

# the journal

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Unless otherwise stated, catalog numbers are Scott. References to Lindner mean Lindner United Nations Stamp Catalog, 5th edition, 1976; to Scott mean the latest edition of Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalog; to Gaines mean United Nations Philately, by Arleigh Gaines.

## Correspondence regarding:

Editorial content: Blanton Clement, Jr., 292 Springdale Tr, Morrisville, PA 19067  
CHANGES OF ADDRESS and back issue requests: The Secretary

Postmaster: PLEASE SEND ENTIRE MAGAZINE and form 3579 to UNP, c/o Borah, 172-90 Jamaica Estates, NY 11432.

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## CHAPTERS OF UNP

Midwest UN Collectors, intermittent, usually at shows in the Iowa-Kansas-Nebraska area. Contact Ruth Griesmann, 2817 61st St, Des Moines, IA 50322.

UN Collectors at Chicago, Inc., each month, September through May, at 55 W Monroe #2400 Chicago, 7:30 pm. An informal dinner gathering precedes the meeting. Contact Harry Collier, Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Jack I. Mayer

This June, 1985, is among other things a reflective month for the United Nations as much attention is diverted to its founding, as the Charter was signed by representatives of 50 nations on 26 June 1945. For 40 years the nations of the world have tried to talk their way through the myriad problems that continue to face the world.

At this time, we philatelists might ask if we think any goals have been achieved through the stamps, cancels, cachets, and other special paraphernalia that has emanated from the UN Postal Administration. Certainly it must as thousands of dollars of revenues are transferred to non-postal budgets. This may not have been a goal initially, but as the UNPA publicized the aims of the United Nations, interest grew and our hobby was "made available" to us.

Not only are we able to collect and study the stamps of UNPA issue, but also many have found the study of history a challenging subject as other peace organizations and movements worked through the years.

As we learn about the United Nations through its stamps, many of the younger generations learn through the Model UN program. This activity allows groups of students in our high schools and colleges to participate in a program patterned after the UN. Students represent the different countries and discuss the issues. This program has also stimulated philatelic activity with the issuance of special stamps known to us as "cinderellas".

This year we find it a very fitting time to have our annual convention and exhibition of UN philately at the founding site of the United Nations, San Francisco, California. At a special show arranged by the A.S.D.A. (American Stamp Dealers Association), 26-29 June, we will be participating at first day ceremonies of the new 40th Anniversary stamp issue, our annual UNP meeting, viewing and showing the public approximately 50 frames of UN philatelic exhibits, and perhaps best of all—meeting

## COVER

The cover pictures a design patterned after UN New York number 12, which was issued on October 24, 1952 to note United Nations Day. This design is from a post card distributed by UNO-Philatelie and published by UNO-Flugpost Sammlergemeinschaft e.V. Pictured is the San Francisco Opera House, where the UN Conference on International Organization was held April 25 to June 26, 1945, and where the UN Charter was signed on June 26, 1945. Forty years later, the United Nations Philatelists are holding their annual meeting in San Francisco.

fellow philatelists in an exchange of ideas. For those that can attend, it promises to be a great time. Though those days will pass, we will continue to remember the importance of the United Nations, for without it, among many more important reasons, we would have no hobby.

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#### EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Getting our Journal to you every two months is a complicated task for our national organization with all volunteer workers. As you know, our articles come from all over the world, and the editing and paste-up occurs in Pennsylvania. The Journal is printed, sorted, and mailed from Chicago, with mailing labels which come from California. All things must work well in order for us to meet our goal of having the Journal reach you within the month of the issue. Well, I didn't get my February Journal until mid-march, and my April issue hasn't arrived yet (I'm writing this on 7 May). Hopefully we will get the glitches out of the system and the June issue will arrive on time. I won't ask you to be patient, since I'm not patient when I don't get my Journal, and I already know what's in it.

Auction #8 is being mailed to you with this issue of the Journal. Hope you find something you want in it. Clay Wallace has assembled a nice selection of UN related material, including some real "classics".

Hope to see you in San Francisco in June!

---

#### NEW MEMBERS

Oyvind L. Lee	Minneapolis, Minnesota
David S. Fearon	Norwich, Ontario, Canada
Ted Parsons	Anchorage, Alaska
Arthur Peijo Coitinho	Alegre, Brazil

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#### BUY, TRADE, SALE

Your ad could appear here. UNPI members are entitled to two free ads of three lines or less in the Journal each year. Send your ad to the Editor.

**SALE.** Prize winning collection European Officials (Swiss, UNESCO, ICJ), complete to 1980. Includes covers, specialty items. Gaines val-5000+. Full listing for SASE. H.W. Wilcke, 110 Bender Road, Hatboro, PA 19040

#### UNITED NATIONS UPDATE (XI)

##### MARC CHAGALL'S STAINED GLASS WINDOW

By David S.J. Alexander

Several pieces of art have been reproduced on United Nations stamps. Some are gifts to the Organization by its Member States, others are reproductions of masterpieces. Perhaps the greatest and best known of all is Marc Chagall's fifteen by twelve feet stained glass window which so many visitors to the UN have seen in the Lobby of the Secretariat Building in New York.

Marc Chagall, a Russian-born Jewish artist who lived in Paris and at St. Paul de Vence, France, died on 28 March 1985 at the age of 97. The New York Times said of him that he was "the originator of images that had an almost universal potency and a master of large scale commissions that have left a permanent mark". His works live on at the Lincoln Center in New York City, in Chicago where "The Four Seasons" mosaic adorns the First National Bank; his tapestries adorn the walls of the Knesset in Jerusalem and his painting the ceiling of the Opera in Paris. There is a museum bearing his name in Nice where his biblical paintings are exhibited and he has left his mark at a number of other sites, inter alia in the cathedrals of Metz and Rheims, at the Trauunster in Zurich and the Hadassah Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

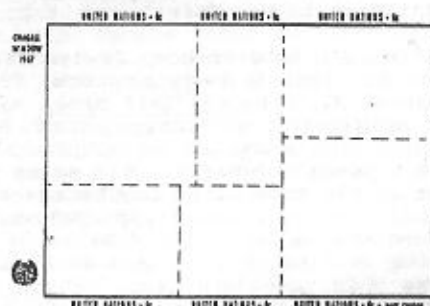
Chagall had started to work on the window which was to inspire the production of a Souvenir Sheet also issued in honor of Secretary-General Hammarskjöld and 14 of his staff who lost their lives in the Congo. A French member of the UN Secretariat, the late Louis Muller, who worked as an editor in the Section for which this writer was responsible actually had the idea that the great artist might donate the window and that it be erected at a suitable place as a tribute of the staff of the UN Secretariat to the great Secretary General who had been held in high esteem. Prolonged negotiations and the collection of necessary funds finally enabled the idea to come to fruition. An artist friend of Chagall's, Rene Lavigne, also played a vital role in arranging for the production of the Souvenir Sheet which would be accessible to the public at large. Lavigne was Chief of the Publishing Service and in that capacity he was also a member of the UN Stamp Design Committee.

