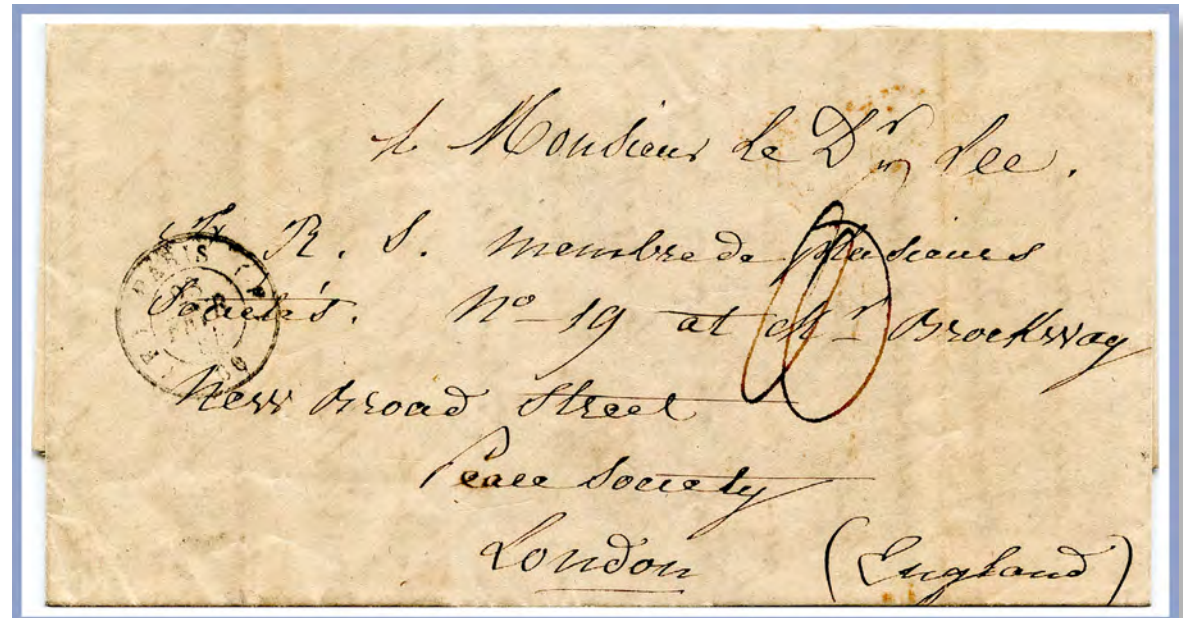


History offers many examples of 'Peace' being shepherded along a path to better peoples' lives. Such efforts result invariably in the formation of organizations. A formal and lasting world body promoting world peace however remained a dream until roughly 100 years ago. In this magazine style exhibit, we offer articles on the most important organizations. Articles are chronological and, as in magazines, concentrate on only one aspect of each effort. Unusual items of interest are highlighted with dark blue matting.

Articles in This Issue

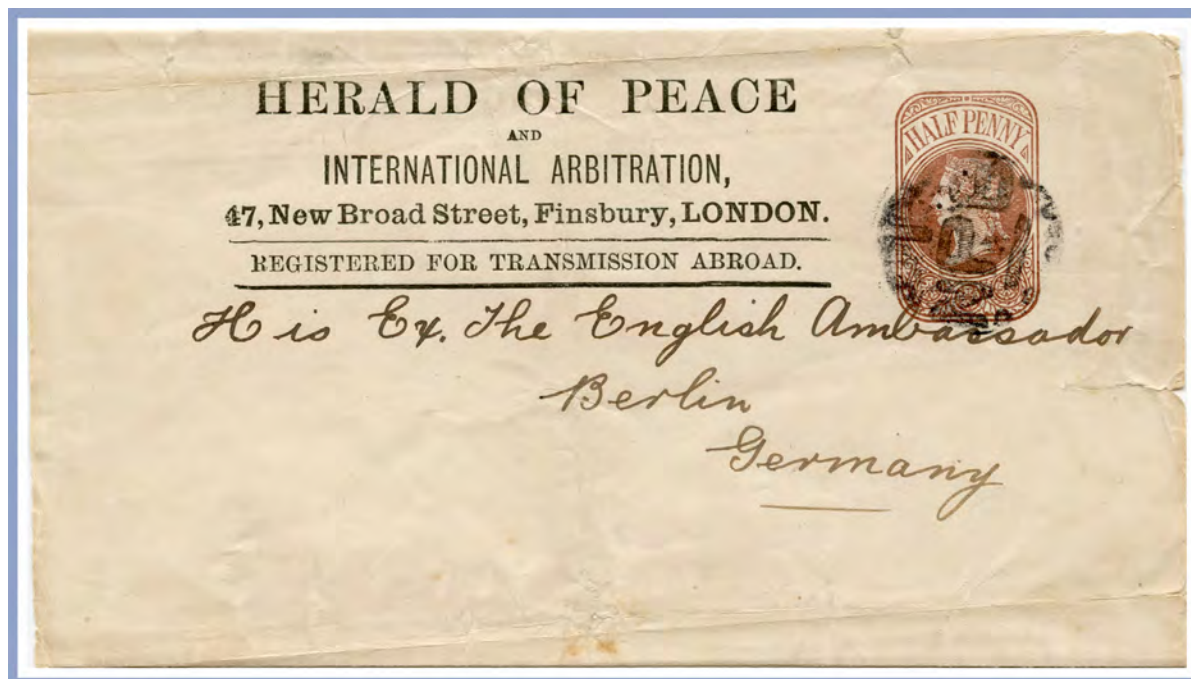
1. London Peace Society (1844)
First major national society.
2. International Peace Bureau (1896)
The earliest world federation coordinating national societies, meetings and activities.
3. League to Enforce Peace (1919)
Supported U.S. entry into the League of Nations. U.S. not joining was a major contributor to the League's failure.
4. League of Nations (1929)
First international organization with nations as members.
5. United Nations (1946)
Successor to the failed League of Nations.



