

The Dove and Olive Branch

Symbols of Hope and Peace

There are many symbols of peace but the best known are the dove and olive branch. These pages illustrate their history, how they came to be symbols and how these symbols have been adopted and integrated into society worldwide. Two people have particularly influenced this, Noah (through the Bible story) and Pablo Picasso.



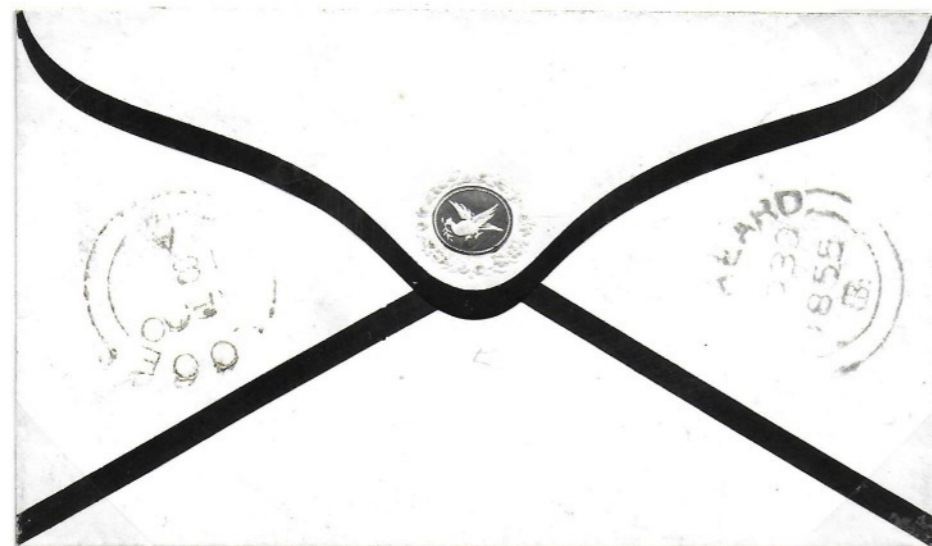
"I AM IN FAVOR OF WORLD-WIDE PEACE. SPREAD THIS IDEA AND WAR WILL CEASE"

FRAME 1

- 1 **Plan and Introduction** - Introducing the symbols (2 pages)
- 2 **Enter Noah** - Bible story of the flood and how it was a dove who found land and brought back a piece of olive branch (2)
- 3 **Background** - Descriptions of the symbols - their historical importance (4)
- 4 **War-time** - Used for war, to celebrate peace and for peace conferences (3)
- 5 **The Olive Branch** - Symbol in its own right - in emblem of the United Nations (2)
- 6 **The United Nations** - Use of the symbols with and without the UN emblem - International Year of Peace (4)

FRAME 2

- 7 **Enter Picasso** - Prolific painter of 'les colombes' - hatred of war - donation of painting for peace conference poster and subsequent influence on stamp designs in many countries (2)
- 8 **Symbolic Imagery** - In stylized, often powerful, designs, some representing freedom (2)
- 9 **Specific Uses** - Held by the Allegorical figure - linked to women & children, religion & Christmas (6)
- 10 **Working for Peace** - Peace Movement - League of Nations - against nuclear weapons - Alfred Nobel and Peace prize - Peace laureates (5)
- 11 **Conclusion** - Hoping for Peace (1)



1855 GB mourning cover with imprint from the Olive Branch Society

I - Plan and Introduction

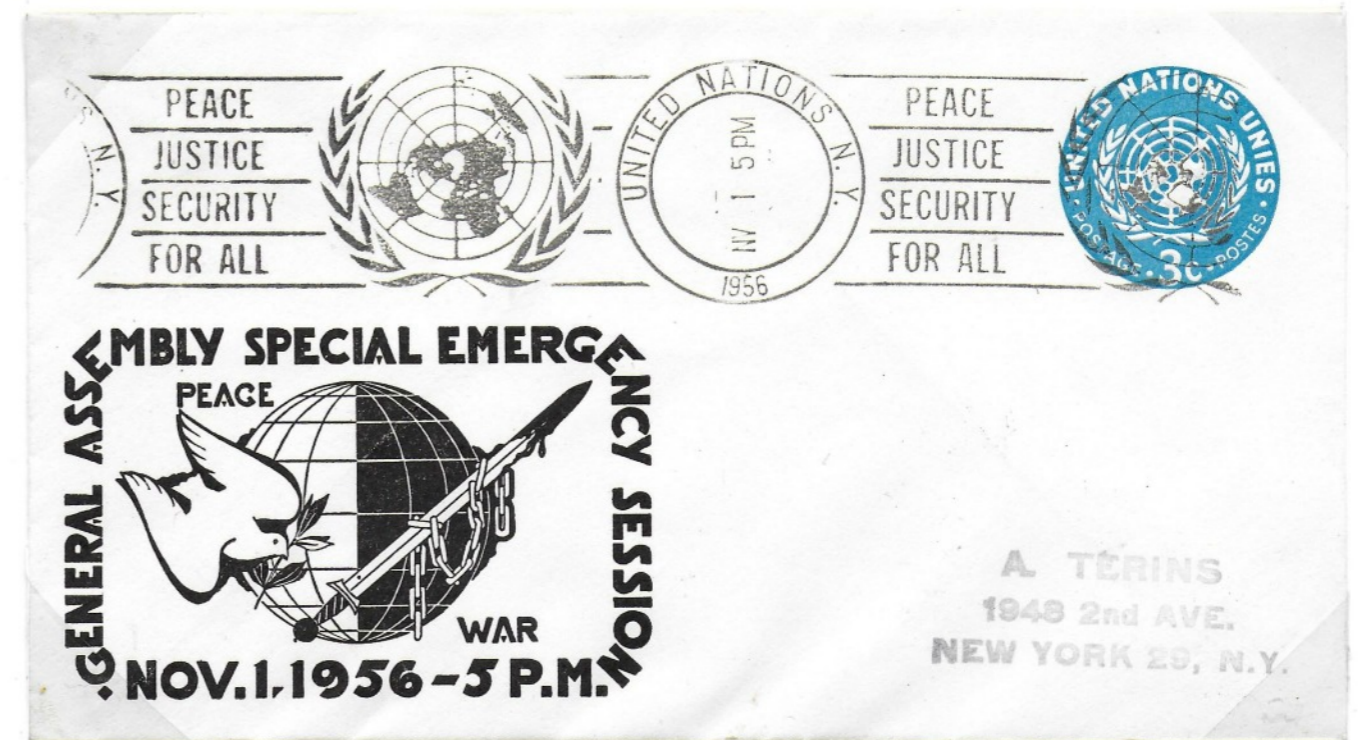
The dove is generally known as a symbol of peace, or of our hopes. However, if we think carefully we can see that it is the olive branch that represents those hopes and that the dove is the carrier. This will be explained more fully in the following pages where the two symbols will be explored separately and together. First of all, here are two illustrations by way of introduction. In their different ways they are beautiful and meaningful.

