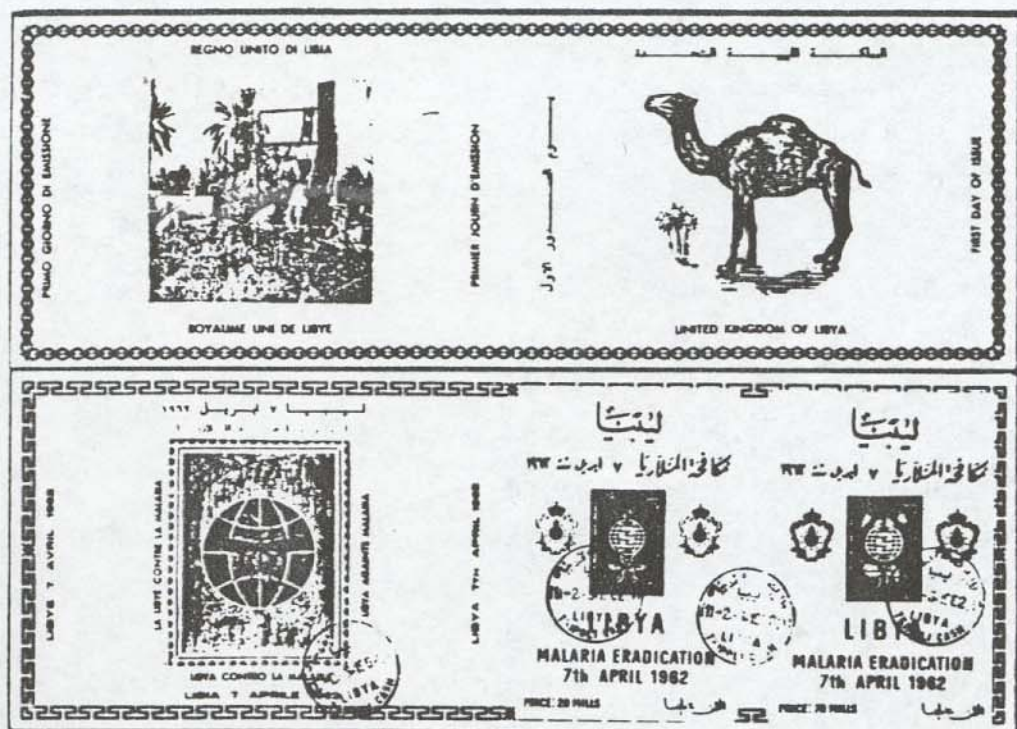


PRESENTATION FOLDERS, COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAMS. . .
THE RANGE OF PHILATELIC SOUVENIRS TO INCLUDE IN A COLLECTION IS WIDE



Illustrated above is one of two known presentation folders from Libya for its two souvenir sheets issued as part of the WHO anti-malaria campaign in 1962. This item is from the collection of member J. Moohr.

Several members have sent copies of philatelic "souvenir" items they have added to their collections. Each has some direct tie-in with a specific malaria-theme issue. This, along with the WW I postcards featured in the last issue, the extensive array of first day cachets, special event covers, maximum cards and slogan/pictorial cancellations that have been reported which relate to malaria, indicates that there exists a wide variety of material available to enhance a collection.

Cinderella material, private issues and/or overprints, have also been reported and featured in a number of articles. A new '62 "souvenir sheet" is reported on in this issue. The "official" and semi-official material available includes first day programs, presentation folders and booklets, special post office and private souvenir cards and more.

Of special interest are inserts placed into official First Day Covers. Most give full background on the design, printing and quantity produced. The same information is often available on the order forms provided by the governmental agency responsible.

MIASMA PHILATELIST, Journal of Malaria Philatelists International
 Affiliate number 115 of the American Philatelic Society
 Affiliate number 500 of the Society of Philatelic Americans
 Study Unit affiliate of the American Topical Association

Miasma Philatelist is published quarterly by Malaria Philatelist International,
 426 West Fremont, Elmhurst, IL 60126, U.S.A. MPI is a world-wide organization of
 collectors of philatelic material related to malaria.

Annual dues are \$5 (U.S.A., Canada, Mexico), \$10 (all other nations).

Editor: James Dellinger, 426 West Fremont, Elmhurst, IL 60126, U.S.A.

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- - - - -

WELCOME TO FIVE NEW MEMBERS AND ONE RENEWAL

Please make the following updates to your membership directories.

Harvey R. Gross, M.D. - renewal of membership #121

An APS member, Dr. Gross is interested in both stamps and Souvenir Sheets.

Pierre Wertheimer, P.O. Box 1568, Fort Lee, NJ 07024 - #184

A member of both ATA and APS, Pierre is also interested in stamps and Souvenir Sheets.

J. Dennis Pollack, 3826 Chiselhurst Place, Columbus, OH 43220 - #185

Kiley C.T. Jones, 40 East 89 Street, Apt. 3G, NY, NY 10028 - #186

Kiley was a winner at INTERPEX. An ATA and APS junior member, Kiley is interested in stamps, Souvenir Sheets, event and commercial covers, postmarks, cancellations, errors, letters and any other related material.

