


the journal



OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.

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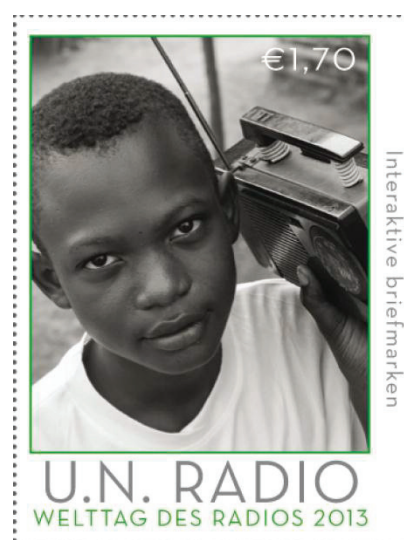
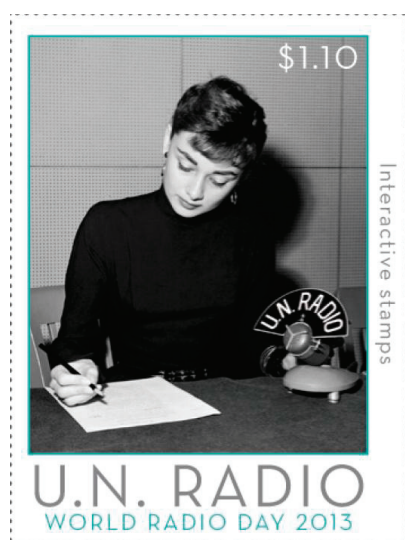
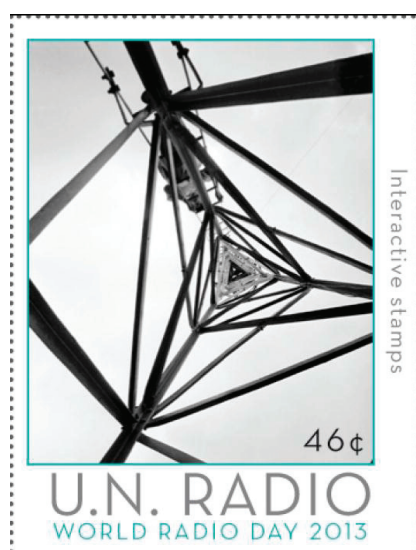
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OF THE UNITED NATIONS PHILATELISTS, INC.



UN RADIO: INTERACTIVE STAMPS

The Journal of United Nations Philatelists

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

The annual domestic dues of the UNPI are US \$24.00, of which \$23.00 apply to the subscription of *The Journal*.

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

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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.

New Members

1636 Tim Lopez.....	Yosemite, CA
1637 Daniel Bartsch.....	Canton, MI
1638 Robert Collarini.....	Brighton, MI
1639 Brent Koba.....	Chula Vista, CA

Disclaimer

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

Cover Illustrations

Front cover: Six stamps Honoring UN Radio

Back cover: Maximum cards of the 2012 French service stamps for use at UNESCO.

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

The 2013 UNP Annual Meeting in Milwaukee

Willkommen to Milwaukee

By the time you read this message there will be barely four months to anticipate your travel needs for attending the 2013 UNP Annual Meeting in Milwaukee. This year's get-together will be held at STAMPSHOW, the APS championship meeting, which will be held Thursday August 8th through Sunday August 11th at the Delta Center at 200 West Wisconsin Avenue in Milwaukee. A special APS hotel rate of \$139 + 14.6% tax at the Hyatt Regency Milwaukee at 333 West Kilbourn Avenue in Milwaukee, WI 53203 is given on the APS website for the show: <http://stamps.org/Stamp-show-SS>. This hotel is near the show venue.

The APS plans to host 150+ dealers, 50 society meetings, a public auction, 1500 pages of exhibits and several first day ceremonies. The show will be open on Thursday through Saturday from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm. On Sunday the show will close at 4:00 pm. The APS website will display the show schedule of events beginning mid-July. The UNPA is expected to have its own booth, undoubtedly featuring its brand new stamps honoring the new Space issue, which is scheduled to be issued on August 9th during the show. I would not be surprised if the UNPA organized a first day ceremony for the 3 mini-sheets of 8 stamps and the three souvenir sheets. A souvenir card will also be issued as will a show card.

Show and Tell Presentations

The UNP expects to have a two-hour annual meeting on Saturday afternoon and a show booth to welcome visitors. As usual, time will be set aside at the annual meeting to allow members to show off some of their UN-related treasures. An overhead projector will be available for use with transparencies. I expect that a computer will also be available to allow PowerPoint presentations. Those of you who would

like to make an oral presentation of 10 to 15 minutes are encouraged to contact the President so that he can prepare a program. There is no better way of letting your fellow club-members admire your UN-related items than to include them in the UNP *Show and Tell Presentations*.

After the meeting all members are invited to attend a festive club dinner. The details of the get-together will be discussed at the Meeting.

Information for Exhibitors

For those of you thinking about entering a philatelic exhibit in competition, you are encouraged to check the APS website and/or contact Tony Dewey, who is the UNP Exhibits Chairman. His e-mail address and/or mailing address can be found on the inside back cover of this issue of the *Journal*.

Erratum

On page 6 of the February issue of the *Journal* the following two figures are missing.



Figure 3: Cover bearing 2x20¢ WHO labels.

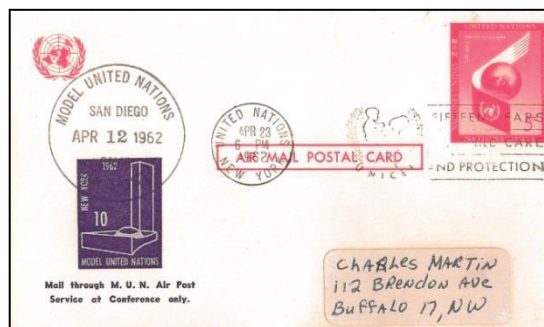


Figure 4: 5¢ Postal Card with a 10¢ UNNY label imprint.

2013 UNITED NATIONS STAMP PROGRAM

(As of March 1, 2013 but subject to changes of date and denominations.)

See the UNPA World Wide Web Site at: www.un.org/Depts/UNPA

January 28	Chinese Lunar Calendar – Year of the Snake (sheet of 10 \$1.10 stamps with 10 vignettes) Personalized Sheet for Greetings from New York (sheet of 10 different \$1.10 stamp designs and 10 different vignettes)
February 13	UN Radio – World Radio Day 46¢, \$1.10, F.s. 1,40, F.s. 1,90, € 0,70, € 1,70 (6 sheets of 20 stamps)
March 5	Definitives \$1.10, \$3.00, F.s. 1,00, F.s. 1,40, € 0,62, € 2,20 (6 sheets of 20 stamps) UNNY Stationery 46¢ Pre-stamped envelopes (standard and large), \$1.10 airletter
April 11	World Heritage - China 46¢, \$1.10, F.s. 1,40, F.s. 1,90, € 0,70, € 1,70 (6 sheets of 20 stamps) 3 Prestige Booklets
May 2	Flag Series – (South Sudan, Russian Federation, Myanmar, Cape Verde) 46¢ (1 sheet of 20 stamps with four flags)
May 31	World Oceans Day 46¢, F.s. 1,40, € 1,70 (se-tenant sheet of 12 stamps)
August 9	Space \$1.10, F.s. 1,40, € 1,70, souvenir card (3 mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 3 souvenir sheets)
August 19	Personalized Sheet for World Humanitarian Day
October 10	Endangered Species 46¢, F.s. 1,40, € 0,70 (3 sheets of 16 stamps with 4 blocks of 4 se-tenant stamps) Set of 3 maximum cards, 2013 Endangered Species Annual Collection Folder, FDC with silk cachet
October	Vienna Event Sheet (Sindelfingen, Germany) (sheet of 10 € 0,70 stamps and 10 vignettes)
November	Coin and Flag Series 46¢, F. s. 1,40, € 0,70 (3 mini-sheets of 8 stamps) 2013 Coin and Flag Collection Folder 2013 Annual Collection Folders (New York, Geneva, Vienna)

2013 SLOGAN CANCELLATION

January 2 United for Peace (continuation of slogan for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012)

UN RADIO – WORLD RADIO DAY 2013

United Nations Radio has come a long way from the 1946 makeshift studios and offices at the United Nations Headquarters in Lake Success, New York, where it transmitted its first call sign: “This is the United Nations calling the peoples of the world.” Amid the rise of new technologies, radio remains the most accessible platform, recognized as a powerful communication tool and a low cost medium in reaching the widest audience in the world. Radio is particularly suited to reaching remote communities and people who may be underprivileged, disabled or without other technological resources. Furthermore, radio continues to play a strong and specific role in emergency communication and disaster relief.

Figure 1 shows an acknowledgement to a report by a listener in Gavle, Sweden that he had heard a United Nations Radio broadcast at 3:13 am GMT for sixteen minutes from WLMO at 9,545 kcs on January 16, 1957.

World Radio Day is now observed on February 13th, a date proclaimed by UNESCO, celebrating the day when UN Radio was launched in 1946. Since its establishment, UN Radio has used its multilingual

programs, carried by media outlets worldwide to tell the story of the international community’s efforts to meet the challenges of making a better world. Raising awareness of its unique value is one of the goals of World Radio Day, which seeks to improve international cooperation among broadcasters and encourage decision makers to provide access to information through radio.

