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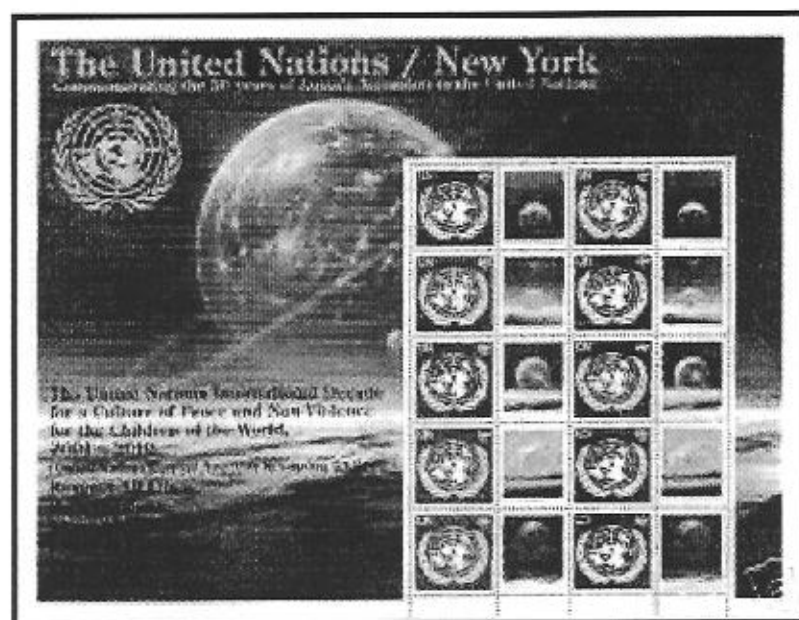
Number 1

February 2007

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journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC



**2006 UNITED NATIONS GENERIC
PERSONALIZED SHEET HONORING
THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF
JAPAN'S ADMISSION TO THE
UNITED NATIONS**

The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

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UNPI is an organization of philatelists devoted to the collection, study and exhibition of the issues of the UNPA, the postal history of the UN, the issues and postal history of its branches, specialized agencies and forerunners, as well as world-wide topical issues that honor the UN, its agencies and programs.

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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.

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Reprinting

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Disclaimer

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

Cover Illustrations

Front cover: 2006 Surprise Sheet. **Rear cover:** Generic Personalized Sheet for International Stamp Show in Berlin September 2006.

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

A Surprise Sheet from the UNPA

On September 21, 2006 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a set of six stamps on the theme "My Dream for Peace - 2006". These stamps were featured in an article in the October 2006 issue of the *Journal* (page 2). In addition a personalized sheet was released in conjunction with the "International Stamp Show" in Berlin. This sheet appears on the back cover of this issue of the *Journal*. Both of these items had been announced before the fact in the most recent issue of the *Philatelic Bulletin* No. 80 (September-October 2006). As of December 25th they were both on sale via the UNPA website (www.un.org).

On November 21st I got an e-mail from UNP-member Brian Reiser indicating that in the November 27th issue of *Linn's Stamp News* (page 2) was an article about an unannounced (surprise) item which was also released on September 21st: a sheet of ten 84¢ stamps issued in connection with the 50th Anniversary of Japan becoming a member of the UN. An image (courtesy of eBay) of this item appears on the front cover of this issue. In the lower right corner of the sheet one finds the following text: "The United Nations International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World 2001-2010".

The stamps are similar to the blue 37¢ stamp (Scott UNNY #854) bearing the UN wreath logo, dated 2003, which is part of the first personalized sheet (#853-7) issued No-

vember 26, 2003. An image of this sheet appeared on page 4 of the December 2003 issue. After postal rates rose in 2006, the UNPA issued a 39¢ version (#899) dated 2006 on March 6, 2006. This sheet (#898-902) appears on the back cover of the June 2006 issue.

According to *Linn's* the following information was received from UNPA chief Robert Gray via Scott Publishing Co. editor Robert J. Frankevicz. Gray reported the panes were issued September 21st at the UN at a presentation function with members of the Japanese mission present. The pane is inscribed at the top "Commemorating the 50 years of Japan's Accession in the United Nations". Apparently the UNPA considers this pane a personalized sheet although only a generic version was made.

In the December 11th issue of *Linn's* a New York stamp dealer advertised sheets for sale for \$79.95. The dealer stated that 2000 sheets were prepared, which would indicate that 20000 stamps were printed. On December 21st a first day cover of the 84¢ stamp on an envelope with UNNY Headquarters cachet was placed in an eBay auction. The item appears in Figure 1 (courtesy of eBay). About the same time sheets were offered for direct sale for \$99.95.

At the present time there is no indication that the UNPA will offer this item for sale, which would normally cost \$14.95. As of December 25, 2006, the item has not appeared on the UNPA website.



Figure 1: 84¢ stamp and label from "surprise" sheet with first day of use cancel September 6, 2006.

2007 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of January 1, 2007 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 2 Flag Series (Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Montenegro, Switzerland)

39¢

(1 sheet of 16 stamps with 4 blocks of 4 stamps)

March 15

Endangered Species

39¢, 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 2007 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder
FDC with Silk Cachet

May 3

Coin and Flag Series

39¢, F.s. 0,85, € 0,55

(3 mini-sheets of 8 stamps)

June 1

Peaceful Visions

39¢, 84¢, F.s. 1,20, F.s. 1,80, € 0,55, € 1,25, Souvenir Card

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

August 9

World Heritage - South America

39¢, 84¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,80, € 0,55, € 0,75

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

{3 Prestige Booklets with 12x(24¢, 39¢, F.s. 0,20, F.s. 0,50, € 0,25, € 0,30)}

New York Postal Stationery

39¢ standard and legal-sized pre-stamped envelopes, 75¢ air letter

New York Definitive - UN peacekeeper

75¢

(1 sheet of 20 stamps)

September 6 UPU - Universal Postal Union (joint UN-UPU issue)

39¢, F.s. 1,80, € 0,55, Souvenir card

(3 sheets of 10 stamps)

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Definitives

F.s. ?, € ?

(2 sheets of 20 stamps)

October 25

World Space Week

39¢, 47¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 0,75

(6 mini-sheets of 6 stamps)

Souvenir sheets

\$1.00, F.s. 3,00, € 2,10

Personalized Sheet for Space Week

2007 Annual Collection Folders (New York, Geneva, Vienna)

THE THIRD UNPA ONE-DOLLAR DEFINITIVE

By Duane E. Lamers

In January 1978 - far away in a distant millennium - the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued its third definitive stamp (Figure 1) in the one-dollar denomination (Scott UNNY #293). The many figures at the center of the design reflect the artist's attempt to capture the racial and cultural diversity found among the peoples of the world. The stamp enjoyed a life of just over fifteen years and worked its way through three printings. It debuted in a quantity of two and one-half million stamps on January 27, 1978, the high-value of a trio that included a one-center and the third twenty-five cent definitive. The reprint of December 5, 1984 was of a half million stamps. The third and final printing of September 1989 - no date given in *Gaines* - was for 400,000 stamps. The stamp was withdrawn April 29, 1994 when it was replaced by UNNY #646.



Figure 1: Scott UNNY #293.

A review of notes in the *Gaines* update of June 1995, questionably the work of this writer, led him back to the April 1990 issue of the *Journal* (page 40) where the announcement of the release of the final printing of #293 was brought to the attention of the readership. The *Journal* notes were more complete, but a recent discovery now provides for a better organized set of notes on this topic and will allow collectors more easily to evaluate their own holdings of this stamp.

Sometimes taking a fresh look at an old

familiar item involves using a technique of examination in a slightly different way, and the results can be one of those "Why didn't I do this the first time around? I could've made identification much easier" kinds of moments. The trick learned this time around was to vary the distance between the stamps being viewed and the light source, preferably a desk lamp of any sort. This step will enable one to identify a particular printing of #293 even if only one specimen, is available, provided that it is in mint condition and has its gum.

For the rest:

Be able to adjust the light source and provide enough workspace so that the stamp or block or pane can be moved closer to or away from the light and can be tilted at various angles relative to the light. Adjustments in distance from and angle to the light will reveal:

293.1: glossy ink on the central figures in the design and some glossy highlights on the surrounding border inscription in five languages; a soft sheen is seen on the gum.

293.2 the central figures are again glossy, but the border inscription is matte; the gum is matte.

293.3 the central figures are much more glossy than previously seen, and glossy highlights again appear in the border inscription; the gum is matte.

In short, a satiny finish or soft sheen in the gum will identify the first printing; a matte finish in the border inscription and matte gum will identify the second printing; and shiny highlights in the border inscription and matte gum will identify the final printing. It is necessary, however, to experiment with distances and angles from the light in order to check the border inscription for hints of gloss or the complete absence of it.

PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY FOR THE 2008 UPU CONGRESS IN NAIROBI, KENYA

By Richard Powers

At the end of the 2004 Universal Postal Union (UPU) Congress in Bucharest, Romania, it was decided to hold the next Congress in Nairobi, Kenya in 2008. As of April 2006 the Government of Kenya and the UPU had signed an agreement formalizing the organization of the 24th Universal Postal Congress (UPC), which will be held August 13th through September 3rd. Close to 2000 delegates representing 190 countries are expected to attend. This will be only the second time that the UPC has been held in Africa. The first time was in 1934, when it was held in Cairo, Egypt.

The design of the Congress logo was selected in a national competition in Kenya, which was won by 23-year-old Geoffrey Nyongesa, a student at Kenyatta University. It appears in Figure 1. The design depicts a stylized dove with an envelope in its beak. Beneath the envelope are the snow-capped peaks of Mount Kenya. Below the legend "Nairobi 2008" is an arc representing a lion's tail trailing off from black, red and green stripes which represent Kenya's national colors.



Figure 1: Logo for 24th UPU Congress in Nairobi, Kenya.

This logo is featured on a special round postage stamp (Figure 2) issued by the Postal Corporation of Kenya (POK) on October 19, 2006 honoring the UPC in Nairobi. The stamp bears a denomination of 25 Ksh (Kenyan shillings).



Figure 2: Round Kenyan stamp issued on October 19, 2006 honoring the 2008 UPC.

Bitange Ndemo of Kenya's Ministry of Information and Communications announced that Kenya will issue three other stamps for the UPC. Planned for 2007 is a joint issue with a number of other African countries.

Held every four years, the UPC is the supreme authority of the UPU, a specialized United Nations Agency, and brings together the plenipotentiaries of its 191 member countries. Although Congress's main function is legislative, it has in recent years focused much of its attention on strategic and broad political issues.

References

www.nairobicongress.com

NEW DIGITAL UNNY SLOGAN METER CANCEL

By Richard Powers

About six months before he died, UN meter expert Jack Mayer mentioned to me that the UN had begun using a new format meter cancel on the Pitney Bowes meter machines used in New York. But until recently I had not seen any such cancels.

A specimen tape of this new cancel appeared recently on eBay. It appears in Figure 1. The specimen is dated March 31, 2004. I am told it was produced at Pitney Bowes headquarters in Stamford, Connecticut, which explains the legend at the bottom of the townmark: MAILED FROM ZIP CODE 06902. Presumably this date predates the use of this machine at UNNY.

The specimen tape bears the "ELIMINATE TERRORISM" slogan, which was first put in use three months earlier on January 2, 2004. For comparison, Figure 2 shows a cancel from the old format meter cancel with the same slogan on the first day of use. The new machine cancel bears PB # 2 0006999999; the

old machine cancel bears PB# 6999954. Notice that the old denomination 0.37 with three wavy lines on either side has been replaced by a five-digit denomination: \$ 000.00 with a raised small 1 following the final digit.

The dater circle which contained the city and date has been replaced by a large square of digitized information. According to Joel Hawkins of the Meter Stamp Society (MSS), in general, the two dimensional bar code (referred to as an Information Based Indicia) could contain digital mail processing and security-related information. Normally included are licensing ZIP Code, destination ZIP Code, Software ID, ascending register, descending register, signature algorithm flag, device ID, date of mailing, postage remaining, digital signature, rate category and version.

I would now like to find out when UNNY began using this cancel and for which machines. Members are asked to send the author images of recent UN meter cancels.

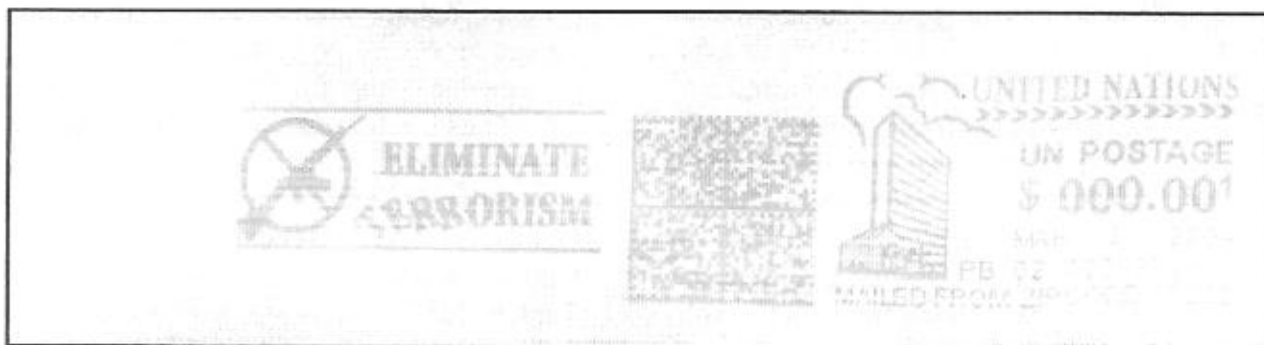


Figure 1: Specimen tape of new format digital UN meter cancel dated March 31, 2004 with "Eliminate Terrorism" slogan with PB # 02 0006999999.

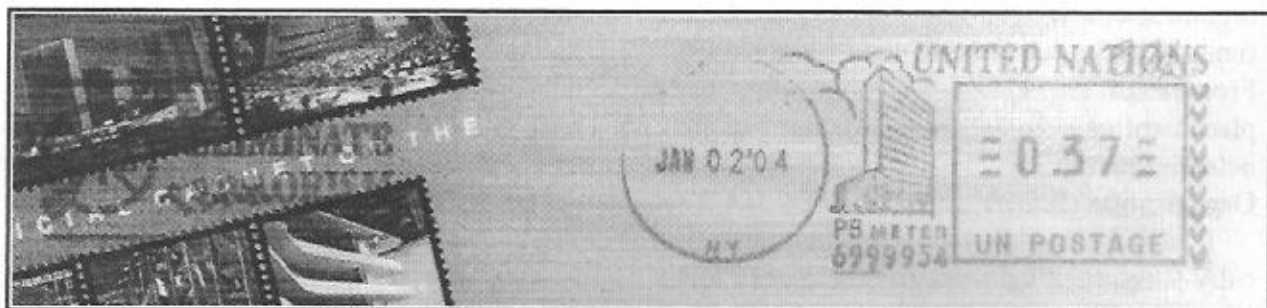


Figure 2: Old non-digital UN meter cancel with "Eliminate Terrorism" slogan with PB #2 cancelled on the first day of use January 2, 2004.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR RUSSIAN REFUGEES

By Richard Powers

As Fridtjof Nansen became the League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in 1921, the first and greatest task of this Refugee Organization was a consequence of revolution and civil war in Russia. About two million Russians had left their country, and of these three-quarters at least were huddled in Eastern and Central Europe and Asia, without resources, without work, thrown on the charity of countries which were themselves struggling with difficulties of every sort. Neither the governments of these countries, nor the private organizations which had tried to help, could see a solution; and all turned to the League of Nations.

Intergovernmental Conferences to Aid Russian Refugees in August and September 1921 established the general principles and the system of identity certificates which enabled the denationalized to travel. Subsequent conferences in 1922, 1924, 1926, 1927 and 1928 extended the system to and dealt with the problems of 320,000 Armenian refugees and 30,000 Assyrian-Chaldeans and Turks who had been homeless since 1922.

The League contributed very little money and only central office staff to these diverse humanitarian tasks. Its function was that of co-ordinating (1) the action of governments which had unfortunates in their midst with that of those which could offer them more permanent homes or means of support; (2) the activities of charitable or humanitarian organizations which were able to distribute funds for the victims of war or disaster. From 1924 to 1928 it was hoped that the placement of refugees in employment might be effected through the International Labor Organization (ILO).

I have been able to document philatelically Russian relief work in both Berlin and Vienna. Figure 1 shows a service cover postmarked April 25, 1925 bearing German

stamps (Scott #333, 331) in Berlin from the German Delegate for the League of Nations High Commission for Russian Refugees to a Swiss staff member (Guillaume Zwerner) of the League of Nations working with Armenian and Greek Refugees in Saloniki, Greece. Some of Mr. Zwerner's work was mentioned in an article which appeared in the December 1993 issue of the *Journal* p. 70. A cover from the Nansen Mission in Russia appeared in the same issue of the *Journal*, p. 69. An erratum appeared in the February 1994 issue of the *Journal*, p. 89.

The existence of the Vienna office is documented by the registered cover appearing in Figure 2 which was mailed from the League of Nations Office in Sophia, Bulgaria postmarked April 4, 1924 bearing two Bulgarian postage due stamps (Scott #J36) to Mr. H. Reymond, the Delegate for the League of Nations High Commission for Russian Refugees in Vienna. Above the stamps is a comment in German that the postage due stamps are being used as regular definitives. I find this use of postage due stamps quite fascinating and presumably came about due to a temporary shortage of regular postage. The presence of the registration cachet and number N86 in ink suggest that such use was authorized by the Bulgarian post office.