Antonio Leite Cruz, Rua Boquim, No. 77, Aracaju, Sergipe, 49000 BRAZIL - #187

Member Cruz is interested in all subtopics of the malaria theme and collects stamps, Souvenir Sheets, first day covers as well as postmarks and cancellations.

John M. Ferdock, 5723 Cedar Lane, Columbia, MD 21044 - #188

John collects both stamps and first day covers relative to malaria.

ADDRESS CHANGES - PLEASE UPDATE

Dan William Burns - 2808 West Altgeld - Basement, Chicago, IL 60647

Captain Cynthia Couglas - Box 8-8005-07, Eglin Airforce Base, FL 32542

Dr. Isaac Vaisman - 6423 Collins Ave. #1710, Miami Beach, FL 33141

Have you reviewed the Membership Directory and contacted MPI members near you?? One of the benefits of membership you may be missing is that personal contact. Try it!



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CINDERELLA "MALARIA" SOUVENIR SHEET VARIETIES IDENTIFIED

Thanks to member John Moohr and cinderella expert Jim Czynl for the illustrations and information on these items.

Six private issue souvenir sheets for a Europa Exhibition held in 1962 carry the WHO's antimalaria campaign emblem. Actually all six sheets are the same design with differences in perforation and overprints. The initial issues have a solid grey-blue center block with global grid lines, a dove outline and stylized EUROPA in white. The shadow-box shading of Europa is in green and the national flags are in their actual colors. All marginal text and the three U.N.-related emblems are in black. Not seen in the illustration is a light blue inscription identification of the printer "Pax Stamp Co. Paglicci".

Each copy is progressively numbered in black on the reverse (gum) side. The first overprints are in red and cancel out the three emblems and reference text below the October 14-21, 1962, date. The reasons for this overprint are unknown. It may be assumed that the show committee decided not to make the planned contribution/fee payment to the U.N. or its agencies.

Sufficient copies of the initial sheets were available so that it was used again for the 1963 exhibition. This overprint is in black and places the 6 - 13 / Ottobre / 1963 over the three emblems, cancel lines through the 1962 date information and U.N. reference text, and adds four lines of small text over the central design.

Any member with more background -- '62 or '63 exhibit prospectus, ?? -- is urged to pass on this information.

PROSPECT CONTACTS PLANNED - MEMBERS CAN ASSIST IN PROMOTION

Promotional mailings are made periodically to the prospective membership (as listed in the current Membership Directory). That is the frequent source for new members. Current members can assist in this effort by forwarding name, address and collecting interest information on possible new members. Copies of MPI promotional material and membership application are also available for member use. Contact the Sec.-Treas. if you need a supply.

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

March found Scalpel and Tongs, the publication of the Medical Subjects Unit of ATA, featuring an article by MPI member Frank Babers. "Philatelic Anthropods Used in Medicine" included references to "Insect Mandibles as Sutures", "Beneficial Malaria" and "Surgical Maggots".

In April the Associated Press released a background article from Geneva on the continuing WHO struggle against MALARIA. Some shocking statistics were quoted from "WHO experts"... 40 percent of mankind is still threatened by malaria and WHO estimates that about 7.5 million new malaria cases occur each year. The last figure is double that for 10 years ago. In 1968 WHO found that 38 species of the Anopheles mosquito were resistant to one or more types of commonly used pesticides -- by 1975 the count was 42 and by 1980 there were 51 resistant species. This last count included all the main malaria carrying species.

The AP release continued with further information on the appearance of new strains of Plasmodium falciparum which do not respond to most available drugs. Parasite strains resistant to chloroquine are now reported in 10 countries in the Americas. While in southeast Asia conditions where up to 90 percent of all falciparum cases cannot be cured by chloroquine have been identified. WHO hopes are now placed on mefloquine, Qinghaosu and the development of an anti-malaria vaccine.

Medical News in the May 6, 1983 "Journal of the American Medical Association" highlighted much of the same information with a more professional overview. The Center for Disease Control in Atlanta has revised their recommended prophylaxis policy for Plasmodium Falciparum in visitors to East African countries due to the spread of resistance. The figure cited for Thailand's subjects was 60% vs the AP's 90%. In addition, the build-up of resistance to Fansidar is also cited.

The Annals of Internal Medicine for August, 1983, included an extensive article on "Transfusion Malaria in the United States, 1972-1981" by members of the Center for Disease Control staff. The result of this detail study were to recommend minor changes in donor standards and informational requirements to be applied at blood banks.

MEMBER LOCATES POTENTIAL CHECKLIST FOR 1962 WHO SLOGAN CANCEL USED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

As reported previously, during the '50s and '60s "national slogan" dies were used within the United Kingdom based upon assignment of 350 dies made for each "event". The list of actual offices using these dies -- and particularly the 1962 "World Health Organization Fights Malaria" slogan with the "O" an illustration of a globe -- has never been fully documented. A minor listing of a few offices appears in Newerla's handbook (ATA).

