

From:  
Jeff Shapiro  
PO Box 3211  
Fayetteville, MA 01745

Moving? To change your address, cut the wrapper on the line above and this form with the old address label to Jeff Shapiro, PO Box 3211, Fayetteville, MA 01745 or E-mail : coverlover@gmail.com

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Postage

Address Label

# the Journal

OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.

the 

Volume 46  
Number 4  
August 2022  
Whole Number 269

journal  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.



World Bicycle Day, Special Event Sheet  
Geneva, June 3, 2022

# The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

Affiliate #71 of the American Philatelic Society

A unit of the American Topical Association

Editor: Blanton Clement, Jr.

Production Manager: Greg Galletti

[www.unpi.com](http://www.unpi.com)

Correspondence regarding editorial content should be sent to the Editor: Blanton Clement, Jr., P.O. Box 146, Morrisville, PA 19067-0146 or e-mail [bclcmjunior@gmail.com](mailto:bclcmjunior@gmail.com).

Changes of address should go the UNP Secretary: Jeff Shapiro, PO Box 3211, Fayville, MA 01745 or e-mail [coverlover@gmail.com](mailto:coverlover@gmail.com)

Inquires concerning replacement copies of recent issues which did not arrive in the mail or were damaged, or back issues from December 2011 on, should go to B. Clement, Jr., P.O. Box 146, Morrisville, PA 19067-0146 or e-mail at [bclcmjunior@gmail.com](mailto:bclcmjunior@gmail.com). Back issues cost \$1.00 plus postage (quoted when you inquire). The Journal (ISSN 0164-6482) is published bi-monthly by United Nations Philatelists, P.O. Box 146, Morrisville, PA 19067-0146. US Members should receive issues via standard mail by the 15th of even months.

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

The annual domestic dues of the UNPI are US \$28. Electronic only dues are US \$18.

Unless otherwise stated, catalogue numbers are from the latest edition of *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* (Scott). (Lindner) refers to the *Linder United Nations Catalog* (1976); (Gaines) refers to *United Nations Philately* by Arleigh Gaines, (Zumstein) to *Spezialkatalog uber die Briefmarken der Schwiz* (1992).

## Table of Contents

August 2022

UNPI Election Results.....	1
UNP Auction.....	1
Journal Questionnaire.....	1
Treasurer's Report.....	1
2022 UNPA Program of Issues.....	2
World Bicycle Day Special Event Sheet.....	3
World Chess Day Special Event Sheet.....	3
2022 Postal Stationery, NY and Vienna.....	4
Fifty Years of UN Souvenir Sheets	
By Tim Bergquist.....	5
Near Eastern Peace Conference, 1922-1923, Part 1	
By Arnold Ottonin.....	8
ICAO Philately, The Latest	
By Albert Pelsser.....	21
UNP Special Auction #68 Report.....	24
Discovery of Previously Unknown League of Nations Origin Cachet, By B. Clement, Jr.....	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.

## Disclaimer

Opinions expressed in this journal are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of the Editor, UNP Officers or UNP Club Members.

## New Members

#1766 Frank Danes, Winfield, IL

## Front and Back Cover

Front: World Bicycle Day, Geneva Special Event Sheet, 2022

Back: World Chess Day, Vienna Special Event Sheet, 2022

## Club News

### UNPI Election

Election Chairman Joan Hackett reports that the slate of UNPI officers for the next two years were elected without dissent. The officers for the period July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2024 are as follows:

President: Greg Galletti of Mt. Airy, MD.  
Vice President: Blanton Clement, Jr. of Yardley, PA  
Secretary: Jeffrey Shaprio of Fayville, MA  
Treasurer: Chris Dahle of Cedar Rapids, IA

Directors:

Fran Adams of San Diego, CA  
Caroline Scannell of Smithtown, NY  
Ron Klimley of Tampa, FL  
Larry Fillion of Acton, MA

Your new officers look forward to working with and serving you!

### UNP Auction

For a number of years, we have had an auction in five of the Journal issues each year. The December Journal is reserved for the annual index. Since no members offered items to be auctioned, it was decided to forgo the auction for this issue. Members are urged to consider whether they have some UN material of value to someone, but which just doesn't fit their needs for their collection. Send me a list of these items, with your Minimum Bids, to [bclemjunior@gmail.com](mailto:bclemjunior@gmail.com), and I will consider them for the auction (if I think they are likely to sell). Our auctions are a popular feature, and help to give nice UN material a home in someone's collection.

### Journal Questionnaire

On the back wrapper is a questionnaire about the Journal. It would be greatly appreciated if you would fill it out and send it in. This is your Journal and to be successful, it should meet your needs. Your input will help to guide your editor in selecting material and seeking out writers on particular areas of UN philately.

### Treasurer's Report, May 1, 2021 - April 20, 2022

Checking Balance, May 1, 2021			\$9,213.73
Income:			
	Dues		\$4,358.94
	Auction		\$1,219.70
	Donations		\$233.50
	Expo		\$1,481.96
		<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$5,812.14</b>
Expenses:			
	Postage		\$0.00
	Journal Printing		\$2,652.72
	Web site domain and server (March 2021 to 2024)		\$172.53
	Advertising		\$123.00
	Expo21		\$1380.00
		<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$4353.25</b>
Checking Balance: April 30, 2022			\$11,508.24
<i>Note: UNPI has not reimbursed postage costs since April 2021</i>			
Donations received from: Adelson, Felter, Galletti, Giunta, Hackett, Huttenbach, Krejci, La Chance, Miller, Schr�er, Showler, Snyder, van Ooijen			



## 2022 UNPA PROGRAM OF ISSUES

(Tentative and subject to date and denomination changes)

- January 14**                    **Sport for Peace - Winter Olympic Games in Beijing**  
6 mini sheets of 6 stamps, 58¢, \$1.30, CHF 1,00, CHF 2,00, €0,85, €1,80
- January 21**                    **Chinese Lunar Calendar Year of the Tiger**  
NY Special Event Stamp Sheet of 10 Stamps - US\$ 1.30  
Souvenir Card
- February 22**                    **#TrollsFoodHeroes**  
NY Special Event Sheet of 10 Stamps - US\$ 1.30
- March 18**                    **Endangered Species (CITES)**  
3 sheets of 16 stamps – 4 designs per sheet, \$1.30, CHF 1,50, €1,00  
3 Maximum Cards  
2022 Endangered Species Collection Folder  
Limited Edition silk cover
- April 1**                    **Definitive Stamp - Wangari Maathai**  
Sheets of 20 stamps - € 0,85
- April 29**                    **Planet Mars**  
6 Mini-sheets of 10 stamps, 0.58¢, \$1.30, CHF 1,00, CHF 1,50, €0,85, €1,00  
3 Souvenir Sheets, \$1.30, CHF 2,00, € 1,80
- May 18**                    **Postal Stationery**  
NY 58c Envelope (2 sizes), Vienna Envelopes (€0,85, €1,00, €1,80 )
- June 3**                    **World Bicycle Day**  
Special Event Sheet of 10 Stamps - Geneva, CHF 1,50
- July 20**                    **World Chess Day**  
Special Event Sheet of 10 Stamps - Vienna, €1,00
- August 19**                    **World Humanitarian Day**  
3 Mini-sheets of 1 stamp, \$1.30+50¢, CHF 2,00+0,50, €1,80+0,50  
Souvenir Card
- September 9**                    **UNESCO World Heritage - Intangible Cultural Heritage (Food)**  
6 Sheets of 20 stamps, 58¢, \$1.30, CHF 1,10, CHF 1,50, €1,00, €1,80  
Prestige Booklets, 40¢, 58¢, CHF 0,30, CHF 0,50, €0,35, €0,40
- November 4**                    **UN Crypto Stamps**  
3 Mini sheets of 1 stamp
- November 18**                    **70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Guided Tour at UNHQ**  
NY Special Event Stamp Sheet of 10 Stamps - US\$ 1.30

## GENEVA SPECIAL EVENT SHEET, WORLD BICYCLE DAY

World Bicycle Day, designated by the UN General Assembly and celebrated annually on June 3, draws attention to the benefits of using the bicycle - a simple, affordable, clean, and environmentally sustainable means of transportation. The bicycle contributes to cleaner air, lessens congestion, and makes education, health care, and other social services more accessible to the most vulnerable populations.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), safe infrastructure for walking and cycling is also a pathway for achieving greater health equity. For the poorest urban populations who often cannot afford private vehicles, walking and cycling can provide a mean of transportation while reducing the risk of heart disease, stroke, certain cancers, diabetes, and even death. Therefore, walking and cycling are not only healthier; they are also more equitable and cost-effective.

