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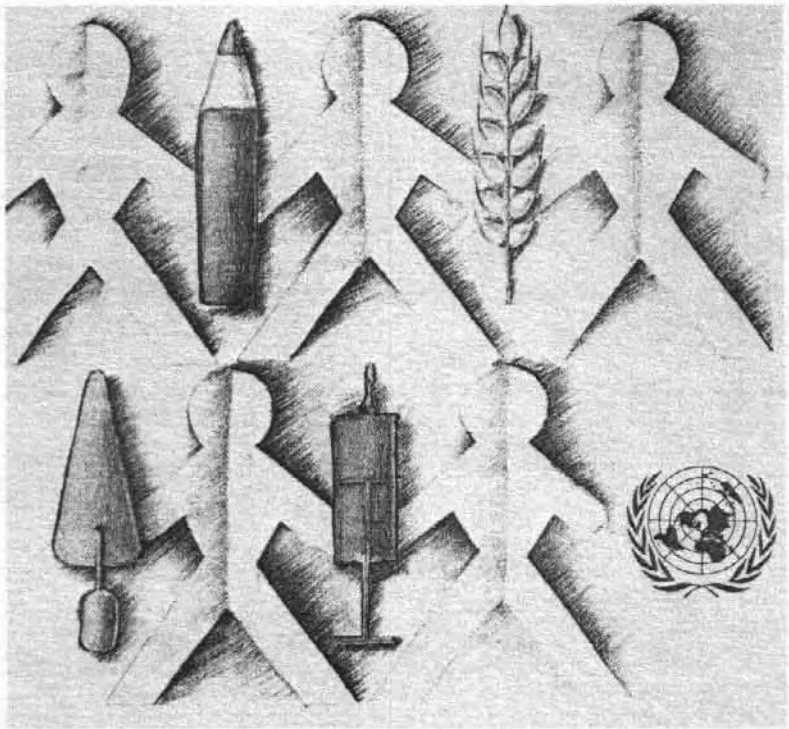
INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER DAY



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

UN Collectors of Chicagoland, Inc.: usually fourth Wednesday of each month, September through May, at 55 W Monroe #2400, Chicago, 7:30 p.m. An informal dinner gathering preceeds the meeting. Contact Ben Cohen, Box 1674, Chicago, IL 60690.

The Western Arm: at four major San Francisco Bay area shows, from September through April of each year. Contact Don Bakos, Box 70263, Sunnyvale, CA 94086.

Eastern UN Collectors Club: at shows in the New York, New Jersey area. Contact Steve Cohen, 214 E. 51st, New York, NY 10022.

New Members

Wallace A. Craig, Fullerton,CA

Table of Contents June 1988

President's Message....49
Annual Meeting....49
Nomination of Officers....49
Election Committee....49
Editor's Message....50
United Nations Volunteers....52
U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, Jack Mayer....53
Revenue Stamps for Refugees and Stateless Persons, Henri Janton and Leone de Magistris....54
Vermeil, Vermeil, Vermeil, Harry C. Winter....60
Letters to the Editor....60
Journal Auction #7....60

Covers

Front: United Nations issued on May 6th, 1988, in honor of International Volunteer Day. The drawing symbolizes the coopertion between the UN Volunteer (UNV) Programme and other UN organizations: ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNCTAD, and UNICEF.

Back (Outside): Service Cover from Geneva Headquarters of the UNV Programme which is one of tht activities of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Back (Inside): Journal Auction #7.

BUY, SELL and TRADE

FOR SALE: UPU 75th Anniversary: **Paraguay** 1950 - Imp. Gummed Proofs ex Waterlow Archives, vignette only & complete design (10) #175; **Hungary** 1950 - 3Fo Perf. Sheet of 4 on FDC to USA (B/S) #275); **France** 1949 - The 3 Epreuve de Luxe #400; **France** 1949 - Imp. Colour Trials: Apple Green, Lt. Blue, Turquoise Green, Olive Green, Orange, Bright Rose Red, Dull Green, Blue Green, **EACH** #85. Payment by **Sterling Draft** to: D. Lintern, 29 Norland Square, London, W. 11, England.

FOR SALE European Exhibition Imprints on Dove Art Cards, Tan Cards, Globe Covers, and Official Vienna Cachet Envelopes. Please specify areas of interest in request for free price list. Charles C. Smith, Route 4 Box 142, Northport, AL 35476.

Journal Deadlines

Contributors and advertisers are asked to respect the following deadlines for submission of material to the Journal.

Issue	Deadline
October	August 15
December	October 15

President's Message

By B. Clement, Jr.

In my last message, I discussed the 1988 UNP monograph. I am happy to say that we have a number of choices from which to select.

Duane Lamers has a study of United Nations postal stationery. This would include identification of the various printings.

Clay Wallace is preparing a major update of the Barnes-Merriman study of the London 1945 United Nations slogan cancel.

Clay Wallace is also preparing a collection of Arleigh Gaines articles on United Nations philately, which were published in Stamp Collector.

UNOP, the UN group based in West Germany, is publishing a monograph on meters of the U.N. and its agencies in Switzerland. This study, of course, is principally by our own Jack Mayer. UNP has been invited to participate.

So we have suddenly more possibilities than we can possibly handle. The UNP Board will be asked to decide which to publish in the near future.

Annual Meeting

It is planned to hold the 1988 UNP Annual Meeting at Stamp Expo'88/California, which is being held at the Anaheim (California) Holiday Inn August 19-21. The Holiday Inn is located at 1850 S. Harbor Blvd. near Disneyland.

Plans for the meeting are still being developed. It is hoped to have the meeting on Saturday afternoon, August 20th. We plan to have a society table each day of the show. We would like to have some United Nations exhibits at the show. However, our major UN exhibit of the year is again planned for the National Stamp Show in New York City in the late fall.

We have a number of members in Southern California and hope that they will all plan to attend. In addition, members from all over the country are encouraged to consider attending. Why don't you plan a family vacation and see Disneyland and the other sights while you are there?

More information on the meeting may be included with your election ballot and in the August issue of the Journal, which you should receive as usual around the 1st of August.

Nomination of Officers

The UNP Nominating Committee of Mac Weintraub (Chairman), Kenneth W. Blevins and Alex Bereson has submitted the following slate of nominees for the 1988-1990 term:

President	Blanton Clement, Jr., Morrisville, PA
Vice President	Clay Wallace, New Britain, CT
Secretary	Jeffrey Beller, Wantagh, N.Y.
Treasurer	Charles Berg, Chicago, IL
Directors	Don Bakos, Sunnyvale, CA
	Julius Lokin, New York City, N.Y.
	Franklin Silverman, Morganville, N.J.