Member Turner, Minehead, England, has reported that the British Postmark Society has a handbook "Slogan Postmarks of the United Kingdom 1917-1969" which she has acquired. Included in the introductory material is a listing of offices which "regularly or occasionally used the 350 dies of national slogans during the 1950s and early 1960s."

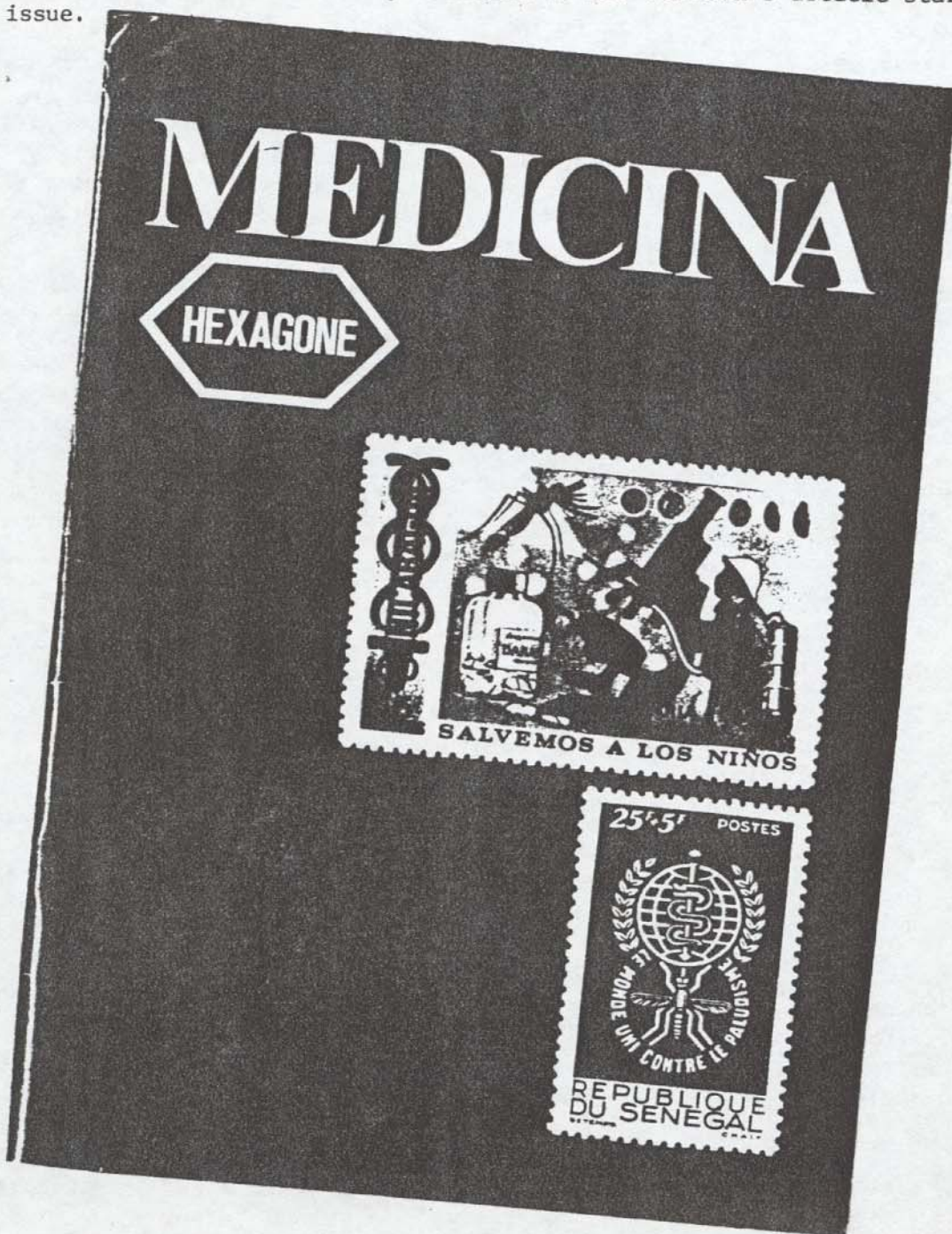
Information published by both the Society and the Post Office itself -- plus the author's own observations -- were used to compile this listing. Further research with the British Postmark Society is underway to determine if more exact information on the offices allocated the WHO dies is available -- and for permission to reproduce all material of interest to MPI members.

Any members with significant holding of these "national slogan" covers -- or with reference copies of the Society's or British Post Office publications for 1962 please forward copies to the editor or to member Turner.

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC. INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS FEATURE MALARIA STAMPS

Thanks to member Lekisch for passing on the "Hexagon Roche" article by G. Verveen, The Netherlands. The other article, by Prof. Dr. Teoman Onat, was a gift to MPI by the author.

Illustrated below is the cover -- published in full color -- of the Turkish language publication by Roche which features the article by Dr. Teoman Onat: "Fight of Humanity Against Malaria / A Philatelic Perspective." His philatelic interests extend to childhood. He is a specialist in Medical Topical Philately and author of a 15 volume work "Philatelic Medical Encyclopedia". G. Verveen is the Director of the Pharmaceutical Society of The Netherlands. His article appeared in the English 'Hexagon Roche Supplement'. Both are illustrated with full color reproductions of the referenced stamps as selected from the authors' collections. Reproduction of Mr. Verveen's article starts on page 8, this issue.