Paris, France to the London Peace Society (national society), London, England, 23 February 1844

London Peace Society

The London Peace Society was formed in 1816 as England's premier pacifist organization and remained active until the mid-1930s. It was mainly concerned with disarmament and composed of many prominent English pacifists. It maintained several auxiliary arms in various English cities. Due to varying political and social views of the day, it split into several societies, each with an agenda based on the respective leaders. It was an early leader of many national efforts in the 'world peace movement'.



London, England to the English Ambassador in Berlin, Germany, circa 1870s
Newspaper wrapper for London Peace Society newsletter

The International Peace Bureau

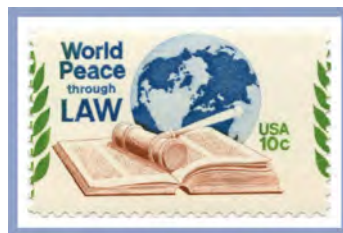
The 'International Peace Bureau', founded in 1891, was one of the earliest efforts attempting to internationalize the many local and national peace organizations. It brought these organizations together in the form of an international federation which held conferences and was attended by internationally recognized personalities advocating peace and cooperation through law. Henri la Fontaine (1854-1943) of Belgium served as president and Bertha von Suttner (1843-1914) of Austria as honorary vice-president.



Henri la Fontaine



Bertha von Suttner



World Peace through Law
Perforation shift



International Peace Bureau (IPB), Bern, Switzerland to Belfast, Ireland, 2 August 1896, 5 centime rate wrapper
Circular IPB origin cachet, **Earliest recorded service cover from IPB**

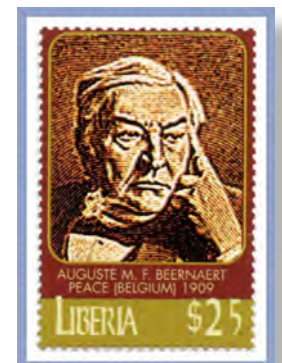
The IPB was a driving force for the Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907.



Centennial of the 1899
Hague Peace Conference



South Africa to the International Peace Bureau, Berne, Switzerland, 26 April 1918, circular censor C14
via S.S. Kenilworth Castle which collided with British destroyer H.M.S. Rival on 4 June
The accident set off the Rival's depth charges which damaged both ships (Incident on web)



Auguste M.F. Beernaert
Represented Belgium
in 1899 and 1907
at Hague Conferences

Single Line and Boxed Origin Handstamps

The IPB in neutral Switzerland, acted as an intermediary, forwarding mail between victims or prisoners of war and their families.



IPB, Bern, Switzerland to Paris, France, 15 November 1915
25 centime foreign surface letter rate
Single line origin handstamp in French



IPB, Bern, Switzerland to Adelaide, South Australia, 21 July 1919
25 centime foreign surface letter rate
Double line boxed origin handstamp, receiving backstamp 14 August 1917

Postage Paid Service and Indicia

IPB, Bern, Switzerland to Pamplona, Spain, 10 August 1917
Postage free - prisoner of war handstamp (red)
Double line origin handstamp, Oval Swiss censor marking
Receiving backstamp 14 August 1917



IPB, Bern, Switzerland local delivery, 2 May 1918
Postage free - war victim handstamp (red)
Printed dotted box origin cachet

League to Enforce Peace: A Cover and its Content

As a result of World War I in 1914, the American 'League to Enforce Peace' (LEP) was founded on June 17, 1915 in Philadelphia's Independence Hall. Ex-President William Howard Taft became the organization's first president.



Commemorative Issue



Tagged - 1966



Rotary Press Coil

The primary aims of the LEP were to 'make the world safe through defeat of the German military and building a League of Nations to promote world peace'. The new world peace organization would be based on an international agreement binding governments to arbitration rather than armed conflict.