A sustainable transport system that promotes economic growth and reduces inequalities while bolstering the fight against climate change is critical to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The UN Postal Administration celebrates World Bicycle Day on June 3, 2022 with a special event sheet of ten stamps in the denominations of CHF 1,50.

### Special Event Sheet Specifications:

Stamp size: 40.6 mm x 29.8 mm  
Tab size: 26.6 mm x 29.8 mm  
Sheet size: 279.4 mm x 215.9 mm

This special event sheet may be personalized with a photograph replacing the United Nations logo. Customers are invited to visit the UNPA stamp shops in New York, Geneva or Vienna, or upload their photographs to the UNPA website: [unstamps.org](http://unstamps.org)

The sheet is shown on the front cover of this Journal.

---

## VIENNA SPECIAL EVENT SHEET WORLD CHESS DAY

World Chess Day is celebrated annually on July 20. The General Assembly proclaimed this day to mark the date of the establishment of the International Chess Federation in Paris in 1924.

The United Nations recognizes that sport, the arts, and physical activity have the power to change perceptions, prejudices and behaviours, as well as to inspire people, break down racial and political barriers, combat discrimination and defuse conflict, thus contributing to the promotion of education, sustainable development, peace, cooperation, solidarity, social inclusion and health at the local, regional and international levels.

Chess is an ancient, intellectual, and cultural game, and it encompasses elements of sport, science, and art. As an affordable and inclusive activity, it can be played anywhere and by all, across the barriers of language, age, gender, physical ability or social status.

Chess is a global game that promotes fairness, inclusion, and mutual respect, and it can contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding among peoples and nations.

The UNPA celebrates World Chess Day on July 20, 2022 with a special event sheet of 10 stamps, issued for the Vienna office in the denomination of € 1,00.

### Special event sheet specifications:

Stamp size: 40.6 mm x 29.8 mm  
Tab size: 26.6 mm x 29.8 mm  
Sheet size: 279.4 mm x 215.9 mm

This special event sheet may be personalized with a photograph replacing the United Nations emblem. Customers are invited to visit the UNPA stamp shops in New York, Geneva or Vienna, or upload their photographs to the UNPA website: [unstamps.org](http://unstamps.org)

The sheet is shown on the back cover of this Journal.

## 2022 POSTAL STATIONERY NEW YORK AND VIENNA

On May 18, 2022, the United Nations Postal Administration issued new New York and Vienna pre-stamped envelopes with current postal rates.

**Date of Issue:** May 18, 2022  
**Designer:** Sergio Baradat (United Nations)  
**Denominations:** 58¢ pre-stamped envelope (small)  
 58¢ pre-stamped envelope (large)  
 € 0,85 pre-stamped envelope (medium)  
 € 1,00 pre-stamped envelope (medium)  
 € 1,80 pre-stamped envelope (medium)

**Size:** Standard envelope 165 mm horizontally by 92 mm vertically  
 Large envelope 240 mm horizontally by 116 mm vertically  
 Medium envelope 162 mm horizontally by 114 mm vertically

**Printer:** Cartor Security Printing (France)

**Process:** Offset Lithography

**Quantities:** 58¢ pre-stamped envelope (small) 11,000  
 58¢ pre-stamped envelope (large) 11,000  
 € 0,85 pre-stamped envelope 12,000  
 € 1,00 pre-stamped envelope 12,000  
 € 1,80 pre-stamped envelope 12,000

### DESIGNS:

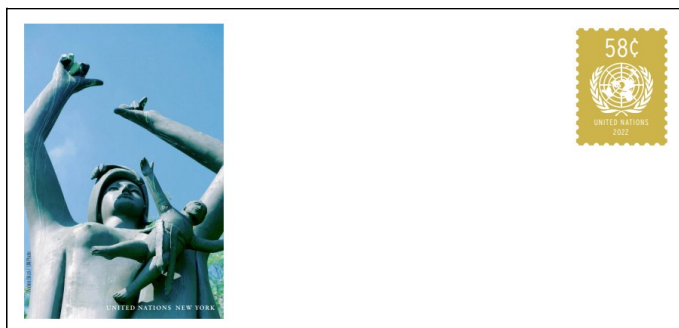
**58¢ pre-stamped envelope – Small**  
 “Relational Painting No. 90” – Fritz Glarner  
 Photo credit: Lois Conner / UN Photo

**58¢ pre-stamped envelope – Large**  
 “Mother and Child” - Giacomo Manzù  
 Photo credit: Andrea Brizzi / UN Photo

**€ 0,85 pre-stamped envelope**  
 “Geburtstagspoesie” (birthday poetry)  
 Hans Staudacher  
 Photo credit: UNIS Vienna / Liann Berktold

**€ 1,00 pre-stamped envelope**  
 “La Pioggia-Stadt unter dem Regen”  
 (town under the rain) -  
 Friedrich Hundertwasser  
 Photo credit: UNIS Vienna / Henri Abued Manzano

**€ 1,80 pre-stamped envelope**  
 “Vulkanische Landschaft”  
 (volcanic landscape) -  
 Peter Pongratz  
 Photo credit: UNIS Vienna / Henri Abued Manzano



# Fifty Years of United Nations Souvenir Cards

By Tim Bergquist

## Introduction

The United Nations began issuing souvenir cards in 1972. The first card was issued on April 7, 1972, for World Health Day (Scott SC1, see Figure 1). This year marks the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of that event.

According to the *United Nations Glossary*, “Souvenir cards are generally issued accompanying a commemorative stamp issue. The card reproduces the new issue stamps as well as stamps from previous issues on related themes. Cards are available in mint condition or with the lowest value affixed and cancelled first day of issue as appropriate, and a message from the Secretary-General is included. Souvenir cards remain on sale for 6 months.”

## Background

In the past 50 years over 70 souvenir cards have been issued by the UNPA. These cards support various themes related to UN goals. All have been on card stock paper and the same size – 6 x 8 inches. They are all in color and include detailed, beautiful reproductions of stamp images; for example, the Universal Postal Union 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in 1999 (Scott SC54, see Figure 2). From 1972 to 1996, two cards were issued per year. Then in 1997 there was only one card, followed by two cards in 1998, and then only one card per year since, with one exception. In 2015 the card to be issued for LGBT Equality (“Free and Equal”) on November 5 was delayed until February 5, 2016. The cards can be collected mint or cancelled by the three UNPA offices.

My White Ace UN Album (and annual supplements) includes pages for the souvenir cards in mint condition. This collection is complete and all mounted, using mounts 153 H x 204 W. But it does not include any pages for the varieties (discussed below) or the cancelled cards. I make my own pages for these using blank White Ace UN pages.

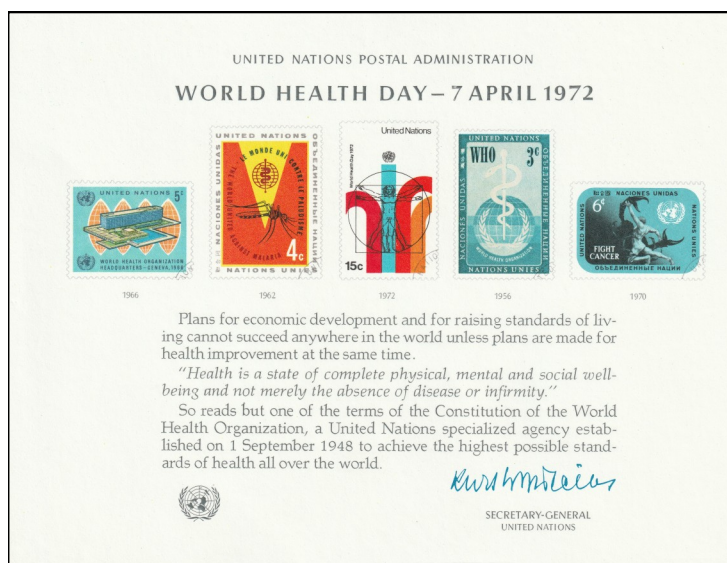


Fig. 1: First UNPA Souvenir Card, for World Health Day, 1972



Fig. 2: 54th UNPA Souvenir Card, UPU 125th Anniversary, 1999



## Images

Most of the souvenir cards have included images of the stamp or stamps being issued. The images are related to the topic of the card and have varied how many are on the card. Many times, the stamp images include those from all three UNPA offices for that year. Other times they include images from several years but on the related topic.

