

M I A S M A

P H I L A T E L I S T

Quarterly Journal of Malaria Philatelists International



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Issue No. 5

GENETIC ENGINEERING: ANSWERING THE CURSE?

Thanks to Dr. K. Lekisch, Austin, TX, for the following information.

In the January 7, 1981, issue of the Wall Street Journal it was announced that researchers at New York University's School of Medicine have developed a malaria vaccine. "They told a Toronto conference that genetic engineering techniques are aiding production of antibodies in mice. An estimated 200 million people a year are afflicted with malaria, which can be fatal," the short notice stated.

Professor E. J. Pampana, former director of the Malaria Eradication Division, WHO, wrote in the October, 1959, issue of Triangle that ... "eradication does not mean eradication of the vectors, but the elimination of the malaria parasites from the population." He stated that the Expert Committee on Malaria of the World Health Organization defined the process as attainable by: 1) ending the transmission and 2) elimination of the reservoir of infected cases via a massive concerted campaign.

Although such a worldwide campaign, sponsored by WHO, occurred in 1962, by 1978 Dr. Kenneth S. Warren of the Rockefeller Foundation described tropical diseases -- and particularly malaria -- as "great and neglected." His factors to support this claim were the cases known and projected world wide vs the level of research funding -- over \$800 million for cancer, on \$8 million for malaria and schistosomiasis together.

In 1979, Miasma Philatelist carried a reprint of an article by Joel E. Cohen, professor of population at Rockefeller University. He noted the rise in malaria cases; work underway from early starts in 1976 on culturing plasmodium falciparum; and cautioned that ... "if the malaria parasites can evolve to escape previously lethal drugs, it is possible that the notable variable antigens on the surface of malarial blood forms can also evolve to escape host antibodies stimulated by a vaccine."

Last year, Gordon A. Harrison authored Mosquitoes, Malaria and Man, a detailed "history of the hostilities since 1880." After years of research into the early discoveries through the eradication campaigns in the 20th Century, Mr. Harrison's conclusive finding is that the global fight envisioned by -- and lead by -- the WHO has turned out to be a failure. His book offers no answer, no alternative, but does detail how the medical "war" has lead to few victories and, in fact, has proven to be a mis-conceived assault on the environment.

Thus, it has become obvious recently that protection against malaria plasmodium must be reconsidered in the light of molecular engineering and genetics. A stamp issued by Israel in 1964 (Scott #257) illustrates the micromolecular process of living cells. The new industry which utilizes recombinant DNA (Bulgaria 1971, Scott #1974) is now leading the way to an answer ... will it be the final one??

Readers are urged to offer comments and also recommendations for additional stamps or special cancels that would qualify under this malaria subtopic. Send photocopies.

EXTENSIVE SALE LOTS OF DUPLICATES RECEIVED; FIRST DEALER ADVERTISEMENTS APPEAR

Due to the number of new items received for confidential sales listing, the Exchange/Sale column has been moved to a separate 18 page supplement. Current offers include the rare Tuberculosis/Malaria souvenir sheets (CB7a-CB8a) from Haiti issued in 1949 (rare, if you call under 10,000 printings rare); Laos' sheetlets of 4 imperforate for 163-7 issues in 1962; and deluxe proof sheets of VietNam's 185-8. (Scott numbers given for reference.)

The first -- of many, it is hoped -- dealer advertisements will be found on pages 12-13. Read them and patronize them.

FISHES IN THE CONTROL OF MOSQUITOES

The following article by John Greve, Ames, IA, appeared first in two parts in Scalpal and Tonga, the journal of the ATA's Medical Studies Unit, in 1977 and 1980. It is reproduced here to provide answer to a previous question on stamps for malarial control related fish, fowl and chemicals.

Attempts in the early part of this century to use insectivorous fishes for the biological control of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes were put on the shelf when DDT and other modern insecticides appeared. The spectacular results of the modern insecticides made obsolete the tentative and uncertain control offered by fishes, no matter how voracious they might have fed on eggs, larvae, and pupae of mosquitoes. However, with the more recent concerns about the impact of insecticides on the health of wildlife and human beings, about the build-up of insecticidal residues in nature, and about the appearance of insecticide-resistant strains of mosquitoes, a renewed look has been given to alternative control measures, including fish.

Many fishes are voracious feeders on aquatic stages of mosquitoes. A list of over 200 was published under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (1). This annotated bibliography brings together over 700 articles originally published between 1901 and 1966, and it serves as the principal source of information for this report. From the annotations given by Gerberich and Laird, it is possible to ascertain that some fishes have been used in specific programs to control mosquitoes. It remains to be found out how many fishes have actually been used for mosquito abatement in the field.

