



# Impacts of Regional Postal Unions on Philately

DR. CHARLES T. BARBER

## A Historical Overview

**Y**ou might be surprised to learn that 18 postal unions are affiliated with the Universal Postal Union (UPU). These unions are not labor unions but instead are bodies for countries that cooperate on mail services. They are referred to as restricted unions: that is, they are created for a limited number of states or areas, whereas the UPU is global. While they maintain ties with the UPU, these postal unions are independent bodies. As a specialized agency of the United Nations, the UPU sets global rules and standards for postal administrations. In contrast, regional unions seek to improve training and services for their member-countries. They typically encourage member-countries to highlight local cultures on their postage stamps. European and American restricted unions have developed special stamp issues that focus on a different theme each year. I have sorted these international organizations into four categories, each of which has important implications for philatelists.

### The Pioneers

Only two restricted postal unions existed prior to World War II, so I call these bodies the “pioneers.” In 1911, 20 countries of Latin America established the Postal Union of the Americas (UPA). This union, which has expanded over time, has maintained a Montevideo, Uruguay, secretariat for more than a century. After adding two European countries, Spain in 1931 and Portugal in 1990, it became known as the Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal (UPAEP).

In 1919, right after the Great War (World War I), five European countries created a postal organization. Known today as the Nordic Postal Union, it has helped to maintain the common cultural heritage of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden.

### The Consolidators

After World War II, six postal unions emerged as consolidators across Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. First

came the Arab Postal Union, a by-product of the League of Arab States, in 1946. Linked by language and heritage, 20 countries in southwest Asia and northern Africa cooperated out of a secretariat in Cairo, Egypt. Fifteen years later, in 1961, Cairo had a second postal union secretariat, the African Postal Union (APU). The APU was followed from 1967 to 1985 by the African and Malagasy Postal and Telecommunication Union (UAMPT), which included 13 former French colonies.

Meanwhile, most of Europe was consolidated by two unions. There was the relatively small Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) for communist-party states. Most European countries, though, sought postal cooperation via the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), established in 1959. In Asia, a dozen states established the Asian-Oceanic Postal Union (AOPU) in a treaty signed in Manila that entered into force in 1962. Nearing 60 years of age and renamed the Asian-Pacific Postal Union in 1983, the APPU now has 32 member states.

### The Expanders

By 1970, the world had eight viable regional postal unions. Between 1980 and 2012, we witnessed the loss of one union, UAMPT, structural revision of two unions (CIS and the Arab Postal Union), and the addition of 11 more regional unions, eight of which could be thought of as expanders. Most significant numerically was the Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU), which welcomed most of the continent in 1980. Other increasers of African postal unions were the Conference of Posts and Telecommunications of Central Africa (COPTAC) in 1998 plus the Southern African Postal Operators Association (SAPOA) and the West African Postal Conference (WAPCO), both in 2001; the Communications Regulators’ Association of Southern Africa (CRASA) in 2011; and the East African Communications Organization (EACO) in 2012, preserving the heritage of an old British operation, the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO).

Three neighboring countries established the South and West Asia Postal Union (SWAPU) at an Ankara, Turkey, conference in 1977 under the auspices of the Organization for Regional Cooperation and Development (RCD). After the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) replaced the RCD in 1979, it encouraged continued postal cooperation among Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey. SWAPU has ceased to exist, probably due to the expansion of the APPU, to which both Iran and Pakistan belong. Turkey holds memberships in CEPT, PostEurop, and PUMed.

The Baltic Postal Union (BPU) provided solidarity among three former Soviet republics in 1994. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania comprise the smallest postal union membership. Postal union coverage widened greatly in 1997 with the emergence of the Caribbean Postal Union (CPU). Among its 31 members, 23 are island entities.

## The Refiners

Five of the postal unions that emerged in the last 30 years can be classified as refiners due to how they changed the perceived roles of restricted postal unions. For two of these unions, their creations modified roles in minor ways. The Regional Commonwealth for Communications (RCC), which replaced the CIS in 1991, revised its membership to a dozen former Soviet republics to maintain functional contact with Moscow. As the Arab Postal Union became the Arab Permanent Postal Commission (APPC) in 1992, it revised the relationships that Arab postal services have with the League of Arab States.

