

Overview of printings



First printing

Second printing

Third printing

Fourth printing

Fifth printing

Production details

J.F. Doeve, the Netherlands was the designer; C.A. Mechelse and S.L. Hartz were the engravers. The stamp was line engraved (purple) and was perforated 12½ horizontally by 13 vertically.

Printings



▲  
small  
triangle  
cut-out

**First printing:** Issued November 16, 1951; 4,000,000 issued. The paper is of average fluorescence (Group V). The cut-out — a small triangle — can be found in the upper left or upper right margin of upper panes or in the lower left or lower right margins of lower panes; 80,000 cut-out blocks exist. The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvedge); the left and right margins are perforated. Control numbers (001–100) are printed in the lower right margins of panes.

Control number errors



In a few cases, panes were stacked incorrectly, resulting in control numbers being applied in the upper left corner instead of the normal position in the lower right corner.

Occasionally, the control numbers were poorly printed, probably because the printing device became worn or chipped. Some of these were corrected by the printer, using blue ink.

diamond cut-out



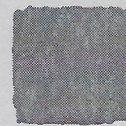
**Second printing:** Issued December, 1955; 830,000 issued. The paper used is of average fluorescence (Group V). The ink color is a slightly less purple compared to the first printing. The cut-out — a diamond — can be found in the upper left or upper right margin of upper panes or in the lower left or lower right margins of lower panes; about 16,600 cut-out blocks exist. The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvage); the left and right margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.

Note the gutter perforations along the right edge as a result of faulty trimming.



**Third printing:** Issued October, 1956; 510,000 issued. The paper used is of average fluorescence (Group V). The ink color is more reddish-purple compared to the first printing. The cut-out — a square — can be found in the left margin of upper and lower panes, beside stamp #21 — it is the only cut-out to appear in a side margin; about 16,600 cut-out blocks exist. The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvedge); the left and right margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.

Note the full gutter perforations along the left edge, due to improper trimming.



square cut-out



keystone cut-out

**Fourth printing:** Issued March, 1957; 925,000 issued. The paper used is of medium fluorescence (Group IV). The cut-out — a keystone — can be found in the upper left margin of upper panes or in the lower right margins of lower panes; about 18,500 cut-out blocks exist. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.



**Fifth printing:** Issued March, 1958; 2,195,000 issued. The paper is of medium fluorescence (Group IV). The ink color has less of a blue tinge compared to the fourth printing. The cut-out — a shield — can be found in the upper left margin of upper panes or in the lower right margins of lower panes; about 43,900 cut-out blocks exist. Two sizes of the cut-out exist, caused by the use of punches of two different sizes. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.

Note the gutter perforations on the right edge of the block at the right, caused by faulty trimming.



Panes of the fifth printing have been found with "PL 5" (for plate number 5), both printed and "albino" (no ink color, but embossed), under stamp #45 on lower post office panes. In most cases, the "PL5" has been either partly or completely trimmed off; very few fully printed examples are known.

**Plate flaws**

The first and second printings were printed using plate 1. No significant varieties have been found. The third to fifth printings were made using a plate marked 'PL5', and exhibit the following:



