

Lambda Philatelic Journal

Publication of the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club

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DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD United Nations Secretary General

Article and stamp checklist begins on page 4.

The *Lambda Philatelic Journal* is published quarterly by the Gay and Lesbian History on Stamps Club (GLHSC). GLHSC is a study unit of the American Topical Association, Number 458, and an affiliate of the American Philatelic Society, Number 205. GLHSC is also a member of the American First Day Cover Society, Number 72.

The objectives of GLHSC are to promote and foster an interest in the collection, study and dissemination of knowledge of worldwide philatelic material that depicts:

- λ notable men and women and their contributions to society for whom historical evidence exists of homosexual or bisexual orientation,
- λ mythology, historical events and ideas significant in the history of gay culture,
- λ flora and fauna scientifically proven to having prominent homosexual behavior, and
- λ even though emphasis is placed on the above aspects of stamp collecting, GLHSC strongly encourages other philatelic endeavors.

MEMBERSHIP:

Yearly dues are \$8.00 per year for U.S., Canadian and Mexican residents; \$10.00 or 12 IRC per year for all others (to help defray higher postage costs.) Dues are due and payable by the first of the quarter as listed on your mailing label. (196-A000 is due by January 1, 1996; 395-S000 is due by July 1, 1995.) Your help with this dues schedule will help keep the costs of mailing reminders to a minimum. Thank you.

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CLUB OFFICERS:

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The *Lambda Philatelic Journal* thrives on philatelic articles, original or reprinted, and alternative viewpoints for publication. Members are also encouraged to place free advertisements of philatelic interest. The Editor reserves the right to edit all materials submitted for publication.

PUBLICATION DATE	ARTICLES NEEDED BY
March 15th	February 20th
June 15th	May 20th
September 15th	August 20th
December 15th	November 20th

The views expressed in the journal are those of the writers and do not necessarily represent those of the Club or its members. Any comments should be addressed to the Editor at the address listed.

News From The Editor

Sorry for the delay with this issue. I guess procrastination is the word for September! The good news is that I have several articles for the next journal.

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I have had several offers to help with a member directory. I hope to have a form completed to include with the next journal. There are a few things to ponder until then:

1. Should dues increase to \$10 to cover the extra costs of producing and shipping the directory?
2. What should be the cutoff date for inclusion? How often, if at all, should there be an update?

I'll include these questions, along with any others that members may send, with the next journal.

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Sharing Our Collections Through Photocopies

Many of the members of the GLHSC no doubt have extensive collections and write ups on gay and lesbian postal issues and postal markings. Many of us, however, do not have a chance to see these collections.

I proposed to another group that they establish a central repository of photocopies of important or interesting collections so that members could share the research and knowledge of other collectors. This program has been very popular and has grown steadily since it was started. Although photocopies do not provide an ideal, detailed reproduction, they do record the information and allow others to study it in their homes.

Making notes at exhibits or when visiting another collector has always been a cumbersome and time consuming process, but was necessary if there were some information of interest. I have seen Paul Hennefeld's collection at exhibit only once and did not have time to make the thorough notes that it deserves. I hope that he and others will be interested in providing photocopies of their collection to some central point where copies can be made for other interested members.

I will be happy to collect comments from GLHSC members and forward them to the officers of the Club. Any members with an interest in sharing their collections and research in this manner or others with thoughts about it, can write me at:

Robert Hegland
PO Box 1011
Falls Church VA 22041

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The above sounds like a great idea. Several members, in addition to Mr. Hegland, have written asking about copies of collections. The journal is always happy to have a collection included. Just send me either the originals (be sure to send it certified or registered) or a reproducible copy.

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The next journal should be out by mid-December. I have an article on the Holocaust and an article/exhibit that I am trying to have combined into one. Unfortunately, it wasn't ready for this journal. It should be completed for the December journal.

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A final note. I do not like to continually mention a need for officers, but once again I must ask if there is anyone who would be willing to be President, Vice President or Secretary? Thanks.

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DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD

by
Chuck Matlack
GLHSC A289

Dag Hjalmar Agne Carl Hammarsköld (pronounced hahm'-ur-shohld) was born into a family rich in the tradition of public and military service on July 29, 1905 in Jönköping, Sweden. The Hammarsköld's were a noble family. The degree of nobility was numbered by the order of introduction at the Riddarhuset, the House of Nobles. The Hammarskjölds, from Småland in the South of Sweden, were number 135. Of the 135, only 30 exist today, and only three are counts or barons. Unfortunately, the only privilege that exists for a modern Swedish noble is the honor of being beheaded with a sword rather than an ax. This is a somewhat modest perk in a country where the death penalty has been abolished.