To commemorate World Radio Day on February 13, 2013, the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issued six stamps with a special interactive feature: two stamps for the UNNY – 46¢ and \$1.10; two stamps for the UN Geneva – S.f. 1,40 and S.f. 1,90; two stamps for the UN Vienna – € 0,70 and € 1,70. The designs appear on the front cover of this issue. This special interactive feature allows anyone using an iPhone, smart phone or tablet to download and launch the UN Radio app, in order to view the stamps and learn more about UN Radio through a link. This special link unlocks the wonder of UN Radio, offering programming from around the globe, from classic broadcasts to current meetings, briefings and special events.



Thanks, Mr. Johansson, for the report
on a United Nations broadcast at 0313-0329 GMT, 16 Jan. 1957
on WLMO, 9,545 kcs. . . . the details of which are correct.

RADIO DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION



Figure 1: 1957 UN Radio Acknowledgement Card and Accompanying Envelope Sent to a Listener in Gavle in Sweden of a Program Broadcast on WLWO at 9,545 kcs.

THE ELECTION COMMISSION IN THE SANJAK OF ALEXANDRETTA

By Richard Powers

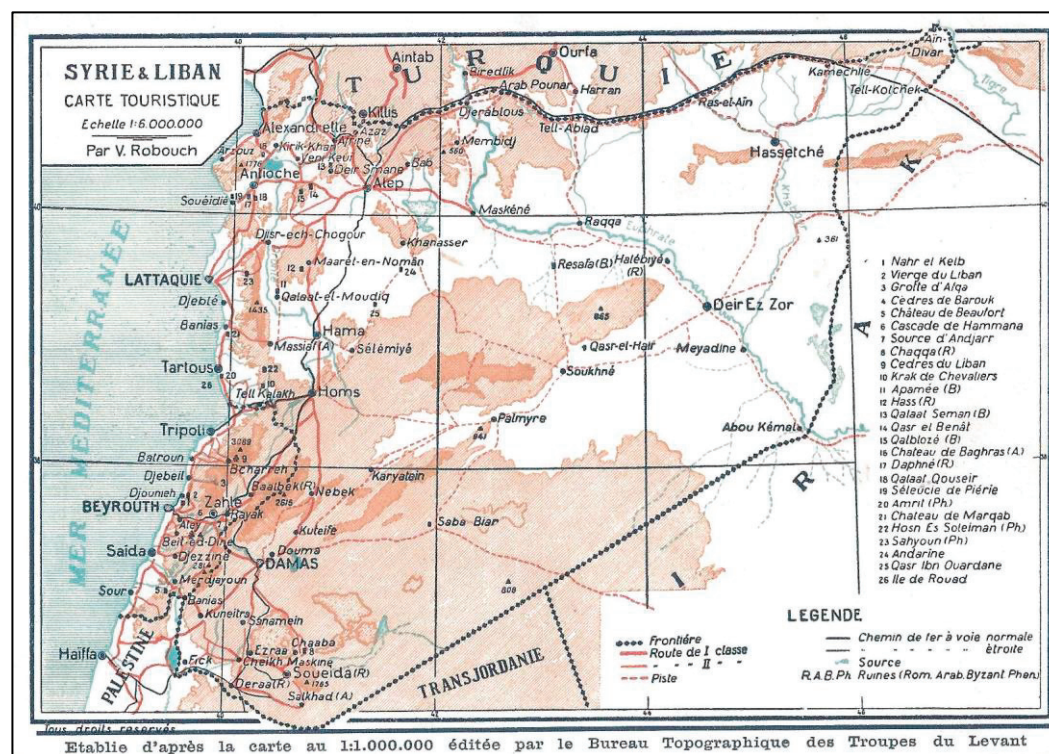


Figure 1: Tourist Map on Post Card showing the French mandates of Syria and Lebanon and the British mandates in Palestine and Transjordan at the time of the proposed election under League of Nations supervision in 1938 to decide the fate of the Sanjak of Alexandretta.

In the June 2004 issue of the *Journal I* published an article on the French Mandates granted by the League of Nations in former Ottoman Territories (page 6). The final section dealt with Alexandretta, a territory in the northwest corner of Syria along the southern Turkish border. Figure 1 shows the mandates accorded to France – Syria and Lebanon - as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. In April 1920 the Allied Powers established the main boundaries of Turkey at the conference of leaders in San Remo (Italy). In the treaty of Sevres (France), signed four months later, the government of the Sultan of Turkey renounced all claims to non-Turkish territory. The Sanjak of Alexandretta, with its historically Greek cities of Antioch and Alexandret-

ta (named after Alexander the Great) proved to be the source of much distress to the League of Nations because of the sizeable plurality of Turkish inhabitants.

Once the Turkish Republic was created under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal, later known as Atatürk, it was beginning to have second thoughts about its loss of the Sanjak of Alexandretta. In October 1921, the Republic requested from the League of Nations that a special regime be established in Alexandretta, where Turkish was still the official language. Turkish ships enjoyed particular privileges in the port of Alexandretta. Teachers and local officials were of Turkish descent in spite of the fact that the sizeable minorities of Arabs, Alawis and Armenians comprised the total of

the actual majority of the population.

In the autumn of 1936 the French government, after many failures in reaching an agreement with the governments of Syria and Lebanon, decided that the mandates in these two countries would be terminated in three or four years. Two new independent Arab nations would come into existence. Various safeguards were planned to protect the interests of minorities and to protect the interests of France. The Sanjak of Alexandretta would remain part of Syria and the privileges of the Turkish inhabitants were to be maintained.

Initially the government in Ankara insisted that the Sanjak had as much right as Syria and Lebanon to be independent. It was decided that France and Turkey would lay the issue before the League of Nations Council. In January 1937 an apparent compromise was reached. It was decided that the Sanjak would nominally remain part of Syria but would be endowed with almost complete independence in regard to its internal affairs. The integrity of this arrangement was to be guaranteed by France and Turkey. The Council was to draw up two elaborate documents: the Statute of the Sanjak, defining the relations to the future governments of Syria and the various conditions - such as demilitarization, protection of minorities, economic rights for Turkey - which would govern its existence from an external point of view and the Fundamental Law of the Sanjak, which would provide it with its own legislative, executive and judicial institutions, and in particular Electoral Law. A permanent delegate of the League of Nations Council was to reside on the spot in order to see that the Statute and the Fundamental Law were duly respected and to mediate, if necessary between the Sanjak government and the government of Syria. Turkey was to have the

fullest possible rights in the port of Alexandretta. Turkish was to be an official language. No further privileges were asked on behalf of the Turkish inhabitants as it was expected that they would ultimately comprise the majority. In May 1937 the Statute and the Fundamental Law were formally ratified at the table of the Council by the Foreign Ministers of France and Turkey. The special status of Alexandretta was recognized by the issuance of postage (by overprinting Syrian) stamps beginning in 1938 (Scott #1-17, C1-8 and J1-6)

In bringing the agreement into force, the first necessary step was to organize the election of the Sanjak Assembly. For this purpose an Electoral Commission was appointed by the Council and sent to Alexandretta. Its work, however, was interrupted in December 1937, at the demand of Turkey, as soon as it became clear that the electoral procedure, in the drafting of which her representatives had played a leading role, would not ensure a Turkish majority. The Council, not very willingly, consented to a change in the Electoral Law and in April the Commission returned to its duties. But as long as an impartial body was there to supervise the proceedings, the Turkish population could never get a majority in the Assembly.

Accordingly the Turkish government pressured the French government to make the work of the Commission impossible. Its orders were neglected. Leading members of the Alawi and Arab communities were arrested, including members of the Electoral Boards. On June 26th the Commission suspended its work in Alexandretta and returned in indignation to Geneva. A Franco-Turkish organization took its place and election results of a more satisfactory character were soon forthcoming.

Documenting this history of Alexandretta is not easy. The first League of Nations cover from Alexandretta that I came across was at the philatelic museum of the United Nations in Geneva about twenty years ago. This cover from Antioch to League Headquarters in Geneva appears on page 11 in the article cited earlier in this article in the June 2004 issue of the *Journal*. In the intervening years I have come across two additional covers and two related items. One of the covers was a domestic cover sent by the Electoral Commission in the Sanjak of Alexandretta from Antioch to the vice-consul of the Netherlands to Lebanon in Beirut, which appears in Figure 2. The cover was sent from Antioch on May 4, 1938 and bears two 4-piaster (#7) and one 2-piaster (#5) stamps.

Figure 3 shows an undated postcard with a photograph of the President of the Electoral Commission in the Sanjak of Alexandretta in May 1938 with representatives in the municipality of Kirik Khan, which lies southeast of Alexandretta and is indicated in the map in Figure 1. Unfortunately none of the persons in the photograph is identified. I suspect that the President is the man in white in the middle of the photograph. At the time of the elections there were approximately 200,000 inhabitants in the Sanjak of which about 100,000 were of Turkish descent.

Figure 4 shows a Voter's Card for 1938 for the Sanjak of Alexandretta. The card is written in three languages: Turkish, French and Arabic. The card is for residents of Antioch and mentions that the voter is a member of the Armenian Community. In the lower right corner is the cachet whose text is arranged in a circle: Elections in the Sanjak of Alexandretta. In the center is the legend: Commission of the League of Nations No. 2(?).

As a result of the election, a Turkish majority in the Sanjak Assembly led to a Sanjak government composed only of Turks. Turkish troops were stationed in Alexandretta on the pretext of fulfilling the territorial guarantee given before the Council. In June 1939 a formal agreement was signed in Ankara by which the Sanjak, now known under its Turkish name of Hatay, was detached from the mandated territory of Syria and annexed to Turkey. Arrangements were made for the emigration of any inhabitants who preferred to become Syrian citizens. Turkey solemnly engaged herself to regard the new Turco-Syrian frontier as final. These latter stages of the episode were carried out without reference to the Council or the Mandates Commission of the League. The map in the June 2004 issue of the *Journal* shows the boundaries that existed on the dawn of World War II.

