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POSTAGE STAMPS PORTRAY A WORLD UNITED AGAINST MALARIA¹

by

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One hundred and seventeen countries and territories co-operated during 1962 and early 1963 in an unprecedented philatelic programme in support of the global effort to eradicate malaria, a disease which has been a major deterrent to the economic and social development of vast areas of the world.

"The World United Against Malaria" was the theme of the 262 postage stamps issued by 101 countries and territories: in addition, special postal cancellations were utilized by 16 others (Tables 1 and 2 respectively). Many countries also issued souvenir sheets, imperforates, first day covers and other philatelic material; none of these is described in this paper which is confined principally to the stamps. Many stamp exhibitions throughout the world, such as the International Stamp Exhibition in New York, featured the malaria eradication theme during 1962.

Sixty-one of the countries and territories donated quantities of stamps and some also donated related philatelic material to WHO. These donations were sold to stamp dealers through a philatelic agency in New York. Proceeds from these sales reached more than \$ 200 000 by the end of 1962 and were deposited in the WHO Malaria Eradication Special Account (MESA). Twenty-one other postal administrations agreed to contribute to the MESA proceeds from a surcharge or a percentage of proceeds from sales.

¹ Abbreviated and slightly amended version of a paper to be published with illustrations in "The Transactions of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association"

This global philatelic campaign was suggested by the World Health Organization to emphasize the importance of the malaria eradication effort undertaken by more than 80 countries or other governmental units with the assistance of the World Health Organization (WHO), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and other donor countries of which the United States of America is a major participant through its Agency for International Development (AID). The eradication programme is undoubtedly one of the most helpful and dramatic efforts ever devised by man for the betterment of mankind and one which is eagerly accepted by all peoples. Literally hundreds of millions of individuals all around the world are living healthier, happier and better lives today because of the efforts of the malaria specialists such as physicians, entomologists, parasitologists, engineers, sanitarians and others dedicated to the elimination of malaria. The programme is having a tremendous beneficial effect on the economic and social development of many nations and their people.

Considerable progress has been achieved in the campaign to eradicate malaria. A recent report (WHO, 1963) indicates that populations residing in malarious areas of the world¹ total approximately 1 472 454 000. More than 572 200 000 of these people live in areas apparently freed of endemic malaria (maintenance and consolidation areas). More than 461 100 000 people are being protected against malaria by active field operations, and at least 33 301 000 are in the preparatory phase of the campaign.

The use of postage stamps to publicize antimalaria measures is not new (Johnson, 1961). The first malaria stamp was apparently issued by Mexico in 1939 and portrayed a man on his knees with a monstrous mosquito on his back. This symbolism of the heavy burden of malaria upon mankind set the stage for many other stamps which were to follow. Mexico re-issued this same stamp in 1944 and 1947. Table 1 lists the malaria postage stamps issued from 1939 up to April 1963. The name of the country, Scott's 1963 Catalogue Number (Harmer & Costales, 1963), denomination of each stamp, and date of issue, are given as completely as could be ascertained from the stamps themselves, from first day covers, news releases, Scott's Catalogue and other miscellaneous sources.

¹ Excluding Mainland China, North Korea and North Vietnam for which information on malaria is not available.

Between 1939 and 1961, 12 countries issued 35 postage stamps with a theme either directly or indirectly related to malaria. Some of these were discussed by Johnson (1961). They all are considered to be fore-runners of the 1962 malaria eradication stamp issues sponsored by WHO.

The estimated value of the 35 stamps issued prior to 1962, based on a combination of Scott's Catalogue value and current prices advertised in various newspapers and journals, is approximately \$ 53.00. However, of this amount, \$ 36.00 is the list price for the six 1949 Haiti stamps which have become quite rare. A complete set of the stamps issued during 1962, in unused (mint) condition, can be purchased for approximately \$ 65.00. This does not include souvenir sheets, imperforates, or "error" stamps which frequently are quite expensive to purchase.