I have yet to find a cover from the Vienna office of the High Commission for Russian Refugees. But I have come across a fascinating letter dated September 17, 1925 from this office, which demonstrates quite nicely one of its activities for Russian refugees. This appears in Figure 3. It was sent by the same H. Reymond, to whom the letter in Figure 2 was sent, under the letterhead of the League of Nations, the International Labor Bureau, Section of Refugees, Delegation for Austria and Hungary in his capacity as

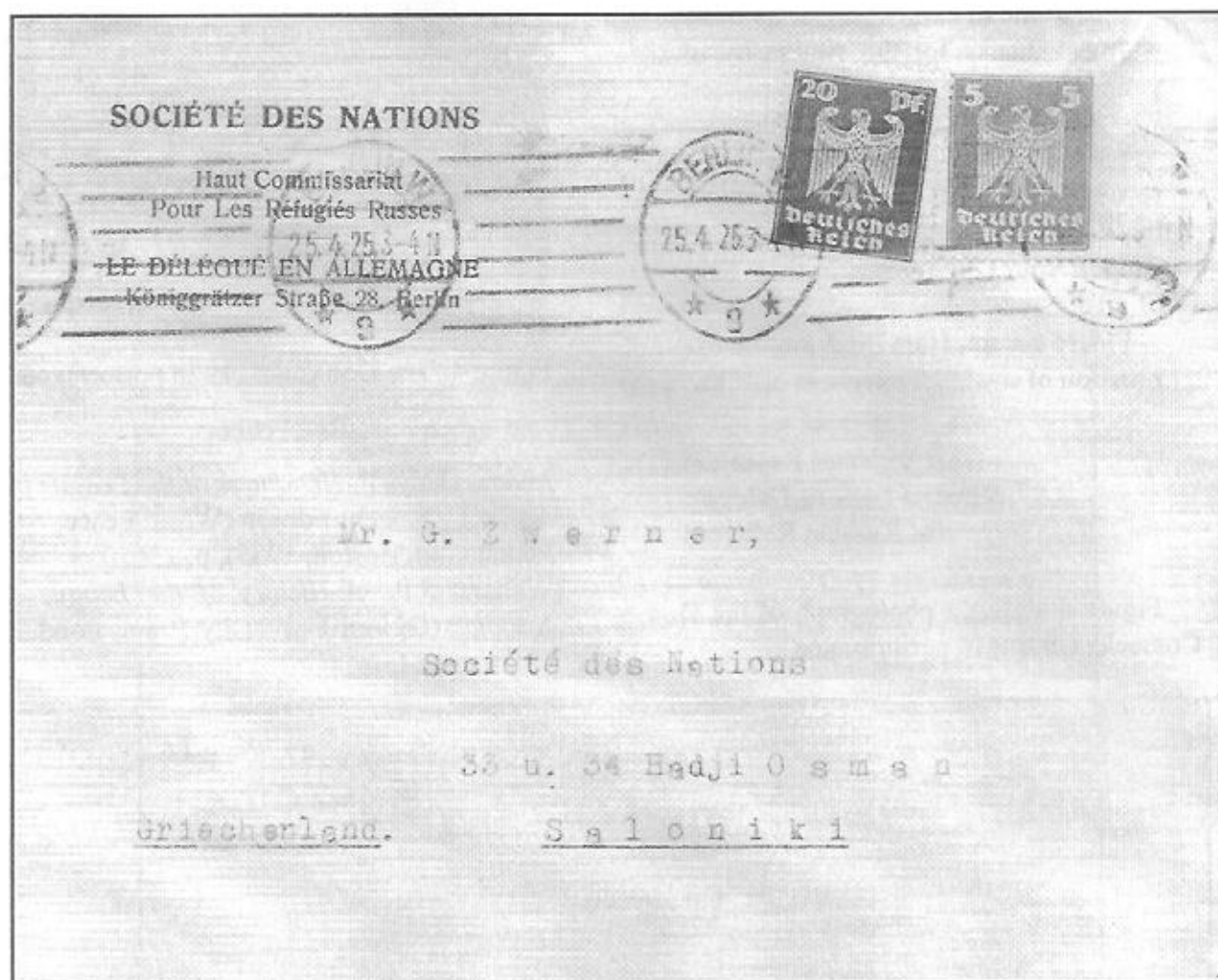


Figure 1: 1925 service cover from the Berlin office of the High Commission for Russian Refugees to the League of Nations Office in Saloniki, Greece.

League of Nations Delegate for Russian Refugees. The letter was sent to the Serge Jaroff, the Director of the Don Cossacks Chorus in Berlin.

The letter reads as follows:

Vienna
September 17, 1925

To the very honorable Herr Direktor:

I am honored to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th of September 1925 from Leipzig, in which

which you request help alleviating difficulties which you were experiencing during your concert tour.

I have immediately sent a copy of your letter to Major Johnson (in Geneva), with the request to intervene with the governments in regard to upcoming visits in their countries, in particular Poland, Sweden and Norway, so that travel into these countries will be facilitated.

I will continuously keep you promptly informed of information received.

Allow me to express once again my warmest thanks for the generosity of your troupe in organizing the concert which took place on August 20th.

The contributions received as a result, which were handed over to me by Baron von Reding, will serve to support your countrymen in their hour of great need.

Please accept, Herr Direktor, the expression of my most excellent esteem.

Henri Reymond
League of Nations Delegate
for Russian Refugees

Figure 4 shows a photograph of the Don Cossacks Chorus in performance.



Figure 4: The Don Cossacks in performance.

References

- Myers, Denys P, *Handbook of the League of Nations - Student Edition* (World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1935), p. 236.
Walters, F.P., *A History of the League of Nations*, (Oxford University Press, London, 1960), p.187.



Figure 2: 1924 Registered service cover from the Sophia, Bulgaria Office of the League of Nations sent to Mr. H. Reymond the Delegate of the High Commission for Russian Refugees in Vienna bearing two Bulgarian postage due stamps used to frank the cover.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS
BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL
SECTION DES RÉFUGIÉS
DÉLÉGATION POUR L'AUTRICHE
ET LA HONGRIE

WIENNE, 1, HOFER MARKT Nr. 5
TEL. 69-1-94

Télégrammes:
NATIONS VIENNE

Nr. 11.400

Wien am 17 September 1925

Sehr geehrter Herr Dirigent,

Ich beehre mich Ihnen den Empfang Ihres Schreibens aus Leipzig vom 10 September l. J., in welchem Sie mich ersuchen Ihnen über die verschiedenen, im Laufe Ihrer Konzert-Tournee vorkommenden Schwierigkeiten hinwegzuhelfen, zu bestätigen.

Ich habe sogleich eine Abschrift Ihres Schreibens an den Major Johnson abgeschickt, mit dem Ersuchen, bei den in Betracht kommenden Regierungen zu intervenieren, insbesondere von Polen, Schweden und Norwegen, damit Ihnen die Einreise in diese Länder erleichtert wird.

Ich werde es nicht unterlassen Ihnen die in dieser Angelegenheit erhaltenen Auskünfte, rechtzeitig zu übermitteln.

Gestatten Sie mir, dass ich Ihnen nochmals meinen warmsten Dank für den freigebigen Zug Ihrer Truppe, bei der Organisation des am 20 August stattgefundenen Konzertes, ausspreche.

Der auf diesem Wege erhaltenen Betrag, welcher mir vom Baron v. Reding eingehändigt wurde, wird dazu dienen, um Ihre Landskinner in ihrer grossen Not, zu unterstützen.

Genehmigen Sie, Sehr geehrter Herr Dirigent, den Ausdruck meiner vorzüglichsten Hochachtung.

Der Delegierte des Völkerbundes
für russische Flüchtlinge:

Herrn Serge Jaroff
Dirigent des Don Kosaken Chors

Berlin



Figure 4: 1925 letter from the League Delegate for Russian Refugees.

UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS IN CROATIA: UNCRO AND UNMOP

By Richard Powers

The United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation (UNCRO) was established on March 31, 1995 to replace the United Nations Protection Force UNPROFOR in Croatia. The troops and observers of UNCRO were deployed in Serb-controlled Western Slavonia, the Krajina region and Eastern Slavonia. Observers were also stationed in the Prevlaka peninsula, which lies on the Adriatic Sea. The town of Prevlaka is located about fifty kilometers southeast of Dubrovnik, Croatia. The mandate of UNCRO included: (a) performing the functions envisaged in the cease-fire agreement of March 29, 1994 between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; (b) facilitating implementation of the economic agreement of December 2, 1994; (c) facilitating implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions; (d) assisting in controlling, by monitoring and reporting, the crossing of military personnel, equipment, supplies and weapons, over the international borders between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) at the border crossings; (e) facilitating the delivery of international humanitarian assistance to Bosnia and Herzegovina through the territory of Croatia; and (f) monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula.

