

the



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OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC



DR. RALPH JOHNSON BUNCHE

1903 - 1971

# The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

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1483 George L. Michaels.....Orlando, FL

## Disclaimer

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

## Reprinting

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## Cover Illustrations

**Front cover:** UNNY commemorative honoring Ralph Bunche issued August 7, 2003 and photograph of Dr. Bunche courtesy of the UN.

**Rear cover:** UN Geneva and Vienna stamps honoring Ralph Bunche. Photograph of Eleanor Roosevelt and Ralph Bunche courtesy of the Bunche Institute for International Studies at the City University of New York.

## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

### A New Editorial E-mail Address

In the August issue of the *Journal* I very discreetly changed the e-mail address on the inside rear cover, where I can be contacted. At the time, I did this with little fanfare in order to give me a chance to get used to having an e-mail account accessible to me at home.

The UNP Board of Directors has been encouraging me to do this for more than two years as a result of some complaints that some e-mails were not getting through to me at my school Mount San Antonio College. At the time that I was negotiating to exchange classes with a colleague from St. Imier in Switzerland, I did have a few documented cases where e-mails were getting lost "somewhere along the line". Discussions with local computer "experts" led nowhere as far as finding the source of these problems.

My own hesitancy in hooking the club editorial computer to the Internet was due to fear of viruses and spam, as well as the suspicion that the Windows 98 system on the UNP club computer that I have been using for four years to produce the *Journal* would not be immediately operative in an Internet environment. These fears were well founded. It took me the better part of a day to restore the system to its original form and to relink certain peripherals before I was able to hook up with the Earthlink system. And it had taken the better part of a week talking with experts (recorded or live) from Hewlett-Packard, Earthlink and Microsoft to decide upon the procedure, which ought not to destroy the four years of files that were on the hard drive.

I can now be reached directly and continuously via the following e-mail address: **rjpowers@earthlink.net**. Previously I was generally able to check my e-mail at school only once or twice a week. During the spring 2003 semester one of the computers that I had been using was "upgraded" without my knowledge. Eventually it was stolen. In either case, the effect was the same: my e-mail

files were lost.

But I suspect that I shall miss the protection afforded by the school's main frame computer, which I used as my e-mail server. During five years I never got one piece of spam mail nor was I ever affected by viruses. When I first logged on to my Earthlink account, more than half of the eleven e-mails were spam!

To its credit, Earthlink battles valiantly against spam. It sorts out incoming mail into three categories: spam, suspicious e-mail and e-mail. On a recent day I received twenty-two spam messages (all of which were correctly identified), one suspicious message (which was a valid e-mail for me) and six e-mail messages of which half were spam that slipped through the checks.

Earthlink's principal tool is to check incoming mail to see if it is coming from someone in my address book. Thus if you are e-mailing me for the first time and are not yet in my address book, it is important to indicate in the subject line, something like UNP Journal. Otherwise Earthlink may store the message in the suspicious folder and ask you for some confirmation that you are a real person and not a spam-generating computer. If you do not persist, your message may get erased after a few days. In principle, I have a chance to scan all incoming mail before it gets destroyed. But if I happen to be away and do not check my e-mail, I may not be able to intervene before mail identified as spam or suspicious has been erased. Ah the joys of the modern computer age!

My one recommendation is that you avoid sending me messages with attachments. I use Microsoft Works. I cannot guarantee that I can read attachments written with other software. I am also nervous about viruses hitchhiking in attachments. And above all avoid sending text files with images embedded in them. Please keep images separate from text.

## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR (cont.)

### Journal Mailing Problems

By the time you read this account of the mail delivery problems of the June and August issues of the *Journals* experienced by most UNP members, I hope that all the June and August issues have been delivered.

As you know, members have been receiving the *Journal* via UN Headquarters in New York since June 1992. This involved the shipping of the *Journal* from the production site via UPS to the United Nations Post Office (UNPO) in New York City. This added about two weeks to the process of delivery but allowed members to receive copies bearing UN stamps, which the club was able to purchase at a discount.

This process worked well for more than ten years. The first glitch occurred during the delivery of the February 2003 issue. I mentioned this in the editorial in the June 2003 issue (page 1). At the time I mentioned that the UPS driver could not find the UNPO in early February 2003 and the journals were returned to Iowa. After extensive conversations with the UNPO and the UPS, Dan Gapinski reshipped the journals, which members received in March.

Unfortunately this problem recurred in June 2003 during the June issue shipment. About 40% of the shipment was accepted by the UN and processed. The remaining 60% was returned to Iowa because the UNPO had refused to accept delivery of the packages containing the *Journal*. After numerous calls to the UNPA, the Chief Robert Gray agreed to resume accepting our mailings.

The 60% were reshipped to New York and were immediately refused - a second time. As a result of this most unfortunate situation, it was decided to suspend mailings from the UNPO and to mail the *Journal* directly from Iowa. Hopefully in the not too distant future we can resume UN mailings.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Stan Simpson has left us.

Every UN collector in the United Kingdom who tried to know more about United Nations history or topical United Nations philately, went at one time or another to contact Stan Simpson. As the *Bulletin* Editor of the United Nations Study Group (UNSG) in England, he knew quite a lot of things about the United Nations. He always tried to bring as much information as he could to his club members, via the *Bulletin* or via correspondence with his friends.

We regret very much the sudden passing of a very good friend, a UN enthusiast and a reliable "connoisseur" of United Nations history.

J.L.Emmenegger  
Pully, Switzerland

## MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

### Bounced e-mails

In attempting to communicate with the UNP Membership about the June *Journal* mail delivery problems by e-mail, I was able to "test" the accuracy of our e-mail address listings. In the master list, which I keep updated, I had 153 e-mail address listings. Messages to 22 of these, a little more than 14%, "bounced" and could not be delivered. The following will be deleted from our e-mail listing unless I receive an e-mail from you (to [bclcmjr@yahoo.com](mailto:bclcmjr@yahoo.com)) confirming your address:

John Bolton	Ed Davidson
David Durbin	Allan Gelb
Kenneth Grant	Neil Helgeson
Gary Hendren	Ralph Higgins
Kenneth Mabe	Colin Lawrence
Jack Martin	Herman Matt
Stephen Mestell	John Meyers
Oluf Nielson	David Pollard
Robin Rodriguez	Stan Rosenbaum
Donald Shulman	Paul Spiegel
Rich Vangorder	Mark Wille

Those that I could not reach by e-mail were sent a postal card about the June *Journal* delivery problems.



## RALPH BUNCHE

1903-1971

By Richard Powers

On August 7th the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued three stamps in honor of the centenary of the birth of Dr. Ralph Bunche, who toiled more than twenty-five years at the United Nations from the very beginning in 1945 during the preparation of the first General Assembly meeting in London until his death in 1971. The designs appear on the covers of this issue of the *Journal*.

He is the third person to be explicitly honored by the UNPA. The other two were Secretaries-General Trygve Lie (Scott NY#494, G#151 and A#67) and Dag Hammarskjöld (Scott NY#808, G#384, A#293). Had Bunche not been an American, he might well have been selected to be the second Secretary-General when Trygve Lie decided to step down. (It is an unwritten rule at the United Nations that the Secretary-General

should not be a citizen of a country, which is a permanent member of the Security Council, i.e. China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom or the United States of America.)

In 1982 the United States Postal Service (USPS) released a 20¢ definitive honoring Bunche (Scott #1860). Figure 1 shows a first day cover prepared by the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA). The cover bears a normal New York City cancel as the ceremony took place at the United Nations. The postal accord does not allow U.S.A. stamps to be canceled with a UN cancel. At the bottom is the U.S.A. flag stamp of the United Nations (Scott #362) canceled at UN headquarters. The cachet was designed by Ole Hamann, one of the more active stamp designers at the United Nations.

