

The Red Cross Mail in Geneva during the 1st Convention 1864-1906



Background
Geneva is the cradle of the Red Cross. The opening of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 gave rise to new kinds of mail with franking privileges. Being situated close to the French border and not far from German-occupied territories, Geneva played a key role as a postal hub for mail forwarding. The International Committee of Red Cross coordinated actions in many areas.

Purpose and Scope of the Exhibit
The purpose of this exhibit is mainly to show how the new International Committee of the Red Cross agreed with postal administrations on how to facilitate mail and parcel forwarding from the Franco-Prussian War until the Geneva Convention Revision in 1906. The exhibit displays official and military mail handled by the International Committee, the Relief Central Agency or any other person through the postal way of Geneva.

Source and references
Beside personal research mentioned below, information and statistic data come from studies and articles from R. Pflüger, M.-M. Thomaz & P. Moser, in particular *Les préparatifs de la thématique Croix-Rouge 1864-1906*, G. Schill, *Die Internierung von ausländischen Militärverwundeten in der Schweiz 1870-1871*, 1914, *1^{er} Comité International de secours aux militaires blessés*, Actes, Genève, 1977.

Personal research and publications
Information gathered through personal research is part of publications in progress about the postal history of Geneva, in particular *Manuel des obligations genevoises 1870-1907* (ca. 1500 postmarks or cancellations) described on 300 pages. Different specialised lectures on the Red Cross and the Franco-Prussian War through the International Committee in Geneva.

Outstanding pieces
The exhibit shows most rarest frankings of this period. Labels and seals giving franking privileges are recorded in very few numbers. Due to scarcity and rarity, such a collection of the Red Cross in Geneva is not possible to duplicate. Most outstanding pieces come from famous Swiss and European collections which were awarded worldwide recognition (Pflüger, Lüniger, Leumann, Moser, etc.).

Rarity statements
These are based on surveys compiled by P. Moser and the exhibitor for the last 30 years, based on auction catalogues (Berliger, Roumet, etc.), lists compilations and other miscellaneous sources.

Chronological Steps
17 Feb. 1862 Founding of the Red Cross
22 August 1864 First Geneva Convention
19 July 1870 Declaration of War from France to Prussia
7 August 1870 Postal franking for Prisoners of War
23 Feb. 1871 Mail freedom between occupied and free zones
28 June 1871 Military postal privileges for ambulances only
8 April 1872 Abolition of all military postal privileges
June 1906 First Revision of the Geneva Convention

Abbreviations	AW Swiss Manual of Cancellations (1842-1897)	J. Andros, H. Zimmermann
Zd.	Zürcher Special Catalogue	Max Herold
Mosier	Catalogue Pierre Mosier	French Polonaise Club Red Cross

Ann Voser - SAVPEX 2024

1. International Committee of the Red Cross

Forerunners



Bisects of 5c stamps were allowed for local mail frankings beyond the first 20 examples (1861-1862)



14 Feb. 1862 - Notification from the Geneva Charitable Public Society, founder of the Red Cross in 1863.

One of the earliest letter from the ICRC recorded so far Only 2 examples of the ICRC handstamp recorded



26 April 1864 - From the International Committee to a military doctor in Pamplona (Spain). Postage due 8 Reales as franking privilege was not yet acknowledged at that time. Spanish entry datestamp LA JUNQUERA of 28 April.

1. International Committee of the Red Cross

First Franking Privilege labels

Following the memorandums of 28 July and 5 August 1870, the Swiss Postal Administration granted postal privilege to "International societies existing in Switzerland according to the Geneva Convention of 1864". Red Cross districts in Switzerland looked after POW's in Germany and France under supervision of the International Committee. Basel and Lausanne issued their own frank stamps.



1st Oval frank stamp (Zd. DD) 14.69.1870-21.68.1883
18 covers recorded
Sole example recorded to Belgium



Rectangular frank stamp (Zd. D) 1870-1871
Ca. 30 covers recorded

26 Dec. 1870 - From the International Committee to the Delegate of the French Relief Society for Wounded Soldiers in Brussels. Frank stamp not acknowledged for an international sending. Handwritten postage due 5 decimes (vertical line).

2 Sep. 1871 - From the Comité de Secours Lausanne Red Cross district to the Delegate of the French Relief Society for Wounded Soldiers (Lully in the vicinity of Lausanne).



7 Dec. 1870 - From the Basel Red Cross district (International Agency which handled most parcels for POW) to Gustave Moynier, President of the International Committee.

First Basel oval frank stamp (Zd. VD) 09.1870-1871
Ca. 20 covers recorded



17 Jan. 1871 - From the Lausanne Red Cross district to Gustave Moynier, President of the International Committee. Frank stamp bearing the signature of Jean-Jacques Lockmann, well-known philanthropist in Lausanne.

Rectangular frank stamp (Zd. VV) 1870-1871
Ca. 10 covers recorded



17 March 1871 - Letter written by an internee from Mellingen, canton of Aargau, to Geneva. Handwritten mention *Interne Français* to grant the Swiss domestic franking privilege. The latter is acknowledged by the postmark P.D. (Paid on to Destination).

2. Wounded Soldiers in France

Red Cross Circular Handstamps

Seals of Relief Agencies for Wounded Soldiers and military origin gave franking privilege abroad if mail was addressed to the Red Cross. Military or official recipients Privilege was abolished from 28 June 1871, except for ambulances.



24 Oct. 1870 - Red Cross letter from Montreuil-sur-Loire to Geneva. Franking mark SOCIÉTÉ DE SECOURS AUX MILITAIRES BLESSÉS "PARIS" with 4 dots (not registered in the Monnet catalogue, mentioned in the specialised YT 1975). Handwritten postage due 5c at the regular Franco-Swiss rate valid from 1865 to GPI. Postmark MONTREUIL S. LE LOIR (accentuated by hand).



27 April 1871 - From the AMBULANCE DU TEMPLE ST-QUENTIN, Northern France to Geneva. Letter dated 21 April, finally forwarded to LONDON, then mailed at normal rate (3x 50 = 150) on 24 April. On the reverse, postmark GENEVE of 27 April.



SOCIÉTÉ DE SECOURS AUX MILITAIRES BLESSÉS (Monnet No 108)

SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE SECOURS AUX MILITAIRES BLESSÉS (Monnet No 109)

23 March 1871 - To Lorient, France, with franking privilege granted by both red handstamps



10 August 1871 - To Vincennes, France. French postage due stamp of 5 decimes as franking privilege was no longer acknowledged since 28 June 1871. French entry postmark SUISSE - LYON.

3. French Internees in Switzerland

Mail from internees

Switzerland took steps to take in the French soldiers of the Bourbaki army who entered the country at the beginning of February 1871. Gratis labels (used from 03.02 to 27.03.1871) were privately issued for the internees, therefore not supposed to be tied with postmarks. Exist in two distinct shades. A handwritten mention on the front was sufficient to get military franking privilege for domestic sendings. For sendings abroad, the status of the soldier determined eligibility.



14 Feb. 1871 - Domestic postal card sent by a "prisoner on his word" (Prisonnier sur parole) to Paris, thus ineligible to use the GRATIS label. The French officer added the full postage for later rate (Zd. 41), taking no credit to the imprinted value of 5c under the adhesive. Stamp manually cancelled because not compliant with postal provisions. After Paris delivery, charged postage due 2 Crochen for remaining to St-Benoit d'Arz (Prussian occupation rate).

Unique example of military mail sent on a postal card abroad before LUPU
Ex. Stone



17 March 1871 - Letter written by an internee from Mellingen, canton of Aargau, to Geneva. Handwritten mention *Interne Français* to grant the Swiss domestic franking privilege. The latter is acknowledged by the postmark P.D. (Paid on to Destination).



Maximum expansion of German occupation in 1871

6 Feb. 1871 - To Nantes, France, bearing the mention *Armée de l'Est*. This mention should have been sufficient to benefit from franking privilege.



20 Feb. 1871 - To Angers, bearing the mention *Providence Militaire Ambulance*. On the reverse, railway postmark TOULOUSE A BORDEAUX dated 22. ANGERS dated 23.

3. French Internees in Switzerland

Clothing supply

Internage camps and ambulances were set up from Feb. 1871 after the entry of the Bourbaki Army. Their franking privileges may be materialised in various ways.



27 Feb. 1871 - Parcel card to a sergeant-major of the Internee camp in Staffburg. Parcel post (MESSAGERIE) stamps of the main post office (A), red circle seal of the Relief Central Agency to get franking privilege, confirmed by the PP (postage paid). Handwritten blue marks for parcel post register.



21 Feb. 1871 - Official postal franking card (Form No 4337) from the Central Ambulance, Fribourg, to the International Relief Agency for Internees, Geneva. On the reverse, the ambulance director was requesting shoes, garments and wine for the more than 100 casualties they were looking after.

5. Post-War Official Mail

The ICRC in Geneva played a key role in terms of communication and public relations



10 Nov. 1877 - Letter from the International Committee to Bern, bearing the oval frank stamp (Zd. IV) and the handwritten mention "Officiel" as required. At the back, postmark BERN from the same day.



