

# HANDBOOK ON UNITED NATIONS HERALDRY



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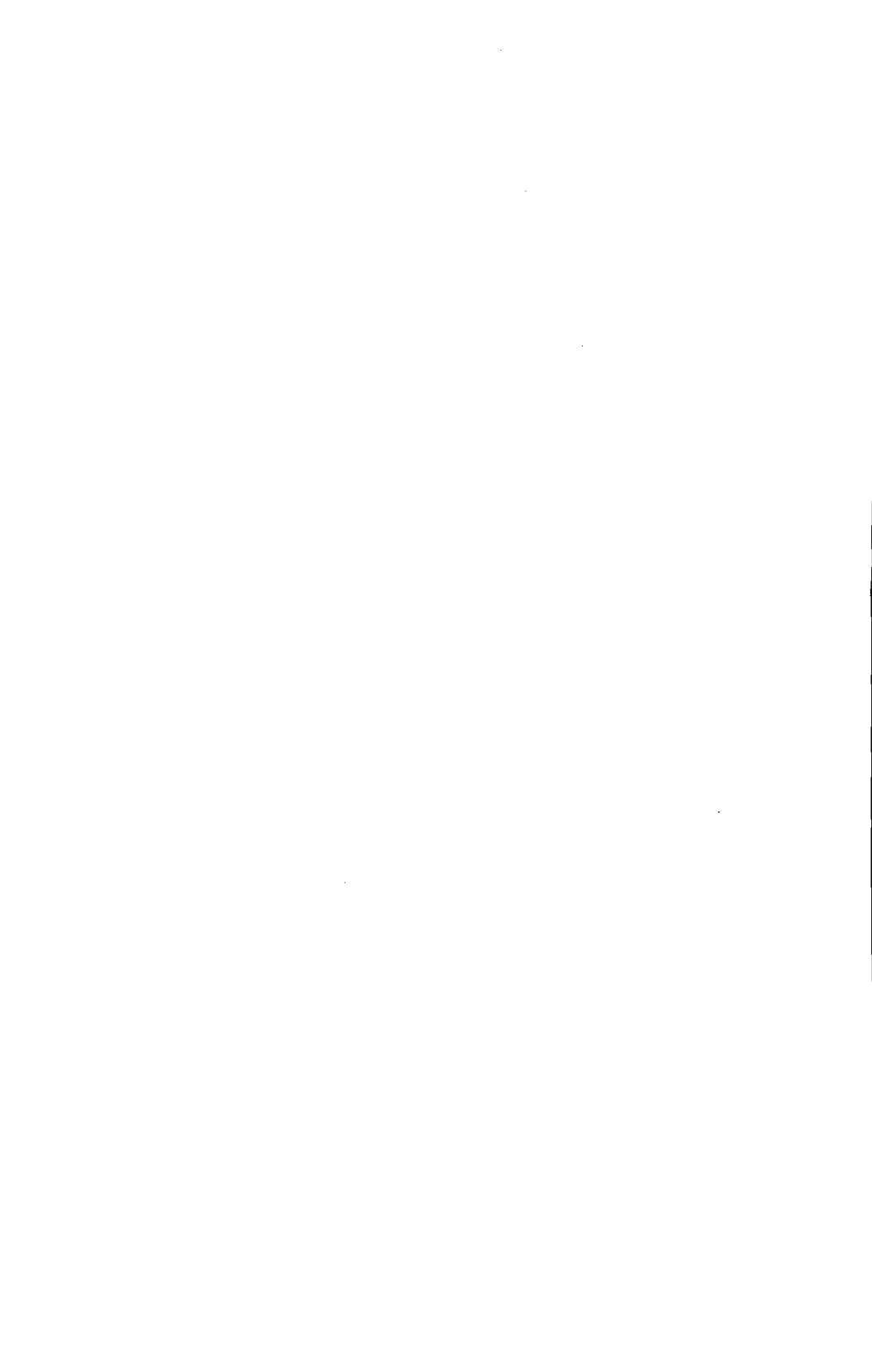


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# HANDBOOK ON UNITED NATIONS HERALDRY

## FOREWORD

This report has been prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean for distribution by its Library as an internal reference document, after repeated enquiries highlighting the need to focus on an aspect of graphic production hitherto seldom investigated.

The original idea of preparing this compilation arose from the cover of the 30 July 1982 issue of the "Secretariat News" bulletin, which illustrated 54 emblems used by the United Nations System. Diligent research has trebled the original number, and though every effort has been made to produce a work as complete and reliable as possible, it may well be that some emblems—especially those of International Years and Conferences—were unwittingly excluded from this collection. Those found after its issue might be included in a later definitive edition, drawing on the reactions to the present publication.

All the information presented has been extracted from United Nations literature, or from material officially supplied by the organizations concerned. The sources, as well as credits for the illustrations, are always mentioned in the corresponding section. Close contact was maintained with the Photo Library, Division of Public Information, at Headquarters, from which valuable guidance was received; due recognition should also be given to the effective support of the Documents Reproduction and Public Information sections at ECLAC-Santiago, which helped to make this task possible through their generous help and encouragement.

Part I of this study, which is presented here, deals with the emblems of Principal Bodies (the Secretariat and the International Court of Justice) and of specialized agencies, using data made available by those organizations which responded to a circular to this effect. The order in which they are classified has been adopted solely with a view to convenience, and attempts to follow as closely as possible the approved chart of the United Nations System of Organizations.

Parts II to VI are to appear as a separate addendum at a later date. It is felt that the information and illustrations assembled so far had better be circulated without further delay, in order to allow for eventual amendments when a definitive edition is produced.

Part II will illustrate the badges of subsidiary bodies, such as UNICEF or UNHCR, likewise arranged according to the official chart. Part III shall list the symbols of autonomous units, such as the United Nations Postal Administration, and special programmes within an agency (notably UNESCO), arranged according to the order assigned to that agency by the chart. Part IV will

group the devices of what could be termed "in-house staff guilds", such as the Credit Union or the United Nations Recreation Council. Finally, Part V shall present the logos of International Years and Decades, and Part VI those of United Nations- sponsored conferences; these two parts are arranged chronologically.

As it will be noted, except in Part I scant background information could be gathered in support of the illustrations themselves; this is probably due to the lack of appropriate machinery for centralizing the above data, and to the temporary nature of some symbols. The report ends with a full list of the illustrations, and a bibliographical summary of the sources most extensively quoted in the text.



## INTRODUCTION

[Abridged from an article by Roberto Rossetti, published in the "Secretariat News", Vol. XLI, No. 9, 16 May 1986 .

The United Nations, which recently celebrated its 40th anniversary, has produced in the course of its constant endeavour to construct a better world a sizeable number of emblems which have entered our daily lives so gradually that we often fail to perceive their existence or their symbolic meaning. This is partly due to the fact that such emblems are generally shown isolated, and no readily available reference source groups them together. Only one widely circulated document makes use of some of the United Nations badges on its cover, namely, the Regulations and Rules of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: its latest edition, published in July 1984, carried 14 emblems, among them the rarely seen emblem of GATT.

The League of Nations, which in some respects tends to be regarded as a predecessor to the United Nations, did not use any well established symbol during its existence: the only faint echo of such a feature that we may glean from the past comes in the form of the entwined letters SdN (standing for "Société des Nations") which adorn a bronze gate in the Palais des Nations, the present seat of the United Nations Office at Geneva. Another historic precedent points at the use of a flag under the authority of the League of Nations: following a border dispute during which the town of Leticia had been occupied by Peruvian troops, the League of Nations promoted an armistice that would leave the disputed zone under its temporary administration. The "Leticia Trusteeship Commission" held the frontier panhandle on behalf of Colombia from 25 June 1933 to 18 July 1934 and during this time it made use of a typical military truce flag, with its title set against a plain white background. This flag is nowadays exhibited, with other mementoes of the time, in the small museum dedicated to the League of Nations in the grounds of the Palais des Nations at Geneva.

A consistent feature of United Nations heraldry is its distinctive wreath, which appears in its standard form on the majority of emblems that could be traced. A few emblems embody a modified version of the wreath, either by showing it in perspective (as in the cases of the International Co-operation Year 1965, or the 1981 Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy), by rendering it in a stylized form (as in the cases of UNDR0, or the 1980 Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders), or else by introducing an asymmetrical wreath (as in the cases of UNEP, or the 1974 World Population Conference). Finally, slightly under half of the emblems (notably those of FAO, UNESCO and the World Bank Group) set a distinctive note in the context of United Nations heraldry.

Several reasons may be put forward to explain this phenomenon: some specialized agencies, such as UPU and ITU, actually predated the founding of the United Nations, and some others, like WIPO, were brought into the system after having established their own emblems. Conversely, while some of the most recent organizations, like IFAD or UNDRO, opted for a more innovative design, one could also point at the case of UNCHS/Habitat, which incorporated the standard wreath at a later stage into an otherwise strikingly different emblem.

At least two United Nations bodies —the International Court of Justice and the World Bank— adopted the unusual custom of having two different sets of “Greater” and “Lesser” Arms, which, as can be noted from their appearance, were designed at different times.

Mention should also be made of the part played by language in emblem design: a few organizations, such as IAEA or the World Food Council, deliberately avoided the use of any letterwork in their badge, while in some other cases, such as FAO or UNESCO, where the acronym is a prominent part of the insignia, the organizations are known only by one acronym, regardless of language. Some organizations, like ITU, can have their name easily inverted, while some other, like ICAO or WMO, have opted for having separate versions of their emblem where the lettering can be included (preferably in several languages) or omitted at will. There are cases, however, such as that of WIPO, where the emblem may differ considerably because of the lettering, or agencies like ILO, that has as many as six “translations” of its insignia. It should be recalled that the United Nations Secretariat has six official languages, and acronyms can change dramatically from one language to the other: the French equivalent for UNICEF is FISE, and the Spanish one for UNRWA is OOPS. Language use, however, varies from one agency to another: for example, the sole official language of UPU is French.

In spite of having so many different emblems, most agencies share the same travel document, the *Laissez-Passer*, which is issued by the United Nations offices at New York, Geneva and Vienna, and carries on its cover the emblem of the Secretariat. The sole exception is ILO, which was established as early as 1919, a few months before the League of Nations, and has retained the privilege of issuing its own *Laissez-Passer*; but even then the emblem on the cover is that of the United Nations Secretariat rather than that of ILO.

Most specialized agencies and subsidiary bodies hoist the United Nations flag on their premises, even though their own emblem may bear little resemblance to the one on the flag. Two agencies that routinely display a modified version of the United Nations flag are WHO, which has charged the United Nations arms with a golden Aesculapian staff, and WMO, which has inserted a wind rose or compass card atop the planisphere. Three more organizations, viz. the IMF, UPU and the World Tourism Organizations, fly altogether different ensigns, with their badge centered on a light blue background.

