

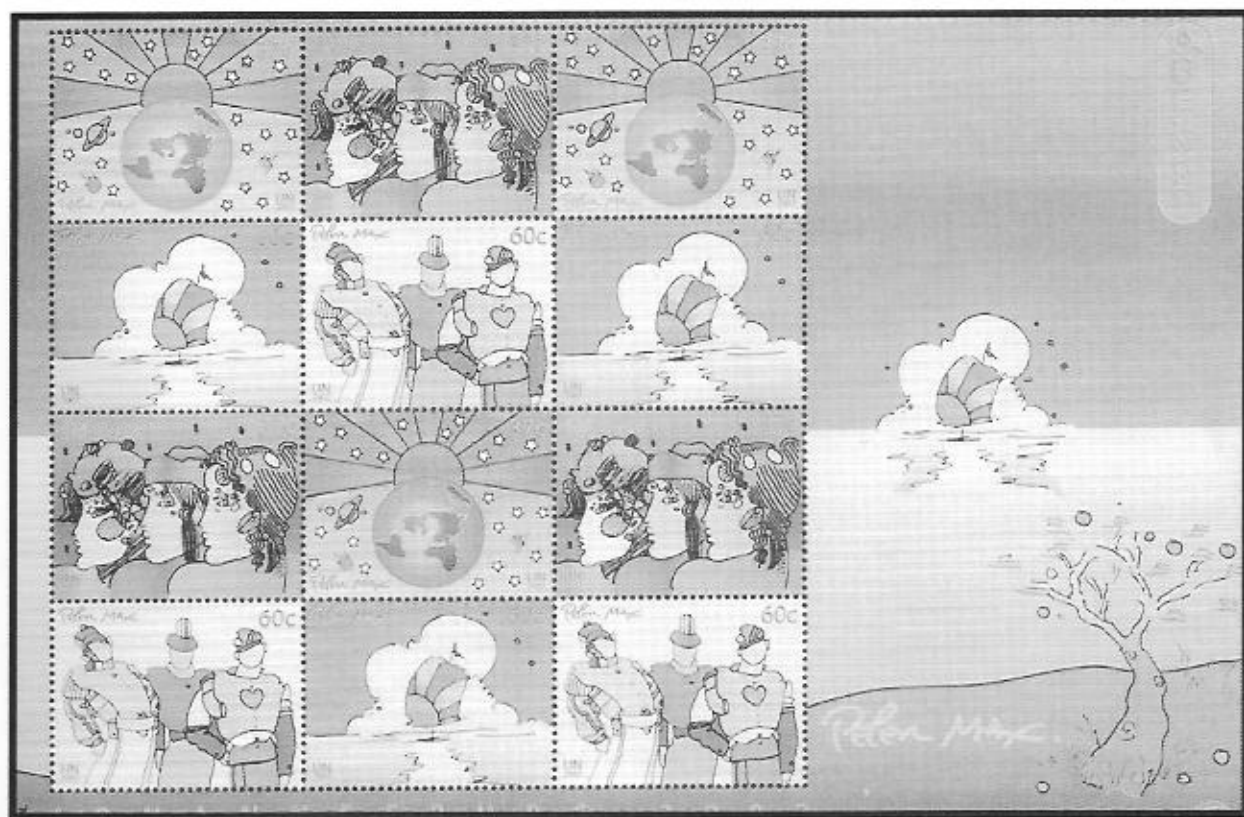
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WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Cover Illustrations

Front cover: UNNY sheet of 12 stamps honoring the Johannesburg Summit 2002.

Rear cover: UN Vienna and UN Geneva sheets honoring the Johannesburg Summit 2002.

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

The UNPA Welcomes Switzerland to the UN. Why?

On March 3, 2002 55% of Swiss voters decided to approve the application for entry of Switzerland in the United Nations. On page 22 of the June 2002 issue of the *Journal*, I wrote an article providing some background on this decision, which culminated more than fifty years of contentious debate in Switzerland.

During this time Switzerland maintained an office for a permanent observer to the United Nations in New York. A service cover from this office appears in Figure 1. Likewise it maintained a Permanent Mission to the International Organizations of the United Nations in Geneva (Figure 2). In addition to serving as host to the European Office of the United Nations, Switzerland is actually a member of many of these International Organizations but not of the United Nations itself. This is similar to the situation that existed between the United States and the League of Nations. Officially the USA was not a member of the League although it actively participated in the work of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and actually hosted an office of the ILO in Washington before World War II.



Figure 1: 1976 service cover bearing a USA stamp from the Office of the Permanent Swiss Observer to the United Nations in New York.



Figure 2: 1976 service cover bearing UN-Geneva stamps from the Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the (UN-related) International Organizations in Geneva.

Recently the UNPA has decided to commemorate this event by issuing a F.s. 3,00 definitive with the legend "La Suisse - Nouveau Membre de l'ONU (Switzerland - New UN Member)" on October 24, 2002, the day, when Swiss entry is to be realized.

I see this as a continuation of the UNPA policy to abandon its former use of international themes in its stamps. I discussed this in my editorial in the February issue of the *Journal*, pointing out that the new euro-denominated definitives issued for use at the United Nations in Vienna portray pretty scenes in Austria, which bear no relationship to the United Nations.

Now we see the UNPA going one step forward and honoring one specific country - Switzerland - for (finally) becoming a member of the UN after adamantly refusing to be a member for more than fifty years. In 1945 more than fifty nations took the forward-looking step of organizing a new international organization and have supported it financially for more than 50 years. Yet Switzerland alone is being honored with a new definitive noting its admission. I ask: "Why?"

A VISIT TO UPU HEADQUARTERS IN BERN

By Richard Powers

A week before I left St. Imier to return to Pasadena, I decided to pay a repeat visit to the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) in Bern, which is a short one-hour train ride away. I say repeat because in 1988 during my three-year stay in Basel, I spent a few hours there in an effort to establish contact with the Public Relations Department so that the *Journal* would regularly receive UPU press releases. This original visit was documented in my Editorial in the August 1988 issue (page 62) of the *Journal*. It was during that visit that I met Madame Maria Libera, who at that time was chief of the Department for Information and for Press Relations. As a result of this visit I began receiving regularly press releases for about three years and then they stopped. During the intervening years I have on numerous occasions requested background information relating to the UPU and its operations and have never been disappointed. In general the press relations office is quite generous with its background information. But it would be nice to be able to share with members "breaking news" of the UPU before I read about it in *Linn's Stamp News*.

The Headquarters Building is located at Weltpoststrasse (Universal Postal Street) 4, approximately a forty-five minute walk from the Central Railway Station in Bern. It is featured on the picture post card which appears in Figure 1. This card bears a 5-centime UPU stamp (Switzerland Scott #801) tied by a commemorative cancel (UPU Gaines Cancel # S.7) dated October 9, 1974 on the occasion of the centennial of the UPU. It consists of an eight-story office building, which is located in the rear of the photograph and a conference center in the foreground. Next to the Headquarters

Building (but not shown in the photograph) is the Weltpostverein Post Office which is located at Weltpoststrasse 6. This is a normal Swiss PTT post office and has no direct relationship to the UPU except that it handles the bulk of UPU-generated mail. And this is where my visit began.

I wanted to buy one of the new International Reply Coupons (IRC) from the UPU's own post office. The April 2002 issue of the *Journal* (page 6) shows a specimen copy of the new IRC format. For comparison Figure 2 shows a real copy of the IRC sold at any post office in Switzerland. The only significant difference is the symbol CH (Confédération Helvétique), which appears in the box at the left, in which the issuing post office may place a hand cancel and the name of the issuing country in French (Suisse) to the right of this box. For IRCs sold in the United States of America at any post office, the box at the left contains the symbol US and the name of the country Amérique (Etats-Unis) to the right. Note that it is no longer necessary for the issuing post office to stamp the IRCs that it sells. When the post office clerk started to give me uncanceled IRCs, I quickly requested that she add the Weltpostverein cancel. Hence mine are postmarked July 24, 2002, the day of my visit. I believe that I paid F.s. 2,10 (approximately US\$1.40). In Switzerland the overseas rate for a 15-gram (roughly one-half ounce) is F.s. 1,80. To member states of the European Postal Union the tariff is F.s. 1,30. This coupon would cover the airmail (actually Priority A) postage of a letter weighing no more than the smallest weight limit (roughly one-half ounce) from any country in the world to any other country in the world. As my students in California would say, IRCs are **totally cool!**



Figure 1: View of UPU Headquarters in Bern on a picture post card bearing a commemorative cancel honoring the UPU centennial on October 9, 1974.



