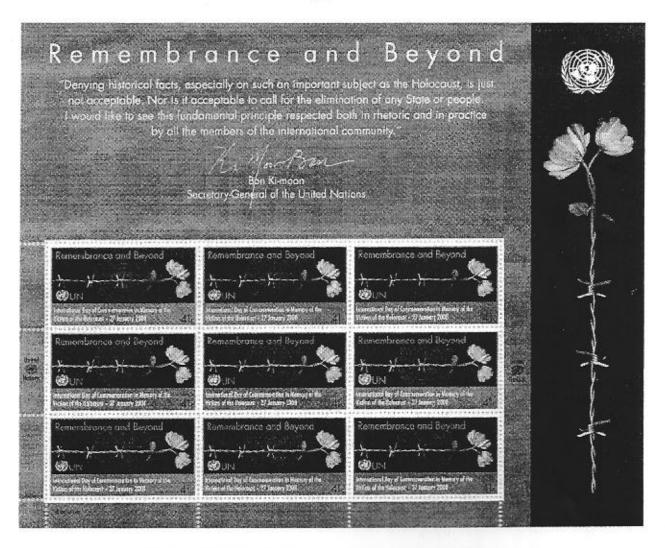


Volume 32 Number 1 February 2008 Whole Number 182

JOURNAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.



UNNY Mini-Sheet on the Theme

"Remembrance and Beyond"

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.

The annual domestic dues (effective January 2004) of the UNPI are US\$22.00, of which \$21.00 apply to the subscription to *The Journal*.

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); (Gaines), *United Nations Philately* by Arleigh Gaines; (Zumstein), *Spezialkatalog über die Briefmarken der Schweiz* (1992).

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Reprinting

Permission to reprint articles published in this journal is granted to philatelic journals as long as the source of the article is properly cited.

New Members

1530 Cynthia Delancy	Arlington, TX
1531 Larry Meyerson	
1532 Robert Markovits	

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: UNNY mini-sheet issued January 27, 2008 on the theme "Remembrance and Beyond". Rear cover: Joint silk FDC of "Remembrance and Beyond" issue: UN-Israel.

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

A Look Ahead at the 2008 Stamp Program

By December 2007 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) had announced a tentative schedule of stamps for 2008. If the schedule, which appears on page 2 of this issue, holds, there will be seven commemorative issues, two of which are continuing series: the Endangered Species Series (March 6th) and the Coin and Flag Series (May 6th). That leaves five sets, which have new themes and are not part of continuing series. These include International Holocaust Day (January 27th) under the title "Remembrance and Beyond" (on page 3 of this issue of the Journal), the Convention on the Rights of Disabled Persons (June 6th), Sport for Peace - the XXIX Olympic Games (August 8th), "We Can End Poverty" (September 18th) and the International Year of Planet Earth - Climate Change to be issued in October.

The Coin and Flag set is the third installment of a series that is scheduled to last eight years. In each year the UNPA releases six mini-sheets each of which displays a coin and the flag of four member states, totaling twenty-four nations per installment.

The Endangered Species Series has been an annual issue since 1993. As usual the UNPA will release four stamps for each office as well as an annual collection folder, three maximum cards and a limited edition silk first day cover.

Four new definitives are currently planned for the office in Vienna. The designs of these stamps appear on page 4 of this issue of the *Journal*. In light of the rumors that the United States Postal Service (USPS) will be raising postage rates later this year, we will probably see additions to this part of the program for the UNNY.

For the present at least four personalized sheets will appear: two are scheduled for May 8th honoring the Essen Stamp Show and the World Stamp Championship in Israel; on June 6th the EFIRO sheet will be released in Bucharest; on August 8 there will be a sheet honoring the Olympic Games in Beijing. If U.S. postage rates increase this year, undoubtedly additional personalized sheets will appear for use by visitors to the UN headquarters in New York.

If any member is interested in writing an article tackling any of these topics, please drop me a line or send me an e-mail, so that I can offer you my enthusiastic support and devote my own creative energies to other projects.

CLUB NEWS

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE FOR THE 2008 UNP ELECTION

UNP Officers and Board Members have been soliciting nominations for positions of UNP officers and board of directors who will take office beginning July 1, 2008 and will serve until June 30, 2010.

All current officers and board members have agreed to continue serving. Their names will appear on the ballot, which will be printed on the rear page of the mailer for the April issue of the *Journal*:

President: Anthony Dewey
Vice President: Brian Reiser
Secretary: Blanton Clement, Jr.
Treasurer: Jim Matyasovich

Board of Directors (4): Larry Fillion Greg Galletti

Mike Krejci Richard Powers

The UNP-Secretary Clem Clement would appreciate receiving any other nominations - including self-nominations - from members, who are interested in giving a little extra of their time to the Club. Nominations should reach him by February 25th so that they can be included in the April issue of the *Journal*.

2008 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of January 1, 2008 but subject to changes of date of issue and denomination.) See the UNPA World Wide Web Site at http://www.un.org/Depts/UNPA

January 27 Remembrance and Beyond (joint UN-Israel issue)

41¢, F.s. 0,85, € 0,65

(3 mini-sheets of 9 stamps)

Vienna Definitives

€ 0,10, € 0,15, € 0,65, € 1,40

(4 sheets of 20 stamps)

Joint Silk FDC from UNNY, UNGeneva, UNVienna and Jerusalem

March 6

Endangered Species

41¢, F.s. 1,00, € 0,65

(3 sheets of 16 stamps with 4 blocks of 4 se-tenant stamps.) Set of 3 maximum cards and 2008 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder

FDC with Silk Cachet

May 8

Coin and Flag Series

Personalized Sheet for Essen Exhibition

41¢, F.s. 1,00, €0,65, Personalized Sheet

(3 mini-sheets of 8 stamps, 1 sheet of 10 stamps of € 0,65)

Coin and Flag Collection Folder

Personalized Sheet for World Stamp Championship Exhibition-Israel

(Sheet of 10 stamps of 90¢)

June 6 Convention on the Rights of Disabled Persons

Personalized Sheet for EFIRO - World Philatelic Exhibition in Bucharest

41¢, 90¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,80, € 0,55, € 1,40, Personalized Sheet (6 sheets of 20 stamps, 1 sheet of 10 stamps of 90¢)

August 8 Sport for Peace - Games of the XXIX Olympics, Beijing China Beijing Personalized Stamp Sheet

41¢, 90¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,80, € 0,65, € 1,15, Souvenir Card, Personalized Sheet (6 sheets of 20 stamps, 1 sheet of 10 stamps of 90¢)

September 18

We Can End Poverty

41¢, 90¢, F.s. 1,20, F.s. 1,80, € 0,65, € 0,75, \$1, F.s. 3,00, € 2,10 (6 mini-sheets of 6 stamps, 3 souvenir sheets)

(3 souvenir sheets)

October International Year of Planet Earth (Climate Change)

41¢, 90¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,80, € 0,65, € 1,15

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

{3 Prestige Booklets with 12×(26¢, 41¢, F.s. 0,20, F.s. 0,50, € 0,30, € 0,35)} 2008 Annual Collection Folders (New York, Geneva, Vienna)

2008 SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

January 2 United for Peace (continuation of 2007 slogan)

THE JOURNAL OF UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS Vol. 32 #1 FEBRUARY 2008

REMEMBRANCE AND BEYOND

On January 27, 2008, the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued three commemorative stamps in a mini-sheet format of nine stamps each in denominations of 41¢, F.s. 0,85 and € 0,65 on the theme "Remembrance and Beyond". This stamp issue is a joint issue with the Israel Post, which issued a stamp with the same design. A joint issue limited edition silk cover was released on the same day bearing all four stamps with appropriate first day cancels.