References

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- www.alepporthodox.org/02-en03-archdiocese/intro_alexandretta
- www.reference.allrefer.com/country-guide-study/syria/syria15
- www.worldatwar.net/timeline/other/league18-46.



Figure 2: 1938 service cover of the Electoral Commission of the Sanjak of Alexandretta.

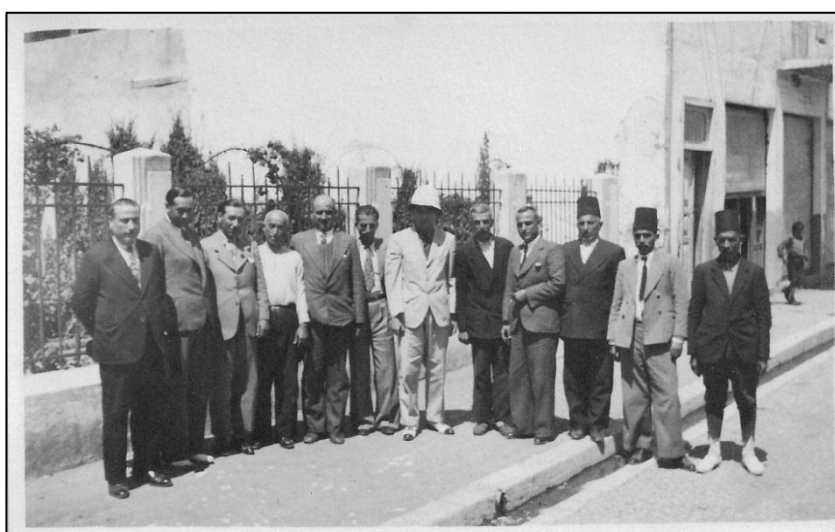


Figure 3: Electoral Commission in Kirik Khan in May 1938.



Figure 4: Voter's Card for a Member of the Armenian Community in Antioch.

A UN FDC COURTESY OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC COUNCIL: AN NGO OF THE UNITED NATIONS

By Richard Powers

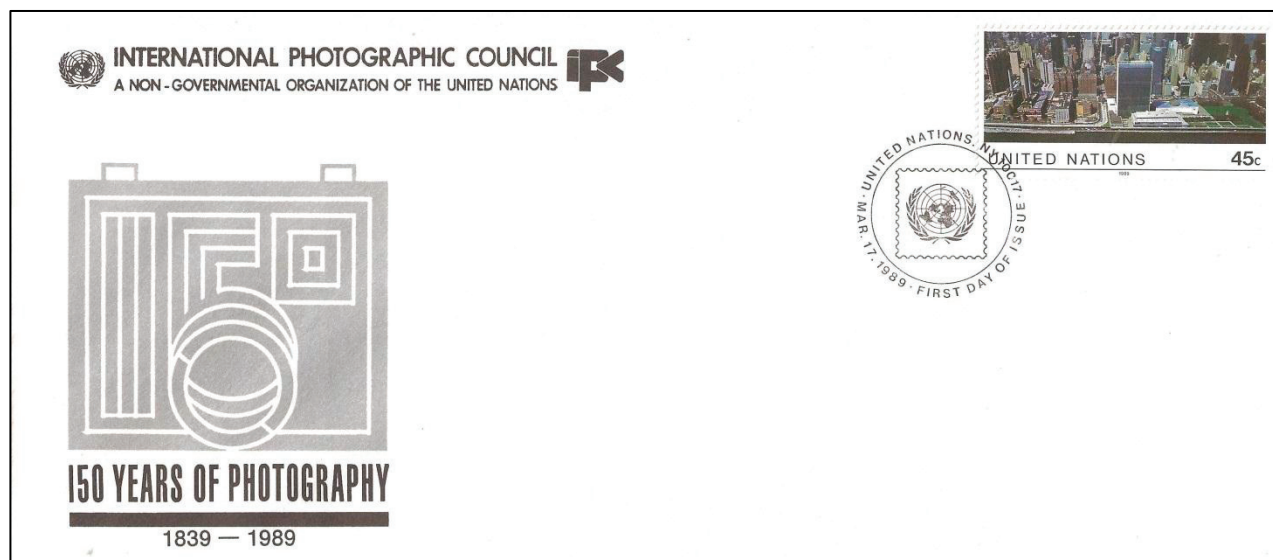


Figure 1: 1989 FDC of UNNY #549 prepared by the International Photographic Council

On the occasion of 150 years of photography (1839-1989) the International Photographic Council (IPC), a non-governmental organization (NGO) of the United Nations prepared first day covers bearing the 1989 UNNY definitive (Scott #549). This stamp was adapted by Rocco J. Callari from a photograph of United Nations Headquarters in New York taken by Simon Nathan. Figure 1 shows the FDC prepared by the IPC.

The IPC, a multinational, non-profit, non-commercial organization, is composed of representatives from every major sector of the photographic industry. Founded in 1974, the IPC is dedicated to increasing worldwide recognition of photography as a universal means of communication, through the adoption of the motto, which appears on the rear of the FDC and also in Figure 2.

In 1983 the United Nations officially recognized the IPC as a Non-Governmental Organization associated with the UN. Since

then, both organizations have co-produced exhibitions addressing serious and major global issues such as Aging, Population Growth, Endangered Species and other subjects of universal interest. In addition to being displayed at UN headquarters in New York, these exhibitions are circulated to selected international locations. As a photographic industry association, the IPC promotes and encourages photography not only through international exhibitions and conventions, but also with scholarships, through key business and professional speakers, and other programs of interest.

**Peace through understanding,
understanding through photography,
the universal language**

Figure 2: Motto of the IPC printed on the rear of the FDC in Figure 1.

Reference

<http://www.ipc-un-ngo/about.php>

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN BEIRUT

By Richard Powers



Figure 1: 1949 UNRPR service cover from the UNEO liaison office at the Palais des Nations in Geneva from H. Wriggins of the AFSC.

On December 1, 1948 the United Nations General Assembly created an interim agency known as United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees (UNRPR) to care for refugees displaced by the Arab-Israeli conflict. On May 1, 1950 the General Assembly established the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in Beirut, Lebanon with full responsibility for this work. As a result of the Lebanese civil war, UNRWA headquarters moved from Beirut in 1976, with its responsibilities shared between Amman, Jordan and Vienna, Austria, which is its present headquarters.

Figure 1 shows a UNRPR service cover

sent on April 8, 1949 from its liaison office at the United Nations European Office (UNEO) in the Palais des Nations in Geneva by Howard Wriggins, a volunteer of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). In an article which appeared in the June 2012 issue of the *Journal* (page 18) I showed a 1944 service cover sent by Mr. Wriggins during his stay with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR) in London. In 1944 Mr. Wriggins was stationed in Italy. More on his war and post-war refugee activities can be found in his biography: *Picking up the Pieces from Portugal to Palestine: Quaker Refugee Relief in World War II* (2004).

THE PERIPATETIC MARGIN INSCRIPTION OF UNNY #149

By Richard Powers

One of my favorite stamps issued by the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) is the 25¢ stamp (Scott UNNY #149) issued on September 20, 1965. The design consists of an embossed white wreath and globe logo of the United Nations placed on a deep blue circle which in turn is surrounded by the name of the United Nations in the five official languages of the UN at the time: Russian, English, French, Chinese and Spanish.

When the German printer delivered the stamps to the UNPA in New York, the UNPA was surprised by two major errors. The sheets of 50 stamps did not have any UN inscriptions in the selvage and the name of the printer – the Bundesdruckerei in Berlin, contrary to UNPA policy, appeared in the lower right selvage. A block of 10 from the bottom of the sheet as delivered by the printer appears in Figure 1. Once before the name of the printer had appeared on the selvage of the sheet. This was in the case of 8¢ stamp (UNNY #64), which was printed by Bradbury Wilkinson in Surrey, England.

Quickly the UNPA arranged to have the four inscription added to the selvage. Figures 2 and 3 show blocks of 15 stamps from the bottom of the corrected sheets. Figure 2 shows inscriptions which are light blue. Figure 3 shows inscriptions that are much darker. The inscription in the selvage on the left shows an accent which appears above the 5 in the year of issue 1965.

Apparently the haste with which the inscriptions were added locally in New York caused many errors in the placement of the four inscriptions. Figure 4 shows a block of 15 stamps from the sheet bottom with no

inscriptions in the selvage. Instead a single inscription appears in the vertical pair of stamps from the lower right corner of the sheet.

Figure 5 shows a first day cover on an official UNNY cachet with a pair of inscription singles of the stamp. The stamp to the left has an inscription on the right side selvage which is shifted by about 1.5 mm relative to the inscription of the stamp on the right. This shift of the inscription is not as impressive as the shift of the inscription in the block of 15 stamps in Figure 4. But the shift of the inscription on the first day cover in Figure 5 is nevertheless quite visible.

Figure 6 shows another philatelic cover. It bears a MI6 block from the lower right corner of the sheet with the inscription in the selvage on the right upside down. The cover was sent by registered mail on April 28, 1970. It arrived the following day at the Home Crest Station in Brooklyn, New York. Since the postage for a domestic registered letter in 1970 was \$1.30 for registration with \$200 to \$400 indemnity plus 6¢ for the regular postal rate, the cover was overfranked by 14¢ to allow use of the MI6 block.