However, in the last few years, a stamp image has not been included (contrary to the UN definition). The first card without a stamp image was issued in 2008 and titled “We Can End Poverty” (see Figure 3). Cards without images, with text only, were also issued in 2014, and every card since 2017, including for the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the UN in 2020 (see Figure 4).

## Varieties

Just like stamps themselves, there are some varieties of these souvenir cards. However, Scott is very inconsistent in numbering them. For example, the 1993 Peace card SC44 with gold Hong Kong overprint is just a note, but the 2006 Day of Families card SC62 with a Washington 2006 World Philatelic Exhibition cancel is a major listing. Cards without stamps are just notes.

I have noted five major varieties (no pages in White ACE UN album; using The Souvenir Card Collectors Society numbering):

SC1A – 1971, World Health Day, second printing, the periods are larger (note in Scott)

SC 42A – 1993, UN University, cancelled New York only (not listed in Scott)

SC44A – 1994, Peace, gold Hong Kong overprint (note in Scott)

SC62 – 2006, Day of Families, same as SC61 but with Washington 2006 cancellation (major listing in Scott, See Figure 5).

SC64A – 2009, Gandhi, cancelled New York only (not listed in Scott)

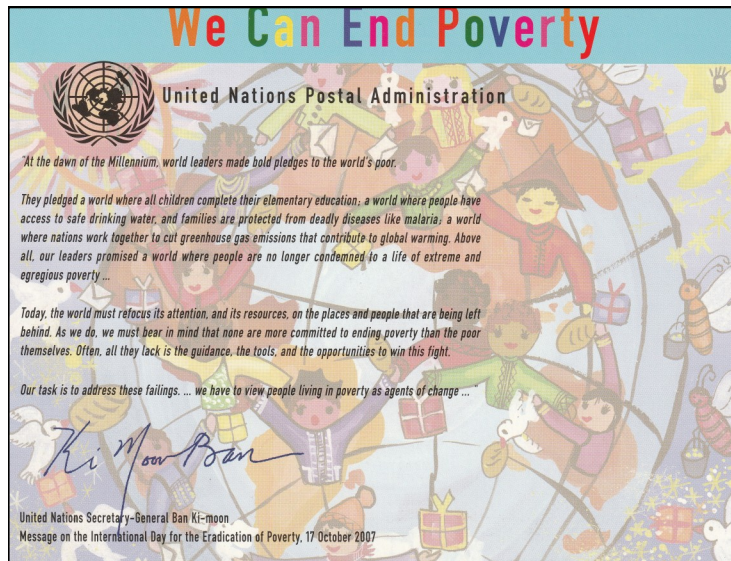


Fig. 3: 63rd UNPA Souvenir Card, We Can End Poverty, 2008

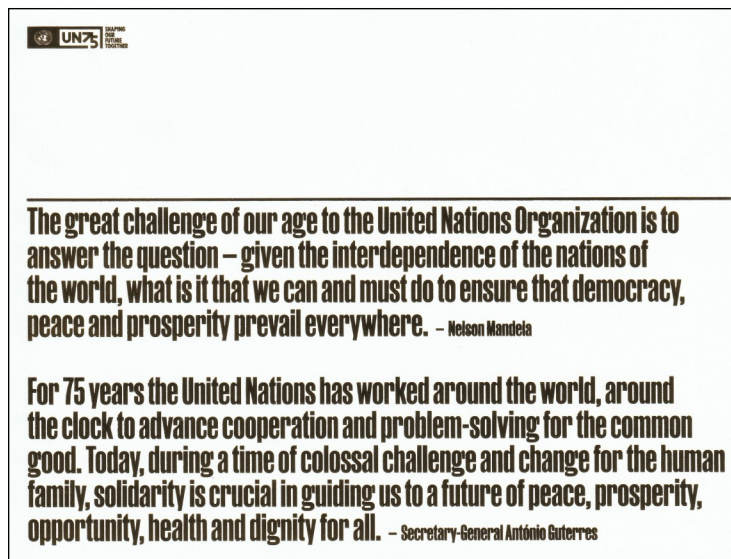


Fig. 4: 71st UNPA Souvenir Card, UN 75th Anniversary, 2020

## Resources

There are a number of resources I discovered while researching for this article. I thought these might be of interest to other souvenir card collectors.

The best listing with images I found is from Ken Barr Numismatics, updated as of February 5, 2020. It is missing images since 2017. <https://www.kenbarr.com/un.html>

Linn's has a good basic article on souvenir cards, with the main focus on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP). "What are souvenir cards?" *Linn's Stamp Magazine*, 2000. <https://www.linns.com/insights/stamp-collecting-basics/2000/january/what-are-souvenir-cards-.html>

The UN has a glossary of philatelic terms, including souvenir cards (shown in the Introduction). "SOUVENIR CARDS" *United Nations Glossary*. <https://unstamps.org/about-unpa/glossary/>

Finally, The Souvenir Card Collectors Society, founded in 1981, is devoted to souvenir cards of all types and varieties, including show cards. A basic definition of a souvenir card is shown on the home page. The Gallery has images of many cards, but unfortunately no UN cards. There are a number of resources available along with a members' only area with the journals. <https://www.souvenircards.org/index.html>

## Summary

UN souvenir cards are a highly collectible philatelic area and provide a nice complement to the related stamp topic. While not valid for postage, they do show stamp images and related text on the theme. Since 1972, for 50 years now, the UNPA has issued these cards to highlight topics central to the UN. I look forward to this tradition continuing for many years to come.