His father, Hjalmar (1862-1954), was President of the Göta Court of Appeals when Dag was born. He was later to become President of the Board of Education, Swedish Minister in Copenhagen, Lord Lieutenant in Uppsala, and finally Prime Minister. A demanding man, Hjalmar said, "If I had Dag's brains, I would have gone far!" (Söderberg, p 36) Hjalmar's influence on Dag's life was dramatic, but there was another major influence.

Agnes Almqvist (-1940) married Dag's father in 1890. Agnes hailed from a family of scholars and members of the church. She provided the warm, humanistic side of Dag's personality, chatting with shoemakers and archbishops alike, exuding a magnetic charm that filled whatever room she was in. Dag was born when she was over 40. Although she had hoped for a daughter, their relationship was "an especially intimate, congenial and mutually appreciative one." (Van Dusen, p 17) Dag was his mother's gentleman-in-waiting, in constant attendance upon her. He was called the stay-at-home daughter which was the practice of the time for a daughter to remain at home to care for her parents.

Bo (1891-), Dag's oldest brother, carried on the family tradition to become Lord Lieutenant of

Södermanland. Åke (1893-1937) was appointed Secretary-General of the International Court at The Hague at the early age of 29, dying at 44 of rheumatic fever. Sten (1900-) was a journalist and novelist who was forced to retire early due to ill health. Dag (1905-1961) followed, finally outshining them all when he was appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1953, a post he held until his death. Although the majority of his legacies occurred during those eight years, events on his path to the Secretary-Generalship shaped the man which allowed him to make those contributions that have, in turn, shaped our world.



Scott 413a

In 1916, the Hammarskjöld family moved to Uppsala, Sweden's ancient academic town, and took up residence in Uppsala Castle whose foundation was laid in 1545. In 1925, he received his B.A. from Uppsala University with major concentrations in the history of literature, philosophy, French and political economy. Dag received his doctor's degree in economics in 1928 from the University of Stockholm, and his law degree in 1930 when his father retired as Lord Lieutenant. Dag received the post of secretary for the Unemployment Commission. Appointed to a post in the Finance Department in 1932, he presented his doctor's thesis on economics just before Christmas in 1933. In 1935, he was made secretary of the Bank of Sweden,

and appointed as permanent secretary to the Finance Department in 1936. He was the youngest person to ever hold such a position. Because of his interest in bicycling and mountains, he was elected to the board of the Swedish Tourist Association in 1940, and became its vice president in 1950. In 1941, he became chairman of the governors of the Bank of Sweden, the oldest currency issuing organization in the world. Leaving the Finance Department in 1945, Hammarskjöld became envoy and financial expert to the Foreign Department in 1946, and was a member of the economic delegations to Great Britain and the US. 1948 saw Dag as the chief Swedish delegate to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation and became its president in 1950. In 1951, he attained his highest rank in the Swedish government when he became minister without portfolio, assisting the Foreign Minister on international economic concerns.



Scott 574



Scott 399

Election as the UN's Secretary-General came as a complete surprise to Hammarskjöld. On March 29, 1953 he said "Nobody would be so crazy as to propose me, and I wouldn't be so crazy as to accept so impossible a job." (Lash, p 12) Two days later, after hearing that someone in New York was suggesting his name as candidate, he cabled back to Sweden "Amused but not interested." (Lash, p 12) He received the formal offer on April 1, and arrived in New York as the newly appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations on April 9, 1953.

His first major hurdle came that same year when he forbade FBI agents access to the UN building in Manhattan as they pursued McCarthy's 'un-American' witch hunts, thus asserting the international status of the UN. In 1955 he obtained the release of American airmen imprisoned in China. In 1956, Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal, and Hammarskjöld got

the foreign ministers of Egypt, France and Great Britain to agree on various principles to keep the canal open. On October 29, 1956 Israel launched an attack on Egyptian territory, and the next day the Egyptians received an ultimatum from France and Britain, followed by a Franco-British military action against the canal area. The crisis was temporarily resolved by the arrival of UN forces in November. He was re-elected Secretary-General in 1957.