The other three refiners have made significant modifications. Leading the way is the Postal Union for the Mediterranean (PUMed), created in 2011 to link southern Europe with northern Africa. Another perception reviser is the Association of European Public Postal Operators (PostEurop), which has focused on publicity and philately since 1993 for 49 members, 45 of which belong to CEPT. The third significant refiner linked Portuguese-speaking entities in 1998. While the International Association of Portuguese-Speaking Communications (AICEP) seems to be retrograde, its linkage of nine entities with common linguistic heritages serves a need not provided by the other unions.

## Philatelic Reflections

There are many ways to collect stamps and covers related to restricted postal unions. Four approaches that relate directly to the postal unions are emblems or logos, common designs and themes, postal anniversaries, and flags on stamps. Other ways could relate to World Post Day and to philatelic exhibitions.

### Emblems or Logos

Postal union emblems or logos appear on their websites and stationery (Figure 1). In addition, they show up often on postage stamps. Among the 18 restricted unions, 13 have chosen logos. A popular postal union emblem is used for the Postal Union of the Americas, Spain, and Portugal (UPAEP for its Spanish-speaking and Portuguese-speaking member-states). The bottom has a blue post horn. Above it are the letters UPAEP, also in blue (Figure 2).

Other postal union emblems have been seen on EUROPA common design or themed issues. The CEPT logo was designed by Geoffrey Michael Goaman in the 1950s. Displayed in four surrounded circles are the letters C and E at the logo top plus P and T on the bottom. The post horns, which are pointed east, south, north, and west respectively, represent postal services. The four lightning bolts represent the radio spectrum.<sup>1</sup> Sponsored by CEPT, these emblems appeared for 33 years from 1960 through 1992 (Figure 3). PostEurop created a new logo in 1993 for use on Europa stamps. It shows EUROPA leaning to the right (at times with a stylized mailbox in front).



*Communications for all in East Africa*



Figure 1. Variety of regional postal union logos.



Figure 2. The UPAE(P) logo prior to Portugal's acceptance into UPAEP. Spain Scott 2633.



Figure 3. The CEPT logo, as shown on Great Britain Scott 1213.



Figure 4. Syria Scott 1020 shows the APPC emblem.

The Asian-Pacific Postal Union (APPU) has a stylized blue dove carrying a blue flag. Now known as the Arab Permanent Postal Commission, the APPC (previously, APU) uses an emblem that has a dove holding an envelope atop a banner with large Arabic script above intertwined post horns on the bottom (Figure 4). The Postal Union for the Mediterranean (PUMed) has a logo that includes blue swirls on its left, then blue EURO, yellow MED, and blue POSTAL with blue Arabic script.

The BPU has three blue words (BALTIC POSTAL UNION) in a circle surrounding three golden post horns representing its three members, making it the smallest restricted union (the largest, PostEurop, has 49 members). The Regional Commonwealth for Communications (RCC) superimposes the letters PCC over a yellow tower with a green background.

Five African postal unions feature distinctive logos. The large Pan-African Postal Union has English and French acronyms (PAPU and UPAP) in blue and green above and an orange African map below. The Communications Regulators' Association of Southern Africa places its acronym CRASA above a green African map surrounded by blue. The logo for EACO (shown in black) displays the blue words East African Communications Organization above the red phrase "Communications for all in East Africa." The letters SAPOA appear on a green banner on its logo overlaid on a red map with Southern African Postal Operators Association written out. Lastly, the emblem for the West African Postal Conference (WAPCO) is unique since it has no writing. Rather, it shows a stylized bird handing off mail to three men atop a yellow map on a green background.

### Common Designs and Themes

The restricted unions best known for common stamp designs and themes are CEPT and PostEurop. EUROPA common designs on stamps were issued for 18 years from 1956 through 1973 (Figure 5). From 1974, CEPT members' EUROPA issues followed common themes for 18 years. In

1984, though, a common design was chosen for CEPT's 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary (Figure 6). With the advent of PostEurop, there have been 28 common theme years.

For 33 years starting in 1989, many UPAEP member-countries have been using stamps with common themes such as Traditional Meals in 2019, Architecture in 2020, and Tourism in 2021. The Postal Union for the Mediterranean instituted its first Euromed Postal Joint Stamp Project in 2014 when each member was obliged to use the same design for PUMed stamps.

### Postal Anniversaries

Restricted union anniversaries of 15, 20, or 25 years have been celebrated on commemorative stamps and souvenir sheets by numerous countries.