Although not as widely used, another flag created within the United Nations was the black and white “Bridge across the South” banner of the 1978 Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

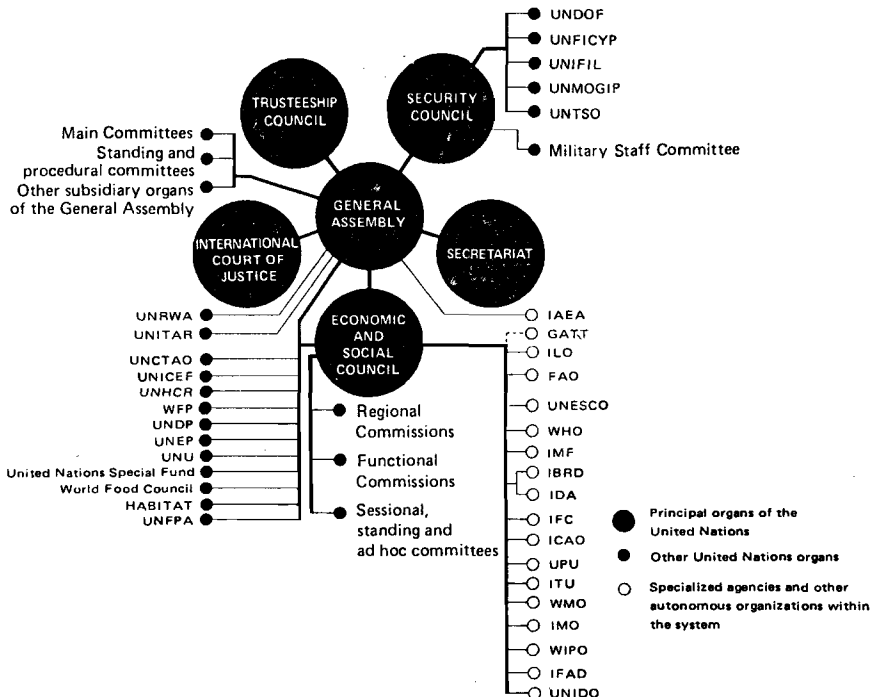
Five subsidiary bodies (i.e., UNRWA, UNCTAD, UNSO, UNFFA and the ICSC) use no emblem other than the basic United Nations coat of arms, while

two others (UNITAR and UNDP) content themselves with inserting their name close to it. It is interesting to note that there have been a number of cases within the United Nations System where a subject of special concern, like the World Cultural Heritage, has had a well established emblem long before an organization such as for example, UNIDO, which recently became a specialized agency and is now in the process of adopting an official emblem. Also, the proportion of emblems that do not conform to the general pattern is especially high among those of international years and decades (e.g., the International Women's Year 1975, and the Combat Racism Decade 1977) and international conferences (e.g., the 1976 Conference on the Law of the Sea, and the 1982 Special Session on Disarmament).

Occasionally an emblem of a temporary nature attains permanent status: that of the World Refugee Year 1959-1960, for instance, is currently used by UNHCR, and the emblem of the 1972 Conference on Human Environment was adopted as that of UNEP when this was formed.

(The latest version of the approved chart of the United Nations System, with the acronyms of the principal components, and a table from the United Nations "background papers" series, giving the size, indicative budget and year of establishment of each specialized agency, are given below.)

## The United Nations



ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine
UNU	United Nations University
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFC	World Food Council
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>SIZE OF STAFF</b>	<b>ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>YEAR ESTABLISHED</b>
United Nations	14,785	\$1,401,200,000	1945
World Health Organization (WHO)	4,378	779,300,000	1948
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	6,637	859,700,000	1945
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	3,365	549,700,000	1946
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	2,684	359,300,000	1919
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1,356	212,300,000	1957
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	886	167,500,000	1865
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	1,200	157,400,000	1947
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	388	73,000,000	1950
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	296	42,608,125	1948
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	213	42,600,000	1970
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	168	23,700,000	1874
Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	265	31,400,000	1958
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	120	30,950,000*	1977

\*Excluding loans totalling \$838 million.

Not included in this list are the four financial agencies located in Washington, D.C., whose use of funds differs from the other organizations in the system. Three of them operate mainly by making loans and extending credits for development purposes, while the fourth (IMF) sells

currency to help members meet temporary foreign payments difficulties. Quite apart from these transactions they also have administrative budgets, the amounts of which in the 1980 fiscal year are shown in the following table, along with the number of staff members and year of establishment of each:

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET</b>	<b>SIZE OF STAFF</b>	<b>YEAR ESTABLISHED</b>
World Bank and International Development Association (IDA)	\$338,267,000	5,752	1945*
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	107,849,955	1,538	1945
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	26,469,577	384	1956

\*IDA 1960.



## Part One

Adequate information about the United Nations coat of arms is to be found in its Official Yearbook, 1946-1947, page 251:

### *Official Seal and Emblem of the United Nations*

The Secretary-General of the United Nations submitted a report to the second part of the first session of the General Assembly on the official seal and emblem of the United Nations.

The General Assembly referred the report to the Sixth Committee (Legal), which considered it at its 21st and 25th meeting on 20 and 30 November 1946. The Secretary-General's report stated that the symbol which at present appeared on the Charter of the United Nations, as well as on badges, passes, letterheads, etc., of the United Nations was a modification of the design created by members of the Presentation Branch of the United States Office of Strategic Services in April 1946 in response to a request for a button design for the San Francisco Conference.

The Secretary-General urged that it was desirable for the General Assembly to adopt this or any other design of its choice as the official seal and emblem of the United Nations. He further recommended that the General Assembly take appropriate measures for the legal protection of whatever emblem it might choose against use by unauthorized private persons or societies. The Secretary-General therefore submitted a draft resolution recommending appropriate national legislative action by the governments of all the member States.

The Sixth Committee after due consideration recommended that the General Assembly adopt, with slight modifications, the seal and emblem of the United Nations presently in use, the design of which was described as follows:

A map of the world representing an azimuthal equidistant projection centered on the North Pole, inscribed in a wreath consisting of crossed conventionalized branches of the olive tree; in gold on a field of smoke blue with all water areas in white.

The projection of the map extends to 60 degrees south latitude and includes five concentric circles.

On the basis of the Secretary-General's recommendations, the Sixth Committee further adopted a resolution concerning the legal protection of the seal and emblem of the United Nations.

On the recommendation of the Sixth Committee the General Assembly at its 50th plenary meeting on 7 December 1946, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

## THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. RECOGNIZES that it is desirable to approve a distinctive emblem of the United Nations and to authorize its use for the official seal of the Organization;

RESOLVES THEREFORE that the design reproduced below shall be the emblem and distinctive sign of the United Nations and shall be used for the official seal of the Organization (...)

The same Yearbook for the following year (page 205) yields additional information:

### UNITED NATIONS FLAG

The Secretary-General submitted a memorandum (A/342) to the second session of the General Assembly in which he stated that the need for a United Nations flag had already been felt, and would undoubtedly be increasingly felt in the future, in connection with the work of the committees or commissions sent by organs of the United Nations to different parts of the world, for use at headquarters and at United Nations offices and information centres.

The Secretary-General reported that in order that the Commission of Investigation concerning Greek Frontier Incidents might enjoy the protection of and be identified by a neutral symbol while travelling through troubled areas or sitting at meetings under the jurisdiction of several countries, an unofficial flag had been designed by the Secretariat.

This flag was composed of the official emblem of the United Nations, as approved by the General Assembly on 7 December 1946 (resolution 92 (I)),<sup>a</sup> centred on a ground of light blue and encircled by the words 'United Nations: Nations Unies:'.

The Secretary-General stated that he felt that the design already used bearing the United Nations emblem but without encircling words possessed the essential requirements of simplicity and dignity for an official United Nations flag and he therefore proposed a draft resolution that the General Assembly should adopt this design as the flag of the United Nations.

At its 91st plenary meeting on 23 September the General Assembly referred this question to the Sixth Committee, which at its 43rd meeting on 7 October unanimously adopted, with a minor change, the draft resolution recommended by the Secretary-General.

On the recommendation of the Sixth Committee (A/414) the General Assembly at its 96th plenary meeting on 20 October 1947, adopted without objection the following resolution (167 (II)):

*"The General Assembly*

'Recognizes that it is desirable to adopt a distinctive flag of the United Nations and to authorize its use and, therefore,

'Resolves that the flag of the United Nations shall be the official emblem adopted by the General Assembly under the terms of its resolution 92 (I) of 7 December 1946, centred on a light blue ground; (...)

<sup>a</sup>See Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-47, pp. 152-52.



The design adopted for the United Nations emblem may be described as follows: a map of the world on a north polar azimuthal equidistant projection inscribed in a wreath of crossed conventionalized branches of the olive tree; the projection extends to 60 degrees south latitude and includes five concentric circles, all but the central roundel being divided into octants, with the Greenwich meridian as the lower vertical axis.

Areas south of the 60th parallel south, including the entire continent of Antarctica, are not shown. This design is different from the emblem devised for the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco in 1945 and used on the original copy of the United Nations Charter and on the first official documents; that emblem extended to only 40 degrees south latitude, took the meridian 100 degrees west of Greenwich as the vertical axis, and had only four concentric circles. (From: P. Macalister-Smith, "Emblems, internationally protected", in R. Bernhardt (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Public International Law*, Inst. 9 - 1986.)

In accordance with Assembly directives, the Secretary-General drew up regulations concerning the dimensions of the flag and issued, on 19 December 1947, a Flag Code to govern the use and protect the dignity of the flag. The Code was amended in November 1952 to permit display of the flag by organizations and persons desiring to demonstrate their support of the United Nations.

Among matters covered by the Flag Code are the protocol to be followed in display of the flag, its use in specified circumstances and its manufacture and sale. Under one of the provisions of the Code, any violation of the Code may be punished in accordance with the law of the country in which such violation occurs.

The text of both the Flag Code and the regulations is contained in a pamphlet issued by the United Nations, entitled "The United Nations Flag Code and Regulations". (From 'Everyman's United Nations', eighth edition, March 1968, Sales No. E.67.1.5, pages 27-28.)

### **International Court of Justice**

The International Court of Justice, whose seat is at The Hague, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Court functions in accordance with its Statute, which is an integral part of the United Nations Charter. The Statute is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, established in 1922, which functioned under the League of Nations. The Court was inaugurated in 1946 and is open to the parties to its Statute, which automatically includes all members of the United Nations. A State not belonging to the United Nations may become a party to the Statute on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council. Switzerland (1948), Liechtenstein (1950) and San Marino (1954) are three non-member States which are presently parties to the Statute; the Court is not open to private individuals.

Two emblems are currently being used by the International Court of Justice. The first of these is used for the publications of the Court. It is similar to the official seal of the Court, except that it does not carry the words "International Court of Justice" and "Cour Internationale de Justice" around the central motif. A simplified version of this emblem, introducing the use of the

United Nations wreath, has been used for some years for various documents issued by the Court in the information field.

The Court officially adopted its seal on 4 April 1946, deciding to keep the same seal as its predecessor, the Permanent Court of International Justice. The emblem appearing on the publications of the Court is the same as the emblem used by the Permanent Court. (Information supplied by the Office of the Registrar in letter No. 75010 of 13 December 1985. The first emblem appears in the book "The International Court of Justice", page 3, published by the Court in 1976. Its simplified version is from the cover of 30 July 1982 cover of the "Secretariat News" bulletin.)