Figure 2: Swiss IRC canceled at the UPU (Weltpostverein) post office in Bern.

Then I proceeded to the UPU office building. In contrast to my last visit fourteen years ago, when I simply walked in the front door and asked the receptionist if I could speak with someone in Press Relations, this time I found the front door locked. If one does not have a special badge, one has to use the intercom to request entry. (Apparently even the UPU has significant security concerns.) When I requested to speak with someone from Public Relations, they called Madame Libera. She is currently Program Manager in charge of Market Development.

She currently is involved in two programs, one of which could interest UN specialists in particular and one of which affects stamp collectors in general. The latter project involves the UPU battle against the production of illegal stamps, which are defined as philatelic items, which are produced without the permission of the relevant post office. According to Madame Libera, the Post Office of Afghanistan has not issued any new stamps since 1989. Yet recently, numerous items such as mini-sheets honoring Marilyn Monroe have appeared on the philatelic market. This is even more remarkable when one remembers that such stamps bearing provocative photos of the movie star is hardly consistent with the conservative brand of Islam, which was prevalent under the Taliban. The UPU response is to issue catalog numbers of all officially issued stamps of countries wishing to protect the integrity of their philatelic programs. This program has received support from some major international philatelic bodies within the World Association for the Development of Philately (WADP), which operates under the auspices of the UPU. This numbering system is known as the WADP Numbering system (WNS). As of July 15, 2002 the post offices of approximately one hundred member states of the UPU have adhered to the

WNS System. Among these are France, Great Britain and the Russian Federation. Notably absent are the United States, Switzerland and Germany. The principal victims of the stamp counterfeiters are countries of the former Soviet Union (Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation) and certain underdeveloped countries in Africa (Burundi and Rwanda) and Asia (Afghanistan and Mongolia).

The other project involves the direct sale of philatelic items of interest to UN-UPU specialists. At the present time it is now possible to buy at UPU Headquarters any of the sixteen official stamps issued by the Swiss PTT for use by the UPU, which are currently on sale. These items cannot be ordered from the UPU by mail but could be ordered by mail from the Swiss PTT:

(www.poste.ch/boutique-philatelique).

However, Madame Libera is considering the possibility that the UPU might prepare special philatelic items for sale such as FDCs of future service stamps on UPU stationery, or covers from UPU Congresses or other UPU-related conferences on Conference stationery. I have already e-mailed her my wish list of items that I would consider ordering if they were made available, such as IRCs canceled at the Weltpostverein post office on the first or last day of issue, maximum cards and possibly specimens for new issues. I would also like to buy from the UPU the souvenirs they prepare for delegates at UPU Congresses.

Madame Libera is actively soliciting wish lists from philatelists. She can be reached most easily by e-mail at the following address: maria.libera@upu.int. I strongly urge UNP-members to get involved by sending Madame Libera your own list. They need not be different from my suggestions. But you should not hesitate to propose other items that the UPU could make available for a modest price to stamp collectors.

JOHANNESBURG SUMMIT 2002

By Richard Powers

On June 27th the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued twelve commemorative stamps and a souvenir card honoring the Johannesburg (South Africa) Summit 2002. These stamps are printed in three sheets of twelve stamps each and appear on the front and back covers of this issue of the *Journal*. Each sheet consists of four different designs and is designed to be used at the UN offices in New York, Geneva or Vienna. The UNNY sheet has two different designs of 37¢ and 60¢ each. Geneva has two different designs of F.s. 0,90 and F.s. 1,80 each. Vienna has two different designs of € 0,51 and € 0,58 each.

The twelve different designs were created by Peter Max, who also created in 1992 the series of twelve stamps (UNNY 605-8, UNG 216-9, UNA 129-32) for the United Nations to commemorate the Earth Summit conference held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. For the Earth Summit + 5 Conference in 1997 in New York he also created twelve stamps (UNNY 704-7, UNG 302-5, UNA 218-21) for the United Nations.

Earth Summit + 10

The Johannesburg Summit 2002, whose theme was Sustainable Development, took place from August 26th through September 4th in Johannesburg. The Summit brought together tens of thousands of participants, including heads of State and Government, national delegates and leaders from businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other major groups to focus the world's attention and direct action towards meeting difficult challenges. These included improving people's lives and conserving our natural resources in a world that is growing in population, with ever-increasing demands for food, water, shelter, sanitation, energy, health services and economic security.

Sustainable development calls for im-

proving the quality of life for all of the world's people without increasing the use of our natural resources beyond Earth's carrying capacity. While sustainable development may require different actions in every region of the world, the efforts to build a truly sustainable way of life require the integration of action in three key areas.

Economic growth and equity

Today's interlinked, global economic systems demand an integrated approach in order to foster responsible long-term growth while ensuring that no nation or community is left behind.

Conserving natural resources and the environment

To conserve our environmental heritage and natural resources for future generations, economically viable solutions must be developed to reduce resource consumption, stop pollution and conserve natural habitats.

Social development

Throughout the world, people require jobs, food, education, energy, health care, water and sanitation. While addressing these needs, the world community must also ensure that the rich fabric of cultural and social diversity, and the rights of workers, are respected, and that all members of society are empowered to play a role in determining their futures.

At the 1992 Earth Summit, the international community adopted Agenda 21, an unprecedented global plan of action for sustainable development. Ten years later, the Johannesburg Summit presented an exciting opportunity to build on the knowledge gained over the past decade and for today's leaders to identify quantifiable targets for better implementing Agenda 21.

NEW UNPA STATIONERY ITEMS FOR NEW YORK AND VIENNA

By Richard Powers

UN New York

Because of the increase in the domestic postal rates in the United States on June 30th the UNPA withdrew the 21¢ postal card issued in 1998 and the 34¢ pre-stamped envelopes (standard and legal-sized) from sale. They were replaced by surcharged versions of the same items whose face values had been increased to 23¢ (Figure 1) and 37¢ (Figure 2), respectively.

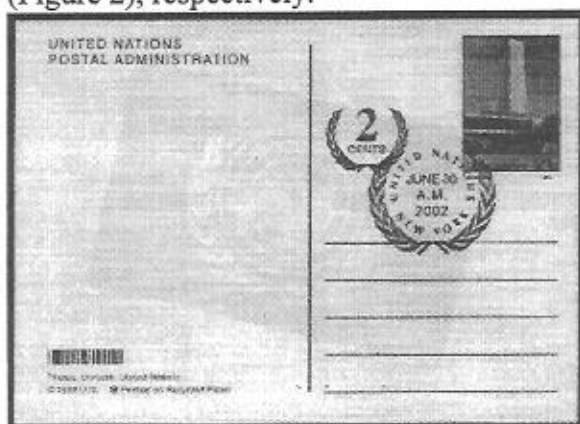


Figure 1: UNNY postal card revalued to 23¢ canceled on its first day of use.



Figure 2: UNNY pre-stamped envelope revalued to 37¢ canceled on first day of use.

In addition to selling these items mint, the UNPA in New York also sold for a period of three months (until September 30, 2002) these three items canceled on the first day of use (June 30, 2002). These used items remain on sale in Geneva and Vienna indefinitely but not necessarily with the cancel of the first day of use.

UN Vienna

On the same day that the UNPA issued the Johannesburg Summit commemoratives (June 27th), it also issued two new pre-stamped envelopes for use in Vienna. The introduction of € 0,51 (Figure 3) and € 1,09 (Figure 4) envelopes are part of the process of converting all postal items in schillings for use in Vienna to euros.

The former tariff corresponds to priority "A" mail weighing less than 20 g with destinations within the European Postal Union (including Austria itself). The latter corresponds to priority "A" mail weighing less than 20 g for other destinations.

Both envelopes depict photographs of the Vienna International Center and are credited to Alexander Lysenko.

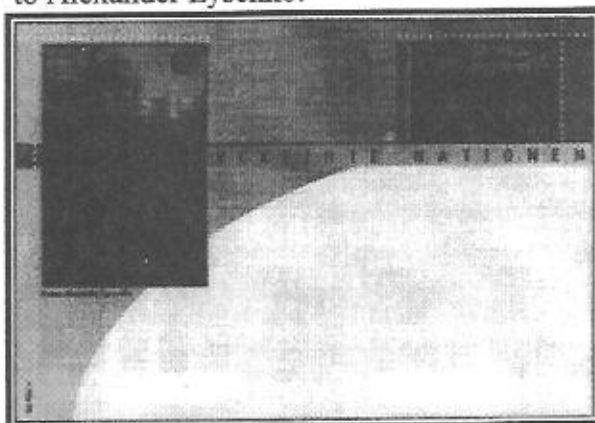


Figure 3: New € 0,51 pre-stamped envelope.