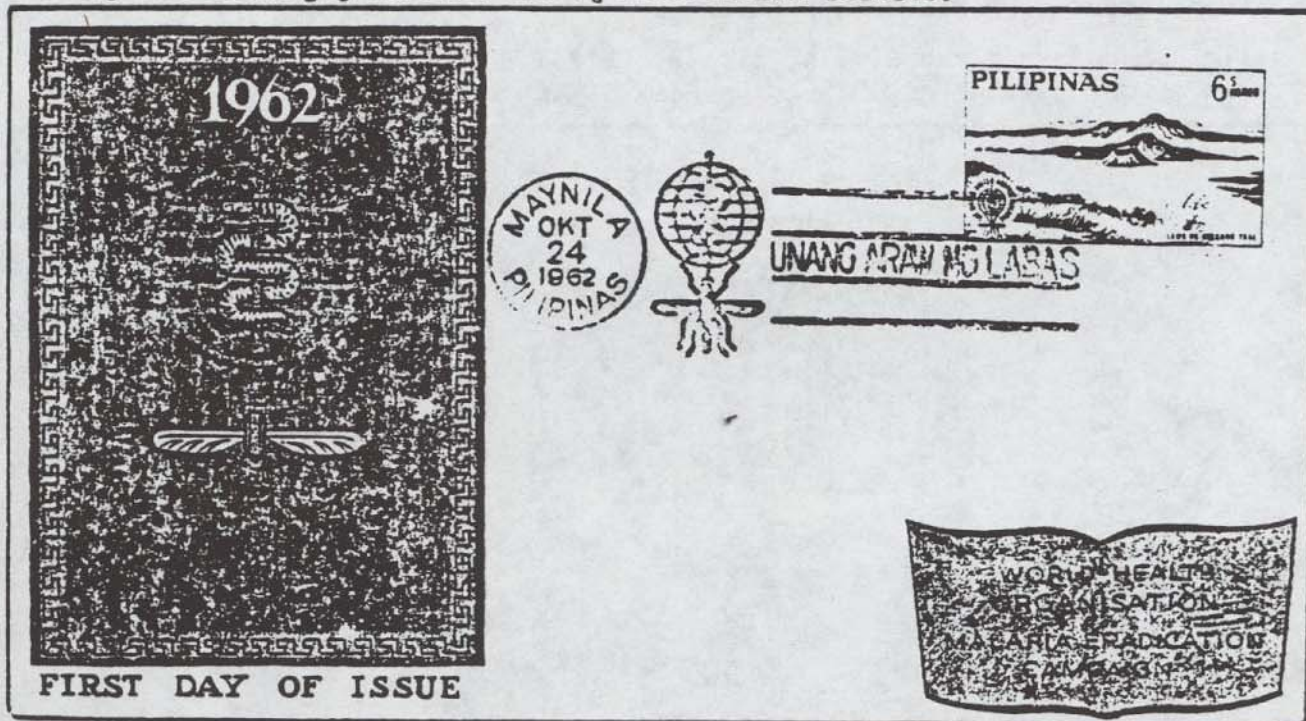
Apparently the first medical use of fishes belongs to Indians of Central America, who used nundas (not identified further) in cisterns to prevent mosquitoes from breeding there (6). In the 1890's, carp were introduced into water tanks on the Riviera to control populations of mosquitoes (5). Blacks in the southern United States also kept minnows in rain barrels to control mosquito larvae, but this was before any association between mosquitoes and disease transmission was known (6).

The first use of fishes specifically to control mosquito-borne disease is generally acknowledged to be in Gorgas' famous anti-yellow fever campaign in Havana in 1902(7). Within the next several years, Central and South America, especially Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Brazil provided locations where the successes of the Havana program were repeated. In those countries, public health officers distributed fish to every household and made periodic (usually weekly) return visits to inspect the condition of the fish introduced into the household cisterns or wells. Often the fish had jumped out of the cisterns or else "mysteriously" disappeared when householders feared fish would foul the water supply.

MULTIPLE CACHETS FOUND FOR '62 PHILIPPINES WHO ANTI-MALARIA ISSUES

Just to show what can be found if you want to specialize in cachets for one issue . . . here is a set of different cachets for the Philippines' issues released in 1962 as part of the World Health Organizations' anti-malaria campaign.

Thanks for the illustrations and information furnished by R. Ward, Washington, DC, and J. Moohr, Chicago, IL. Reader input is still needed on the designer(s), particularly the seemingly matched set of silk-screen cachets.



#1



#2

First Day of Issue



#3



#4

- #1 - red background; gold border, campaign emblem, book (in address area); light blue "1962", snake shading, mosquito wings; black design on border, "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE", inscription on book - - also appears w/o book --- SILK SCREEN
- #2 - dk. blue background, figures; gold "THE WORLD UNITED / 1962" (top), stopper, mosquito, "AGAINST MALARIA" (bottom); bright mauve behind figures, outline of flask; black "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE" -- also appears with book and inscription as on #1 -- SILK SCREEN
- #3 - black raised print design; yellow globe; red hat; lt. blue coverall --- colors hand painted -- PRINTED / HAND COLORED
- #4 - yellow background; red slogan, circle, "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE"; mosquito body; brown mosquito, figures, "1962" -- SILK SCREEN

First Day of Issue

THE WORLD UNITED
AGAINST MALARIA

#5

#6

#7

- #5 - black raised print design; yellow WHO globe; red continents, lt. blue seas --- colors hand painted -- PRINTED / HAND COLORED
- #6 - black scene outlines; sage green slogan, quote (bottom); purple eradication of malaria and symbol (bottom right); scene hand-colored with water paint (green trees, grass; brown ox, smaller hat; blue sky, water; dk. brown palm trunk; red large hat; lt. brown front man's pants) -- 3-COLOR PRINTING / HAND COLOR
- #7 - turquoise green background; yellow frame, globe; outline of man; royal blue mosquito of emblem; outline of man; red spear, blood from mosquito; black legend at top, outline of large mosquito. -- SILK SCREEN

