



MIASMA PHILATELIST

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Issue No. 9

LUNDY ANTI-MALARIA ISSUE SERVED PHILATELIC AND HUMANITARIAN PURPOSE

INTRODUCTION TO LUNDY AND ITS LOCAL STAMPS

Lundy is an island located in the Bristol Channel about 20 miles off the Southwestern coast of England. The island, composed mainly of granite with high cliffs, is just over three miles long and a half mile wide. Lundy is situated near strategic shipping lanes, boasts two lighthouses, and is a favorite haven for scores of summer tourists.

Lundy's history dates back to the ninth century A.D. when Vikings named the island "LUND" for the puffin that is prevalent to the area and "EY" meaning "island." Lundy has been owned by several private individuals, the British Royal Family, and even pirates since its initial settlement by the Mariscos family shortly after the Norman Conquest. Lundy is presently owned by the British National Trust and managed by the Landmark Trust, which is dedicated to restoring many of the island's historic sites and to improving visitors' accommodations while maintaining and preserving the natural environment.

Regular British postal service was established on Lundy in 1886 and terminated in 1927 when the post office and telegraph cable facilities were abandoned. At that time, the island's private owner, Martin Coles Harman, began free postal carrier service to and from the British mainland for the island's several permanent residents and many visitors and tourists.

In 1929, Mr. Harman established a local post office and introduced a set of Lundy local stamps that would be required to pre-pay post charges on mail both to and from Lundy to help defray his expenses in providing this service. The Lundy local stamps are used in addition to the stamps of Great Britain or the country of origin of the mailing. The Lundy Local Post has been operating continuously since 1929, making Lundy stamps the oldest established of all current local issues. About 60,000 letters, cards, and parcels are delivered to and from the island each year.

The first 1929 Lundy issues were lithographed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. of New Malden and depicted the native puffin. Mr. Harman chose the "puffin" to represent the unit of currency for Lundy stamps, with one puffin being equivalent to a British penny. Since 1929, Lundy has maintained a conservative stamp-issuance policy with most post-1943 issues either depicting scenes, landmarks, or events of the island or important British and international themes. Its last release in 1979, for example, was a set of five stamps commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Lundy Local Postal Service.

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LUNDY'S 1962 ANTI-MALARIA ISSUE

The United Nations World Health Organization instituted a massive campaign early in 1962 for the eradication of malaria, and many countries interested in malaria eradication decided to have special stamps issued in furtherance of the campaign. Lundy was among these stamp-issuing entities. It may seem incomprehensible that the wind-swept British island should have any particular interest in malaria eradication, but it so happened that Albion P. Harman, then owner of Lundy and son of the late M. C. Harman, had considerable business interests in West Africa, where malaria was a serious menace, and had himself suffered on several occasions. Therefore, the W.H.O. campaign was something which touched Mr. Harman very closely, and he decided that Lundy would issue anti-malaria stamps and that profits from the sale of these stamps would be contributed to W.H.O. malaria-eradication funds.

Accordingly, instructions were given to Harrison & Sons Ltd. of London to prepare the designs for six stamps. Mr. Whiteley, an artist employed by Harrisons, completed the six designs in early March 1962, but the issue which had been fixed for April 10, 1962 had to be postponed until April 25, 1962 owing to Mr. Harman's absence from the country.

The issue consisted of 200,000 stamps each of all values, plus 100,000 extra of the 1-puffin value. The colors and designs for the stamps are:

- ½ puffin (buff and deep green). The Knight Templar Rock, Lundy.
- 1 puffin (turquoise blue and black). The head of a southern puffin.
- 2 puffin (bright yellow green and brown). A peregrine falcon.
- 3 puffin (greenish grey and brown). The head of a Lundy pony.
- 6 puffin (pink and violet). The Old Lighthouse, Lundy.
- 12 puffin (maroon and black). An anopheles female mosquito.

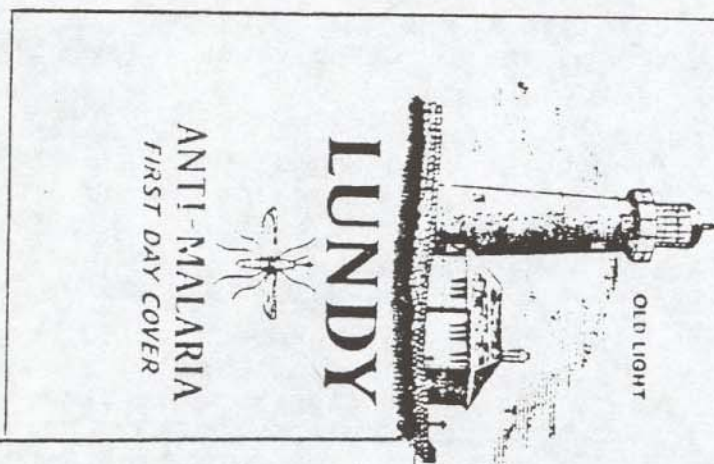
These stamps were printed in sheets of 50 but cut for issuance into panes of 25, with a 5 by 5 stamp arrangement and margin selvedge on each of the four sides of the pane. The five vertical perforation rows go through the bottom margin selvedge of the upper pane and through the top margin selvedge of the lower pane. The perforations do not cut through the margin selvedge of the other three sides. The stamps are perforated 12½, and each stamp bears the artist's name ("WHITELEY") and the printer's imprint ("HARRISONS & SONS · LONDON"). The stamps are large, 40 mm square, and the positioning of the designs makes the stamps diamond shaped.

Harrisons printed 76 sheets of the ½-puffin, 1-puffin, and 3-puffin values imperforate, 3800 stamps of each value; 71 imperforate sheets of the 12-puffin value, 3550 stamps; 70 imperforate sheets of the 6-puffin value, 3500 stamps; and 66 imperforate sheets of the 2-puffin value, 3300 stamps. Felix W. Gade, Lundy postal agent at the time, contended that these imperforate stamps were really printer's "pulls" since many of the sheets were creased or dirty. However, the number of imperforate issues appears to be in dispute, as Barry N. D. Chinchin, presently agent for the Lundy Philatelic Service and authority on Lundy stamps, stated in his A Catalogue of Lundy Stamps that only 800 imperforate sets exist. Perhaps, of the imperforate sheets sent to Lundy, only 800 total sets were made available for distribution, with the balance destroyed.