In 1961, the World Health Organization planned the stamp campaign. Three suggested designs were made available to all WHO member nations. The insect in these designs is recognizable as a mosquito, although the exigencies of the graphic reproduction would find no favour with the taxonomist.

The majority of the stamps issued portray one of the WHO designs almost exactly as prepared by WHO, although some nations have modified the designs in some way. Typical of those incorporating the basic WHO design are Indonesia and India, where the world's greatest and most dramatic malaria eradication programmes are under way. In India more than 400 million persons in once-malarious areas, now receive protection against this disease. In 1962, spraying was deemed no longer to be necessary in the houses of 148 million Indians and in 1963 a special appraisal of the India programme revealed that another 85-90 million persons could be withdrawn from the spraying campaign. All of this happened in a country where malaria formerly caused 200 million cases with two million deaths annually. This postage stamp, therefore, represents what probably is the largest and most successful antimalarial programme in human history.

The Haiti issue comprises a set of six triangular stamps. China (Taiwan), Ceylon, Nepal, Liberia and Libya have issued interesting variations of the WHO design. China (Taiwan) has come close to attaining eradication and Ceylon also is doing an excellent malaria eradication job.

Several other countries developed interesting variations of the basic WHO designs. Togo and Congo (Leopoldville) both issued colourful modernistic stamps which include the WHO design elements. The Venezuela stamps are unique as they include a WHO design embossed in the centre of the paper, giving a third dimensional effect. The Czechoslovakia stamps not only have the WHO design but also feature a "Peace" dove.

Of major interest in last year's issuances with the United States of America malaria eradication stamp. This stamp, incidentally, is the only one designed specifically for the malaria eradication campaign which does not have a mosquito incorporated as part of the theme.¹ President Kennedy's message released 30 March 1962, the date of issue of this stamp, commemorates the malaria eradication campaign. Because of its significance to this programme, this message is quoted in its entirety as follows:

"For centuries, malaria has out-ranked warfare as a source of human suffering. Over the past generation it has killed millions of human beings, and sapped the strength of hundreds of millions more. It continues to be a heavy drag on man's efforts to advance his agriculture and industry.

I am proud of the part which the United States is playing in the worldwide malaria eradication campaign. We have conquered malaria in our own country. Now, through the Agency for International Development, we are devoting our technical skills and financial resources to this greater effort. We are also vigorously supporting the worldwide leadership of the World Health Organization in the elimination of malaria, which involves also essential participation by allied agencies - the United Nations Children's Fund and the Pan American Health Organization.

Indeed, I am heartened, not only by the progress against an ancient scourge, but also by the growing co-operation of many countries - over 100 - working through these agencies against a common enemy. In a world still sadly torn, the malaria eradication campaign once more shows that its peoples can work together for mutual benefit. Worldwide technical co-operation on this scale is very new in man's history. It holds great promise for the future.

¹ Two others, Switzerland (No. 5035), and Guatemala (No. C258) are overprints of stamps previously issued for other purposes, and therefore do not have a malaria theme. One stamp, Swaziland, commemorates "Malaria Control" as opposed to "Malaria Eradication" featured by the other nations, but displays a mosquito.

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'."

Such recognition of the malaria eradication effort of the United States of America as expressed by the President, is significant and commensurate with the assistance given by the United States of America to the global malaria eradication programme.

The Canal Zone, a United States Government Reservation, which has had many of its own malaria problems that have figured prominently in the history of the Panama Canal, includes a mosquito, taken from the design suggested by WHO.

It is quite appropriate that the United Nations Postal Administration should issue malaria eradication stamps because the World Health Organization, which spearheads the global campaign, is one of the agencies organized under the framework of the United Nations. The United Nations issued two very colourful stamps, showing a mosquito not easily identifiable as a malaria vector.