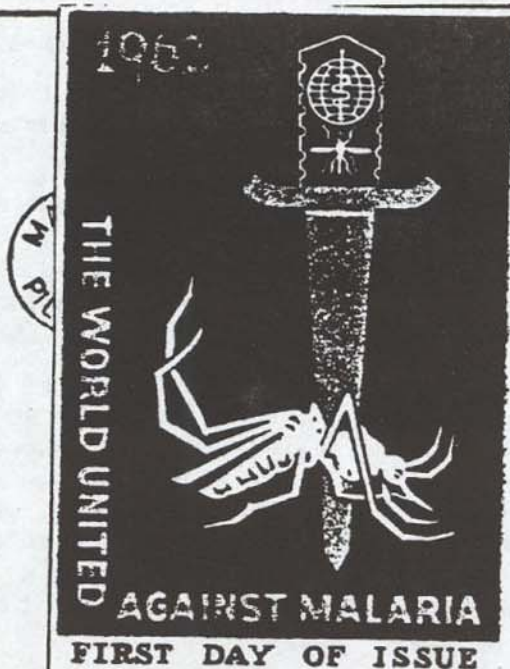
IF SEARCHING FOR GREAT BRITAIN'S '62 SLOGAN CANCELS; TRY FINDING 352 !!!

"Slogan Postmarks of the United Kingdom" by Cyril R. H. Parsons and George R. Pearson notes that 352 dies of the "World Health Organization Fights Malaria" slogan cancel (type 205) were issued. Two dies were used October 13-19, 1962, at Brighton and Hove, while 350 were issued for use nationwide from August 1 to 31.



#8

#8 - black background, "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE"; campaign emblem (center); grey top center; red bottom center (goblet-shaped) -- SILK SCREEN



#9

#9 - ultra-marine background, mosquito outline; yellow slogan, "1962", dagger blade; gold frame on background; black dagger hilt, "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE" -- also appears with book and inscription as on #1 -- SILK SCREEN

(to be continued in the next issue)

POLAND'S ISSUE FOR CONGRESS OF PARASITOLOGISTS SHOWS VECTOR & PARASITE

The following is quoted from the Polish Post's promotional folder issued for Poland Scott #25074-5.

"The main program of the World Federation of Parasitologists is focused on developing the international scientific cooperation and exchange of scientific experiences in order to penetrate the essence of the phenomenon of parasitology in nature and to work out rational methods of fighting the widespread parasitological diseases of man and animals.

On the occasion of the 4th International Congress of Parasitologists which will be held this year (1978) in Warsaw and Cracow and will be devoted to these problems, the Polish Post will issue two postage stamps depicting:

- 1.50 zl. - anophele against the microscopic image of blood in which the developing stadia of the parasite causing malaria are visible,
- 6.00 zl. - (tsetse fly and germs of sleeping sickness)"

The stamps were issued in sheets of 30, printed on chalky paper by offset. 6,000,000 of the 1.50 zl. value were issued. The designer for both stamps was Tomasz Konarski.

The issues were printed by the State Printing Works of Securities in Warsaw.





FISHES . . . AND MOSQUITO ABATEMENT (continued from page 2)

By 1916, the United States was using fishes in mosquito control, mostly in anti-malaria programs. (3). The use of fishes was recognized as the cheapest method of mosquito control in 1922 and was highly recommended (4) or even required (8).

Through the 1920's and 1930's, countries throughout the world either were using fish in control programs or were experimenting with their use. The "mosquito fish" (*Gambusia affinis*) from southeastern United States and the "guppy" or "millions" (*Lebistes reticulata*) from the Caribbean islands were sent almost worldwide during this period because of their reputed voracious habits and hardiness.

Many factors were important determinants in the success or failure of the fish programs. Too much may have been expected of fish by some. Certainly, suitable conditions for the fish must be maintained. When too much algae or weed growth is present mosquito larvae can hide from the fish. Another deterrent to the success of a fish stocking program was reported in Tanganyika, where hungry natives ate the fish (9) !! Fishes often were used in conjunction with other methods. In Whittier, CA, where goldfish and carp had been stocked in the city reservoir in 1966, it was estimated that the fishes were responsible for 95% of the mosquito control and insecticides only 5%.

An interesting account of antimalarial activities during wartime in Palestine in 1917 detailed the use of fishes in wadis and wells on the front lines of action. Each battalion had 7 men (1 NCO with 6 men) assigned to mosquito control in this effort (2).

The following is a checklist of stamps showing fishes that actually have been used somewhere for mosquito control programs. ATA Handbooks #91, 88A and 90A were used to locate much of the material. Scott numbers are used, unless otherwise stated. The listing is alphabetical by scientific name.

Anabas testudineus "climbing perch" - Thailand 849 (1977)

Betta splendens "fighting fish" - Ajman Minkus 1281 (1972); Czech. 2009 (1975); Hungary 1440 (1962); Thailand 467 (1966)

Carassius auratus "goldfish" - Cuba ?? (1978); New Zealand ?? (1977); Russia 4404 (1976); China, PR 506-17 (1960); Czech. 2010 (1975); Fajera ?? (1971); Iran 1427 (1967); Japan 368 (1946), 401 (s/s)-402 (s/s) 407 (s/s) (1948), 556 (1952), 662 662a (s/s) (1958); 880 (1966); Manama ?? (1972); Mongolia 864 (1975); Oman ?? (1970); Ras el Khaima ?? (1971); Sharjah ?? (1972); Um al Qiwain ?? (1973).