Taiwan (the Republic of China) was so proud of the Asian-Oceanic Postal Union that it issued a set of three bird stamps to celebrate the first anniversary of the AOPU (Scott 1370-1372, Figure 7). Then Thailand honored the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary with a globe and logo (Scott 604), India marked the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary with the AOPU logo (Scott 753, Figure 8),



Figure 5. EUROPA designs from various CEPT and PostEurop countries over several decades.



Figure 6. Andorra (French administration)'s release of the common EUROPA design for CEPT's 25th anniversary.

and Papua New Guinea celebrated 20 years by placing the logo on postal stationery.

Arusha, Tanzania, hosts the secretariat of the Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU). Not surprisingly, Tanzania has issued sets of stamps honoring PAPU anniversaries. For the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1990, it issued four stamps and a souvenir sheet (Scott 540-544, Figure 9) and for PAPU's 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary, there was a set of three stamps and a souvenir sheet (Scott 1660-1663).

## Flags on Stamps

While many topical collectors seek stamps showing flags, few philatelists link that choice with restricted postal unions. It can delight philatelists' eyes to see how colorful such stamps can be. This has been especially true in relation to Asia and Latin America.

In Asia, Thailand issued a stamp (Scott 816) honoring the AOPU's 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary by showing the flags of the 11 member-states in 1977 (Figure 10).

Flags were shown in unique fashion by various Latin American and European countries celebrating UPAEP's centenary. Ecuador showed 27 flags above interlocking hands (Scott 2023), Suriname featured all of the flags in a large perforated circle encompassing a block of four stamps (Scott 1418), and Portugal showed members' flags on intertwined arms (Scott 3311).

Cuba issued a souvenir sheet (Scott 5434) for its role hosting the 2013 UPAEP Congress (Figure 11). It features host countries' flags for 21 Congresses from 1911 to 2009 surrounding a map of Cuba, where its flag sticks up from Havana, host city for the 22nd Congress.

## Ongoing Challenges

### Memberships

The typical way for a postal union to treat memberships is to encourage all nation-states in the geographical area to



Figure 7. Taiwan Scott 1371 honors the first anniversary of the AOPU.



Figure 8. India Scott 753 honors the AOPU's 15th anniversary.

apply. Two exceptions to the rules are Israel and Taiwan. Once the State of Israel emerged in 1948, it was not encouraged to join the Arab Postal Union (now APCC) even though many of its inhabitants spoke Arabic. Why? Israel was not welcome because the Arab Postal Union viewed it as having taken over an Arab territory: Palestine. Israel was affected directly by the Khartoum Convention of 1958, a treaty guiding activities of the Arab Postal Union. Article 5, Interruption of Postal Relations with Israel, reads: "Each country which adheres to the Arab Postal Union must break off its postal relations with Israel from its adhesion."<sup>2</sup> That provision was in contradiction to UPU policy.

The Republic of China (Taiwan) has a different story. When the U.N. was founded in 1945, Japan ceded control of Taiwan to the Republic of China (ROC). After the 1949 ROC loss of China's civil war to the communists, though, Taiwan became the remnant of the ROC while still representing the mainland in the U.N. That situation changed in 1971, when the U.N. General Assembly expelled the ROC in favor of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The UPU switched to the PRC in 1972, leading the AOPU to replace Taiwan with the PRC in 1975, since the PRC claimed Taiwan as part of its territory. The easiest way now for Taiwan to join the Asian-Pacific Postal Union would be as a stamp-issuing dependency of the PRC. This is not a likely eventuality.

Two members of the Universal Postal Union do not have sovereignty and are known as non-state nations (NSNs), which are colonies or overseas territories. The same is true for four regional unions. The Association of European Public Postal Operators (PostEurop) has three NSNs: Guernsey,



Figure 9. In 1990, Tanzania Scott 544 was issued in honor of PAPU's 10th anniversary.

the Isle of Man, and Jersey, all British possessions. All three NSNs in the Postal Union of the Americas, Spain, and Portugal (UPAEP) are Dutch territories, namely Aruba, Curacao, and Sint Maarten. Sint Maarten became the 28<sup>th</sup> member at the 2013 UPAEP Congress in Havana. Leading the world in postal union NSN members is the Caribbean Postal Union (CPU), which has ten, almost a third of the CPU. These NSNs are Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Caribbean part of the Netherlands, Cayman Islands, Curacao, Montserrat, Sint Maarten, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Within the Portuguese-speaking AICEP, only Macao, China, is an NSN.

