

the



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OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.



United Nations Secretary-General 1953 - 1961

**IN MEMORY OF DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD**

1905 - 1961

# The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

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## 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.

## Cover Illustrations

**Front cover:** Photograph of former U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld courtesy of the United Nations Office of Public Information. **Rear cover:** (Photo) Hammarskjöld in Beirut 1958 with UNOGIL leaders. Pouch letter between his first and second Special Representatives in the Congo.

## MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

### Twenty-five Years of United Nations Philatelists: Time to Party?

Have you noticed that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of United Nations Philatelists is rapidly approaching? A glance at the volume number of this issue (25-5) suggests that this magic occasion is not too far off. Actually the first issue of *The Journal of United Nations Philatelists* appeared in August 1977. Through a bit of creative bookkeeping Volume 14 only had two issues in order that each succeeding volume corresponds to a calendar year.

The first meeting of the UNP organizers and the Board was held in Chicago, Illinois on May 28, 1977 in conjunction with COMPEX. Either of these dates could serve as an official birthday of the organization. Or do you have another suggestion?

In any case I believe we would be seriously amiss if we did not note this momentous occasion during the Annual Meeting in 2002 in Atlantic City, New Jersey at **STAMPSHOW 2002** in August 2002. The question is: What can we UNP-members do to mark this milestone? Should we try to involve the United Nations Postal Administration in this project? Should the UNP hold a reception? Should we prepare a special cachet to commemorate the occasion? Would it be fitting to publish an appropriate monograph or other type of commemorative document? Such a document might include photographs, which would retell the history of UNP: its annual meetings or other activities, particularly those from the early days of the Society.

But why should we be satisfied with just one Birthday party, when two could be arranged. At the UNP Annual Meeting in Chicago on Saturday August 25th, Ben Cohen in the name of the **UN Collectors of Chicagoland (UNCC)** invited all UNP-members to come to **COMPEX 2002** during

the last weekend in May 2002, to participate in this annual exhibition. First time exhibitors might find this venue less intimidating to share their prized philatelic items with other collectors than a big national show like **STAMPSHOW**. This show marks the exact silver anniversary of the first UNP public meeting.

The Board and I are anxious to receive your reactions to these ideas or to receive alternate suggestions for celebrating UNP's silver anniversary.

### REDESIGNED IRC'S TO BE RELEASED IN JANUARY 2002

According to an article in the August 27th issue of *Linn's Stamp News*, a new, more attractive and secure International Reply Coupon (IRC) will be available to consumers and collectors beginning in 2002. The coupons are exchangeable in all member countries of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) for the minimum postage of a priority item or of an unregistered airmail letter sent to a foreign country.

The new IRC will be larger than the old one and will have a new design to provide a distinct visual difference in the IRC series.

The theme of the new coupon, "The letter - a path to literacy", will be printed in French ("La Lettre - une voie vers l'alphabetisation") between the name of the country and the datestamp of the exchanging country. The new coupon has a bar code and optical character readable (OCR) characters on the back. As security features, the new IRC will have a more distinctive watermark, a security rainbow, a fluorescent zone and microprinting of letters. It will be printed on heavier paper to allow for machine processing.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

### Board Meeting in Chicago August 2001

The UNP Board of Directors met at **STAMPSHOW 2001**. Present were Board members Greg Galletti, Clem Clement, Larry Davidson, Jim Matyasovich, Dick Powers, Exhibits Chair Tony Dewey and Ben Cohen, one of the founders of UNP.

Due to increased publishing and mailing expenses, it was decided to increase domestic dues from \$15 to \$18 beginning with the membership year 2003. Canadian dues will go from \$17 to \$20. Dues for members residing elsewhere will rise from \$25 to \$30. This will be the first increase in dues in twelve years.

Members should note that 2003 dues paid in advance during this year will be at the old rate. It is worth mentioning that this might be a good time to consider purchasing a Life Membership, which is available at twenty times the annual dues. At the current dues rate this is only \$300.

Due to a heavy work schedule Murray Abramson has resigned as Vice President. Tony Dewey was appointed by the Board to complete Murray's term.

Future monographs were discussed. The next planned monograph will be on Receiving and Dispatching Markings by Clem Clement in 2002. Tentatively, a monograph on the 1½¢ precancel by Tony Dewey, will be published in 2003.

The possibility of putting on the UNP website a more complete index of the *Journal* in the style of the printed versions that appear yearly in the December issue was discussed. The editor will explore the modalities with the Home-Page Editor Dennis Hamilton.

The UNP Annual Meeting will be held at **STAMPSHOW** in Atlantic City, New Jersey in August 2002. Future meetings will be tentatively held at **SESCAL** in Los Angeles, California in October 2003, at **Chicagopex** in November 2004, at **CAPEX** in Toronto, Can-

ada in 2005 and in Washington, D. C. at **Washington 2006**. The latter two shows will be major international exhibitions.

### Candidates for UNP Offices Sought

At the Board Meeting plans were made for next year's UNP election in May 2002. Newly elected officers will begin serving their two-year terms starting July 1, 2002. **Anyone interested in serving as an officer, should contact Greg Galletti.** It is a great way to get more involved in United Nations philately.

### Time to Renew

On the back of the wrapper of October and December issues of *The Journal* is a MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL notice. In this notice you are asked to determine your membership status and pay your dues if needed.

To determine your status, look at the mailing label on this journal. There are two series of numbers above your name. The first, the four-digit number, is your UNP membership number. The second, a two-digit number, is the year through which your membership is paid. If the year is "01", then your membership will expire December 31, 2001 unless you renew. If the second number is "02", "03", or "LM" for (Life Member), then no action on your part is necessary.

During the UNP Board Meeting in Chicago on August 25th, it was decided to raise membership dues effective with the year 2003. However, if you choose, you may renew this year (before December 31, 2001) for two years (2002 and 2003) at the current rate.

If you plan to renew, please try to do so by the end of this year. If you do not plan to renew, a note to that effect would be greatly appreciated. If your membership is expiring, and we do not hear from you, we will go to the trouble and expense of writing you a personal letter reminding you to renew. Thanks for your consideration.





## IN MEMORY OF DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD 1905 - 1961

By J.-L.Emmenegger and Richard Powers

On September 18, 2001 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued a set of three stamps for use at United Nations Headquarters in New York City, Vienna and Geneva on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of former United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld during a Peace mission in the (former Belgian) Congo. The original artwork (Figure 1) for the stamps, in denominations of 80¢, F.s. 2,00 and S 7/€ 0,51, was created by Olav Mathiesen of Denmark. Standing order customers who have opted for "each issue" delivery will receive their standing order for the Dag Hammarskjöld stamp issue with the 50th Anniversary of the UNPA issue scheduled for release on October 18, 2001.



Figure 1: UNNY Dag Hammarskjöld commemorative.

Technically this is the first time that the UNPA has honored its second Secretary-General with a commemorative series of stamps. However, it is clear that the two stamps issued in 1962 for use at the UNNY, nominally in memory of all those who had died in the service to the United Nations (Scott #108-9), were meant to honor Hammarskjöld as the date on the stamps correspond to the day when he died in a plane crash over Northern Rhodesia (Zambia).

### Growing up in Sweden

Dag Hjalmar Agne Carl Hammarskjöld was born on July 29, 1905, near Lake Vettern in Jonkoping Province in south-central Sweden. He was the fourth son of Hjalmar Hammarskjöld, who was Prime Minister of Sweden during World War I, a Registrar of the Superior Court, Governor of Uppsala Province, member of the International Court of Justice at the Hague and President of the Nobel Foundation. The father once said: "You know, if I had had Dag's brains, I would have gone far."

He entered the University of Uppsala at the age of 18 and received his A.B. in 1925 with French, history of literature and practical philosophy as his major subjects. In 1927 he spent a year at Cambridge studying with John Maynard Keynes. He earned the Licentiate of philosophy in 1928; the Bachelor of Law in 1930 and the Doctor of Philosophy in 1933. His University of Stockholm doctoral thesis was entitled "Konjunkturpridningen" (Expansion of Market Trends).

### Early Professional Life in Sweden

From 1936 to 1945 he served as Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and had considerable influence upon Sweden's financial policy as well as some influence upon social policies. Just before World War II he was sent to the USA to attempt to dispel American ill-feelings that had developed over Sweden's neutrality.

He took an active role in European regional development during the post-war years, serving as head of the Swedish delegation to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) and also as a delegate to the Council of Europe. He also

served as a member of the Swedish delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

### **Turmoil at the United Nations**

On November 10, 1952 the first United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie announced his resignation before the General Assembly. His resignation was the climax of more than two years of bitterness and confusion during which Secretary-General Lie had been the center of the storm. Lie's support of the Security Council's backing of the decision of the United States to resist by force the invasion of South Korea by North Korea had brought him into head-on conflict with the Soviet Union, which after October 1950 ignored his existence and refused all communication with him. This situation had dramatically weakened the influence of the chief executive officer of the United Nations.

