

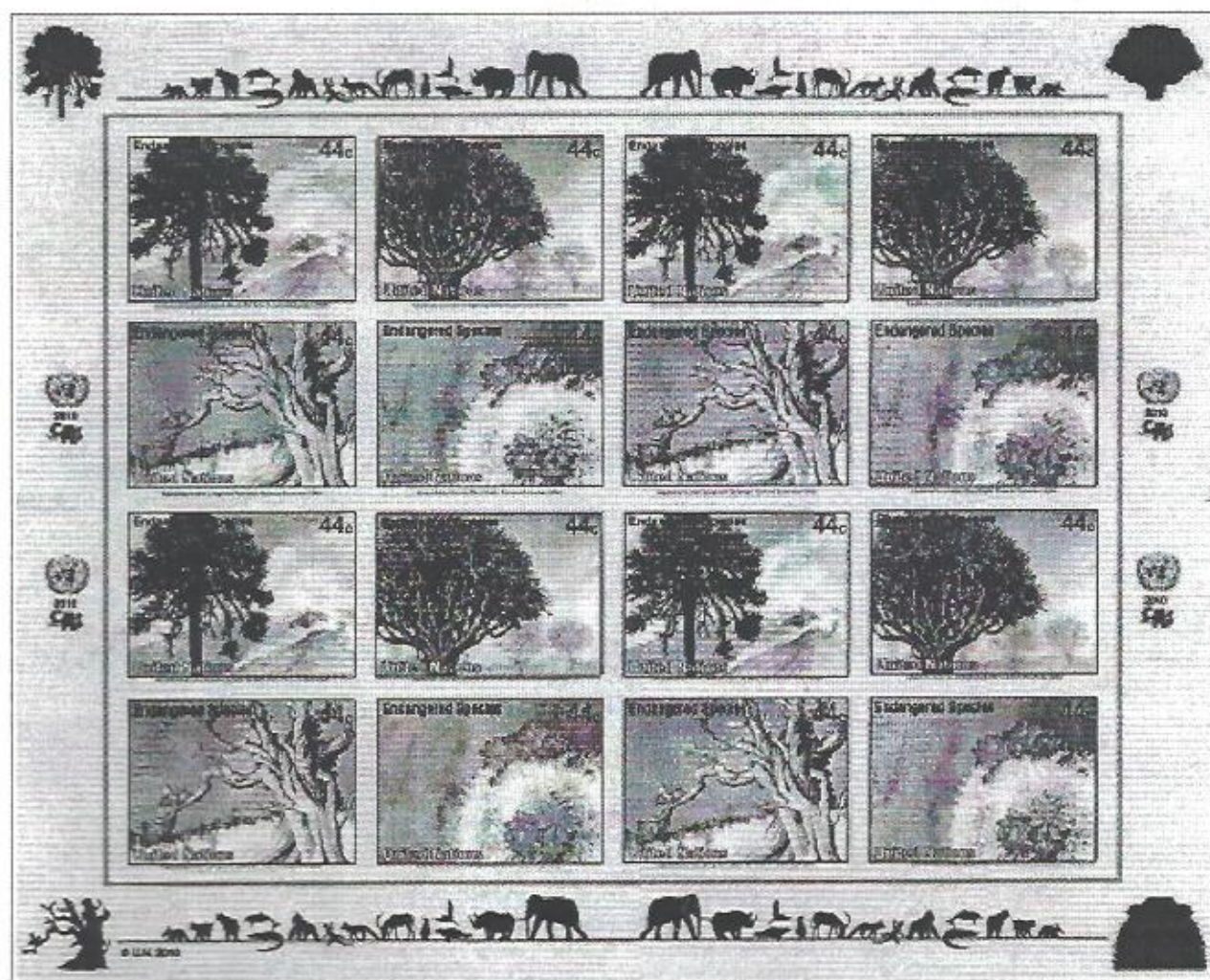
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OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC



UN NEW YORK

2010 ENDANGERED SPECIES SERIES



# 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 of the UNPI are US\$24.00, of which \$23.00 apply to the subscription of *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); *United Nations Philately* by Arleigh Gaines; (Zumstein), *Spezialkatalog über die Briefmarken der Schweiz* (1992).

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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, UNP Officers or UNP club members.

## Cover Illustrations

**Front cover:** 2010 UNNY Endangered Species Mini-sheet issued April 15th. **Back cover:** 2010 Geneva and Vienna Endangered Species Sheets.



## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

### A Look Back at the Cost of UNPA Products in 2009

The last installment of United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) shipments for my subscription account always includes collection folders of stamps issued by the offices in New York, Geneva and Vienna. In 2009 the New York collection folder cost \$14.14; the Geneva folder, \$26.39; the Vienna folder, \$24.01. Ouch! For reference you can turn to page 2 of this issue to find the complete list of UNPA stamps with Scott catalogue numbers for 2009. Note that the prices above and below for items in Swiss francs (Geneva) and euros (Vienna) will vary with the exchange rate.

What did the folders contain? The New York folder contained a 94¢ U Thant commemorative (UNNY #974), four UNNY definitives (UNNY #971-3, #996) costing \$1.20, two World Heritage stamps (UNNY #979-80) costing \$1.42, two ECOSOC commemoratives (UNNY #992-3) costing \$1.42, a UN Millennium Goals minisheet of eight 44¢ stamps (UNNY #995a-h) costing \$3.52 and an Indigenous People minisheet of six stamps (UNNY #997a-f) at \$2.64. The total face value for the UNNY singles is \$11.14. Apparently the UNPA charges \$3 for the folder and the mounts that are included with the UNNY collection.

Notice that the annual collection does not include the Endangered Species set. The 2009 collection folder with the twelve Endangered Species stamps for the three offices costs \$13.17

If you want personalized sheets, you will have to pay \$14.95 for the UNNY generic sheet of twenty 44¢ stamps (UNNY #982-6), \$14.95 for the UNNY generic sheet of ten 98¢ stamps (UNNY #987-91), \$14.95 for the NAPEX special event sheet of twenty 44¢ stamps, \$14.95 for the NAPEX special event sheet of ten 98¢ stamps, \$14.95 for the Essen special event sheet with ten €0,65 stamps (UNV #445-9), \$27.75 for the 30th Anniversary of the VIC sheet with ten €1,40 stamps

(UNV #452-6), \$14.95 for the Climate Change sheet of ten 98¢ stamps (UNNY #994) and \$14.95 for the 40th Anniversary of UNPA Geneva sheet of ten S.f. 1,00 stamps (UNG #506-10).

If you want to buy the prestige booklets for the World Heritage - Germany - issues, you will have to pay \$9.00 for the UNNY issue, \$9.70 for the Geneva issue and \$11.19 for the Vienna issue.

If you want to include the three new UNNY stationery items (two 44¢ envelopes and a 98¢ air letter), you will have to pay \$2.20. There is a 11¢ charge included for each envelope. The three new Geneva postal cards with denominations of F.s. 0,85, 1,00 and 1,80 cost \$4.85. The two new Vienna prestamped envelopes with denominations of €0,65 and €1,40 and the new €0,65 postal card cost \$6.05.

In summary, one each of the above items would cost:

UNNY Annual Collection	\$14.14
UN Geneva Annual Collection	\$26.39
UN Vienna Annual Collection	\$24.01
Endangered Species Collection	\$13.17
Seven Personalized Sheets	\$131.40
Prestige Booklets	\$31.28
UNNY Stationery	\$2.20
UN Geneva Stationery	\$4.85
UN Vienna Stationery	\$6.05
Total	\$253.49

In 2008 this total for one each of all items was \$233.63.

If you are not fortunate enough to be able to buy your stamps directly over the counter in New York or at a UNPA stand at some show, you will have to pay at least \$3 handling fee for each of the seven shipments. For the last shipment of the year, the value exceeded \$100. As a result the UNPA charged me \$13.10 in addition to the \$3 handling fee.

Clearly, collecting all UNPA new products is not a hobby for children. And maybe not for retirees on social security.

# SCOTT CATALOGUE NUMBERS OF 2009 UNITED NATIONS STAMPS

**February 6**

## **100th Anniversary U Thant**

94¢. F.s. 1,30, € 1,15

New York 974, Geneva 495, Vienna 437

## **New York Definitives**

1¢, 9¢, 10¢ - New York 971-3

**April 16**

## **Endangered Species**

42¢. F.s. 1,00, € 0,65

New York 975-8a, Geneva 496-9a, Vienna 438-41a

**May 7**

## **World Heritage - Germany**

44¢, 98¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,65, € 1,40

New York 979-80, Geneva 500-1, Vienna 442-3

Three Prestige Booklets with 12×(27¢, 42¢, F.s. 0,35, F.s. 0,50, € 0,30, € 0,35)

New York 981a-i, Geneva 502a-i, Vienna 444a-i

## **Postal Stationery for Geneva, Vienna**

Geneva: postal cards F.s. 0,85, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,80 - Geneva UX19-21

Vienna: prestamped envelopes € 0,65, € 1,40, postal card € 0,65 - Vienna U12-3, UX18

## **Personalized Sheet (Vienna) - IBRA in Essen**

(Sheet of 10 stamps - € 0,65 with five designs and se-tenant labels)

Vienna 445-9a

**June 5**

## **Personalized Sheets (New York)**

(Sheet of 20 stamps - 44¢ domestic rate with five designs and se-tenant labels)

(Sheet of 10 stamps - 98¢ international rate with five designs and se-tenant labels)

New York 982-6a, 987-91a

## **Revalued Postal Stationery for New York**

prestamped envelopes (regular and legal) 44¢ (41¢ + 3¢), airletter sheet 98¢ (90¢ + 8¢)

New York UX28-29, UC28

**August 6**

## **Economic and Social Council**

44¢, 98¢, F.s. 0,85, F.s. 1,80, € 0,55, € 0,65 and a souvenir card

New York 992-3, Geneva 503-4, Vienna 450-1

**August 24**

## **Personalized Sheet (Vienna) - UNPA Vienna 30th Anniversary**

(Sheet of 10 stamps - € 1,40 with five designs and se-tenant labels)

Vienna 452-6a

**September 22**

## **Personalized Sheet - Summit on Climate Change**

(Sheet of 10 stamps - 98¢ with one design and ten se-tenant labels)

New York 994

**September 25**

## **UN Millennium Goals**

44¢, F.s. 1,30, € 0,65

New York 995a-h, Geneva 505a-h, Vienna 457a-h

**October 2**

## **New York Definitive - International Day of Non-Violence**

\$1 - New York 996

## **Personalized Sheet (Geneva) - UNPA Geneva 40th Anniversary**

(Sheet of 10 stamps - F.s. 1,00 with five designs and se-tenant labels)

Geneva 506-10a

**October 8**

## **Indigenous People**

44¢, F.s. 1,30, € 0,65

New York 997a-f, Geneva 511a-f, Vienna 458a-f



## 2010 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of February 2, 2010 but subject to changes of date and denominations.)

