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OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC



## MY DREAM FOR PEACE ONE DAY - 2006

# The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

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## Table of Contents

October 2006

Message from the Editor.....	1
My Dream for Peace One Day - 2006, R.Powers.2	
Club News-2007 UNP Meeting at SANDICAL....3	
2006 UN Stamp Program.....	4
U. S. National Commission for UNESCO, R. Powers.....	5
UN Activities in Rwanda, R. Powers.....	8
UN Good Offices in Afghanistan and Pakistan R. Powers.....	12
UN Office of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan, R. Powers.....	14
UPU Folder Distributed at 2004 UPU Congress in Seoul, Korea, R. Powers.....	15
The Palais des Nations, R. Powers.....	16
UN Austrian Field Hospital in Iran, R. Powers..	17
UN Inspection Teams in Iraq and Iran, R. Powers.....	18
UN Conciliation Commission for the Congo B. Clement, Jr.....	20
UPU Issues New IRC, R. Powers.....	21
UNP Auction 2006A.....	22

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## Disclaimer

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

## Cover Illustrations

**Front cover:** 2006 UNPA commemoratives on the theme "My Dream for Peace One Day".

**Rear cover:** Special items recently released by the UNPA.

## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

### 30th Anniversary Issue: A Call for Contributions

In the Message from the Editor in the February 2006 issue of the *Journal*, I indicated I was interested in organizing a special issue of the *Journal* or a UNP Monograph to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of UNP. This was inspired by the *Festschrift* produced by UNO-Philatelie (UNOP) on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary.

But the fundamental idea of such a project is to define who we are as a philatelic organization and what we collect. This would benefit not only present members in that they would learn the interests of their fellow club members. It would also allow persons interested in joining to learn more precisely the interests of club members. I envision that such an issue would be available to collectors who visit the UNP stands at various major stamp shows. We might also prevail upon the UNPA to have copies available at shows in which it participates. If we do not actively recruit new members, the future of UNP is by no means assured. I do not want UNP to follow the example of the British UN club - United Nations Study Group - which recently liquidated itself due to falling membership.

I would like to issue a call to all members to contribute a page or so, which indicates what United Nations philately means to you. It could be a description of a UN-related item which you would love to have or of which you are particularly proud, if you already have it. For those who have exhibited already, it could deal with a page from your exhibit. If you have prepared more than one exhibit, please feel free to contribute a page from each of them. If you have trouble limiting yourself to one special item, you might consider writing an essay on how you got started in UN philately.

If you need additional inspiration, consider the following list of titles taken from

the 50th Anniversary Festschrift produced by UNOP:

The Fascination of Collecting: From Collector to Philatelist;  
My Passion for UN Philately: The Post Office in UNO-City Vienna and the First Series of UNNY;  
The UN Protection of the Environment Symbol Appearing in German Meter Cancels;  
UNOP Club History;  
Conference Cancels of the UN in Geneva;  
UN Military Mail: From Damascus to Jerusalem;  
Special UNNY covers;  
Covers Addressed to the UNNY;  
UNESCO: World Heritage in Philately;  
Saar Territory under the League of Nations Administration;  
UN Stamps: A Love-Hate Affair;  
Are Modern Swiss Official Stamps Only Wallpaper or Something Significant?  
Thoughts about the Future of UN Philately;  
My UNESCO Collection;  
My UPU Collection;  
UN Founding Conference in San Francisco;  
When is the UN Birthday?  
The Development of the UN: From the League of Nations to United Nations;  
My First UN Stamps;  
A Super Service Cover from the International Court of Justice;  
Time Travel from 1943 to 1955;  
German Post Office Cancellations Honoring UNOP;

I would appreciate receiving the contributions from each and every one of you by December 31, 2006. The goal is to have a finished booklet by mid-2007.

## MY DREAM FOR PEACE ONE DAY - 2006

By Richard Powers

On September 21, 2006 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued six commemorative stamps on the occasion of the annual opening of the United Nations General Assembly at the Headquarters in New York.

The General Assembly, in resolution 55/282 of September 7, 2001, decided that, beginning in 2003, the International Day of Peace should be observed on September 21st each year. The Assembly declared the Day be observed as a day of global cease-fire and non-violence, an invitation to all nations and people to honor a cessation of hostilities during the Day. It invited all Member States, organizations of the UN system, regional and non-governmental organizations and individuals to commemorate the Day in an appropriate manner via education and public awareness and to cooperate with the UN in establishing a global cease-fire.

In response to this resolution, the UNPA has decided to commemorate the International Day of Peace by adopting a three-year annual global Peace stamp program, which began two years ago. The stamp designs for "My Dream for Peace One Day" were obtained through an agreement between the Lions Clubs International and the United Nations. Every year the Lions Clubs International sponsors a youth global peace poster contest. Children from around the world, ages 11-13 submit artwork, which is judged on originality, artistic merit and expression of the annual theme. The winners of the 2004-05 competition were chosen by the UNPA for the stamps that were issued this year. The theme was specifically "Give Peace a Chance". The six designs appear on the front cover of this issue of the *Journal*.

The Grand prize winner Cheuk Tat Li, 12 years old from Hong Kong (China) and sponsored by the Hong Kong Metropolitan

Lions Club, designed the 39¢ stamp. The winner expresses the wish: "I hope that all mankind of this world will try their best, to tear down the walls, which have been erected between us and to give peace a chance".

A merit award winner Kosshapan Paitoon, 12 years old from Thailand and sponsored by the Srisurath Lions Club, designed the 84¢ stamp. This artist writes: "Art is a possibility to promote peace. The World would be better, if all men lived in peace".

A merit award winner Ariam Boaglio, 12 years old from Italy and sponsored by the Barge-Bagnolo Piemonte Lions Club, designed the F.s. 0,85 stamp. The winner suggests: "Peace is the most important factor of our existence. Each individual should actively foster peace, in order to create a better future".

A merit award winner Sierra Spicer, 12 years old from the USA and sponsored by the Laurel Lions Club, designed the F.s. 1,20 stamp. The artist points out that: "If we give peace a chance, our world will have a better future".

A merit award winner Klara Thein, 13 years old from Germany and sponsored by the Bad Königshofen Grab Lions Club, designed the € 0,55 stamp. She writes: "Children meditate on peace. We see, that there are continuously many wars, violence and injustice in the world. Mankind must learn to respect the various creatures, other cultures and other people".

A merit award winner Laurensia Levina, 11 years old from Indonesia and sponsored by the Jakarta Jaya Sunter Agung Lions Club, designed the € 1,00 stamp. The artist believes: "Peace is a concept of life, which can unite the many cultures of this world. I hope, that my poster reminds mankind, that peace is something wonderful".



## CLUB NEWS

### UNP Annual Meeting at SANDICAL 2007

The 2007 Annual Meeting of United Nations Philatelists (UNP) will be held in conjunction with SANDICAL, which will be held January 26th - 28th. The show will take place at the

Al Bahr Shrine Center  
5440 Kearny Mesa Road  
San Diego, CA 92111.

Show entry and parking are free. The UNP Annual Meeting will be held Saturday morning January 27th.

SANDICAL welcomes UNP to San Diego and its national level philatelic exhibition accredited by the American Philatelic Society during the last weekend of January 2007. As many UNP-members as possible are strongly encouraged to exhibit. Frames have been reserved for the exclusive use of UNP. An exhibitor's prospectus and application form appear on the back side of the mailing sheet of this issue of the *Journal*. The deadline for applications is December 15th. Several UNP members intend to show both old and new exhibits. It is important that United Nations philately be well represented.

An extraordinary special treat is in store for show visitors. The "Chagall Window" multi-frame exhibit of late UNP-member Jack Mayer, will be shown in the "Court of Honor". This may be your last opportunity to see this marvelous collection of the miniature sheet and single stamp issued by the United Nations in 1967.

At the show there will be a full dealer's bourse as well as philatelic presentations, meetings and dinners. On the agenda are a dinner for exhibitors on Thursday night at a local Chinese restaurant. This could cost about \$40 including tax and tip. On Friday members are encouraged to dine at an Italian restaurant in Hillcrest, which should run about \$25 plus tax and tip. Saturday dinner is the Awards Banquet at a steak house

(prime rib or swordfish) at \$42 per person (tax and tip included). There are also quite a number of restaurants with foreign cuisine in the area (on Convoy St.) ranging from Afghani to Vietnamese at all price ranges.

Hotels in the area include three which are literally within 5-minutes walking distance from the hotel door to the show door. The show hotel is the Hampton Inn (858) 292-1482. There is a special show rate: a room with 1 king or 2 double beds is \$120.45 (tax included). The Shrine Hall is located opposite this hotel across the hotel parking lot.

To one side of the Hampton Inn is the Ramada Inn (858) 514-1943. The rates for January were not available in August. You might check on-line or call as the time approaches. On the other side is the Residence Inn (858) 278-2100. Rates for January were also not available in August.

The show venue is about 10 miles from San Diego International Airport and from downtown San Diego. A map will appear in the December issue of the *Journal*. The best solution for reaching the show venue from the airport is to take an airport shuttle such as Cloud 9, which will cost about \$26.

In January the weather in San Diego is normally ideal. Generally the weather is dry with highs in the balmy 70s. You might consider making a side trip to some of the local points of interests: San Diego Zoo, Balboa Park, Seaworld, Wild Animal Park and an aircraft carrier. There are things to see in downtown San Diego and nearby Seaport Village on Coronado Island. Questions can be addressed to UNP-member Fran Adams by e-mail at:

**fran@franadams.com.**

Show information is directly available at:

Mrs. Linda Mabin  
P. O. Box 80004

San Diego, CA 92138-0004

Tel: (619) 582-9311.