30 March 1885 - Wrapper within the city (Palmis). Handwritten mention "Officiel" / "pre Comité".

After the Franco-Prussian War, the International Committee continued to use successive frank stamps



30 March 1885 - Wrapper within the city (Palmis). Handwritten mention "Officiel" / "pre Comité".



26 Oct. 1898 - Wrapper to Bern, used to send activity reports of the International Committee.

5. Post-War Official Mail

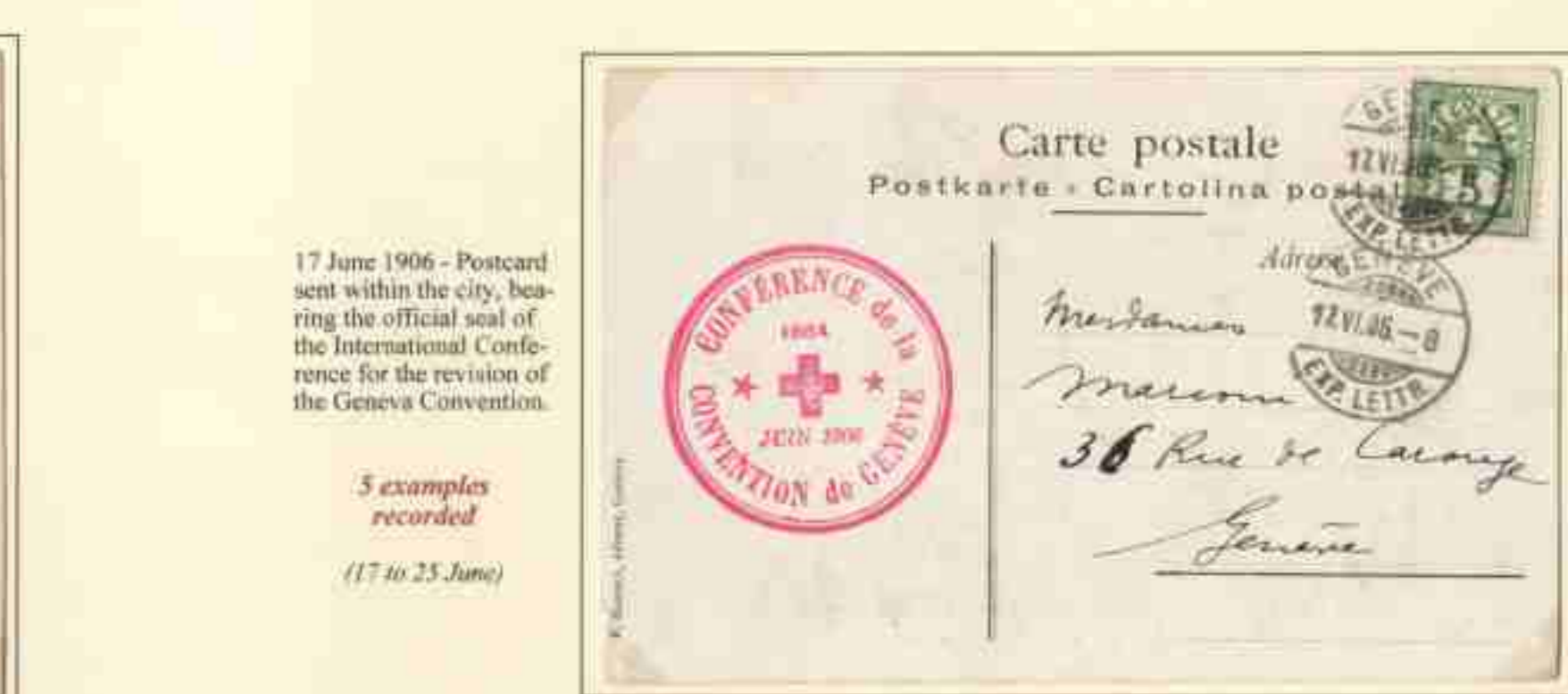
End of the 1st Geneva Convention

A last oval frank stamp was issued in 1883. Subsequently a simple imprinted red cross could be used by affiliate societies such as the Samaritans in Switzerland.

The Conference for the Revision of the Geneva Convention (11 June to 6 July 1906) opened a new era for the ICRC which will shape its role during WW I



30 Nov. 1893 - Notification from the Samaritan Society to a member. Overleaf for franking: support the cause of indigent wounded persons. Handstamp of the society and OFFICIEL for the recipient.



17 June 1906 - Postcard sent within the city, bearing the official seal of the International Conference for the revision of the Geneva Convention.



26 Oct. 1898 - Wrapper to Bern, used to send activity reports of the International Committee.



25 June 1906 - Official cover issued by the Canton of Geneva on behalf of the ICRC. Regulatory State seals RESPUBLICA GENEVENSIS and AFFAIRE OFFICIELLE to grant franking privilege during the Conference.

The Red Cross Mail in Geneva during the 1st Convention 1864-1906



1. International Committee of the Red Cross

Forerunners

Background

Geneva is the cradle of the Red Cross founded in 1863. The upcoming of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 gave rise to new kinds of mail with franking privileges. Being situated close to the French border and not far from German-occupied territories, Geneva played a key role as a postal hub for mail forwarding. The International Committee of Red Cross coordinated actions in many areas.

Purpose and Scope of the Exhibit

The purpose of this exhibit is mainly to show how the new International Committee of the Red Cross agreed with postal administration on how to facilitate mail and parcels forwarding from the Franco-Prussian War until the Geneva Convention Revision in 1906. The exhibit displays official and military mail handled by the International Committee, the Relief Central Agency or any related person through the postal way of Geneva.

Sources and references

Beside personal research mentioned below, information and statistic data come from studies and articles from R. Pittier†, M.-M. Thomas† & P. Monot†, in particular *Les précurseurs de la thématique Croix-Rouge 1864-1900*; G. Schild, *Die Internierung von ausländischen Militäreinheiten in der Schweiz 1859; 1871; 1916-19*. Comité International de secours aux militaires blessés, *Actes, Genève, 1871*.

Personal research and publications

Information gathered through personal research is part of publications in progress about the postal history of Geneva, in particular "*Manuel des oblitérations genevoises 1839-1907*" (ca. 1500 postmarks or cancellations described on 300 pages). Different specialised lectures on the Red Cross and the Franco-Prussian War through the International Committee in Geneva.

Outstanding pieces

The exhibit shows most rarest frankings of this period. Labels and seals giving franking privileges are recorded in very few numbers. Due to scarcity and rarity, such a collection of the Red Cross in Geneva is not possible to duplicate. Most outstanding pieces come from famous Swiss and European collections which were awarded worldwide recognition (Pittier†, Liniger†, Leemann†, Monot†, etc.).

Rarity statements

These are based on surveys compiled by P. Monot and the exhibitor for the last 20 years, based on auction catalogues (Berlingin, Roumet, etc.), lists compilations and other miscellaneous sources.

Chronological Steps

17 Feb. 1863	Founding of the Red Cross
22 August 1864	First Geneva Convention
19 July 1870	Declaration of War from France to Prussia
7 August 1870	Postal franking for Prisoners of War
25 Feb. 1871	Mail freedom between occupied and free zones
28 June 1871	Military postal privileges for ambulances only
8 April 1872	Abolition of all military postal privileges
June 1906	First Revision of the Geneva Convention

Contents

1. International Committee
2. Wounded Soldiers in France
3. French Internees in Switzerland
4. Prisoners of War in Germany
5. Post-War Official Mail

Abbreviations

AW	Swiss Manual of Cancellations 1843-1907	F. Andres, H. Emmenegger
Zst.	Zumstein Spezial Katalog	Max Hertsch
Monot	Catalogue Pierre Monot	French Philatelic Club Red Cross