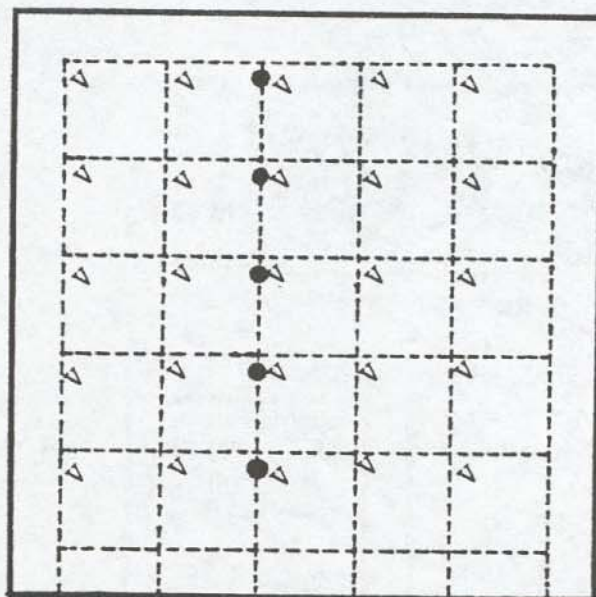
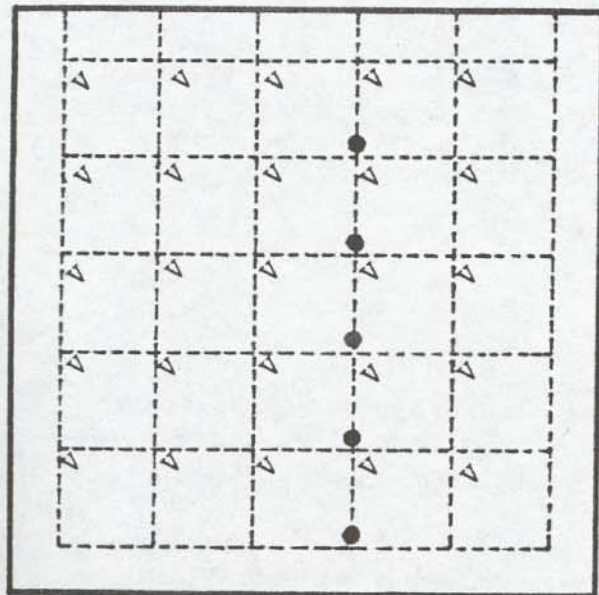


Lundy 1962 Anti-Malaria Issue Perforation Variety

Barry Chinchin reports a perforation variety common to all values of this issue. On each of the two types of sheets, there are five pairs of stamps affected by a perforation hole out of alignment with the rest of the row of vertical perforations. On one kind of sheet, the position of the hole is between the "A" of "ANTI MALARIA" on one stamp and the small mosquito on the other. On the other type of sheet, it is between the "2" of "1962" on one stamp and the value of the other. The locations of the misaligned perforations on each of the two types of sheets are illustrated immediately below. (The letter "V" in each of the squares represents the location of the value figure on each stamp in the sheet.)



The arrows in the illustration above indicate the misaligned perforation holes, and the black circles in the diagram below indicate the positions of the misaligned perforation holes in each of the two types of sheets of the Anti-Malaria issue.



This article was reprinted from the Fall 1983 issue of the *Lundy Collectors Club Philatelic Quarterly* by kind permission of its editor, Roger S. Cichorz. Barry Chinchin is a noted authority on Lundy philately and the author of the definitive *A Catalogue of Lundy Stamps*.

RUMOR 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 the past issues. Some inquiries are quite old -- but there must be one of you with an answer or viewpoint. Let's hear from you.

- #6 Still Open. Revenues for malaria fund, related drugs?? Brazil and Mexico -- any others that any one is aware of??
- #11 Part Still Open. Checklist(s) on biological (other than fish) and/or chemical mosquito abatement/control??
- #18 Still Open. Background, history on Mexico's RAs. See article on page 11.
- #21 Still Open. Reason for different color overprints on Guinea??

**Malaria: One of the Last Diseases
Still To Be Conquered**

A philatelically illustrated history of malaria,
compiled by G. VERVEEN, Delft, The Netherlands



Nepal, 1977



Syria, 1965



Poland, 1978



Vatican City, 1962

Malaria (Italian for 'bad air') is still the most widespread infectious disease of mankind. This was also the case in the times of the old cultures in China, India, the Middle East and South America. As early as 4,500 years ago, three malaria demons were known in China (the first one with a hammer, the second one with a bucket of cold water, and the third one with a stove). The theory that mosquitoes can convey malaria fever was already indicated in the Sanskrit *Susruta* (about A.D. 500).

Hippocrates (469-377 B.C.)

In his book *Epidemics* (about 400 B.C.) Hippocrates gave a detailed description of the symptoms of malaria *tertiana* and *quartana*.

