

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Perlis · Selangor · Trengganu

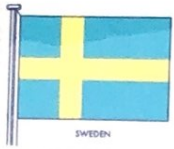


SUDAN · SURINAM · SWAZILAND



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SWEDEN



In the democratic KINGDOM OF SWEDEN or SVERIGE (173,624 sq. mi.; pop. 7,440,000; cap. Stockholm) the people enjoy liberty, low taxes, high standards of living and full employment. Sweden's three great natural resources are forests (which cover half the country), high-grade iron ore, and water power; and on these are based its principal industries. Agriculture employs 20%, industry 40%, of the people. Skilled in industrial know-how, the Swedes export pulp, paper, timber, iron ore, fine steel, ball bearings, ships, airplanes, electrical machinery, textiles, glassware and quaintly attractive postage stamps! Determined to preserve their traditional neutrality, they now have the world's 4th largest air force, and lead the world in the construction of military and civilian atom bomb-proof shelters.

COAT OF ARMS

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SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND

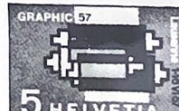
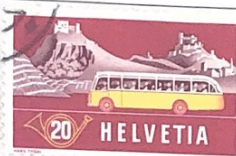


With lakes and valleys of surpassing beauty, and the snow-crowned Alps everywhere in the background, SWITZERLAND (Latin name HELVETIA; 15,944 sq. mi.; pop. 5,200,000; cap. Berne) is famed as a winter playground. Hotel-keeping is a great national occupation, also dairy farming, and manufacturing embroideries, textiles, clocks, watches, and scientific instruments. In times of war the playground becomes a mighty fortress. Half a million Swiss, trained from boyhood in skiing and marksmanship, keep rifles, packs and ammunition in their own homes — ready to mobilize overnight. Switzerland could be taken, but the cost would be high. Thus, while great nations have fought around them, the Swiss have remained steadfastly neutral: an island of peace and democracy in the European sea of bloodshed.

COAT OF ARMS



SWITZERLAND

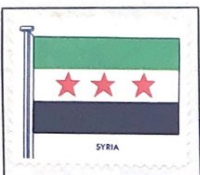


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SWITZERLAND



SYRIA



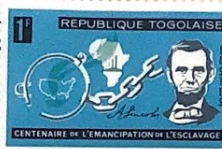
The Province of SYRIA (71,227 sq. mi.; pop. 4,425,000; cap. Damascus) lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, in a region known as the Levant. It was on the road to Damascus that St. Paul was converted to Christianity. From the dawn of history this ancient land has been an object of conquest, falling in turn to Hittites, Phoenicians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Egyptians, Romans, Arabs, Crusaders, Mongols and Turks. At the close of World War I it passed under French control and its first postal issues were over-printed French stamps. Syria emerged in 1944 as an independent republic; in 1958 joined with Egypt to become a province of the United Arab Republic. Its people are mostly Arabs, whose principal occupations are agriculture and cattle breeding.

COAT OF ARMS



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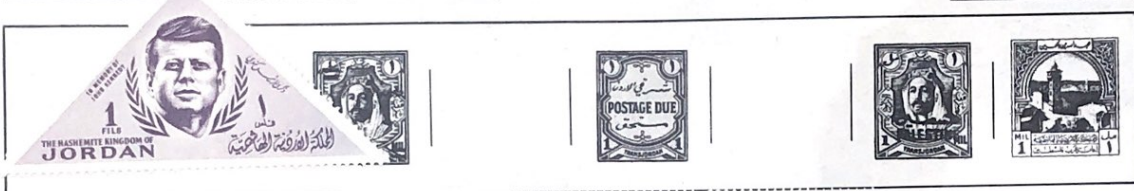
TANGANYIKA • TANNU TUVA • TASMANIA • TETE • THRACE
 TOBAGO • TOGO and REPUBLIC OF TOGO