Eight thousand first day covers, addressed to W. F. Tipper at 24 Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C.2, were mailed via Bideford, England on April 24, 1962 and returned to Lundy, under cover, and cancelled April 25, 1962. A special "ANTI-MALARIA" steel cancelling stamp was ordered, but owing to a delay in delivery, some of the first day covers were cancelled with a rubber hand canceller. Both steel and rubber stamps are identical, being circular with "LUNDY" at the top and "ANTI-MALARIA" at the bottom. The metal canceller was used until August or September 1962, and its applications were in green or black ink. The rubber handstamp was used until May 1962, and its applications were only in black ink.

LUNDY CRITICIZED

As expected, Lundy was attacked by the philatelic press for issuing stamps with the anti-malaria theme. In April 1962, the British Philatelic Association and the Philatelic Traders' Society issued a joint statement condemning the proposed anti-malaria stamps of Lundy, and their views were supported by various philatelic periodicals, including Stamp Collecting.

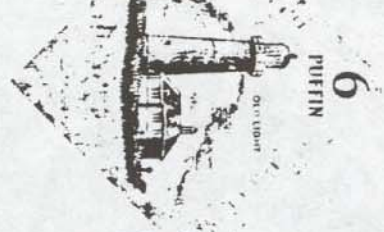


1
PUEFIN

2
PUEFIN

3
PUEFIN

6
PUEFIN



Mr. Gade obviously did not support those views, and on May 2, 1962, he wrote to the Editor of Stamp Collecting. His "defense" of the Lundy issue was published in its entirety in the May 18, 1962 issue:

"While it might appear to you that it was an irrelevance for Lundy to join in that particular issue, there are actually reasons for it having done so. The owner of Lundy, Mr. A. P. Harman, has been concerned for many years with works of development in the countries of West Africa, in particular with water supply in Nigeria, and consequently has great interest in the problem of malaria in the countries of that area, and in other countries also.

"It occurred to Lundy, when it first heard of the proposed Anti-Malaria issues, that in its small way, it might be able to assist the Campaign that WHO have promoted, as well as possibly providing some assistance for its own almost insoluble problems--our landing quay was washed away during the gales of March which did so much damage on the seaboard of the West Country of England.

"Taking those things into account, Lundy decided to make its own issue of Anti-Malaria stamps, so that it might assist the Campaign, and Lundy has, in fact, already contributed the sum of £500, IN CASH, to that campaign."

The Editor of Stamp Collecting replied to Mr. Gade in a May 4, 1962 letter, and the reply was also published in the May 18, 1962 issue of that periodical:

"We still feel that the Anti-Malaria set issued by Lundy Island was no more than an effort to exploit philatelists and we shall continue to denounce such issues and in this we know we shall have the support of the British Philatelic Association and the Philatelic Traders' Society.

"We see no reason why Mr. Harman should not assist the World Health Organisation in general, and Nigeria in particular, by making a private contribution if he wishes to, but we do not see why completely unnecessary local stamps should be issued to raise funds for that or any other objective, including the renewing of the landing quay on Lundy."

BOGUS OVERPRINTS ON LUNDY'S ANTI-MALARIA ISSUE

Lundy's anti-malaria stamps have appeared with several bogus overprints that were not authorized or condoned by Lundy authorities. The most ironic and well-known of these, perhaps, are the "D.D.T" (no period after the "T") overprints that surfaced on the philatelic market in 1965. They exist on all values of the anti-malaria set upright, inverted, sideways right, and sideways left and have been written up in the philatelic literature by Cinderella columnists David M. Stirling and Harry F. Rooke.

The Lundy anti-malaria stamps have long since been devaluated and are no longer valid for Lundy local post charges; however, because of the large printing numbers, remainders of the stamps are quite prevalent, and recently another bogus overprint set has been offered on the British philatelic market. You guessed it--the stamps have been overprinted "ROYAL WEDDING/1981"! Supposedly



only 500 of these sets of six were prepared by parties unknown, and the sets are being offered for just under one pound each. John R. Holman, Editor of the Newsletter of the British Private Post Study Group of the Cinderella Stamp Club of London, has just brought to my attention another bogus overprint on the anti-malaria stamps, this one having the words "CHARLES" and "DIANA" stencilled in with India ink.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

The Lundy anti-malaria issue is remarkably free of printing errors. One sheet of the 12-puffin value (100 stamps) exists with the black printing offset on the gum. This error is quite striking, and it results in a "mirror-image" of the malaria-carrying anopheles mosquito. (Copies of this error are still available for 8.50 pounds each from RushStamps, Rush House, Emery Down, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, SO4 7DZ, England. RushStamps also has in stock the Lundy anti-malaria sets perforated at 1.50 pounds each and the imperforate sets at 2.50 pounds each.)

Despite the "trash" overprints inflicted on this issue and the criticism of the philatelic press and various British philatelic organizations (who traditionally have been anti-British locals despite their themes or needs), the Lundy anti-malaria issue of 1962 served a valid philatelic and humanitarian purpose, seeing service as carrier labels for the island's local post in addition to raising 500 pounds in cash for the United Nations W.H.O. Malaria Eradication Campaign.

THE AUTHOR

Roger S. Cichorz is the Editor of the Lundy Collectors Club Philatelic Quarterly, the official publication of the L.C.C., an affiliate organization of the American Philatelic Society. Roger enjoys researching Lundy postal history and Lundy locals. He is a member of the L.C.C., the Cinderella Stamp Club of London, its British Private Post Study Group, the American Philatelic Society, the Society of Philatelic Americans, the Club of Channel Islands Collectors, MEPSI, and the International Churchill Society. Besides Lundy, his other collecting interests include Mexico, Herm Island locals, and philatelic literature. Roger enjoys writing about stamps and in the past three years has had numerous articles published in Mexicana, The Cinderella Philatelist, The Private Post, the Philatelic Literature Review, and The S.P.A. Journal. He is a constant contributor to the L.C.C. Philatelic Quarterly and writes a regular column feature "Lundy at Auction" for that journal.

Roger resides in Boulder, Colorado and is a Chemistry Laboratory Manager for Rockwell International's Rocky Flats Plant near Golden, Colorado. Information about the Lundy Collectors Club and its quarterly journal can be obtained by writing the author at 3925 Longwood Avenue, Boulder, Colorado 80303, U.S.A.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

During the past few months, MPI has received some very favorable publicity from "The American Philatelist", "Linn's Stamp News" and perhaps some other philatelic sources which have not been brought to our attention. This has resulted in a number of inquiries about MPI, new members and even a well-researched article on the anti-malaria issue of Lundy Island. (see page 1)

Publication of our membership list should be a great stimulus for added communication between members. Our Membership Chairman, Charles Abbott, deserves our thanks for making this available. If after viewing this list you know of other individuals that have an interest in malaria philately, please let us have their names and addresses so that they can receive membership information.

