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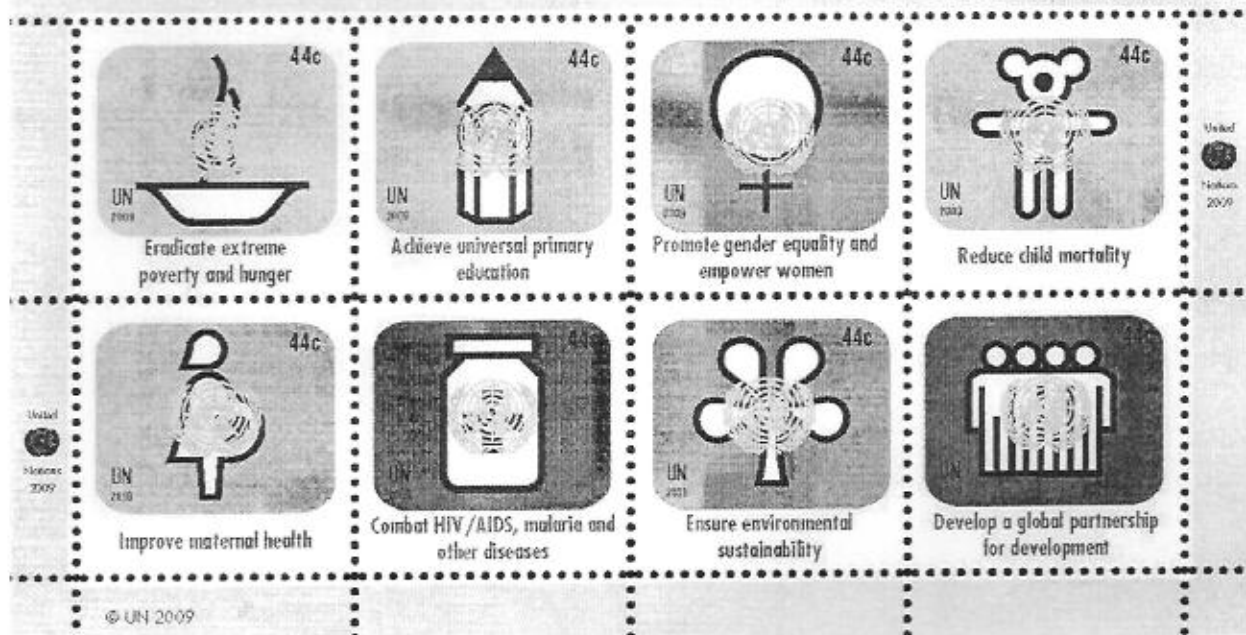
# journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC

## MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

"Eradicating extreme poverty continues to be one of the main challenges of our time, and is a major concern of the international community. Ending this scourge will require the combined efforts of all, governments, civil society organizations and the private sector, in the context of a stronger and more effective global partnership for development. The Millennium Development Goals set time-bound targets, by which progress in reducing income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion—while promoting gender equality, health, education and environmental sustainability—can be measured. They also embody basic human rights—the rights of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter and security. The Goals are ambitious but feasible and, together with the comprehensive United Nations development agenda, set the course for the world's efforts to alleviate extreme poverty by 2015."

United Nations Secretary-General BAN KI-moon



## MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## 2009 UNNY MINI-SHEET

# The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

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UNPI is an organization of philatelists devoted to the collection, study and exhibition of the issues of the UNPA, the postal history of the UN, the issues and postal history of its branches, specialized agencies and forerunners, as well as world-wide topical issues that honor the UN, its agencies and programs.

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## Table of Contents

October 2009

|                                                   |    |
|---------------------------------------------------|----|
| Message from the Editor.....                      | 1  |
| Surcharged UNNY Stationery.....                   | 2  |
| UC28 Debuts in Two Formats, D. E. Lamers.....     | 3  |
| Millennium Development Goals.....                 | 4  |
| International Day of Non-Violence.....            | 6  |
| 40 Years UNPA in Geneva.....                      | 7  |
| Buildings of the League in Geneva, R. Powers..... | 8  |
| League Zeppelin Cover to Brazil, R. Powers.....   | 14 |
| 2009 UNPA Program.....                            | 16 |
| Evolution of the UN Emblem, R. Powers.....        | 17 |
| UNP Special Auction #15.....                      | 22 |
| UNP Special Auction #13 Results.....              | 24 |

## Reprinting

Permission to reprint articles published in this journal is granted to philatelic journals as long as the source of the article is properly cited. The Editor would appreciate a reprint copy.

## New Member

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1555 Heather Chance.....         | Watertown, CT  |
| 1556 Carolyn Kergan.....         | Calgary, ALTA  |
| 1557 David Martin.....           | Westford, MA   |
| 1558 Elizabeth Featherstone..... | Desborough, UK |
| 1559 David Burgess.....          | Woodstock, GA  |
| 1560 Richard Horner.....         | Des Moines, WA |
| 1561 Michael Cohene.....         | Richmond, BC   |
| 1562 Patrick McElhaney.....      | Cincinnati, OH |

## Disclaimer

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

## Cover Illustrations

**Front cover:** UNNY MDG mini-sheets, issued September 25 2009. **Back cover:** UN Geneva and Vienna MDG mini-sheets.

## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

In the August issue of the *Journal*, UNP-President Tony Dewey discussed plans for up-coming UNP annual meetings. As a replacement for the 2009 Annual Meeting, which had been planned to be held in conjunction with CHICAGOPEX 2009 in November but was not able to be accommodated because of lack of space at the venue, Tony suggested that we consider meeting informally on a regional basis.

The first of these regional meetings took place at the APS STAMPSHOW in Pittsburgh in August. Among members present were Tony, Mike Krejci, Larry Fillion and Greg Galletti. Tony also planned to attend the QUADRICENTENNIAL STAMP EXPO in Albany, which opened September 25th in conjunction with the UN first day of the Millenium Development Goals Issue.

Tony also plans to attend FLOREX in Orlando, Florida. This three-day show opening December 4th will be held at the Central Florida Fairgrounds located at 4603 W. Colonial Drive. More information can be obtained on the website: FLOREXStamp Show. com.

I definitely intend to attend SESCAL in Los Angeles, which will be held at the Radisson Hotel at LAX from October 9-11. The venue is located at 6225 West Century Boulevard barely two blocks from the LAX entrance. A representative of the UNPA will be present with a stock of current UN issues. I plan to be at the UNPA stand on Friday October 9th around 2:00 pm. If you plan to attend, send me an e-mail so that we can get together.

I also plan to attend ORCOEXPO in Anaheim and probably SANDICAL in San Diego in January 2010. The former show should also have UNPA representation. The weather in Southern California in the depths of winter is generally superb. I also plan to attend AmeriStampExpo to be held in Riverside, CA, about 90 miles east of Los Angeles from February 19-21, 2010.

I recommend that you consider organizing your own regional meeting. You might consider checking out the list of shows that the UNPA plans to attend. This information can be found in the UNPA website: <http://unstamps.un.org> or in the UNPA *Philatelic Bulletin*. If you are not already receiving this bi-monthly publication, I recommend that you be put on the UNPA mailing list. A phone call to the toll-free UNPA telephone number (1 800 234 8672) should suffice.

In addition to the shows mentioned above, the UNPA plans to attend the following shows this fall:

### POSTAGE STAMP MEGA EVENT

New York, NY - October 8th - 11th

### SACAPEX

Sacramento, CA - November 7th - 8th

### AAPEX 2009

Ann Arbor, MI - November 7th - 8th

### CHICAGOPEX 2009

Arlington Heights, IL - November 20th-22nd

### PENPEX

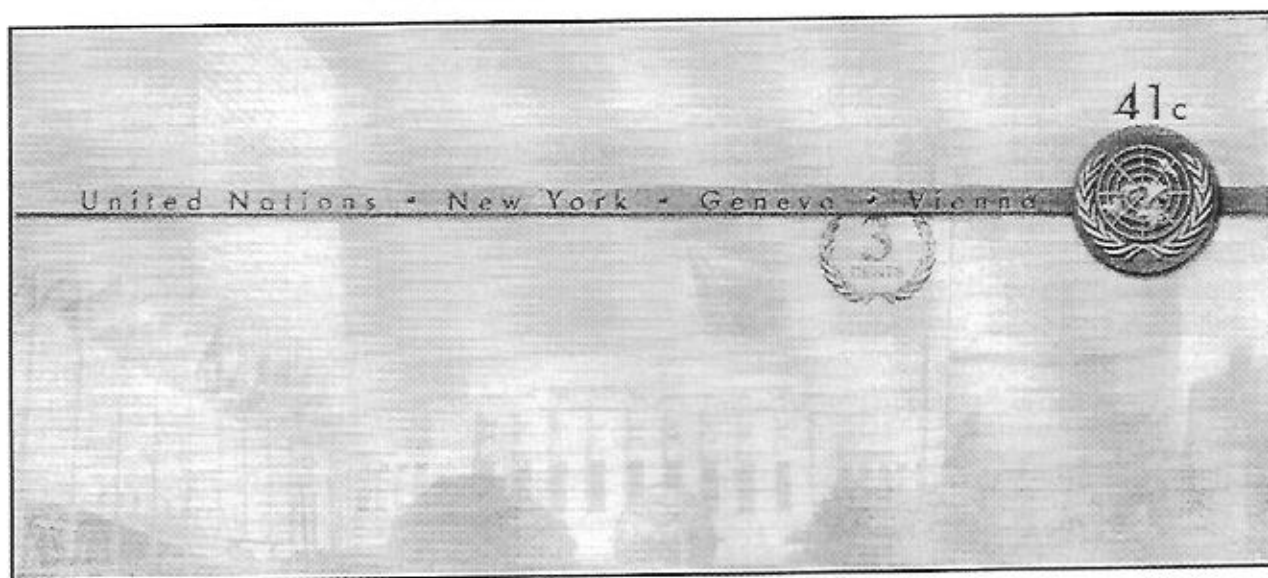
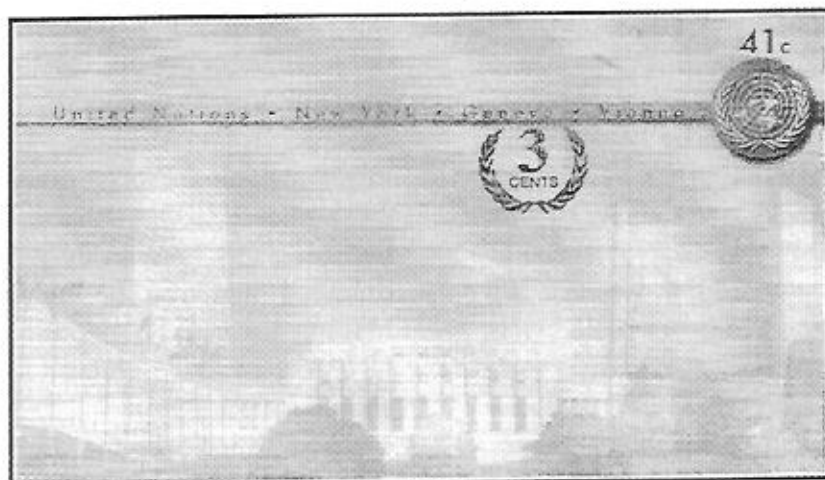
Redwood City, CA - December 5th - 6th

Once you have identified a show that you would like to attend, you might consider scanning the Directory of e-mail addresses of UNP-members, who agreed to allow publication of their e-mail addresses, for the names of members, who live nearby the show of interest. This Directory was last published in the December 2006 issue of the *Journal* (page 16). An updated Directory should appear in the December 2009 issue.