### **International Atomic Energy Agency**

Although not a specialized agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an autonomous intergovernmental organization under the aegis of the United Nations. The IAEA, whose seat is at Vienna, had its origins in a proposal made to the United Nations General Assembly on 8 December 1953 by the President of the United States, suggesting the establishment of a world organization devoted exclusively to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The general lines of that proposal were unanimously endorsed by the General Assembly in a resolution adopted on 4 December 1954. The Statute of IAEA was approved unanimously on 26 October 1956 at a conference held at United Nations Headquarters, and within three months it had been signed by eighty nations. The Agency legally came into being on 29 July 1957, with the deposit of the necessary ratifications of the Statute. In 1980 its staff totalled 1 356.

"One sunny day during the Third General Conference a banner with a strange device was seen fluttering above the line of national flags by the main entrance to the Conference, and also incidentally above that of the United Nations. Soon after the representative of the United Nations Secretary-General observed this slight, the new standard was removed, never again to be publicly displayed. The prologue and the consequence of this incident are part of the legal history of the Agency."

The above paragraph introduces chapter 30 of "The Law and Practices of the International Atomic Energy Agency" by Paul C. Szasz (STI/PUB/250, Legal Series No. 7, pages 1001-1003) where definitive information on the emblem, seal and proposed flag of IAEA is to be found.

### **GENESIS**

The emblem first used by the Agency consisted of three unequal skewed ellipses, with a small circle close to their centre, schematically representing the lithium atom. This design had already appeared on the documents of the Working Level Meeting, and had evidently been chosen by some official of the US State Department or Atomic Energy Commission. Subsequently the same emblem was used on the documentation of the Conference on the Statute, which was produced by the Secretariat of the United Nations. From there it was adopted for the documents of the Preparatory Commission (also printed at UN Headquarters) and later for the documents prepared, now already in Vienna and by the staff of the Agency, for the Board of Governors and for the first two

regular sessions of the General Conference. Indeed, the Executive Secretary of the Commission proposed that this emblem become the insignia of the Agency.<sup>1</sup>

Sometime in the fall of 1958 it occurred to someone that lithium was allegedly used in the manufacture of H-bombs, and that consequently this atom, even in abstract, schematic form, was not a proper symbol for the Agency. Consequently a fourth ellipse was added in December 1958 to represent inoffensive beryllium.<sup>2</sup>

Once the process of altering the emblem had started, further suggestions were made and soon a design evolved in which the central circle had been expanded into a global map of the world and five of the eight loops formed by the ellipses contained respectively: a dove of peace with an olive branch; a factory with smoking chimneys and surcharged with a train of three gear wheels; a microscope; two spears of grain; and finally a caduceus, to symbolise respectively the peaceful, industrial, research, agricultural and medicinal uses of atomic energy.<sup>3</sup> The Director-General had that emblem, in gold, superimposed on a blue flag and it was this banner whose dominant position, if not striking design, displeased the representative of the United Nations.

## ADOPTION

The incident related above led to the referral to the Board of the urgent problem of what symbols should represent the Agency. The Director-General proposed<sup>4</sup> the approval of the emblem as described above, of a seal consisting of the emblem surrounded by the words "International Atomic Energy Agency" and of a flag consisting of the emblem appearing on the blue field; inter alia, he requested authority to adopt a flag code to be modeled on that of the United Nations.<sup>5</sup>

At its initial consideration in January 1960, the Board decided that the Agency should have an emblem and seal, but no flag, and that the design of the emblem and seal should be considered later. At its next series of meetings in March the Board was faced with a slightly simplified version of the earlier emblem, submitted by the Secretariat, as well as with two designs informally proposed by a Governor, each of which consisted of a schematic atom surrounded by the crossed olive branches used by the United Nations. The Board, appropriately on the first of April, decided on a simplifying compromise and adopted as the emblem and seal the design then appearing on Agency documents (i.e., the bare schematic beryllium atom) surrounded by the olive branches of the United Nations.<sup>6</sup>

Though not specified either in that decision or the earlier one, it was understood that the Agency would use the UN flag in accordance with the applicable flag code, which permits display by UN related organizations. In particular, the UN flag is regularly flown over the Headquarters buildings and also at the site of significant Agency meetings in other locations.

<sup>1</sup>IAEA/OR.53, pp. 7-8.

<sup>2</sup>Para. 9 of the Director-General's Memorandum to the Board of 8 January 1960.

<sup>3</sup>This description is condensed from the paragraph cited in the preceding note, to which an illustration is annexed.

<sup>4</sup>In the Memorandum referred to note 2.

<sup>5</sup>Issued by the UN Secretary-General on the authority of UNGA/RES/167 (II).

<sup>6</sup>INFCIRC/19.

## PROTECTION

By the same decision adopting the emblem and seal, the Board recommended that member States "should take such appropriate measures as were necessary to prevent the use; without written authorization by the Director-General, and in particular for commercial purposes by means of trade marks or commercial labels, of the emblem and of the official seal of the Agency"; it also requested the Director-General to secure the necessary protection for the Agency's name, emblem and seal.<sup>7</sup>

Pursuant to the above charge, the Director-General on 15 June 1960 sent a circular letter<sup>8</sup> to the members requesting them to take all measures necessary to give effect to the Board's decision. Exactly a year later he sent another circular letter in which he inquired as to the measures each government had taken or intended to take in this matter.

The substantive responses received by the Agency to these letters can be classified as follows:

- a) Some States took action to protect the Agency's emblem, seal and name by special legislation or administrative regulation;<sup>9</sup>
- b) Some States advised the Agency to take steps to register its symbol under procedures prescribed by their national legislation;
- c) Some States, parties to the Paris Convention on the Protection of Industrial Property (as revised at Lisbon on 31 October 1958),<sup>10</sup> advised the Agency to rely on that Convention;
- d) Some States indicated that they had taken measures, through their patent, trade mark or copyright offices, to prevent the registration of symbols that might conflict with those of the Agency;
- e) Some States advised the Agency that no special measures could be taken by the Government but that the Agency had ample protection under existing legal provisions should anyone misuse the Agency's symbols.<sup>11</sup>

Since several States had advised the Agency that Article 6ter 1(b) of the amended Paris Convention on the Protection of Industrial Property<sup>12</sup> also provided protection to the emblems of intergovernmental organizations, the Agency on 22 November 1960 addressed a request for registration to the Bureau<sup>13</sup> established by that instrument. Advised that the provision in question was not yet in force, the Agency repeated its request after the necessary

<sup>7</sup>GC(IV)/114, para. 88.

<sup>8</sup>This and the later circular letter both carried the symbol L/121.

<sup>9</sup>For example, Austria, Verordnung des Bundesministeriums für Handel und Wiederaufbau vom 13. Februar 1961, womit das Zeichen der Internationalen Atomenergiebehörde von der Registrierung nach dem Markenschutz-gesetz 1953 ausgeschlossen wird (BGBl. Nr. 48/1961, Stück 15, 10 March 1961, p. 439); Germany, Bekanntmachung vom 12. September 1963 zu Par. 4 des Warenzeichengesetzes, Teil III, Nr. 1; India, Addition No. 15 (7 October 1961) to Schedule to the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950; Iraq, Law No. 126/1960, Official Gazette No. 429 (25 October 1960); Morocco, Dahir No. 1-0-182 of 8 Rebia L. 1380 (31 August 1960), Bulletin Officiel No. 2498 (9 September 1960); New Zealand, International Atomic Energy Agency Name and Emblem, Notice of 1961; Pakistan, Notification No. SRO 1019(K)/61 (20 October 1961), Gazette of Pakistan (3 November 1961), p. 418; South Africa, Government Notice No. 945, Government Gazette (22 July 1962).

<sup>10</sup>13 U.S.T. 1, TIAS 4931.

<sup>11</sup>For example, the Netherlands referred to Articles 222 bis and 4356 of its Criminal Code.

<sup>12</sup>Supra note 10.

<sup>13</sup>Bureaux Internationaux Reunis pour la Protection de la Propriete Industrielle Litteraire et Artistique (Geneva).

ratifications had been obtained by January 1962. Thereupon the Bureau on 15 August 1962 issued its Circular No. 421 notifying all member States of the Paris Union (whether or not they were parties to the Lisbon amendments) of the Agency's emblem. Subsequently the Agency requested the Bureau to take similar action with respect to its name and the abbreviation thereof, in the four working languages.

(Information supplied by the Public Information Office of IAEA on 10 December 1985. The emblem appears in INFCIRC/19 of 30 June 1960 (IAEA) and Official United Nations photo No. 24 447, supplied by DPI, New York.)

### **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade**

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was signed at Geneva on 30 October 1947, and came into force on 1 January 1948. GATT was originally accepted by 23 countries, and was intended as a stopgap arrangement pending the creation of the International Trade Organization, which would have been a specialized agency of the United Nations. As a result of the lack of acceptance of its proposed Charter, however, it became evident by the end of 1950 that the attempt to establish the International Trade Organization would have to be postponed indefinitely. Thus, GATT has stood alone since 1948 as the only international instrument to lay down rules of conduct for trade. Its legal status is that of a multilateral treaty applied by 88 signatory nations as of 30 June 1984, and observed on a "de facto" basis by a further 31 countries, together responsible for more than four-fifths of world trade. Its seat is at Geneva, and in 1980 its staff numbered 296.

Little is on record about the elusive emblem of GATT, which was designed around 1975, based on the idea of a staff member from the Secretariat. The design's significance is fairly obvious, with the word GATT superimposed upon the globe motif used by the United Nations (without wreath). The typography of the letters making up "GATT" is representative of "packing case" lettering stenciled on to many goods in transit.

(Information supplied by the Head of Information at GATT in letter REL/105 of 7 January 1986, including a specimen of the letterhead.)

### **International Labour Organisation**

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) was established on 11 April 1919 as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations; its original Constitution formed part of the Treaty of Versailles. As the only League organization to survive World War II, it became in 1946 the first specialized agency associated with the United Nations.

One of the most distinctive features of ILO is its tripartite structure; it is an intergovernmental agency, but employers and workers as well as governments take part in its work. The International Labour Conference is the supreme deliberative body of ILO. It meets annually and each national delegation is composed of two delegates from the Government, one from the workers and one from the employers. The Conference adopts the budget and elects the Governing Council of the International Labour Office. The Governing Body, which functions as an executive council, is composed of 56 members: 28 representing

governments, 14 representing employers and 14 representing workers. It supervises the work of the International Labour Office and the Organisation's various committees. The International Labour Office provides the Secretariat of the Conference and the Governing Body and functions as its operational headquarters and publishing house. It occupies a huge building in Geneva and by 1980 was staffed by 2 684 officials.

The obsolete emblem of the Organisation had the letters ILO standing on an equilateral triangle, representing the tripartite structure peculiar to this agency. The present emblem was adopted in 1968, just before the celebrations for the 50th anniversary of the Organisation. It consists of the ILO monogramme encircled by a cogwheel, symbolising the world of labour and divided into three equal segments, recalling the tripartite character from the previous emblem. The wheel is in turn encircled by the olive branch, a symbol of universal peace common to the whole United Nations System, which was absent in the previous emblem.