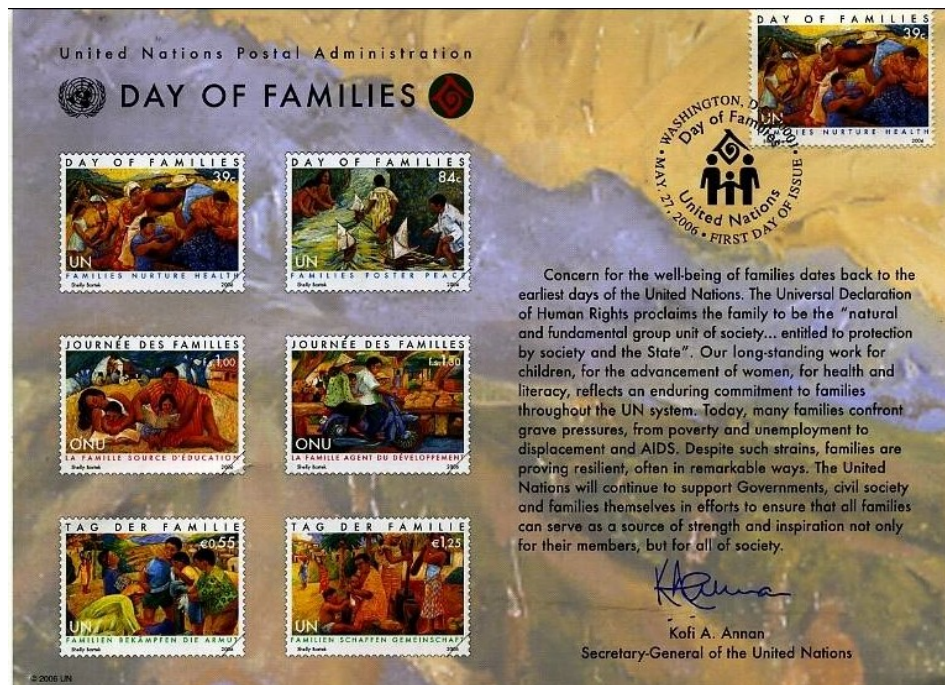


Fig. 5: 62nd UNPA Souvenir Card, Day of Families, 2006



# Near Eastern Peace Conference, Lausanne, 1922-1923, Part 1

By Arnold Ottonin

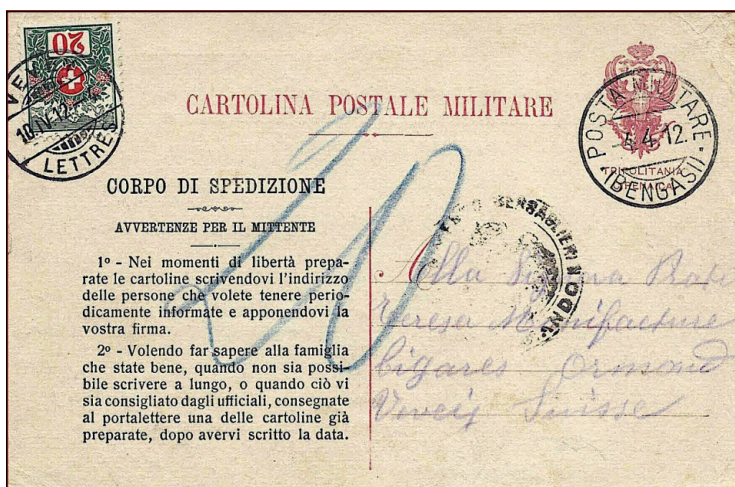
*Editor's Note: This is part 1 of a comprehensive article by Swiss Collector Arnold Ottonin, which uses postal history to tell the story of the 1922-1923 Lausanne Conference, with its origins and after effects, spanning the period 1911 to 1939. With the aid of Google Translate, this article was translated from the French in which it was written. The Editor is responsible for any errors in this English version.*

## Preamble - historical context

The Italo-Turkish war, the two Balkan wars, and then the First World War led to the dismantling of the Ottoman Empire, which was provisionally concluded with the Treaty of Sèvres, which the Turks signed on August 10, 1920. They never ratified it. Turkey, under the leadership of Mustapha Kemal, emerged victorious from the Greco-Turkish War or the "War of Independence". After a period of ten years of constant warfare and repeated border changes, the Near Eastern Peace Conference in Lausanne, from November 1922 to July 1923, founded the new Republic of Turkey.

## The Italian-Turkish war

After agreeing with the main European powers to have the free rein in the region it wanted for a long time, the Kingdom of Italy declared war on the Ottoman Empire on September 29, 1911. The Italian Expeditionary force corps was supported by its Navy and, for the first time in an armed conflict, by aircraft and dirigibles, as well as by Tripoli and Cyrenaica (fig. 1).



*Fig. 1 - Postal franchise card, "Corpo di Spedizione", POSTA MILITARE BENGASI 4.4.1912, from a member of the 4th Bersaglieri Company, to Vevey, Switzerland. The postal franchise, valid only for the Italian territories were not accepted in Switzerland and the card was taxed 20 cents.*

## The Peace of Lausanne

In July 1912, the Turks felt that the situation was a lost cause for them and wanted negotiations. The talks lasted two months and were held in the canton of Vaud. The treaty, which restored peace between Italy and Turkey, was signed Friday, October 18, 1912, in Lausanne, at the Beau-Rivage Hotel, located in the Ouchy district. That's the reason for this treaty is called the Treaty of Lausanne or the Treaty of Ouchy. Mr. Bertolini, former Minister of Public Works of Italy, The President of the Italian Delegation stated on this occasion: "Delegates are happy to have their say between the two countries and having been the workers of peace in a country of peaceful traditions they are inspired by. They are aware of the Swiss government's discretion and precaution it has taken in their favor. In choosing Switzerland, they were sure to find a welcoming and discreet neutrality".

## The telegraph of the Beau-Rivage Hotel

On March 1, 1861, the Beau-Rivage Hotel was opened in Ouchy and, from May 1, 1862, on the insistence of its prestigious customers, it was granted a concession to operate a “Bureau des Télégraphes” (fig. 2).

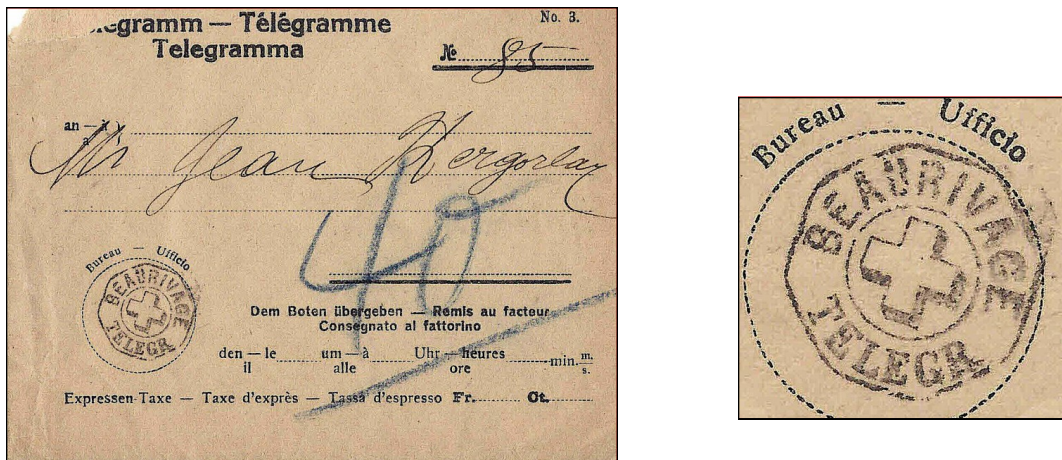


Fig. 2 - Telegram carrying the cancel of the telegraph "BeauRivage telegr." which was in use in the years 1900-1920.

However, the Swiss authorities considered that it was necessary that a special office, entirely devoted permanently to the delegates and the press, located near the negotiation room. A special wire linking the Beau Rivage hotel to the Lausanne telegraph office was laid ten days before the signing of the peace treaty. The dispatches were transmitted using a latest model Hugues device, an instrument that was placed in one of the hotel lounges. All the dispatches were coded according to the diplomatic codes in use among the governments of belligerent states. The deciphering of dispatches and their writing in conventional signs very much contributed to giving Turkish and Italian diplomats sleepless nights. Those for Italy were sent by Turin, and thence forwarded to Rome. The many foreign journalists who were waiting at the Beau-Rivage for the outcome of the negotiations often also used the special telegraph office. They also made extensive use of the telephone (fig. 3).



Fig. 3 - Image taken from an original page of an Italian magazine. The telegraph ladies of the Ouchy telegraph office verify the Peace Signing dispatch, to Rome and Constantinople

## The first Balkan war. Andrinople, Thessaloniki

The peace treaty signed by Italy, the Ottoman Empire found itself already involved in the first Balkan war. This lasted from October 1912 to May 1913. It opposed the Balkan League (Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro). The Battle of Andrinople (currently Edirne, Turkey) lasted about five months. The city was captured by Bulgarian army on March 26, 1913 (fig. 4). During the Second War of the Balkans (June-July 1913), the city recaptured by Turkey, before being ceded to the Greeks in 1920. To this end, Greece fought against Thessaly and Macedonia. It is made up of many towns, including Thessaloniki (fig. 5).





Fig. 4 - Registered Letter from Chartres, February 1, 1913, to Andrinople, European Turkey, returned to the shipper with the notations RETOUR (RETURN) and CAUSE DE GUERRE (BECAUSE OF WAR)

Fig. 5—Postal Card, overprinted "GREEK ADMINISTRATION" Mailed from Thessaloniki, March 11, 1913



### The Second Balkan war

The alliance of winners ceased with the end of the First Balkan War. A Second would breakout in June 1913. The cause was the sharing of gains from the first Balkan war, which was not in accordance with the initial agreements. Bulgaria, dissatisfied with the division of Macedonia, faced a coalition formed by Serbia (fig. 6), Greece, Romania and Turkey.



Fig. 6 - Card and postal franchise of the Serbian army, postal cancel «POSTE MILITARY, COMMANDEMENT SUPREME », June 24, 1913.

On June 9, 1913, the Greeks seized the city of Cavalla (Kavála or Kavalla, Cavalle in French), in the east of the Macedonia (fig. 7), which had been taken by the Turks from the Bulgarians in 1912, during the first Balkan war.

