



MIASMA PHILATELIST

Quarterly Journal of Malaria Philatelists International

April-June, 1986

Vol. 5, No. 2

Issue Number 17

NEW ISSUE NOTES CONTINUING BATTLE



About once in every year, one country or another adds an issue to malaria-topic collectors' growing checklists. The addition for 1984 was the above set from St. Thomas & Prince Islands, issued October 14, 1984. Colors and designs are as follows:

- 8 dobras - light green (background), black (text), and natural colors; features a malaria patient in bed and vignettes of a mosquito, blood testing, and a microscope.
- 16 dobras - light green (border), black (inscriptions), red (numerals, "X" and "DDT"), and natural colors; features an anopheline mosquito, spray tank, and bag of DDT.
- 30 dobras - light green (background), purple (numerals), black (text), and natural colors; features a sanitation officer spraying and vignettes of DDT, a pail, and a mosquito with an "X" over it.

Using designs by Protasio Pina, Litografia Maia of Portugal rendered the offset printing of the issue on white, unwatermarked paper in 50-subject panes (5x10, 8db; 10x5, 16 db and 30db). As shown below, a blue marginal inscription identifies the printer and the year of issue. Black control (plate?) numbers are in an adjacent margin.

The design size is 36½ x 26 mm (8db) or 26 x 36½ mm (16db and 30 db). The stamps are perforated 13½. The bottom margin of each stamp is inscribed with the name of the printer (left) and the designer.

Three varieties have thus far been noted. Considering the printing technique, these may be assumed to be constant. On the 8db value, the stamp from sheet position 1.5 has a spot of red at the right-hand convergence of the upper and lower halves of the "8"; the stamp from position 9.3 has a crescent of red ink in the upper-right curve of the "8." In the 16db value, the stamp from sheet position 2.10 has a black dot at the bottom of the spray

(continued on next page)

NEW ISSUE - *continued*

canister.

New issues like this serve as reminders that malaria is still a major problem around the globe, and they also serve to attract new collectors to the field of malaria philately.



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I would like to express my appreciation to both our past and present editors of *Miasma Philatelist* who have served also as secretary-treasurer over the past few years. This is an extraordinary obligation, and I hope the various offices can be divided so the editor can just be concerned with editorial functions.

Now that the journal is on a sound footing, I imagine that the editor would be pleased to have a backlog of articles that can be used for future issues. In glancing through the membership list, it is evident that we have many eminent students of philately, entomology and malariology who must have material worthy of dissemination.

I have seen some autographed covers with a "Who's Who of Malariology of the 1960's?" which are apparently quite scarce. Photocopies of these covers plus background stories on how it was possible to corner all these experts to autograph covers would be worth writing about.

Another potential story which several of our members could write concerns the discovery of malaria in sub-human primates in Malaysia and Africa, accompanied by a list of stamps portraying the great apes.

Recently, my good correspondent friend John Moohr encountered a postal card used in Philadelphia during the World War I era to report a case of malaria in a soldier. The card was addressed to the public health department of the city. A story could be written about the rise and fall of malaria as a reportable disease in the U. S.

It is quite evident, as I have tried to indicate in the past, that the field of malaria philately is very broad; and there is some aspect for which most members can provide some insight. Don't hesitate to write - we can take care of minor difficulties in presentation and the like. The most important point is to participate and share your knowledge.

Ran

President



WHO? WHEN? WHERE?

A GAME OF HIDE AND SEEK



(Thanks to Blanton Clement, Jr., Editor, Journal of United Nations Philatelists, for providing data for this article. Readers interested in information about or membership in UNP may contact that group's secretary: Pearl Borah, 172-90 Highland Avenue, Jamaica Estates, New York 11432.)

As all malaria philatelists eventually discover, a major effort in assembling a collection is finding out what to collect - what exists. Undoubtedly hiding among thousands of boxes of covers on bourse tables and in stamp shops are many covers bearing cancellations, cachets, addresses, or stamps relevant to malaria. The malaria collector, thumbing through the boxes, often passes over pertinent covers because he does not recognize them for what they are - elusive gems that can add much to his own collection and to malaria philately as a whole.

The following, then, becomes an important aid to the serious philatelist with the time and energy to study those many covers through which he searches. This is a listing of dates and places of various meetings of U.N. and other groups involved in the struggle against malaria. Some of these events may have had no postal recognition. Other events may have occurred but not been listed. In either case, readers are encouraged to add whatever knowledge they can to this list. In the meantime, seek these!

YEAR	DATE	PLACE	MEETING
1947	April 22-5	Washington, D.C.	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
1948	May 15	Washington, D.C.	TROPMAL IV
	May 19-25	Washington, D.C.	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
1949	August 10-17	Geneva	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
1950	Nov 27-Dec 9	Kampala, Uganda	WHO/CCTA Malaria Conference in Equatorial Africa
	Dec 11-16	Kampala, Uganda	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
1953	Sept 7-12	Istanbul, Turkey	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
	Sept 21-4	Bangkok, Thailand	WHO Technical Conference on Malaria
1954	Nov 15-24	Baguio City	WHO Malaria Conference for the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia Regions
1955	Nov 28-Dec 6	Lagos, Nigeria	African Malaria Conference
	Dec 12-14	Belgrade, Jugos.	Conference on Malaria Control

(continued on next page)