See the UNPA World Wide Web Site at: [www.un.org/Depts/UNPA](http://www.un.org/Depts/UNPA)

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>February 5</b>  | <b>Coin and Flag Series</b><br>44¢. F.s. 0,85, € 0,65<br>(3 mini-sheets of 8 stamps)<br>Human Trafficking (Special event sheet of ten stamps - € 0.65)  |
| <b>April 15</b>    | <b>Endangered Species</b><br>44¢. F.s. 1,00, € 0,65<br>(3 sheets of 16 stamps with 4 blocks of 4 se-tenant stamps)<br>Set of 3 maximum cards and 2010 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder<br>FDC with Silk Cachet<br><b>International Year of Biodiversity</b> (Geneva and Vienna Definitives)<br>F.s. 1,60, F.s.1,80, € 0,05, € 0,20<br>(4 sheets of 20 stamps)            |
| <b>April 25</b>    | <b>World Malaria Day</b> souvenir cover   |
| <b>May 1</b>       | Shanghai Lunar Calendar (Event sheet of ten stamps - 98¢)<br>Shanghai Lunar Calendar souvenir cover - 44¢   |
| <b>May 6</b>       | <b>One Planet, One Ocean</b><br>44¢, 98¢, F.s. 0,85, F.s. 1,00, € 0,55, € 0,65<br>(6 mini-sheets of 4 stamps)<br>Three Prestige Booklets with 12×(27¢, 42¢, F.s. 0,35, F.s. 0,50, € 0,30, € 0,35)   |
| <b>June 4</b>      | Shanghai World Expo (Special event sheet of ten stamps - 98¢)<br>Shanghai World Expo souvenir cover - 2×98¢<br><b>Definitives - New York</b><br>3¢, 4¢<br>(2 sheets of 20 stamps)<br><b>Postal Stationery for New York</b><br><b>65th Anniversary of the UN</b><br>98¢, \$1.96, F.s. 1,80, F.s. 3,60, € 0,75, € 1,50<br>(3 sheets of 15 stamps, 3 Souvenir sheets)<br>Souvenir card |
| <b>June 28</b>     |   |
| <b>September 2</b> | <b>UN Transport Land/Sea/Air</b><br>44¢, 98¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,65, € 1,40<br>(3 sheets of 20 stamps)<br>Child Labor (Special event sheet of ten stamps - S.f.)   |
| <b>October 18</b>  | <b>International Year of Biodiversity</b> (New York Definitives)<br>15¢, \$1.50<br>(2 sheets of 20 stamps)  |
| <b>October 21</b>  | <b>Indigenous People</b><br>44¢, F.s. 1,30, € 0,65<br>(3 mini-sheets of 6 designs)<br>UN Working Dogs (Special event sheet of ten stamps - 98¢)<br>2009 Annual Collection Folders (New York, Geneva, Vienna)  |
| <b>January 2</b>   | <b>2010 SLOGAN CANCELLATION</b><br><b>United for Peace</b> (continuation of slogan for 2007, 2008 and 2009)   |

## CLUB NEWS

### 2010 UNP ELECTION

By Richard Powers

On the back page of the mailer of this issue, you will find the ballot for the 2010 Election of Officers and Board Members of United Nations Philatelists (UNP). At stake are the offices of Club President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer plus four seats on the Board of Directors. All members are urged to send in a vote of confidence in the UNP and its philatelic activities by voting for the candidates on the ballot. The winners will be serving from July 1, 2010 until June 30, 2012. Members can also vote on-line using the UNP website ([www.unpi.com](http://www.unpi.com)) using their pincode (UNP plus your 4-digit membership number).

Note that each voter has the right to cast four votes for members of the board of Directors. These four votes may be cast for four different candidates or may be split among fewer than four candidates. If a particular candidate strikes your fancy, you may decide to give that person all four of your votes. Please **do not cast more than four votes total** for Board members.

Please mail your votes to the Chairman of the Elections Committee Blanton Clement, Jr. to arrive by May 20, 2010 or by e-mail, so that the results can be announced in the August issue of the *Journal*.

### CALL FOR UNP AUCTION LOTS

By B. Clement, Jr.

Since Alex Bereson has "retired" as Auction Chairman, I will be taking over the position. So my "Special Auctions" consisting mostly of Jack Mayer estate material will be replaced by regular UNP Auctions, to which all UNP Members are urged to offer material for sale. I will continue to offer some Mayer material, but hope that your material will supplement it, and ultimately replace it.

Before sending material, please send me a list of what you would like to offer, with a Description and a Minimum Bid (MB). I will re-

view the list and tell you what to send, making a judgment as to what is likely to sell. Also, please consider whether, if your material does not sell, if you are willing to sell at 90% of the MB.

Send your lists to me by e-mail:

[www.bclmjr@yahoo.com](mailto:www.bclmjr@yahoo.com)

or by mail:

Blanton Clement, Jr., PO Box 146,  
Morrisville, PA 19067-0146.

### EXHIBITING AT AMERICOVER

By Anthony Dewey

The prospectus and application to enter an exhibit at **AMERICOVER 2010** are now available at the website of the American First Day Cover Society (AFDCS) at [www.afdcs.org](http://www.afdcs.org). The UNP will be holding its 2010 meeting in conjunction with the AFDCS at their show. This is a national level show sanctioned by the American Philatelic Society as a World Series of Philately show. That means the winner of the show is eligible to compete in the annual Champion of Champions competition. It also means that exhibits winning a Vermeil or Gold medal qualify for international exhibiting.

AMERICOVER is a specialty show with the focus on First Day Covers. As such, to be eligible for the Grand and Reserve Grand awards, exhibits must have FDCs as their primary focus. But any exhibit of the type described in the *Manual of Philatelic Judging* (available as a free download at [www.stamps.org/directories/JudgingManual.pdf](http://www.stamps.org/directories/JudgingManual.pdf)) as belonging to the Illustrated Mail division are eligible.

The deadline for submitting an entry is June 1, 2010. Don't wait until the last minute because frame space is limited. UNP members should indicate their affiliation on the application (next to the space for AFDCS member number).

This will be a great opportunity to have fun while exploring this fascinating aspect of philately. A number of UNP members are planning to enter exhibits. Won't you join in the fun?



## THE 2010 UNITED NATIONS ENDANGERED SPECIES SERIES

By Richard Powers

On April 15th of this year the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued its eighteenth set of twelve stamps depicting endangered species. The purpose of these stamps is to publicize the work of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which was signed in Washington, D.C. on March 3, 1971. As of 1998 the convention had a membership of 139 nations. The Government of Switzerland serves as the depository of the Convention.

The aim of the Convention is to ensure that international commerce does not threaten the survival of species of wild animals and plants in recognition of the fact that unrestricted exploitation is the second major threat to the survival of some species, the first being the destruction of their habitat. For this purpose, species of wild animals and plants are listed in three appendices to the Convention. Appendix I concerns species whose international trade is prohibited except under exceptional circumstances. Appendix II handles species where trade is controlled. Appendix III list species where international trade is restricted from certain countries.

### The 2010 Endangered Species



**Araucaria araucana:** The monkey puzzle is the hardest species of this conifer whose native habitat is in the lower slopes of the Chilean and Argentine south central Andes. It can grow to be 125 feet tall with a six-foot diameter trunk. The rigid needle-pointed leaves of the monkey puzzle are spirally ar-

ranged on stiff branches, which form a tangled, prickly network that discourages animals from climbing this tree. The conversion of forests to grazing land has seriously impacted the tree population in Chile. It is listed in Appendix I of CITES.



**Aloe dichotoma:** The quiver tree is indigenous to South Africa in the northern Cape region and Namibia. It can reach an age of eighty years and a height of 25 feet. It has smooth branches, which are covered with a thin layer of whitish powder that helps to reflect away the rays of the hot sun. The bright yellow flowers of this tree bloom in June and July. A decline in range of this species has been associated with climate change. It is listed in Appendix II.



**Pinus longaeva:** The bristlecone pine is one of the world's oldest living organisms. The oldest known living tree is called "Methuselah" and has been dated at 4789 years of age. These pines inhabit the upper mountains of California, Nevada and Utah. The oldest are located in the Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest in the White Mountains of California. The species is threatened by its very low rate of reproduction and fungal diseases and is listed on the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of



Nature (IUCN).



**Parodia haselbergii:** The scarlet ball cactus is spherical and greyish-green with a woolly crown and yellow spines. From winter to spring, funnel-shaped, bright orange-red flowers bloom. It was named after the collector Dr. F. von Haselberg and is native to Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil. This Appendix II species is under threat in southern Brazil and Uruguay, where very limited natural habitat remains.