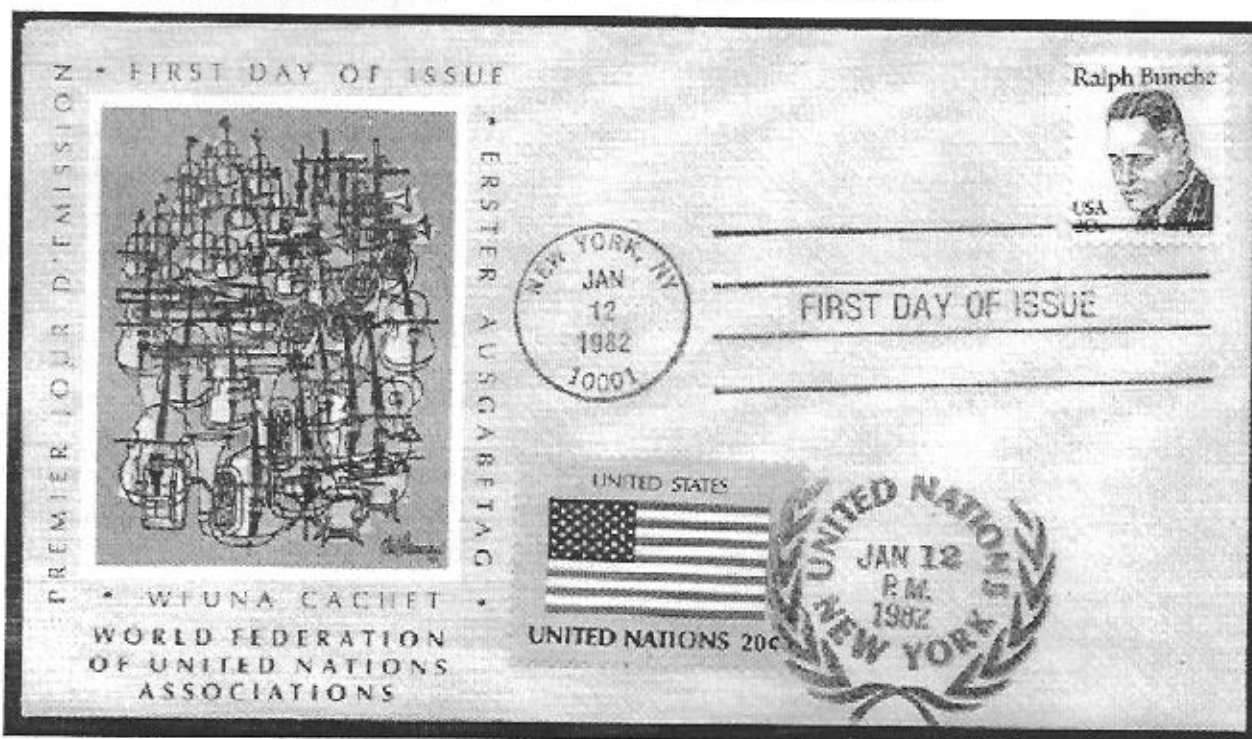


Figure 1: WFUNA FDC of the USA 20¢ definitive (Scott #1860) issued on January 12, 1982 honoring Ralph Bunche. The first day ceremonies for this US stamp were held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The painting for the cachet is by Ole Hamann and was used for the 1982 UN definitives issued on January 22nd (Scott # NY 368-70, G105-6, A24).

### Childhood

Ralph Bunche was born in 1903 in Detroit, Michigan to Olive Agnes Johnson and Frederick O. Bunch. His mother died of tuberculosis in 1917, just after his family had moved to Los Angeles, where he attended high school and UCLA. He was then raised by his maternal grandmother Lucy A. Taylor, who changed the spelling of his family name by adding an "e". His father was a barber, but was often unemployed and became permanently estranged from the family from 1928 on.

### A Career in Academia

Ralph helped to support himself in college by working as a carpet layer and as a janitor in the women's gymnasium. At UCLA he majored in political science and was a member of the varsity basketball team, when it won the Southern Conference championship three years running. He went on to Harvard, where he received a masters degree in June 1928. Then began a long association with Howard University in Washington, D.C., which would last until 1950.

He continued his work towards a doctorate at Harvard. His thesis was a comparison of French colonial administration in the French colony of Dahomey and in the French-administered League of Nations mandate of Togoland (See page 10 of the April 1999 issue of the *Journal* for more information on League of Nations mandates.). He spent the academic year 1932-3 in West Africa (Dakar, Accra, Monrovia, Freetown) researching his thesis between trips to Paris and Geneva at the League of Nations. He completed his doctorate in 1934. The thesis set the stage for his subsequent work with the United Nations on trusteeship and decolonization matters.

In 1936 Bunche received a two-year grant from the Social Science Research Council to study the impact of colonial rule and West-

ern culture on Africans as seen by Africans themselves. His major interests were South and East Africa and the Dutch East Indies.

In 1939 he began working with the Swedish sociologist Gunnar Myrdal on a work commissioned by the Carnegie Corporation. This became the study *An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy*, which was published in 1944.

### A Career in Public Service

When the United States entered World War II, Bunche entered public service and began a new phase of his career. In September 1941 Bunche was appointed senior social-science analyst in the Library of Congress as part of the activities of the Office of the Coordinator of Information (COI), from which sprang the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), which ultimately became the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) after the war. In January 1944 he was sworn in as an officer in the State Department.

In May 1944 Bunche served as an adviser to the American government delegation to the International Labor Conference in Philadelphia and secured the adoption of a recommendation on Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories. In July 1944 he participated in preparing the Dumbarton Oaks Conversations in Washington, D.C., which served to get agreement on the charter of the United Nations, which was to be approved at the San Francisco Conference on International Organization, which began in April 1945. He was instrumental in preparing the ultimate text which became part of Article XI of the Charter: Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In September 1945 Bunche was designated as an adviser to Edward R. Stettinius, the United States' representative to the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations.

Adlai Stevenson was Stettinius' deputy. (See page 8 of the February 2002 issue of the *Journal* for more about Governor Stevenson and the Preparatory Commission.)

In October Bunche was sent to Paris as a member of the United States delegation to the Conference of the International Labor Organization. His work in the committee on dependent territories garnered warm tribute by the head of the delegation Frances Perkins, the former secretary of labor under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. At the end of the year he was appointed member of the U.S. delegation to the first session of the United Nations General Assembly in London, which began in January 1946. (See page 3 of the February 1996 issue of the *Journal*.) Other members of the delegation included Edward Stettinius, Eleanor Roosevelt, Senators Tom Connally of Texas and Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, John Foster Dulles and Abe Fortas. For Bunche the most trying duty at the Assembly was the framing of the Assembly's resolution on non-self-governing peoples.

### A Career in International Service

After returning to Washington in mid-February 1946, it was assumed that Bunche would become a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations in New York. Among his first assignments was on temporary loan to the United Nations Secretariat as acting director of the Trusteeship Division. Figure 2 shows a service cover from this division. His major task was transforming League of Nations mandated regions into United Nations trusteeships. By November 1946 eight trusteeship agreements for Tanganyika, Togoland, British Cameroons, French Cameroons, French Togoland, Ruanda-Urundi, New Guinea and Western Samoa were arranged, allowing for the formal establishment of the Trusteeship Council on December 14, 1946. In Decem-

ber 1946 Secretary-General Trygve Lie (Figure 3) requested that the State Department to release Bunche to become Director of the Trusteeship Division on a permanent basis. It was the responsibility of this



Figure 3: First Secretary-General Trygve Lie honored on UNNY stamp (Scott #494).

Division to oversee the situation in all dependent (non-self-governing territories) including the monitoring of their economic, social and educational conditions as required by Article 73(e) of the Charter. Eventually Trust Territories would be established on certain Pacific islands under United States administration (see the article on page 6 in the June 2001 issue of the *Journal*) and Somaliland. Figure 4 shows a service cover from the UN Trust Territory in Somaliland under Italian Administration. Figure 5 shows a printed matter wrapper which contained such information destined for the Director of Information of Non-self-Governing Territories of the United Nations. The only League of Nations mandate, which was not turned over voluntarily to UN trusteeship was the former South West Africa, which ultimately became independent Namibia in 1990.



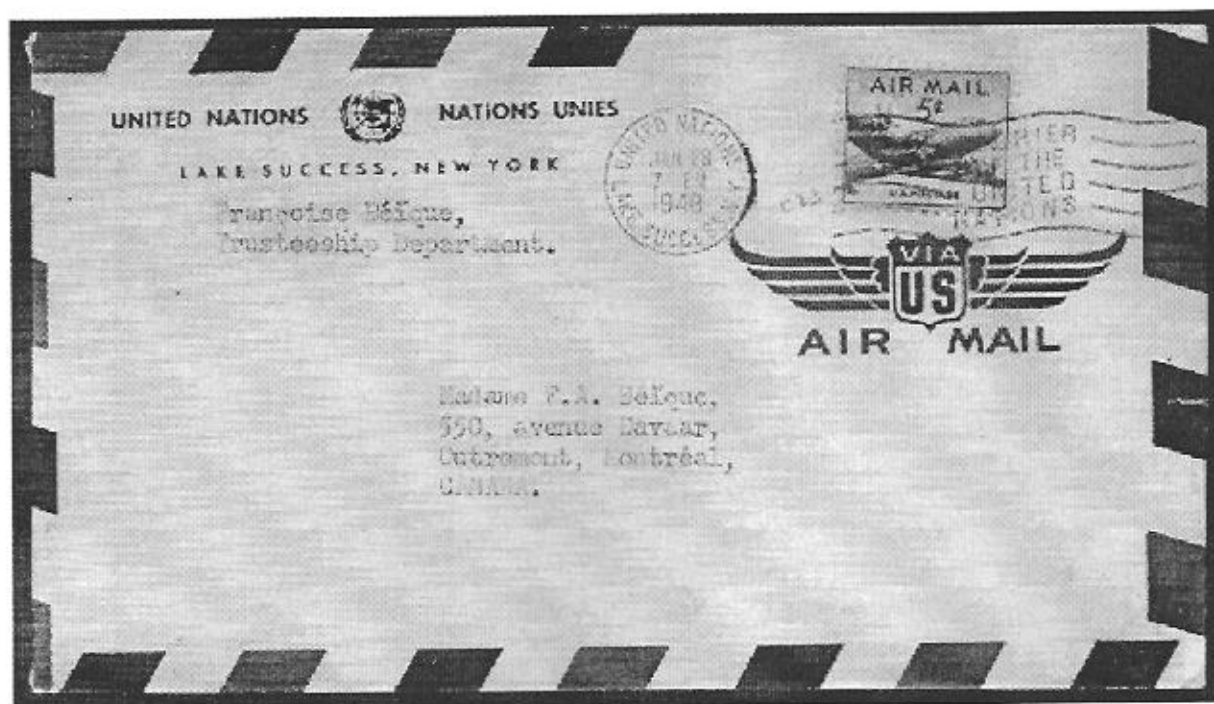


Figure 2: January 1948 service cover to Montreal, Canada from the United Nations Trusteeship Department bearing the United Nations machine cancel of Lake Success, New York.



