

DECEMBER 17, 1988

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Designer: Norarifin bin Md Yassin
Design Size: 42 x 28 mm
Producer: Cartor S.A., France
Process: lithography



Format:
Selvae:
Quantity:
Paper: white; PVA gummed coated stamp paper
Watermark: none
Perforations: 13¾ x 13½
Margins: clear
Purpose: commemorate Brunei as a malaria free area and to mark the 40th anniversary of WHO



Sub-topics: mosquito, sprayer
Notes:
Price: B

395-397

Checklist: unused ___ used ___ fdc ___ other ___



Description: hard-bound booklet with stamps of 1988; descriptive text in black on facing pages; malaria issue text same as that used for announcement [on next page]

Size: 250 x 181 mm

Quantity:

Notes:

Price: E



395-397 Year Pack

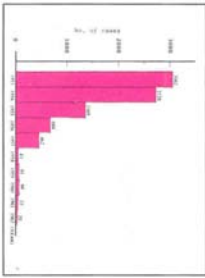
Checklist: ___

POSTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS TO
COMMEMORATE BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
MALARIA FREE AREA AND THE
40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION (WHO)



Date of issue : 17th December, 1988.
Denomination : 25 cents, 35 cents and \$2.00.
Designer : Norarifin bin Md Yassin.
Printing process : Lithography.
Printer : Cartor S.A. France.
Stamp size : 28mm x 45mm.
Paper : Unwatermarked
"High quality PVA gummed
coated stamp paper
102 GR/SQM".
Perforation : 13.



The incidence of the disease decreased significantly when residential houses were sprayed with DDT, combined with the mass extermination of mosquitoes, and the incidence of reported cases during the period from 1953 to 1962 is illustrated graphically below:

Until then, malaria used to be a serious health problem in Brunei Darussalam. In 1953, there were 1,000 reported cases, 1,200 in 1956 and 4,100 cases between 1956 and 1961. For the period from 1957 to 1958 and after World War II no data were available but it was well-known that malaria has spread unchecked throughout the country.

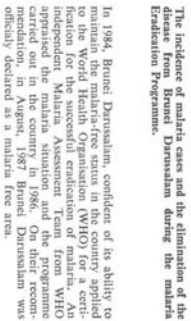
Recognizing this, the World Health Organization (WHO) at its Eight World Assembly in Mexico in May, 1955, decided to initiate a programme with the ultimate objective of the world-wide eradication of malaria. Brunei Darussalam was included in the Malaria Eradication Programme in 1966.

The widespread deterioration in mental and physical health amongst malaria ridden population not only also contributes directly to the world shortage of food because the disease mostly spread in the rural areas where the people comprise of farming communities. It is, therefore, obviously a world problem.

Malaria, a disease spread by the anophelies mosquitoes, probably causes more deaths in the world than any other more deaths than any war. Even now, malaria remains endemic in areas where about 2,200 million people live. It is estimated that the number of new clinical cases over 5 million deaths high as 100 to 150 million, causing

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
MALARIA FREE AREA

In 1962, on the recommendation of World Health Organization (WHO), following the successful control of malaria, the Government of His Majesty The Sultan and Yang DiPertuan Neazam Brunei Darussalam decided to undertake a Malaria Eradication Project (MEP) as part of the National Development Plan. Initially, a Pre-MEP was undertaken from 1962 to 1965. The MEP was launched in 1966. By 1969, the MEP has successfully attained its objective of malaria parasites among the population of the country. As from 1970, Brunei Darussalam entered into the phase of maintaining the continuity of malaria eradication, and the free status from 1971 are illustrated graphically below:



The incidence of malaria cases and the elimination of the disease from Brunei Darussalam during the malaria Eradication Programme.

In 1984, Brunei Darussalam, confident of its ability to maintain the malaria-free status in the country applied to the World Health Organization (WHO) for entry into the list of malaria free countries. The WHO independent Malaria Assessment Team from WHO appeared the malaria situation and the programme carried out in the country in 1986. On their recommendation, Brunei Darussalam was officially declared as a malaria free area.


Despite the eradication of malaria in Brunei Darussalam it is still recognized that the country is vulnerable to the spread of the disease because it is still prevalent in other tropical countries. Hence, the war against malaria must go on indefinitely.

The declaration by the World Health Organization (WHO) that Brunei Darussalam has succeeded in eradicating malaria from the country is issued to perpetuate Brunei Darussalam as a Malaria Free Area.

Description: post office announcement of the issue giving printing details and an account of the malaria eradication campaign in Brunei
Size: 269 x 209 mm
Notes: tri-fold on glossy paper
Price: C

395-397 Announcement	Checklist: _____

FIRST DAY CANCELLATIONS

 <p style="font-size: small;">MALARIA FREE AREA 17 DISEMBER 1988 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM</p>	Size: 29 x 30 mm Notes:		
DR-1			

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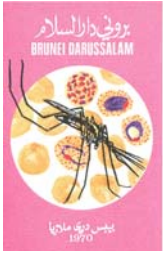
FIRST DAY CANCELLATIONS

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FIRST DAY CACHETS



Type: **BN-1**
 Producer: post office
 Size: 213 x 110 mm
 Notes: black emblem notes
 40th anniversary of
 WHO

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FIRST DAY CACHETS

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FIRST DAY USAGE



Cancel: DR-1
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 Price: C

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FIRST DAY USAGE

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OTHER USAGE

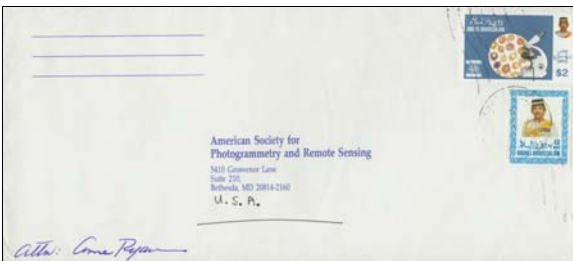
BRUNEI • 1988



Cancel: Seria: February 21, 1989
Notes: set on registered cover
Price: D

A

Checklist: __



Cancel: February 21, 1989
Notes: 397 on postal use cover
Price: C

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Checklist: __



Cancel: Bandar Seri Begawan:
April 1994
Notes: 395 on postal use cover
Price: C

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Checklist: __



Cancel: Bandar Seri Begawan:
July 18, 1990
Notes: 396 x2 with added value
on postal use cover
Price: C

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Checklist: __

OTHER USAGE

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