HIDE AND SEEK - *continued*


1959	Nov 23-27	Geneva	Scientific Group Meeting on Malaria Research
	?	Brazzaville	Africa Region Meeting on Malaria Eradication
	?	Bombay	Inter-regional Conference on Malaria
	?	United Kingdom (?)	Inter-regional Course on the Determination of Anopheline Longevity - European Region
	?	Addis Ababa	Eastern Mediterranean Regional Conference on Malaria Eradication
1960	Mar 31-Apr 9	Palermo, Italy	Conference on Malaria Eradication in Europe
	July 25-30	Geneva	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
1961	?	Geneva	Inter-regional Conference for Administrative Officers in Malaria Eradication Programs
	?	Tehran, Iran	Inter-regional Conference for Administrative Officers in Malaria Eradication Programs
1962	April 2-10	Geneva	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
	July 3-13	Yaounde, Cameroun	Conference on Malaria in Africa
	?	Copenhagen	Symposium on Tropical Medicine
	?	Casablanca	Conference on Malaria
	?	Tehran	Inter-regional Meeting on Malaria Eradication
	?	Manila	Inter-regional Conference on Malaria
1963	Sept 12-19	Rio de Janeiro	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
	?	Addis Ababa	National Courses on Malaria Eradication
	?	Malaysia	Course for Malaria Entomologists
1964	June 16-22	Geneva	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
	Oct 13-20	Geneva	Technical Meeting on Chemotherapy of Malaria
	Nov 28-Dec 5	Tripoli, Libya	Conference on Malaria in the Eastern Mediterranean and European Regions
1965	Sept 21-27	Geneva	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
	?	Colombo, Ceylon	Southeast Asia Inter-regional Malaria Conference
1966	Sept 13-19	Geneva	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
	?	Washington, D.C.	Inter-regional Seminar on Prevention of the Re-introduction of Malaria
1956	Jan 10-12	Phnom-Penh	Technical Conference on Malaria
	Feb 22	Kuching, Sarawak	Borneo Inter-territorial Malaria Conference
	May 16-19	Marudi, Sarawak	Borneo Inter-territorial Malaria Conference
	June 11-19	Athens	Inter-regional Conference on Malaria for the Eastern Mediterranean and European Regions
	June 20-28	Athens	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
	June 27-29	Athens	Advisory Meeting on Malaria Eradication
	Nov 5-8	Nairobi	Technical Meeting of Chiefs of Technical Services
	Nov 15-19	Saigon	Antimalaria Co-ordination Board
	Dec 4-7	Amsterdam	Study Group on International Protection Against Malaria
	Dec 6-7	Kuching, Sarawak	Borneo Inter-territorial Malaria Conference
1957	March 26-29	Belgrade	Malaria Conference for Eastern and Southeastern Countries
	April 2-6	Keningau, N. Borneo	Borneo Inter-territorial Malaria Conference
	Nov 19-22	Brazzaville	Meeting of Malariologists
	Nov 26-28	Labuan, N. Borneo	Borneo Inter-territorial Malaria Conference
	Dec 7-12	Baghdad	Meeting on Malaria Eradication
	Dec 11-13	Bangkok	Antimalaria Co-ordination Board
	Dec 13-20	Bangkok	Malaria Symposium
1958	Sept 15-23	Lisbon, Portugal	WHO Expert Committee on Malaria
	?	Lisbon	Meeting on Malaria Eradication for Southwestern Europe
	?	Bucharest	Malaria Conference for Southeastern Europe

PERSONALITIES ON STAMPS



DR. CIUCA HONORED WITH SPECIAL CANCEL

(Thanks to MPI member Kurt Lekisch, M.D., M.P.H., F.A.C.P., for the following photo and article.)

ANIVERSARI UNESCO 1983
Cod 004/83 Cd. 1111



MIHAI CIUCA (1883-1969), bacteriolog si parazitolog român

Destinatar .. _____

Strada _____ Nr. _____

Blocul _____ Scara _____ Etajul _____ Apart. _____

Sectorul _____ Județul _____

Expeditor _____

Strada _____ Nr. _____

Blocul _____ Scara _____ Etajul _____ Apart. _____

Sectorul _____ Județul _____

Codul _____ Localitatea _____

Codul	Localitatea
-------	-------------

Mihai Ciuca was born in Romania in 1883. He received his basic training in bacteriology in his native country. From 1920 to 1921 he worked in Belgium with Dr. Jules Bordet [Belgium: Sc. 757; Sweden: Sc 1310].

In 1922 he was appointed Professor of Hygiene and Public Health in Jassy, Romania. Between 1922 and 1934 his scientific activities were directed against malaria. In 1934 he became the secretary general with the responsibility, under the auspices of the League of Nations, for malaria control. He traveled worldwide. He was honored in 1939 with membership in the Academy of Science in Romania, and in 1966 he received the Darling Prize from the World Health Organization. The exact cause of his death in 1969 is not known.

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LECTION OF OFFICERS

NAME YOUR CANDIDATE - OR YOURSELF

The time for the regular election of officers for Malaria Philatelists International has come and gone. The MPI constitution calls for elections in every EVEN-numbered year. In order to rectify the lapse, elections will be held this year, and those elected shall hold their offices through 1988, a term of three years. Successive terms shall be for only two years.

The following is the current slate of officers:

President - Ron Ward
Vice-President - Peter P. Bosomworth
Secretary-Treasurer - James Dellinger (resigned)
Directors - Donald J. Pletsch
 Martin D. Young
 Cynthia Douglas

These officers are requested to apprise the editor of MP of their present dispositions toward re-election, either to the same or different offices. All MPI members are urged to use the accompanying (green) form to submit the names of candidates they wish to nominate for office. Send nominations to the editor by July 1, 1985.