Fig. 7 – Registered letter from Cavalla, Greece, using the French post office in CAVALLE, July 26, 1914, just before the first world war. France had opened this office in 1874, during the time of the Ottoman Empire



In mid-July, the Ottoman armies took advantage of the fact that Bulgaria was completely overwhelmed to march on Adrianople.. Resistance was insignificant. The recapture of this strategic city, without firing a shot on July 25, symbolizes this sudden thirst of the Ottoman Empire to restore its presence in Eastern Thrace.. On July 30, 1913, Bulgaria, defeated, laid down its arms. From the start of the Balkan war, the International Red Cross and the National Red Cross Societies of the belligerents were set in motion.. An international agency opened in Belgrade in November 1912 (fig. 8). The first action of the international agency was to transmit information on the prisoners of war and the wounded, to collect the donations coming from the whole world, to coordinate the needs in medical assistance in the form of personnel, nurses, surgeons, ambulances, etc. During the second Balkan war, 3000 Bulgarian prisoners were in Belgrade. The Red Cross (Red Croissant for Turkey) of each belligerent was in charge of transmitting the letters and the prisoners destined for prisoners of war. In October 1913, practically all the belligerents returned their prisoners. The Belgrade agency was closed in November 1913.



Fig. 8 - Letter of the Greek Red Cross Sent on June 24, 1913 to the International Agency of the Red Cross in Belgrade, Serbia

### The First World War

Assassination of the Archduke François-Ferdinand, heir of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, June 28, 1914 in Sarajevo by a young Bosnian Serb nationalist, Gavrilo Princip, is considered to be the first trigger of the war world. It would open a period of growing tensions in Europe. Two country alliances (political and military) were formed:

- On one side: Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire.
- Of the other: France, Serbia, Russia and the United Kingdom.



When Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914, it set fire to the two systems of alliances. Some protagonists of the two Balkan wars are more involved in the conflict, as is Bulgaria in 1915, on the side of the Central Empires and Greece in 1917, on the side of the Allies. The postal mail bears witness to the outbreak of the war and its evolution. (Figs. 9 and 10).

Fig. 9 - Postcard of July 28, 1914 (day of declaration of war to Serbia), BRITISH POST OFFICE SMYRNA, to England, with marking **Return! Unable to Deliver.**, applied in Austria. Because of the war, this office was closed September 30, 1914

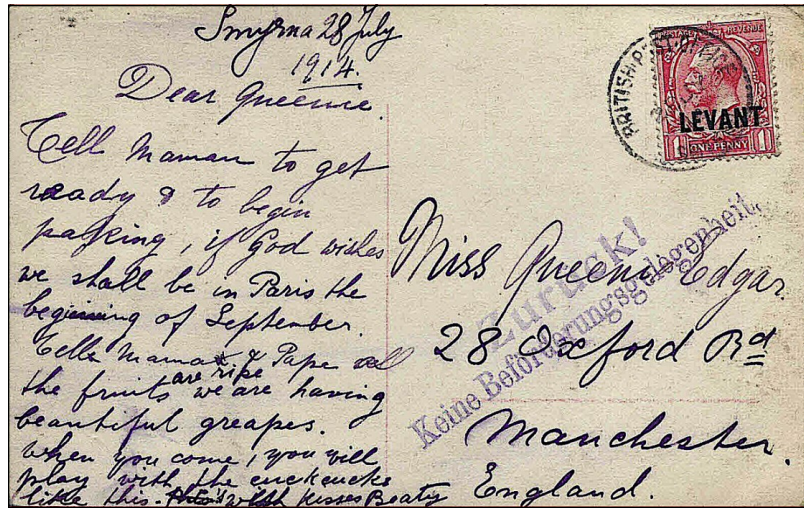


Fig. 10 - Letter from Vevey, January 11, 1915, for Constantinople (STAMBOUL arrival cancel, January 19, 1915). The letter was returned with the marking **CORRESPONDANCE / WITH BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES PROHIBITED / EVEN BY TRANSIT** (probably Turkish marking, in French, language of the UPU, but with an error **BELLIGERENTS** instead of **BELLIGERANTS**).

### The Treaty of Sevres

November 1918. The First World War is over. The toll was very high: 10 million civilians and military were dead. 20 million injured. Four empires are destroyed, German, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman. The fate of three would be settled by the Treaty of Versailles, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Trianon, Neuilly, in 1919. The dismantling of the Ottoman Empire made the Objective of the Treaty of Sèvres, then the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923.

The Treaty of Sevres, concluded between the victorious allies and the Ottoman Empire, was signed on August 10, 1920 (fig. 11). It will not be never ratified, nor applied. The essential points of the treaty appear on the map under Fig. 12. It is above all a question of the shrinking of the Ottoman Empire, which only kept Istanbul in Europe and in Asia, the western part of Anatolia, less the region of Smyrna..

Articles 62 to 64 provide for the creation of an "autonomous territory of the Kurds" engaging the south-east of Anatolia. Italy, which had been a Dodecanese since 1911, occupied the city of Antalya and the whole of the neighboring region. Istanbul; the shores of the Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles are demilitarized. Straits are placed under control of an international commission. The passage remained free in times of war as in times of peace.

Fig. 11 - To the right, the Prime Minister of Greece, Elefthérios Venizélos, signing the Treaty of Sevres.

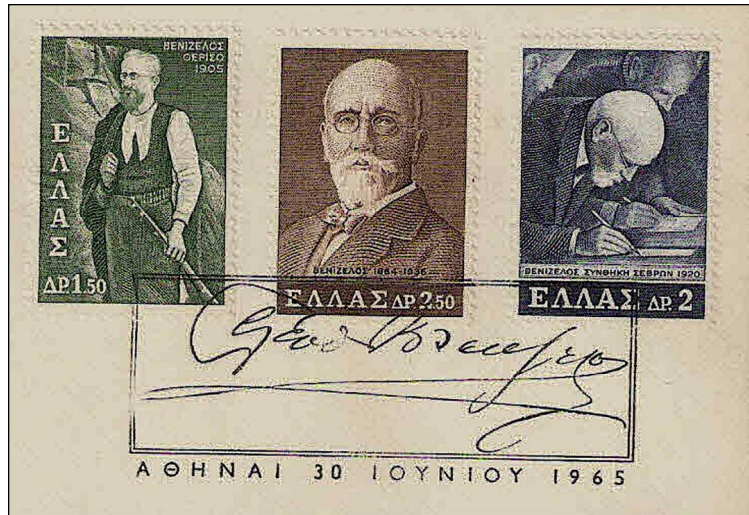


Fig. 12 - Map of the Treaty of Sevres

In 1920, the request for the creation of the independent Republic of Armenia came from a bruised people. The impetus first came from Istanbul in 1915. Extreme violence destroyed Armenian society in the Ottoman Empire; almost five years later, the communist revolution spread from Moscow to Transcaucasia, leading to more deaths, more escapes. The surviving Armenian people sought refuge in areas near where they had lived, before dispersing around the world as the dismantling and border changes of the former Ottoman Empire continued. Figure 13 is only a modest witness of this time. This letter is sent by a person with an Armenian surname, from the "Swiss Hospital" in Urfa Turkei, to Mr. Jacob Künzler, in Basel. According to the historical dictionary of Switzerland, Jakob Künzler trained as a nurse with the deacons of Basel, worked in the hospital of this city, before being a medical assistant at the mission hospital in Urfa (Turkey) from 1899 to 1919. During the First World War, Jakob Künzler and his wife took care of the hospital alone and saved a large number of Armenians from genocide and deportation. In 1922, they organized the evacuation of nearly 8,000 orphans to Syria, a territory under French mandate

The determination of the frontiers of this new state was subject to the arbitration of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, according to his «14 points». The creation of the Independent Republic of Armenia, on paper, gave rise to hope for the Armenian people. The objective would never see the light of day.





