

# "ARAB WORLD PHILATELIST" EDITOR PREPARING CATALOG ON DUBAI

R. Howard Courtney, editor of "Arab World Philatelist" is currently working on a catalog of the stamps and postal history of Dubai. He offers the following information for the members of MPI.

All the malaria issues related to the 1962 WHO campaign were placed on sale in the country and were used. The quantities issued were:

each of the three 1 np issues - 60,000

both 2 np issues - 25,000

the 3 np issue - 25,000

the 30 and 40 np issues - 60,000

the 70 np issue - 50,000

Ten thousand souvenir sheets were issued of each value and the 70 np sheet exists with wrong colors.

*Does any MPI member have a full collection of all these issues for Dubai that they can provide photo copies of for the handbook?? Can anyone provide color comparison information on the 70 np sheets??*



## COVERS COMMEMORATING 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ARE OUT THERE

Portuguese India and, it can be assumed, the other Portuguese colonies which issued the common designs in 1958 commemorating the 6th International Congress of Tropical Medicine and Malaria also offered "official" First Day Covers. The one illustrated is from the collection of Dr. K. Lekisch. If you have, find, build a matching set for the colonies, please forward photo copies to the editor.



MIASMA PHILATELIST, journal of Malaria Philatelist 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 Philatelists 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).

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silver-bronze award winner, TOPEX '81

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## COLLECTOR PROFILE

### NEWEST MPI MEMBER IS REGIONAL ADVISOR FOR ASIA ON MALARIA

Welcome to Larry Cowper, stationed with the Agency for International Development in Colombo, Srilanka. As MPI's newest member, Larry reports that his responsibilities cover eight Asian countries working out of the Colombo office for USAID. "The way things are going in Asia within the malaria field, there will be malaria activities around for a long time -- maybe another stamp issue on this subject?" notes Larry.

Larry learned about MPI -- since he has interest in both malaria and stamps -- from fellow member Don Pletsch. *Thanks to Don for the recruiting effort. This is the way to growth for MPI.*

### MPI MEMBERS ELECTED ATA UNIT OFFICERS

Congratulations are due to Kurt Lekisch, recently elected President of ATA's Medical Subjects Unit -- and to John Greve, the unit's new Vice President. Long-time editor of the Medical Subjects Unit's journal "Scalpel and Tongs" -- Ranes Chakravorty -- is also an MPI member.

### ATA CITES MOSQUITOES/MALARIA AS SECOND LARGEST INTEREST FOR INSECT COLLECTORS

A recent question in "Topical Times" on the subject of insects and available checklists brought to light that there should be quite a few more ATA members out there to recruit to MPI membership. According to ATA "More people collect butterflies and moths than any other insects. Mosquitoes/Malaria are second . . ." ATA's handbook number 9b on Insects and other Invertebrates, authored by the ATA Biology Unit, is recommended as a must for malaria collectors with specific or general interests in entomology. The handbook can be ordered through MPI for a discount above that offered ATA members -- the \$10 retail value is available at \$6.67 plus 75¢ postage.



## MALARIA TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS

by Richard P. Bindie, M.D.

*Dr. Bindie is Director of the Department of Pathology, Pottsville Hospital and Warne Clinic, Pottsville, PA. "The enclosed is a short account of an interesting relationship between malaria and syphilis. Malaria is a fascinating and interesting disease with varied manifestations and unusual associations with many disorders that at first glance appear to be unrelated. Such disorders include genetic diseases, cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, and some skin disorders." Dr. Bindie will be providing articles in the future on these other unusual associations and their implications.*

Malaria and Syphilis are both infectious diseases that have a therapeutic relationship. Syphilis is a venereal disease caused by *Treponema pallidum*, a coiled bacteria or spirochete. Malaria is a tropical disease caused by plasmodia species of protozoan parasites. In order to understand this unique therapeutic relationship between malaria and syphilis, a brief description of the two diseases is necessary.

Syphilis is generally acquired by sexual contact. If untreated, sexually acquired syphilis will follow a natural course of three classic stages: primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary stage is contagious. It is characterized by the local development at the site of contact of an ulcerated lesion called a chancre. This will disappear. Two to twelve weeks later, the secondary stage of syphilis will evolve. This is also a contagious stage and is characterized by a generalized skin rash and by lesions in the mouth and throat. These lesions will also heal spontaneously. Following a latency period, sometimes extending into the decades, but generally from eight to twenty-five years after infection, tertiary syphilis will develop. About one third of the patients develop the disease in their cardiovascular or central nervous system.

Central nervous system syphilis or neurosyphilis assumes various forms. They are, meningovascular syphilis, which affects the brain and coverings of the brain; tabes dorsalis, which affects the spinal cord; and paresis, which affects the brain and is characterized by dementia or insanity. It is the parietic form of neurosyphilis that is most responsible for the relationship between malaria and syphilis.

Paresis is also called general paralysis of the insane or dementia paralytica. It is generally considered to be a progressively evolving disabling mental disease that affects patients mentally, socially and physically. Symptoms include dementia, manic symptoms, megalomania, faulty judgement, impaired memory, depression or euphoria, paranoia, delusions and hallucinations.

Other findings and symptoms include tremors of the face and tongue, slurred speech, convulsions, debility and death. Today, paresis is treatable if it is diagnosed in any early stage before debility and convulsions and severe mental deterioration develop. Penicillin is the treatment of choice. Because of penicillin or other antibiotic therapy (if the patient is allergic to penicillin), the course of syphilis has been altered and today the tertiary stage is rarely seen and diagnosed. However, in the early decades of this century, before the advent of penicillin therapy, mental institutions and hospitals contained many patients exhibiting the ravages of central nervous system syphilis.