The mini-sheet issued for use at the United Nations headquarters in New York appears on the front cover of this issue of the *Journal*. The joint issue silk cover with all four stamps canceled on the day of issue, International Holocaust Memorial Day, appears on the back cover of this issue.

On November 1, 2005 the General Assembly of the United Nations passed Resolution 60/7, which declared January 27th to be International Holocaust Memorial Day. This resolution rejects each and every disavowal of ethnic cleansing as a historical event and demands the development of education programs by Member states, to enlighten future generations of the horrors of genocide and to condemn all evidence of religious intolerance as well as the plotting against, the burdening of or violence against persons or communities for reasons of ethnic origins or their religious beliefs.

The day January 27th was chosen as International Holocaust Memorial Day, because on this day in 1945 the largest Nazi concentration camp in Ausschwitz (in Poland) was liberated by the Soviet Army, Many countries use this day in memory of the victims of the Holocaust.

As a consequence of this resolution in 2005 the former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan characterized this day as "an important memorial in the general lesson of the Holocaust of the unique evil, which can be simply attributed to the past and can be forgotten".

The horror of the second world war was the spark that led to the founding of the United Nations. Human rights for all without reference to race, gender, language or religion is one of the basic demands of its charter. In the call of the General Declaration of Human Rights the United Nations General Assembly newly determines that "the Holocaust, which led to the murder of one third of the Jewish population together with countless members of other minorities, will be forever a warning to all people of the dangers of hate, bigotry, racism and prejudice.

The "Holocaust and United Nations Outreach Program" was created at the insistence of the United Nations General Assembly by Resolution 60/7. Its goal is the development of education programs, in order to remind the world, what lessons can be drawn from the Holocaust in order to prevent further mass extermination in the future.

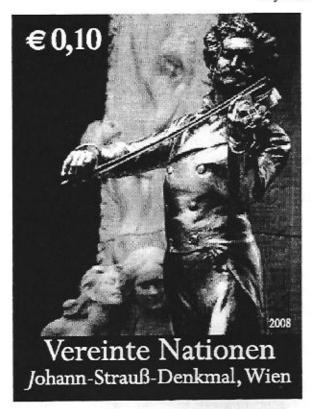
The United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon strives to keep alive the memory and to preserve the lessons of the Holocaust.

"International Holocaust Memorial Day is therefore the day on which we must newly strengthen our responsibility for the preservation of Human Rights. Yet we must also go beyond thoughts and ensure that future generations know this history. We must make use of the lessons of the Holocaust even today. And we must do our utmost that all peoples can enjoy the protection and the rights, for which the United Nations stands."

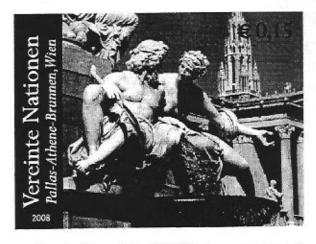
Ban Ki-moon United Nations Secretary-General

DESIGNS OF NEW UN-VIENNA DEFINITIVES OF JANUARY 27, 2008

By Richard Powers



The design of the € 0,10 stamp is based on a photograph of the Johann Strauss Monument in the Stadtpark (City Park), Vienna taken by Rudi Sulban courtesy of Corbis. This denomination pays a useful make-up tariff to complement a € 0,55 stamp paying the domestic rate in Austria to pay for the first-class rate of € 0,65 to other European countries.



The design of the € 0,15 stamp is based

on a photograph of a detail of the Pallas Athene Fountain courtesy of Atlantide Phototravel/Corbis. The denomination pays a common make-up rate.



The design of the € 0,65 stamp is based on a photograph of the Pegasus Fountain in Salzburg taken by Walter Geiersperger courtesy of Corbis. This denomination corresponds to the first class or post card rate of the Austrian post office to European countries outside Austria.



The design of the € 1,40 stamp is based on a photograph of a statue in the park of the Belvidere Palace in Vienna taken by Rudi Sulban courtesy of Corbis. This denomination corresponds to the international airmail rate of the Austrian post office to countries outside of Europe.

CENTENNIAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL REPLY COUPON

By Richard Powers

In the October 1998 issue of the *Journal* I published an article on the history of the international reply coupon (IRC) developed by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) to allow a correspondent in one country to pay for the return postage of an anticipated reply to the letter containing the coupon. Today this coupon can be exchanged for return airmail postage in 117 countries as of October 29, 2007.

This service orchestrated by the UPU began on October 1, 1907. Thus October 1, 2007 marked the completion of 100 years of this service. Figure 1 shows a copy of the IRC currently on sale in the United States since August 17, 2006 (according to an article in the October 2, 2006 issue of Linn's Stamp News - p. 26). This IRC format is known at the UPU as Beijing Model #2, in recognition of the changes approved at the XXII UPU Congress in Beijing in 1999. At the time that it went into service in the USA it cost \$1.85, which was a bit more than twice the airmail rate (84¢) for a one-ounce letter to be sent abroad aside from Mexico and Canada. Since May 14, 2007, the international airmail rate in the USA has risen to 90¢, so that now a IRC currently costs \$2.00 in the USA.

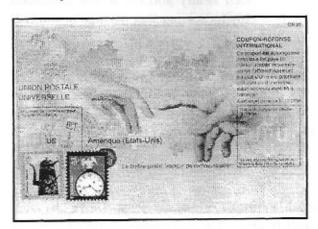


Figure 1: Beijing Model #2 IRC Postmarked on October 1, 2007.

The IRC in Figure 1 was postmarked in Billings, Montana on the 100th anniversary of the IRC October 1, 2007. Tied to the IRC are two USA stamps totaling 15¢ in value to make up for the fact that the IRC price had risen from \$1.85 to \$2.00 at the time of sale.

In the intervening time since the original issuance of the Beijing Model #2 IRC, the UPU has released a revised version, which commemorates the centennial with the addition of the numeral 100 which appears in the upper right hand corner of the "stamp" which appears underneath the "touching fingers". Along the bottom of the stamp image are the vears 1907 - 2007. Figure 2 shows a specimen of the revised IRC downloaded from the UPU website (www.upu.int), which would have been much more appropriate for honoring the 100th anniversary. Unfortunately this version is not currently available for sale at post offices in the USA. In fact, according to the UPU website, as of September 27, 2007 only 37 countries currently sell the "Centenary special" IRC. Among the non-sellers of this IRC are the four countries that issue stamps for use by the United Nations and UNESCO: Switzerland, the USA, Austria and France. Both of these IRCs are scheduled to remain on sale until December 31, 2009. Perhaps the USPS will eventually put the new model on sale. My local post office used to sell the Beijing Model #1 version of the IRC, but apparently has now ceased to sell IRCs.

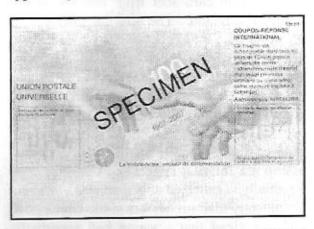


Figure 2: Specimen of Revised Beijing Model #2 IRC Noting the IRC Centennial: 1907-2007.