### **The Call from the United Nations**

Five months of political maneuvering by the major powers ensued. Finally on March 31, 1953 Dag Hammarskjöld was selected chosen as a compromise candidate who would concentrate mainly on the administrative problems of the United Nations and who would refrain from making public statements on the political conduct of the Organization.

### **The Suez Crisis and the Creation of UNEF**

During his watch he was confronted by the crisis provoked by the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egypt in August 1956, which led to joint military action on the parts of Great Britain, France and Israel against Egypt. This led to the creation in November 1956 of the United Nations

Emergency Force (UNEF) to supervise a cease-fire in the Middle-East. Figure 2 shows an airletter sheet prepared for the use of UNEF personnel and sent by a member of the Danish Battalion (DANOR) stationed in Gaza and dated April 2, 1957.



Figure 2: UNEF airletter sent by member of the Danish Battalion in 1957

### **The Insurrection in Hungary**

In contrast to the Suez Crisis where the UN was able to take action effectively in bringing about a resolution of the problem and set the stage for the implementation of a permanent peacekeeping role of the United Nations, the crisis created by the insurrection in Hungary against the Soviet Union's military occupation, which occurred in October 1956, only underlined the limitations of the Secretary-General, reflecting the impotence of the Security Council and of the General Assembly, when the major powers could not agree on a plan of action.

### **Realignments in the Middle East and the Tragedy of Lebanon**

The Arab League, consisting at one time of nine Arab countries, was formed in March 1945 to strengthen relations among Arab states, to coordinate their policies to achieve cooperation and to safeguard their independence and sovereignty. In practice, these countries have been united only rarely

except on two issues - Israel and anti-colonialism. In early 1958 two different mergers in the Middle East took place. Iraq and Jordan merged on February 14th to form the Arab Federation. On February 22nd Egypt, Syria and (in part) Yemen merged to form the United Arab Republic (U.A.R.) When tensions mounted between these two republics, Lebanon was caught in the middle. Internally the conflict between the almost equally large Christian and Moslem factions arose and eventually led to civil warfare, which began on May 12, 1958.

The Security Council formed the United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL) and served as a symbol of United Nations concern and as a safety valve that kept the dimensions of the crisis in Lebanon contained to and fostered quiet negotiations between the disputants. A nation-wide truce became effective by August 12, 1958. Figure 3 shows an airletter sheet prepared for the use of UNOGIL personnel during this short but critical period.



Figure 3: UNOGIL airletter sheet sent to Finland in November 1958.

### Laos

In the wake of the Geneva Conference of 1954, which marked the collapse of French power in Indochina, it was envisaged that Laos would serve as a neutral buffer state between Western-oriented Thailand to its south and west, and Communist North Viet-

nam. The International Control Commission (ICC, which was set up independent of the UN) was set up to supervise the implementation of the Geneva Agreement in the various portions of Indochina: Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. Internally in Laos tensions arose during early 1959 between the lowland Lao, who were pro-Western and the highland Pathet Lao, who were pro-Communist. The United Nations organized the Geneva Conference on Laos in May 1961. On July 23, 1962 an agreement on Laotian neutrality endorsed the principle of a provisional government of national union to be headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma. These hopes were soon to be frustrated by the escalating war efforts in Vietnam. For more details see the article in the December 1994 (page 8) issue of *The Journal*

In this case, Hammarskjöld's efforts in Laos did not achieve their long-term objectives because they were side-tracked by great-power rivalries in the region as well as the twists and turns of Laotian politics.

Figure 4 shows a FDC of stamps (India - ICC (Laos) Scott #1 - 5) issued on December 1, 1954 for the use of the Indian members of the ICC in Laos. The cachet shows clearly the geography of the region.

### The Crisis of the Former Belgian Congo

The crisis in the former Belgian Congo, which erupted within a week of that country's accession to independence on June 30, 1960, was to dominate the rest of Hammarskjöld's Secretary-Generalship. It brought him in direct conflict with the Soviet Union and into serious disagreements with the three other major powers as well as with many smaller ones. These caused a reconsideration on the part of the Security Council and the General Assembly concerning what the role of the Secretary-General and the nature of the involvement of the United Nations in international politics



should be. It also cost him his life.

The first serious anticolonial disturbances, led by Joseph Kasavubu, occurred in 1959. These led to a hastily arranged round table conference in Brussels in early 1960. The first legislative elections were held in May 1960. The Congo Parliament met for the first time in late June 1960. The first central government was established by rivals Joseph Kasavubu, as President, and Patrice Lumumba, as Prime Minister on June 24th. Independence Day was June 30, 1960.

It was anticipated that Belgian administrators and army officers would stay on to facilitate the transition during which Congolese would take over more responsibility. Unfortunately an army mutiny led to a premature mass exodus of Europeans. Belgian troops began to assert military control at key locations. At the same time massive external pressure by foreigners, who had interests in the natural resources under exploitation enhanced the intrinsic political and tribal polarization in the country. Eventually the central government effectively collapsed into three regions in search of quasi-autonomy centered at Léopoldville (today called Kinshasa) under Kasavubu, Stanleyville under Lumumba and Elisabethville in the province of Katanga under Moïse Tshombé. The mineral-rich province effectively became independent for more than a year under the leadership of Tshombé.

Figure 5 shows a FDC produced for stamps (India Scott #M56-61) issued on January 15, 1962 for use by Indian troops in the Congo postmarked in Léopoldville. The Indian military established field post offices (FPO) in the cities of Léopoldville (#660), Elisabethville (771), Albertville (#716) and Kamina (#777). The map in the cachet displays well the geography of the region.

At Hammarskjöld's urging the Security Council authorized the creation on July 14, 1960 of the *Opération des Nations Unies au*

Congo (ONUC), which would facilitate the reintegration of the country as a single unit. At one time there were nearly 20000 UN troops on duty in the Congo in an attempt to maintain order and to restore a unified political structure in the country while avoiding any interference in local politics. On August 1st the Congolese Parliament chose Cyrille Adoula to form a coalition government.

During the early days of the crisis the Secretary-General sent his trusted deputy Ralph Bunche to the Congo to be his personal representative. Figure 6 shows a cover sent by Bunche on August 15, 1960 via diplomatic pouch back to United Nations Headquarters, where it arrived August 21, 1960.

The only missing piece in the puzzle was Katanga. By September 1961 Tshombé still avoided participation in the central government. In an attempt to prevail upon Tshombé to rejoin the central government, Hammarskjöld arranged for a meeting on September 18, 1961 with him at Ndola in Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), just south of the border with Katanga. The Secretary-General's plane crashed barely ten miles from the airport and all aboard died. No complete explanation exists for the crash. It was presumably pilot error which allowed the plane to descend too rapidly during the night flight, which caused it to clip some trees, which provoked the crash. But conspiracy theories still linger.

Figure 7 shows an attractive philatelic cover postmarked about the time of the plane crash. Presumably the cachet was added after the fact.

On October 23, 1961 Hammarskjöld was awarded posthumously the Nobel Peace Prize by the Norwegian Storting (Parliament).

Figure 8 shows a somewhat contrived cover on ONUC stationery which nicely

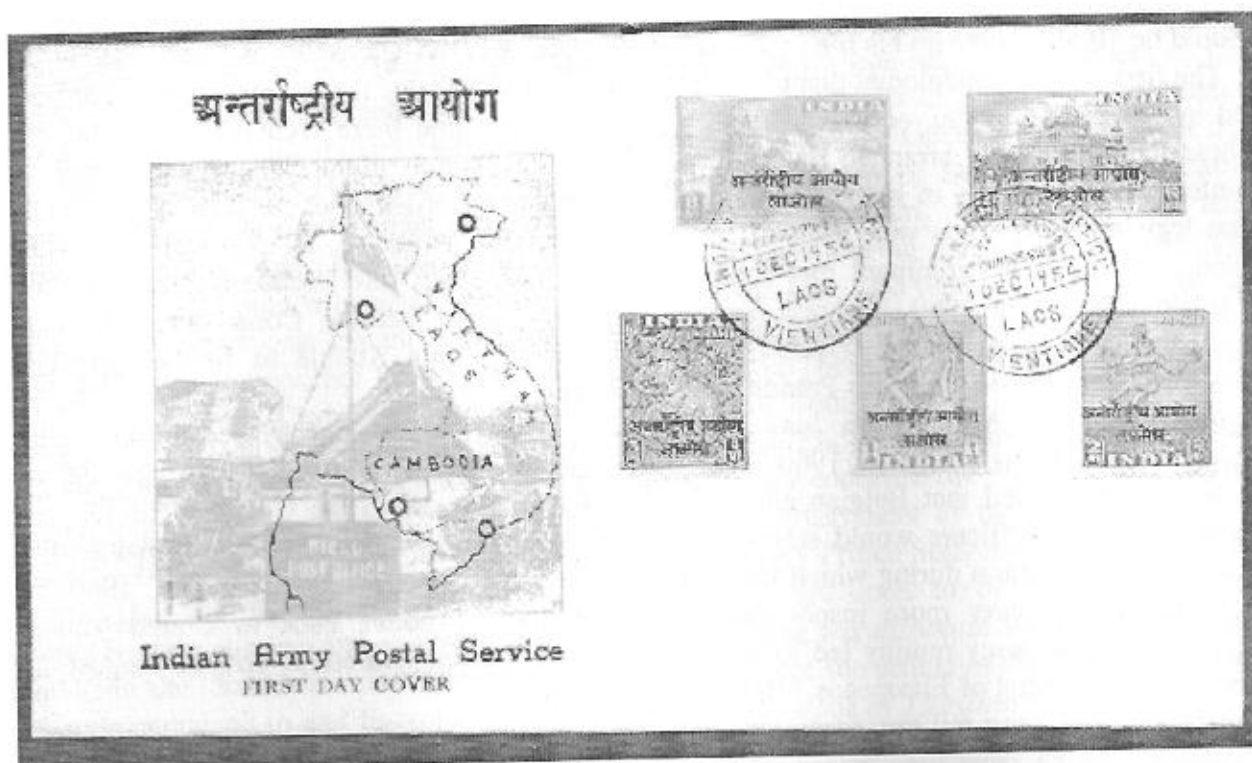


Figure 4: FDC of the military stamps issued for the use of Indian members of the International Control Commission in Laos canceled in Vientiane on December 1, 1954.

