

France's 1962 Anti-Malaria Issue for
 "The World United Against Malaria" Campaign

Purpose & Scope: This traditional exhibit will present the story of France's anti-malaria stamp issued in 1962 from production to commercial uses.

Treatment: Follows the traditional format: production material, issued stamp,

Stamp Details:

Design Size: 36 x 22 mm [20c]; 22 x 36 mm [50c]

Designer: René Cottet

Producer: State Printing Office, Paris

Process: Engraved

Engraver: René Cottet

Format: Panes of 50 (10 x 5)

Selvaige: Burelage in selvaige above each stamp in row 1 and below each stamp in row 5; perforations extend through top and bottom; printer number and control number in selvaige also.

Quantity: 5,995,000

Paper: White

Watermark: None

Perforations: 13

Exhibit Plan:

1. Stamp Production
2. First Day Covers
3. Maximum Cards
4. Postal Uses



Issued Stamp

Exceptional items will be highlighted in blue.

Stamp Production

Essays



One of two essays produced by René Cottet.

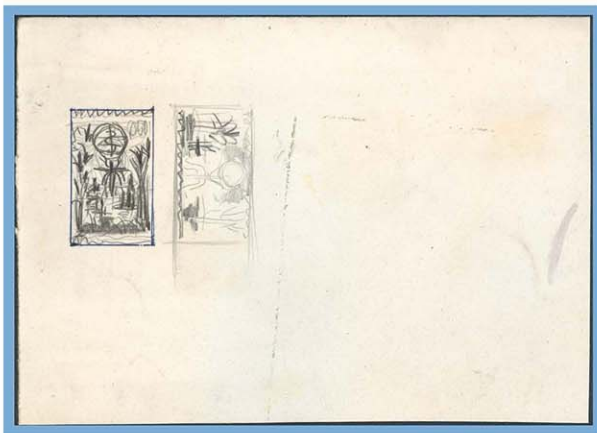
This essay and the essay on the previous page are the only recorded essays.

Stamp Production

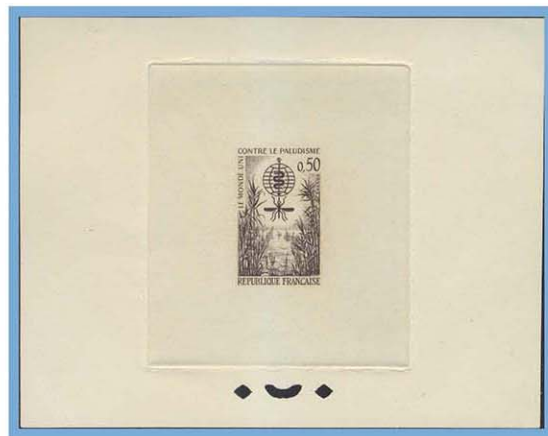
Essays

Stamp Production

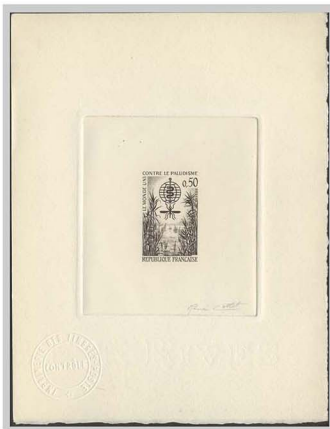
Sepia Proof



One of two essays produced by René Cottet.

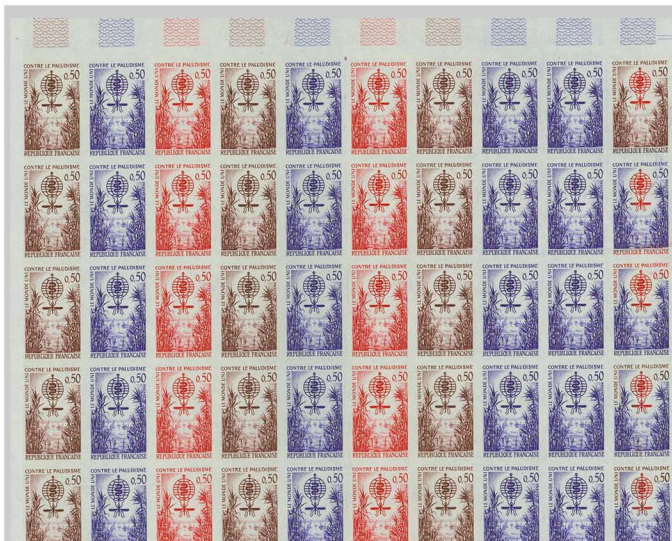


Sepia Printer's Die Proof. 3-5 produced.



Engraver's die proof in black. Watermarked RIVES. Signed by the designer René Cottet.