Fig. 13 - Letter of August 1919, EEF (Egyptian Expeditionary Force) post stamp obliterated by FPO N° 17 (Indian troops in Turkey), ARMY POST OFFICE SZ22 (Egypt) transit cachet. Letter addressed from Urfa Turkey to Mr. Jacob Künzler, at Basel, Switzerland. The European armies tried to take charge of the different parties of the Anatolia. First the British, then the French occupy Urfa for incorporation into the French mandate on Syria and Lebanon. The British occupation of the city lasted from March 7 to October 30, 1919

Greece got Smyrna and its region in the east of the Anatolia (fig. 14), as well as the Eastern Thrace, which included Andrinople (fig. 15) and Gallipoli, and the Isles of Imbros and Ténédos.

Fig. 14 - Greek Occupation. Letter with corner card in French and Armenian languages, with cancel of Smyrna in Greek, , March 19, 1920 to Switzerland



Fig. 15 – Registered postcard, Baden (Switzerland), of September 20, 1920 to Andrinople (Andrinople arrival cancel in Greek, on picture side-inset in lower left corner)



The Arab provinces, created in 1916-1918 by the Great Arab Revolt, were separated. The League of Nations placed several of them under mandate. Lebanon and Syria were thus put under France (fig. 16), with an area of influence including Cilicia (fig. 17). This will be returned by France to Turkey in March 1921. As for the United Kingdom, it will be given control of Iraq (fig. 18), the Emirate of Transjordan and Palestine (fig. 19).

Fig. 16 - Official letter «State of Damascus», January 4, 1921, O.M.F. (Occupation Militaire Française) Syria, three pillars, for the Director of the International Office of Public Hygiene in Paris.



Fig. 17 - Censored letter, from «MERSINE», 20 May 1919, Turkish stamp surcharged CILICIE, sent to Switzerland, via Italy

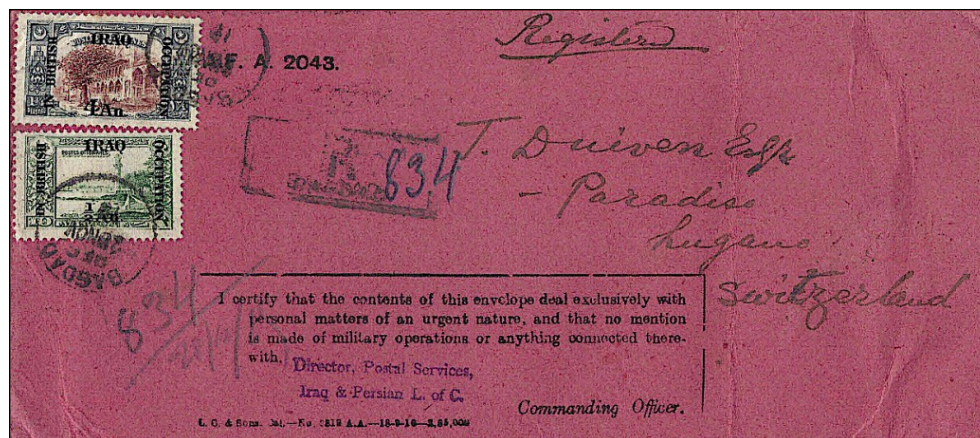


Fig. 18 - Registered official letter, Baghdad, November 30, 1919, Turkish stamp overprinted "IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION" to Lugano, Switzerland. Imprinted text intended for censorship: «I certify that the contents of this envelope deal exclusively with personal matters of an urgent nature, and that no mention is made of military operations or anything connected therewith. Commanding Officer. + Director Postal Services Iraq and Persian Commander. + cachet of the Director of Postal Services Iraq and Persia).

Fig. 19 – Postcard from JERUSALEM, September 13, 1923, with the stamps of the first emission of surcharged stamp PALESTINE, for the British mandate, to Switzerland. Text «I'm ready for all members of your family in St-Sépulcre and in Bethlehem »



### Greek-Turkish war

One of the main motivations of the Greek-Turkish war of 1919-1922, also called the Greek campaign of the Turkish War of Independence, was the will of Greek leaders to put into action the Megali Idea (Great Idea), a central concept of Greek nationalism (fig. 20).

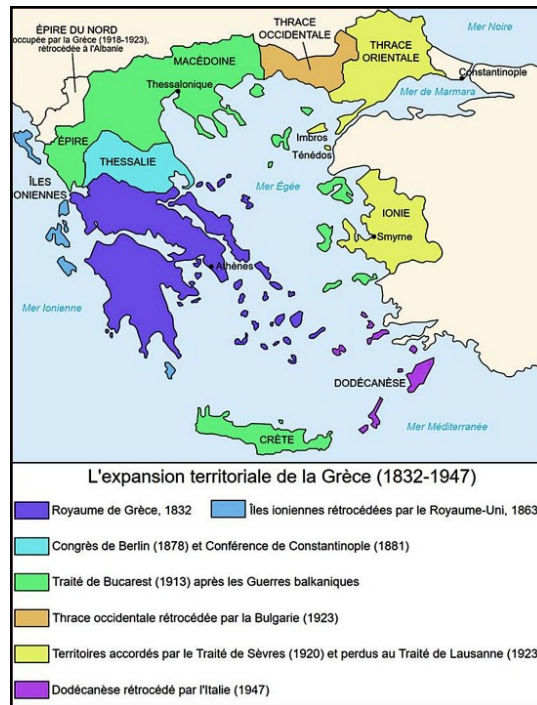


Fig. 20 - The territorial expansion of Greece (1831-1947).

The real struggle for Turkish independence began with the resolution of the conflict on June 22, 1920 when the Greeks, with the assent of the Allies, took the offensive in the direction of the Anatolian Plateau to impose on the ground the application of the Treaty of Sevres. In the month of August, the entire western part of Anatolia and Thrace were in the hands of Greece. Many battles led the Greek and Turkish liberals to deliver the last battles in August and September 1922. The Turkish army enters victorious. On September 9, Turkey entered Smyrna, occupied by the Greek army since May 1919 (fig. 21). Three days later, the city was devastated by a huge fire. On September 18, the last Greek soldier left Anatolian soil. On October 11, the armistice was signed in Mudanya and shortly after Turkish troops reoccupied Thrace. Turkey had the assets in hand to renegotiate the Treaty of Sevres.



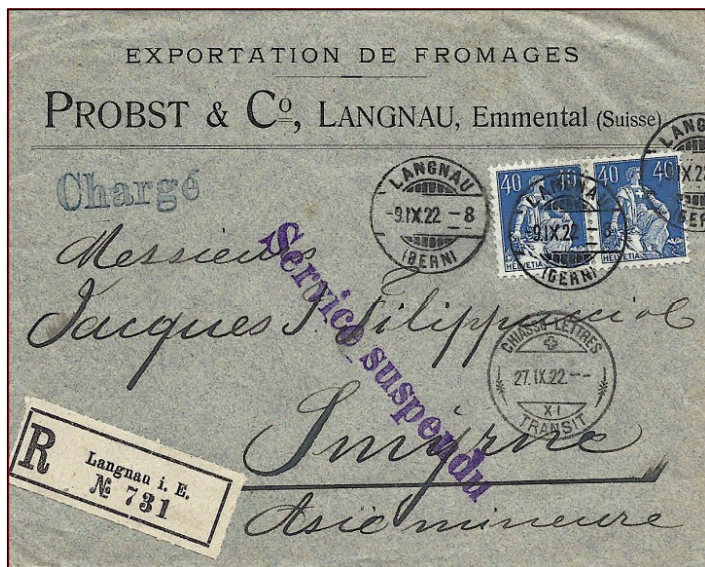
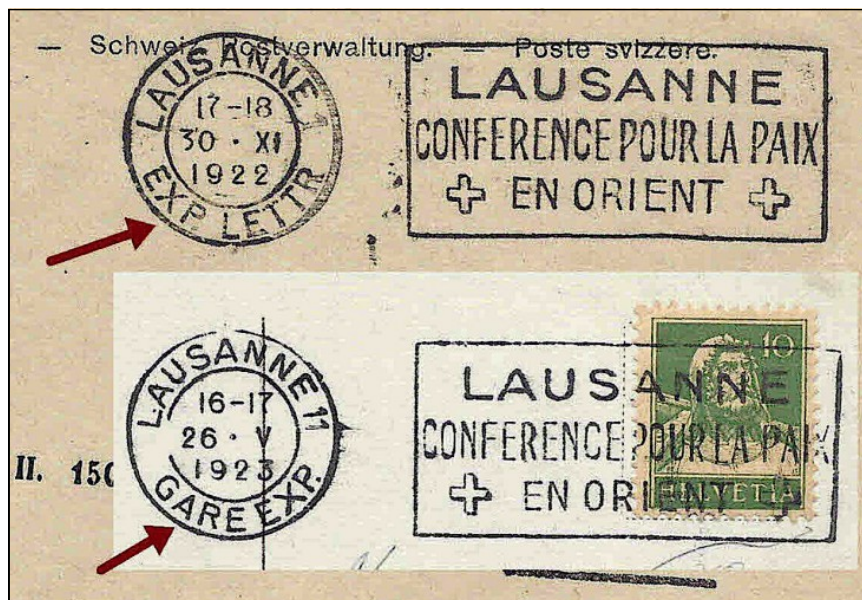