Other candidates may be nominated by petition. You will hear about any additional nominees when you receive the ballot.

Election Committee

In accordance with the UNP By-laws, the President named the following to the 1988 Election Committee:

Harry Collier, Chairman	Chicago, IL
Curtis Clemmer	Tinley Park, IL
Rudolf Waldukat	Berwyn, IL

The Election Committee mailed out the election ballots by May 15th. To be counted, the ballots must be received by the committee by June 15th. The term of the new officers starts on July 1, 1988.

The immediate past President is an automatic member of the Board. This will be either Jack Mayer or Blanton Clement, depending on whether Clement is re-elected.

Editor's Message

Gruss aus Bruchsal

The weekend of the 20th of March marked my debut as an exhibitor abroad in a "real competition". I participated in a Rang III (Regional) Stamp Exhibition "Bruposta '88" in Bruchsal, West Germany about 150 miles downstream along the Rhine from my home here in Basel. One needs at least a silver medal in such an exhibition in order to participate in a national exhibition and at least a silver in a national exhibition in order to participate in an international exhibition.

This was actually not the first time that I had exhibited in a foreign country. I did participate in UNAZUR in Nice in 1983. But that was an "exposition d'un charactère international" organized by the UNPA in Geneva. United Nations exhibitions were competing only against other United Nations exhibits and not against collections in general. In Bruchsal seven United Nations exhibitions were competing against eighty-five other exhibits.

What induced me to exhibit in Bruchsal was the possibility of meeting other United Nations specialists at a working group meeting of United Nations Collectors Group of Southwest Germany. (The possibility of picking up a few extra of the "Survival of the Forest" minisheets also crossed my mind as this weekend corresponded to the first day of issue. Unfortunately none were available. Only used pairs were sold on white cards and Geneva first day covers.) But the exhibit did provide me with a chance to see how non-United Nations specialists (and possibly non-English-speaking) viewed my efforts. The title of my exhibit was "Die Frühe Geschichte der Vereinten Nationen im Spiegel Ihrer Post" (The Early History of the United Nations as Reflected in its Mail). Quite frankly my sixty-page exhibit is currently an unfortunate mixture of forerunner postal history and philatelic items dating from the years 1945 through 1951. I have no illusions of entering a F.I.P. international exposition in the near future. But I was interested in sharing what material I have with other U.N. specialists and to find out the reactions of non-specialists as an aid to improving my exhibit.

I entered the competiton with a certain amount of anxiety. German collectors are a serious breed of collector. I understand that there are probably more serious collectors (as measured by the number of members in stamp clubs and the number of exhibitors) in Germany than there are in the U.S., which has three times the population. They certainly have a reputation for being very demanding as far as quality of material, when they buy. And the prices they pay in auctions for good material are often correspondingly higher. I quite honestly expected no better than a silver medal, particularly since many of my pages are weighted down with verbose discussions in English on the interesting aspects of the item displayed.

So I was pleasantly surprised to receive a Vermeil award. I had a chance to speak with two of the judges personally to find out how I might improve my exhibit. I received a thorough written critique and the following hints about improvements.

They were most concerned with the presentation of the material. They do not like to see legal-sized covers mounted vertically so that one has to twist one's head to study the item. (I don't like to twist my head either!) They recommended a horizontal format and larger pages. (My pages are mostly 10" by 8 1/2", a remnant of a misguided attempt to squeeze sixteen pages into a frame. It did not work and it was not worth the effort.) Since the frames were 1 meter on each side, one could conceiv-

ably have packed twelve pages with dimensions 13" by 10" into such a frame. These frames were constructed with a peg-board backing into whose holes (arranged at intervals of about an inch) could be inserted plastic clips for supporting the pages. Such an arrangement allows remarkable freedom for mounting pages of all shapes and sizes.

They did not like the plastic mounts with black backing, which I used for my covers. They pointed out that the mounts gave the impression of death announcements. They recommended more color and perhaps the use of an off-white color for my mounting pages so that the envelopes would show up more clearly against the background without the use of colored mounts. They think mounts should be invisible. However, they were not too enthusiastic about the use of gray as a color for the pages. They preferred white, but not too white. Their point was that my white pages reflected back a lot of light through the shiny plastic sleeves. As a result the not-too-optimal lighting of the exhibition hall caused a lot of glare from my pages. Matte pages and glare-reducing plastic sleeves are recommended.

They mentioned that when an exhibit has several distinct sections, one should try to begin the new section at the beginning of a frame and not in the middle. This may mean sacrificing some pet pages or doing some packing with less interesting material so that a frame can be completed. There is nothing wrong, however, with having a frame with less than twelve pages. It can be quite effective.

I asked why I lost points for research and knowledge of the philatelic literature. The answer was that it helps to cite literature explicitly when explaining an item. For a judge who is not specialized in a particular field, a better impression is made by giving references. If the research is original, so much the better! This should be pointed out too.

In general I found the comments thoughtfully presented and useful.

How well did the U.N. exhibits fare against the others? Not too badly. One of the eighteen gold medals awarded at Bruposta went to a U.N. exhibit: Dieter Kohl's "Das Postamt 1400 Wien im Dienste der Vereinten Nationen" (Post Office 1400 Vienna in Service to the United Nations). This was an impressively complete display of the birth and operation of the U.N. post office in Vienna, all the more remarkable since the material is so recent, dating from 1979 until the present. Three of the seventeen vermeil awards were given to U.N. exhibits. Besides my own, one went to Wolfgang Wagener, for his entry: UNO - Spezialsammlung (United Nations, a Specialized Collection). There was much overlap here with my exhibit as we both showed much forerunner material from UNNY. The other vermeil medal went to Helmut Demel for his exhibit: Flugpost aus der UNO-City in Wien (Airmail from the United Nations Office in Vienna). This display included a very thorough treatment of first flights. Silver awards went to Jürgen Küster for his "Vereinte Nationen, Wien" (United Nations, Vienna) and to Ingo Dickert "Die Vereinten Nationen in der Philatelie Österreichs (The United Nations in the Philately of Austria). The seventh UN exhibit, "Europäisches Amt der Vereinten Nationen in Genf" (The United Nations European Office in Geneva) presented by Josef Rothermal, was not competing because he was one of the organizers of the show. He did, however, receive a well-deserved Ehrenpreis (Award with Honors) for his outstanding collection of Swiss official stamps, issued between 1950 and 1969 for the United Nations European Office in Geneva.