The article on the Saudi Arabia issues in "Miasma Philatelist" (Vol. 2, No. 4, pp 6-8, 1981) was extremely interesting and raises some intriguing questions about the first day cancels. I have seen a first day cancel of May 7, 1962 from 'TAIF' that is similar to those from 'RIYADH' and 'JEDDAH'. This is on a cover with a cachet from a U.S. dealer, and since it has his address on the front, presumably passed through the mails.

Can any others verify actual postal usage of these covers through backstamps of receiving offices, etc.?? This simply demonstrates that even after 20 years there is a need for considerable research on almost every facet of this field.

It is hoped that 'Rumor or Fact' will continue to thrive. This serves as an excellent forum for all your inquiries. It not only provides quick replies but also open up new areas for investigation.

Ron Ward
President

MEMBER PLETSCHE TRAVELS TO GUYANA - FINDS GIGLIOLI COVERS

Late in 1981, MPI's Director for Central America and the Caribbean area, Don Pletsch, spent three months in Guyana, South America. While in Georgetown, Guyana, he had the opportunity to visit the Philatelic Bureau. His report follows:

"There are no longer any singles of the George Giglioli issue, which was one of four stamps sometimes incorrectly listed as a 'medical series'. In effect it represented a plug for 'science and technology', and Dr. Giglioli's stamp covered the advances in the struggle against disease.

"By sheer luck I found two first day covers of the series (Sept. 4, 1978)... Unfortunately, both were in less than perfect condition. I tried to talk the Bureau out of a third FDC which was stapled on a bulletin board, pointing out that it would serve little purpose if all stock was exhausted. No luck.

"The Bureau helped me contact a long-time friend of Dr. Giglioli, but he could be of little help, despite his interest (general) in philately. By chance the barbershop into which I drifted was run by Dr. Giglioli's barber, who told me of living in the same area east of Georgetown and often riding into the capitol with him."

"STAMPS", WEEKLY PHILATELIC MAGAZINE, RATES TO INCREASE

The publisher of "Stamps" has notified MPI that the subscription rates for this publication will be increased effective with the April 3, 1982, issue to \$13.80 for one year, \$25 for two. The rates outside the United States are not affected by this change. Renewals and NEW subscriptions will be accepted at the current rates up to March 31, 1982. If you plan to use the subscription form furnished by MPI with recent issues, do so before March 31, 1982 to take advantage of this offer.



NOTES AND COMMENTS ON THE MOSQUITOS PORTRAYED ON ANTI-MALARIA STAMPS

by R. Ward with review comments by K. Kramer

The vast majority of the stamps depicting anopheline mosquitoes cannot be identified beyond stating that they portray an unidentifiable species of the genus Anopheles.

However, certain nations either gave the scientific name of the mosquito on some stamps or provided such an accurate illustration on the anopheline that it could be identified with a fair degree of certainty.

Below are listed the stamps which I considered to meet the above criteria. Other individuals may have different views and their comments would be appreciated.

Angola 439: Anopheles funestus Giles

Cape Verde 326: An. pretoriensis (Theobald)

Cuba (Gibbons 1050): An. albimanus (Wiedemann). Although the legend says An. albimanus, the mosquito on the stamps does not resemble this species.

Haiti CB3-8, CB7a-8a: An. quadrimaculatus (Say). This species does not occur in Haiti. However, the printer probably used the North American anopheline as a model (American Bank Note Co.).

Israel 218, Yugoslavia 649 and Monaco 504: An. maculipennis Meigen or An. sacharovi Favre. Females of these two malaria vectors appear identical. These closely related species can be separated by differences in the eggs and larvae. (preference to maculipennis - K.K.)

Macao 400: An. hyrcanus sinensis; now known as Anosinensis (Wiedemann).

Mozambique 430: An. funestus Giles.

Pakistan 161: An. culicifacies Giles.

Paraguay 658-60, C328-30, 2 S/S: An. darlingi Root. Other Paraguay stamps have a stylized anopheline mosquito.

Portuguese Guinea 305: An. gambiae Giles.

Portuguese India (no Scott #): An. fluviatilis James.

Rwanda 371: An. gambiae Giles. This is the best drawn of any stamp for diagnostic characters of the wings and head.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands 380: An. gambiae Giles.

Swaziland 103, 155: Appears to be Anopheles maculipennis Meigen, a European species. Perhaps this is because the printer was Joh. Enschede, Holland? (doubtful, this is a European species not because of the printer, but because of the designer -- K.K.)

Timor 319: An. sundaicus (Rodenwaldt).

Two basic references were used for the identification of the mosquitos illustrated on the referenced issued:

M.T. Gillies and B. deMeillon. 1968. The Anophelinae of Africa south of the Sudan. 2nd ed. So. African Institute for Medical Research Publication 54.

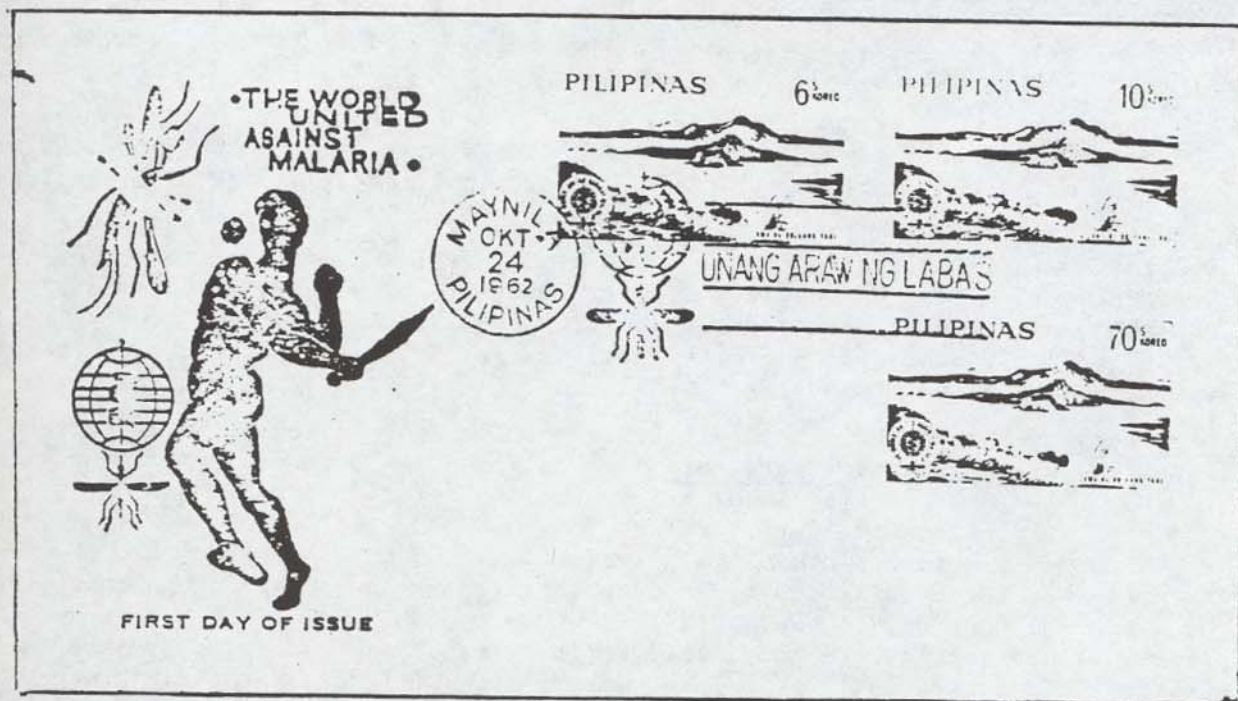
P.F. Russell, L.S. West, R.D. Manwell and G. Macdonald. 1963. Practical Malariology, 2nd ed., Oxford University Press.