It was decided that UNCRO should be an interim arrangement to create the conditions that would facilitate a negotiated settlement consistent with the territorial integrity of Croatia and would guarantee the security and rights of all communities living in Croatia. UN-sponsored talks concluded with the signing of the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium on November 12, 1995. The agreement provided for the peaceful integration into Croatia of that region and requested the Security Council to establish a

transitional administration to govern the region during the transitional period. Following the establishment of the UN administration, the mandate of UNCRO was terminated on January 15, 1996.

Figure 1 shows a UN Field Service Airletter (Gaines Type 4) which was sent by a member of the Nepalese Battallion VII assigned to UNCRO to his home country. A UNPROFOR free mail cancel dated July 7, 1995 appears on the back side of the airletter.

The United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) was established in February 1996 to take over from UNCRO the task of monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula area disputed by Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This monitoring involved carrying out daily foot and vehicle patrols on both sides of the border. Countries providing support for this mission included Argentina, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and the USA. Following the successful completion of its mandate, the Mission was terminated on December 15, 2002. More information on UNMOP can be found in an article in the October 2003 issue of the *Journal* (p. 23).

Figure 2 shows an UNMOP service cover showing its headquarters was in Dubrovnik, Croatia. The stamp was postmarked in Gruda on February 11, 1997 and bears a 1995 Croatian stamp (Scott #266). It was mailed by a Belgian officer from UNMOP headquarters at the Hotel Argentina in Dubrovnik to an Austrian officer.

References

- www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko.co_mission/uncro.
- www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unmop
- en.wikipedia.org/United_Nations_Mission_of_Observers_in_Prevlaka.



Figure 1: 1995 UNPROF Field Service Airletter sent by Nepalese soldier.

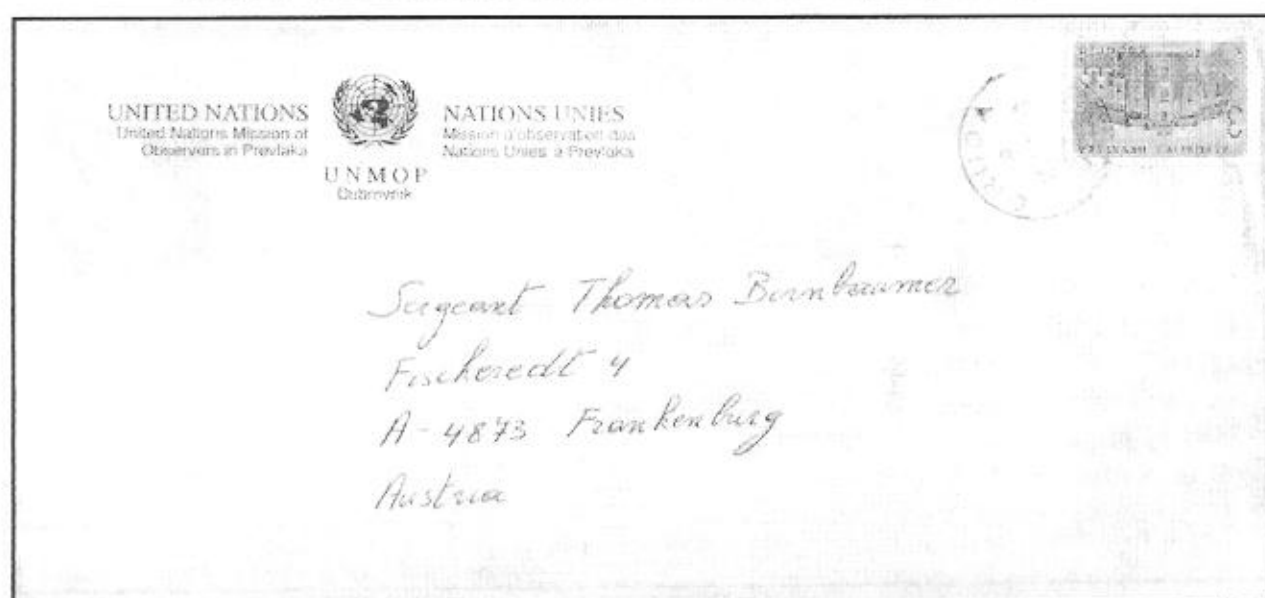


Figure 2: 1997 UNMOP service cover from Croatia.

UN OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO AFGHANISTAN

By Richard Powers

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan (UNOCHA) is the longest standing UN special body charged with promoting and coordinating humanitarian assistance in a complex emergency. From its inception in 1988 it was expected that peace would rapidly come to Afghanistan after the withdrawal of Soviet forces. Initially known as UNOCA, it broke ground in the fragmented Afghan context by working both "cross-border" from Pakistan and "cross-line" from Government-held towns into areas under the control of the mujahedin.

Over the years, UNOCHA sought to promote, mobilize resources for and facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid and such rehabilitation assistance as the changing situation allowed. In addition it progressively took on specific operational responsibilities including the provision of com-

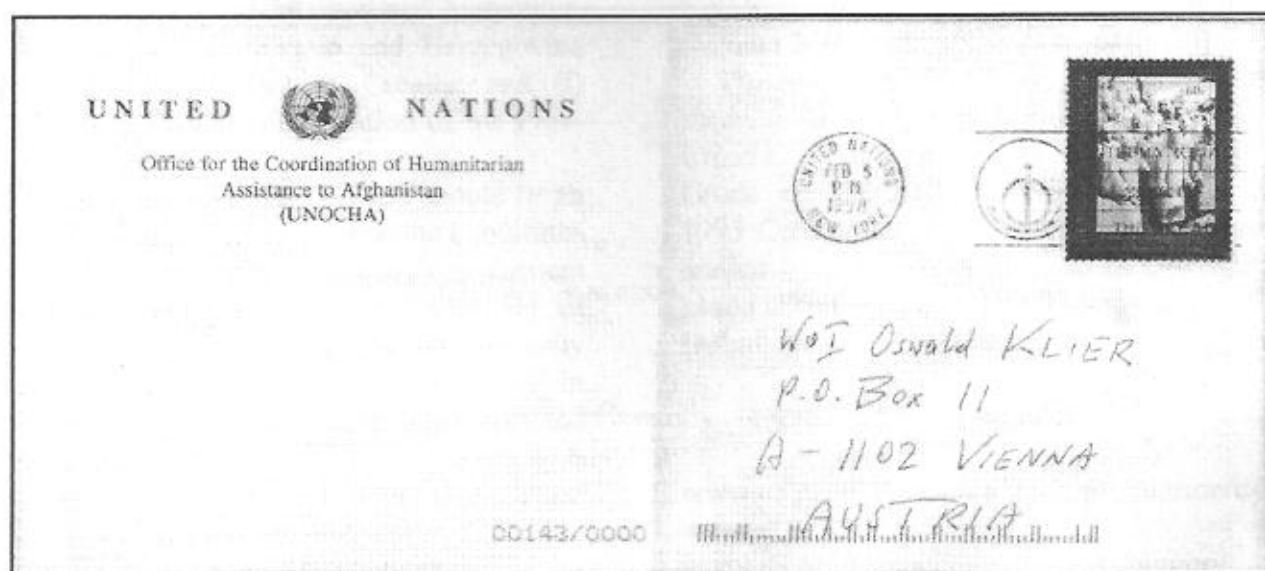
mon support services for UN agencies working in Afghanistan - aircraft, radio network, staff guest houses -as well as substantial program management responsibilities for demining and mine awareness activities and for some camps for internally displaced persons which were not within the mandate of any other UN agency.

In 1993 the mandate of UNOCHA was limited to humanitarian affairs only, whereas the coordination of rehabilitation and development work was left to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Figure 1 shows a 1998 cover on UNOCHA stationery sent via UNNY to Vienna, Austria. A UNNY postmark dated February 5, 1998 ties a UNNY stamp (Scott #717) to the cover.

Reference

www.reliefweb.int/ocha_01/programs/unocha/afgrpt/afghan



1998 UNOCHA Service Cover Sent via UNNY to Vienna, Austria.

THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY

By Richard Powers

Recently I came across an interesting cover which displays clearly the transition between the United Nations before the UN Conference on International Organization (UNCIO) in San Francisco 1945, where UN referred to the anti-Axis coalition commonly known as the Allies and the United Nations as we know it today, the international organization dedicated to preserving peace.

Figure 1 shows a cover postmarked on December 16, 1945, which bears the slogan cancel United Nations in anticipation of the first United Nations General Assembly meeting, which eventually opened in London on January 10, 1946. Some people would consider this latter date as the first day of operation of the United Nations as we know it today.

The cover is addressed to H. Khimier(?) in care of the:

Food & Agriculture Branch
Control Commission for Germany
(B.E.)
Advance H.Q.
Berlin, B.A.O.R.