Chanos chanos "milkfish" - Philippines 578-9 (1952)

Cyprinus carpio "carp" - Albania 719 (1964); China 20 (1864) plus several overprints on 20 and numerous stylized carp designs; Czech. 711 (1955), 1382 (1966); Germany B398 (1964); Hungary 1844 (1967); Japan 861 (1966); Manama Minkus 439, Minkus 445 (1971); Nicaragua C669 (1969); No. Korea SG NK620 (1965); No. Viet Nam SG NK264, SG NK267 (1963); Romania 1388 (1960); Turkey 2018 (1975); Umm Al Qiwain Minkus 586 (1972).

Gambusia affinis "mosquito fish" - Cuba E57 (1958)

Gasterosteus aculeatus "three-spined stickleback" - Pabay Is. locals, Rosen's cat.

Hemichromis bimaculatus "jewel fish" - Ajman 6 (1964) 15, C6, C01 (1965); Burundi 190, 196 (1967), C50 (1967), 450d, C208d (1974); Ghana 60 (1959), 225 (1965), 283 (1967); guinea 315, 321 (1964), 574 (1971); Togo 586 (1967)

Hoplosternum littorale "catfish" - Surinam 259, 263a (1955)

Lebistes reticulata "guppy" - Ajman Minkus 1285 (1972); Cuba ?? (1978); German DR 1769 (1977); Hungary 1439 (1962); Singapore 113, 115a (s/s) (1970), 206-9 (1974)

Macropodus opercularis "paradise fish" - Equat. Guinea Minkus 1163 (1974);

Fajera Minkus 656 (1971); Hungary 1438 (1962); Qatar 74, 82 (1965)

ALBUM PAGES . . .

ONE SPECIAL VIEW OF THE WHO CAMPAIGN ISSUES

. . . FROM THE COLLECTOR

Thanks to Edward E. Vicher, Ph. D., Professor Emeritus, Department of Microbiology and Immunology at the University of Illinois' College of Medicine for sharing the excerpt from his topical album, *MALARIA CONTROL*, reproduced on the next two pages.

Readers are urged to submit material from their own albums, research or exhibition pages which they feel will add to their fellow-collectors' knowledge. *Miasma Philatelist* particularly appreciates the opportunity to share "one-of-a-kind" items via picture and story --- and to add them to Malaria Philatelists International's reference collection.

ATA HANDBOOKS AND LINN'S SUBSCRIPTIONS OFFERED READERS

ORDERS VIA MPI CONTRIBUTE TO THE ORGANIZATION'S SUSTAINING FUND

Collectors of topical / thematic philatelic material who read *Miasma Philatelist* now have the opportunity to acquire needed American Topical Association handbooks at discount prices and, at the same time, make a contribution to Malaria Philatelists International's sustaining fund. ATA has agreed to handle all orders submitted through MP/MPI at dealer wholesale prices.

These prices, plus 15% postage and handling, will be available only on orders sent to Malaria Philatelists International with payment enclosed. The dealer level discount is even greater than that offered to ATA members. Multiple orders will earn greater discounts for the organization. Listed below are the key handbooks of interest to malaria topical / thematic collectors. Write for prices on others.

Adventures in Topical Collecting, complete (retail \$6.00)	\$4.00
Birds of the World on Stamps (retail \$6.00)	\$4.00
Insects..on Stamps (retail \$10.00)	\$6.67
Medical - Volume I-V (retail \$26.00)	\$17.35
Plants, Trees..on Stamps (retail \$10.00)	\$6.67
UN on World Stamps (retail \$4.00)	\$2.67

Add 15% for postage and handling (minimum 75¢) and send payable in US funds to MPI.

Linn's Stamp News, the world's largest weekly stamp newspaper, subscription can also be ordered through Malaria Philatelists International. Each one year new, gift or renewal subscription at the regular \$17 rate -- if ordered through MPI --- will add \$2 to the organization's sustaining fund. If already a subscriber, please send one of the present mailing labels with your order. Currently this offer is limited to MEMBERS of MPI. If you haven't enrolled yet, enclose your membership application and dues payment with your subscription order.

RUMOR OR FACT

QUESTIONS ON THE MALARIA TOPIC IN NEED OF ANSWERS

#4. Does any reader know what meeting the illustrated cover is for? . . .
- R. Chakravorty, Salem, VA

A. The hand cancel, previously shown, was to commemorate World Health Day in 1962. Cacheted covers bearing Switzerland 415 and 50-35 appear with the same hand cancel. It probably was used on virtually any stamp and/or cover available at the time.

(continued on page 10)

MALARIA ERADICATION (W.H.O. PROGRAM)

In 1955 the World Health Assembly made its historic decision to launch a campaign for the worldwide eradication of malaria. In 1962 it called upon its 109 member nations to issue a stamp (or a stamp series) to raise funds to aid the program.

Stamp Theme: THE WORLD AGAINST MALARIA

Stamp Design: Two designs were suggested by W.H.O. (They were the work of Hans Hartmann of Switzerland.) One had the words on the left and right margins; the other depicted the words enclosing the mosquito and laurel branches enclosed the WHO symbol. The official emblem was the WHO symbol against a globe with a staff poised vertically toward the mosquito. All stamps were to be issued prior to December 31, 1962.

In the main, the majority of nations used one of the basic designs; some added embellishments. I favor the more strictly scientific approach in the stamp design. Thus, in my opinion, three nations did scientific justice to the stamp design: Cuba, Poland, and Portugal (stamps of the Portuguese colonies).

CUBA

- 1¢ depicts a microscope and a true reproduction of a microscopic field showing mature trophozoites and schizonts of Plasmodium vivax in a stained peripheral blood smear.