Woodrow Wilson

The LEP focused on distributing articles supporting international cooperation and promoting U.S. President Wilson's plan to join the League. The LEP unsuccessfully opposed U.S. Senate efforts to restrict U.S. participation. The U.S. didn't join the League of Nations due to Republican party political intrigue and the League to Enforce Peace dissolved in 1923.

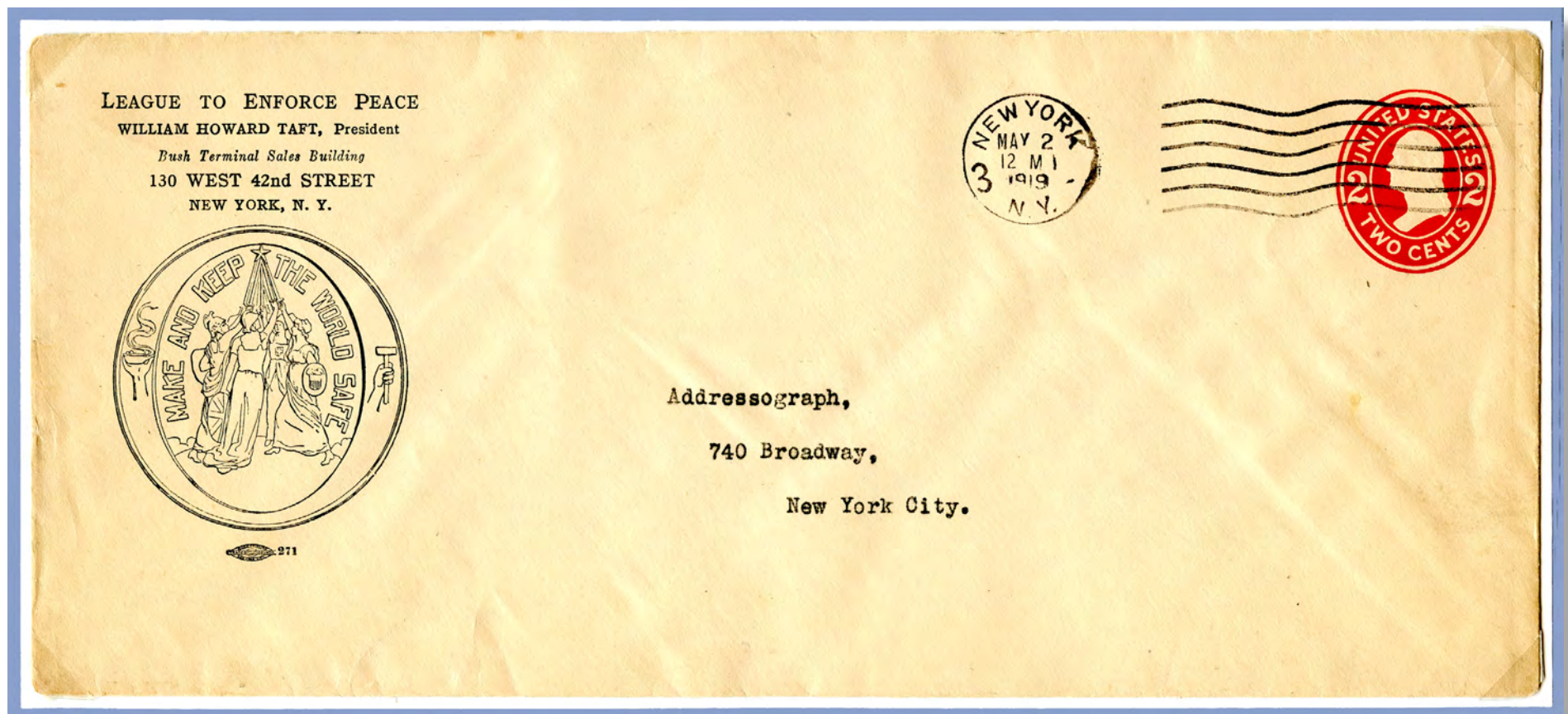


League of Nations

Address to the First Annual Assemblage of the League to Enforce Peace, May 27, 1916

"If it should ever be our privilege to suggest or initiate a movement for peace among the nations now at war, I am sure that the people of the United States would wish their Government to move along these lines: First, such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for ourselves, and are quite aware that we are in no sense or degree parties to the present quarrel. Our interest is only in peace and its future guarantees. Second, an universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world, and to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world,—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence..."

- Woodrow Wilson



League to Enforce Peace to the Addressograph automated mail addressing firm. Contents of the cover on the following pages. Mailed within New York City at local letter rate of 2¢ per ounce, May 2, 1919

News Distribution

Seeding established and trusted news and publishing firms with news articles was an efficient method of spreading the LEP message.

