



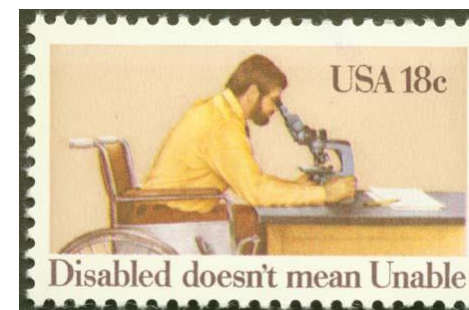
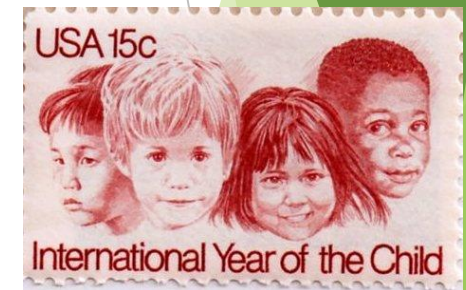
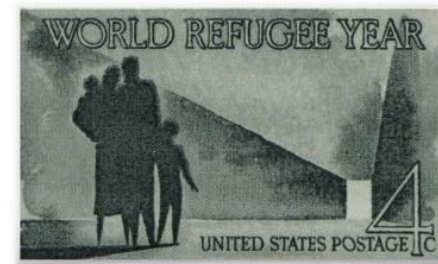
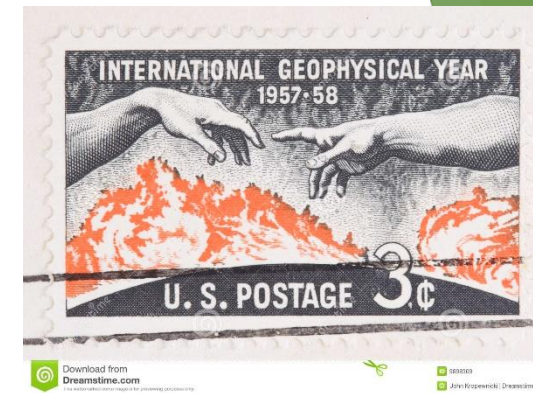
An invitation to join the Malaria Philatelists International

World Health Organization

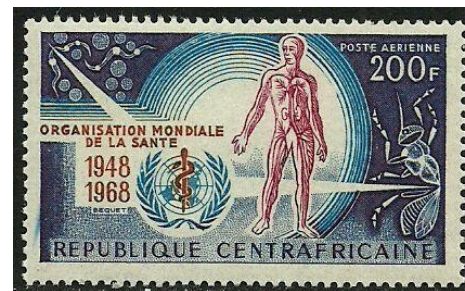
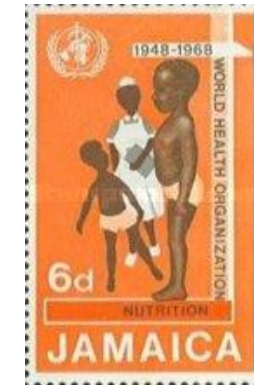
“The world united against malaria.”

U.N. Initiatives - start with IGY 1957?

- ▶ 1959 World Refugee Year
- ▶ 1965 International Cooperation Year
- ▶ 1975 International Women's Year
- ▶ 1979 International Year of the Child
- ▶ 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons
- ▶ 1983 World Communications Year
- ▶ 2015 International Year of Light



The World Health Organization was established in 1948 in Geneva and has worked against small pox, and communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.



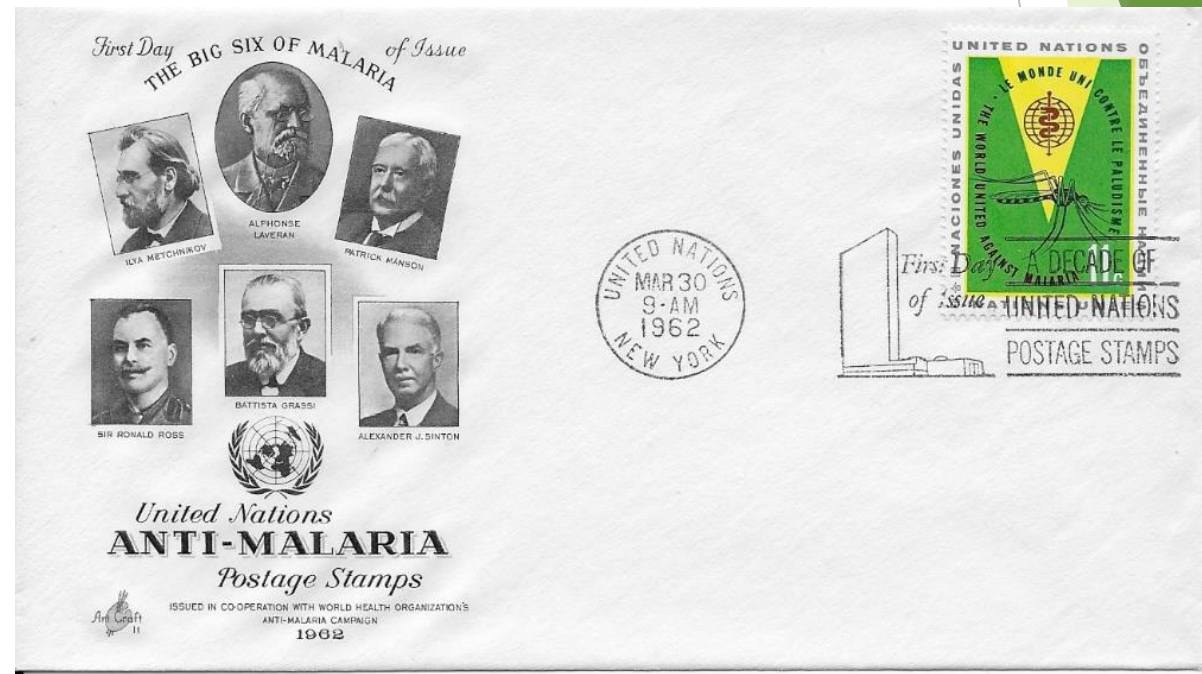
Malaria: An infectious disease caused by protozoan parasites from the Plasmodium family that can be transmitted by the bite of the Anopheles mosquito or by a contaminated needle or transfusion. Falciparum malaria is the most deadly type