Rome

Legend has it that the Romans Verro and Columella (about 50 B.C.) were the first to think that 'little flying and biting animals' were responsible for the illness in humans.

In 1717 the Roman Lancisi described plans for the drainage of the Pontine Marshes south of Rome in order to control the malaria. The drainage was ultimately effected in 1928.

[illegible]

SALE # 83-40 (no illustrations)

1 - Iran: '62 set FDC, ministry of Health corner card	\$ 3.00
2 - '62 set FDC, bilingual multicolor cachet (emblem and slogan)	4.00
3 - Israel: '62 FDC, reg, yellow, brown graph cachet	2.50
4 - Italy: '62 FDC, Kim Cover cachet (dk. blue thermograph)	2.50
5 - Ivory Coast: '62 set FDC, PJ cachet	3.00
6 - Jordan: '62 set FDC, map cachet	2.50
7 - set of three '62 FDCs - regular issues, SS, imperf SS, map cachet	22.50
8 - Yugoslavia: '62 FDC, official PTT cachet (green thermograph emblem)	2.50
9 - Korea: '62 FDC, KPC cachet	2.00
10 - '62 SS FDC, KPC cachet	4.00
11 - 9 and 10 as a set	5.00
12 - Lebanon: '62 set FDC, Arab States cachet	3.50
13 - Liberia: '62 set FDC, no cachet	3.25
14 - '62 set and SS FDC, no cachet	9.50
15 - Libya: '62 set FDC, mosquito on globe cachet	3.75
16 - '62 m15 SS FDC, WHO cachet	3.00
17 - Liechtenstein: '62 FDC, WHO cachet	2.50
18 - Macao: '62 FDC, official CTT cachet	7.50
19 - Madagascar: '62 FDC, PJ cachet	3.75
20 - Malaysia: '62 set FDC, mosquito cachet - registered use	2.75
21 - Mali: '62 FDC, PJ cachet	4.00
22 - Malta: '62 slogan cancel cover	1.75
23 - Mauritania: '62 FDC, PAC cachet	2.75
24 - '62 FDC, UDESCO cachet	3.50
25 - '62 semipostal plus air overprints FDC, black emblem, red-or. map	3.75
26 - Mexico: '62 FDC, globe cachet	1.50
27 - RA19 (x5) on commercial use cover	4.00
28 - RA15 and Special Delivery on commercial cover	10.00
29 - RA19 on commercial cover	3.50
30 - Monaco: '62 FDC, PJ cachet	3.50
31 - '62 FDC, Dennis cachet	3.50
32 - Morocco: '62 set FDC, PJ cachet	2.75
33 - Nicaragua: '62 overprint set FDC, black letterpress cachet	8.00
34 - Pakistan: '62 FDC, official PO cachet	1.50
35 - Panama: '61 air set FDC, Smith cachet	5.00
36 - '62 semipostal set FDC, Smith cachet	5.25
37 - Papua-New Guinea: '62 set FDC, WCS cachet (postal used)	20.00
38 - Paraguay: '62 reg. and airs FDC, Philatelic Asso. cachet/corner card (brown)	10.50
39 - Philippines: '62 set FDC, mosquito in test tube cachet	2.50
40 - '62 set FDC, mosquito in swamp cachet	2.75
41 - '62 set FDC, sprayer cachet	2.50
42 - Poland: '62 set FDC, official PO cachet	1.75
43 - '62 SS FDC, official PO cachet	4.25
44 - 42 and 43 as a set	5.00
45 - Russia: '62 4k FDC, official cachet	2.50
46 - '62 6k FDC, official cachet	2.50
47 - '62 6k imperf FDC, official cachet	5.00
48 - 45, 46 and 47 as a set	8.50
49 - Ryukyus: '62 set FDC, Aircraft cachet	4.25
50 - Saudi Arabia: '62 set FDC, Ministry of Health corner card	4.00

(continued - next page)

SALE # 83-40 (continued)

51 - Saudi Arabia: '62 SS FDC, WHO cachet	\$15.00
52 - '62 set FDC, Philatelic Asso. cachet	4.00
53 - '62 SS FDC, Arab States cachet	15.00
54 - Senegal: '62 FDC, PJ cachet.	3.00
55 - Somalia: '62 regular and air FDC, official DP&T cachet	3.75
56 - Somaliland: '62 FDC, PAC cachet	9.25
57 - Spain: '62 FDC, Diffusiones cachet	1.25
58 - Surinam: '62 set FDC, stamp design cachet	4.00
59 - Switzerland: '62 FDC, commercial use (#6 3/4 envelope)	4.50
60 - '62 FDC, trilingual cachet	4.50
61 - Syria: '62 set FDC, mosquito cachet	3.50
62 - Thailand: '62 set FDC, official blue thermograph cachet, purple handstamp	3.50
63 - '62 set FDC, multicolor cachet	3.25
64 - Turkey: '62 semipostals FDC, WHO cachet	2.50
65 - '62 semipostals FDC, official PTT bilingual cachet	2.50
66 - '62 semipostals FDC, Stamp-Trade Ltd. cachet	3.50
67 - United Nations: '62 set FDC, Fleetwood cachet	1.25
68 - Geneva meter (24/1/73)	6.00
69 - Upper Volta: '62 FDC, PJ cachet	3.00
70 - Venezuela: '62 set FDC, Adher campaign emblem cachet	4.25
71 - '62 set FDC, Adher mosquito cachet	4.25
72 - '62 SS FDC, Adher mosquito cachet	11.25
73 - 71 and 72 as a set	13.50
74 - Vietnam: '62 set FDC, WHO red, yellow, green cachet	2.00
75 - North Vietnam: '62 set FDC, WHO cachet	8.75
76 - Yeman: '62 set FDC, Arab States cachet	3.75
77 - '62 imperf set FDC, Peoples of the World cachet	4.75
78 - '62 SS FDC, Arab States cachet	20.00
79 - 76, 77 and 78 as a set	24.50