Fig. 21 - Registered letter from Switzerland, LANGNAU, September 9, 1922, for Smyrna. It is dated of the day where the city was taken by the forces of Ataturk. The letter was returned in Switzerland on September 27, with the notation "Suspended service"

### The Conference for Peace in the Near-East, Lausanne 1922-1923

The city of Lausanne was chosen by the Allied Powers as the headquarters of the Conference to renegotiate the acts of Treaty of Sevres. It was open solemnly at the Casino of Montbenon, November 20, 1922, by the President of the Swiss Confederation. The conference was held from November 21, 1922 to February 4, 1923, then from April 23 to July 24, 1923 (Fig. 22).

Fig. 22 - A publicity slogan cancel was used starting November 1st and during the entire duration of the conference in two Lausanne Post Offices, LAUSANNE 11 GARE EXP. and LAUSANNE 1 EXP. LETTR



### The delegations

The old belligerents of 1912, Italy and Turkey, met again in Lausanne. But the chiefs of delegation were no longer the same. On the Italian side, is Benito Mussolini, President of the Council of Ministers since October 30, 1922 (Fig. 23). Turkey was represented by Ismet Pacha, General and Minister of Foreign Affairs (Figs. 24 and 25).





Fig. 23 – Post card of November 28, 1922, with the photograph of Benito Mussolini, who lodged with his delegation at the Beau-Rivage Hotel



Fig. 24 - Ismet Pacha

Fig. 25 - Letter from ROME, May 30, 1923, from the Embassy of Turkey, for his Excellence Ismet Pacha, Chief of the Turkish delegation to Lausanne (who stayed at the Lausanne-Palace Hotel)



### The post offices of the conference

A special date stamp "CONFERENCE FOR THE PEACE IN ORIENT LAUSANNE +" was put into service in two locations: the cancel "N ° 1", at the permanent post office of the Ouchy district, a stone's throw from Ouchy Castle, chief negotiation site (fig. 26). The "N ° 2" cachet was available at a specially installed post office at the Lausanne-Palace Hotel, which hosted the Turkish delegation (fig. 27). There is also a postal imprint of three lines, intended for striking on the labels of registered dispatches, declared values and postal items.

Fig. 26 - Cancel «N° 1», postcard of the Hotel du Château d'Ouchy, principal seat of talks, sent registered to Czechoslovakia (tariff: imprimé 10 cents + supplement registered 40 centimes = 50 centimes)



Fig. 27 - Cancel «N° 2», July 17, 1923, corner card letter of the Lausanne-Palace Hotel, seat of the Turkish delegation

Given the importance and duration of this international event, a large number of documents with philatelic connotations have been produced. Official letters from delegations, letters from journalists (fig. 28), certain items such as parcels (fig. 29) and declared value (fig. 30) and letters addressed to delegations, with arrival stamp, are rare. Taxed letters for underpaid postage are rare (fig. 31).



Fig. 28 – Express Letter, ARTICLE IMPORTANT ET / URGENT, dated November 23, 1922, addressed to the Editor of the journal L'INTRANSIGEANT in Paris. Rate: 40 cents, 1st weight of weight for the foreigner + express supplement 80 centimes = 1.20 fr



Fig. 29 – Clipping from a package weighing 1.5 kilos, mailed on February 3, 1923 at the special post office of the hotel Lausanne Palace. It is addressed to Monsieur le Général R. De Candolle in Geneva. This is probably the general British Raymond de Candolle (1864-1935) who represented the interests of the English Crown in the Caucasus during the agitated periods of the Russian Revolution and Greek-Turkish war

Fig. 30 - Declared value of 500 francs, posted January 15, 1923 at the post office Special of the Lausanne-Palace Hotel. Rate: base rate 30 cents + 5 cents par portion of 300 frs (2 x 5), total 40 centimes



To be continued in the October 2022 Journal.

**Editor's Note:** The Registry Label in Fig. 29 and the Insured Label in Fig. 30 were both previously unknown to UN Philately, and have been added to the UN Conference Catalog.





Fifth stamp: Displays the 60th anniversary logo of Mongolia's admission to the United Nations surrounded by the emblems of the various Organs, Organizations, and Specialized Agencies of the UN, including ICAO's logo.

The sixth stamp shows the 17 UN Goals to transform the world. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by all United Nations Member States in September 2015, provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 interlinked global Goals, which are an urgent call for action by all countries in a global partnership to transform the world.

In the margins, at the upper right is the state emblem (Figure 2), whereas four Mongolian flags, each twinned with a UN flag, embellish left and right of the sheet.



Fig. 2: State Emblem of Mongolia

### REPUBLIC OF KOREA - 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF ADMISSION TO ICAO

A miniature sheet (Figure 3) was issued to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the admission of Korea to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). It was released on the occasion of a three-day Legal Seminar held in Seoul, Republic of Korea from April 12, to April 14, 2022, and consists of a square of 14 stamps surrounding a central label.

The Republic of Korea became a Member of ICAO on December 11, 1952. As of May 2022, Korea has been a member state of the ICAO Council for seventh straight terms since 2001.

The Hangeul characters (Enlarged in Figure 4) found in the right margin of each stamp means "Forever". So the face value of the stamp is whatever is the current rate for a domestic one oz. letter.

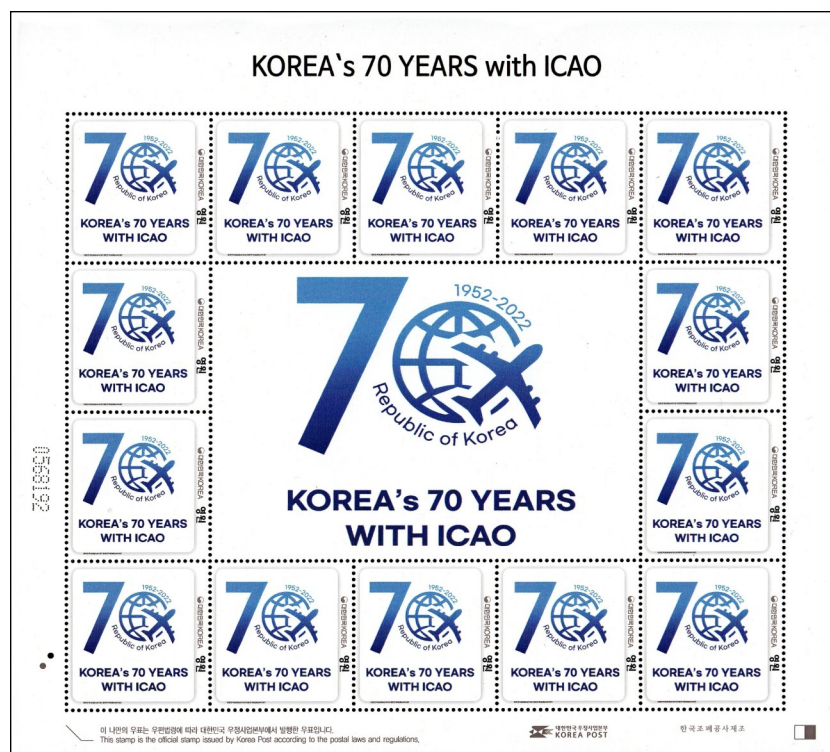


Fig. 3: 2022 Miniature Sheet issued by the Republic of Korea for 70 Years in ICAO

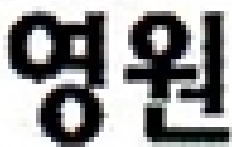


Fig. 4: Hangeul Characters on Each Stamp For Face Value of the Stamp

The Republic of Korea commemorated three times in the past its adherence to the 1944 Chicago Convention, as follows:

On December 11, 1962, with a stamp and a souvenir sheet (Figures 5 and 6) for the 10th anniversary.