The August 1, 1985, issue of MP will carry profiles of the nominated candidates who will agree to run for office. Included with that same issue will also be a ballot for each member's use in casting his votes. Results of the election will be published in the November 1, 1985, issue of the newsletter; and the new officers will assume their duties on January 1, 1986.

As stated by President Ward in his "President's Message" in this issue, MPI would likely do well to separate the secretarial and editorial positions. Further, this same idea ought to be carried so far as to separate the positions of secretary and treasurer. Member input on these ideas will be appreciated.

Again, please use the accompanying insert to make your nominations. Mail it today!

MEMBERSHIP NOTES

CHECK YOUR MAILING LABEL

DUES ARE DUE. After checking MPI records in an attempt to learn who has paid what in terms of membership, a tabulation of current membership status has been prepared. This issue of *Miasma Philatelist* represents the fourth issue sent to members who have paid through 1983. The mailing label for this issue is coded to show your current status as gleaned from the records: a three-digit membership number followed by the expiration date of that membership. If your number ends "-0685," it will be marked with a red dot to indicate that your dues for the next year are now payable. This will be your last issue of MP for the current membership year.

Increased postal rates necessitate an increase in dues. Renewal for your next membership will be at the rate of \$6 for members from North America and \$12 for other members.

Finally, please check your own records against the data on your mailing label. Errors may have occurred. If your records differ from those of MPI, please advise the MP editor immediately so the matter may be rectified.

EDITOR'S CHOICE

ITALY'S 1962 ANTI-MALARIA ISSUE: THE FIRST DAY

On June 5, 1962, Italy's Director of Posts and Telecommunications authorized the release of a pair of special stamps to publicize the World Health Organization's campaign to eradicate malaria. The issue appeared on October 31, 1962, giving rise to a variety of first covers now sought by malaria-topic collectors. Illustrated below are the various cancels and cachets presently known to occur on those first day covers. Others undoubtedly exist, and MP readers are urged to submit photocopies of their finds to the editor.

The cancels:



A. Milan



B. Naples



C. Rome



D. Trieste

All of the cancels are in black ink and measure 30mm in diameter.

The cachets:

primo giorno di emissione - first day of issue



«IL MONDO UNITO CONTRO LA MALARIA.»

1. Filagrano
black (text), gold (globe)
red (mosquito and serpent)
54 x 72 mm



Lotta contro la malaria

2. ALA
red-brown (mosquito and
emblem), light green
55 x 79 mm + logo



3. Re. Ru.
brown (emblem and text),
light blue-green
85 x 95 mm

(continued on next page)

ITALIAN FIRST DAY COVERS - continued



4. Rodia
a. green
b. purple
44 x 66 mm + logo

THE WORLD UNITED AGAINST
MALARIA



IL MONDO UNITO CONTRO LA
MALARIA



5. Kim
black
63 x 67 mm + logo



F.D.C. Capitolium 65

6. Capitolium
green
62 x 61 mm + logo

All covers are approximately 165 x 95 mm.

Cancel-cachet combinations: A.1, A.2, B.3, C.4a, C.4b, C.5, C.6, D.4b

OBITUARY

MARCO ENRICO CLIFTON GIGLIOLI: 1927-1984

The following is taken from Eugene J. Gerberg's obituary for Dr. Giglioli in Volume 44 of Mosquito News, June, 1984.

Dr. Marco Giglioli died March 3, 1984, in Miami, Florida. He was interred in Grand Cayman following an official State funeral.

The son of noted malariologist Dr. George Giglioli¹, Marco was born in McKenzie, Guyana, on April 21, 1927. He received his Bachelor of Science degree with honors from McGill University in 1950 and then attended the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, where he received his Ph. D. in 1953. He was awarded a Doctor of Science degree by the University of London in 1974, and he was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Biologists in 1977.

After receiving his Ph. D., Dr. Giglioli worked as Entomologist with the WHO Malaria/Yaws Control Unit in Liberia. From 1958 to 1963 he was the Medical Entomologist and, later, Director of the Mosquito Research and Control Unit, Cayman Islands, British West Indies, a post he held until his death.

Among honors bestowed upon Dr. Giglioli were the Order of the British Empire, the H. Mills Gold Medal, the Fantham Memorial Prize in Biology, the Moyse Scholarship, and the Demba-Alcan Scholarship. He was also a member of the Explorers Club.

An active member of the American Mosquito Control Association (AMCA), he served as a Regional Director from 1976 to 1978. In 1980 his contributions to mosquito control were recognized by the presentation to him of the AMCA Meritorious Service Award.

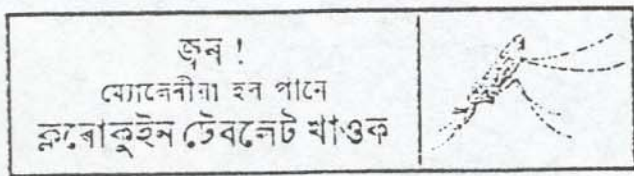
Dr. Marco E. C. Giglioli's death is an irreparable loss to his family, his friends, and his colleagues in mosquito control. *Requiescat in pace.*

* Guyana: Sc. 275.