Malaria is a tropical infectious disease considered to be one of the most important communicable diseases of man affecting millions of people worldwide. It is caused by four species of the protozoan genus called Plasmodia and is transmitted to man by the *Anopheles* mosquito. There are many species of Plasmodia, but only four are responsible for the majority of human infections. The four species are: *Plasmodium falciparum*, which causes a virulent cerebral form of malaria and is also called malignant tertian

(continued on page 4)



## MALARIA / SYPHILIS (continued from page 3)

malaria; *Plasmodium vivax* and *Plasmodium ovale* which cause benign tertian malaria; and *Plasmodium malariae* which causes quartan malaria. The distinguishing clinical features between the various types of malaria are related to the life cycle of *Plasmodia* inside the patient's red blood cells or erythrocytes. The organism grows in the red cells and eventually causes destruction of the red cells. This growth cycle with destruction is repeated every 72 hours for *Plasmodium malariae*, every 48 hours for *Plasmodium vivax* and *ovale*, and every 36 hours for *Plasmodium falciparum*.

It is the destruction or hemolysis of the red cells that is responsible for recurrent spikes of chills and fever produced by malaria infection. The most well known and characteristic symptom of malaria is fever. It is this fever that is responsible for the malaria-syphilis relationship.

In the 1930's, treatment of paresis consisted of symptomatic management of psychotic symptoms, fever therapy and arsenical or other heavy metal (Ehrlich's Magic Bullet, Arsphenamine or "606") therapy. Fever therapy for neurosyphilis was proposed by Dr. Julius Wagner-Jauregg (figure 1), an Austrian Neurologist and Psychiatrist in 1887. However, his first successful experiments did not begin until 1917 when he began to use benign tertian malaria to produce fever.

Arsenical compounds were the second choice for treating paresis. These drugs were highly toxic with immediate and delayed side effects and complications including serious effects such as liver, kidney and heart failure, diffuse skin rash, hemorrhages, and blindness. Malaria fever therapy was also used in the treatment of meningovascular syphilis and tabes dorsalis, but it was in the treatment of paresis that malaria therapy was most extensively used. The objective of fever therapy was to remove the inflammatory elements from the central nervous system and not to kill the spirochetes of syphilis. It is for this reason that fever therapy was often followed by other forms of therapy including arsenicals which were considered spirochetocidal.

Various types of fever therapy were available including malaria inoculation, relapsing fever inoculation, use of typhoid vaccine, use of Coley's fluid and hot baths and diathermy.

Written consent was always obtained from the nearest relative. The patient should have been in fair physical condition. It was contraindicated in elderly individuals and individuals who were emaciated and cachectic or patients with severe cardiovascular or renal disease or anemia. An important point the physician had to remember was that malaria therapy should not be used for patients who were allergic to quinine (figure 2) because this drug was used to treat malaria following the completion of the course of fever therapy.

The patient was inoculated with benign tertian malaria. Two to 5 cc of blood from a patient infected with the tertian type of malaria was inoculated subcutaneously (under the skin) in the back or 2 cc were given intravenously. In Philadelphia, blood was frequently obtained from donor patients at the Naval Hospital. Following inoculation, the incubation period varied from 9 to 17 days by the subcutaneous method and 1 to 14 days by the intravenous route. The patient was allowed to have 8 to 12 febrile attacks. The attacks were stopped by giving the patient quinine and the blood was then checked for evidence of persistence of *Plasmodia* organisms. Throughout the treatment, the patient was observed carefully for any signs of cardiac failure. The blood and urine were checked frequently for the appearance of renal failure and anemia, and the patient was checked for jaundice.

Attention was paid to the patient's nutrition, body hygiene, and bowel movements. After the malaria therapy was stopped, the patient was given tonics to improve his general nutrition. Subsequently, an antispirochetal drug was used for further therapy.



## MALARIA / SYPHILIS (continued)

The preceding description of fever therapy was taken from Volume II of the *Cyclopedia of Medicine*, George Morris Piersol, Editor, copyrighted 1937, F.A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, PA, Publisher. The section on neurosyphilis was contributed by Joseph C. Yaskin, M.D., Professor of Neurology and Associate in Psychiatry of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. Results of the treatment as noted in the *Cyclopedia* were: "Of 2,460 malaria treated cases (collected from the literature) a full remission was obtained in 27% and an incomplete remission in 26%."



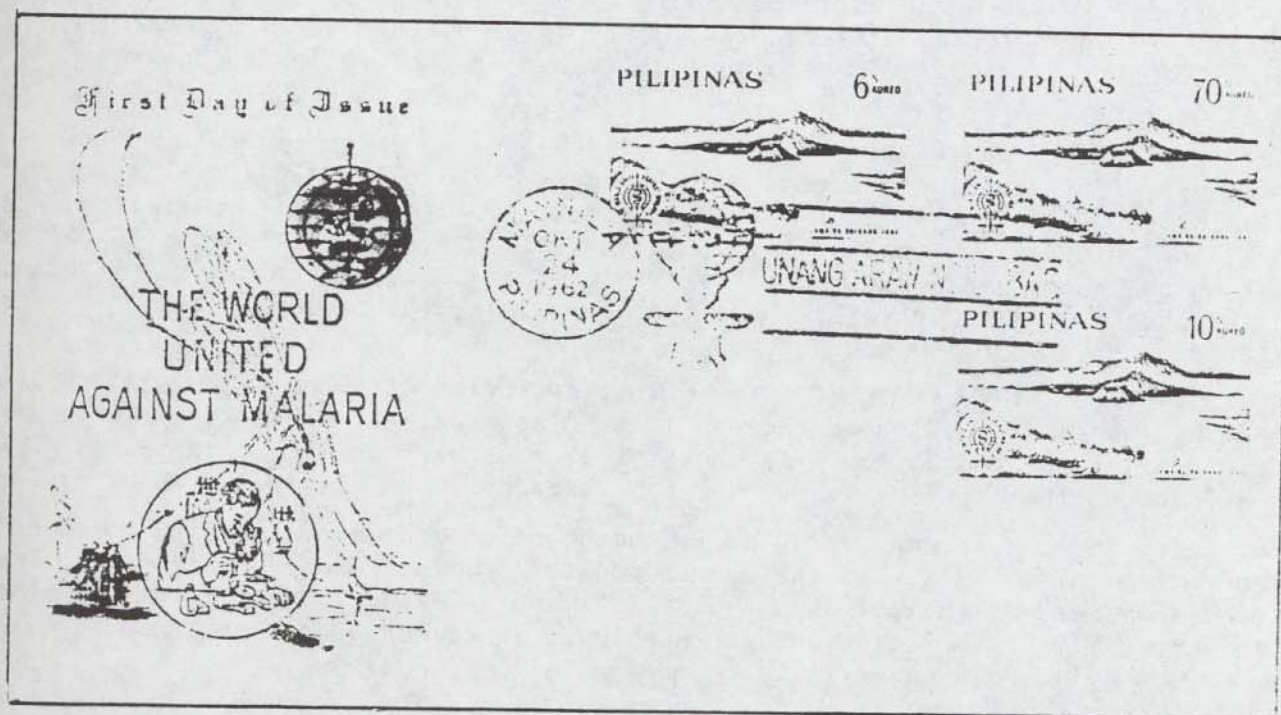
figure 1



figure 2

Dr. Julius Wagner-Jauregg was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1927 for his discovery of fever therapy for neurosyphilis. This 1957 Austrian issue honors him and his work.