Figure 4: December 1950 service cover from the United Nations Trust Territory in Somaliland under Italian Administration.



Noticeably missing from this list is Palestine, which never became a trusteeship and would soon occupy much of his attention.

### Palestine

On April 2, 1947 the United Kingdom took the first step in transferring the Palestine problem to the United Nations. (See page 4 of the August 1998 issue of the *Journal*.) The General Assembly established on May 15th the eleven-member Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) with "the fullest powers to ascertain and record facts and to investigate all questions and issues relevant to the problem of Palestine." Trygve Lie appointed Victor Hoo, the assistant secretary-general for trusteeship, as his representative to this Committee and Ralph Bunche as special assistant to the representative of the Secretary-General.

On August 31, 1947 UNSCOP published its report, which consisted of a majority report, which favored partition into a Jewish state and an Arab state, a minority report which favored a single federal state with a Jewish portion and an Arab portion.

On November 29, 1947 the majority position of partition allowing for an independent Israel was accepted by the General Assembly. In the wake of rising violence the British left Palestine on May 14, 1948. The State of Israel was proclaimed the same day. The following day Egypt announced that it was entering Palestine "to establish security and order instead of chaos and disorder". It was subsequently joined by Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

On May 21, 1948 the General Assembly appointed Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden (Figure 6), who had been the head of the Swedish Red Cross, as the UN Mediator in Palestine. Bunche was sent "for a few days" to meet with Bernadotte as Chief Representative of the Secretary-General.

After nearly four months of intense negotiating between the warring parties Bunche prepared a report for Bernadotte to send to General Assembly, which was meeting in Paris, on September 16, 1948 from their headquarters on the island of Rhodes at the Hôtel des Roses (Figure 7). The next day Bernadotte was allegedly assassinated by Jewish terrorists (members of the Stern Gang). Bunche was appointed acting mediator and remained as such until the office was terminated the following year.



Figure 6: Swedish stamp (Scott #1645) honoring Count Bernadotte.

Bunche tried very hard to get Bernadotte's proposals accepted by the General Assembly in Paris. The hope that this would pressure the belligerents to agree to a peace settlement. This was not to be. The best that could be arranged were bilateral armistice negotiations beginning with Israel and Egypt on the island of Rhodes on January 12, 1949. These were concluded successfully on February 24th. The negotiations between Jordan and Israel began on March 4, 1949. The armistice agreement was signed on April 3rd. Bunche then returned to New York and negotiations with Syria and Lebanon took a bit longer with the help of the Palestine Conciliation Commission. Its work having been completed, the office of Mediator in Palestine was terminated by the Security Council at the request of Bunche on August 7, 1949. On December 10, 1950 Ralph Bunche received the Nobel

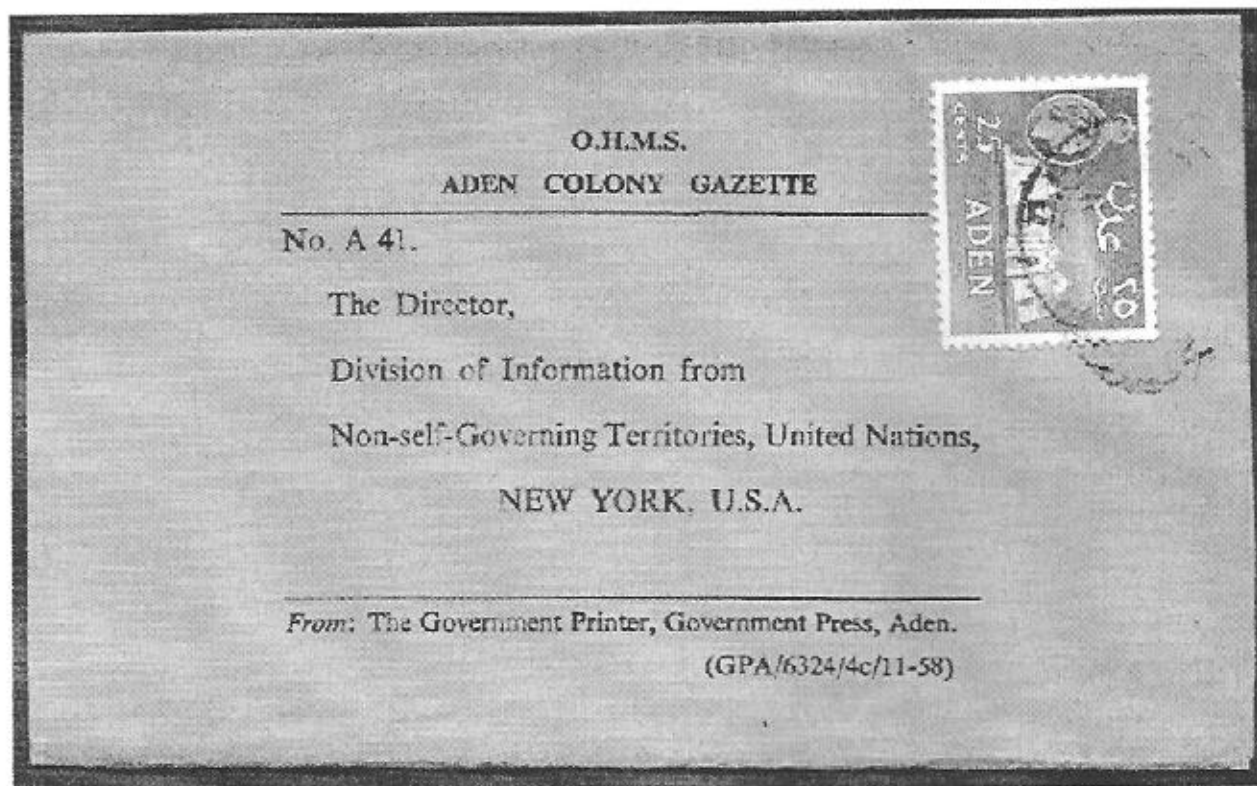


Figure 5: Printed matter wrapper from former British colony of Aden, which ultimately became part of the country known today as Yemen to the Director of the Division of Information from Non-self-Governing Territories at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

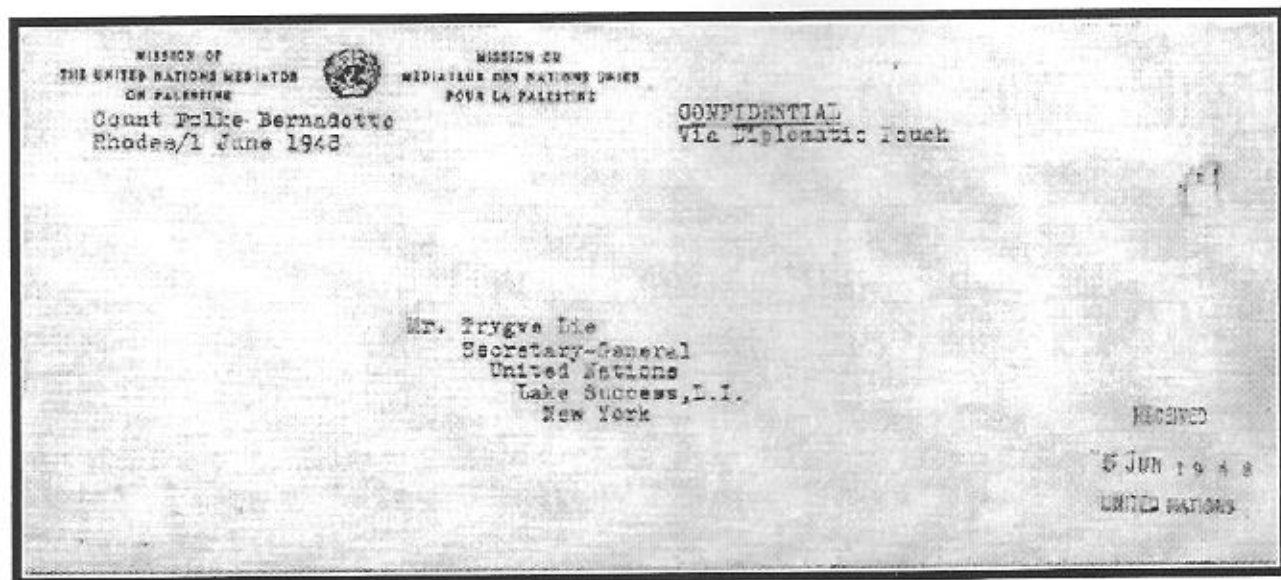


Figure 7: Pouch letter from UN Mediator on Palestine Count Folke Bernadotte from the Hôtel des Roses on Rhodes to Secretary-General Trygve Lie on June 1, 1948 (courtesy of C. Wallace).

Prize for Peace for having shepherded the armistice between Israel and the Arab states. This was not a final settlement but at least people stopped dying for a while.

### Dag Hammarskjöld becomes Secretary-General

When Bunche disentangled himself from his Palestine duties, he returned to his responsibilities with the Trusteeship Council. This work continued after Trygve Lie resigned in November 1952 and was replaced by Dag Hammarskjöld as Secretary-General. (See articles beginning on page 4 of the October 2001 issue of the *Journal*). On August 19, 1954, Hammarskjöld (Figure 8)



Figure 8: UNNY stamps honoring its second Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld (Scott #108 and 808).

officially announced the reorganization of the Secretariat, with Bunche as one of the two undersecretaries for special political affairs (Figure 9). He undertook "floating assignments" such as the study of development plans for the Jordan River. Such assignments were meant to be interdepartmental projects previously handled by the Secretary-General himself.