**Aloe arborescens:** The word "Aborescens" means tree-like in Latin and refers to the tall stems that the krantz aloe has, while the common name refers to its habitat, a krantz being a rocky ridge or cliff. This species can be found in South Africa, Swaziland, eastern Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi. The krantz aloe is one of the few aloes that can be found growing from sea level up to the tops of mountains. It is usually found on rocky slopes and exposed ridges, but can be found in dense bush and forest. The krantz aloe is a dense succulent shrub with heads of green leaves arranged in attractive rosettes. The flowers are on elongated stems, forming striking spikes of scarlet, deep orange or yellow. In Malawi agriculture is encroaching on the habitat of this Appendix II species.

**Fouquieria columnaris:** The boojum tree is a very distinctive plant species native to Ba-



ja, California and a small portion of the Sonoran coast of Mexico. It can reach a height of 60 feet with a trunk 18 inches in diameter. This Appendix II species is able to shed its leaves quickly during drought or dry periods and then quickly grow new leaves after rainfall. New sets of leaves are produced during the winter rains and also following summer and fall rains.



**Galanthus krasnovii:** This is an extremely rare species of snowdrop found around the eastern edge of the Black Sea in north-eastern Turkey and western Georgia, where it inhabits woodlands with high seasonal rainfall, usually at altitudes above 300 feet. The leaves of this species are quite broad in the middle of which is a single flower stalk supporting a white bell-like flower. This Appendix II species is threatened by habitat destruction and illegal collection for the bulb trade.



**Dracaena draco:** The dragon tree is a subtropical tree native to the Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Madeira and Morocco. It can be found in dry forests and steep coastal



cliffs and high mountains. This tree is characterized by long, slender trunks growing up to 40 feet tall, with a dense umbrella-shaped canopy of thick prickly leaves. It grows slowly. Some specimens are believed to be up to 650 years old. Its flowers are greenish white and have a sweet smell. The orange-brown berries are a bit smaller than cherries. It is listed as vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.



**Mammillaria zeilmanniana:** The pincushion cactus is native to Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, south-western USA and northern South America. The white or red-violet flowers of this Appendix II species can come at any time of the year.



**Hoodia gordonii:** This species of hoodia is a leafless, spiny succulent plant that grows naturally in South Africa and Namibia. This plant appears to have a wide tolerance of growing habitats and is found in deep Kalahari sands, on dry stony slopes or flats and under the protection of bushes. The flowers are large and resemble petunias with the smell of rotten meat. Hoodia has long been used by the indigenous population of Southern Africa for treating indigestion and small infections and also to suppress hunger and thirst during long hunting trips in the Kalahari Desert. Trade in this Appendix II species is restricted.



**Welwitschia mirabilis:** The tree tumba grows in isolated communities in the Namib desert near the coastal fog belt. Carbon dating reveals that, on average, this species is 500-600 years old, although some of the larger specimens are thought to be 2000 years old. It is thought to be a relic from the Jurassic period. An adult consists of two leaves, a stem base and roots. Its two permanent leaves are unique in the plant kingdom. They are the original leaves from when the plant was a seedling and they just continue to grow, without shedding. This Appendix II species is still common in its habitat and shows signs of variability. It is still protected by law.



**Euphorbia milii:** The crown of thorns is native to Madagascar but many varieties of this species exist and are cultivated in Thailand, China, the USA and other parts of the world. It is a spiny woody climbing succulent shrub ranging in height from an inch or so to six feet tall. It has tough, leathery green leaves. The flowers, which can be red, yellow or pink, are small and inconspicuous. It is armed with half-inch long black thorns all over the stems and branches. This mildly poisonous plant bleeds a white sap that can irritate the skin, similar in effect to poison ivy. This species is listed in Appendix II.



## ON EXHIBITS AND EXHIBITING: FIRST DAY COVERS - PART I

By Anthony Dewey

First Day Covers (FDCs) are envelopes, postcards, postal stationery or any item bearing postage stamps or printed postal indicia that have been cancelled on the first day of issue. Collections of FDCs may be formed in many ways, such as FDCs of the stamps of one country by a single cachet maker, a comprehensive set of all FDCs for a single stamp or set of stamps, or FDCs of stamps and/or stationery issued by UN member countries for the World Health Organization (WHO). There are many, many more ways to collect FDCs.

Likewise, there are many ways to exhibit FDCs. However, exhibits of FDCs can be evaluated by two distinct sets of criteria as described in the American Philatelic Society Manual of Philatelic Judging, 6th edition (available as a free download from <http://www.stamps.org/directories/JudgingManual.pdf>).

FDC exhibits may be evaluated as part of the Illustrated Mail Division, where the cachet is of primary importance. Or, they may be evaluated as part of the Postal Division. We will examine the later in this discussion. Refer to Chapter 11 *First Day Cover Exhibits in the Postal Division* pp. 45-47 in the APS Manual.

All UN stamps and postal stationery, be they from New York, Vienna or Geneva, were issued in the modern era where cacheted covers are the norm. The same can be said of all official stamps issued for UN agencies and all world-wide stamps issued in honor of the UN, its agencies or its principles. Since all stamps and postal stationery issued for the UN's predecessor, the League of Nations, were issued after 1919, most of these also had designated First Days and cacheted covers are available. Thus, the UN-collector/exhibitor need not be concerned with EKUs (Earliest Known Uses) or exhibit formats geared towards the "classic"

period.

Most modern era FDC exhibits will concentrate on a single stamp or set of stamps (or postal stationery) and will follow the "traditional" format. Indeed, such FDC exhibits can be said to be a Traditional exhibit wrapped around FDCs. Such exhibits are typically divided into three major sections: The Stamp(s), The FDCs, The Usages. While not stated in the APS Manual of Philatelic Judging, according to the American First Day Cover Society, the section on FDCs should comprise 75% of the exhibit.

**The Stamp:** This section very closely follows the format of a Traditional stamp study. It starts with pre-production material such as artist drawings, essays and proofs. Yes, this material is usually rare, difficult to acquire and expensive, but those attributes contribute significantly towards the challenge factor and importance of such an exhibit. Fortunately, or unfortunately, since the release and subsequent sale of UN archive material, exhibits of UN issues are expected to include some pre-production material.

The next few pages should show aspects of production: plate layout, plate numbers, printing method, paper, gum, perforations, tagging, marginal markings, etc. Errors, freaks and oddities (EFOs) are included to show what went wrong during production. Inclusion of EFOs also adds to the challenge factor and importance of the exhibit, as well as shows philatelic knowledge. Showing EFOs on FDCs gives a definite boost! Blocks of stamps signed by the designer, engraver or others-involved in the production process could be included in this section.

**The First Day Covers:** This, the largest section of the exhibit, is usually introduced with para-philatelic material or ephemera related to the First Day. This would include



releases and photos of the stamp design sent to the press, invitations to the First Day ceremony, ceremony programs and dignitary folders. Note that these items may or may not include the stamps and First Day postmarks. A photo or two of the ceremony may also be included. FDCs signed by dignitaries that participated in the ceremony may also be included in this portion of the exhibit.

A couple of pages should be used to describe each of the postmarks employed for the First Day. This would include the typical machine cancels, as well as any hand cancels, such as the "Wreath" cancel used. If possible, census numbers, establishing the rarity of each cancel, would contribute towards showing philatelic knowledge. Include a clear tracing of each postmark, as well as an example on cover. Any postmark varieties, such as different colors, inverted dates, etc. would be included here. If there were fake cancels, note those too.

The main body of this section highlights the cachets. The covers should be arranged in a logical fashion, such as alphabetically by cachet maker, by production method or by design elements in the cachet. Keep write-up brief, identifying the cachet maker (when known), the production method, and census information (if available). Cachet varieties should be noted. Highlight cachets that are the first known design by an artist.

Because FDC exhibits of this type are part of the Postal Division, an emphasis should be placed on postal aspects. Identify any EFOs and varieties of the stamp and/or postmarks. Briefly discuss the rate for any covers mailed using special services (e.g. Registered Mail, Certified Mail, Special Delivery, etc.) or that received auxiliary postmarks. Highlight covers sent to foreign destinations.

A "danger" inherent in this section is the tendency to "railroad" covers, putting two covers on each page producing an effect of

railroad tracks running down the frames. This can be avoided by judicious use of overlapping covers and creative arrangements. Long covers can be shown horizontally by using an occasional double-wide page.

Condition is a key factor with FDC exhibits of modern era material. Make sure the covers in the exhibit are clean with clear postmarks and franked with undamaged stamps. Addresses, if included, should be typed or in flowing script. Avoid smudged or scrawled addresses.

In many exhibits of U.S. FDCs the section on cachets is usually followed by a study of "unofficial" First Day covers, that is, covers postmarked on the First Day, but from locations other than the designated First Day city. Since use of UN postage outside of the UN building was illegal, and most postmasters refused to cancel mail franked with "foreign" postage, such items are quite uncommon. If you do have FDCs cancelled outside of UN facilities, do include them with the appropriate explanation.

**The Usages:** The last section of the exhibit typically includes non-First Day usages of the postal issue. The covers shown here should be arranged in a logical order. The first covers should show the issue used as intended. For example, if the stamp paid domestic first class postage, show that use first. These covers would then be followed showing the stamp used domestically for special services, and then on covers to foreign destinations, perhaps continent by continent.

The write-up in this section tends to follow postal history format (i.e. rates, routes and postal markings). But, do mention anything special about the stamps themselves. Covers franked with multiples of the subject stamp(s) to pay higher rates have a better impact than those with a single stamp, leaving the majority of the rate to be paid by other issues.