FEVER ADVERTISEMENTS ON INDIAN POSTAL STATIONERY

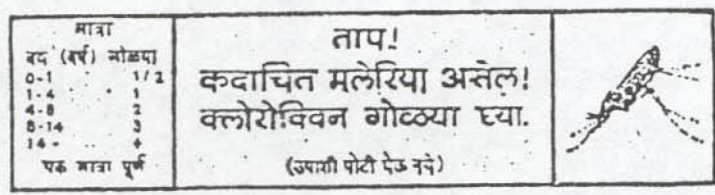
by CAROL TURNER

In 1975 the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department introduced a scheme whereby private companies and governmental departments could have advertisements printed on certain stationery items. The PTT printed the ads on the items before their distribution to the post offices. The fever ads were probably government-sponsored. They appear on various issues of Inland Letter Sheets (similar in appearance to Air Letter Sheets) and Inland Postal Cards. Although the main wording remains constant - FEVER! / MAY BE MALARIA / TAKE CHLOROQUINE TABLETS - the ads on the letter sheets occur in three types, and all are found in several languages.

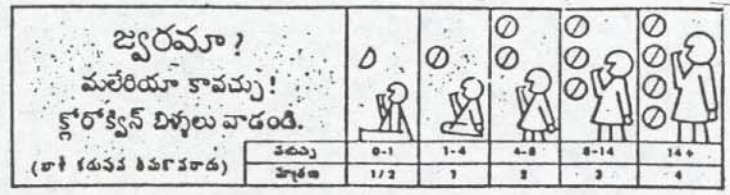


The first type of ad found on letter sheets consists of two panels, one containing the text and the other an illustration of a mosquito. This type occurs on sheets from a series first issued on December 1, 1976, with the 20p Asokan Capitol stamp [see Scott Type 010] printed on the sheet. The languages thus far recorded for fever ads on this type of sheet are Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Oriya, and English.

The same two-panelled ad appears on the type of letter sheet first issued November 2, 1977. The printed stamp on this sheet is a 20p Peacock design. The ads are known in these languages: Gujarathi, Hindi, Kanarese, Malayalam, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, and Telegu.



The second type of fever ad has three panels: a dosage chart, the text, and a mosquito. This type ad is found on the 20p Peacock sheets. Languages thus far recorded for this ad are Assamese, Bengali, Gujarathi, Hindi, Kanarese, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriyi, Tamil, Telegu, Urdu, and English.



The third type of fever ad found on inland letter sheets has six panels - the text and five dosage panels. This type appears on sheets first issued June 30, 1979. The sheets are printed with a 25p Peacock stamp and the "INDIA 80" logo. Recorded languages for this ad are Bengali, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi, Telegu, Tamil, and English.

INDIAN POSTAL STATIONERY (continued)

Numerous "formula" sheets exist, some of which closely resemble those issued by the post office department. Some are inscribed "Inland Letter Card" in English and Hindi, as are the official sheets, thus suggesting official sanction. These also carry a range of ads.

Identifying the languages used has proven difficult because some of the script is used in more than one of the languages. The following illustrations are hopefully properly identified. (Reader input will be welcomed.)

ভ্বর!
ম্যালেরিয়া হতে পারে
ক্লোরোকুইন ট্যাবলেট খান

ASSAMESE

জন!
ম্যালেরিয়া হতে পারে
ক্লোরোকুইন ট্যাবলেট খাওক

BENGALI

તાવ!
એ મલેરિયા હોઈ શકે!
ક્લોરોક્વિન ગોળિયા લો

GUJARATHI

ज्वर!
मलेरिया हो सकता है
क्लोरोक्विन मॉलीया लें

HINDI

ಬುನ್ದರ!
ಹೊ ಸಹಿತಾ ಹೈ ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ ಹೈ ಹೊ!
ಕ್ಲೋರೋಕ್ವಿನ್ ಗೊಲಿಯಾ ಲೇ

KANARESE (KANNADA)

ಜ್ವರ!
ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ ಹೊ ಸಹಿತಾ
ಕ್ಲೋರೋಕ್ವಿನ್ ಗೊಲಿಯಾ ಲೇ

MALAYALAM

ताप!
कदाचित मलेरिया असेल।
क्लोरोक्विन गोळ्या घ्या

MARATHI

പനിയാണ്!
മലേറിയ ആയിരിക്കാം
ക്ലോറോക്വിൻ ഗോളിയാ

ORIYA

ਬੁਖਾਰ!
ਵਿੱਤੇ ਮਲੇਰੀਆ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ
ਕਲੋਰੋਕੁਵਿਨ ਲਵੋ

PUNJABI

காய்ச்சலா?
அது மலேரியாவாக இருக்கலாம்!
குளோரோக்வின மாதிரிகளை
சாப்பிடுவும்

TAMIL

జ్వరమా!
మలేరియా కావచ్చు!
క్లోరోక్విన్ పిళ్ళలు వాడండి.

TELEGU (TELUGU)

