel is assigned the number 18.5 since it should fall chronologically between numbers 18 and 19.

2. Second General Conference of IAEA, held in Vienna September 22 to October 4, 1958. Cancel numbers 4, 6, 7. Cancel dates September 23 to October 4.
4. Fourth General Conference of IAEA, held in Vienna September 19 to October 1, 1960. Cancel numbers 2, 4, 5. Cancel dates September 19-30. Two types are now known for cancel number 4: Type A, observed for September 19, has rounded legs on the 6 and 9 in the date; Type B, observed for September 21 and 30, has nearly straight legs on the 6 and 9 in the date.



Type A



Type B

10. Seventh General Conference of IAEA, held in Vienna in 1963. Cancel numbers 3, 8. Cancel dates September 23-27.
11. Fifteenth Universal Postal Conference, held in Vienna May 29 through July 11, 1964. Cancel numbers 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 54. Cancel dates June 3-24.
17. United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties, held in Vienna March 26 through May 24, 1968. Cancel numbers 2, 14, 23. Cancel dates May 3-24.



- 18.5 United Nations Conference on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in Vienna August 14-17, 1968. Cancel numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. Cancel dates August 14-27.

The writer welcomes correspondence on this subject from UNP members, addressed c/o The Journal.

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