Fig. 5: 1962 Republic of Korea Stamp for 10th Anniversary of Joining ICAO



Fig. 6: 1962 Republic of Korea Souvenir Sheet for 10th Anniversary of Joining ICAO

On December 11, 1977, with a stamp (Figure 7) for the 25th anniversary.

Fig. 7: 1977 Republic of Korea Stamp for 25th Anniversary of Joining ICAO



On December 11, 2002, with a postal stationery card (Figure 8) for the 50th anniversary.

Fig. 8: 2002 Republic of Korea Postal Card for the 50th Anniversary of Joining ICAO





## UNP Special Auction #68 Report

Amount Realized \$2058.60 Lots Sold 77/107 (72%)

UNP Commission \$204.86

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	14.4	15	62	28	18	42	16	63	30	95	5
2	7.2	16	25	29	27	43	67	67	25	97	5
3	16	17	15	30	28	44	44	75	20	98	7
4	40	18	75	31	25	45	18	78	5	99	5
5	38	19	55	32	8	46	19	79	5	100	8
6	18	20	27	33	12	47	35	81	6	101	8
7	6	21	10	34	70	48	40	82	10	102	5
8	18	22	27	25	71	49	20	84	11	103	5
10	70	23	8	36	79	50	20	86	5	104	10
11	50	24	17	37	67	52	10	89	10	105	11
12	30	25	16	39	60	53	16	91	5	106	8
13	70	26	22	40	95	55	10	93	5	107	16
14	40	27	28	41	44	62	100	94	5		

Lots 57-58, 64-66, 68-73 & 83 have been withdrawn. Other unsold Lots Available at 90% of MB.

Contact B. Clement at [bclemjunior@gmail.com](mailto:bclemjunior@gmail.com)

Or order directly from Auction Listing on website.

### Discovery of Previously Unknown League of Nations Origin Cachet

By B. Clement, Jr.

In the August 2020 Journal, the discovery of four previously unknown Geneva League of Nations origin cachets was announced. It was mentioned that in the 2000 UNP Monograph on Origin Cachets, nine boxed origin cachets were listed as “Authorized by not yet observed”. Over the years, two of these have been found: ITR. and STENO. Another boxed cachet in that list has now been found: C.I., as shown on the 1938 Service cover in Figure 1. C.I. stands for Controle Intérieur (Internal Control Section).

We are still looking for six of these boxed League Origin Cachets:

ALAT. - Latin American Bureau.

ITR. A. - Interpretation, Translation & Writing Service - English

ITR. FR. - Interpretation, Translation & Writing Service - French

SDOC. - Documents Service

S.M. - Medical Service

TEL. - Telephone Service

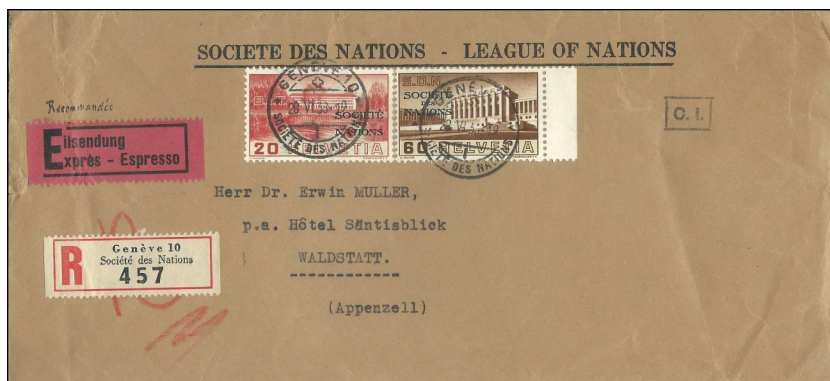


Fig. 1: 1938 League of Nations Service cover sent Express and Registered to Waldstatt, With boxed C.I. Origin Cachet

Keep your eyes open for these cachets or other unlisted origin cachets. You can do your part to making the documented League of Nations postal history more complete.

## Chapters of UNPI

**UN Collectors of Chicagoland** meets the second Monday of the month except in July and August at Stamp King, 7139 West Higgins Rd., Chicago, Illinois. Contact Charles Berg at the address above or at stampkingchicago@hotmail.net.

## Member Advertisements

Members are reminded that they may submit two philatelic advertisements per year for inclusion in *The Journal* free of charge. Neither should be more than five lines, one column wide. These will appear in the order received according to the space available.

## Prices for Advertisements

- 1 page (6 1/2 x 9") - \$40
- 1/2 page (6 1/2 x 4 1/2") - \$20
- 1/4 page (6 1/2 x 2 1/4") - \$10
- 1/8 page (6 1/2 x 1 1/8") - \$5

Run an ad in five consecutive issues, get the sixth one free. Please make check payable to UNPI and send to the Editor. Copy must be photo-ready.

## Journal Deadlines

*The Journal* goes to print on the first day of the month preceding the issue month. The editorial deadline for the October 2022 Journal is August 15, 2022. Material must reach the Editor at least ten days before that deadline. Whether the material submitted will be included in the next Journal depends on space availability and the Editor's discretion. You will be notified when your article will appear.

Submissions should include text (Word document or equivalent) and images (preferably .jpg files) separately. New authors are welcome and assistance will be given if needed.

## UNPI Officers and Board of Directors

July 1, 2022– June 30, 2024

President: Greg Galletti  
PO Box 466, Mt. Airy, MD 21771-0466  
e-mail: unstampz1@gmail.com

Vice President: Blanton Clement, Jr.  
PO Box 146, Morrisville, PA 19067-0146  
e-mail: bclemjunior@gmail.com

Secretary: Jeffrey Shapiro  
PO Box 3211, Fayville, MA 01745]  
coverlover@gmail.com

Treasurer: Chris Dahle  
1401 Linmar Drive NE, Cedar Rapids, IA 52402  
e-mail: cdahle8@gmail.com

Director: Fran Adams  
PO Box 420308, San Diego, CA 92142-0308  
e-mail: fran.adams@gmail.com

Director: Ron Klimley  
13401 Pine Lake Way, Tampa, FL 33618-8670  
ron.klimley@gmail.com

Director: Caroline Scannell  
14 Dawn Dr., Smithtown, NY 11787-1761  
e-mail: philate@ix.netcom.com

Director: Larry Fillion  
130 Arlington St., Acton, MA 01720-2424  
e-mail: malariastamps@yahoo.com

## Committee Chairmen

Archivist: Greg Galletti  
See above

Auction: Blanton Clement, Jr.  
See above

Exhibits: Anthony Dewey  
157 Warrentown Ave., Hartford, CT 06105-3931  
E-mail: afdewey@sbcglobal.net

Webmaster: Larry Fillion  
See above

Publicity: Seeking volunteer





World Chess Day, Vienna Special Event Sheet  
July 20, 2022

## QUESTIONNAIRE: Journal of UNPI

Please fill out and send to:

B. Clement, Jr.  
P.O. Box 146  
Morrisville, PA 19067-0146 USA

Please put "1" for areas you read, "2" for areas you'd like to see more of.

Area	Rating
1. UNPA Stamp News	
2. UN First Issue	
3. UN Stamp Errors and Varieties	
4. UN Worldwide Topical Stamps	
5. League of Nations stamps and postal history	
6. Specialized Agencies stamps and postal history	
7. Conference postal history	
8. UN Activities and/or postal History	
9. Exhibiting	
10. Exhibits converted to articles	
11. History (UN or LON related) with stamps and covers	
12. People (UN or LON related) with stamps and covers	
13. UN FDC's and Cachets	
14. UN Philately History	
15. UN Forerunners	
Questions:	Answer
16. Should be Journal to Electronic Only, with a significant reduction in dues? Yes or No	
17. Would you consider writing an article for the Journal?	

Your Name? \_\_\_\_\_