## **2006 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM**

(As of September 1, 2006 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 9**                      **Surcharged Postal Stationery**  
39¢ standard and legal-sized pre-stamped envelopes (revalued 37¢ envelopes issued in 2003)  
75¢ aerogram (revalued 70¢ aerogramme issued in 2001)
- February 3**                      **Indigenous Art**  
37¢, F.s. 1,20, € 0,55  
(3 sheets of 6 stamps)  
**Geneva (Hologram) and New York Definitives**  
S.f. 1,30, 25¢  
(2 sheets of 20 stamps)
- March 6**                      **Personalized Stamps**  
1 sheet of 10 (international) stamps and 10 vignettes @ 84¢ with 5 different designs  
1 sheet of 20 (domestic) stamps and 20 vignettes @39¢ with 5 different designs
- March 16**                      **Endangered Species (Orchids)**  
39¢, F.s. 1,00, € 0,55  
(3 sheets of 16 stamps with 4 blocks of 4 se-tenant stamps.)  
Set of 3 maximum cards and 2006 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder  
FDC with Silk Cachet
- April 10**                      **Personalized Stamps**  
1 sheet of 10 (international postcard rate) stamps and 10 vignettes @75¢ with 1 design
- May 27**                      **Day of Families**  
39¢, 84¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 1,25  
(6 sheets of 20 stamps)  
Souvenir Card and special Washington 2006 Souvenir Card
- May 28**                      **Washington 2006 Personalized Stamps**  
1 sheet of 10 (international) stamps and 10 vignettes @ 84¢ with 5 different designs
- June 17**                      **World Heritage - France**  
39¢, 84¢, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,30, € 0,55, € 0,75  
(6 sheets of 20 stamps)  
Special France-UN Joint Issue Folder with two maximum cards and two covers  
{3 Prestige Booklets with 12x(24¢, 39¢, F.s. 0,20, F.s. 0,50, € 0,25, € 0,30 )}
- September 21**              **My Dream for Peace One Day** (3rd series out of 3)  
39¢, 84¢, F.s. 0,85, F.s. 1,20, € 0,55, € 1,00  
(6 sheets of 20 stamps)
- October 5**                      **Coin and Flag Series**  
84¢, F.s. 1,00, € 1,00  
(3 panes of 8 stamps)  
Collection folder  
2006 Annual Collection Folders (New York, Geneva, Vienna)

## **2006 SLOGAN CANCELLATIONS**

- January 3**              **International Year of Deserts and Desertification 2006**

## THE U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO:

### In Preparation for the First UNESCO General Conference - Paris 1946

By Richard Powers

On July 30, 1946 President Truman signed Public Law 565 authorizing the United States to accept membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). On that occasion the President said:

"UNESCO will summon to service, in the cause of peace the forces of education, science, learning, the creative arts, and the agencies of the film, the radio and the printed word through which knowledge and ideas are diffused among mankind."

By accepting membership the U.S. committed itself to the UNESCO Constitution, which includes the following provisions:

"1. Each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies.

"2. National Commissions or national co-operating bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their Governments in matters relating to the Organization and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it."

The first UNESCO General Conference was to take place in Paris from November 20 through December 10, 1946. Authority to create the National Commission was given in the same Public Law 565. On September 23rd the first meeting of the National Commission was in session in the International Conference Room of the Department of State in Washington, D.C. and lasted four days. Congress had prescribed that the National Commission not exceed

100 members consisting of two main categories. Not more than sixty members were to be representatives of principal national voluntary organizations interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters. In addition there were to be not more than forty other outstanding persons, including not more than 10 working under or employed by the U.S. Government, not more than fifteen representatives of the educational, scientific and cultural interests of State and local governments, and not more than fifteen persons chosen at large.

During the four day meeting the National Commission created the Delegation to the UNESCO General Conference. It consisted of five voting delegates, five non-voting delegates and approximately twenty-five advisers and technical experts and the necessary administrative and clerical personnel.

It also had the responsibility of advising the Department of State on matters relating to the first meeting of the General Conference of UNESCO. The Commission provided the following set of basic principles for the UNESCO program:

1. The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and well-being by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture.
2. The Organization is not conceived of, in other words, as an international undertaking to promote education and science and culture as ends in themselves, but rather, through education, science and culture, to advance the peace of the world.
3. UNESCO should adopt a plan of action which gives promise of advancing directly and significantly the cause of peace through understanding.
4. UNESCO should throughout its program strive to bring about universal freedom of thought and freedom of expression.

5. Fundamentally, the Organization is concerned with the relations of men to each other.

6. In view of the urgency of developing a sense of international solidarity as a firm basis for the United Nations, the major part of the resources and personnel of UNESCO should at this time (1946) be expended on activities aimed directly toward the *dissemination* of men's knowledge of themselves, their world, and each other, through education and through all the instruments of communication.

7. UNESCO should utilize any proper means which gives promise of success.

8. The budget of UNESCO should be determined solely by consideration of the sum necessary for appropriate projects, and not by any preconceived notion of budgetary limitations.

Among the more prominent members of the first U.S. National Commission for UNESCO are the following:

General Omar N. Bradley

Administrator of Veterans' Affairs  
Veterans Administration

Arthur H. Compton, Chancellor

Washington University  
Nobel Prize Winner in Physics

Edward R. Murrow

Columbia Broadcasting System

Milton Eisenhower, President

Kansas State College of Agriculture and  
Applied Science

James B. Conant, President

American Association for the  
Advancement of Science.

Milton Eisenhower, the brother of President-to-be Dwight D. Eisenhower, was elected to be the first Chairman of the National Commission. Professor Arthur H. Compton was elected to be one of the three vice-chairmen.

Figure 1 shows a service cover of the Department of State in Washington, D.C. for

the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO. The penalty envelope is neatly postmarked by a Washington D.C. 28 cancel dated November 30, 1953. This particular cover has a double U.N. connection as it is addressed to the United Nations Association (UNA) of Manchester, Vermont.

Figure 2 shows a cover sent by N(elson) H. Cruikshank in care of the Delegation of the U.S.A. to the (General Conference of) UNESCO in Paris. The cover bears the conference cancel (Gaines GC1.1) dated December 2, 1946. The legend of the cancel reads "Mois de l'U.N.E.S.C.O. - Paris" (UNESCO Month). The covers bears five of the UNESCO commemoratives (Scott # 572) issued by the French post office in honor of the General Conference. The cover was sent to the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington, D.C. This is no big surprise since Mr. Cruikshank was a member of the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO representing the American Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.) He was the Director of Social Insurance Activities of the A. F. of L.

In the August 2002 issue of the *Journal* (page 16) I discussed a cover that I had come across that had been sent to the U.S. Delegation to the UNESCO conference in Paris in 1946 (probably in October). This cover appears in Figure 3. This cover had been sent from Columbia University Teachers College to Mrs. Pearl A. Wanamaker, who was also a member of the National Commission in her capacity as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Olympia, Washington.

## References

*United States National Commission for UNESCO: Report on the First Meeting September 1946; U.S.-U.N. Information Series 14 - Department of State Publication 2726. (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1947)*



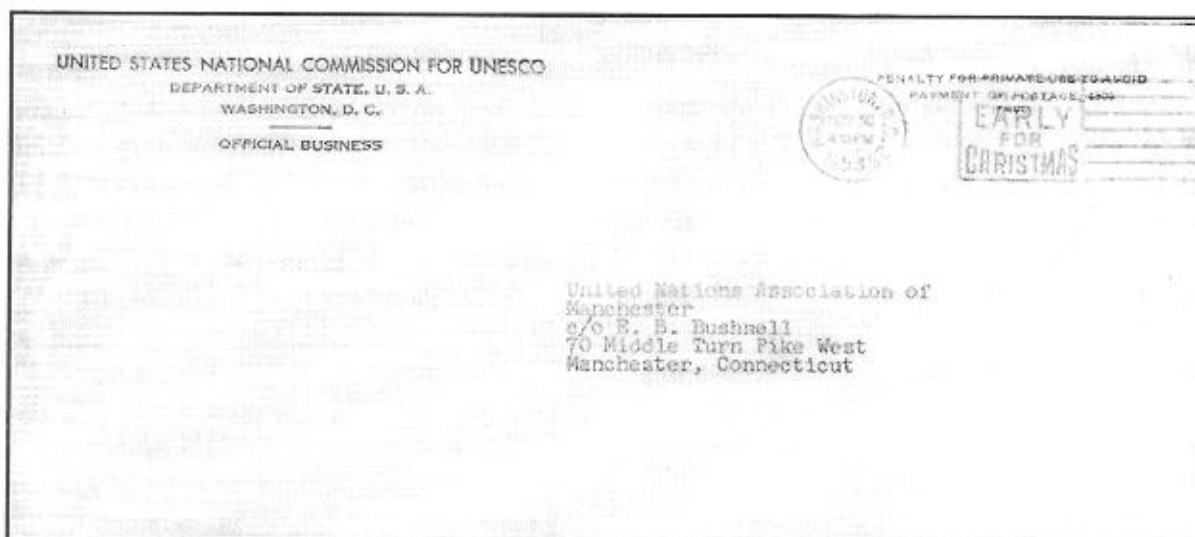


Figure 1: 1953 service cover from the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.



Figure 2: 1946 cover from the U.S. delegation to the First UNESCO General Conference.

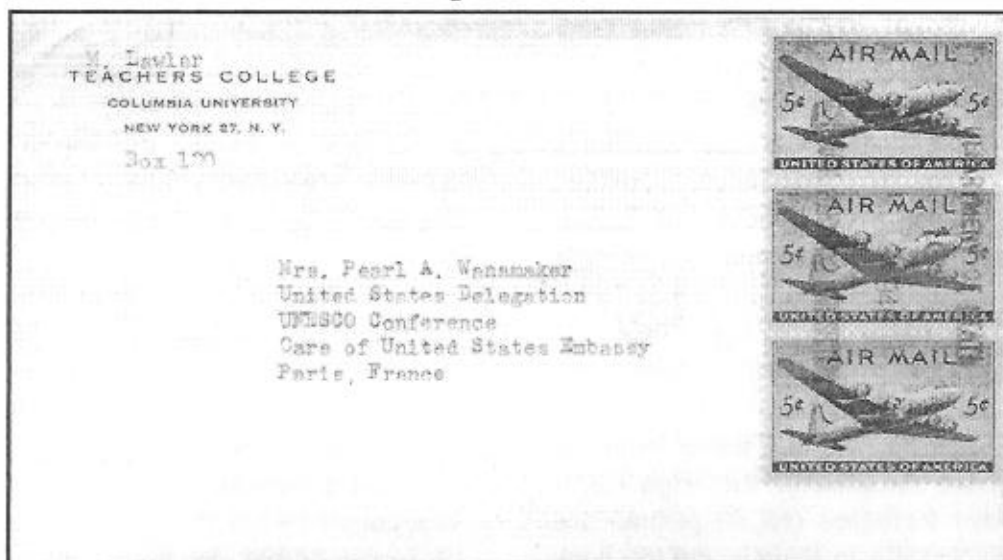


Figure 3: 1946 cover sent to the U.S. delegation to the First UNESCO General Conference.