One of these projects was the establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency in October 1957 in Vienna, an

autonomous organization under the aegis of the United Nations. Bunche was active in organizing the two conferences: at UN Headquarters in September 1956 the first conference finalized the statutes of the organization and in November 1958 in Geneva the Second Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

### Suez

In July 1956 President Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal. In response France and Great Britain began bombing Egyptian airfields and other targets in anticipation of an invasion in order to retake control of the Canal on October 31st. Two days earlier Israel invaded Egypt through Sinai.

The response of the United Nations was to establish the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), its first armed peacekeeping force (ultimately more than four thousand men). The UN military presence in Palestine at the time of partition had been unarmed. Bunche was given the responsibility of dealing with the everyday details of establishing the force and getting it in place to watch over the demarcation lines separating Israel and Egypt and to establish an atmosphere of security, which would allow Great Britain and France to withdraw and to reopen the Canal to international traffic. By 1958 UNEF was generally recognized as a remarkable practical success as well as a triumph of innovative improvisation. The precedents set during this peacekeeping operation led the way for future international peacekeeping activities of the United Nations.

In the fall of 1957 Bunche was beginning to suffer from significant weight loss and lack of appetite, the early signs of diabetes. These symptoms were not helped by the numerous international trips Bunche had to make in the course of his work.





Figure 9: Service pouch cover from the Congo sent to Mr. Ralph Bunche Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs at United Nations Headquarters in New York in November 1960 (courtesy of J.-L. Emmenegger).

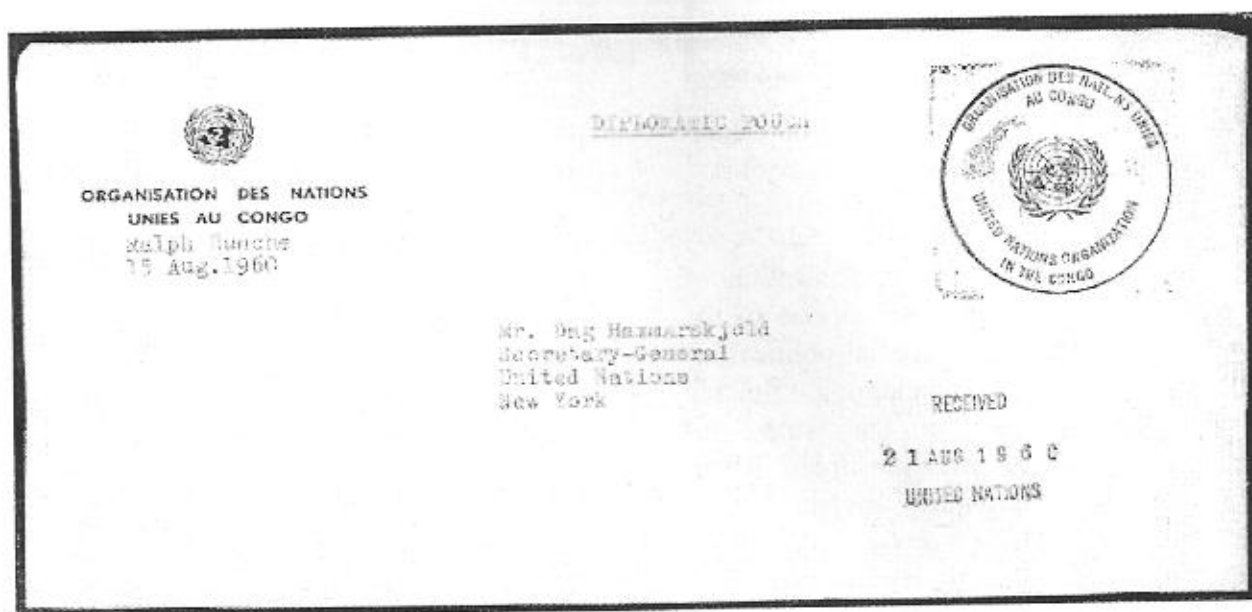


Figure 10: Pouch letter sent August 15, 1960 by Ralph Bunche from the Congo to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld at UN Headquarters in New York (courtesy of J.-L. Emmenegger).

## Lebanon and the Middle East

In January 1958 Nasser formed an ill-fated union between Egypt and Syria known as the United Arab Republic. In response Jordan and Iraq formed the Arab Union. In May an uprising in Lebanon against the pro-Western government of President Camille Chamoun by Muslim anti-government groups broke out. Accusing Nasser as being behind the unrest, he appealed to both the United Nations and the United States for support. Hammarskjöld took the lead in trying to defuse the situation. A three-man United Nations Observation Group (UNOGIL) served by a large group of military observers was sent to Lebanon in mid-1958. Bunche served as intermediary between Hammarskjöld, when he was on travel in the Middle East and the Security Council. A bloody coup in formerly pro-Western Iraq caused President Dwight David Eisenhower to send U.S. Marines to Lebanon on July 15th. With the election of General Fuad Chehab as President in Lebanon, the situation cooled down. The U.S. Marines were withdrawn. The 200-man UNOGIL observer group, which had been organized by Bunche, was able to withdraw in December 1958.

## The Congo

The former Belgian Congo was granted its independence on June 30, 1960. Bunche was appalled at the total lack of preparedness for the new administration, which was characterized of all the new Congolese leaders. (See the articles on pages 6 and 12 of the October 2001 issue of the *Journal* for more information concerning the UN presence in the Congo.) The President Joseph Kasavubu and the Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba avoided all direct communication. Serious trouble began on July 5th when the colonial army mutinied and all the Belgian officers fled for their lives. On July 11th the

province of Katanga seceded under the leadership of its President Moïse Tshombe. Belgium responded by deploying its troops in the main towns of the Congo.

By July 12th Kasavubu and Lumumba appealed to the UN for military assistance after the US had politely declined. On July 14th the Security Council approved the creation of an emergency intervention ONUC (Organisation des Nations Unies au Congo). Hammarskjöld appointed Bunche interim commander of the entire operation pending the arrival from Jerusalem of the Swedish chief of staff General Carl von Horn of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO). By July 17th 3500 UN troops were deployed in the Congo. Bunche remained on assignment in the Congo until the end of August and oversaw the UN force reach 16,000 and the final department of the Belgian troops. Figure 10 shows a pouch letter sent by Bunche from the Congo to Hammarskjöld at UN Headquarters in New York. He characterized the Congo operation as "the most challenging and inspiring mission" he had ever had. Bunche had to defend and to maintain in action, the basic principle of UN peacekeeping - maintaining peace without using force or taking sides.

In the midst of the Congo crisis was the tragic death of the Secretary-General on September 18, 1961 while on a flight to visit Tshombe less than ten miles from the airport in Ndola, where the meeting was to be held. On September 22nd, Bunche exercised, for the first time, his prerogative as a Nobel Laureate to nominate someone for the Nobel Peace Prize. He nominated Dag Hammarskjöld. A month later Hammarskjöld's award was announced.

## U Thant becomes Secretary-General

On November 3, 1961 the General Assembly appointed the permanent representative of Burma to the United Nations U Thant

to complete the remaining year and a half of Hammarskjöld's term. He pursued the UN policy of ending secession of Katanga. With Bunche's determined efforts this was achieved in January 1963 with the fall of Kolwezi, the last of Tshombe's strongholds. The UN military forces finally withdrew from the Congo in June 1964, the year in which Moise Tshombe became prime minister of a united Congo.

In October 1963 Bunche was informed that he would receive the U.S. Medal of Freedom from President John F. Kennedy in a ceremony in the White House in December. The ceremony took place but he received the medal from President Lyndon B. Johnson, after Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

### **Cyprus and Kashmir**

Cyprus became independent from Britain in 1960 but rivalry between the Greek majority and the Turkish minority erupted in violence in 1963 and was beyond the limits of the British peacekeeping forces. In February the governments of Cyprus and Britain requested help from the Security Council. The result was the establishment of the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

Simultaneously the United Nations was trying to contain the conflict situation between Pakistan and India over Kashmir. This latter situation had been simmering since 1948. At that time the United Nations had stationed a military observer group UNMOGIP (UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan). These two unstable regions required the continuous attention of Bunche throughout his remaining years at the United Nations.

Bunche's eyesight began failing quickly in February 1966. He had to give up driving in mid-1967. He had hoped to retire as early as December 1966. But unfortunately this

corresponded to the end of U Thant's term of office as Secretary-General. It was generally seen as a catastrophe if both left at the same time. Ultimately U Thant accepted a reappointment and stayed in office until December 1970. Bunche too agreed to continue serving in February 1967. As a result he was confronted with a crisis - the Six-Day War - which undid most of his successes in the Middle East.

### **The Six-Day War**

The first indication of a major crisis was a cable from Major General Indar Rikhye, the commander of UNEF on May 16, 1967. He had received at his headquarters in Gaza a request from the Egyptian chief of staff General Mahmoud Fawzi, that UNEF withdraw its troops from its stations along the Egyptian border. This was not incompatible with the promise that Hammarskjöld had made Nasser ten years earlier during the Suez crisis that the UNEF troops would leave if requested by Egypt, as their observation posts were in Egyptian territory. Israel had never allowed UNEF troops to operate from its territory.