A 1949 RADIO CARD FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS MEDIATOR FOR PALESTINE IN RHODES

Or What Happens When a Stamp Falls Off

By Richard Powers

On May 14, 1948, the United Nations General Assembly appointed a Mediator for Palestine to replace the Palestine Commission, which it had established on November 29, 1947. The first Mediator was the Swedish diplomat Count Folke Bernadotte, who was assassinated on September 17, 1948. His replacement was the American diplomat, Ralph Bunche, who acted as Acting Mediator until August 11, 1949. A more complete article on United Nations activities during the violence in Palestine between Israel and the Arab states of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia beginning in 1948 can be found in an article which appeared in the October 2003 issue of the Journal (page 7). An article in the February 2002 issue (page 22) provides background on the Disaster Relief Project of the Mediator in Beirut, Lebanon.

The Head Office of the Mediator was established in the Hotel des Roses in Rhodes. Greece. In 1948 the United Nations established a Radio Station with call letters 4UN. Figure 1 shows the front and back sides of a confirmation card sent from this station to London, England. The 450 drachma stamp (Scott Greece # 512) is tied by a postmark in Rhodes apparently dated March 13, 1949. In the upper right corner of the card on the address side are traces of gum or glue, suggesting that originally the card had been posted with a second stamp. Portions of the right side of the postmark on the 450 drachma stamp are missing suggesting that they had canceled a second originally Apparently mail processors at the Greek post office noticed that a stamp had apparently fallen off after it had been canceled. According to a friend who studied Greek in grammar school, the purple hand cancel in the center of the card reads "Examined by the Commission for the Protection of Currency in Rhodes". As the USPS would say, it was trying to "protect revenue" that was lost by postage underpayment. Presumably the mail processors were convinced that correct postage had been originally paid and the card proceeded on its way to London.

The picture side of a similar radio card is shown in the Gaines Catalogue (page 1716). That card had been enclosed in an envelope with the corner card of the Mediator for Palestine and sent on November 2, 1948.

But there are two significant differences on the picture side. Notice that the lowest line of text reads:

United States Marines.

Presumably Marines were present to provide security for staff members. However, on the card mailed in March 1949 (Figure 1), this text has been neatly and discreetly crossed out, probably indicating that the Marines had been redeployed.

Another additional note appears in the upper left hand corner of the card. It reads: now SV5UN.

Apparently the call letters of the United Nations Station 4UN had been changed to SV5UN.

In an article which appeared in the February 2006 issue of the *Journal* (pages 10-11) 1949 QSL cards from Haifa, Israel (call letters: ZC6UN) and Jerusalem, Palestine (call letters ZC6UNJ) are shown. The former was mailed from Flushing, New York; the latter, from Jersualem with Israeli stamps.

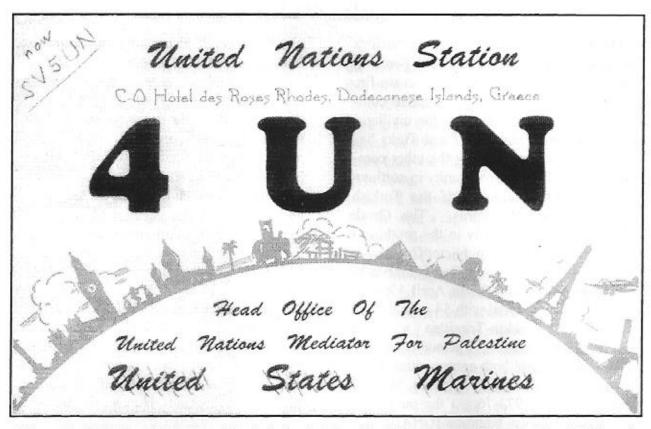
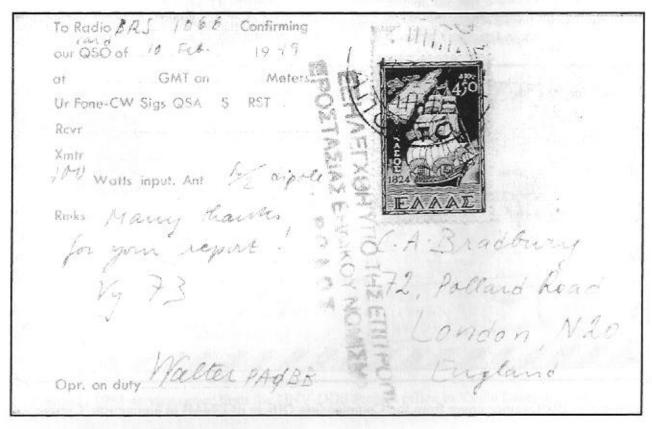


Figure 1: 1949 front (above) and back (below) sides of a QSL card sent from the Head Office of the UN Mediator for Palestine in Rhodes, Greece.



UNITED NATIONS AUSTRIAN BATTALION IN CYPRUS

By Richard Powers

On March 6, 1964, the United Nations Security Council created the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to supervise cease-fire lines between the Greek and Turkish communities, to provide security for civilians, and to protect ethnic Greeks and Turks living in sectors dominated by the other community. The Turkish community in northern Cyprus now proclaims itself the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. The Greek community lives primarily in the south, under the control of the Republic of Cyprus.

Austria was among the first countries to contribute to UNFICYP. In April 1964 an Austrian Field Hospital with 54 soldiers was deployed in Kokkin-Trimithia west of Nicosia to take care of UN personnel as well as of civilians from both communities. Later it was replaced by an Austrian Medical Center between 1973-76. At the same time an Austrian infantry battalion (UNAB) with 283 troops was sent to the island. Initially they were responsible for the district of Paphos. In 1973 they were moved to the district of Larnaca, in the same area, where

Austrians served during the fighting in 1974. Finally the UNAB moved to Famagusta.

Figure 1 shows a service cover of the Commanding Officer of UNAB sent to Graz, Austria. The cover postmarked November 11, 1989 bears an Austrian field cancel with the legend UNFICYP-AUSCON tying an Austrian stamp (Scott # 1452) and the letter "a", which indicates the location as being in Famagusta.

In 1995 Hungarian peacekeepers joined the Austrians in Sector 4. Two years later, a Slovenian Contingent arrived, which led to the creation of a trinational UN Austrian Hungarian Slovenian Battalion (UNAHSB). The Austrian and Slovenian contingents withdrew from the operation in Famagusta in June 2001 and were replaced by a Slovakian contingent, which led to the creation of the UN Slovakian Hungarian Battalion (UNSHB). Austrian troops left some personnel at the UN Headquarters of UNFICYP in Nicosia.

Reference www.bmlv.gv.at/archiv/a2001/zypern

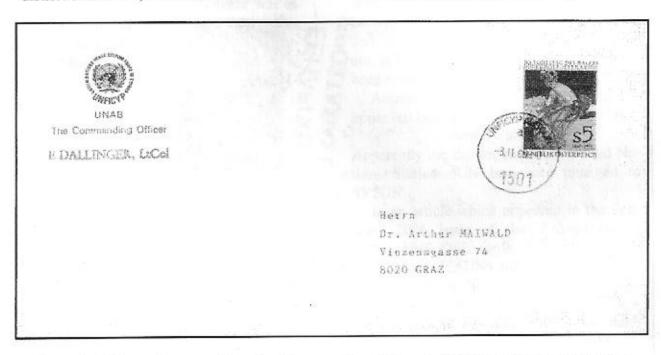


Figure 1: 1989 service cover from the Commanding Officer of UNAB in Famagusta, Cyprus.

THE DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES PROJECT OF UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

By Richard Powers

In 1976 the United Nations General Assembly called upon United Nations Volunteers (UNV) to spearhead the Domestic Development Services (DDS) Project. This new program highlighted approaches to grassroots development by developing countries for developing countries in a South-South partnership.