The stained glass window was dedicated in 1964, on the third anniversary of the fatal crash. Emery Kelen in his book "Stamps Tell the Story of the United Nations" points out that a magnificent rich blue is the predominant tone of the great work, this being, in the opinion of the artist, 'the color of love and peace.' In the preparation of the Souvenir Sheet (Scott No. 179) UNPA worked in close collaboration with the artist and the printer. A decision was taken that the sheet would not be perforated as it was used to divide the sheet into six sections each of a different size. In each part the artist expressed the simplicity and beauty of the ideals of peace and



brotherhood on which the United Nations was founded. Symbols of these are found throughout the window.\*

If you look at the Souvenir Sheet, you discover to the left, symbols of the Old Testament: the creation, the serpent, the lion; to the right a baby, Christ on the Cross above a sea of humanity; and in the center the figure of a child being kissed by an angelic face emerging from a mass of flowers. This latter figure was one of the six parts of the sheet which was printed separately as a 6c. stamp.



Though printed in a quantity of 3½ million, the elongated stamp (Scott No. 180) was on sale barely six weeks. UNPA had considered that 3½ million sheets would suffice to enable all who wanted to have a copy to obtain it at a minimum cost (6 x 6c = 36c). Despite the numbers printed, the first day of issue and the following day brought unprecedented crowds to United Nations Headquarters. Writing in the December 1967 Bulletin of the United Nations Philatelic Society, this writer said he saw the longest lines ever of people waiting to get into the UN Buildings to get the Chagall sheet and stamp. At the ASDA Show, then held at the 34th Street Armory, there were long lines some 30-40 feet long until closing time at 10 pm. Actually the lines of people waiting to get to one of the UNPA positions completely hid the US Post Office Counter. Some dealers were selling the sheets at a premium - and making a good profit - to persons who could not spare the time to stand in line. At the time, everybody was enthusiastic and thought UNPA had done well in not bowing to pressures to print fewer of the sheets and of not rationing the sheet either.

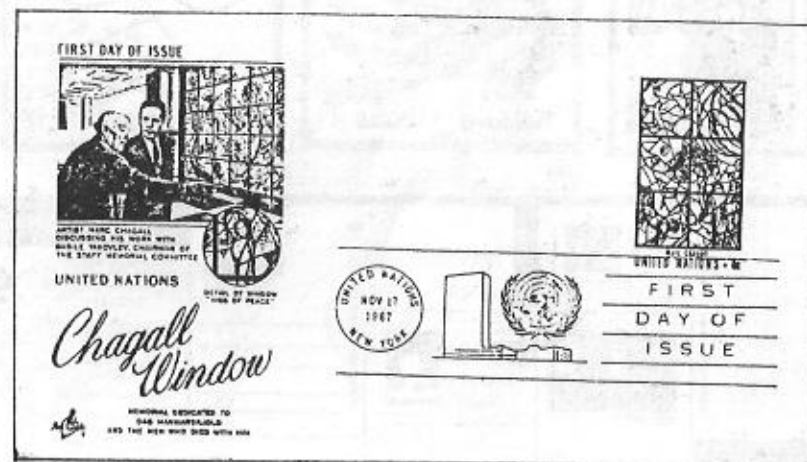
With all this enthusiasm and elaborate planning, one might have expected the Chagall sheet to have become one of the UN's prized items. Alas not. It is still obtainable today at face or for a little over face value. Yet it is a superb and unusual item which deserved far more attention than it has received. If you do not possess it, you might consider acquiring it, even if you are not a UN collector, as a beautiful piece of art and a souvenir of the great protagonist of modern art.

\*United Nations Postal Administration "25 Years of Philatelic Highlights", United Nations, New York, 1976.

UNPA had the sheet printed by J. Enschede en Zonen of the Netherlands, which had printed some of the first UN definitives. It rejected the first proof. The sheet was printed from a photograph which had been very difficult to get. Repeated efforts were made to "catch" the window in perfect lighting. Finally, one day, long before the first of the Secretariat members had come to work, a photographer caught the right effect by shooting the window at the first light of dawn, one morning in March.

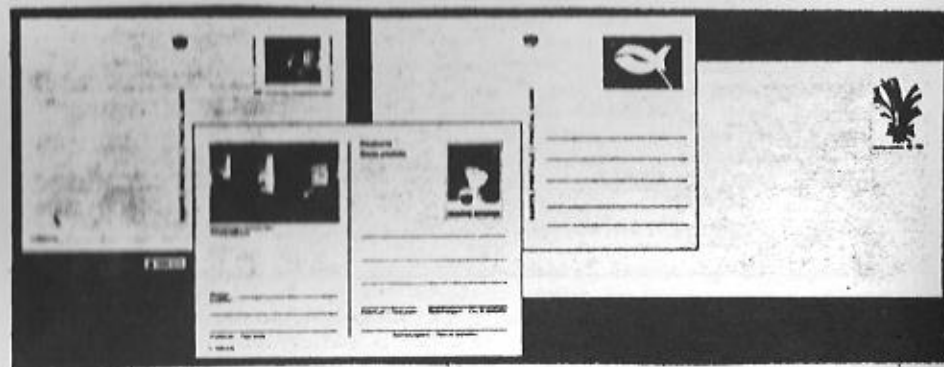
The Sheet bears the words United Nations and the denomination 6c six times, one for each "stamp"; Marc Chagall's name appears in the lower right corner; the words "Chagall window, 1967" in the upper left corner. A few varieties exist: one with the emblem missing; others with ink spots. 617,225 exist on FDC's of which 130,000 were on Geneva cachets which reproduced the artist's signature. Of his work, Marc Chagall once said: "I should like people to be as moved as I was when I was engaged in this work which was done for the people of many countries, in the name of peace and love. The main thing is not to see it, but to feel it".

Some 22 years later, it is appropriate that UN stamp collectors pause to recognize that Marc Chagall's work lives on not only in our albums, not only at the United Nations when the morning sun shines on it, but in our imagination and hopes for a better world.



# UNPA NEWS

On 10 May 1985, the UNPA issued six new definitives and four pieces of postal stationery. The new stamps are a 22¢ and \$3.00 for New York, F.S.0,20 and F.S.1,20 for Geneva, and S 4.50 and S 15 for Vienna. The initial printing for all six was 2,000,000, except for 2,500,000 of the S 15 stamp. The stationery includes a 22¢ envelope for New York, F.S. 0,50 and F.S. 0,70 postal cards for Geneva, and a S 4 postal card for Vienna. The stamps, stationery, and the first day cancellations are illustrated.