On November 5, 1965 the UNPA issued a second printing of this UNNY #149 stamp. The name of the printer was no longer in the lower selvage. The light blue ring containing the name of the United Nations in five languages was made significantly broader.

Reference

Beecher, Henry W. and Wawrukiewicz, Anthony S., *U.S. International Postal Rates, 1872-1996* (CAMA Publishing Company, 1996), p.108, 212.



Figure 1: Block of 10 stamps from the bottom of a sheet of UN #149 with no tab inscriptions in the top row of this block but with the name of the printer “Bundesdruckerei Berlin” located in the selvage from the bottom of the sheet underneath the three right stamps from the bottom of the sheet.



Figure 2: Block of 15 stamps from the bottom of a sheet of UN #149 with light tab inscriptions in the second row of this block. Notice that the inscription on the right side of the sheet is nicely centered horizontally. The inscription on the left side of the sheet is shifted to the right side of the tab near the stamp to its right.



Figure 3: Block of stamps from the sheet bottom of UN #149 with heavy tab inscriptions in the second row and an accent on the 5 in 1965 in the tab inscription from the left side of the sheet.

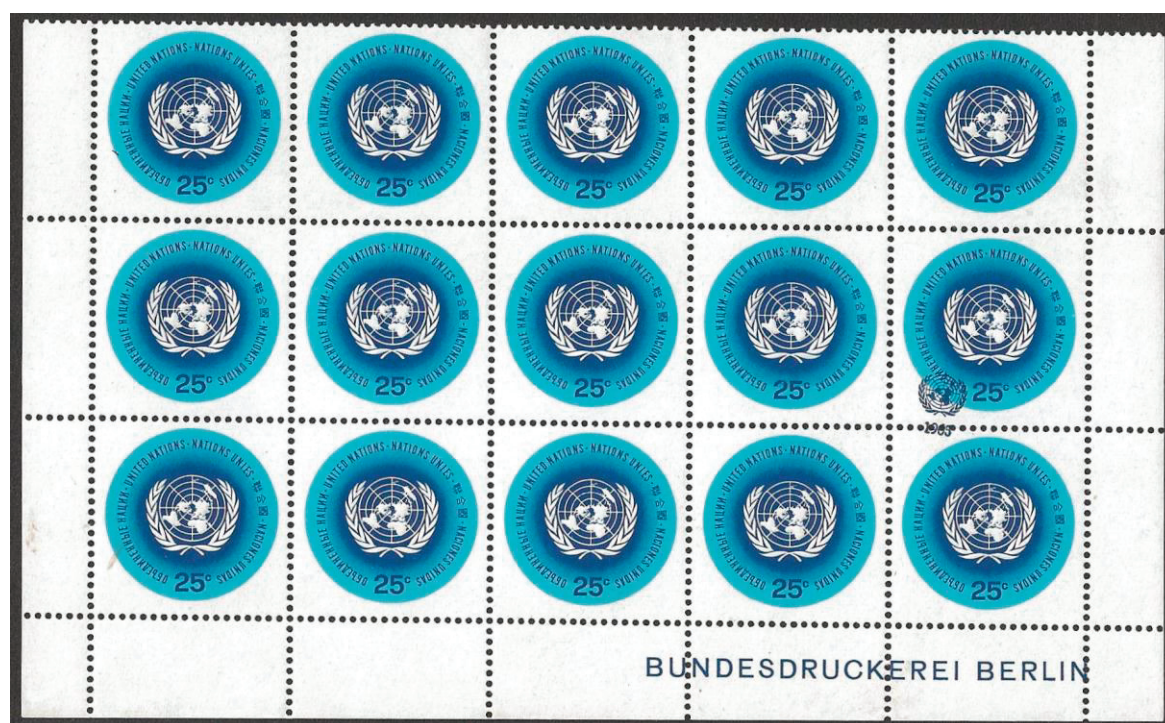


Figure 4: Block of 15 stamps from the bottom of a sheet of UN #149 with no inscriptions in the selvage but with a misplaced inscription located in the vertical pair of stamps in the lower right corner of the sheet.

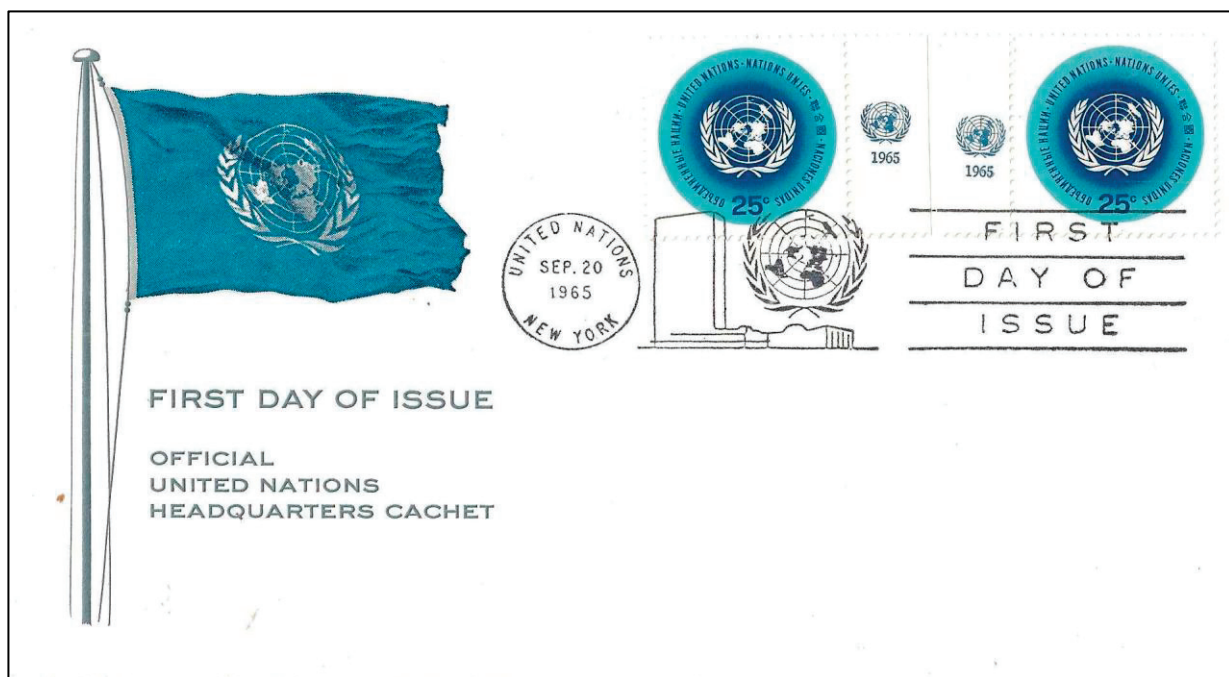


Figure 5: A first day cover of two corrected inscription singles of UN #149. Note that the inscription of the single stamp on the left is significantly shifted upward (approximately 1.5 mm) relative to the inscription of the single stamp on the right.



Figure 6: A philatelic registered cover bearing an inscription block of six from the lower right corner with an inverted inscription in the selvage on the right side of the block. The cover was mailed on April 28, 1970 and arrived at the Home Crest Station in Brooklyn the following day.

THE SAAR BASIN DELIMITATION COMMISSION

By Richard Powers

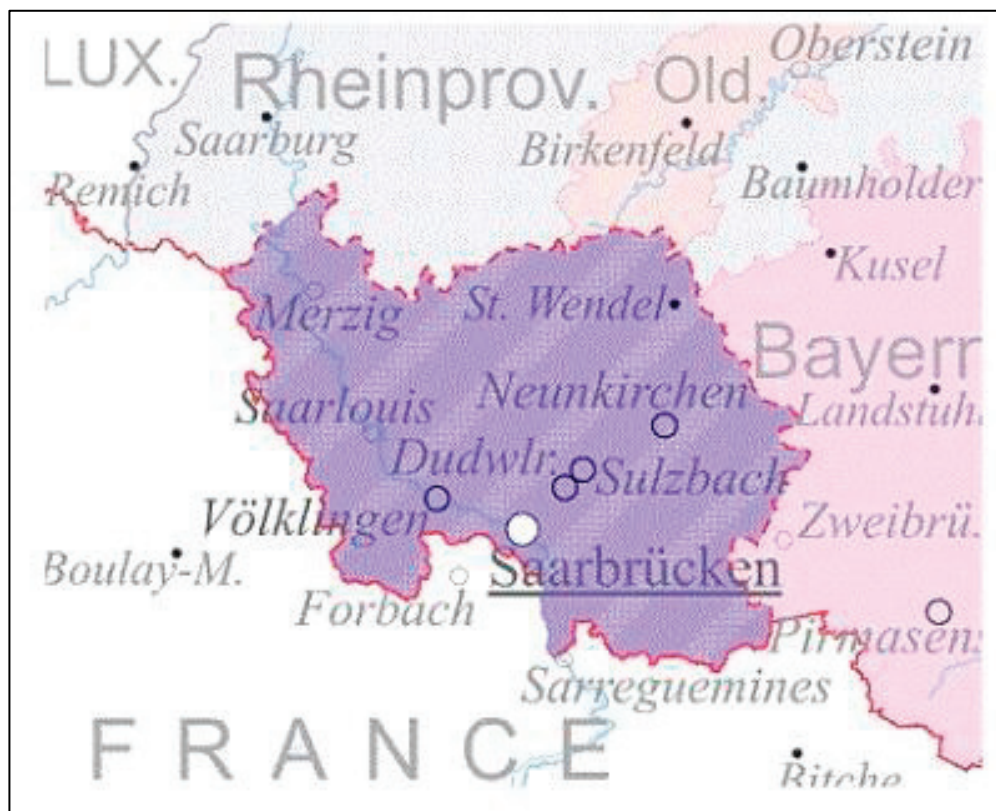


Figure 1: Map of the Saar Basin in 1920 bordered by the French province of Loraine on the south and the German state of Rheinland-Pfalz on the north and east, which consisted of former Prussian and Bavarian territories as well as the Principality of Birkenfeld.

