

CHINESE POSTERS

ANOPHELLIA • 2012

Chinese Anti-Malaria Posters

中国防治疟疾画报

Republic of Anophelia		Republic of Anophelia
<p>50</p> <p>50 francs</p>		<p>60</p> <p>60 francs</p>
<p>70</p> <p>70 francs</p>		<p>80</p> <p>80 francs</p>
<p>90</p> <p>90 francs</p>		<p>1</p> <p>1 franc</p>

China achieved basic control of malaria by 1990. In 1998, there were 31 thousand malaria cases in China, with a morbidity of 0.25 per ten thousand, a drop of 99% compared to 1954. The proportion of malaria among the total cases of acute infectious diseases was reduced from 41.8 percent in 1954 to 1.3 percent in 1998, according to Tang Lianhua (Chinese Medical Journal, 2000, vol. 113, no. 1:89-92). China's success in malaria control lies in an integrated program that emphasizes community participation, intersectoral cooperation and collaboration in the administrative structure and multi-tier primary health care network. It takes repeated practices of an integrated system of multi-dimensional measures to fight malaria.

The anti-malaria posters in these stamps present both modern and traditional methods of prevention and treatment of malaria, that China used from the 1950s through the 1970s. In disseminating health information, the posters also captured the social and political lives of China in those decades. For instance, Mao Zedong's writing on people's health became the trademark of the posters produced in the Cultural Revolution era. Posters produced in the peaceful early 1950s portrayed a harmonious happy society.

Issue Date: April 25, 2012

Designer: M. Corsi

Producer: Juergen Schwarz, Berlin

Process: lithography

Format: souvenir sheet of 6 (2x3) with 6 different designs [see below for descriptions #21a-21f]

Size: 184½ x 97 mm

Selvaige: Republic of Anophelia at top left and top right; Chinese Anti-Malaria Posters in English and Chinese at top center; descriptive text for each poster at left and right; text describing China's malaria eradication program at bottom

Paper: white glossy stamp paper

Quantity: 20

Perforations: 11

Purpose: publicize posters used in China (PRC) to promote malaria control

Notes: left and right tabs give text translation and technical details for adjacent stamps

Price: C

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Republic of Anophelia

Republic of Anophelia

Title: Regular Malaria Checks
Chinese Title: 定期的大疟疾
Published by Mao Cong 毛公. Produced by Tianjin Health Propaganda and Education People's Press, October 1950. (250x360 cmph).



50 frames

Title: Actively Prevent and Treat Malaria
Chinese Title: 积极防治疟疾
Acted by Wang Hanhong 王汉红. Produced by Tianjin Health Propaganda and Education People's Press, October 1950. (250x360 cmph).



60 frames

Title: How to Prevent and Treat Malaria
Chinese Title: 怎样防治疟疾
Produced by Zhuo Shilin 卓士林. Publisher of Liaoning Province, December 1950. (250x360 cmph).



70 frames

Title: Prevent Malaria and Take Care of People's Health
Chinese Title: 预防疟疾 保护健康
Produced by Wu Hui 吴惠. Produced by Liaoning Province, December 1950. (250x360 cmph).



80 frames

Title: The Early Care about People's Health
Chinese Title: 及早注意人民的身体健康
Published by Mao Cong 毛公. Produced by Tianjin Health Propaganda and Education People's Press, October 1950. (250x360 cmph).



90 frames

Title: Do a Good Job of Health Reconstruction in the Countryside
Chinese Title: 做好农村卫生工作
Produced by Mao Cong 毛公. Produced by Liaoning Province, December 1950. (250x360 cmph).



1 hour

Malaria was historically a major threat to the health of the Chinese people. In 1950, over 30 million Chinese people suffered from malaria and one percent of them died. The Chinese government launched national campaigns against malaria in the early 1950s. Programs of malaria control were integrated in the general rural development of land reclamation, irrigation construction, and improvement of sanitary conditions for both humans and livestock.

While timely treatment of malaria is essential, the anti-malaria campaigns strongly emphasized preventive methods, as "prevention first" was the health policy in the 1950s-1980s. The campaigns aimed at eliminating the breeding grounds of mosquitoes, using community efforts to dredge rivers, fill up ditches, pull out weeds, and raise fish and ducks to feed on larvae. Residential sprays and bed-nets use were common practices to prevent malaria in both rural and urban areas. To root out malaria completely, the government registered all who suffered the disease in the previous two years and gave them medicine to prevent relapses. Barefoot doctors reinforced the implementation of malaria control by distributing anti-malaria drugs and supervising patients taking them.