1958 saw fresh crisis in the Arab world with the United States and Britain sending troops to help Lebanon and Jordan. He obtained the withdrawal of these troops and the raising of the blockade of Syria which had refused to join Nasser's Arab League. In 1959, Dag went to Laos and put a UN representative there. He visited South Africa in 1960, and tried to soften the governmental policy of apartheid. In response to the Congo Crisis, he visited Leopoldville and Elisabethville, and organized technical and police assistance. In response, Khrushchev raged against Hammarskjöld in the UN. With the Congo (now Zaire) in civil war in 1961, the USSR intensified its efforts to get Dag dismissed. On September 12, Hammarskjöld was in Leopoldville conferring with the government and managed to obtain agreement to a meeting on neutral territory. On September 17, he took off for Ndola, and the plane crashed. The next day his dead body was found lying beside the plane. Hammarskjöld was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize posthumously in 1961, and the main library of the UN was named for him. Besides his obvious role as a peacekeeper, he left as part of his legacy a set of guidelines still used today by the UN Peacekeeping forces. These rules state that peacekeepers:

- may not intervene without permission of the disputing parties,
- they must achieve their goals by means of negotiation and persuasion rather than violence,
- may take orders only from the UN Security Council, and
- must be supported financially by all the UN member nations. (Altshiller, p 21)

In his final report to the UN in 1961, Hammarskjöld observed that the organization could be either static or dynamic. This second model he noted can point to the needs of the present and of the future in a world of ever-closer international interdependence...and

envisages possibilities of inter-governmental action overriding [a philosophy of] sovereign national States in armed competition (UN Chronicle, p 75)

Hammarskjöld's sole book was titled **Markings** in the English translation and *Vägmäken* in the original Swedish which translates as road marks or cairns. It consists of some 600 'notes' of various length and form running from prose to blank verse to haiku. Perhaps two of the most poignant are:

Smiling, sincere, incorruptible-
His body disciplined and limber.
A man who had become what he could,
And was what he was
Ready at any moment to gather everything
Into one simple sacrifice. (Hammarskjöld, p 6)

Sleepless questions
In the small hours:
Have I done right?
Just as I did?
Over and over again
The same steps,
The same words:
Never the answer. (Hammarskjöld, p 209)

Despite several bad reviews, the book was reprinted many times and was reported to be ". . . the most widely purchased and little read volume in American homes today, except the Bible." (Van Dusen, p 40)

The period of the Hammarskjöld administration required a person of his temperament. It was as if he had been molded for it. Besides the Congo and Laos crises and the Soviet barrage against him, it was a wild period of colonial nations seeking full independence and UN representation. Simply marking time in this atmosphere would have been a remarkable accomplishment, but he actually managed to make progress on all fronts, and established the United Nations as a viable world power intent on peace.

The facts surrounding Hammarskjöld's alleged homosexuality are, at best, vague. He is listed as one of the "67 renowned homosexuals and bisexuals" (Wallechinsky, pp 336-337). Help was given by the

researchers at *The Advocate* who have, unfortunately, declined comment. The listing states that "In noting modern-day names we have confined ourselves to those who have announced or publicly discussed their homosexuality." (Wallechinsky, p 336) It seems at odds with the man's private nature to have ever done such a thing, and the professional consequences would have been dire. There are even some indications that Hammarskjöld went to great lengths to deny rumors of his homosexuality.

Although Dag did have several brief attachments to females, he never married. This, coupled with his strong attachment to his mother, is probably the best circumstantial evidence of his homosexuality that will be found.

There is some evidence that Hammarskjöld was not homosexual. One of his closest coworkers wrote:

"Stupid or malicious people sometimes made the vulgar assumption that, being unmarried, he must be homosexual, although no one who knew him well or worked closely with him thought so. When he was confronted, in the first month of his Secretary-Generalship, with rumors to this effect then being put about by his predecessor [U Thant], Hammarskjöld remarked that if there had been any element of truth in the story, he would not, and could not in the prevalent state of public opinion on the question of homosexuality, have accepted the office. The homosexual rumor was resurrected from time to time by various detractors when he was under political attack. It was printed in France, for example, during the Suez crisis, and when he was shown the story he remarked, "What kind of mind must a man have to write this sort of thing?" and went on with his work. (Urquhart, p 27)

Despite **Markings** being listed as homosexual literature (Young, p 58), Hammarskjöld's words themselves give credence to this view when he wrote:

Because it never found a mate,
men called
the unicorn abnormal.
(Hammarskjöld, p 193)

COUNTRY	CATALOG	ISSUE DATE (YY/MM/DD) & COMMENT
Aden Seiyun	Michel 101	issued 67/01
Afghanistan	B52-B60	issued 62/09/17 553-561 surcharged; perf and imperf s/s exists
Burundi	34-39	issued 62/10/31 Ruanda-Urundi 151-152 surcharged with o/p in French (34-36) or Flemish (37-39) "Hommage A Dag Hammarskjöld" and "ROYAUME DU BURUNDI"
Chad	C197	issued 76/12/15 for Nobel Prize part of set C196-8
Congo Democratic Republic	405-412	issued 62/01/20
Congo Democratic Republic	417-424	issued 62/10/15 405-412 o/p in blue, purple, black or carmine "Paix, Travail, Austerite" "C. ADOULA 11 juillet 1962"
Congo Democratic Republic	413	imperf s/s issued 62/01/20
Congo Democratic Republic	413a	imperf s/s issued 62/06/30 o/p green "30 Juin 1962" on stamp and "2eme Anniversaire de l'Independance" on sheet margins
Congo People's Republic	219	issued 70/06/20 part of set 219-21
Congo People's Republic	221a	issued 70/06/20 s/s of all 3
Ecuador	753	issued 66/06/24 part of set 753-753D
Ecuador	753De	issued 66/06/24 s/s
Ecuador	764A	issued 67/09/11 part of set 764-764E
Ecuador	764Gk	s/s of 3 35 x 27 mm
Egypt	574-576	issued 62/10/24
Egypt	N89-N91	issued 62/10/24
Fujeira	Michel 376 A376	issued 69/06/05
Haiti	C210-C213	issued 63/09/28 in sheets of 5x5 with map of Sweden over 9 stamps in 2nd & 3rd vertical rows
Haiti	C211a	issued 63/09/28 imperf s/s of 2 50¢ & 1.50g values with map of Southern Sweden in background
Haiti	C219-C222	issued 64/10/02 C210-C213 o/p in red with flame and cross for centenary of International Red Cross
Haiti	C238-C241	issued 65/06/26 C210-C213 o/p "1945-1965" for 20th anniversary of UN
Haiti	CB50	issued 64/10/02 C213 o/p in red flame, red cross "1863 1963" "2,50 + 1,25" and bars for centenary of International Red Cross
Jordan	377-378	issued 61/11/28 369-370 with overprint in English & Arabic "In Memorial of Dag Hammarskjöld 1904-1961" with laurel leaf border
Jordan	385-387	issued 63/01/24
Jordan	385-387	s/s imperf with simulated perforations

COUNTRY	CATALOG	ISSUE DATE (YY/MM/DD) & COMMENT
Jordan	534	issued 67/01/05 part of set 534-534I
Liberia	401	issued 62/02/01
Liberia	C137	issued 62/02/01
Liberia	C138	s/s imperf issued 62/02/01
Monserrat	206	issued 68/12/02 part of set 203-7 for International Human Rights Year
Nicaragua	C494-C499	issued 61/11/18 o/p of C424-C429 "Homenaje a Hammarskjold Sept. 18-1961"
Panama	C252	issued 61/12/27
Panama	C327-C328	issued 64/09/24 Hammarskjold memorial (UN Day) exists imperf in black & green
Panama	C329	imperf s/s
Paraguay	774	issued 63/08/21 Dag Hammarskjold memorial s/s
Paraguay	C260	issued 59/08/27 visit of Dag Hammarskjold Aug 27-29, 1959
Qatar	100B (?) old number 101	issued 66/03/08 part of set 100-100C printed se-tenant in block of 4 sheets of 16 with wide gutters between blocks
Qatar	100-100C	imperf s/s
Qatar	101G	o/p in black "U. N. 20th ANNIVERSARY" part of set 101-101H no denomination; exists with red o/p and imperf
Qatar	118B	part of set 118-118C o/p surcharge with new currency; exists imperf; s/s also exists surcharged
Redonda (Antigua)	9106	issued 91/03/29
Surinam	301-302	issued 62/01/02 in sheets 3x4 either with or without perforations extending through the margins
Swaziland	437	issued 83/10/21 part of set 436-439
Tunisia	399	issued 61/10/24
United Nations - New York	108-109	issued 62/09/17 first anniversary of death of Dag Hammarskjold
USA	1203	issued 62/10/23
USA	1204	inverted yellow issued 62/11/16 "Day's Folly"
Venezuela	841-842	issued 63/09/25
Venezuela	867	issued 1965 part of set 865-75 3.40 842 o/p "RESELLADO VALOR Bs. 0,05" in black, dark blue or lilac
Venezuela	C836-C837	issued 63/09/25
Venezuela	C837a	issued 63/09/25 s/s of all 4 imperf sold for 3 bolivars