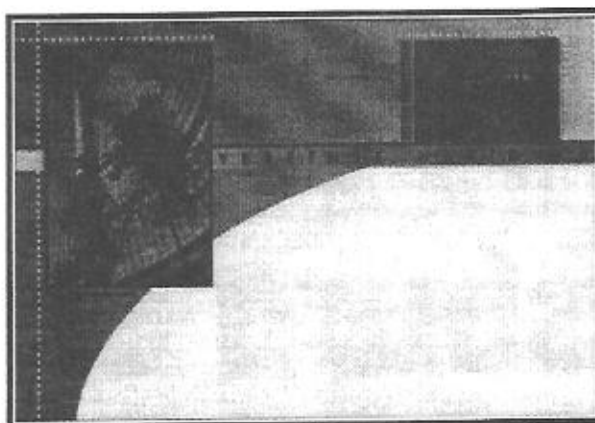


Figure 4: New € 1,09 pre-stamped envelope.

THE 2002 UNITED NATIONS WORLD HERITAGE SERIES - ITALY

From a UNPA Press Release

On August 30th of this year the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued its sixth set of six stamps and three prestige booklets containing six more different denominations depicting six World Heritage sites located in Italy.

The three prestige booklets have a common design based on the six commemorative stamps for this issue and each contains a total of 24 mint stamps in blocks of four in United States, Swiss or euro denominations.

Thus far the UNPA has produced similar sets of stamps and booklets honoring World Heritage sites in China (1997), Austria (1998), Australia (1999), Spain (2000) and Japan (2001). Two earlier sets of six stamps issued in 1984 and in 1992 each featured six such sites from different countries.

The World Heritage List draws attention to the wealth and diversity of Earth's cultural and natural heritage. Italy ratified the Convention in 1978 and, as of December 2001, thirty-five sites in Italy have been included on the World Heritage List. Six of those sites are featured in this issue.

Florence - 37¢ stamp

Built on the site of an Etruscan settlement, Florence, the symbol of the Renaissance, assumed the economic and cultural pre-



dominance under the Medici in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Its 600 years of extraordinary artistic creativity can be seen above all in its thirteenth-century cathedral, Santa Maria del Fiore, the Santa Croce Church, the Uffizi and the Pitti Palaces, which are the works of such artists as Giotto, Brunelleschi, Botticelli and Michelangelo. Florence was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1982.

The stamp design features the dome of the cathedral (Duomo). The building itself, located north of the Piazza del Signoria, was begun by the sculptor Arnolfo di Cambio in 1296. Numerous local artists continued to work on it during the following century and a half. The painter Giotto designed its sturdy bell tower (campanile) in 1334. Yet the massive octagonal cupola (1420-1436) that truly dominates both the church and the city was the achievement of Filippo Brunelleschi, master architect and sculptor. A modern facade of the cathedral, executed by Emilio de Fabris from 1867 to 1887 in the style of the Gothic Revival, has taken the place of the one which was destroyed at the end of the sixteenth century.

Amalfi Coast - 70¢

The Amalfi coastal strip is one of great physical beauty and natural diversity. It has been intensively settled by human communities since the early Middle Ages. A number of its towns, such as Amalfi and Ravello, contain architectural and artistic works of great significance. Its rural areas demonstrate the versatility of its occupants in adapting their use of the terrain to suit its diversity, from terraced vineyards and orchards on the lower slopes to wide upland pastures. The Costiera Amalfitana was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1997.



The stamp design focuses on the Duomo di Sant'Andrea, the Amalfi cathedral, which was founded in the ninth century and contains Romanesque, Byzantine, Gothic and Baroque elements. The church sits atop a 62-broad step approach as if on a pedestal and boasts a mosaic facade adorned with bands, arches and patterned squares. Beyond a Gothic portico and the bronze doors, cast in Constantinople in the eleventh century, the interior has elaborate polychrome marbles and painted coffered ceilings from its eighteenth-century restoration.

Pisa - F.s. 0,90 stamp

On a vast lawn, the Piazza del Duomo houses a group of monuments known around the world. The Piazza contains four of the



masterpieces of medieval architecture that considerably influenced monumental art in Italy from the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries, namely the cathedral, the baptistery, the campanile (the Leaning Tower) and the cemetery. The Piazza del Duomo was

inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1987.

Construction of the Tower of Pisa, which appears on the right in the stamp design, began in 1173 and continued (with two long interruptions) for about two hundred years. In the past it was widely believed that the inclination of the Tower was part of the original project; however, the Tower was designed to be vertical, and started to incline during its construction. Because of both its inclination and its beauty, the Tower of Pisa has been the object of very special attention throughout history.

Aeolian Islands - F.s. 1,30 stamp

The Isole Eolie (Aeolian Islands) are located in the Tyrrhenian Sea, less than 40 km off the northern coast of Sicily. Formed by volcanoes approximately 1 million years ago, they include a group of seven islands: Lipari, Vulcano, Salina, Stromboli, Filicudi, Alicudi and Panarea and five small islets: Basiluzzo, Dattilo, Lisca Nera, Bottaro and Lisca Bianca, in the vicinity of Panarea. They were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2000.



The Aeolian Islands provide an outstanding record of volcanic island-building and destruction and ongoing volcanic phenomena. Studied since at least the eighteenth century, the islands have illustrated two of the types of eruptions in the study of volcanoes and geology: Volcanian and Strombolian. All volcanoes of the world

owe their name to Vulcano, the southernmost of the Aeolian Islands. Two volcanoes are still active today: Vulcano and Stromboli. The islands' volcanic land-forms represent classic features in the continuing study of vulcanology worldwide.

Pompeii - € 0,51 stamp

When Mt. Vesuvius erupted on August 24, 79 A.D., it engulfed the two flourishing towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum, as well as many rich villas in the area. Since the mid-eighteenth century they have been progressively uncovered and made accessible to the public. The vast expanse of the commercial town of Pompeii contrasts with the restricted but better-preserved remains of the holiday resort of Herculaneum, while the superb wall paintings of the Villa Opiontis at Torre Annunziata give a vivid impression of the opulent lifestyle of the wealthier citizens of the early Roman Empire. The archaeological areas of Pompeii, Ercolano and Torre Annunziata were inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1997.

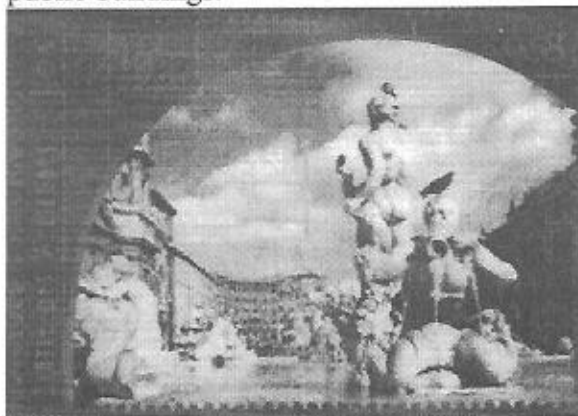


The stamp shows the Forum of Pompeii, which a large rectangular area with a colonnade surmounted by a loggia running along three sides. It served as the political, commercial and religious center of city life, with the main temples, law courts and commercial and government buildings grouped around it. It was here that elections were held and speeches and official announce-

ments made. In 79 A.D., the Forum would have been adorned with statues of the great and the good, many of them probably equestrian, as testified by some bases left on the south side. One of the bases is wider and more massive than the others, indicating that it may have been the *suggestum*, or orator's rostrum.

Rome - € 0,58 stamp

Founded, according to legend, by Romulus and Remus in 753 B.C., Rome was first the center of the Roman Republic, then of the Roman Empire and it became the capital of the Christian world in the fourth century. Rome, first inscribed as a World Heritage site in 1980 and extended in 1990 to the walls of Urban VIII, includes some of the major monuments of antiquity, such as the Augustus Mausoleum, the Hadrian Mausoleum, the Pantheon and the Marcus Aurelius Column, as well as religious and public buildings.



The stamp features the Fontana del Moro in the Piazza Navona. It was erected in 1574 following the plans of Giacomo della Porta and was completely restored in 1653 by Bernini. During the restoration of 1874, the four tritons and the four masks were substituted with copies by Luigi Amici. The central sculpture, designed by Bernini and carved by Giannantonio Mari in 1655, is mistakenly called "The Moor" but is really a muscular triton who is riding a dolphin.

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPH CONFERENCE - LONDON 1912

By B. Clement, Jr.