Form letter content to publishers advising of the free news source

Alexander Graham Bell
Member of LEP



Make-up Value

Reply postcard
included with letter

Clinch the Victory—Keep the World Safe by a League of Nations

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL

VICE-CHAIRMEN
HAMILTON HOLT
THEODORE MARBURG
EDWARD A. FILENE

LOUIS J. ALBER
C. B. AMES
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THOMAS W. BICKETT
CHARLES H. BROUGH
HUGH H. BROWN
JOHN STEWART BRYAN
GEORGE BURNHAM, JR.
ASA G. CANDLER
ARTHUR CAPPER
E. B. CAULKINS
JOHN BATES CLARK
FOSTER DWIGHT COBURN
SAM P. COCHRAN
WM. F. COCHRAN
MICHAEL CODY
E. J. COUPER
DONALD J. COWLING
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON
HENRY S. DRINKER
JAMES DUNCAN
NEILL B. FIELD
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GEORGE MUNRO FORREST
WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE
GLENN FRANK
JOHN P. FREY
EDWARD W. FROST
PHILIP H. GADSDEN
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HOMER H. JOHNSON
FREDERICK N. JUDSON
WILLIAM T. KEMPER
SAM A. LEWISOHN
FREDERICK LYNCH
WILLIAM G. MCADOO
THOMAS N. MCCARTER
VANCE C. MCCORMICK
MARTIN T. MANTON
E. T. MEREDITH
FRED J. MILLER
JOHN MITCHELL
MRS. PHILIP NORTH MOORE
ARTHUR E. MORGAN
WILLIAM RUSSELL O'NEAL
BRUCE R. PAYNE
CLARENCE POE
MRS. THOMAS J. PRESTON, JR.
LEO S. ROWE
H. L. RUSSELL
WILLIAM J. SAUNDERS

ALTON B. PARKER
VICE-PRESIDENT

HERBERT S. HOUSTON
TREASURER

WILLIAM H. SHORT
SECRETARY

President
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT



Telephone
Bryant 3220

"Leagomat, New York"
Cable Address
Via Western Union

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
Bush Terminal Sales Building, 130 West 42d Street, New York

W. R. BOYD, JR.
NATIONAL CAMPAIGN MANAGER
I. T. JONES
ASSISTANT NATIONAL CAMPAIGN MANAGER
ALLAN P. AMES
INFORMATION SECRETARY
TOM JONES MEEK
EXTENSION SECRETARY AND SPEAKERS' BUREAU
HELEN VARICK BOSWELL
EXTENSION SECRETARY WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS
WALTER J. CAMPBELL
RURAL EXTENSION SECRETARY
JOHN H. WALKER
LABOR EXTENSION SECRETARY
IRWIN SMITH
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Publisher:

To meet the demand for authoritative information about the proposed League of Nations, ex-President Taft and other prominent men and women are writing popular articles, which will be available to you without charge in the form of ready-to-print plates - carriage prepaid.

This service is in the hands of a committee of practical newspapermen. While its aim will be to present the advantages of a League, it will be strictly non-partisan. Criticism and suggestions for future articles are invited.

You have received plates of which the enclosed is a proof. A post card is sent herewith for your convenience in advising us if you do not wish to receive plates of additional matter when they are released.

Yours very truly,

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

REPLY CARD
THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



League to Enforce Peace

130 West Forty-second Street

Mr. Ames

New York

Organization's Purpose

This news proof example includes basic information and articles on formation of the League of Nations.



Overprint
misaligned
(50 printed)

The articles were written by high profile public figures such as Herbert Hoover. They discussed the reasons why the American public should consider voicing support for the United States becoming a member of the newly formed world peace organization.



First class rate
as of 1/7/1963

Proof of news and article
broadside provided to
publishers as indicated
in the letter on page 2

These plates are shipped at the request of the League to Enforce Peace without charge to you; the metal remains our property to be returned in the usual manner. Released upon receipt.

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

He Has Had His Day



THE A B C OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By DR. FRANK CRANE.

1. What is the League of Nations?
A. A union of the strongest civilized nations formed at the conclusion of the great war.

2. What is its object?

A. First, to promote the Peace of the World by agreeing not to resort to war. Second, to deal openly with each other, not by secret treaties. Third, to improve international law. Fourth, to co-operate in all matters of common concern.

3. Does it presume to end war?

A. No more than any government can end crime. It claims to reduce the liability of war.

4. What will be done to any nation that makes war?

A. It will be boycotted and otherwise penalized.

5. How else will the probability of war be lessened?

A. By voluntary, mutual and proportionate disarmament; by exchanging military information, by providing for arbitration, by protecting each nation's territorial integrity and by educating public opinion to see the folly of war.

6. What else does the League propose to do for Mankind?

A. (1) Secure fair treatment for labor,

(2) suppress the White Slave Traffic, the sale of dangerous Drugs, and the traffic in War Munitions,

(3) control and prevent Disease,

(4) promote the work of the Red Cross, and

(5) establish International Bureaus for other Causes that concern the human race.

7. Who are to be Charter Members of the League?

A. The United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay and the following states which are invited to accede to the covenant: Argentine Republic, Chili, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

LEAGUE FULFILLS AMERICAN IDEAL

Herbert Hoover Says Democracies Replaced Autocracies at Our Bidding.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION CHIEF.