'63 PAPER COAUTHORED BY MPI MEMBER GIVES BACKGROUND ON TAX STAMP

The following information was extracted from a paper printed in the 'Proceedings of the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association' in 1963. "Highlights of Mosquito Investigation and Control in Mexico: Past, Present and Future" was authored by Amanda Martinez-Palacios of the Mexican Malaria Eradication Commission and MPI member Donald Pletsch, then Chief Technical Advisor, Panamerican Sanitary Office in Mexico. A full extract of the malaria-related parts of this paper are available.

In 1925 the Mexican Department of Public Health reorganized its anti-mosquito efforts from yellow fever to include malaria. The Tropical Disease Services was established with the same charge. Efforts up to 1938 were almost completely anti-larva in nature, expensive and not highly productive except in densely populated urban areas. In 1938, the federal legislature took four actions: creation of an Antimalaria Sanitation Commission; establishment of a National Campaign against Malaria and related organization; proposed that 15% of the Department of Public Health's budget should be used for anti-malaria work; and called for the emission of a special 'semi-postal' stamp to raise revenues for malaria control work.

Although novel in concept the 15% proposal did not result in funds at the level required. The "tax stamp" idea did work. The one-centavo stamp issued by Mexico in 1939 was required to be placed on all correspondence and represented the first exploitation of this method for anti-malaria financing.

AGENCE PHILATELIQUE HAITIENNE

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CABLE ADDRESS: PHILATELIQUE

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI



NEW ISSUE ANNOUNCEMENT

ANTI MALARIA CAMPAIGN OF THE UNITED NATIONS SERIES



FIRST DAY OF SALE: May 30, 1962 POSTAL VALENTY: Unlimited
 SALE BY AGENCY: May 30, 1962 - July 31, 1962.

BASIC DESIGNS: The two symbolic designs recommended by the World Health Organization of the United Nations.

The stamps are in two colors, in the following denominations:

POSTES: G 0.85	AVION: G 0.20
.10	.50
.30	1.00

PRINTED IN SMALL SHEETS OF TWELVE STAMPS.
 WITH APPROPRIATE MARGINAL INSCRIPTION.

SOUVENIR SHEET: Small imperforate sheet containing the G 0.50, .30, and 1.00 denominations.

The above stamps will be supplied at the face value plus return postage and registration. Requests for special positions such as corner blocks, or imprint strips, cannot be honored. Philatelists wishing such should order the stamps or sets in full sheets of 50.

Payment in full must accompany order, and must be in the form of bank checks or bank transfers, certified checks, bank notes, or international money orders. Do not send personal checks unless certified by the bank on which drawn.

FIRST DAY COVERS: This Agency will affix stamps and mail covers on the first day of issue, without charge, providing fully addressed envelopes of suitable size are received by the Agency, with remittances, not later than the morning of May 29, 1962.

The Agency will supply the envelopes and mail back to you for an additional G 0.50 (US 10¢) per cover. If you wish covers sent back as parcel add return postage for the type of mail service desired.

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER FORM

ANTI MALARIA

SERIES

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

MAY 30, 1962



FOR FASTEST SERVICE

make checks and bank transfers payable to:
 AGENCE PHILATELIQUE HAITIENNE
 and address letters to: BOITE POSTALE 723
 PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF STAMPS	TOTAL PRICE
	Complete sets of six stamps @ G 2.35 (US 67¢)	
	Imperf souvenir sheet of three @ G 2.80 (US 80¢)	
NAME _____		TOTAL FOR STAMPS _____
ADDRESS _____		POSTAGE AND REGISTRATION _____
CITY & STATE _____		TOTAL ENCLOSED _____
Ship via <input type="checkbox"/> Airmail <input type="checkbox"/> Sea Mail		
NOTE: If postage is not included shipments will be sent via registered airmail and complete airmail sets from the quantity ordered will be used for postage.		

(Please order First Day Covers separately)

ANTI MALARIA CAMPAIGN SOUVENIR SHEET RE-ISSUE

Specialty prepared for donation by the Haitian Government to the Anti-Malaria stamp campaign of the United Nations World Health Organization.



FIRST DAY OF SALE : July 6, 1962.

SALE BY AGENCY : From July 6, 1962.