This 1970 French issue commemorates Pierre Joseph Pelletier and Joseph Caventou who isolated quinine from the cinchona plant in 1820. A malaria parasite is shown with the quinine formula.



ANOTHER PHILIPPINES CACHET UNCOVERED -- SEARCH FOR MORE CONTINUES

Frank Kos, Columbia, MD, furnished the copy of this addition. It is a black raised printing design with water colors added -- orange globe, brown hut, green grass, red lab inset circle, blue water. Thanks to member Kos, anyone else??



## INTERESTING -- BUT BOGUS -- THE SAUDI ANTI-MALARIA OVERPRINTS

Thanks to R. Howard Courtney, editor of the "Arab World Philatelist" and his reader Abdul Ajiz Said for the information collected to prepare the following article, and the illustrations. Much of the material is drawn from Max Mayo's book "The Postal Issues of Saudi Arabia, The Hejaz and Nejd" and the Arabian Philatelic Association's "Random Notes" number 10 - July 29, 1977. A listing of all known varieties of these stamps, overprints, souvenir sheets, imperforates and related material can be found in the Mayo book.

In 1962 Saudi Arabia participated in the United Nations World Health Organization's campaign against malaria. Along with many other countries, Saudi Arabia released several postal issues commemorating the anti-malaria theme. Part of the receipts were to be turned over to WHO to aid in the campaign.

The three values - 3p, 6p and 8p - and an imperforate souvenir sheet containing the three values were lithographed on white watermarked paper by the Dar al-Isfahani Press in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Six hundred thousand (600,000) sets and five thousand (5,000) souvenir sheets were printed. In addition, proofs, printer's waste and imperforates found their way on to the philatelic market. To make certain that the imperforate copies are not from the souvenir sheets, they should be collected in pairs.

While first day covers bear a cancellation of May 7, 1962, the stamps were not generally available in Saudi post offices until about June 7-10, 1962. Exceptions are known as at least one collector has a set of envelopes commemorating the Hajj Pilgrimage and stop on Mount Arafat which includes an envelope with the anti-malaria issues. These stamps are cancelled by a souvenir double ring cancellation inscribed "Arafat Post, 13 May 1962," which corresponds to 9 Dhu al-Hijja 1381. Thus, the malaria issue was distributed to at least this post office by that date. Around the first of July approximately 40,000 sets were delivered to the WHO in New York where their sale and distribution was handled by an agency chosen by the WHO.

The stamps bear both the Hegira year date 1381 and the Gregorian date 1962 in Arabic. On June 3, 1962, the Islamic year hand changed from 1381 to 1382. In addition the Islamic year is to the left of the Gregorian date. Since Arabic reads from right to left, this did not seem appropriate. These are the reasons given for the date overprinting that appeared. But, note that at least one post office had the issues prior to the change in Islamic year. Also the overprints did not appear until in August -- after delivery of the 40,000 sets to WHO.

The date overprint consists of a three-line overprint with the year dates 1962 and 1382 in Arabic numerals, making up the top line. The middle line has 1382 and 1962 in western numeral and the bottom line consists of four bars obliterating the original dates as printed on the stamps. The 3p and 6p overprint is olive-green, the 8p is lime-green.

The reason for the second overprint is the need for a 6p airmail value to cover the then current airmail rate to the member countries of the Arab Postal Union. These claims seem weak as in 1961 an airmail issue was released and was readily available in all post offices. Also, in Saudi Arabia it is common practice to use airmail issues on surface mail and vice versa.

The airmail overprint consists of a silhouette of two airplanes, one in each upper corner on an oblique angle, pointing inward and upward. Below, are the words "airmail" in Arabic and English with the latter on the left. Note that the Arabic is "al-Jawwi", the form more frequently used in Lebanon and Syria. The Saudi form is "Barid Jawwi", as noted on all other airmail issues.