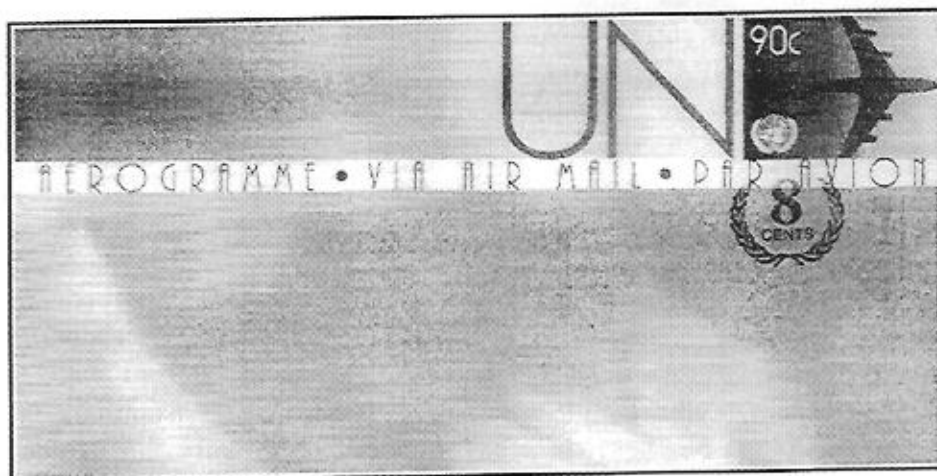
As far as the 2010 UNP Annual Meeting is concerned, the venue is still to be chosen. CHICAGOPEX 2010 is already booked up. Tony has suggested that we consider the MINNESOTA STAMP EXPO, which was held this year in July in Crystal, Minnesota, near Minneapolis. Summers in the upper midwest are usually fairly nice. Do you have any other recommendations for a midwestern venue?

# SURCHARGED UNNY STATIONERY

Issued June 5, 2009



Mint surcharged 2007 41¢ standard (U24 - above) and legal (U25 - below) pre-stamped envelopes (41¢ + 3¢)



Mint surcharged 2007 90¢ (UC26) airletter (90¢ + 8¢) with surcharge beneath indicium.



## UC28 DEBUTS IN TWO FORMATS

By Duane E. Lamers

UNPA released new surcharged envelopes and an airletter sheet June 5, 2009 to meet postal rate increases in the United States that had taken effect May 11th, three weeks earlier. What is surprising about the airletter (Scott #UC28) is that those airletters that had been prepared with first day of use cancels (Figure 1) are the only "correct" versions of this release and that the mint stock is entirely in error.

Like its companion pieces, the two envelopes for domestic use, the airletter should have had the surcharge overprinted about an inch or so to the left of the indicium, the "stamp." In fact, this is the way the airletters given the wreath cancel for first day of sale appear. All mint stock (see the previous page) has the 8¢-surcharge incorrectly printed below the left corner of the indicium.

We cannot consider this an error variety, however, because there are no varieties in the airletters cancelled May 11th, nor are there any varieties within the mint stock destined for sale at the counter. Beware of pitches claiming mint or postally used specimens to be "errors."

This reminds me of a sales pitch made way-back-when regarding alleged varieties of the first printing of #222, the 8¢ definitive that went into seven printings. In fact, the "variety" is actually the entire second printing of this stamp and, thus, is no variety at all. Every reprint of a stamp that has appeared thus far is different from other printings, which is why they can be distinguished, albeit at times with some difficulty.

Apparently it was a late decision to delay the release of the stationery, thereby resulting in a date of cancellation that does not correspond to the actual date of release. Presumably there was no opportunity for collectors to affix wreath cancels on specimens on June 5th. If any eagle-eyed collectors or dealers were able to process covers on the June date, this fact will make for interesting pages in forthcoming catalogs.

UC28, like the accompanying envelopes, is destined for a short life. The USPS is already projecting huge deficits for the current fiscal year. Rate increases are foreseen. Perhaps they will come even earlier than next spring.

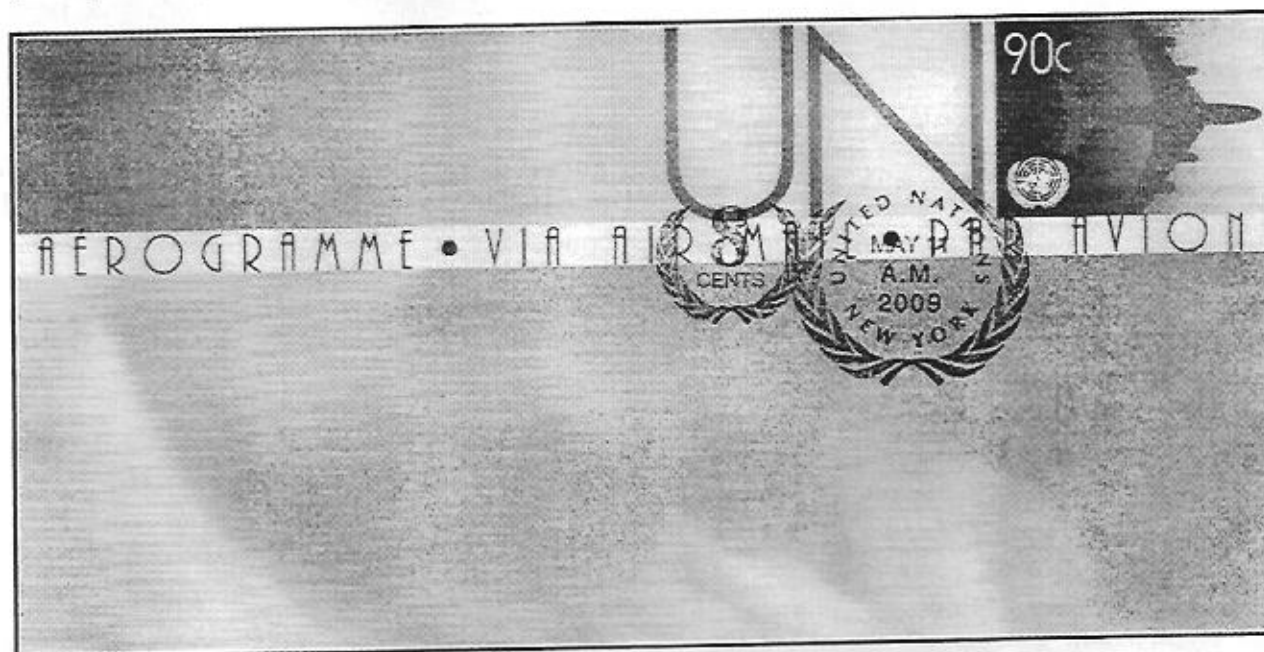


Figure 1: Surcharged 98¢ airletter canceled on May 11, 2009, the first day of the new tariff.

## MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

On September 25, 2009 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a set of twenty-four commemorative stamps in a mini-sheet format of eight stamps on the theme "Millennium Development Goals".

In September 2000, building upon a decade of major United Nations conferences and summits, world leaders came together at United Nations Headquarters in New York to adopt the United Nations Millennium Declaration, committing nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of time-bound targets - with a deadline of 2015 - that have become known as the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs).

The 2005 World Summit, held from September 14 to 16 at UN Headquarters in New York, brought together more than 170 Heads of State and Government. It was a once-in-a-generation opportunity to take bold decisions in the areas of development, security, human rights and reform of the United Nations. The agenda was based on an achievable set of proposals outlined in March 2005 by Secretary-General Kofi Annan in his report *In Larger Freedom*.

The MDGs are the world's time-bound and quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions - income poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter and exclusion - while promoting gender equality, education and environmental sustainability. They are also basic human rights - the rights of each person on the planet to health, education, shelter and security.

### Stamp specifications

The stamps, in denominations of 44¢, F.s. 1,10 and € 0,65 measure 35 mm horizontally by 35 mm vertically, perforation to perforation.

The horizontal mini-sheets of eight stamps have two marginal inscriptions, one in the left margin and one in the right margin. In the upper margin is a statement by the Secretary-General Ban ki-moon.

### Stamp Designs

The eight stamp designs are based on the eight Millennium Goals and their underlying targets within each goal.

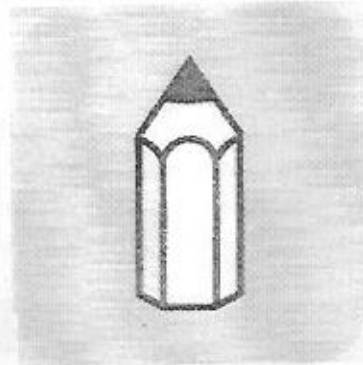


Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

**Target 1.** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.

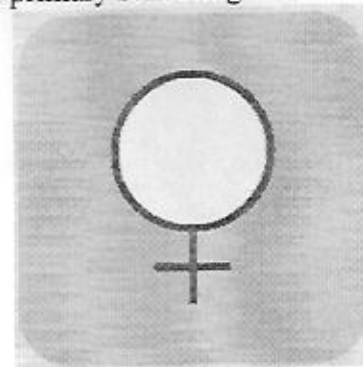
**Target 2.** Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all including women and young people.