Urges Ratification on Ground That Peace Treaty Will Collapse Without League of Nations.

Herbert Hoover is so deeply concerned over the opposition to the League of Nations in the United States that he has let himself be interviewed at length on the League situation. In a talk with the New York Times correspondent in Paris, the Food Administration Chief asserts that having caused the League idea to prevail America cannot abandon it. We cannot withdraw, he says, and leave Europe to chaos. "To abandon the League Covenant now means that the treaty itself will collapse."

Mr. Hoover's wide acquaintance with conditions both here and abroad, his reputation as an administrator, a man of great affairs who deals with facts, not theories, make his state-

democracy, as a stable form of government as we know it, is possible only with highly educated populations and a large force of men who are capable of government. Few of the men who compose these governments have had any actual experience at governing and their populations are woefully illiterate.

"They will require a generation of actual national life in peace to develop free education and skill in government.

"Unless these countries have a guiding hand and referee in their quarrels, a court of appeals for their wrongs, this Europe will go back to chaos. If there is such an institution, representing the public opinion of the world, and able to exert its authority, they will grow into stability. We cannot turn back now.

"There is another point which also needs emphasis. World treaties hitherto have always been based on the theory of a balance of power. Stronger races have been set up to dominate the weaker, partly with a view to maintaining stability and to a greater degree with a view to maintaining occupations and positions for the reactionaries of the world.

"The balance of power is born of armies and navies, aristocracies, autocracies, and reactionaries generally, who can find employment and domination in these institutions, and treaties founded on this basis have established stability after each great war for a shorter or longer time, but

55th League Council Session - Madrid, Spain 10-16 June, 1929

The League of Nations' administrative structure included a Council that discussed which issues should be presented to the General Assembly. Council sessions were normally held in Geneva but in several instances, other cities hosted sessions. Madrid, Spain was the site of the 55th session and the Spanish postal system honored the meeting by issuing a set of overprinted stamps publicly available and valid for use only during the period of 10-16 June, 1929.



Meetings took place in the Madrid Palace of Justice

**Sociedad
de las Naciones
LV reunión
del Consejo
Madrid.**

**Sociedad
de las Naciones
LV reunión
del Consejo
Madrid.**

Overprint colors - red and black (1.5x original size)



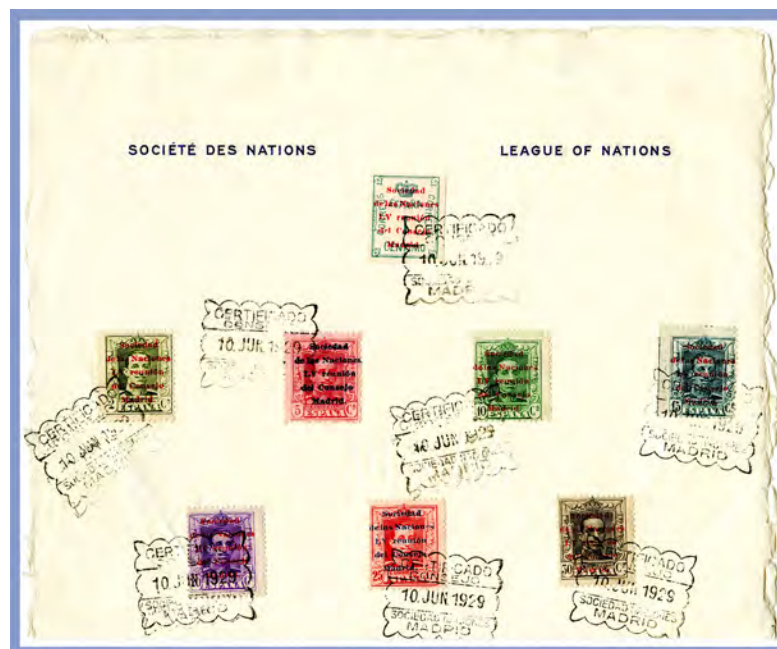
1, 2, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40c and 1 Peseta overprinted in red, 5, 25, 50c, 4, 10 Peseta and 20c Express overprinted in black.



Council Session Purpose

The 55th Council session focused on the general treatment of minorities after World War I ended. Concerns originated from reports that ethnic populations within revised national boundaries were discriminated against when seeking work, in social events or politics. Many reports were valid but some were generated as a means to advance social and political agendas. Hundreds of claims were presented of which half were accepted for investigation between the years of 1920 and 1937.