تب
کھس
ملا ریا
ہو سکتا ہے
کلوروقین
گولیاں لیں

URDU

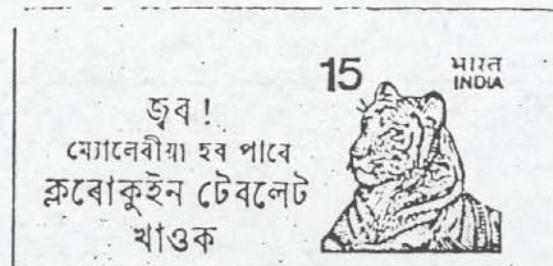
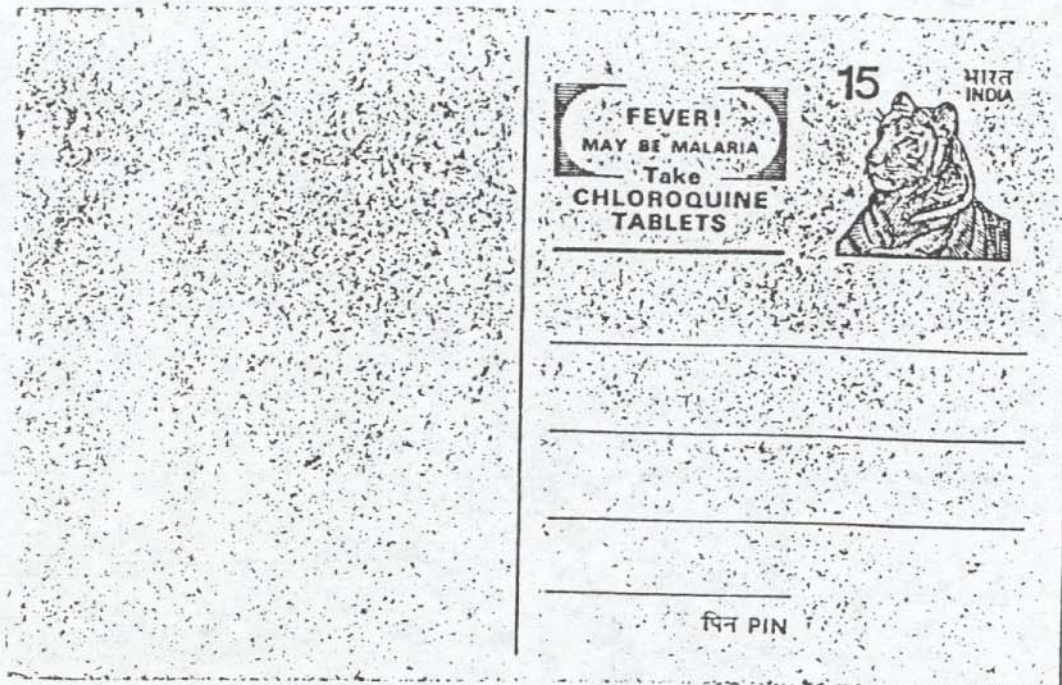
FEVER!
MAY BE MALARIA
Take CHLOROQUINE TABLETS

ENGLISH

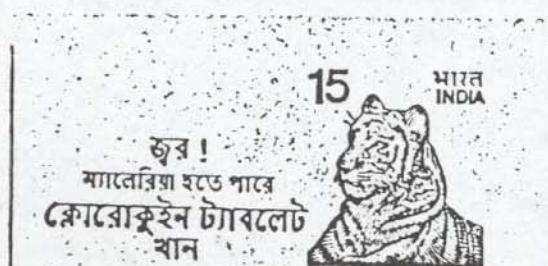
Postal cards with the 15p tiger's head stamp first appeared in 1975. Since May 1976, they have existed with pre-printed advertising next to the stamp, and usually in the color of the stamp. The malaria ads are in red. They have been found in the following languages: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarathi, Hindi, Marathi, Oriya, and English. This list is likely incomplete.

(Continued on next page)

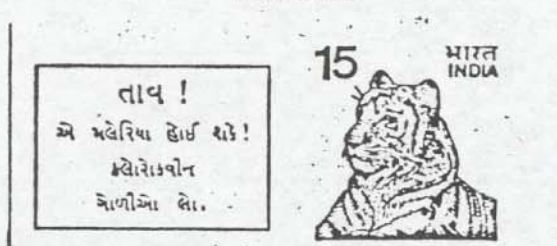
INDIAN POSTAL STATIONERY (continued)