Art Craft first day cover cachet

The “big six” of malaria.

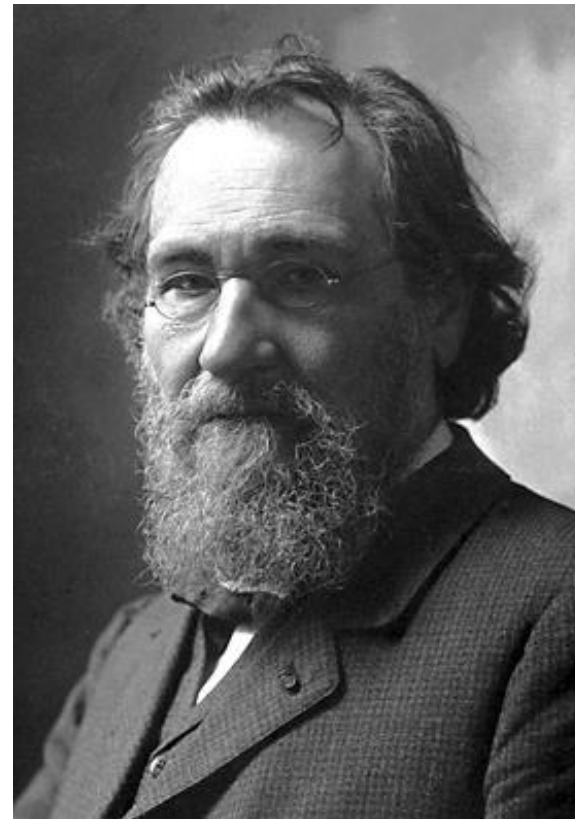
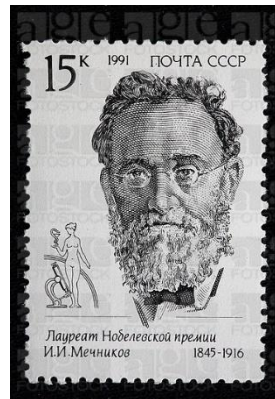
- ▶ Ilya Metchnikov
- ▶ Alphonse Leveran
- ▶ Patrick Manson
- ▶ Sir Ronald Ross
- ▶ Battista Grassi
- ▶ John Alexander Sinton

Scott U.N. #103 - one of two Art Craft cachets. March 30, 1962

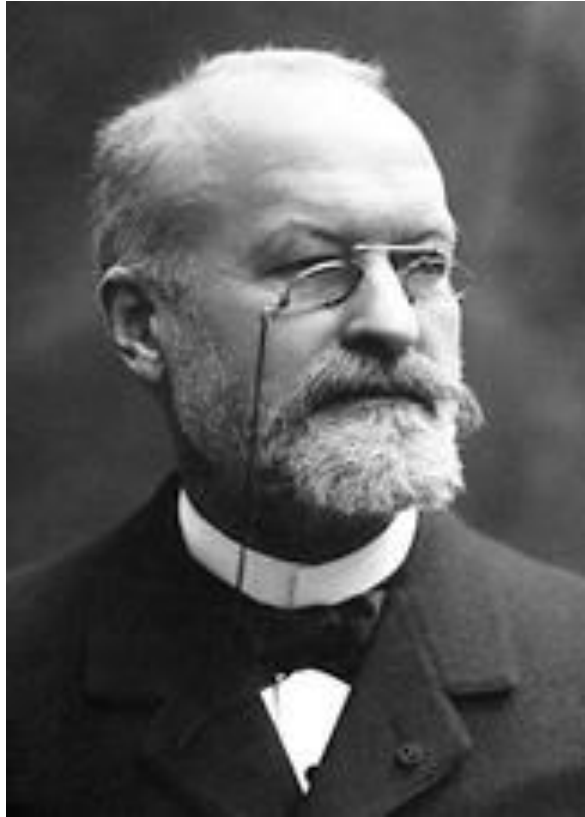


Ilya Metchnikov - (1845 - 1916) born near Karkoff, Russia. He received the Nobel Prize for physiology (medicine) along with Paul Erlich in 1908.

- ▶ After study at Karkoff, Gottigen, St. Petersburg, Munich, and Naples, he held several posts in Russia. In 1888 he was given an appointment at the Pasteur Institute where he spent the rest of his life.
- ▶ He studied phagocytes, mobile cells that might take up and digest bacteria that get in the body, one of the foundations of immunology.
- ▶ His work established the theory of cellular immunity. He also studied embryology of invertebrates like insects.