In 1979, the first team of UN Volunteers was assigned to a DDS project in Asia. The regional project funded by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and executed by UNV, was first based in Colombo, Sri Lanka and then later in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Working with leading non-governmental organizations Asian (NGOs) in developing the project, UNV stresses the need for exchanging volunteer community workers to catalyze grassroots initiatives and to encourage development workers to share their experiences. The UN Volunteers serving under the DDS program are "foreign but not too foreign" in their host communities. They play the role of agents of change at the grassroots while expanding

the outreach of supporting organizations in this area.

With UNDP support the DDS program in Asia grew and a similar project opened up in Africa in 1984 in Lusaka, Zambia. Three years later the main office moved to Harare, Zimbabwe. At the same time the DDS launched activities with youth in the South Pacific with a regional office based in Apia, Western Samoa.

By 1991, DDS claimed a network of some 200 organizations in over 40 countries committed to supporting local groups of youth, women and farmers.

Figure 1 shows a service cover from the DDS Project in Kuala Lumpur sent to Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. From there the printed matter cover was forwarded on October 12, 1988 to Gerehu, N.C.D. (National Capital District). The cover bears two Malaysian stamps: Scott # 333 on the right and on the left a 1986 10¢ local stamp #4 from the state of Wilayah Persekutan.

Reference

www.unv.org/en



Figure 1: 1988 service cover from the UNV-DDS Project office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

By Richard Powers

The International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) was created by UNESCO in 1963 with its headquarters in It is supported by grants from UNESCO and by voluntary contributions from Member States as well as from other UN affiliated agencies, such as the World Bank, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO and WHO and seven private foundations, such as the Ford Foundation and the Kellogg Foundation. The IIEP has partners among four professional associations such as the Association of Universities of Asia and the Pacific (AUAP) and the International Academy of Education (IAE). Other international organizations among its partners include the European Union, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OIS). UNESCO entities such as UN-AIDS, the International Bureau of Education (IBE) in Geneva and the program Education for All (EFA) work closely with IIEP. also collaborates with the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA). IIEP is an integral part of UN-

ESCO, yet it enjoys a large amount of autonomy.

Among its activities are the following:

to strengthen the capacity of countries to plan and manage their education systems;

to train planners and managers in skills to analyze and plan, manage and implement, monitor and evaluate;

to support institutions and to improve administrative routines, organization and leadership skills;

to foster an enabling environment through policy forums, international cooperation and networking.

Figure 1 shows a service cover from the office of IIEP in Paris bearing a meter cancel dated July 25, 1973. The machine type is M 6975. To the left is a slogan similar to a UNESCO type slogan 1, which consists of eight wavy lines. The IIEP has only six wavy lines. The postal code is Paris 138.

References

www.unesco.org/iiep/eng/about/cooperation portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php

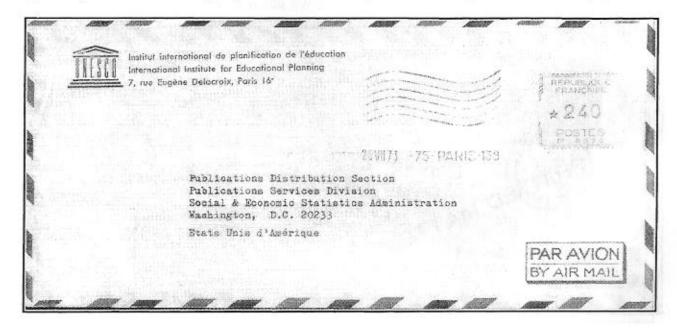


Figure 1: 1973 service cover with meter cancel from the headquarters of IIEP in Paris.

NEW DISCOVERIES OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS ORIGIN CACHETS

By B. Clement, Jr.

Newly discovered are three previously unknown origin cachets used by the League of Nations at Geneva. Even though the League "went out of business" over 60 years ago, the postal history of the League is still being documented.

The first of these discoveries is STENO., for General Stenographic (Stenographie). This cachet is listed in the *UNP Monograph, Origin Cachets of the UN, Its Agencies and Its Predecessors*, published in 2000. However, it is listed as "AUTHORIZED 1934-40 BUT NOT YET OBSERVED". The cover in Figure 1 is franked with a 10c Société des Nations (SdN) stamp, is postmarked SdN, Genève, 21.IV.46, and bears the boxed STENO. in violet-black.

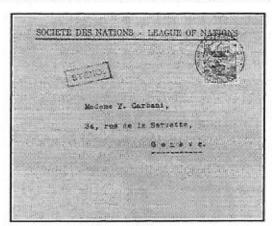


Figure 1: 1946 League of Nations service cover with STENO. origin cachet.

The second of the finds is SSG. Aff. Gen., for Under Secretary General, General Affairs (Sous-Secrétaire Général, Affaires Générales). This cachet was unlisted in the Monograph. The cover in Figure 2, postmarked 13.VI. 46, has the boxed cachet SSG. Aff. Gen. in black.

The last discovery is still a mystery. The small SdN manila cover seen in Figure 3, postmarked 23.III.31, has a violet-black cachet in a circle which could be IT or J.I. The circle cachet is similar to listed cachets CA, DIS, DUP, INF, and POL. Most observers think that the cachet looks like "IT", as in Figure 4a. However, rotate it 180 degrees and it could be "J.I", as in Figure 4b. It is not obvious what ei-

ther abbreviation stands for. Perhaps IT could be Interpretation and Translation Service (Interpretes et Traducteurs).

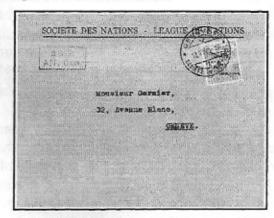


Figure 2: 1946 League of Nations service cover with SSG. Aff. Gen. origin cachet.



Figure 3: 1931 League of Nations service cover with IT(?) origin cachet.

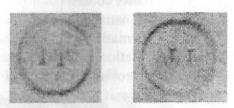


Figure 4: a) IT (left) or b) J.I?

There are still seven cachets listed as "AUTHORIZED BUT NOT OBSERVED": ALAT, C.I., ITR.A, ITR.FR., SDOC., S.M., and TEL. One of these, ITR., has been observed on UN-Geneva covers. Keep your eyes open for these as well as unlisted SdN cachets. You can help to write SdN postal history.

UN FIELD SERVICE AIRLETTERS FOR UNIKOM

By Richard Powers

The United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) was established on April 9, 1991 following the forced withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait by the forty-two nation coalition, which supplied military personnel. Articles on this operation have already appeared in the December 1997 (page 4) and June 2006 (page 19) issues of the Journal.

An armed contingent BANBAT from Bangladesh assumed responsibilities in the demilitarized zone (DMZ) on January 14, 1996. Recently I have come across special UN field service airletters similar to generic Type 4 (Gaines Catalogue) used by members of BANBAT in 2000 and 2001 back home to Bangladesh.

Type 4 airletters were used by members of UNEF II, UNIDOF and UNIFIL. They were printed by J. Enschede en Zonen, Netherlands and are known to have been delivered for use in August 1974, April 1975, April 1877, September 1978, May 1979 and January 1980.

Figure 1 shows a UNIKOM airletter (Type B) with a meter cancel dated December 11, 2000. The folded airletters measure 192 mm × 96mm. The principal difference between this air letter and the Type 4 version is that the name of the operation appears under the third line of the return address.

The UNIKOM meter consists of a UN logo to the left with the name UNIKOM underneath. The town mark indicates Kuwait (City). The denomination bank indicates that machine PBE 032 provided postage of 150 fils in the State of Kuwait.

As least two other versions of the UNI-KOM airletter are known. Figure 2 shows the return address corner of a Type A dated November 1, 2000 sent to Dhaka. Here the UN logo is more centered on the third line of the return address, whereas the Type B is mostly below the third line. The colors are different too. Type A is a slate blue, whereas Type B is a brighter shade of blue.