Catalog numbers, unless otherwise noted, are from Scott's. Spelling of scientific names was verified in: K.L. Knight and A. Stone. 1977. A Catalogue of the Mosquitoes of the World, 2nd ed. Thomas Say Foundation, Vol. 6; Entomological Society of America.

(Member Kramer has prepared a 'taxonomic listing' covering *Anopheles* which has been provided the handbook committee. His listing can be referenced with either Scott, Yvert or Michel numbers.)

AND YET ANOTHER PHILLIPINES ANTI-MALARIA COVER IS FOUND

Illustrated below is a contribution to the continuing growth of multiple cachets for the 1962 WHO issues from the Philippines. This cover is from the collection of Cynthia Douglas, MPI's European Director.



Black raised print design; pink slogan and mosquito, blue man, orange globe -- colors hand painted -- PRINTED/WATER COLORS

FROM THE READING ROOM -- NOTES ON BOOKS / ARTICLES OF INTEREST

(Please submit material for this column to the editor. Medical and/or philatelic books and articles on malaria are of interest to many MPI members.)

JAMA, Dec. 11, '81 - Medical News Notes indicated that two cases of posttransfusion malaria in Oklahoma, traced to immigrant donors from malaria endemic areas, have prompted recommendation of changes to national blood bank regulations. The evidence seems to point to a chronic carrier state for both falciparum and vivax malaria.

Science, Nov. '81 - carried notice that the Pan American Health Organization is seeking a leader for a Regional Field Malaria Research Project to be stationed in Tapachula, Mexico.

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 listing, please enclose a #10 SASE (offers will be forwarded with a 10% process fee -- minimum 25¢). To offer wanted item(s) from a confidential listing, send the item(s) with price plus #10 SASE to the editor.

MINT, used or FDC of Chile C221b (Scott), send Xerox copy and offer to: Dr. David T. Huang, 566 St. Charles Dr., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360.

CHILE SS, Minkus 710B (Scott C221b), with green mosquito overprint: Dr. R.S. Rowe, Box 15863, Nashville, TN 37215.

XCHANGES / \$ALES AVAILABLE

Exchange and sale offers are listed free for members and at \$1 per 40 character line for non-members. For exchanges, please include corresponding want list items, name and address (no confidential exchange listings). For direct sales, include name and address. For confidential sales, send item(s) for listing under assigned number. A 10% handling fee will be deducted from all confidential sales. Payment or return will be made by 30 days after publication, unless continued listing is requested/paid for. Sales items may be listing with firm prices or at best offer (BO) above a listed minimum.

COMPLETE Malaria Collection, 1937 to 1977 including almost all imperf's and 1949 Haiti sets. Write for list and price. Dr. D.T. Huang, 566 St. Charles Dr., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360.

MNH 1962 anti-malaria collection on hingless pages. All WHO official nations plus DDR, Costa-Rica, Sharjah, UAR-Palistine, North VietNam. 288 perf; 35 imperf; 28 SS. Plus MLH and used items not counted (Lundy, Mexico RA14, RA16, RA19). Scott listed items equal \$355.45, non-Scott estimated at \$144.65. BO over \$150 accepted, contact Dr. R.S. Rowe, Box 15863, Nashville, TN 37215.

Special Offers as announced in the last issue -- from Westminster Stamp Gallery Ltd.
 ECUADOR antimalaria 3 values imperforate - 10% discount if ordered from MPI by 4/1/82.
 margin singles at \$19.00 for the set
 block of four, 3 values at \$76.00
 bottom block of 10, 3 values at \$190.00

"Please note that large multiples imperforate are virtually unheard of on this issue as the issue was 'cut up' on day one."

All prices, with discount, are guaranteed for one year. Any retail offer lower offered by an established dealer until 4/1/83 and Westminster will refund the difference.

Sale #15 (see illustrations on following pages)

Panama 375, C120 FDC (commercial) . . . \$5.50	Panama CB1-3 FDC \$5.50
Afghanistan '61 set of 3 FDC \$10.75--please note, slight water damage.	
Bolivia 467, C245 FDC \$3.00	Venezuela '62 SS FDC \$7.50
(illustrated last issue)	
Ecuador '63 FDC \$1.75	Monaco '62 FDC \$2.50

Sale #11

Somalia '62 2 full sets on one cover . \$2.25	Syria '62 FDC \$2.25
Pakistan '62 FDC \$1.50	Poland '62 FDC \$1.75
Malaysia single value on commercial . \$1.25	Saudia Arabia FDC \$4.00
Ethiopia '62 FDC \$3.50	Argentina '62 FDC \$1.50
Libia '62 FDC \$1.75	Guatamala '62 FDC \$5.00



Primer Día de Emisión



El Mundo
contra
LA MALA



REPUBLICA DE BOLIVIA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE CORREOS