*A limited edition souvenir sheet was made for session attendees
Number 6 (manuscript) of an edition of 40
on special Japanese paper signed by Julien Clavel*



Reduced image of top of document (page too large to mount unfolded)

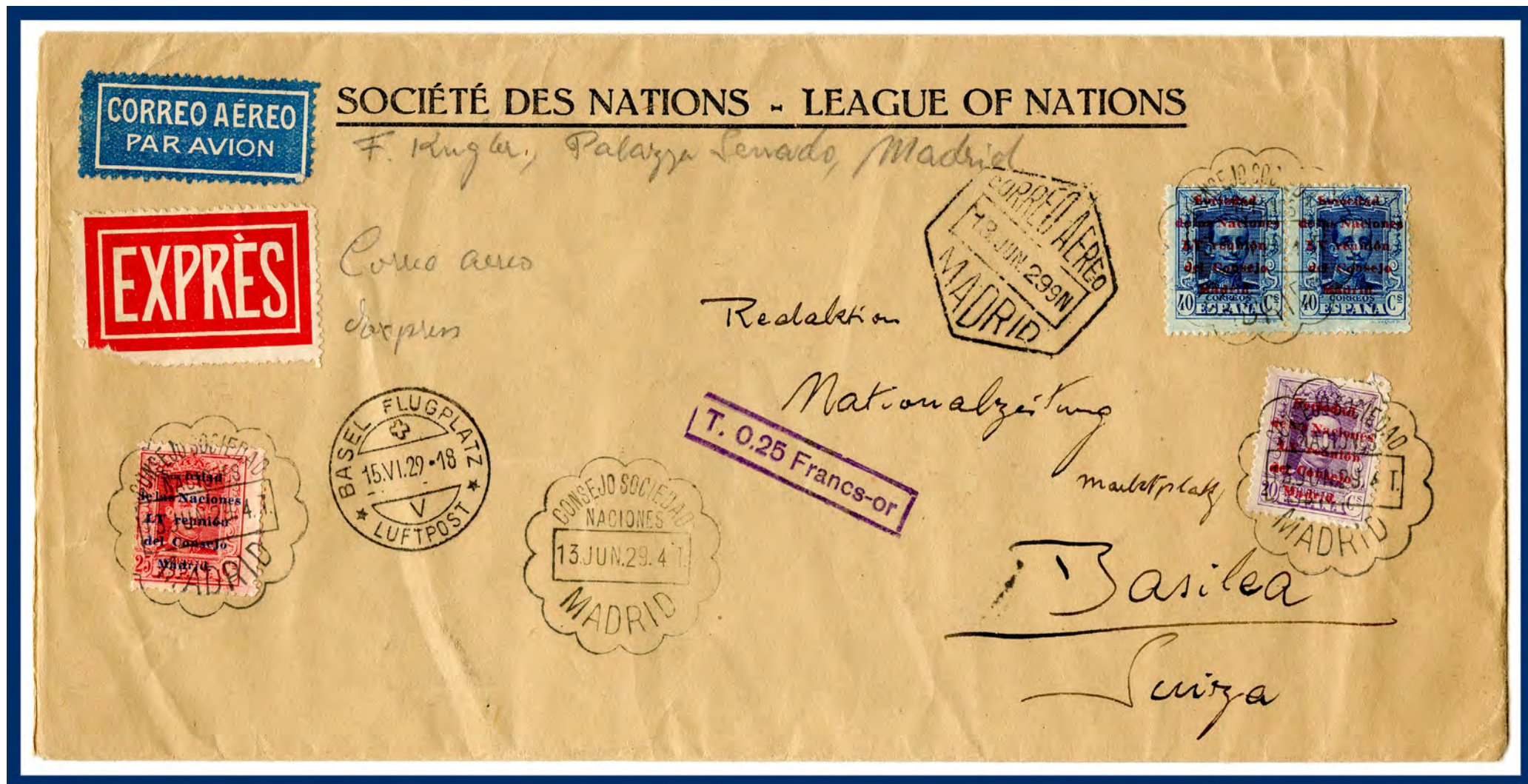




League of Nations service envelope, Madrid, Spain to Geneva, Switzerland

Mailed 15 June, 1929, Arrived 17 June, 1929 - Airmail Registration service with rectangular registration special cancellation

This cover with stamps from the overprinted series is a souvenir sent by a meeting participant (although an Express stamp was used, the service was not rendered)



League of Nations service envelope, Madrid, Spain to News Section of the 'National Newspaper' on Market Place, Basel, Switzerland

Mailed 13 June 1929, Via Paris, France 15 June, Arrived Basel 15 June, 1929 - Airmail (80c+50c) Express service (20c) with circular special cancellation

Marked 25 centimes postage due - no evidence of fee collected as postage due for League of Nations mail was only assessed when mail was addressed to a private person

Service usages, such as this example, are exceedingly scarce based on published information

Eleanor Roosevelt - U.N. Delegate 1946-1952

Eleanor Roosevelt, the wife of U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, actively expressed her opinions on sensitive social issues such as the equality problems women in the U.S. faced.