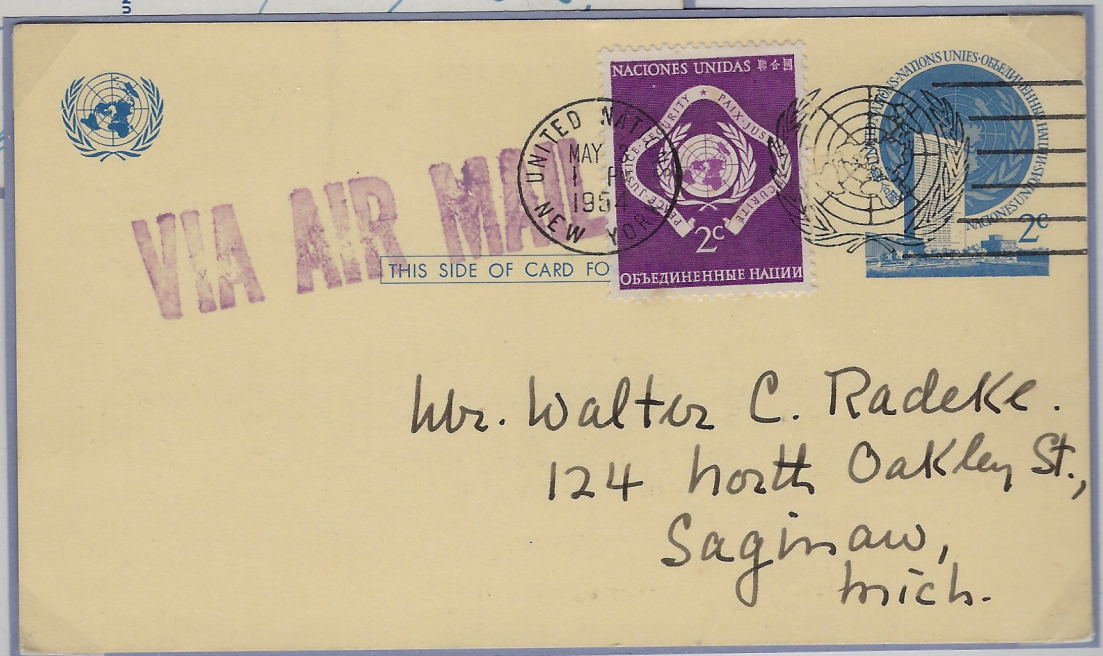
On upper panes, a diagonal line cuts through the letter "I" of "PAIX" on stamp #10. This example is from the third printing.

On upper panes, a diagonal line cuts through two lines in the ribbon above the dot between the words "PAIX" and "JUSTICE" on stamp #49. This example is from the fifth printing.

**Postal usages**



A 2¢ stamp paid the domestic first-class surface post card rate in effect from January 1, 1952 until July 31, 1958.