DIA MUNDIAL DE LA SALUD

PRIMER DIA DE CIRCULACION

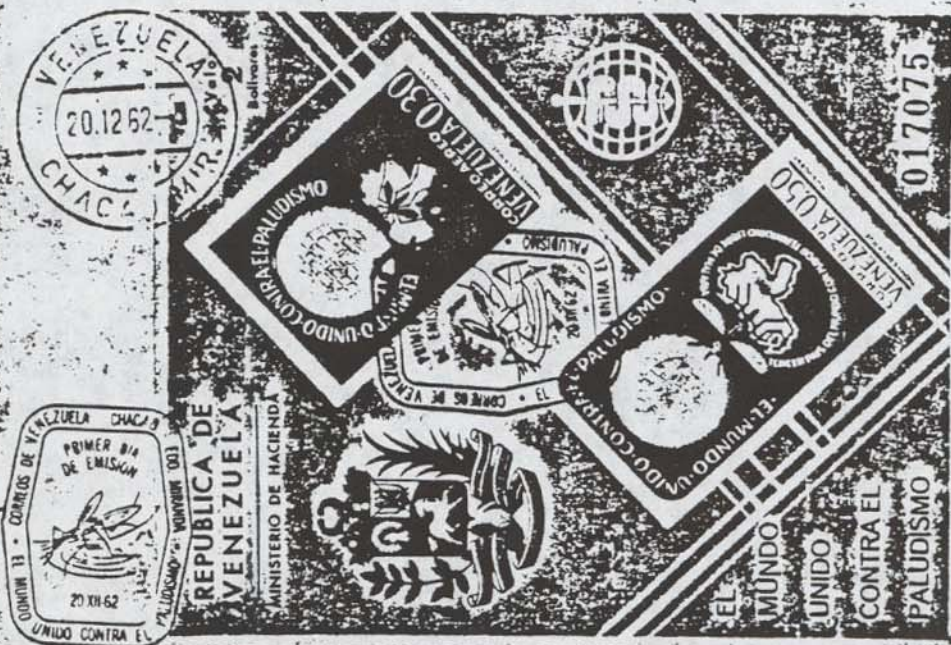


Primer día de Emisión



EL MUNDO UNIDO CONTRA EL PALUDISMO

Venezuela, tercer país del mundo con mayor territorio libre de malaria



First Day of Issue



Afghanistan
**UNITED AGAINST
MALARIA**

دملاریاد محکوم و دوجی له پاره



LA LUTTE CONTRE LE PALUDISME
No. 07706



Set of three covers - same cachet - one with SS perforate (above), one with SS imperforate, one with both single values.

MORE SALE ITEMS

Sale #1 (items illustrated with cover story) Purchase credits MPI sustaining fund.

Lundy '62 issues MNH \$4.00 Lundy Wedding overprints MNH. \$5.00

Sale #12 (non-malaria items being offered)

Malay '58 Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East special cashet cover . . . \$2.00

Laos 164-7 mini-sheetlets of 4 - WHO 20th Anniversary \$30.00

Mini-collection of mint, used and covers on Red Cross Centenary \$10.00

Write the editor for photocopies of any of this material if you wish to see prior to purchase.

Sale #14

France 1268 perf and imperf - 150th Anniversary of Discovery of QUININE \$15.00

Guinea C29-31 and SS MNH. \$5.00 Haiti 486-8/B25-7/C188-90/CB42-4

Liberia 402, C139-40 MNH \$2.00 plus S/S with inscription . . . \$5.00

VOLUNTEERS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH DESERVE RECOGNITION

by Dr. G. Robert Coatney

(Dr. Coatney is one of the world's leading malariologists. His excellent research, especially that involving prisoner volunteers, was a major factor in the development of the modern antimalarial drugs.)

The use of volunteers in medical research has been in and out of our thinking for over 150 years. The practice culminated in the successful search for effective antimalarial drugs beginning in 1940.

Undoubtedly, the first volunteer for medical research in North America was Alex St. Martin who was shot in the left breast and stomach in 1823. Dr. William Beaumont, with the U.S. Army in the Michigan Territory, dressed the wound which, due to adhesions, failed to heal properly -- allowing access to the stomach. Alex, being unable to do normal work was engaged by Beaumont as his body servant. Under that arrangement, beginning in 1825, Beaumont was able to carry out the earliest extended studies on the physiology of digestion.

From then until 1915 the idea of using volunteers in medical research lay fallow until Dr. Joseph Goldberger, U.S. Public Health Service, working in Mississippi, employed 11 prisoner volunteers in solving the cause of pellagra: the lack of a balanced diet.

The Beaumont and Goldberger results demonstrated that volunteers are essential in certain areas of medical research. Again the practice lay fallow until St. Patrick's Day 1944, when the initial group of volunteers, at the Federal Prison in Atlanta, became an essential cog in the National Program to find and evaluate new antimalarial drugs. The National Institutes of Health, U.S. Public Health Service group of investigators allowed over a thousand prisoner volunteers to participate in those studies. The results established chloroquine and primaquine as the drugs of choice for the control, treatment and cure of malaria the world over.

Other more recent studies, utilizing volunteers, could be mentioned but none approach the number of volunteers who took part in the malaria drug studies with results that beneficially affect the health of hundreds of millions of people.

To the volunteer we say Thank You, but we should say more. I propose that our society, M.P.I., sponsor a drive to have a postage stamp issued honoring the volunteer in medical research.

Letters supporting this proposal should be sent to all the national philatelic press but most importantly to the United States Postal Service's Citizens Advisory Committee. Your letters in the press will gain support from non-MPI members -- but the action by the advisory committee is what gets the job done.

MORE NOTES ON MALARIA TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS

from Director Don Pletsch

Dr. Richard Bindie's most interesting article on "Malaria Treatment of Syphilis" invites a much-deserved mention of the contribution of one of MPI's members (Director Martin D. Young) in that field. In 1931 the Office of Malaria Investigations of the U.S. Public Health Service decided to establish a field station for the purposes of perfecting methods for the use of malaria in the treatment of neurosyphilis and of studying the biology of malaria.

After a survey, Dr. Bruce Mayne selected the South Carolina State Hospital on May 26, 1931. The story of the development of the USPHS association with that hospital is well documented (Young, 1961).

Upon the death of Dr. Mayne in 1941, Dr. Young was placed in charge of the research laboratory. It should be mentioned that another illustrious MPI member, Dr. G. Robert Coatney, had joined the laboratory in 1938 for the main purpose of working on pigeon malaria, which he had discovered some years previously.

Two classic papers on malaria and neurosyphilis are the following: Mayne and Young, 1941, and Young, Ellis and Stubbs, 1947.

Young, Martin D.