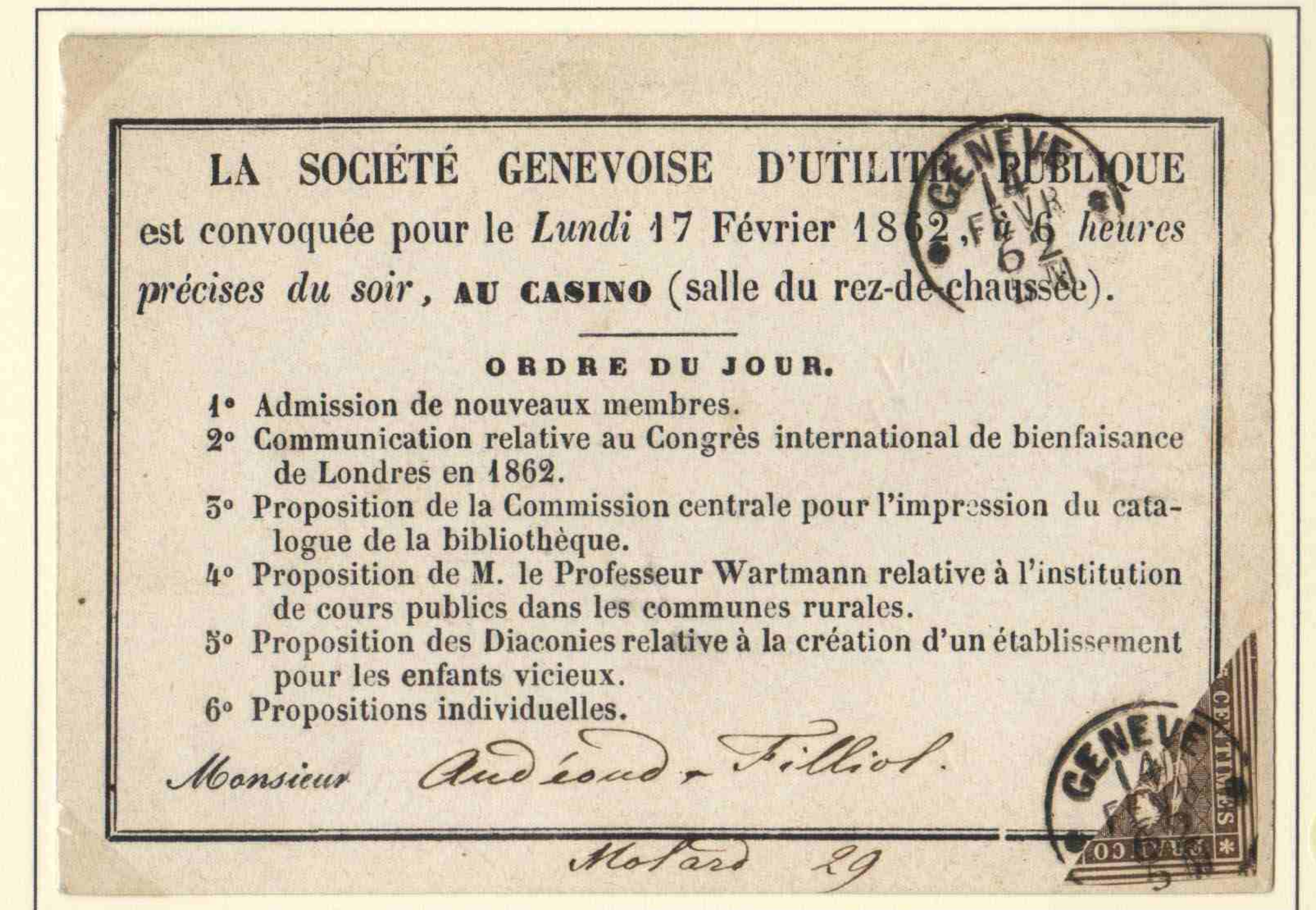
Colour conventions

Story line in grey
Rarity statements in red
All other descriptions in black



ICRC commemorative plaque, Geneva

Bisects of 5c stamps were allowed for local mass frankings beyond the first 20 examples (1861-1862)



14 Feb. 1862 - Notification from the *Genevan Charitable Public Society*, founder of the Red Cross in 1863.

One of the earliest letter from the ICRC recorded so far

Only 2 examples of the ICRC handstamp recorded



26 April 1864 - From the International Committee to a military doctor in Pamplona (Spain). Postage due 8 Reales as franking privilege was not yet acknowledged at that time. Spanish entry datestamp LA JUNQUERA of 28 April.

Following the memorandums of 28 July and 5 August 1870, the Swiss Postal Administration granted postal privilege to "International societies existing in Switzerland according to the Geneva Convention of 1864". Red Cross districts in Switzerland looked after POW's in Germany and France under supervision of the International Committee. Basel and Lausanne issued their own frank stamps.

1st Oval frank stamp (Zst. IX)
14.09.1870 - 21.08.1883

16 covers recorded

Sole example recorded to Belgium



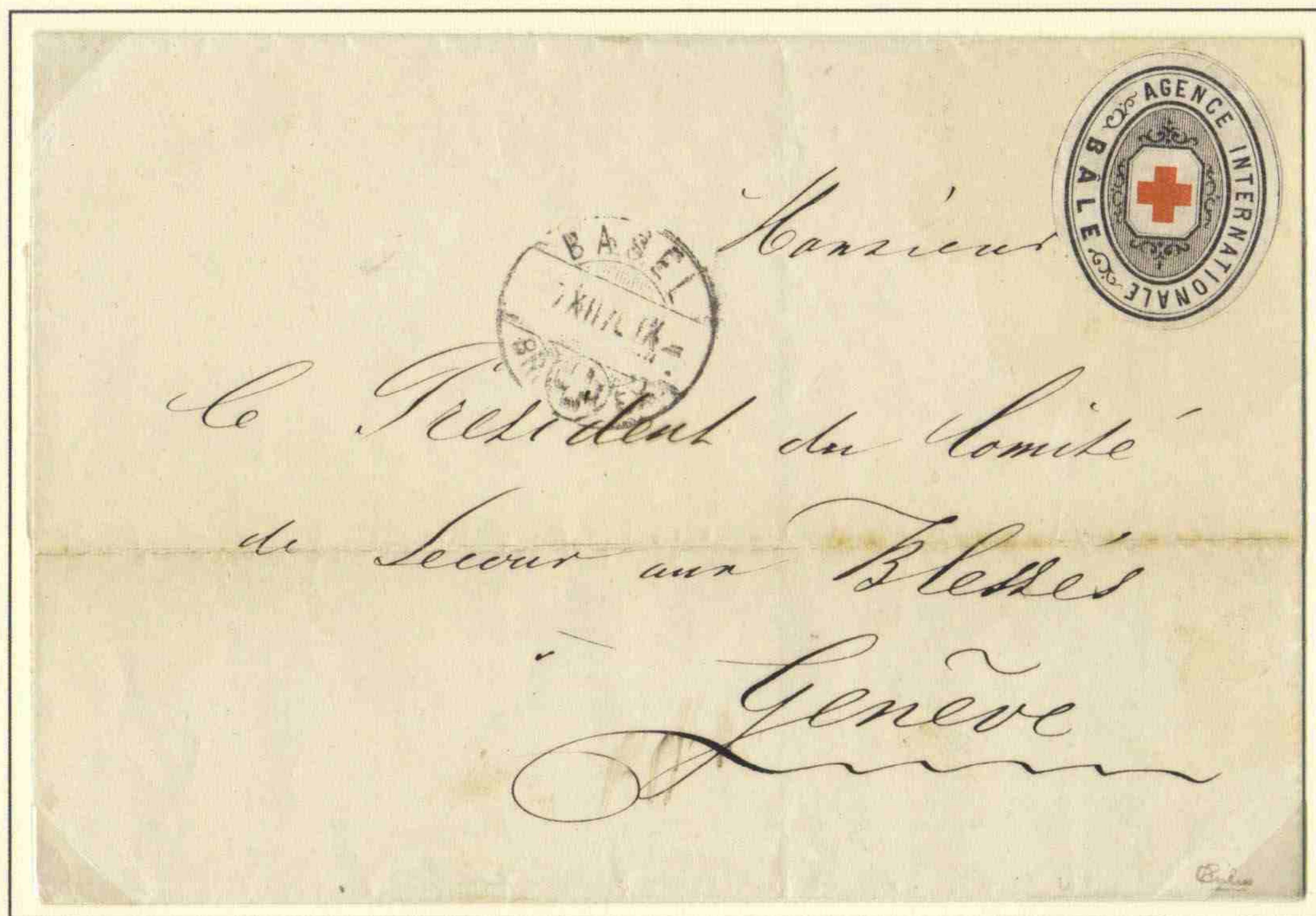
26 Dec. 1870 - From the International Committee to the **Delegate of the French Relief Society for Wounded Soldiers** in Brussels. Frank stamp not acknowledged for an international sending. Handwritten postage due 5 decimes (vertical line).



2 Sep. 1871 - From the Comité de Secours Lausanne Red Cross district to the **Delegate of the French Relief Society for Wounded Soldiers** (Lutry in the vicinity of Lausanne).

Rectangular frank stamp (Zst. I)
1870 - 1871

Ca. 30 covers recorded



7 Dec. 1870 - From the Basel Red Cross district (International Agency which handled most parcels for POW) to **Gustave Moynier**, President of the International Committee.