Alphonse Laveran - 1845 - 1922 born in Paris, the son and grandson of doctors. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1907 for his work on protozoa in causing diseases.

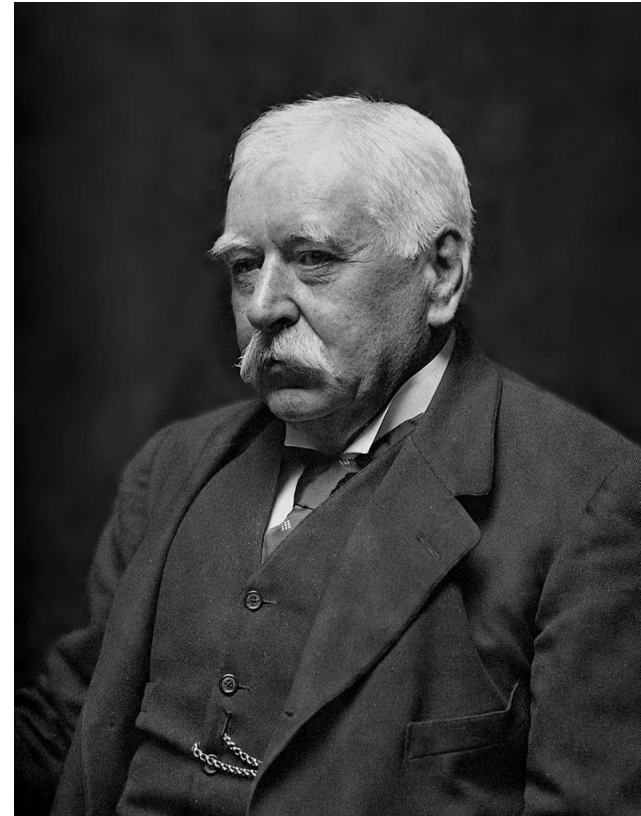


- ▶ He became a doctor and served in the Franco Prussian War afterwards being named Chair of Military Diseases and Epidemics at Val-de-Grace.
- ▶ He studied the blood of malarial patients in Algeria and Italy and proved blood parasites were the cause of malaria.
- ▶ In 1897 he joined the Pasteur Institute and carried out original research on endoglobular Haematozoa and on Sporozoa and Trypanosomes.



Patrick Manson - 1844 - 1922 born near Aberdeen, Scotland.
He is recognized as “the father of tropical medicine.”

- ▶ After graduating from the University of Aberdeen, he joined his older brother as a medical missionary in Taiwan and Amoy, China, learning Mandarin.
- ▶ He studied filarial, the worm that causes elephantiasis, by searching the blood taken from his patients.
- ▶ He had mosquitos feed on the blood of his patients and found that the digestive juices of the mosquito (*Culex fatigans*) seemed to have stimulated it to fresh activity.
- ▶ He helped found the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine.



Sir Ronald Ross - 1857 - 1932 born in Uttarakhand, India. He was a British physician who won the Nobel Prize for Physiology in 1902, the first recipient born outside Europe.

- ▶ His discovery of the malarial parasite in the gastrointestinal track of a mosquito led to the realization that Malaria was transmitted by mosquitos, and laid the foundation for combating the disease.
- ▶ His Nobel Prize was controversial in that he gave no credit to Battista Grassi who had completed a study of the complete life cycle of the anopheles and that only the female carried the illness.
- ▶ Worked 20 years in India and then in England and established the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases.



Giovani Battista Grassi - 1854 - 1925 born in Rovellasca, Italy. He was the first to describe and establish the life cycle of the human malarial parasite *Plasmodium falciparum*.



- ▶ He studied at the Universities of Pavia and Heidelberg. As a professor at the University of Catania, he wrote a student text on entomology and studied bird malaria.
- ▶ He proved the life cycle of the human roundworm by ingesting eggs into his own system.
- ▶ He was to share the Nobel Prize with Ronald Ross until Robert Koch used his influence to prevent Grassi's recognition even though Grassi's work was more complete.
- ▶ His study of phyloxera of grapes led to the systematic control of agricultural pests.



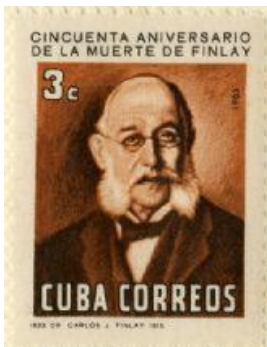
John Alexander Sinton - 1884 -1956 was born in British Columbia, Canada, and died in Northern Ireland. Besides his work as a malariologist, he received the Victoria Cross for gallantry in Mesopotamia in WW I.

- ▶ He studied in Belfast and gained degrees from the Universities of Cambridge and Liverpool.
- ▶ He rose from captain to brigadier in the Indian Medical Service and was noted for conspicuous bravery.
- ▶ Possibly under the influence of Ronald Ross and his work at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, he studied malariology and in 1921 he was put in charge of quinine and malaria study at the Central Malaria Bureau.
- ▶ He was recalled to the IMS in WW II and travelled widely in the Asian theater of war. Several mosquitos and a sand fly were named after him.