The quantity produced is limited to about 18 to 28 copies.



Imperforate Trial Color Proof Pane of 50. (only recorded full pane of 50 left in existence)

16691
The Sheet
Consecutive
Number

I = Printed in the Imprimerie (Printing
Works)
S = Machine Operator S

The date that the sheet was printed:
February 31, 1962 (but impossible date)
31.2.62



Deluxe Sheet printed on un-gummed white card stock.

Deluxe Sheets are given to high government officials and an average of 200 to 300 Deluxe Sheets are printed for each issue.

Issued stamp in a block of 4 with Sheet Consecutive Number 36288.

Brelage (French: *burelage*, also *burelé*), is a French term referring to an intricate network of fine lines, dots or other designs printed over or as the background of some postage stamps to prevent counterfeiting. Also appears in the selvage to many the French stamps.



Imperforate (top right most stamp) with the "Sheet Consecutive Number" 12567.



Double printing of the red. (1 recorded)



Closeup at 200%



RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

MINISTÈRE DES POSTES ET TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS

L'Administration des Postes et Télécommunications françaises met en vente, à partir du 14 avril 1962 à Paris et du 16 avril 1962 dans les bureaux, un timbre-poste consacré à la lutte contre le paludisme.

CARACTÈRES : CE TIMBRE

Valeur : 0,50 NF

Couleurs : bleu
rouge
vert

50 timbres à la feuille

Dessiné et gravé en taille-douce
par COTTETFormat vertical 22 x 36
(dentelé 13)

Cent neuf États membres de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé émettront au cours de l'année 1962 un timbre pour appuyer la campagne d'extirpation du paludisme dans le monde entier.

Le paludisme est encore fort répandu dans de nombreuses régions du globe puisqu'on a pu estimer qu'il y a plus d'un milliard de personnes qui y sont exposées, en particulier dans les zones tropicales et marécageuses. Si la maladie n'est pas spectaculaire, elle n'en accable pas moins durement et durablement les populations touchées ; de nombreux pays étaient et sont encore atteints dans leur capacité de production. La mise en valeur et les transformations indispensables de certaines zones se heurtent ainsi à ce préalable... A la fin du XIX^e siècle, les épidémies n'ont-elles pas décimé les équipes d'ouvriers et d'ingénieurs qui s'efforçaient d'ouvrir le canal de Panama? L'entreprise ne put être menée à bien qu'après l'assainissement complet, par des moyens techniques employés à grande échelle, de la zone entière. Par la suite, la lutte contre le paludisme recevait un appoint décisif; au traitement par la quinine s'ajouta l'invention du D.D.T. qui offrait, grâce à son effet de très longue durée, son prix de revient assez bas, son application relativement facile, la possibilité de déclencher une offensive efficace contre le moustique adulte, propagateur du paludisme.

L'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé, par ses chercheurs, ses équipes de médecins qui s'efforcent de pénétrer au plus profond des régions contaminées, entend ainsi remporter une grande victoire pacifique : ne peut-elle pas présenter comme un bilan très honorable les résultats acquis en Europe? Alors qu'il y avait encore il n'y a pas très longtemps des zones redoutées — au Portugal, en Espagne et surtout dans la vallée roumaine du Danube — l'année 1962 marquera sans doute la disparition totale en Europe de la maladie. C'est un exemple et un encouragement pour les autres continents.

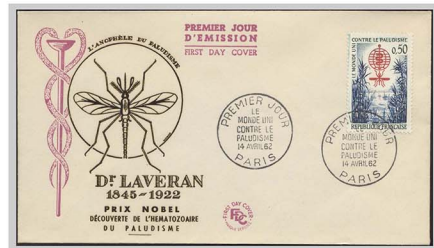
1962. — N° 11.

Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Announcement #11.

(stamp was added later)



Producer: Art Craft. This cachet was originally produced for the United Nations stamps issued March 30th. James H. Sheaffer purchased these un-serviced cachets from the Art Craft company and had them serviced at more than fifteen postal administrations. (One Recorded with this stamp)



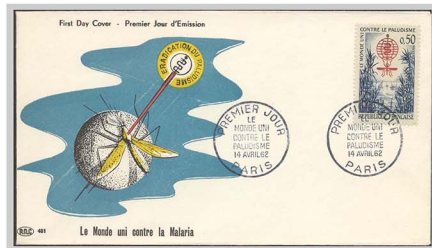
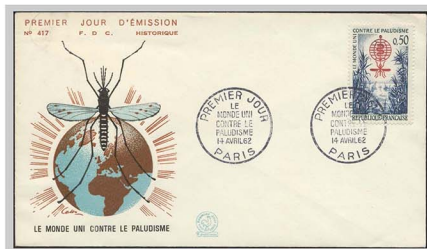
Producer: Ceres. This cachet was originally created for the 1954 issue from Algeria depicting Dr. Laveran.