BASIC DESIGNS : The two symbolic designs recommended by the World Health Organization of the United Nations, in small imperforate souvenir sheet containing the G 0.30, .50, and 1.00 denominations.

PHILATELIC SOUVENIRS (cont. from pg. 1)

Illustr. left (page 12) and above: - Haiti's new issue announcement/order form - note purpose for SS reissue.

Illustr. right: Indonesia FDC insert.

Illustr. below: First day album from the Philippines. Silkscreen: yellow-pannel; green-'Souvenir Album', hilt, mosquito; red-rest of text.

Two page inside text with first day cancel of issues on third page.

DJAWATAN POS, TELEGRAP DAN TELEPON REPUBLIK INDONESIA

PENGUMUMAN PHILATELI

Prangko peringatan seri "Pembunuhan Malaria"

Tanggal penerbitan : 7 April 1962
Harga : 40 sen
Rp. 1.50
Rp. 3.—
Rp. 6.—
Gambar : Melukiskan bola jang melambangkan persatuan dunia dan nyamuk Anopheles disarang oleh Aesculapius
Warna : Masing' prangko diijetak dalam 2 warna
Kertas : Putih tanpa tanda air
Mintajam dijatuhkan : Rotogravure oleh "Pertjetakan Kebajoran" di Djakarta
Ukuran gambar : 21.25 X 28.5 mm
Perforasi : 12 1/4 : 12
Pembuat : Sdr. Junalis
Sampul Hari Pertama : Dilukis oleh Sdr. Karnedi dan diijetak oleh Ganaco N.V. di Bandung

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Commemorative stamps of the "Malaria Eradication" serie

Date of issue : April 7, 1962
Denominations : 40 sen
Rp. 1.50
Rp. 3.—
Rp. 6.—
Designs : Depicts a globe symbolizing world unity and the anopheline mosquito being attacked by the Aesculapian staff
Colours : Printed in 2 colours
Paper : White without watermark
Printing Process : Rotogravure, by "Pertjetakan Kebajoran" (Indonesian Security Printing Works) in Djakarta
Size of impression : 21.25 X 28.5 mm
Perforation : 12 1/4 : 12
Designer : Mr. Junalis
First Day Covers : Designed by Mr. Karnedi and printed by Ganaco N.V. in Bandung

SOUVENIR ALBUM

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



MALARIA ERADICATION STAMPS (The World United Against Malaria)

A departure from the run of special stamps is this year's Malaria Eradication Stamps.

The World Health Organization (WHO), a special-land agency of the United Nations, started a world-wide campaign to increase publicity and stimulate interest in the battle against malaria in October, 1960, when its Executive Board decided to initiate a truly international stamp campaign dedicated to the theme "The World United Against Malaria."

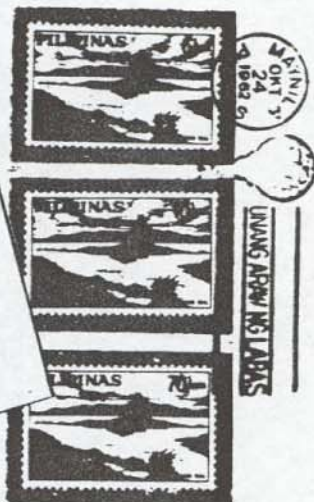
The appeal to Governments to issue such stamps during 1962 was made by the WHO to Ministers concerned with World Health Organization matters.

In turn, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) brought this appeal to all its members who promptly and favorably responded to it.

Voluntary donations of the proposed stamp with each participating country's own design but bearing the key symbol within it, and other related material such as souvenir sheets, stamped cards, first day and other covers, etc., will be given to the World Health Organization and the income from the sale of these donations will support the long, expensive malaria eradication program.

The striking key symbol shows the World Health Organization emblem against a globe, over a mosquito. World-wide cooperation is symbolized by the globe while the Anopheles vector of malaria attacked by the Aesculapian staff formed into a spearhead, symbolizes the world's attack on malaria.

Malaria is the most serious insect-carried disease in





deadly infections. Pakistan, along with other countries of the world has joined the world-wide programme for eradication of this one of the most dreaded diseases.

The national effort to root out the ancient "killer" is being waged in a phased programme extending over a period of fourteen years and is estimated to cost Rs. 52 crores. The Government has constituted for the purpose an autonomous Malaria Eradication Board presided over by the Minister for Health, Labour and Social Welfare. When it is considered that malaria accounts for the loss of crores of rupees annually in terms of man-

hours wasted and the cost of medical treatment—let alone the misery and sufferings of millions—the proposed expenditure on the anti-malaria plan is not only a desirable utilization of public resources for the rescue of humanity but also a productive investment.



With the compliments of
The Director-General, Pakistan Post Office,
KARACHI



Illust. above and top of page 15: Pakistan's official presentation folder.