Figure 2: Return address of Type A UNIKOM airletter.

Figure 3 shows the return address corner of a Type C airletter dated November 28, 2001. The return address has only two lines and the UN logo and operation name UNIKOM are located above the two lines. The color of the airletter is closer to Type B.



Figure 3: Return address of Type C UNIKOM airletter.

In West Africa Bangladeshi troops serving in UN Peacekeeping operations in Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leona have used larger airletters measuring 232mm ×108mm. A used copy of an airletter from the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) appears in an article in the December 2004 issue (page 14) of the *Journal*.

A mint airletter printed for use by members of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) appeared in an article in the October 2005 issue (page 16) of the *Journal*. Figure 4 shows an airletter postmarked in Abidjian, Côte d'Ivoire May 4, 2005 sent to Dhaka with a free mail ONUCI cancel.

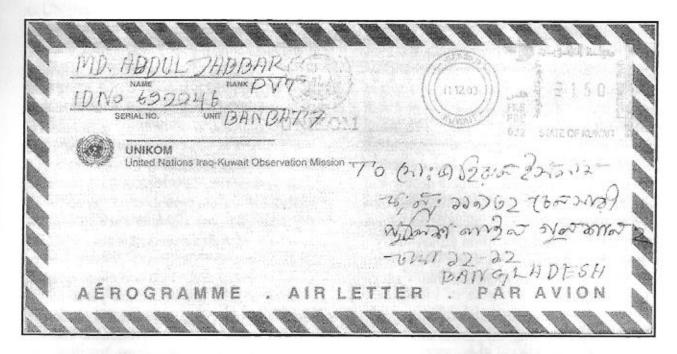


Figure 1: Type B UNIKOM airletter with UNIKOM meter cancel in Kuwait dated December 11, 2000 sent by a member of the Bangladesh Battalion BANBAT back home. There appears to be a poorly printed receiving cancel on the back in Bangladesh.

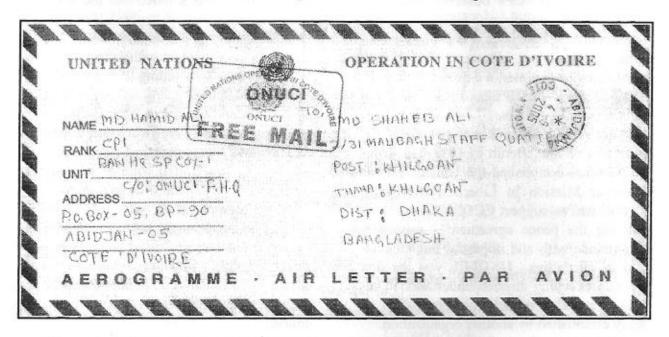


Figure 4: ONUCI airletter with ONUCI free mail cancel sent from the headquarters of the Bangladeshi Battalion in Abidjian, Côte d'Ivoire dated May 4, 2005 by a member back home. There appears to be a poorly printed receiving cancel on the back in Bangladesh.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS IN LIBERIA

By Richard Powers

Civil war in Liberia has claimed the lives of almost 150,000 people - mostly civilians and led to a complete breakdown of law and order. It displaced thousands of people, both internally and beyond its borders, resulting in some 850,000 refugees in neighboring countries. Fighting began in late 1989 and by early 1990, several hundred deaths had already occurred in confrontations between government forces and fighters who claimed membership in an opposition group, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), led by a former government official Charles Taylor.

From the outset of the conflict, a subregional organization, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), undertook various initiatives aimed at a peaceful settlement. The United Nations supported ECOWAS's observer force, the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG). The UN Security Council in 1992 imposed an arms embargo on Liberia. The Secretary-General appointed a Special Representative to assist in talks between ECOWAS and the warring parties.

After ECOWAS brokered a peace agreement in Cotonou, Benin in 1993, the Security Council established the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL). Its task was to support ECOMOG in implementing the peace agreement - especially compliance with and impartial implementation by all parties. UNOMIL was the first UN peacekeeping mission undertaken in cooperation with a peacekeeping operation already established by another organization.

Delays in implementing the peace agreement and resumed fighting did not allow elections to take place under UN supervision until July 1997. Charles Taylor was inaugurated President on August 2, 1997 and announced a policy of reconciliation and national unity. UNOMIL's mandate was com-

pleted on September 30, 1997.

In November 1997 the UN established the Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL), which was tasked with assisting the government in consolidating peace following the 1997 elections. In 2003 the Security Council revised the mandate to focus on assisting the Government of Liberia in addressing its expressed capacity needs in the areas of human rights and the conduct of elections, as well as on developing a peacebuilding strategy integrating political objectives, program assistance and human rights considerations. However, the peace-building efforts of UNOL were seriously hindered by the inability of the Government and the opposition party leaders to resolve their differences over key issues of governance.

In September 2003 the UN Secretary-General recommended that the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, authorize the deployment of a UN peacekeeping operation with a troop strength of up to 15,000, including 250 military observers, 160 staff officers, up to 875 civilian police officers and an additional five units each comprising 120 officers and a significant civilian component and necessary support staff. The United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) would be a multinational operation composed of political, military, civilian police, criminal justice, civil affairs, human rights, gender, child protection, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, public information and support components as well as an electoral component in due course.

On September 19, 2003, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1509. UNMIL took over peacekeeping duties from ECOWAS forces on October 1, 2003. Some 3,500 West African troops, who had been serving with ECOMIL vanguard force were provisionally "Re-hatted"

as UN peacekeepers.

As of March 1, 2006, a total of 15,071 military troops from forty-eight troop-contributing countries had been deployed throughout the country in addition to over one thousand police personnel from twenty-five contributing countries. One of the major aspects of the entire peace process was ensuring a democratic transition. UN-MIL played a critical role in conducting a credible, transparent, free and fair national election by offering logistical support to the National Elections Commission (NEC).

A new electoral law came into effect in December 2004 and on January 31, 2005, NEC began its civic education campaign to educate voters. Voter registration was conducted from April 25 through May 21, 2005. An additional week was offered to returning refugees. A total of 1,352,730 eligible Liberians registered to vote.

The first round of elections was held on October 11, 2005 with twenty-three registered political parties, two alliances and one coalition putting forward some 205 Senate and 513 House of Representative candidates.

No presidential candidate received the required 50% plus one vote, necessitating a second round vote on November 8, 2005. The winner was Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf with a 58% majority. The 23rd President of Liberia was inaugurated on January 16, 2006.

Figure 1 shows an airletter sent by a member of the Bangladeshi contingent of UNMIL. The bears a free mail cachet of The letter was process at the UNMIL. Sorting Office of SALPOST on January 26, 2005. An illegible receiving cancel, probably applied in Dhaka, Bangladesh was applied to the rear. The airletter appears similar in format, color and size to those used by Bangladeshi members of peacekeeping operations in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and in Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI). An article on ONUCI appeared in the October 2005 issue (page 16) of the Journal. An article on UNAMSIL appeared in the December 2004 issue (page 14) of the Journal. They all measure 232 mm ×108 mm.