If a prize were to be given for the most outstanding entomological stamps of the malaria series, the Portuguese overseas provinces set of eight stamps undoubtedly would qualify for top honours. These remarkably well done stamps make no mention of malaria, but instead portray six species of anopheline vectors of the disease as follows:

Angola -	- <u>Anopheles funestus</u> (top view)
Mozambique	- <u>A. funestus</u> (side view)
Cape Verde	- <u>A. pretoriensis</u> ¹
Macao	- <u>A. hyrcanus sinensis</u>
Portuguese Guinea	- <u>A. gambiae</u> (top view)
St Thomas and Prince Islands	- <u>A. gambiae</u> (side view)
Timor	- <u>A. sundaicus</u>
Portuguese India	- <u>A. fluviatilis</u>

¹ The vectorial importance of this species is very doubtful (Editor's remark).

This last one, Portuguese India (Goa), is a curiosity because it was issued in 1962, even though this territory became part of India on 18 December 1961. The A. gambiae on the St Thomas and Prince Islands stamp displays only four legs and therefore is an oddity also.

Another set of particular interest to entomologists is the Paraguay stamps. Six of this ten stamp set show Anopheles darlingi, three of which include enlargements of the eggs. The Yugoslavia stamp perhaps is the most striking single mosquito specimen portrayed. It displays a side view of an anopheline adult. The Pakistan stamps show a rather dramatic pose of an Anopheles female and represent one of the newer, well-planned eradication programmes. More than 90 million persons are scheduled to be protected there. The USSR uses a symbolic portrayal of the mosquito with the statement that in the USSR malaria has been eradicated.

The Poland and Cuba sets of three stamps each are of special interest from the technical aspect because they are the only sets which portray parasites and Cinchona plants. The Cuba 1¢ stamp shows a microscopic view of a thin smear of blood cells infected with Plasmodium vivax. The Poland 1.50 Zl. stamp has a similar but less accurate portrayal. Cuba, on its 3¢ stamp, in addition to the Cinchona plant, also gives chemical structural formulae of the antimalarial drugs, chloroquine and primaquine. Cuba also displays A. albimanus and Poland, a non-designated anopheline adult.

Symbolism is utilized in an interesting manner on several of the stamp sets. Thailand illustrates a harried figure being attacked by a myriad of mosquitos and other winged creatures. A Vietnamese sprayman with a spray tank on his back and sledgehammer in his hands is about to crush a large anopheline adult. Sudan stamps picture a person ill because of malaria, as well as people united against the disease. Tunisia, with three stamps, shows a pair of hands destroying a fantastic mosquito, a figure on a horse spearing another mosquito and the web of the world united against malaria enmeshing the mosquito. Mexico portrays a globe with a mosquito, microscope and mortar and pestle. Israel's stamp includes a graph representing the decline of malaria, with a dead anopheline mosquito at the bottom of the graph. Morocco, Dominican Republic, Pakistan, Iran, and Korea designs include mosquitos with daggers or spears piercing them.

Although most of the stamps feature the female anophelines, the male is not forgotten altogether. Monaco portrays a male mosquito, as does the Swaziland "malaria control" stamp. The latter also includes a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II and a test tube. The Ethiopia set portrays Emperor Haile Selassie. This stamp was designed by an American Technical Adviser to that programme.

Microscopes are included on the stamps of Mexico, Cuba, Nigeria, Guinea (overprints 50f + 50f), Paraguay and the 1955 Italy issue. Temples are shown on a few - Thailand, Ryukyus and Nepal. Other miscellaneous items include children on the Laos stamps and flowers on the Mongolia overprint set.

Maps play an important part in malaria eradication activities. Several countries display maps on their malaria stamps. Ethiopia and Iran each portray world maps in a symbolic way indicating the global nature of this programme. Stamps issued by Turkey, Burundi and Venezuela each include a national outline map. The Vatican City stamps reproduce an old map of the Pontine marshes where drainage work was done during the late 16th and 18th Century by Pope Sixtus V and Pope Pius VI respectively, apparently in an effort to reduce malaria.

Breeding places of anopheline mosquitos are represented on several stamps by portrayal of swamps or large bodies of water. The Philippine and Afghanistan stamps show rather attractive scenes incorporating water, vegetation and mountains. Cyprus, Lebanon, Monaco, Spain, France and Colombia also include swamp scenes on the stamps.