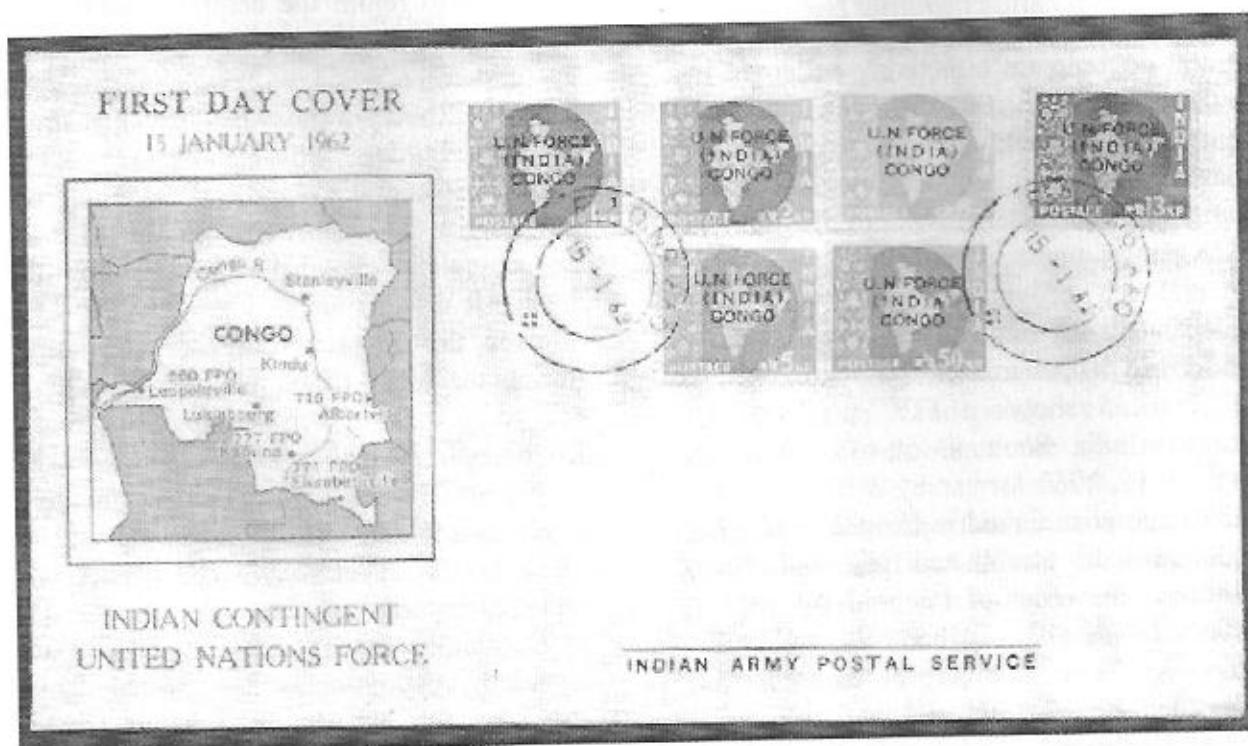


Figure 5: FDC of the military stamps issued for the use of Indian troops contingent of ONUC canceled at Léopoldville (FPO #660) on January 15, 1962.

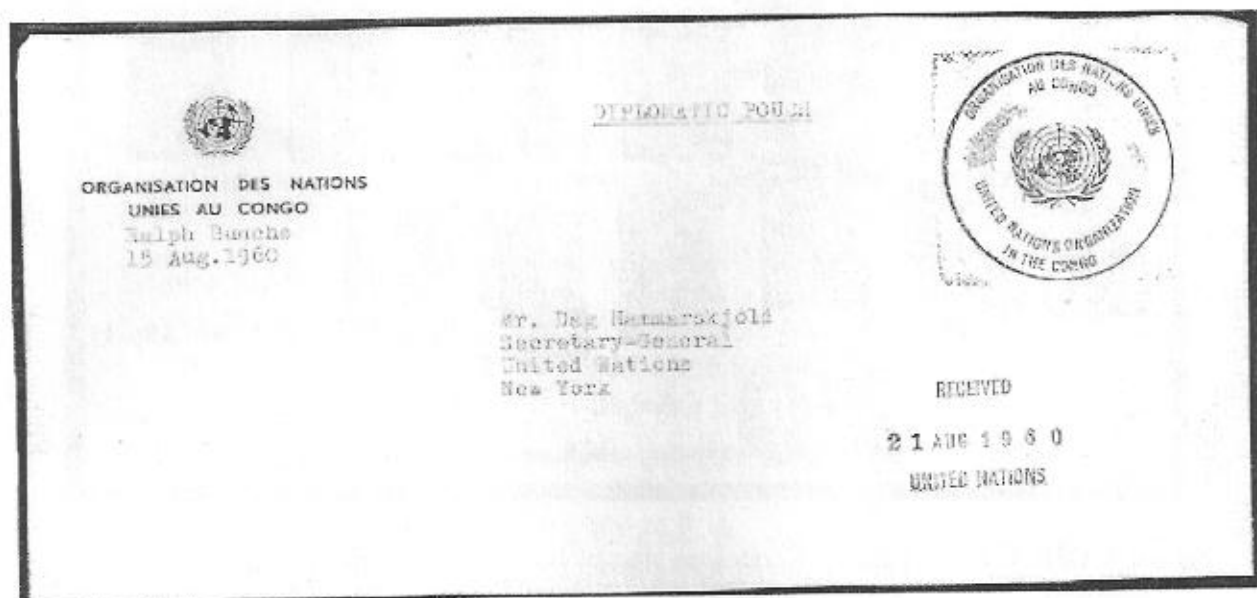


Figure 6: Diplomatic pouch cover sent on August 15, 1960 by Under Secretary-General Ralph Bunche from the Congo to the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. It bears a Headquarters receiving cancel applied six days later and a ONUC dispatching cachet.

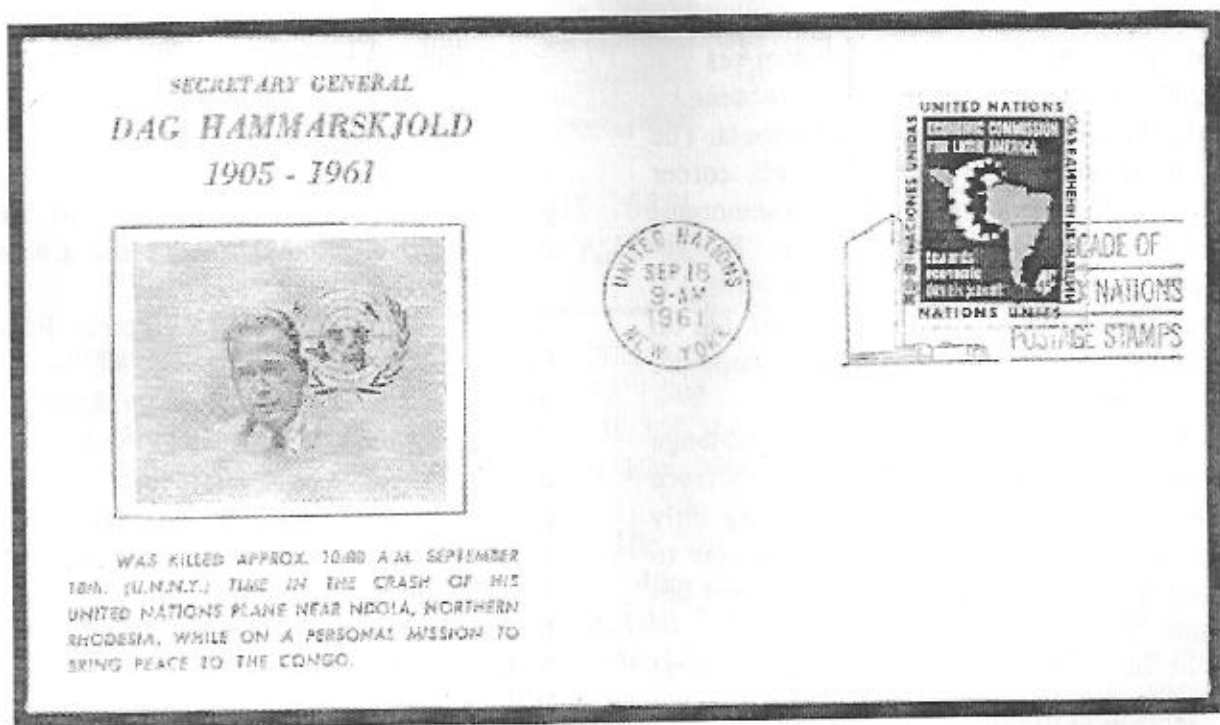


Figure 7: Philatelic cover marking the day of Secretary-General Hammarskjöld's death in a plane crash near Ndola, Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia).