First Basel oval frank stamp (Zst. VI)
09.1870 - 1871

Ca. 20 covers recorded



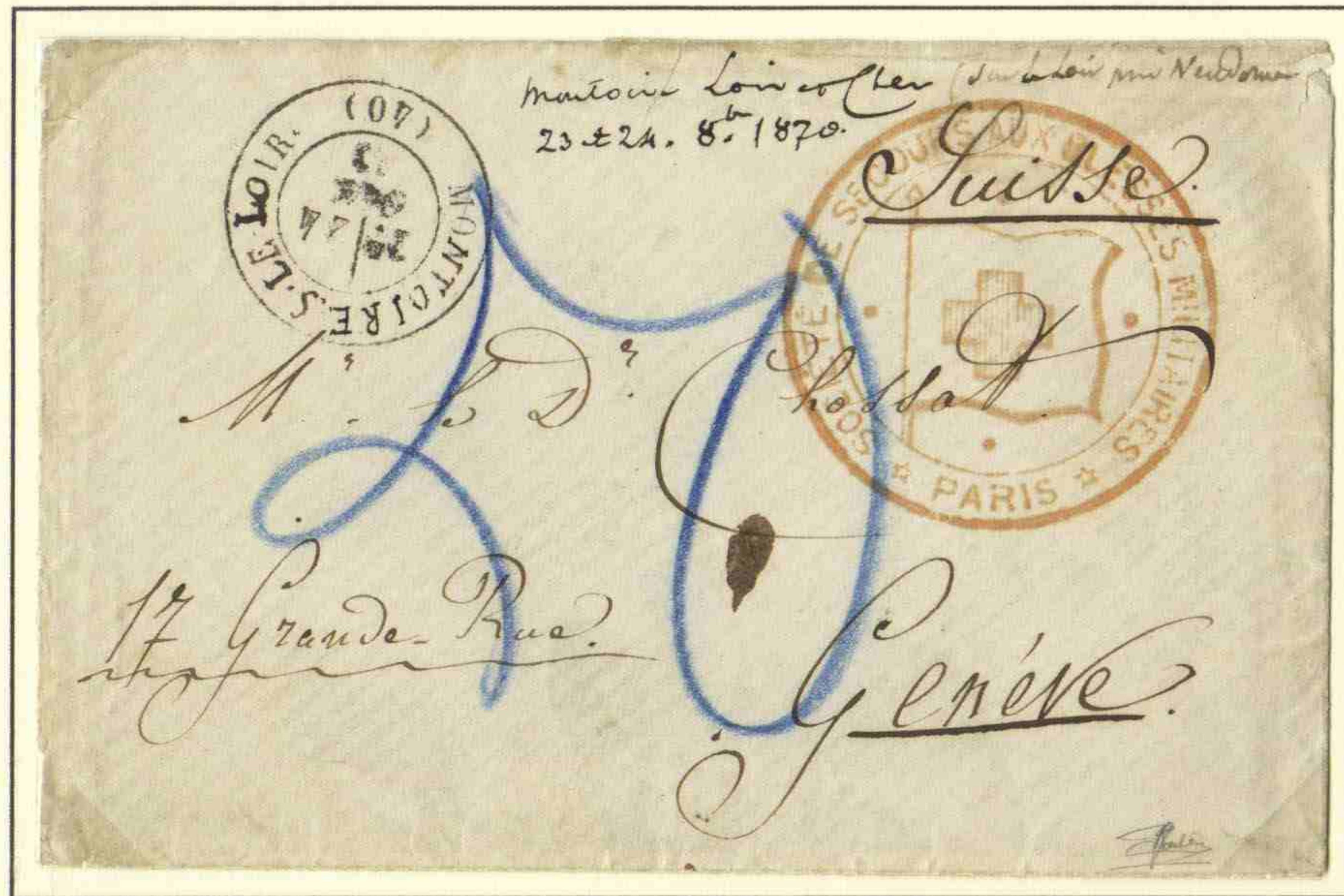
17 Jan. 1871 - From the Lausanne Red Cross district to **Gustave Moynier**, President of the International Committee. Frank stamp bearing the signature of **Jean-Jacques Lochmann**, well-known philanthropist in Lausanne.

Rectangular frank stamp (Zst. IV)
1870 - 1871

Ca. 10 covers recorded



Seals of Relief Agencies for Wounded Soldiers and military origin gave franking privilege abroad if mail was addressed to the Red Cross, Military or official recipients. Privilege was abolished from 28 June 1871 except for ambulances.



24 Oct. 1870 - Red Cross letter from Montoire-sur-le-Loir to Geneva. Franking mark **SOCIÉTÉ DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRES * PARIS *** with 4 dots (not registered in the Monot catalogue, mentioned in the specialised YT 1975). Handwritten postage due **50c** at the regular Franco-Swiss rate valid from 1865 to GPU. Postmark **MONTOIRE S. LE LOIR** [accentuated by hand].

27 April 1871 - From the **AMBULANCE DU TEMPLE / ST-QUENTIN**, Northern France to Geneva. Letter dated 21 April firstly forwarded to **LONDON**, then mailed at normal rate (3x SG 43/44) on 24 April. On the reverse, postmark **GENEVE** of 27 April.

Ex Walske



25 March 1871 - To Loriol, France, with **franking privilege** granted by both red handstamps

SOCIÉTÉ DE SECOURS AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRES / * EST *
(Monot No 108)

SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE SECOURS / AUX BLESSÉS MILITAIRES / Délégué, Région, EST
(Monot No 109)



30 August 1871 - To Vinça, France. French postage due stamp of **5 decimes** as **franking privilege was no longer acknowledged** since 28 June. French entry postmark **SUISSE / LYON**.

3. French Internees in Switzerland

Switzerland took steps to take in the French soldiers of the Bourbaki army who entered the country at the beginning of February 1871. **Gratis** labels (used from 03.02 to 27.03.1871) were privately issued for the internees, therefore not supposed to be tied with postmarks. Exist in two distinct shades. A handwritten mention on the front was sufficient to get military franking privilege for domestic sendings. For sendings abroad, the status of the soldier determined eligibility.



14 Feb. 1871 - **Domestic postal card** sent by a "prisoner on his word" (*Prisonnier sur parole*) to Paris, thus ineligible to use the GRATIS label. The French officer added the full postage for letter rate 30c (Zst. 41), taking no credit to the imprinted value of 5c under the adhesive. Stamp manually cancelled because not compliant with postal provisions. After Paris delivery, charged postage due 2 Groschen for remailing to St-Benin d'Azy (Prussian occupation rate).

Unique example of military mail sent on a postal card abroad before UPU

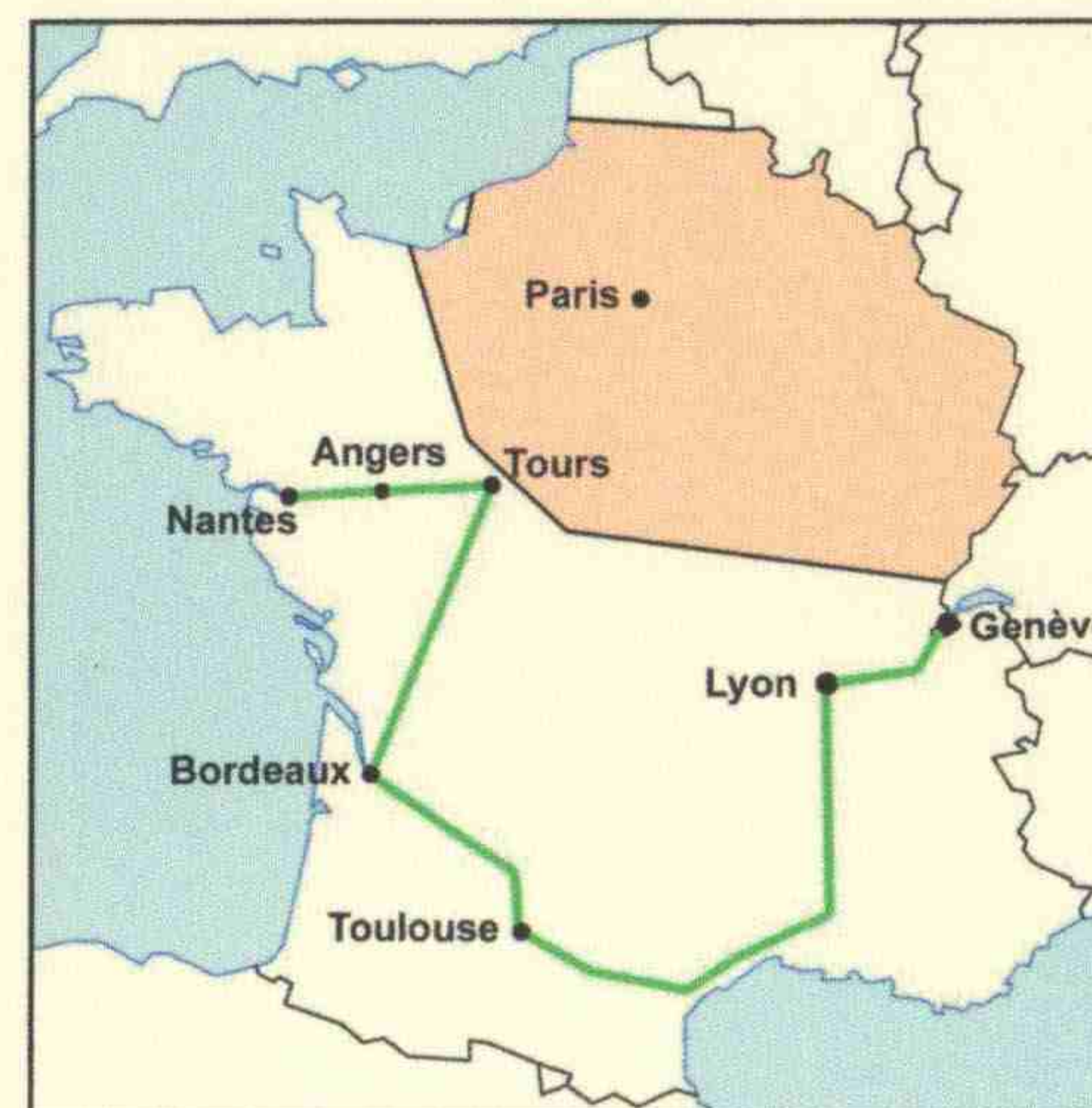
Ex Stone



17 March 1871 - Letter written by an internee from Mellingen, canton of Aargau, to Geneva. Handwritten mention **Interné Français** to grant the Swiss domestic franking privilege. The latter is acknowledged by the postmark **P.D.** (Paid on to Destination).