## UN ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA

By Richard Powers

Rwanda was established as an independent republic on July 1, 1962 after a UN-supervised referendum in 1961. With Burundi, it had been a United Nations trusteeship territory administered by Belgium, known as Ruanda-Urundi since 1946. Before that it had been a League of Nations mandated territory since 1919 administered by Belgium.

About 80% of the inhabitants are Hutu. The rest are Tutsi with the exception of a small number of Twa, a Pygmy group.

As early as 1957 the majority tribal group the Hutus issued a manifesto calling for a change in Rwanda's power structure which traditionally had favored the minority Tutsis. Fighting had broken out between the two groups in 1959 out of which the Hutus emerged victorious. In 1960 the Hutu political parties won and Grégoire Kayibanda became interim prime minister and eventually was elected president under the constitution adopted in 1962. He was re-elected in 1965 and 1969.

In 1964, following an incursion from Burundi, which continued to be controlled by its Tutsi aristocracy, many Tutsis were killed in Rwanda and numerous others left the country. In early 1973 there was renewed fighting between the Hutu and Tutsi groups and some 600 Tutsis fled to Uganda.

In 1973 a military group toppled Kayibanda in a bloodless coup and installed a moderate Hutu Major General Juvénal Habyarimana. In 1978 a new constitution was ratified and Habyarimana was elected president and re-elected in 1983 and 1988. During this troubled period the United Nations was concerned primarily with refugee issues.

Figure 1 shows a service cover from the Delegation for Rwanda of the High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR) postmarked February 7(?), 1974 in Kigali. On the back

of the cover is a rubber-stamped cachet (Figure 2) of the Regional Delegation for West Africa of the HCR. It was sent to the HCR Headquarters at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. It bears two Rwandan stamps: Scott #434 (above) and #369.

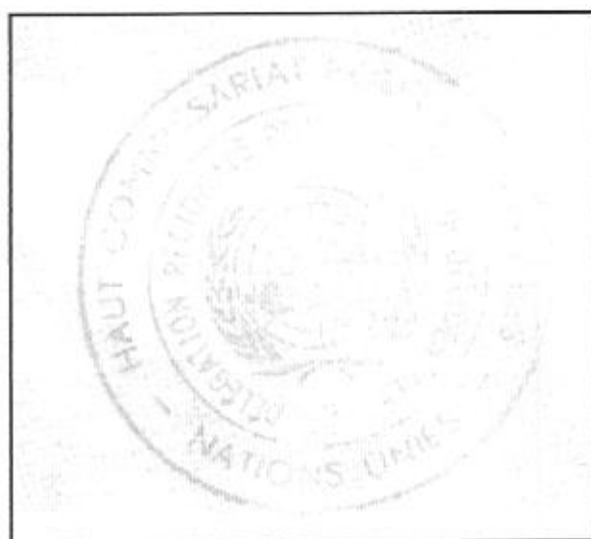


Figure 2: Origin cachet of the Regional Delegation for West Africa of the UNHCR.

In 1990 Rwanda was invaded from Uganda by forces of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), consisting mainly of Tutsi refugees. They were beaten back, but President Habyarimana, promulgated the following year a new multiparty constitution. In early 1993, after Habyarimana, had signed a power-sharing agreement, Hutu violence broke out in Kigali, the capital. Subsequently, RPF forces launched a major offensive, making substantial inroads. A new accord was signed in August 1993 and a UN peacekeeping mission was established. The general mission of the United Nations Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) was to supervise the cease-fire and to provide a secure environment. This mission lasted until 1996 and had a maximum strength of 5442 participants.

In April 1994 the presidents of Burundi

and Rwanda died in a suspicious airplane crash. Civil strife erupted on a massive scale. Rwandan soldiers and Hutu gangs slaughtered an estimated 500,000 to 1 million people, mostly Tutsis and moderate Hutus. The RPF resumed fighting and won control of the country, but more than 2 million Rwandans, nearly all Hutus, fled the country.

In a gesture of reconciliation, the RPF named a Hutu Pasteur Bizimungu, as president, but there were reprisals against Hutus by elements of the Tutsi-dominated army and real power was thought to lie with the RPF-leader Paul Kagame, who became vice-president and defense minister. Hutu refugees remained crowded into camps in the Congo (known at the time as Zaire) and neighboring countries where Hutu extremists held power. Despite relief efforts by the UN and other international organizations, disease claimed 100,000 lives. In 1995, a UN-supported tribunal, based in Tanzania, began indicting and trying a number of higher-ranking people for genocide in the Hutu-Tutsi atrocities. However, the whereabouts of many indictees were unknown and by 2003 only seventeen people had been convicted and sentenced. Many individuals were tried in Rwandan courts, but by 2002 a bit less than five thousand (of 120,000 indicted) had been tried.

Figure 3 shows a UN air letter mailed in Kigali May 29, 1995 by an Austrian physician associated with the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights (UNHCHR) in association with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) to physician in Durban, South Africa. The note inside indicates that he had already spent three months in Kigali and would be returning to Austria within two, making a visit to Durban impractical.

The air letter is similar to Gaines Type 4B (1), which was issued for use in the UNEF

II (Egypt), UNDOF (Syria) and UNIFIL (Lebanon) operations. Note that the United Nations logo has been printed in reverse. The principal difference between earlier versions of this air letter and this one is the presence of the inscription PAR AVION at the bottom right next to the words AIR LETTER. The air letter bears local Rwandan postage (Scott 2×#1120 and #1370).

Figure 4 shows a service cover of UNAMIR sent via pouch mail to the UN Geneva, where UN Geneva postage (Scott #164) was added and postmarked apparently on June 12, 1995, to a friend, who was an Austrian military officer in Bregenz, Austria. I suspect that they were colleagues. The letter, was written on June 2, 1995 in Nyamata, Rwanda, by the same physician who sent the air letter seen in Figure 3. It also bears a rubber-stamped cachet of the Field Operations in Rwanda of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The cover still contains the letter written by the physician and provides fascinating insights into the nature of the physician's assignment in Rwanda. The letter bears the letter head of the European Union Mission for Human Rights in Rwanda. The following is an excerpt of the letter translated from German:

Dear Fritz,

This morning it occurred to me that it will interest you, to hear from me. At the present time my location is an empty jail in a small city about 25 miles south of Kigali; if one travels 25 miles farther south, one would be in Burundi. I have with me my Canon Notebook sitting on the hood of a four-wheel drive Toyota 2.8 D. My team is waiting here for an Architect from Kigali, who is supposed to bring a proposal for the rehabilitation of the jail building. Since Africans are not very punctual, I will certainly still have time to write you and to print out

the letter.

My three months here have rapidly flown by. Each day was an experience. The most interesting days were also the most strenuous, as literally thousands of DP (Displaced Persons) were forcibly transported back to villages, out of which they had fled for good reasons a year ago. The refugee camps were closed, in order to re-establish normal conditions. The returnees naturally find their houses partially destroyed or occupied by other refugees. Most of them are Hutu families, who during the last war, were scattered. These are now out of revenge by the village inhabitants delivered to authorities for prosecution. The Human Rights Teams are on duty locally to hinder revenge and arbitrariness as much as possible and when these have taken place to redress the wrongs. We visit each village with the registration rolls of the returnees and check their situation (or disappearance) on the spot.

My work region is the subprefecture of Bugesara, a part of the prefecture of rural Kigali. During the week, we are housed in a former school. We consist of two Dutch, two Danes and me as well as a translator and a driver. We have cars and have engaged two guards and a cook. The guards also clean and do the laundry. On weekends, beginning generally on Friday afternoon, I stay in Kigali. I also have the chance to visit the rainforests in the north and east of the country (a wildlife refuge) and a couple of places on Lake Kivu.

In a week I plan to return home. The authorities offered me a two-month extension of my assignment. After an analysis of our situation, I decided to pack up and leave. I have been able to obtain a profound insight into the problems of this country and its people. Here post-war or between-war conditions rule. Reconstruction is slowly beginning. Many buildings were damaged

or destroyed. Above all the infrastructure completely lacks manpower, since the educated people from both tribal groups were either killed or are currently spread out in prison camps throughout the country. Some 140 different international organizations are toiling here, some very effectively such as the Red Cross and the UNHCR and well as some Swiss groups. Human Rights is in first place on the viewing screen as far as start-up problems stemming from personnel and provisions issues. Even the priority of tasks has not yet been established. But that is the most interesting aspect of the mission.

I have to close now. I have to make contact with the military observers of which two are Austrian. Then I must go to the subprefecture to look for the architect, if he does not show up here.

Hopefully I shall be back in Austria before this letter.

With best regards, yours  
Helmuth.

In May 2003 voters approved a new constitution. In the subsequent presidential election in July, President Paul Kagame faced three Hutu candidates. Kagame won with 95% of the vote but the campaign was marred by continual government interference with opposition rallies. The RPF also won a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. In March 2005 the main Hutu rebel group, based in eastern Congo (Kinshasa) announced that it would disarm and return peacefully to Rwanda. But the Rwandan government stated that rebels who participated in the 1994 genocide would face prosecution when they returned.

#### References

[www.encyclopedia.com/htm/](http://www.encyclopedia.com/htm/)  
Hillen, John, *Blue Helmets, the Strategy of UN Military Operations*, (Washington, D.C., Brassey's, 2000), p. 26-7





Figure 1: 1974 service cover of the Delegation for Rwanda of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees sent to UNHCR Headquarters in Geneva.