Figure 7: ONUC cover bearing Congolese stamps issued in Homage to Dag Hammarskjöld.

summarizes this episode of Congolese history. The cover seems to have been sent by a Swedish member of ONUC to a Police Officer back home in Sweden. It bears two Congolese stamps canceled March 10, 1962. The 2-franc stamp in the upper left corner of the cover (Scott #366) commemorates the signing of the Independence Agreement by Belgium on January 4, 1959 in Brussels. The 10-franc stamp in the lower left corner (Scott #364) stamp in the commemorates Independence Day June 30, 1960. The remaining nine stamps (from Scott #405-13) were issued in Homage to Hammarskjöld on January 20, 1962. All of these stamps are tied by the special first day cancel.

In the Congo, the succession of Katanga continued until January 1963. The UN force was withdrawn in June 1964, leaving only the large UN civilian population to stay to assist the central government. Tshombé became Prime Minister in June 1964.

In his eight years as Secretary-General Hammarskjöld perfected a style of active but quiet diplomacy which proved effective in a series of seemingly hopeless situations. He improvised a variety of original tools: multilateral preventive diplomacy (Lebanon

1958), UN peace-keeping forces (Suez 1956, Congo 1960), observer groups (Lebanon 1958), UN "presences" and various experiments in "good offices". He gave the UN Secretariat a new confidence in itself and the concept of international service a new involvement and meaning.

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# STAMPS ISSUED TO COMMEMORATE THE DEATH OF DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD

By J.-L. Emmenegger

Many countries issued stamps in memory of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. We list here those that we could find, together with some additional information when available.

Country	Scott Catalog #	Denominations	Comments
Congo (Republic of)	405-8	10c, 20c, 30c, 40c,	Issued January 20, 1962
	409-12	50c, 3fr, 6.50fr, 8fr	
	413	Souvenir Sheet 25 fr	



Haiti	C210-1	20c, 50c,	Issued September 28, 1963.
	C212-3	1g, 1.50g	
Jordan	385-7	15f, 35f, 50f	Issued January 24, 1963.
Palestine	N89-91	5m, 10m, 35m	Issued October 24, 1962.
Panama	C252	10c	Issued December 27, 1961.
Surinam	301-2	10c, 20c	Issued January 2, 1962.
Tunisia	399	40m	Issued October 24, 1961.
United Arab Republic	574-6	5m, 10m, 35m	Issued October 24, 1962.
United Nations	110-111	4¢, 11¢	Issued September 17, 1962
			in Memory of those who died in service to the UN.
United States	1203	4¢	Issued October 23, 1962.
	1204	4¢	Inverted yellow background.
Venezuela	841-2	25c, 55c	Issued September 25, 1963.
	C836-7	80c, 90c	

# THE UNITED NATIONS CONGO OPERATION IN KATANGA

By J.-L. Emmenegger

The official United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC) lasted from July 14, 1960 until June 30th 1964. In all seventeen member countries of the United Nations contributed troops to the Operation. The maximum strength of the ONUC-Force was more than 19,000 soldiers at one time. The five Force Commanders were Generals Carl C. von Horn (Sweden 60), Sean McKeown (Ireland 61-2) Kebbede Guebre (Ethiopia 62-3), Christian Kaldager (Norway 63) and Aguiyu Ironsi (Nigeria 64). ONUC headquarters was established in Léopoldville (now renamed Kinshasa). Figure 1 shows a cover sent from Flushing, New York to General von Horn at UN Headquarters in Léopoldville during the first month of UN operations there. The cachet "ONUC/Le Général /Deputy Supreme Commander" was used as a receiving mark.

## Independence in the Congo and Katanga Secedes

On June 30, 1960, Belgium had granted independence to its former colony, the Belgian Congo. Almost immediately civil unrest broke out all over the country, particularly among the various tribes.

On July 11, 1960 the province of Katanga proclaimed its own independence under the leadership of Moïse Tshombé. Many European

were killed, while trying to flee. On July 14th the Security Council of the United Nations decided to send a UN-Force to the Congo. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld tried to recruit peacekeepers from African countries for the ONUC Force. Beginning September 1961, UN troops were deployed in Katanga, which was a self-proclaimed free and independent state. En route to discuss Katangese participation in the central government with Tshombé in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, the Secretary-General died in a plane crash on September 18, 1961.

The ONUC troops, in the southern province of Katanga, were mainly located in its main city Elisabethville and at Kamina, an airbase and military hospital. In November 1962, Katanga was reintegrated into the Congo after military action between UN-troops and the secessionists.

## Stamps for Katanga

On September 12, 1960 stamps which had been issued for the Belgian Congo began to appear overprinted with the legend "KATANGA". Other overprinted items were released on September 19th and 22nd, October 26th, December 30th and January 16, 1961. Figure 2 shows a ONUC cover bearing such overprinted stamps (Scott #264, 265,

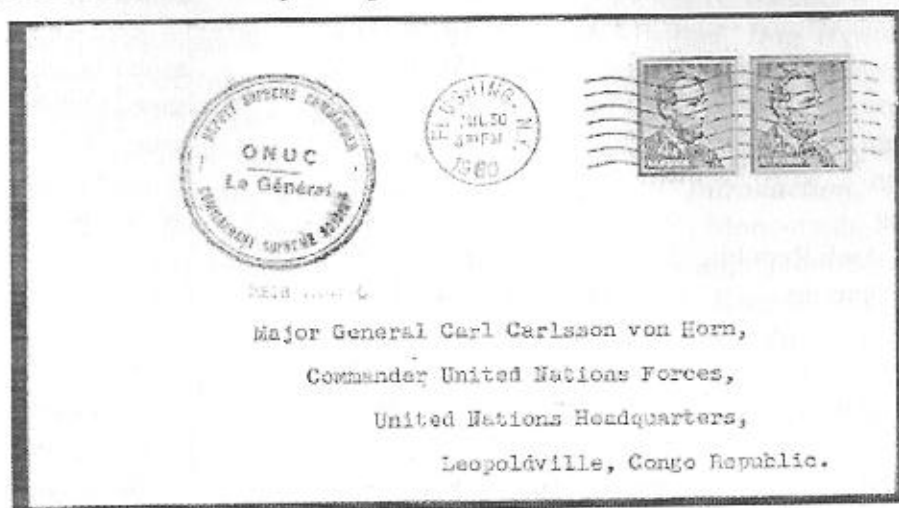


Figure 1: Letter to the First ONUC Commander General von Horn.



Figure 2: ONUC cover bearing nine Belgian Congo stamps each overprinted in black with the legend "Katanga".

268, 271) mailed in Elisabethville on November 9, 1960 to New Delhi, India. The letter was sent by a civilian employee of the UN, Norris G. Robinson, who is known to UN collectors for his book *Postal History of the United Nations*, published by UNOP in 1985.

On March 1, 1961 the independence stamps which had been issued for the Congo (Scott #356-365) began to appear with the name "Congo" overprinted in black with the legend "L'État du Katanga" (Katanga State) and the date "30 June" overprinted with "11

July", the day that Katanga proclaimed its independence. Other "Katanga" stamps were released on July 11th, August 1st and October 1, 1962. ONUC, as well as commercially used, covers franked with such overprinted stamps, are especially rare. Figure 3 shows a ONUC cover mailed by Lt. Skoglund at the Base Hospital to Norway franked with overprinted versions of Scott #356 and 365. The ONUC corner card mentions Kamina Base, Katanga instead of the usual Elisabethville address. It was postmarked in Kamina Base.



Figure 3: ONUC cover bearing Congolese stamps overprinted with "L'État du Katanga"

## IN SEARCH OF....: MAIL FORWARDED FROM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

By Richard Powers

The five years after the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945 saw a flurry of conferences organized by affiliated agencies. Particularly during the summers United Nations personnel were "kept hopping" moving from one international meeting to the next. The post offices apparently became very adept in tracking down conference attendees.