On May 22nd Nasser announced that the Strait of Tiran would be closed to Israeli shipping at cargo destined for Eilat. The only UNEF troops to leave before war broke out on June 5th were the Canadians. By June 8th the Egyptian army in the Sinai had been defeated and Israeli troops temporarily made the Suez Canal the new border between Egypt and Israel.

As part of its mutual-assistance pact with Egypt, Jordan began shelling Israeli forces in Jerusalem. Within three days Israel occupied the West Bank and all of Jerusalem. The Golan Heights in Syria were in Israeli hands by June 10th. The occupation of these areas by Israeli troops remains today, although at times certain areas of the West Bank have been administered by the Pales-



tinian Authority as a result of the Oslo Accords.

The General Assembly began meeting on June 17th with little practical effect. UN observers were given the difficult assignment of helping to preserve the cease-fire along the Canal. During the months to come the so-called war of attrition, which consisted of the exchange of volleys across the Canal made the lives of UN observers miserable.

On November 22, 1967, after prolonged negotiations, the Security Council adopted Resolution 242. This decision - a compromise based on the return of occupied land in exchange for a full peace - remains to this day as the basis of the search for a Middle East settlement.

### Bahrain

In 1969 Bunche was assigned to shepherd the transition of Bahrain from British colony to independence. This was a "good offices" mission of the UN. It involved getting Britain, Iran (of which Bahrain had been a province before Britain established a protectorate in the early nineteenth century) and the ruler of Bahrain to agree on a mechanism by which the views of the people of Bahrain could be ascertained and the result approved by the Security Council. Bunche proceeded to conduct discussions with Mehdi Vakil, the Iranian ambassador to the UN and Anthony Parsons, the head of chancery at the British Mission to the UN. It was finally concluded that the people of Bahrain wished to become a fully independent and sovereign state. The resolution of the Bahrain problem received the approval of the Security Council on May 11, 1970. It became an independent state (sheikdom) on August 15, 1971.

### Legacy

Bunche's last important meeting involved

the Middle East and took place on May 17, 1971. It involved the U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco, George Bush, the United States representative at the United Nations, Gunnar Jarring, the UN special representative in the Middle East and Brian Urquhart, Bunche's assistant. Anwar Sadat was the new president in Egypt and seemed to be quite reasonable. In a few years the Camp David accords would allow a permanent peace between Israel and Egypt.

Ralph Bunche died peacefully in New York Hospital on December 9, 1971. It appears that his body just gave out after years of battling the effects, both direct and indirect, of diabetes and as well as the neglect of his health in service of the United Nations.

As the right hand of three Secretaries-General - Trygve Lie, Dag Hammarskjöld and U Thant - he had been instrumental in establishing a solid structure of precedents and procedures which allow the United Nations to confront its responsibilities today. But Bunche can be proud of the practical application of his legacy in the lives of ordinary people. In Los Angeles in early 1992, a former street-gang member, Anthony Perry, visited the library of the University of Southern California to research the Rhodes armistice talks in 1949. On the basis of the armistice agreements in Palestine that Bunche had drafted, he negotiated a truce between the Bloods and the Crips, the two largest Los Angeles street gangs. The truce appears to be holding today.

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Urquhart, Brian, *Hammarskjöld*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972).

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# UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION AT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

## GENERAL DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN GENEVA IN 1932

By Richard Powers

From the beginning it was assumed that the Senate of the United States would quickly ratify the Treaty of Versailles and that the U.S. would join the League of Nations in the wake of World War I. In the Annex to Covenant of the League of Nations the U.S. is listed as one of the original members of the League of Nations. The postcard in Figure 1 shows the European and American members of the League as of May 1920. It was anticipated that the defeated Central Powers (Turkey, Austria, Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria) would join as well as the United States, Finland, and the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Still to be heard from were Mexico, Switzerland and Albania and the Soviet Union was in the throes of a revolution.

As of July 1, 1935 the following states were not members of the League of Nations: Brazil, Costa Rica, the Free City of Danzig,

Egypt, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, the United States of America and Yemen. Non-membership did not imply non-participation in League of Nations activities. As far as the U.S.A. was concerned it participated extensively since 1921 in League activities. It registered its treaties in accordance with an understanding of January 1934. It accepted membership in the International Labor Organization on August 20, 1934. Representatives or nationals of the U.S.A. were members of practically all standing committees of the League and of many of the subsidiary committees. The U.S. Government participated in special committees set up under conventions such as those on the limitation of opium manufacture and on the unification of economic statistics. Its representatives have sat on the Council as *ad hoc* members for the making of appointments or for the ex-

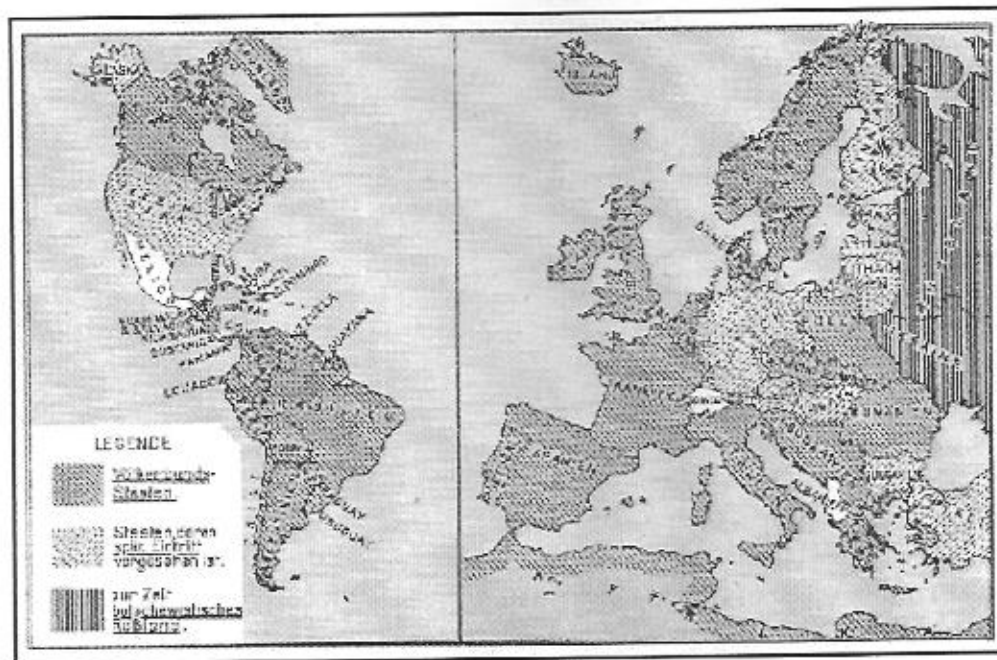


Figure 1: Postcard showing member states of the League of Nations as of May 1920. It was anticipated that states in yellow such as the USA and Germany would soon become members. The status of states in white such as Mexico and Switzerland had not been decided.

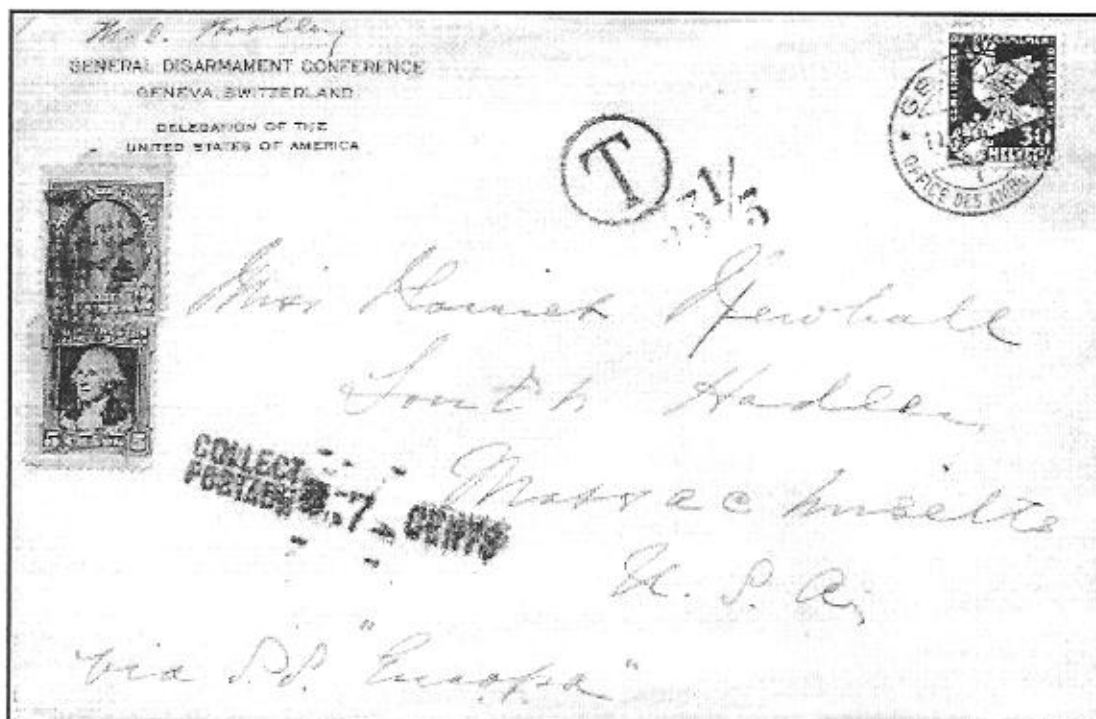


Figure 2: 1932 conference cover of the Delegation of the USA to the General Disarmament Conference in Geneva.

pression of views. Some of these activities were documented philatelically in an article in the June 1994 issue of the *Journal* (p. 14).