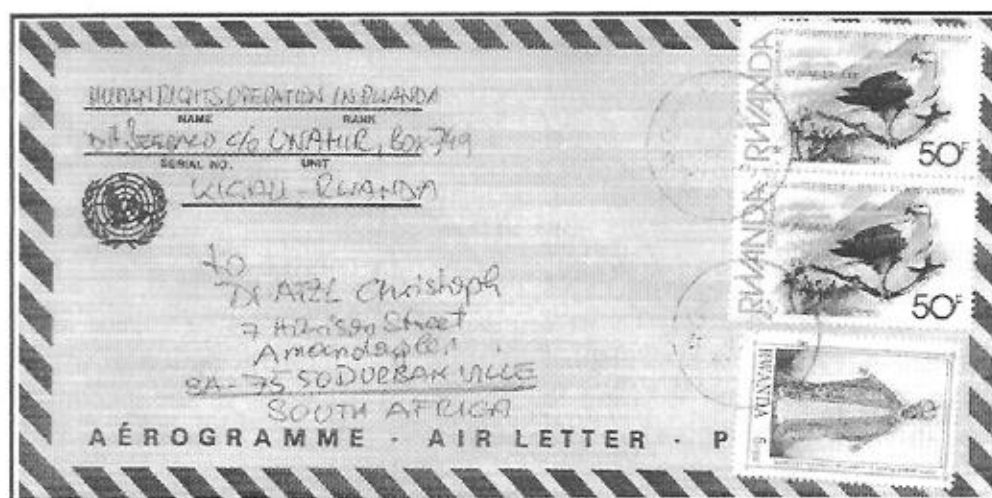


Figure 3: 1995 air letter sent from UNHCHR c/o UNAMIR in Kigali to South Africa.



Figure 4: 1995 service cover from UNAMIR-UNHCHR in Kigali to Austria via Geneva.

## UN GOOD OFFICES MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

By Richard Powers

On December 27, 1979 Soviet forces entered Afghanistan, in response to a reported request from the Afghan Government for assistance against insurgent movements. More than 100,000 Soviet troops were eventually deployed; they soon became embroiled in a protracted conflict with the factions of the Afghan resistance or mujahideen.

A Security Council debate of the issue in January 1980 failed to produce a resolution. In order to circumvent the deadlock, the matter was referred, under the "A Uniting for Peace" procedure, to an emergency session of the General Assembly, which by Resolution ES-6/2 of January 14, 1980, strongly deplored the armed intervention and called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops from Afghanistan.

On February 11, 1981, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appointed Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, then Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, as his Personal Representative on the Situation Relating to Afghanistan. In visits to the region in April and August 1981, the Under-Secretary-General held extensive discussion with the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan to determine the substantive issues to be negotiated in resolving the conflict. The acceptance by the parties of his suggested four-point agenda started the negotiating process which ultimately produced the Geneva Accords.

Beginning in June 1982 and over the next six years, a series of indirect negotiations between the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan in Geneva took place. The conclusion of the Geneva Accords was finally expedited by a growing desire on the part of the Soviet Government to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan. In February 1988, the Soviet Union announced that it would start repatriating its troops in May.

The Accords, known formally as the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, consisted of four instruments: a bilateral agreement between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on the principles of mutual relations, in particular on non-interference and non-intervention; a declaration on international guarantees, signed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America; a bilateral agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan on the voluntary return of refugees; and an agreement on the interrelationships for the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan, signed by Afghanistan and Pakistan and witnessed by the Soviet Union and the United States.

The last instrument contained provisions for the timetable and modalities of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It also provided for arrangements to assist the parties to ensure the smooth and faithful implementation of the provisions of the instruments of the Accords and to consider alleged violation. The Secretary-General was asked to appoint a Representative to lend his good offices to the parties. The Representative would be assisted in his tasks by a support staff, organized as the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP).

UNGOMAP's operations in the field would be directed by a senior military officer designated as Deputy to the Representative. UNGOMAP would be organized into two small headquarters units, one in Kabul and the other in Islamabad, which would consist of five military officers and a small civilian component. There was also provision for the deployment of up to forty additional military officers, whenever considered necessary by the Representative of the Secretary-general or his Deputy.

The Accords were signed by the four

countries in Geneva on April 14, 1988. The Secretary-General initiated the creation of UNGOMAP by retaining Mr. Diego Cordovez as his Representative and appointed Major-General Rauli Heminen (Finland) as Deputy to the Representative. Fifty military officers were temporarily reassigned from the UN Truce Supervision Organization, the UN Disengagement Observer Force and the UN Interim Force in Lebanon. Ten countries contributed to the mission: Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Poland and Sweden. The two headquarters units were operational well in advance of May 15, 1988.

In order to monitor non-interference and non-intervention on the part of Afghanistan and Pakistan, UNGOMAP established three permanent outposts on the Afghanistan side, at the border points of Hayratan and Torgundi and at the Shindand air base, which was used for withdrawal of Soviet troops by air. Two outposts were established on the Pakistan side in November 1988: in Peshawar and in Quetta. In April 1989 UNGOMAP further strengthened its presence on the Pakistan side of the border by setting up permanent presences at Torkham, Teri Man-

gal and Chaman.

The voluntary return of refugees was coordinated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). It was estimated that 5 million refugees had been living in Pakistan and Iran.

UNGOMAP's mandate formally ended on March 15, 1990.

Figure 1 shows a favor item on the stationery of UNGOMAP sent by an officer (Major) to Bregenz, Austria. It bears the corner card of UNGOMAP and a cachet of the Islamabad office. A handwritten notation beneath the corner card indicates "Peshawar Out Stn", probably standing for outpost station. The stamp in the lower left corner (Pakistan #475) was postmarked in Peshawar on October 19, 1989. The stamp on the right side (#709b) bears a Peshawar commemorative hand cancel of June 28, 1989, the first day of issue of the stamp. Although the cover is undoubtedly philatelically inspired, it still bears valid testimony to a UN peacekeeping operation.

#### Reference

[www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/co\\_mission/ungomap](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/co_mission/ungomap)

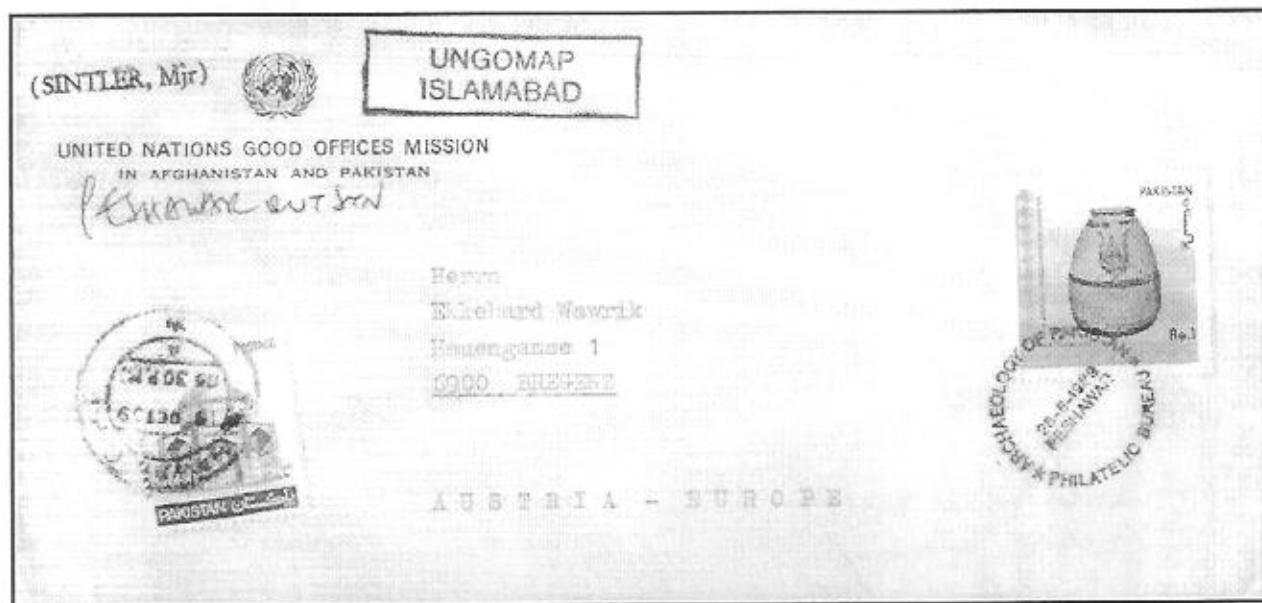


Figure 1: 1989 UNGOMAP cover from Peshawar, Pakistan to Bregenz, Austria.

## UN OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

By Richard Powers

Immediately after the termination of the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) in February 1990, the United Nations established a successor, the Office of the Secretary General in Afghanistan and Pakistan (OSGAP). A career UN diplomat Benon Sevan, an Armenian Cypriot, headed OSGAP's main office in Islamabad. Prior to this post he had headed the political section of UNGOMAP. A detailed discussion of the mission of this predecessor agency can be found in the previous article. During its four years of activities OSGAP was mandated to establish an interim Government in Afghanistan. Its mission was political in nature.

During his tenure as head, Mr. Sevan is known for his efforts to shelter the unpopular Najibullah, the Communist President of Afghanistan. His battered body was later hung in public in Kabul's Ariana Square.

Figure 1 shows a service cover of OSGAP sent by pouch to UN headquarters in New York, where it was postmarked August 22, 1990 and forwarded to Vienna, Austria. The postmark ties a 45¢ UNNY stamp

(Scott # 578). It was sent by a military officer from the OSGAP office in Kabul and bears an OSGAP handstamped cachet as well as the OSGAP corner card.

In a UN resolution of December 21, 1993, entitled "Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan" was a request to the Secretary-General "to dispatch to Afghanistan, as soon as possible, a UN special mission to canvass a broad spectrum of the leaders of Afghanistan, soliciting their views on how the UN can best assist Afghanistan in facilitating national rapprochement and reconstruction." Pursuant to this resolution, on February 12, 1994, Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali named the former Tunisian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Mestiri as his special envoy to Afghanistan, as head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan (UNSM), which replaced OSGAP.