Figure 1 shows an interesting cover which was sent from UNESCO headquarters in Paris to Secretary-General Mulatier of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), who had been attending the International Telegraph and Telephone Conference, which was held in Paris in 1949 from May 18th through August 4th. The letter left UNESCO on August 19th (as indicated by the meter machine (#SCO865) cancellation and traveled across town to the Grand Palais, where the meeting had been held. The conference site was crossed out in ink and the letter was forwarded to an office (#5) in the Ministry of Posts in an effort to get a forwarding address. Someone at this office apparently rerouted the letter to the Palais Wilson in Geneva, where the ITU had its headquarters from 1948 through 1973. The letter left Paris on August 22nd as indicated by the machine cancellation (applied at the Rue Clerc Post Office in Paris at 7:45 PM), which appears over the meter cancellation.

Since the letter was traveling outside France the original postage of 15 French francs, was no longer sufficient. At this time this corresponded to about 3 cents American domestic postage. A blue pencil notation at the left of the envelope appears to give the weight (10 grams). A large "15" in blue pencil and partially obscured by the 15-centime Swiss postage due stamp (Scott

# J62), which was applied at the Geneva 1 post office, which received the letter the next day at 11:00 AM. Presumably this covered the additional postage for delivery outside of France.



Figure 1: UNESCO service cover sent to ITU Conference attendee in Paris in 1949 and then forwarded to Geneva.

One very seldom sees postage due levied on service mail of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Presumably the fact that the addressee was a private party encouraged the Swiss post office to try to collect the missing postage.

A somewhat more peripatetic addressee was Jean Millot, an engineer for the ITU stationed at the Palais Wilson in Geneva. Figures 2a and 2b show the front and back (respectively) of a letter, which was mailed on July 3, 1948 on Copenhagen from the European Broadcasting Conference (CER), which took place from June 25th through August 14th. The logo of this ITU conference appears on the rear of the envelope.

Apparently the letter patiently waited in



Geneva for its addressee until July 24th. (Presumably Mr. Millot was traveling and was not reachable until he arrived at an ensuing ITU conference in Stockholm.) It was then forwarded from a temporary post office (Office temporaire) set up at the meeting of the Provisional Frequency Board in Geneva. The forwarding postmark is also on the rear of the envelope.

The letter was forwarded to the Hotel Gillet in Stockholm, Sweden, the site of the Fifth Meeting of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR), which took place from July 12th through July 31st. A conference cancel on the front side of the cover served as a receiving cancel when the letter arrived on July 27th. Since the letter originally bore sufficient Danish postage (Scott # 286) for a European destination (Switzerland), it was unnecessary to add any more postage.



Figure 2a: Front side of cover sent from the European Broadcasting Conference in Copenhagen via a meeting of the Provisional Frequency Board in Geneva to the CCIR Conference in Stockholm.

Mr. Millot barely had time to unpack his suitcase before he was heading for Mexico City, where he attended the ITU International High Frequency Broadcasting

Conference, which took place from October 22, 1948 through April 10, 1949.



Figure 2b: Reverse side of cover from CER conference in Copenhagen showing the conference logo and the forwarding cancel from the Provisional Frequency Board meeting in Geneva.

This participation is documented by the ITU service cover (Figure 3) to Mr. Millot, which was mailed from a temporary post office in Geneva on October 11, 1948. Presumably this post office had been set up at another ITU conference, but for which I can find no reference. What a way to build up "Frequent Flier" miles!



Figure 3: Service cover to the ITU International High Frequency Broadcasting Conference in Mexico City.

## MORE ILO CONFERENCE DISCOVERIES

By B. Clement, Jr.

International Labor Organization (ILO) postal history has been enhanced with the discovery of six previously unlisted conference cachets and three unlisted conference corner cards, all from the period 1968 to 1991. These discoveries are listed below.

Figure 1 shows a cover from the International Symposium on Safety in Prefabricated Construction, held in Bologna, Italy October 9-11, 1968. This symposium was co-sponsored by the ILO and the ENPI, the Italian National Organization for the Prevention of Injuries. This letter was mailed from the ILO in Geneva four and a half months before the meeting. Presumably it contained an announcement for the upcoming meeting.



Figure 2: ILO African Regional Conference in Accra (1960)

Figure 2 shows a blue cachet from the Third ILO African Regional Conference held in Accra, Ghana in 1960.

The Fourth Session of the ILO African Advisory Committee was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon in 1971. Figure 3 shows a cover from the ILO-Yaoundé Office with a printed corner card for the meeting.

A violet cachet from the Fifth Session of the ILO African Advisory Committee, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in 1974 appears in Figure 4.

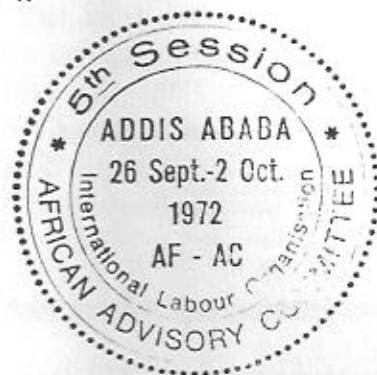


Figure 4: ILO African Advisory Committee Session in Addis Ababa (1974).

In 1974 the Sixteenth Session of the ILO Asian Advisory Committee was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Figure 5 shows a cover from the ILO in Geneva with a printed corner card for this meeting

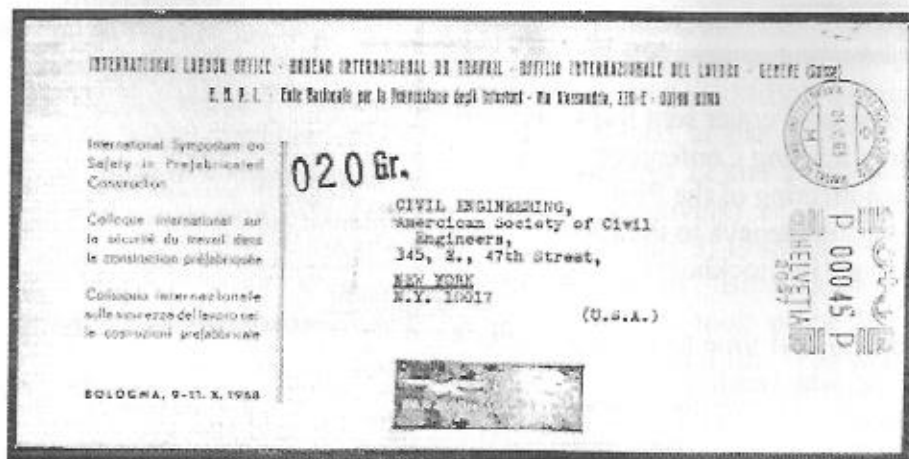


Figure 1: ILO-ENPI Symposium on Prefabricated Construction Safety (Bologna - 1968)



Figure 3: Cover from the Fourth ILO African Advisory Committee Session in Yaoundé (1971)

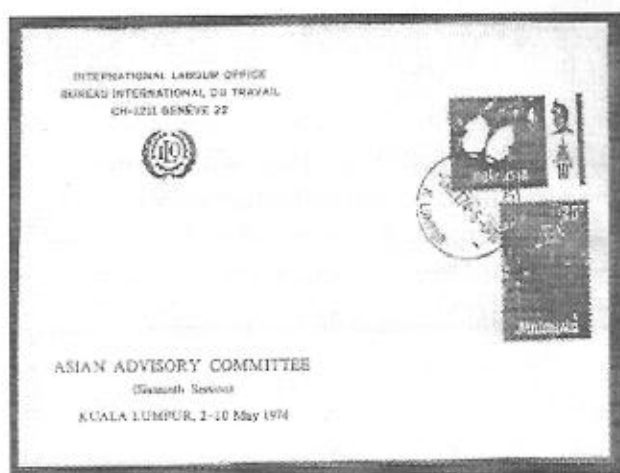


Figure 5: Fifth ILO Asian Advisory Committee Session in Kuala Lumpur (1972)

A violet-black cachet (Figure 6) notes the Tenth ILO Asian Regional Conference, which was held in Jakarta, Indonesia in 1985.



Figure 6: Tenth ILO Asian Regional Conference in Jakarta (1985).

Figure 7 shows a blue-black cachet prepared for the Seventh ILO African Regional Conference, held in Harare, Zimbabwe in 1988.



Figure 7: Seventh ILO African Regional Conference in Harare (1988)

Three years later in 1991 the Eleventh ILO Asian Regional Conference was held in Bangkok, Thailand. Figure 8 shows two cachets associated with the conference: a red ILO cachet (left) and a black Thai cachet (right).



Figure 8: Eleventh ILO Asian Regional Conference in Bangkok (1991)

If you have unlisted conference cachets, cancels, corner cards or other postal history, please photocopy them and send them to me with the color and date indicated. This information will be used in an upcoming UNP monograph.

## INTERESTING ITEM FROM AN EARLY INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

By Blanton Clement, Jr.

A bill, probably submitted by a staff member at an early International Labor Conference for expenses at the Swiss Post Office, provides an interesting puzzle for the stamp collector. The problem is that the bill contains no date. Perhaps someone knowledgeable enough could discern the date from what was spent at the post office.