I.2 - The Two Symbols



Left: Portugal - Special postal stationery card produced for the end of Holy Week 1951

Below: United Nations 1956 - Postal stationery during the Suez Crisis which called for the Special Emergency session. The cachet illustrates the globe divided into Peace with the dove and olive branch and War with a chain and sword dripping blood



3. Background - The Olive Tree

The olive branch has been used as a symbol of peace and goodwill for thousands of years and the many speculative reasons cannot be explored in these pages. Certainly, in early cultivation olive trees needed many years to bear fruit for harvest and anyone who planted them must be expecting a long and peaceful life. Indigenous to the Mediterranean for centuries, the olive tree is still widespread.



Carved olive wood spoons and ancient amphora with olives

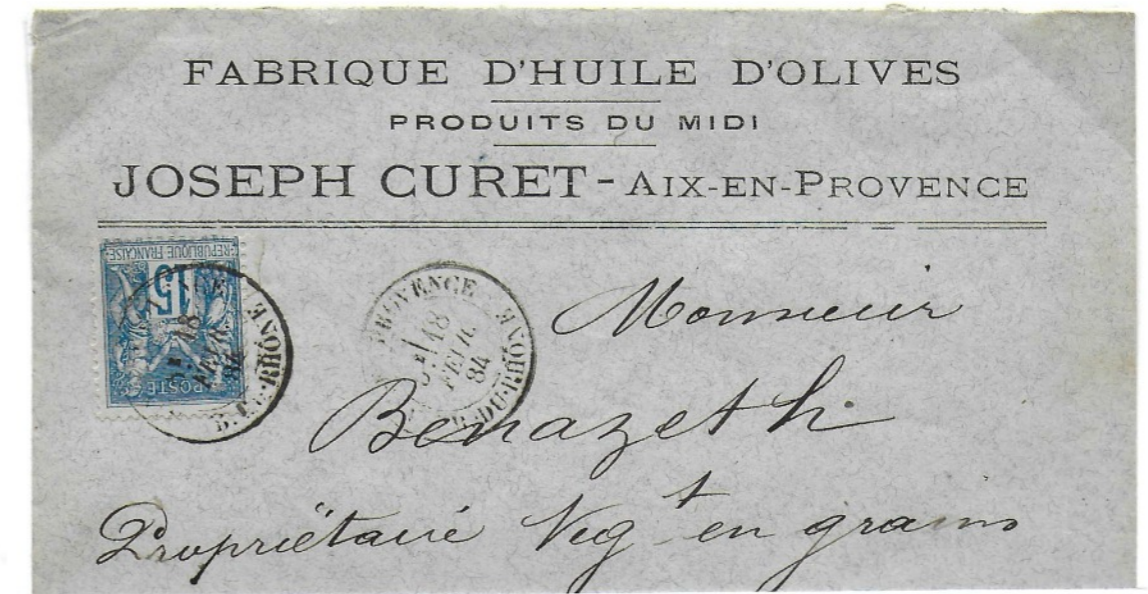
Above: Olive trees can live for hundreds of years and grow beautifully gnarled with age. The wood is highly prized.

3.1 - An ANCIENT HISTORY

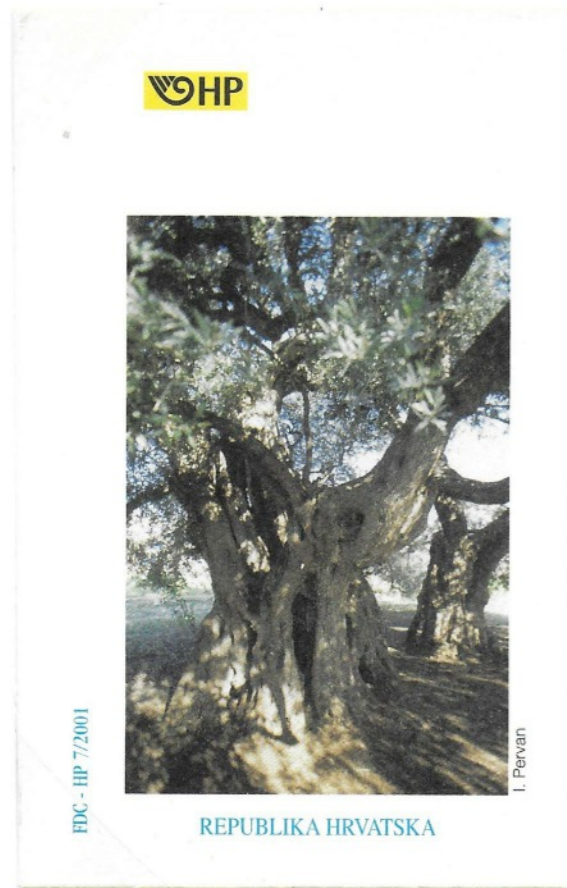
3. Background - The Olive Tree

3.2 - AGRICULTURAL IMPORTANCE

The fruit of the trees, olives, have long been important to the economy and well-being of the Mediterranean region. In areas of poor soil the olives are often the main or only crop. They are a nourishing food which can be preserved; they also produce a high quality oil, a basic ingredient of the cooking in these areas. Harvesting the olives is labour intensive so they and the oil are an expensive and valuable export.



Commercial cover from a business producing olive oil in Provence



بنك الجزائر
دارالنفوس



Right: Paintings of olive gatherers and a traditional olive press



This FDC is promoting agriculture in Morocco by illustrating olive branches laden with olives