The return address on the rear indicates that the letter was sent by Mrs. Khimier. The cover bears two Great Britain stamps: Scott #238 (2 pence) and #236 (1 penny).



Figure 1: 1945 cover from Hempstead, England to the (Allied) Control Commission in Berlin.

Following the termination of hostilities in World War II, the Allied Powers (formally known as the United Nations) took over control of the defeated Axis countries. Anticipating the defeat of Germany and Japan, they had already set up the European Advisory Commission and a proposed Far Eastern Advisory Commission to make recommendations for the post war period. Accordingly they managed their control of the defeated countries through Allied Commissions, consisting of representatives of the major Allied Powers.

The Allied Control Commission (ACC) for Germany oversaw the Allied Occupation Zones in Germany. The ACC was established by agreement of June 5, 1945, supplemented by the agreement of September 20 of that same year, with its seat in Berlin. Its members were Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Decision could only be made by consensus. Cooperation by the ACC broke down, as the Soviet representatives withdrew on March 20, 1948. The ACC reconvened in 1971, leading to an agreement on transit arrangements to Berlin. The ACC convened again in late 1989 as a forum for solving the issue of Allied rights and privileges in Germany. The disbanding of the ACC was officially announced by the Two Plus Four Agreement of September 12, 1990, effective as of March 15, 1991 as part of the process of German reunification.

Note the reference to the Food and Agriculture Branch. The Allies had founded the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture in Hot Springs, Virginia in 1943. For more information see the article in the June 2005 issue of the *Journal* (page 4).

Reference

en.wikipedia.org

THE LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

By Richard Powers

For a long time I have found the fact that the United States never joined the League of Nations intriguing. I had naively assumed this was purely a result of rampant isolationism prevalent in the first half of the twentieth century in the United States. This kept the U.S. out of World War I during the first three years until neutrality was no longer an option. But I suspect that the American diversity made it difficult to take sides in this European war. Isolationism also played a large war in keeping the U.S. out of World War II during the first two years until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941 made neutrality impossible.

Recently I came across a fascinating University of Georgia monograph by John Chalmers Vinson entitled "Referendum for Isolation, Defeat of Article Ten of the League of Nations Covenant", will provides thorough background on the debates inside and outside Congress concerning American membership in the League of Nations. The debates centered about three questions:

Should the U.S. accept responsibility for world leadership?

Would it promote peace through a system of collective security?

Was it willing to use military, as well as moral force, to achieve these ends?

The last question was the most important as it indicated the commitment of the U.S. to the first two issues and was the heart of Article Ten in the League of Nations Covenant.

The Tenth Article provided that "the members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression, the Executive Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled".

Three U.S. Presidents played prominent roles in the debates over whether American membership in the League of Nations should

take place. President Woodrow Wilson (Democrat, 1913-1921) took a leading role in formulating the principles to be incorporated in the Versailles Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations. Outside the original secretariat of the League of Nations, the former Hotel National in Geneva, which was renamed the Palais des Nations and is now known as the Palais Wilson, is a plaque recognizing the role of President Wilson as the "Founder of the League of Nations". Wilson, the chief protagonist for Article Ten, emphasized that it was the destiny and duty of the U.S. to accept the pledge to support the use of force to quell aggression, if necessary.

Another active participant in the debate was President Theodore Roosevelt (progressive Republican, 1901-1909). He is equally renown for his military exploits in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and as Nobel Peace Prize laureate in 1910 for his efforts in fostering the Japanese-Russian peace negotiations in 1905. Roosevelt tended to favor a hybrid solution to the issue of military force. In 1910 he proposed, in addition to a world court to arbitrate between nations, a coercive peace association consisting of two groups: the contracting powers, civilized, well-behaved and willing to "use force when force is required to back up righteousness", and the "outside" powers. unwilling or unable "to guarantee to help execute the decrees of the court by force" but allowed to enjoy the benefits of the organization.

The third was President William Howard Taft (Republican, 1909-1913), who eventually became the president of the League to Enforce Peace.

In late 1914 Hamilton Holt began writing articles, renewing his proposal, made in 1911 to the National Peace Congress, for a league of peace capable of surmounting the defects inherent in a judicial approach to

peace. Unlike Theodore Roosevelt, Holt specifically recommended "total abstinence from the use of force" in his proposed league. Holt's ideas on the use of force rapidly changed at the end of 1914 when he came to believe that force must be employed in achieving the essential aim of the peace movement - substituting law for war. Force, in fact, was almost wholly good when used in police action or in defense, even though it was evil when used aggressively. In 1915 he drafted a charter for an organization capable of turning idealism into action. The League of Peace resulted. Eventually the use of coercion was to be used against members failing to submit disputes to arbitration. A specific guarantee of territorial and political integrity (such as would appear in Article Ten) was debated and rejected. The organization was described as "A League of Nations, an Alliance of the Great Powers for the Enforcement of Peace". In June 1915 the organization assumed the name "League to Enforce Peace". President Taft was chosen to be the first president of the group.

Figure 1 shows a cover postmarked in New York on May 2, 1919 from the League to Enforce Peace. Beneath the corner card is the sketch showing "warriors" from various

lands uniting their unsheathed swords and surrounded by the slogan "Make and Keep the World Safe".

Ultimately opposition on the part of the Senate, as well as popular opinion against international entanglements and in favor of isolationism and non-militarism, led to a refusal of the U.S. to accept Article Ten and entry into the League of Nations.

The U.S. was not alone in having second thoughts about Article Ten. Switzerland, joined the League of Nations, but felt that its neutrality had been betrayed when the League of Nations sanctioned with an arms embargo Italy as a result of its occupation of Ethiopia in 1935. On May 14, 1938 the Swiss Government announced that it would not take part in the application of sanctions in the future. For fear of having its neutrality compromised, Switzerland even refused to join the United Nations until 2002, nearly sixty years after the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945.

Reference

Vinson, John Chalmers, *Referendum for Isolation, Defeat of Article Ten of the League of Nations Covenant*, (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1961).

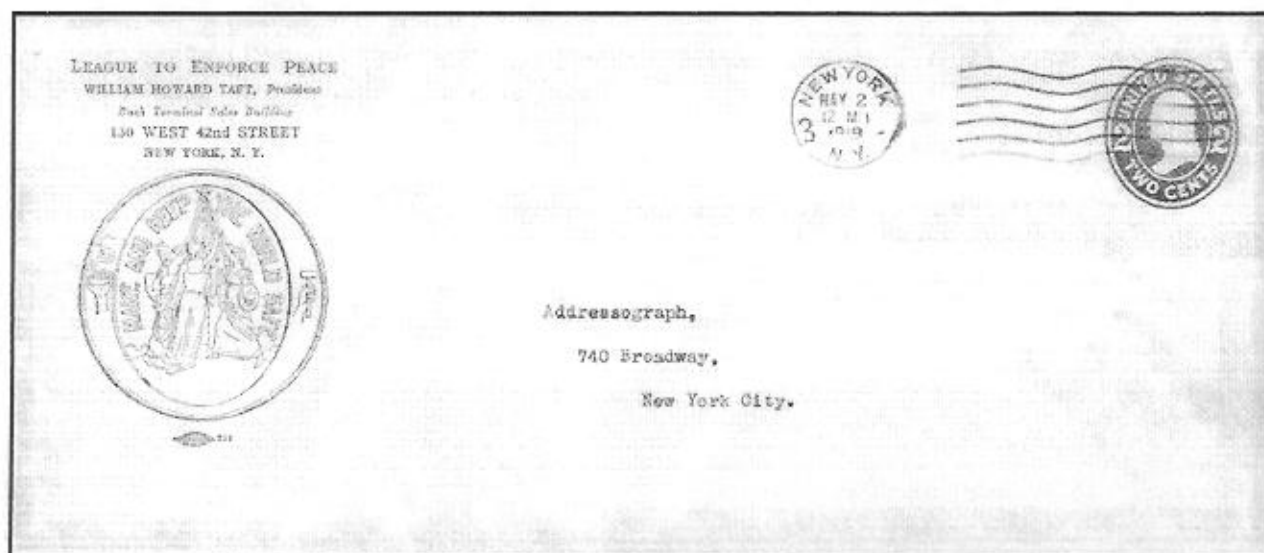


Figure 1: 1919 cover from the New York office of the League to Enforce Peace.

ADDRESSED TO *THE ECONOMIST* IN LONDON

By Jean-Louis Emmenegger

Some months ago I found a group of UN-related covers mailed to the magazine *The Economist* in London. One was mailed from the UNNY from the UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) appears in the article, which appears on the following page of this issue of the *Journal* and is postmarked March 4, 1966. Another has the corner card of the

United Nations Bureau of the Los Angeles Times (Figure 1) and was mailed on March 2, 1965. The third (Figure 2) is on the official stationery of the UN Office in Algiers, Algeria and is postmarked September 3, 1964. I suspect that these UN covers were used to send press releases or data sheets. At that time information was sent to magazines or newspaper editors predominantly by mail.