TRANSJORDAN or JORDAN

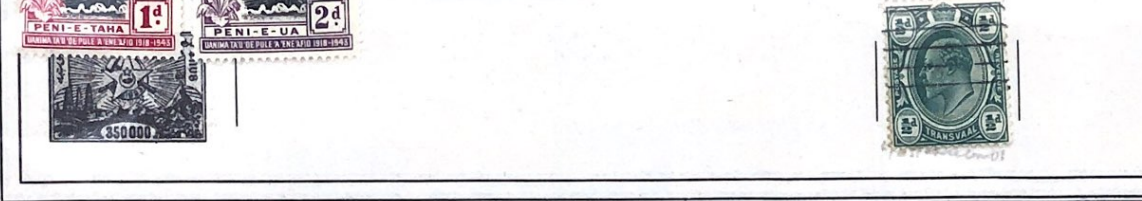
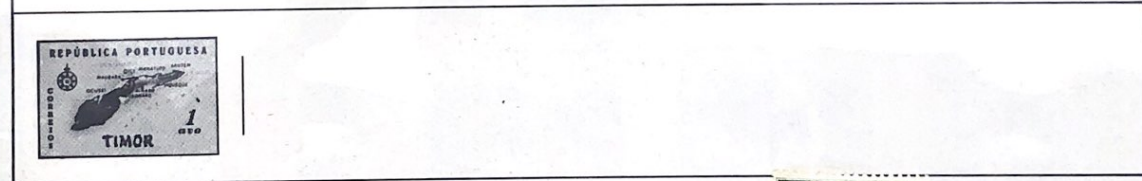
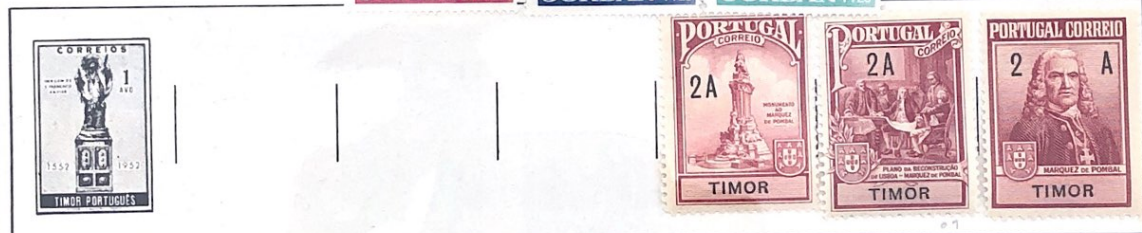


The name TRANSJORDAN ("Land beyond the Jordan River") was changed in 1949 to HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN (37,313 sq. mi.; pop. 1,607,000; cap. Amman) in honor of the distinguished Hashemite family to which the King belongs. Jordan liberated itself from Turkish rule during World War I; remained under British control until 1946; then became an independent kingdom. Too poor to be self-supporting, Jordan depends for its existence on subsidies from other countries. About 95% of its area is barren desert. Many of its people are still nomads, who wander about with camels, goats and sheep much as their ancestors did 3,000 years ago. When Israel was formed in 1948, Jordan annexed part of Palestine and acquired an insoluble problem: a homeless horde of Arab refugees from Israel.



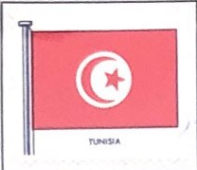
TIMOR · TOKELAU ISLANDS

REP. · TRANSVAAL



TRIESTE · TRINIDAD · TRINIDAD and TOBAGO · TRIPOLITANIA
TRISTAN DA CUNHA · TRUCIAL STATES





TUNISIA

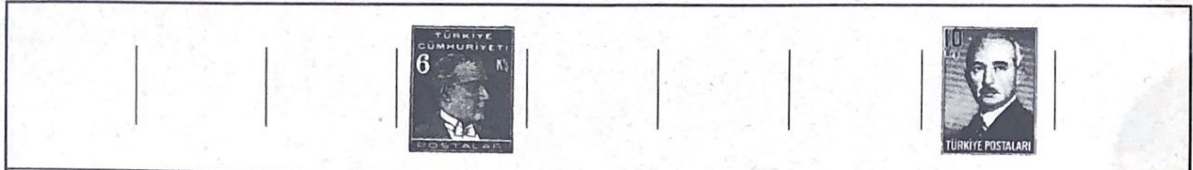
TUNISIA (48,332 sq. mi.; pop. 3,900,000; cap. Tunis) was founded about 850 B.C. by the Phoenicians, whose great city of Carthage (located in what is now a suburb of Tunis) was conquered and razed by the Romans in 146 B.C. Occupied in later centuries by Arabs and Berbers, Tunisia became from the 16th to 19th Centuries one of the notorious Barbary Pirate States, whose rulers lived by exacting tribute from maritime nations for the "protection" of their Mediterranean shipping. This racket was terminated in 1881 when the French occupied Tunisia and established a protectorate. Tunisia has rich mines of phosphates, iron ore, lead and zinc; and fertile soil yielding valuable grain crops. Yielding in 1946 to incessant nationalist agitation, the French withdrew and Tunisia became an independent Republic.





TURKEY

TURKEY (301,380 sq. mi.; pop. 26,000,000; cap. Ankara), formerly the Ottoman Empire, (cap. Constantinople or Istanbul) for 500 years held a vast empire. Its loss of imperial status after World War I was followed by one of the most remarkable transformations in history. Dictator Kemal Atatürk (1919-1938) abolished the religious orders, which had stubbornly opposed reforms; deposed the Sultan; established a republic; prohibited slavery and polygamy; freed women and gave them equality with men; made education free and compulsory; forced adoption of the western European alphabet, clock, calendar, metric system and code of laws (all more practical than their outmoded Turkish counterparts) and in a single generation turned the backward despotic oriental empire into a modern democratic republic!