In English, the acronym ILO stands for both the International Labour Office and Organisation. The same is true for Spanish, but there are two different French versions of the emblem: Organisation Internationale du Travail (OIT) and Bureau International du Travail (BIT). This is also the case with German: Internationales Arbeiters Organisation (IAO) and Internationales Arbeitersamt (IAA). Also a Russian version is known to have been used for the International Labour Office (*Mezhdunarodny Byuro Truda*). In the case of the Organisation, the Russian acronym would be MOT. In 1967, in connection with the 50th anniversary of the Organisation, an emblem was designed for ILO. It was approved by the Director-General, who instructed that as from 1 January 1968 it should be used on all ILO stationery, publications and official documents. This emblem was prepared in English, French, Spanish, German and Russian and was used during the period January 1978 to December 1969. During the course of 1969, the Director-General decided that the same emblem should continue to be used thereafter, but without the dates "1919-1969" under it.

In the context of the anniversary celebrations a flag was also brought into being. It was designed by the ILO and manufactured in Switzerland: it measures 183 x 275 cms, has a light blue background and bears a centered embroidered white emblem ("ILO" on one side, "OIT" on the other side). The flag, however, has no official status of any kind: it is now used solely for decorative purposes and displayed in conference rooms at meetings held in Geneva or elsewhere.

There is an official seal of the International Labour Office, but not of the Organisation; it was approved by the Director-General of the International Labour Office on 6 February 1951 and subsequently approved by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 30 April 1951. It has the same design as that of the United Nations but bears the legend "International Labour Office - Bureau International du Travail" instead of "United Nations - Nations Unies". The seal is used for specific purposes, namely to authenticate laissez-passer documents issued to ILO officials, instruments of ratification, contracts and other such official documents.

(From a letter of 10 October 1977 to the Flag Research Centre of Winchester, Massachusetts, by the Internal Administration Branch of the ILO Financial and Central Administrative Services Department.)

(Information supplied by the Bureau of Public Information of ILO in letter ADM 121-1 of 4 February 1986. The obsolete emblem appeared on the 30 July 1982 cover of the "Secretariat News" bulletin. The English, French/Spanish and Russian versions of the current emblem are from official United Nations photos, released by the Division of Public Information without serial number. The German version of IAA is from the official catalog of ILO publications issued in July 1982 (ISSN 0378-5904). The IAO version appears on an UNPA stamp issued on 1 February 1985.)

## Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is the specialized agency dedicated to promoting the development of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and overall rural development. It was established on 16 October 1945, when 34 countries signed its Constitution at a world conference in Quebec (Canada). Its present seat is Rome, where the International Institute of Agriculture, linked to the League of Nations, had also been located; its staff in 1980 numbered 6 637. Its emblem bears no trace of the familiar United Nations wreath, and, although this is not confirmed by any document, may have been inspired by the famed didrachma of Metapontum, created by the engraver Aristoxenos around 400 B.C.

The genesis of the symbol is outlined in Chapter 14 (pages 185-186) of the book "FAO: its origins, formation and evolution, 1945-81", published by the Organization and written by Mr. R.W. Phillips, former Deputy Director-General.

The first version of a FAO emblem was in the form of a silver badge prepared by the Danish silversmith, Georg Jensen, for distribution to participants in the Second Session of the FAO Conference, held in Copenhagen from 2 to 13 September 1946. It showed a head of wheat, with the letters of FAO in approximately the same position as they appear on the emblem now being used, but with the name of the country —Denmark— where the motto now appears. According to Hambidge (1955), "Fiat panis" (Let there be bread) was selected as the FAO motto by the first Director-General, Sir John Boyd Orr.

Various designs were used for the emblem after 1946, but the general pattern has remained unchanged, and some of the earlier versions were still in use in 1980/1981. One early design in gold on green still appears in these colours on the Organization's diplomatic pouches: it can be seen on the plaque at the Homestead Hotel which commemorates the holding of the Hot Springs Conference. The version currently in widest use was designed by Mr. H. Engeler of what was then the Publications Service in April 1960, and was approved some time thereafter by Mr. B.R. Sen, then Director-General. The first published reference to its official approval and use appears to have been in Administrative Circular 77/31, dated 30 March 1977, which was directed toward achieving complete uniformity in the design used.

The emblem in its current version was registered on 1 July 1964 with the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), the predecessor of the present World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), in accordance with the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. Under this Convention the emblems of

international organizations are protected against use as trade marks, or as elements of trade marks, in countries that are members of the Paris Union.

The provisions of the above-mentioned Administrative Circular were updated in Administrative Circular 80/30, dated 21 March 1980, which provides that requests by parties outside FAO to use the emblem are to be dealt with by the Office of the Legal Counsel.

Apart from the facts that one Director-General selected "Fiat panis" as the motto, and that another Director-General approved the present design, it does not appear that any formal decisions were taken either to have an emblem or as to what it should portray. The emblem thus made its appearance on the FAO scene in an informal manner, and it came into use gradually, in an equally informal and somewhat irregular way. It began appearing in one of its earlier versions on some FAO documents in mid-1947. For example, it appeared on the cover of the Director-General's Second Annual Report to the Conference, dated July 1947, and on the cover of *Unasylyva*, Volume I, Number I, dated July/ August 1947. On the other hand, it did not appear on the Report of the Third Session of the FAO Conference, issued in December 1947. Present practice is to show the full name of the Organization, or the emblem, on the covers of all the Organization's printed material. Both often appear on the same cover.

(Information supplied by the Legal Office of FAO in letter LE 21/4 of 26 July 1985. Both emblems are reproduced in the above publication.)

#### United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

A conference for the establishment of an educational, scientific and cultural organization of the United Nations met in London from 1-16 November 1945 and drew up the Constitution of UNESCO. It also established a Preparatory Educational, Scientific and Cultural Commission, to function until the organization came into being on 4 November 1946, when the UNESCO Constitution was formally accepted by twenty of its signatories.

Membership in the United Nations carries with it the right to membership in UNESCO. States which are not members of the United Nations may be admitted to membership of UNESCO upon recommendation of its Executive Board, by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference, provided that the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations has not recommended the rejection of their application. The seat of UNESCO is at Paris, and in 1980 it had a staff of 3 365.

The emblem of UNESCO recalls by its appearance the shape of a Greek temple, with the six letters of its acronym standing symmetrically as the columns at the front. In this connection it may be interesting to recall that the first name proposed, as early as the end of 1943, was that of international organization to promote co-operation in the field of education (UNEO). Later, the United States Delegation proposed the establishment of a United Nations Organization for Reconstruction in the field of Education and Culture (UNECREC), but by January 1945 the Department of State was making reference to a United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The initiative to include the word science in the title of the Organization was taken up by some members of the British Delegation, and the acronym UNESCO appears for the first time in a memorandum of 15 March 1945 by Joseph Needham, head of the British scientific mission to



China. The acronym was finally adopted on 6 November 1945 by the first committee of the Conference during its third session, dedicated to deciding upon the name of the Organization and defining its goals and functions.

As in the cases of FAO and GATT, the organization is known by its English acronym only, and the United Nations wreath is absent from its emblem.

(Editorial note: UNESCO did not reply to the circular sent to it asking for information.)

(Information based on *Everyman's United Nations*, 8th Edition, *op.cit.*, and an article from *UNESCO Courier*, October 1985, pp. 21-23.)

The emblem is from the official United Nations photo No. 24 435, supplied by DPI, New York.)

### World Health Organization

The founding of the World Health Organization (WHO) goes back to a proposal made during the San Francisco Conference in 1945. In June and July 1946, at an international health conference held in New York, representatives of 64 countries drafted and signed the Constitution of WHO and established an interim commission to carry out the most urgent health work previously undertaken by such bodies as the League of Nations Health Organization, The Office International d'Hygiene Publique and UNRRA, and to prepare for the establishment of WHO as a permanent organization. The WHO Constitution came into force on 7 April 1948, after 26 members of the United Nations had ratified it. Throughout the world, 7 April of each year is celebrated as World Health Day. The seat of WHO is at Geneva, and in 1980 it had a staff of 4 378.

In July 1948, the First Health Assembly resolved to adopt a distinctive design as the emblem of WHO, to be used as the official seal of the Organization. By resolution WHA 1.133, it decided "to adopt for this emblem the symbol of the United Nations, surmounted by an Aesculapian staff and serpent in gold, provided that the consent of the United Nations to the proposed use of its seal be obtained by the Director-General from the Secretary-General of the United Nations". The resolution further lays down the customary measures to protect the use of the emblem. The preparatory reports shed no additional light on the choice of the emblem. In May 1956, the Ninth World Health Assembly slightly amended the French and Spanish texts of the above resolution. By resolution WHA 9.23, it decided that both passages "dealing with the official seal and emblem, shall be corrected by the deletion in the second paragraph of the reference to the caduceus". In classical mythology the caduceus was the attribute of the god Mercury, and its resemblance to the Aesculapian staff must have misled the translators of that resolution.

In January 1960 the Executive Board, having considered the report by the Director-General on the adoption of a WHO flag, recommended the Thirteenth World Health Assembly "to decide to adopt an official flag of the World Health Organization, which could be based on the official emblem of the Organization, with or without modification". The Assembly in turn, considering that the consultations envisaged in Executive Board resolution EB25.R71 were still in process, postponed the decision to the next session. The flag was finally adopted in February 1961 by resolution WHA 14.24, which reads:

## The Fourteenth World Health Assembly,

Recognizing that it is desirable to adopt an official flag of the World Health Organization to be flown on the premises of the Organization and to be displayed elsewhere on ceremonial and other appropriate occasions,

1. DECIDES that the flag of the World Health Organization shall be the official emblem of the World Health Organization adopted by the First World Health Assembly, centred on a United Nations blue background, provided that the emblem shall appear in white with the Aesculapian staff and serpent in gold;<sup>1</sup>
2. REQUESTS the Director-General to draw up regulations concerning the dimensions and proportions of the flag; and
3. AUTHORIZES the Director-General to adopt a flag code, bearing in mind the desirability of a regulated use of the flag and the protection of its dignity.

February 1961

(Information supplied by the Legal Counsel of WHO, in a communication of 17 December 1985.) (The emblem appears in official United Nations photo No. 22 558, supplied by DPI, New York.)

## International Monetary Fund

The Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were drawn up by the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, which met at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July 1944. The Articles of Agreement came into force on 27 December 1945, when representatives of countries whose quotas amounted to 80% of the Fund's resources had deposited their ratification of the Bretton Woods Agreement. The Headquarters of the Fund are at Washington, D.C. and in 1980 it had a staff of 1538.

The Fund's emblem was used at the first meeting of the Fund's Executive Board on 6 May 1946, and has not been changed since then. The seal was designed by an artist from the United States Treasury Department, with assistance from its Bureau of Engravings and Printing, at the request of Roman L. Horne, who was then the Fund's Temporary Secretary. The emblem was chosen from a number of alternative designs submitted by that artist. On letters the seal appears in Columbia blue and white, but other colour combinations are used when appropriate to a particular context.

The seal was intended to represent a global design, not a precise map of the world, with the olives on their branch presenting the fruits of peaceful production.