The bill, shown in Figure 1, front and back, is on a sheet of conference stationery 118 x 185 mm. At the top of the front and the bottom of the back is a violet imprint "GENÈVE Conférence internat. du Travail". This imprint has been observed on conference covers from 1927 to 1932 but may have been used earlier and later than this.

The bill was for the following:

- 1.) Two registered letters at S.f. 0,70 each.
- 2.) Two reply coupons at S.f. 0,40 each.
- 3.) One ordinary letter at S.f. 0,30
- 4.) Five ordinary letters at S.f. 0,50 each.
- 5.) Single airmail stamps in denominations of F.s. 0,15, 0,20, 0,25, 0,35, 0,40, 0,45, 0,50, 0,65, 0,75 and 1,00.
- 6.) Single ordinary stamps in denominations of F.s. 0,025, 0,05, 0,075, 0,10, 0,20, 0,25, 0,30, 0,35, 0,40, 0,50, 0,60, 0,70, 0,80, 0,90, 1,20, 1,50 and 2,00.

One thing that is apparent is that some, if not all, of the stamps purchased, were not stamps overprinted for use by the International Labor Organization (ILO). No airmail

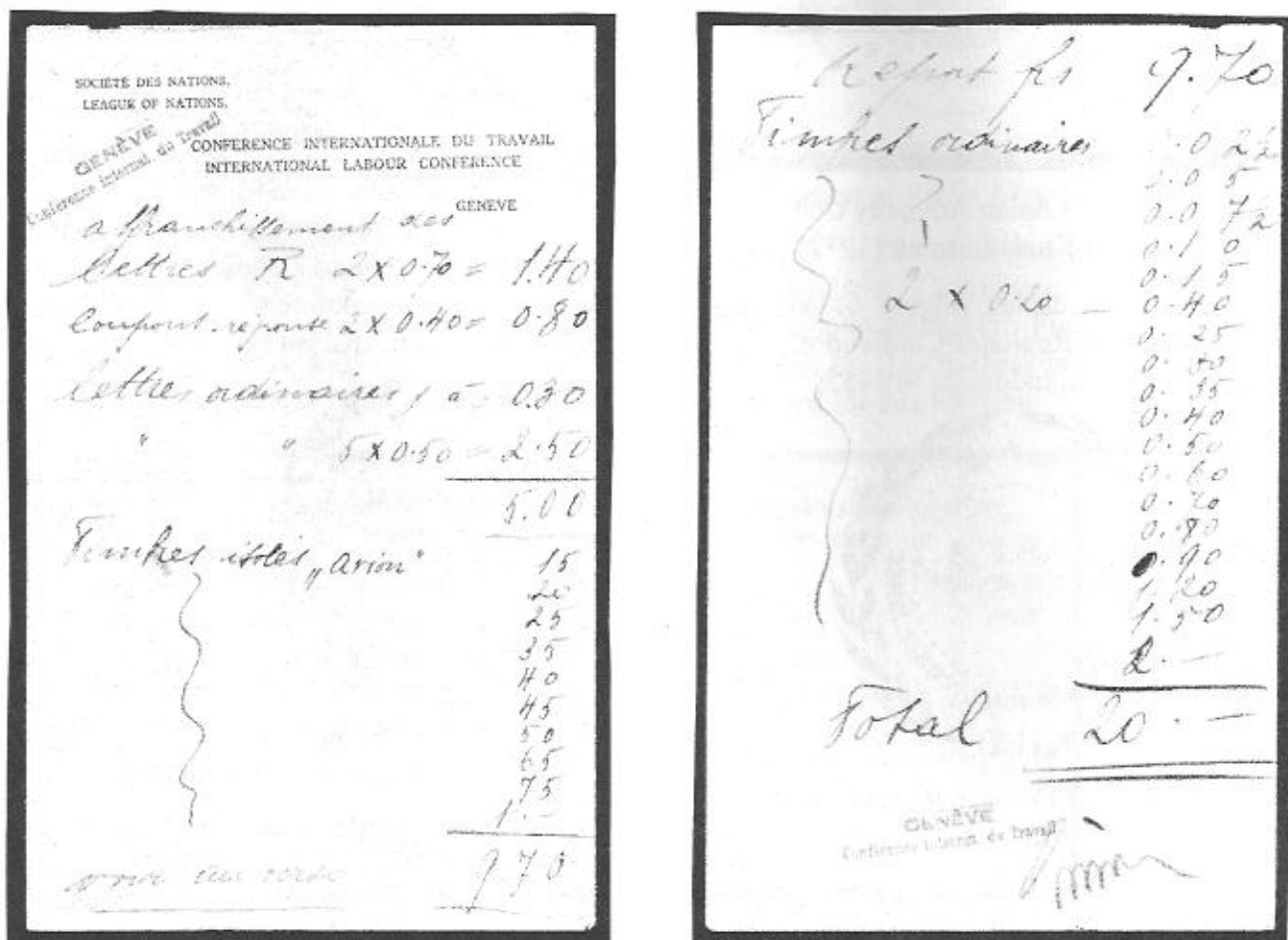


Figure 1: Front (left) and back (right) of ILO stamp bill.



have been commonly used on mail from International Labor Conferences until after World War II.

The airmail stamps purchased correspond exactly to the series of Swiss airmails Scott # C3 through C12. According to Scott, the last of these were issued in 1925. If we assume that the ordinary stamps were also regular Swiss stamps, the dates of issue vary. But it appears that the last were the three high value denominations, which were issued in 1924.

So, I am afraid I cannot solve the mystery with the information that I have at hand. The other information might provide some clues, such as the rates in effect for ordinary letters, registered mail and the cost of an International Reply Coupon. The problem with the letters is that we do not know the weight or destination. Can anyone use the

information available to deduce the year of the conference? If you can, please let me know and we will publish your solution.

[Editor's Note: I speculate that the bill represents an accounting to a foreign visitor to the conference, who requested a conference staff member to buy a selection of Swiss stamps and to mail a few letters abroad. To pay for this, the staff member was given a 20 franc bank note. Between October 1, 1924 and July 1, 1930 the surface mail rate abroad for letters was 30 centimes for the first 20 g and 20 centimes for the next 20 g. Registered letters were charged an extra 40 centimes. (In 1930 the registration surcharge decreased to 30 centimes.) Hence registered 20 g-letters abroad would cost 70 centimes (item 1). Ordinary 20 g-letters abroad would cost 30 centimes (item 3); ordinary 40 g-letters abroad, 50 centimes (item 4).]

## AN IRO POST CARD: LAST CALL FOR IRO-AID CANDIDATES

By Richard Powers

I enjoy finding service post cards of United Nations specialized agencies because they often supply insights into the everyday operations of the agency. Recently I came across a post card sent by the International Refugee Organization from Deggendorf, Germany on December 20, 1949. It was an announcement sent to people who had applied for help from the IRO to come for an interview to discuss their eligibility.

Figure 1 shows the address side of the post card. The message side is shown in Figure 2 and reads as follows:

At an earlier interview with the International Refugee Organization, you indicated your interest in receiving the services of this agency. In order to be able to estimate the extent for this help, which the IRO can provide you, you are asked to come (to the following address)

at noon on December 22nd. You are asked to bring with you the "Certificat Eligibility", which was handed out to you, in which it is certified that you are entitled to request IRO-aid as a Refugee.

It is interesting to note the inscription in the lower left hand side of the card:

625 - IRO - X. 49 - 35,000.

I interpret this to mean that in October 1949 the IRO printed 35,000 of these cards as a means of determining how extensive the need for its services were. According to Gaines, admission to resettlement centers under IRO control ended on December 31, 1949, which explains the apparent urgency in setting up appointments. By mid-1950, the IRO focused its activities on resettling refugees in its care with the newly created UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

