



# SIPA

## Bulletin

For Circulation to Members only

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### SOUTH INDIA PHILATELISTS ASSOCIATION

(Founded 1956)

(Affiliated to the Philatelic Congress of India)

#### "LONDON 80"

(V. N. SRINIVASA RAO)

*Carle Court, London* was the venue of the International stamps show held between 6th May and 14th May, 1980, housing about 4,000 frames of the worlds, best collections of stamps not to speak of more than 150 stalls of renowned stamp dealers of the world.

The Royal Exhibit stole the show and the finest examples of Great Britain and commonwealth were exhibited. This was highlighted by the visit of Her Majesty the Queen on the 7th of May 1980 spending a couple of hours to view the exhibits. The other attraction was the Court of Honour, Jurv exhibits and Class of honour contributed by renowned philatelists all over the world, on varied themes.

Last but not the least, the exhibits of competitors participating in the exhibition, while not singling out any particular exhibit for its excellence, the fantastic line engraved stamps of Great Britain viz. the Penny Black and Tuppence Blue multiples thereof and on covers was an unforgettable treat to watch. The classics of Europe, Africa Asia and America were well represented and one wonders at the zeal, perseverance and patience with which the wonderful materials were collected and displayed.

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*The views contained in the articles published are the author's own and not necessarily those of the Association.*

Dear member,

Despite my meagre limitations as a journalist or much less as a writer, I accepted the mandate of the working committee of SIPA to be the editor of its bulletin. My maiden attempt has been well received by the Senior Philatelists and other members of the association as evidenced by the very encouraging letters received by me. This gives me added strength and courage to continue the heavy burden of my task unflinchingly.

In this connection I would like to invite the attention of our members to the editorial: Home News item in the Philatelic Journal of India August 1980 page 189 paying a high tribute to the first issue of SIPA bulletin, July, 1980. I know not how or in what terms to express my heart felt thanks to the PJI for its very encouraging words. It shall always be my earnest endeavour to serve the cause of Philately to the best of my ability. In this I need the co-operation of every member of SIPA. I therefore fervently appeal to them to liberally contribute articles for publication in our bulletin. Our ship is on its maiden voyage. It is for the members to steer her on longer voyage.

Thanking you,

Philatelically Yours,  
Editor

All communications relating to the Bulletin should be addressed to Mr M. T. Karunakaran, Honv. Editor, SIPA Bulletin, No. 2, III Cross St., Jayanagar, Tambaram Sanatorium, Madras-600 047.

## MOBILE POST OFFICE, MADRAS

*( continuation to the article  
published in the last issue )*

Lastly we had a mobile counter of Madras Anna Road Philatelic Bureau. It commenced function from Friday the 1st July 1977 as per the programme below:

Dhasaprakash Hotel (Mobile P. O. Halt)  
08-05 to 08-25 hrs.

Annanagar near Chinthamani Super Market  
08-45 to 09-05 hrs.

Vepery (Mobile P. O. Halt) 09 20 to 09.40  
hrs.

M. U. C. (Mobile P.O Halt) 10-00 to 10-30  
hrs.

Marina (Mobile P.O. Halt) 10-40 to 11-00  
hrs

Hotel Maris Hotel Chola 11-10 to 11-30  
hrs.

Hotel Taj Coromandal 11-40 to 12-00 hrs.

Don Bosco Matriculation School 12-10 to  
12-30 hrs.

Connemara Hotel 12-40 to 13 00 hrs.

Luz Mobile P O Halt 13-15 to 13-45 hrs.

This Philatelic counter on wheels functioned on the days of issue of new commemorative Postage stamps only. It sold the stamps, first day covers and folders issued on the day. It provided special cancellation of Anna Road Philatelic Bureau. Stationaries with this cancellation can also be posted at this Mobile Philatelic counter. This service was discontinued with the issue dated 21-3-1980.—

By A. Ravooof.



# UNITED NATIONS-35th ANNIVERSARY

G. MADANMOHAN DAS.

It was in 1941 that the name "UNITED NATIONS" was coined by the President of the United States to describe the countries at war with Germany and Italy. In January 1942, when Japan attacked Pearl Harbour and joined the Axis Powers, 26 Nations joined in the Declaration of the United Nations; to Co-operate with the signatory Governments and not to make a separate peace with the enemies. In 1944 proposals were formulated to set up a permanent International Organisation to be called the "United Nations". At a conference convened on 25th April 1945 in San Francisco, U.S.A the charter was finalised and adopted by 50 Nations, on 26th June 1945. Finally the United Nations came into existence on 24th October, 1945. Six months later the old League of Nations dissolved itself and transferred its assets to the newly formed United Nations.