Recently I came across an interesting cover which documents U.S. participation in one of the most important conferences organized by the League of Nations: the General Disarmament Conference in Geneva, which took place from February 2 through July 23, 1932. The cover in Figure 2 bears the corner card of the Delegation of the United States postmarked in Geneva at the Office des Ambulants (the post office which collected the mail picked up by mobile units often stationed at conferences) on April 10, 1932.

The precise title for this Disarmament Conference was the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments, which indicates well the scope of this meeting. The conference cancel shown in Figure 3 shortens this official title to General Disar-

mament Conference, as does the corner card of the stationery of the American Delegation. Article 8 of the Covenant lay down three steps to be taken in the reduction of armament.

First, it required the Council to formulate for the consideration of the several governments plans for "the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations," a condition which the Members of the League recognized to be required for the maintenance of peace. Such plans were formulated on behalf of the Council in the Draft Convention of December 9, 1930.

Second, such plans for reduction, which were to take "account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state", were submitted for the "action of the several Governments". This led to the convening of the General Disarmament Conference on February 2, 1932. The conference ended on



July 23rd, but its work continued intermittently, chiefly via its General Commission (committee of the whole) and its Bureau (steering committee).

Third the Covenant provided that the limits of armament fixed in the plan adopted "shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council". There seemed to be general acceptance in the Conference that a Permanent Disarmament Commission would eventually assist in this duty.

From a postal history point of view this cover is particularly interesting. It arrived at its destination in the USA with 7¢ postage due. Receipt for the 7¢ collected was in the form of two canceled Washington Bicentennial stamps: Scott #707 and 710. The colors of the red and blue American stamps complement very nicely the color of the Swiss stamp.

But the reason for this charge is not completely obvious. The cover bears a 30-centime commemorative (Scott #213) honoring the Conference and is addressed to South Hadley, Massachusetts in the U.S.A. Normally this should have been adequate postage for a standard letter to the United States. According to the Zumstein catalog during this time the postal tariff for first class mail to the U.S.A. was 30 centimes for the first 20 grams and 20 centimes for each additional 20 grams. This rate is indeed confirmed from the service cover (bearing the embossed League of Nations logo on the rear) pictured in Figure 3. Figure 4 shows a closeup of this logo.

The postage due imprint indicates that  $33\frac{1}{3}$  centimes were to be collected, which would indeed correspond to about 7¢. If the letter had been a bit overweight - more than 20 grams but less than 40 grams - it would have been underpaid by 20 centimes. According to Zumstein, foreign letters were to be taxed at a rate equal to double the missing postage with a minimum of 25 centimes. In this case

that would be 40 centimes, not  $33\frac{1}{3}$  centimes. Whether the requested routing of this letter via the S. S. Europa would have affected the necessary postage is unknown to me.



Figure 3: Service cover of the League to the Spanish Embassy in Washington bearing the General Disarmament Conference cancel and 30-centime commemorative postmarked April 22, 1932.



Figure 4: Embossed logo of the League of Nations found on the rear of formal stationery.

## References

- Myers, Denys P., Handbook of the League of Nations, (Boston: World Peace Foundation, 1935).  
Hertsch, Max, Spezialkatalog über die Briefmarken der Schweiz, XXIV Edition (Bern: Zumstein & Cie, 1992).

## DANZIG AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By Richard Powers

By Article 100 of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany renounced in favor of the Principal Allied Powers all rights over the City and Territory of Danzig. By Article 102, Danzig and its territory were established as a Free City and placed under the protection of the League of Nations. This status remained until 1939 when Germany seized Danzig. In the wake of World War II Danzig officially became part of Poland in 1945 and is now known as Gdansk.

Article 103 of the Treaty of Versailles provided that duly appointed representatives of the Free City in agreement with the High Commissioner of the League of Nations should draw up a constitution of the Free City and that it be placed under the guaranty of the League. The guaranty of the Constitution was assumed by the Council on November 17, 1920, when the Free City was placed under the protection of the League. Its defense fell to Poland.

Danzig was a party to most of the general and particular international conventions. With Poland intermediating, it signed, ratified and acceded to these instruments, according to cir-

cumstances. The Free City was even a party to some of Poland's bilateral treaties.

The unusual relationship between Poland and the Free City created much friction in the early years. The High Commissioner was called upon for numerous decisions on differences between the two parties. Either or both parties could appeal these decisions to the Council and this was done regularly, even though as a rule, the appeals were withdrawn.

For more than twenty years I have been trying to document philatelically this aspect of League of Nations history. All that I have found involves correspondence between the Polish Delegation to the League of Nations and the General Commission of Poland in Danzig. Figure 1 shows a cover postmarked in Geneva on January 15, 1932. I have yet to come across any correspondence to or from the High Commissioner of the League of Nations.

### Reference

Myers, Denys, Handbook of the League of Nations, (Boston: World Peace Foundation, 1935).

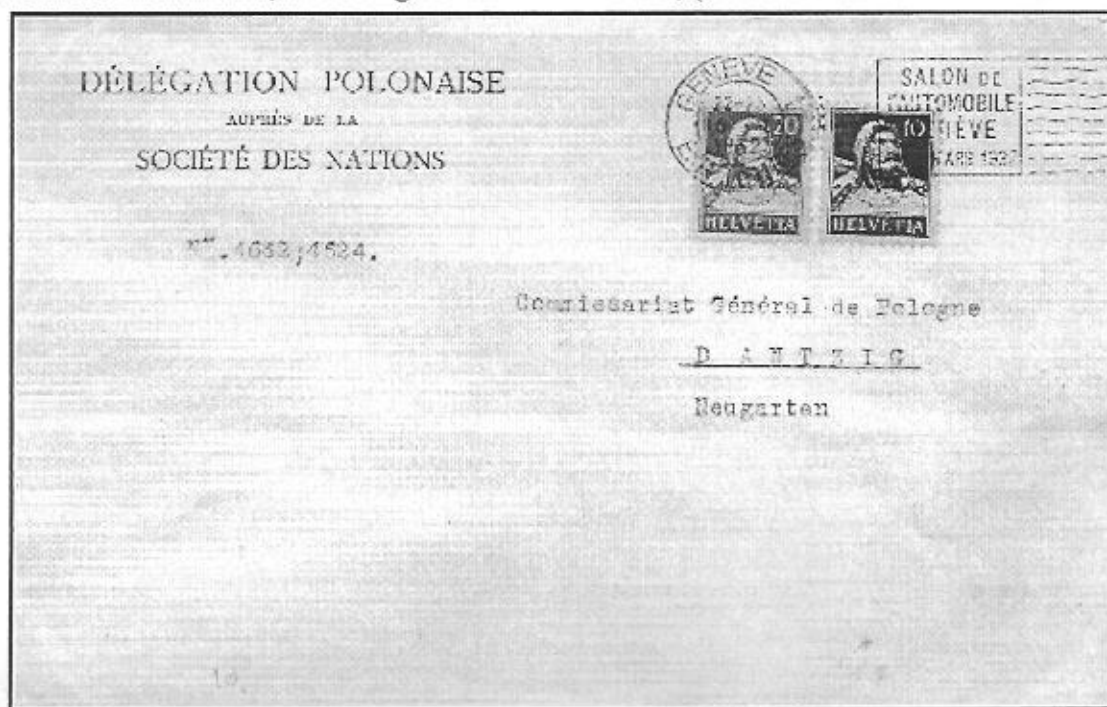


Figure 2: 1932 service cover from the Polish Delegation to the League of Nations to the General Commission of Poland in Danzig.

# UPU POSTMARKS AND METERS USED IN THE USA

By B. Clement, Jr.

Data on Universal Postal Union (UPU) postmarks and meters have been collected in preparation for a UNP monograph *The UN in the USA*, tentatively planned for publication in around 2006. So far 17 postmarks and 2 meters have been identified. These are shown here in hopes that our readers can identify others. Your contributions will be acknowledged in the monograph.

Figure 1 shows the slogan cancel used by the post office service the Fifth Universal Postal Congress, held in Washington, DC May 5 - June 15, 1897.



Figure 2 shows two postmarks used by the post office at the Twentieth Universal Postal Congress, held in Washington, DC November 12-December, 1989.



Figure 2: Two cancels from the 20th UPU Congress in Washington, DC in 1989.

Figure 3 shows a postmark used at a session of the UPU Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCEP), held October 28 - November 8, 1963 in Washington, DC.

Figure 4 shows a meter used at COMPEX in Chicago in 1963 honoring the 1863 International Postal Conference and Montgomery Blair, one of the UPU founders.

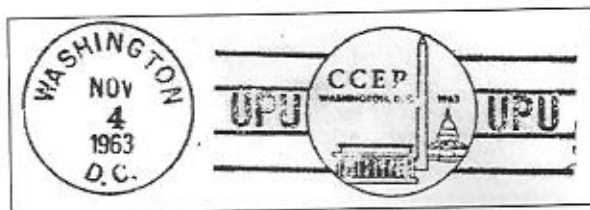


Figure 3: Postmark used at the CCEP session in Washington, DC in 1963.