The emblem, which also appears as white on a field of blue (Letraset Pantone system PMS 288) on the Fund's flag, was registered as a trade mark with the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property, under Article 6ter, subparagraphs 1(a)-(c) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, on 12 October 1962.

(Information supplied by the Director of the Fund's Legal Department, in letter of 18 December 1985.) (The emblem is from an official United Nations photo released by DPI, New York without number.)

<sup>1</sup>See Off. Rec., World Health Organization, 110, Annex 4.

## **International Development Association**

The International Development Association (IDA) was established in September 1960, as an affiliate of the World Bank, to promote economic development in the less developed areas of the world included within its membership. It provides finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments of recipient countries than to conventional loans. IDA has its own funds, but its Directors, officers and staff are those of the World Bank, serving *ex officio* with the Association. This is apparent in its badge, which closely resembles the full arms of the World Bank. Details of its emblem were distributed by the then Office of Public Information of the United Nations, on 1 November 1961.

(Editorial note: the World Bank did not reply to the circular sent to it, and the official photo showing its emblem has no number.)

## **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) commonly known as the World Bank, was founded at the Bretton Woods Monetary and Financial Conference in July 1944, and was established together with the IMF on 27 December 1945. It began operations in June 1946, and it has the status of an international co-operative organization associated with the United Nations as a specialized agency. Its Headquarters are at Washington D.C. and in 1980 it had a staff of 5 752.

In line with its feature of being known under two names, the Bank maintains two different emblems as IBRD and as the World Bank. As the titles suggest, the second insignia is somewhat simpler in design and of a less formal appearance. The emblems are used separately, as appropriate to a particular context.

The official seal was adopted by the Executive Directors of the Bank in 1946. The Bank does not have an official flag, but for ceremonial purposes it has used a replica of the Bank's emblem in navy blue, sewn on a white cloth four feet by six feet, and mounted on a nine-foot staff. The emblem for IFC is embroidered in dark brown, and for IDA in dark green. Only one such flag per institution has been made, and they hang in the Bank's Boardroom, but do not fly outdoors. The seal and emblems were designed by the staff of the Institution and were formally approved by the Executive Directors.

(From a letter of 1 June by the World Bank to the Flag Research Center of Winchester, Massachusetts.)

(The emblems are from official United Nations photos No. 24 437 and 167 021, supplied by DPI, New York.)

## **International Finance Corporation**

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) was established in 1956, with the purpose of furthering the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries. While IFC is an affiliate of the World Bank, with Headquarters in Washington, D.C., it is a separate legal entity and has its own funds and staff, which in 1980 stood at 384. The World Bank, however, provides a wide range of

administrative and other services for IFC. The Governors and Executive Directors of the World Bank representing governments which are also members of IFC hold identical positions in IFC. The President of the World Bank is also the President of IFC and serves as Chairman of its Board of Directors. The annual meetings of the Board of Governors of IFC are held in conjunction with those of the World Bank and IDA. It is therefore only fitting that the emblem of IFC closely resembles that of IDA and derives directly from that of IBRD.

(The emblem shown is from the Official United Nations photo No. 24 444, released by DPI, New York.)

### International Civil Aviation Organization

A convention providing for the establishment of an international civil aviation organization was drawn up by the International Civil Aviation Conference held in Chicago from 1 November to 7 December 1944. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) came into being on 4 April 1947, thirty days after the convention had been ratified by the required 26 States. Under an agreement drawn up by the Chicago Conference, a provisional International Civil Aviation Organization operated from 6 June 1945 until the formal establishment of ICAO. The Chicago Convention superseded the provisions of two earlier agreements, namely the Paris Convention of 1919, which established the International Commission for Air Navigation to set up standards on technical matters, and the Pan American Convention on Commercial Aviation, drawn up at Havana, Cuba, in 1928. The seat of ICAO is at Montreal, Canada, and by 1980 it had a staff of 1 200.

Information on the ICAO emblem can be found in working paper C-WP/1991, published by the Organization on 8 August 1955: this paper outlines the history of the emblems used in ICAO and gives an account of the circumstances which led to the present emblem, based on the design of the United Nations arms.

A series of emblems had been used in the Organization since some time after its inception. These emblems had changed from time to time, according to the circumstances, but none of them had ever received formal recognition by the Council or the Assembly. An emblem had been adopted in 1951, as a substitute for an earlier design, and since then, ICAO had been using it on its publications and certain stationery, but there was no authority of the Council or the Assembly for such use. This emblem had been subject, from time to time, to criticism with respect to its design, and also the value of its symbolism: it was felt that the emblem should follow more closely the pattern of the United Nations arms and that it would, in fact, be desirable for all specialized agencies to adopt, for their emblems, the basic United Nations design with such elaboration on it as might be appropriate to identify the various specialized agencies. It was felt that that would put additional stress on the idea of the unity of the United Nations family of international organizations, so far symbolized only by the common use of the United Nations flag.

In this connexion, the Preparatory Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of the United Nations, at the fourth meeting of its 21st session, on 10 July 1952, agreed that when new agencies were considering

the adoption of an emblem, or if any agencies were considering changing their emblems, they should bear in mind the desirability of basing their design on the United Nations arms. Certain practical advantages would also be derived in situations where the specialized agencies must rely on the more widely recognized standing of the United Nations, as, for example, in the matter of protection of technical assistance missions in countries which were parties to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, but not on the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

Bearing in mind the above considerations, the Secretary-General of the United Nations authorized on 21 February 1955 the use of the United Nations emblem with the design of wings superimposed to serve as the official emblem of ICAO. The new design had first appeared on the First Day Cover envelopes for the ICAO commemorative stamp, which had been issued by the United Nations Postal Administration on 9 February 1955.

(Information supplied by the Public Information Office of ICAO under compliments slip of 3 December 1985. The obsolete emblem of ICAO appears in Working Paper C-WP/1991 of 8 August 1955; the current one is from official United Nations photo No. 24 439. It has been reproduced here with various lettering combinations that are used by the organization as appropriate to a particular context.)

### Universal Postal Union

The first attempt to arrive at agreement on the general principles governing international postal exchanges was made at an International Postal Conference held in Paris in 1863; eleven years later, the first International Postal Congress met in Berne, Switzerland, with delegates from 22 countries participating. The Congress adopted the Berne Treaty, which was signed on 9 October 1874 and came into force on 1 July 1875; it formally established the General Postal Union. The second International Postal Congress, held in Paris in 1878, changed the name of the General Postal Union to the Universal Postal Union (UPU, under an agreement signed in Paris on 4 July 1947 between the UPU and the United Nations, the UPU was recognized by the United Nations as the specialized agency responsible for international postal services. Its seat is at Berne, and in 1980 its staff totalled 168 people.

In 1974 the International Bureau of UPU published the Universal Postal Union Flag Code and Regulations, with a Code of the emblems, name and initials of the UPU that yields ample information. On the basis of decision CE 34/1967, the Executive Council of UPU recognized as the official emblem of the Union the graphic representation of the monument erected at Berne on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the UPU in 1900. Its official description runs as follows (Flag Code, III.1, page 18): "The emblem of the Universal Postal Union shall be a globe of the world around which five figures representing the five continents are passing letters to one another. This emblem shall be the graphic representation of the monument erected in Berne in 1900 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Universal Postal Union. The emblem shall be in black on a white background as shown in the attached model.

"2. The name shall refer to the full title of the Universal Postal Union in any language.

"The initials shall mean the abbreviation UPU."

The emblem, name and initials of the Universal Postal Union are internationally protected, in accordance with article 6ter of the Paris Convention on the protection of industrial property, revised at Lisbon on 31 October 1958, according to Circular 699 of 8 November 1967 of the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Industrial, Literary and Artistic Property (now the World Intellectual Property Organization).

The UPU flag was adopted on the basis of resolution CE 1/1970 of the Executive Council, and it is likewise protected internationally by the Paris Convention, according to Circular 1640 of 26 February 1973 of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The official description of its design is given by the Flag Code, page 5: "The flag of the Universal Postal Union shall be the official emblem of the Universal Postal Union, in white on a blue background, in the centre of the two white palm fronds which form part of the emblem of the United Nations. Unless otherwise prescribed in the attached Regulations, the two sides of the flag shall be identical. The sizes of the flag shall be as laid down in the Regulations". The Regulations, on page 8, give the following measurements:

"The normal dimensions of the Universal Postal Union flag shall be:

Width (hoist) of the Universal Postal Union flag	2 metres
Length (fly) of the Universal Postal Union flag:	3 metres

"2. The flag may have other dimensions, when circumstances require, but its width must always be two thirds of the length.

"3. In all cases, the emblem of the Universal Postal Union and the surrounding palm fronds shall be one half of the length of the Universal Postal Union flag and entirely centered, as shown in the model annexed to these Regulations."

Additional provisions are stated in the annexed Flag Protocol: When the Universal Postal Union flag is displayed with one or more other flags, all the flags must be displayed on the same level and must be of approximately equal size. On no account may any flag displayed with the Universal Postal Union flag be displayed on a higher level or be larger than it. The UPU flag may be manufactured in the form of a lapel button to be worn at meetings of UPU bodies. Subject to the special cases mentioned in the Flag Regulations (paragraphs 2 to 4, page 10) no mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture or drawing of any nature shall ever be placed upon or attached to the UPU flag or placed upon any replica thereof.

Additional provisions are specified in the case of mourning: The UPU flag, when displayed at half-mast, should first be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-mast position. The flag should again be raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. When the UPU flag is flown at half-mast no other flag is to be displayed. Crepe streamers may be affixed to flagstaves flying the UPU flag in a funeral procession only by order of the Director-General of the Universal Postal Union. Finally, when the UPU flag is used to cover a casket, it should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

(Information supplied by the Office of the Director-General of the UPU in letter No. 0030(I) of 29 January 1986. The UPU emblem appears on official United Nations photo No. 24 438 released by DPI, New York.)

### **International Telecommunication Union**

A convention establishing an International Telegraph Union was signed in Paris on 17 May 1865 by the plenipotentiaries of twenty founding States. The International Telegraph Convention merged with the International Radiotelegraph Convention, established by the Berlin Conference on 3 November 1906, to form the International Telecommunication Convention, which was signed in Madrid on 9 December 1932; under this Convention, which came into force on 1 January 1934, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) succeeded the International Telegraph Union. In 1947, at international conferences held in the United States, ITU readjusted its organizational structure and entered into an agreement with the United Nations whereby, among other provisions, ITU was recognized as the specialized agency for telecommunications. Its seat is at Geneva, and in 1980 it had a staff of 886 people.

As it is the oldest-established organization within the system, ITU has an emblem which does not have the customary United Nations wreath; as in the case of ILO, the emblem has two separate English and French/Spanish versions.

The emblem was created in 1947 by ITU draughtsmen at the behest of Mr. Gerry J. Gross, a citizen of the United States, then Deputy Secretary-General of ITU. It is intended to symbolize the speed of communications, equal to that of light, and illustrates the fact that the ITU promotes the development of worldwide telecommunications through its regulation, co-ordination, planning and standardization activities.