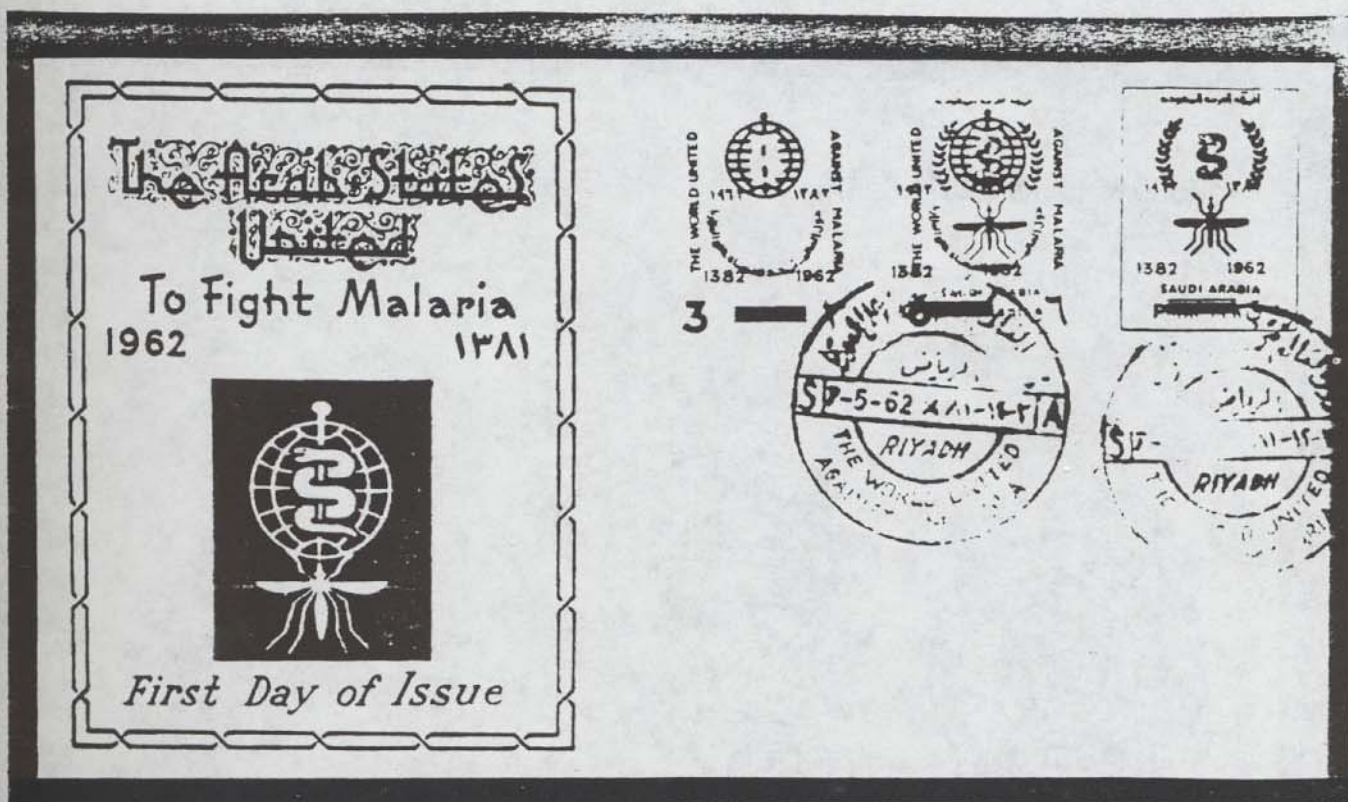


For the airmail overprints the inscription is followed below with the year dates in Arabic, with the Islamic date on the right. Below these dates, the original dates are blocked out by four horizontal bars. The 3p and 6p overprints are in rust, with some shade varieties known, and the 8p overprint is in lime-green.

On August 13, 1962, the Jeddah newspaper "Al-Bilad" carried a story by the editor of the stamp column about "faked" stamps. The article asserted that the Saudi Postal Authorities stated that the anti-malaria stamps had not been overprinted by the government. The author has received information that a middle-eastern stamp dealer and an official in the Saudi government were responsible for these overprints. The names have been withheld over the years for political reasons and the safety of one person who travelled in the area.

The stamp dealer who first handled the overprints issued a circular to collectors and dealers warning that the overprints were not considered official. Another obvious indication is that there was no official special envelope(s) issued by the Ministry of P.T.T. for the anti-malaria issues. All first day covers were privately made -- and yet the overprint issues appear on first day covers for the proper issue date, but were not available as philatelic items until August.

It is assumed the individuals responsible for the fraudulent overprints also had access to the original cancelers or had copies made in view of the first day covers that bear the fraudulent overprints with correct date of issue for the stamps.



Cover bearing the First Day date with the unofficial overprints and cancelled at Riyadh.





Stamps with the unofficial overprints. Above stamp has inverted overprint.

Cover below with First Day date and no overprints. Cover has Jed-dah cancellation.

# KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Ministry of Health

Minister's of Ficc

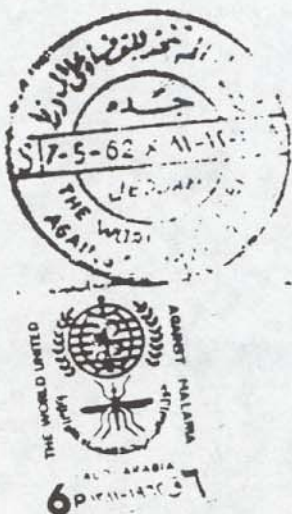
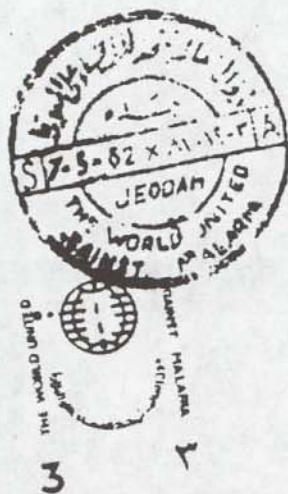
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المملكة العربية السعودية

وزارة الصحة

مكتب الوزير

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AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY,  
COUNCIL OF PHILATELIC ORGANIZATIONS  
ADMIT MALARIA PHILATELISTS TO MEMBERSHIP

At the November 21, 1981, meeting of the Council of Philatelic Organizations (COP0) held at the New York Coliseum in conjunction with the American Stamp Dealers' Association NATIONAL '81 show, new member organizations were announced. Malaria Philatelists International has now joined the membership of COP0. The primary purpose of COP0 is the promotion of the hobby of stamp collecting through educational programs. COP0 was instrumental in sponsorship of the first National Stamp Collecting Month -- October, 1981. Planning for 1982's observance is already underway. MPI President Ron Ward is the organization's representative on COP0.

Ron also now serves as the APS representative for Malaria Philatelists International. The APS Board of Directors, at their Fall Convention on September 22, 1981, approved the application of MPI as APS affiliate 115. Two other international specialty groups were approved for affiliation at the same meeting -- the Korean Stamp Society and the Commonwealth International Philatelic Society.

APS members will be informed about MPI and its activities through periodic reports in "The American Philatelist" and the informational listing appearing in the next APS Handbook of Services' section on affiliates.

Through affiliation with APS the members of MPI now have the opportunity to make use of the tremendous resource holdings of the American Philatelic Research Library. Books and periodicals are available for research use. The library offers photocopy service, provides research assistance and its books are also loaned through the mail.