Fighting Yellow Fever - a parallel mosquito borne illness was conquered through the works of Finlay, Reed, Maass and Gorgas

- ▶ Carlos Juan Finlay (1833 - 1915) was a Spanish-Cuban epidemiologist who determined that yellow fever was carried by the anopheles mosquito.
- ▶ Army doctor Walter Reed (1851 - 1902) was credited with “beating yellow fever” but he gave credit and published the works of Carlos Finlay.
- ▶ Clara Maass (1876 - 1901) was an army nurse who allowed herself to be bitten a second time to see if she had obtained immunity from a previous case.
- ▶ William Gorgas (1854 - 1920) was the Surgeon General of the U.S. army that cleaned the Panama Canal of mosquitos to combat yellow fever and malaria.

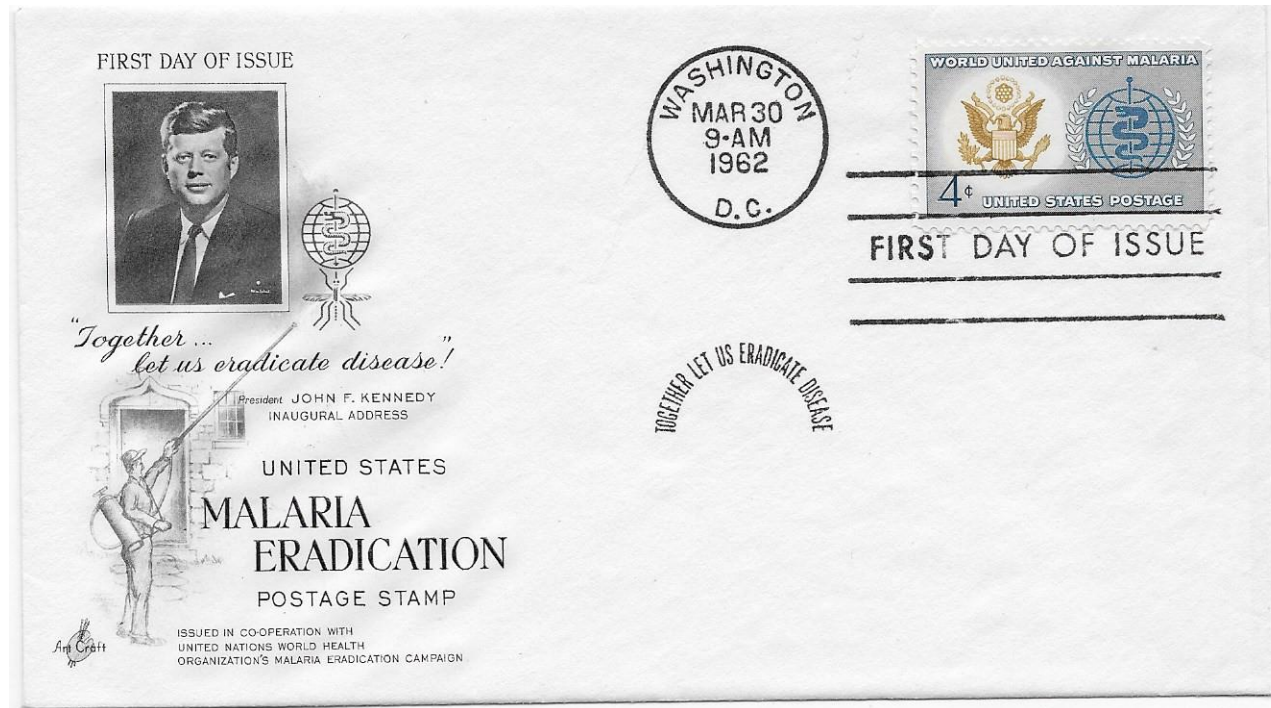


The World United Against Malaria

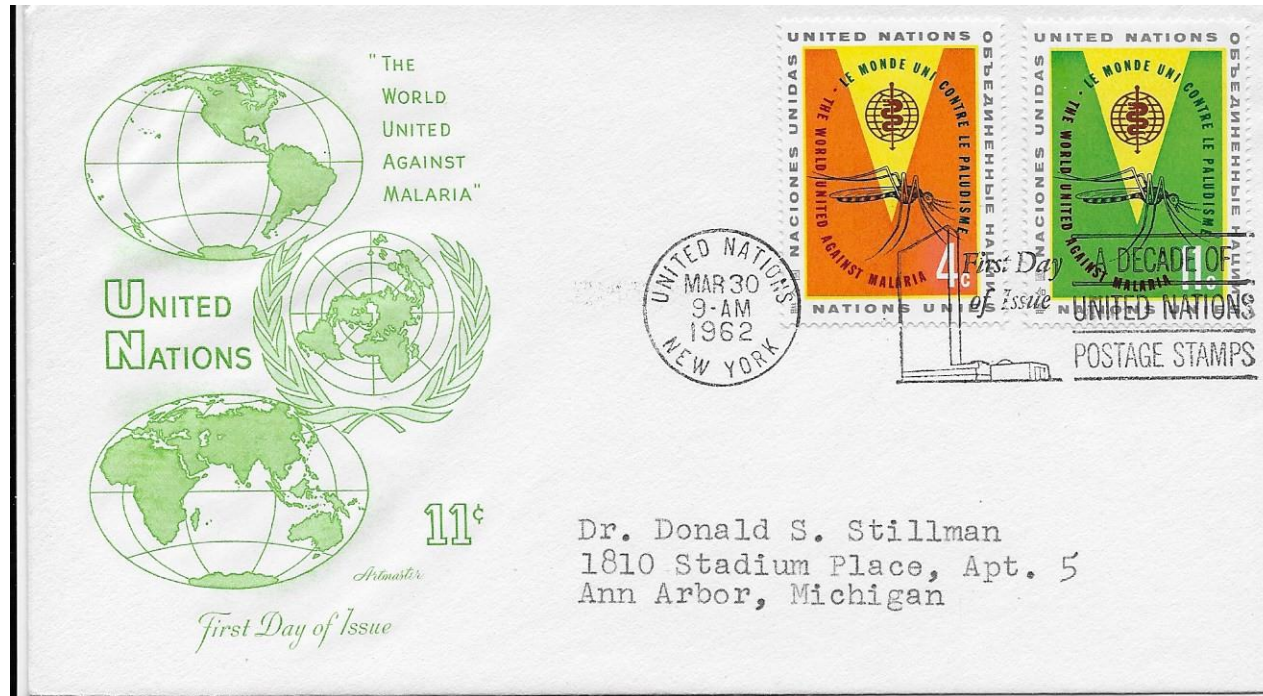