## EARLY RECYCLED GENEVA CACHETS

By Richard Powers

Beginning with the 8¢ definitive issue of 1958 (Scott UNNY #64) the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) in Geneva began to prepare special cacheted envelopes (known as Geneva cachets) for the UN stamps being issued for use at UN Headquarters in New York. Initially, they were available as already serviced first day covers bearing single stamps or complete sets or MI4 blocks to subscribers to customer accounts in Geneva. In principle unserviced envelopes were not available for sale to collectors until the 1960 World Forestry Congress issue (UNNY #81-82). But I have come across several alternative uses of these early envelopes.

Figure 1 shows the first Geneva cachet bearing a single copy of the 1958 8¢ definitive issued on June 2, 1958.



Figure 1: FDC using the first Geneva cachet.

I have seen several unserviced copies of the first Geneva cachet bearing the legend "ANNULE" (canceled), like the one which appears in Figure 2. It would appear that the UNPA was serious that this cachet should not continue to be used for FDCs. I suspect that this unserviced cover was not sold but was made available on a complimentary basis.

But Figure 3 shows that even canceled cachets have a way of reappearing in unexpected ways. The figure shows a first day cover of the Swiss official definitives (Switzerland 7028-30) for the United Nations European Office (UNEO) on United Nations Day October 24, 1959, nearly seventeen months after

the first Geneva cachet first appeared. The light cancels seem to be hand cancels. I have seen this cachet used also for a FDC of a single 20-centime stamp (7028).

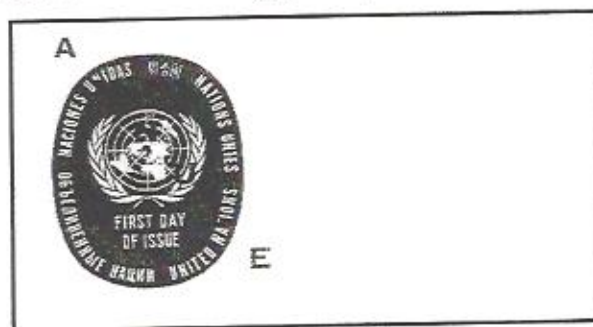


Figure 2: First Geneva cachet bearing "ANNULE" legend.



Figure 3: First Geneva cachet bearing "ANNULE" legend and serving as FDC for the 1959 UNEO definitives (7028-30)

The fourth Geneva cachet, issued on December 12, 1958, saw more alternative use. Figure 4 shows a FDC for the Tenth Anniversary of the Signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights commemoratives (UNNY #67-8).

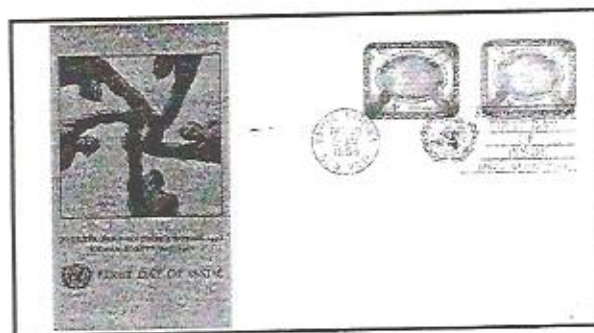


Figure 4: FDC on fourth Geneva cachet.



One interesting alternative (Figure 5) is a cover prepared by the UNPA in Geneva canceled on the first day of use of the fourth Geneva cachet on Human Rights Day in 1958. According to the Gaines Catalogue, approximately 65 such covers were prepared. On the rear of this cover is the rubber stamped cachet of the UN European Service of the Postal Administration in Geneva (Figure 6) on the rear flap of the envelope.

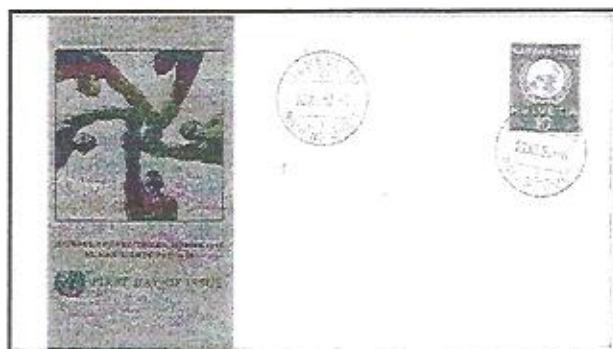


Figure 5: UNEO #7022 tied to a fourth Geneva cachet with a UN Geneva cancel of Human Rights Day December 10, 1958



Figure 6: Cachet of the United Nations European Service of the Postal Administration from the rear flap of the cover in Figure 5.

I have seen similar covers bearing stamps from other countries: (Belgium #529) and (United Arab Republic -Egypt #457-8), both bearing stamps honoring the Tenth Anniversary of the Signing of the Human Rights Charter in 1948. Figure 7 shows the Egyptian stamps with a special first day cancel.

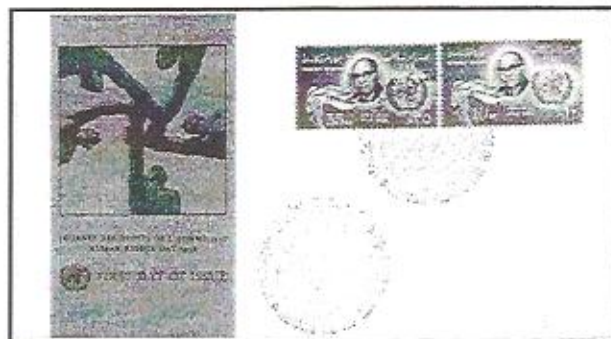


Figure 7: FDC of Egyptian stamps honoring the Tenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the fourth Geneva cachet.

I strongly suspect that the UNPA in Geneva tried to secure the cooperation of other postal administrations in the production of the Human Rights Tenth Anniversary stamps and the preparation of first day covers on the fourth Geneva cachet. The author would appreciate information about other FDCs.

Ultimately the UNPA in Geneva relented in its policy of restricting the sale of Geneva cachets in serviced condition only. The fifth Geneva cachet was produced in conjunction with the release of the airmail stamps UNNY C6-7 on February 9, 1959. These cachets apparently were sold to tourists visiting the Palais des Nations. A cover postmarked at the UN in Geneva on September 13, 1963 appears in Figure 8. The cover contains a card noting it is a "Souvenir of a Visit to the Palais des Nations, Geneva". The cover bears a 20-centime coil stamp (Gaines UNEO #28a).

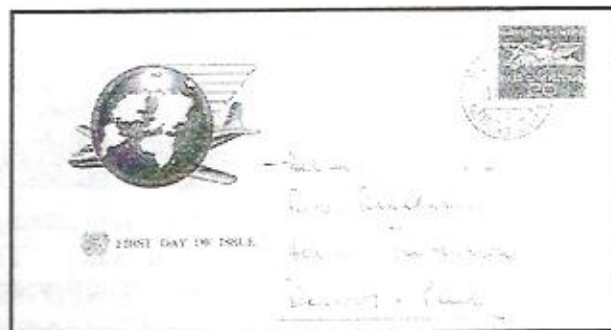


Figure 8: 1963 commercial use of fifth Geneva cachet.



## UNITED NATIONS COIL STAMPS AT THE PALAIS DES NATIONS

By Richard Powers

In the previous article in this issue of the *Journal* on alternative uses of Geneva cachet envelopes for FDCs, I mentioned that Figure 8 showed a use of a Geneva cachet envelope bearing a UN coil stamp for mailing souvenirs of a visit to the European Headquarters for the United Nations (UNEO) at the Palais des Nations. According to the Gaines Catalogue, around March 1, 1957 a coil machine dispenser was installed to allow the purchase of strips of four 5-centime (Scott #7021 - Gaines UNEO #21a) stamps or two 10-centime (#22a) stamps or one 20-centime (#23a and, beginning in 1960, #28a). These stamps were not generally identified to collectors or generally known about until they were no longer available.

The analogous coil stamps (WHO #26a, #27a, #28a) issued for the World Health Organization (WHO) were dispensed from machines presumably at WHO headquarters beginning about February 11, 1958. Some time in 1961 the original 20-centime stamp #28a was replaced by #32a.

Presumably they could be bought with a single 20-centime coin, which at the time paid for domestic postage of a first class letter. Rolls of 1000 coil stamps were hand made by pasting strips of ten stamps taken from sheets of 50 stamps (five rows of ten stamps) using the selvage of the sheet stamps to connect the stamps. At the ends of the roll were strips of blank stamps which were not dispensed through the machine and were retained by those servicing the machines.

I am not sure when these coil stamps were no longer available for sale. The vermilion 20-centime stamps (UNEO #21 and WHO #28) were replaced by carmine versions, respectively, UNEO # 28 on October 24, 1959 and WHO #32, on October 24,

1960. UNEO stamps became invalid for postage on October 3, 1969 as United Nations postage stamp for Geneva became valid for use at the Palais des Nations, the following day, October 4, 1969. Originally WHO was housed in the Palais des Nations and its stamps bear the postmark of the Nations Unies. On April 18, 1966, WHO opened a postal station in its new headquarters and since then, WHO stamps bear the postmark of the Organisation Mondiale de la Santé and WHO sheet stamps #26, 27 and 32 continue to be valid.

I cannot document how long the coil stamps were sold in dispensers. I have never seen these stamps used on service mail. This suggests that they were indeed installed for use by visitors (mostly tourists) to the UNEO and the WHO. I can document the use of the WHO and UNEO coil stamps on tourist postcards (probably non-philatelic) through September 1965 at the Palais des Nations. I can document the use of WHO coil stamps at WHO headquarters in 1979 and 1980, but this use was probably philatelic. It is quite probable that these coil stamps could not have been bought at this time. According to Gaines, the coil stamps had already been removed from sale by the time collectors learned of their existence. I will return to this point later.