Figure 4: Meter cancel used in 1983 in Chicago to honor Montgomery Blair.

Figure 5 shows six postmarks and a meter used at various stamp shows in 1974 honoring the UPU Centennial.

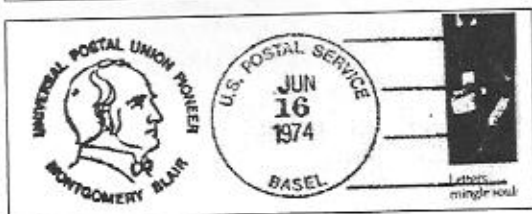






Figure 5: Postmarks and meter cancel honoring the UPU centennial in 1974.

Figure 6 shows a 1981 postmark honoring the UPU at an Illinois stamp show.

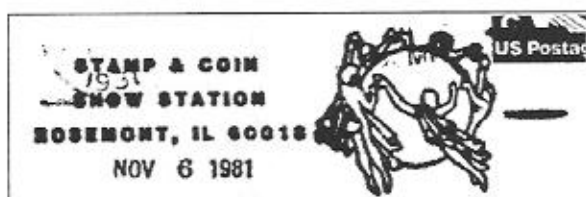


Figure 6: 1981 show cancel for the UPU.

Figure 7 shows a 1987 postmark from Washington, DC for World Post Day.

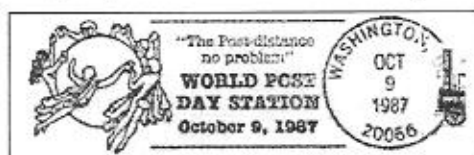


Figure 7: 1987 World Post Day cancel.

Figure 8 shows three postmarks used at stamp shows in 1989 honoring the UPU.

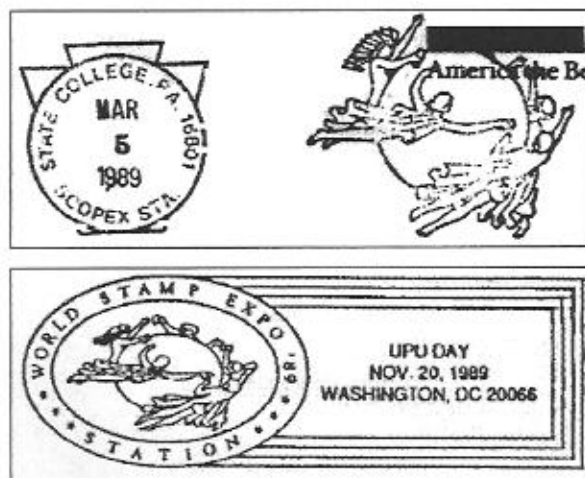
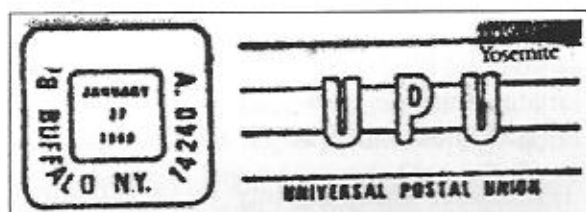


Figure 8: 1989 show cancels.

In Figure 9 is a postmark used at a Wisconsin 1990 stamp show honoring the UPU.



Figure 9: 1990 Sheboygan show cancel honoring the UPU.

Figure 10 shows a postmark honoring the UPU at Pacific 97 in San Francisco in 1997.

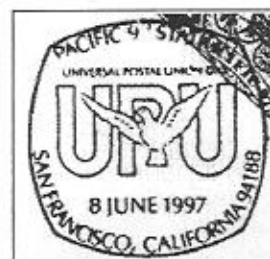


Figure 10: 1997 San Francisco show cancel honoring the UPU.

Not included in this listing are first day cancels for stamps and postal stationery honoring the UPU. Please submit these for listing in the monograph if they include reference to the UPU or its symbols.

# FIRST REPRINT OF A DEFINITIVE IN EUROS APPEARS

By Duane E. Lamers

It was only in March 2002 that the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) released its first set of stamps issued only in euro denominations to meet the upcoming requirement that European Union member states must adopt the euro as their currency unit. During the first half of that calendar year the UNPA-Vienna was permitted to accept mail franked with stamps that had been issued in the combined schilling and euro denominations. Those stamps and the previously-issued schilling-denominated stamps and postal stationery were demonetized as of July 1, 2002.

Among the stamps released March 2, 2002 (UN-Vienna Scott #303) was one for € 0,51 (Figure 1). It was to serve as the workhorse among the Vienna issues because that euro value served for the delivery of envelopes at the basic weight and postal cards to destinations within Austria and to the countries of Europe. It is not clear at this moment whether "the countries of Europe" meant the CEPT signatories, European Union members, both of these, or, indeed, all of Europe. It seems, then, that the term *domestic* has come to mean *European destination*.



Figure 1: € 0,51 definitive

Forty-eight thousand sheets (960,000 stamps) of the € 0,51 denomination were released in March. A second printing of fourteen thousand sheets (280,000 stamps) was released August 7, 2003 in conjunction

with a new definitive valued at € 0,04. It seems something funny happened on the way to the printing presses some months ago. It has been related to this writer by UNPA personnel that the Administration saw a need for a reprint of the stamp but had checked with Austrian postal authorities about the stability of the current postal rates. After either receiving no reply or receiving one that bore little relation to the truth of things, UNPA ordered up the reprint. No sooner done than Austria announced an increase in the domestic rate to € 0,55, effective June 1, 2003.

Convenience of use and actual need aside, the reprint is now with us; and it marks the first appearance of a reprinted definitive stamp since the current 15¢ stamp for use at New York was reprinted and released back in 1995.

Mint specimens of the newly-reprinted Vienna definitive are easily distinguished by the presence of a glossy gum, unlike the matte or "eggshell" finish of the gum on the original printing. The face of the reprint also has some distinguishing characteristics: a matte appearance to the ink in contrast to the glossy highlights seen on the ink of the original printing; noticeably whiter paper; absence of reddish tint in the area behind the horse's head and in the panels to the left of the pedestal. The reprint paper is highbrite in ultraviolet light compared to the non-fluorescent paper of the original printing. In summary:

1st printing	2nd printing
creamy white paper	white paper
reddish tinge to the brown	absence of reddish tinge
glossy highlights on ink	matte finish on ink
matte finish on gum	glossy gum
non-fluorescent paper	highbrite paper.

[Ed. Note: Unfortunately these differences are not visible in black and white here.]

## UNPA-VIENNA SURCHARGES STATIONERY

By Duane E. Lamers

Domestic postal rates were increased in Austria at the beginning of June 2003. Because postal stationery issued by United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) must meet current tariffs, the current postal card and the two envelopes were surcharged to reflect the new rates and re-released June 2nd at Vienna. The pieces were given first day cancellations as well.

It seems that the organizational details of the European Union now make what at one time would have been considered international mail into domestic mail. Austria increased its domestic tariff by € 0,04 for postal cards and for letters of no more than twenty grams in weight. The old rate of € 0,51 for such cards and envelopes became € 0,55 with the rate change, and an appropriate surcharge was imprinted to the left of the indicium or "stamp" on the card and envelope originally released at the old rate. Curiously, domestic postal rates for Austria are also applicable to other European Union nations and perhaps even non-Union countries of Europe. Figure 1 pictures the envelope surcharge.

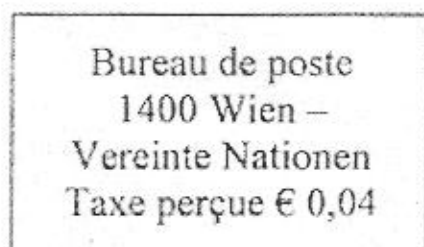


Figure 1: € 0,04 surcharge applied to domestic postal cards and pre-stamped envelopes.

Too late to raise the issue, perhaps, but a word is in order regarding the design of the two envelopes. No provision was ever made, clearly, for inscribing a return address on the face of the envelopes, nor was there a designated place provided for one on the reverse, albeit anywhere below the sealed flap would serve the purpose.

The second of the two envelopes might be designated "the envelope at cross purposes." The € 1,25 rate applies to airmail domestic envelopes from 100 up to 350 grams in weight or overseas envelopes up to 50 grams sent by surface mail. The rate also applies to envelopes up to twenty grams in weight sent airmail beyond Europe. Figure 2 shows the € 1,25 envelope with the first day cancellation. The three canceled pieces held by this writer all

have their cancels neatly centered below the "stamp," suggesting the cancellations were applied by the printing press and not by postal clerks. Call this just one more example of evidence that philatelic mail is at least one step removed from the real world of postal operations.

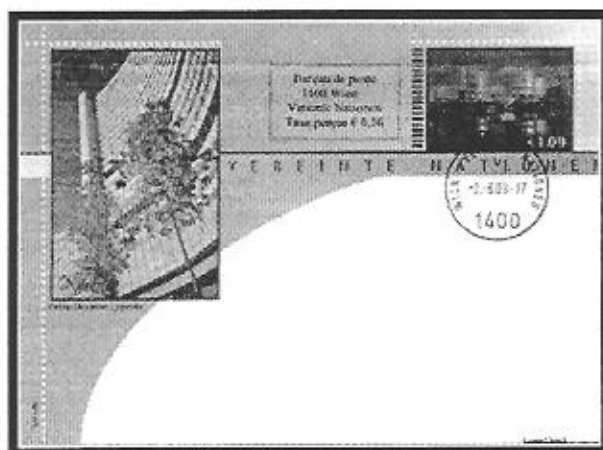


Figure 2: Overseas surcharged pre-stamped envelope with cancellation of the first day of use.