What did I get out of this weekend in Bruchsal besides a few nice show cancels, a quick tour of a charming and picturesque town near the Rhine and a couple of excellent meals? Well, I had a chance to get together with U.N. specialists from Germany and France, whom I have been running into here and there for almost ten years now. As the years pass the chance to share camaraderie with people of similar interests becomes perhaps more precious than the medals.

The United Nations Volunteers

UNPA Press Release

If voluntarism is nearly as old as mankind, its use as an international development tool is relatively new. The importance of this tool was first officially recognized by the United Nations in 1961 in a resolution passed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In 1969 ECOSOC raised the subject again, this time asking the UN Secretary-General to explore the possibility of creating an international volunteer programme. The following year the Secretary-General formally recommended that such a programme be launched. On December 7, 1970 the UN General Assembly created a programme officially named the United Nations Volunteers. This programme began operations in early 1971. In 1985 the General Assembly decided to designate December 5th of each year as International Volunteer Day.

Just what did the UN have in mind? Its purpose in creating this corps of international volunteers was three-fold. First, to provide developing countries with an additional source of qualified and trained manpower. Second, to give young professionals from all nations the chance to take part in world-wide development activities. And third, to make available to the UN system and member states the energetic, catalytic contribution of well-qualified professionals so moved by their vision of a better world that they would provide their skills voluntarily.

Upon UNV's creation overall responsibility for the programme was given to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), under whose auspices UNV operates. UNV headquarters is located in Geneva, Switzerland. (See service cover on the rear cover of this issue.) An Executive Coordinator directs UNV activities and is responsible for the development, promotion and management of the programme. This programme is currently active in nearly one hundred developing countries. Approximately 1000 volunteers from eighty countries are participating.

Both UNV headquarters and the volunteers work closely with UN agencies involved in technical cooperation programmes such as ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNCTAD and UNICEF. In their country of assignment, volunteers may work under the supervision of technical advisors recruited and supported by these agencies or directly under the supervision of appropriate host country officials. UNV headquarters itself consults with agencies to determine the professional requirements most approppriate for volunteers needed for agency-implemented projects. Headquarters also collaborates closely with UNDP field offices in the identification and processing of suitable candidates for UNV service.

Normally candidates are professionally qualified young men and women, who are at least twenty-one years old. They are called upon to dedicate a specific period of their life to help out in developing lands. Normally the volunteers are specialists and technicians, who have already completed the corresponding professional prerequisites (education, apprenticeship) and have at least two years of professional experience. The contracts offered the volunteers do not promise a career, only a twoyear obligation. There is no salary in the usual sense, only a stipend to cover living expenses. They are World Citizens, who operate beyond politics and direct themselves to the needs of the developing lands. They are primarily developers rather than advisors.

A young architect might help experts in the development of housing using normal locally-available building material. A surveyor might help in the preparation of projects such as the construction of dams in the development of community water distribution systems. An expert in teaching techniques might help in projects designed to stamp out illiteracy among adults.

In carrying out their assignments, UN Volunteers work under the overall jurisdiction of the UNDP Resident Representative in each country. As the UNV programme's official representative in the field, each Resident Representative exercises overall responsibility for the programme's implementation within the host country, and provides, as well, logistic and administrative support for the UN Volunteers assigned there.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees

Jack I. Mayer

The office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva was transferred from the Palais des Nations to the Centre William Rappard, 154 rue de Lausanne in June 1977. However, the postal address, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Genève 10, remained unchanged until November 2, 1987, the date on which the new meter #65357 (as registered with the Swiss PTT) was assigned and first used. It is this date that the new address was first used. The date of change may be regarded as November 1st, a Sunday; but the first actual use was on Monday.

The meter slogan now in use was also submitted to the Swiss PTT and approved for inclusion. All mail bearing the meter #65357 impression is now taken to 1200 Genève 2 - Cornavin Depot for distribution. As a result UN stamps and UN-Geneva meter franking is no longer possible. Hence covers and origin cachets as seen in Fig. 1 will no longer be seen on current mailings.

New origin cachets are now being used on UNHCR covers originating from the new postal station (Fig. 2). These take the form of numbers. Thus far only the numbers "06" and "31" have been seen. Each number represents a section within the UNHCR offices. The numeral "06" represents the Refugees Law and Doctrine Section.

Fig. 1 - Old format UNHCR stationery with UN-Geneva corner card with UNHCR origin cachet and #21997 meter cancel.

Fig. 2 - New format UNHCR stationery with numerical origin cachets and #65357 meter cancel.

Revenue Stamps for Refugees and Stateless Persons

By Henri Janton and Leone de Magistris

Translated by Brainerd Kremer

[Editor's Note: The following is a reprint of an article which first appeared in The American Revenuer, Vol. 14, No. 7, p. 97 in September 1960. It appears with the permission of the original publisher. We thank UNP member Clay Wallace for bringing it to our attention.]

The League of Nations concluded an arrangement May 12, 1926 whereby it assumed the responsibility for certificates of identification delivered to Russian and Armenian refugees.[1] In addition to the usual taxes collected by the countries delivering them, these certificates were charged a fee of 5 gold francs payable to a common fund for aid to refugees. This tax was paid, and acknowledgement was made, by affixing a special stamp to the document.[2]

The resolution of May 12, 1926 was approved by a number of countries, notably European, and put into operation rapidly in these countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Esthonia, France, Hungary, India, Poland and Switzerland in 1926; Finland, Germany, Iceland, Luxemburg, Norway and Sweden in 1927; Cuba, Yugoslavia and Romania in 1928.

SECTION I: General Issue

A. Portrait Issues

The first issue of the special stamps, which was most attractive, bore a portrait of Fridtjof Nansen, high commissioner for refugees under the League of Nations, and enclosed in a frame which was to receive appropriate inscriptions. From 1926 through 1932, two stamps were issued each year. One had inscriptions in English; the other, in French. The 1926 stamp is undated, but the stamps for the following years had the date inscribed below the portrait. At first, the common fund was administered by the High Commissariat of Refugees of the League of Nations; then after the death of Dr. Nansen, from 1932 on, by the "International Nansen Office for Refugees" under the control of the League of Nations. In 1932 the stamps bearing the old inscriptions had the new title added around the portrait in the inner frame. From 1933 up to the last issue in 1938, the name of the new organization was printed on the stamps bilingually.