COUNTRY	CATALOG	ISSUE DATE (YY/MM/DD) & COMMENT
Venezuela	C875-C876	issued 1965 part of set C856-99 o/p on C836 & C837 "RESELLADO / VALOR" with new value in black, dark blue, red, carmine or lilac
Yemen Kingdom	Michel 203	issued 66/02/01
Yemen Kingdom	Michel 345	issued 67/08/10 Michel 203 with overprint
Yemen Arab Republic	6622	issued 66/03/25 part of set 6622-6630
Yemen Arab Republic	6631-6632	imperf s/s
Zambia	70-73	issued 71/09/18

Putting together a collection of Hammarskjöld stamps is not expensive. There are relatively few stamps, and there are no expensive "key" issues. The stamps are, however, surprisingly difficult to locate. The author has not been successful in locating some of the sets despite vigorous searching of dealer's stock, bourse offerings and advertisements.

The search is complicated by the fact that some issues are either not listed in Scott or, if listed, are only a mention in the For The Record section. The listing of Hammarskjöld stamps is a compilation and expansion of both Paul Hennefeld's and Ralph Seefeld's work. Scott catalog reference numbers have been updated where possible, and issue date and other relevant information added.

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Gay and Lesbian Update

A statue of Swedish author and Nobel laureate Selma Lagerlöf was depicted in a pictorial postmark. This postmark was employed on November 12, 1977 in Sunne, Sweden. The statue was designed by Arvid Backlund (1895-1985) and erected in Sunne in 1972.



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Freddie Mercury has been featured on two different stamps recently issued.

The Republic of Central Africa issued a single stamp in sheets of 20 and a souvenir sheet of one. Both formats were issued perf. and imperf. There also appears to be two versions of the souvenir sheet, one regular and one deluxe.

The Federation of Russia (TOUVA) issued a souvenir sheet of ten featuring several celebrities. On the 1800 value stamp is Freddie Mercury. Some of the others appearing are Liz Taylor, Madonna, Charlie Chaplin, the Beatles and Leonardo da Vinci.

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The country of Antigua issued its pre-Olympics '96 stamps. Greg Louganis is featured. (The information that I received is somewhat sketchy. If anyone has more information, please send it to me so that I can pass it on to everyone. Thanks.)

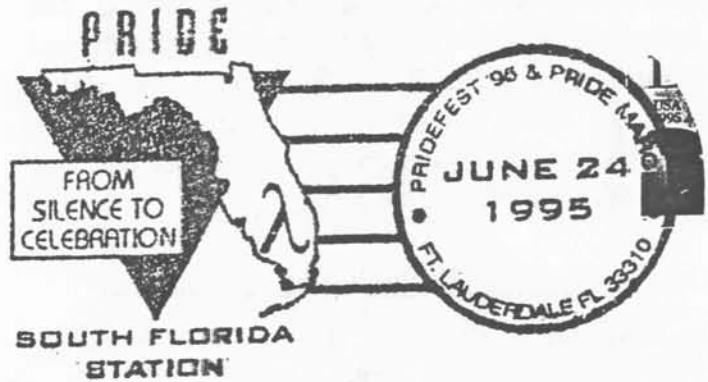
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Christopher Street West used a postmark in West Hollywood, CA on June 25, 1995. It was used in conjunction with the Marilyn Monroe stamps. According to Michael Yates, head of CSW, "This gives gays and lesbians a chance to salute this wonderful woman [Marilyn Monroe] and promote the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Pride Celebration."



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Pride South Florida once again used a special postmark for their Pride Celebrations. This is the fourth year that they have had a postmark. The design was once again an outline of the State of Florida imposed on an inverted triangle.



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While researching some of this year's pride cancels, it appears that there may have been one used in California for the Unity Expo held in September 1994. If any members have any information on this postmark, please let the Club know.