The Asian-Pacific Postal Union (APPU) has 32 of the 51 Asian-Pacific regional postal union members. Six Pacific island nation-states could be recruited by the APPU, namely Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Timor-Leste (which belongs to AICEP), and Tuvalu. Other possibilities include North Korea and Taiwan (if it can separate from the Beijing regime or apply as an NSN). Israel stands a chance of membership in the Postal Union for the Mediterranean (PUMed) due to having ties already with the "Barcelona Process." Israel has joined the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP) and established diplomatic relations with some Gulf states. Professor Alfred Tovias has concluded that Israel has "a perceived need to continue the dialogue with other Mediterranean countries."<sup>3</sup> Dialogue is the name of the game for functional organizations like PUMed.

### Functional Missions

A key functional mission is linguistic. There are strong linguistic connections to at least seven of the regional organizations which promote six languages. Most blatant in this



Figure 10. Thailand Scott 816 shows the flags of APPU's member states.

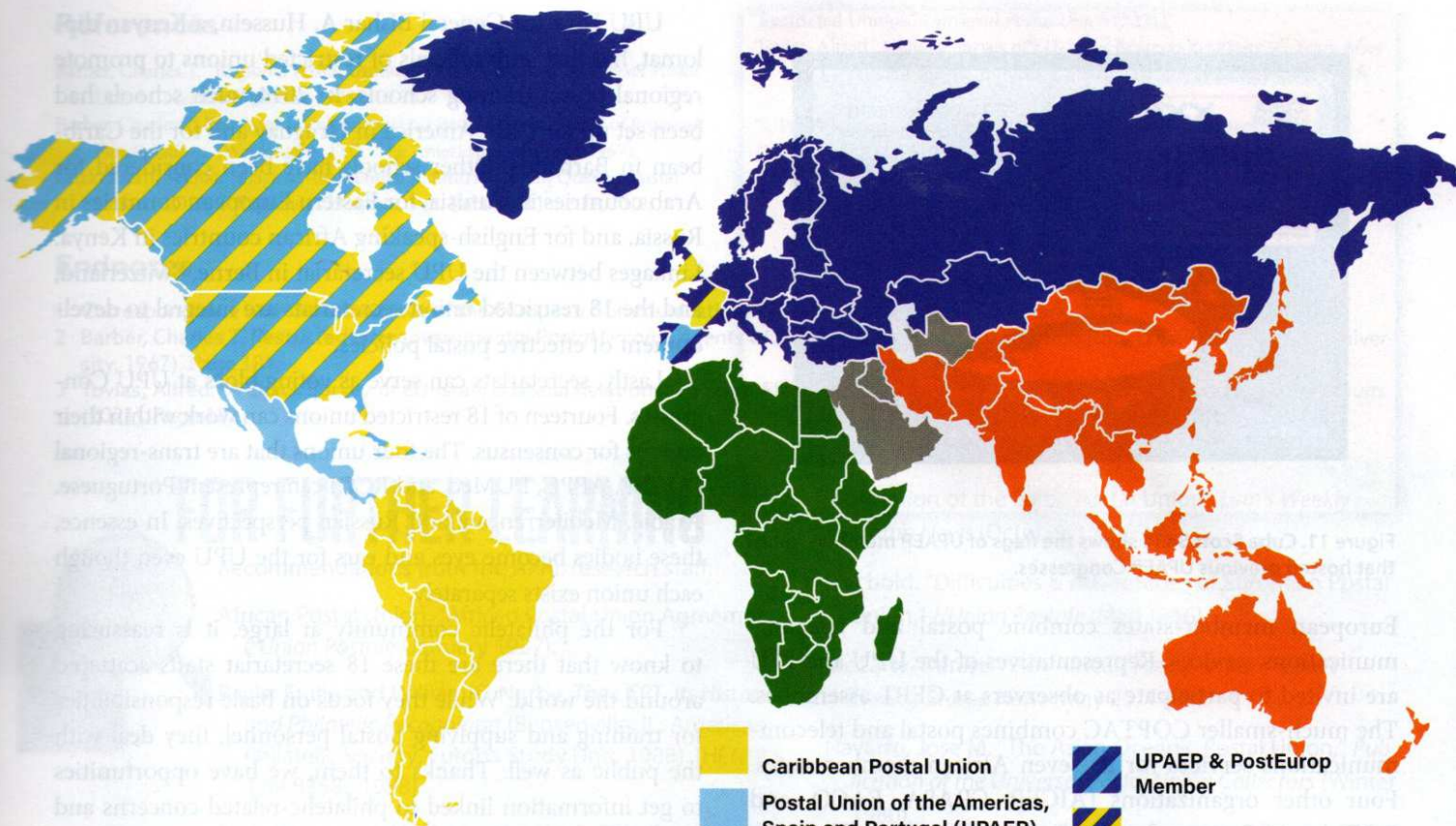
regard is AICEP, which provides an organization for all Portuguese-speaking entities. The UPAEP focuses mainly on Spanish-speaking states to the point that its newsletter is in only one language, Spanish (although simultaneous English translation is available online). Russian gets full attention in the RCC with its membership consisting of 12 of the 15 former republics of the Soviet Union. French gets its primary emphasis in COPTAC's seven French-speaking member-states as Arabic does in the 21-member APPC. Finally, English is the official language of the APPU in Asia and the Pacific and in CEPT in Europe.