Figure 1: 1965 UNNY cover from the UN Bureau of the LA Times at the UN.

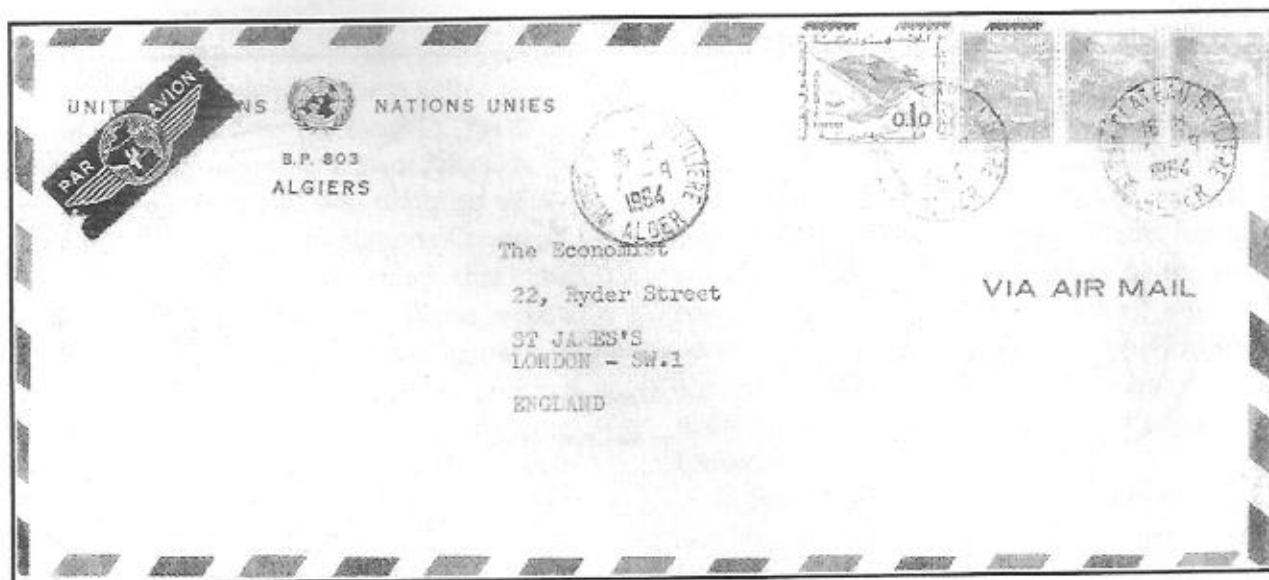


Figure 2: 1966 UN service cover from Algiers.

UNITED NATIONS SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

By Richard Powers

In 1955, two years before the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) came into being, the United Nations established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR). It is the world authority which concerns itself with the levels and effects of ionizing radiation. Governments and organizations throughout the world rely on the Committee's assessments as the scientific basis for evaluating radiation risks and establishing protection measures.

The UNSCEAR secretariat is currently based in Vienna, the home of the International Atomic Energy Agency, although it is linked functionally to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in Nairobi.

At the 54th session of UNSCEAR, which took place in June 2006, the Committee noted that the recent findings of the Chernobyl Forum confirmed its own essential scientific conclusions reached in the year 2000 on the health consequences of radiation ex-

posure due to the Chernobyl accident. "But at the recent 20th anniversary of the accident, there was much uninformed reporting of numbers of projected deaths due to radiation from the accident. This created confusion among the public," said Peter Burns, Chairman of UNSCEAR. The Committee intends to clarify the assessment of potential harm due to chronic low-level exposures among large populations. It will also continue its work to provide the scientific basis for a better understanding of the radiation-related health and environmental effects of the accident.

Figure 1 shows a service cover from a UNSCEAR staff member at the UNNY to the British journal *The Economist* in London. The cover bears a UNNY stamp (Scott #C11) postmarked March 4, 1966.

References

www.unscear.org/unscear/en/media

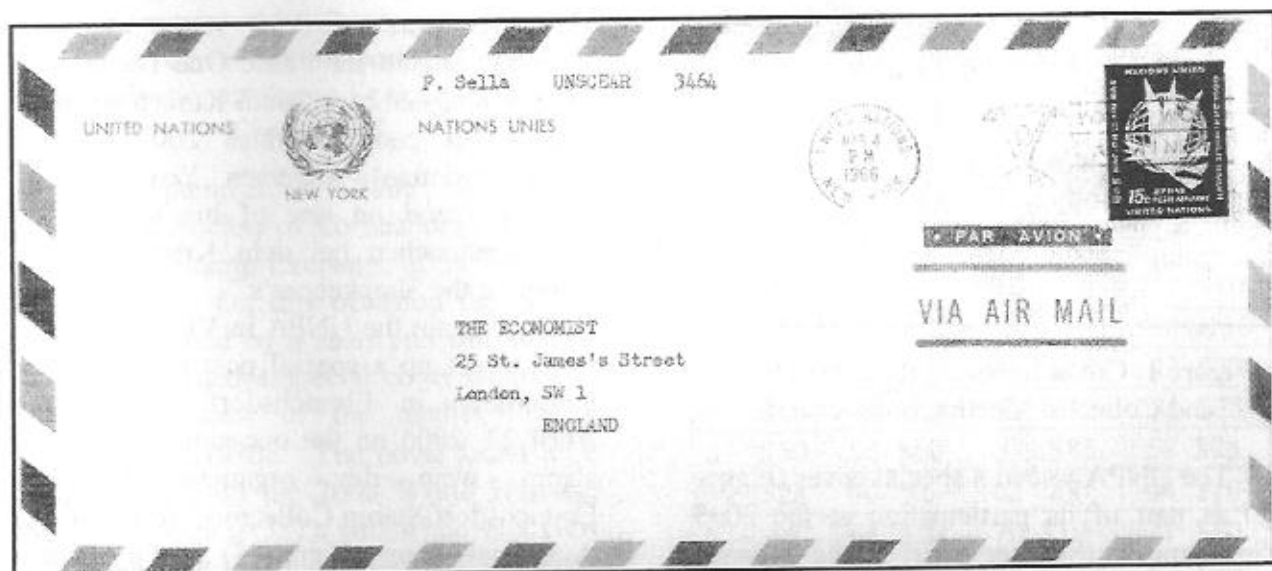


Figure 1: 1966 service cover from UNSCEAR at UNNY (courtesy of J.-L. Emmenegger).

PHILATELICALLY YOURS FROM VIENNA: 2005 - 2006

By Richard Powers

On December 14, 2006 I received a shipment of special covers with "Sonderstempel" (special cancellations) on specially prepared cacheted envelopes issued by the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) in Vienna during the previous twelve months. These included special items issued between November 6, 2005 and September 2, 2006. This year's shipment of five covers cost \$10.95 plus a \$3.00 mailing fee, for which I received € 2,05 in CTO-canceled UN Vienna stamps with first day cancels. Below is a summary of the covers which I received.

On November 6, 2005 - UN Day - the UNPA issued a commemorative cover (Figure 1) for a Dealer and Collector Get-together in Stockerau. The UNPA issued a special cover which bears a special UN-Vienna cancel which features a target and arrow motif and ties the 2005 € 0,55 UNPA World Food Day stamp (Scott # A373). The cachet shows a map of the region.



Figure 1: Cover honoring the 2005 Dealer and Collector Meeting in Stockerau.

The UNPA issued a special cover (Figure 2) as part of its participation at the 2005 Seniormesse (Seniors' Fair) at the Vienna Messegelände (Fair Grounds) from November 17th to 20th. The cachet shows a senior

couple kissing as the man arrives at her house toting a bouquet of flowers. The cover bears a € 0,55 stamp from the 2005 Endangered Species series featuring a cymbidium ensifolium orchid (A362). The special UN-Vienna cancellation shows the facade of the Fair Building in Vienna.



Figure 2: Cover commemorating the 2005 Seniormesse in Vienna.

On December 2, 2005 the UNPA released a special cover (Figure 3) honoring its participation at NUMPHIL 2005 in Vienna. The special UN-Vienna cancel features holly crowning two bells and lots of star. The cover bears a € 0,55 stamp from the 2005 My Dream for Peace One Day series (A371) designed by a South Korean student. The cachet commemorates 2005 as the (Hans Christian) Andersen Year with a drawing based on one of his tales "Das Heinzelmännchen bei dem Krämer - The Goblin at the Shopkeeper's".

Once again the UNPA in Vienna was invited to set up a special post office in the Kulturheim in Ebreichsdorf, Austria on April 23, 2006 on the occasion of a major stamp swap day organized by the Ebreichsdorf Stamp Collectors' Association. A special cover (Figure 4) has a special UN-Vienna cancel and cachet portraying a side view of the castle. The cover bears the

€ 0,55 2006 Indigenous Art stamp (A375) depicting a South Sotho snuff horn. The special cancellation reproduces the old blazon of Ebreichsdorf.