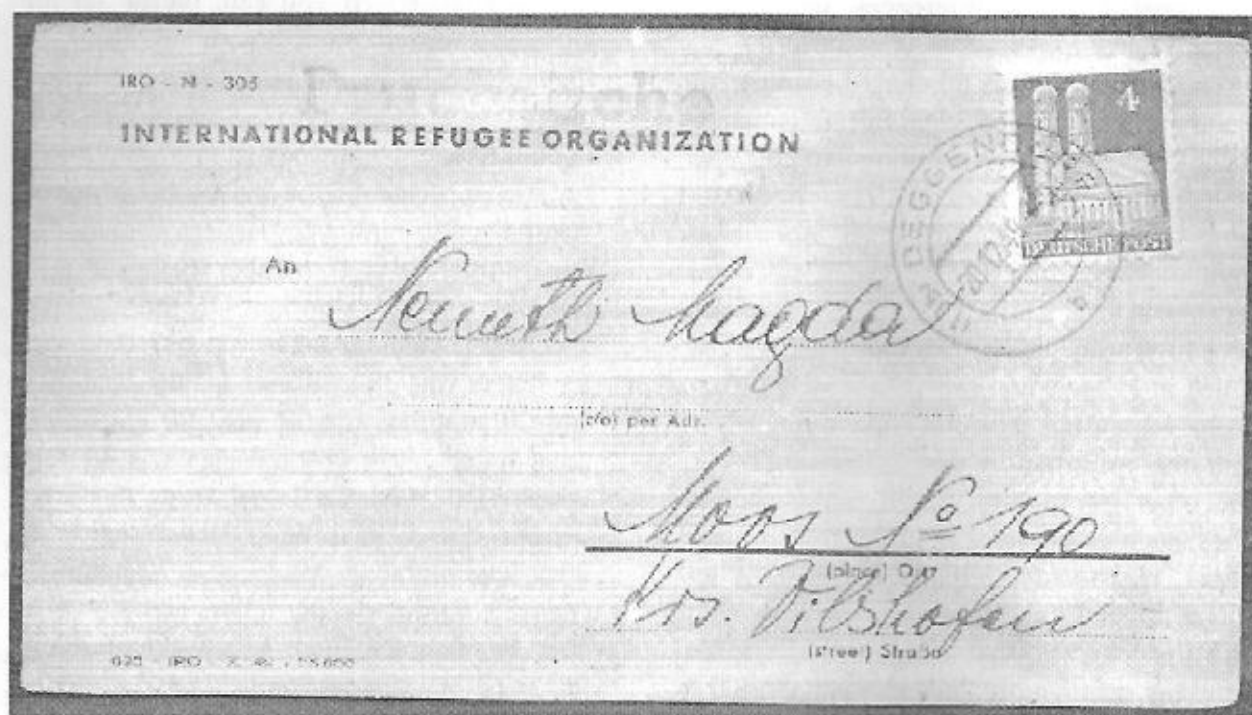


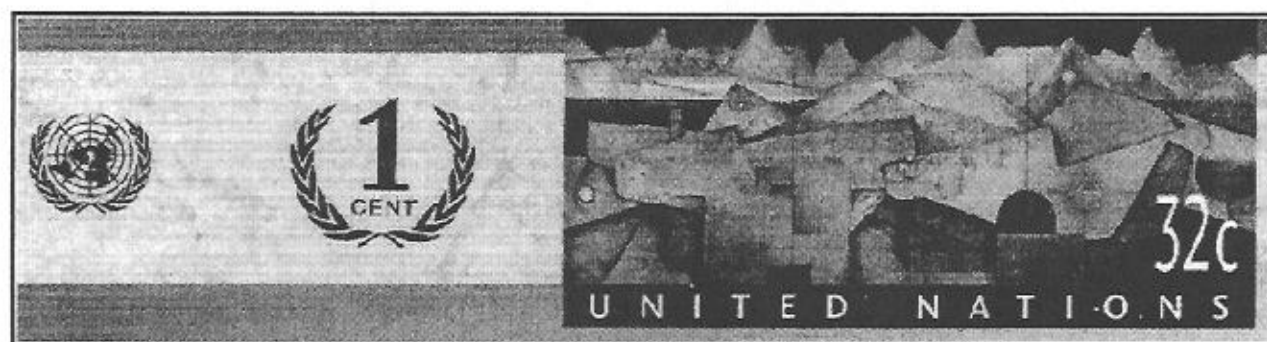
Figure 1: Address side of IRO post card mailed in Deggendorf, Germany on December 20, 1949.



Figure 2: Message side of IRO post card inviting aid candidates to attend an interview in two days.

## VARIETIES OF SCOTT #U12: THE SURCHARGED 32¢ ENVELOPE

By Marvin Gregory Berryhill



On January 10, 1999 the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) released surcharged prestamped envelopes in two sizes (Scott #U12 and U12A) to raise the value of the original 32¢-envelopes, which had been issued in 1997, to 33¢ as a result of the change in postal tariffs for domestic first class mail by the United States Postal Service (USPS). I would like to report several varieties of this item of stationery.

### White Specks on U12

White specks can be found in several positions in the block containing the words United Nations. Some of these are relatively constant. I have found four different varieties: three of which were singletons; one of which had ten duplicates and is illustrated above. Here the specks can be found to the right of the D, above the I of United, above the right leg of the N of Nations and on either side of the O. This grouping was at the beginning of my envelopes so that more might be found. I have found these varieties only among my small envelopes (U12).

### Shade Varieties of U12A

I have found a wide spectrum of shade varieties among my legal-sized envelopes (U12A). The variations are found in the UN logo on the left side of the surcharge and in the name block in the stamp. I have found three distinct color varieties with the fol-

lowing frequencies:

Color	Frequency
Dark Blue	75%
Blue	24%
Light Ultramarine	1%

The light ultramarine is very dramatic but does not reproduce well in black and white. When I first saw it, I wondered if it was printed in a different color or was a different printing. But then I noticed that the "blue" varieties were different from each other. It was obvious that the blue varieties were created by underinking as the envelopes were printed. The light ultramarine is merely a extreme example of such underinking. But under magnification it does not look "underinked".

Has anyone else found any of these or other varieties?

### SHOW AWARDS

UNP-Treasurer Larry Davidson received a gold award for his exhibit *United Nations First Issue 1951* at the Plymouth Show, which was sponsored by the West Suburban Stamp Club. The show was held April 28th and 29th at the Plymouth Middle School in Plymouth, Michigan. Larry also received the 1940-80 medal of the American Philatelic Society, awarded to material dating from the time frame.



# UNITED NATIONS RECEIVING AND DISPATCHING LABELS

By Blanton Clement, Jr.

In compiling information for the upcoming monograph on Receiving and Dispatching Marks of the United Nations, its Predecessors and Its Agencies, it occurred to me that labels which serve the same purpose as the stamped marks should also be included. In this article, I will show two of the few such labels of which I am aware.

In Figure 1 is back of a cover mailed to the United Nations in New York in 1973. A receiving label in red printed on white was placed on the back of the cover by the UN Security and Safety Section. This label has been observed in 1972 and 1973, and has a similar format to receiving marks observed on incoming UN New York mail in the 1972 to 1995 time period.

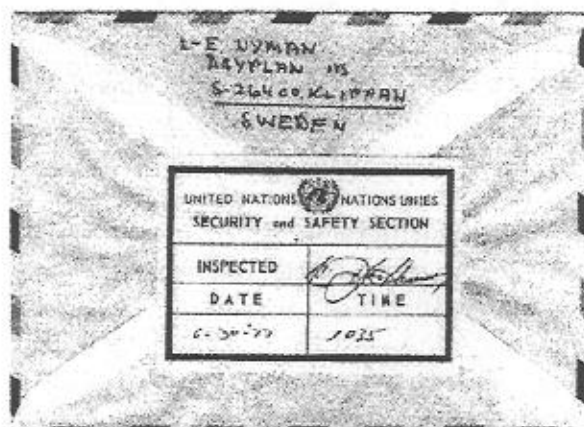


Figure 1: Receiving Label Applied by the UN Security and Safety Section

In Figure 2 is a dispatching label placed on outgoing mail of the UN in New York. The border of this label is white on black. The inside portion is a white UN emblem on a light green background with black printing. A violet cachet of the UN emblem has been stamped in the circle. The dates of use of this label are not known, but fall between 1959 and 1966. The former is the year that the label was printed; the latter is the last year of use of the undated meter used on cover.

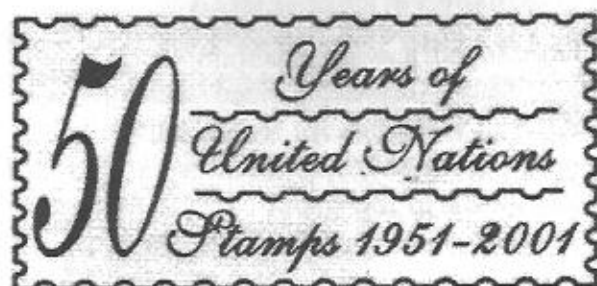
Readers are urged to report any other observations of the above two labels, and other such receiving or dispatching labels which you may find in your collections or accumulations. This information will help to make the monograph as complete as possible. Your contributions will be acknowledged.



Figure 2:UNNY Dispatching Label.

## NEW SLOGANS FOR THE UNPA

In anticipation of the upcoming commemorative stamps in honor of its own 50th Anniversary, the UNPA put into use new slogan cancels in New York (pictured below), Geneva and Vienna beginning August 6th. If you can arrange it, it would look nice for use with the new stamps on the first day of use of these commemoratives (October 18, 2001).





## 1964 WORLD'S FAIR UNITED NATIONS SOUVENIR FOLDER

By Anthony F. Dewey

An interesting variety of the folder (Figure 1) sold as a souvenir of the International Exhibit on the UN at the New York World's Fair has surfaced 27 years after being issued. The gray ink in the color illustration of the UN building and the New York skyline on the front of the folder is misregistered. Shifted up and to the right by almost 1.5 mm the misregistered color makes the picture appear blurred.