- ▶ During 1962-1963, 101 countries and territories produced 262 stamps and 16 special cancellations to honor the fight against malaria. Some created souvenir sheets, imperforates, first day covers and other philatelic materials.
- ▶ Sixty one countries donated quantities of their stamps to WHO to be sold through philatelic dealers which resulted in \$200,000 in the Malaria Eradication Fund (MESA).
- ▶ Mexico produced the first anti malaria stamp in 1939. It was reissued 1944 and 1947.
- ▶ Between 1939 and 1961, 12 countries issued 35 stamps with a theme indirectly or directly related to malaria. These are considered fore-runners.
- ▶ President Kennedy released a message March 30, 1962, at the United States issue, the only stamp without a mosquito on it.



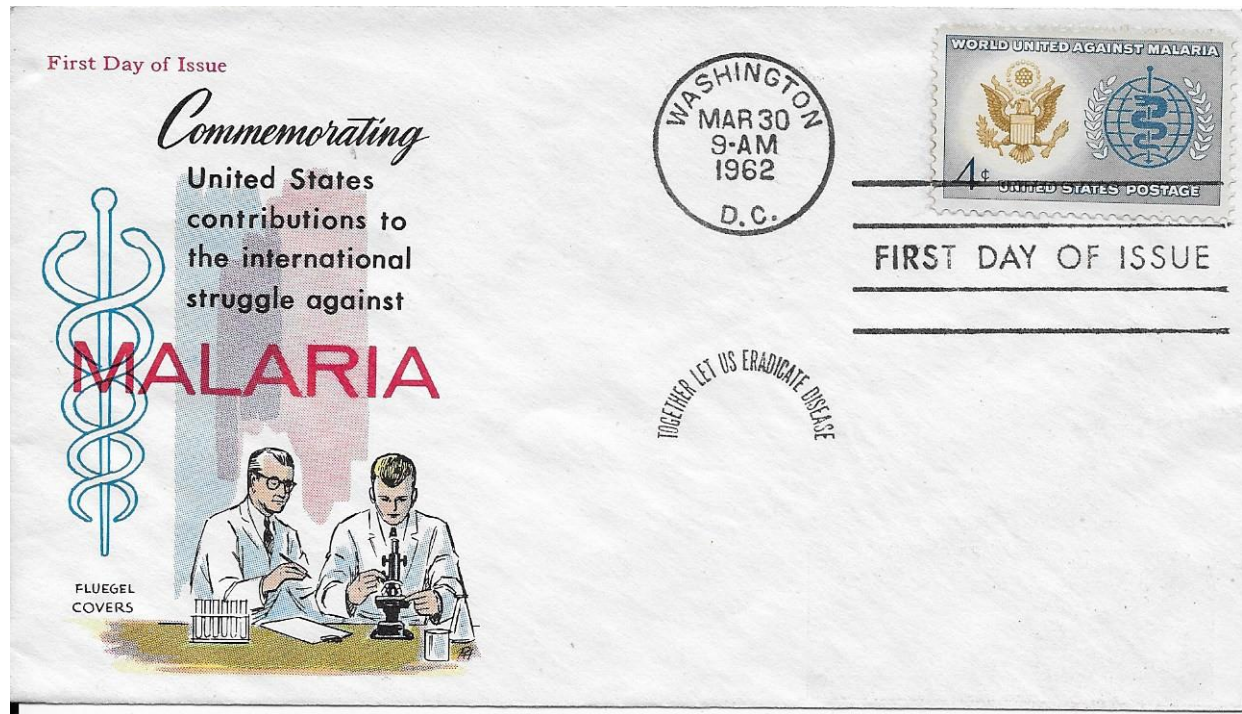
JFK Cachet



United Nations - Scott # 102-3 The U.S. domestic and air mail rate.



United States - Scott #1194 - no mosquito pictured.