Geneva show cachets for Tel Aviv (14-22 May 1985), Nordia (Helsinki, 15-19 May 1985), Solothurn (17-19 May 1985), and Tours (25-27 May 1985) are illustrated below. Also a show cachet will be used at Geneva, 26-29 June 1985, and can be obtained by writing:

UN Postal Administration  
Philatelic exhibition  
Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland



Vienna show cachets for Braunschweig (26-28 April 1985), Stuttgart (4 May 1985), Mainz (9-12 May 1985), and Sonnenzug (16 May 1985) are illustrated below. For each show, a special postmark with a UN theme was used; these are also shown.





THE UNPA GENEVA UNAZUR'83 SOUVENIR BEIGE CARD:  
IDENTIFICATION OF PRINTINGS

By Charles C. Smith

The space normally taken by this column has been occupied by other interesting articles and comments these past several months. The reason I have not filled this space certainly does not include the lack of interest, for I continue to be excited with exhibition imprints and find collecting these items to be both enjoyable and challenging. My "excuse" for the absence is that an UNP Auction Chairman, I've been inordinately busy with both planning and conducting our several recent sales.

The purpose of this column is to inform you of the two printings of the UNAZUR'83 souvenir "beige" card (see Figures 1-2) which was sold by UNPA Geneva to attendees at the exhibition held in Nice, France, 24-26 June 1983. The face of the card consists of a pen and ink view of Nice as it appeared in 1860. The attractive card is the same size as the popular Blue Card, and sold during the UNAZUR Exhibition for 7 French Franc, or the equivalent of about one U.S. dollar.

Before proceeding any further, I wish to credit and extend my personal thanks to Mike Konnick who wrote to me on 27 August 1983. "... that there was supposed to have been a reprint of the UNAZUR cards...", and that the cards he was enclosing were supposedly from that reprint batch. Secondly, I wish to thank Mr. O. A. Madsen and Mr. Peter Torelli, UNPA Geneva, for generously responding to my numerous questions regarding the UNAZUR cards.

On examining many cards from the UNAZUR Exhibition, which I received from a number of sources both within the United States as well as from Europe, I have noted several rather apparent differences. The first and most conspicuous difference is that of color. The landscape scenery on some of the cards appears as a dark brown whereas others are printed in a dull grayish-tan color. The distinct difference in color is readily apparent on side-by-side comparison of the cards. One of the several reasons for the delay with this article is that I have only recently received the necessary confirmation that the darker shade of card is from the initial printing, and that the tan-colored cards are from the second or reprint batch. Following a series of correspondence extending throughout 1983 and 1984, UNPA Geneva has kindly supplied "samples" of each printing, thus removing all doubts as to the printing history of these attractive cards.

On closer study, I have also noted several other differences which are consistent within either the dark brown (original printing) or grayish-tan (reprint) groupings. First, the pen and ink drawing on the reprint cards has been shifted 2 mm toward the left of that observed on the original printing. This shift is especially apparent in the lower left portion of the cards where the name of the artist "F. D'Hey" has been placed. The left margin of the cards from the initial printing have been cut in a fashion such that the initial "F." is

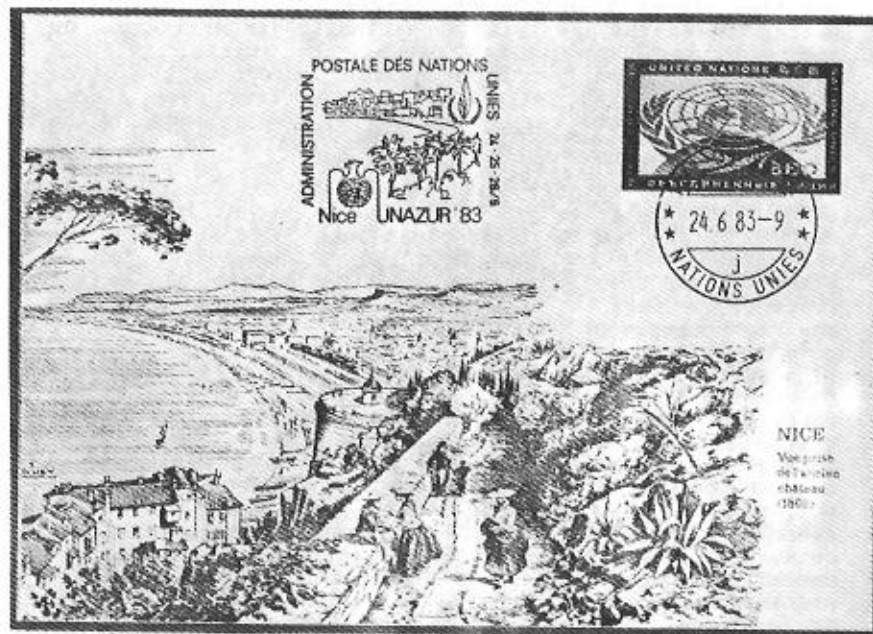


Fig.1 UNAZUR Card from initial printing. The color is a dark shade of brown, the initials of the artist F. D'HEY are entirely visible, and the period following the "6" in the dater circle is either absent or present only as a weak impression.



Fig.2 Reprinted UNAZUR Card. Color is pale grayish-tan. Note the pen and ink drawing shifted 2 mm. toward the left, the "D" of the name D'HEY being almost entirely eliminated, and the distinct period following the "6" in the dater circle.

printing almost 2 mm from the border, with the underlying letter "D" of the last name appearing in its entirety. On the reprinted, grayish-tan cards, the initial "F." is situated less than 1 mm from the left border of the card, and the underlying letter "D" of the last name almost eliminated from the card. Similarly, the chimney in the extreme lower left portion of the sketch is entirely visible on the initial printing, yet, due to the 2 mm printing shift, is only partially visible on the reprinted cards. This shift in printing is also evident in the word "NICE", located in the lower right portion of the card. On the initial printing, the left leg of the letter "N" is slightly less than 16 mm from the right margin, yet on the reprint, the left leg of the "N" is greater than 17 mm from the right margin of the card.