ASSAMESE



BENGALI



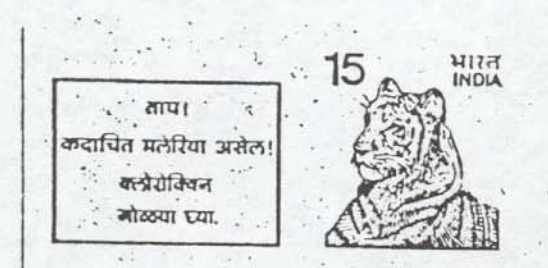
GUJARATHI



HINDI



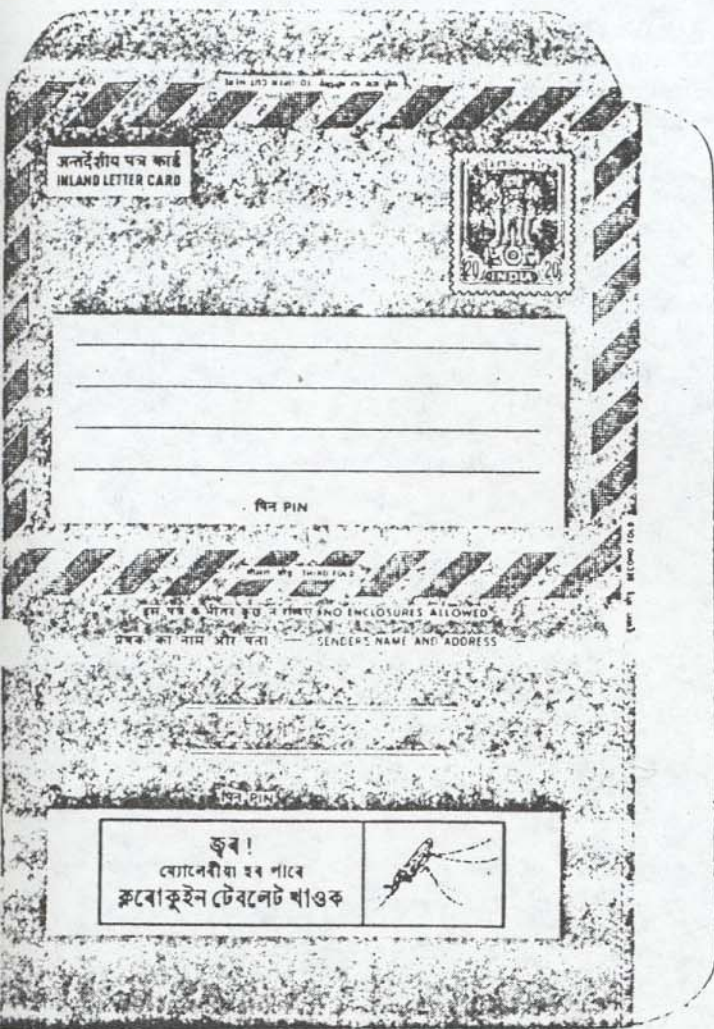
ORIYA



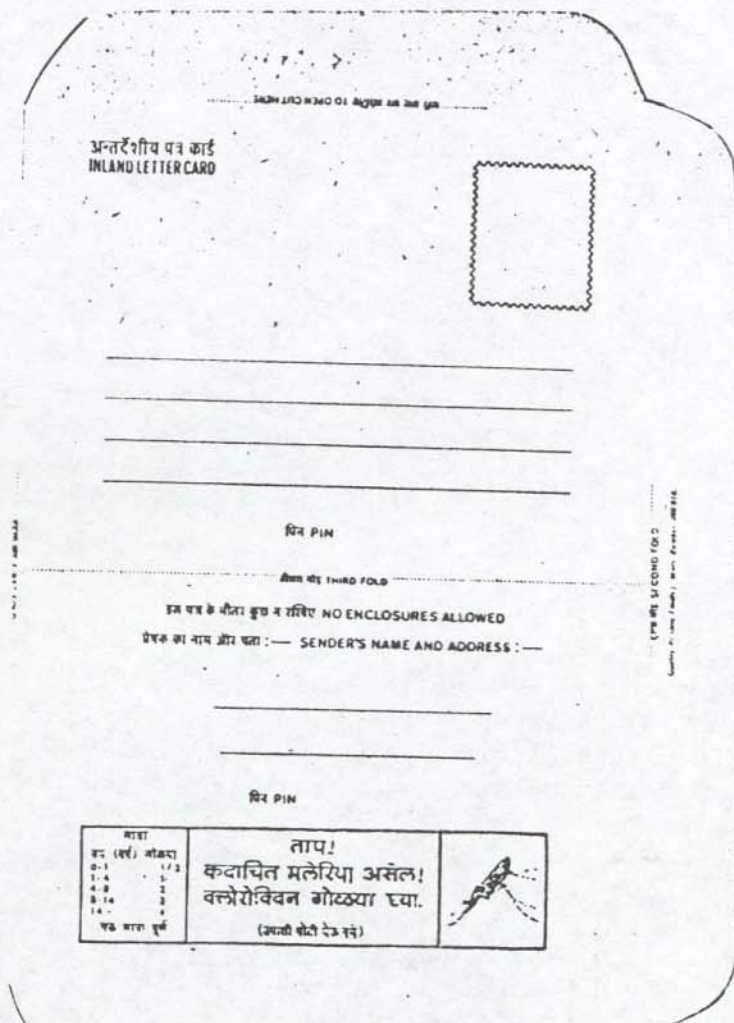
MARATHI

INDIAN POSTAL STATIONERY (continued)

The Inland Letter Sheets are generally on thin bluish paper varying from dark to light blue. The formula sheets vary from light green to blue to lavender, and the paper quality also varies widely. Postal cards seen to date are of poor quality buff card stock.



Type I



Type II on Formula Card

(Information for this article was derived mainly from *A Guide to the Postal Stationery of India: 1856-1977*, Volumes 2 and 4, by Derek Lang.)

Registered.

WORLD UNITED
AGAINST MALARIA

XCHANGES & \$ALES AVAILABLE

Exchange and sale offerings are listed free for MPI members and at \$1 per 40-character line for non-members. For exchanges, please include corresponding wantlist item(s), name, and address. (No confidential listings for exchanges.) For direct sales, include name and address. For confidential sales, send item(s) for listing under an assigned number. A 10% handling fee will be deducted from confidential sales. Payment or return will be made within 60 days after publication unless continuous listing is requested. Sale items may be listed with firm prices or for "best offer" (BO) above a listed minimum. PLEASE NOTE: Best offer sales are not auction sales; each offer is passed on to the owner, who makes the decision to accept, wait, or relist.

SALE #85-2 (see cover photos 6-14)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Haiti - 486-8, C188-90 mnh.....\$1.00 | 2. Haiti - C190a mnh.....\$2.00 |
| 3. Haiti - B25-7, CB42-4 mnh..... 1.50 | 4. India - 356 mnh block of 12 (4x3)... 1.25 |
| 5. Liberia - 402, C139-40 mnh..... 1.75 | 6. Bulgaria - 1218-9 imperf on fdc..... 3.00 |
| 7. India - ad card w/Ross cancels. 2.50 | 8. Ivory Coast - B15 fdc, PJ cachet.... 1.50 |
| 9. Jordan - 379-80 fdc, blue cachet 2.50 | 10. Malaya - 102-4 fdc, registered..... 2.50 |
| 11. Maldives - 87 + 89 on card..... 2.50 | 12. Panama - C120 blk/4 + RA28 on cvr... 8.25 |
| 13. Switzerland - 415 fdc..... 1.50 | 14. Nigeria - Yellow Fever crnr card.... 3.00 |

SALE #85-2 (see cover photos 15-24)