6 Feb. 1871 - To Nantes, France, bearing the mention **Armée de l'Est**. This mention should have been sufficient to benefit from franking privilege.



© J. Voruz 2007

Maximum expansion of German occupation in 1871



One of the rare labels tied by a postmark

20 Feb. 1871 - To Angers, bearing the mention **Provenance Militaire Ambulance**. On the reverse, railway postmark TOULOUSE A BORDEAUX dated 22, ANGERS dated 23.

Internee camps and ambulances were set up from Feb. 1871 after the entry of the Bourbaki Army. Their franking privileges may be materialised in various ways.

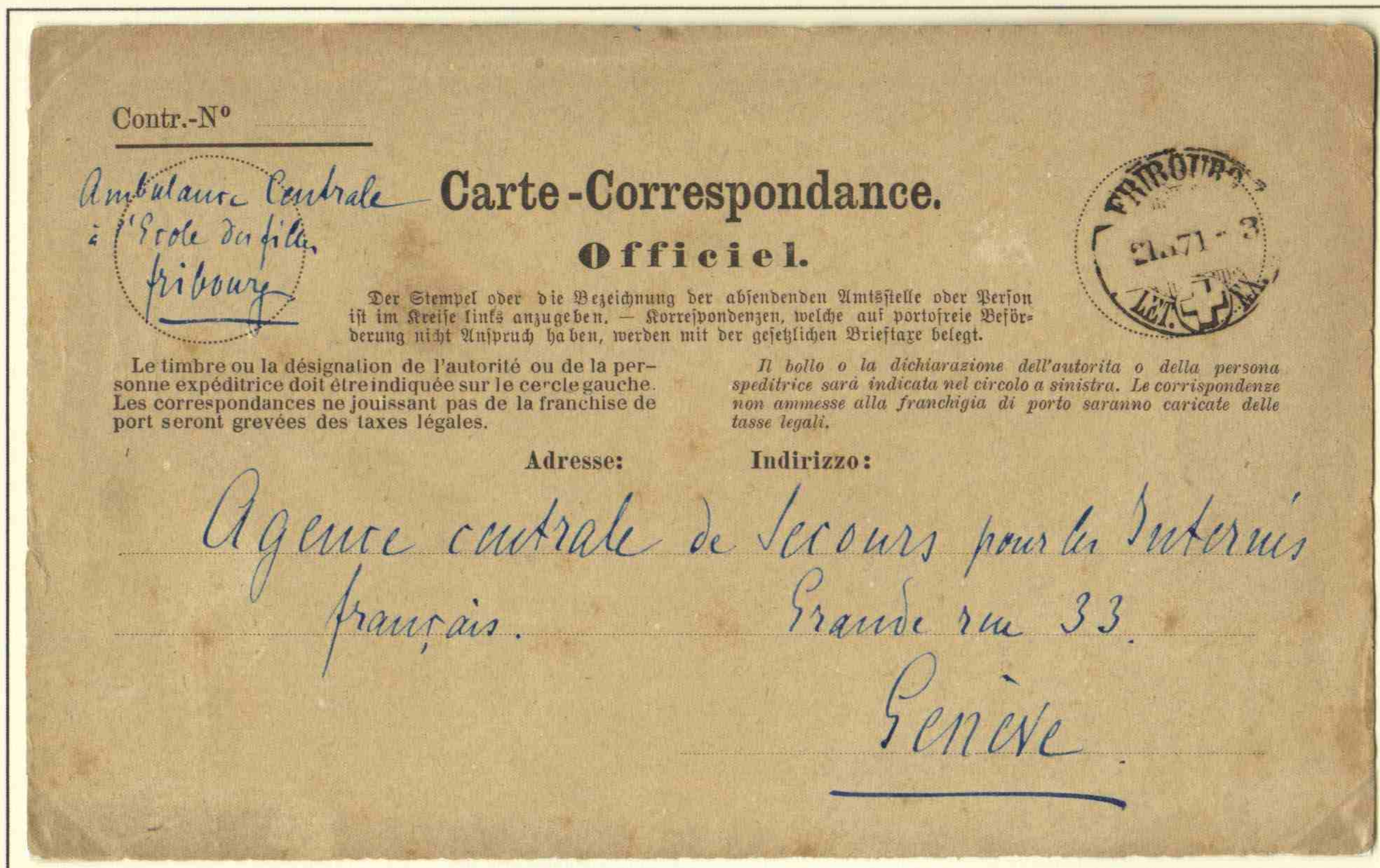
GENEVE
A
27 FEV 71



(Monot No 128)
2 examples recorded



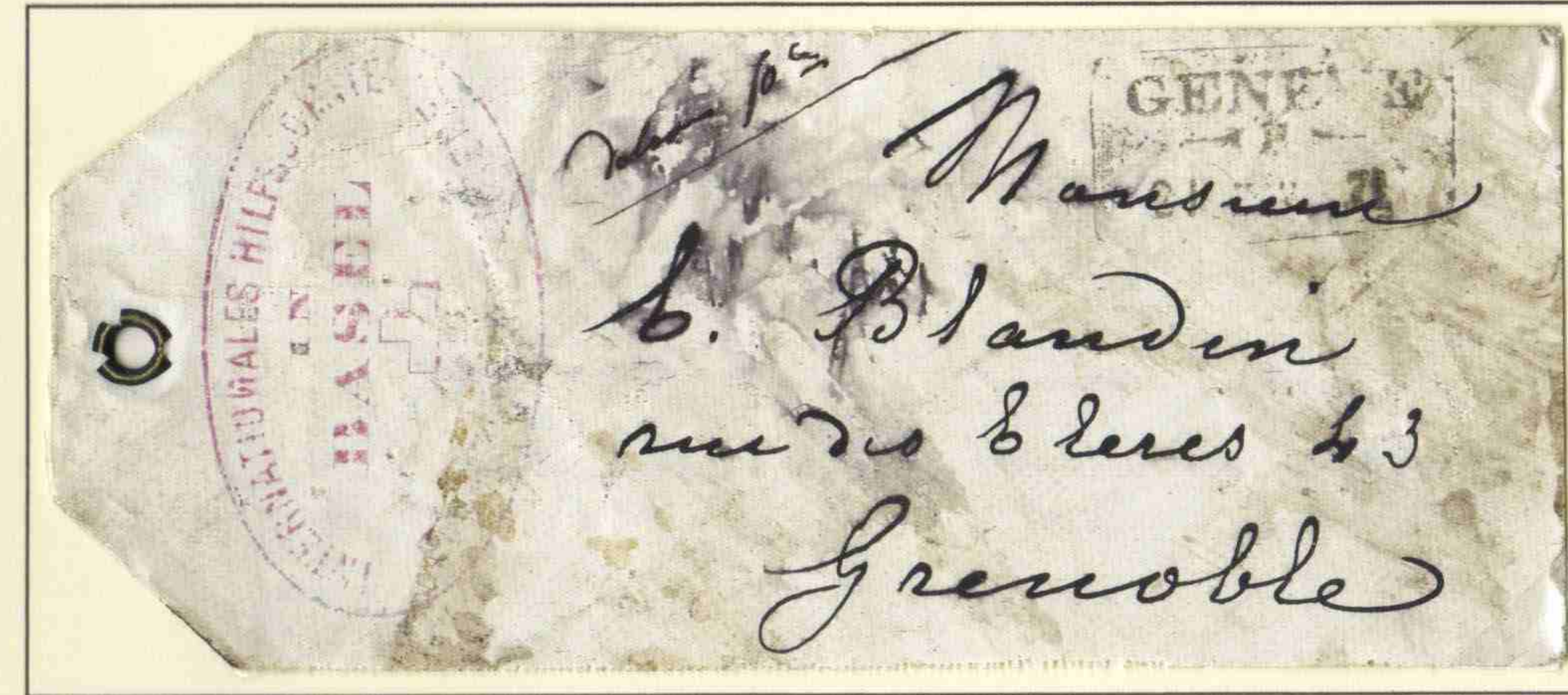
27 Feb. 1871 - Parcel card to a sergeant-major of the Internee camp in Steffisburg. Parcel post (MESSAGERIE) stamps of the main post office (A), red circle seal of the Relief Central Agency to get franking privilege, confirmed by the PP (postage paid). Handwritten blue marks for parcel post register.



21 Feb. 1871 - Official postal franking card (Form No 4337) from the Central Ambulance, Fribourg, to the International Relief Agency for Internees, Geneva. On the reverse, the ambulance director was requesting shoes, garments and wine for the more than 100 casualties they were looking after.