From a geographical standpoint, there are four traditional regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. The matching organizations open to most of the regional entities are PAPU with 45 African members, APPU with 32 Asian and Pacific members, CEPT and PostEurop with 48 and 49 European members, and UPAEP with 28 mainly American members. Africa has six sub-regional unions (APU, COPTAC, CRASA, EACO, SAPOA, and WAPCO). Europe has two sub-regional unions (BPU and NPU) and Latin America has one sub-regional body (CPU). Then there are four transregional unions (AICEP, APPC, PUMed, and RCC).

All 18 of the organizations have technical missions connected with improving communication facilities and processes among their member-countries. Their secretariats are scattered among 17 countries.

### Interactions

Just as the UPU and ITU (International Telecommunication Union) maintain ties, a third of the restricted postal unions also have ties with the telecommunications sector. Leading in this regard is CEPT, probably because so many



- Caribbean Postal Union
- Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal (UPAEP)
- Pan-African Postal Union
- Association of European Public Postal Operators (PostEurop)
- Asian-Pacific Postal Union
- UPAEP & PostEurop Member
- CPU & PostEurop Member
- CPU & UPAEP Member

These five largest restricted postal unions (excluding CEPT, the membership of which is nearly identical to PostEurop) is around 90% of the total postal union membership.

## Directory of the 18 Restricted Postal Unions

### AICEP - International Association of Portuguese-Speaking Communications

Members: 9; Headquarters: Lisbon, Portugal; Founded: 1998; Website & Contact: [aicep@aicep.com](mailto:aicep@aicep.com) / [www.aicep.com](http://www.aicep.com)

### APPC - Arab Permanent Postal Commission

Members: 21; Headquarters: Cairo, Egypt; Founded: 1992

### APPU - Asian-Pacific Postal Union

Members: 32; Headquarters: Bangkok, Thailand; Founded: 1962; Website & Contact: [admin@appu-bureau.org](mailto:admin@appu-bureau.org) / [www.appu-bureau.org](http://www.appu-bureau.org)

### APU - African Postal Union

Members: 11; Headquarters: Cairo, Egypt; Founded: 1961

### BPU - Baltic Postal Union

Members: 3; Headquarters: Vilnius, Lithuania; Founded: 1994

### CEPT - European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations

Members: 48; Headquarters: Copenhagen, Denmark; Founded: 1959; Website & Contact: [eco@eco.cept.org](mailto:eco@eco.cept.org) / [www.cept.org](http://www.cept.org)

### COPTAC - Conference of Posts and Telecommunications of Central Africa

Members: 7; Headquarters: Bangui, CAR; Founded: 1998; Website & Contact: [onpe\\_dg@yahoo.fr](mailto:onpe_dg@yahoo.fr)

### CPU - Caribbean Postal Union

Members: 31; Headquarters: Castries, St. Lucia; Founded: 1997; Website & Contact: [cpusiu@hotmail.com](mailto:cpusiu@hotmail.com)

### CRASA - Communications Regulators' Association of Southern Africa

Members: 13; Headquarters: Gaborone, Botswana; Founded: 2011; Website & Contact: [crasa@it.bar](mailto:crasa@it.bar) / [www.crasa.org](http://www.crasa.org)

### EACO - East African Communications Organization

Members: 6; Headquarters: Kigali, Rwanda; Founded: 2012; Website & Contact: [info@eaco.int](mailto:info@eaco.int) / [www.eaco.int](http://www.eaco.int)