The International Radiotelegraph Conference was held in London from June 4 to July 5, 1912. The conference was organized by the International Telegraph Union, now called the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). The ITU refers to this conference as its Fourth Plenipotentiary Conference. The First Plenipotentiary Conference was held in Paris, France in 1865. The Sixteenth ITU Plenipotentiary Conference will be held this year in Marrakech, Morocco from September 23rd to October 18th.

The Gaines catalog lists the London Conference on page 1235 as 1912/1, and shows an oval cachet used on conference mail. Recently, a cache of seven covers from this early conference has been uncovered. This article shows all seven covers from the conference, all addressed to the same person, Dr. (or Professor or Mr.) A. G. (Arthur Gordon) Webster. Wondering who Dr. Webster was, I did some research on the Internet. Dr. Arthur G. Webster was a member of the United States delegation to this conference. At the time, he was professor of physics at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dr. Arthur G. Webster was one of the founders of the American Physical Society in 1890. He had joined the faculty of Clark University in 1890 and, over the years, advised thirty PhD candidates in physics. He is known for his contributions to the physics of sound and was one of the first American physicists to lecture on quantum theory, electron theory and relativity.

Dr. Webster was a mentor to Dr. Robert H. Goddard, father of modern rocketry and space flight. Webster was actually instrumental in persuading Goddard to publish his first paper on the subject in 1919. The paper was entitled "A Method of Reaching Extreme Altitudes". Unfortunately, this re-

sulted in Goddard being ridiculed as a "moon man" and a dreamer. Ultimately, Goddard received proper recognition. The Goddard Space Flight Center was named after him.

What happened at the conference? Representatives of thirty-seven nations, dominions and colonies attended the conference. The primary thrust of the conference was the more efficient use of radio communication. Since the Titanic had just sunk on April 15, 1912, the conference gave a lot of attention to safety at sea, adding new regulations about radio communications between ships at sea.

Let's look at the covers. They are shown chronologically in Figures 1 through 7. Postmark dates range from June 11th through July 5th. Although all the covers were sent to Dr. Webster, there are a number of differences:

1. All the covers except that in Figure 5 have the oval conference cachet in violet.
2. All of the covers except that in Figure 4 are stampless and have a red "Official Paid" postmark. There are four types of these "Official Paid" postmarks. One, shown in Figure 5, is a "Registered" Postmark.
3. All the postmarks are from London. Figure 1 is from "E.C." or the East Central District post office. Figures 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 are from "W.C." or the West Central District post office. Figure 5 is from "F.S." or Foreign Section, a postmark used in the central London facility.
4. Five differently sized envelopes were used. Figures 1, 2 and 3 are 105mm by 110mm. Figure 4 is 142mm by 118mm. Figure 5 is 133mm by 110mm. Figure 6 is 120mm by 96mm. Figure 7 is 97mm by 66mm. All are plain envelopes except that in Figure 5, which has a Great Britain Post Office embossed seal on the back flap.

5. The title and name of Dr. Webster in the address varies a lot among the seven covers. The title is in French on five of the covers and has a number of variations. The name itself varies from simply "Webster" to Arthur Gordon Webster", with variations in between. The handwriting on the seven covers appears to be different.

6. Two different addresses were used. Five are addressed to 123 Victoria Street, S.W. Two are addressed to the Kenilworth Hotel, Great Russell Street, W.C. Figure 6 is addressed to 123 Victoria Street and forwarded to the Kenilworth Hotel.

7. Only one cover still has its contents. The cover in Figure 7 contained the business card of one of the French delegates, and is shown in Figure 8.

8. These covers "materialized" in the possession of a London dealer within the last two years. It seems reasonable that the stamp community would not have known them much before that. Otherwise, the group of covers would have been split up long ago.



Figure 1: Conference cover with violet cachet mailed at the East Central District P.O.

At this point in time, ninety years later, there is no certainty in any hypothesis as to the significance of these covers. The following is my "best guess". Thoughts of readers are welcome.



Figure 2: Conference cover with violet cachet mailed at the West Central District P.O.

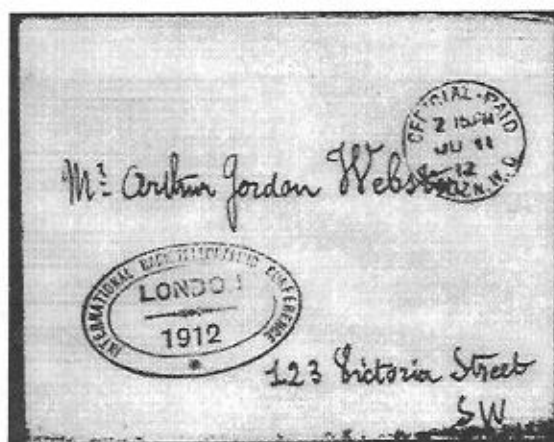


Figure 3: Conference cover with violet cachet.

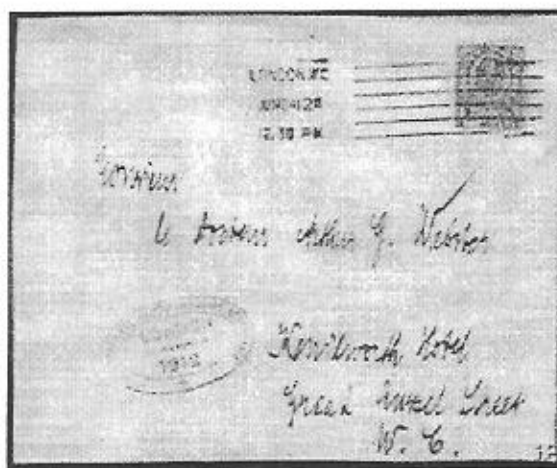


Figure 4: Stamped conference cover with red cachet.



Figure 5: Registered conference cover on Post Office stationery.



Figure 6: Conference cover with violet cachet canceled at the West Central District.



Figure 7: Conference cover containing business card in Figure 8.

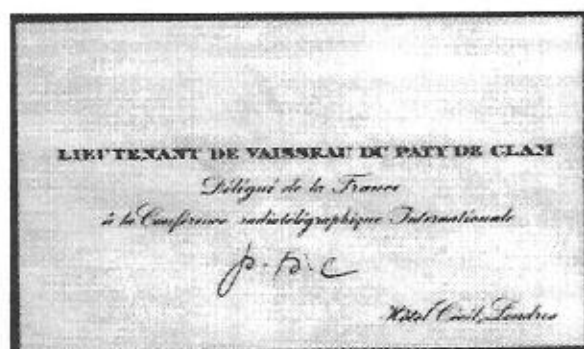


Figure 8: Business card enclosed in conference cover shown in Figure 7.

1. The "Official Paid" postmark is generally used only on official mail from British government offices. Since only one cover, that in Figure 5, is on an Official government envelope, it is theorized that the oval conference cachet made the cover "Official", and that this status applied to mail from all conference staff and delegates.
2. It is reasonable to assume that the mail was collected at the conference, where the conference cachet was applied. However, this was not a true postal substation (which was the case for the 1945 United Nations organizational conference) so the mail was taken to the various post offices by someone working for the conference and posted in the normal manner. It is probable that postmasters were instructed to cancel the mail and to forward it, with or without stamps, provided the item already bore the conference cachet. Unfortunately, verification of this is not possible, as German bombing destroyed all pre-war postal records.
3. Since the cover have so many variations, it would appear that they were used for some legitimate purpose, and were not produced as just souvenirs, philatelic or otherwise. I suspect the purpose was a social one. With delegates from thirty-seven nations in London for a month, there was undoubtedly a lot of social activity, and there was probably correspondence between delegates, for invitations, thank-you's, regrets or simply

greetings. After all, in 1912, things were a lot more formal than they are today.

4. What is the significance of the two addresses for Dr. Webster? Perhaps the 123 Victoria Street address was where he stayed and the Kenilworth Hotel address sheltered the U.S. Delegation offices.

5. Where have the covers been all these years? It is interesting that seven covers addressed to an American delegate remained in London all this time. It is supposed that Dr. Webster was neither a collector nor a saver of memorabilia, and that he passed these covers on to an English person who asked for them. Then they were tucked away in a safe spot, to be discovered many years later, probably several generations later. The interested person was probably not a delegate himself (or herself) or there would have

been similar covers addressed to him (or to her).

United Nations conference postal history continues to be made, even ninety years after the fact. Maybe you will be the one to find something that happened many years ago but is still unknown to the UN collecting community. Keep your eyes open!