The UN coil stamps are quite different from those produced for the United States Postal Service (USPS). The latter consist of partially imperforate stamps, where the straight sides are on either side of the stamps along the dispensing direction. Teeth at the exit tear along the horizontal direction to allow separation of dispensed stamps from those that remain in the dispenser. Indeed this may explain why my 1992 *Zumstein Spezialkatalog Schweiz* does not list the UN coil stamps. Presumably the UN coils were



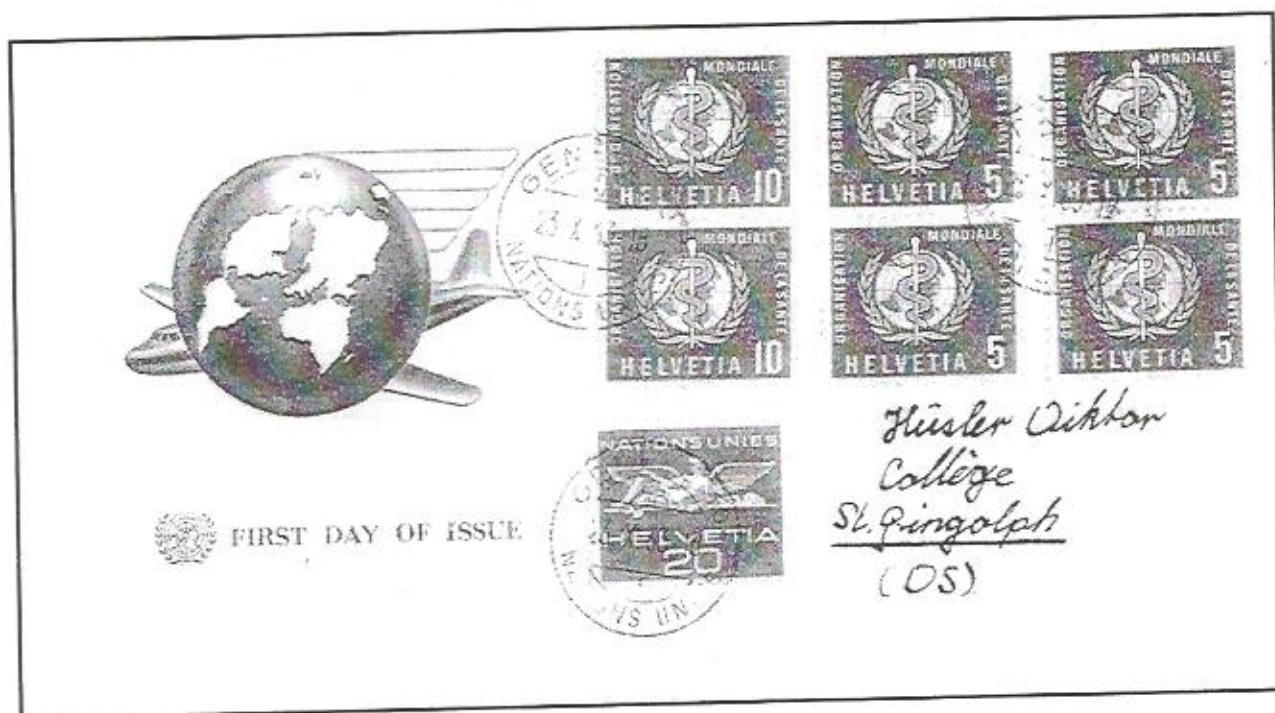


Figure 1: Commercial cover on a Geneva cachet envelope (type 5) bearing two pairs of 5-centime (#26a) WHO coil stamps, a pair of ten-centime (#27a) WHO stamps and a single 20-centime UNEO coil stamp (#28a) postmarked at the Palais des Nations on October 23, 1965 and sent to St. Gingolph on the French-Swiss border.



Figure 4: Detail of the three pairs of WHO coil stamps from the cover in Figure 1. The upper and lower edges of the pair of 10-centime stamps have a knife-edge cut. The lower edge of each pair of 5-centime stamps has a knife-edge cut.



not prepared for use as coil stamps by the Swiss PTT but by the UN Post Office and its agents. Zumstein does list some Swiss definitives as being sold as "Rollenmarken" (roll or coil stamps), which have the same characteristics as the UN coil stamps.

UN coil stamps can be identified by the characteristic knife-edge cut along the long side of the stamp at intervals of one 20-centime or two 10-centime or four 5-centime stamps. The short edges of these stamps were created by hand tearing the sheets and are comparatively more ragged than the knife-edge sides.

Figure 1 shows a Geneva cachet cover for the UNNY #C6-7 airmail stamps (cachet #5) sent to St. Gingolph (France) on the French-Swiss border. At the time the postal tariff to France was 50 centimes. Figure 2 shows a FDC using this Geneva cachet.



Figure 2: UNNY #C7 FDC on Geneva cachet (type 5)

The cover bears four 5-centime WHO stamps (#21a) and two 10-centime WHO stamps (#22a) and a single UNEO 20-centime stamp (#28a). The stamps were canceled at the United Nations Post Office at the Palais des Nations on October 23, 1963. I speculate that the sender bought stamps at the WHO with two 20-centime coins and later bought a UNEO machine-dispensed stamp with a third 20-centime coin at the Palais des Nations.

Figure 3 shows a detail of the UNEO 20-centime stamp which shows cleanly cut upper and lower edges along the long sides, whereas the vertical edges are a bit ragged.



Figure 3: UNEO 20-centime (#28a) coil stamp with knife-cut edges on the upper and lower sides from cover in Figure 1.

Figure 4 shows a detail of the two ten-centime stamps, which are cleanly cut along the top horizontal side of the top stamp and the bottom horizontal side of the bottom stamp. Again the perforations along the four short sides of the two stamps tend to be spiky and ragged, whereas the perforations of the knife cut sides have flat tops. The two vertical pairs of 5-centime stamps appear to have the bottom edges with knife cuts and the top edges a bit ragged, suggesting that they came from different strips of four coil stamps. Note that it would not be impossible to fake coil stamps by slicing by hand with a razor blade - at appropriate intervals - sheet stamps.

Another way of identifying coil stamps is the occasional presence of the juncture of strips of ten stamps with selvage. I have seen stamps from these Swiss official definitive series for use by UN offices in Geneva with as large as seven perforations high. Figure 5 shows a used normal stamp (#23) with selvage beneath the long side.

Figure 6 shows a suspiciously philatelic registered cover bearing pairs of the WHO coil stamps (#26a, 27a and 32a) with the





Figure 5: UNESCO sheet stamp #23 showing lower selva.

stamps joined together with selva. The upper stamps of the 5-centime pair and 20-centime pair are pasted by the gum on the selva of the lower stamp. The lower stamp of the 10-centime pair is pasted on the selva. The cover was mailed to Grenchen, Switzerland on March 3, 1979 at WHO headquarters. The cover bears S. f. 1.10



Figure 6: 1979 (probably philatelic) registered cover bearing three pairs of the WHO coil stamps with the individual stamps joined by the sheet selva.

postage: 40 centimes for domestic postage (effective January 1, 1976) with 70 centimes surtax for registered mail service (effective January 1, 1973). The letter bears a special

WHO registration label. To make-up this tariff, the sender has added a WHO 10-centime coil stamp (27a) and a later 30-centime WHO stamp (#36) in the lower left corner.

Figure 7 shows a detail of the pair of 5-centime stamps with the upper stamp on top of the selva of the lower stamp. This superposition of two layers of paper (stamp and selva) is easily felt by comparing the apparent thickness of the upper (which "feels" thicker) and lower stamp as there is a discontinuity at the perforations separating the two stamps.

I suspect that it would not be difficult for an amateur to join two strips to simulate the coil stamp juncture. According to Gaines, there are only two ways of assuring that the stamps were officially prepared by the UNESCO. Coil stamps used on covers before collectors found out about the coil stamps (probably in the early 1970s) or end strips of



Figure 7: Pair of 5-centime WHO stamps joined together by selva underneath the top stamp to allow formation of a thousand stamp coil by hand from strips of 10 sheet stamps.



the coils, which were not dispensed in the machines.

Figure 8 shows a 1980 cover sent to Geneva bearing a strip of two 5-centime WHO stamps attached to a strip of four "blank" stamps as well as two additional 5-centime stamps and a pair of 10-centime coil stamps to make up the 40-centime domestic tariff at the time. Since the end strips were never sold to the public (according to Gaines), this strip is clearly a "favor" item.

Figure 9 shows a detail of the end strip. The four "blank" stamps at the left each contain four rows of eight embossed albino Xs centered above the center of the stamp and a single row of eight Xs near the bottom of each blank stamp. The strip is not dated unlike the strips shown in the Gaines catalog. The 5-centime WHO blank strip in Gaines (page 1154) seems to be from the front of the coil and consists of five blank stamps with the fourth stamp bearing the date December 5, 1957. The strip in Figure 9 appears to come from the back end of the coil with no dates visible. Gaines also displays a strip of six 5-centime UNEO stamps with four blank stamps at the left (i.e. an end of the roll) without a date just like the strip in Figure 9. Whether the blank strips in the Gaines catalog bear the same albino Xs is not clear.

In conclusion Gaines recommends that one avoids buying mint UN coils as these stamps can easily be created by amateurs. Instead one should seek out early use of these stamps on likely tourist items from the Palais des Nations (picture postcards and/or the Geneva cachet envelopes apparently sold at the Palais des Nations as a souvenir of a visit there). Early means while the dispensers were still in use and before collectors found out about the coil stamps, i.e. in the late fifties or early sixties.