There exists also an ITU flag, which comes in three different sizes: 185 x 285 cms, 100 x 110 cms, and 11 x 16 cms (table model). The coat of arms is in appliqué, with the letters ITU showing on one side, and UIT on the other.

(Based on Official Circular No. 316/INF of 23 March 1972, by the Secretary-General of ITU, and letter No. 1962 of 23 May 1986 by the Chief of the Public Relations Division.)

### **World Meteorological Organization**

International co-operation in meteorology was first established by an international conference held in Brussels in 1853. In 1878, at a conference held in Utrecht, the International Meteorological Organization (IMO) was established. The members of IMO were the directors of the meteorological services of various countries and territories around the world; thus, IMO was not formally a governmental organization. The establishment of the United Nations provided a new framework for international collaboration in technical fields. Consequently, the Conference of Directors of National Meteorological Services, which met in Washington in 1947, adopted the World Meteorological Convention, thus establishing a new organization. The Convention came into force on 23 March 1950, and the following year the World Meteorological

Organization (WMO) commenced activity, the former organization having been dissolved. The seat of WMO is at Geneva, and in 1980 it had a staff of 388 people.

The question of the adoption of an emblem for the Organization was raised for the first time during the second session (1951) of the Executive Committee (now Council), which accepted the principle. Various designs of emblems were studied during the third session (1952) of the Executive Committee, which was unable, however, to arrive at a conclusion. A set of draft emblems submitted to the Committee by France as well as by the Secretary-General are on record. The emblem finally selected was adopted after a vote by correspondence was conducted among the members of the Organization during the latter months of 1955.

Thereafter the emblem of the Organization was to be composed of the United Nations arms surmounted by a symbolic representation of a wind-rose with the letters OMM/WMO.

A proposal was submitted to the fifth WMO Congress in 1967 to amend the emblem in order to show the initial letters of the Organization's title in all (at that time, four) official languages. The addition of the letters "BMO", which would represent the title of Russian, would have been sufficient to meet this proposal. In order to avoid the need for periodic reconsideration of the emblem, however, the WMO Congress decided to delete all alphabetical abbreviations from the current design, which thus became identical to the United Nations arms with a superimposed wind-rose. No further changes of the emblem have occurred since then.

On the same occasion (1967) the Secretary-General of WMO submitted to the fifth Congress a proposal to approve the use of the emblem on a WMO flag. On 21 April 1967 the Congress decided that the flag of the World Meteorological Organization should be the official emblem of the Organization, in white, centered on a United Nations blue background, and authorized the application, *mutatus mutandis*, of the United Nations Flag Code in the use of the flag of the World Meteorological Organization, having in mind the desirability of a regulated use of the flag and the protection of its dignity (see paragraph 3.8.4 of the General Summary of the Abridged Report).

The Flag Code and Regulations, published by the WMO Secretariat in 1968, give the following description of its design: "The flag of the World Meteorological Organization shall be the official emblem of the World Meteorological Organization centred on a United Nations blue background. Such emblem shall appear in white on both sides of the flag, except when otherwise prescribed by regulation. The flag shall be made in such sizes as may from time to time be prescribed by regulation."

The Regulations, which came into effect on 1 January 1968, lay down three possible alternatives:

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| a) Hoist (width) of the flag | 2 |
| Fly (length) of the flag     | 3 |
| b) Hoist (width) of the flag | 3 |
| Fly (length) of the flag     | 5 |

c) The same proportions as those of the national flag of any country in which the flag of the World Meteorological Organization is flown.



In all cases the emblem shall be one half of the hoist of the flag and entirely centered. In other respects the provisions of the Flag Code and Regulations are similar to the Flag Codes of the United Nations and of the UPU (q.v.).

(Information supplied by the External Relations Office of WMO, in letters No. 28.833/S/INF of 20 December 1985, and No. 30.748/S/INF of 20 December 1985, and No. 30.748/S/EXT/INF of 13 February 1986, enclosing copies of the Flag Code and Regulations. The draft emblems are reproduced from the proceedings of the Third Executive Committee (1952), p. 109, Annex II; and Document 94, Appendix A from the fifth Congress (1967). The current emblem is shown in official United Nations photo No. 24 442 of 18 February 1957).

### International Maritime Organization

The convention establishing the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) was opened for signature on 6 March 1948 at a United Nations Maritime Conference held in Geneva. The Convention came into force on 17 March 1958, when it was ratified by 21 States, including seven with at least one million gross tons of shipping each. Four meetings of a preparatory committee, held at Geneva, Lake Success, New York and London in 1948, 1958 and 1959, paved the way for the first IMCO Assembly in London in January 1959, and IMCO started its work. In 1982 the Agency readjusted its organizational structure, and took the name of International Maritime Organization (IMO). IMO Headquarters are at London, and by 1980 it had a staff of 265.

IMO maintained the emblem of IMCO, which fits closely with the established United Nations pattern.

Documents issued in connection with the first IMO Assembly in January 1959 have no identifying emblem, simply the name of the Organization at the top of the first page.

The same applied to the second IMO Assembly held in 1961. This indicates that the Organization had no official emblem at this stage.

However, the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, held from 17 May 1960 to 17 June 1960, did make limited use of an emblem which preceded the one later adopted. It shows the globe and crossed anchors, inside an inscribed "lifebelt", all enclosed by the United Nations laurel device printed in solid black on white and not in a traced outline, or open, form.

This symbol appears to have been used only at this Conference, the first one held by IMO after its creation as an Organization in 1959. The United Kingdom Government at that time provided considerable assistance to the fledging agency, including the venue for the Conference at Church House, Westminster, a building owned by the United Kingdom authorities.

The emblem was not used for all documents. Most, such as the covers used to bind conference documents, carry no emblem at all. It would appear that the emblem at this stage was not regarded as the Official IMO emblem but rather as a conference symbol.

Routine meetings of the Organization continued to use documents bearing no emblem for some years after this Conference, a fact which bears out the contention that the Conference emblem was ad hoc.

During the course of 1962 it seems that the emblem was given final form, although no formal adoption seems to have been recorded and, indeed, the decision appears to have been made by the Secretariat. I have found no reference to it in Council documents.

The first use of the emblem in the present-day, solid form was a Press Release of 23 August 1962. Along with being printed in its "solid" form, as is used now, it has no "lifebelt" but otherwise duplicates the device of the Safety of Life at Sea Conference, 1960. Until the above date in 1962, incidentally, all Press Releases had been issued by the London Office of the United Nations: the United Nations Information Centre.

The solid form was thereafter used on Press Releases and occasionally for other purposes; for example, on the information card issued to delegates to the third Assembly which opened on 16 October 1963.

On other documents the emblem was used in an "open" form, with the central device and the surrounding laurel wreath traced in black on white.

The open form continued to be used on IMO documents until 1967 (10 March), but in the middle of that year it was finally dropped in favour of the solid form.

It would seem that the emblem as it now exists was either created before or based upon the one originally prepared for the 1960 Conference. The lifebelt was only a means of symbolizing the 1960 Conference, but it made the design cumbersome and over-complicated and it was a logical decision not to incorporate whole words into the emblem (particularly since the name "Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization" was unusually long).

The emblem of IMO was designed in the house, and it is said that the inspiration came from the first Secretary-General, Mr. Ove Nielson; in particular, he insisted upon the anchors and chain device. Mr Nielson was elected at the first Assembly in 1959 but died suddenly on 20 November 1961. This was nearly a year before the first printed use of the emblem on a Press Release of 23 August 1962. In 1959 the Secretariat consisted of fewer than 10 people, and Mr. Nielson took a personal interest in working out the design and having drawings prepared. So it probably was he who provided the inspiration for the 1960 Conference emblem which —minus the identifying device for that conference— became the emblem now used by IMO.

The emblem was then done in pictorial form, glazed and framed, and it provided the focal point of the meeting room of the Organization in Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2. It was already in place by 1961. The removal of the Secretariat to Chancery House from its previous seat at Inveresk House in the Strand had taken place in the summer of 1959.

(Based on background report No. A4/A/1.04 - A1/A/3-ECLA dated 11 March 1986, specially prepared by Roger Kohn, IMO Information Officer, for the present report, and "Basic Facts about the United Nations", New York, 30 June 1984 - VII.14.)

## World Intellectual Property Organization

The origins of what is now the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) go back to 1883, when the Paris Convention for the Protection of

Industrial Property was adopted, and to 1886 (adoption of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works). Both Conventions provided for the establishment of an "International Bureau" or Secretariat. These were united in 1893 and functioned under various names, the best-known being the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property, also known as BIRPI, from the French acronym of that title. Finally a Convention signed at Stockholm on 14 July 1967 established the World Intellectual Property Organization; that Convention entered into force in 1970, and WIPO became a specialized agency of the United Nations on 17 December 1974. Its seat is at Geneva, and in 1985 its International Bureau had a permanent staff of some 270 persons.

As is the case with other organizations previously examined, there are different (English; and English-French/Spanish) versions of the WIPO emblem. The charges in the compartments of the emblem are explained as follows:

i) copyright or author's rights in literary and artistic works; the hand holding a pencil or pen refers to a writer or a person drawing; both are authors; the book refers to literary works;

ii) the rights of performing artists in their performances; the violin refers to a musician;

iii) the rights of inventors in their inventions (patents); the cog wheel is a typical ingredient of a mechanical invention;

iv) the rights of breeders of new varieties of plants; the head of wheat represents a kind of plant in respect of which many new varieties have been and are being invented.

(Information supplied by the Director-General of WIPO in letter No. (1334) -02 of 20 December 1985. The emblems are reproduced from official United Nations photo No. 167 020, released by DPI, New York on 1 October 1985, and WIPO Circular BIG/282 of August 1985.)

### International Fund for Agricultural Development

The agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was adopted on 13 June 1976 at a United Nations conference. It was opened for signature on 20 December 1976, following the attainment of initial pledges of US\$ 1 billion, and entered into force on 30 November 1977, with the Fund commencing activities the following month. The seat of IFAD is in Rome, and in 1980 it had a staff of 120 people.

The emblem of IFAD does not comply with the traditional United Nations pattern, and conveys the general idea of co-operation towards agricultural development.

IFAD's unique tripartite structure gives equal voting rights to three different groups of member countries: 20 developed countries (OECD) which are Category I; 12 oil-exporting countries (OPEC), Category II; and 109 non-oil-exporting developing countries, Category III. The three stems of the ear of wheat represent the three categories, whose contributions should both symbolically and actually help the grain to grow. This, in brief, is the idea behind the logo of the ear of wheat.

(Information extracted from "Basic Facts about the United Nations", New York, 30 June 1984, VII.16 and a letter of 21 February 1986 from the Director of Information and Communications at IFAD. The emblem is reproduced from official United Nations photo No. 167 018 of 1 October 1985, supplied by DPI, New York.)

## United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 1 January 1967, pursuant to a recommendation contained in the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in June 1964, and it was given the status of a subsidiary body with the mandate of promoting the industrialization of developing countries. The first International Conference of UNIDO was held in Vienna in 1971; the Second General Conference, held in Lima in 1975, proposed the conversion of UNIDO to the status of a United Nations specialized agency. In 1979 a conference of plenipotentiaries, meeting in Vienna, adopted a UNIDO Constitution, which by 1982 had been ratified by 80 States, thus paving the way for UNIDO to become the sixteenth specialized agency related to the United Nations. The Constitution entered into force in 1985, and UNIDO maintained its headquarters at the Vienna International Centre.