During the past several years, I've personally held the belief that both the exhibition imprint as well as the cancel on items such as the Geneva Blue Card and Vienna White Card are applied at the same time with a single mechanical device. I believed this because measurements between the imprint and cancel, or measurements between the top, or left, or right edge of the card to the imprint or cancel were so very uniform. In my opinion, much too consistent to be the result of two separate imprinting and cancelling procedures. This consistency is certainly present within either the initial (brown) or reprint (tan) Unazur cards, but distinct differences do exist between the initial and reprint versions. For example, the distance between the left leg of the "N" of Nice in the exhibition imprint to the period after the "24" in the dater circle measures 68 mm on the initial cards and 70 mm on the reprint cards. I am pleased to report that Mr. O. A. Madsen has confirmed by suspicion regarding the imprinting and cancelling of these items at the same time as by the same device. It would seem that following the imprinting and cancelling of the initial batch of Unazur cards, the steel imprint and cancel dies were removed from the machine. When the decision was made that an additional printing would be necessary to satisfy demand, both dies were reinserted into the machine, but not aligned as precisely as in the earlier printing. Thus, the measurements between the imprint and cancel of the two printings are slightly different, yet within either printing the measurements are exactly the same.

Another aspect of this issue requires some mention. In my initial observations, I noted that cards from the first printing (darker brown shade) lacked a period following the "6" in the dater circle, yet all of my reprint cards had a dark black and distinct period after the month designation. On acquiring additional material for study, I have now observed a faint period after the "6" on rare cards from the initial printing. This faint "period" appears on perhaps no more than 10 percent of the cards from the initial printing. Thus, although not as definitive as the previously mentioned characteristics, the absence of a period or presence of only a faint period following the "6" in the dater circle is a guide to the initial printing of the Unazur cards.

One other bit of information is important prior to concluding this report. In our personal correspondence, Mr. Madsen reported that a total of 8,000 cards were printed in the initial run, with the second printing consisting of "...some 700 cards." Thus, we know that a total of 8,700 cards were printed and, of that number, 8,535 were sold during the Unazur Exhibition. Regardless of whether the entire 700 second printing cards were sold, or whether only 535 (or fewer!) from the second printing were sold, the reprint of the Unazur card is far more rare than cards from the original printing. If your collection contains a card from the second printing, you are fortunate indeed... for I believe that future demand will certainly result in a sharp increase in its price.

#### UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY (IV)

By Robert B. Smith

Last issue postal rates, money orders, payments of electric and water through the post office, and other mail uses were covered.



Fig.1 The Registered Letter has two types of Hollandia cancellations. The "Hollandia 7" uses "III" for March and is open above and below the date. The other "Hollandia" cancellation uses the "Arabic 3" for March, and the half-circle above and below the date is filled with vertical lines. Note the 2c overprint error.



During the UNTEA period forty-five (45) post offices were opened:

Agats	Kimaan	Sentani
Bade	Kokas	Seroei
Biak	Kokonao	Sibil
Bosnik	Korido	Sorong
Enarotali	Manokwari	Sorongdoom
Fak Fak	Meraake	Sorong Remoe
Genjem	Mindiptana	Steenkool
Hollandia	Moeting	Tenahmerah
Hollandia Binnes	Nabire	Teminaboean
Hollandia Noordwijk	Napan Weinami	Washete
Inaniwatan	Oebroeb	Wamena
Jamas	Okoba	Waren
Kaimana	Pirimapoen	Waris
Kameri	Ransiki	Warsa
Kepi	Sarmi	Wasior

Hollandia and Biak each had different numbered cancels, as they were the two main cities. "HOLLANDIA 7" is the most frequently used cancel, and is usually the one found on CTO items (Fig. 6 of Dec. 1984 Journal article).

Cancels other than Hollandia and Biak command some premium. Many of the 45 were small villages with few literate residents.



Fig. 2 The airmail with the "Sorong" cancel is another clear cancel of Type 2.



Fig. 3 The "Korido" cancellation, the last date of the UNTEA (30 APR 1963), is different with no second circle and "Nederlands Nieuw Guinea" at the bottom. The "Biak" cancellation could be considered Type 4 and it has the "J J J J" at the bottom and the half-circles are open.

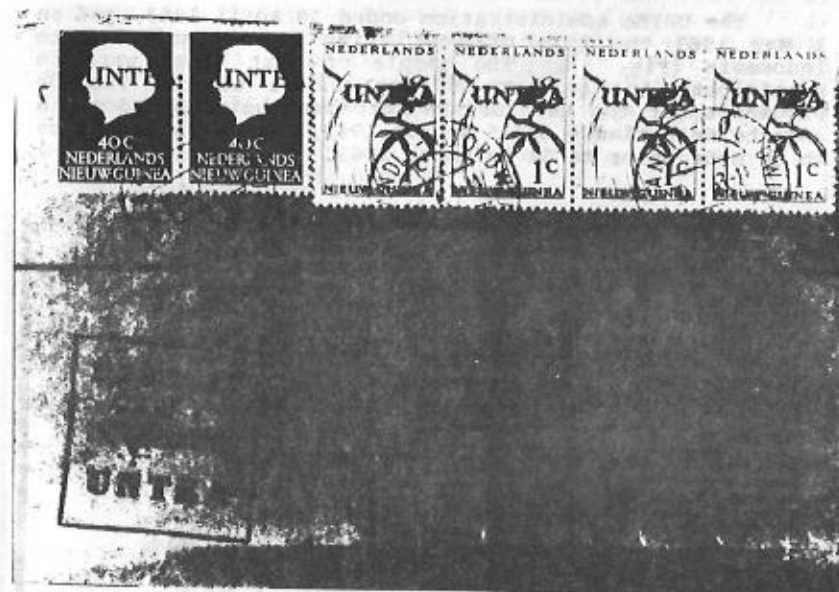


Fig. 4 This "Hollandia Noordwijk" cancel has a special "Department of Information UNTEA" handstamp. The address, not shown, is at the left bottom of the large brown envelope.





Fig. 5 is a "postage due" with a "Hollandia 6" cancel, the first day of UNTEA.

The UNTEA administration ended 30 April 1963, and on 1 May 1963 the rule of West Irian was transferred to Indonesia (Fig. 6). The people of West Irian were to participate in the Act of Free Choice of the 700,000 Papuans under the New York UN Agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands of 15 August 1962, with a final choice to be made prior to 31 December 1969.



Fig. 6

One year after the UNTEA commenced, 1 October 1963, the UN issued an UNTEA commemorative. The Fig. 7 CTO cover has that stamp plus the Pakistan overprint, "UN Force W. Irian", Nederlands Nieuw Guinea, and Indonesia before UNTEA, and the UNTEA overprint.