The new organisation had temporary head quarters in London, Paris and New York, before occupying the newly built permanent head quarters in New York in 1952. The covers issued from these temporary head quarters are philatelic prizes.

There is also an European Office in Geneva, in Palais-des Nations, built during the period between World Wars I and II for the League of Nations. Last year another UN complex was opened; this one in Vienna.

As the League of Nations did, the United Nations have their own postage stamps. U.N. postal administration first issued postage stamps in 1951; definitives and airmail series, for use only on mail posted at the New York head quarters (SG I-II and A12-A15). The first commemorative was a blue 5C(S.G. 21) issued on 24th October 1952, showing the veterans war memorial building in San

Francisco, where the charter was signed. The permanent head quarters building was shown on two of the 1951 definitives; 2C and 50C (S.G. 2 and 10).

Virtually all the independent Countries of the World are member-states of the U.N. A good number of them have over the years commemorated some aspect of the work of the U.N. or of one or the other specialised agency. The United Nations, commemorated its own 10th anniversary in 1955, 15th anniversary in 1960, the 20th in 1965, the 30th anniversary in 1975 and this year marks the 35th anniversary.

The basic principles of the U.N., as laid down in its charter, are that all people should be free and equal without distinction of race, sex, language or religion. The U.N. itself was conceived as an organisation dedicated to the suppression of aggression and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. Through its specialised agencies it aims to help all countries to work together to solve economic social and cultural problems, and to uphold human rights.

The specialised agencies; many inherited from the League of Nations, include such old established bodies as the International Labour Office, the World Health Organisation and the International Telecommunications Union. Others; more specifically, the U.N. creations, include UNESCO and UNICEF. The U.P.U. decided at its 1947 Congress (in Paris) to become a specialised agency of the U.N.

The various specialised agencies have been Philatelically noted by issues of U.N. postage stamps. e.g. 1953 U.P.U. (SG 17-18); 1954 FAO (SG 23-24); 1955 UNESCO (SG 33-34); 1956 ITU and WHO (SG 41-42 and 43-44).



The first U.N. stamps were denominated in American currency. In 1969, following a postal agreement between U.N. and the Swiss Postal Administration, U.N. stamps were issued for use at the European Office. Denominated in Swiss currency, they were valid on mail posted at Palais des Nations, Geneva. The first definitive set comprised G. 1-4, G6, G9 G12 and G14. Since then all U.N. stamps have been issued in both currencies. Last year, stamps in Austrian currency were issued for use at the Vienna U.N. complex.

Just like the stamps, the slogans and meter marks of U.N.P.A. are popular with U.N. Collectors. So are covers with the cancellations of the peace keeping forces, which over the years have assumed heavy responsibilities around the World.

The U.N.P.A. draws on designers and printers around the world for its stamps and other material.

(There is a flourishing Society, the U.N. Study Group, which caters for Collectors of U.N. stamp (Hon. Sec. V. S. Peddie, 13, Wymoor Road, Old Brumby, Scunthorpe S. Hunberside DN 17 1EZ, U.K.)

The United Nations Organisation was founded in 1945 after World War II, and its head quarters is in New York. This year the United Nations is celebrating its 35th anniversary, and has commemorated it with the issue of stamps on 26-6-80 in three designs and in all the three currencies of the United Nations; U.S.A. 15C and 0 31C. Swiss Francs 0.40 and 0.70 and Austrian Schillings 4 and 6. In addition to the three pairs of stamps there are also three miniature sheets, combining the pair of stamps in one particular currency and with texts in English for the American Dollar Sheet, in French for the sheet in Swiss Francs and in German for the sheet in Austrian Schillings.

The United Nations is a very important International organisation, and it has achieved a number of things, over the past 35 years.

The idea of establishing an United Nations postal administration originally came from Dr. Jose Arce President of the Argentine delegation to the United Nations in 1947; It has resulted in success. The aim was not to acquire additional revenue, but to tell the world, about the work objectives and achievements of United Nations and its agencies.

We have at present United Nations stamps in three currencies they are very successful. There is also a danger of further proliferation in more currencies depending on where the United Nations have a foot hold. Since the issue of the first set, the United Nations stamps have become very popular and are widely collected. So far the stamp issuing policy of the United Nations' postal administration has been moderate and acceptable and that is probably the reason why it stays popular with philatelists, the world over

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### **P C I Bulletin**

The Philatelic Congress of India (our parent body) has brought out an official bulletin titled as "Signet".

The purpose of it is not to compete with the magazines and journals but rather to assist them with basic information which will be helpful for research and development of philately in general.