The Saar Basin was a region of Germany that was occupied and governed by the United Kingdom and France from 1920 to 1935 under a League of Nations Mandate. This occupation came into being under the conditions in Article 48 of the Treaty of Versailles. The justification for such occupation can be found in Article 45, which states that “as compensation for the destruction of the coal-mines in the north of France and as part payment towards the total reparation due from Germany for the damage resulting from the war, Germany cedes to France in full and absolute possession, with exclusive rights of exploitation, unencum-

bered and free from all debts and charges of any kind, the coal-mines situated in the Saar Basin as defined in Article 48.

Article 48 established a Delimitation (Boundary) Commission of five members, one appointed by France, one by Germany and three by the Council of the League of Nations, which would select nationals of other Powers to trace the frontier line as given by Article 48. It was also the task of the Commission to take into consideration deviations from the defined frontier for reasons of local economic interests and existing communal boundaries. It was scheduled to begin work in July 1919.

Figure 1 shows the map of the Saar Basin as established by Article 48 in 1920. Note that the Basin is bordered on the south by the French province of Lorraine and on the north by former Prussian territory (labeled as Rheinprov.) and on the northeast by former Bavarian territory (labeled as Bayerr.). In between is the principality of Birkenfeld which had been part of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg (labeled as Old.) since 1817.

The following four covers provide more insight into the structure of the Delimitation Commission. Figure 2 shows an undated diplomatic cover from the Commission of Delimitation of the Saar Basin to the High Commissioner for Alsace-Lorraine. This territory (Reichsland Elsass-Lothringen) had been created by the German Empire in 1871 as a result of the Franco-Prussian War out of the former French province of Alsace and the Moselle Valley portion of the province of Lorraine. France recovered Alsace-Lorraine in 1919. The cover bears a blue cachet of the Delimitation Commission in the lower left corner surrounded by the legend "Peace Treaty of Versailles June 23, 1919".

Figure 3 shows a service cover (On His Britannic Majesty's Service) from the British Foreign Office in London postmarked on February 20, 1920 to Lieutenant Colonel E. G. Wace, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E. of the Saar Valley Delimitation Commission in Saarbrücken. The cover bears the authorizing signature of the Foreign Secretary Lord Curzon in the upper right corner next to the 4-pence stamp (Scott #165). Colonel Wace was the President of the Delimitation Commission. The initials after Colonel Wace's name indicate that he was a Commander of the British Empire (C.B.E.) and had re-

ceived the Distinguished Service Order, which is awarded during wartime for meritorious or distinguished service by officers of the armed forces, typically in actual combat.

Figure 4 shows a service cover from the German Member of the Delimitation Commission for the Saar Basin (Von Deutschen Mitglied des Abgrenzungs-Ausschusses für das Saarbecken) postmarked in Berlin on January 11, 1922 to Lieutenant-Colonel Wace at his Commission office at 3 Rue Faustin Hélie in Paris. The cover bears three 1¼ Marks (#130) stamps as well as a 15-Pfennig (#120) and a 10-Pfennig (#138) stamps.

Figure 5 shows a cover from the Government in Birkenfeld postmarked in the Principality (Fürstentum) of Birkenfeld on January 5, 1921. It was sent to the President (Lieutenant-Colonel Wace) of the International Saar Delimitation Commission in Saarbrücken. A purple cachet of the Birkenfeld Government (Regierung) appears in the lower left corner of the cover. The cover bears two German service stamps: 50-Pfennig (#08) and 40-Pfennig (#07).

An article on the Trusteeship of the League of Nations in the Saar basin during the fifteen-year period from 1920 to 1935 appeared in the February 1998 issue of the *Journal* (page 6). As a result of the League of Nations monitored plebiscite on January 13, 1935, the Saar Basin was returned to Germany.

References

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saar_(League_of_Nations)
en.wikisource.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Versailles/Part_III.

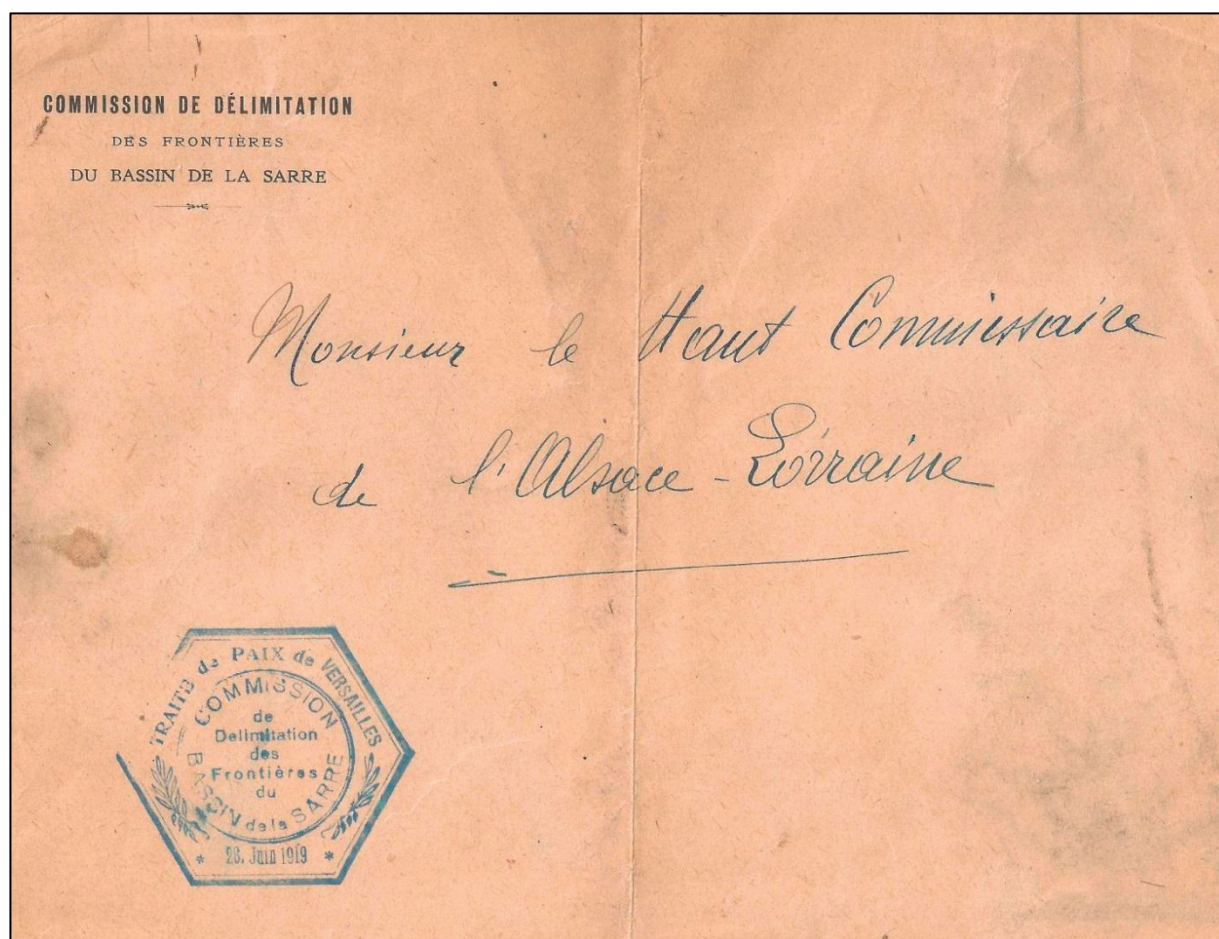


Figure 2: Service cover from the Saar Basin Delimitation Commission.



Figure 3: 1920 service cover from the British Foreign Office to the Commission in Saarbrücken.