Although malaria is being eradicated principally through use of DDT residual spraying of houses, only a few stamps represent this technique. Spray tanks or spraying are shown on 1962 stamps of Iran, Viet Nam, Nigeria, Somalia and Colombia. The Afghanistan stamps both in 1960 and 1961 had representations of spraying. The 1961 Turkey stamp illustrates two spraymen and honours UNICEF. This Turkey stamp best illustrates the operation as it shows one of the spraymen applying spray in the typical manner on walls. The 1960 Iran 2R stamp did likewise.

All these stamps present a fascinating portrayal of this tremendous programme and constitute a permanent recognition of this worthy effort which truly is the uniting of the world in a common cause - the fight against malaria.

REFERENCES

Harmer, G. R. & Costales, E. N. (1962) Scott's standard postage stamp catalogue, vol. I & II, Scott Publications, New York, N.Y.

Johnson, D. R. (1961) Malaria eradication and postage stamps, Mosquito News, 21 (2), 79

World Health Organization (1963) Report on development of malaria eradication programme (Mimeograph Document A16/P&B/3, Parts I & II)

TABLE 1. MALARIA POSTAGE STAMPS^a

Country	Number ^b	Denomination	Year	Date
Mexico	RA 14	1 c	1939	-
Mexico	RA 16	1 c	1944	-
Mexico	RA 19	1 c	1947	-
Haiti	CB 3	20 c + 20 c	1949	-
	CB 4	30 c + 30 c	"	-
	CB 5	45 c + 45 c	"	-
	CB 6	80 c + 80 c	"	-
	CB 7	1.25 g + 1.25 g	"	-
	CB 8	1.75 g + 1.75 g	"	-
			1950 ^c	
Algeria	250	25 fr	1954	-
	251	40 fr	"	-
	252	50 fr	"	-
India	261	6 a	1955	-
Italy	701	25 L	"	-
Austria	615	2.40 s	1957	-

^a Arranged by year of issue, and alphabetically within each year.

^b From Scott's 1963 Catalogue and Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal. From the numbering system, it is possible to identify the types of stamps as follows: (1) a number alone (e.g. 250) is a regular postage stamp; (2) letters RA (e.g. RA 14) are postal tax stamps; (3) letter B (e.g. B 29) indicates semi-postal stamps, i.e. includes a government surtax for some specific purpose such as antimalaria work; (4) letter C (e.g. C245) indicates Air Post Stamp; (5) letters CB (e.g. CB3) indicate Air Post Stamp with surtax; (6) letter N (e.g. N26) indicates Occupation Stamp.

^c Some philatelists list two 1950 Panama stamps, Nos 372 (2 c stamp portraying Dr Carlos J. Finlay) and C 120 (5 c stamp portraying a mosquito labelled "Aedes egity" [sic]). These should not be included in listing of stamps having malaria as the theme, as these stamps pertain to yellow fever.

^d Dates of issue sometimes vary between first day covers, journals, periodicals, news releases, etc., from which these dates were obtained. The dates which could not be verified are marked with an asterisk(s).

^e This stamp was supposed to have been issued but authors could not confirm whether or not it was released. Therefore, it is not included in totals mentioned in the text of this article.

^f The total number of stamps in the B25-B29 series is ten - five each in red and carmine overprints.

TABLE 1. MALARIA POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>
Portugal	836	1 e	1958	September
	837	2.50 e	"	"
Afghanistan	B29	30 p + 50 p	1960	-
	B30	1.75 p + 50 p	"	-
Indonesia	502	25 s	"	12 Nov.
	503	50 s	"	"
	504	75 s	"	"
	505	3 r	"	"
Iran	1156	1 r	"	7 April
	1157	2 r	"	"
	1158	3 r	"	"
Afghanistan	518	50 p	1961	5 Oct.
	519	1.75 p	"	"
Haiti	CB 35	50 c + 20 c	"	11 Dec.
	B 21	1.00 g + 20 c	"	"
	CB 36	1.50 g + 20 c	"	"
Panama	CB 1	5 c + 5 c	"	20 Dec.
	CB 2	10 c + 10 c	"	"
	CB 3	15 c + 15 c	"	"
Turkey	B 85	10 k + 5 k	"	11 Dec.
Afghanistan	580	2 p	1962	5* Sept.
	581	2 p	"	"
	582	5 p	"	"
	583	10 p	"	"
	584	15 p	"	"
	585	25 p	"	"
	586	50 p	"	"
	587	75 p	"	"
	588	1 p	"	"
	589	1.50 p	"	"
Albania	590	1.75 p	"	"
	609	1.50 L	"	30* April
	610	2.50 L	"	"
	611	10 L	"	"
Angola	612	11 L	"	"
	439	2.50 e	"	12 March
Argentina	737	2 p	"	14 April