### NPU - Nordic Postal Union

Members: 5; Headquarters: Oslo, Norway; Founded: 1919; Website & Contact: [kjell.haarr@posten.no](mailto:kjell.haarr@posten.no)

### PAPU - Pan-African Postal Union

Members: 45; Headquarters: Arusha, Tanzania; Founded: 1980; Website & Contact: [d.younous@laposte.net](mailto:d.younous@laposte.net)

### POSTEUROP - Association of European Public Postal Operators

Members: 49; Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium; Founded: 1993; Website & Contact: [www.posteurop.org](http://www.posteurop.org)

### PUMed - The Postal Union for the Mediterranean

Members: 23; Headquarters: Malta; Founded: 2011; Website & Contact: [rabela@malta-post.com](mailto:rabela@malta-post.com) / [info@euromed-postal.org](mailto:info@euromed-postal.org) / [euromed-postal.org](http://euromed-postal.org)

### RCC - Regional Commonwealth for Communications

Members: 12; Headquarters: Moscow, Russia; Founded: 1991; Website & Contact: [www.rcc.org.ru](http://www.rcc.org.ru)

### SAPOA - Southern Africa Postal Operators Association

Members: 14; Headquarters: Maseru, Lesotho; Founded: 2001; Website & Contact: [www.sapoa.info](http://www.sapoa.info)

### UPAEP - Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal (AKA PUASP)

Members: 28; Headquarters: Montevideo, Uruguay; Founded: 1911; Website & Contact: [www.upaep.int](http://www.upaep.int)

### WAPCO - West African Postal Conference

Members: 15; Headquarters: Abuja, Nigeria; Founded: 2001; Website & Contact: [wapco.cpeao@yahoo.com](mailto:wapco.cpeao@yahoo.com)



Figure 11. Cuba Scott 5434 shows the flags of UPAEP member-states that hosted previous UPAEP Congresses.

European member-states combine postal and telecommunications services. Representatives of the UPU and ITU are invited to participate as observers at CEPT assemblies. The much-smaller COPTAC combines postal and telecommunications services for its seven African member-states. Four other organizations (AICEP, CRASA, EACO, and RCC) have “Communications” rather than “Postal” as part of their names.

The global pandemic of 2020 and 2021 has led to innovations for remote interaction such as “Zoom.” After the UPU postponed its Universal Postal Congress in Cote d’Ivoire from August 2020 to August 2021, regional postal unions made modifications as well. The APPU set up six online workshops in early 2021 as part of its training program. In addition, it rescheduled the 13<sup>th</sup> APPU Congress to 2022.

Secretariats of regional unions have pivotal roles to play. Some of the unions publish newsletters which are available online to the general public. A prime example in the English language is the *APPU Newsletter*. Its slogan is “taking posts into the future.”

Another way secretariats tie themselves to the general public relates to philatelists as exemplified by the European Public Postal Operators Association (PostEurop). In 2002, the association began annual competitions to select the best Europa stamp. There is a jury winner and an online winner for stamps using that year’s themes. Some theme examples since 2011 include Forest, Postal Vehicles, Musical Instruments, Old Toys, Castles, Bridges, and National Birds. As a result, philatelists will have a wide variety of topical themes that go beyond postal history.

Using the 2015 competition as an example, PostEurop announced online winners at its Plenary Assembly in Limassol, Cyprus. Turkey won gold for a wooden toy car (see Scott 3440), Hungary took silver, and Finland got bronze. The 56 entries were posted online for nearly four months. Over 10,000 votes were cast. Jury winners came from Russia, Sweden, and Latvia.

UPU Director General Bishar A. Hussein, a Kenyan diplomat, has met with officials of restricted unions to promote regional postal training schools. In 2014, such schools had been set up for Latin America in Uruguay and for the Caribbean in Barbados. Other schools have been considered for Arab countries in Tunisia, for Eastern European countries in Russia, and for English-speaking African countries in Kenya. Linkages between the UPU secretariat in Berne, Switzerland, and the 18 restricted union secretariats are integral to development of effective postal policies.

Lastly, secretariats can serve as voting blocs at UPU Congresses. Fourteen of 18 restricted unions can work within their regions for consensus. The four unions that are trans-regional (AICEP, APPC, PUMed, and RCC) can represent Portuguese, Arabic, Mediterranean, and Russian perspectives. In essence, these bodies become eyes and ears for the UPU even though each union exists separately.