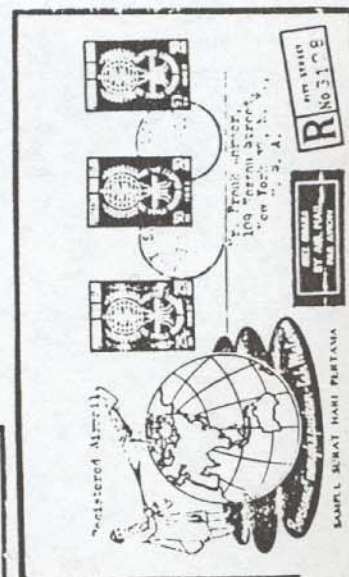
- | | |
|--|--|
| 15. Cameroun - B29 fdc, PJ cachet.. 2.50 | 16. Canal Zone - C33, Smith cachet..... 1.50 |
| 17. Colombia - 740-1, C426-8 fdc... 2.25 | 18. Congo - 414-6 fdc..... 2.50 |
| 19. Indonesia - 474-7 fdc..... 2.50 | 20. Israel - 218 w/tab fdc..... 2.50 |
| 21. Jugoslavia - 649 fdc..... 2.50 | 22. Pakistan - 160-1 fdc (Karachi)..... 1.50 |
| 23. Switzerland - 5035 fdc..... 4.50 | 24. Syria - C267-8 fdc..... 3.50 |



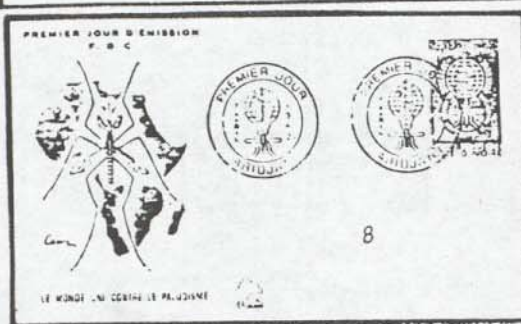
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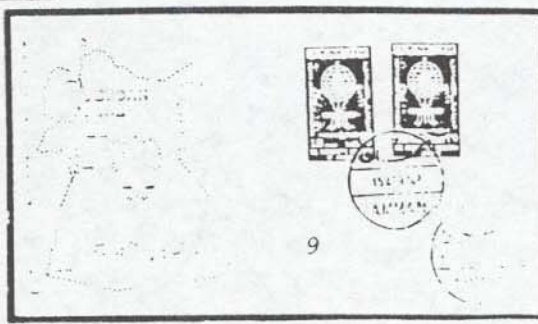
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OTHERS ARE . . . "IN SEARCH OF . . ."

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 and offers will be forwarded (with a 10% processing fee...minimum of 25¢). To offer wanted item(s) on confidential listings, send the item(s) with price and a #10 SASE to the editor.

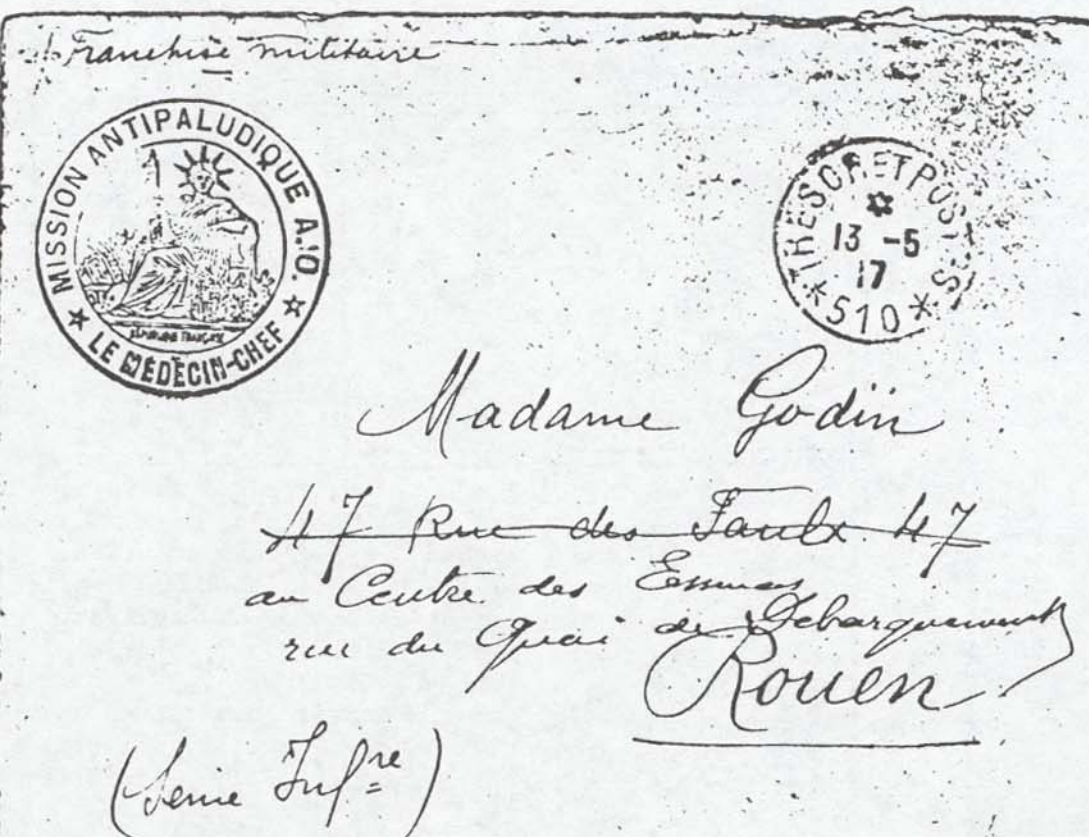
WANTED: Afghanistan: Mk 851 (ss); Guinea: B25-9 optd in French; Lundy: 1965 DDT opt, 1981 Wedding opt; Mexico: RA19; Free Yemen opt on ss; Italy: EUROPA Exhibition ss's w/ malaria emblem. Send to: Mike Seth, 1344 Jefferies Ave., Anderson, CA 96007.