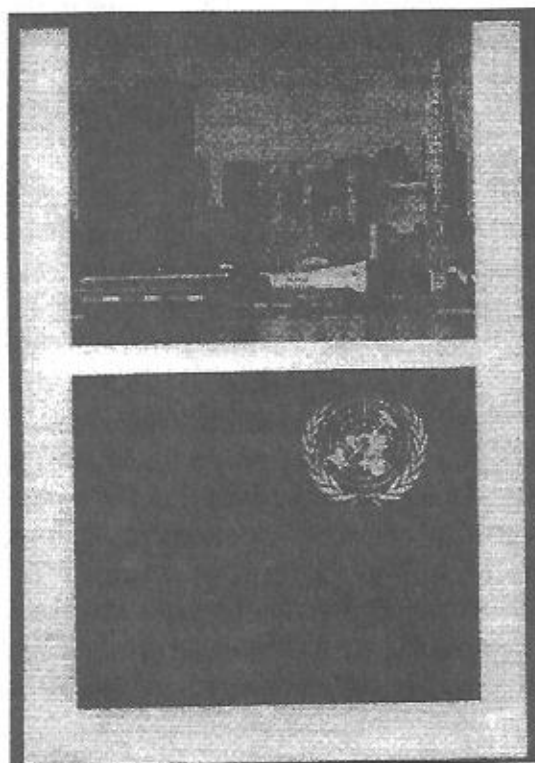


Figure 1: UN Souvenir Folder Prepared for the 1964 New York World's Fair.

Figure 2 shows an enlarged detail of the picture. This variety is not listed in either *United Nations Philately* (Gaines) or in *United Nations Philatelic and Numismatic Catalog and Handbook* (Lindner). The color misregistration is the icing on the cake as this particular copy of the folder is already distinctive for a number of reasons both philatelic and sentimental. Postmarked on July 1, 1964, this is one of just a few folders canceled on the official first day of issue. It is signed by Tom Clements, chief of the UN Postal Administra-

tion (UNPA) at that time, and addressed to the late, great UN journalist, Herbert Conway.



Figure 2: Detail of folder front showing the doubling of the image, easily seen on the Chrysler Building at the right..

At its World's Fair pavilion the UN conducted a special ceremony (Figure 3), at which TV star Johnny Carson was presented with the first copy of the folder. This, he addressed and mailed to President L. B. Johnson. The UNPA



Figure 3: Former NBC "Tonight Show" host Johnny Carson (right) receives a presentation copy of the souvenir folder.

reported that the folder mailed to the President would be the only one to receive a special first day (Figure 4) hand cancel Gaines #S.4(b), dated July 1, 1964). In fact, it appeared to be the only folder to receive any first day cancel.

All folders posted that day at the Fair were sent to the UN post office too late to receive a July 1st postmark and were canceled on July 2nd.

However, the UNPA General Services Office sent a press release (No. 64-41319) dated July 9, 1964 about the ceremony to approximately 250 journalists and others, including Conway. The press release contained two pictures from the July 1 ceremony - and a copy of the folder postmarked on the issue date.



Figure 4: Wreath cancel dated July 1, 1964 used in souvenir folder.

The front of the folder contains a color photograph of the New York skyline featuring the UN building as viewed from the East River. The words "Souvenir of my visit to the international exhibit of the United Nations at the New York World's Fair" appear in black letters in a blue box. The UN emblem appears in white in the upper right corner of the box.

The back of the folder was designed to resemble a postcard. The UN emblem flanked by the English and French versions of "United Nations" over the phrase "From the international exhibit on the United Nations/New York World's Fair New York" appear in blue in the upper left corner. A black line divides the card in two. A black box for the placement of postage and four lines for address, is printed on the right side. In black across the bottom is printed: "This folder bearing a UN postage stamp may be mailed from UN headquarters in New York City only".

Folders were sold with the 5¢ stamp commemorating the 15th Anniversary of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights (Scott #121) al-

ready affixed for postage. The stamp paid the first class domestic letter rate (surface) in effect then, which also applied to oversized postcards. Additional services would require additional postage. Addressed folders could be dropped in a letterbox at the Fair and transported to the UN where they were canceled and posted.

The inside of the folder contained a brief note about the purpose of stamps issued by the United Nations and how to contact the UNPA. Affixed to the folder were a selection of regular and commemorative stamps. The stamps in the folder were: 5¢ (Scott #5), 1¢ (#104) and 3¢ (#105), and 2¢ (#125) definitive stamps, 8¢ airmail (#C9), 5¢ General Assembly (#119) and 11¢ IMCO (#123) commemoratives.

These folders were available to World's Fair visitors for about ten weeks and then were withdrawn. When the Fair reopened the next year, the folders were again available. At some point, the supply of the 1¢ stamp (Scott #104) ran out and the smaller version issued September 20, 1965 (Scott #146) was used instead.

Gaines lists the price of a mint folder at \$15, one canceled on July 1st (with a UN wreath cancel) at \$150 and one canceled July 2nd at \$20. No price is given for a used copy. The price of the official first day folder is italicized as this item trades too infrequently to establish a concrete value. One offered in the 1971 Schiff auction conducted at INTERPEX sold for \$67. In the September 1999 World Forum Philatelist auction two used copies sold for \$5 and a copy franked with a US 5¢ World's Fair stamp canceled on July 1, 1964 at the Flushing, New York post office went for \$17.

There is no record of the number of folders sold, and consequently no count of the number sold with the larger or the smaller versions of the 1¢ stamp. Also unknown is the earliest date for the use of Scott #146 in the folder. Readers are asked to examine their copies of this folder and report early dates for #146 (and late dates for #104), as well as any unusual franking (e.g. airmail, registered, etc.), destinations (e.g. foreign), or varieties. All new information gathered will be reported in a subsequent article.

## Chapters of the UNPI

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

**UN Collectors of Chicagoland** meets the second Monday of the month save July and August at Stamp King, 7139 W. Higgins Rd., Chicago, Illinois. Contact: Dr. Ben Ramkissoon, P.O.Box 606, Hindsdale, IL 60522.

**The Western Arm** meets intermittently at San Francisco Bay area shows. Contact: Alex Bereson, 18 Portola Drive, San Francisco, CA  
**Mid-Atlantic UN Collectors Club** meets at shows in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. Contact: Greg Galletti, MAUNCC, P.O. Box 466, Mt. Airy, MD 21771-0466

## 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 about five lines. These will appear in the order received according to space available.

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

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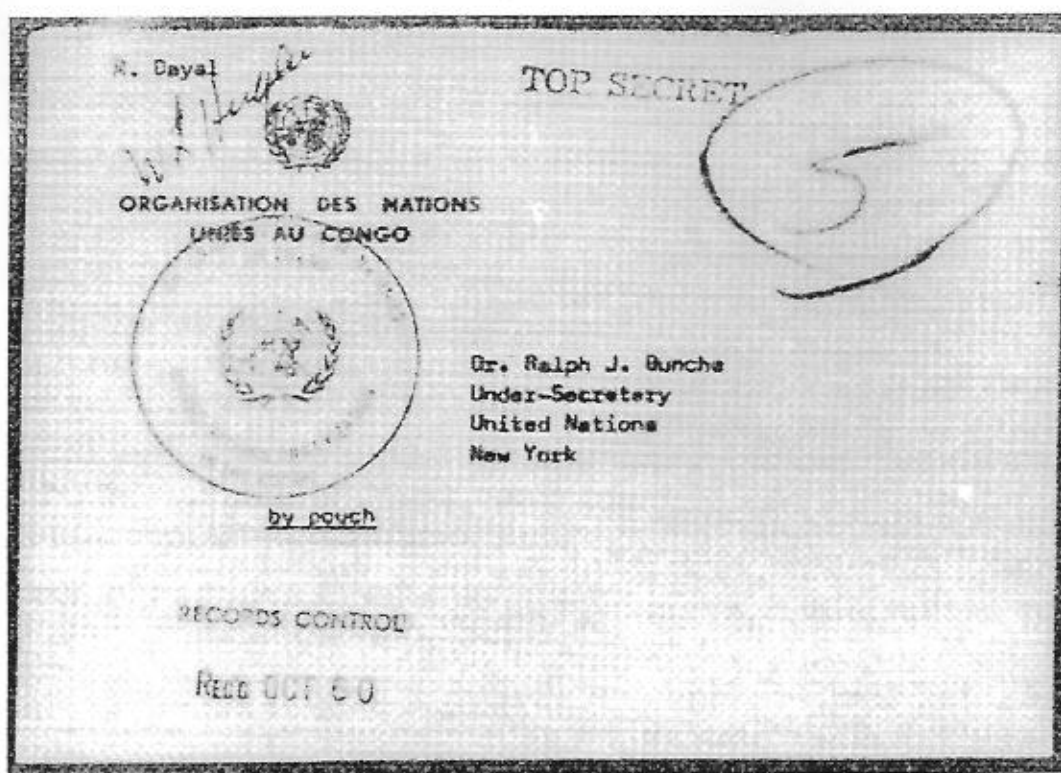
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Secretary-General Hammarskjöld (left) greeted by Ambassador Rajeshwar Dayal (India) and Galo Plaza (Ecuador) both members of UNOGIL in June 1958 in Beirut, Lebanon



TOP SECRET pouch letter sent to Under-Secretary Ralph J. Bunche by Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Congo Rajeshwar Dayal in October 1960.