Type I: Inscription in English
5 Gold Francs
Dim. 36x43 mm Perf. 11 1/2

1. violet, grey & yellow-gold without date (1926).....RR
2. "1927" in black.....RRR
3. "1928" in red.....RRR
4. blue, brown & golden yellow "1929" in green.....R
5. "1930" in red.....RR
6. "1931" in black on issue 1930.....RRR
7. "1932" in red.....RRR

Type II: Inscription in French
5 Francs Or

8. violet, grey & golden yellow without date (1926).....R
9. "1927" in black.....R
10. "1928" in red.....R
11. blue, brown & golden yellow "1929" in green.....RR

12. "1930" in red.....R
13. "1931" in black on issue 1930.....RR
14. "1932" in red.....RR

Type III: Bilingual Inscription

15. blue, brown & golden yellow "1933" in black.....RR
16. "1934" in green.....RR
17. "1935" in red.....RRR
18. "1936" in yellow-green.....RRR
19. "1937" in red.....RRR
20. "1938" in black.....RRR

B. Other Issues of the International Nansen Office

The stamps of the preceding issues had been used in France from 1926 to 1934 (#8-16 as well as #1 and #4 with English inscriptions). These stamps were affixed to the certificates of identification by the prefectships. A law of May 7, 1934 decreed that the Nansen stamps should be henceforth affixed to identity cards delivered to the refugees. The basic tax remained at 5 gold francs (60 French francs) per year. Two years tax was payable at once making the card valid for a period of two years. Payment, however, could be made in two equal amounts if so requested.

The tax was reduced by one half in the case of refugees in a precarious situation attested to by a representative of the League of Nations in France. Needy refugees were exempt from the tax.

The International Nansen Office issued stamps of a smaller size with a face value of the basic tax, of 1/2 the basic tax, and of 1/4 of the basic tax.

Type IV: 1934
Dim. 18x22mm Perf. 11 1/2

21. 1 gold franc, violet & black.....RR
22. 1.25 gold francs, green & black.....RRR
23. 2.50 gold francs, rose & black.....RRR
24. 5 gold francs, blue & black.....RRR

The 1 franc denomination has not been found so far in used condition, and there was no such rate in France; nevertheless, several re-issues of it were made. Further information will be particularly welcome on this point.

These stamps were used for Russian refugees, the only inscription being that of the Nansen Office. In cases concerning Armenian refugees the stamps were overprinted later with appropriate inscriptions in two lines. These stamps were replaced rapidly by others of the same type inscribed "Réfugiés Arméniens".

Type IV: November 1936
Overprinted "Réfugiés Arméniens"

25. 1.25 gold francs, green & black (vermillion overprint).....RRR
26. 2.50 gold francs, rose & black (black overprint).....RRR
27. 5 gold francs, blue & black (vermillion overprint).....RR

Type IV: December 1936
Inscribed "Réfugiés Arméniens" and Value in Black

28. 1.25 gold francs, orange.....RRR
29. 2.50 gold francs, orange.....RR
30. 5 gold francs, orange.....R

A decree of August 27, 1935 extended the regulations of the Nansen passes to refugees from the Saar. Stamps were issued for these later. One set consisted of the Office stamps overprinted "Réfugiés Sarrois". Another set consisted of stamps of a similar type of a rose color with the inscription "Réfugiés Sarrois" and value in black. A third issue was made later by the High Commissariat.

Type IV: 1936
Overprinted "Réfugiés Sarrois"

31. 1.25 gold francs, green & black vermillion overprint).....RRR
32. 1.25 gold francs, green & black (black overprint).....RRR
33. 2.50 gold francs, rose & black (black overprint).....RRR
34. 2.50 gold francs, rose & black (blue overprint).....RRR
35. 5 gold francs, blue & black (black overprint).....RRR

Type IV: 1937
Inscribed "Réfugiés Sarrois" with Value in Black

36. 1.25 gold francs, rose & black.....RR
37. 2.50 gold francs, rose & black.....RRR
38. 5 gold francs,rose & black.....RRR

Numbers 31-38 have not been found used. It is possible that they were never placed in use. It is certain that stamps without inscriptions (#22-24) were used on some identification cards of refugees from the Saar.

Stamps of a definitive type, without overprint, were issued later for Russian and Armenian refugees.

Type V: 1938
Russian Refugees
Dim. 18x22mm
Horizontally Lined Background

39. 1.25 gold francs, blue & black.....RRR
40. 2.50 gold francs, blue & black.....RR
41. 5 gold francs, blue & black.....RR

Type VI: 1938
Armenian Refugees
Dim. 22x18mm
Vertically Lined Background

42. 1.25 gold francs,bistre &black.....RRR
43. 2.50 gold francs,bistre & black.....RR
44. 5 gold francs, bistre & black.....R

C. Issues of the High Commissariat for Refugees

Around 1932, two stamps were issued. They were of large size and were inscribed "Société des Nations, Haut Commissariat pour les Réfugiés,Taxe Perçue". The inscription surrounded the indication of value which consists of a large numeral taking up most of the central portion of the design. Nothing is known at present concerning the conditions under which these stamps were issued.

Type VII: 1932(?)
Dim. 22x35mm

45. 3 gold francs, brown & black.....R
46. 5 gold francs, blue & black.....RR

These stamps were used until 1940 to pay tax on documents showing civil status delivered by the delegation of the High Commissariat in France.

On September 30, 1938, the General Assembly of the League of Nations decided to regroup in a High Commissariat the technical services of the Nansen Office as well as those of the secretariat having to do with legal protection of the refugees. The stamps were quite similar to Types V and VI. Those for other refugees (Réfugiés Divers) of Type V bear no indication of value.