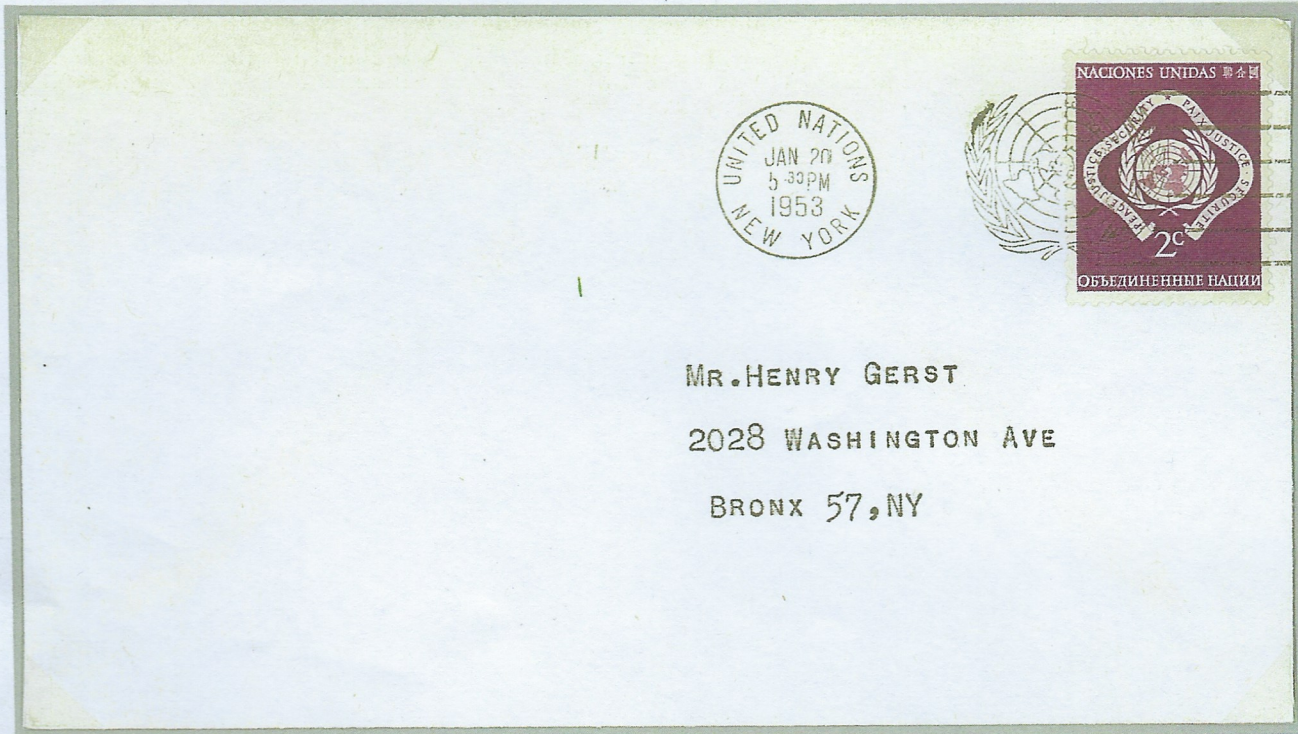


A 2¢ stamp was used to make up the 4¢ domestic air mail post card rate, in effect when the stamp was issued until July 31, 1958.

**Definitive stamps (vertical) – Enschedé**



The first-class surface letter special postal treaty rate to Canada was 4¢ per ounce from August 1, 1958 until January 6, 1963. (This rate was the same as the domestic rate.)



A 2¢ stamp paid the local first-class letter rate in effect from January 1, 1952 until July 31, 1958.



A pair of 2¢ stamps paid



The third-class letter rate was 2¢, in effect when this stamp was issued until July 31, 1958.



the domestic first-class surface letter rate of 4¢ from August 1, 1958 until January 6, 1963.



First (and only) printing



The initials "SH" of the designer and engraver, Samuel L. Hartz, can be found on the child's sleeve on all stamps.

**Production details**

S.L. Hartz, the Netherlands, was both the designer and engraver. The stamp was line engraved (blue) and was perforated 12½ horizontally by 13 vertically.



star cut-out



**First printing:** Issued October 24, 1951; 6,000,000 issued. The paper used is of two different fluorescences — average fluorescence (Group V), (*above left*) and high fluorescence (Group VI), (*above right*). The cut-out — a star — can be found in the upper left or upper right margin of upper panes or in the lower left or lower right margins of lower panes; 120,000 cut-out blocks exist. The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvedge); the left and right margins are perforated. Control numbers (001–100) are printed in the lower right margins of panes.



Perforation error



A pre-perforation foldover was unfolded after the pane was perforated and before it was trimmed.

Trimming error



Faulty trimming caused gutter perforations, which should have been trimmed off, to remain along the left edge.

Control number errors

Chipped or worn control number devices sometimes resulted in poorly printed control numbers.



Normal control number

Broken control number, uncorrected

Broken control number, corrected in black ink by the printer

Control number error

In a few cases, panes were stacked incorrectly, resulting in control numbers being applied in the upper left corner instead of the normal position. There are probably fewer than twelve panes of the 5¢ stamp with an inverted control number in the upper left corner and lacking a control number in the normal position.



**Plate variety**

On lower panes of plate 1, stamp number 48 is positioned 1/2 millimeter above the stamps on either side. On lower panes of plate 2, this stamp is level with the stamps on either side.

in the lower right corner.  
in the lower right corner.