### References

[www.cmi.no/afghanistan](http://www.cmi.no/afghanistan)  
[www.hindunet.com](http://www.hindunet.com)  
[www.institute-for-afghan-studies.org](http://www.institute-for-afghan-studies.org)

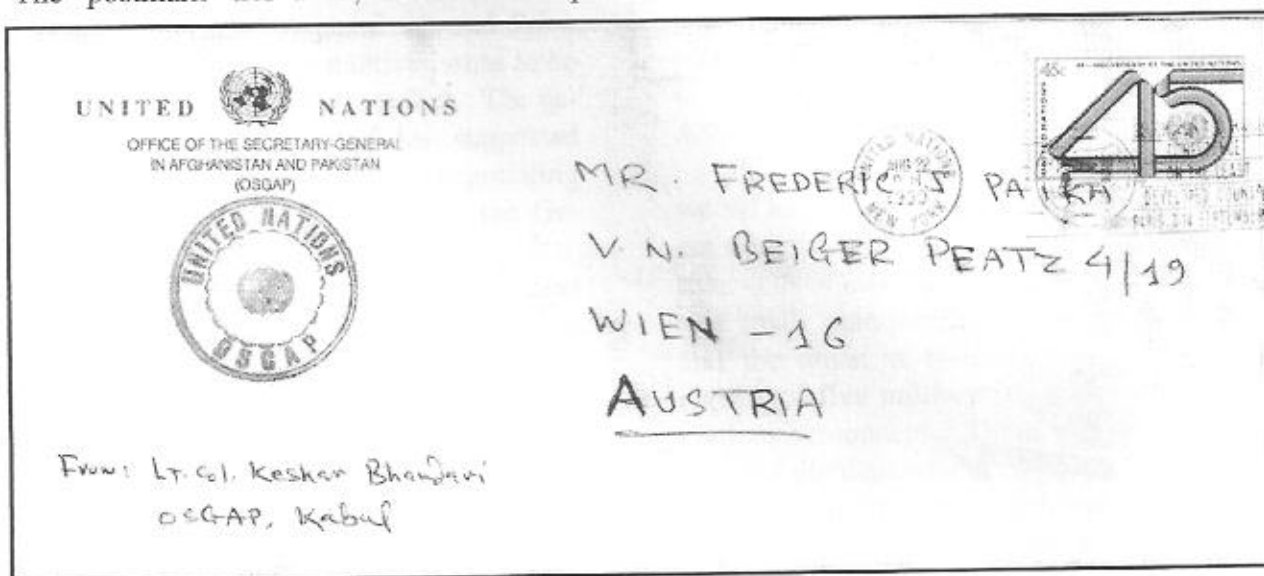


Figure 1: 1990 Service cover from OSGAP office in Kabul, Afghanistan.



# UPU FOLDER DISTRIBUTED AT 2004 UPU CONGRESS IN SEOUL, KOREA

By Richard Powers

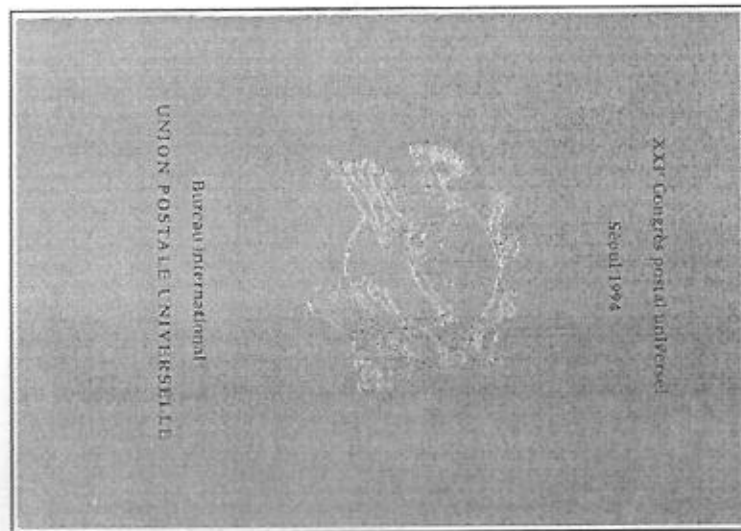


Figure 1: Front cover of a folder issued by the International Office of the Universal Postal Union in Bern at the 1994 UPU Congress in Seoul.

Recently I discovered in an eBay lot, as well as in the UNOP auction in April 2006, an interesting and attractive folder produced by the International Office

of the Universal Postal Union in Bern Switzerland on the occasion of the 1994 XXI<sup>st</sup> Universal Postal Congress in Seoul, Korea. It contains six stamps issued for use by UNESCO in Paris by the French post office and eight stamps issued for use by the UPU in Bern, the International Labor Organization (ILO) and International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in Geneva by the Swiss Post Office. (The eBay lot sold for \$13.60 including delivery. The UNOP folder sold for about €25 (about \$30).)

The folder is made of glossy carton, blue on the outside and white on the inside measuring 444 mm by 210 mm folded twice so that it has six pages.

The blue cover of the folder appears in Figure 1 with a gold UPU logo in the center and black lettering. The third inside page is shown in Figure 2. It contains six UNESCO stamps in hingeless mounts released in 1990 to 1993 (Scott #2041-46).

The first inside page contains six UPU stamps released in 1976 to 1989 (Scott #9010-15).

The second inside page contains one ILO stamp released in 1994 (Scott #30-110) and one ITU stamp also re-



Figure 2: Page 3 from inside the folder showing UNESCO stamps issued from 1990-1993.

leased in 1994 (Scott #10015).

A brief history and the goals of each of the four United Nations agencies so honored appears on the third outside page.

## THE PALAIS DES NATIONS

By Richard Powers

The Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland was built between 1929 and 1938 as the headquarters of the League of Nations. Now it serves as the United Nations European Office.

An architectural competition held in the 1920s to choose a design for the complex described the project as follows:

*"The Palais, whose construction is the object of the competition, is intended to house all the organs of the League of Nations, in Geneva. It should be designed in such a way as to allow these organs to work, to preside and to hold discussions, independently and easily in the calm atmosphere which would prevail when dealing with problems..."*

A jury of architects was mandated to choose a final design from among 377 entries but was unable to decide on a winner. Ultimately, five architects behind the leading entries were chosen to collaborate on a final design. These were Carlo Bruggi of Italy, Julien Flegenhimer of Switzerland, Camille Lefièvre and Henri-Paul Nénot of France and Joseph Vago of Hungary. Figure 1 shows an aerial view of the Palais des Nations as originally completed in 1938.

After its transfer to the United Nations, two extensions were added to the building. In the early 1950s, three floors were added to the "K" building and the "D" building was constructed

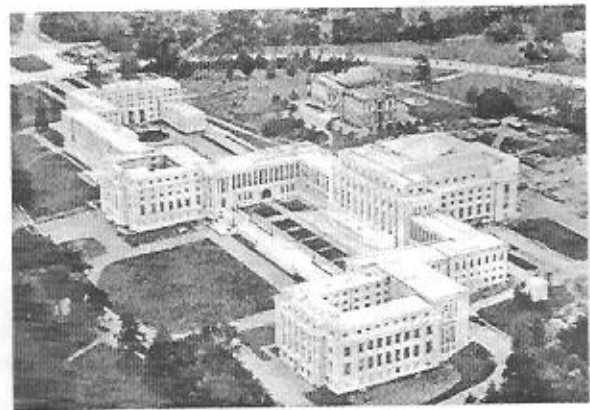


Figure 1: Air view of the Palais des Nations.

to temporarily house the World Health Organization. The "E" building (or "New Building") was completed in 1973 as a conference facility. The complex is 600 meters long with 34 conference rooms and 2800 offices.

The cover in Figure 2, sent from the Office of the Architects for the New Buildings of the League of Nations, bears a postmark dated July 12, 1931 of the Exp. Lett. post office in Geneva. The letter was sent locally in Geneva. I do not know what the post office would have done if the letter was undeliverable. Presumably it would have been returned to the League of Nations as no other address is given.

### Reference

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palais\\_des\\_Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palais_des_Nations)

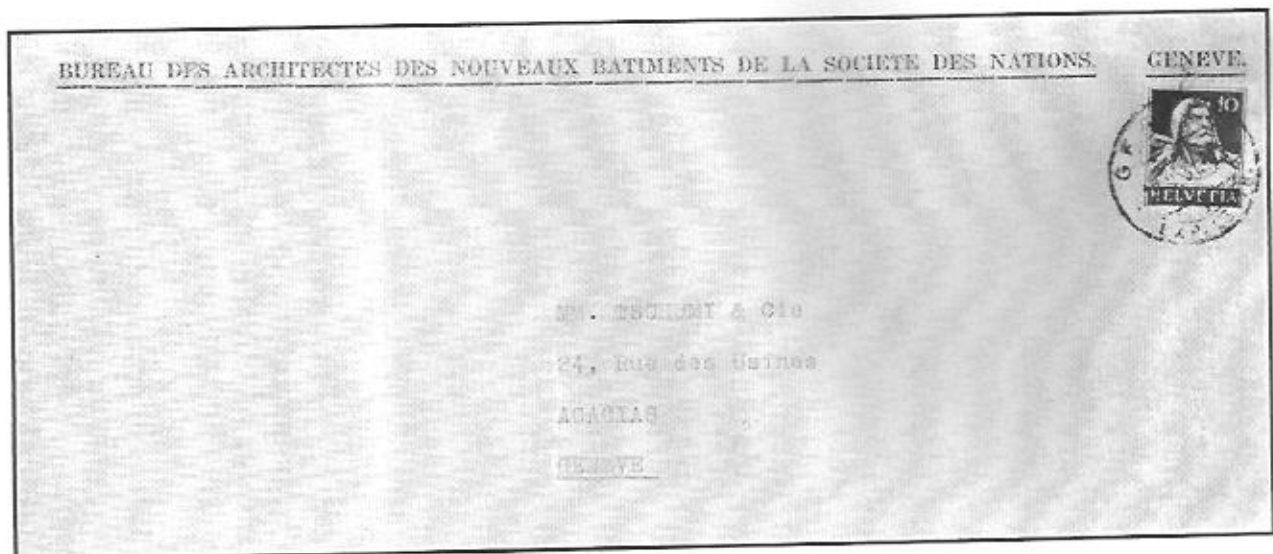


Figure 2: 1931 cover from the Office of Architects for the New League Buildings.

## UN AUSTRIAN FIELD HOSPITAL IN IRAN

By Richard Powers

The Kurds have been during their 4000 years history constantly the victims of different political or economic power interests in the region. Particularly after the American operation "Desert Storm" there were military actions between Iraqi Government troops and the Kurds. As a result there was strong flow of refugees into Iran.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees established an agreement with the Iranian Government in 1991 for a request of the Austrian Federal Government to establish a field hospital in Iran to aid Kurdish refugees. On April 23, 1991 the Austrian ministerial council agreed to this request. It was decided to set up the United Nations Austrian Field Hospital in Iran (UNAFHIR) near Orumiyeh, a city in mountainous territory in western Iran. Near this city there were two camps with over 60,000 refugees.

On April 27, 1991 a preparatory detachment was sent to the crisis region. On May 6th the first flights bringing personnel and material arrived in Orumiyeh. Until the end of July 1991 around 590 persons including 206 civilians were assigned to this hospital.