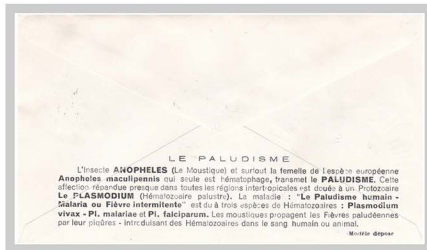
Producer: Combiar Imprime Macon (CIM) Morocco's anti-malaria stamp used the same cachet in different colors (the word "Maroc", not "Paris 1962" under the image)



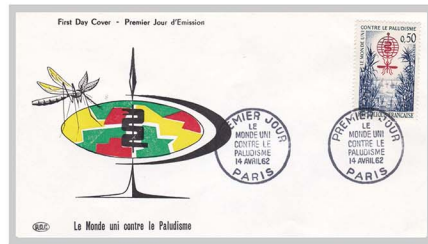
Producer: France Specialists Club



Producer: P. A. Cubells



Producer: Modèle Dépose
Above are the front and the back of the First Day Cover.



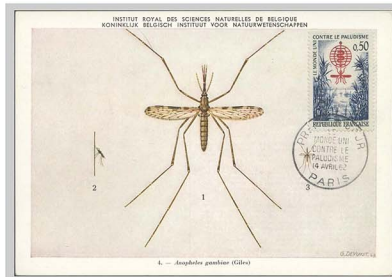
Producer: P. A. Cubells



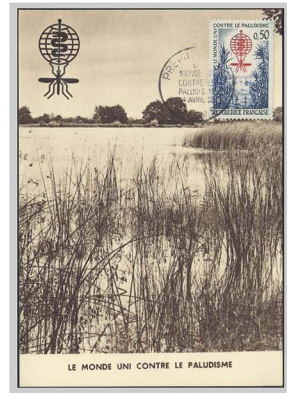
Producer: Combiar Imprime Macon (CIM)



Producer: Bougogne Printer: Helio-Lorraine



Producer: Les Maximaphiles Français, Paris. This was produced for the Royal Institute of Natural Sciences in Belgium, the card is #4 in a series featuring vectors in the Belgian Congo



Producer: Combiar Imprime Macon (CIM)



Letter to Cluny, France sent January 1, 1963 paying the Domestic Letter Rate of .50 francs in effect January 1, 1960 to May 18, 1964 for up to 50 grams. Overpaid by .05 francs.



Cover to Paris, France sent April 25, 1962 sent Express Rate (Delivered by a messenger, "Rate A" when the destination was serviced by a post office) of 1.50 francs (this letter was actually .05 short) in effect January 2, 1962 to May 18, 1964.



July 12, 1962. Sent with in Paris through the pneumatic mail service. 2.0 Franc for up to 30 grams in effect January 1, 1960 to May 12, 1964

Within Paris, there is a pneumatic post which consisted of tubes between most post offices. The sender would deposit the letter in a special deposit box and the letter would be put in a metal canister and put in the tube system and sent to post offices powered by compressed air.

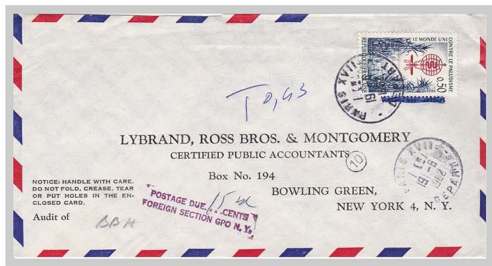


Letter to Paris, France sent June 12, 1962 sent Registered for an extra .45 francs. The box with "Trouve A La Boite" means "Found in a Box"



Letter to Germany sent April 24, 1962 paying the Foreign Letter Rate of .50 francs in effect January 1, 1960 to May 18, 1964 for the first 20 grams.

Letter to Switzerland sent June 29, 1962 paying the Foreign Letter Rate of .50 francs in effect January 1, 1960 to May 18, 1964 for the first 20 grams. Express Fee is 1.50 francs in effect January 2, 1962 till May 18, 1964.



Letter to the United States sent June 18, 1962. Letter Rate of .50 francs for the first 20 grams and .30 francs for the second 20 grams in effect January 1, 1960 to May 18, 1964. This letter must weighed an extra 20 grams and .20 francs were underpaid. Translated to 15 cents postage due.



Registered letter to the United States sent May 15, 1962. Letter Rate of .50 francs for the first 20 grams and .30 francs for the second 20 grams in effect January 1, 1960 to May 18, 1964. Registration Fee of .70 francs in effect January 2, 1962 till May 18, 1964. Correct total of 1.50 francs paid.



May 26, 1962 receiving cancellation on back (scan at 100%)