A reminder is in order for collectors of mint and postally used UNPA stationery. The above items as originally issued were on sale for about eleven months before being overprinted and re-released. First day for them was 27 June 2002. Figures for total sales of these pieces are not yet available. Perhaps some of them actually went through the mailstream!

Secondly, collectors are reminded of the history of surcharged Vienna stationery: it does not remain on sale for very long, and it rapidly increases in value when it is replaced by new designs that reflect the current postal rates. Buy them now for less than \$1 or \$1.50 apiece or wait a couple years and be privileged to pay \$15 or more per item. These are words of speculation, but they are based on relatively recent history.

It is advisable for anyone collecting postally used specimens of the envelopes to place fillers in them before forwarding them for cancellation. Fillers reduce the chance of the envelopes being torn or wrinkled as they undergo the trauma of the mailstream. A certain amount of wear and tear on pieces is further proof that they have actually seen service; in this writer's opinion, minor battle scars do not detract from their desirability.



# UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE

By Jack I. Mayer

The UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) was formed in October 1997 to serve as the UN focal point for mine action. At the global level, it is responsible for coordinating all aspects of mine action within the UN system. At the field level, it is responsible for providing mine action assistance in the context of humanitarian emergencies and peacekeeping operations.

The areas of work of UNMAS include:

- Policy development and coordination, which involves the development of guidelines and strategies for all mine-related issues, in consultation with key stakeholders, including NGOs.
- Assessment and monitoring of the landmine threat through the conduct of assessment missions aimed at defining the scope of the landmine problem in affected countries and the requirement for international assistance. Other types of monitoring and fact-finding missions have also been undertaken to support this monitoring responsibility.
- Information management, through the development of the Electronic Mine Information Network, known as E-MINE, which is accessible on the Internet at [www.mineaction.org](http://www.mineaction.org), and through support for the continued development of the Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) by the Geneva International Center for International Demining

(GICHD). This system is in place in a growing number of countries and programs, providing a tool to coordinate information about the local, national and regional landmine problem.

- Quality management and technology through the development, maintenance and promotion of technical and safety standards for mine action (the International Mine Action Standards - IMAS) in partnership with the GICHD.

- Advocacy and Convention implementation, with a view to eliminating the humanitarian threat posed by landmines, UNMAS is an active advocate of both the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Convention and Amended Protocol II of the CCW Convention.

- Resource mobilization. The vast majority of UN mine action activities are funded from voluntary donor contributions. As the focal point for UN mine action, UNMAS coordinates UN resource mobilization efforts and manages the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action (VTF). It issues a Portfolio of Mine Related Projects annually, which outlines the broad range of mine action programs and projects supported by the various entities of the UN system, and which aims to assist in mobilizing the voluntary contributions required for their successful implementation.

Figure 1 shows a service cover from UNMAS.



Figure 1: Service cover from UNMAS dated December 17, 2002.

## HERE AND THERE IN THE UN WORLD

By J.-L. Emmenegger

### The UNMOP Mission is Closed

One of the smallest United Nations-Peacekeeping missions in the former Yugoslavia, the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) was closed down on December 15, 2002.

It was first part of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)-observation mission. Later it became a special UN-peacekeeping mission as a result of Security Council Resolution 1038 of January 5, 1996. Up to a maximum of twenty-eight observers were on duty with UNMOP; during its existence, it had military observers coming from twenty-seven different countries.

Mail sent by UNMOP military observers was usually franked with Croatian stamps as the headquarters was in Čilipi, Croatia. In the early months of its existence, UNMOP headquarters was in the Hotel Argentine in Dubrovnik.

Figure 1 shows a cover on UNMOP stationery postmarked in Cavtat, Croatia on April 26, 2002.

### Special Overprinted Stamps for a UN Seminar in Damascus

I came across an interesting cover recently, although its relationship to the

United Nations was not immediately evident. Now after some research, I am able to relate a short story behind this cover.

From December 8-20, 1952, a special seminar entitled "United Nations Social Welfare Seminar" took place in Damascus, Syria. For this event the Syrian Post Office issued a set of four overprinted stamps (Scott #C169-72) with the legend "U.N.S.W.S./Damascus/8-20 Dec. 1952" both in English and in Arabic. Three of these stamps (lacking only C170) appear on the registered commercial cover to the United States in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Commercial cover bearing Syrian UNSWS stamps.

Not much about this interesting UN-related item has appeared up to now in the philatelic literature.

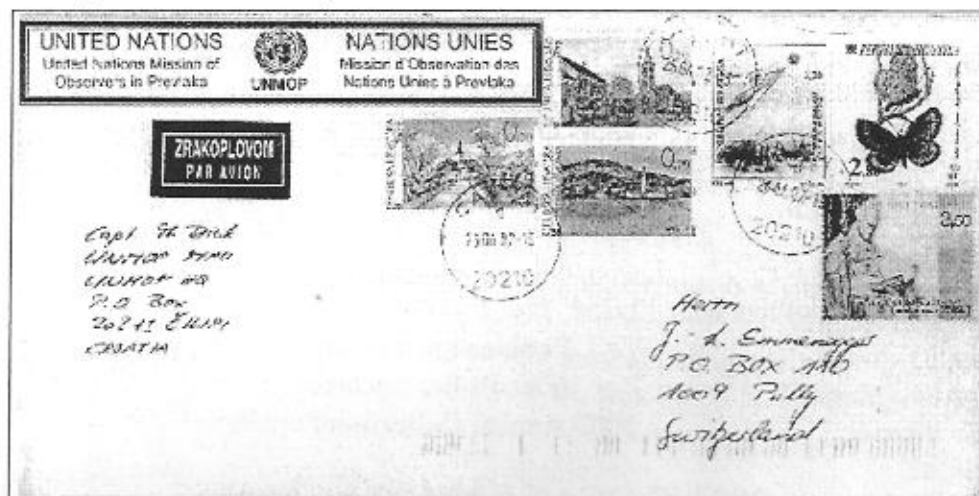


Figure 1: 2002 cover from UNMOP postmarked in Cavtat, Croatia.

## 2003 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of September 1, 2003 but subject to changes of date of issue and denomination.)  
See the UNPA World Wide Web Site at <<http://www.un.org/Depts/UNPA>>

**January 31**

### **Indigenous Art of Latin America**

6×37¢, 6×F.s. 0,90, 6×€ 0,51

(3 Sheets of 6 stamps)

**February 20 Inauguration of the Inter-Parliamentary Headquarters**

F.s. 0,90

(1 Sheet of 20 stamps)

**March 28**

### **Definitive stamps and Stationery**

23¢, 60¢, 70¢, € 0,25, € 1,00

5×23¢, 5×70¢ postal cards, 37¢ legal- and standard-sized pre-stamped envelopes

### **Centenary of First Flight**

23¢ and 70¢ in tête bêche pairs

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

**April 3**

### **Endangered Species - 30th Anniversary of CITES**

37¢, F.s. 0,90, € 0,51

(3 Sheets of 16 stamps with 4 blocks of 4 se-tenant stamps.)

Set of 3 maximum cards and 2003 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder

**June 2**

### **Surcharged Stationery**

Postal card € 0,51+0,04, pre-stamped envelopes € 0,51+0,04, € 1,09+0,16

**June 20 International Year of Freshwater (Joint Issue with Switzerland)**

23¢, 37¢, F.s. 0,70, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 0,75

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

Souvenir card

**August 7**

### **Ralph Bunche**

37¢, F.s. 1,80, € 2,10

### **Definitives**

€ 0,04, € 0,51 (New printing)

(5 sheets of 20 stamps)

**October 24**

### **World Heritage - United States**

37¢, 80¢, F.s. 0,90, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 0,75

(6 Sheets of 20 stamps)

{3 Prestige Booklets with 12×(5¢, 15¢, F.s. 0,10, F.s. 0,20, € 0,10, € 0,15) }

### **Personalized stamps**

(Details not reported)

2003 Annual Collection Folders

## 2003 SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS

**January 1**

**Visit your United Nations - 50 years of guided tours**



## Chapters of the UNPI

**Midwest UN Collectors** meets intermittently at shows in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska. Contact: Dorothy Green, 2200 36th St., Des Moines, IA 50310 or dotgreen@worldnet.att.net

**UN Collectors of Chicagoland** meets the second Monday of the month except in July and August at Stamp King, 7139 West Higgins Rd., Chicago, Illinois. Contact: Dr. Ben Ramkisson, P.O.Box 606, Hindsdale, IL 60522-0606.

**The Western Arm** meets intermittently at San Francisco Bay area shows. Contact: Alex Bereson, 18 Portola Drive, San Francisco, CA

**Mid-Atlantic UN Collectors Club** meets at shows in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. Contact: Greg Galletti, MAUNCC, P.O. Box 466, Mt. Airy, MD 21771-0466

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1 page (6½"×9") - \$40

½ page - \$20, ¼ page - \$15

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The deadline for submission of material for publication is the first day of the month preceding the issue month. The deadline for the December issue is November 1st.

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