Above: Croatia 2001 commemorating 15 centuries of olive trees

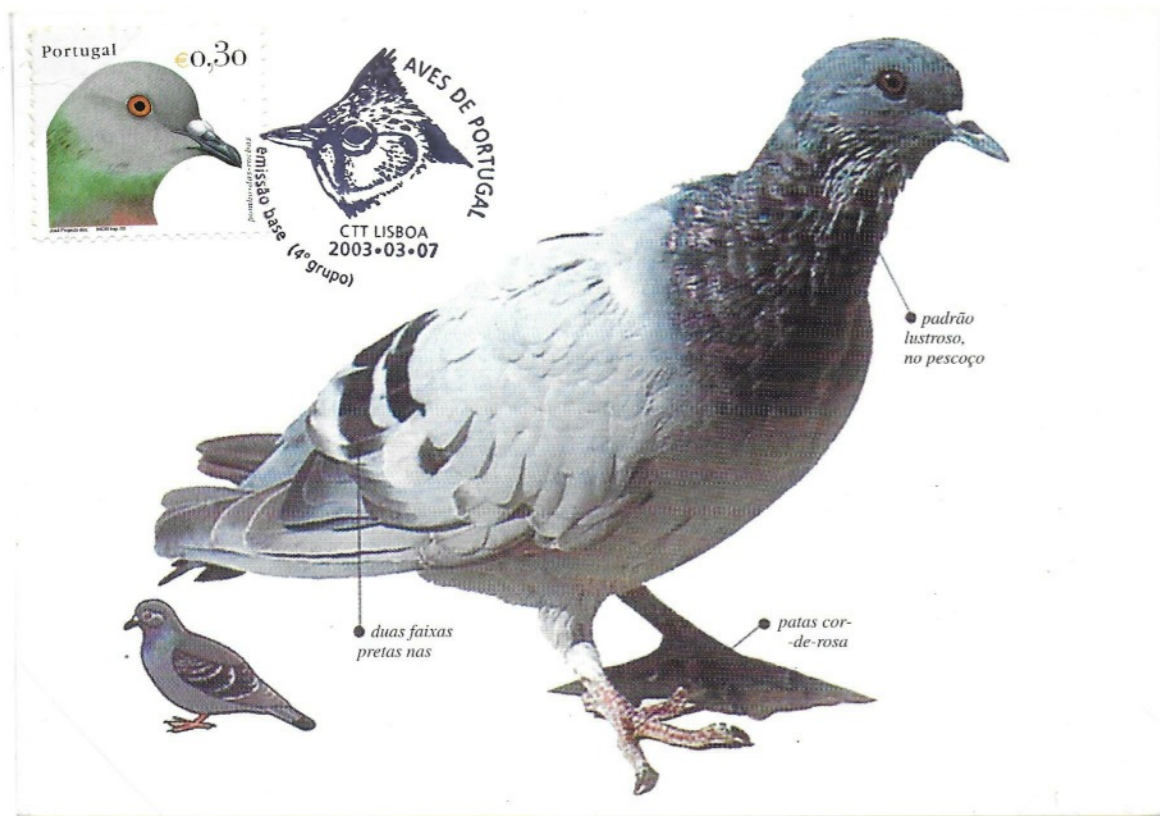
The importance of the olive tree to the region is shown by its selection by Algeria for the World Day of the Tree in 2004. The terrain is rocky; the olive tree thrives on stony hillsides where other cultivation is difficult or impossible.

Right and below: Deluxe proof and final stamp.



3. Background - The Dove

In common usage and scientific classification there is no strict division between 'pigeon' and 'dove'; the many variants are all part of the Columbidae family. The ancestors of them all are the blue rock pigeons which inhabit the rocky cliffs of sea coasts and inland heights around the world. For centuries pigeons have been kept in specially designed houses and domesticated for food and all pigeons, *Columbia Livia*, are descended from these original dovecote birds.



3.3 - The SPECIES



Somali Rock Pigeon



An early dovecote

Key features of *Columbia Livia*. Stamp shows same bird with Portuguese name 'pombo-das-rochas' translated on reverse as 'Columbia Livia'.

There are some 310 species of Columbidae of many colour variations all over the world. Most of the white doves originated in Africa. "They are descendents of the rock dove and are simply a white version of our feral pigeons, so the latin name is still Columba Livia" (RSPB Wildlife Adviser, personal correspondence). These are the birds used to illustrate carriers of good news, our 'doves of peace'.

Examples of how this white bird is used to carry positive messages:



Monaco 1963: Freedom from Hunger Campaign. The white dove is feeding its young.



Somali Democratic Republic 'Peace, Justice and Prosperity'



3. Background - The Dove

Once domesticated, the pigeon could be selectively bred to develop its powerful homing instinct and speed, and has long played an important role in carrying messages; later it became a symbol of Universal Post. The Dove of Peace is the ultimate means of communication and carrier of the world's greatest hopes, whether by letter or symbolically. The olive branch it often carries instead of a letter represents those hopes. News is important, good or bad.



For 1942 Postal Congress



'The Messenger' - painting by Georges Braque



Japan 1950 - dove specimen overprint. 1st anniversary of Joint Ministries of Postal and Electrical Communications



Swiss standard postal stationery from 1869 to early 1900s. Dove on embossed stamp, also has dove watermark in centre of envelope.



Brazil 1963: 300th anniversary of its postal services. The bird is described as carrier pigeon



Switzerland 1945, commemorating 100 years since this first cantonal stamp. The bird was originally described as 'Taube' (German for dove) but is now generally known as the 'Basel Dove'



Estonia 1940: centenary of world's first adhesive stamp

Left and above: the dove carries a letter

4. Relating to War

In difficult times, particularly during war, there is an added urgency to means of communication and in many situations the pigeon was not just a symbol but a vital carrier. Homing pigeons were trained to a high level to provide almost real-time news; During the siege of Paris pigeons were almost the only link with the outside world. They were similarly important to New Zealand's Great Barrier Island. Their use has continued in modern times. For example, it was estimated that in WW2 the Japanese Army and Navy employed some 200,000 military pigeons in the field of war.

4.1 - DURING HOSTILITIES



1931 Japanese Army Pigeon Mail. Trial pigeon flight from Shirokiya Dept Store to Army Communications Unit, Tokyo. All pigeons returned to base. Original official letter sheet inside would have been carried in metal cylinder and on arrival placed in the envelope above for delivery.



Above left: France 1870 'Siege of Paris'. These stamps issued in Paris during a time of extreme hardship and limited resources were printed using plates from the 1849 - 52 Ceres issue



Above right: New Zealand Great Barrier Island pigeon post, started in 1897 to alleviate the island's isolation. The 1/- 'Special Post' stamp, on thin paper to be attached to a flimsy, was issued in 1898 and only used for about nine months. This scarce example was probably used as CTOs would have been clearer. The undated cancellation reads 'Great Barrier Island Pigeon Service'.

Birds were carried to the island by weekly steamer and flew back with up to five messages per bird in cylinders attached to their legs. The service confirmed the effectiveness of pigeon post already used in war-time and only ended when the first telegraph cable was laid in 1908.

In war, these symbols have extra poignancy



Five years after the invasion of Kuwait, the dove lies bleeding.



Soldier feeding dove.



Россия
Казань
Нефтяников 17/4
Ходжиеву Е.Х.

A more optimistic symbol above on the stamps for Russian Peacekeeping Forces

4. Relating to War

As war ends, the symbols are just as relevant; the dove brings peace and the olive branch suggests a peaceful future. Peace brings optimism and although hopes are not always realised they are real at the time. Note that in most cases the dove is not flying away but seems to be arriving.