Exceptional military use of an official civilian postal card

POW parcel handling was centralised in Basel by the International POW Relief Committee



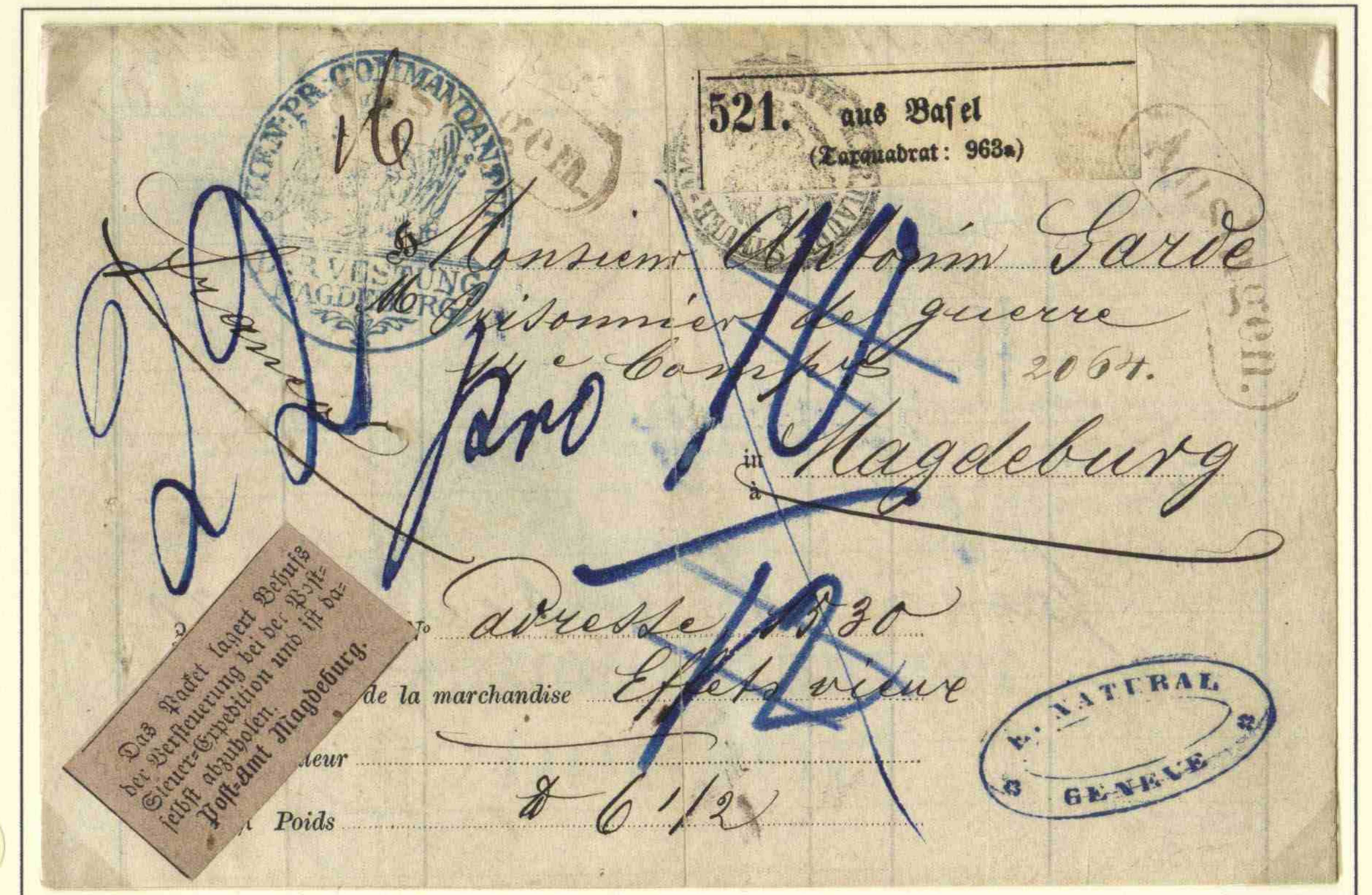
21 Feb. 1871 - Parcel label for a laundry bag from Cologne, transited by the International POW Relief Committee in Basel, to Grenoble, France. The handstamp granted franking privilege. Handwritten mention *Valeur 10 Fr.* and parcel postmark GENEVE / B. Text on the reverse: *Paquet de Desmeules rendu à l'Évêché, le détenu étant arrivé en Prusse pour adresse / Gremberg près Deutz [Cologne].*

GENÈVE
B
21 FEV 71

AW 95
3 examples recorded



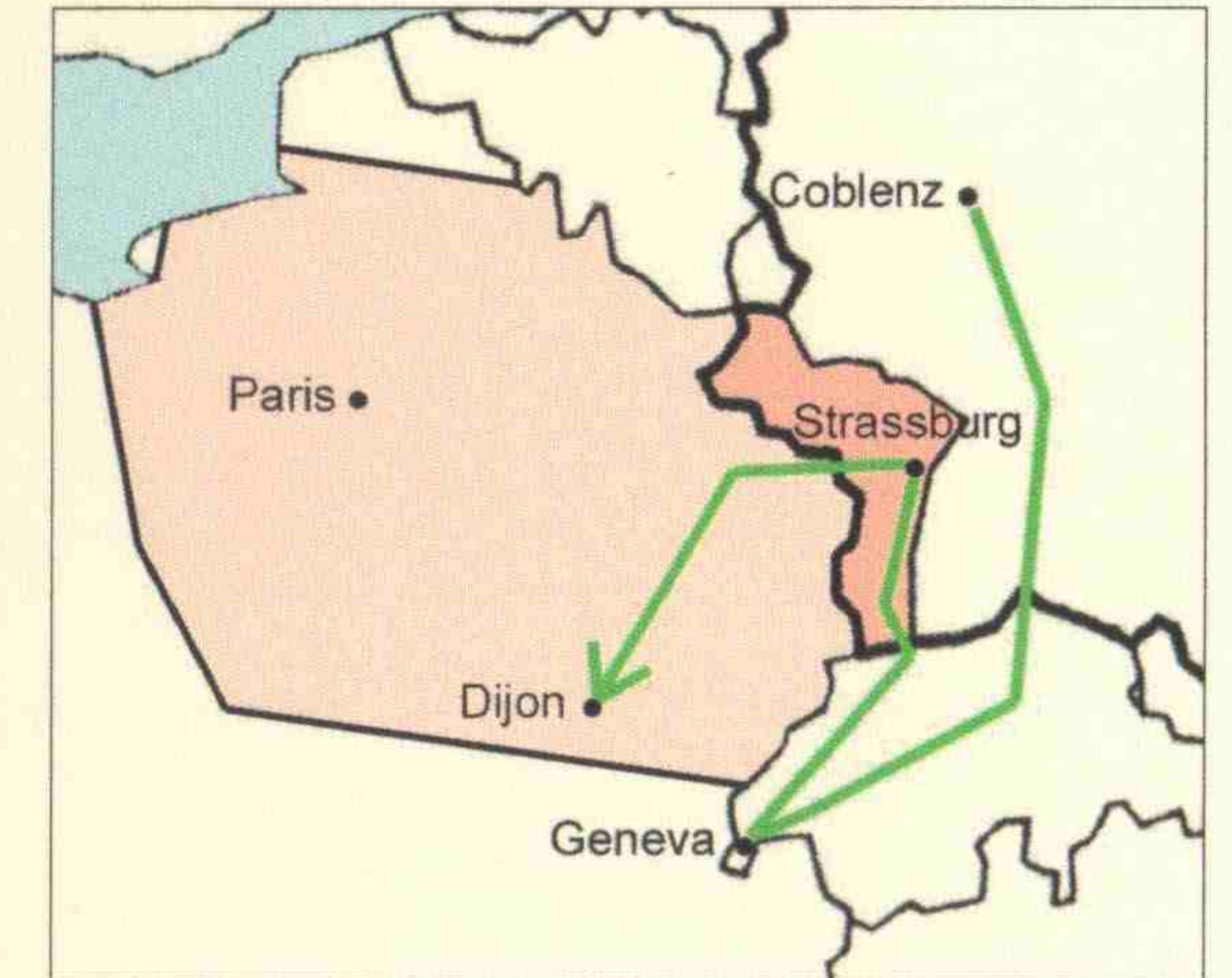
INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE / BASEL
(Monot No 126)



2 Dec. 1870 - Parcel post bill (Swiss postal form No 54) for the shipment of used clothes (*effets vieux*) from Geneva to a POW in Magdeburg, Germany. Privately forwarded up to the International POW Relief Committee in Basel which handled their parcels. Then left to the Post of German Baden State. Postmarks AUSLAGEN (Postage due) and handwritten 22 (Gulden / Kreuzer). On the back datestamps LEIPZIG 4 Dec. and AUSG. (Delivery) 5 Dec.

Mail to POW's may directly be sent through French Post to Geneva, then forwarded to Germany with franking privilege from 7 August 1870 to 28 June 1871.

3 Jan. 1871 - From Cherchell, French Algeria, to General Brincourt, POW staying in private home (as most senior officers), to Düsseldorf, Germany, stipulated *Voie de Genève (Suisse)*. Postage 50c (YT 43 & 46). Basically the letters to French POW's in Germany were granted franking privilege on the French part. Thus postage should cover the Swiss and German parts. Whether the addressee had to pay postage due (blue handwritten mention) remains still not explained.