For the philatelic community at large, it is reassuring to know that there are these 18 secretariat staffs scattered around the world. While they focus on basic responsibilities for training and supplying postal personnel, they deal with the public as well. Thanks to them, we have opportunities to get information linked to philatelic-related concerns and postal practices. UPAEP posts photos of selected postal issues of member-states on its website. Both CEPT and PostEurop have given wide publicity to themed postal issues. The digital age in which we live has alerted regional unions to the values of maintaining contacts with some of their best supporters. These people range from wide-eyed school children being introduced to a hobby to veteran philatelists like you who offer encouragement to postal authorities.

The fact that 11 of the 18 regional unions have emerged in the last 30 years says a lot. With 61% of regional postal unions younger than many of our children, there is a lot of room for leadership in the worlds of stamp issuing, stamp using, and stamp collecting. Regional postal unions possess the potential to improve the quality of communication on a global basis. We can be grateful that they exist.

## The Author

Charles Barber grew up in Silver Spring, Maryland. In graduate school, Charles’ master’s thesis tied the Post Office Department to foreign policy, while his doctoral dissertation explored roles of restricted intergovernmental postal unions. A colleague encouraged Charles in 1968 to join the American Philatelic Society (APS). In 1974, Charles attended the opening ceremonies and luncheon for the UPU centennial Universal Postal Conference held in Lausanne, Switzerland. That led to articles in *Stamps*, *Linn’s Stamp News*, and *The American Philatelist*. When Charles and his wife travel abroad, they often visit postal facilities to send postcards to friends and relatives. His retirement years in Evansville, Indiana, have refreshed his pursuit of philately.

## References

- Barber, Charles T. "Regional Postal Unions: An Introduction," *Universal Postal Union Collectors* (Summer 1978): 16-20.
- Barber, Charles T. *Restricted Intergovernmental Postal Unions: Agents of Regional Functionalism*. (Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1967).
- Chakrabarti, Sekhar. "Flags of the Member Countries: Asian Oceanic Postal Union (AOPU)," [flagstamps.blogspot.com](http://flagstamps.blogspot.com). Published June 13, 2012.

- "Restricted Unions." *Universal Postal Union* (2021).
- Tovias, Alfred "A Quick Survey of EU-Israel Bilateral Relations: 25 Years After the Barcelona Process," *EuroMeSCO Euromed Survey Results* (2021): 118-122.
- "UPAEP—Relatoria de Filatelia." *Boletín Filatelico* no.1 (December 2014).
- "Update of 13<sup>th</sup> APPU Congress," *APPU Newsletter* (December 2020).
- "Winners of the Europa Stamp Jury Competition Announced at the Belgian Philatelic Grand Prix," *EuroMed Postal* (January 12, 2016).

## Endnotes

- 1 Correspondence with Susanne Have of the European Communications Office in Copenhagen, Denmark, 2021.
- 2 Barber, Charles T. *Restricted Intergovernmental Postal Unions: Agents of Regional Functionalism* (Washington, D.C.: The American University, 1967). Page 181.
- 3 Tovias, Alfred. "A Quick Survey of EU-Israel Bilateral Relations: 25 Years After the Barcelona Process," *EuroMeSCO Euromed Survey Results* (2021). Page 122.

## FOR FURTHER LEARNING

Recommendations from the APRL research staff:

African Postal Union. "African Postal Union Agreement," *L'Union Postale* (January 1937).

Bayle, Emile and William C. Norby. *The CEPT, Its History and Philatelic Recognition* (Bensenville, IL: American Philatelic Society, Europa Study Unit, 1988). [HE6183 .E89 B358c 1988]

Elias, Werner. "A Model for the U.P.S.: The German-Austrian Postal Union," *Collectors Club Philatelist* (November 1982).

"Formation of the Baltic Postal Union" *Linn's Weekly Stamp News* (October 17, 1994).

Machold. "Difficulties & Advantages of European Postal Union," *L'Union Postale* (May 1956).

McCarty, Denise. "Pan African Postal Union," *Linn's Weekly Stamp News* (May 25, 1998).

Navarro, Jose M. "The Asian-Oceanic Postal Union," *Publication of the Universal Postal Union Collectors* (Winter 1980).

Stocken, Neville L. "The Aden Postal Union," *The Philatelist* (December 1942).

## SOURCE:

**The American Philatelist**

December 2021

Compile by:

[info@filateli.net](mailto:info@filateli.net)