**Target 3.** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.



Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

**Target 1.** Ensure that by 2015, boys and girls everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.



Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

**Target 1.** Eliminate gender disparity in primary

and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015.



Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

**Target 1.** Reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.



Goal 5: Improve maternal health

**Target 1.** Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate.

**Target 2.** Achieve universal access to reproductive health.

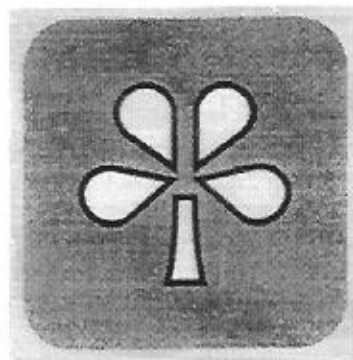


Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

**Target 1.** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

**Target 2.** Achieve by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those need it.

**Target 3.** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases



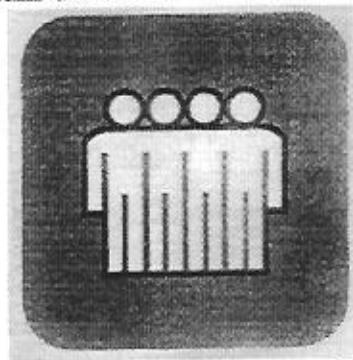
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

**Target 1.** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into nation programs and policies and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

**Target 2.** Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010 a significant reduction in the loss rate.

**Target 3.** Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

**Target 4.** By 2010 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers.



Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

**Target 1.** Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing States.

**Target 2.** Develop further an open, rule-based predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

**Target 3.** Deal comprehensively with developing nations' debt.

**Target 4.** In cooperation with the pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.

**Target 5.** In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.



# INTERNATIONAL DAY OF NON-VIOLENCE

By Richard Powers

On October 2nd, which is now internationally celebrated as the International Day of Non-violence, the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a new \$1 definitive for use at UN headquarters in New York picturing the Indian icon for non-violence: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, more widely known simply as Mahatma Gandhi. The name Mahatma is taken from the Sanskrit for "great soul". The design for the stamp appears in Figure 1.



Figure 1: New UNNY \$1 definitive honoring the International Day of Non-Violence.

Gandhi is only the fifth historical person who has appeared on a United Nations stamp and the only non-UN-staff member. The other four honorees include three Secretaries-General: Trygve Lie (Scott UNNY #494, UN Geneva #151, UN Vienna #67), Dag Hammarskjöld (UNNY #808, UN Geneva #376, UN Vienna #293), U Thant (UNNY #974, UN Geneva #495, UN Vienna #437), as well Ralph Bunche (UNNY #848, UN Geneva #413, UN Vienna #336), who won the Nobel peace prize for his work in mediating the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948. Gandhi was nominated several times for the Nobel peace prize but has never received it. He inspired such Nobel peace prize laureates as Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. And of these five honorees, only Gandhi has appeared on a UN definitive stamp, which has (presumably) replaced the

1994 mourning owl stamp (UNNY #646).

Gandhi was born in Gujarat, India on October 2, 1869. Gandhi's birthday was deliberately chosen to be declared the International Day of Non-violence.

In 1888 he left India to study law in London. He passed the Law examination in 1891. Representing a commercial firm, he set sail for South Africa in 1893.

He first employed non-violent civil disobedience, while an expatriate lawyer in South Africa, during the resident Indian community's struggle for civil rights.

After his return to India in 1915, he organized protests by peasants, farmers and urban laborers concerning excessive land-tax and discrimination. After assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns to ease poverty, expand women's rights, build religious and ethnic amity end untouchability and increase economic self-reliance. Above all, he aimed to achieve *Swaraj*, independence of India from foreign domination.

In 1929 Gandhi's resolution on complete independence for India was adopted at open session of the Lahore Congress along with an immediate boycott of legislatures.

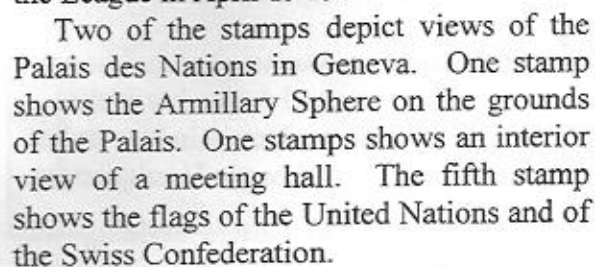
His work led to independence for India in 1948 but he was quite unhappy with the eventual partition of India into Pakistan and India. On January 30, 1948 he was assassinated by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu radical with links to the extremist Hindu Mahasabha, which resented Gandhi's acceptance of an independent state of Pakistan.

## References

[www.mkgandhi.org/chrono/chronosketch](http://www.mkgandhi.org/chrono/chronosketch)  
[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohandes\\_Kamarchand\\_Gandhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohandes_Kamarchand_Gandhi)



## 1969 - 2009



# BUILDINGS USED BY THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN GENEVA

By Richard Powers

## Venues of the League Secretariat

The League of Nations officially began to function on January 10, 1920. Towards the end of 1920, the Secretariat moved out of its temporary headquarters in Curzon House on Sunderland Street in London to the Palais Wilson (the former Grand Hôtel National) in Geneva. Figure 1 shows a commemorative post card issued to honor the First League General Assembly, which began November 15, 1920, which pictures the Palais de la Société des Nations as the headquarters building was then known.



Figure 1: Commemorative post card honoring the First General Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva in November 1920 with view of League Headquarters.

In 1924 the headquarters building was named the Palais Wilson, in honor of Presi-

dent Woodrow Wilson, who was recognized as one of the driving forces for the establishment of the League of Nations. The 1939 city plan of Geneva (Figure 2) shows the location of the Palais Wilson (3) on the Quai Wilson.

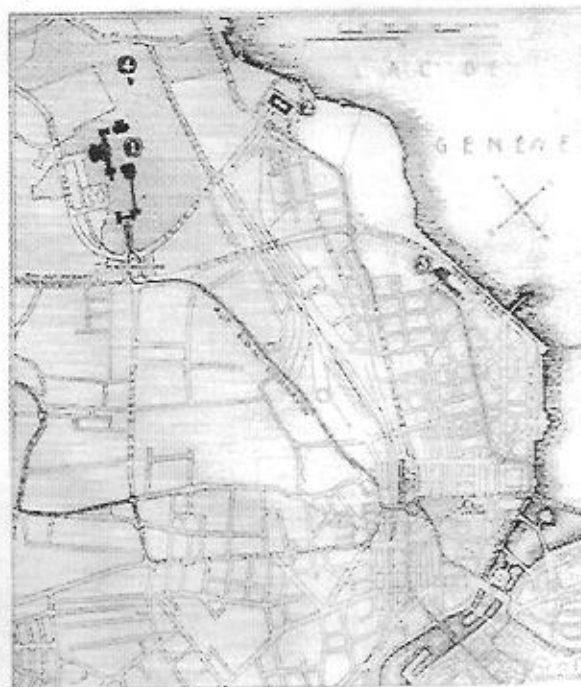


Figure 2: League Properties in Geneva in 1939. 1. Palais des Nations; 2. International Labor Office; 3. Palais Wilson; 4. La Pélouse, the residence of the League Secretary-General.

In 1999 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a stamp (Scott UN Geneva #332) picturing the Palais Wilson (Figure 3) restored after serious fires in the 1985 and 1987.

Today the Palais Wilson serves as the headquarters of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and is also known as Human Rights House (Maison des Droits de l'Homme). For more background information on the Palais Wilson, see the article published in the August 1998 issue of the *Journal* (page 12).

The former 200-room hotel served well



Figure 3: UN Geneva stamp picturing the Palais Wilson after restoration in 1999.

for housing the Secretariat and meetings of the Council of the League of Nations. Figure 4 shows the first session of the Council in Geneva on November 14, 1920. Eight of the nine members of the Council, as envisioned by Article 4 of the League of Nations Covenant, attended this session, as did the League Secretary-General Sir Eric Drummond. The missing member was the representative of the United States. Because the Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, the United States never claimed its Council seat at the League of Nations. During the ten months before the Council met for the first time in Geneva, it had already met ten times, beginning in Paris on January 16, 1920.



Figure 4: First Session of the League Council held in Geneva on November 14, 1920. Around the table are Da Cunha (Brazil), de Leon (Spain), Bourgeois (France), Hymans (Belgium), Sir Eric Drummond, League Secretary-General, Fisher (Great Britain), Count Ishii (Japan) and Caclamanos (Greece). (Photo courtesy of F.H.Julien.)

## Venues of the General Assembly

The Palais de la Société des Nations had no large hall which could accommodate the General Assembly. The first ten General Assemblies were held in the Salle de la Réformation from 1920 through 1929. Figure 5 shows the first session of the General Assembly, which took place on November 15, 1920. The delegations occupied the orchestra level. The first balcony was reserved for the press. The second balcony was open to the general public with tickets.

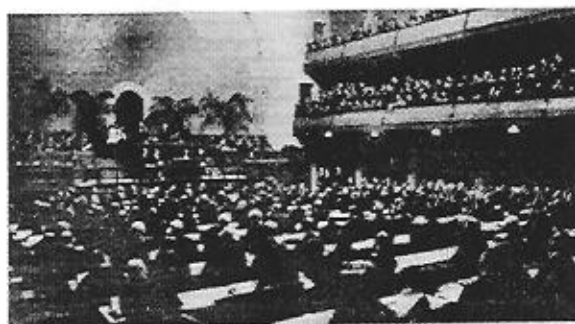


Figure 5: First Session of the League General Assembly on November 15, 1920 in the Salle de la Réformation in Geneva. (Photo courtesy of F. H. Julien.)

A unissued delegation pass to the third General Assembly in 1922 appears in Figure 6. Note that entrance was made through the Hotel Victoria. The Salle de la Réformation was located near the University of Geneva on the east side of the Rhone River.