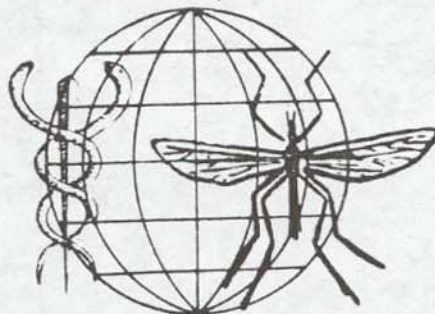
Illust. right: Philatelic Club of Brasil, Rio de Janeiro, first day card. Brown-outer text and frame; red-globe and inner text; blue-mosquito.

Illust. below: Cover and back cover design for Libya's SS presentation folder. Blue-frame, first day and Libya texts, and back illustration (except tree); red-top (Arabic) and date texts, mosquito; green-staff and tree on back cover; black-globe.



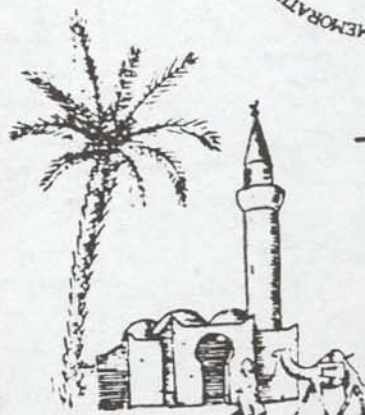
فيم اليوم الاول

المملكة الليبية المتحدة
يُنهض العالم لمكافحة الملاريا



٢ يونيو ١٩٦٢
2 JUNE 1962

UNITED KINGDOM OF LIBYA
LIBYA AGAINST MALARIA



MALARIA ERADICATION

MALARIA—"The Ancient Curse"—has for centuries been one of the worst plagues of man. The human misery which malaria brings is incalculable. It is a handicap to economic and social development, striking especially at harvest time and even making large areas unsuitable for cultivation. Its victims, children and adults, lack the strength to take full advantage of available educational opportunities.

The United States was one of the first countries to eradicate malaria, about 10 years ago, through an organized campaign, made possible by the insecticide DDT, which killed the malaria-bearing mosquito when sprayed on walls. The most cost of the successful 12-year campaign was some \$54 million—about one-tenth of the average annual cost of malaria to our southern States until 20 years ago.

While the United States was free of malaria, the worldwide cases were estimated at between 200 and 300 million, with between 2 and 3 million deaths a year. Half of mankind, almost 1.4 billion people, lived in areas where malaria was a serious problem. For 20 years, the United States has supported international antimalaria activities through the Agency for International Development and its predecessors, the Armed Forces, the Public Health Service, and the unofficial Rockefeller Foundation. With major participation by the United States, the nations of the world are now engaged in a campaign to eradicate malaria.

In 1951, disturbing reports of malarin-carrying (Anopheles) mosquitoes which did not die after exposure to DDT emphasized the urgency of a worldwide assault on malaria before it became more difficult and more costly to attack. In 1954 the Pan American Sanitary Conference urged immediate hemisphere-wide action against malaria in the Americas, and in 1955 the World Health Organization decided on a worldwide malaria eradication campaign. It was recognized that control requires indefinite cost and effort, permitting development of mosquito resistance to insecticides, while eradication, requiring initially greater effort and expense, will dispose of the scourge of malaria once and for all.

The worldwide campaign is increasingly successful. Of the 1.4 billion people in recently malarious areas, over 300 million now live where malaria has been eradicated and 640 million are being actively protected by eradication programs currently underway. The areas where eradication has not been attempted, principally in Africa, will, as soon as feasible, be included in the program.

U.S. funds devoted to malaria eradication since 1958 have amounted to \$1.445 billion annually, much of it expended through the Agency for International Development (formerly ICA). Substantial U.S. support is also given to the international agencies supporting the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization.

MALARIA ERADICATION

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP CEREMONY



March 30, 1962

PROGRAM

His Excellency
Dr. GUILLERMO SEVILLA-SACASA
Ambassador of Nicaragua

The Honorable DEAN RUSK
Secretary of State

The Honorable J. EDWARD DAY
Postmaster General

The Honorable ABRAHAM RIBICOFF
Secretary of Health, Education,
and Welfare

The Honorable FOWLER HAMILTON
Director, Agency for International Development

The Honorable EDWARD R. MURROW
Director, United States Information Agency

The Honorable Dr. ABRAHAM HORWITZ
Director, Pan American Sanitary Bureau

The Honorable JAMES M. QUIGLEY
Assistant Secretary, Health, Education,
and Welfare

The Honorable Dr. LUTHER L. TERRY
Surgeon General, Public Health Service

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C.



"I am proud of the part which the United States is playing in the worldwide malaria eradication campaign. . . .

"In a world still sadly torn, the malaria eradication campaign once more shows that its peoples can work together for mutual benefit. Worldwide technical cooperation on this scale is very new in man's history. It holds great promise for the future.

"In response to the invitation of the World Health Organization, the United States and some eighty other countries this year are honoring our shared fight against malaria with commemorative postage stamps.

"In my inaugural address, I said: 'Together let us explore the stars, conquer the deserts, eradicate disease . . .'. These stamps reflect the significance which we and other nations attach to the objective of 'A World United Against Malaria.'"

John F. Kennedy
John F. Kennedy