Notes: as # 22: different posters [see below for descriptions #22a-22f]
Price: C

23

Checklist: ___



Quantity:
Notes: as # 22-23: imperforate
Price: D (each)

CHINESE POSTERS

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Date: c. 1950
Title: Malaria – Health Poster for Autumn
Designer:
Producer: Health Bureau of People’s Government of Ping Yuan Province
Printer:
Size:
Quantity:
Notes:
Price: A

22a

Checklist: ____



Date: c. 1950
Title: Firmly Fight the Infectious Diseases that Harm the People of Southern Sichuan
Designer:
Producer: Health Bureau of the People’s Administration of Southern Sichuan
Printer: United Printing Society of Luzhou
Size:
Quantity:
Notes: malaria represented at bottom right
Price: A

22b

Checklist: ____



Date: 1963
Title: Prevent and Treat Malaria to Protect Workers
Designer:
Producer: Chengdu Red Cross and Chengdu Health Propaganda and Education Institute
Printer: Sichuan People’s Printing Factory
Size:
Quantity:
Notes:
Price: A

22c

Checklist: ____

CHINESE POSTERS

ANOPHELIA • 2012



22d

Date: May 1965
Title: Actively Prevent and Treat Malaria
Designer:
Producer: Health Propaganda and Education Institute of Shaoguan Prefecture, Guangdong Province
Printer: Guangzhou People's Printing Factory
Size:
Quantity: 10,000
Notes:
Price: A

Checklist: ___



22e

Date: May 1970
Title: We Are Determined to Eradicate Malaria
Designer:
Producer: Revolutionary Committee of the Health and Epidemic Prevention Station of Jinan
Printer:
Size:
Quantity:
Notes:
Price: A

Checklist: ___



22f

Date: c. 1972
Title: Actively Prevent and Treat Malaria
Designer:
Producer: Health and Epidemic Prevention Station of Changzhou Prefecture, Hebei Province
Printer:
Size:
Quantity:
Notes:
Price: A

Checklist: ___

CHINESE POSTERS



Date: July 1956
Designer: Mo Gong
Producer: Tianjin Health Propaganda and Education Institute
Printer: Tianjin People's Printing Factory
Size:
Quantity: 250,000
Title: To Eradicate Malaria in Specified Time Period
Notes:
Price: A

23a

Checklist: ____



Date: May 1963
Designer: Zhao Shuki and Mo Gong
Producer: Science Popularization Press
Printer: People's Education Printing Factory
Size:
Quantity: 133,800
Title: Actively Prevent and Treat Malaria
Notes:
Price: A

23b

Checklist: ____



Date: December 1964
Designer: Zhou Shifan
Producer: Health Education Institute of Liaoning Province
Printer:
Size:
Quantity: 30,000
Title: How to Prevent and Treat Malaria
Notes:
Price: A

23c

Checklist: ____



Date: 1964
Designer: Wu Hao
Producer: Kaifeng Red Cross, Kaifeng Health and Epidemic Prevention Station, and Kaifeng Health Education Institute
Printer:
Size:
Quantity:
Title: Prevent Malaria and Take Care of People's Health
Notes:
Price: A

23d

Checklist: ____

CHINESE POSTERS

ANOPHELIA

2012



Date: c. 1970
Designer:
Producer:
Printer:
Size:
Quantity:
Title: The Party Cares about People's Health after the Liberation
Notes: text: Thanks to emphasis on treatment and prevention of malaria, the number of malaria patients has decreased.
Price: A

23e

Checklist: ___



Date: c. 1970
Designer:
Producer: Health and Epidemic Prevention Station of Jiujiang Prefecture
Printer: Jiangxi Printing Co.
Size:
Quantity:
Title: Do a Good Job of Health Reconstruction in the Countryside
Notes:
Price: A


23f

Checklist: ___

USAGE

ANOPHELI A

2012

<p style="text-align: center;">Chinese anti-malaria posters</p> 	<p><i>Cancel:</i> Nangchang: March 19, 2012 (meter)</p> <p><i>Cacher:</i> Corsi</p> <p><i>Notes:</i> meter over #23a with tab; stamp cancelled Anophelia with undated handstamp; cachet reproduces poster</p> <p><i>Price:</i> C</p>
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A

Checklist: ___

<p style="text-align: center;">Chinese anti-malaria posters</p> 	<p><i>Cancel:</i> Nangchang: March 19, 2012 (meter)</p> <p><i>Cacher:</i> Corsi</p> <p><i>Notes:</i> meter over #23b with tab; stamp cancelled Anophelia with undated handstamp; cachet reproduces poster</p> <p><i>Price:</i> C</p>
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B

Checklist: ___

<p style="text-align: center;">Chinese anti-malaria posters</p> 	<p><i>Cancel:</i> Nangchang: March 19, 2012 (meter)</p> <p><i>Cacher:</i> Corsi</p> <p><i>Notes:</i> meter over #23c with tab; stamp cancelled Anophelia with undated handstamp; cachet reproduces poster</p> <p><i>Price:</i> C</p>
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C

Checklist: ___

<p style="text-align: center;">Chinese anti-malaria posters</p> 	<p><i>Cancel:</i> Nangchang: March 19, 2012 (meter)</p> <p><i>Cacher:</i> Corsi</p> <p><i>Notes:</i> meter over #23d with tab; stamp cancelled Anophelia with undated handstamp; cachet reproduces poster</p> <p><i>Price:</i> C</p>
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D

Checklist: ___

USAGE

ANOPHELIA

• 2012



Cancel: Nangchang: March 19, 2012 (meter)
Cachet: Corsi
Notes: meter over #23e with tab; stamp cancelled Anophelia with undated handstamp; cachet reproduces poster
Price: C

E

Checklist: ____



Cancel: Nangchang: March 19, 2012 (meter)
Cachet: Corsi; reproduces poster
Notes: meter over #23f with tab; stamp cancelled Anophelia with undated handstamp; cachet reproduces poster
Price: C

F

Checklist: ____