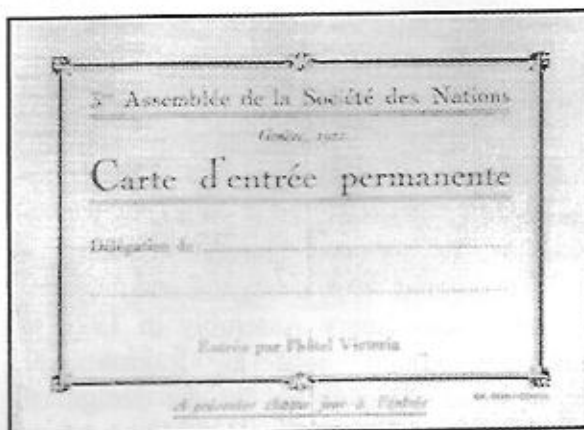


Figure 6: Unissued delegation to the 1922 Third General Assembly.



A philatelic souvenir of the first General Assembly postmarked on the first day of the Assembly appears in Figure 7. The registered cover bears the registration vignette of the Rue du Rhône post office, which is located at 3 Rue du Rhône. The special conference hand cancel reads:

GENEVE ASSEMBL.  
15.XI.20



Figure 7: 1920 registered philatelic cover bearing the special cancel of the First General Assembly.

Note that the address of the addressee is the Hôtel Victoria, which was next door to the Salle de la Réformation, which was inaugurated in 1867 and demolished in 1969.

From 1930 to 1936 the Assemblies took place in the Salle du Conseil Général in the Bâtiment Electoral in Geneva. Figure 8 shows the Bâtiment Electoral.

As early as 1926 delegates were unhappy with the lack of meeting rooms at the Salle de la Réformation and lobbied for a dedicated facility for General Assemblies to be incorporated into a larger headquarters. At the Extraordinary Assembly in 1926 it was decided to hold an international architectural competition for the design of new buildings for the organization. More details concerning this competition can be found in an article published in the October

2006 issue of the *Journal* (page 16). On September 7, 1929 the foundation was laid for the Palais des Nations [(1) on the city plan in Figure 2] in Ariana Park. When the League of Nations finally moved into its new home in 1936, the costs for the Palais des Nations had exceeded S.f. 29 million. This compares with S.f. 5.5 million that it had paid in 1920 for the Grand Hôtel National.



Figure 8: Bâtiment Electoral - venue of the League General Assemblies from 1930 to 1936.

The UNPA issued a S.f. 5,00 definitive (UN Geneva #183) depicting (Figure 9) the Palais des Nations in 1990.

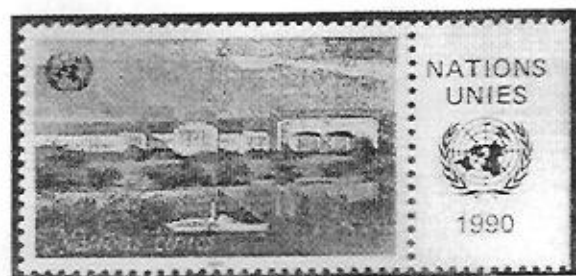


Figure 9: Palais des Nations as viewed from Lake Geneva (Leman).

Figure 10 shows the General Assembly Hall in the Palais des Nations, where Assemblies were held from 1937 to 1946. On April 18, 1946 the League of Nations transferred its assets to the United Nations and then dissolved itself. This meeting facility remains very active as part of the European Headquarters of the United Nations.

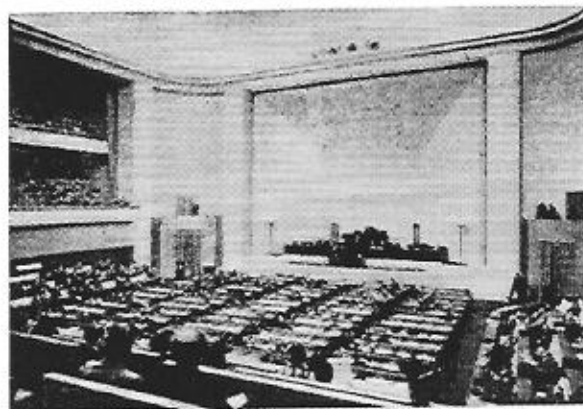


Figure 10: General Assembly Hall of the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

In 1937 the Palais Wilson was sold to the Swiss Federal government and the Canton of Geneva as co-owners in order to make it available for federal and cantonal administrative services. In 1966-67 the ownership was again modified with the federal government selling its share to the canton and then the canton sold its interest to the City of Geneva.

### Venues of the International Labor Organization

An article on the three headquarters buildings of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Geneva has already been published in the April 2003 issue of the *Journal* (page 20). In June 1920 the first headquarters was established in the former Thudicum Institute, which is today the home of the International Red Cross and is across the road from the Palais des Nations.

On June 6, 1926 a new headquarters building, which it had built itself, was inaugurated. This is indicated on the map in Figure 2 by the numeral (2).

On November 12, 1974 the ILO dedicated its present-day headquarters.

### Disarmament Pavilion

In order to house the International Disarmament Conference beginning February 2, 1932, the architect Adolphe Guyonnet built

in six months a pavilion in glass and metal just north of the Palais Wilson [(3) on the map in Figure 2], known as the Pavillon du Désarmement (Figure 11). Later it was renamed the Maison des Congrès. It was destroyed by fire on August 2, 1987.



Figure 11: Disarmament Pavilion

During the International Disarmament Conference a special cancel and specially imprinted registration vignettes were used often on the five commemorative stamps (Switzerland #210-215) and three commemorative airmail stamps (#C16-18) issued on the occasion on the conference. Figure 12 shows a favor "registered" cover bearing all eight disarmament commemoratives (S.f. 3,50) canceled on April 25, 1932 on League of Nations stationery with conference cancels and special registration label to the Palais Wilson at Quai Wilson 41 next door to the Disarmament Pavilion, the site of the conference.



Figure 12: Favor registered cover canceled at the International Disarmament Conference on April 25, 1932 with all eight Swiss disarmament commemoratives.

## Hôtel des Délégations de la Société des Nations

Figure 13 shows a building on the left topped by a Swiss flag which is described as the League "Hôtel des Délégations", which I suspect was used as offices by members of delegations attending General Assemblies. The picture appears to date from the 1920s when the General Assemblies were held near the University of Geneva. Thus I presume this building was on the east side of the Rhône River. But as the Palais des Nations became available for use by the League and as the Palais Wilson was vacated, I suspect that many delegations moved in. Figure 14 shows 1935 registered correspondence from the Latvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to its Delegation in Geneva sent to 41 Quai Wilson (Palais Wilson).



Figure 13: Hôtel des Délégations



Figure 14: 1935 service cover to the Latvian Delegation at the Palais Wilson in Geneva.

### Venues of League Bureaus

## Nansen International Office for Refugees

In 1930 The League of Nations renamed its Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees the Nansen International Office for Refugees in honor of Fridtjof Nansen, its High Commissioner since 1921. Articles on the refugee activities of the League have appeared in the June 1984 (page 97), the December 1993 (page 70) and the December 2000 (page 7) issues of the *Journal*.

The transition of the League High Commissioner for Refugees to the Nansen Office can be seen in Figure 15, which shows a cover from the South American Delegation in Buenos Aires of the High Commission for Refugees addressed to High Commission Headquarters in Geneva. The cover was received at the Palais Wilson on May 30, 1931 and forwarded to the Office International Nansen pour les Réfugiés with a red forwarding cancel at 15 (Rue) Général Dufour, which is located near the University of Geneva. I can document that the Nansen office remained there until December 1935.

The Nansen Office appears to have returned to the Palais Wilson in 1936. Figure 16 shows a Nansen Office cover, which was sent on August 14, 1936 to Prague from which it was returned to 43 Quai Wilson (Palais Wilson) on August 18th. I can document incoming mail of the Nansen Office at the Palais Wilson until December 1938, the last month of its operation.

### References

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*Essential Facts of about the League of Nations*, (Geneva: Information Section of the League of Nations - 1939)  
[www.unog.ch](http://www.unog.ch)      [www.shpf.fr/bulletin](http://www.shpf.fr/bulletin)  
[www.unspecial.org/uns628/uns\\_628\\_T15](http://www.unspecial.org/uns628/uns_628_T15)



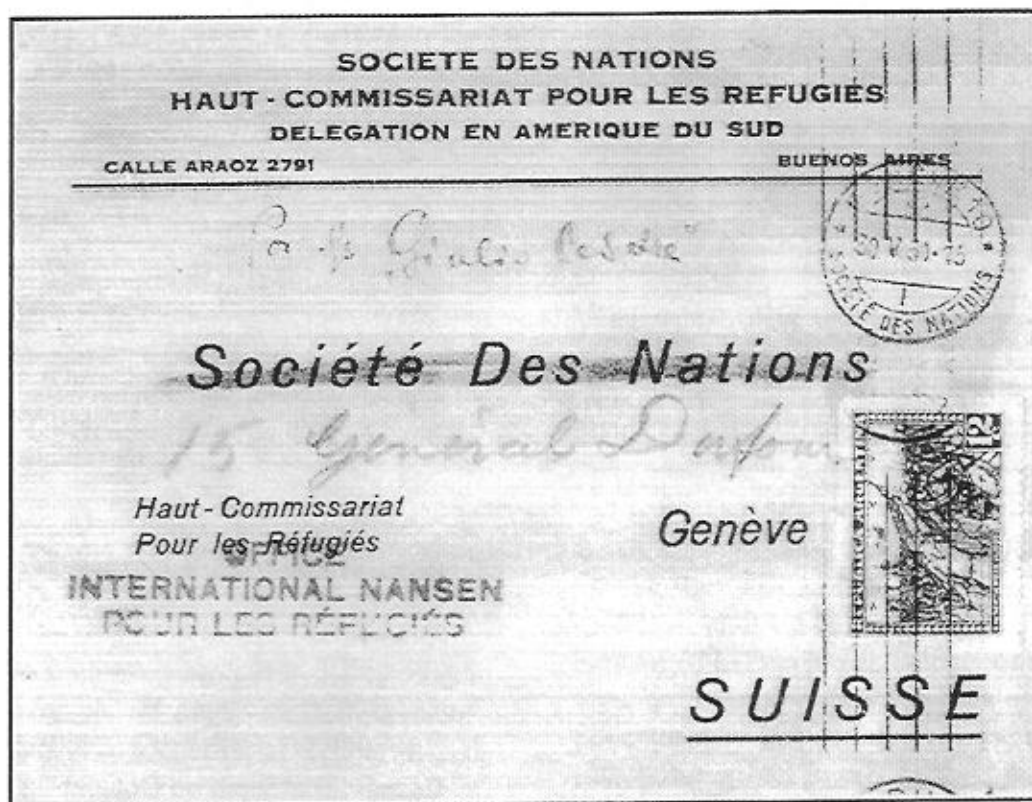


Figure 15: 1931 service cover from the South American Delegation in South America in Buenos Aires of the League of Nations High Commission for Refugees sent to to High Commission Headquarters at the League in Geneva. It was received at the Palais Wilson on May 30th and forwarded to the Nansen International Office for Refugees (red forwarding cancel) at 15 rue Général Dufour (in blue pencil).