4.2 - CELEBRATING the END of WAR



1897 Uruguay: End of civil war. 1895 issue overprinted in 1897 with PAZ and olive branch



1928 Argentina: Centenary of Peace with Brazil. Clasped hands within an olive wreath



This 1919 Japanese issue 'Restoration of Peace' is unusual in showing a dove and olive branch on all four stamps.



After World War 1



1919 was the Year of the Ram and a special commemorative Ram's Head cancel was used for once month only from 1st - 31st July.

Above: 2nd day of issue - high value stamp with special commem cancel. N.B. To date, research and enquiries have not revealed another Ram cancel in purple

Right: 1st July 1919 - 1st day ram's head cancel in its usual red colour. The Japanese Ministry of Communications issued 2 illustrated postcards (woodcuts) in their own envelope.

The date shows year '8' - The Japanese start counting with each Emperor; in this case 1919 was the 8th year of the reign of Emperor Taisho.



After World War 2



From Swiss Peace set, issued 8th May 1945, VE Day



North East China 1946: End of occupation by Japan



GB 1946: 'Peace and Reconstruction'

4. Relating to War

After the celebrations, there is a much work to be done to achieve post-war agreements. These settlements are thrashed out by the interested parties, often with great difficulty, in peace conferences and concluded - if successful - in treaties. This can still be a time of optimism, as the symbols show.

Below: The Treaty of Peace with Japan signed in San Francisco in 1951 officially ended the state of war between the Allies and Japan, which was now applying to join the United Nations. The final official end of WW2. Note special cancellation.



4.3 - PEACE CONFERENCES and TREATIES

5. The Olive Branch

The dove may be better known, but the olive branch itself is important. It represents our hopes and efforts towards a fairer, more just and peaceful world. To hold out an olive branch means to offer reconciliation or plead for peace. So although often carried by the dove, the branch is a symbol in its own right.

5.1- USED on its OWN



Left: Also after WW2, the Paris Peace Conference in 1946

Some conferences worked for disarmament as a step towards peaceful co-existence, eg Geneva 1932 and Helsinki 1965



An important conferences was held in Belgrade in 1961 (below left) for countries that were not aligned with any major power. In 1979 Israel and Egypt signed a historic peace treaty.



Above: Postal stationery card: Hungary 1985: 40 years since end of WW2, 'Peace' is in 4 languages on the olive leaves

Is the branch being held out in peace? It could be.

USA postal stationery 1892 commem 400 years since the discovery of America
Peace through strength. The eagle of the Great Seal of America holds spears and an olive branch in its talons.



Early Roman Soldier

Dying warrior

In early Roman times of war, defeated soldiers would hold out olive branches to show they were pleading for peace.

5. The Olive Branch

5.2 - SYMBOL of the UNITED NATIONS

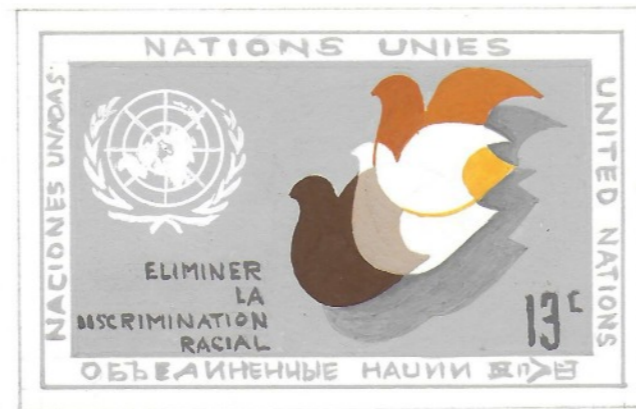
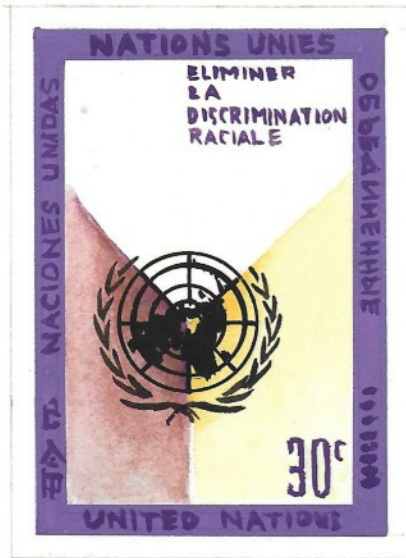
Perhaps the best known use of the olive branch without the dove is by the United Nations. Founded in 1945 after WW2 as a new attempt to maintain international peace, its emblem is a wreath of olive branches encircling the globe.



The United Nations flag is blue with its logo in the centre. This basic logo can be seen on almost all material produced by the UN.



Original artwork by artist Saber Ahmed Saida (original signature on reverse) for UN 1977 Campaign against Racial Discrimination issue. UNADOPTED



6. The United Nations

6.1- UN PROMOTIONS

We have seen that the two key elements of the UN emblem are the olive wreath and globe. However, for special occasions, promotions and commemorations the wreath is retained but the globe within it is often replaced by other symbols. Only the UN is allowed to use its logos so other countries create similar designs.



Above left: Austria 1946 commemorating the 1st anniversary of the UN uses its own version of the wreath and globe. Right: Wreath surrounds the flame of Human Rights



Right: the globe is replaced by symbol of science and technology for opening of the United Nations Philatelic Museum in Geneva.



Left: Postmark with circle of clasped hands for 'Collective Measures for Peace'. This goes to the core purpose of the United Nations. (N.B. A detail on a mural by Josep Sert in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, shows clasped hands symbolising the cooperation of the five continents).



UNICEF logo with woman holding a child.



Logo for 'Atoms for Peace' (AIEA).



International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

The UN promotes the International Atomic Energy Authority which is independent of it so has a branch but not the UN wreath.



1978 UN Special Session on Disarmament: unusually, the wreath is not used but still an olive branch breaks the dagger in two.

6. The United Nations

6.2 - INTERNATIONAL YEAR of PEACE

The best known UN adaptation of its emblem was for the International Year of Peace in 1986. For this year the olive wreath encircled hands releasing a dove. IYP was recognised and commemorated across the world.