For patrons uncertain as to what may be available, the APRL staff can suggest holdings. Subject cards from the card catalogue pertaining to the topic will be photocopied and sent on request so the patron can decide which books he may wish to borrow. APRL services must be requested through the MPI representative -- unless the MPI member is also a APS or APRL member.

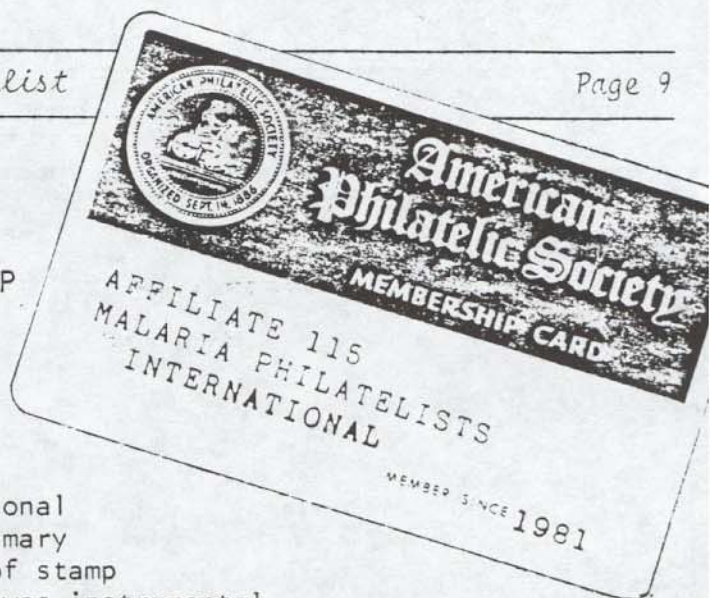
MPI ENROLLS IN NEW ISSUE / APPROVAL / SPECIAL INTEREST SERVICE: DISCOUNTS OFFERED

Negotiations have been completed with Westminster Stamp Gallery Ltd. (P.O. Box 447, Norfolk, Mass 02056) enrolling MPI in all services they offer to topical collectors.

As available, malaria topical material and new issues will be furnished for illustration and offering to MPI members -- usually at a special discount price, if ordered from MPI prior to the material being returned to general stock. The current offerings are illustrated on the following pages. This includes:

- GUINEA REPUBLIC, partial Die Proofs, four at \$500 each with 20% discount to illustrated in full, the other two illustrated with only the die area
- HAITI, CB8, Die Proof - blue, at \$150 with 30% discount
- AFGHANISTAN, four different unsevered pairs of the 1962 1963 Souvenir Sheets at \$150 each (\$600 total) with 10% discount

To qualify for the discounts offered, orders must be received by MPI prior to February 9, 1982. Send payment, in U.S. funds, payable to MPI or Westminster to Malaria Philatelists International, 426 West Fremont, Elmhurst, IL 60126, U.S.A.





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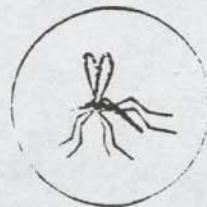
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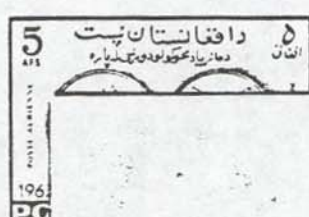


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## THERE IS THE ART -- WHERE IS YOUR VOTE? EMBLEM TO BE SELECTED

Illustrated above are the three contenders for consideration as the MPI emblem. Please take time to fill out the ballot on the last page and send it to the Secretary-Treasurer.

If you wish to have a supply of MPI stationary with the selected emblem, indicate this on your ballot and send payment, payable in U.S. funds. Shipment will be made with the April-June issue of "Miasma Philatelist" or sooner if possible -- depending upon production facility availability.

## MALARIA CONTROL COMMEMORATED BY COIN FROM SELINUS, SICILY

*Thanks to Dr. Kurt Lekisch, Austin, for this interesting article on another Malaria personality. Any philatelic commemoration??*

Empedocles, c493 B.C. - c433 B.C., was a physician, poet, statesman, priest and philosopher. He taught in Selinus, Sicily.

His treatises were written in verse, a common practice, and were concerned with purity of mind, body and behavior, as well as the virtues of regulated temperate diet and exercise. One fragmented document explains that Empedocles freed the city of Selinus from malaria by draining a stagnant area of water.

This remarkable event is commemorated by a coin from Selinus: obverse - Hyposas, the River God; and reverse - The Alter of an Asclepion Temple.

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## MALARIA AND QUININE ON POSTAGE STAMPS: SOMEWHAT OF A CHRONOLOGY

by Frank H. Babers (with updates by Babers and J. Dellinger)

(continued from issue #7) Published with permission of the author and Bio-Philately, official journal of the Biology Unit of the American Topical Association, where this article first appeared. This update, in most cases, limits the chronology to malaria-related personalities and events honored philatelically. Philatelic events themselves are not included (e.g. 1939 - Mexico issues RA14; 1962 - many nations release W.H.O. campaign issues).

Rudolf Ludwig Carl Virchow (1821-1902 - Germany, Berlin 10N35, 10N38, DDR 127,129, 1274A), an eminent German physician, in 1849 made drawings of malaria parasites in human blood cells but did not recognize their significance.

Charles Ledger (unknown - Zaire 444, 446, 448 and souvenir sheet) is indirectly honored on stamps from Zaire. The variety Cinchona ledgeriana which is shown was named for him by Moens. Ledger was an English merchant who settled in Peru. In 1865 he sent seeds out of the country of the variety which yields more quinine than any other variety yet known. The seeds were given to him by his servant, the Indian Mamini, who later was executed by fellow tribesmen for his "treachery". The seed Leder was provided and released was used in establishing the quinine industry in Java.

Joseph Lister (1827-1912 - Great Britain 426-7; Benin 380-1) was better known for his work on aseptic surgery, but was involved in malaria diagnosis. He published an article on malaria in 1900.

Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran (1844-1922 - Algeria 252, 252a; Sweden 765, 767), a French physician, went to Algeria in 1878 to study malaria. In 1880 he discovered the malaria parasite in the blood of a patient suffering from the disease. His claims were greeted by the medical profession of the day with great skepticism. Later, of course, he was proven to be correct. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1907.