Figure 16: 1936 service cover from the Nansen International Office for Refugees (under the authority of the League of Nations) sent to Prague. The addressee was unknown there and the letter was returned to the Nansen Office with its location in the Palais Wilson at 43 Quai Wilson noted in blue pencil beneath the corner card. The address was presumably added by the Swiss post office in Geneva.

# LEAGUE COMMUNICATION VIA ZEPPELIN WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON LEPROSY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

By Richard Powers

The airmail official cover in Figure 1 mailed from the League of Nations (LN) in October 1937 to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil is threefold interesting: the franking, how it traveled and the destination.

## Franking

From 1924 until 1948 the Swiss PTT had very simple rates for sending a letter under 20 grams abroad by surface mail: it cost 30 centimes independent of destination.

However, if one wanted to use airmail to send a letter, the PTT charged a surtax depending on destination and changed every few years. According to the *Zumstein Swiss Specialized Stamp Catalogue* in October 1937 an airmail letter via New York to Brazil had a surtax of S.f. 1,50 per 5 grams. A letter via Lisbon and New York to Brazil had a surtax of S.f. 1,40 per 5 grams. A letter via Germany (or Italy or France) in a zeppelin to Brazil had a surtax of S.f. 2,00 per 5 grams.

This letter had a weight of 7 grams. The total postage was S.f. 4,30, which corresponds to routing via zeppelin from Germany: 30 centimes (Scott #2053) plus S.f. 4,00 surtax (2x#2025) for this 7-gram letter.

There is another interesting feature associated with the postage. It was canceled at 9 pm on October 25, 1937 at the Gare Cornavin instead of at the Société des Nations post office in the Palais des Nations. This may have been done if the connection via train to catch the zeppelin flight in Frankfurt were tight or the League post office were closed.

The League cover bears the origin cachet of the Health Section, which reads HYG. for hygiene and appears as follows:

HYG.

## Between Geneva and Rio de Janeiro

The basic itinerary of the cover was from

Geneva to Basel to Frankfurt to Rio de Janeiro. Figure 2 is a detail of the Geneva postmark. Figure 3 shows the cachet of the German Europe-South America airmail service picturing both a zeppelin and an airplane.



Figure 2: S.f. 4,40 postage in payment of zeppelin airmail service to Rio de Janeiro postmarked at the Geneva main train station (Gare Cornavin) at 9 pm on October 25, 1937.

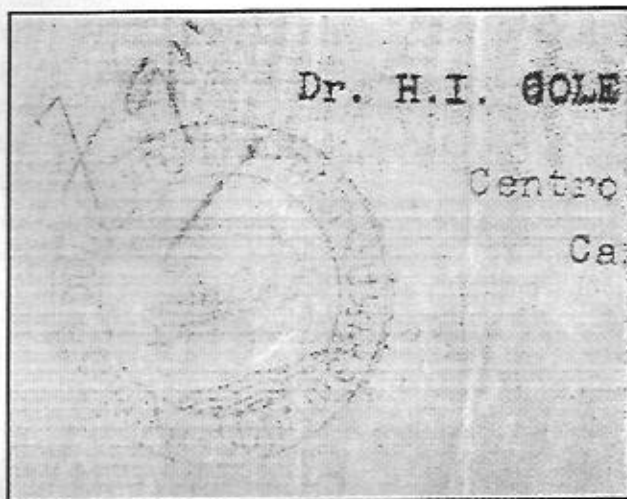


Figure 3: Cachet of the German Airmail Service for European-South American mail just below the 7-gram weight of the letter.

A transit cancel from the train from Basel to Frankfurt is located on the rear (Figure 4) and bears the date October 26, 1937. A receiving cancel dated October 31, 1937 in the Brazilian Federal District (Rio de Janeiro) also appears on the rear. The final destination was Dr. H. I. Cole at the Centro Internacional de Leprologia (International Center for Leprosy Research - ICLR), the only LN Institute, which was estab-

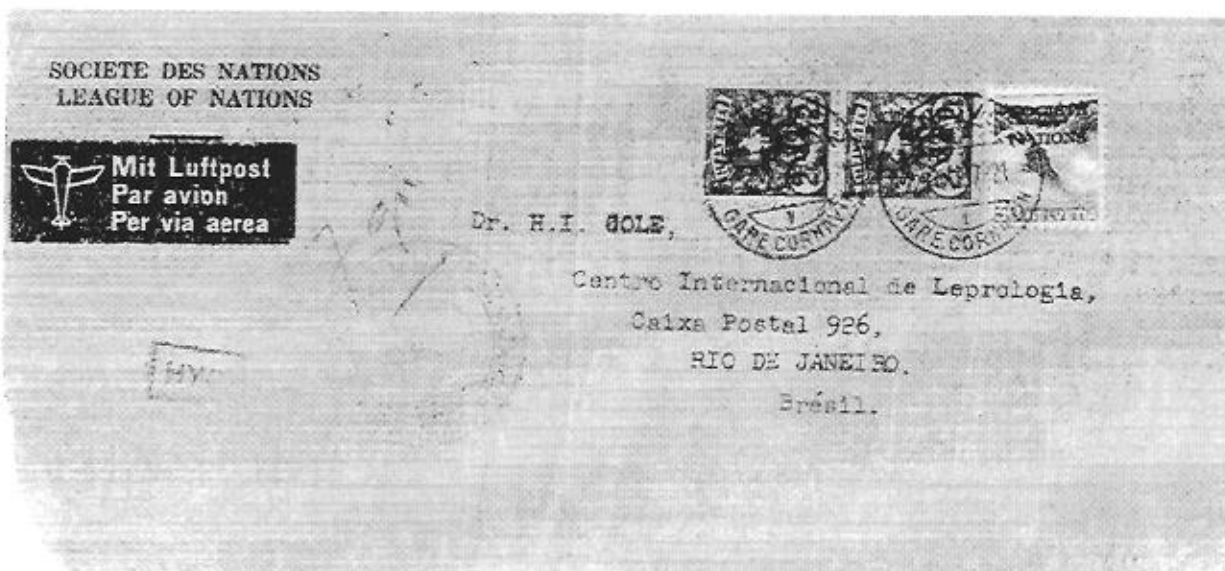


Figure 1: 1937 League of Nations Health Service cover sent via zeppelin to Brazil.

lished in the Western Hemisphere. The journey lasted only six days by Zeppelin compared to a probable six weeks by surface mail at fourteen times the cost.



Figure 4: (Right), transit cancel of October 26, 1937 for the railroad portion between Basel and Frankfurt; (left) the receiving cancel of October 31st at the Brazilian Federal District.

### International Center for Leprosy Research

The purpose of the ICLR, which was set up by the Brazilian Government, was to promote international cooperation in the field of research into the prophylactic and curative treatment of leprosy under the auspices of the League of Nations Health Organization (LNHO). Foreign experts were called in to collaborate in the work of the Center.

One of the active programs of the LNHO

concerned collaborative epidemiology and laboratory research. In 1925 Carlos Chagas, a bacteriologist and the director of the Instituto Oswaldo Cruz in Brazil, lobbied the LN to undertake leprosy prophylaxis. In 1931 the LN agreed with the Brazilian government to sponsor an international center for leprosy research under Chagas in Rio de Janeiro. The LN Health Committee acted as governing body of the center, which opened on April 20, 1934. The aims were leprosy research, international courses of instruction and worldwide cooperation in leprosy prevention.

The ICLR published annual reports from 1931 to 1939 in LNHO publications. The LN sent H. I. Cole (the addressee of the cover in Figure 1) to work at the Center's laboratory. New therapies were tested at the Curupaty leper colony, where Ozorio de Almeida researched a method of treatment using oxygen under pressure.

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[www.scielo.br/scielo.php](http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php)  
 Hertsch, Max, *Spezialkatalog über die Briefmarken der Schweiz - XXIV Auflage 1992*, (Bern: Zumstein & Cie, 1991)



## 2009 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of September 1, 2009 but subject to changes of date of issue and denomination.)

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

**February 6**

**100th Anniversary U Thant**

94¢, F.s. 1,30, € 1,15

(3 sheets of 20 stamps)

**New York Definitives**

1¢, 9¢, 10¢

(3 sheets of 20 stamps)

**April 16**

**Endangered Species**

42¢, F.s. 1,00, € 0,65

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

Set of 3 maximum cards and 2009 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder

FDC with Silk Cachet

**May 7**

**World Heritage - Germany**

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

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

Three Prestige Booklets

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

**Postal Stationery for Geneva, Vienna**

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

Vienna: prestamped envelopes € 0,65, € 1,40, postal card € 0,65

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

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

**June 5**

**Personalized Sheets (New York)**

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

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

**Revalued Postal Stationery for New York**

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

**August 6**

**Economic and Social Council**

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

(6 sheets of 20 stamps)

**August 24 Personalized Sheet (Vienna) - UNPA Vienna 30th Anniversary**

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

**September 25**

**UN Millennium Goals**

44¢, F.s. 1,30, € 0,65

(3 mini-sheets of 8 designs)

**October 2**

**NY Definitive - International Day of Non-Violence**

\$1 (1 sheet of 20 stamps)

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

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

**October 8**

**Indigenous People**

44¢, F.s. 1,30, € 0,65

(3 mini-sheets of 6 designs)

2009 Annual Collection Folders (New York, Geneva, Vienna)

## 2009 SLOGAN CANCELLATION

**January 2**

**United for Peace (continuation of 2007, 2008 slogan)**

# THE EVOLUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMBLEM

By Richard Powers

January 3, 2009 marked the passing away of Oliver Lincoln Lindquist (1916 - 2009), a graphics designer who played a behind-the-scenes, yet instrumental role in the development of the United Nations emblem.