While a subsidiary body, UNIDO had been using the undifferentiated United Nations arms, in accordance with the prevailing regulations; however the question of establishing an original emblem for the new agency was discussed during the first regular session of the General Conference, held from 9 to 13 December 1985, and on 12 December the following decision was adopted, during the ninth plenary meeting:

### GC.1/Dec.43 EMBLEM AND SEAL OF UNIDO

#### The General Conference

- a) Requested the Director-General to arrange without delay an international competition for the most appropriate design to be used for the official emblem and seal of UNIDO;
- b) Decided to establish an international committee of experts to evaluate the entries into the competition and to select the five best designs and to rank them in order of their artistic quality combined with suitability for the intended purpose;
- c) Requested the Director-General to appoint the members of the committee of experts, taking into account their artistic qualifications, the principle of geographic representation and the desirability of limiting the membership to between five and ten eminent persons;
- d) Decided also that the recommendations and the report of the committee of experts shall be submitted to the Industrial Development Board at its second session;
- e) Authorized the Board to select the design to be used in the future for the official emblem and seal of UNIDO;
- f) Decided further that the design should be based on the official emblem of the United Nations but be adequately differentiated from it;

g) Decided further that after 1 January 1986 until the adoption of a definitive emblem an interim emblem shall be used by UNIDO, consisting of the United Nations emblem with the acronym UNIDO placed around its periphery or across it.

9th plenary meeting  
12 December 1985

The interim solution adopted until a definitive emblem is selected has been, in fact, to stamp the acronym UNIDO (or ONUDI, for documents issued in French and Spanish) across the United Nations arms.

(Information derived from "Basic Facts about the United Nations", New York, 30 June 1984 - III.10. The emblems and the text of the Decision supporting them are reproduced from UNIDO GC.1/INF.6 (V.85-50255-5618E) of 8 January 1986.)

### World Tourism Organization

This Organization has been included in the document in view of its special status with the United Nations. That status is based on the Agreement on Cooperation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 254 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, and by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/156 of 19 December 1977.

The World Tourism Organization was established in 1975, and its seat is at Madrid.

During the proceedings of the first General Assembly, the Executive Council, under agenda item 8, unanimously decided to recommend to the General Assembly, by Decision 5 (I), the adoption of the emblem of that first General Assembly, as the permanent emblem of the World Tourism Organization (WTO).

The above recommendation was sustained by Decision A/DEC/26(I) of 24 May 1975 of the General Assembly. The emblem approved represents the universal understanding embodied in tourism. The earth, borne up by two wings of peace, is evocative of both the solidarity and the individuality of the States members of WTO. The symbol is completed by the addition of the Organization's acronym in French/ Spanish, English and Russian. On official stationery the emblem is outlined in black, but it is also used on a flag: in that case, the emblem is in white on a field of United Nations blue. The flag has a proportion of 7:4.

(Information supplied by the Assistant Secretary-General of WTO in letter No. REL 7 of 3 December 1985, enclosing official specimens of the emblem and flag.)



Index

ILLUSTRATIONS

*Part I*

1. UNITED NATIONS .....	47
2. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (The Hague): Full Arms .....	47
3. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE: New and simpler design, incorporating olive wreath .....	47
4. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC AGENCY (Vienna) .....	47
5. GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (Geneva) .....	47
6. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (Geneva): Obsolete triangular badge .....	47
7. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION: New design, incorporating olive wreath .....	48
8. ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL: As above, French and Spanish version .....	48
9. BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL: As above, French version .....	48
10. INTERNATIONALES ARBEITESAMT: As above, German version .....	48
11. INTERNATIONALES ARBEITES ORGANISATION: As above, German version .....	48
12. (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE): Russian version .....	48
13. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: Official seal .....	49
14. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION: Original sketch by Georg Jensen .....	49
15. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (Rome) ...	49
16. UNESCO (Paris) .....	49
17. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (Geneva) .....	49
18. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (Washington) .....	49

19. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (Washington) .....	50
20. INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (Washington): Full Arms .....	50
21. (THE WORLD BANK): New and simpler design .....	50
22. INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT: Official seal .....	50
23. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (Washington) .....	50
24. INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (Montreal): Obsolete emblem .....	50
25. ICAO: New design, incorporating olive wreath (trilingual version) .....	51
26. ICAO: As above, bilingual version .....	51
27. ICAO: As above, lettering omitted .....	51
28. UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (Berne).....	51
29. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION (Geneva) .....	51
30. UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS: As above, French version .....	51
31. WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (Geneva): Draft emblem proposed by the French Delegation.....	52
32. WMO: Alternative proposal .....	52
33. WMO: Alternative proposal .....	52
34. WMO: Alternative proposal .....	52
35. WMO: Alternative proposal .....	52
36. WMO: Definitive emblem, trilingual version .....	52
37. WMO: Definitive emblem, bilingual version .....	53
38. WMO: As above, lettering omitted .....	53
39. INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION (London): Emblem for the first General Conference .....	53
40. IMO: Definitive emblem, incorporating olive wreath (hollow version) .....	53
41. IMO: As above, bold version .....	53
42. WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (Geneva) .....	53
43. ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA PROPRIETE INTELLECTUELLE: as above bilingual version .....	54
44. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (Rome) .....	54



45. UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (Vienna) .....	54
46. ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL DESARROLLO INDUSTRIAL: As above, French/Spanish version .....	54
47. WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION (Madrid) .....	54

*Part II*

48. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN FUND (New York) .....	57
49. UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (Geneva) .....	57
50. UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (New York): Obsolete logo .....	57
51. UNITAR: New design .....	57
52. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (New York) .....	57
53. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (Nairobi) .....	57
54. UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (Tokyo) .....	58
55. WORLD FOOD COUNCIL (Rome) .....	58
56. UNITED NATIONS HABITAT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FOUNDATION: Original logo .....	58
57. UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Nairobi): Definitive emblem .....	58
58. UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF ORGANIZATION (Geneva) .....	58
59. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TRAINING AND RESEARCH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN (Santo Domingo): Winning design at the Official Emblem Competition, 12 September 1984, created by Kathleen Rigby, of Kenya .....	58
60. INSTRAW: Second prize, awarded to Marie Hanna Brunning, of Suriname .....	59
61. UNITED NATIONS PEACE UNIVERSITY (San Jose): Official badge .....	59

*Part III*

62. UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (Cairo) .....	63
63. UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION .....	63

64. UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS .....	63
65. PUBLICACIONES DE NACIONES UNIDAS .....	63
66. ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS (Geneva) .....	63
67. UNITED NATIONS NAMIBIA INSTITUTE (Lusaka) .....	63
68. ILO CENTRE FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING (Turin): Badge .....	64
69. EUROPEAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION (Rome) .....	64
70. INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE RESTORATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY (Rome) .....	64
71. BASIC SCIENCES AND OPERATIONAL PROGRAMMES (of UNESCO) .....	64
72. MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME (MAB-UNESCO) .....	64
73. WORLD CONVENTION ON CULTURAL HERITAGE (UNESCO) .....	64
74. MARINE SCIENCES PROGRAMME (UNESCO) .....	65
75. INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION (Paris) .....	65
76. INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CORRELATION PROGRAMME (of UNESCO) .....	65
77. INTERNATIONAL HYDROLOGICAL PROGRAMME (of UNESCO) .....	65
78. UNESCO REGIONAL OFFICE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN .....	65
79. NATIONAL COMMISSION OF CUBA TO UNESCO: Letterhead logo .....	65
80. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY IN CASE OF ARMED CONFLICT (Signed at The Hague, 14 May 1954) .....	66
81. WHO ACTION PROGRAMME ON ESSENTIAL DRUGS AND VACCINES .....	66
82. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (Washington) ...	66
83. INSTITUT DE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE: As above, French version .....	66
84. INSTITUTO DE DESARROLLO ECONOMICO: As above, Spanish version .....	66
85. UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS (Geneva) .....	66

86. TRANSFER OF KNOWLEDGE THROUGH EXPATRIATE NATIONALS (TOKTEN-UNDP) .....	67
87. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT .....	67
88. ASIAN AND PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (Kuala Lumpur) .....	67
89. UNEP WORLD ENVIRONMENT CENTRE (New York) ...	67
90. POPULATION INFORMATION NETWORK (New York) ..	67
91. CENTRO LATINOAMERICANO DE DEMOGRAFIA (Santiago, Chile) .....	67
92. DOCPAL POPULATION ABSTRACTS (Santiago, Chile) ....	68
93. ESCAP POPULATION ACTIVITIES (Bangkok): Letterhead logo .....	68
94. THIRD ASIAN PACIFIC POPULATION CONFERENCE (Colombo) .....	68

*Part IV*

95. THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE USA (New York): Badge .....	71
96. THE UNESCO CLUBS OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (Bogotá): Letterhead logo .....	71
97. THE GROUP OF 77 (New York): Letterhead logo .....	71
98. UNITED NATIONS FEDERAL CREDIT UNION (New York)	71
99. UNITED NATIONS STAFF UNION (New York): Letterhead logo .....	71
100. FEDERATION OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS ASSOCIATIONS (Geneva) .....	71
101. ASSOCIATION OF FORMER INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS (New York): Letterhead logo .....	72
102. UNITED NATIONS WOMEN'S GUILD (New York) .....	72
103. UNITED NATIONS EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN GROUP (New York) .....	72
104. UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL (New York) .....	72
105. UNITED NATIONS LINGUISTICS CLUB (New York) .....	72
106. PACEM IN TERRIS SOCIETY (New York) .....	72
107. 1% SALARY CAMPAIGN .....	73
108. UNITED NATIONS STAFF FOR DISARMAMENT (New York) .....	73
109. UNICEF BENEVOLENT ART EXHIBITION CLUB (New York) .....	73

110. UNITED NATIONS RECREATION COUNCIL (New York) .....	73
111. UNITED NATIONS INTER AGENCY GAMES (Altmunster, 1982): Official logo by Judy Lavnick .....	73
112. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES SUB-COMMITTEE (ECLAC Santiago): Official logo by Roberto Rossetti .....	73
113. ECLAC CINE CLUB (Santiago): Official emblem by Roberto Rossetti .....	73
114. ECLAC VOLLEY BALL TEAM (Santiago): Official pennant, designed by Elizabeth Briones .....	74
115. UNITED NATIONS VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT (Santiago, 1985) As above, seal version .....	74
116. UNITED NATIONS GARDEN FOOTBALL CLUB (Santiago): Official pennant, designed by Omar Vasquez .....	74
117. UNITED NATIONS CHOIR (ECLAC Santiago): Official logo by Fernando Vargas .....	74
118. UNITED NATIONS BLOOD DONORS (ECLAC Santiago): Winning poster by Fernando Bruce, 1985 .....	74