Reference

www.unmil.org

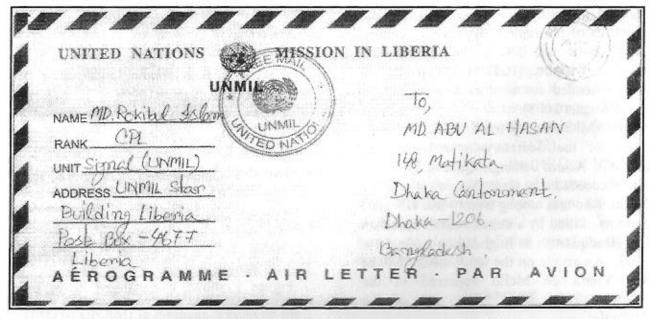


Figure 1: UNMIL airletter with UNMIL free mail cachet sent by a Bangladeshi member from UNMIL Headquarters in Liberia postmarked January 26, 2005 with a SORTING OFFICE - SALPOST cancel back home to Dhaka. A poorly printed receiving cancel appears on the rear.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR IRAQ IN AMMAN, JORDAN

By Richard Powers

Through the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), established on August 14, 2003 by Security Council Resolution 1500, the UN has worked to assist the Government and people of Iraq through:

efforts to promote dialogue,

assistance in the holding of two national elections and a referendum,

support to the drafting of the Iraqi constitution (2005),

contributing to the coordination of humanitarian assistance and

promoting the protection of human rights.

The UN assisted in the formation of the first functional and democratically-elected Iraqi parliament in forty years.

The passage of Security Council Resolution 1770 on August 10, 2007 updated and strengthened the UN mandate in Iraq, establishing responsibilities to advise and assist in areas such as political facilitation and national reconciliation and the promotion of regional cooperation between Iraq and the countries of the region, through the continued role of the UN in the International Compact with Iraq (ICI). This mandate has been extended for another twelve months (until August 2008).

UNAMI is led by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq (SRSG), Ashraf Jehangir Qazi of Pakistan. He succeeded the late Sergio Vieira de Mello, who was among twenty-two UN staff members killed by a suicide bomb attack on UN Headquarters in Baghdad on August 19, 2003. An article on the work for the UN of Mr. Vieira de Mello appeared in the February 2004 issue (page 18) of the Journal.

This attack led to a relocation of UN international staff out of Iraq. Staff began returning, under heightened security, in April 2004. As of 2007 there were nearly three hundred UN international staff members and 393 national personnel serving in Iraq, Kuwait and Jordan.

UNAMI coordinates the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Iraq. The UNCT is a family of UN Organizations involved in Iraq. It consists of sixteen UN Agencies and Programs. These include:

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA),

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labor Organization (ILO), Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR),

UN Development Program (UNDP), UN Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Center for Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT),

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF),

UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),

UN Fund for the Advancement of Women (UNIFEM),

UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), World Food Program (WFP),

World Health Organization (WHO).

Two other affiliated bodies participate: International Organization on Migration (IOM),

World Bank.

Figure 1 shows a registered cover on UNAMI stationery with the cachet of the Human Rights Office (HRO) of UNAMI in Amman, Jordan. Figure 2 shows a hand-stamped cachet (from the rear side of the

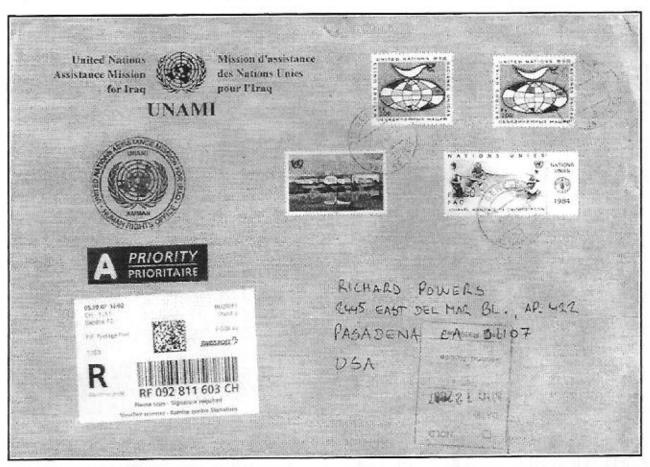


Figure 1: 2007 registered cover on UNAMI service stationery bearing the handstamped cachet of the Human Rights Office in Amman, Jordan mailed at the post office of the United Nations European Office (UNEO) at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland.

cover in Figure 1) of a staff member of the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in Geneva, Switzerland on temporary assignment to the HRO of UNAMI in Amman.

MARTIN BOHNSTEDT UNAMI HRO POB 540.MARJ AL-HAMAM AMMAN 11732,JORDAN

Figure 2: Cachet of staff member of the HRO of UNAMI in Amman, Jordan on the rear of the cover in Figure 1.

The cover was delivered by courier and

placed in the mailstream on September 5, 2007 at the United Nations post office in the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. It bears four UN Geneva stamps: 2×S.f.2 (Scott #12), S.f. 5 (#183) and the S.f. 0,50 F.A.O. commemorative (#122).

It is the mandate of the HRO of UNAMI to promote the protection of human rights as well as to foster judicial and legal reform in order to strenthen the rule of law in Iraq. A necessary element of this mandate is national reconciliation.

References

www.un.org/News/dh/infocus/iraq/UNAMI_ FactSheet.10Aug07_EN www.uniraq.org

THE END OF THE UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN TAJIKISTAN

By Richard Powers

On August 1, 2007 the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding (UNTOP)
came to an end. It had been established following the withdrawal of the United Nations
Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)
in May 2000. This United Nations Mission
had been established by the Security Council
in its resolution 968 on December 16, 1994.
These two missions had been set-up to stabilize this country after nearly two years of
civil war. (In an article in the February 2001
issue of the *Journal* (page 9), J.-L. Emmenegger displayed two UNMOT service covers.)

On September 9, 1991 the Tajik Supreme Soviet had voted to declare Tajikistan an independent state. It had formerly been part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). This vote followed the failed conservative coup-d'état in Moscow in August of that year, which signaled the beginning of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. It is located in an unstable region of the Middle East with China on its eastern border, Afghanistan to the south, Uzbekistan to the west and Kyrgyzstan to the north. Its stability was upset by clan, regional and political tensions and was compounded by differences between secularists and pro-Islamic traditionalists.

In May 1992, the Tajik opposition - an informal coalition of Islamic and other groups seized power de facto after two months of non-stop demonstrations. Further tensions and incidents dragged Tajikistan into civil war. The civil war as such ended in early 1993 but armed insurgency of the opposition forces, in particular from across the Tajik-Afghan border, continued. By mid-1993, in a country of less than 6 million, an estimated 50,000, mostly civilians had been killed. Some 600,000 had been displaced internally and an additional 60,000 had crossed the border into northern Afghanistan. Many others had fled to neighboring Central Asian republics and to other countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States (C.I.S.).

In September 1994 a temporary cease-fire and a cessation of hostile acts on the Tajik-Afghan border (known as the Teheran Agreement) led to the establishment of a Joint Commission consisting of representatives of the Government and of the opposition, as the principal monitoring mechanism of the cease-fire.

On November 30, 1994, the UN Secretary-General outlined to the Security Council the composition and function of a possible UN peacekeeping operation. According to the proposal, the UN mission in Tajikistan (UNMOT) would act on its own initiative or at the request of the Joint Commission. It would also provide good offices as stipulated in the Teheran Agreement. The Mission would be an integrated civilian-military operation, headed by a person with political experience and supported by a small civil affairs staff as well as military observers. After the proposal was approved on December 16th, the total UNMOT personnel numbered 55 by the end of January 1995, of which 22 were military observers, 11 were international civilian staff and 22 were local staff.

In July 1995, the cease-fire was broken and had all but collapsed within a year. The signing, in December 1996, of the Khusdeh Agreement, restored the cease-fire agreement and led to a General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord on June 27, 1997. The parties requested UN assistance in implementing the Agreement.