Canal Zone - Scott # C33



Haiti - Scott # C190b



Laos - Scott # 868

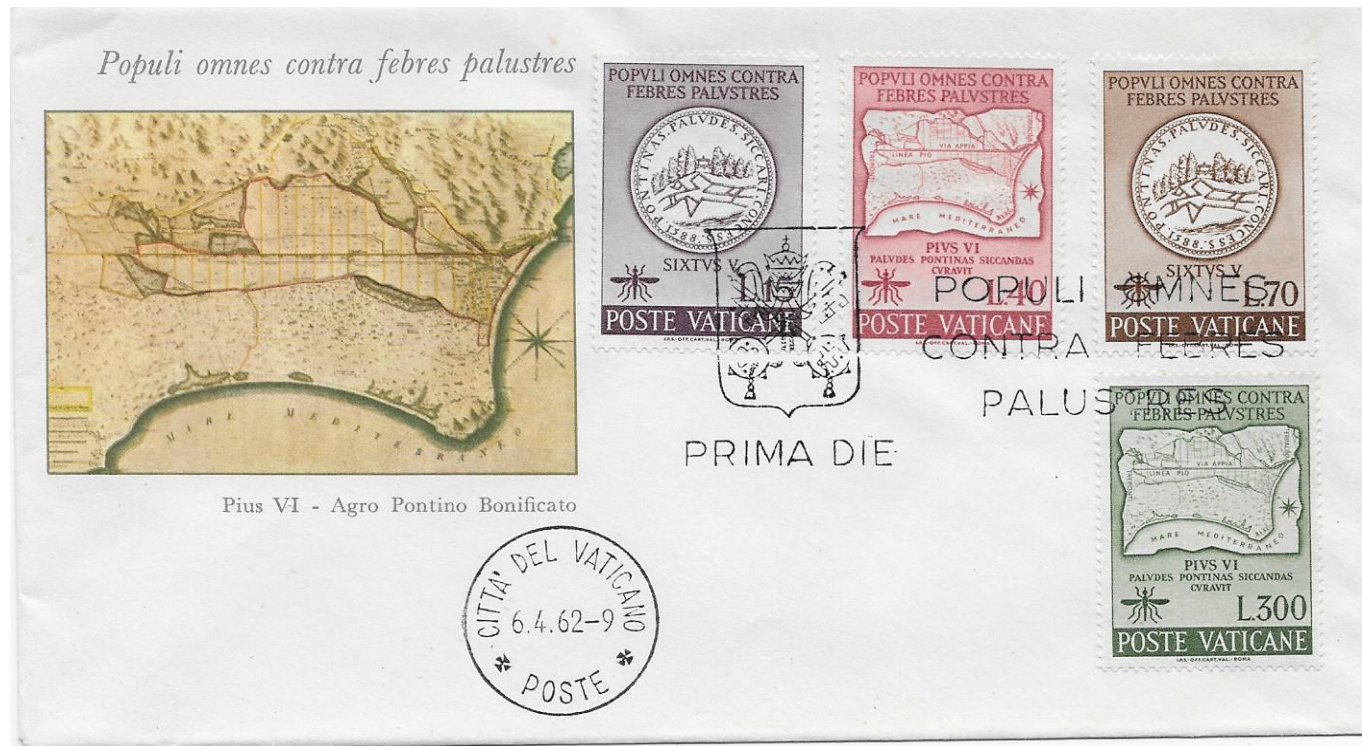


Mongolia - Scott # 296-303



Vatican City - Scott # 326-29 cachet is an illustration of an early attempt by Pope Pius VI to drain the swamps S.E. of Rome.

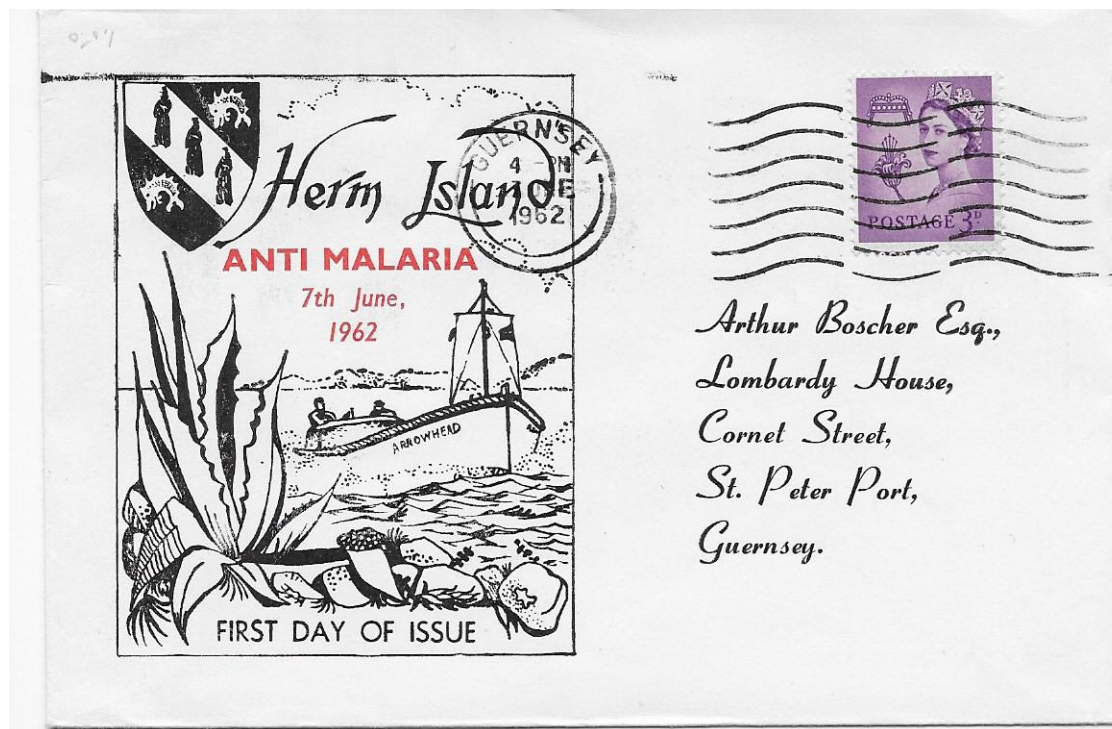
Faust II, Act V: "A marsh extends along the mountain-chain, That poisons what so far I've been achieving; Were I that noisome pool to drain, 'Twould be the highest, last achieving. Thus space to many millions I will give. Where, though not safe, yet free and active they may live."