Thanks to Clay Wallace for his contribution to this article.

References

1. Internet references to Dr. Arthur G. Webster.
2. Internet reference too Dr. Robert H. Goddard.
3. Internet references to 1912 Radiotelegraph Conference.
4. World Book Encyclopedia 1972 Edition.

UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.

BALANCE SHEET

For the fiscal year: May 1, 2001 through April 30, 2002

Prepared by UNP Treasurer Emeritus Larry Davidson

Balance: May 1, 2001		\$9299.27
Income		
Dues	\$4294.00	
Publications/Monographs	46.00	
Total income		\$4340.00
Expenses		
Journal printing and shipping	\$4282.83	
Secretary's expenses	162.19	
Treasurer's expenses	54.24	
Journal Editor's expenses	201.38	
Journal Production expenses	273.27	
Delaware Franchise Tax	70.00	
Total expenses		\$5043.91
Balance: April 30, 2002		\$8595.36

THE ICJ, ICTR, ICTY AND NOW THE ICC

By J.-L.Emmenegger

On July 1, 2002, a new specialized institution of the United Nations started its work in the Hague. This city was chosen to host the International Criminal Court (ICC) to complement the three other institutions affiliated with the United Nations it already has within its city limits:

- (a) the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which was founded on April 18, 1946 with the aim of regulating disputes between member States of the United Nations;
- (b) the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), the court devoting to judging persons responsible for the massacres in Rwanda;
- (c) the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), the court established to judge the persons responsible for the massacres in the ex-Yugoslavia.

The International Criminal Court was created by the Treaty of Rome (1998), that was signed by 139 countries. At the present time 74 nations have already signed the Convention of the ICC. The United States, once a supporter of the ICC during the Clinton presidency, is now refusing to participate since President George W. Bush was inaugurated. During the discussions in the Security Council concerning the extension of Peacekeeping forces in Kosovo, the United States threatened to veto the extension if it were required to participate in the ICC. Finally, the Security Council was able to find a

compromise, that allowed the extension of the Peacekeeping force without putting United States troops directly under the jurisdiction of the ICC.

Postal Aspects

Postally speaking, the ICJ has had its own postal stamps since February 10, 1947. But, as Figure 1 shows, ICJ official mail can bear normal Dutch stamps. The postmark indicates that the cover was dispatched from a Hague post office, but apparently not the Peace-Palace Post Office at which ICJ stamps may be used. This cover was sent to the UN Service for Distribution and Sales located in the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. The origin cachet (C.I.J. /officiel) attests to the official nature of this letter.

Figure 2 shows a cover from ICTY, which is also located in the Hague. This cover bears official stamps (Netherlands Scott #O45 and O54) of the International Court of Justice.

On the other hand the Rwanda Tribunal has its base office in Arusha in Tanzania and an office in Kigali in Rwanda. Figure 3 shows an official cover from the former office bearing a Tanzanian stamp. Figure 4 shows an official cover from the latter bearing Rwandan stamps.

We will have to wait and see what the official covers from the ICC look like.

Addition information is welcome by the author at the following address:

J.-L.Emmenegger
P.O.Box 110
CH-1009 Pully Switzerland.

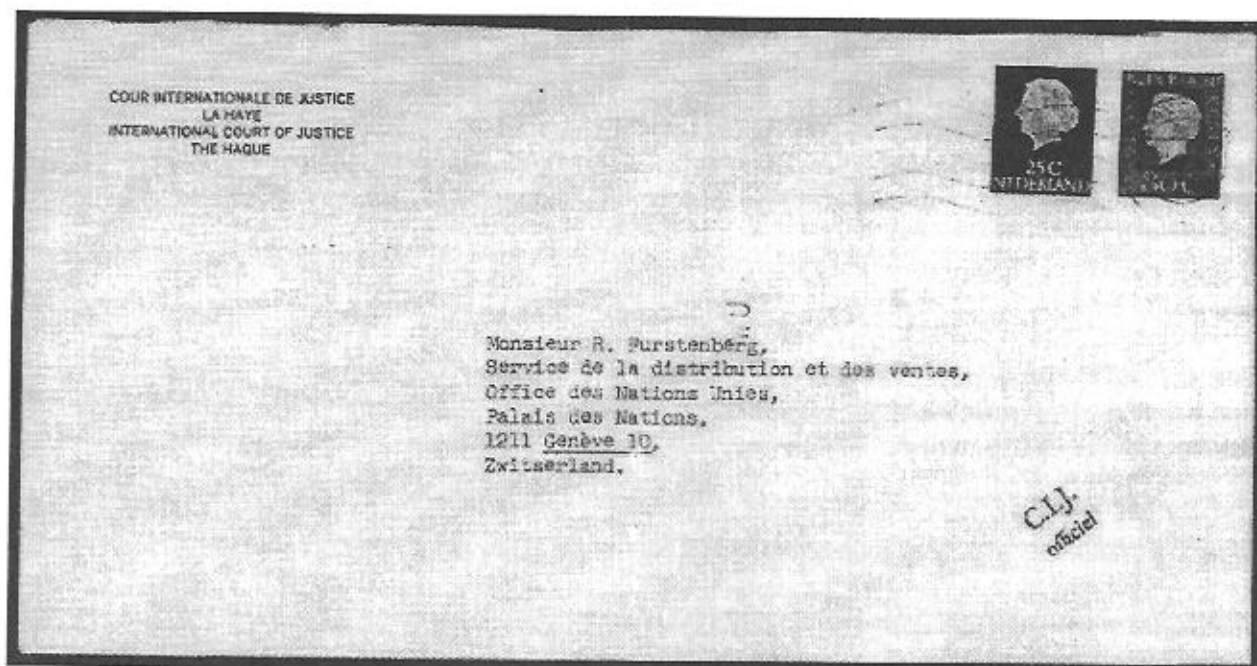


Figure 1: Service cover from the International Court of Justice to the UN Service for Distribution and Sales in Geneva bearing normal Dutch stamps.



Figure 2: Service cover bearing official stamps of the International Court of Justice sent by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia from the Peace Palace in the Hague, Netherlands

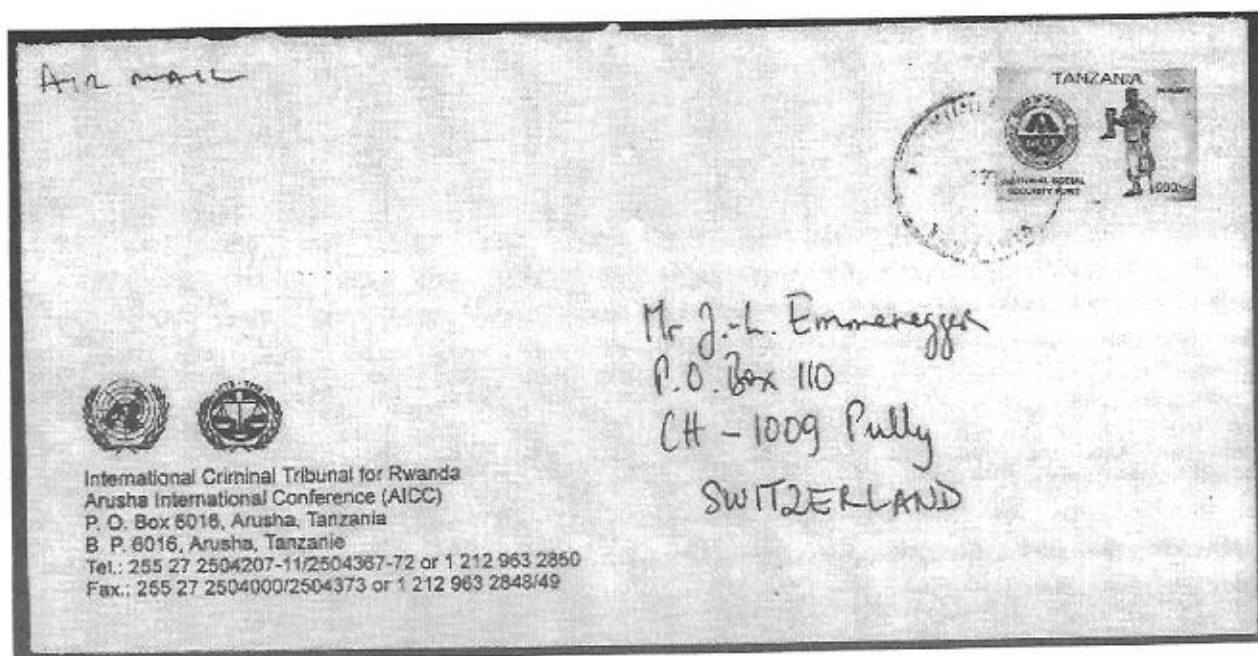


Figure 3: Service cover sent from the Arusha, Tanzania office of the International Criminal Tribunal in Rwanda located at the Arusha International Conference Center (AICC).