Women's Issues



National Civil Defense



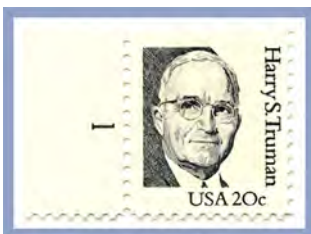
Eleanor Roosevelt
Margin Inscription



Visiting the Wounded



International Refugee Relief



Harry S. Truman
Regular issue
Plate number 1

U.S. President Harry S. Truman appointed her as a U.S. Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly and the U.S. Representative to the Commission on Human Rights in 1946.

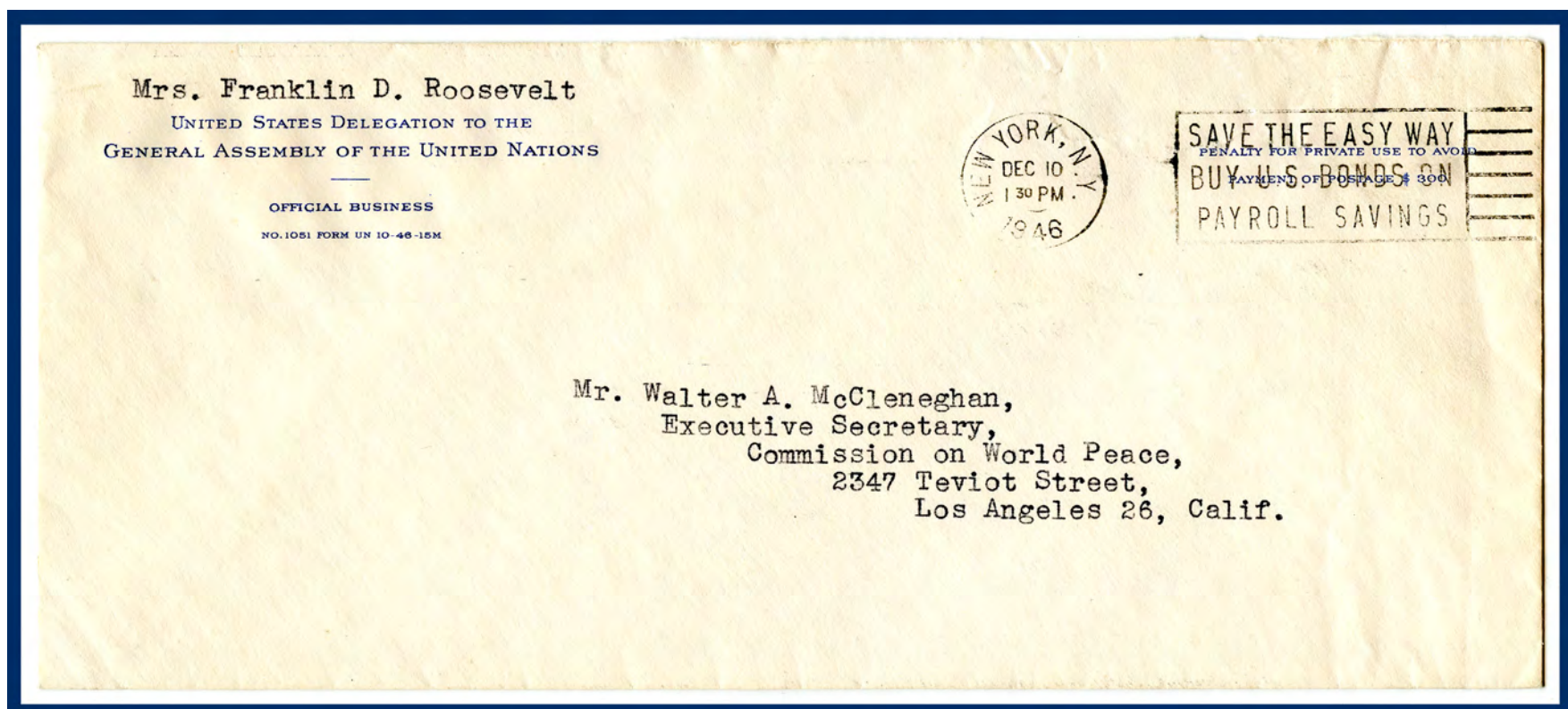


United Nations General Assembly



Commission on Human Rights

Commemorative issues with margin inscriptions
Foreign first class surface letter rate (8c) as of 1 November 1953



New York, N.Y. to Los Angeles, California, 10 December 1946, penalty clause paid first class letter rate, **mailed during 2nd part of 1st General Assembly** (10/23-12/15/46)
United States Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly service stationery (Official Business - No. 1051 Form UN 10-46-15M)



2 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 3-6810

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

December 1, 1950

Dear Mrs. Stroup:

I have your kind letter of November
25th and am happy to send an autograph to
you, together with my best wishes.

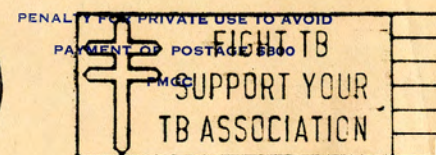
Sincerely yours,

[Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt]

Certificate
PSA/DNA
H05499

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

2 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.