In early 2000 elections for the two houses of parliament were held with the UN and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) acting as a Joint Electoral Observation Mission (JEOM). The mandate of UNMOT was completed on May 15th.

Figure 1 shows a registered UNMOT service cover postmarked in Dushanbe on November 23, 1999 and sent to Geneva. It bears



Figure 1: 1999 service cover of the UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan sent from Dushanbe, (Republic of) Tajikistan, member of the Commonwealth of Independent States (C.I.S.).

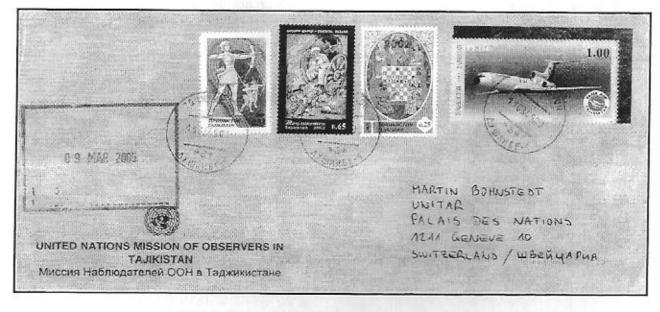


Figure 2: 2005 UNTOP service cover on UNMOT stationery mailed in Dushanbe, Tajikistan to UNITAR Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

five stamps (denominated in rubles clockwise from upper left): 2×A(40r - Scott #142), 500r (#105), A (#112), 12r (#134).

Following the withdrawal of the UNMOT personnel, the UN established UNTOP to encourage Tajikis to work out their differences peacefully. The mission of UNTOP was to help with job training for the former combatants. This was done by working with the Resident Coordinator of UN agencies in Tajikistan whose focus was largely on long-term development assistance. This office closed on August 1, 2007.

Figure 2 shows a UNTOP service cover postmarked on March 11, 2005 in Dushanbe sent to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in Geneva on old stationery of the UNMOT. It bears four stamps (denominated in somonis from left to right): 0.53s(#219a), 0.65s(#201a), 0.25s (#197b), and 1s(#176). A cachet on both the front and rear sides of the cover (Figure 3) shows reads: 09 MAR 2005 / UNTOP. A United Nations cachet appears on the rear to the right of the UNTOP cachet. A UNITAR receiving cancel dated March 24, 2005 (Figure 4) also appears on the rear.

Figure 5 shows a service cover from the UN Development Program (UNDP) post-

marked in Dushanbe in May 1999 bearing the following Tajiki stamps (denominated in rubles clockwise from upper left): 60r (#12), 500r (#104), 60r (#12), 12r (#133).



Figure 3: UNTOP and UN cachets on the rear of the service cover in Figure 2.

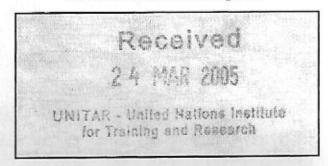


Figure 4: UNITAR receiving cancel.

References

www.un.org/depts/dpa/doc/conflict/tajikistan www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/MISSIONS/unmot /unmotB

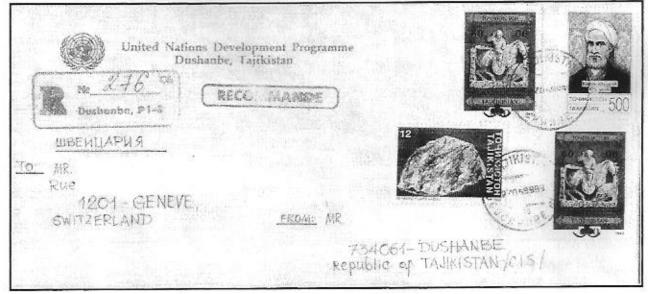


Figure 5: 1999 registered service cover of the UNDP in Dushanbe, Tajikistan (addresses obscured for privacy reasons).

THIRTY SIXTH ICAO ASSEMBLY - MONTREAL 2007

By B. Clement, Jr.

The 36th Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was held at ICAO Headquarters in Montreal, Quebec, Canada September 18 to 28, 2007. The ICAO Staff Association arranged for a special cover to mark the assembly, as shown in Figure 1. The cover was franked with the new Canadian "forever" stamp. The stamp has a "P" for PERMANENT within a maple leaf, and pictures the spotted coralroot, a native Canadian orchid. The cachet, designed by Mrs. Danielle Cote, ICAO Staff Member, shows the wool tapestry Man in Flight which hangs behind the chair of the ANC (Air Navigation Commission) President. The tapestry was donated to ICAO by Romania in 1976 and represents the winged mythic figure Icarus with the symbols of ICAO and the UN in the background of concentric curves representing the propagation of waves into space.

The cover is postmarked with the spe-

cial assembly cancel shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Special Cancel for the 2007 ICAO Assembly.

Unfortunately this special cover is no longer available from the ICAO Staff Association, since it sold out at the meeting. The Staff Association has produced a number of special covers for ICAO events, the first one being for the 28th Extraordinary Assembly held in 1990.

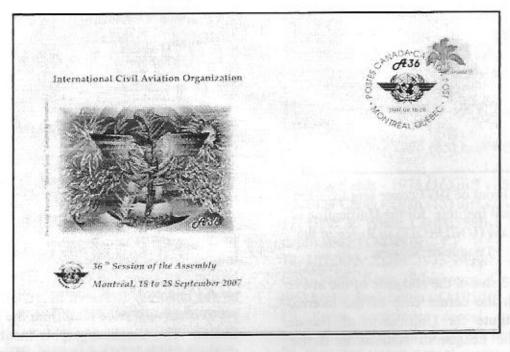


Figure 1: Souvenir cover honoring the 36th Assession of the ICAO Assembly

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By Richard Powers

In an article which appeared in the April 2005 issue of the *Journal* (page 9) I discussed the origins of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) as an organ of the League of Nations in Rome. I was able to document it with a 1932 postal card picturing the Institute and a 1956 cover from the Institute after the demise of the League.

I recently came across a 1937 service cover from UNIDROIT, which explicitly documents its ties to the League of Nations. This is the first such cover that I have seen during more than fifteen years of searching. Figure 1 shows the front side of a cover mailed from Rome on October 8, 1937 to the King's Printer in Quebec, Canada. The cover bears a 1,25 lire Italian stamp (Scott # 373) commemorating the Summer Festival for Child Welfare.



Figure 1: Front of 1937 cover sent from the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) in Rome of the League of Nations.

Figure 2 shows the rear side of the above cover with the corner card of the International Institute for Unification of Private Law of the League of Nations in Rome. Figure 3 shows an enlarged version of the corner card.

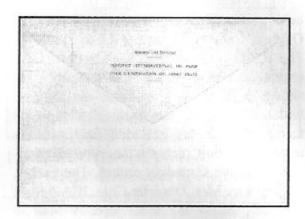


Figure 2: Rear of 1937 cover shown in Figure 1 with the corner card of UNIDROIT of the League of Nations.

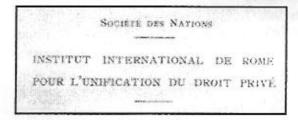


Figure 3: Detail of the corner card of UNIDROIT of the League of Nations, which appears on the rear flap.

The International Institute for Unification of Private Law is one of four League Institutes listed by Gaines. These entities are close in structure to present day specialized agencies of the United Nations. The other institutes are the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris(see the August 1985 (page 152) and the October 1988 (page 10) issues of the Journal), the International Educational Cinematographic Institute in Rome and the International Center for Leporosy Research in Brazil. I have yet to observe service mail from the Leprosy Center. The Cinematographic Institute will discussed in the Journal in an upcoming issue.