Figure 3: Cover honoring NUMIPHIL 2005 in Vienna.

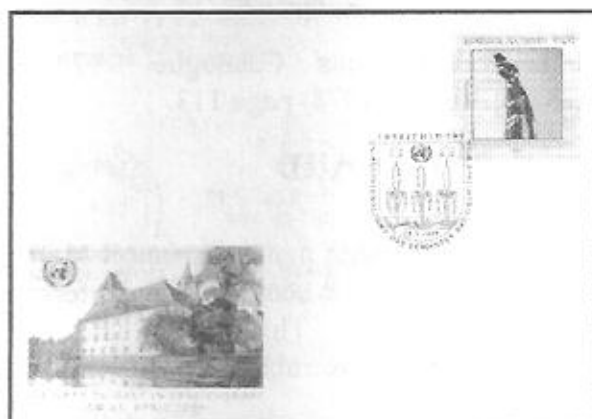


Figure 4: Cover commemorating UNPA's participation at Stamp Exchange Day in Ebreichsdorf.

On September 2, 2006 the Stamp Collectors' Society of Korneuburg organized its Seventh Stamp Exchange at the Stadtsaal Korneuburg. On this occasion the UNPA was represented by a sales and information stand and issued a special cover (Figure 5) showing a view of the medieval Burg Kreuzenstein castle. The cover bears a € 0,55 stamp from the 2006 World Heritage Series - France (A382), which shows a view of Carcassonne tied by a special UN-Vienna cancellation featuring a portion of a knight's suit of armor.

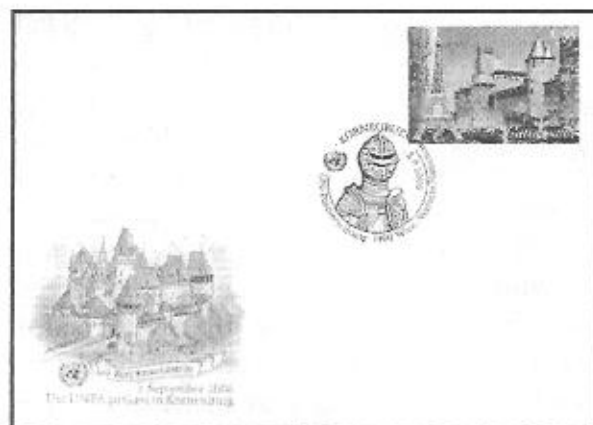


Figure 5: Cover issued at the Stamp Exchange Day in Korneuburg.

None of the above covers were available from the UNPA in New York. The only way to purchase them is to order each item in advance or to set up a customer account for Sonderstempel items. The account can be set up by sending a check (U.S. checks are welcome) or by paying with a Visa or Mastercard credit card to the following address:

UNPA - Europe
P.O.Box 900
A-1400 Vienna - United Nations
Austria.

UNP 2006A AUCTION PRICES REALIZED

Amount Realized \$1948
Lots Sold 43/92 (47%)

Lot#	Price	Lot#	Price	Lot#	Price	Lot#	Price
1	\$50	3	\$30	4	\$25	5	\$40
8	\$100	9	\$35	11	\$100	12	\$25
14	\$15	17	\$125	18	\$20	27	\$10
35	\$55	36	\$130	37	\$5	38	\$130
39	\$55	40	\$50	41	\$80	42	\$32
43	\$80	44	\$80	53	\$32	54	\$75
55	\$50	56	\$50	57	\$85	58	\$23
59	\$28	60	\$6	62	\$8	64	\$10
67	\$6	68	\$10	70	\$10	71	\$10
75	\$13	76	\$13	78	\$12	80	\$30
90	\$15	91	\$15	92	\$125		

IAEA SYMPOSIUM DISCOVERY

By B. Clement, Jr.

Newly discovered is a special cancellation used at an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Symposium held in Athens, Greece May 6-10, 1974. This postmark is shown in Figure 1.

The symposium, on the Formation of Uranium Ore Deposits, was jointly organized by the IAEA and the Greek Atomic Energy Commission. The meeting was prompted by the need to increase uranium production. In order to find more uranium deposits, the symposium gave results of recent geological research on the genesis and formation of uranium ore deposits.

If you have such items for UN or UN agency meetings which you think might be unlisted in Gaines Catalog, please let us know. You can help to increase our knowledge of the postal history of UN conferences.



Figure 1: 1974 special IAEA cancellation.

Reference

IAEA Publications Catalogue 1978/79, (IAEA, Vienna, 1978) page 113.

FAO VILLA BORGHESE CORNER CARD

In the June 2005 issue of the *Journal*, I published an article on the origins of the FAO. J.-L. Emmenegger has sent me a photocopy of a service cover (Figure 1) from the

Villa Borghese with matching cancel March 14, 1950, which was sent to Headquarters in Washington, D.C. This corner card was used as early as November 23, 1948.



Figure 1: 1950 service cover from the FAO European Regional Office at the Villa Borghese in Rome with matching cancel.

Looking for commercial covers with these meters



I am looking for commercial covers with the above meters. I am paying \$10.00 to \$50.00 or more depending on condition, destination, date and rate. I am also looking for other "The World United Against Malaria" campaign specialty items like proofs, essays, and errors from the 1962 campaign which 100+ countries participated in.

Please send items or photos with prices (or I can price) to malariastamps@yahoo.com or to Larry Fillion, 18 Arlington Street, Acton, MA, 01720, USA

UNPI Special Auction#7-Jack Mayer Collection Gems and Donation Lots

Closing Date: March 15, 2007

Send Bids to Auction Chairman:

B. Clement, P.O. 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.

UNNY Errors and Varieties

Mint VF unless described otherwise

1. FAO #23(a) Yellow shifted 3mm, top perfs poor, MB \$10
2. WRY #75-76 two 4c mint, two 8c mint, one 8c used, with varying border shifts, including into perfs on each value, MB \$60
3. WRY #76 Bk-4 with margin, Border text in pale yellow, MB \$10
4. Housing #100, Brown missing, Certificate, MB \$50
5. Housing #100, Black missing, Certificate, MB \$90
6. 20c Definitive, #148.1 c (ii), Windows in air, MB \$40
7. 20c Definitive, #148.1 (b) Missing yellow, MB \$250
8. 20c Definitive, #148.1 (a) & (c), MI-Bk4, perfs to right margin & middle row of windows is white, MB \$40
9. Population #151 (a) & (c), MI-Bk-6 right margin not perf, shift of colors outside oval, MB \$40
10. UNICEF, #163 (a), MI-6 Imperforate, MB \$250
11. UNICEF, #163 (b), Missing dark blue, MB \$150↓

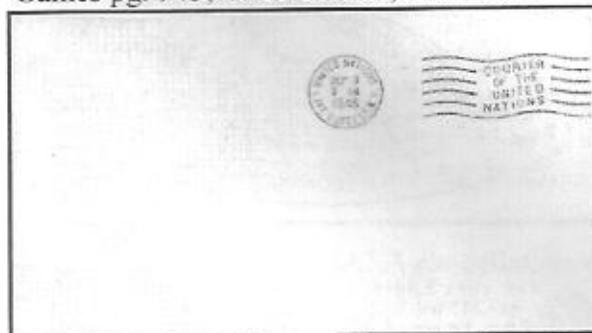


12. Starcke, #183 (a), Imperforate pair, MB \$125
13. Namibia, #297 (a), Missing dark blue on links, MB \$50
14. Airmail, C11 (b) Gray color missing, MB \$125

UN at Lake Success, New York

(Gaines p. 942 - 44)

15. LS/C.1 (j) Proof, on envelope, 9/9/46, Gaines pg. 943, no certificate, MB \$150↓



16. LS/C.1 FD 9/26/46, on official cachet cover, MB \$12
17. LS/C.1 7/8/47 on small UN-LS Sec-Gen CC cover to AZ, 4 staple holes, do not detract, MB \$20
18. LS/D.2 9/8/48 on back of small Registered UN LS CC cover to PA, MB \$20
19. LS/C.1 10/15/48 on small UN-LS CC airmail cover to IN, MB \$20
20. LS/C.1 7/28/49 on small UN-LS CC (dark blue) cover to VT, MB \$20
21. LS/C.1 7/17/50 on small UN-LS CC (light blue) cover to NY, small tear at top, does not detract, MB \$20
22. LS/C.1 LD 12/29/50 Sperry Gyroscope Great Neck CC cover to NY, MB \$20↓



23. #10 cover with Sperry Gyroscope CC & Sperry Great Neck meter 9/16/49. MB \$10

UN Forerunner Meter Covers

24. #10 airmail cover to UN LS CC with typed "Transportation Div, 405 E.42nd St, NY", PB 108314/NY/Slogan III, 8/19/49, to UN-Geneva, fold-does not detract, MB \$80↓