Camillo Golgi (1844-1926 - Sweden 711) is known as the father of neurology. This Italian physician, in 1887, confirmed Laveran's results and showed that the parasites of tertian fever differed from those of quartan. He also noted that the paroxysms of malaria coincided with spralation of the parasites and severity of the attack varies with the number of parasites in the blood. He also was awarded the Nobel Prize. His came in 1906.

Robert Koch (1843-1910 - Afars & Issas C87; Belgium 554; Danzig 239; DDR 521, 547; Germany B251; Germany, Berlin 9N173; Yugoslavia B151; Romania 1347; Russia 2433; Comoro Islands Mk 345; Sweden 690, 692, 692a; Switzerland 538) was awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine in 1905. In "History of Entomology" (8) Muttall quoted Koch as observing in 1889 that natives of the Isambra Mountains (not listed in current World Gazette and location unknown to the author) attributed their febrile illnesses-acquired when they visited the lowlands-to the mosquitoes which bit them. Koch's efforts at Stebansort, New Guinea, resulted in that hot bed of malaria becoming a healthy colony through the use of quinine.

Sir Patrick Manson (1844-1922 - Brazil 903) is another well-deserving scientist who has not been honored directly on a stamp. The Brazilian issue directly honors Pirajo da Silva for his discovery of Schistosoma mansoni, the parasite named for Manson, in Brazil. Manson was a Scottish physician in the British service stationed in Formosa as medical officer to the Chinese Imperial Customs. In 1877 he found the worms of filariasis growing in the stomachs of mosquitoes that had fed on the blood of patients with the disease. He speculated that malaria was also transmitted by mosquitoes.



He returned to London where other doctors considered him a crackpot. He showed "Laveran bodies" to Ronald Ross and discussed his mosquito theory with him. In 1898, Manson started the London School of Tropical Medicine. In 1900, he infected two human volunteers with malaria by bites of Anopheles mosquitoes brought from Italy where they had been allowed to feed on patients with malaria.

Sir William Osler (1849-1919 - Canada 495) published a number of articles on malaria. After confirming Laveran's discovery, this Canadian physician insisted that no one in his clinic would make a diagnosis of malaria unless it was based on an examination of blood smears. While he was Professor of Clinical Medicine at John Hopkins University Medical School, his group made numerous studies on the disease. It was largely due to his writing and teaching of the principles of malaria diagnosis and treatment that the confusing hybrid disease, typho-malaria, was driven out of text books and medical meetings.

Ronald Ross (1857-1932 - Sweden 617, 619), and English physician born in India, entered the Indian Medical Service in 1881. He came back to London where he met Manson and became intrigued with Manson's ideas about the mosquito transmission of malaria. In 1895 Ross returned to India and set out to test the theory. He found malarial parasites in Anopheles that had taken malarious blood in 1907. Ross then switched to a study of avian malaria and, by 1898, had demonstrated the entire life cycle of the parasite in bird malaria and shown the transmission by Culex mosquitoes. In Sierra Leone, in 1899, Ross completed his story of the plasmodium life cycle in human malaria. Between 1899 and 1902, he devised methods of mosquito control using drainage, oil on stagnant ponds, screening of buildings, isolation of patients and mosquito nets. Ross was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1902. According to Boyce (23), Ross presented evidence to show that malaria in Greece may have had no small part in helping to wipe out the old Greek civilization.

Giovanni Ballista Grassi (1854-1925 - Italy 701) of Italy studied medicine and then took to biology. He and his colleagues, Bignami and Bastianelli, traced the development cycle of human malaria parasites in Anopheles mosquitoes during 1898. He claimed priority over Ross and was very bitter when Ross was awarded the Nobel Prize.

Georgiy Norbertovich Gabrichevski (1860-1907 - Russia 2296) was, according to Newerla (25), the first Russian physician to maintain that malaria was transmitted by mosquitoes. He organized three expeditions to study the disease and its treatment.

Fernand Isidore Georges Widal (1862-1929 - France 866, 866a) was best known for his diagnostic method for typhoid fever. He also developed

a diagnostic method for detection of malaria.

Antonio Luna y Novicio (1868-1899 - Philippines 598, 871) of the Philippines, in 1893, published the book "El Hemalozario de Paludismo" dealing with malaria.

Ferdinand Vicomte de Lesseps (1805-1894 - Panama 401-3, C60) successfully supervised the Suez Canal project at completion. In 1879, after three years of preparation, the company he headed started on the Panama Canal. Due to a combination of poor management, waste, graft, corruption -- and especially the ravages of malaria and yellow fever, the project failed and de Lesseps was considered disgraced.

William Crawford Gorgas (1854-1920 - Canal Zone 105, 148, 160-2, C1, C2; Panama 328, C64) was made Head of the Medical Department of the Panama Canal project because of his success at Havana. In spite of Walter Reed's work many "experts" still decried the mosquito theory of disease transmission. Gorgas was able to demonstrate during the construction of the Canal the feasibility of malaria control. No longer was it necessary to consider the tropics as "the white man's grave".





Julius von Wagner-Jauregg (1857-1940 - Austria 615) is the Austrian neurologist and psychiatrist who, in 1917, introduced the use of malaria as treatment for dementia paralytica of cerebrospinal syphilis and general paresis. He received the Nobel Prize for the discovery in 1927. (See special article on page 3.)

Paul Rivet (1876-1958 - Ecuador 340), a French physician, directed the Bureau of Hygiene and Epidemiologic Services of the Allied Armies in World War I. He worked out a program of malaria control in the armed forces. For these services, he was awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Gold Medal des Epidémies. He was assigned by the French Medical Corps to accompany a geodetic survey to Ecuador in 1901-05.

Benito Mussolini (1893-1945 - Germany B189; Italy 413-8), Italian dictator from 1922 to 1945, was no humanitarian but he did like efficiency. In 1922, the Italian malaria rate was about two million cases per year. Dr. Lewis Hackett of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission and Dr. Alberto Missiroli of the Italian Health Service proposed a study program to Mussolini who approved it. Over much opposition and criticism from many European "experts" who denigrated the program, Mussolini continued his support of the program. The success of the project in 1931 made a big impact on public health efforts throughout the world.