Figure 1 shows a letter sent from an officer to the International Department of the Military Command of Vorarlberg in Bregenz, Austria. The 5-schilling Austrian stamp (Scott # 1288) bears a postmark dated July 30, 1991, which appears to be a military cancel with a numeral 1033. The letter bears a circular red cachet in German and Farsi in the lower right corner of the cover. Beneath the return address is a rectangular cachet of the same operation UNAFHIR.

### Reference

[www.bmlv.gv.at/omz/ausgaben/artikel.php](http://www.bmlv.gv.at/omz/ausgaben/artikel.php)

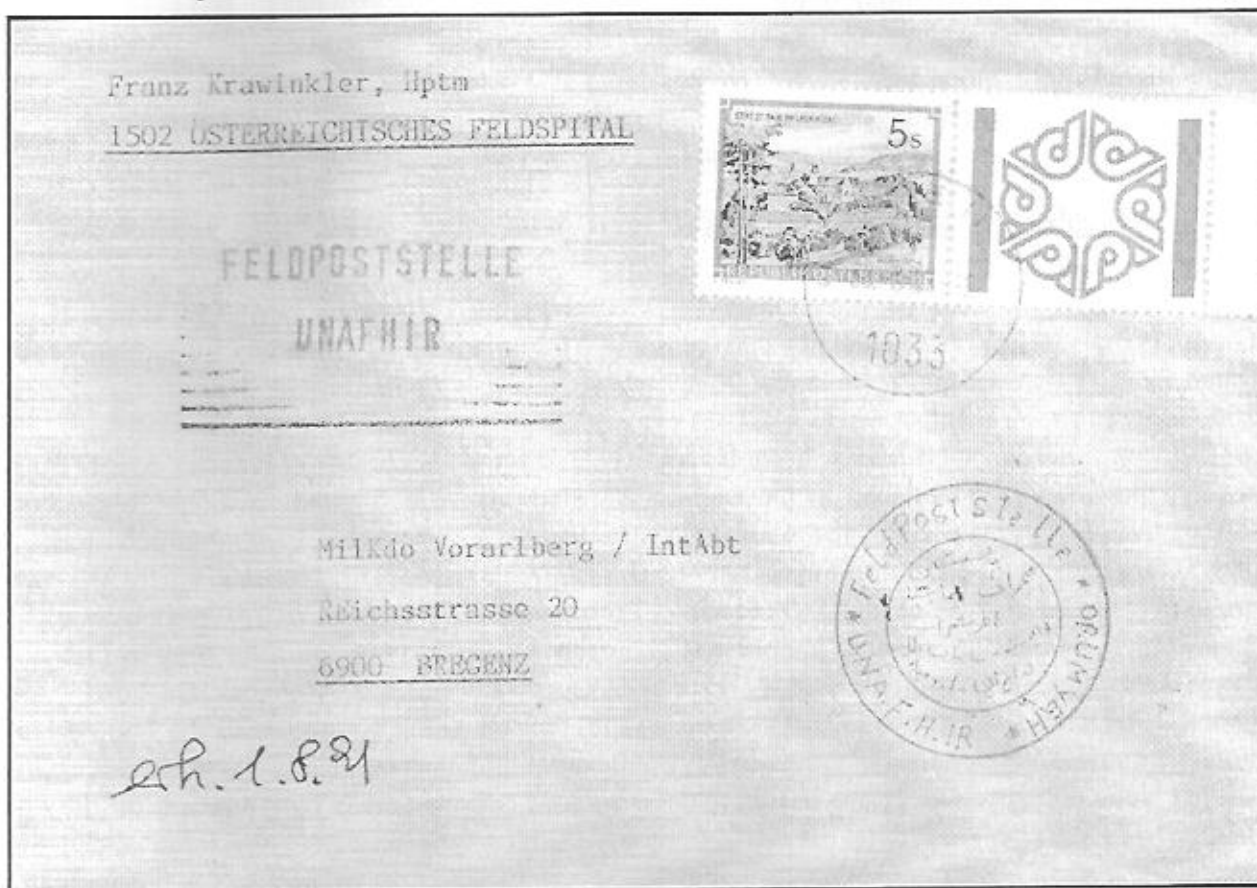


Figure 1: 1991 military post cover from the UNAFHIR in Orumiyeh, Iran to Bregenz, Austria.



## THE UNITED NATIONS INSPECTION TEAMS IN IRAQ AND IRAN

By Richard Powers

On September 22, 1980, Iraq launched a full-scale ground invasion of Iran, supported by air attacks. It is often speculated that during a time of perceived political instability and evident military vulnerability in Iran, Saddam Hussein hoped to redraw the common borders in order to obtain better access to the Persian Gulf for Iraq.

Within six days of the invasion, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 479, which called for an immediate end to the fighting and peaceful negotiation over the border and other disagreements. Unfortunately the language of the resolution was sufficiently ambiguous and lacked recognizable guarantees for each side concerning the other's actions. A similar resolution (540) was passed by the Security Council in 1982 with similar ambiguities. Moreover, Iran, as the aggrieved party, became increasingly more intransigent about negotiating and the hostilities continued.

On July 20, 1987, after almost seven years of war, the Security Council took more definitive action with the passage of Resolution 598, which led to the creation of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG). More details can be found in an article on page 19 in the June 2006 issue of the *Journal*.

But long before UNIIMOG became a reality, the UN had established in the capitals of the two warring countries, Baghdad and Teheran, teams of UN military observers to investigate charges of attacks on civilians, which by mutual consent should not have been subject to military attack. Between 1984 and 1988 the Austrian Armed Forces contributed military observers to the United Nations Inspection Teams in Iran and Iraq (UNIT).

Figure 1 shows a service cover from the team in Teheran, Iran (UNIT-I(T)). This

group collaborated with the UN Development Program (UNDP) in Teheran. Beneath the corner card is a blue hand-stamped cachet of the group. The letter was sent to a physician in Zellerdorf, Austria via the UN in New York City, where the two 20¢ flag stamps (Scott UNNY #376) received a postmark of May 23, 1985. An additional 4¢ was added via a UNNY meter cancel tape to make up the necessary 44¢ international airmail postage between New York and Austria. The business card of the sender of the letter, Lt. Col. J. H. Holma, the Head of United Nations Inspection Team in Iran, appears in Figure 2.

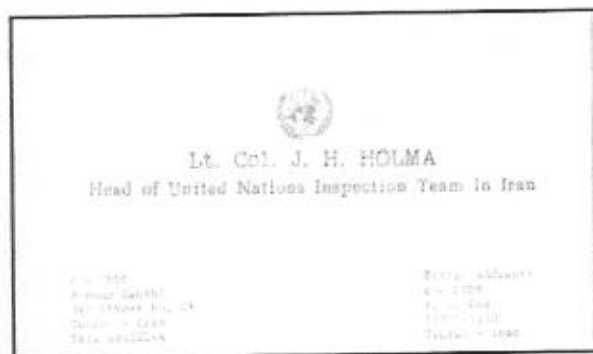


Figure 2: Business card of Lt. Col. J. H. Holma, the Head of the UN Inspection Team in Teheran, Iran.

Figure 3 shows a service cover from UNIT-B, the United Nations Inspection Team in Baghdad, Iraq, which passed through the UN in Geneva, where the two stamps (UN Geneva #10) were postmarked on March 2, 1986, on their way to Lochau, Austria. Apparently in Baghdad, the UNIT-B group worked with the United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia, whose corner card appears on the envelope. The sender of the letter added the legend UNIT-B written in ink beneath the corner card.



I understand that, in general, the official mail of UNIT in Iran and Iraq during this period of continuing hostilities left the host country via pouch to various United Nations offices abroad for forwarding to the eventual destination.

## References

Hillen, John, *Blue Helmets - The Strategy of UN Military Operations*, (Washington, D.C., Brassey's, 2000), p 60-1.  
[www.bmlv.gv.at/truppendienst](http://www.bmlv.gv.at/truppendienst)



Figure 1: 1985 service cover from the UN Inspection Team in Teheran, Iran (UNIT - I(T)) to Austria via the UN post office in New York City.

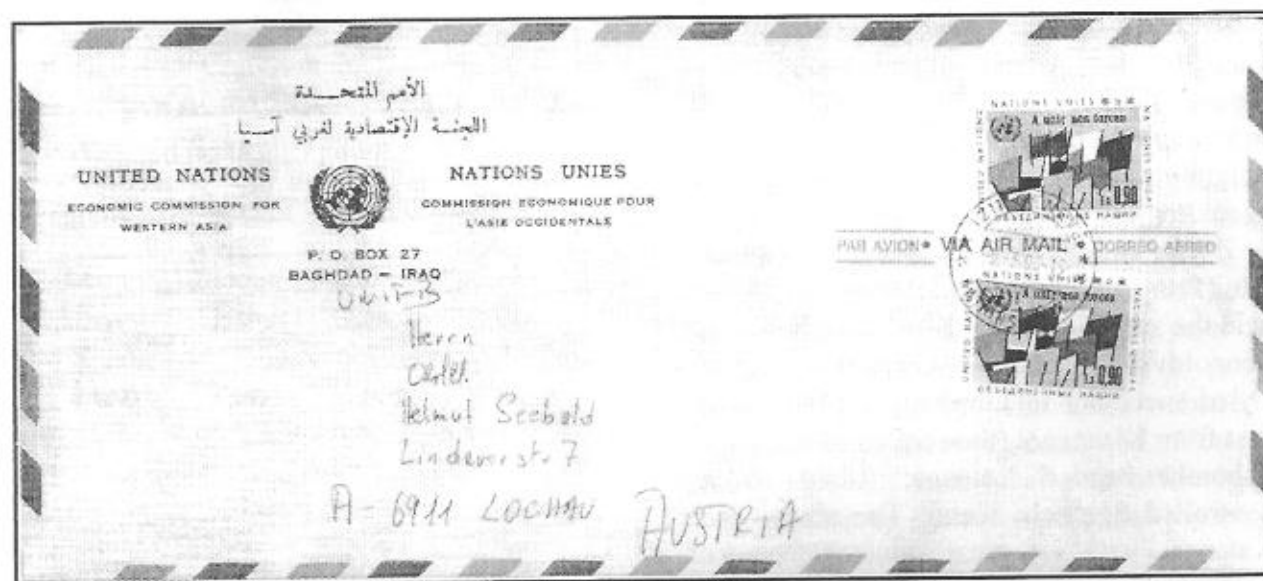


Figure 3: 1986 service cover on UN Economic Commission for Western Asia stationery from the UN Inspection Team in Baghdad, Iraq (UNIT-B) to Lochau, Austria via the UN post office in Geneva.