14 Dec. 1870 - From Koblenz, Germany, to Dijon. Letter from a French officer forwarded to Geneva, then mailed on 16 Dec. (Zst. 41) and carried by Prussian post via STRASSBURG, annexed Alsace, on 18 Dec. Arrival postmark DIJON dated 16 Janv. 71



12 Dec. 1870 - From Beune, France, to the International Committee in Geneva, forwarded to the prefect of the Department Côte-d'Or, **State prisoner** at the Ehrenbreitstein fortress, Coblenz, Rhineland **Prussia**. Handstamp **CHARGÉ**, **PD** and handwritten **X** (Red Cross) probably to get partial franking privilege. Whether the letter was actually charged seems doubtful because not closed. Franking of 30c (3 x YT 28) complies with a standard postage to Switzerland. On the reverse, handwritten mention from the Prussian post *Kann abgegeben werden* (can be delivered) and private mark **EHRENBREITSTEIN**.

PORTO FREI
LT. VERF. v. 7.8.70.

(Monot No 26)

Franking Privilege
according to
prov. of 7 Aug. 1870



16 Jan. 1871 - From Bonn, Prussia, to a forwarding correspondent in Geneva. Blue stamp from the Prussian Regiment of Hussars. Postage paid 2 Groschen (postal stationery Mi U31A) despite the blue boxed mention of military franking privilege.

5. Post-War Official Mail

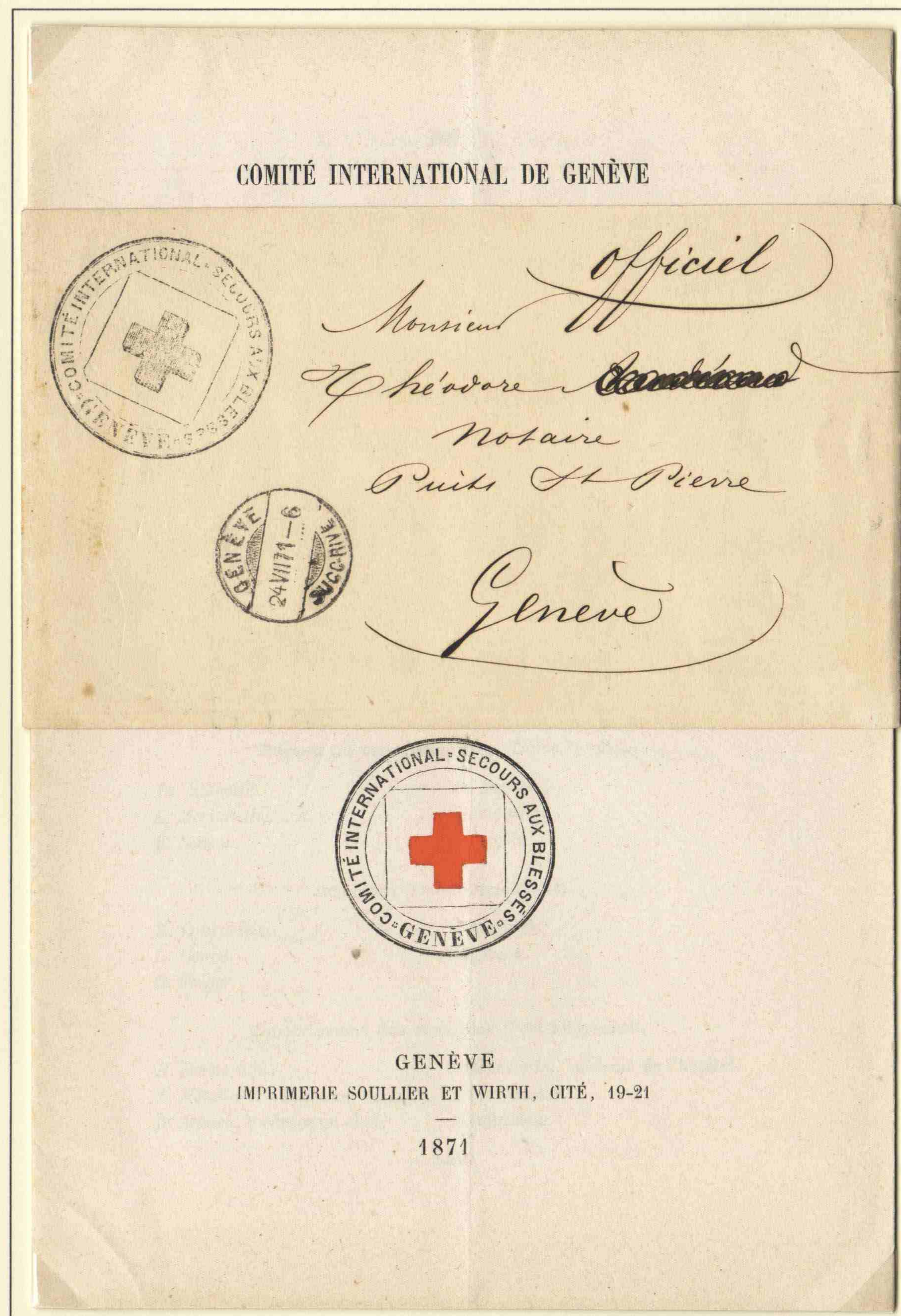
The ICRC in Geneva played a key role in terms of communication and public relations

After the Franco-Prussian War, the International Committee continued to use successive frank stamps

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL
SECOURS
AUX BLESSÉS /
GENÈVE

(Monot No 132 C)

One of the
2 examples
ever recorded



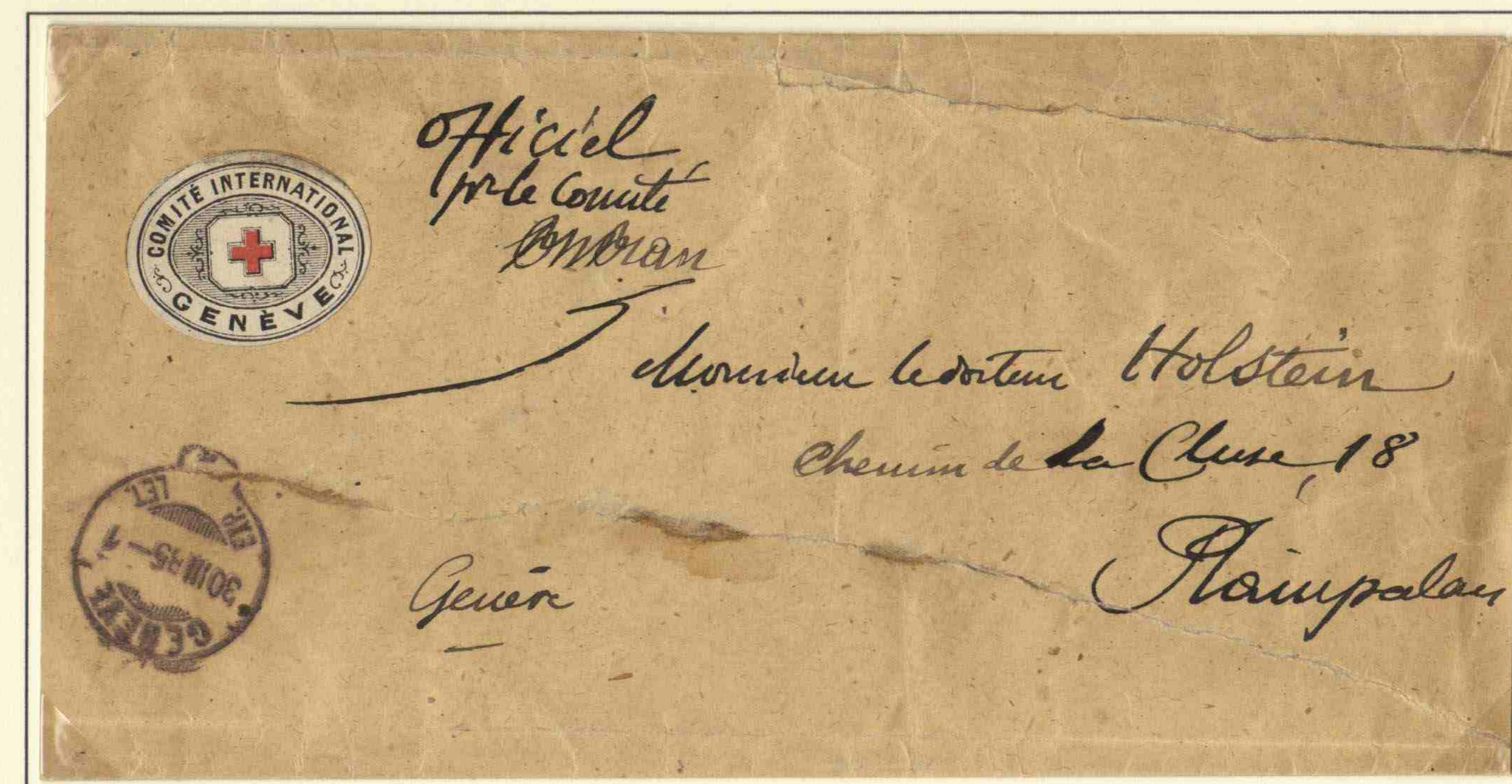
The Genevan logo
COMITÉ INTER-
NATIONAL -
SECOURS AUX
BLESSÉS was also
printed on front cover
of such official
Red Cross reports.

24 July 1871 - Wrapper tied with the seal of the International Committee granting postal franchise to send an official report. Postmark of the nearest post office Geneva RIVE.

10 Nov. 1877 - Letter from the International Committee to Bern, bearing the oval frank stamp (Zst. IX) and the handwritten mention "Officiel" as required. At the back, postmark BERN from the same day.