1961. *The National Institutes of Health Laboratory at Columbia, South Carolina. Assn. of Southern Biologists Bulletin, Vol. 8, No. 4: 51-55.*

Mayne, Bruce and M.D. Young

1941. *The Technic of Induced Malaria as Used in the South Carolina State Hospital.*

Venereal Disease Information, Vol. 22: 271-276.

Young, M.D., J.M. Ellis and T.H. Stubbs

1947. *Some Characteristics of Foreign Vivax Malaria Induced in Neurosyphilitic Patients.*

Amer. Jour. Trop. Medicine, Vol. 27, No. 5: 585-596.

VOTES TALLIED; EMBLEM ART COMPLETED; STATIONARY AND RUBBER STAMP OFFERED

Over 25% of the membership has indicated their preference for the emblem to be used by MPI. The winning design, by a nearly two to one vote, is that now present on the masthead for this issue of "Miasma Philatelist". This artwork is now available for use in preparation of both stationary items and a rubber stamp which will be available for members. Sample copies of this material will appear with the next issue along with an order form. As soon as printing arrangements have been completed, the members who placed orders for stationary with their ballot will be contacted to make selection of the print format for their stationary.

WE SEARCH THE MARKET

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X1448

GUINEA ERRORS (??) OR PRINTER'S WASTE: YOU DECIDE

by R.A. Ward

For many years, the imperforate and part perforate varieties of the Guinea air post malaria eradication issue (Scott C29-31) have been known. They were apparently available in moderate quantities (see Bombay Philatelic Co. advertisement in Stamps, May 1, 1965) and reasonably priced.

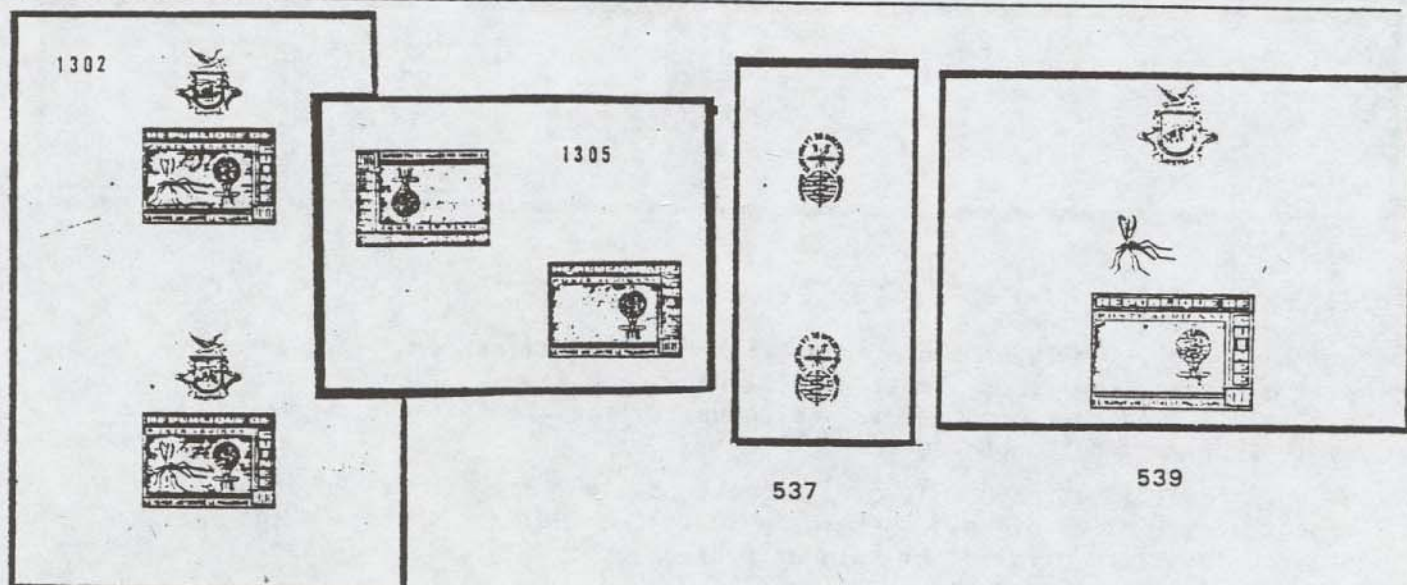
In four recent (1980) auctions of a professional philatelist, a number of hitherto unrecorded varieties of this issue, the 100 franc souvenir sheet and the earlier B25-29 overprints were offered for sale at public auction. These included the following lots (see illustrations):

- 537 - B25-29 plate proofs of the settings for the overprints, 11 different imperforate pairs in various colors on various papers.
- 538 - C30-31 horizontal pairs, imperforate vertically.
- 539 - 100F Antimalaria SS, strong shift of the brown mosquito upward entirely off the stamp, a striking error.
- 1158 - 100F Antimalaria SS, separate impressions of the green frame and brown mosquito (not illustrated).
- 1302 - 100F Antimalaria SS, vertical pair, only released as individual sheets, scarce thus.
- 1303 - 100F Antimalaria SS, error, instead of the large brown mosquito and Arms overprint, the multiple small mosquito for the stamps (not illustrated).
- 1304 - 100F Antimalaria SS, error, inverted mosquito appearing in top left margin.
- 1305 - 100F Antimalaria SS, error, double print of the green frame only, one inverted.
- 1448 - C29-31 complete in imperforate pairs, also same with unlisted overprint of a red, white and blue striped flag, and also complete with mosquito missing, and last a pair of impressions of the mosquito alone, 10 pairs in all.

It is interesting to note that the E.A. Wright Bank Note Co. was the printer for these stamps. This is the same company responsible for so many of the "errors" of Liberian stamps. Since many of the above Guinea items have only appeared recently on the market, the following question is raised: are the majority of these error items "printer's waste" similar to those of certain recent U.S. issues??