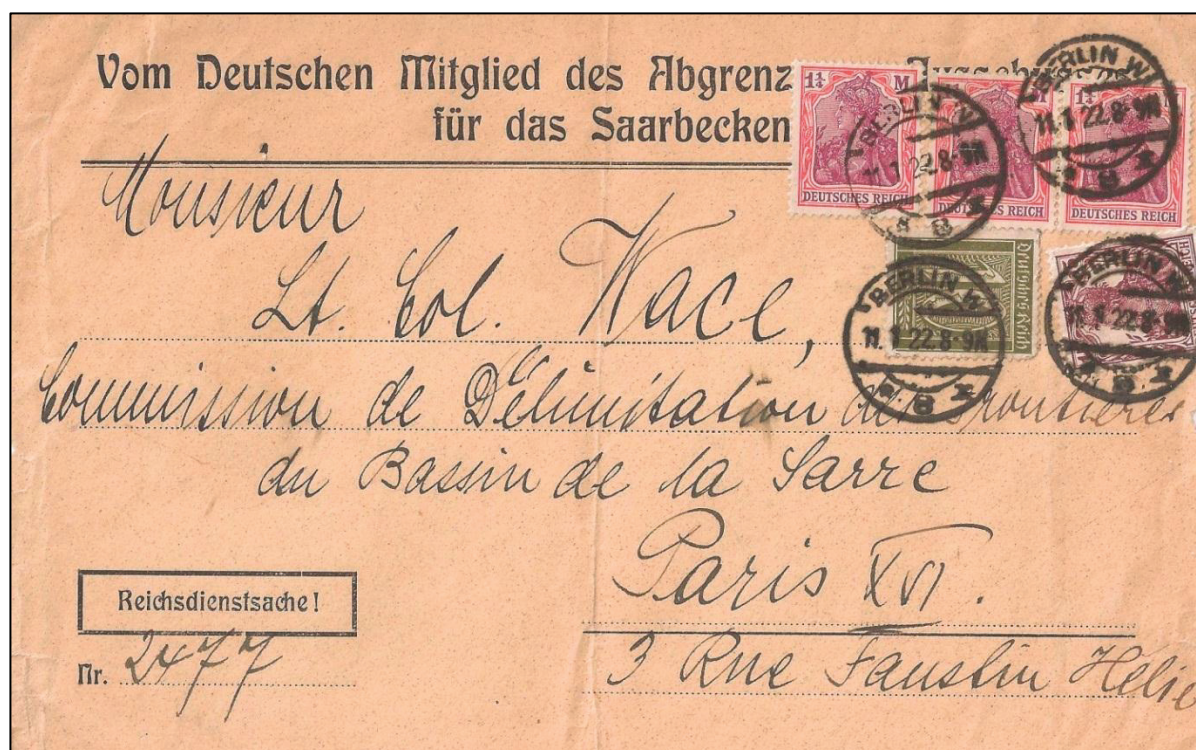


Figure 4: 1922 service cover from Berlin to the Delimitation Commission in Paris.



Figure 5: 1921 service cover from Birkenfeld to the Delimitation Commission in Saarbrücken.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF OPERATION IN DACCA

By Richard Powers

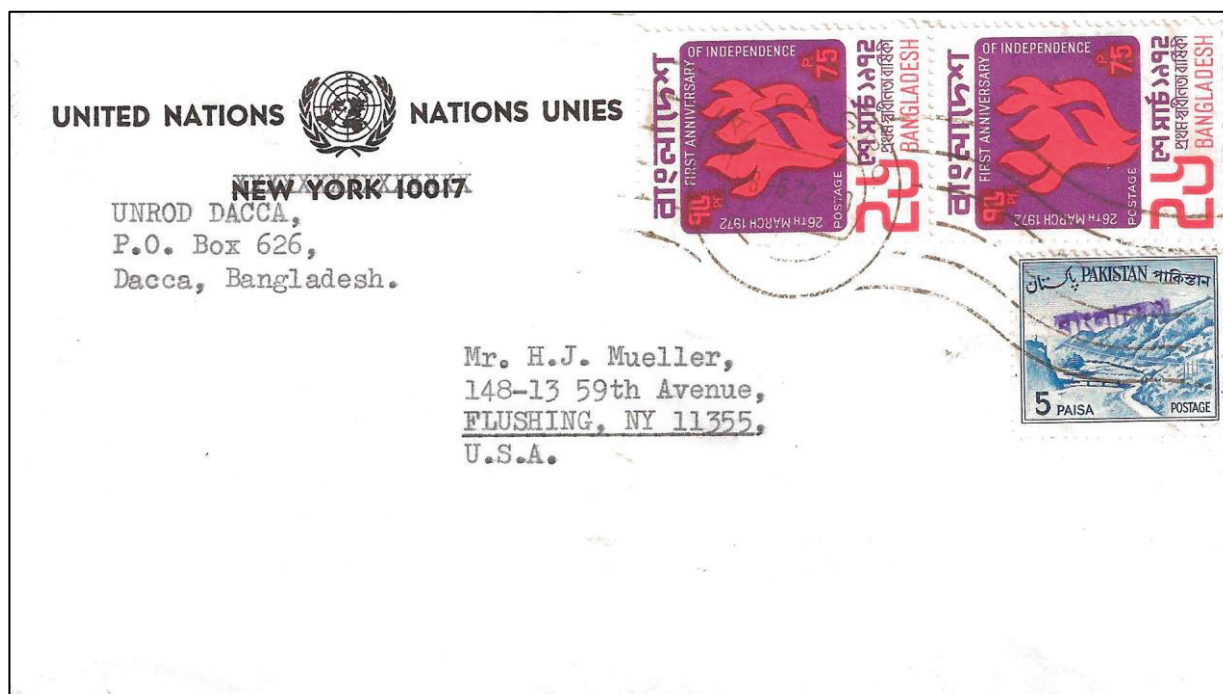


Figure 1: UNROD service cover sent from Dacca, Bangladesh on June 8, 1972.

In view of the increasing scope of United Nations humanitarian activities in the area at the time of East Pakistan's transformation to Bangladesh, the Secretary-General appointed Paul Marc Henry on August 24, 1971 to take charge at the Headquarters of the United Nations East Pakistan Relief Operation (UNEPRO). The United Nations Relief Operation in Dacca (UNROD) was launched by the Secretary-General in December 1971, in accordance with the mandate given him in establishing the UNEPRO and requested him to continue his efforts to coordinate by the General Assembly on December 6, 1971, which endorsed his initiative in international assistance to relieve the suffering of the people of the area.

On March 26, 1971 East Pakistan had broken away from Pakistan and became independent Bangladesh. It consists of 14

former eastern districts of Bengal and the former Assam district of Sylhet.

Figure 1 shows a UNROD service cover sent from Dacca, Bangladesh on June 8, 1972. It bears three Bangladesh stamps consisting of two 75-paia stamps honoring the first anniversary of independence (Scott #33) and a 5-paia Pakistani stamp (#132) showing the Khyber Pass hand stamped for use in Bangladesh in early 1971.

On April 1, 1973 UNROD was succeeded by a modified organization, the United Nations Special Relief Office in Bangladesh (UNROB). UNROB ended on December 31, 1973.

Reference

<http://archives.un.org/ARMS/SITES/ARMS/uploads/files/Finding%20Aids/Missioms/ag-055%20UNEPRO.pdf>

UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN BOUGAINVILLE

By Richard Powers

The Bougainville conflict was one of the most serious conflicts in the South Pacific region since World War II. Some thousands of persons died as a direct or indirect result of the conflict, which began in 1989 and dragged on until the early months of 1998. Suffering on the island was widespread. At one point 70,000 of a population of 200,000 were displaced in care centers or camps.

In July 1997 the Bougainville factions first met to discuss a peaceful settlement of the conflict. In October 1997 they agreed to an immediate truce. The New Zealand-led Truce Monitoring Group (TMG) was deployed from December 1997 until April 1998. It included up to 250 truce monitors from Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Vanuatu.

On April 30, 1998, the parties agreed to a permanent ceasefire agreement. The Australian-led Peace Monitoring Group (PMG) was then deployed to replace the TMG. This was complemented at the end of July 1998 by the deployment of the United Nations Observer Mission in Bougainville (UNOMB).

On August 30, 2001, a comprehensive Bougainville Peace Agreement was signed in Arawa. The Agreement included a weapons disposal plan and provided for elections for the establishment of an autonomous government on Bougainville. It also provided for a referendum, 10 to 15 years after the election of an Autonomous Bougainville Government (ABG) on the question of Bougainvillean independence.

On December 21, 2004 an agreed Constitution for the Autonomous Region of Bougainville was gazetted by the Government of Papua New Guinea (PNG), paving the way for elections for the establishment of autonomous government. The Constitution provides for a legislature made up of 33 directly elected members, a President, a Speaker, 3 women's representatives and three ex-combatant representatives.

In May 2005, UNOMB declared the weapons disposal program complete and verified that the situation on Bougainville was conducive to holding elections. The election took place from May 20 to June 2, 2005. It was a momentous event in the process of establishing and consolidating a permanent peace on Bougainville. An International Election Observer Mission, invited by the PNG Government and Bougainvillean leaders to observe the election, concluded that the election was competently and transparently conducted in all key respects.

On June 15, 2005 the first Bougainvillean President, Joseph Kabui, and the members of the Autonomous Bougainville Government were sworn into office in a ceremony in Buka.

Figure 1 shows a registered UNOMB service cover mailed in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea on November 10, 2000. It bears two PNG stamps: a 20 toea stamp (Scott #929) and a 2 kina stamp (#884)

Reference

www.dfat.gov.au/geo/png/bougainville_peace_process

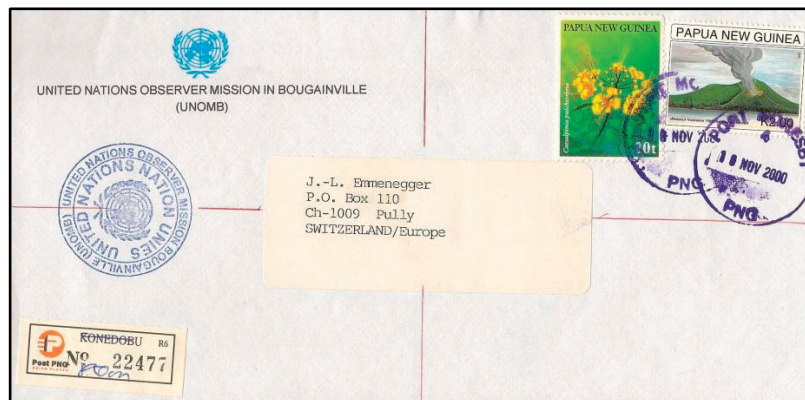


Figure 1: UNOMB registered service cover mailed in 2000 in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

By Richard Powers

The United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) was established by Security Council resolution 1159(1998) of March 27, 1998 with the following initial mandate:

- To assist in maintaining and enhancing security and stability, including freedom of movement, in Bangui and the immediate vicinity of the city;
- To assist the national security forces in maintaining law and order and in protecting key installations in Bangui;
- To supervise, control storage and monitor the final disposition of all weapons retrieved in the course of the disarmament exercise;
- To ensure security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and the safety and security of United Nations property;
- To assist in coordination with other international efforts in a short-term police trainers program and in other capacity-building efforts of the national police, and to provide advice on the restructuring of the national police and special police forces;
- To provide advice and technical support to the national electoral bodies regarding the electoral code and plans for the conduct of the legislative elections.