TABLE 1. MALARIA POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>
(Bhutan) ^e	-	1.30 nu	1962	16 May ^e
Bolivia	467	600 b	"	4 Oct.
	C245	2000 b	"	"
Brazil	C106	21 cr	"	24 May
Bulgaria	1218	5 s	"	19 [*] April
	1219	20 s	"	"
Burundi	40	8 f	"	10 Dec.
	41	50 f	"	"
Cambodia	106	2 r	"	7 April
	107	4 r	"	"
	108	6 r	"	"
Cameroon	B 36	25 fr + 5 fr	"	"
Canal Zone, Panama	C 33	7 e	"	24 Sept.
Cape Verde	326	2.50 e	"	12 March
Central African Republic	B 1	25 fr + 5 fr	"	7 April
Ceylon	364	25 c	"	"
Chad	B 1	25 fr + 5 fr	"	"
China (Taiwan)	1342	80 c	"	"
	1343	\$ 3.60	"	"
Colombia	739	20 c	"	12 April
	740	50 c	"	"
	C 426	40 c	"	"
	C 427	1.45 p	"	"
	C 428	1 p	"	"
Comoro Islands (Moroni)	B 1	25 fr + 5 fr	"	7 April
Congo (Brazzaville)	B 3	25 fr + 5 fr	"	"
Congo (Leopoldville)	414	1.50 fr	"	20 June
	415	2 fr	"	"
	416	6.50 fr	"	"
Cuba	-	1 c	"	14 Dec.
	-	2 c	"	"
	-	3 c	"	"

TABLE 1. MALARIA POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>
Cyprus	204	10 m	1962	14 May
	205	30 m	"	"
Czechoslovakia	1121	60 h	"	18 June
	1122	3 k	"	"
Dahomey	B 15	25 fr + 5 fr	"	7 April
Dominican Republic	558	10 c	"	29 April
	559	20 c	"	"
	560	25 c	"	"
	B 39	10 c + 2 c	"	"
	B 40	20 c + 2 c	"	"
	C 120	13 c	"	"
	C 121	33 c	"	"
	CB 24	13 c + 2 c	"	"
	CB 25	33 c + 2 c	"	"
Ethiopia	383	15 c	"	7 April
	384	30 c	"	"
	385	60 c	"	"
France	1032	50 c	"	14 April
French Somaliland (Djibouti)	B 15	25 fr + 5 fr	"	7 April
Gabon	B 4	25 fr + 5 fr	"	"
Ghana	128	1 p	"	1 Dec.
	129	4 p	"	"
	130	6 p	"	"
	131	1 mh 3 p	"	"
Guatemala	C 258	6 c	"	4 Oct.
Guinea (Conakry)	B 25 ^f	20 fr + 10 fr	"	February
	B 26	30 fr + 20 fr	"	"
	B 27	40 fr + 20 fr	"	"
	B 28	50 fr + 50 fr	"	"
	B 29	100 fr + 100 fr	"	"
	C 29	25 fr	"	7 April
	C 30	50 fr	"	"
	C 31	100 fr	"	"