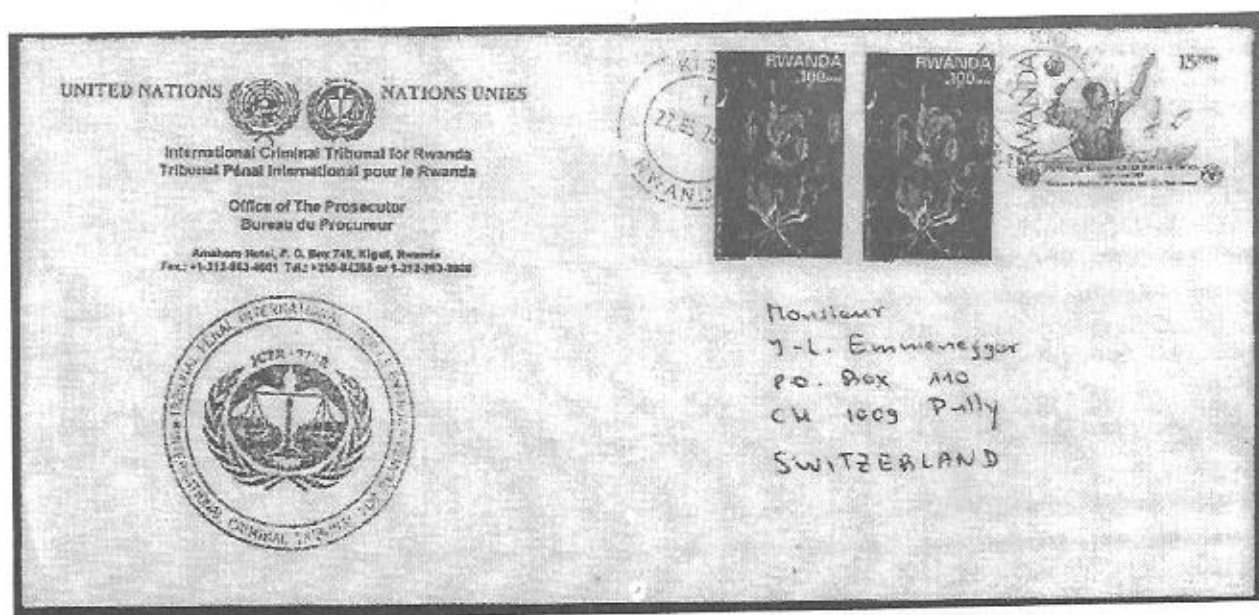


Figure 4: Service cover sent from the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal in Rwanda located in the Amahora Hotel in Kigali, Rwanda with a blue cachet of the ICTR in the lower left corner of the envelope.

ORIGIN CACHET DISCOVERIES VI

By B. Clement, Jr.

More origin cachets, unlisted in the UNP monograph *Origin Cachets of the United Nations, Its Agencies and Its Predecessors* have been discovered. Twenty-three previously unknown cachets appear below. In addition, new observations of unlisted colors and dates have been made. I am grateful for the contributions of this new information from Frederick Backeljauw, Jack Mayer and Arnold Ottonin.

Periodically new discoveries will be announced in the *Journal*. When appropriate, revised pages will be issued to update the monograph.

League of Nations Associations

Schweiz. Hochschul-Vereinigung
für den Völkerbund (S.H.V.V.)
Gruppe Bern

Figure 1: Violet, 1929
Swiss College Association - Bern Chapter

UN-New York



Figure 2: Black, 1980
Allegra Buccianti, UNDP Personnel Officer

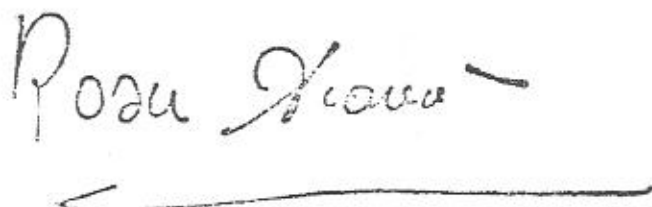


Figure 3: Black, 1976
Rosa Savat, UNDP Personnel Officer



Figure 4: Black, 1977
Maria Perdomo, UNDP Personnel Officer



Figure 5: Black, 1979
Georgette Pancrazi
UNDP Personnel Officer

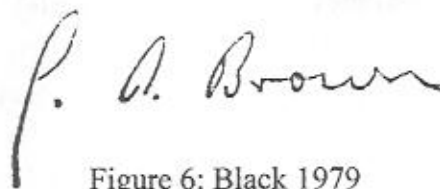


Figure 6: Black 1979
G. Arthur Brown
UNDP Deputy Administrator



Figure 7: Black, 1977
David Smith, UNDP, Chief,
Administrative Branch, Personnel Division

UNIFEM
304 East 45th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017 USA

Figure 8: Red, 2002
UNIFEM

UN-Geneva



Figure 9: Blue 2002
UNCTAD, Administrative Division

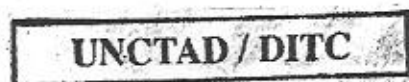


Figure 10: Violet-black, 2002
UNCTAD, Division on International Trade
in Goods, Services & Commodities



Figure 11: Violet, 2001
WFP Office at Geneva

UN-Geneva, Non-Governmental
Organizations



Figure 12: Black, 2000
Used by International Organization for
Migration, MGS (unknown)

ECLAC-Worldwide



Figure 13: Black, 2002 (United States)

UN Technical Assistance-Worldwide



Figure 14: Blue, 1962
(El Salvador)

UN Development Programme-Worldwide



Figure 15: Black, 1973
(Dominican Republic)
New Type of DR-N1



Figure 16: Violet, 1966
(El Salvador)
New Type of ELS-R1

UN Worldwide



Figure 17: Blue, undated (Italy)
Dept. of Humanitarian Affairs
UN Disaster Relief Office

DHA - UNDRO

Casella Postale 323
56100 Pisa

Figure 18: Blue, undated (Italy)
Dept. of Humanitarian Affairs
UN Disaster Relief Office



Figure 19: Black, 1994 (Mozambique)
UN Population Fund

ICAO-Worldwide



Figure 20: Blue, 1966 (El Salvador)
Technical Assistance Mission

IMO (IMCO) - London



Figure 21: Black, 1961

International Refugee Organization

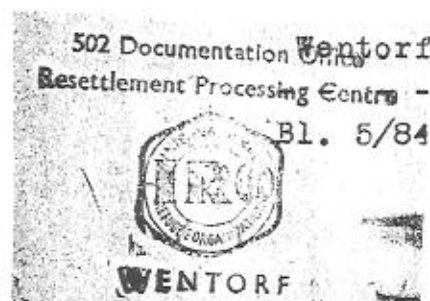


Figure 22: Violet, 1951 (Wentorf, Germany)

WHO-Worldwide

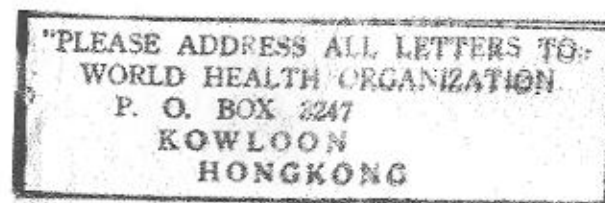


Figure 23: Red, 1951 (Hong Kong)

If you have an unlisted cachet, please photocopy and send it to me with the color and date indicated. If you have a cachet in a different color or in a different year than that listed, those data are needed too. Your contributions will be acknowledged. Please help!

POLICE SERVICE AT SWISS LEAGUE OF NATIONS CONFERENCES

By B. Clement, Jr.

Some interesting postal history of two League of Nations conferences held in Montreux, Switzerland has been found. This involves the service to the conferences provided by local police, presumably security services.

The first conference, called the Montreux Conference or the Straits Conference, was held June 22 through July 22, 1936. This conference was held to consider the request of Turkey to have control over the Black Sea Straits, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The conference essentially gave Turkey what it wanted. The Russian fleet could use the straits during peacetime, but Turkey had the right to fortify the straits and close them to belligerent ships in wartime.

A cover from this conference is shown in Figure 1. This is an official cover from the conference with the corner card of the "Services de Police de la Conférence de Montreux". This cover has the conference postmark and cachet (Gaines 1936/1, page 1027). This particular conference corner card is seldom seen and must be considered rare.