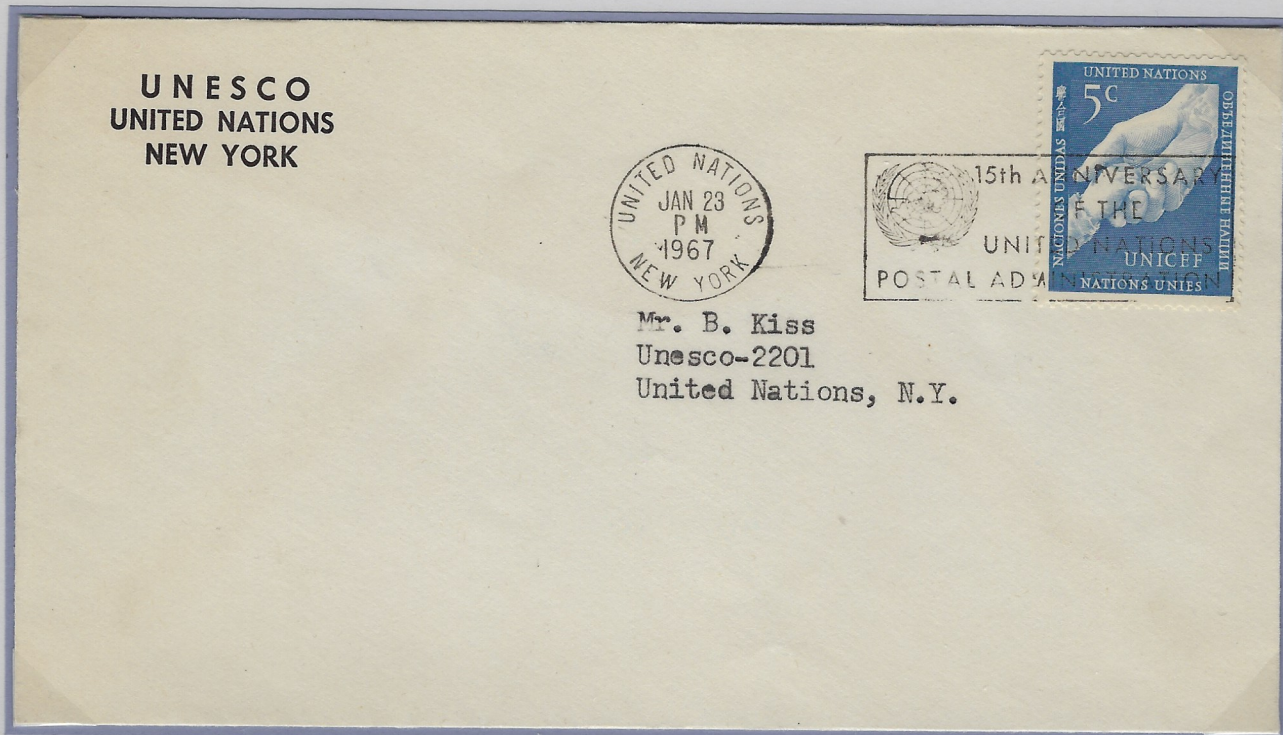


Stamp #48 is higher than the stamps on either side.