Mr. Lindquist attended the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNCIO) in San Francisco at which the Charter of the United Nations was signed. His team was responsible for designing all the graphics for the conference and an official delegates' badge, which became the prototype for the United Nations logo. Figure 1 shows a photograph of the signing ceremony of the United Nations Charter which took place on June 26, 1945 in San Francisco. The initial version of the United Nations emblem appears behind the representatives surrounded by the flags of the participating countries. The print used for producing the United Nations postcard on which Figure 1 is based shows the emblem reversed. Figure 2 shows the same basic design (but correctly oriented) used as a back-drop at the First General Assembly Session at Lake Success in 1946.

Originally the emblem was a projection of the world centered on the United States of America as the host country of the UNCIO and omitted Argentina, which at the time was not a member of the United Nations. A detail of the emblem taken from a Pitney-Bowes (PB) meter cancellation made on March 25, 1946 on the occasion of the opening of United Nations Headquarters at Hunter College in New York and of the first session of the United Nations Security Council in New York appears in Figure 3. The entire cover bearing this meter slogan addressed to Pitney-Bowes appears in Figure 4. This is the first philatelic use of the United Nations emblem. It was used with PB meter machine #113436.

During the first session of the General Assembly, the first Secretary-General Try-

gve Lie suggested that an official emblem should be adopted for the newly created organization. A committee was tasked to make several modifications to the original design that had been used in San Francisco.



Figure 3: Detail from the cover in Figure 4 showing the original United Nations emblem centered on the United States and missing Argentina and New Zealand.

The new version rotated the projection of the world so that east and west were more balanced and all continents could be seen in full, and also included South America. The UN logo as we all know it today was approved by the General Assembly approved the use on December 7, 1946.

The Gaines Catalogue indicates that the first meter use of the modified emblem appeared on or about January 15, 1947 with PB meter machine #115515, which was normally used at Flushing Meadow during General Assembly Session meetings. Figure 5 shows an early service cover postmarked on February 11, 1947 during the first month of the use of this emblem in Flushing Meadow and Lake Success. A detail of the slogan appears below in Figure 6.



Figure 6: Detail from service cover in Figure 5 showing the final version of the emblem used in 1947.



Figure 1: The provisional United Nations emblem hanging above the signing ceremony of the United Nations Charter in San Francisco on June 26, 1945. (Official photograph of the United Nations Department of Public Information but with print reversed.)

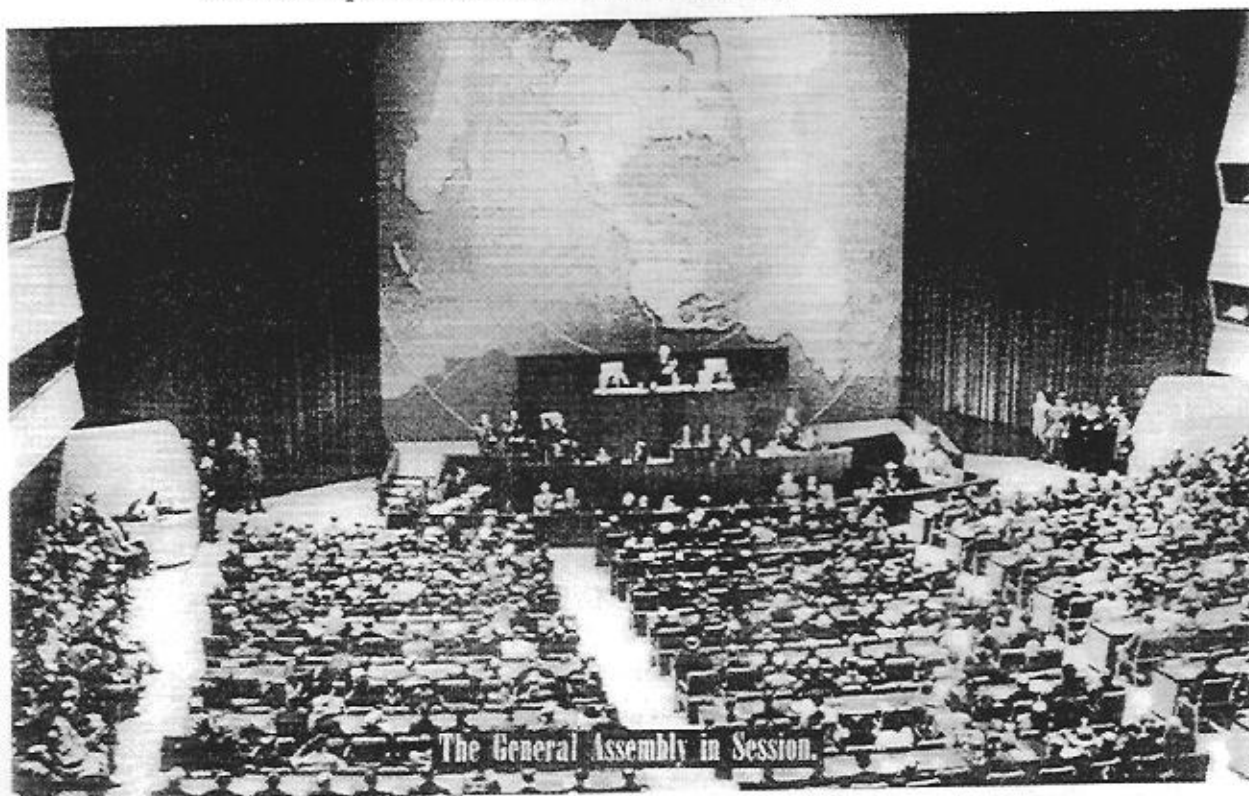


Figure 2: View of the Provisional Emblem at the General Assembly Session in Lake Success.



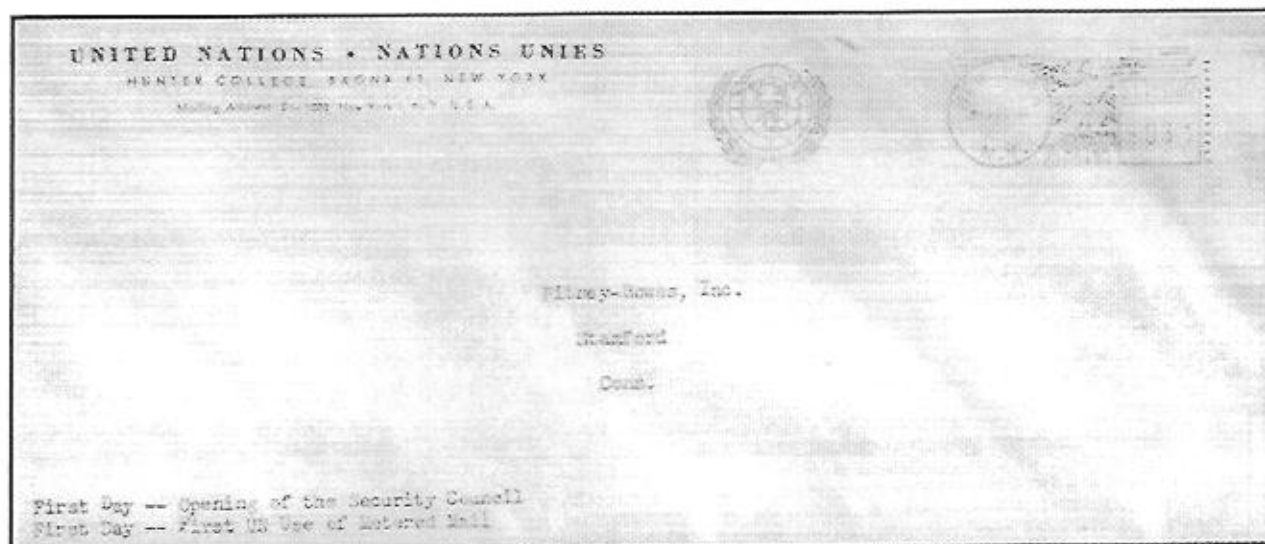


Figure 4: First Day of Use of the First Version of the United Nations emblem centered on North America in a Meter Cancel with PB Meter # 113436 dated on March 25, 1946 at Hunter College on the Occasion of the Opening Session of the United Nations Security Council and of the United Nations Secretariat in New York City.

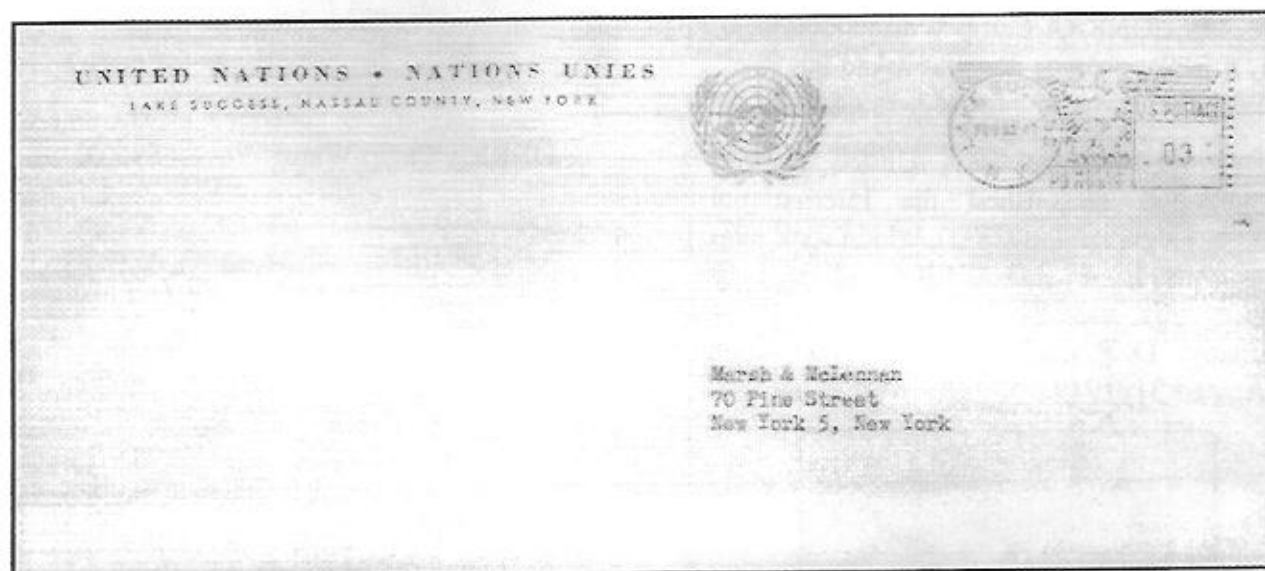


Figure 5: Early use in a meter slogan on United Nations service cover from Lake Success of the final version of the of the United Nations emblem with PB Meter # 115515 dated on February 11, 1947 centered on the prime meridian.