UNPA (New York) IYP stamps joined by its official IYP postmark

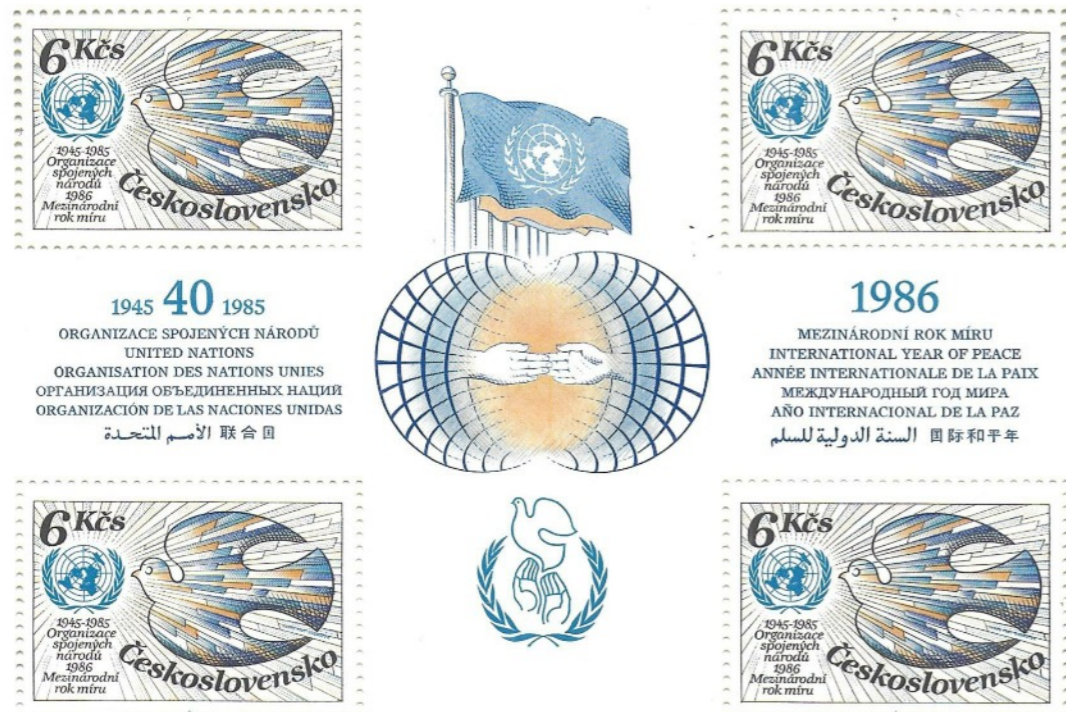


Australia's stamps for IYP have the dove carrying the olive branch but not the IYP logo. However, the logo is shown in the official gutter strip for Pope John Paul II's visit to Australia that year.



Above: varied designs for IYP sending specific messages

A prime time for symbolism



Czech mini-sheet issued for 40th anniversary of the United Nations in 1985 and International Year of Peace in 1986

6. The United Nations

6.3 - USE of the DOVE

The IYP logo in 1986 was not the only use of the dove to represent a UN function. With the ongoing UN aims of bringing countries together in peace and security the dove features widely on varied United Nations material. However on one occasion the dove was rejected in a surprising way.

Following his successful design and engraving of the first UN issue, Sem Hartz was commissioned for a further design in 1954. The attractive proofs, with dove and olive branch, were prepared by Enschede but after submission Hartz was told that the design could not be used. Picasso had presented Stalin with a picture of a dove and it was feared that the motif would be used in propoganda.

There were other conjectures for its refusal: one was that the shadow cast over the global map strongly resembled a Nazi eagle. As relations with Germany were mending this design appeared inflammatory (Anthony Dewey, UNPI archivist).



15c Dove of Peace: signed colour proof in red-brown on thick laid paper

No such problem later on as these items from the UN offices in New York, Geneva and Vienna show.



Postmark with logo from UN HQ in Geneva



Vienna UN office to Switzerland 1962 - Registered airmail letter with 2 imperf stamps added for registration

7. Enter Picasso

7.1 - PICASSO and the DOVE

7. Enter Picasso

7.2 - PICASSO'S INFLUENCE

The famous artist Pablo Picasso had painted 'les colombes' since a child in Spain. Later, in France, the dove became a symbol of his pre-occupation with war and peace. In 1949 he gave this lithograph of a dove to the French Communist Party to use as a poster for its first Peace Congress in Paris. It has been widely reproduced and influential.

Many of Picasso's other drawings and paintings of doves were subsequently used as peace symbols and reproduced widely. Sometimes the designs are not exact copies but described as 'After Picasso'



1949 original postcard from opening date of Congress 19 April 1949. Personal message on reverse hopes (transl) "that this little dove will succeed in bringing about the Peace necessary for the happiness of mankind."



1951 - China Peace Campaign and 1953 Prague Peace Congress



1981 Birth Centenary stamp showing Picasso's 1962 lithograph: 'Colombe de l'Avenir' (Dove of the Future)



Right: 1950 China Peace Campaign



Poland 9 May 1945: First day after end of WW2



Right: Postmark: Picasso Dove of Peace - 'For Peace We Pray'

Picasso (1881 - 1973) lived a long and productive life. At his death he was mourned the world over.

Picasso's monumental painting 'Guernica' (1937) showing the tragedies and suffering of individuals in war has become an anti-war symbol but with no place for a dove.



Above: 1981 mini-sheet for birth centenary



Above Right: 1974 Picasso death anniversary special postmark



Right - 1983 for the World Peace and Life Congress, Prague Postmark has 'Peace' in six languages



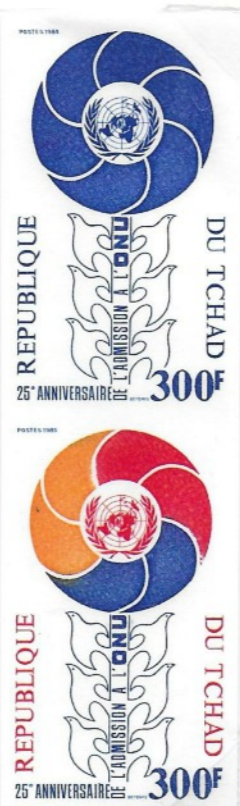
27 Nov 1961 for 15th anniversary of the United Nations and Peace treaty in the Balkans; registered and postally used Feb 1962

8. Symbolic Imagery

Picasso was a pioneering artist who inspired other artists to produce less traditional and more stylized ways of representative painting. Here the dove and olive branch are illustrated in stylized form showing how this type of design can add emphasis to great effect, especially when linking different symbols and ideas.



The dove and olive branch, globe and rainbow seem integral. The rainbow is a powerful symbol of hope and forgiveness.



Above: en masse and in motion

Right: 1985 Republic of Chad TRIAL COLOUR PROOF PAIR

Issued for 40th anniv of the UN and 25th anniv of Chad's membership of the UN. Illustr: emblem of the UN as a flower with peace doves forming the stalk



Left: Honduras return to constitutional government
Right: For Stockholm World Peace Appeal in 1975

The dove as a hand: holding Honduras in its palm and the olive branch as a pen



8.1 - The SYMBOLS STYLIZED

8. Symbolic Imagery

8.2 - SET FREE

The carrier, the mover, the bringer of our hopes, here the dove stands for freedom. Less stylized but still heavily symbolic, the images represent hopes of freedom - from imprisonment, war or foreign rule.