George Giglioli (1897- Guyana 275), Italian born malariologist, won the Darling Foundation of the United Nations award in 1961 and again in 1968 for malaria research.

John W. Field (1899- Malaysia 139) is the Australian malariologist who developed the staining method for the diagnosis of malaria. The Malaysia issue illustrates a bottle labeled "Field's Stain", a microscope and a stained blood smear showing malarial parasites.

Dr. Paul Herman Muller (1899-1965 - Comoro Islands Mk 345; Cambodia 192) was awarded the Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology for his discovery of the insecticidal properties of the chemical DDT. The Cambodia issue is illustrated on page 14. The Comoro issue honors Muller and five other Nobel Prize winners.

In 1922 the First International Congress of Malaria met in Rome. No postal commemoration of this meeting has been reported. The second congress was held in Algiers in 1930 and the third, a joint meeting with the congress of Tropical Medicine was held in Amsterdam in 1938. Again, no postal history has been reported. A full report on the congresses -- through the tenth, held in Manila in 1980 -- appeared in the fourth issue. Major philatelic commemoration was given to the sixth held in Lisbon in 1958 (Angola 409; Cape Verde 303; Macao 392; Mozambique 404; Portugal 836-7; Port. Guinea 295; Port. India 569; St. Thomas & Prince 371; Timor 289); the seventh session held in Rio de Janeiro (special cachet cover and hand cancel); the eighth congress held in Teheran (Iran 1480-1 plus special covers and hand cancels). Neither the ninth congress in 1973 in Athens nor the tenth have been reported as having postal commemorative action of any type.

In 1955, the Eighth World Health Assembly held under the auspices of the United Nations met in Mexico City and passed a resolution calling for the eradication of malaria throughout the world. No nation thought this of sufficient interest to warrant the issuance of a stamp to mark the event.

Since that time there have been numerous issues (particularly the 1962 WHO "World United Against Malaria" issues) on the theme but none are recorded as commemorating a specific event except for the 1978 International Congress of Parasitologists honored by Poland 25074-5 and Netherlands Antilles 437-9, 439a(SS) issued by that nation in 1979 commemorating an international session on Zoonoses which included some of the malarias.

Additions, corrections, comments by all readers are solicited.



## 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 (offers will be forwarded with a 10% process fee -- minimum 25¢). To offer wanted item(s) on confidential listings, sent the item(s) with price plus #10 SASE to the editor.

MINT, used or FDC of Chile C221b, send xerox copy and offer to: Dr. David T. Huang, 566 St. Charles Dr., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

CHILE SS, Minkus 710B (Scott C221b) with green mosquito overprint: Dr. R.S. Rowe, Box 15863, Nashville, TN 37215

GROUPS of FDC's on approval. Looking for various cachets and cancels. Will reimburse all postage: R.A. Ward, 15404 Carrollton Rd., Rochville, MD 20853

## XCHANGES / \$ALES AVAILABLE

Exchange and sale offers are listed free for members and at \$1 per 40 character line for non-members. For exchanges, please include corresponding want list items, name and address (no confidential exchange listings). For direct sales, include name and address. For confidential sales, send item(s) for listing under assigned number. A 10% handling fee will be deducted from all confidential sales. Payment or return will be made by 30 days after publication, unless continued listing is requested/paid for. Sales items may be listed with firm prices or at best offer (BO) above a listed minimum.

## Sale #10

UN First Souvenir Cards (first and second printing) featuring malaria issue: pair mint at \$9, pair with first day NYC cancel at \$35.

COMPLETE Malaria Collection, 1937 to 1977 including almost all imperf's and 1949 Haiti sets. Write for list and price. Dr. D.T. Huang, 566 St. Charles Dr., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

## Sale #15

COVERS (illustrated on page 18); Ecuador '63 FDC ... \$1.75; Monaco '62 FDC ... \$2.50; Maylasia '62 FD postal use cover ... \$2.75

MNH 1962 anti-malaria collection on hingless pages. All WHO official nations plus DDR, Costa-Rica, Sharjah, UAR-Palistine, North VietNam. 288 perf; 35 imperf; 28 SS. Plus MLH and used items not counted (Lundy, Mexico RA14, RA16, RA19). Scott listed items equal \$355.45, non-Scott estimated at \$144.65. BO over \$150 accepted, contact Dr. R.S. Rowe, Box 15863, Nashville, TN 37215.

## Sale #11

COVERS ... Costa Rica FDC . . . . .	\$4.00	Togo FDC . . . . .	\$2.75
Ethiopia FDC . . . . .	3.50	Turkey FDC . . . . .	2.75
Argentina FDC . . . . .	1.50	Saudia Arabia FDC . . . . .	4.00
Viet Nam FDC . . . . .	2.75	Denmark special cancel . . . . .	2.50
Bolivia FDC . . . . .	2.65	Bulgaria Imperfs FDC . . . . .	3.00
Burundi FDC . . . . .	2.85	China (Tiwan) FDC . . . . .	2.75
Dominican Rep. SS perf/imperf FDCs (pair) . . . . .			12.00
Ghana SS imperf FDC . . . . .	3.50	Jordan SS inperf FDC . . . . .	8.50
Jordan SS perf FDC . . . . .	6.50	Saudia Arabia SS inperf FDC . . . . .	15.00
Maldivs Is. FDC . . . . .	2.50	Macao FDC . . . . .	1.60
Libya FDC . . . . .	1.75	Liberia FDC . . . . .	2.25
Lebanon FDC . . . . .	1.85	Guatamala FDC . . . . .	5.00
Iran (Ministry of Health Cachet) FDC . . . . .			3.00
Iran (WHO Cachet FDC . . . . .	2.80	Iraq FDC . . . . .	2.25



## ERADICATION DU PALUDISME



DIA DE EMISION

EL MUNDO UNIDO  
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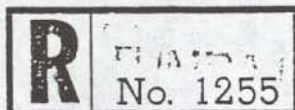
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SEA MAIL



SAMPUL SURAT HARI PERTAMA



Mr. C. Wade Cudeback

2138 East 39th Street

Ashtabula, Ohio

U. S. A.

Member Ken Lohr, a pharmacist in Quincy, IL, passes on an interesting side note. Did you know that in the old days heroin was cut with quinine?? "Very few heroin addicts ever got malaria because of the quinine in the dope they were using," comments Ken.