# UN CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR THE CONGO

By B. Clement, Jr.

Recently I found the registered cover illustrated in Figure 1, mailed from Limassol, Cyprus on February 8, 1961 to the Chairman of the United Nations Conciliation Commission, Leopoldville, Congo. Having never heard of this commission, I decided to do a little research.

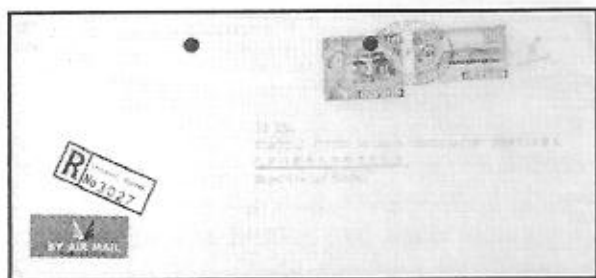


Figure 1: 1961 Cyprus cover to the UN Conciliation Commission in Leopoldville.

A little background is needed. The colony of Belgian Congo, with its capital at Leopoldville, gained its independence on June 30, 1960. Following elections, Lumumba became prime minister and Kasavubu head of state. However, the Republic of the Congo (as the nation was then called) soon began to be pulled apart by ethnic and personal rivalries. The Congolese army mutinied, and declared Katanga to be independent. There were attacks on Belgians living in the Congo, and Belgium sent troops to protect its citizens and its mining interests.

By the end of 1960 the Congo was divided into four quasi-independent parts: Mobutu held the west, including Kinshasa (then called Léopoldville); Antoine Gizenga, the self-styled successor to Lumumba, controlled the east from Kisangani (then called Stanleyville); Tshombe headed Katanga; Albert Kalonji controlled Southern Kasai. The secession of Katanga, with its great mineral resources, particularly weakened the national government.

The UN responded to the Congo crisis in a number of ways. It sent a military force, called ONUC, Organisation des Nations

Unies au Congo, which was there from July 1960 until 1964. The UN Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld, personally went to the Congo four times in 1960 and 1961. In September 1961, he died in a plane crash.

The UN General Assembly also established the UN Conciliation Commission for the Congo, which was chaired by U Thant of Burma. The Commission visited Congo in January-February 1961, and reported back to the General Assembly.

So we know that the Commission may have been in the Congo when the letter from Cyprus was received. Figure 2 shows a portion of the back of the cover, with a back-stamp in Nairobi, Kenya Feb. 11, 1961, and a UN-Leopoldville receiving mark in violet on Feb. 18, 1961. The punched holes in the cover indicate that the cover was in the UN Archives for a time until it was "liberated".



Figure 2: Receiving cancel on back of cover.

Subsequently U Thant became Acting Secretary-General on the death of Hammarskjöld, and was elected Secretary-General in November 1962. The Republic of Congo-Kinshasa became Zaire, then Republic of Congo again, but has never really had a stable government. Today, the country is again in chaos, with calls for UN intervention. Some things never seem to change.

## References

- Yearbook of the United Nations 1961, Columbia University Press, 1961.
- United Nations Philately, by Arleigh Gaines, pages 1886-1892.

# UPU ISSUES NEW IRC

By Richard Powers

On July 1, 2006 the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in Berne, Switzerland released its most recent international reply coupon (IRC), which can be bought in more than 70 countries to be used in payment of postage for a letter weighing up to 20 g (or 0.71 oz) by airmail for return postage to the country of origin. However, I have seen IRCs bought in one country and sent to a second country for use as postage to a third country. An example of an IRC bought in Denmark and used in Chile to pay postage to Germany can be found in the June 2003 issue of the *Journal* (page 10).

In the April issue of the *Journal* (page 17) I mentioned that a competition was being held to design a new IRC, which was to be released July 1st. Volodymyr Taran, of Ukraine, a graduate of the Kiev Polytechnic Institute, designed the image pictured on the coupon, which appears in Figure 1. The design was inspired by the famous Michelangelo work *Creation of Adam* which adorns the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. It shows the finger of the Creator touching the finger of Man.

This model is being called the Beijing Model No. 2, as it is the second design used since the UPU Congress in Beijing in 1999. The back side of the IRC appears in Figure 2. It will remain valid until December 31, 2009.

On October 1, 2007 the UPU will celebrate the centennial of the IRC. A history of the IRC

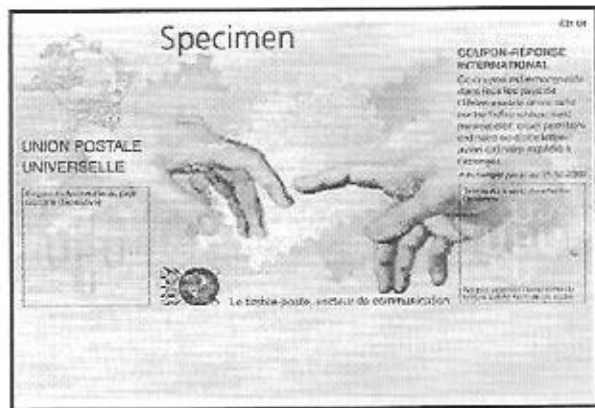


Figure 1: Front side of a specimen of the 2006 IRC.



Figure 2: Reverse side of a specimen of the 2006 IRC.

appears in an article, which appeared in the October 1998 issue of the *Journal* (page 15). It is anticipated that many countries of the UPU will overprint the new IRC next year with the text "1907-2007 100 years of IRCs".

In early August I went to my local post office (East Pasadena Station) to buy the new model. The clerk told me that they had not had any IRCs for a long time. I then went to the old main post office (Pasadena Paseo Station) and was able to purchase on August 16th the old version (Beijing Model No 1). The Swiss version of the old model was pictured in the in the October 2002 issue of the *Journal* (page 3). The difference between this and the U.S. version is the name Amérique (États-Unis) instead of Suisse and the price US \$1.75 in the box on the left. The Swiss version has no price.

When I bought my IRC in August the price was still only \$1.75, which was the price when an airmail letter abroad cost 80¢ in postage. Now the price is 84¢. The USPS website indicates that the current price is \$1.85. You might check to see if your local post office has the new version or the old version at the bargain price of \$1.75.

## References

[www.upu.int/irc/en/2006\\_version](http://www.upu.int/irc/en/2006_version).  
[pe.usps.gov/text/imm/immc3\\_007](http://pe.usps.gov/text/imm/immc3_007)



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Alex Bereson

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San Francisco, CA 94131

e-mail: bereson@comcast.net (Indicate "UNP Auction Bids" in e-mail header)

Please mail or e-mail bids only. No phone calls please.

### UPU Congresses

1. UPU Special Congress, Bern 1900, Small cover with stamp & cancel 5A. for UPU 25th Anniv, MB \$30
2. European Postal Congress, Vienna 1942, Small cover with Congress stamps, cancel, and registry label, MB \$30
3. UPU Congress, Stockholm 1924, Official Congress post card #16, cancel C8.4(g), MB \$30
4. UPU Congress, Rio de Janeiro 1979, Automat tape, MB \$25

### ITU Conferences

5. ITU Conference 1938/1, Cairo 1938, #10 Conf CC cover to Bern, cover fold-does not distract, MB \$40
6. ITU Conference Cairo 1938/1, small cachet FDC of 3 stamps for Conf, Conference cancel, MB \$15
7. ITU Conference Geneva 1959/1, small Conf CC unaddr cover with ITU stamp, Conf cancel, opening day red cachet, MB \$8

### ILO Conferences

8. ILO Conf 31st, San Francisco 1948, small ILO-Geneva CC cover to Geneva, postmarked San Francisco 6/26/48, 3 line blue conference cachet, stamped "Returned for additional postage", MB \$100
9. ILO Conf 1947/1, New Delhi, small Conf CC cover to Geneva, New Delhi postmark 12/6/47, MB \$35
10. ILO Conf 1947/1, New Delhi, small Conf CC cover to Geneva, New Delhi Council House postmark 10/30/47, MB \$35
11. ILO Conf 1950/2, Nuwara-Eliya, #10 Conf CC cover to Geneva, registered, Conf cancel 1/24/50, beautiful, MB \$100
12. ILO Conf 1953/1, Tokyo, post card to ILO-Geneva, red Conf cancel, MB \$25

13. ILO Conf 1962/1, Melbourne, post card to ILO-Geneva, Conf cancel, MB \$15

14. ILO Conf 1962/1, Melbourne, small ILO-Geneva CC cover to Geneva, Conf.cancel and red cachet, MB \$15

15. ILO Conf 1968/1, Tokyo, #10 ILO-Geneva CC unaddr cover, Conf cancel and blue cachet, MB \$15

16. ILO Conf 1971/1, Teheran, Small ILO-Geneva CC unaddr cover, FD of special stamp, Green conf cachet, MB \$8

17. ILO Conf 1949/2, Montevideo, #10 Conf CC cover to Geneva, Uruguay stamps for conf & others, Conf cancel, beautiful, MB \$125

18. ILO Conf 1961/1, Buenos Aires, small airmail cover to Geneva, Conf cancels and 4-line cachet, 4/19/61, MB \$20

19. ILO Conf 1961/1, Buenos Aires, small airmail cover to Geneva, Conf cancel and 4-line cachet, 4/10/62, MB \$15

20. ILO Conf 1961/1, Buenos Aires, small ILO-Geneva CC unaddr cover, Conf cancel and 4-line cachet, 4/10/63, MB \$15

21. ILO Conf 1961/1, Buenos Aires, post card to Geneva, Conf cancel, 4/14/64, MB \$10

22. ILO Conf 1961/1, Buenos Aires, Un-addr cachet cover, Conf cancel and 4-line cachet, 4/11/65, MB \$8

23. ILO Conf 1966/1, Ottawa, Small ILO-Geneva CC unaddr cover, House of Commons green cancel Blue Conf cachet, MB \$10

24. ILO Conf 1970/1, Caracas, Small ILO-Geneva CC unaddr cover, Blue Conf cachet, MB \$10

25. ILO Conf 1960/1, Lagos, Small ILO-Geneva CC cover to ILO-Geneva, reg-



registered, Lagos cancel, 5-line red Conf cachet, ILO-Geneva backstamp, MB \$40

26. ILO Conf Addis Ababa 1964, 2nd African Regional Conf, #10 unaddr cover, Addis Ababa cancel, 6-line Conf cachet, MB \$10