French Colonies 14 colonies used the same design but with color changes. Two different cachets were produced.



Herm Island - smallest Channel Island and a part of the Bailiwick of Guernsey. From 1949-1969, they issued their own local post stamps for mail that was to be carried by boat to the nearest official post office.



Portugal produced eight separate pictures of anopheline vectors, or mosquitos that deliver malaria, although the Cape Verde is doubtful. Goa had become a part of India in 1961. San Tome is a four legged mosquito.



Six of the 10 Paraguay stamps show *Anapholes darlingi*, three of which show enlargements of the eggs.





Contact and sample exhibits

- Malaria Philatelists International (2007):
http://www.malariastamps.com/m_pi/

Malaria worldwide; *Miasma*
electronic only; free membership.
ATA Representative: Larry Fillion

- For membership information, contact:
Larry Fillion
Email: malariastamps@yahoo.com

The World United Against Malaria

The U.S. Eradication of Malaria 4¢ Commemorative

Historical Background:

On October 21st, 1960, at the 26th Session of the World Health Organization, it was discussed that the under funded "Malaria Eradication Special Account" needed another way to finance the program. The proposal was made for the issuing of postage stamps world-wide in order to help fund the "global program for the eradication of malaria" and increase world-wide publicity and education about the fight against malaria. The hope was that the participating governments would contribute stamps or a percentage of the proceeds of the sales of the stamps to the program. The campaign ultimately failed due to the impossibility of eradicating the insect and disease. Today, 1-2 million people still die a year from malaria. On March 30th, 1962, the United States issued a 4 cent issue for the eradication of malaria which would pay for first class postage. This issue was designed by Charles R. Chickering.

Scope:

This exhibit presents the story of the U.S. 4¢ commemorative issue for the Eradication of Malaria through photo essays and the attached documents, EFOs, and then followed by commercial covers.

Highlights include but not limited to:

- Plate Block with signatures of the designer and the engravers.
- Philatelic Release No. 5 with small photo essay.
- United States Information Service Leaflet F-62-49 with large photo essay.
- Full strip of 5 "Thread" freak
- Geigy advertising cover addressed to Mr. Siegel (Assistant Direct General of the W.H.O.).




Plate Block signed by the Charles R. Chickering (designer), Richard M. Bower (engraver) and George Payne (engraver)

Sample Exhibits


The United Nations 1972 World Health Day Souvenir Card

This exhibit will show printing varieties for both printings of the United Nations 1972 Souvenir Card. There were two printings and both printings generated plate flaws and varieties. There were 150,000 initially printed; 11,066 defective cards were destroyed; a second printing yielded 20,000 additional cards. For each of the printings, there were recurring plate flaws which are showcased in this exhibit.


First Printing: "hole" at bottom left of first N in Administration; curved R in WORLD.




Second Printing: "hole" at bottom of N repaired; R retouched so line is straight

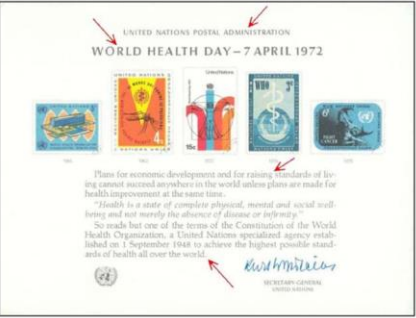


Large Period (both printings): large (0.65 mm) period after world; 0.9 mm between d and period; in the word raising under the 1956 stamp image, the bottom of the g has a narrow gap at left



Small Period (both printings): small (0.4 mm) period after world; 0.3 mm between d and period; in the word raising under the 1956 stamp image, the bottom of the g has a wide gap at left





(70%) Scan of a souvenir card showing the places on the cards with the constant varieties noted

Exhibit Plan:

1. Pre-Production
2. First Printing
3. Second Printing

The World United Against Malaria

The U.N. Eradication of Malaria 4c Commemorative

Historical Background:
On October 21st, 1960, at the 26th Session of the World Health Organization, it was discussed that the under funded "Malaria Eradication Special Account" needed another way to finance the program. The proposal was made for the issuing of postage stamps world-wide in order to help fund the "global program for the eradication of malaria" and increase world-wide publicity and education about the fight against malaria. The hope was that the participating governments would contribute stamps or a percentage of the proceeds of the sales of the stamps to the program. The campaign ultimately failed due to the impossibility of eradicating the insect and disease. Today, 1-2 million people still die a year from malaria. On March 30th, 1962, the United Nations issued a 4 cent issue for the eradication of malaria. This issue was designed by Rashid-ud Din. There were two printings due to the numerous issues with the first printing run.