Figure 8: 1980 commercial cover with WHO 5-centime end strip in addition to a pair of 10-centime WHO coil stamps with knife-cut edges on top and bottom as well as two extra 5-centime stamps to make-up the 40-centime domestic tariff.

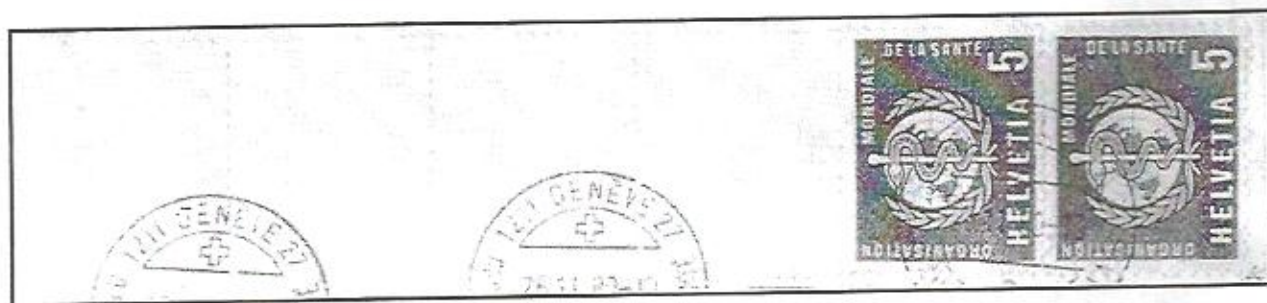


Figure 9: End strip of WHO 5-centime stamps with embossed "X"s on the four "blank" stamps postmarked at WHO Headquarters on November 26, 1980 used on a commercial letter to a Geneva address.



## UNPA COVERS SENT WITH MANIFOLD RECEIPTS

By Larry Fillion

(Based on an article in the January 2010 issue of *Miasma* 1-1, #30 - [www.malariastamps.com](http://www.malariastamps.com))

There are two postal entities at the United Nations in New York City - the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) and the United Nations Post Office (UNPO).

The UNPA is the philatelic operation which produces, sells and accepts mail to be dispatched from the United Nations. It is staffed by members of the UN Secretariat. It records the number of pieces received and forwards them to the UNPO. The UNPO accepts the mail from the UNPA and puts it in the mail stream.

The United Nations Post Office is a sub-station of the US Post Office (USPO) Grand Central Station. It is staffed by USPO employees. This PO is located in the basement of the UN Secretariat Building.

For security reasons access to the UNPO was denied to non-UN staff. Registered/Certified/Insured mail could be submitted to the UNPA, which would issue a receipt. After a while, the UNPA staff became tired of issuing a receipt for each individual piece and required frequent mailers to submit a manifold form with the items listed. Along with this manifold form the mailer had to submit a stamped self-addressed envelope in which the

manifold receipt could be returned.

Most of the return envelopes were rubber stamped with the UNPA return address and then they were mailed to the sender with the manifold receipt inside. Below is a registered mail manifold page used in 1958 (Figure 1). The Post Office Registered mail plug cancel is in the upper right corner. The sender was assigned a series of exclusive numbers. In this case, the customer A. Terins was assigned numbers 3445400 - 3445499. Figure 2 shows a typical self-addressed stamped envelope for the return of the manifold receipt.

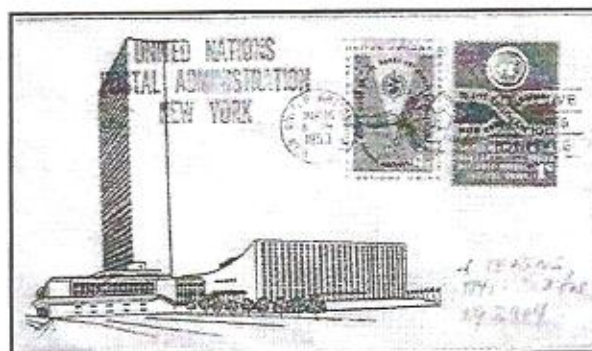


Figure 2: Typical self-addressed (to New York stamp dealer A. Terins) cover postmarked March 15, 1963 for the return of a manifold receipt.

[illegible]

Figure 1: UNPA Manifold Receipt for Registered Mail Posted by A. Terins on February 24, 1958.



# ICAO CONFERENCE ON AIR LAW

Montréal - 2009

By Albert Pelsser and B. Clement, Jr.

Plenipotentiaries (400 participants from 94 States and 16 international organizations) at the *Diplomatic Conference on Compensation for Damage Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties Arising from Acts of Unlawful Interference or from General Risks (DCCD)* held by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) met at Montréal from April 20 to May 2, 2009 to consider draft Articles of Conventions on the subject prepared by the Legal Committee of the ICAO and the *Special Group on the Modernization of the Rome Convention of 1952* established by the ICAO Council.

Two new air law conventions setting out international compensation and liability rules for damage caused by aircraft to third parties were adopted by the conference. The objective with these conventions is to ensure equitable benefits for victims while not unduly increasing the economic and regulatory burden on carriers; the fight against the effects of terrorism and the improvement of the status of victims involving aircraft form the cornerstone of the two new conventions.

The one legal instrument adopted by the Conference is the *Convention on Compensation for Damage to Third Parties, Resulting from Acts of Unlawful Interference Involving Aircraft*. At the heart of this instrument, is the creation of an **International Civil Aviation Compensation Fund**, which may potentially provide victims of an event compensation in addition to that paid by the aircraft operator, up to approximately \$4.5 billion.

The other instrument, the *Convention on Compensation for Damage Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties*, modernizes the current legal framework provided for under the 1952 Rome Convention and related Protocol of 1978. It covers cases of damage caused by

aircraft as a result of safety related matters and not involving an act of unlawful interference and provides for full compensation of victims.

On the occasion of this Conference, a special postcard was issued as shown in Figure 1, the postmark of which was prepared by the ICAO Staff Association in cooperation



Figure 1: Post card honoring the 2009 Diplomatic Conference on Compensation for Damage.

with Canada Post. The non-denominated (54-cent permanent) postage stamp shown on the back side (Figure 2) of the card was issued by Canada Post on February 23, 2009 to



commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first powered heavier-than-air flight in Canada. The stamp design shows the plane *Silver Dart*, piloted by John McCurdy, chugging low above the ice of Bras D'Or Lake near Braddeck, Nova Scotia, while members of the Aerial Experiment Association, who designed and built the craft, look up at their handiwork.

The post card design (aircraft over ICAO headquarters) is a reuse of the design (i.e. an aircraft over a building of the city where the conference was held) used for the 60-lire stamp commemorating the Diplomatic Conference on International Air Law held in Rome, Italy in 1952 (see Italy, Scott #611 issued on September 29, 1952), which also dealt with compensation for damage caused by aircraft. This stamp is shown in Figure 3.

The reader is referred to two UNP projects on the UNP website, one on ICAO Postal History (Ref.1) and the other on UN Conference post cards (Ref. 2). Both of these projects include this new post card. A third

UNP project, Ref. 3, on UN Conference stamps, illustrates the 1952 Italian stamp.



Figure 3: 1952 Italian stamp honoring the First International Civil Aviation Conference in Rome.

### References

1. [www.icao.int/icao/en/hist/stamps/](http://www.icao.int/icao/en/hist/stamps/)
2. [www.unpi.com/clem/unpostcards/index.asp](http://www.unpi.com/clem/unpostcards/index.asp)
3. [www.unpi.com/projects\\_un\\_conference\\_stamp\\_listing.asp](http://www.unpi.com/projects_un_conference_stamp_listing.asp)

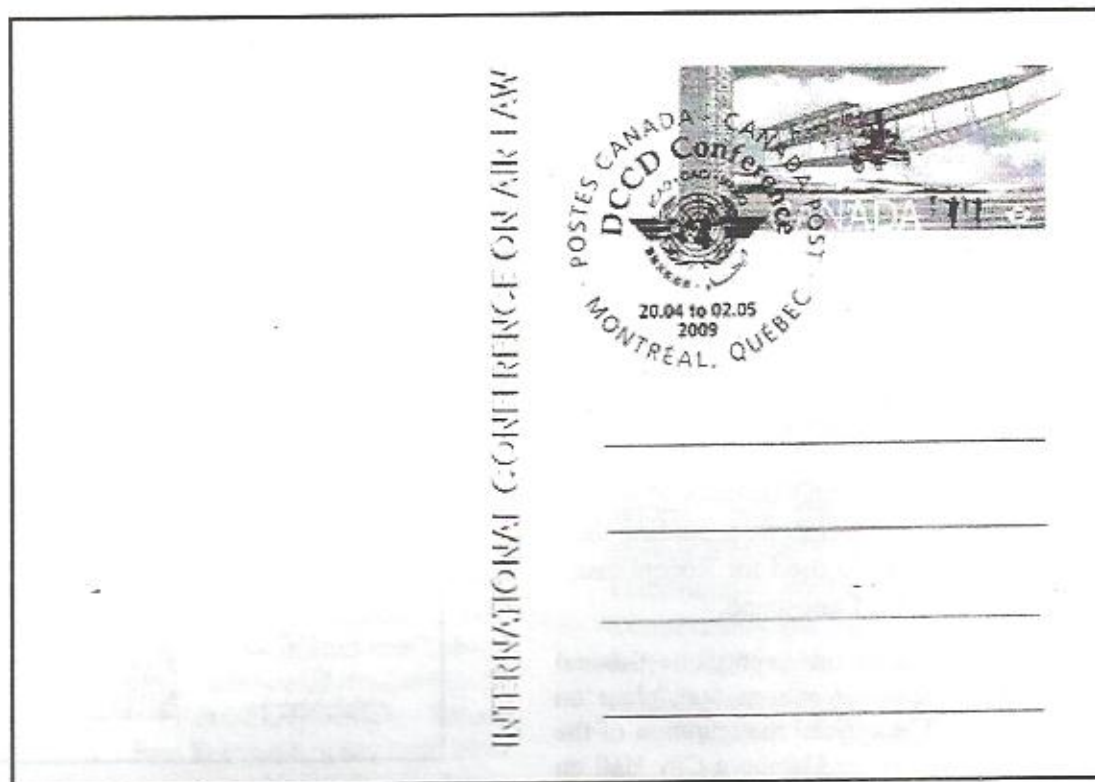


Figure 2: Rear of Post Card in Figure 1 showing the Conference Cancel.