1946 Paris Peace Conference



1986 International Year of Peace. Hands releasing dove



1965 for 5th anniv of Nigerian republic: 'Hand grasping at Doves of Freedom'

A sense of movement as several soar away



1972 Victory Day. Bangladesh independence from Pakistan

Left and Below: The 'Doves of Peace', carrying the olive branch, celebrate freedom from foreign rule and oppression.

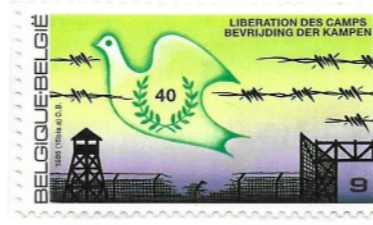


South Korea 1968: Artwork (signed and dated on reverse) for proof design (not adopted) for issue 'Liberation of Suppressed Peoples' Campaign'



26 Jan 1951: Special MADRAS pmk for 1st anniv of inauguration of Republic of India after independence from Britain in 1947

We also see the dove escaping from shackles as countries are freed from war. Note that both the barbed wire and shackles are broken giving an evocative interpretation of the end of war and hope for the future.



1985 40th anniv of Liberation of concentration camps



1947 Allied - occupied Germany. From 1946 - 48 the American, British and Russian zones used the same stamps



1965 20th anniv of liberation of Norway: 'Dove of Peace and broken chain'



Above: encircling the world



1963: For Centenary of the Red Cross

A powerful image - bringing help to those in need through war

9. Specific Uses - Women

9.1 - The FEMALE ALLEGORICAL FIGURE

The dove and olive branch, widespread symbols, are often used for specific groups. For example, women: whatever is happening in the field of war and peace affects women deeply and in ancient literature there were goddesses (but no gods) of peace. Perhaps that is why the allegorical figure of peace is always a woman. Quite often she has wings, as an angel. She always holds an olive branch, sometimes also a dove.



Above and right: 1873 E.L. Spain to Paris. Set of stamps issued during short republic 1873 - 4



France 1876 - Type Sage. 'Peace and Commerce' uniting to rule the world



France 1932 - Type Paix de Laurens. 'Peace'. Design selected during an anxious time in Europe.



1919 Post WW1 Peace issue



Peace after WW2



US 1879 - 'Peace'. Medium value Newspaper and Periodical stamp. These were issued 1875 - 98. Not sold to the general public and affixed by the paper publishers to large bundles or onto the receipt. The stamps of this issue illustrate allegorical figures and goddesses. This specimen is very finely centred. Scarce



Peace as a theme of the United Nations at Expo 67, Montreal



1909 on cover to Paris with early Registration label. St Vincent issued Peace and Justice stamps from 1880.

9. Specific Uses - Women

9.2 - SUPPORTING WOMEN

Across the world a great deal of work is done with women, who are both vulnerable and key to how a society functions. The dove we see associated with them symbolises their importance and their need for peace. In 1910, a conference in Copenhagen established International Women's Day, since then commemorated annually.



North Korea 1960 for Int Women's Day: Original artwork from stamp printing house. UNACCEPTED but final stamp design retained the dove (centre right). The Vietnam issue (right) is similar, with women of three races



Albania 1946 for Int Women's Congress



East Germany 1959 stamps show Women Ravensbruck concentration camp victims. Special postmark with dove and 'For a world without War'

9. Specific Uses - Children

Children are vulnerable. They also represent our future and the dove represents peace. Without peace their future is at risk. In every way the symbolism is effective. The International Year of the Child was 1979.

Picasso painted 'Girl holding a Dove' in 1901 when he was only 20 years old

Background note: There had long been concern about the welfare of children. The London Society for the Protection of Children founded in 1884 became the National Society in 1889 with the passing of the first Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act and Queen Victoria as Patron.



NSPCC perfin, probably 1889, on stamp issued 1883

조선민주주의인민공화국



100대 제한인쇄

North Korea 1982 - Picasso birth centennial - Deluxe proof on gummed paper

9.3 - PROTECTING CHILDREN

9. Specific Uses - Children

9.4 - UNICEF

UNICEF is an acronym for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. It was created in 1946 by the United Nations General Assembly to provide emergency food and healthcare to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II. In 1954, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations system and its name was shortened to the United Nations Children's Fund. It is one of the largest development agencies dedicated to working exclusively with children and its work is as important today as ever.

A powerful image



Austria 1949 - for UNICEF, recognising the needs of children after WW2



Timed to lead up to its anniversary, in 1965 UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its work



Mali 1966 - 20th anniv of UNICEF - de luxe proof, with children, doves and the UNICEF emblem.

As we saw before in discussing the United Nations' promotional logos, as part of the UN the emblem of UNICEF is contained within the all-important circle of olive branches.



Israel 1977 - Arab and Jew take hands by the dove with twig of olive



1979 - International Year of the Child



1999 Canada's millenium issue for 'The Future of Canada's Children'. Photograph - Francois LeClair



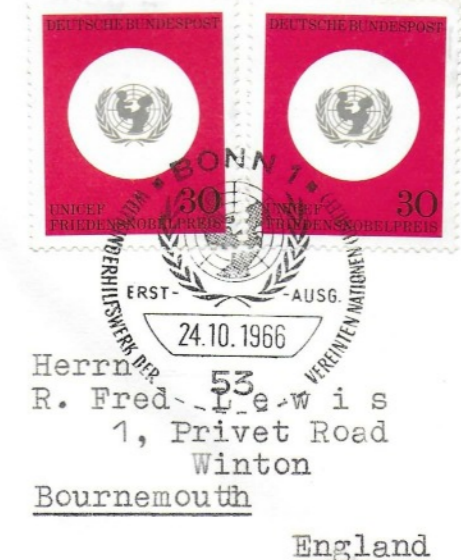
1986 - International Year of Peace. Background of 'Peace' in many languages



Left: Poland 1980 for the UN Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.(note UN logo)



Germany 1966 for 20th anniversary of UNICEF with 1965 stamps for the Nobel Award



9. Specific Uses - Religion

9.5 - RELIGION

Religion has always played an important part in war and peace. Of the great religions of the world, the dove and olive branch are most associated with Christianity. The symbols can be used to reinforce the role of religion in peace-making. Some clerics, and Pope Paul VI was a well-known example, see it as part of their role to work for peace.



International Year of Peace - Vatican 1986

Left (with dove): 'Peace is a value without frontiers - north, south, east and west; only one Peace'. Right (with olive): 'Nation shall not lift up sword against nation'.



World Conference on Religion and Peace 1989



The visit of Pope Paul VI to the United Nations in 1965 to plead for peace in Vietnam was recognised as a significant event, politically and in the Catholic Church. The dove and olive branch here represent the Pope and his message.