- 2¢ depicts the mosquito, Anopheles albimanus, one of the vectors of the malarial parasite, superimposed upon a pond (ponds afford prime conditions for the breeding of the mosquito).



- 3¢ depicts the blossoms of the Cinchona tree, the source of quinine, the first antimalarial agent employed, and the chemical formulae of two newer synthetic antimalarial compounds.



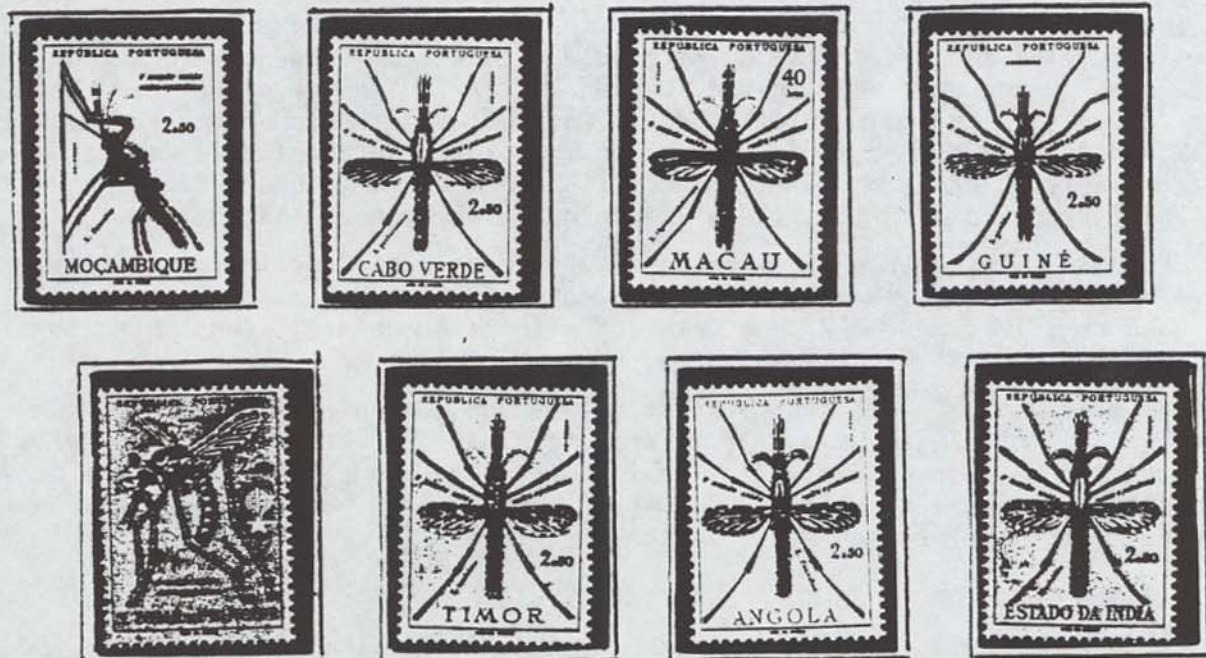
POLAND

Scott Catalog No. (SCN) 1087-89. Designer: Stefan Malecki.
 10 gr: depicts the anopheline mosquito; 1.5 zl: depicts a microscopic field of a stained peripheral blood smear showing the malarial protozoan (poor representation of the organism—accuracy and detail lacking); 2.5 zl: depicts the blossoms of the Cinchona tree (see preceding page—"Cuba").



PORTUGUESE COLONIES

Designers: Jose de Moura and Preto Pacheco. Each stamp accurately portrays a specific anopheline species vector. Anopheles fenestus-Angola, SCN 439; Anopheles pretoriensis-Cape Verde, SCN 326; Anopheles hircanus sinensis-Macao, SCN 400; Anopheles gambise, Guinea, SCN 305; St. Thomas and Prince Islands, SCN 380; Anopheles sundairus, Timor, SCN 319; Anopheles fluviatilis, no SCN.





RUMOR OR FACT (continued from page 7)

- #5. Still open. Why two overprints for Chile '62 in Minkus??
- #6. Still open. Any revenues for malaria funds, related drugs??
- #7. Does anyone have a listing of all known cachets from the Phillipines for their 1962 WHO anti-malaria issues' first day covers and information on the designers? - J. Moohr, Chicago.
- A. See illustrated article starting on page 3, this issue. More data still needed, please write and send copies of cachets not illustrated with colors, method of production, designer data...no designer data known on those appearing this issue.
- #8. What is the correct catalog and catalog number for the '62 anti-malaria overprints for South Kasai? - E. Petscher, Massillon, OH.
- A. These overprints exist on Gibbons TYPE #1-5 (listing in their world wide edition under "S"). The malaria set itself has not been given numbers thus far. A MP reader, Dr. S. Carol, has helped revise Minkus which is seriously considering the listing of all South Kasai issues. The malaria issue may be given a major number -- or at least a prominent footnote -- in the forthcoming 1982 Minkus Free Africa and Asia catalog. Dr. Carol also notes that the basic Leopard of Victory series is listed in Yvert (after the Congo listings) as Yvert #20-24 and "some dealers have merely continued the numbering system and therefore the malaria set sometimes appears as '#30-34' -- which are not Yvert numbers -- but dealers' assumed numbers."
- #9. Still open. What Guinea '62 issues have invert overprint?? Send photocopies!
- #11. Still open. What stamps on fish, fowl, oil represent those used in malaria control?? See fish checklist, this issue, starting on page 2. Still need data on fowls (ducks?), oil, chemicals, etc.!!
- #12. What is the latest malaria-related issue? - E. James, London
- A. Baber's update on Malaria and Quinine on Postage Stamps, Biphilately article soon to be reprinted in this publication, lists Netherland Antilles, April, 1979, issues 437-9 and 439a (s/s) as related due to inclusion of some malarias on the discussion agenda. Meeting was (per Scott) on Foot and Mouth Disease and Zoonosis Control. Based on current data, The Maldives' World Health Day issues of 1980, released November 30, get the honor. They include the 15 larees value illustrated at the top of the page. The three other issues feature: Nutrition, dental health and clinics (also the theme on the souvenir sheet).
- #13. Have India's malaria eradication issue (Scott #356) on First Day Cover from the following cities: Bombay G.P.O., Calcutta G.P.O., (both with red and black hand cancels); Madras-2; New Delhi; Simla and Bangalore. Can any reader add to this list? - R. Ward, Washington, DC
- #14. Several dealers have listed/offered Cameroun, Gabon and Upper Volta 1080 issues honoring Dr. Eugene Jamot as malaria related. On what basis? Key relationship seems to be to tsetse fly -- sleeping sickness. Is there a biography on Jamot that shows a tie to malaria? Newerla's sketch (ATA handbook #39) does not show any malaria relationship. - Editor