## HISTORICAL COVERS FOR SALE

United Nations: UNRRA and IRO Camps in Germany

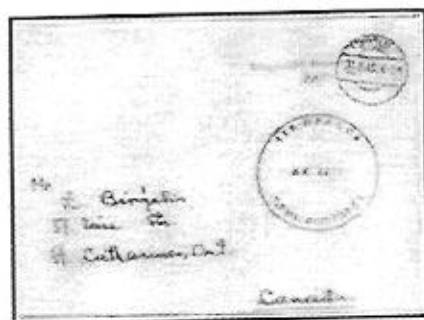


UNRRA Camp Meerbeck \$34.50



UNRRA Camp Warta:  
By mistake postage due was asked but was  
annulled - March 20, 1947. \$49.00

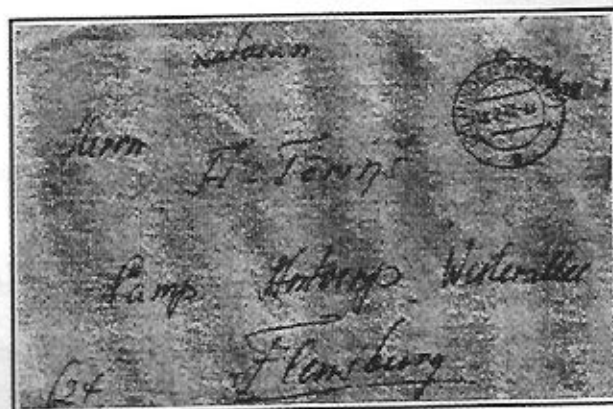
By mid-1947 the new United Nations Organization established the International Refugee Organization (IRO), which took over the camps from the UNRRA. Free mail service was valid only for mail outside Germany. D. P. mail service was abandoned on August 31, 1949.



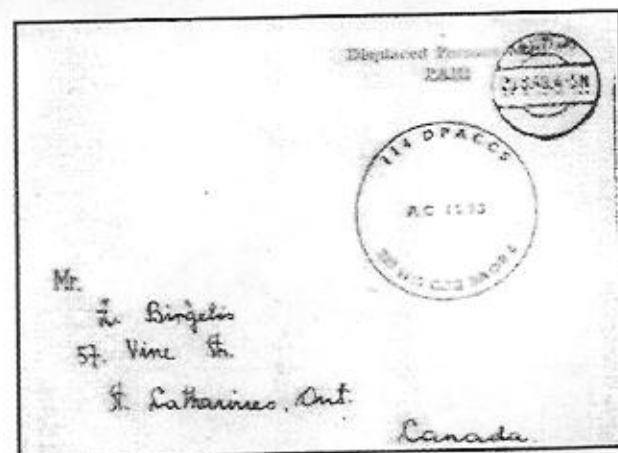
Letter from IRO Camp 114 DPACCS to  
Canada \$36.00

In Germany after World War II, foreign workers, displaced persons (D. P.) and refugees all came under United Nations supervision in camps.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) in the British zone established so-called D. P. mail service from camps, which was free of charge.



UNRRA Camp Warta \$35.00



Letter from IRO Camp 114 DPACCS to  
Canada on the Last Day of free mail service  
on August 31, 1949. \$42.00

U.S. Postage, Insurance \$3.50 / Overseas: Registered Airmail \$12.50  
New Jersey Residents: Add 7% state sales tax / All items subject to prior sale and/or price change.  
A. Terins P. O. Box 2125 Union, NJ 07083

## ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL COVERS FOR SALE

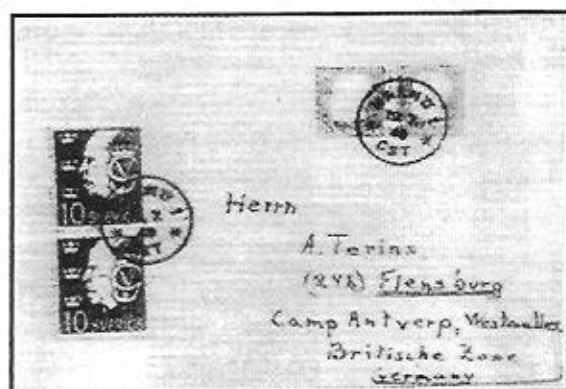
Mail from different countries to United Nations camps for Displaced Persons/Refugees in Germany after World War II.



Letter from Canada to Camp Antwerp in  
Flensburg. \$16.95



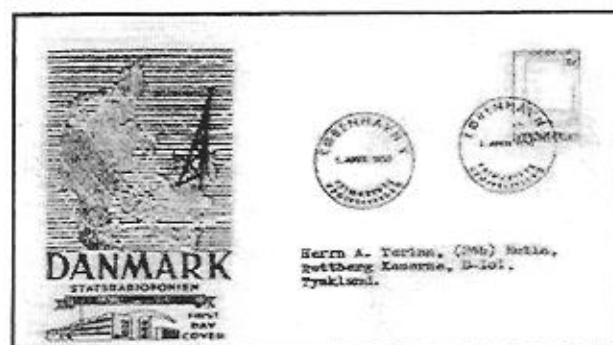
Letter from Denmark to Camp Antwerp in  
Flensburg. \$10.95



Letter from Sweden to Camp Antwerp in  
Flensburg. \$12.85



Letter from Canada to Camp Rettberg in  
Eutin \$11.75



Letter from Denmark to Camp Rettberg in  
Eutin \$10.95



Letter from Sweden to Camp Kettberg in  
Eutin \$8.25

U.S. Postage, Insurance \$3.50 / Overseas: Registered Airmail \$12.50  
New Jersey Residents: Add 7% state sales tax / All items subject to prior sale and/or price change.  
**A. Terins P. O. Box 2125 Union, NJ 07083**



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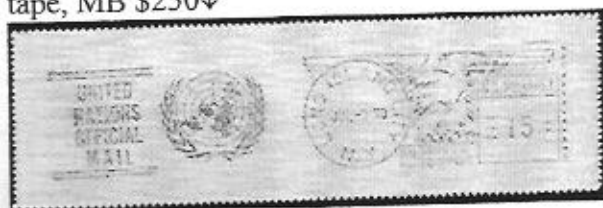
e-mail: [bclemjr@yahoo.com](mailto:bclemjr@yahoo.com)

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

### UN Meter Forerunners (Gaines p.940-54)

1. NY PB113436/Slogan II FD 3/25/46 on UN Hunter College CC #10 unaddr cover, MB\$15
2. NY PB113436/Slogan 2 5/2/46 meter tape on piece, MB \$30
3. NY PB182488/Slogan V 6/4/51 on UN Lake Success airmail small cover to Australia, back flap missing, MB \$25
4. LS PB115515/Slogan II 11/22/46 meter tape, General Assembly, 1st Session, 2nd part, MB \$40
5. LS PB1155215/Slogan III 11/12/47 meter tape, General Assembly, 2nd Session, MB\$30
6. LS PB116728/Slogan IV SEC 562 P.L.&R. dateless, on piece with UN LS CC, MB \$100
7. LS PB116728/Slogan IV 3/30/48 meter tape, MB \$75
8. LS PB 126118/Slogan III, 1/5/49, on small UN LS CC cover to NZ, MB \$25
9. LS PB 126118/Slogan IV, 5/6/48, meter tape, small tear, MB \$40
10. LS PB126118/Slogan IV, 5/27/48 on #10 UN LS UNAC CC with UNAC overprinted out, MB \$60
11. LS PB 126118/Slogan V, 5/9/50 on small UN LS CC cover to Indonesia, returned, MB \$15
12. LS PB150815/Slogan IV, 7/29/48, meter tape, MB \$85
13. GN PB180705/Slogan V, 2/10/51 (earlier than Gaines listing), meter tape, \$85
14. LIC PB162110/Slogan V, dateless, on manila piece, \$100
15. LIC PB163706/Slogan V, 7/3/50, meter tape, MB \$250↓



16. LIC PB163706/Slogan 0, SEC 562 P.L.&R. dateless, on beautiful UN LS blue CC #10 cover, MB \$200

### UNNY First Day Meter (Gaines p. 603-605)

17. Proof, P.1 (d) OCT 20 '51 PB3 on card with pencil inscription, MB \$25
18. Proof, P.1 (a) SEP 15'50 PB 000000, City, State, on small blank cover, MB \$25
19. Proof, P.1 (e) OCT 20 '51, PB3 SEC.562 P.L.&R., on small blank cover, MB \$25↓



20. Pitney-Bowes Bulletin, Nov. 1951 with cover story about UN meter, MB \$10
21. Pitney-Bowes Press Release, 10/19/51 about UN Meter, including photo of UN meter, PB1, OCT 14'51, MB \$12
22. Meter Society Bulletin, 1/25/52, picturing in red 33 different UN meter designs submitted by Pitney-Bowes to UN, including the one selected, beautiful, MB \$10
23. PB 1, Slogan 1, OCT 24'51, on P/B special #10 cover mailed to PB employee in Wisconsin, including letter, MB \$25

### UN Postal History, 1945-50

24. Correspondence to and from Harold Stassen, US Delegate to UNCIO, San Francisco 1945, including his hand written note about Truman, his initials and signature, and a picture of US Delegation with Truman, MB \$12
25. UNCIO Fluegel cachet cover, with #928 postmarked US Navy, JUN 25 1945, MB \$5
26. UNCIO cachet cover, with #928 post-

marked San Francisco 13 on last day of conference 6/26/45, MB \$5

27. First UN Security Council Meeting in NY, Smartercraft cachet cover, NYNY hand cancel, 3/25/46, MB \$5

28. Small UN Hunter College CC cover with PB 113436/II UN meter 5/1/46 with UN Registry mark, NY/REG-2 in red box on back, minor tears and glue marks on back, MB \$25

29. Cachet cover for opening of UN post office at Lake Success, Meter PB 113436/II, 9/23/46, MB \$15

30. Cachet cover for opening of UN post office at Lake Success, #928 canceled by UN Lake Success Courier cancel, 9/23/46, autographed by four dignitaries, including US Postmaster General, MB \$12↓