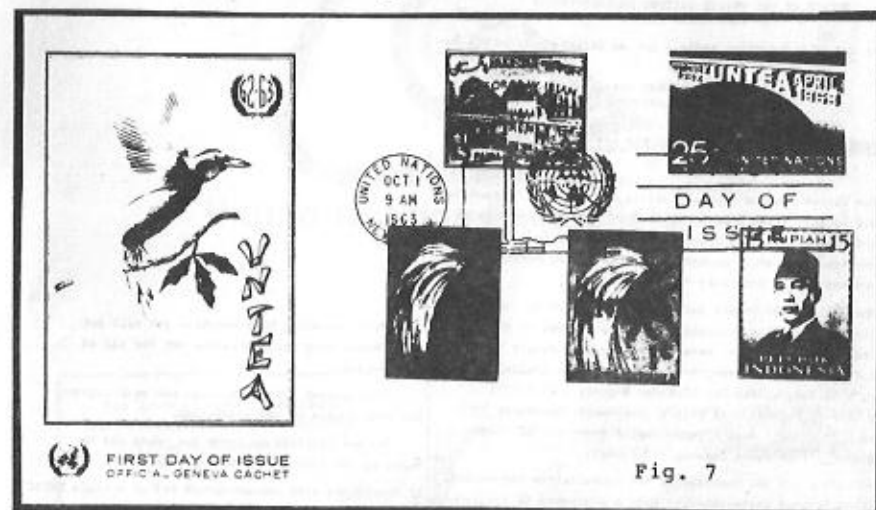


Fig. 7

In a letter dated 20 January 1965, but received 21 January 1965, Indonesia formally withdrew from the UN (Fig. 8). On 7 January, after the seating of Malaysia as a member of the Security Council, the Indonesian Government had decided to withdraw from the UN, as of 1 January 1965. On 19 September 1966 Indonesia announced its decision "to resume full cooperation with the UN and to resume participation in its activities starting with the 21st Session of the General Assembly."

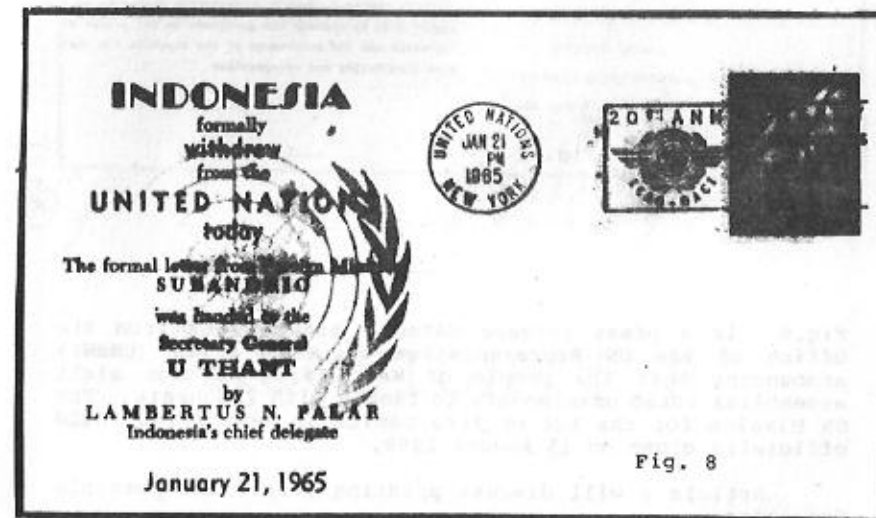


Fig. 8

UNITED NATIONS  
OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE  
IN WEST IRIAN (UNRWI)  
(For use of information media - not an official record)

UNRWI Press Release No. 5  
Djakarta -- 4 August 1969

UNITED NATIONS PARTICIPATION IN THE ACT OF FREE CHOICE

The United Nations Representative, Mr. Fernando Ortiz-Sansa, returned to West Irian from Djakarta on 9 July to participate in the Act of Free Choice accorded to the population by the New York Agreement of 15 August 1962. All United Nations staff were present in the Territory for this occasion.

The Act of Free Choice was conducted through the eight consultative assemblies organized for this purpose in the following order: Merauke (Merauke Regency - 14 July); Wamena (Djajawidjaja Regency - 16 July); Nabire (Paniai Regency - 19 July); Pak-Pak (Pak-Pak Regency - 23 July); Sorong (Sorong Regency - 26 July); Manokwari (Manokwari Regency - 29 July); Bika (Tjenderawasih Regency - 31 July); and Djajapura (Djajapura Regency - 2 August).

Attending all the meetings of the consultative assemblies, the United Nations Representative made a statement in the following terms:

Members of the Assembly

On behalf of U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, I would like to remind you of the following:

On this solemn occasion you are going to be asked a question by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

This is an important question regarding the future of West Irian and the destiny of yourselves and the coming generations.

When answering this question you will not be speaking only for yourselves but for all of your people.

Your answer has to be clear and must express the true desire of the population.

Do not hesitate to speak the truth and be loyal to the wishes of your own people.

In accordance with sub-paragraph (e) of Article XVIII of the New York Agreement, the Indonesian Government asked the consultative assemblies whether they wished to remain with Indonesia or whether they wished to sever their ties with Indonesia. In answering these questions, all the assemblies expressed unanimous consensus for West Irian remaining part of Indonesia.

After bidding farewell to Provincial Government officials and closing his office at Djajapura, the United Nations Representative together with members of his staff returned to Djakarta on 4 August. The United Nations Mission for the Act of Free Choice in West Irian will officially close on 15 August.

The United Nations Representative wishes to take this opportunity to express his gratitude to the people of Indonesia and the Government of the Republic for their kind hospitality and co-operation.

Fig. 9

Fig.9 is a press release dated 4 August 1969 from the Office of the UN Representative in West Irian (UNRWI) announcing that the people of West Irian through eight assemblies voted unanimously to remain with Indonesia. The UN Mission for the Act of Free Choice in West Irian would officially close on 15 August 1969.

Article V will discuss printing errors and possible forgeries.

UN VIENNA BALLOON MAIL (III)  
Varieties in the Issues of 1981

By Joseph E. Full

In 1981 seven Balloon Mail flights were scheduled. One new Balloon, D-ERGEE VI, joined the "fleet", but two of the scheduled flights were delivered instead by normal carrier means: Wien (OE-DZE) and Wien (D-ERGEE VII). A four line inclement weather cachet was hand stamped in black ink on the front side of both Wien covers.

The Balloon Mail statistics are as follows for the scheduled 1981 flights:

Asten	12,200 Covers	21 February 1981
Mistelbach	12,200 Covers	21 February 1981
Ostermiething	(Covers	28 March 1981
Abtenau	UNK (Cards	28 March 1981
Traismauer	(Covers	21 May 1981
Wien (OE-DZE)	23,055 Covers/Cards	26 November 1981
Wien (D-ERGEE VII)		26 November 1981

The use of First Day Cancels continued in 1981 with stamps numbered 17, 18, 19, 22, and 23. Exhibition Cachets from NAPOSTA 81 and RADEVORMALD 81 were applied to many Traismauer covers and a few of the Wien covers. Two new Slogan cancels saw their introduction on Balloon Mail: UNESCO and FAO.