TABLE 1. MALARIA POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>
Haiti	486	5 c	1962	30 May
	487	10 c	"	"
	488	50 c	"	"
	C 188	20 c	"	"
	C 189	50 c	"	"
	C 190	1 g	"	"
Hungary	1458	2.50 fo	"	25 June
India	356	15 mp	"	7 April
Indonesia	554	40 s	"	"
	555	1.50 r	"	"
	556	3 r	"	"
	557	6 r	"	"
Iran	1204	2 r	"	20 * June
	1205	6 r	"	"
	1206	10 r	"	"
Iraq	314	3 f	"	31 Dec.
	315	10 f	"	"
	316	40 f	"	"
Israel	218	25 a	"	30 April
Italy	863	30 L	"	31 Oct.
	864	70 L	"	"
Ivory Coast	B 15	25 fr + 5 fr	"	7 April
Jordan	379	15 f	"	15 April
	380	35 f	"	"
Korea	350	40 h	"	7 April
Kuwait	185	4 f	"	1 Aug.
	186	25 f	"	"
Laos	74	4 k	"	19 July
	75	9 k	"	"
	76	10 k	"	"
Lebanon	C 349	30 p	"	1 July
	C 350	70 p	"	"
Liberia	402	25 c	1962	7 April
	C 139	25 c	"	"
	C 140	50 c	"	"

TABLE 1. MALARIA POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>
Libya	218	15 m	1962	7 April
	219	50 m	"	"
Liechtenstein	371	50 rp	"	2 Aug.
Macao	400	40 a	"	12 March
Malagasy Republic (Tananarive)	B 19	25 fr + 5 fr	"	7 April
Malaya	102	25 s	"	"
	103	30 s	"	"
	104	50 s	"	"
Maldives Islands	87	2 L	"	"
	88	3 L	"	"
	89	5 L	"	"
	90	10 L	"	"
	91	15 L	"	"
	92	25 L	"	"
	93	50 L	"	"
	94	1 r	"	"
Mali	B 1	25 fr + 5 fr	"	"
Mauritania	B 16	25 fr	"	"
	-	100 fr	"	"
	-	200 fr	"	"
Mexico	920	40 s	"	30 May
Monaco	504	1 fr	"	6 June
Mongolia	-	5 m	"	27 [*] Oct.
	-	10 m	"	"
	-	15 m	"	"
	-	20 m	"	"
	-	30 m	"	"
	-	40 m	"	"
	-	50 m	"	"
	-	1 t	"	"
Morocco	66	20 p	"	3 Sept.
	67	50 p	"	"
Mozambique	430	2.50 e	"	12 March
Nepal	135	12 p	"	7 April
	136	1 r	"	"

TABLE 1. MALARIA POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>
Nicaragua	C 504	10 c	1962	27 July
	C 505	35 c	"	"
	C 506	70 c	"	"
	C 507	1.05 cor	"	"
	C 508	5 cor	"	"
Niger	B 14	25 fr + 5 fr	"	7 April
Nigeria	128	3 p	"	"
	129	6 p	"	"
	130	1 sh 3 p	"	"
	131	2 sh 6 p	"	"
Pakistan	160	10 pa	"	"
	161	13 pa	"	"
Panama	C 271	5 c + 5 c	"	3 May
	C 272	10 c + 10 c	"	"
Papua and New Guinea	164	5 p	"	7 April
	165	1 sh	"	"
	166	2 sh	"	"
Paraguay	-	.30 g	"	23 May
	-	.50 g	"	"
	-	.75 g	"	"
	-	1.00 g	"	"
	-	1.50 g	"	"
	-	3 g	"	"
	-	4 g	"	"
	-	12.45 g	"	"
	-	18.15 g	"	"
	-	36 g	"	"
Philippines	863	6 s	"	24 Oct.
	864	10 s	"	"
	865	70 s	"	"
Poland	1087	60 g	"	1 Oct.
	1088	1.50 z	"	"
	1089	2.50 z	"	"
	1090	3 z	"	"
Portuguese Guinea	305	2.50 e	"	12 March
Portuguese India - Goa	-	2.50 e	"	"