Members of SIPA are informed that a copy of the bulletin will be made available at our library for their perusal and study.

Suggestions from members are invited for improving our bulletin and the members are also invited to contribute articles features, notes etc etc. on any facet of philately of any period



## "London 80" (Continued from Page 13)

The section on postal history, my pet subject, now recognised as an independent class from traditional philately by the F.I.P. was represented by about 145 entries in about 775 frames consisting of class material of the several parts of the globe. The impression one gains from the awards was that this class should have had a fair deal. The decision of the jury is not questioned. But an exclusive special jury of Postal Historians should have been utilized for judging these exhibits and not combined with judges of traditional philately.

British commonwealth was very well represented and India in particular was highlighted with an excellent exhibit of Mr. Hiddergot of West Germany who was awarded the top award of a large gold medal and Indian States in particulars shared very favourably in getting an award in the top class.

The other star attractions were the air mails consisting of zeplines, pioneers, crash mails and other attractive items of air mail the world over including the first air mail of the world inaugurated in India between Allahabad and Nini in the United Provinces

The thematics and youth class was very well represented consisting of traditional items in thematics and other themes of a novel character. The youth class exhibited by juniors between the ages of 13 and 25 was very interesting. Much thought and study were brought to bear on the selection of subjects and their wonderful treatment.

What was predominantly noticeable in the exhibits is the different styles of writing adopted by various countries' exhibitors. Some were of artistic reproductions, writing in Indian Ink and writings in Pen and Pencil and some times jottings not to speak of typewritten material with no set standard with what we in India are being taught and insisted upon viz. that the writing should be standard and uniform and always in ink only.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not say a word of the exhibits put up by the National Postal Museum of Great Britain and British Post Office. What attracted me most in the

National Postal Museum exhibits is the growth of carriage of British Mail for the past 300 years as the most instructive and fascinating feature. The stamping of material tendered was uniform orderly and cheerfully undertaken and the sales counters were efficient and courteous. The other attractions were other museums, agencies and administrations who put up a splendid show attracting a large crowd all the time. The Dealers' booths were always crowded and catered to the novists and specialists in no small measure and their international character added to their glamour.

Finally, a word about "Special Juniors Section" which was novel and very interesting catering to the very young with personal demonstrations. It is a new innovation with great appeal.

The literature class had its due share with several new and interesting publications, a major part consisting of publications in foreign languages, catering to the beginners and the specialists was very educative.

The organisers are to be heartily congratulated on the excellent show where nothing was left to be desired in the matter of comfort and convenience of the large concourse of the visiting public. There were also various other attractions. To Mr George South who became familiar to us in India, at the time of "India 80", goes the credit for organising this wonderful show which can indeed be classified as the greatest show on earth.

### Members New Address

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## New Members

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Mr P. VIJAYAKUMAR  
Officer, State Bank of India,  
Merchant Banking Bureau,  
Madras L H O. (General)

## TIT BITS

The first postage stamp of India is known as Scinde Dawk. It was introduced in 1852 and its use was limited to Sind province only.

Among the Indian States, Bamra, one of the States of Orissa was the first to introduce its own stamp for use in the year 1888.

The first All India postage stamp printed by litho process was brought out in 1854. The first issues were not printed on gummed strips, nor did they carry perforations to facilitate their being cut out from the sheets.

The first pictorial Indian postage stamp was released in 1891 in connection with the building of the city of New Delhi.

The first commemorative Indian postage stamp was issued in 1935, in connection with Silver Jubilee of King George V's ascension to throne.

The first Postage stamp of Independent India was issued on 21-11-1947, carrying the Indian National flag in it.

The first multicolour stamp on International Union of Railways was issued in 1972.

The first Bi-colour stamp was issued in India. It was the cut-to-shape four annas stamp with the frame in blue and queens' head in the centre in red colour.

## Committees for 1981 Silver Jubilee

*Shri K. Prasad, Hon. Sec. SIPA informs :*

The Editorial Committee of the Souvenir will be headed by Shri Karunakaran. The other members of the committee are Sarvashri, V. N. Srinivasa Rau, G. Madan Mohan Das, S. Ramaswamy, D. H. Rao & K. S. Rao.

The Advertisement Committee will be headed by Shri U. Mohan Rao. The other members of the committee are Sarvashri G. Balakrishna Das, G. Amarchand, Mahalingam, A Thiruvengada Gupta, A C Thiriloknath, Prakash Galada, Ajay K. Shah, L. K. Surana, Balakrishnan and G. Madan Mohan Das

The above committees were nominated/ elected at the Committee Meeting of the Association held on 6th September 1980.