Scope:
This exhibit presents the story of the U.N. 4 cent issue for the eradication of malaria through essays, proofs, plate varieties, EFOs, FDCs, and then followed by commercial covers.

- Highlights include but not limited to:**
- Unique Artist Drawing by Ole Hamann.
 - Unique Artist Drawing by Kurt Plowitz.
 - Unique Color Comparison Drawing by Rashid-ud Din.
 - Unique Photographic essay of rejected design by Rashid-ud Din.
 - Approved Die Proof in issued color (1 of 5 as noted in the UNPA Archives sale).
 - MI Block of 6 with "double" maroon impression (ex Terins).
 - MI Block of 4 including position 38 (with "point between LE and MONDE") with "double" maroon impression and maroon shifted to the right (previously unrecorded).
 - Previously unrecorded "Line between legs" variety.
 - Previously unrecorded 2nd "Ink Spot on Snake" variety
 - Previously unrecorded block of 6 with the "Damaged snake"
 - Previously unrecorded full pane with "slanted" maroon and circular text.



(Below and Below and to the Right)
Photographic Essay of Rejected 4c Design by Rashid-ud Din (Pakistan), On art board. (Unique)

Sample exhibits

Art Craft's 1962 Anti-Malaria Campaign Cachets

Purpose: This exhibit shows the three Art Craft cachets produced for the W.H.O.'s 1962 Anti-Malaria campaign. Shown in a traditional manner, the pre-production material will be shown first, then followed by EFOs, EKUs of the cachets, and then uses of the cachets in the order that the covers were serviced.

Background: Art Craft created three cachets to be used with the anti-malaria stamps issued on March 30, 1962 from the United Nations Postal Administration and the United States Postal Service. These stamps were part of "The World United Against Malaria" campaign which was sponsored by the World Health Organization and there were over one hundred postal administrations which issued stamps, souvenir sheets, and anti-malaria slogans. To officially be part of the campaign, the stamps and slogans needed to be issued during 1962. Postal administrations were asked to issue the stamps on April 7, 1962; which was World Health Day. The three cachets had the following designs: "The Big Six Of Malaria", "Dr. Emilio Pampana" (which were both produced for the United Nations anti-malaria stamps) and "John F. Kennedy" (which was produced for the United States anti-malaria stamp. Art Craft's customers could purchase un-serviced covers and have them serviced with non U.N. and U.S. postal administrations. A few of these customers took advantage of this and had these covers serviced from some far off countries during 1962. Some of the covers which were mailed to the postal administrations did not arrive in time for first day of issue and therefore are not FDCs. James H. Sheaffer had many of these covers serviced and had them mailed through mail stream to his address.

Exhibit Plan:

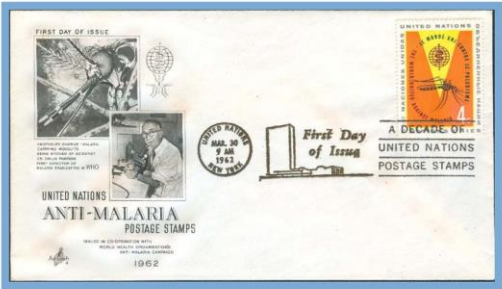
1. Pre-production Material

2. EFOs

3. Forerunner (Earliest Uses)
4. United Nations FDCs

5. United States FDCs

6. Foreign FDCs



United Nations 4 cent FDC with the Pampana cachet with "gold ink" cancellation.
Only recorded example of any United Nations anti-malaria FDC with a "gold ink" first day cancellation.

Exceptional items will be highlighted in blue.

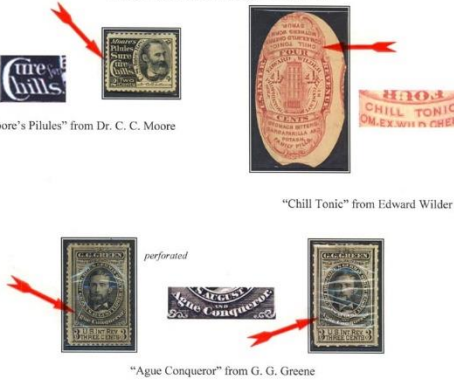
Stamping Out Malaria in the United States:

Making the Remedy-Philately Connection

Background. Until the 1950s, thousands of Americans suffered from malaria – also called chills and fever, ague, remittent fever, or intermittent fever. Many doctors and pharmacists, as well as scores of charlatans, advertised that their medications would relieve the symptoms or even cure the affliction. This has created a challenge for philatelists – to identify the purveyors of the medicines and connect their advertisements to stamps and covers. Important aids in this pursuit are the proprietary tax stamps produced during the Civil and Spanish-American Wars.

Scope & Organization. Presented on the following pages are examples of material that illustrate strategies for making philatelic connections to malaria treatments. Included, in the order presented, are (1) stamps advertising treatments; (2) covers advertising treatments; (3) printed advertising media with related stamps; (4) printed advertising media with related covers; and (5) combinations of printed advertising media, stamps and covers.

1. Stamps Advertising Treatments



Malaria treatments have been advertised on three U. S. stamp designs.
All examples are private die proprietary tax stamps from the Civil War era.