Fig.1 Example of Asten Cover.

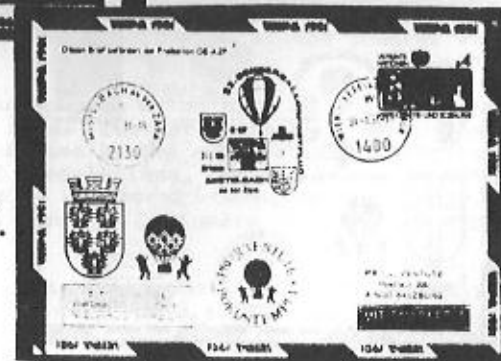


Fig.2 Example of Mistelbach Cover.

# Cachet and Cancel Combinations 1981

Cover/Card Names	Cachet Number	Stamp Cancels	Slogan Cancels	Landing Site Cancels
Asten	1,2,3,4	FD2, y	UNESCO	a,b,c
Mistelbach	1,2,3,4	FD1,V,W,X		b,c,d,e,f,g,k
Ostermiething	1,2,3,4	FD1, y	UNESCO	a,d
Abtenau	1,2,3,4	FD1,V,y	UNESCO	a,d
Trismauer	1,2,3,4	V,y	UNESCO	a,b,d,e
Wien (OE-DZE)	1,2,3,4	FD1, y	FAO	1e,1j,1m,1o,1r
Wien	1,2,3,4	FD1,V		1e,1j,1m,1o,1r

In 1981 at least one Trismauer cover was via Registered Mail. The cover is part of the UNP Bronze Award Collection shown at CIAPEX 82 by Carl Grissmann. No Meter use has been reported thus far for 1981.

Journal readers - through 1981 I have seen no reports of the use of stamps number 6, 7, 11, or 14 (Cut-out) on Balloon Mail. Do your collections include them?



Fig.3 Example of Ostermiething Cover.

Fig.4 Example of Abtenau Card.

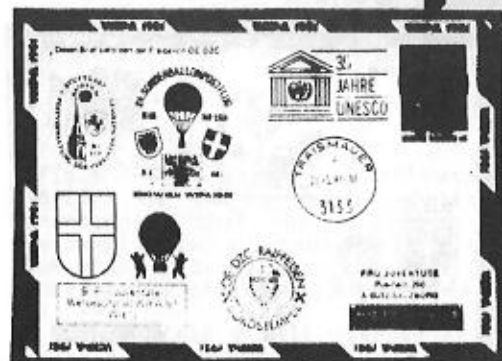


Fig.5 Example of Trismauer Cover.



Fig.6 Example of Wien OE-DZE Cover.

Fig.7 Example of Wien D-ERGE VII Cover.



## REPRINTED GENEVA POSTAL CARD

By S. U. Donimus

We would rather save this article on reprints for a later issue, but time is of the essence here.

It was in the February 1985 press release #184 that UNPA through its Geneva Office first publicized the 1 March 1984 release of a second printing of the S.f. 0,40 postal card. The issue date corresponds to the date that a rate hike went into effect. The new rate of 50 centimes required the addition of postage stamps by postal officials to the new cards. Thus, the reprinted card is, strictly speaking, not available as printed. Its "purity" is violated by the ten-centime definitive affixed at the top center of the card, obliterating the emblem. Such, at least, is the case with cards purchased at the counter in New York.

Swiss postal regulations, which must be followed at all three UN postal sales counters, require that the additional postage be affixed by the authorities before the cards are sold. USPS regulations, as we know, permit purchasers to affix needed postage to obsolete stationery. In fact, USPS probably requires customers to do their own pasting.

A few "virgin" copies of the postal card are probably in circulation, but not after 11:08 a.m., 25 February 1985, as one customer found out. He had to settle for the 13 he already purchased.



The card will be removed from sale on or about 10 May, when a new card is released. Collectors desiring postally used copies during the time the card is on sale must hurry. (Editor's note: Sorry that this news will reach you too late for you to take advantage of Mr. Donimus' recommendation).

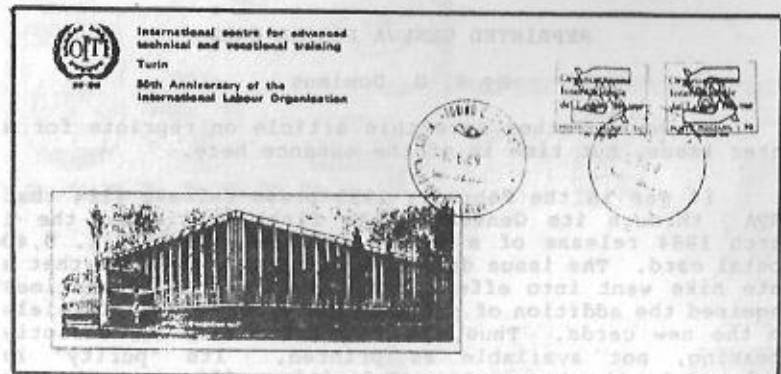
The reprint is quite different from the original. The carton is a lighter shade; the yellow-green of the indicia is a more brilliant shade and is glossy. The fluorescent agent added to the ink penetrates to the reverse side of the card. Most unusual is that the border of the indicia glows in the dark when previously activated by UV or other light.

Printing totals are not immediately available.

#### ADDENDA- ILO TURIN CENTRE

Supplementing the article on the ILO Turin Centre in the February 1985 Journal are two items.

The first item is a special cover issued by the Centre in conjunction with the 1969 Italian stamps for the ILO 50th anniversary. The stamps are cancelled with a Turin Centre postmark, and an insert "with the compliments of the Director of the Centre" describes the work of the Centre.



The second item is an illustration of the meter tape used at Turin Centre. The border of the tape is dark blue.



#### ADDENDA- UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

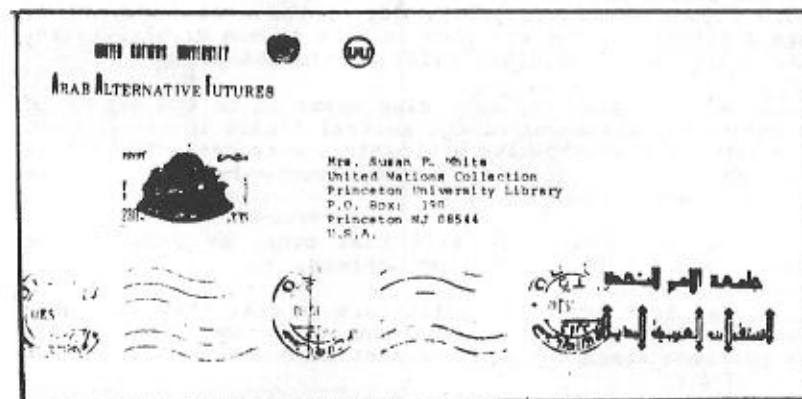
Here are two new items to supplement the article on United Nations University which appeared in the April Journal.