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- Courier of the UN 1/3/51 slogan cancels
 small covers no cachets f/vf MB\$5
- CAPEX 87 (no UN connection) 8 fdcs + MNH USA & Canada sheets + 2 souvenir cards vf MB\$10
- 5. UNNY first issue 1c-20c (14) fdcs mixed cachets mostly Artcraft addr f/vf MB\$5
- 6. UN overprint Cyprus 1965 (7) identical fdcs with mixed franking airletters MB\$5 ↓



- 7. UN blue White Ace cover album flip-top type vf with 16 flag fdcs owner's initials marked on front; heavy lot MB\$5
- Mixed cover group (60) fdcs incl. C1-4
 Artcraft, a few Cocteau fdcs, Brussels World
 Fair partial sets, few first flights, duplication f/vf MB\$15
- 10. 1963 Iraq Stop the Terror color protest cards from Czechoslovakia vf (20) identical MB\$10

8. UNNY #1-5 fd maxicards (8) sets vf MB\$10 ↓



- 11. Misc mint stamps (100) inc UNESCO gift stamps on page, Geneva 1//45, some early MI4s, some minor varieties and damaged #38 sheet f/vf MB\$10
- Special folders/cards IYC Japan,
 WFUNA Eleanor Roosevelt, Uemura,
 Gabarron card, Roth WFUNA tree fdc (15)
 sets! MB\$30
- 13. Blue Cards 1977-1979 complete vf MB\$10
- 14. Blue Cards 1976 (85) heavy duplication vf MB\$15
- 15. Blue Cards 1975 (16) diff vf MB\$5
- 16. Blue Cards 1976 (15) diff vf MB\$5
- Blue & White Cards 1980-1 (27) some duplication vf MB\$10
- UN 30th Anniv 1975 Geneva show canceled cards Bonn, Strasbourg, Gravenhagen (95) heavy duplication vf MB\$10
- Swiss conference cancel covers (18) some with cachets all 1950's era f/vf MB\$10
 First day slogan cancel covers Geneva & Vienna 1965-81 (35) heavy duplication f/vf MB\$5

- NY fdcs (40) all small size mostly Artcraft & Geneva official cachets f/vf MB\$10
- 22. Indian army in Cambodia 1954 fdc + Army in Laos 1963 service cover to Canada f/vf MB\$10
- 23. WFUNA 1966 issue fd maxicard (10) all the same vf MB\$5
- 24. Military covers accumulation philatelic but many interesting cancels mostly Canadian forces (100) UNTSO, UNEF, UNFICYP f/vf MB\$50 ↓



- 25. WFUNA cachets (5) + fdcs (6) designer signed, Roth, Hamann, Gailis, duplication vf MB\$10
- 26. Form 3547 requested cc UNUSED (70) #10 envelopes from the 1½¢ precancel mailings f/vf MB\$10
- 27. Souvenir folders with stamps Expo 67 (8) 25th Anniv (4) New York World Fair (8) some tape stains f/vf MB\$15
- 28. Souvenir folders with stamps 1976 IYC Japan (35) f/vf MB\$30
- 29. Souvenir folders with stamps 1978-1980 (9) diff f/vf MB\$10
- 30. Souvenir folders with stamps stuck in as usual 1958 (24) 1959 (4) f/vf MB\$20
- 31. Souvenir folders 1975 UNIFIL commercial folder (4) f/vf MB\$5
- 32. Souvenir cards (120) 12 diff heavy duplication incl. (10) Florex commercial f/vf MB20
- 33. Presentation folders 1974-98 (45) dupli-

- cation to 4 each, (3) with designer autograph vf MB\$25
- 34. Show imprint covers NY & Geneva (10) 1960-75 heavy duplication f/vf MB\$10
- 35. UNDOF (11) oversize covers nearly identical no stamps fine MB\$5
- 36. Mobile Tour 1967 Covers (4) Seville, Bilbao, Madrid, Barcelona vf MB\$15
- 37. UN Swiss UN agency and related (90) diff covers 1960-70s duplication to 4 each mostly fdcs + PTT folders f/vf MB\$30
- 38. European non-UN covers with UN show imprints (45) diff f/vf MB\$10
- similar group mostly diff (50) covers f/vf MB\$10
- 40. similar group mostly diff (40) covers f/vf MB\$10
- 41. Postal stationary mint and used collection (86) diff f/vf minor duplication MB\$10
- 42. UNPA (95) stamped covers #10 size + 10 metered w/w service covers heavy lot f/vf MB\$15
- 43. First flight covers (28) diff rubber stamp cachets 1959-70 f/vf MB\$10
- UNICEF cachets NY fdcs heavy duplication (50) unadr vf MB\$15
- 45. Misc lot (100) folders, cards, covers oddball and common with duplication f/vf well worth MB\$25

UNP AUCTION 2007A PRICES REALIZED

Amount Realized \$501 Lots Sold 21/51 (41%)

Lot#	Price :	Lot#	Price 1	Lot#	Price I	ot #F	rice
1a	\$110	3	\$10	4	\$28	5	\$2
6	\$10	9	\$20	10	\$22	12	\$1
14	\$75	27	\$50	28	\$25	30	\$5
31	\$5	32	\$5	36	\$10	40	\$6
43	\$5	46	\$5	48	\$5	49	\$1
50	\$55			1 7	111		

Chapters of the UNPI

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UN Collectors of Chicagoland meets the second Tuesday of the month except in July and August at Stamp King, 7139 West Higgins Rd., Chicago, Illinois. Contact: Dr. Ben Ramkissoon, 3011White 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

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The Journal goes to print on the first day of the month preceding the issue month. The deadline for the April issue is February 20th. Material submitted for publication should reach the editor at least ten days earlier.

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July 1, 2006-June 30, 2008

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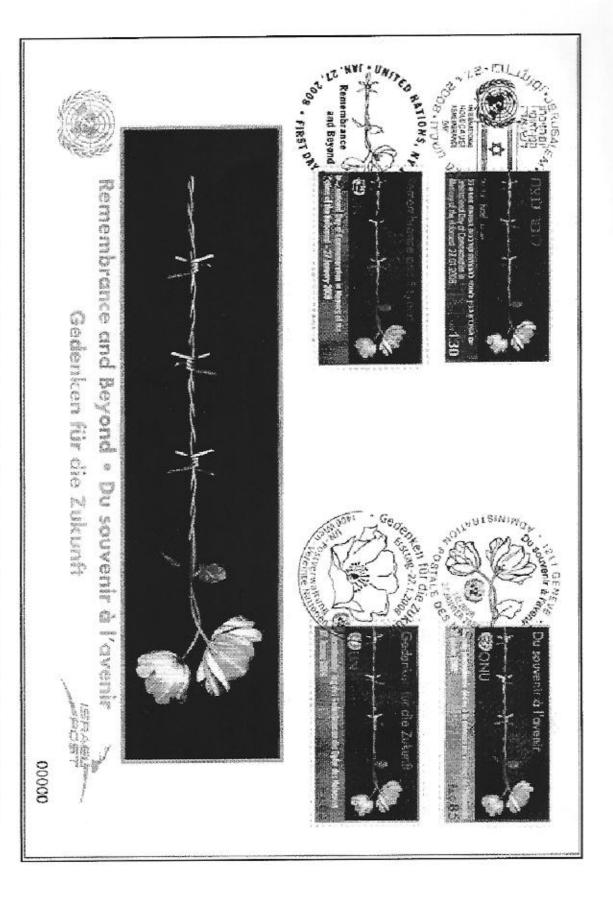
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