By its resolution 1182(1998) of July 14, 1998, the Security Council recognized that MINURCA, in implementing its mandate:

- May conduct limited-duration reconnaissance missions outside Bangui, and other tasks involving the security of United Nations personnel in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 1159(1998).

By its resolution 1201 of October 15, 1998, the Security Council welcomed the announcement by the authorities of the Central African Republic to hold legislative elections on November 22 and December 13, 1998, and decided that the mandate of MINURCA should include support for the

conduct of legislative elections and in particular:

- The transport of electoral materials and equipment to selected sites and to the sub-prefectures, as well as the transport of United Nations electoral observers to and from electoral sites; the conduct of a limited but reliable international observation of the first and second rounds of the legislative elections; ensuring the security of electoral materials and equipment during their transport to and at the selected sites, as well as the security of the international electoral observers.

By its resolution 1230 (1999) of February 26, 1999, the Security Council authorized MINURCA:

- To play a supportive role in the conduct of the presidential elections, in conformity with the tasks previously performed during the legislative elections of November/December 1998, recognizing the major responsibility which the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) would have in the coordination of electoral assistance; to supervise the destruction of confiscated weapons and ammunition under MINURCA control.

Figure 1 shows a MINURCA service cover postmarked in Bangui on October 7, 1999 mailed to Ville La Grand in France. To the left of the 450-franc Central African Republic stamp (Scott #1250a) stamp is the cachet of the Chadian military contingent assigned to MINURCA. Figure 2 shows a UN field service air letter (Gaines Type 4) sent by United Nations Free Mail Service by a French military participant in MINURCA in Bangui on August 23, 1999 back home to France to a family member.

Reference

www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/minurcaM

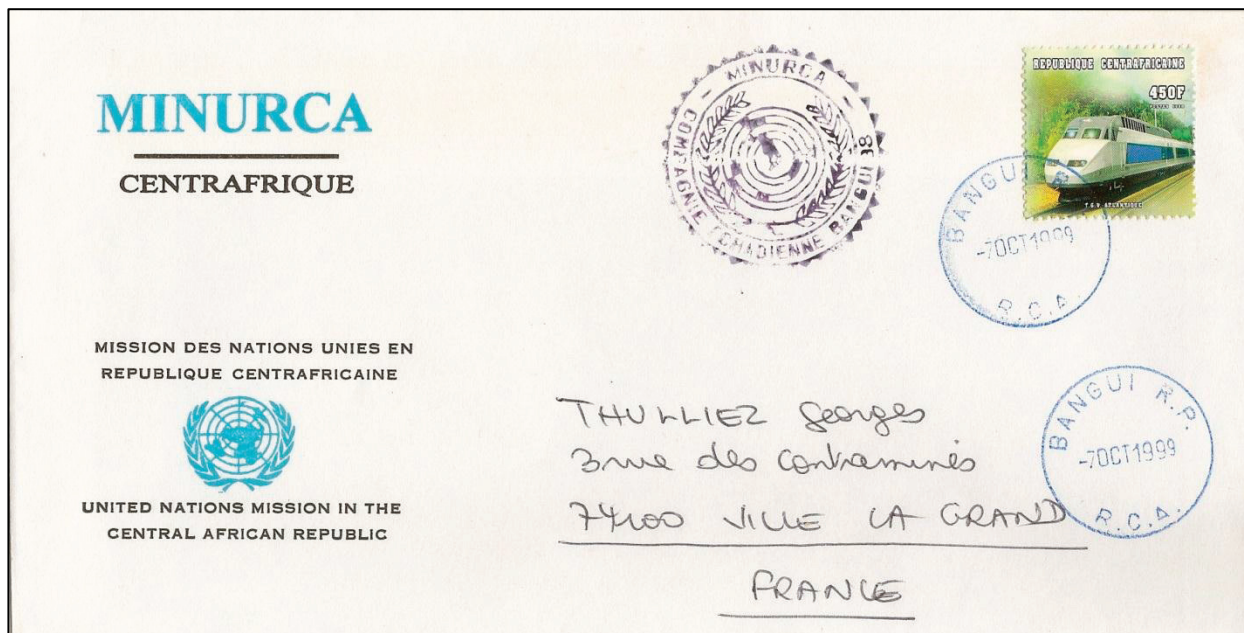


Figure 1: 1999 service cover from the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) sent from Bangui to Ville La Grand in France (courtesy of Jean-Louis Emmenegger).

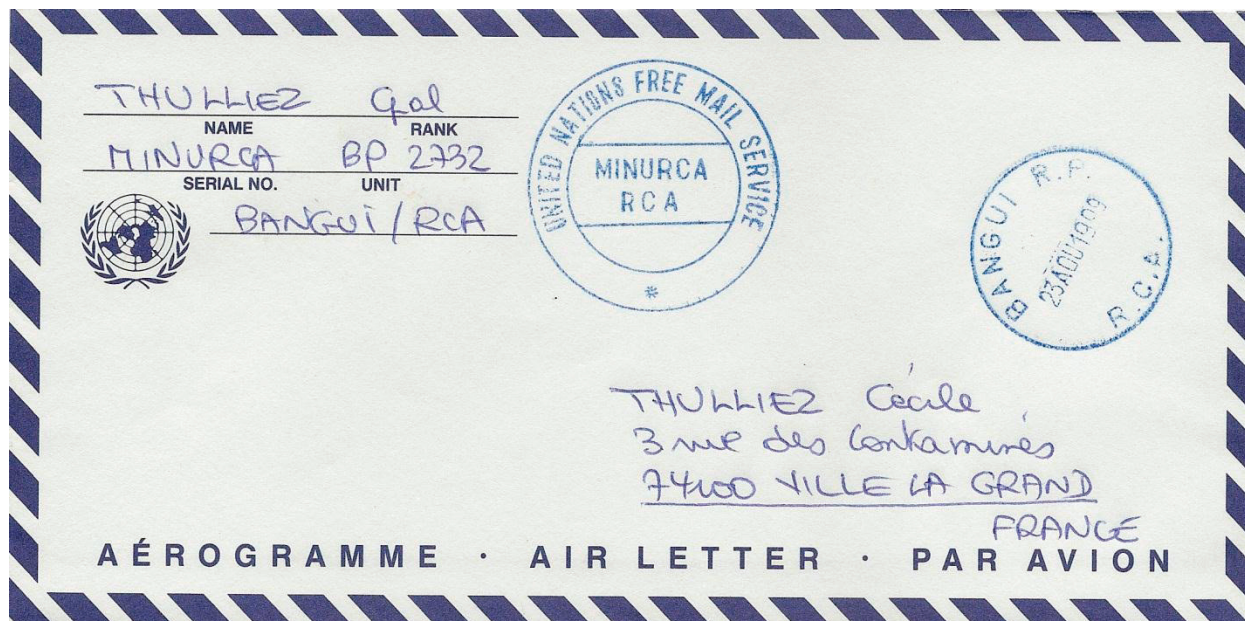


Figure 2: Field service air letter sent by MINURCA military attaché from Bangui in the Central African Republic bearing a United Nations Free Mail Service cachet and a Bangui postmark of August 23, 1999 to a family member in Ville La Grand in France (courtesy of Jean-Louis Emmenegger).

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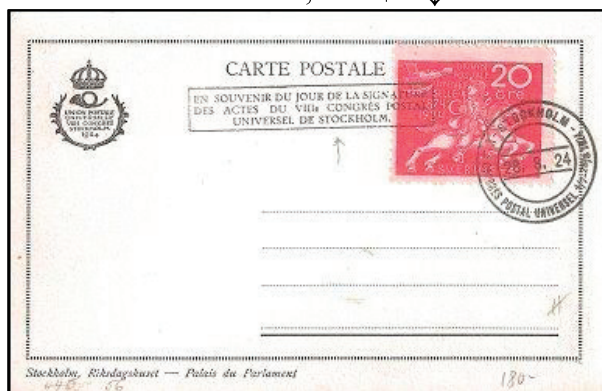
UPU Congresses & Meetings

Lots 1 & 2-stamped envelopes overprinted "Universal Postal Congress"

1. Washington-1897, small 1¢, MB \$40
2. Washington-1897, small 2¢, MB \$40
3. Rome-1906, unmailed official post card with Congress cancel, LH marks, MB \$75

Lots 4-6, Official Congress Post cards with Special Congress postmarks, Lots 4 and 6 have light pencil notations