The first is a new corner card and meter from McLean, Virginia. These have been observed in Aug. 1984 and Jan. 1985.

UNU NEWSLETTER  
1911 Kenbar Court  
McLean, VA 22101  
USA



The second item is from Cairo, Egypt, and is postmarked March 1985. The reverse of the cover has the additional printed information: Third World Forum, Middle East Office, CADSA UN



#### ADDENDUM-METERS USED BY ITU AT GENEVA

Here is the illustration of Meter 10998b/15 which was not available when the article was printed in the April 1985 Journal.



# WATCH THAT REPRINT!

By Duane E. Lamers

Some advice for UN collectors with a special interest in the reprints of definitive stamps: Take care to identify your specimens of the current \$1 definitive as first printing if you received them before December, 1984. On 5 December UNPA released a reprint of this stamp, and it is difficult to distinguish it from the original. Most helpful clues to the reprint's identity lay in the gum, MI and selvage. Single used specimens will be difficult to identify. Courvoisier, you have finally met your match in Questa Security!

The gum of the reprint is matte; the original has a slight sheen. The reprint's gum is hibrite under UV light, while the original's is a bright purplish shade. The original printing seems to appear on slightly whiter paper, best noted when the selvages of two printings are butted together. Paper varieties may exist, also, to render this distinction only partially valid.

Slight variations in color seem to separate the two printings: the MI of the reprint being slightly darker, as is the purple of the left-hand figure; the red of the right hand figure seems a slightly duller shade of red. These are distinctions not everyone is sure to see or agree with, and shade varieties might exist within the printings.

At this time the best clue seems to be the amount of gloss in the black ink of the central figure in the design. The reprint seems to have a glossier, more reflective black ink here. The gloss is not apparent, however, in the border inscription.

Again, it must be said that over- or under-inking could render this distinction useless.

The best advice to collectors is that they use their purchase date as a guide, checking their specimens as far as possible against the notes mentioned here.

We welcome comments from collectors who have specimens that differ from the descriptive notes registered here. Catalogers and specialists would appreciate knowing of the existence of paper, gum, shade, and ink varieties, of both printings. Bear in mind, however, that a light black border inscription variety is already noted for the original printing. This variety has been attributed to under-inking of the plate at the time of printing.

Address your comments or questions to the author, in care of the editor of our Journal.



International Youth Year 1985

## ORIGIN CACHETS USED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION AT BERN AND GENEVA

By B. Clement, Jr.

The International Telecommunications Union was located at Bern from 1869 to 1948, when it relocated to Geneva. This is the second in a series on origin cachets used by UN agencies. Please send any supplementary information to the Editor.

<p>B1. Library Black 1956</p> 	<p>11. International Frequency Registration Board I.F.R.B. Purple, Black, Dark Blue 1976-83</p>
<p>B2. Bibliothèque de l'Union internationale des télécommunications PALAIS WILSON - GENEVE Library Black 1954</p>	<p>S1.  General Secretariat Red 1961</p>
<p>B3. Bureau of ITU-Bern Red 1946</p> 	<p>S2.  General Secretariat, Information Division Blue, Blue-black 1972-74</p>
<p>B4. Bureau of ITU-Geneva Black 1962</p> 	<p>S3. Sales Service Service des Ventes Blue 1971-74</p>
<p>B5.  International Bureau, Telegraph Union Blue-black 1931</p>	<p>U1.  ITU Red 1960</p>
<p>C1. International Consultative Committee on Telegraph  Blue gray, Violet 1952-56</p>	<p>U2.  Public Relation Division Blue Green 1977-81</p>

U3.  
 UNION INTERNATIONALE DES  
 TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS  
 PLACE DES NATIONS  
 GENÈVE  
 a.  
 b. Blue  
 1983

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES  
 TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS  
 PLACE DES NATIONS  
 GENÈVE  
 b.

U4.  
 UNION INTERNATIONALE  
 DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS  
 Secrétariat des Pensions  
 a. Blue-black  
 1968  
 b. Black  
 1969-71

UNION INTERNATIONALE  
 DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS  
 Secrétariat des Pensions  
 b.

ITU  
 a. Red  
 1965  
 b. Blue  
 1983

U5.  
 General  
 Secretariat  
 Blue  
 1971



U6.  
 Pension  
 and  
 Insurance  
 Section  
 Purple  
 1970-72,75

UNION INTERNATIONALE  
 DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS  
 Section "Pensions  
 et Assurances"

U7.  
 Sales  
 Service  
 Blue  
 1970-75

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES  
 TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS  
 Service des Ventes  
 GENÈVE

# METER NOTES

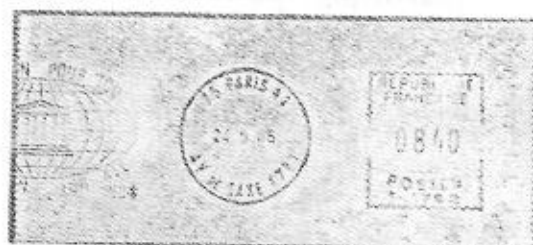
By Jack I. Mayer

## Dater Errors

Very often we find as new years approach and take effect, the dates set on meters are sometimes in error. This of course is solely due to operator error. Three interesting such dates appear below. It is difficult to determine just what the actual dates were intended to be.



UNESCO T-1762 29-8-85



UNESCO T-1762 24-9-85



International Maritime Organization  
 P.B.E. 1547 18.5.85

All of the above impressions were included in covers postmarked between September 1984 and January 1985.

Editor's Addenda: Here are two more recent meters with dater errors. The first is a FAO-Rome meter with a 1986 date. The second is an Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) with a 1986 date.



FAO-Rome Meter 15.2.86



ECLA-Chile Meter 22.1.86

## New GATT Post Office

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) office recently had a change in their post office. Note that the former cancel reads "SECHERON" and the new cancel reads "LES PAQUIS". Apparently the change was made in late November 1984. On meter #4474 we note a late date of 21 November 84 and an early date of the new imprint of 29 November 84. The earliest date reported on meter #3604 is 5 December 84, though the change no doubt occurred at the same time as on #4474.