Note the optimistic olive branch beside the UN building



Pope Paul VI's call for peace'



Message of Peace'



Airmail 1966 - Die proof in black signed by the engraver MAZELIN and control stamp. Inscr 'Pope Paul VI at the UN - Messenger of Peace'

9.6 - CHRISTMAS

Christmas is a major Christian festival but now celebrated as a holiday by people of many faiths. The significance of the symbols alters and Christmas illustrations and decorations often show doves in a festive rather than serious manner. Yet they still reinforce the seasonal message of 'Peace on earth and goodwill towards men'.



Mexico Christmas 1987 - ORIGINAL PRINTING PLATE for red stamp. Same value blue stamp in set of 2 has same design but in reverse



1986 International Year of Peace Special postmark for Christmas



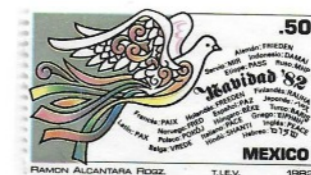
1945 British India - Christmas air mail letter printed for Royal Indian Naval Personnel Mail - postage free Jolly seasonal illustrations printed on the inside - and outside shows the dove carrying mistletoe!



1974: US' first self-adhesive stamp



A spot of originality: here the topiary hedge is trimmed to the shape of a dove. Each stamp of this set has a different type of dove illustration



Peace' in many languages



'Message of Peace'. Is the dove the messenger?

10. Working for Peace

The Peace Movement was developed in the 19th century by individuals and organisations working specifically to promote peace. In the early days symbols were not to be seen but the post-WW2 Russian inspired movement, sometimes called propaganda, was illustrated liberally with doves and olive branches.



Cuba 1961 - 'For Peace and Socialism'

10.1 - The PEACE MOVEMENT



Stalin Peace Prize 1951: Frederic Joliot-Curie, physicist, a devout communist and first President of the World Peace Council.

Left: For 10th anniv of Peace movement leading to formation of World Peace Council in 1950. Note Olive branch held by Picasso style dove

The World Peace Movement developed from 1949 and as it strengthened its anniversaries were recognised:



Czechoslovakia 1979 for 30th anniv of Peace movement. Die Proof in blue. Czech proofs are very rare - only 2 - 5 were ever made



1986: 25th anniversary of Soviet Peace Fund

10. Working for Peace

When the League of Nations, brainchild of Woodrow Wilson, was established after WW1, there were great hopes for a peaceful future. The idea was that countries united by the common aims of the League would not go to war with each other. The League of Nations was formally established by the Treaty of Versailles on June 28th 1919.

Wilson was awarded the Nobel Peace prize later that year. The work of setting up the League of Nations continued into 1920.



17 Jan 1920: Versailles Congress Post cancel. This is different from the cancels before the Treaty was signed

10.2 - The LEAGUE of NATIONS

As part of its efforts, in 1932 the League held a disarmament conference in Geneva. Sadly, without agreement, it failed.



May 1932: Geneva Disarmament Conference stamps and cancels

Note in the commemorative design below that as well as the dove the United Nations logo with its olive wreath is included. The League of Nations had been replaced by the United Nations in 1945



Mali 1980 - for 60th anniversary of founding of League of Nations. Die proof in dark violet signed by engraver Guillaume. Control mark embossed at bottom left.



Russia 1969 for 20th anniversary of World Peace Movement, with olive branches

10. Working for Peace

10.3 - AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS

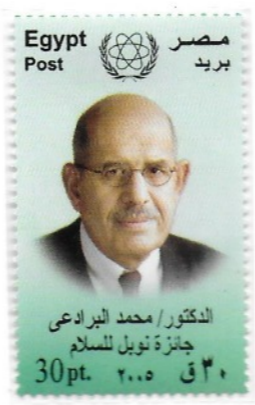
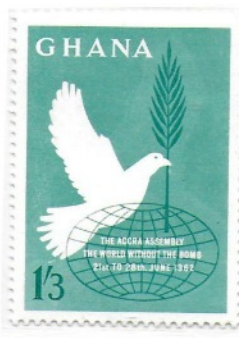
The ending of WW2 by using nuclear bombs in Japan created controversy and fear. An awful and powerful means of destruction now existed which could destroy the world. So physicists who had invented the bomb came together to try and control the use of nuclear power and pacifists and political groups set out to 'Ban the Bomb'.



Left: Japan 1949 with doves for establishment of Nagasaki as an International Cultural City. Recovery and hope for the future? Testing new atomic weapons continued in the late 40s and 50s. Fear is shown in the skeleton shaped atomic cloud (right).



The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was founded in 1958 as a response to the ongoing threat (above) and in 1962 the vulnerable non-aligned nations (outside the arms race) held the ACCRA Assembly 'World without the bomb' (Below left).



Right: Mohamed ElBaradei was Director General of the IAEA, Int Atomic Energy Agency, known as 'Atoms for Peace' (note logo), when they jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2005 for their work to prevent nuclear energy being used for military purposes.

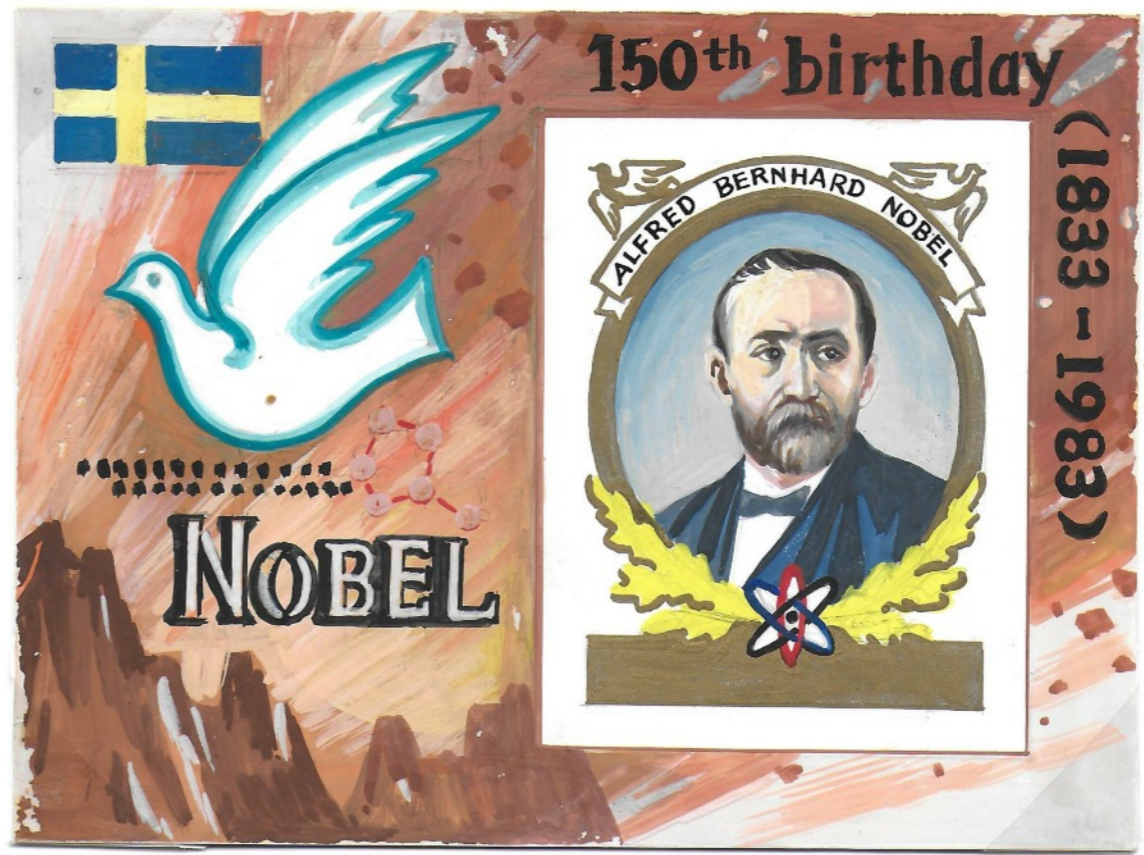
The concerned medical world held international congresses - the Association of Physicians against Nuclear War. Russia's 1983 stamps for the 3rd congress show a protective dove and its official cover adds the olive branch and, very strongly, the hand held up to say 'No'.