27. ILO Conf Addis Ababa 1964, 2nd African Regional Conf, #10 ILO-Geneva cc unaddr cover, Addis Ababa cancel, 6-line Conf cachet, MB \$10

28. ILO Conf 1959/1 Cologne, Small ILO-Geneva cc unaddr cover, Conf cancel and 5-line red cachet, MB \$20

29. ILO Conf 1959/1 Cologne, post card to ILO-Geneva, Conf cancel, MB \$15

30. ILO Conf 1963/3 Cardiff, Small ILO-Geneva cc cover to ILO-Geneva, Cardiff cancel, and 3-line blue Conf cachet, MB \$25

31. ILO Conf 1963/3 Cardiff, #10 ILO-Geneva cc unaddr cover, Cardiff cancel, and 3-line blue Conf cachet, MB \$15

32. ILO Conf 1963/2 Douala, Small ILO-Geneva cc unaddr cover, Douala cancel, 3-line blue Conf cachet, MB \$15

33. ILO Conf, 1967, 3rd Session ILO African Consultative Committee, #10 ILO-Geneva cc cover to ILO-Geneva, Dakar cancel and green Conf cachet, MB \$25

34. ILO Conf 1969/2, Genova, Small cover to ILO-Geneva, Conf cancel, 5 line black cachet and green wreath cachet, MB \$20

#### **Nansen Refugee Tax Stamps**

(Gaines p. 1295-1298)

35. Type A, #1, Mint, minor flaws, MB \$25

36. Type F, used singles: #23, 24, mint single: 1 fr 1937 (unlisted), Mint Bk-4's with margins on 3 sides: # 23, 36, 38, Mint sheet 10: 1 fr, 1936 (unlisted), MB \$25

37. Type G, #40 & 41, Russian, Mint Bk-4's and used singles, MB \$12

38. Type I, #45-47, used, VF, MB \$50

39. Type K, # 52, 53, 55, 60, 61, 68-71, mint & used (11 stamps), MB \$15

40. Type L, # 77, 81-83, 86, 88, 89, mint & used (7 stamps), MB \$12

41. Type M, # 90-94, 103, 108, 110, 112, 114, 118, 119, 124, 126, mint & used (18 stamps), MB \$25

42. Fr.1, Spanish, 1.25, 2.50 & 5 fr, mint & used (7 stamps), MB \$10

43. Fr.2, 20 different, mint & used MB \$25

44. Fr.4, 17 stamps, 10 different, mint & used, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Russian & Ukrainian, MB \$20

#### **UN NY Cancel Essays and Proofs,**

all with Gaines Certificate (Gaines pg. 567)

45. SP.1 on piece, MB \$75

46. SP.2 on piece, MB \$75

47. S.1 (c) on piece, MB \$60

48. S.2 on piece, tape stain, MB \$50

49. S.3 (d) i on piece, MB \$40

50. S.3 (d) ii on piece, MB \$40

51. S.3 (d) iii on piece, MB \$40

#### **UN-New York Die Proofs**

52. #55-56, Imperf die proofs mounted on De La Rue cards, stamped Color and Die Proof Approved UNPA and signed A. Sterman MB \$400

#### **UN Temporary Executive Authority**

(UNTEA), Gaines pg. 1601-1612

53. UNTEA 1st Printing, set of 19, MNH VF, including 8 with number tabs. MB \$25

54. UNTEA 1st printing, 15c pair with inverted overprint, MNH VF MB \$75

55. UNTEA 1st printing, 55c with inverted overprint, MNH VF MB \$40

56. UNTEA 1st printing, 80c full offset on gum of margin, MNH VF MB \$30

#### **Miscellaneous**

57. UNSCOB Balkans Committee 11/8/51 typed Mexican Delegation cc small cover Greece to USA Gaines \$150 MB \$30

58. UPU Berne 1931 HQ cancel official cover to USA with typed letter MB \$15

59. UNNY airletter 1952 apparently legitimate usage typed contents to Morocco MB \$10

60. UPU Berne HQ small official cover to Ethiopia 1956 meter #478 Gaines \$20 MB \$6

61. UNRRA 2 small covers 1945-6 Germany to Holland & UK to USA hand written UNRRA return addressed MB \$15
62. France 12/11/51 Gen Assembly Paris cancels small cover to USA MB \$5
63. ITU Conference 7/26/49 cover to Switzerland Gaines 1949/2 \$50 MB \$10
64. UNAC 5/30/48 Paris cancel Red Cross card to Paris UNAC purple cachet Gaines \$25 MB \$10 PHOTO



65. UNRWA 2 small Lebanese covers 1950 both to USA MB \$15
66. League of Nations 1940 10c ovpt small scuff at corner on off cover with BPERS cachet to Geneva MB \$10
67. Tokyo UPU conf cover to USA with 2 Japan art UPU stamps MB \$5
68. UPU Lugano 1955 Conference cancel cover to USA 5/10/55 Gaines 1955/2 Gaines \$60 MB \$10
69. Rural Hygiene Conference Holland 1937 on postal card unaddressed Gaines 1937/4 cat \$225 MB \$60 PHOTO



70. 1951 small Lake Success cc cover to Geneva Gaines \$50 MB \$10
71. small UNNY cc Courier of the United Nations slogan cancel 1/3/51 Gaines \$50 MB \$10
72. UNNY small meter cover PB#113436 7/5/46 3¢ to NYC Gaines \$35 MB \$10
73. Cameroons UKTT 3 diff 1954-5 covers with overprint Nigeria stamps MB \$20
74. USA #925 Towards United Nations stamp scarce Chinese white cachet delegate pin mc unad MB \$10
75. Same cachet but block of four of USA #925 on blue airmail cachet hand cancel MB \$10 PHOTO



### WFUNA LITHOGRAPHS

76. #5 Groat ILO FD Geneva MB \$15
77. #6 Gailis FD NY MB \$12
78. #7 Weiner FD Geneva MB \$12
79. #9 Groat MINT MB \$12
80. #19 Yamamoto MINT MB \$15
81. #20 Oonark FD NY MB \$12
82. #22 Levy MINT MB \$35
83. #26 Groat FD NY MB \$20
84. #27 Boghossian MINT MB \$12
85. #30 Roberts MINT MB \$15
86. #33 Hoveyda MINT MB \$15
87. #41 Gross FD Geneva MB \$30
88. #49 Eisenberg MINT MB \$20
89. #48 Tzovaras MINT MB \$20
90. #53 Utermann MINT MB \$15
91. #54 Hamann MINT MB \$15
92. Leonardo Nierman oversize MINT MB \$125

## Chapters of the UNPI

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

**UN Collectors of Chicagoland** meets the second Monday of the month except in July and August at Stamp King, 7139 West Higgins Rd., Chicago, Illinois. Contact: Dr. Ben Ramkisson, 3011 White Oak Lane, Oak Brook, IL 60523-2513.

**The Western Arm** meets intermittently at San Francisco Bay area shows. Contact: Alex Bereson, 18 Portola Drive, San Francisco, CA 94131-1518

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

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**Wanted:** 1996 UN WFUNA FDCs (singles) for the following issues: Endangered Species, City Summit, Sport & Environment, Plea for Peace, UNICEF. Please let me know which you care to sell and your price. R. Powers; #422; 2445 East Del Mar Boulevard; Pasadena, CA 91107 or by e-mail: rjpowers@earthlink.net.

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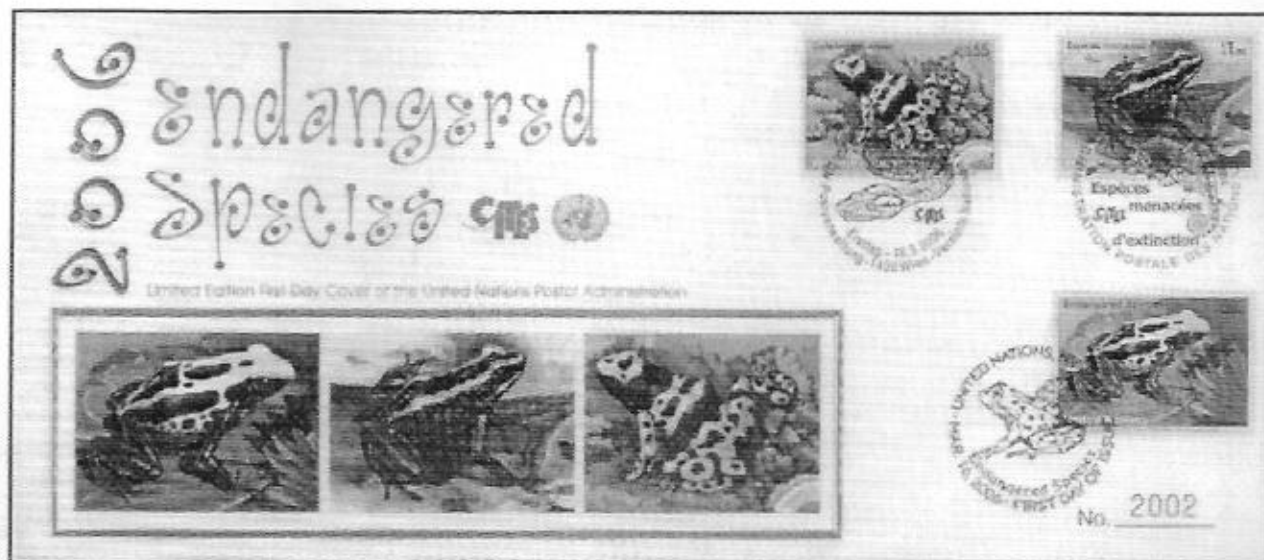
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## SPECIAL ITEMS RECENTLY RELEASED BY THE UNPA



Triple-cancelled silk first day cover bearing all three UNPA hologram stamps: 70¢ UNNY #839 issued March 20, 2003, € 0,75 UN Vienna #359 issued February 4, 2005, S.f. 1,30 UN Geneva #451 issued February 3, 2006.



Limited edition silk first day cover (March 16, 2006) for three frogs from the 2006 Endangered Species series: (from left in the cachet), *Dendrobates tinctorius*, *Phyllobates vittatus*, *Dendrobates leucomelas*.