Old 4474-Secheron


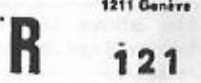



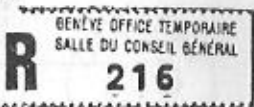





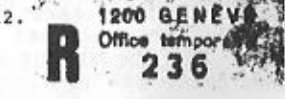

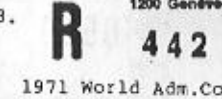
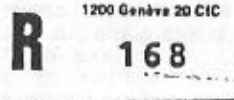

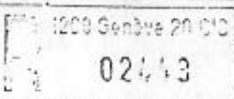
New 4474-Les Paquis



# REGISTRATION LABELS USED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION AT GENEVA

By Jack I. Mayer

The following is a listing of registration labels used by the ITU at Geneva. Please send supplementary information to the Editor. Particularly needed are dates of usage.











1.  Type 1- G over ai Observed 1949	8.  Type 1- 15 mm. Vertical G 1975 Telecom 1979 Telecom
 Type 2- G over is Observed 1950	9.  Type 2- 16.5 mm. Ovate G 1971 Telecom
2. 	10.  Type 1-Red imprint
3.  Observed 1962	 Type 2-Black imprint
4.  Observed 1969	11.  1964 Adm. Radio Conf. on Aeronautical Mobile Service
5.  Type 1- M under 20 Observed 1970-71	12. 
 Type 2- M under 00 Observed 1971	13.  1971 World Adm. Conf. on Space Telecommunications
6.  Type 1- 25 mm. Observed 1973-76	
 Type 2- 26 mm. Observed 1976-79, 81, 84	
7.  Observed 1984	

# METERS USED BY THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION AT BERN

By Jack I. Mayer

The Universal Postal Union has used a meter machine longer than any other agency office other than the International Labour Organization. The volume of mail has been low enough to require only the use of one machine. It has never been replaced, even for temporary repairs. With the meter's introduction in 1947, slogans were not used. In fact, slogans were never used until 1981. Now it is very rare that the machine is ever used without a slogan, except for the impressions of meter tapes. The tape paper used is of a size that allows for only the indicia which shows the value of the postage applied. The townmark is not printed. Since regulations generally require a dated postmark, a hand stamp or roller cancel must be applied to the piece tying the tape to the envelope or wrapper. This seems quite inefficient, but their postal officials apparently are satisfied with the method as it has not changed in some 38 years. If anyone has additional information which would add to this study, please send it to the Editor.

Meter/Slogan Dates Observed

478a/0 8.10.47-24.5.52 Reported LD- 7.11.52		
478b/0 31.1.53-16.6.57 Reported FD/LD- 10.11.52-13.9.57		
478c/0 7.11.59-10.10.67 Reported FD- 16.9.57		
478d/0 19.12.67-2.9.80		
478e/0 27.3.81 16.5.84 (Only copies observed)		

478e/1 8.5-15.12.81



478e/2 13.1-4.6.82



UPU



478e/3 16.7-30.11.82



UPU



478e/4 1.12.82-  
21.12.83



UPU



478e/5 3.1-17.7.84



478e/6 3.8.84-current



UPU

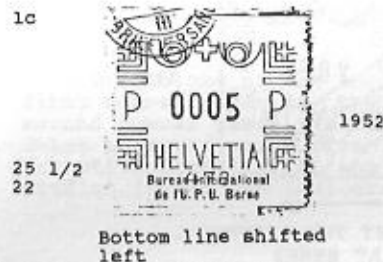


UPU Meter Tapes

Dimensions of the inscription at the bottom of the tape are given in mm. The first number is the length of the first line and the second number, the length of the second line. The dates observed are also given.



Different apostrophe than 1a



Rouletted tape paper



1984

# ORIGIN CACHETS USED BY THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION AT BERNE

By B. Clement, Jr.

The UPU has been headquartered at Berne since its founding in 1874. The following is a listing of origin cachets which have been observed on UPU-Berne mail. Please send any supplementary information to the Editor.

B1.



International Bureau  
1928

L1.

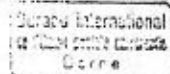
Le Directeur du Bureau International  
de l'Union postale universelle

Director of International  
Bureau  
Black 1947-58

B2.

Bureau International  
de l'Union postale universelle  
Berne 1928

b.



International Bureau  
a. Purple 1948  
b. Blue-black 1952-56

S1.

a. Service des postes

b. *Service des postes*

c. Service des postes

Mail Service  
a. Blue-violet  
1954  
b. 1957  
c. Blue-violet  
1971-78

B3.



Library

O1.

a.



D1.



International Bureau  
1914-15

International  
Bureau

a. Black, Purple  
1948-56  
b. Black,  
Blue-gray  
1959-84

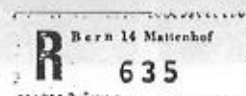
b.



## UPU REGISTRATION LABELS USED AT BERN

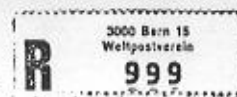
Dimensions of the inscription are given in mm. The first number given is the length of the top line. The second number given is the length of the second line. Dates observed are given. Usage at sessions of the Executive Council (EC) and Consultative Council on Postal Studies (CCPS) are indicated.

1.



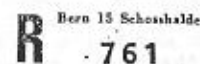
29 1/2  
1952

7.



17 1/2  
1971  
1971 CCPS  
1972 CCPS  
1974

2.



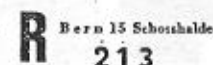
29 1/2  
1954  
1955

8.



18  
18 1/2  
Large "B"  
1973

3.



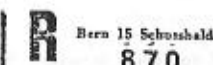
32  
1956

9.



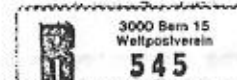
17  
19 1/2  
1977  
1977 CCPS  
1978

4.



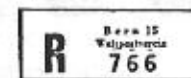
30  
1957

10.



19  
19 1/2  
Large "R"  
1984

5.



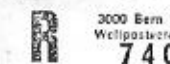
1957  
1958  
1960

11.



1981 CCPS  
1982 EC

6.



18  
18 1/2

Thin letters  
1968



# NOTES

1. Member Mrs. Patrick Conroy sends information on two Canadian UN related stamp issues. The first was for International Youth Year, and was issued 8 Feb. 1985. The stamp design has a green heart and yellow arrow made of neon tubes, "reflecting the positive and peaceful spirit that inspires youth".



The second issue was on 17 April 1985, and honors the UN Decade for Women. The issue consists of two stamps featuring Canadian women Therese Casgrain and Emily Murphy. Casgrain worked to get women in Quebec the right to vote. Murphy was a novelist and was the first woman magistrate in the British Empire.



2. The Executive Council of the Universal Postal Union held its annual session in Berne, Switzerland from 22 April to 3 May 1985. Illustrated is the special cancellation used at the session, on a cover with the Executive Council corner card and a UPU service stamp.