1939 Armenian Refugees

47. 1.25 gold francs, brown & black.....RR
48. 2.50 gold francs, brown & black.....R
49. 3 gold francs, brown & black.....RRR
50. 5 gold francs, brown & black.....RR

1939 Russian Refugees

51. 1.25 gold francs, blue & black.....R
52. 2.50 gold francs, blue & black.....RR
53. 3 gold francs, blue & black.....RRR
54. 5 gold francs, blue & black.....R

1939 Saar Refugees

55. 1.25 gold francs, rose.....RRR
56. 2.50 gold francs, rose.....RRR
57. 5 gold francs, rose.....RRR

Type V: 1939 Other Refugees

58. 1.25 gold francs, green & black.....RRR
59. 2.50 gold francs, green & black.....RR
60. 5 gold francs, green & black.....R

Type V: 1939 Georgian Refugees
(Prepared but not issued)

60A. 1.25 gold francs,yellow & black.....RRR
60B. 2.50 gold francs,yellow & black.....RRR
60C. 5 gold francs, yellow & black.....RRR

SECTION II: Issues Made in France

A. Spanish Refugees

Spanish refugees in France were not taken care of by the above organizations. The French government had to take special action for them. Specific stamps were issued for their use, with no inscriptions other than the value in gold francs and the words "Réfugiés Espagnols" in colorless letters on a black background.

Type VIII: 1937

61. 1.25 gold francs, bright blue & black.CMN
62. 2.50 gold francs, green & black.....R
63. 3 gold francs, red & black.....RRR
64. 5 gold francs, orange & black.....R
65. 25 gold francs, yellow & black.....RRR
66. 50 gold fr.,bright blue & black.....RRR

The last two stamps were used on ten-year identification cards.

B. The Foreign Affairs Issues (Affaires Étrangères)

A decree of July 16, 1934 had foreseen that in case the Nansen Office were dissolved, its perogatives in France would devolve to a "Nansen Committee for France" under the aegis of the Foreign Affairs Minister. This was put into practice at the beginning of World War II. The stamps were issued in the then current francs (12 French francs per gold franc) and were of a type similar to the fiscal stamps in use at that time. The stamps were printed in sheets of 50 stamps by the "Atelier Général du Timbre" in Paris and were watermarked "A.T." with two digits.

Type IX: 1940 Armenian Refugees

67. 15 French francs, violet & rose.....RR
68. 30 French francs, violet & rose.....R
69. 60 French francs, violet & rose.....R

Type IX: 1940 Russian Refugees

70. 15 French francs, rose & green.....RR
71. 30 French francs, rose & green.....RR
72. 60 French francs, rose & green.....COMMON

Type IX: 1940 Other Refugees

73. 15 French francs, green & violet.....RR
74. 30 French francs, green & violet.....R
75. 60 French francs, green &violet....COMMON

C. Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees

At the end of the war there was a tendency to lay at the doorstep of the newly organized United Nations all the old services of the League of Nations, particularly those having to do with refugees. The member governments instituted an Intergovernmental Organization for Refugees (Organisation Intergouvernementale pour les Refugies - O.I.R.), attached to the U. N. and they closed the High Commissariat of the League of Nations at the end of 1946. They, furthermore, entrusted to the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, which had been created in London in 1938 to handle the affairs of refugees from Central Europe, the protection of the refugees pending ratification of the Charter of the O.I.R., which took place in August 1948. At first they used stamps of the High Commissariat handstamped in red with the name of the committee in four lines.

1947 Armenian Refugees

Stamps of the 1939 type (#47, #48, #50) handstamped in red in four lines "Comité intergouvernementale pour les réfugiés".

76. 1.25 gold francs, brown & black....COMMON
77. 2.50 gold francs, brown & black.....R
78. 5 gold francs, brown & black.....R

1947 Russian Refugees

Stamps of the 1939 type (#51, #52, #54) similarly handstamped in red.

79. 1.25 gold francs, blue & black.....COMMON
80. 2.50 gold francs, blue & black.....RR
81. 5 gold francs, blue & black.....COMMON

1947 Other Refugees

Stamps of the 1939 type (#58-60) similarly handstamped in red.

82. 1.25 gold francs, green & black....COMMON
83. 2.50 gold francs, green & black.....RR
84. 5 gold francs, green & black.....RR

At the same time the Committee was preparing stamps of its own. These were put into use during the year 1947.

Type X:
"Délégation pour la France"
1947 (French Delegation)
Perf. 11

85. "Gratuit" (free), black on pale green.RRR
86. 60 French francs, black on pale rose....R
87. 75 French francs, black on rose.....RR
88. 120 French francs, black on yellow.COMMON

"Divers" (Others)

89. 1.25 gold francs, black on pale green.RRR
90. 2.50 gold francs, black on pale green.CMN
91. 5 gold francs, black on pale green.....R

"Office Central Arménien"
(Armenian Central Office)

92. 1.25 gold francs, black on yellow.....RRR
93. 2.50 gold francs, black on yellow..COMMON
94. 5 gold francs, black on yellow.....RR

"Office Central Espagnol"
(Spanish Central Office)

95. 1.25 gold francs, black on orange.....RRR
96. 2.50 gold francs, black on orange.....RRR
97. 5 gold francs, black on orange.....RR

"Office Central Russe"
(Russian Central Office)

98. 1.25 gold francs, black on bluish..COMMON
99. 2.50 gold francs, black on bluish..COMMON
100. 5 gold francs, black on bluish.....COMMON

D. International Organization for Refugees

The O.I.R. kept the same design for its stamps; however, the map of the world was printed in yellow (more or less orange) on a colored background. The inscriptions are in black.

Type XI: "Délégation pour la France"
1948 (French Delegation)
Perf. 11

101. "Gratuit" (free), green.....RR
102. 75 French francs, brick red.....COMMON
103. 120 French francs, blue.....R
104. 240 French francs, grey.....R
105. 240 French francs, blue.....RR
106. 480 French francs, salmon.....R

"Office Central Arménien"
(Armenian Central Office)

107. 2.50 gold francs, violet.....RR
108. 5 gold francs, bright red.....COMMON
109. 25 gold francs, brown.....RRR
110. 50 gold francs, violet.....COMMON
111. 120 French francs, blue.....R
112. 240 French francs, grey.....R
113. 480 French francs, orange.....R

"Office Central Russe"
(Russian Central Office)

114. 2.50 gold francs, violet.....R
115. 5 gold francs, bright red.....R
116. 25 gold francs, brown.....RRR
117. 50 gold francs, violet.....RRR
118. 120 French francs, blue.....R
119. 240 French francs, grey.....R
120. 480 French francs, orange.....R

"Réfugiés Espagnols" (Spanish Refugees)