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Collecting stamps is fun!

The Michigan Womyn's [sic] Music Festival used a postmark celebrating their 20th year, August 8 - 13. The Festival is an annual event held in Walhalla, Michigan. It is very popular in the lesbian community. Look for an article in an upcoming journal.



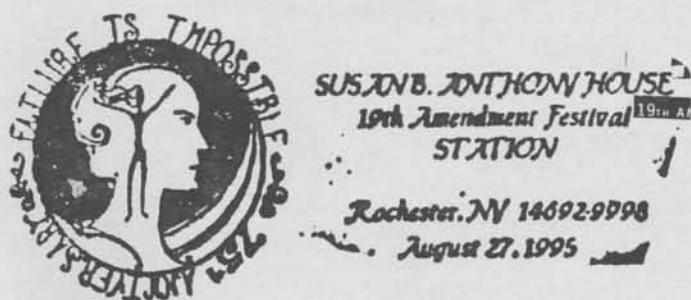
TWENTY YEARS OF MUSIC

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Susan B. Anthony was featured in two postmarks. Both postmarks were issued in conjunction with the 75th anniversary of the 19th Amendment.

The first was issued in New Bern, North Carolina on August 19. It features a portrait of Ms. Anthony in crest for "75th Anniversary," "Celebrating A Woman's Right To Vote/August 26, 1920/August 19, 1995/Craven County Women."

The second was issued for the Susan B. Anthony House on August 27. It also contains a portrait of Ms. Anthony containing stylized stick figure with arms uplifted in crest "Failure Is Impossible/75th Anniversary."



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Jon Hinson, R-Mississippi, died of respiratory failure resulting from AIDS. Mr. Hinson was a congressman from Mississippi's 4th Congressional

District. He was elected in 1978 and resigned in April 1981. He resigned after being arrested and charged with oral sodomy.

He acknowledged his homosexuality after his resignation. He became active in the Washington, DC area gay community, helping to organize "Virginians for Justice" and the Fairfax Lesbian and Gay Citizens Association in Fairfax County, Virginia.

For more on Jon Hinson, see vol. 9, no. 4, of this journal.

AIDS UPDATE

A meter was used in the Netherlands, dated 15.7.87 (July 15, 1987) with a flower and the slogan "Veilig stop Aids."



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Zimbabwe is again using machine cancels with the slogans "CONDOMS CAN PROTECT YOU FROM AIDS AND OTHER STDs" AND "LEARN MORE ABOUT AIDS CONTACT YOUR NEAREST HEALTH CENTRE/CLINIC."

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Hong Kong World AIDS Day machine cancel on red OHMS envelopes, "Show Your Concern" in both English and Chinese. All copies seen are dated 13 Dec 1994.

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Great Britain machine slogan for World AIDS Day 1994, "NORTHAMPTON HEALTH CARE 1 DECEMBER."



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Noumea, New Caledonia used a slogan machine cancel on 1-12-1993.



J'AI DES DOUTES?
J'AI DES QUESTIONS?
JE VEUX FAIRE UN TEST?

APPEL GRATUIT : 05 88 63
JOURNEE MONDIALE CONTRE LE SIDA

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The XI International Conference on AIDS will be held in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada on July 7 - 12, 1996. They are currently using a slogan meter, "One World. One Hope." Their mailing address is:

XI International Conference on AIDS
PO Box 48740
Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V7X1T8
Canada

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The Sydney Stamp Centre has just released two new sets of NBS Topical Album pages. The new album pages are headed HIV AIDS PREVENTION and GAYS AND LESBIANS IN HISTORY. These two new Topical pages are among the large number of categories that NBS have issued over the past few years. Other topical pages available are:
Aircraft, Art, Birds, Butterflies, Cats, Dogs, Fish, Flowers, Movies, Music, Olympics, Orchards, Shells, Ships, Space, Streetcars, Theatre, Trains, Transport, Vintage Autos, Volkswagens, Women, World War II and World Wildlife Fund.
[Yes, US checks are accepted]

	Qty.	Total
HIV AIDS PREVENTION album pages (set of 10)	\$9.50	___
GAYS & LESBIANS IN HISTORY album pages (set of 10)	\$9.50	___
Other topics (Please specify) _____ (set of 10)	\$9.50	___
Post (Economy Air) & Packing - \$5 per set of 10		___

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