*Part V*

119. INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE YEAR 1959-60 (Presently UNHCR) .....	77
120. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION YEAR 1965 (Marking the United Nations Jubilee) .....	77
INTERNATIONAL TOURISM YEAR 1967 (Missing).....	77
121. HUMAN RIGHTS YEAR 1968 .....	77
122. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION YEAR 1970: Official symbol by Victor Vasarely .....	77
123. INTERNATIONAL YEAR AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION 1971 .....	77
124. INTERNATIONAL BOOK YEAR 1972 .....	78
125. INTERNATIONAL POPULATION YEAR 1974: Official symbol by Robert Perrot .....	78
126. INTERNATIONAL WOMEN DECADE 1975.....	78
127. UNITED NATIONS DECADE AGAINST RACIAL DISCRIMINATION 1977: Official symbol by Peter Slanov Petrov .....	78
128. INTERNATIONAL ANTI-APARTHEID YEAR 1978.....	78
129. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD 1979: Official symbol by Erik Jerichau .....	78

130. UNICEF SOROPTIMIST SALES CAMPAIGN 1979 (During the International Year of the Child) .....	79
131. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF DISABLED PERSONS 1981: Official symbol, presented by the French National Commission to the International Year of Disabled Persons .....	79
132. INTERNATIONAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION DECADE 1981-1990 .....	79
133. INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA 1982.....	79
134. WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN 1982 .....	79
135. WORLD COMMUNICATIONS YEAR 1983 .....	79
136. INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR 1985: Official symbol by Lee Kaplan.....	80
137. UNITED NATIONS 40th ANNIVERSARY 1985.....	80
138. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE 1986: Draft symbol...	80
139. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE 1986: Alternative proposal .....	80
140. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE 1986: As above .....	80
141. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE 1986: Official symbol .	80
142. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS 1987 .....	81

*Part VI*

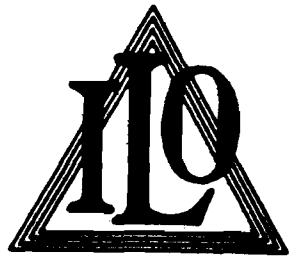
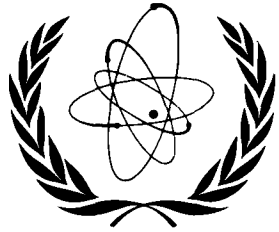
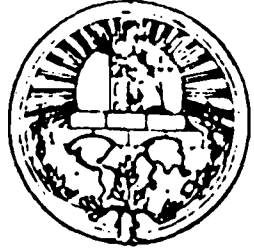
143. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 1963.....	85
144. WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE 1974 (Bucarest) ....	85
145. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA 1976 (4th Session, New York) .....	85
146. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 1976 (Vancouver) .....	85
147. UNITED NATIONS WATER CONFERENCE 1977 (Mar del Plata) .....	85
148. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 1978 (Buenos Aires).....	85
149. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY 1979 (Vienna): Official emblem by Rashid ud Din .....	86
150. UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON CRIME PREVENTION 1980 (Caracas) .....	86

151. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY 1981 (Nairobi) .....	86
152. WORLD ASSEMBLY ON AGING 1982 (Vienna): Official emblem by Oscar Berger .....	86
153. UNISPACE CONFERENCE 1982 (Vienna): Logo from the official letterhead .....	86
154. SECOND SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT (New York): Winning design by Gerhard Voigt .....	86
155. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PALESTINE QUESTION 1983 (Geneva): Official emblem by Ram Rahman .....	87
156. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF NAMIBIA 1983 (Paris) .....	87
157. INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY WITH WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA 1983: Winning design by Mr. Lutshumba .....	87

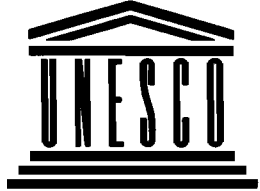
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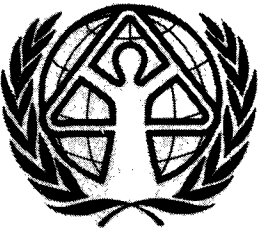


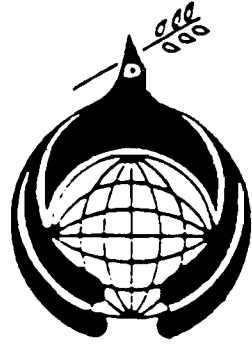
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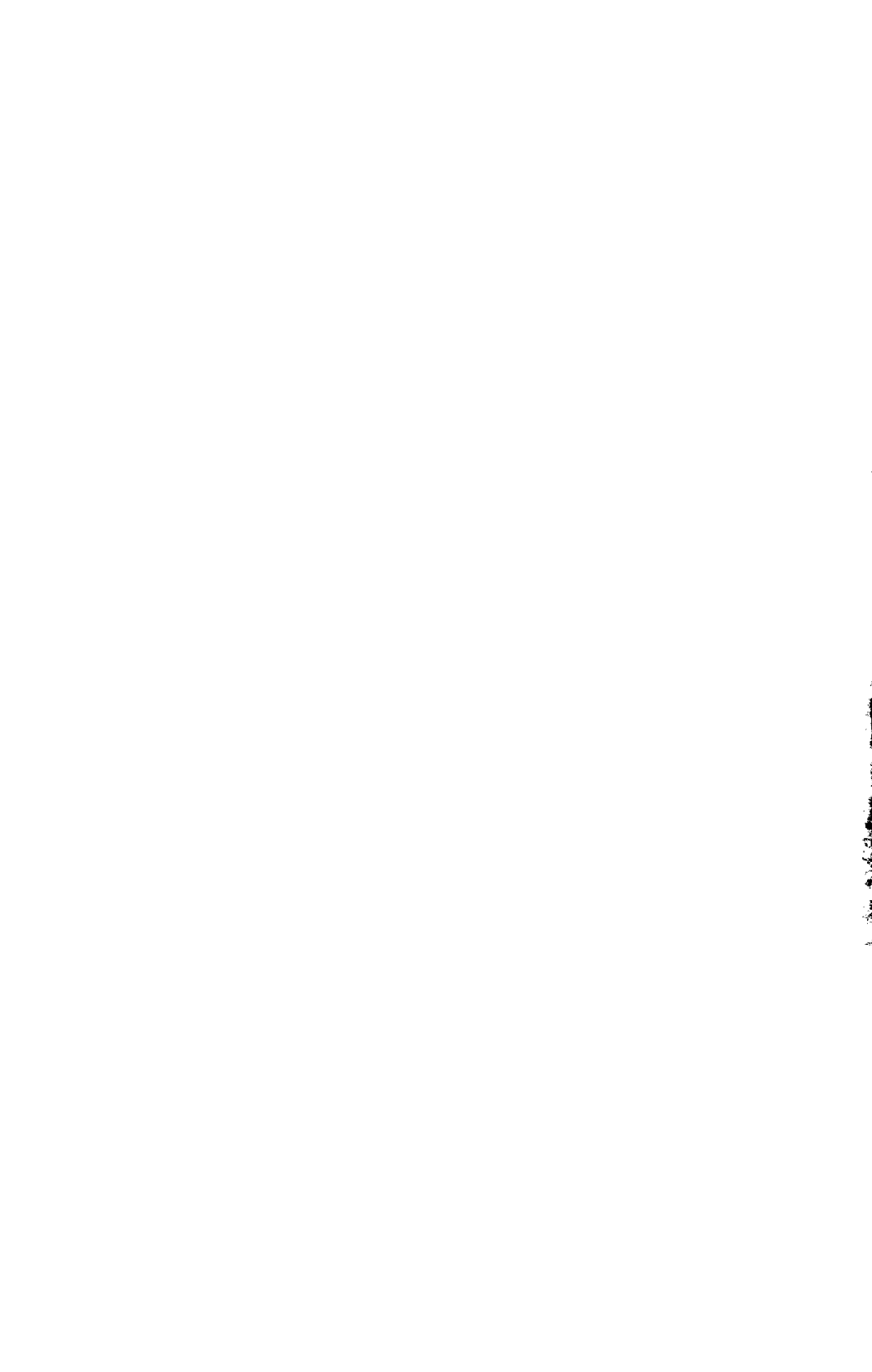


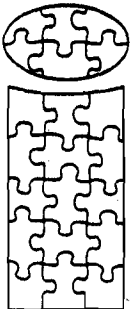






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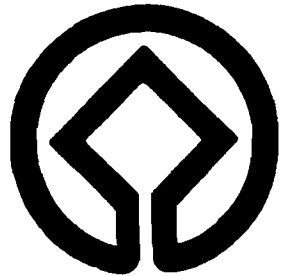




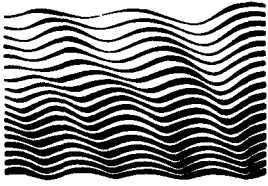
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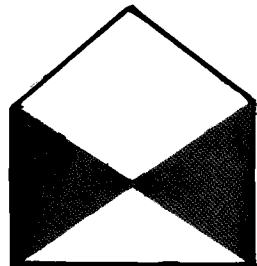


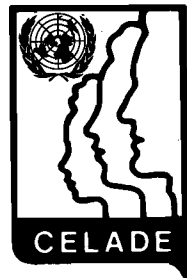
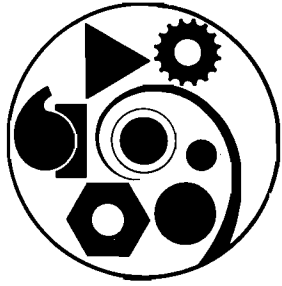
**MAB**

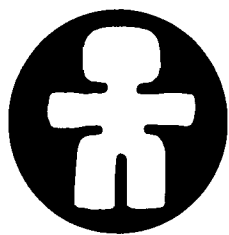












# PART FOUR







**LINGUISTICS**









5 - JULIO - 1985

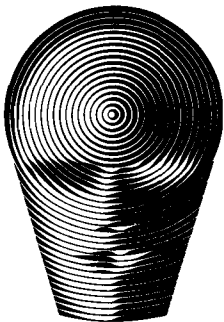


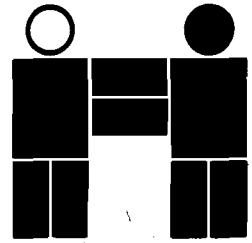
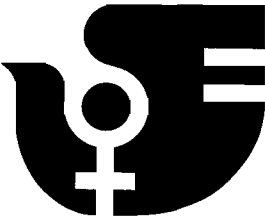
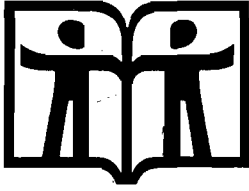
Concierto en homenaje al  
"Día de las Naciones Unidas"

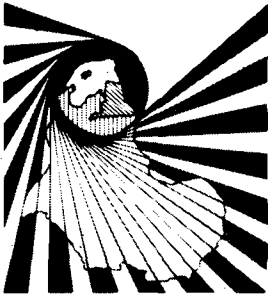
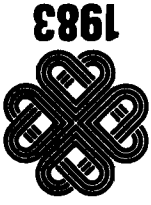


# PART FIVE

















# PART SIX