Figure 1: 1936 Conference cover from the Straits Conference in Montreux from the Police Service.

The second conference, the Capitulations

Conference, was held from April 9 through May 9, 1937. The conference ended a system of "capitulations" in Egypt, which had been in effect since the 19th century. Under this system the Egyptian government did not have legal authority over Europeans in Egypt. Removal of this system was part of giving Egypt full sovereignty, and Egypt became the last country to be accepted as a member of the League.

The address side of a cover from the 1937 conference is seen in Figure 2. This



Figure 2: Address side of a 1937 Conference cover from the Capitulations Conference in Montreux from the Police Service.

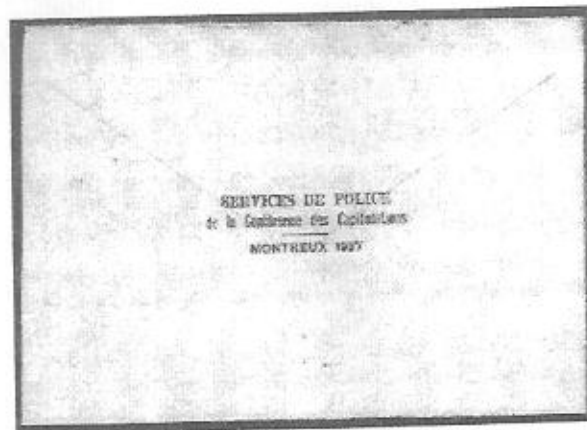


Figure 3: Back side of cover in Figure 2 bearing origin cachet.

official cover has the corner card of the "Service de Police de la Conférence des Capitulations". The cover has the conference postmark (Gaines 1937/2, page 1028). The back side of the cover, illustrated in Figure 3, has a black origin cachet with the same wording. This conference corner card and origin cachet are also extremely scarce.

Thanks to Arnold Ottonin for his help with this article. UN conference postal history is still being written, even for conferences held sixty-five years ago. Do you have something that you have not seen documented? Please let me know if you do.

Bibliography

1. Arleigh Gaines, *United Nations Philately*.
2. F.P. Walters, *A History of the League of Nations* (1952).
3. George Gill, *The League of Nations from 1929 to 1946* (1996).
4. Various Internet sources.

SHOW AWARDS

The Manpex 2002 stamp show, sponsored by the Manchester Philatelic Society, was held April 27th and 28th in the East Catholic High School in Manchester, Connecticut.

UNP-Vice President Anthony F. Dewey received three awards for the two one-frame entries which he exhibited. He received a vermeil show award for his exhibit *Uses of Swiss Federal Official Stamps of 1942*. This exhibit also garnered the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors award. Tony received an additional vermeil show award for his exhibit *Service of Intellectual Aid to Prisoners of War*, which is based on philatelic material issued by the International Education Bureau.

Harold Beriman received a silver-bronze show award for his exhibit *First Flights of the UN*.

PARCEL LABEL FROM AN ITU CONFERENCE IN MONTREUX

By Richard Powers

Speaking of conferences in Montreux, Switzerland, I recently came across a parcel label bearing a reference to a International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Conference in Montreux (Figure 1). Unfortunately the label has been detached from the parcel so that the date of the conference is unknown. Judging from the text stamped on the label, however, I suspect that it is from the Tenth Plenipotentiary Conference which took place in Montreux from September 14 through November 12, 1965 as it is similar to the text used on the registration labels given by Gaines for conference 1965/1 listed on page 1241.



Figure 1: Parcel label from UIT Conference in Montreux.



Figure 2: Registration label from the 1965 UIT Conference in Montreux with the same text.

UPPER SILESIA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By Richard Powers

Recently I came across an interesting League of Nations cover at *Fricktalia*, a major regional philatelic exhibition in Frick, Switzerland. The small cover (Figure 1) with an embossed logo of the League of Nations on the rear flap bears a 30-centime Tell stamp (Scott # 2019) canceled with a temporary replacement (Gaines S.3, page 1018.1) cancel dated July 12, 1927.



Figure 1: League of Nations service cover sent to the President of the Mixed Commission for Upper Silesia in Katowice in 1927.

What interested me most was title of the addressee. It was sent to the President of the Mixed Commission for Upper Silesia, Mr. Felix Calonder in Katowice. This gave me an excuse to use my very own copy (bought via E-bay) of the *Handbook of the League of Nations* (Student Edition) by Denys P. Myers, which was published by the World Peace Foundation in 1935 in order to learn a bit about this Commission.

Before World War I, Upper Silesia was part of northeastern Germany but had a rather sizable Polish population and even a non-negligible Czech minority. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, a plebiscite was held on March 20, 1921 under

the supervision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers. The results were not very definitive as the populations were strongly intermingled.

This intermingling is easily seen on the postal card which appears in Figure 2. The card was mailed in Lipine on June 15, 1920, nine months before the plebiscite. The card bears a trilingual inscription for "postal card": in German, Polish and French, the official language at the time of the Universal Postal Union. The main inscriptions on the stamps (Scott # 22 and 19) and the postal card vignette are in French and read: Government Commission, Upper Silesia with a small Upper Silesia in German and Polish on the sides.



Figure 2: Postal card sent from Lipine, Upper Silesia to Vorarlberg, Germany (near Liechtenstein) in 1920 by a German-speaking resident.

The Supreme Council asked the Council of the League of Nations on August 12, 1921 to make a recommendation concerning the delineation of a boundary line between Germany and Poland which would give effect to the plebiscite in Upper Silesia. The League appointed a Committee of the Council (Belgium, Brazil, China and Spain) to make a preliminary study on September 1st. On October 12, 1921, the Council made

its recommendations consisting of three reports:

- (1) A description of the frontier between Germany and Poland in Upper Silesia;
- (2) A statement of principles to serve as a basis for the general convention between the parties for the administration of Upper Silesia as an economic whole, and
- (3) A statement of the rights of nationality and domicile and protection of minorities in Upper Silesia.

A convention containing these recommendations was signed at Geneva on May 15, 1922 and entered into force June 3, 1922 for a period of fifteen years. The large part of the industrial district, including Katowice, passed to Poland. The contested city and district of Teschen had already been partitioned in 1920 between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The regime established by the German-Polish convention was at the time unique in that two states administered a territory in which the population was mixed in the extreme. Both nations in the region had a Minorities Office set up in its partner nation to which petitions could be registered by minority members. The president of the Mixed Commission (referred to in the address on the cover in Figure 1) would render a initial decision but an appeal could be made directly to the Council of the League of Nations. The convention also allowed for the submission of cases to the Permanent Court of International Justice in the Hague. Among the questions considered were those involving the protection of German settlers in Poland (September 10, 1923), the acquisition of Polish nationality by German settlers (September 15, 1923) and access to German minority schools in Upper Silesia (May 15, 1931).

As a result of the Munich Pact in 1938 most of Czech Silesia was partitioned between Germany and Poland. After the German conquest of Poland in 1939 all Polish Silesia was annexed by Germany.

After World War II the pre-1938 boundaries were restored, but all formerly Prussian Silesia east of the Neisse River was placed under Polish administration. A small section of Lower Silesia west of the Neisse was incorporated into the East German state of Saxony.

The Allies tried to arrange that the relocation of the German population from Czech Silesia, Polish Silesia and Polish-administered Silesia be carried out in an orderly and humane manner. Unfortunately, the mass expulsion of Germans was, perforce, neither orderly nor humane. Although the transfer of territories to Polish administration was made subject to revision in a final peace treaty with Germany, the Polish government treated all Silesia as integral Polish territory. West Germany finally relinquished all claims to the area under the terms of a nonaggression pact with Poland in 1972. With the unification of East and West Germany in 1990, German leaders have consistently tried to allay the fears of its neighbors, particularly Poland, by declaring the stability of the borders determined at the end of World War II.

I have met Germans who were driven from this region after World War II and who continue to dream of the day when they might be able to legally rebuy the property that they lost in Silesia. At the present time that is not allowed by the Polish Government. Hopefully, if and when Poland joins the European Union (EU), a peaceful intermingling of Europeans in this region can be realized. Currently Poland is a candidate for membership but until the issue of farm subsidies in the present EU can be resolved, this membership may remain a dream.