RUMOR OR FACT

## QUESTIONS ON THE MALARIA TOPIC IN NEED OF ANSWERS

- #5 Still open. Why two overprints for Chile '62 in Minkus?? Has anyone seen both??
- #6 Still open. Any revenues for malaria funds, related drugs -- worldwide??
- #9 Photocopies/listing Guinea '62 issues with inverted overprint. Guinea Errors will be the topic of a special article by President Ward in the next issue.
- #11 Part still open. Checklists on fowls (ducks?), oil, chemicals, etc. (not fish) used in malaria control/abatement appearing on philatelic items???
- #13 Still open. Checklist of first day cities for India, Scott #356???
- #15 Still open. Background, catalog information on Sept. 18, 1962, Naples, exhibition "sheet/label" for Europa with WHO antimalaria overprint and cancel??
- #16 Does Clara Louise Maas qualify as a malaria personality? Mike Birrer votes yes! "Although she died of yellow fever during Juan Finlay's work, Finlay's experiments lead to the discovery of mosquitoes as vectors, both in yellow fever and malaria. This in turn was used, after Dr. Walter Reed's work, in the application of the findings by Gorgas in combating both diseases" (see Cuba Scott #462 and USA Scott #1699)
- #17 Still open. Photocopies/duplicates available of Czul's Penny Post local issues??
- #18 Detail information on the "made for collector" Saudi Arabia issues. See the article starting on page 6, this issue.

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

Texas Medicine, Nov. '81 - members of the Department of Pathology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, reported on their experience in microscopic examination for parasitic infections. "Malaria was the only hematoparasitosis found . . ." This included seven cases with Plasmodium vivax and one with mixed P. falciparum and P. malariae. All cases were non-resident aliens.

Discovery, Nov. '81 - An extensive, well written and illustrated review of the work underway in NYU under the direction of Dr. Ruth Nussenzweig to produce a vaccine for malaria. Nussenzweig, after 15 years in malaria research, has targeted her team's work on sporozoites (the stage when the parasites are injected by the mosquito) which provoke strong immune response. Hybridoma technology is being used to speed identification of the vivax and falciparum parasites' antigen. Once identified, laboratory duplication or (if the gene that directs its formation can be identified) recombinant DNA techniques to establish production by bacterium will follow.

Discovery, Jan. '82 - a follow-up letter to the editor noted that the NYU work was made possible by Prof. William Trager who, in 1976, first achieved continuous cultivation outside of a living host of a malaria parasite.

## EXHIBITION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN SEEKS INPUT FROM MEMBERSHIP

Mike Birrer (P.O. Box 486, Harlowton, MT 59036) needs the assistance of fellow MPI members in making the Exhibitions Committee of service to all members. If you exhibit, let Mike know in advance -- and report on how you fared -- awards, honors, etc.

Tips on topical exhibiting at specific shows, involving specific organizations, that you have based on experience and discussion/reviews with judges would also be appreciated. If you know (in advance of the general philatelic press) about opportunities for topical exhibitors, please contact Mike.

Mike notes that "philatelic events are scarce to non-existent in Montana" but, after attending PIPEX in Spokane, he's got the urge to become an exhibitor himself.



## MEMBERS REQUESTED TO SUBMIT 1982 DUES

All MPI members with expiration date on their membership card of 1/1/82 (1182 on their mailing label) are requested to submit their annual dues. Payment of \$5 (U.S., Canada, Mexico) or \$10 (all other nations) should be made by 2/1/82. Please complete the member profile form below and send with your dues -- if there are any changes to be made on your address label / membership directory listing / committee membership or other service interests.

Submit dues payment, and any contribution to the MPI sustaining fund, in U.S. funds payable to MPI to the Secretary-Treasurer. Don't delay, postal expenses may require an increase in dues -- the Finance committee will soon be meeting.

## MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL APPLICATION

## MALARIA PHILATELISTS INTERNATIONAL

Enclosed payment is for \_\_\_\_\_ years membership at the current membership fee of \$5 (U.S., Canada, Mexico) or \$10 (all other nations) and a \$\_\_\_\_\_ contribution to the Malaria Philatelists International sustaining fund.

Pay by check or money order, no stamps or currency, payment in U.S. funds, please.

Member Number \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Please update my membership records as follows:

\_\_\_ new address: \_\_\_\_\_ effective date: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip/Nation: \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL TO: MPI

426 West Fremont  
Elmhurst, IL 60126

\_\_\_ collecting interest: Malaria subtopics: \_\_\_\_\_

Philatelic items of interest: \_\_\_ stamps \_\_\_ souvenir sheets \_\_\_ first day covers  
\_\_\_ event/commercial covers \_\_\_ post marks/cancels \_\_\_ other (list) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ service interests: \_\_\_ membership committee \_\_\_ finance committee \_\_\_ exhibits committee  
\_\_\_ handbook subcommittee \_\_\_ journal subcommittee \_\_\_ reference collection subcommittee  
\_\_\_ authorship of material for "Miasma Philatelist", list subject area(s): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ list me by name only in next Membership Directory (no address)

## MALARIA PHILATELISTS INTERNATIONAL EMBLEM BALLOT

I vote for emblem proposal Number \_\_\_\_\_, Send ballot to MPI's Secretary-Treasurer, include payment if ordering stationary (note order below).

Trojan Bond (25% cotton)

250 8½x11 letterhead @ \$33 qty \_\_\_\_\_

250 #10 envelopes @ \$42 qty \_\_\_\_\_

100 second sheets @ \$3 qty \_\_\_\_\_

Plain Bond

250 8½x11 letterhead @ \$13 qty \_\_\_\_\_

250 #10 envelopes @ \$11 qty \_\_\_\_\_

\$\_\_\_\_\_ total payment enclosed. Shipped post paid. Delivery estimated: May, 1982.