X538



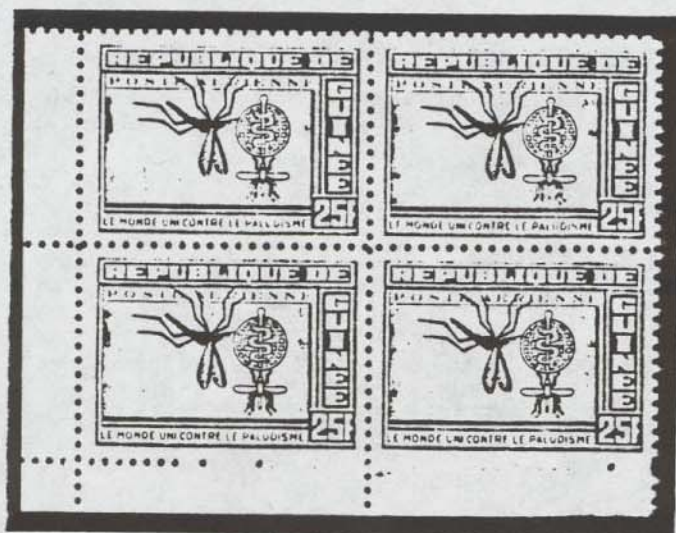
Scott B25-29 exists with overprint in red and orange (B25 also with black). J. Moohr has reported the 10f value with invert (color not specified) and C. Douglas has a copy of the 20f value with inverted red overprint. Partial die proofs for the overprint, as well as for the C29-31 issues were illustrated in issue number 8 (all items currently offered by Westminster Stamp Gallery).

Items similar to lots 1158 and 1303 are in the collection of R. Bindie (see illustration 1B and 2B) while copies of the imperforate C29-31 with the "flag" overprint with an extreme left shift (assuming the overprint was to be centered on the stamps) have been reported by W. Bird (see illustration 3B). These "flag" overprints are part of the set of 10 pairs as described for lot 1448.

In addition, C. Clemer has a block of four of the 25f issue with the mosquito inverted, and imperforates with the mosquito vignette having position errors -- the 25f and 100f vignette shifted left, the 50f shifted up (see illustration 4B and 5B).

Perforation errors known to exist include (in addition to lot 538, noted above): all three values imperforate vertically; the 25f and 50f imperforate horizontally; the 100f missing top horizontal perforation and imperforate vertically. These examples are also from the collection of C. Clemer.

ARE THERE OTHER GUINEA "ERRORS"? Please send photocopies to the editor.



58 ▲

◀48

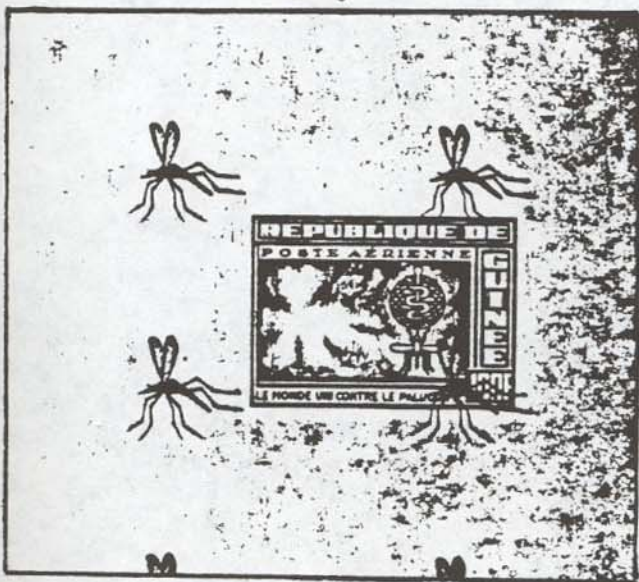
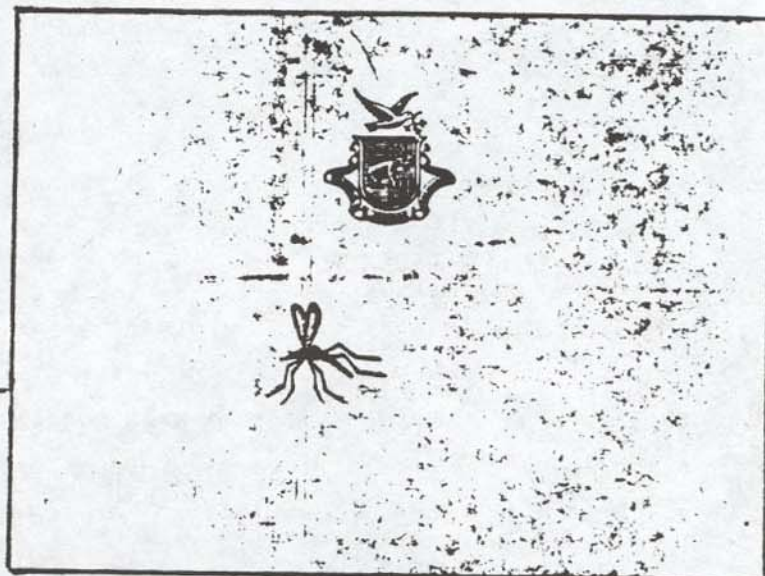
Inverted - One sheet of 20 stamps has been found to date.



35

28

18



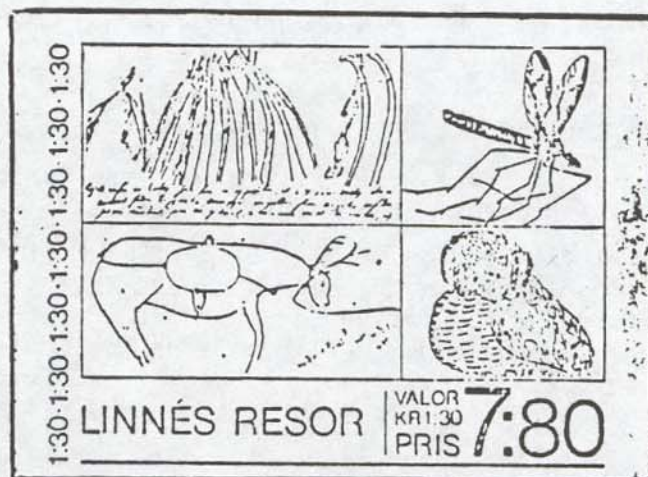
SWEDEN BOOKLET HONORS VON LINNÉ

Sweden 1242-7 was issued in a booklet pane of six in the illustrated cover during May, 1978. As noted in Baber's "chronology", recently carried in issues 6 through 8, von Linné qualifies as a malaria personality related to two sub-topics: theory of cause and treatment (specific - quinine).

Carl von Linné developed the binominal method for naming and classifying botanical specimens. He was the first to formally classify *Cinchona Bogotensis* based on specimens sent by Mutis. Although noted as a botanist, von Linné held a medical degree and believed malaria to be a water-born parasitic disease.

The set of six, and the booklet itself, commemorate the "travels" of von Linné who visited the Swedish provinces and wrote extensively of what he saw as an observer interested in the people, places and the flora and fauna.