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MAIL OR E-MAIL BIDS ONLY PLEASE. NO PHONE CALLS PLEASE.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. UN illustrated protest-card collection: 6 different cards: Anti-Iraq, -Franco, -Duvalier (Haiti), -Israel, etc.; all addressed to the UN Secretary-General or Human Rights Commission; interesting and scarce group in excellent condition with legitimate use MB\$25.
2. UN Swiss meter cover collection (38); few duplicates, service usage 1957-83 era, mostly 6"x8" size MB\$20.
3. UN meter strip Great Neck, NY 4/3/51 #180705 12¢ F/VF condition, MB\$50.
4. UN meter strip UN Exhibition Philadelphia 6/15/52 10¢ #1 Gaines \$65, Fine condition, MB\$20.
5. UN meter strip Lake Success, Fine condition #12611810½¢ 8/30/50 Gaines \$75 MB\$20.
6. UN meter strip Lake Success, Fine condition, same as above but 3¢ MB\$20.
7. UN meter strip Lake Success, Fine condition #138421 4½¢, weak inking in UN emblem, Gaines \$75, MB\$20.
8. Postcard with Lake Success 2/17/47 cancel on US FDR stamp to Pennsylvania, VF MB\$5.
9. Brussels World's Fair 1958 registered FDC with 6 BWF stamps to USA VF MB\$5.
10. UNNY 1½¢ precancel on addressographed #10 cover with dark blue 1955 UN emblem cachet Gaines \$175 VF MB\$50.
11. UN Conference on Application of Science; UNEO cancel S.11 2/8/63 to South Africa; legitimate use Gaines \$40 VF MB\$15
12. World Health Organization #10 service covers during the 1950's from Ethiopia, Nigeria and Rhodesia F/VF MB\$12.
13. International Court of Justice corner card #6 covers to USA 1970's with Dutch franking VF condition MB\$10.
14. League of Nations 1938 #10 service cover to South Africa with scarce origin cachet "HYG" VF English franking MB\$20.
15. League of Nations #10 service cover to London from Geneva 1932 with 30 c League of Nations stamp VF Gaines \$40 MB\$15.
16. Cameroons Mandate (11) covers, all to England with UKTT cancels F/VF 1947-1951 MB\$55.
17. UNRRA (2) #6 covers: one from UNRRA Team 146 in Germany; other APO 757; both to USA VF MB\$10.
18. United Nations London slogans (2) covers 12/1/45 F.S. M and 1/8/45 W.C.I. C cancels F/VF MB\$10.
19. Peace Conference Paris 1925 small cover to USA; Paris cancel 7/24/25 months before the conference; nice printed corner card MB\$15.
20. Relief for Palestinian Refugees #10 service cover to USA 1950 Gaines \$30 VF MB\$10.
21. Twelve different miscellaneous UN-related covers including: 3 event covers, some world wide covers from the 1950's, Swiss 1946 Assembly cancel on C27-33 (philatelic) F/VF MB\$25.
22. Swedish United Nations forces in Congo #6 size airmail cover to Sweden; legitimate forces use with purple cancel 12/12/62 VF MB\$10.

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 except in July and August at Stamp King, 7139 West Higgins Rd., Chicago, Illinois. Contact: Dr. Ben Ramkisson, P.O.Box 606, Hindsdale, IL 60522-0606.

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

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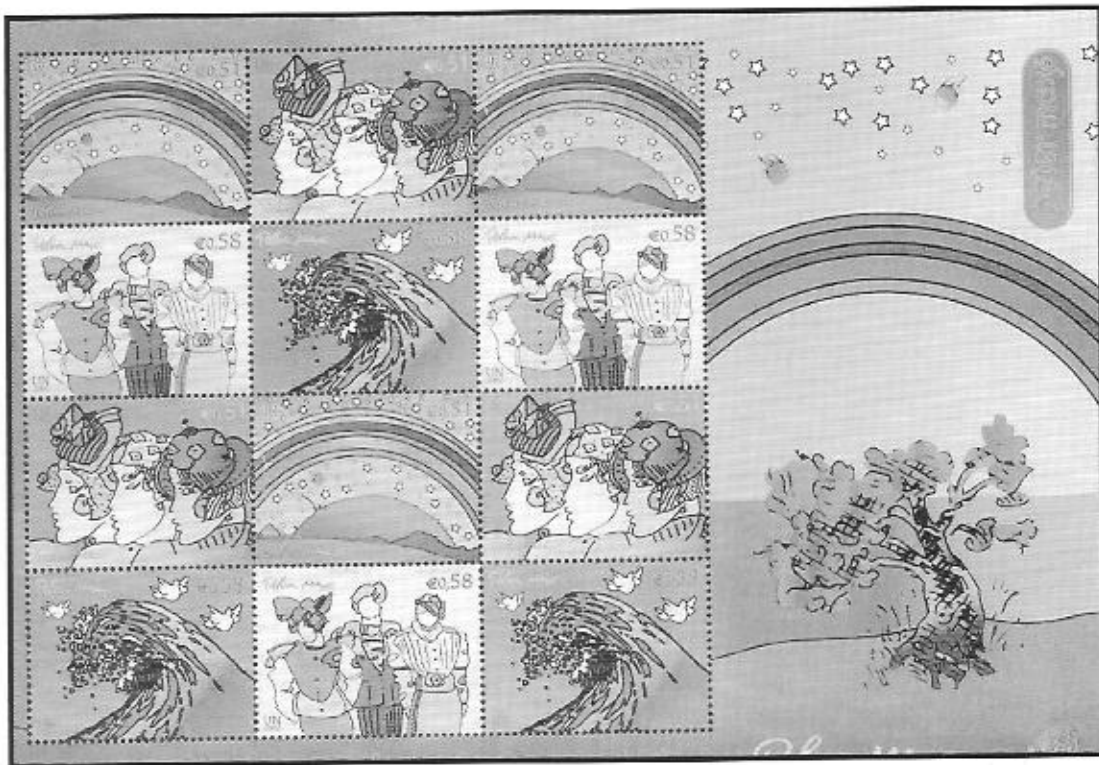
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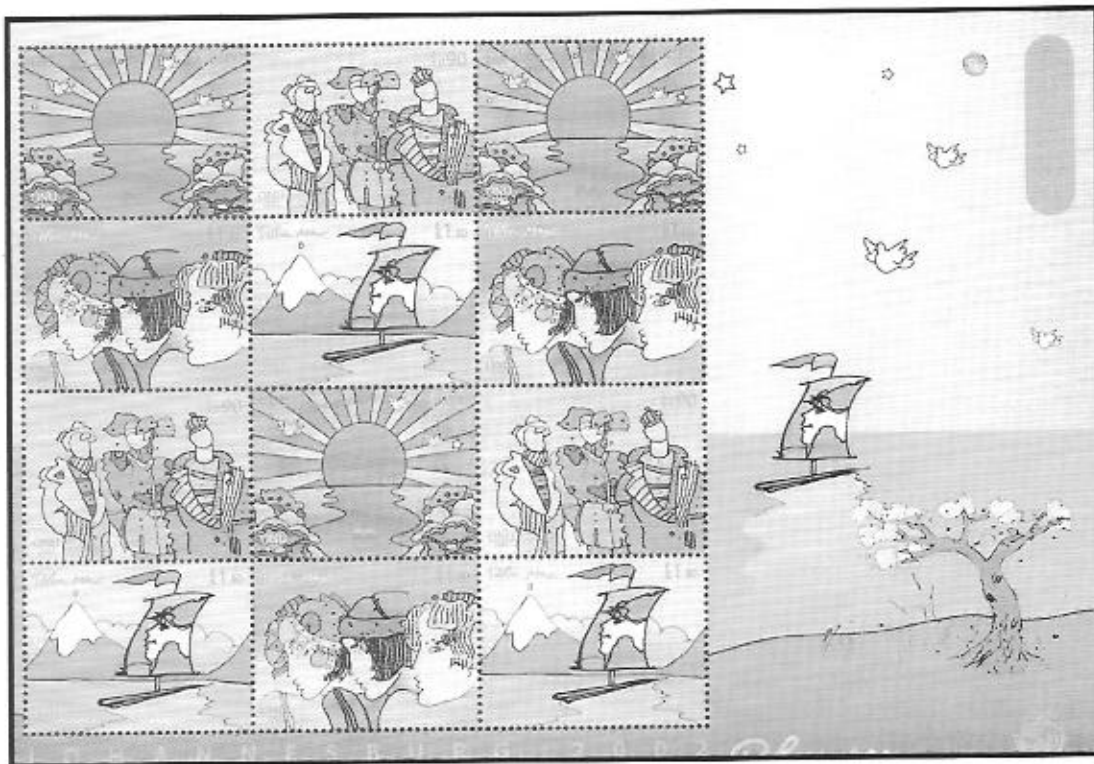
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