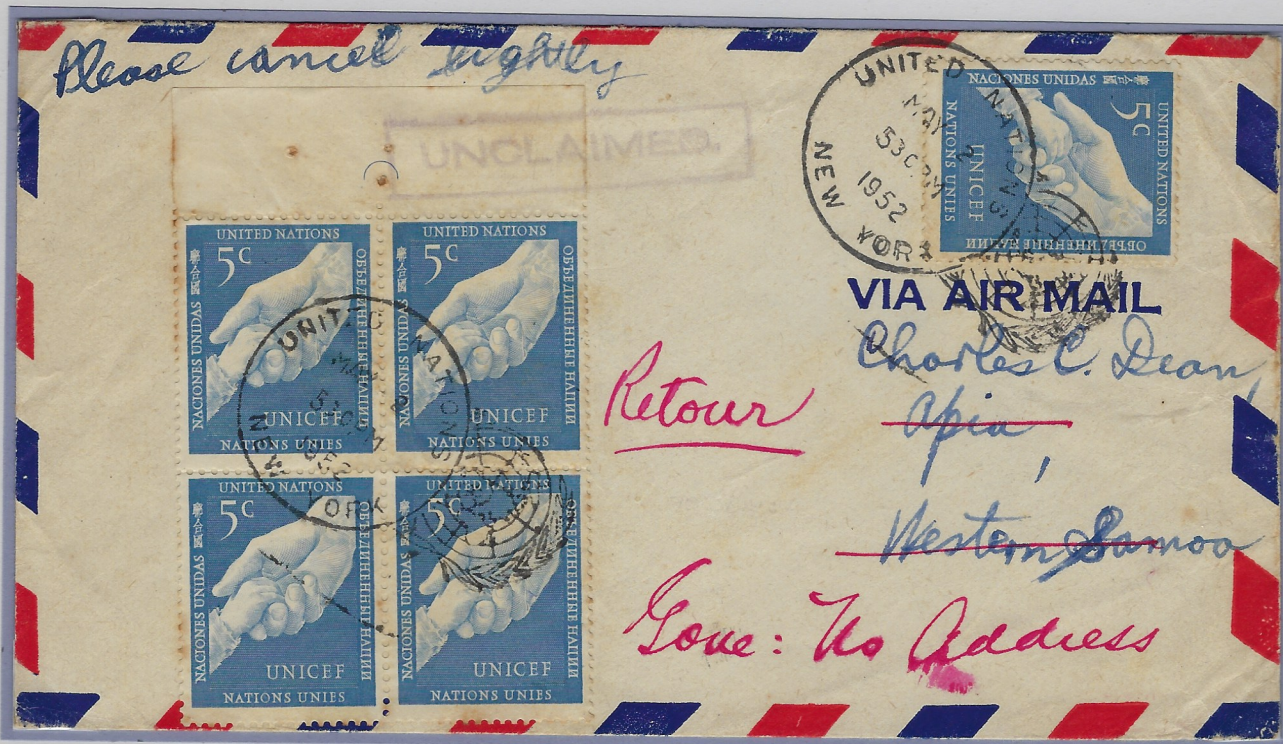


Stamp #48 is level with the stamps on either side.

Postal usages



The domestic first-class surface letter rate was 5¢ from January 7, 1963 until January 6, 1968. This letter was mailed one day before the 5¢ stamp went off sale on January 24, 1967.



From the date the 5¢ stamp was issued until June 30, 1971, the airmail letter rate to Samoa was 25¢ per 1/2 ounce.



Postage of 26¢ includes 6¢, the air mail rate in effect until July 31, 1958, plus 20¢ for certified mail service, in effect from July 1, 1957 until March 25, 1966.



The international surface letter rate, for a letter not over one ounce, was 8¢ from November 1, 1953 until June 30, 1961.

## Overview of printings



First printing

Second printing

Third printing

Fourth printing

Fifth printing

## Production details

Leon Helguera, Mexico, was the designer; K. Seisinger was the engraver. The stamp was line engraved (steel blue) and was perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  horizontally by 13 vertically.

## Printings



cross  
cut-out



**First printing:** Issued November 16, 1951; 500,000 issued. The paper is of average fluorescence (Group V). The cut-out — a cross — can be found in the upper left or upper right margin of upper panes or in the lower left or lower right margins of lower panes; 10,000 cut-out blocks exist. The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvedge); the left and right margins are perforated. Control numbers (001–100) are printed in the lower right margins of panes.

Control number error



Poorly printed control numbers, due to worn printing devices, were sometimes corrected in blue ink by the printer.

Trimming error

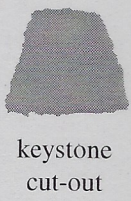


As a result of poor trimming, gutter perforations, which should have been removed, appear along the left edge.