OFFICER NOMINEES' PROFILES TO APPEAR IN NEXT ISSUE

The April-June, 1981, issue of *Miasma Philatelist* will include the ballot for member election of officers and profiles on all nominees. If willing to serve and you did not so indicate on your membership application please contact the Editor.

TOPEX "81" SCHEDULED FOR JUNE IN CHICAGO

Prospectus for exhibitors, show cover orders and advance mail reservations are now available for TOPEX "81", the 32rd American Topical Association convention/exhibition/bourse to be held June 26-28, 1981, at the Palmer House in downtown Chicago.

General Chairman Armin Kusswurm of ATA's Chicago Chapter reports that over 1/3 of the dealer space has been sold and exhibitors from the US, Canada, Spain, England and the Netherlands have indicated interest.

Readers planning to attend TOPEX "81", wishing to exhibit, or order the show covers should contact Mr. Kusswurm at 77 Washington Street, Suite 1412, Chicago, IL 60602, USA. Prices for registration and other events increase after June 19, 1981.

PLEASE drop a line to your Editor if you plan to be in Chicago for this event. If at all possible an informal membership meeting of Malaria Philatelists International will be scheduled. Sorry but the nomination and election process just can't be completed in time for our first formal meeting and installation of our officers at TOPEX "81".

OTHERS ARE . . . "IN SEARCH OF . . ."

Want lists are published free for members and at \$1 per 40 character line for non-members. For direct contacts, include name and address. For confidential contacts, please enclose a #10 SASE (offers will be forwarded with a 10% process fee -- minimum charge of 25¢). To offer wanted item(s) on confidential listings, send the item with price plus #10 SASE to MPI at the address shown on the back cover.

Send groups of FDC's on approval. I am looking for various cachets and cancels. Will reimburse your postage. R.A. Ward, 15404 Carrollton Rd., Rockville, MD 20853

#1A - want list

South Kasai '62 WHO overprints on cover. Saudi Arabia (Scott 251a) s/s.

Same imperforate.

#1D - want list

Solomon Is. (Scott 352-5) FDC.

Photo-bromide of 2 suggested WHO '62

malaria campaign designs.

'62 Portuguese Col. WHO issues' FDCs.

'62 French Col. '62 WHO issues imperf.

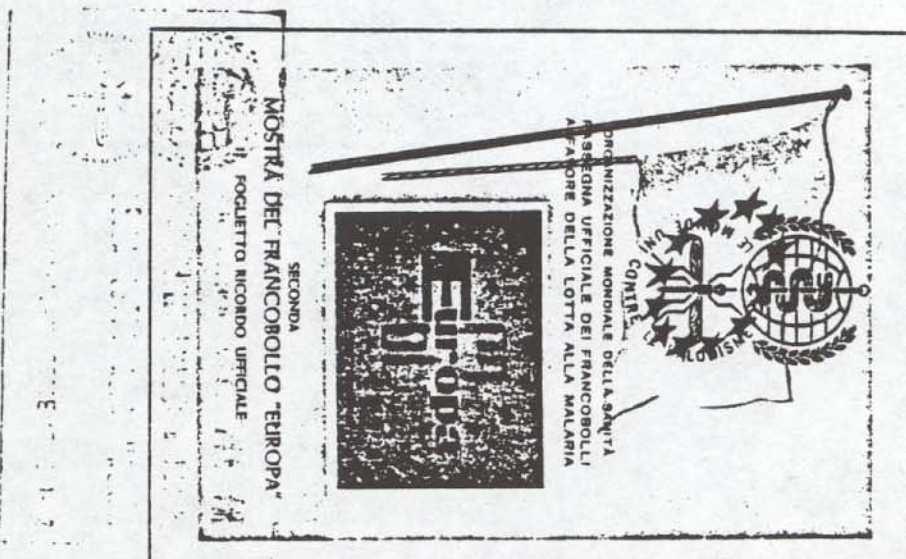
Same FDCs.

Mexico (Scott #RA14, RA14a, RA19) FDCs.

WHAT'S THE BACKGROUND
FOR THIS "UNCATALOGED"
MALARIA ITEM ??