Excerpts from his "Diaries", "Flora" and "Travels" appear on the booklet in his native "old" Swedish. One translator has noted that the prose is very poetic "which makes it difficult to translate as he almost paints a picture" with his descriptions.



RUMOR OR FACT

QUESTIONS ON THE MALARIA TOPIC IN NEED OF ANSWERS

#4 (reopened for additional response) What albums are available??

A fourth album has been reported by R. Rowe, Nashville. It is a hingless page album from „KA-BE“ illustrating most of the 1962 issues and having a title page illustrated with a variation of the WHO campaign emblem and the inscription "ANTIMALARIA-JAHR / 1962" centered below the emblem.

#5 Still open. Why two overprint listings for Chile '62 in Minkus?? -- see page 20!!

#6 Still open. Revenues for malaria funds, related drugs??

#9 Guinea '62 overprint inverts -- see article in this issue on Guinea "errors".

#11 Part still open. Checklist(s) for fowls (ducks?), oil, chemicals, etc. (not fish) used in malaria control/abatement??

#13 Still open. Checklist of first day cities for INDIA, Scott #365 needed.

#15 Still open. Background, catalog information on Sept. 18, 1962, Naples, exhibition "sheet/label" for Europa with WHO antimalaria overprint and cancel??

#16 (another viewpoint) Qualification of Clara Louise Maas for "malaria personality"??

"My answer is no. While I would rank her high as a medical martyr, nurse, heroine, etc., I find nothing in the record to link her with malaria. She had had dengue and recovered. The experiments in which she was a volunteer were aimed at finding a preventive for yellow fever: malaria was not involved. According to Gorgas and Hendrick, while Dr. Finlay had suggested that inoculation by the bite of a mosquito might prevent yellow fever, the experiments to determine the question were underway under the supervision of Dr. Juan Guiteras. I find nothing in the references I have seen that link Finlay, Guiteras or Maass to malaria except the fact that a mosquito is the carrier of both malaria and yellow fever." Frank H. Babers

#17 Still open. Photocopies/duplicates of Czul's Penny Post local antimalaria issue??

ATA MEDICAL SUBJECTS UNIT TO PUBLISH 25 YEAR SUMMARY OF THEIR PUBLICATION

The Medical Subjects Unit of the American Topical Association has been publishing "Scalpel and Tongs", the American Journal of Medical Philately for 26 years.

A special publication -- "The Best of Scalpel and Tongs" -- the first twenty-five years, will be published in the near future. This special offering will include selected articles and a cumulative index of all articles (covering over 350 subjects) published in "Scalpel and Tongs" during this period. Also included will be a listing of 1045 biographical articles plus a number of new articles on subjects such as "Medical Philately and the ATA Medical Subjects Unit", "A Guide to Medical Topical Collecting", etc.

Malaria articles cited in the subject index number 15. Arrangements are underway for MPI member Ranes Chakravorty -- who is also editor of "Scalpel and Tongs" to provide background information on these articles.

For a copy of the subject index and a prepublication order form for "The Best of Scalpel and Tongs" send a #10 SASE and 57¢ in stamps to:

Ranes C. Chakravorty, M.D.
Editor, Scalpel & Tongs
Veterans Administration Medical Center
Salem, VA 24153, U.S.A.

FOREIGN PRESS RECOGNITION GROWS

Reproduced here is a quite favorable review of a recent issue of this journal. This review appeared in TOP-PHIL, the official journal of the Indian Topical Association, on page 12 of their Jan-Feb, 1982 issue.

ITA members with collecting interests in drugs, insects and/or medical subjects are currently being contacted to solicit membership in MPI, thanks to a membership list provided by ITA's secretary.

One of MPI's Dutch members, K. Kramer, has also reported that Malaria Philatelists International was mentioned recently in De Beeldefilatelist, journal of the Netherlands Society for Thematic Philately.

Please send the editor clippings or photo copy of any published references to MPI or our publication -- translation to English, if required, would be appreciated.

2ND - 3RD QUARTER DUES DUE NOW

If your mail label shows 4182 after your member number and/or your membership card expires 4/1/82, your dues for the next year's MPI membership are now due.

Members with an expiration date of 7/1/82 should make payment by June 15, 1982.

Please submit payment in US funds, payable to MPI and note any revisions that should be made in the 1983 Membership Directory -- address; collecting interests, etc.

QUESTIONS RAISED ON ACCURACY OF PROPOSED DUBAI CATALOG DATA

Several readers have noted that, based on the material in their collection, the story in issue number 8 on the 1962 WHO campaign issues from Dubai may be in error. To date, all members reporting have noted that the souvenir sheets exist (or are in their collections) only for the 30, 40 and 70 np. This information will be verified with the "Arab World Philatelist" editor and author of the proposed Dubai catalog.

The notation on color error for the 70 np souvenir sheet also may have been confusing. All the souvenir sheets are in colors different from that used on the single stamps. The 70 np sheet is claimed by Mr. Courtney to exist with "wrong colors" in relationship to the colors intended for that sheet.

The 30 np single is a purple frame with green vignette/inscription -- the souvenir sheet stamps have a red frame with blue vignette/inscription. The 40 np single is a red frame with grey vignette/inscription -- the souvenir sheet stamps have a red frame with a golden yellow vignette/inscription. The 70 np single is a dark blue/purple frame with an olive vignette/inscription -- the known souvenir sheet stamps have a black frame with red vignette/inscription (inscription over yellow, vignette over light blue -- both background colors filling the respective areas).

(1) MIASMA PHILATELIST:

Vol. 2, No. 3, July-Sept. 81-Issue No. 7.

It is a quarterly Journal of Malaria Philatelists International. Editor: Mr. James Dellinger, 426, West Freemont, Elmhurst IL 60126, U. S. A..

A 22 page illustrated periodical specialising purely in Stamps & Philatelic Material on Campaign against Malaria. Articles of special interest - "Malaria & Quinine on Postage Stamps" - somewhat of choronology"; W. H. O.'s Five Year Check up cites Malaria Upsurge; and Columns Want to find out if there is a "Malaria" or "Mosquito" in the World? Rumour or Fact - Questions on Malaria Topic in need of Answers, President's Report, Notes & News from Directors.

This issue also declares that "The search is still on - M. P. I. needs an Emblem/Logo for use here and on Stationary etc. Send Your ideas to the Editor. LET YOUR TALENT BE KNOWN."

Since the Malaria Philatelists International is purely topical in nature, the I. T. A. extends its full mutual co-operation towards the common aim, Success and Prosperity for Themes & Topics.

(signature)