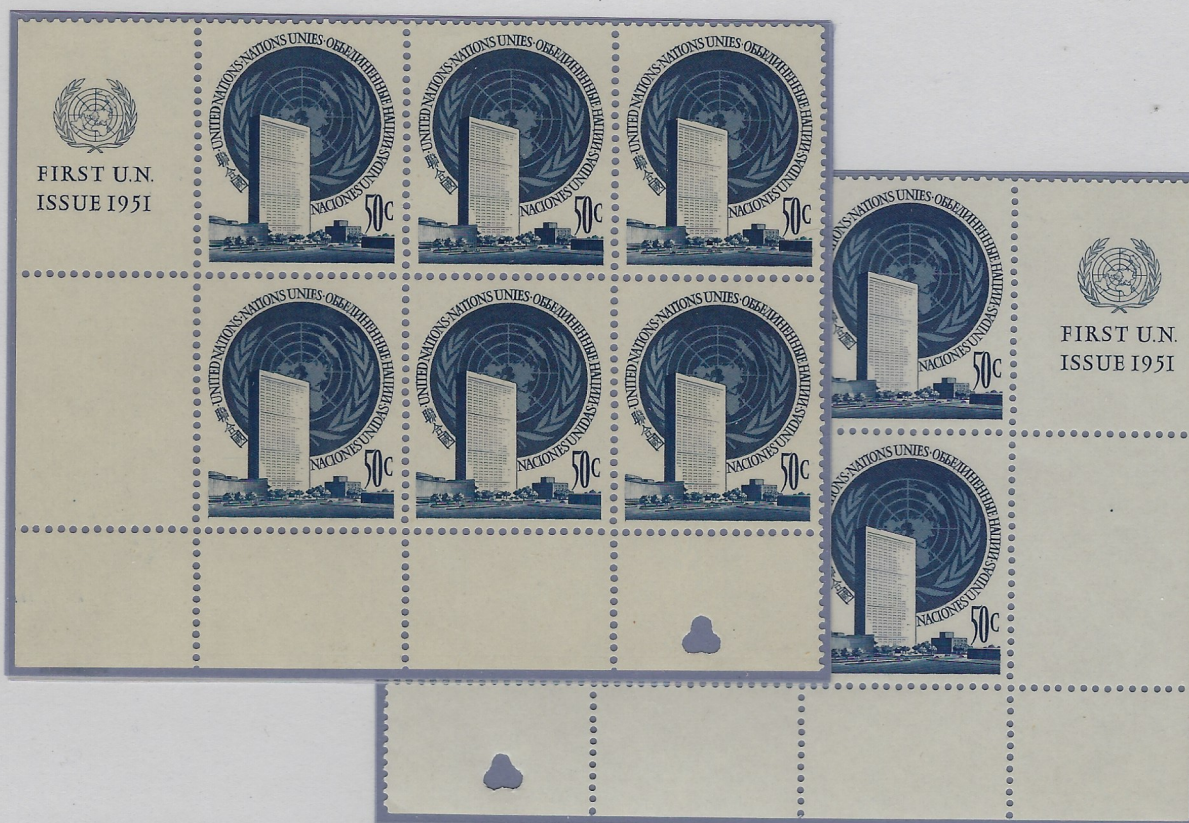


small triangle cut-out

**Second printing:** Issued in April, 1952; 285,000 issued. (These stamps were considered as replacements for rejected stamps from the first printing, so the United Nations Postal Administration gave no printing information for many years.) The paper is of two fluorescences — low (Group III) (*left*) and average (Group V) (*right*). The cut-out — a small triangle — can be found in the upper left or upper right margin of upper panes or in the lower left or lower right margins of lower panes; 11,900 cut-out blocks exist. The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvage); the left and right margins are perforated. Control numbers (001–100) are printed in the lower right margins of panes.



**Third printing:** Issued March, 1956; 100,000 issued. The paper is of low fluorescence (Group III). The cut-out — a keystone — can be found only in the lower right margins of lower panes; very few cut-out blocks exist. The top and bottom margins are imperforate (with one perforation extending into the selvage); the left and right margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.



**Fourth printing:** Issued in March, 1957; 300,000 issued. The paper is of two fluorescences — low (Group III) (*above left*) and average (Group V) (*above right*). The cut-out — a cloverleaf — can be found in the upper left or upper right margin of upper panes or in the lower left or lower right margins of lower panes; 6,000 cut-out blocks exist. All margins are perforated. There are no control numbers.