Excuse the sideways display. This Sept. 18, 1962, Naples, Italy, exhibition "sheet, label, ?" for Europa has both a WHO campaign emblem overprint and WHO campaign related "cancel" (from the collection of J. Moehr).

Can any reader reference this to a known catalog item, give background?





ANTI MALARIA - Mint + Complete

Albania-#609-12 s/s perf + imperf @ \$9.50

Dubai- Scarce, plate # Block of 4 , 1v.

ERROR two rows of perfs through
center, Mosquito @ \$45.00 net

Hungary- #1461a s/s of 4 perf + imperf
@ \$18.00

Nagaland(Local Post)- 5v. Malaria o/p
on first issue @ \$14.00

Saudi Arabia- #251a Malaria s/s @ \$15.00

+++++

Guinea Republic- Scarce progressive
die proofs of the 1962 AntiMalaria issue
Price on Request

+++++

Your wantlist or approval request is
welcome!

Member ASDA

WESTMINSTER STAMP GALLERY, LTD.
P. O. Box 447 Norfolk, MA 02056

Jan.-March, 1981

CINDERELLA MALARIA SHEET ISSUED IN 1963

Thanks to R. Ward, Washington, D.C., for the following article and illustration.

At a local stamp bourse in Springfield, Va., one of the dealers had an extensive stock of "Cinderella" material. Among the items was a single "1963 Exhibition Souvenir" sheet illustrating two "stamps" issued by the Wilksburg Stamp Club, Wilksburg, Pa.

As can be seen from the reproduction, this item is highly satirical in nature. Some effort went into producing this piece of ephemera as the upper "2 bits + 2¢" postage stamp was printed in greenish blue and the lower "1 bit + 1¢" postage stamp was dull vermillion. The imperforate sheet is 83 x 127 mm and is printed on gummed paper.

One wonders why this item was dated a year after the issuance of the anti-malaria items sponsored by the World Health Organization and also, whether or not WHO ever received the three cents promised from the sale of each sheet.

1963 EXHIBITION SOUVENIR WILKINSBURG STAMP CLUB

WILKINSBURG, PA.
APRIL 20-21, 1963

UNDER AUTHORITY OF
MISS QUITO ANN OPHELES, POST-MASTER GENERAL



PRINTED BY THE
PLEASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF RAINTING AND DEPRAVING

WHO GETS THE THREE CENTS SURCHARGED
ON EACH SHEET?

TO AID THE UNITED FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA THE
WILKINSBURG STAMP CLUB WILL GIVE THREE CENTS
FROM THE SALE OF EACH SHEET TO THE W ORLD
H EALTHO RGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

W.H.O. — THAT'S WHO

LAOS - 76A

ERADICATE MALARIA - SCARCE IMPERF SOUVENIR SHEET

MICHEL CATALOG VALUE	\$350.00
OUR REGULAR RETAIL	100.00
PRICE TO MIASMA MEMBERS	85.00

COMPLETE STOCK OF LAOS, CAMBODIA AND
VIET NAM. MOST THAILAND ALSO AVAILABLE.

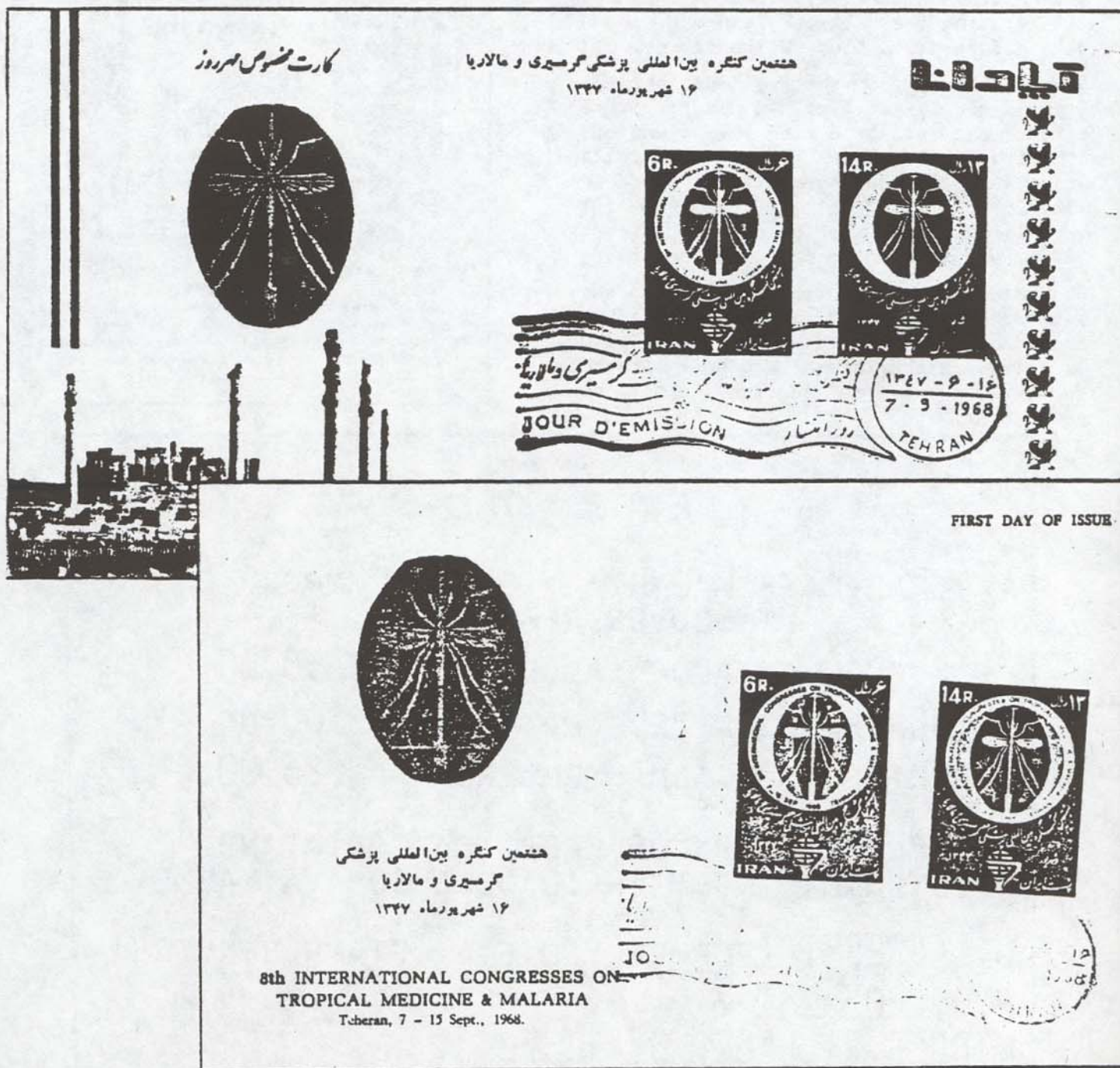
J. AGRESTI (FORMERLY S.E.A. STAMP SERVICE)
P.O. BOX 231-M
MIDDLE VILLAGE, NY 11379