7 examples of the first oval frank stamp recorded after the war

Ex Grand



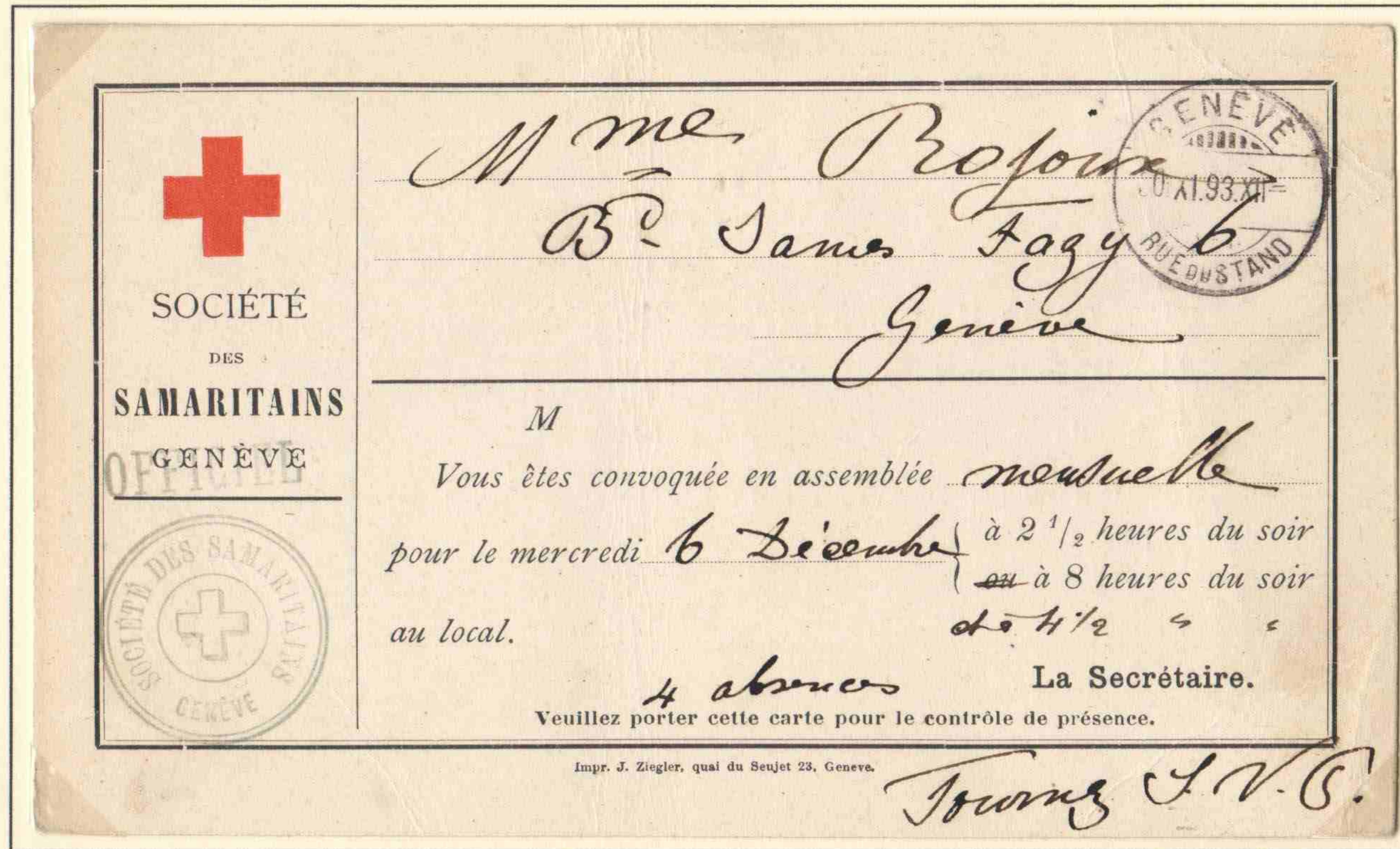
30 March 1885 - Wrapper within the city (Plainpalais). Handwritten mention "Officiel / pr le Comité".

2nd oval frank stamp with regular letters E of GENEVE (Zst. X)

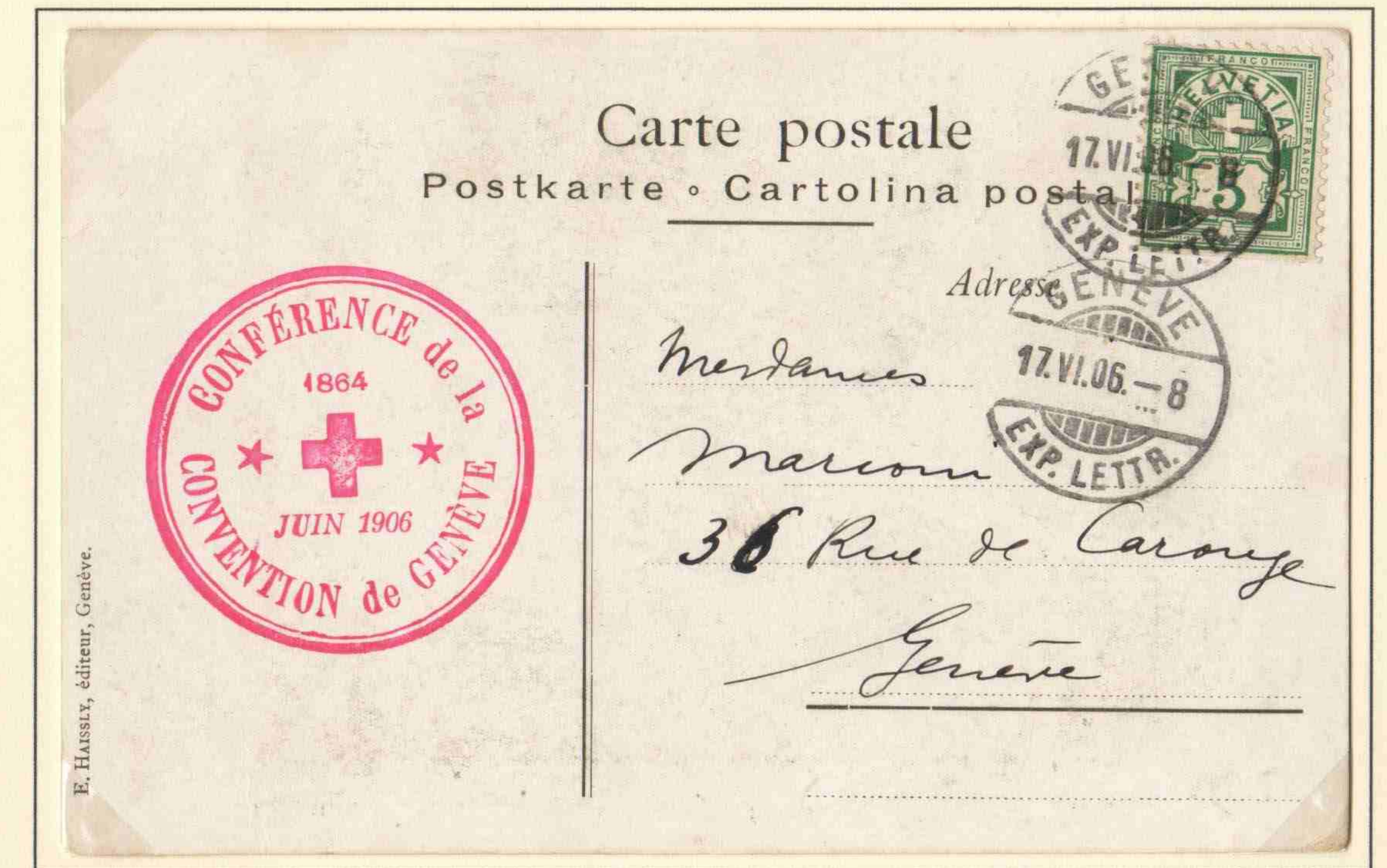
8 examples recorded (01.1882 - 01.1886)

A last oval frank stamp was issued in 1885. Subsequently a simple imprinted red cross could be used by affiliate societies such as the Samaritans in Switzerland.

The Conference for the Revision of the Geneva Convention (11 June to 6 July 1906) opened a new era for the ICRC which will shape its role during WW I



30 Nov. 1893 - Notification from the Samaritan Society to a member. Overleaf the reason: support the cause of **indigent wounded persons**. Handstamp of the society and OFFICIEL for franking privilege.



17 June 1906 - Postcard sent within the city, bearing the official seal of the International Conference for the revision of the Geneva Convention.

5 examples recorded

(17 to 25 June)



3rd Oval Frank Stamp (Zst. XI) 06.07.1885 - 1922

Over 37 years, 55 covers are recorded, of which **only 20** were used for **service purposes** (vs. convenience)

Ex Löwer

26 Oct. 1898 - Wrapper to Bern, used to send activity reports of the International Committee.



25 June 1906 - Official cover issued by the Canton of Geneva on behalf of the ICRC. Regulatory State seals **RESPUBLICA GENEVENSIS** and **AFFAIRE OFFICIELLE** to grant franking privilege during the Conference.

7 examples recorded

(10 June to 4 July)