25. #10 airmail UNICEF-NY CC cover to Honduras, PB108314/NY/Slogan V, 3/30/50, MB \$60

26. #10 UN Empire State Bldg, Protocol & Liaison Section CC cover to IL, PB108314/NY/Slogan IV, MB \$150 7/15/48

27. Small cachet cover, 1st meeting of Security Council in NY, PB 113436/NY/ Slogan II, 3/25/46, MB \$15

28. Small cachet cover, Opening of UN PO, Great Neck, PB 113436/GN/Slogan II, 8/20/46, MB \$20

29. Small cachet cover, Opening of Lake Success PO, PB 113436/LS/Slogan II, 9/23/46, MB \$20

30. Small cachet cover, Opening of General Assembly at LS, PB 113436/LS/Slogan II, 10/23/46, MB \$15

31. Small UN LS Sec-Gen CC cover to IL, PB 115515/Slogan II, 6/30/47, MB \$75

32. #10 UN LS CC airmail cover to Geneva, PB 126118/Slogan IV 3/10/48, MB \$75

33. Small cover to Norway, Radio card inside, PB 126118/LS/Slogan V, 1/23/50, MB \$20

34. #10 cover to ICAO-Montreal, UNNY CC, PB 138421/LS/Slogan V, 12/13/50, MB \$25

35. #10 cover, UN LS CC, to London, some toning of cover, PB 150815/LS/Slogan IV undated, MB \$75

36. #10 cover, UNNY CC, 2 tape marks away from meter and CC, Long Island City

meter PB163706/SloganV, SEC.34.66PL&R, undated, MB \$250↓



37. Small cover, UN LS Sec-Gen CC, to CA, PB 182488/NY/Slogan V, 2/15/51, MB \$20

38. #10 cover, UNNY CC, to IL, PB186897/NY/Slogan V, 8/27/51, MB \$50

UPU Congress Souvenir Albums

39. Paris 1947-Great Britain 8"x12"x 3/8" thick red leather album including 14 pages of stamps & stationary, some wear on bindings, MB \$12

40. Ottawa 1957- Canada 6"x 8" x 3/8" thick red leather album in case, including 28 Bk-4 of Canadian stamps, MB \$12

WFUNA Art Graphics

all Mint VF, Note that MB's are 20% of Gaines or less

41. Drug Abuse-1973, Joan Luby, MB \$80

42. Volunteers-1973, Carol Christian, MB \$40

43. Namibia-1973, Chaim Gross, MB \$25

44. Human Rights-1973, Norman Rockwell, MB \$15

45. ILO Hgts-1974, Hall Groat, MB \$20

46. UN 30th-1975, Ilya Glazunov, MB \$9

47. UNPA 25th-1976, Ole Hamann, MB \$30

48. WFP-1976, Benjamin Levy, MB \$15

49. Airmails-1977, Hall Groat, MB \$10

50. Atomic Energy-1977, Hall Groat, MB \$5

51. Small Pox-1978, Liam Roberts, MB \$6

52. ICAO-1978, Ole Hamann, MB \$7

53. Gen. Assem.-1978, F.Hoveyda, MB \$5

54. Tech Coop-1978, Krishna Reddy, MB \$5

55. Definitives-1979, Hall Groat, MB \$5

56. ICJ-1979, T. Van Steenberg, MB \$6
57. New Economic Order-1980, Chaim Gross, MB \$15
58. Flags-1980, Chaim Gross, MB \$10
59. Flags-1981, Bruno Zupan, MB \$10
60. Volunteers-1981, H. Utermann, MB \$5
61. UN 40th-1985, Victor Vasarely, MB \$20
62. Flags-1985, Wolfgang Hutter, MB \$10
63. Africa-1986, Rokhaya Sarre, MB \$8

League of Nations

64. Hague Peace Conference, 1907, mailed postal card with message, conference cancel and cachet, MB \$15
65. Hague Peace Conference-1907, 3 different unused conference post cards, MB \$15
66. 3 different post cards, unused, supporting Switzerland Joining the League, MB \$20
67. Geneva Disarmament conference 1932/1 mailed cover with conference postmark and registry label, MB \$35
68. Montreux Straits Conference 1936/1, cover and card, each with different conference cancel, MB \$30
69. Canada League of Nations Day slogan cancels, 1928, Ottawa on post card, and Toronto on small cover (with small tape stains), MB \$15
70. Norway Nansen slogan cancels, Oslo (1937), Bergen (1938) & Stavanger (1939), on three small covers (one cover without back flap), MB \$20
71. Norway Nansen slogan cancel, Oslo, 1939 on small cover franked with 3 Norway Nansen stamps, to France, MB \$20↓



Donations to UNP

Proceeds go to support UNP Monographs

72. 1948 Paris General Assembly Collective Sheetlet PR.8 (Gaines p.979), Mint VF NH, Beautiful, MB \$150↓



The lots below are accumulations of covers, #10 or smaller - Conferences, postal history, topical, starter sets at a low starting price.

73. UPU Conferences, 46 items, MB \$1
74. UPU Bern & Topical, 52 items, MB \$1
75. WHO, 31 items, MB \$1
76. ILO Conferences, 32 items, MB \$1
77. ILO Geneva & Topical, 28 items, MB \$1
78. ITU, 20 items, MB \$1
79. UNESCO, 30 items, MB \$1
80. IAEA Conferences, 17 items, MB \$1
81. ICAO, 14 items, MB \$1
82. WMO, 15 items, MB \$1
83. UN Conferences, 39 items, MB \$1
84. UN-Worldwide Origin Cachets, 18 items, MB \$1

UNP SPECIAL AUCTION #6 PRICES REALIZED

Amount Realized \$3039.50
Lots Sold 23/39 (59%)

Lot#	Price	Lot#	Price	Lot#	Price	Lot#	Price
1	\$250	2	\$125	3	\$260	4	\$140
5	\$67.50*	6	\$230	7	\$100	8	\$75
9	\$50	10	\$275	11	\$450	13	\$140
23	\$180*	25	\$60	26	\$25	27	\$30
30	\$40	33	\$130	35	\$40	36	\$12
		37	\$100	38	\$20		

*Lot 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 April issue is March 1st.

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July 1, 2006-June 30, 2008

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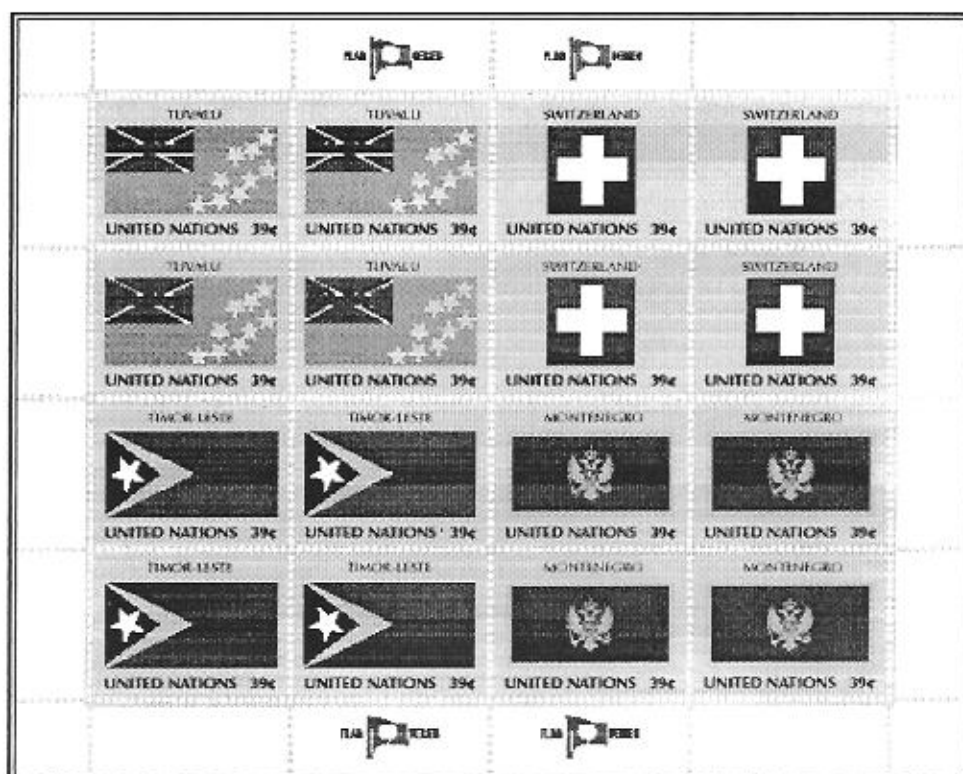
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2007 Flag Sheet Honoring Tuvalu, Switzerland, Timor-Leste and Montenegro Issued February 2, 2007.



Generic Personalized Sheet First Sold at the International Stamp Show in Berlin September 21, 2006