(Please add \$3.50 for postage and
registration to all orders)

FDC AND MAXIMUM CARD WERE AVAILABLE AT 8TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Pictured below are the cover and maximum card hand cancelled in Teheran at the 8th International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria.

Thanks to R. Ward and J. Moohr (who also furnished the Philippine covers featured in this issue) for sharing these items from their collections as a follow-up to the feature story on the history of the congresses which appeared last year.



The cachet design from the stamps is black, sage green and yellow brown; inscription in sage green and yellow brown/gold (English); maximum card stripes bright green (left), red (right), view olive drab, top right olive drab.

FISHES . . . AND MOSQUITO ABATEMENT (continued from page 6)

- Melanotaenia nigricans "Australian rainbowfish" - Equat. Guinea Minkus 1154 (1974)
Mugil cephalus "mullet" - Albania 718 (1964); Libya 526 (1973), ?? (1975);
 Mauritania 177 (1964); No. Korea SG NK887 (1969)
Nothobranchius guentheri "Guenther's nothobranch" - Burundi 200, C53 (1967);
 Guinea 578 (1971)
Serotherodon nilotica "Nile mouthbreeder" - Cameroun 478 (1968); Chad 218 (1969);
 Rwanda 544 (1973)
S. Mossambica "Mozambique mothbreeder" - Belize 312 (1973), 327 (1974); Br. Hond.
 234 (1969), 235 (1971); Pakistan 350 (1973); N. VietNam SG N270 (1963)
Tilapia melanopleura "mouthbreeder" - Burundi 451c, C209c (1974); Guinea 518 (1971);
 Sharjah Minkus 199, Minkus 205 (1966); Togo 583, 587 (1967); Zambia 74 (1971)
Tilapia nilotica "mouthbreeder" - Kenya 69 (1977); Tanzania 67 (1977); Uganda
 160 (1977)
Tinca tinca "tench" - Mongolia 861 (1975)

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ACTING CHAIRMAN REPORTS ON TREASURY

Following announcement in late 1980 of the proposal to form Malaria Philatelists International, a separate ledger and checking account were established in the name of the organization. All income from 1981 membership fees, sustaining fund contributions, 1981 dealer advertising, reproduction orders for back issues, etc. has been credited to MPI.

The 12/31/80 balance sheet shows a total of \$236.05 income and \$53.63 in expenses with \$182.42 as the closing balance (\$12.18 in petty cash/stamps plus \$170.24 in the checking account). \$105 of this balance is the total contributions to date for the MPI sustaining fund.

Expenditures during the period included \$9.31 on office supplies; \$9.57 postage on membership promotion mailings; \$10.05 postage on dealer advertisement promotion mailings; and \$8.30 in preparation costs for Jan.-March '81 issue. The remaining \$16.40 covered refunds on sales orders for items sold prior to receipt of payment.

DURER AND MALARIA: CONNECTIONS BETWEEN TWO POPULAR TOPICS / THEMES

One of the most active ATA study unit's topic is Albrech Durer, as a unique subtopic of art/artists on stamps . . . just as malaria is a unique subtopic of the larger medicine/physicians topic. One fact ties the groups' interests: Durer died of malaria. An original sketch now in the Kunsthalle, Bremen, was sent by Durer to his doctor to indicate where his pain was. He is illustrated pointing at the area over his spleen.

EXCHANGE / SALE / WANT LISTING ORDER

Please PRINT all information; enclose listed exchange and sale items with your order.

Catalog/catalog #/description

Listing
Code*Catalog Value (E)
or Sale Price (S)

Continue listing on additional page(s), if needed.

* Note "E"xchange, "S"ale, "B"est Offer sale, or "W"ant in the code column.

TOTAL Exchange/Sale listings ____ x 10¢ = \$ _____, payment enclosed.

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