4. Stockholm-1924 Card #5, with C8.3 Stockholm cancel and cachet, MB \$25↓



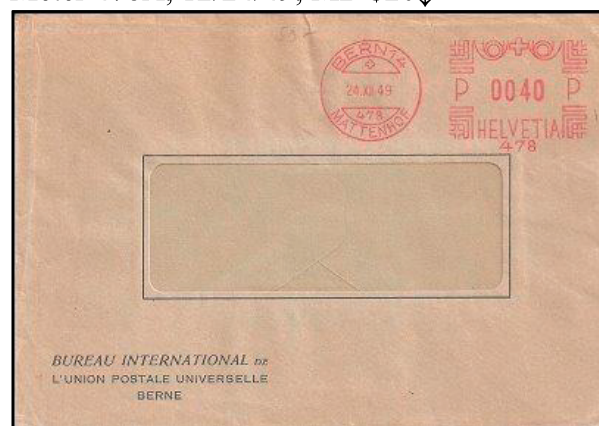
5. Stockholm-1924, Card #9, with C8.4(d) Sundsvall cancel, MB \$30
6. Stockholm-1924, Card #12, with C8.4(f) Ostersund cancel, MB \$30
7. Paris-1928/1 Preparatory Commission, Service cover with special meter, MB \$50
8. London-1929, Post card from Congress to Czechoslovakia, Congress stamp & cancel, MB \$30
9. Doha-2012, #10 UPU-Bern CC cover from Congress to Switzerland, MB \$8
10. Doha-2012, same as Lot 9 with different Congress stamp, MB \$8
11. Doha-2012, #10 plain cover with 3 different Congress stamps, with stamped cachet, mailed to Switzerland, MB \$5
12. Doha-2012, Same as Lot 11 but small cover, MB \$5

13. Doha-2012, #10 Congress CC cover to Switzerland, MB \$8↓



Other UPU Covers

14. Small UPU-Bern CC window cover with Meter 478A, 12/24/49, MB \$20↓



15. Small cover with CC of UPU Director to Canada, Meter 478B, 7/4/56. MB \$10
16. Small cover with UPU-Bern CC to Canada, Meter 478C, 8/2/58, MB \$5
17. Small UPU CC cover with UPU #1-6, registered to Zurich, 9/16/57, issued during Congress & sent to dignitaries, MB \$10

ITU Conferences

18. Paris-1925/1, International Telegraph Conference, small Conference CC cover with Conference cancel, MB \$40
19. Prague-1934/1, CCIT Session, cancel "b" on unmailed postcard, MB \$40
20. Cairo-1938/1, ITU Conference, Confer-

ence stamps & cancel, nice cover to England, 2/1/38, MB \$15

21. Paris-1949/2, ITU Conference, Maximum card with 100fr Conference stamp (Scott #C28) and Cancel, 6/13/49, MB \$40

League of Nations

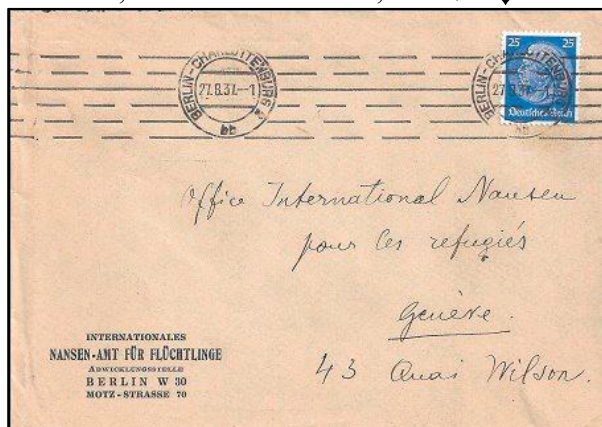
22. Stockholm Peace Conference-1917, Unused post card showing German Delegation, MB \$15

23. Stockholm Peace Conference-1917 six Cinderellas in different colors, VF NH, beautiful, MB \$10

24. Bandoeng-1937/3, LON Rural Hygiene Conference, Special Salvation Army cover, sent Registered to Rotterdam, minor tears at bottom, MB \$40↓



25. International Nansen Office for Refugees in Berlin, 1937 service cover, MB \$75↓



26. International Nansen Office for Refugees in Paris, 1937, service cover, MB \$50

27. Old & New Palais des Nations, 4 different post cards during LON era, 2 mailed, 1932-35 MB \$12

28. Woodrow Wilson post cards, 12 different, MB \$12

MINURCA 1998-99 (UN Mission in Central African Republic) covers to France

29. UN Air letter with cachets 1 & 2, MB \$5

30. UN Air letter with cachets 2 & 3, MB \$5

31. UN Air letter with cachet 2, MB \$5

32. UN Air letter with cachet 2 & 4, MB \$5

33. Plain cover, cachet 5 & MPO cancel, MB \$5

34. Plain cover with MPO cancel, MB \$5

35. MINURA CC cover with cachet 2, back flap missing, MB \$8

36. MINURA CC cover with cachet 6, UN-Geneva stamp & cancel, MB \$8

UNOMB (Observer Mission-Bougainville)

37. #10 UNOMB CC cover to Switzerland, with UNOMB cachet, MB \$30↓



38. Same as Lot 37, with diff. stamp, MB \$30

Int'l Year of the Family, Pristine FDC on Official Cachets, 637-8, G244-5 & A160-1

39. 7 UNNY HQ cachets, 6 MIBk4, combo Vienna, MB \$16

40. 8 WFUNA cachets, 6 MIBk4, combo Vienna, combo-all 6 tabs on 1 FDC, MB \$22

41. 7 Vienna cachets, 6 MIBk4, combo Vienna, MB \$20

42. 2 Vienna, 3 Geneva, Vienna stamps, 3 combo, 2 combo tab singles, MB \$10

43. 3 UNNY HQ, 1 Vienna, Vienna stamps, 1 combo, 3 combo tab singles, MB \$10

44. 4 WFUNA, Vienna stamps, 1-combo, 2-combo tab singles, 1-MIBk4 A160, MB \$10

45. 7 Geneva cachets, 6 MIBk4, combo Vienna, MB\$22

World Summit on Sustainable Development-Johannesburg-2002

- 46. Four official FDC of South African stamps for Summit, MB \$5
- 47. Three official post cards, 2 franked & mailed with special postmark, MB \$5
- 48. Set of 3 full mint sheets of 10 of the 3 Summit stamps, MB \$10
- 49. Three Summit official CC covers, each mailed with different Summit stamp, MB \$8
- 50. Summit CC cover sent Registered to Switzerland, franked with 3 Summit stamps, MB \$15

Miscellaneous UN Postal History

- 51. WTO Ministerial Conference in Cancun, 2003, Conference CC cover mailed from Cancun, Mexico, MB \$8
- 52. World Summit on Information Society, Tunis, 2005, Official Souvenir map with Bk4 of special stamp, FDC and Special postcard, MB \$6
- 53. UN Operation in the Congo (ONUC), six covers sent to ONUC-Leopoldville and Elizabethville, MB \$10
- 54. UNEO #10 Service cover, 1951, franked with 90c overprinted stamp (#7013), top roughly opened with minor tear, MB \$50
- 55. Two unaddressed cachet covers, both franked with Switzerland #7034-7, one with FD cancel and other with Special cancel for Museum opening, MB \$5
- 56. 1949 Cover with CC, Special cancel & Special Registry label for "Conference Diplomatique de Genève". MB \$8↓

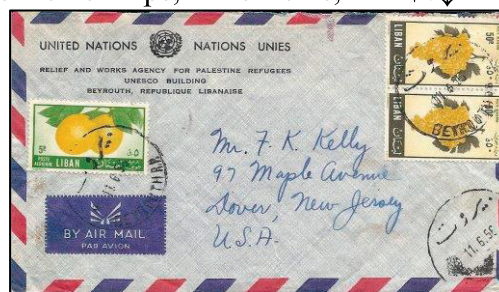


- 57. San Francisco Conference, 1945, Program of Closing Session, VF, MB \$35
- 58. US #928 FDC-SF Chronicle cachet (showing Conference pin), mailed, MB \$8

- 59. Stamps honoring 1941-45 Conferences-Atlantic, Teheran, Casablanca, Yalta and Potsdam (3 mint Nicaragua, 3 mint Hungary and 1 on cover-East Germany), MB \$8
- 60. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 7 covers, 1929-48, MB \$12
- 61. United Restitution Organization, 1955-61, 7 covers, 2 cover fronts, 1 cut square from 5 offices (4-Germany, 1-Israel). MB \$12

UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)

- 62. Small UNRWA-Beirut cover to US, 1956, Lebanon stamps, minor tears, MB \$8↓



- 63. Small UNRWA-Gaza cover, Palestine stamps, 1963, MB \$8
- 64. Small UNRWA-Jordan cover to US, 1963, Jordan stamps, MB \$8
- 65. UNRWA-Vienna 248x175mm manila cover, 1979, with UNRWA meter & Origin cachet, wrinkles, MB \$8

Diplomatic Pouch Tags to UNNY 1972-78, with Origin Cachets or Embossed Seals

- 66. Tags from UNDP Offices in 16 Countries, Cachets, MB \$30
- 67. Tags from other UN Offices in 9 Countries, Cachets, MB \$20
- 68. Tags from 16 UN Offices with Embossed Seals, MB \$20

Full Mint Sheets, VF NH

- 69. NY #125, 1st print, Perforation guide, MB \$3
- 70. NY #69-70, staple holes & guide marks, 2 small margin tears on #70 sheet, MB \$5
- 71. NY #C18, stamps "dull" from spray powder?, Normal MI4 for comparison, MB \$15
- 72. Personalized Sheet-Essen 2004, MB \$25

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The Journal goes to print on the first day of the month preceding the issue month. The editorial deadline for the June 2013 issue is April 26, 2013. Material to be submitted should reach the editor at least ten days before this deadline.

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