International Tribunal for  
the Law of the Sea



Tribunal international  
du droit de la mer

By Hartmut Hauptmann

(Translated from the German by Richard Powers)

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) is an independent agency created in the framework of the Convention of the Law of the Sea of the United Nations for the resolution of disputes, which arise in the establishment and application of the agreement. It was approved in Montego Bay in Jamaica on December 10, 1982 and came into effect on November 16, 1994. One of the essential parts of the Convention (Part XI) concerns the exploration and the harvesting of the resources on and underneath the sea floor outside territorially claimed regions by neighboring nations. An additional agreement on the modification of Part XI was passed on July 29, 1994 and entered into effect on July 28, 1996.

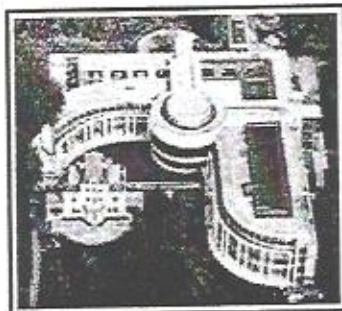


Figure 1: The Building Complex of the ITLOS in Hamburg, Germany including the restored Villa, which is used for Receptions, in a Park Landscape.

The first election of the twenty-one tribunal judges by the contracting nations took place on August 1, 1996. The official inauguration of the Tribunal took place at the Hamburg City Hall on October 18, 1996. The Tribunal is at the disposition of all contracting nations as well as, in

certain cases, to International Organizations as well as to individuals and to juridical personnel.

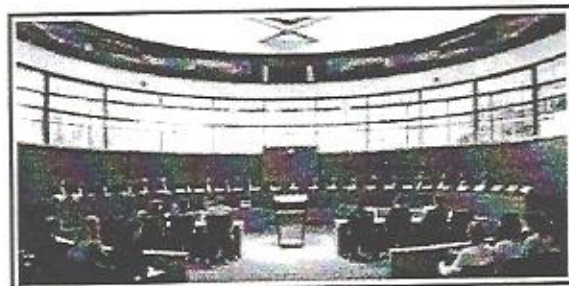


Figure 2: The Main Courtroom.

The City of Hamburg submitted its candidacy to house the Tribunal at the Third Law of the Sea Conference on March 17, 1981. Hamburg was selected on August 21, 1981.

Pursuant to an international competition among architects, the Munich firm of Alexander and Emanuela von Branca had the winning bid. The corner stone was laid on October 18, 1996. The official inauguration occurred in the presence of the UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan on July 3, 2000. The temporary headquarters of the Tribunal in downtown Hamburg completed its move on November 27, 2000. Since then the address of the headquarters is, as follows:

International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea  
Am Internationalen Seegerichtshof 1  
D-22609 Hamburg (Germany)



Figure 3: Service meter cancel on ITLOS cover sent May 19, 2009.



## The Organization

As of September 25, 2008, 157 nations have submitted their ratification and membership documents to the ITLOS. (Thus far the USA has not joined.)

The Tribunal consists of twenty-one members (judges), who were elected in a secret ballot by the member states. The candidates nominated by the member states were expected to be known for their integrity and to be non-partisan and to possess a demonstrated technical knowledge in the field of the Law of the Sea. An appropriate geographical distribution of elected members was to be assured. Each judge has a term of nine years, which is renewable. The terms of a third of the judges expires every three years.

Currently the following judges are active:

President	Jesus, Jose Luis - Cape Verde African States until 2017
Vice-president	Türk, Helmut - Austria West European and other States until 2014
	Caminus, Hugo - Argentina Latin American & Caribbean States until 2011
	Marotta Rangel, Vicente - Brazil Latin American & Caribbean States until 2017
	Yankow, Alexander - Bulgaria East European States until 2011
	Nelson, L.Dolliver M. - Grenada Latin American & Caribbean States until 2014
	Chandrasenkhara Rao, P. - India Asiatic States until 2017
	Akl, Joseph - Lebanon Asiatic States until 2017
	Wolfrum, Rüdiger - Germany West European and other States until 2017
	Treves, Tullio - Italy West European and other States until 2011
	Ndiaye, Tafsir Malick - Senegal African States until 2011
	Cot, Jean-Pierre - France West European and other States until 2011
	Lucky, Anthony Amos - Trinidad and Tobago Latin American & Caribbean States until 2014
	Pawlack, Stanislaw - Poland East European States until 2014
	Yanai, Shuni - Japan Asiatic States until 2014
	Kateka, James - Tanzania African States until 2014

Hoffmann, Albert - South Africa  
African States until 2014  
Gao, Zhiguo - China  
Asiatic States until 2011  
Bouguetia, Boualem - Algeria  
African States until 2017  
Golitsyn, Vladimir - Russia  
East European States until 2017  
Paik, Jin-Hyun - South Korea  
Asiatic States until 2014

The president and vice-president are chosen by a majority of the members by a three-day long secret ballot. They may be re-elected.

The Tribunal has formed in Agreement with the statutes the following committees:

1. Committee for Sea Floor Disputes  
The committee consists of eleven judges and is responsible for sea floor disputes.
2. Special Committee
  - a) Committee for Emergency Proceedings  
The committee consists of five judges and two alternates. The President and Vice-President are de facto members. Disputes involving emergency business is considered.
  - b) Committee for Fishing Disputes  
Consideration of disputes involving sea resources.
  - c) Committee for Sea Environmental Disputes  
Consideration of the protection and authentication of the sea environment.
  - d) Committee for Disputes Involving Territorial Boundaries  
Resolves disputes over the extent and use of the UN Convention for the Law of the Sea.
  - e) Ad-hoc Committee  
Tribune sets up committees at the request of disputing parties to handle special disputes. The Tribunal will decide the composition of these committees on a case by case basis. The Tribunal and the UN finalized an agreement on Cooperation and Reciprocal Relations. At the fifty-fifth Session of the UN General Assembly, the Tribunal was granted Observer Status.

## References

Brochure: International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea  
[www.itlos.org](http://www.itlos.org)



# UNPI Special Auction#16-Jack Mayer Collection Gems & Other Material

Closing Date: May 15, 2010

Send Bids to Auction Chairman (or bid on-line at: [www.unpi.com](http://www.unpi.com)):

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e-mail: [bclemjr@yahoo.com](mailto:bclemjr@yahoo.com)

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

Color images are available by e-mail and at: [www.unpi.com](http://www.unpi.com)

**UN NY First Printing (Gaines pg. 1-20.6)**  
**Stamps MNH VF, FDC unaddressed, unless**  
**described otherwise,**

**Print = Printing, CN = Control Number**

1. #1-5, MIBk4s, mixed Print, 11 to 14 of each, 65 total, MB \$13
2. #1-11, MIBk4s, MB \$25
3. #1-11, MIBk4s, 1st Print, CNs, MB \$35
4. #1-11, MI Singles, MB \$8
5. #3, MIBk4, Unknown Print, full gutter perfs, MB \$5↓



6. #6, MIBk4s, 2nd through 6th Print, unidentified, LL-1, UL-1, LR-5, MB \$12
7. #7, MIBk4s, 2nd through 5th Print, unidentified, UL-1, LL-2, UR-1, LR-2, MB \$15
8. #8, MIBk4s, 2nd through 4th Print, unidentified, UL-2, LL-2, LR-1, MB \$15
9. #9, MIBk4s, 2nd through 4th Print, unidentified, UL-2, LL-2, UR-1, LR-3, MB \$25
10. #10, MIBk4, 3rd Print, LR imperf bottom, No CN, MB \$35
11. #10, MIBk4s, 4th or 5th Print, LL-1, LR-1, UL-1, UR-1, MB \$75
12. #11, MIBk4, 1st Print, LL, MB \$5
13. #11, MIBk4s, 1st, 2nd or 3rd Print, UL-2, UR-2, MB \$20
14. #11, MIBk4, 4th Print, LR, MB \$15
15. #C1-4, MIBk4s, 1st Print, LR, Imperforate margins, CNs, MB \$10
16. #C1-4, MIBk6s, 1st Print, LL, all imperforate margins, MB \$8
17. #C1-4, MIBk4s, 1st Print, LL, imperforate margins, MB \$6
18. #C1-4, MIBk4s, 1st Print, UR, MB \$6

19. #C2, MIBk4s, 2nd through 6th Print, unidentified, LL-3, UL-3, UR-2, LR-2, MB \$25
20. #C2, MIBk4s, 2nd through 6th Print, LL-3, UL-3, UR-2, LR-2, MB \$25
21. #C3, MIBk4, 2nd Print, UR, CN, MB\$25↓



22. #C3, MIBk4, 4th Print, LL, Gutter perfs, MB \$25
23. #C3, 7th Print, FDC, 9/5/62, MB \$5
24. #C3, MIBk4s, 2nd through 7th Print, unidentified, LL-3, UL-4, UR-8, LR-2, MB \$60
25. #C4, MIBk4, Unknown Print (2nd, 3rd, or 4th), LL, Black ink smudge in margin, MB \$10
26. #C4, MIBk4, 2nd through 4th Print, unidentified, LL-3, UL-2, UR-3, MB \$40
27. #1-11, Aircraft singles FDC, MB \$15
28. #1-11, Anderson cachet, 2 combo FDCs, light pencil address, MB \$10
29. #C1-4, Official UNPA cachet single FDCs, MB \$35
30. #C1-4, Aircraft single FDCs, MB \$6