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TURKEY



TURKS ISLANDS • TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS



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UBANGI • UKRAINE • UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC



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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA and REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA (472,359 sq. mi.; pop. 15,000,000; capitals, Pretoria and Cape Town) began when Dutch farmers ("Boers") settled along the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. The British seized their prosperous colony during the Napoleonic Wars. The Boers then made a "Gret Trek" to the north, founding Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State, only to be conquered again in the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) and formed in 1910 into the Union of South Africa. Fearing the colored races, who outnumber the whites by 4 to 1, the predominant Dutch-descended Afrikaners have fostered a policy of strict separation of races, called *Apartheid*. Criticized for this by other British countries, South Africa in 1961 withdrew from the British Commonwealth of Nations and became THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

COAT OF ARMS



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA and REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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UNITED NATIONS

*THE UNITED NATIONS (hdq. New York City), established in 1945 to promote world peace through international cooperation, has six main branches: (1) General Assembly meets annually, debates issues, makes recommendations. (2) Security Council, always in session, tries to enforce peace. Its five permanent members—U. S., China, France, Great Britain, Russia— must agree unanimously on major decisions, hence the "veto" problem. (3) Economic and Social Council works toward better world economic and social conditions. (4) Trusteeship Council guards welfare of non-self-governing territories. (5) International Court of Justice (hdq. The Hague) settles disputes and gives advisory opinions. (6) Secretariat handles secretarial and administrative work. Many specialized agencies—U.P.U., International Refugee Organization, World Health Organization, etc. also do important work.

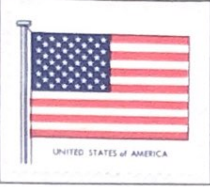


UNITED NATIONS



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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

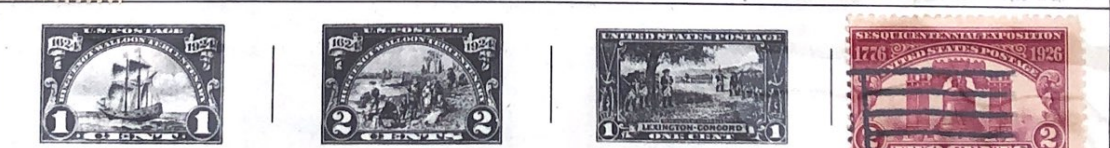


THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (3,615,210 sq. mi.; pop. 178,000,000; cap. Washington) was deliberately founded on a good idea: "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Dedicated to this famous Declaration of July 4, 1776, the Americans severed their ties with Britain; expanded into a vast continent blessed by an incalculable wealth of natural resources; endured the anguish of civil war so that "government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth"; and eventually became the richest, most powerful nation of ancient or modern times. Such, in barest outline, is the story of the 50 states that is so vividly portrayed on U. S. postage stamps.



UNITED STATES

PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT GEORGE WASHINGTON 1789-1797	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT JOHN ADAMS 1797-1801	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT THOMAS JEFFERSON 1801-1809	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT JAMES MADISON 1809-1817	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT JAMES MONROE 1817-1825	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT JOHN Q. ADAMS 1825-1829	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT ANDREW JACKSON 1829-1837
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UNITED STATES

PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT MARTIN VAN BUREN 1837-1841	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT WILLIAM H. HARRISON 1841-1841	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT JOHN TYLER 1841-1845	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT JAMES K. POLK 1845-1849	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT ZACHARY TAYLOR 1849-1850	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT MILLARD FILLMORE 1850-1853	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT FRANKLIN PIERCE 1853-1857
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UNITED STATES

PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT JAMES BUCHANAN 1857-1861	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1861-1865	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT ANDREW JOHNSON 1865-1869	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT ULYSSES S. GRANT 1869-1877	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES 1877-1881	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT JAMES A. GARFIELD 1881-1881	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT CHESTER A. ARTHUR 1881-1885
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UNITED STATES

PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT GROVER CLEVELAND 1885-1889	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT BENJAMIN HARRISON 1889-1893	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT GROVER CLEVELAND 1893-1897	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT WILLIAM MCKINLEY 1897-1901	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT THEODORE ROOSEVELT 1901-1909	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT WILLIAM H. TAFT 1909-1913	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT WOODROW WILSON 1913-1921
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UNITED STATES

PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT WARREN G. HARDING 1921-1923	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT CALVIN COOLIDGE 1923-1929	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT HERBERT C. HOOVER 1929-1933	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT 1933-1945	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT HARRY S. TRUMAN 1945-1953	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER 1953-1961	PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT JOHN F. KENNEDY 1961

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