TABLE 1. MALARIA POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>
Ryukyu Islands	95	3 c	1962	7 April
	96	8 c	"	"
St Thomas and Prince Island	380	2.50 e	"	12 March
Saudi Arabia	249	3 p	"	7 May
	250	6 p	"	"
	251	8 p	"	"
Senegal	B 16	25 fr + 5 fr	"	7 April
Sierra Leone	225	3 p	"	"
	226	1 sh 3 p	"	"
Somalia (Mogadishu)	263	10 c	"	25 Oct.
	264	25 c	"	"
	C 85	1 sh	"	"
	C 86	1.80 sh	"	"
Spain	1152	1 p	"	21 Dec.
Sudan	142	15 m	"	7 April
	143	55 m	"	"
Surinam	304	8 c	"	2 May
	305	10 c	"	"
Swaziland	103	20 c	"	24 April
Switzerland	415	50 c	"	19 March
	5035	50 c	"	7 April
Syria	C 267	12 1/2 p	"	"
	C 268	50 p	"	"
Thailand	373	5 s	"	"
	374	10 s	"	"
	375	20 s	"	"
	376	50 s	"	"
	377	1 b	"	"
	378	1.50 b	"	"
	379	2 b	"	"
	380	3 b	"	"
Timor	319	2.50 e	"	12 March
Togo	428	10 fr	"	2 June
	429	25 fr	"	"
	430	30 fr	"	"
	431	85 fr	"	"

TABLE 1. MALARIA POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>
Tunisia	404	20 m	1962	7 April
	405	30 m	"	"
	406	40 m	"	"
Turkey	B 88	30 k + 5 k	"	"
	B 89	75 k + 5 k	"	"
United Arab Republic	120	10 m	"	20 June
(Egypt)	121	35 m	"	"
(Palestine)	N 26	10 m	"	"
	N 27	35 m	"	"
United Nations	102	4 c	"	30 March
	103	11 c	"	"
USSR	2594	4 k	"	6 May
	2595	6 k	"	23 June
United States of America	1194	4 ¢	"	30 March
Upper Volta	B 1	25 fr + 5 fr	"	7 April
Vatican City - Holy See	326	15 L	"	6 April
	327	40 L	"	"
	328	70 L	"	"
	329	300 L	"	"
Venezuela	C 819	30 c	"	20 Dec.
	825	50 c	"	"
Viet Nam	185	50 c	"	7 April
	186	1 pi	"	"
	187	2 pi	"	"
	188	6 pi	"	"
Yemen	135	4 b	"	20* July
	136	6 b	"	"
Yugoslavia	649	50 d	"	7 April
Costa Rica	C 345	25 c	1963	14 Feb.
	C 346	35 c	"	"
	C 347	45 c	"	"
	C 348	85 c	"	"
	C 349	1 col	"	"

TABLE 1. MALARIA POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Date</u>
East Germany	638	20 pf	1963	6 Feb.
	639	25 pf	"	"
	640	50 pf	"	"
Ecuador	C 401	50 c	"	17 April
	C 402	80 c	"	"
	C 403	2 s	"	"
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	"

The above listing is believed to be fairly complete but the authors would appreciate receiving any corrections and additions. Herm Island (one of the Channel Islands) and Lundy, an island in the Bristol Channel near Devonshire, England, issued three and six malaria stamps respectively during 1962. However, neither area is listed in Scott's Catalogue. Apparently neither set of stamps was issued primarily for postal purposes and is not included in this list. Chile released a malaria eradication souvenir postal sheet which retails for approximately \$ 25.00, but did not issue a malaria eradication stamp per se.

TABLE 2. MALARIA ERADICATION SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS, 1962^a

<u>Participants</u>	<u>Dates of issue</u>
Austria - Bregenz Post Office	3 September
British Guiana	7 April
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	8 May
Burma	7 April
Canada	1 April
Denmark	7 April
East African Postal Administration - Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda	2 April
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	7 April
French Polynesia	2 April
Malta	7 April
New Zealand	6 April
Singapore	7 April
United Kingdom	1 August
Zanzibar	April

^a From WHO Press Release 18, 8 April 1963

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