## Other UN NY Stamps

31. #17, MIBk4, LL, with "1B", Full gutter perfs, MB \$25↓



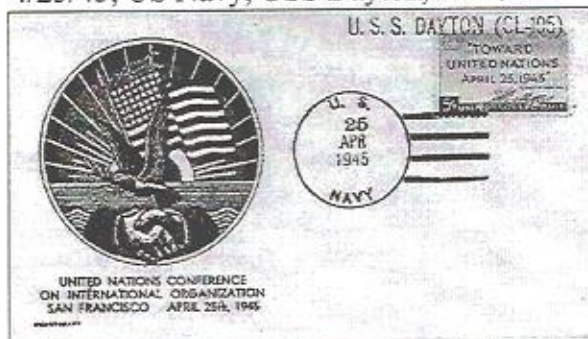
32. #18, MIBk4, LL, with "1B", Full gutter perfs, MB \$25
33. #38, 1st Print, Aircraft FDC, MB \$15
34. #38, 2nd Print, Artmaster FDC, MB \$15



35. #85, MNH, Short "v", MB \$25
36. #85, Aircraft FDC, Short "v", MB \$25
37. #149, Lower Bk15 with 2 MIs & Bundesdruckerei Berlin, MB \$15
38. #149, LR MIBk6 with Bundesdruckerei Berlin, Geneva cachet FDC, MB \$15
39. #149, 2nd Print, FD, 11/8/65, Right & Left MI singles on Geneva cachet cover, MB \$10

#### Early UN Postal History

40. US#928 on Smartcraft FDC canceled FD 4/25/45, US Navy, USS Dayton, MB \$12↓



41. Lake Success, 5 different Official UN post cards, all unmailed, MB \$10
42. Protest cards to UN, 1946-47, 4 different, from UK, France, Poland & Cuba, MB \$10
43. Protest cards to Paris General Assemblies, 1948 & 1951, 4 different, MB \$8
44. UN Trade Conference, Havana, 1947, small cover with special cancel & cachet, to England, fold, MB \$20
45. UN Hunter College CC #10 cover with UN meter PB 113436 on FD of Security Council session, 3/25/46, MB \$25
46. UN Hunter College CC small unaddressed cover, Meter PB 108314, Slogan I (In War & Peace UN), 6/18/45, MB \$100
47. UN Lake Success PO Opening, 9/23/46, Official cachet cover with PB 113436 meter, Slogan II, MB \$15
48. UNICEF NY CC #10 airmail cover to Honduras, Meter PB 108314, 10/7/50, MB \$30
49. UNNY PO Dedication, Official cachet

cover with #928 postmarked 1/3/51, MB\$15

#### Red Cross (RC) Campaign for UN

- Appeal for Children (UNAC), Paris, 1948**
50. Unaddressed. Cover with "Save the Children" Paris postmark and UNAC cachet, MB \$5
51. Numbered cover sold by RC to benefit UNAC, RC & UNAC imprints, MB \$15
52. RC booklet of 5 UNAC labels sold for UNAC fund-raising, MB \$20
53. RC booklet of 5 UNAC labels with RC overprint, MB \$20
54. Balloon race Post card, Save the Children (STC) cancel & UNAC imprint, MB \$12
55. Balloon race Post card, different, STC cancel, UNAC & RC imprints, MB \$12↓



56. UNAC Label without overprint used on cover, MB \$5
57. UNAC Label with overprint used on cover, UNAC Imprint, MB \$8
- UN Agency Postal History**
58. FAO – 4th World Forestry Congress, Dehra Dun, India, Rare Congress cancel #1, on blank envelope. MB \$20↓



59. FAO – 6th World Forestry Congress, Ma-



- drid, Spain, 2 FDCs, 1 with Cong. cancel & 1 with Forestry Exposition cancel, MB\$8
60. ICAO - Mid East PICA Regional Meeting, Cairo, 1946, FDC with Conference cancel, mailed to England, MB \$12
61. ILO- 1st European Regional Conference, Geneva, 1955, MB \$20
62. IMF/World Bank - 1st meeting, Savannah, GA, 1946, Special cover, MB \$12↓



63. UNESCO, covers from 3 early conferences, The Hague-1954, Madrid-1955, and Papua-New Guinea-1960, MB \$8
64. WHO - 1st Assembly, Geneva, 1948, UNEO CC cover with INF cachet to UK, MB \$10
65. WHO - 11th Assembly, Minneapolis, 1958, "00" proof of proposed meter for assembly, 4/9/58, on WHO CC cover, MB \$10
- UN Peacekeeping (Gaines p.1751-2146)**
66. 3 UNTSO CC covers, one with Mail Center UN HQ Jerusalem cachet, MB \$8
67. 23 ONUC covers, 1959 - 64, with various CCs, cachets, cancels, etc., MB \$18
68. 8 UNEF covers, 1960 - 75, MB \$12
69. Korea - NNSC cover, 1954, Registered, to Canada, franked with Indian overprinted stamps, MB \$18

#### ICAO Forerunner Conferences

70. International Aero Cong., Detroit, 1922, slogan cancel on mailed cover, MB \$12
71. International Civil Aeronautics Conf., Washington, -1928, 2 FDCs with Green conf cancel, Roessler cachets, beautiful, MB \$25
72. 5th International Air Navigation Congress, The Hague, 1930, unaddressed cover with special cancel and CC, MB \$15

#### Early Peace Conferences

73. Hague Peace Conference, 1907, mailed cover with Conf cancel and cachet, MB \$25

Lot 72↓



74. Versailles 5/7/19, Cancel & 2-line imprint on post card of Trianon Palace, MB\$12
75. Versailles Chateau, 6/28/19, Small cover (mailed), MB \$12
76. St. Germain-en-Laye, 6/2/19, mailed black-bordered cover front, Chambre des Députés CC, MB \$ 15↓



77. St. Germain-en-Laye, 9/10/19, small unaddressed cover, MB \$10

#### International Court of Justice, The Hague

78. #10 ICJ CC cover to Judge Mosler, Germany, 5/18/81, Gaines O37 and O42, CIJ cachet, MB \$15
79. #10 ICJ CC cover to Judge Mosler, Gaines O53, CIJ cachet, MB \$20
80. 265×165mm cover with ICJ CC and mailing label, to Judge Mosler, Gaines 3×O43 & O34, CIJ cachet, MB \$10

#### Miscellaneous Items

81. UN WHO Souvenir Card #1 (2nd Print), Geneva FD, MB \$35
82. Brussels Fair, 58, Entire UN set on Type A Official cachet cover (Gaines p.1638), MB \$25



## 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: Charles Berg at Stamp King at the address given above or at stampkingchicago@hotmail.net.

**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 five lines. These will appear in the order received according to space available.

**WANTED:** UN New York First Day Covers (FDCs) with the following stamps: Scott #9, 10,15,16,20,53,54,81,82. Contact Joe Gnoffo at jandmgnoffo@comcast.net.

## 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 Journal* goes to print on the first day of the month preceding the issue month. The editorial deadline for the June 2010 issue is April 28, 2010. Material to be submitted should reach the editor at least ten days before this deadline.

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July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2010

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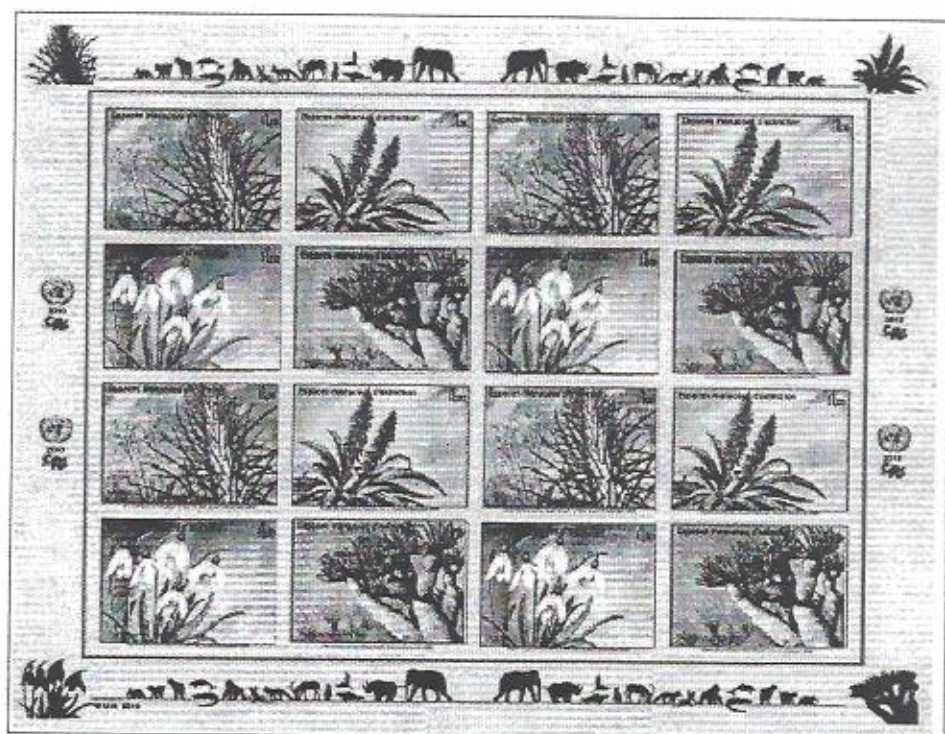
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