Mrs. Lucy C. Stroup,
356 Pine Street,
Spartanburg,
South Carolina.

New York, N.Y. to Spartanburg, South Carolina, 4 December 1950, penalty clause paid first class letter rate, sent during the 5th General Assembly (9/19/50-5/18/51)
Sent on the day the General Assembly decided to include economic, social and cultural rights in one covenant under the banner of Human Rights
United States Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly service stationery with return address of delegation office at 2 Park Avenue

Mrs. Roosevelt's efforts to bring equality to all the world's citizens included helping to draft the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* with René Cassin of France and John Peters Humphrey of Canada. She called it "the International Magna Carta of all men everywhere." The Declaration was formally adopted by the United Nations on 10 December 1948.



Magna Carta
*Waterlow Specimen
overprint and
control punch hole*



Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Souvenir Sheet



René Cassin



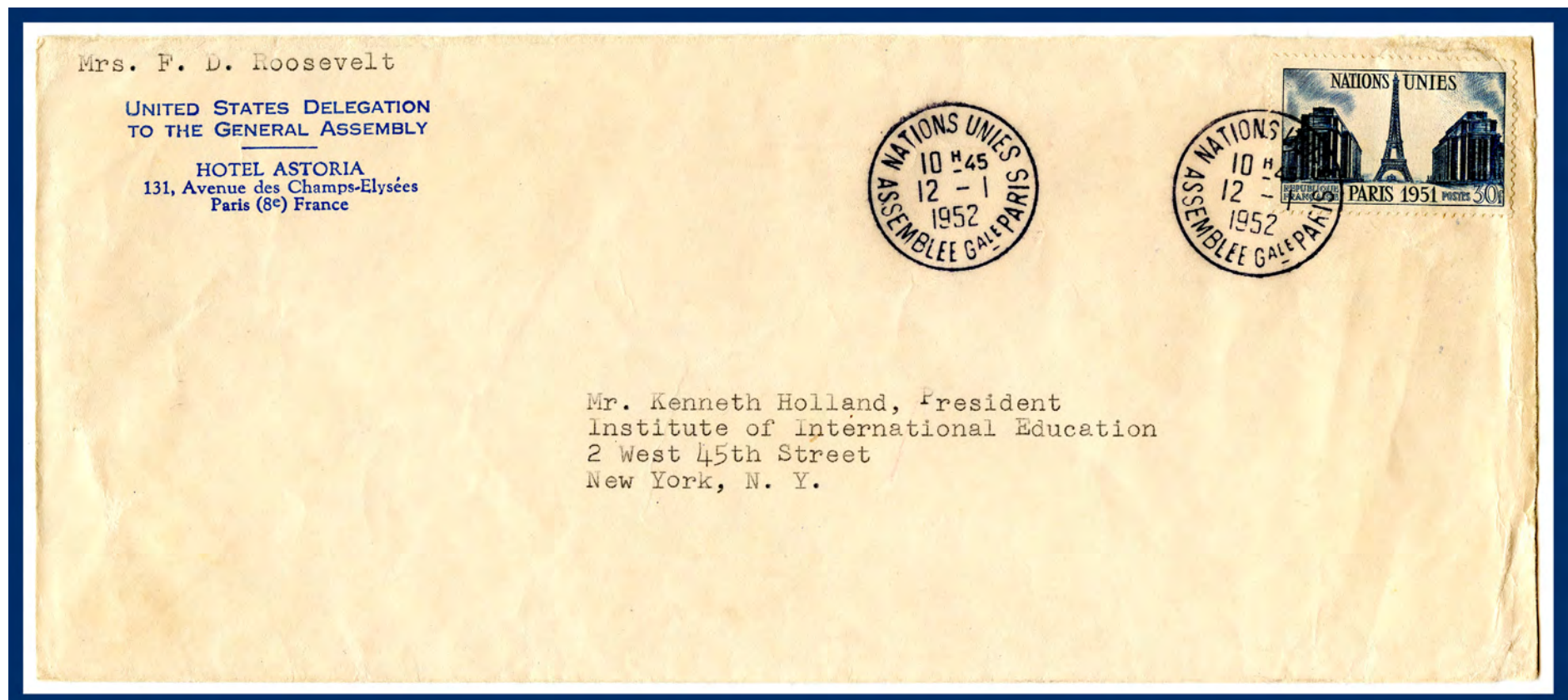
John Peters Humphrey

References: The Journal of UNPI (volume-number, page)
Richard Powers

Chairwoman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, 12-2, 15
Commission on Human Rights, 22-6, 4

U.S. Delegate to the First General Assembly Meeting - London, 21-1, 10
Clayton Wallace

Delegate at the UN General Assembly - London (1946), 22-4, 16



Paris, France to New York, N.Y., 12 January 1952, 30 Franc paid international first class surface letter rate
United States Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly service stationary, Hotel Astoria, mailed during the 6th General Assembly (11/6/51-5/2/52)