121. "Gratuit" (free), yellow green.....RR
122. 2.50 gold francs, yellow green.....RR
123. 2.50 gold francs, violet.....RRR
124. 5 gold francs, bright red.....R
125. 25 gold francs, brown.....RR
126. 50 gold francs, violet.....R
127. 120 French francs, blue.....R
128. 240 French francs, grey.....R
129. 240 French francs on 50 gold francs, violet (red).....R
130. 360 French francs on 120 French francs, blue.....R
131. 480 French francs on 75 French francs, brick red.....R

"Divers" Stamps Overprinted "Espagnols"

132. 2.50 gold francs, violet.....RR
133. 5 gold francs, green.....RR

"Ukrainiens"(Ukrainians)

134. 2.50 gold francs, violet.....RR
135. 5 gold francs, blue.....RRR
136. 25 gold francs, brown.....RRR
137. 50 gold francs, violet.....RRR

"Divers" Stamps Overprinted "Ukrainiens"

138. 50 gold francs, violet (red).....RRR

"Divers"(Others)

139. 2.50 gold francs, violet.....RR
140. 5 gold francs, green.....RR
141. 25 gold francs, brown.....RRR
142. 50 gold francs, bright blue.....RRR

E. Issues of the French Office for Refugees

After the dissolution of the International Organization for Refugees (O.I.R.) in 1954, the French government has maintained its own office for the aid of refugees and for issuing certificates of identification. Nansen stamps continued to be used on identification cards on the basis of 20 French francs per gold franc.

Type XII: 1954

Armenian Refugees

143. 2.50 gold francs, yellow-green.....
144. 5 gold francs, orange.....
145. 25 gold francs, yellow.....
146. 50 gold francs, bright blue.....

Type XIII:

Russian Refugees

147. 2.50 gold francs, yellow-green.....
148. 5 gold francs, orange.....
149. 25 gold francs, yellow.....
150. 50 gold francs, bright blue.....

Ukrainian Refugees

151. 2.50 gold francs, yellow-green.....
152. 5 gold francs, orange.....
153. 25 gold francs, yellow.....
154. 50 gold francs, bright blue.....

Without Legend (Others)

155. 2.50 gold francs, yellow-green.....
156. 5 gold francs, orange (Type XIIA).....
157. 25 gold francs, yellow.....
158. 50 gold francs, bright blue.....

Printed at the Atelier Général du Timbre
Watermarked "A.T." with digits
Rose Paper

Hungarian Refugees (Hongrois)

159. 2.50 gold francs, deep green.....
160. 5 gold francs, orange.....
161. 25 gold francs, pale lilac.....
162. 50 gold francs, blue.....

Polish Refugees (Polonais)

163. 2.50 gold francs, deep green.....
164. 5 gold francs, orange.....
165. 25 gold francs, pale lilac.....
166. 50 gold francs, blue.....

Romanian Refugees (Roumains)

167. 2.50 gold francs, deep green.....
168. 5 gold francs, orange.....
169. 25 gold francs, pale lilac.....
170. 50 gold francs, blue.....

Czechoslovakian Refugees (Tchécoslovaques)

171. 2.50 gold francs, deep green.....
172. 5 gold francs, orange.....
173. 25 gold francs, pale lilac.....
174. 50 gold francs, blue.....

Other Refugees

175. 2.50 gold francs, deep green.....
176. 5 gold francs, orange.....
177. 25 gold francs, pale lilac.....
178. 50 gold francs, blue.....

Stamps of the type of the then current fiscal stamps of France were issued bearing the inscription "Réfugiés et Apatrides" used to pay tax on the delivery of birth or death certificates. They were printed in sheets of 50.

Type XIV: 1954

179. "Gratis" (free), rose & blue.....
180. 20 French francs,bistre, olive & red.....
181. 50 French francs, orange & red.....
182. 75 French francs, green & red.....
183. 120 French francs, blue & red.....
184. 180 French francs, green & red.....
185. 200 French fr., deep orange, red & olive.
186. 480 French fr., deep lilac, red & violet.
187. 500 French francs, deep lilac, red & pale violet.....
188. 510 French fr., blue, deep blue & brown..
189. 720 French francs, blue & red.....
190. 1020 French fr., yellow-green, violet & red.....

All of these stamps have been withdrawn from use as of January 1, 1959. At present, the fiscal stamps of France are used for this purpose.

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1. See Treaties of the League of Nations, Vol. 89, p. 47.
2. Except where specifically mentioned all the following stamps were printed in blocks of 10 (5x2). Those listed in Section I were printed by the "Imprimerie des timbres-postes" in Bern, Switzerland; those in Section II by several printers, mostly private firms.

Vermiel, Vermiel, Vermiel

By Harry C. Winter

[Editor's Note: This poem first appeared in the January 1988 issue of The Philatelic Exhibitor and appears here with the permission of the editor.]

The show has closed, the judging done,
Soon I must tell of medals won.

A pleasant task for most, I hold,
To say who's Silver, Bronze, and Gold.

But now to these we add two more
Though I can't really see what for:

Good, better, best, enough I feel,
But silver-bronze, and now...Vermeil?

A strange word meaning, so I'm told,
One made of silver, laced with gold.

Now there are some, I find, who say
The word should be pronounced "Vermeil".

A few that manner do not buy,
And claim instead the word's "Vermeil".

But here in our familiar places
Those ways sound much too affectatious.

For French our native language is not;
It's English (good or bad) we ought

To speak. So I'm here, at banquet spread;
While others laugh, I sit in dread

Not knowing what's the proper way
The second-best awards to say.

Though short of time, I'll race on home
And look it up in Noah's tome;

Ah! Here it is -- Hello! What's this?
Good gracious, how I've been amiss!

Of two ways given, I will not fail
To use the lesser one -- "Vermeil".

I do not wish to speak the term ill,
But Webster says (preferred) is "Vermeil"!

Letters to the Editor

Group of 125? More on the Group of 77

In reference to the article by B. Clements, Jr. entitled "Group of 77", which appeared in the February 1988 issue of the Journal, I would like to add the following information.

The Group of 77 is a private organization of third-world countries, which provides economic information to such nations. It now has 125 member states. It rents space on the 39th floor of the United Nations Headquarters in New York. (Actually there are 40 floors in the UN building. The 39th floor is for training services; the 40th has a gym and tennis court.) Their address is P.O. Box 20 at the United Nations.

The Group has no director or secretary-general, just a chairman, who rotates in New York every year. The Chairman for 1988 is the Ambassador from Tunisia. There are chapters in Geneva (with UNCTAD), in Vienna (with UNIDO), in Paris (with UNESCO), in Nairobi (with UNEP) and in Rome (with FAO). As of January 15, 1988 they began publishing a journal for their members.