HELP! MORE DATA SOUGHT ON FRENCH CANCEL

Readers of MP will recall a previous article on the M.A.A.O. cancel shown below. Perhaps more information is presently available. Reader input is requested.

The following is known: the cancel at left was from the anti-malaria mission to the eastern front (Greece) during WW I; the T & P cancel was for military use; "510" was the base post office at Salonika.

The questions: What was the earliest and latest use of the M.A.A.O. device? What was the extent (who, where) of its use? Do other readers have examples that indicate more than one device in use? Who were the sender and receiver of the illustrated cover?



Franchise militaire
 11. Section Inf. antip.
 mission antip. Salonika
 Section 510
 Armée d'Orient
 par Marseille

Return Address
 (on reverse)

UMOR OR FACT

QUESTIONS ON THE MALARIA TOPIC IN NEED OF ANSWERS

Readers are urged to submit both questions and their answers / opinions on current open questions - and facts - published in past issues of MP. Some inquiries are quite old, but someone must be able to provide an answer or viewpoint. Let's hear from you.

6 Revenue stamps for malaria funds? Or related drugs? Brazil and Mexico have issued some. Any others?

#11 Checklist(s) on biological (other than fish) and/or chemical mosquito abatement or control?

#18 Background, history on Mexico RA14, RA16, RA19?

#21 Reason for different colors of overprints on Guinea issue?

#22 Israel's 1962 anti-malaria issue (Sc. 218) has three different numbers in sheet margins. What is the significance of each? How many plate numbers exist?

#23 How many countries' anti-malaria issues have been found in blocks of four on fdc's?

Partial answer: Canal Zone, Ceylon, Israel, Philippines, U.N., U.S.

#24 What is the full implication of the footnote following the listing of Paraguay's 1962 anti-malaria issue in Scott's catalog: "Some specialists question the status of this issue"?



Re-direct response on previous question about earliest a-m issue: R. Ward suggests that the first "true" anti-malaria issue may be a 1932 Italian stamp (Sc. 298) from a set publicizing Mussolini's achievements. This stamp is inscribed "Le Paludi Redente" (the marshes redeemed), pointing to Mussolini's work at draining swamps and thereby greatly reducing the incidence of malaria in Italy.

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

Addressing the American Mosquito Control Association at a March 18, 1985, meeting in Atlanta, Dr. William R. Horsfall of the University of Chicago reported that urban areas have become prime breeding grounds for mosquitoes due to lighting and the upsetting of normal water drainage. He pointed out that one result of rising mosquito populations in urban areas may be an increase in cases of mosquito-borne diseases, and he noted that dog heartworm has become so prevalent in the Middle West that pets have a 99% chance of contracting the disease if left outdoors overnight during the summer. - *New York Times*

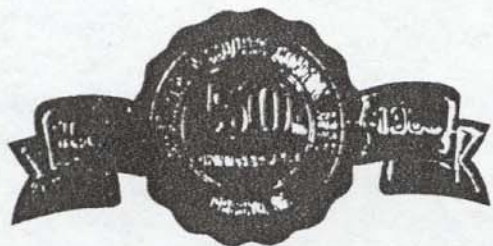
A group of doctors at Chicago's Northwestern University Medical Center have issued a strong warning concerning use of Fansidar for malaria prophylaxis, stating that patients with a history of sulphonamide allergy are likely to suffer derangements of liver functions through the use of Fansidar.

(continued on next page)

READING ROOM (continued)

Isao Kubo, a Japanese scientist at the University of California (Berkley), has indicated that anacardic acid, an extract of the fruit of cashew trees, can be a cheap way to control mosquitoes. His discovery was the result of observing natives of Kenya dumping large quantities of the fruit into ponds where mosquitoes bred. Though not yet sure of how the acid works in killing mosquito larvae, he nonetheless sees it as a boon to afflicted areas due to its low cost, abundance, and effectiveness. - *Nichi Bei Times*

Entomologists at the University of California (Riverside) have developed a high-powered insecticide form *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (BTI), a bacteria which is lethal to mosquitoes in nature. It is environmentally safe, and mosquitoes show no signs of becoming resistant to it. - *Time Magazine*

AMCA LABELS APPEAR

The above pair of labels from the American Mosquito Control Association made their way to a few malaria philatelists this year. The first was issued in Fresno, California, to publicize the AMCA's 50th anniversary. It is printed in dark blue ink on gold foil. Reportedly, each attendant at an AMCA convention recieved a few labels. Some have been used on covers from the AMCA's base office in Fresno. (Dr. Ron Ward, MPI President, has s few labels available for anyone who cares to write to him for one.)

The second label, apparently somewhat scarcer than the first, is an oval self-adhesive label printed in red around a white silhouette of New Jersey. The mosquito and text are in black ink. Association members were given one or two of these labels. A source of supply to MPI members has not been found.

P O N D E R . . .

At least one MPI member has suggested that the organization be expanded to include all insect-borne diseases and thereby draw a larger membership. What is your view?