10. Working for Peace

10.4 - ALFRED NOBEL

Alfred Nobel, a 19th century Swedish scientist, businessman and inventor, enabled the development of the most powerful weapons of the time by his invention of explosives. However, he left a large fortune for the establishment of five prizes to be distributed annually for 'the benefit of mankind'. One was a Peace Prize and many illustrations of Nobel show him with the symbolic dove.



Explosives



Listing all five prizes

North Korea 1984: Preliminary unadopted artwork for series commemorating the 150th anniv of Nobel's birth. Watercolour on posterboard. Stamp with final issued design (also with doves) below left



GB 2001: Embossed dove with olive branch for 100th anniv of the Peace prize



Monaco 1995: strip of colour proofs for the final stamp of its Peace and Freedom set



1991 booklet for Nobel Peace prize (stamps inside illustrate four laureates)

10. Working for Peace

The statement in Nobel's will in respect of the Peace prize said: "and one part to the person who shall have done the most or best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of Peace Congresses". A wide brief, and nominees and winners came from all over the world.

Below: The doves on this Nobel Peace prize booklet, issued 1986 for International Year of Peace, are circling the world. This emphasizes the global nature of an award which aims to bring hopes of a peaceful future - the olive branches - to all. The first prize was in 1901.



Laureates left to right: Bertha von Suttner (concealed); Carl v Ossietzky; Albert Luthuli; Martin Luther King; Mother Teresa



Prize 1907: Ernest Moneta, peace activist



Prize 1961: Aristide Briand, lawyer, part of 1925 Locarno Treaty team



Prize 1961: Dag Hammarskjöld, Sec Gen of the UN

The Peace Prize is the only Nobel prize which can be awarded to organisations. Hence:



Prize 1963 - League of Red Cross Societies, which shared the Prize with the International Committee of the Red Cross.



Prize 1988: UN Peacekeeping forces
2004 Special Indian postmark for Indian Contingent "Soldiers of Peace", who were deployed in the Ivory Coast at that time



Prize 1977: Amnesty International - olive branches sweeping away the weapons of war.

10.5 - NOBEL PEACE LAUREATES

11. Conclusion

HOPING for PEACE

Abuses of human rights, injustice and poverty continue to cause suffering and prevent peace. There is always a war somewhere. Yet nations and individuals continue to work and hope for the future.



Above: Produced 1967 by 'Free Romanians' in Madrid. The Soviet dove flies away from the grave where Human Rights are buried



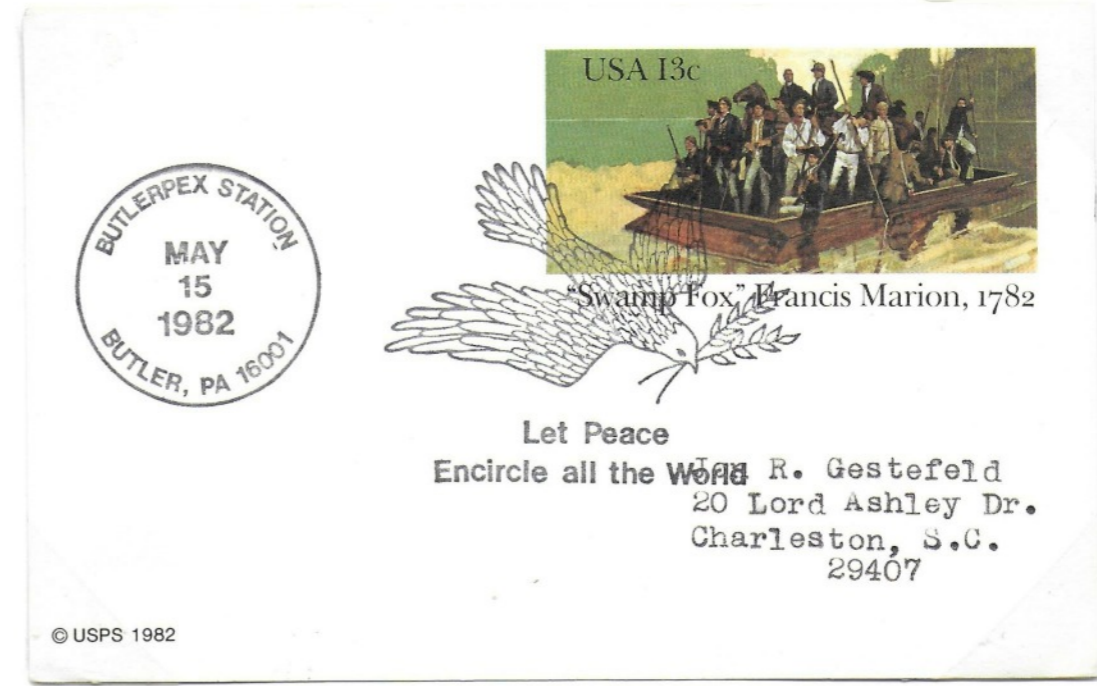
Left: 1959 1st issue of Republic of Guinée, proclaiming independence from France the year before



Right: 1979 postmark with dove and slogan 'The people want peace', issued the year before Rhodesia became independent



People continue to search for peace ---- to build bridges



"LET PEACE ENCIRCLE ALL THE WORLD"