The Group uses U.N. postage meters but pays the U.N. back. Their stationery is privately made. That is why it is so fancy.

Stephen Cohen
New York City

Journal Auction #7

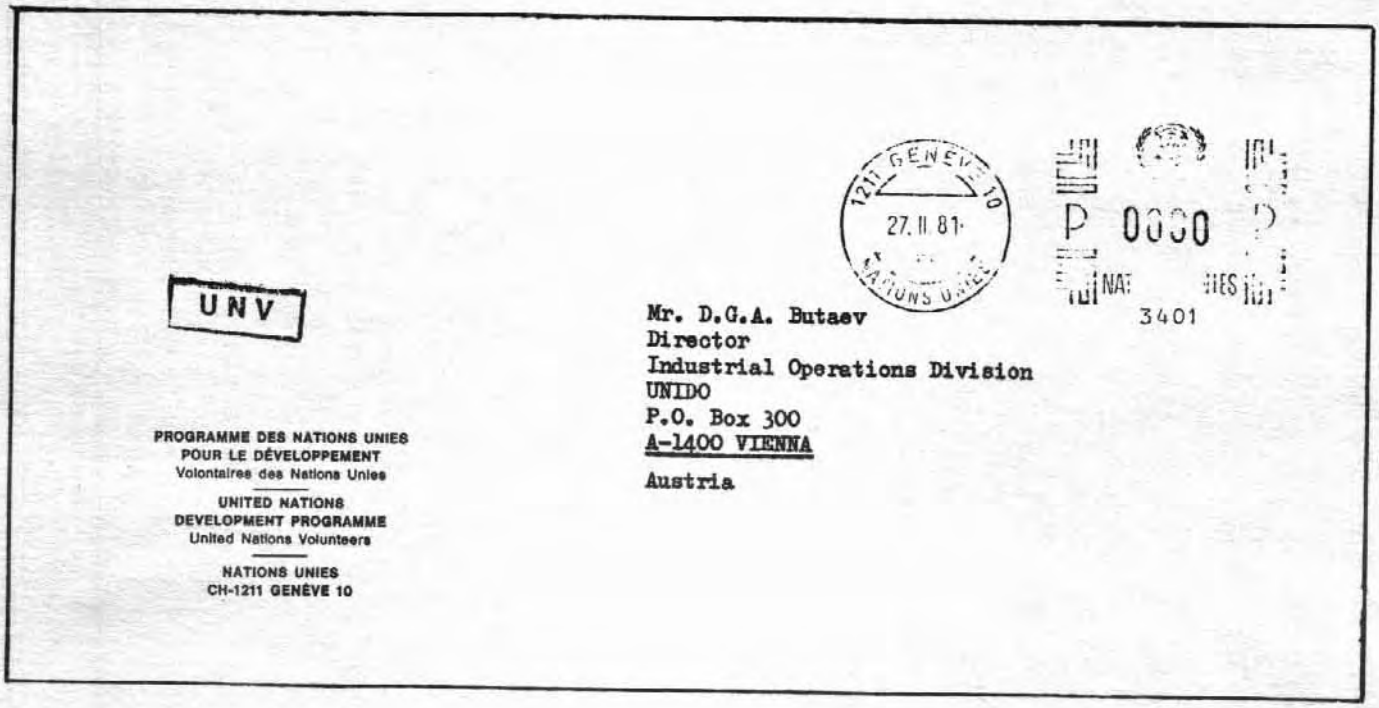
The rules for submitting bids in a Journal Auction can be found in the April 1987 issue of the Journal. The closing date for submission of bids is July 15th. Please send your bids to the following address:

Alex Bereson
458 Woodrow Street
Daly City, CA 94014

Journal Auction #7

Closing Date: July 15, 1988

1. NY #154-5 FDC WFUNA CACHET #1 DALI AUTOGRAPHED BY STAMP DESIGNER OLAV MATHIESEN VF UNAD MB$22
2. UNESCO FRANCE #2021-3 IMPERF. DECORATED MARGIN SINGLES RET$72 MB$45
3. NY #4.1 VERT. MARGIN BLOCK OF 10 W/IMPERF LEFT MARGIN VFMNH MB$10
4. NY #8.1 OPEN 2 VARIETY MI4 LR VFMNH MB$12
5. NY #8.1 PARTIAL OPEN 2 VARIETY MI4 LL VFMNH MB$10
6. NY #8.2 MI4 LL VFMNH MB$14
7. NY #C3.1 UL,LL,UR MI4 (3) VFMNH MB$10
8. NY #C3.3 UR MI4 VFMNH MB$10
9. NY #C3.4 UR MI4 VFMNH MB$15
10. NY #C3.5 UR MI4 VFMNH MB$12
11. NY #C4.2 LR MI4 VFMNH MB$16
12. NY #C4.3 LR MI4 VFMNH MB$10
13. ITU COVERS (3) EXPRESS, (3) REG'D, + (1) UN DAY COVER 1958-60 MB$10
14. BULLSEYE CANCEL FDC 1951 S.2 UNAD MB$10
15. GENEVEA UX3 2ND PTG. (19) WITH VARIOUS SHOW CANCELS MB$25
16. BRUSSEL'S WORLD FAIR 1958 COMBO SET (6) RODAN CACHET FDCS VF UNAD MB$12
17. VIENNA #9-10 MNHVF SET OF SHEETS OF 50 (2) FACE VALUE=US$42.00+ MB$20
18. VIENNA #21 (62) COPIES MNHVF IN LG. MULTIPLES US FACE $30 MB$12
19. GENEVA MNHVF MIXED LOT OF COMPLETE SETS FACE VALUE 300 SWISS FRANCS GREAT VARIETY = US$365.00+ MB$210
20. BLUE CARDS GENEVA VF #97,99-104,106,108,110-1,121 (12) MB$10
21. BLUE CARDS GENEVA VF #92-4,97-111,113-5 (21) MB$15
22. WHITE CARDS VIENNA VF #8-20,22-3 (15) MB$15
23. WHITE CARDS VIENNA VF #7-20,22-5,27,36-7,40-1,43 (24) MB$20
24. INDIA INTL. UN COMMISSION IN CAMBODIA #1-5, LAOS #1-5, VIETNAM #1-5 VFMNH COMPLETE (3) SETS SCARCE MB$17
25. GENEVA #1-14 FDC VF UNAD REG'D COVER #10 ARTCRAFT CACHET MB$12
26. GENEVA #14 10 FRANCS HI-VALUE DEFIN. MI4 UR VFMNH FACE $30 MB$16
27. SOUVENIR FOLDERS NY 1965, 1967-70 (5) VFMNH MB$10
28. " " NY 1959 (THE KEY FOLDER) MB$12
29. " " NY 1961-2 (2) MB$10
30. " " NY 1963-4 (2) MB$10
31. " " NY 1971-5 (5) VFMNH MB$10
32. " " 1976 XXV ANNIVERSARY SP. FOLDER NY+GENEVA STAMPS VFMNH MB$15
33. " " NY 1976,1977,1980 (3) VFMNH MB$10
34. " " GENEVA 1969-70 (2) VFMNH MB$10
35. " " GENEVA 1969-77 (9) VFMNH MB$22
36. " " GENEVA 1971-3 (3) MB$10
37. " " GENEVA 1974-7 (4) MB$11
38. " " GENEVA 1979-82 (4) VFMNH MB$10
39. " " VIENNA 1979-82 (4) VFMNH MB$10
40. SOUVENIR CARDS #2A SIGNATURE FLAW FDGENEVA MB$12
41. " " #2A FDNY MB$12
42. " " #2B MINT MB$15
43. " " #4,5,7 (3) MINT MB$10
44. " " #17 WOMEN'S DECADE FDNY,GENEVA,VIENNA (3) MB$13
45. " " WELL MIXED LOT OF (50) CARDS ALL FD CANCELLED MB$32
46. NETHERLANDS INTL. COURT OF JUSTICE USED CMPLT. #O16-9 MB$34
47. FDC STARTER COLLECTION VF UNAD GENEVA CACHET NY FDCS 50 DIFF. MB$15
48. " " " " " " GENEVA FDCS 30 DIFF. MB$10
49. SWITZERLAND LABOR BUREAU #3080-2 VF USED HI-VALUES MB$30
50. SWITZERLAND #7027 VF UNAD FDC OFFICIAL CACHET MB$12
51. INDONESIA SCOTT#732 HUMAN RTS. 1967 BLOCK OF 4 MINT MISSING BLUE COLOR ERROR MB$28
52. INDONESIA INTL. COMM. YEAR 1983 SET OF 4 MAX. CARDS MB$10
53. SURINAM UPU SCOTT#371-2 FDC (2) VF UNAD MB$10
54. NETHERLANDS 100 ANNIV UPU FDC+ ISRAEL 1974 UPU FDC (3) MB$10
55. INDONESIA UPU DAY 1971 FDC SCOTT#871 UNAD+MALAYA SINGAPORE UPU SET MINT HR SCOTT#23-6 MB$10
56. CAMEROONS UNICEF SCOTT#530-1 1971 FDC+INDONESIA SCOTT#987 UNICEF FDC (2) MB$10
57. INDONESIA (4 DIFF PTGS.)UNUSED AEROGRAMMES W/ PRINTED ADDRESS TO UNEF INDONESIAN FORCE IN EGYPT FOLDED MB$10
58. INDONESIA REG'D COVER TO TERRY WAITE,BEIRUT,LEBANON(PHILATELIC)MB$10
59. INDONESIA UX1 POSTCARD USED 1 CM TEAR AT LEFT MB$10
60. INDONESIA UX1 POSTCARD USED W/HANDSTAMP 'WORLD FREEDOM FROM HUNGER MARCH 1963' MB$28
61. INDONESIA INTL MONEY ORDER FAINT HOLLANDIA CANCEL, WEST IRIAN UNTEA #7,14 (PERF CREASES ON #7) 1963 MB$20
62. INDONESIA INTL MONEY ORDER WEST IRIAN #3, (2)#17 HOLLANDIA 1962 MB$25
63. UC4.2 FD 2ND PRINTING 5/23/60 FDC CAT$100 MB$35
64. VARIOUS PTG. NY FDC VF UNAD #146.2,223,251-2,UXC5.3(2),UC5.4 MB$10
65. GENEVA IMPRINT FDC VF UNAD GAINES PG.839-40, #SC31-45 COMPLETE NY & GENEVA COMBO FDC FOR 1976 GAINES $200 MB$80
66. SWISS PTT FOLDERS VF FDCANCELLED UPU#901-6,UPU#907-9(2) MB$10
67. NY #17-8 LR MI4 NH GUTTER #178 FULL GUTTER PERFORATIONS AT BOTTOM MINOR MARGIN CREASE MB$10
68. NY#3.1 UL MI6 VFMNH TRIANGLE CUT-OUT, #11.6 UL MI4 VFMNH PARTIAL TRIANGLE CUT-OUT MB$30
69. NY#C1.F BOTTOM STRIP OF 15 VFMNH TWO CONTROL #'S ERROR MB$20
70. 1974 UPU CENTENARY SLOGAN COVERS (12 ALL SAME),& (3) SWISS UN DAY SLOGAN COVERS 24 OCT 1952-4 MB$10
71. GENEVA (45) 1972-3 COVERS ON OFFICIAL UNGENEVA STATIONARY ALL NEAT TYPE ADDR. TO BIENNE, SWITZERLAND VF UNUSUAL MB$20
72. NY#149.1 (2) VFMNH SHEETS, ONE WITH ACCENT MARK OVER '5' IN MARGIN, OTHER WITH HEAVY INKING ON UN EMBLEMS MB$35
73. GENEVA EXHIBITION IMPRINT SHOW COVERS ON GENEVA UX2 #4 NANCY, #5 PERIGUEUX,#6 COLMAR VF UNAD GAINES PG.825 CAT$35 MB$14
74. GENEVA FIRST FLIGHTS ON UC1 #2 BOMBAY MB$10
75. " " " " ON UX2 #78-81,83 (5) MB$10
76. " " " ON SWISSAIR CACHET VF #34A,71A,72A,78A,79A (5) MB$10



INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER DAY

The United Nations Volunteer programme reflects its international origin in both aim and function. At work in nearly ninety developing countries, UN Volunteers originate from some eighty countries, with three quarters of the UNVs themselves from developing nations. The UNV programme, while providing developing nations with a growing source of development expertise, is placing within everyone's reach the opportunity to participate in international voluntarism, enabling citizens of developing and industrialized countries alike to play integral roles in development.