31. Small cover to MD, with UN Lake Success Courier cancel on UN Day, 10/24/50, with affixed Cinderella for UN Day, MB \$5

#### UN General Assemblies-Paris, 1948 & 1951 (Gaines p. 975-86)

32. 1948, small cover to Army of the Rhine, hand cancel C.2 (b) with hrs, 12/5/48. MB \$8

33. 1948, Special Red Cross post card, MISC-1, machine cancel C.1, 9/21/48, MB\$15

34. 1951, Small cover to England with machine cancel C.1, 12/20/51, MB \$8

35. 1951, small cover from Kansas to Eleanor Roosevelt in Paris, with receiving mark of US Mission to the UN, 12/14/51, MB \$12

36. 1948, Collective sheetlet PR.8, MVF NH, MB \$90

#### UN-Geneva PO Labels, (Gaines p. 685-6)

37. Five UN Geneva covers, 1972-74, each with special PO label for Insured (2 different), Express, COD and Large Registration, MB\$12

#### League of Nations (LON) & Predecessors

38. Post card from Hague Peace Conference, 1907, Special cancel, MB \$12

39. Post card from "Office International de la Presse", Geneva, 1910, MB \$12↓



40. International Peace Congress in Stockholm, 1914-17, 8 different Cinderella seals, MNH, beautiful, MB \$20

41. Versailles Peace Conference, 3 different Cinderellas, in mini-sheet, hinge marks and minor staining and tear in margin, MB \$8

42. Peace Conference, post card: Façade du Palais de Versailles, Versailles Congrès de la Paix cancel, 5/7/19, Blue German Delegation imprint, MB \$12

43. Peace Conference, card with French stamp and 4 Cinderellas canceled Versailles Château Congrès de la Paix 6/26/19, with 2 line Congress imprint, MB \$12

44. Peace Conference, post card with "Le Château et la Chapelle" St. Germain en Laye Congrès de la Paix postmark 9/10/19, with 2 line Congress imprint, MB \$12

45. Unmailed return UK postal card to "LON Union", MB \$8

46. 1939 Cover front, with CC of Sheffield Co-ordinating Committee for Refugees, with affixed 1d LON Union Cinderella label, MB\$12

47. 1932 Membership card for LON Pioneers, front good, back has some scrapes, MB \$5

48. SdN-LON letterhead notepaper with handwritten note, from Sunderland House, London, 7/1/19, MB \$12

49. SdN-LON letterhead typed letter from Sunderland House, London, 7/5/19, MB \$12

50. Small cover to LON-Geneva from Université de Liège, Belgium, 7/6/41, Nazi German censor tape and red imprint, MB \$12

**UN NY First Issue (Gaines pg. 1 -20.6)**

Note: C/O = cutout, C/N = Control Number,  
All mint F-VF NH

51. 2.1(g)MI4, Defective C/N corrected, MB\$4  
52. 2.1(l) MI6, Full gutter perfs, MB \$12  
53. 9.1(f) MI4, Imperf left margin, MB \$20  
54. 11.1(d) MI6, UL, Keyhole C/O, MB \$25  
55. 3.1(b) LR MI8 & LL MI4, both with triangle C/O, MB \$10  
56. 3.3 (b) LL MI4, Square C/O, MB \$4  
57. 3.4 (b) LR MI6 Keystone C/O, MB \$10  
58. 4.1(n) Doctor blade flaw line, MB \$15  
59. 1-11 All LR MI4 with C/Ns, MB \$58  
60. C1-C4, 1st Printing, UL MI4s, MB \$14  
61. C3.1(b) LR MI4 with C/N, MB \$6

**Other UNNY Issues, Mint F-VF NH unless otherwise specified**

62. 85(a), Plate Flaw, short "v", MB \$27  
63. #1 WHO Souvenir card, GenevaFD, MB\$54  
64. 17-18, LL MI4s, plate # 1A, MB \$8  
65. 17-18, LL MI4s, plate # 1B, MB \$8  
66. 23-24, UR MI4, C/N, MB \$4  
67. 27-28, UR MI4, C/N, MB \$7  
68. 41-42, LL MI4, plate # 1B, MB \$6  
69. 149.1(a) Bottom10 with Bundesdruckerei Berlin, MB \$18  
70. 149.2 (b) MI4, Double Transfer dark blue, MB \$50  
71. 145(d)(iii), Both stamps shifted down through perfs, MB \$45↓



**Miscellaneous Postal History**

72. Small cover from IRO-UNEC Evacuation Camp, Samar, Philippines to Cuba, Blue IRO Dispatching mark, 12/23/49, MB \$25  
73. 1st UNESCO General Conference, Paris, 1946, small cover with UNESCO CC, MB\$10  
74. BIE International Education Conference, Geneva, 7/4/49, MB \$8  
75. ECAFE/ITU Meeting, Tokyo, 1962, #10 Conference CC cover, unaddr, MB \$10  
76. ILO Preparatory Asian Regional Conf, Small CC cover from New Delhi to Geneva, 1947, MB \$20  
77. Small 1913 cover to Oregon, Printed Permit, CC of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with enclosure, MB \$12

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|------|-------|------|-------|------|---------|------|-------|
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| 17   | \$55  | 18   | \$25  | 24   | \$22.50 | 27   | \$40  |
| 28   | \$50  | 29   | \$95  | 30   | \$75    | 31   | \$42  |
| 32   | \$25  | 33   | \$27  | 35   | \$225   | 36   | \$40  |
| 37   | \$50  | 38   | \$160 | 39   | \$50    | 40   | \$200 |
| 41   | \$150 | 42   | \$160 | 45   | \$90    | 46   | \$125 |
| 48   | \$9   | 49   | \$16  | 50   | \$33    | 51   | \$15  |
| 52   | \$36  | 53   | \$50  | 65   | \$15    | 66   | \$12  |
| 67   | \$25  | 70   | \$15  | 74   | \$175   | 75   | \$15  |
| 76   | \$48  | 77   | \$27  | 78   | \$25    | 80   | \$21  |
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# OBJECTIFS DU MILLÉNAIRE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

« L'élimination de l'extrême pauvreté demeure l'un des grands défis de notre temps et constitue l'une des principales préoccupations de la communauté internationale. Pour mettre fin à ce fléau, les gouvernements, les organisations de la société civile et le secteur privé devront unir leurs efforts dans le cadre d'un partenariat mondial plus étroit et plus efficace pour le développement. Les objectifs de Millénaire pour le développement sont assortis de cibles à atteindre dans des délais précis, de façon à mesurer les progrès accomplis dans la lutte contre la pauvreté monétaire, la faim, la maladie, l'absence de logements adéquats et l'exclusion – tout en promouvant l'égalité des sexes, la santé, l'éducation et le respect de l'environnement. Ils consacrent également les droits fondamentaux de la personne humaine – le droit de chaque être humain à la santé, à l'éducation, au logement et à la sécurité. Ces objectifs ambitieux mais réalisables indiquent la voie à suivre par la communauté internationale pour faire reculer l'extrême pauvreté d'ici à 2015 dans le cadre du programme global de l'ONU pour le développement. »

BAN Ki-moon, secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

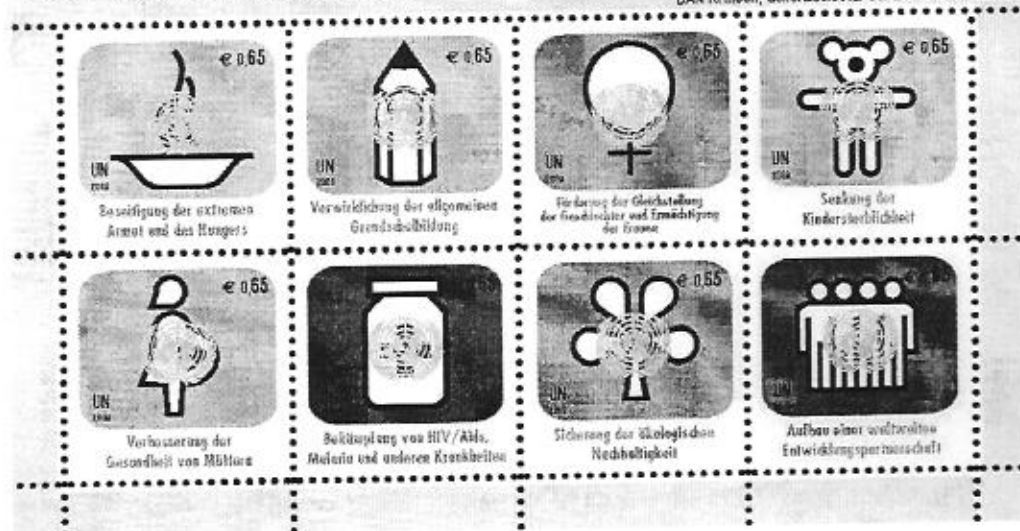


## 2009 UN GENEVA MINI-SHEET

# MILLENNIUMS-ENTWICKLUNGSZIELE

Die Beseitigung extremer Armut ist nach wie vor eine der großen Herausforderungen unserer Zeit und ein Hauptanliegen der internationalen Gemeinschaft. Um dieser Gefahr ein Ende zu bereiten, müssen wir alle, Regierungen, zivilgesellschaftliche Organisationen und der Privatsektor, im Rahmen einer stärkeren und wirksameren weltweiten Entwicklungspartnerschaft zusammenarbeiten. Die Millenniums-Entwicklungsziele unterliegen zeitgebundenen Vorgaben, anhand deren die Fortschritte bei der Bekämpfung von Einkommensarmut, Hunger, Krankheit, Ausgrenzung und Mangel an angemessenen Unterkünften gemessen werden können, während zugleich Gesundheit, Bildung, Gleichstellung der Geschlechter und ökologische Nachhaltigkeit gefördert werden. Zu den Zielen gehören auch grundlegende Menschenrechte wie das Recht jedes Menschen auf Gesundheit, Bildung, Unterkunft und Sicherheit. Die Ziele sind hochgesteckt, aber nicht unerreichbar, und sie stellen gemeinsam mit der umfassenden Entwicklungsagenda der Vereinten Nationen die Weichen für die weltweiten Bemühungen, der extremen Armut bis 2015 ein Ende zu setzen.

BAN Ki-moon, Generalsekretär der Vereinten Nationen



## 2009 UN VIENNA MINI-SHEET

# MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS