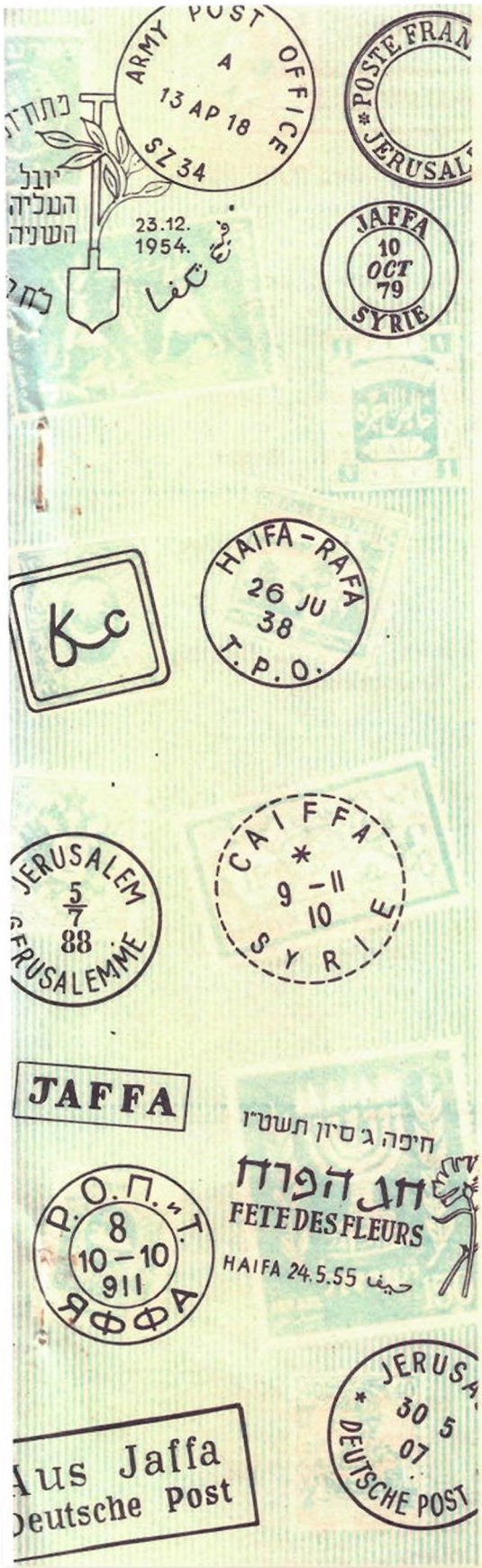

THE BAPIP BULLETIN

No. 65 May, 1970

IN THIS ISSUE . . .

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELISTS

Inserts: Israel Postal Circulars.
A.G.M. Minutes.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELISTS

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THE FIRST STAMP OF PALESTINE - THE QUESTION OF THE FOURTH TRANSFER

By Dr. H.H. Hirst

Most of the information given in catalogues and articles on the first stamp issues of Palestine has been accepted as correct. Major J.J. Darlow's assertion, made in an article published in the December, 1935 issue of "The Stamp Magazine" (London), that of the 1 piastre, Control A 18 - the first stamp of Palestine - "Three transfers were used for their printing", has never been challenged. In the past 30 years or so since the appearance of the Hoexter & Lachmann specialised catalogue collectors generally have been guided by its notes referring to the transfers. Here the number of transfers used for the first 1 pi. stamp printings (SG 1) is not specifically mentioned, though the mode of printing of the "Blues" is briefly noted on page 9. It has been accepted ever since that no Transfer F existed for the first 1 pi. printings.

The issue of the A 18 sheets was small by any standards, and they were not freely sold at post offices, but the stamps were stuck on letters by the clerks. Those who wished to study these stamps were faced with a lack of material. In November, 1938 Darlow wrote in "Gibbons' Stamp Monthly" in discussing some plate varieties:- ".....I do not possess a complete sheet, or pieces identifiable as printed from the proper transfer, in the correct positions".

To obtain evidence of the continuous presence of printing varieties one requires at least two identical sheets or blocks of the positions to be studied. In the case of the first 1 pi. stamp I have been able to collect duplicated A 18 Plate or Control blocks of all the transfers. An example of such a block is reproduced on page Xa. In addition, I had at my disposal two complete sheets of each transfer of the 1 pi. ultramarine, that is eight sheets, plus a fair number of Control blocks and large blocks of all the surcharged 1 pi. stamps issued in the early months of 1918.

The first aim of the study was to record all the minute varieties that could possibly serve to identify the plates, or transfers, used for the printing of the A 18 sheets. It seemed difficult to fall in with Darlow's conclusion that only three A 18 plates were made, since he himself had established that all the other printings in lighter blue or ultramarine were made from four plates.

Very close study with powerful magnification of the eight A 18 Control blocks, and two more sent to me for further checking, has shown that there is a transfer which resembles in all respects (with only one exception) the known transfer F.

The illustrations of transfers D and F depict these varieties in detail. The Control blocks of D and F, like the sheets, have many varieties in common. In order to mark out the typical varieties occurring in only one of these transfers, I have numbered them on the drawings.

Transfer D -

No. 1. A tiny projecting irregularity on the Jubilee line just above the "1" of 18 in the Control No. This is not present in F.

(Continued on page 4)

THE FIRST STAMP OF PALESTINE - THE 4th TRANSFER (Ctd. from page 3)

No. 2. White flaw in the G of POSTAGE, small but distinct.
No. 3. A slight thickening of the stem of the first E in the lower EEF tablet. Not equally distinct and varies with inking.

Transfer F -

No. 1. A small irregularity in the curve of the G of POSTAGE.
No. 2. Blue spot at very top of Arabic character to the right of the Arabic "L". Distinct and unmistakable under magnification, and present also in the Transfer F blocks of the later light-blue issues.
No. 3. Tiny thickening of the small Arabic character below the first "L". This variety is so small that the probably heavier ink of the dark blue printing covered it up and it is not always distinct. However, it is repeated in the F printings in light blue.
No. 4. Slight white irregularity showing as a tiny white spot at the junction of lines of the Arabic KH. Very small but visible under magnification, and slightly more marked in the later light-blue printings.
No. 5. White notch above the P of POSTAGE.
No. 6. Dot close to uppermost Arabic character (GH) in Arabic value tablet. Faint, and must be viewed several times, but more distinct in light-blue printings.
No. 7. Distinct flaw in dot of the Arabic "Q" in value tablet. The left upper side of the little square is curved in.

The varieties of the B and G transfers are shown in drawings of smaller size for the sake of completeness.

It is known to specialist collectors of these issues that a number of varieties found in the light-blue printings are absent from the first 1 pi. printings. They must have been introduced later by minor damage, particles that adhered to the plates and/or the texture of the light-blue inks subsequently used. Where these later issues are mentioned in the above paragraphs, it is only because they do lend support to the interpretation of varieties. No particular significance is therefore attached to one variety not found on the A 18 Plate blocks, which on the light-blue blocks appears as a faint, oblique line traversing the narrow white space above the E.F. of the lower EEF tablet on stamp No. 110. Some collectors look for it for the identification of light-blue Plate blocks, but it is not found on A 18 blocks.

As this is a first record of these plates, it would be useful if collectors of these stamps would study their Control blocks of the A 18 plates and other existing items with guide dots etc. and where possible confirm these observations.

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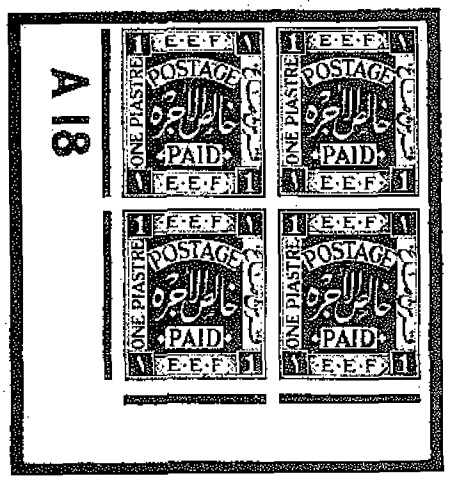
YOUR HON. LIBRARIAN, MR. J. SAVILLE WOULD APPRECIATE MATERIAL FOR THE BAPIP LIBRARY. MEMBERS WHO HAVE PHILATELIC PUBLICATIONS DEALING WITH ANY ASPECTS OF THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE HOLY LAND, AND WISH TO FIND A GOOD HOME FOR THEM SHOULD CONTACT MR. SAVILLE....PLEASE HELP YOUR LIBRARY!....

THE FIRST STAMP OF PALESTINE - THE QUESTION OF THE FOURTH TRANSFER

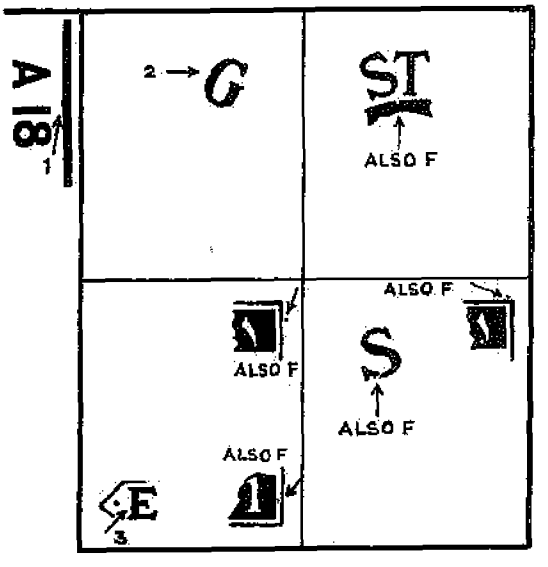
By Dr. H. H. Hirst



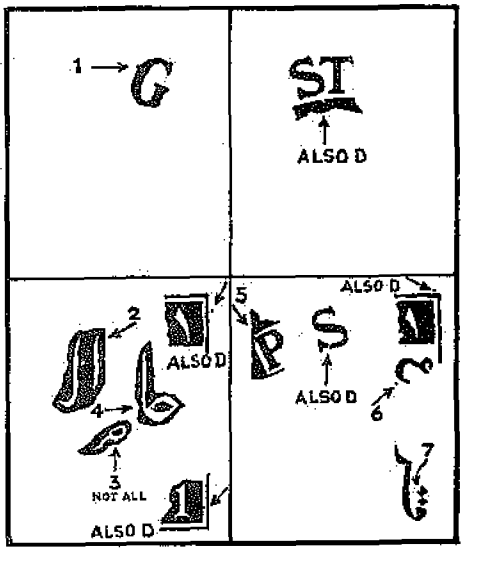
STAMP POSITIONS IN THE SHEET

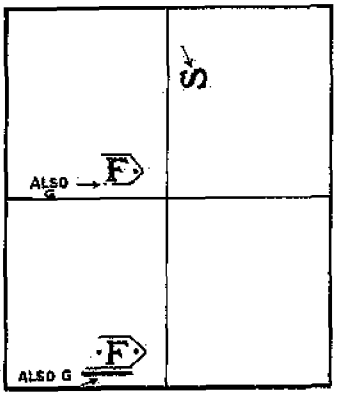
97	98
109	110

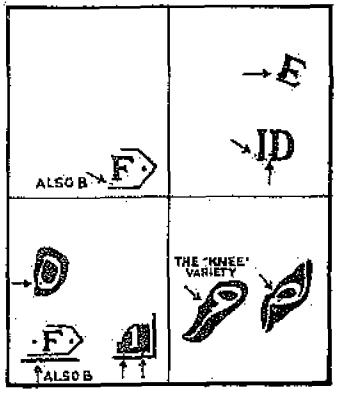
D



F







THE OPENING OF THE TEL AVIV POSTAL AGENCY IN 1920

By P. Kanner

Recent research has brought to light some documents and facts in connection with the opening of the Tel Aviv Post Office in 1920. They deserve to be recorded. Indeed, the exact date of opening has only been vaguely known (see BAPIP BULLETIN No. 29, page 15).

With grateful acknowledgements to the Archives of the Tel-Aviv Municipality and the Museum for the History of Tel Aviv, who very kindly helped me trace the relevant documents, I am quoting verbatim a translation of a letter written by Mr. H.C. Avery, the then Postmaster of Jaffa, dated 15th January, 1920, to Mr. M. Dizengoff who was the Chairman of the new town's Committee (Fig. 1):-

> "I have the honour to inform you that we have assigned a special postman to Tel Aviv. He will distribute the mail twice a day, before and after mid-day. In the morning he will empty the boxes that we installed in your quarter some time ago. I intend to send him to start work to-morrow and would ask your Honour to see that there is no hindrance to his work".

The typed copy of Mr. Dizengoff's immediate reply, dated 16th January, 1920, is preserved. In it the earlier request for a separate postal agency for Tel Aviv is repeated. It is pointed out that the suburb had 3,000 inhabitants and another 1,000 in the countryside around, and all suffered from the lack of postal facilities. The letter goes on to say that the Committee of Tel Aviv were prepared "to provide the accommodation needed for this purpose and will help to their utmost to set up the postal agency in our quarter".

Subsequent to this exchange of letters Mr. Dizengoff had in March a conference with the Postmaster General, Mr. Hudson, and a report from Tel Aviv in the Hebrew daily HA'ARETS of 6th June, 1920 states that the Committee had obtained approval for the opening of a postal agency, for which accommodation had been arranged, "small but nice and furnished with good taste". The next report in the HA'ARETS of 10th June, 1920 is worth quoting:-

> "On Tuesday, the 8th June, the Postal Agency was opened. For the present, letters and cables are being accepted and delivered, stamps are being sold etc. Shortly also a telephone connection will be arranged. For the time being the telephone is operated only on Government business. It is stated that telephones will be available in the near future for most of the merchants, various offices etc., and that also a fair number of private persons will be able to obtain telephones for their homes".

That the Postal Agency at Tel Aviv - a Jaffa Branch Office - was not merely set up in technical terms to be left to its own devices is shown by the postmark TEL AVIV / JAFFA of 25 JY 20 (Fig. 2). An earlier example I have seen is dated 29 JU 20. This type of postmark no longer bears the usual DETA designation (Occupied Enemy Territory Administration), while actually the Civilian Administration was to begin only on 1st July, 1920.

(Continued on page 7)

THE OPENING OF THE TEL AVIV POSTAL AGENCY IN 1920

By P. Kanner

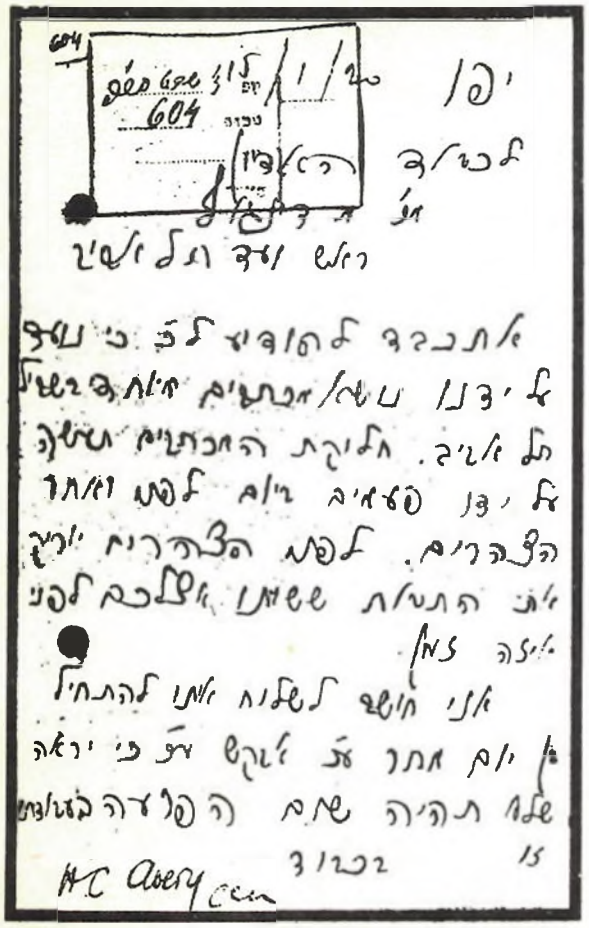


Fig. 1

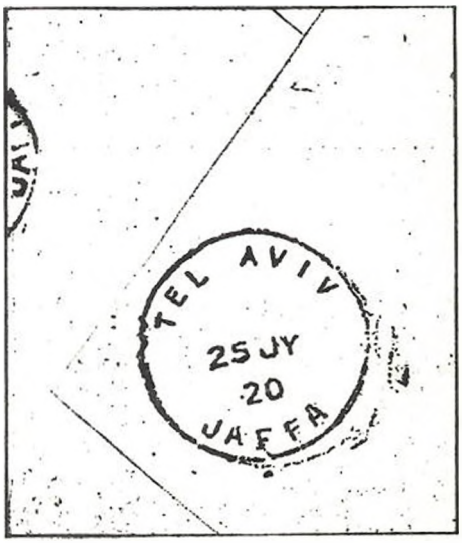


Fig. 2

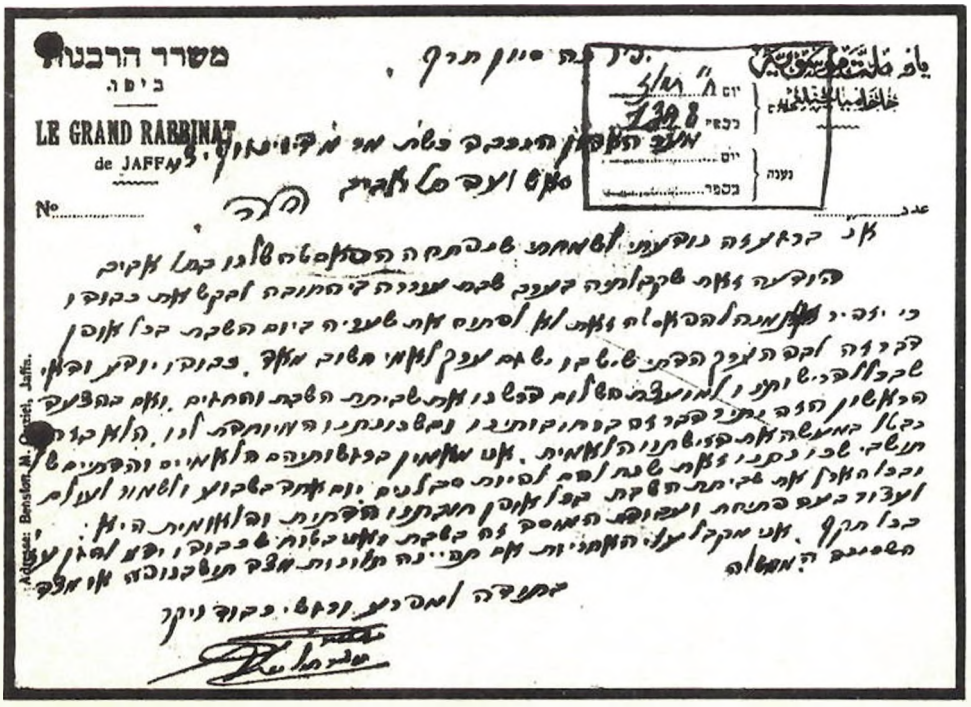
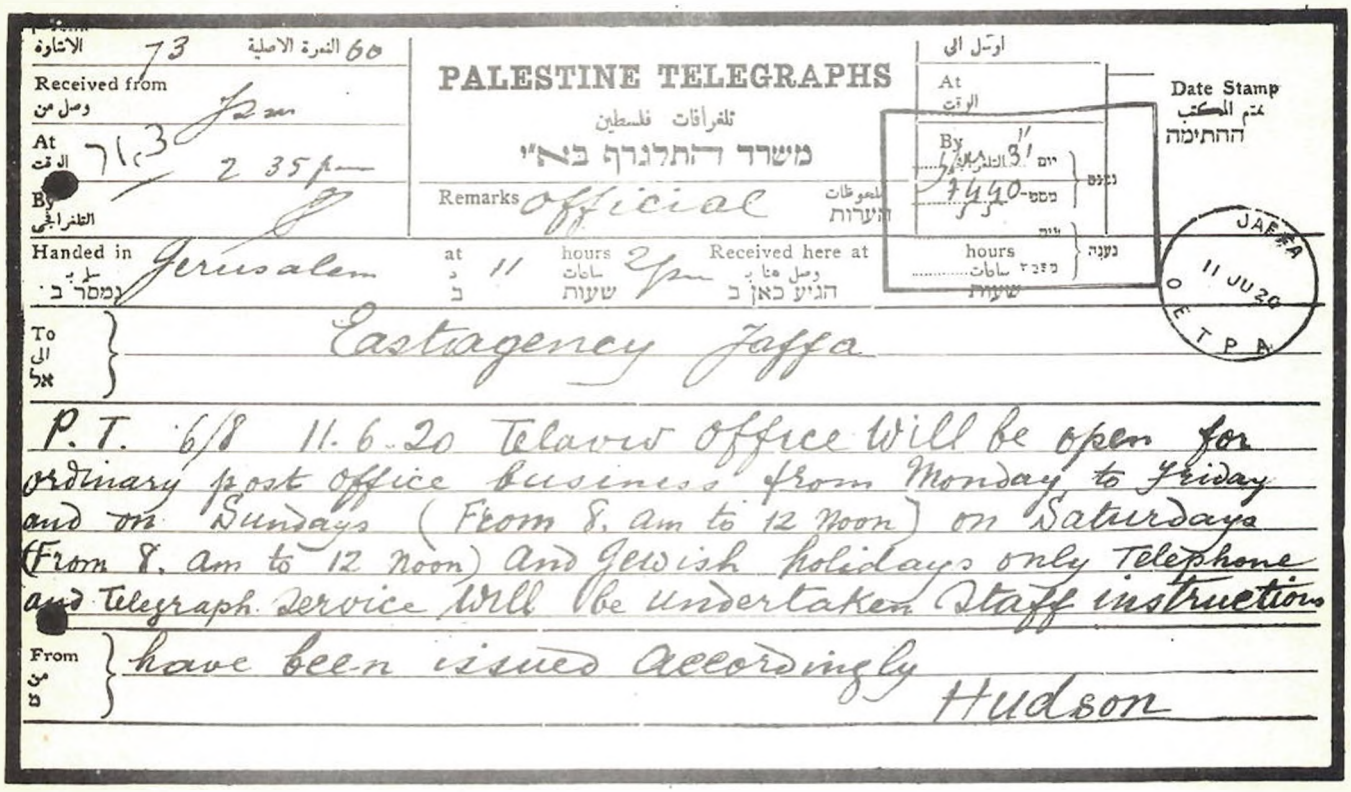


Fig. 3

OPENING OF THE TEL AVIV P.A. IN 1920 (Contd)



الاشارة 73 النمرة الاصلية 60

Received from وصل من

At الوقت 7.30 2 35 p.m.

By التلغرافي

PALESTINE TELEGRAPHS

تلغرافات فلسطين

משרד התלגרף פא"י

Remarks للملحوظات הערות Official

اوصل الى At الوقت By

Date Stamp ختم المكتب החתימה

JAFFA 11 JU 20 O E T P A

Handed in سلم ب נמסר ב Jerusalem at 11 hours ساعات שעות

Received here at وصل هنا ب הגיע כאן ב 2 pm

To الى אל Eastagency Jaffa

P.T. 6/8 11.6.20 Telaviv office will be open for ordinary post office business from Monday to Friday and on Sundays (From 8. am to 12 noon) on Saturdays (From 8. am to 12 noon) and Jewish holidays only Telephone and Telegraph service will be undertaken Staff instructions

From من מ have been issued accordingly

Hudson

ISRAEL - COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS ISSUED ON 6th MAY, 1970

A new Israeli stamp, issued this month, commemorates the centenary of the founding of the Mikve Israel agricultural school. The portrait is of Charles Netter, the school's first director.

Remembrance Day stamp and three stamps for Independence Day.

REMEMBRANCE DAY – MAY 10TH. 22ND INDEPENDENCE DAY – MAY 11TH.

OPENING OF THE TEL AVIV P.A. IN 1920 (Ctd. from page 6)

The working days of this agency presented a problem as shown by the letter of Grand Rabbi Ouziel of Jaffa (Fig. 3) who on Friday, the 11th June, 1920, wrote to Mr. Dizengoff urging that no postal business be transacted on Saturdays and Jewish Holidays. This same matter was evidently given due consideration by the authorities in Jerusalem, for the Postmaster General, Mr. Hudson, cabled on the same Friday, i.e. three days after the opening of the agency, as follows (Fig. 4):-

> "P.T. 6/8 11-6-20 Telaviv Office will be open for ordinary post office business from Monday to Friday and on Sundays (from 8 am to 12 noon). On Saturday (from 8 am to 12 noon) and Jewish holidays only telegraph service will be undertaken. Staff instructions have been issued accordingly. Hudson"

The postmark of the Telegraph department of the Jaffa Post Office with which this telegram is stamped is dated 11 JU 20 and it is in black. In this colour its use here is later than that in violet ink reported in BULLETIN No. 62, page 4 (Fig. 33).

PHILATELIC ASPECTS OF THE ST. CATHERINE MONASTERY IN SINAI

by Major Zvi Berest.

The Six-Day War has left its philatelic mark on the Sinai Peninsula. The 9th August 1967 saw the reopening of the El Arish Post Office under military administration and on the 18th June 1968 the Post Office in Qantara (East) was reactivated (only to be closed down on the 23rd Jan. 1969 with the evacuation of the civilian population to El Arish). According to our information, the Israeli Postal Services (Military Administration) are planning to open a "Mailing Point" at the St. Catherine Monastery to serve the many visitors, tourists and pilgrims calling there. When this service is established, it will be the first time in the history of this famous Monastery that regular postal services have been available.

During the 1956/57 occupation of Sinai following the Suez Campaign, there were no postal services operating in Sinai. Philatelists visiting the Monastery managed to obtain the Monastery's rubber cachet/seal on their covers or postcards and some were even successful in forwarding their items via the Army Post Office which served the small unit of the Israeli Army in charge of the Monastery. I have in my collection a cover bearing the APO 2688 triangular cachet (Fig. 1, page XD).

According to Major Saar, then in command of the Israeli troops stationed at the Monastery (and himself a philatelist), there had never been any regular postal communications between the Monastery and the outside world. Correspondence addressed to the Monastery was delivered to the Archbishop of Sinai, in Cairo, who forwarded it through the good offices of tourists and pilgrims who called at his office in order to receive the letter of introduction which would permit them to enter the Monastery and help arrange their accommodation. Mail from the Monastery was similarly carried by the returning tourists and pilgrims. In November 1956, the Sinai Peninsula was occupied by the Israel Army and a military garrison installed at the Monastery charged with responsibility for the supplies and welfare of the Monastery and supervision of the many visitors who visited the place.

On the 15th January, 1957, Major Saar handed over the Monastery to an Indian officer representing the United Nations Emergency Force and the first Israeli occupation of the Monastery came to an end.

After the 6-Day War, the Monastery found itself for a second time under the protection of the Israeli Army and this time, unlike 1956/57, the authorities freely permitted access to the area with the result that there is a steady stream of visitors, both Israelis and tourists.

Mail forwarded today from the Monastery is dealt with much as before. Covers in my collection (or that I have seen) are franked with Israeli stamps (to the amount of local or overseas postage rates) and the Monastery cancels them with its rubber cachet/seal (which, of course, bears no date). On letters that reached their destination, I have seen several varieties of cancellations and markings:

(continued on page 9)

PHILATELIC ASPECTS OF THE ST.CATHERINE MONASTERY IN SINAI By Major Zvi Berest

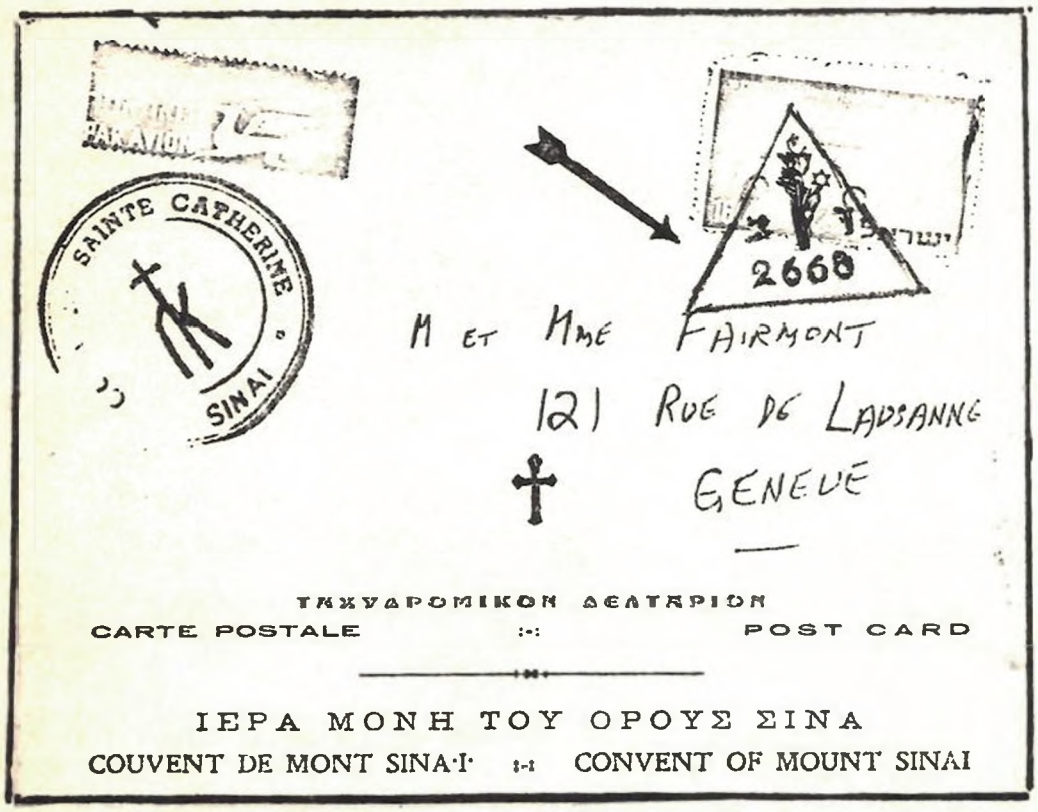


Fig.1

Fig.2.

PHILATELIC ASPECTS OF THE ST.CATHERINE MONASTERY IN SINAI (Cont. from page 8)

(1) No postal cancellation at all - although there is sometimes an arrival or transit postmark (Fig. 2, page XD).

(2) A normal post office postmark close to, or even over the Monastery cachet/seal - I have seen Tel Aviv, Lod and Rehovot - this is presumably mail forwarded from the Monastery by visitors (Fig.3 & Fig.4, page XE).

(3) A triangular APO cancellation in addition to the Monastery cachet/seal, showing that the letter was forwarded by the Army garrison. On the specimen in my possession the APO number has been inked-out by the Army censor. I understand that similar covers have reached addresses abroad (Fig.5, page XE).

I would be interested to hear from any collectors who have in their possession other varieties of cancellations.

* * * * *

The Monastery of St. Catherine was so named because it is at that spot that the Saint's relics were found. The Monastery was built in the 5th Century A.D.and its church was built and adorned by the great Emperor Justinian. The Monastery itself is enclosed by lofty walls constructed of granite blocks and incorporating a number of towers for protection from enemies. It is a miniature town with its crooked streets, its mass of buildings of varying heights and styles, its own wells, bakery, mill, olive press, stables, chapels, cells for the monks, refectory, library and quarters for tourists and pilgrims. It also contains a mosque.

For many centuries admission to the Monastery was through a special opening into a pent house, 30 feet up, and the visitor was hauled up by a primitive rope-drawn "lift" after his letter of introduction had been carefully scrutinised. It is only about 100 years ago that the monks felt secure enough to open a small door to their fortress.

At the East end of the Church is the Chapel of the Burning Bush which is the oldest part of the Monastery and here is to be found the bush reputed to be the "Burning Bush" from which the Lord spoke to Moses. Behind the Monastery towers the Mountain of Moses rising to 7,500 ft. This, according to tradition, is the mountain on which Moses stood to receive the Tablets of the Law. On a little plain, half way up, stands a tall solitary cypress said to be 500 years old and marking the spot where the Lord spoke to Elijah "in fire, in storm, in an earthquake and in a still, small voice", and nearby is a cave where it is said Elijah lived when he fled from the wrath of the children of Israel who wanted to slay him. At the top of the mountain stand two buildings of massive blocks of granite - a church and a mosque.

Once there was a whole community of monks but today there is scarcely a handful and all the services including the working of the fields is carried out by Beduins living nearby. Every day at 9 a.m. the monks provide the Beduins of the neighbourhood with two loaves of unleavened bread in continuation of a custom going back through the centuries.

The Church is the sole Byzantine Church in the desert which has never fallen into ruin and is one of the finest and richest Greek Cathedrals in

(continued on page 10)

PHILATELIC ASPECTS OF THE ST. CATHERINE MONASTERY IN SINAI (Cont. from page 9)

existence. Its wall are adorned with icons in gilt frames and holy pictures in wood relating the history of the monastery as well as episodes from the Old and New Testaments. They have been preserved through 14 centuries and look as fresh as if they had been painted yesterday. The dome of the Church is decorated with a mosaic executed by European artists as early as the 7th century.

No less famous than the Church, is the library containing some 3,500 precious volumes, manuscripts in Arabic, Ethiopic, Syriac, Persian, Armenian, Coptic, Latin, Greek and Slavonic; illuminated bibles with covers of silver filigree and gold set with jewels. One of the greatest treasures is the Book of the Gospels dating back to 776 A.D. and a copy of the famous Codex Sinaiticus dating from the 4th Century (the original was taken to Russia and subsequently found its way to the British Museum). Some years ago a team of scholars was sent out by UNESCO to microfilm the Library's treasures.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HON. EXCHANGE SECRETARY

With the recent improvement in the weather our thoughts naturally turn to summer holidays. Will those members who have not yet advised me of the dates when they expect to be away from their homes please do so as early as possible. It is necessary to give me two weeks' notice so that Packets may be diverted in good time.

There has been a falling off of books for the Exchange Section recently. Will members renew their efforts to assist me to provide them with the Packet service they would like to have by keeping me well stocked with material.

PHILATELIC ASPECTS OF THE ST.CATHERINE MONASTERY IN SINAI (Continued)

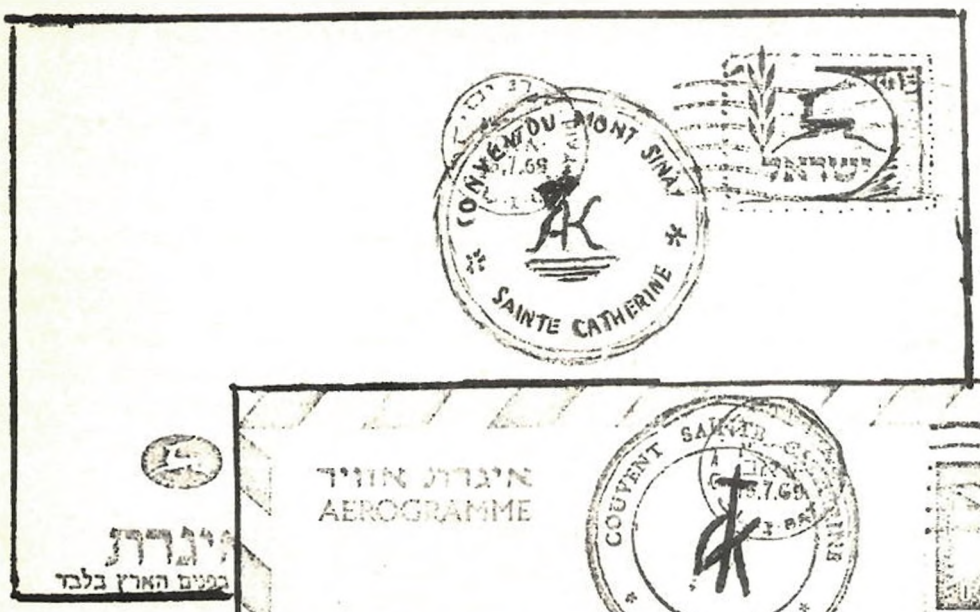


Fig.3

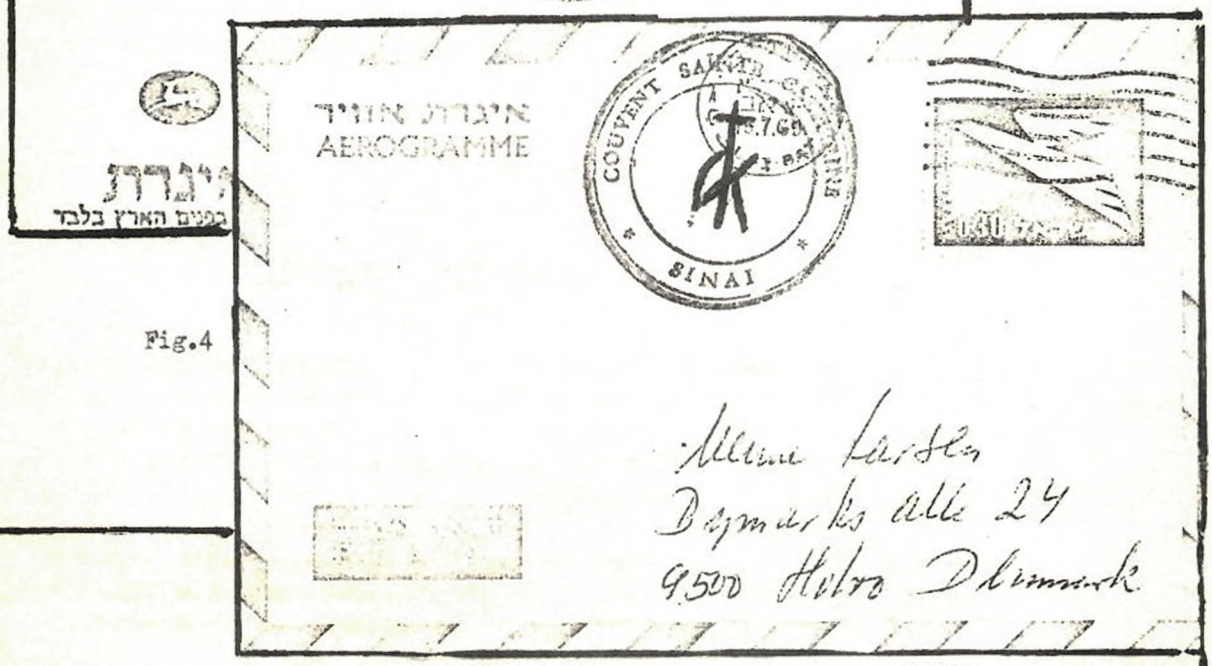


Fig.4

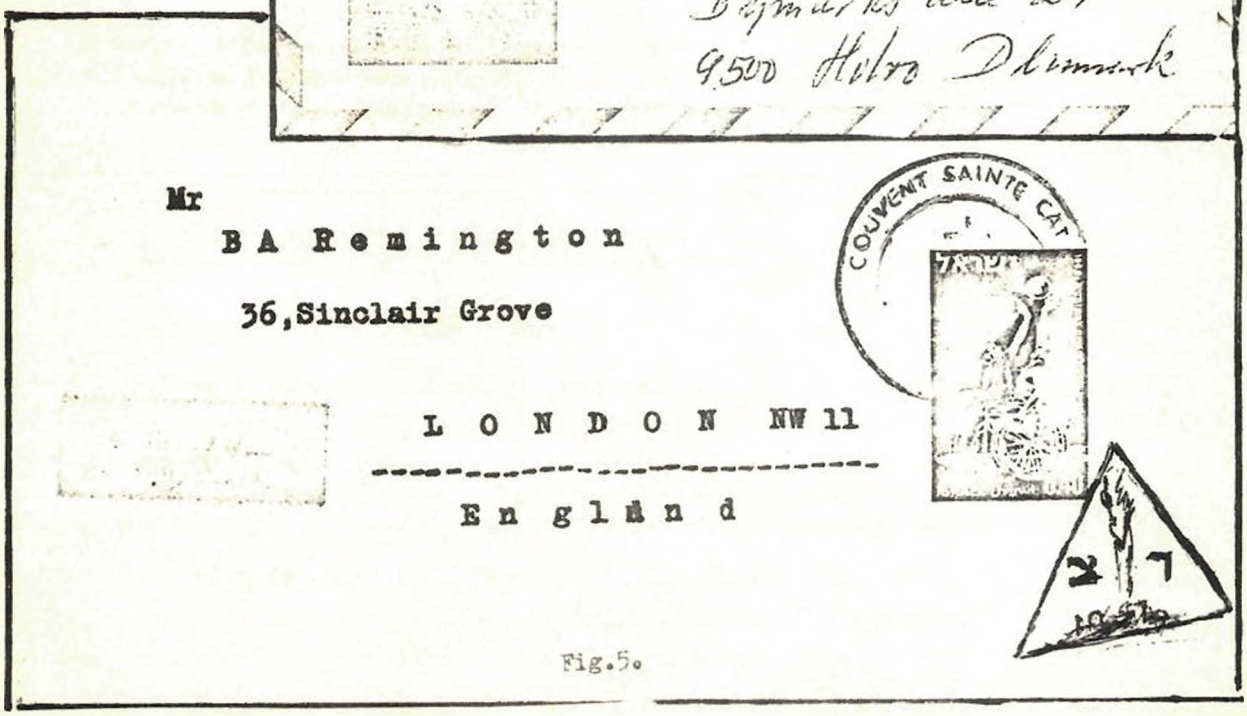


Fig.5.

The Zionist Commission to Palestine

by H.J. Posner

Not long ago, I acquired a small lot of early Palestine covers, of a period ranging from January 1919 to January 1920. They were franked with the ordinary typographed E.E.F. stamps of the 1918 issue, the 5 mil and 1 pia denominations. Philatelically they did not offer a great deal of interest, though amongst them there is one addressed to Cairo, dated 23 JU 19 from Jerusalem franked with a 5 mil stamp only.

What makes these covers interesting is that they all originate from the Zionist Commission to Palestine and are addressed to the "Chief Political Officer, G.H.Q., E.E.F. (or G.H.Q., Palestine)". They are, indeed, early documents of the road to Israeli Statehood.

The earliest cover in my possession is dated 15th January 1919. At that time, the Chief Political Officer had his office in Palestine (the cover is simply addressed "G.H.Q.-E.E.F.") but a subsequent cover of the 19th February 1919 bears the address "Brigadier General G.F. Clayton, Chief Political Officer, Adv.G.H.Q., E.E.F." (see page Xg, No. 1.). Another of the 6th May 1919 is addressed to "The Chief Political Officer, G.H.Q., Haifa" (No. 2).

My next and all subsequent covers bear the address "C.P.O., G.H.Q., E.E.F., Cairo" and one - of the 1st July 1919 - gives further details, namely "Savoy Hotel, Cairo" (No. 3).

The history of the Zionist Commission to Palestine will be well-known to the majority of our readers. It was the logic sequence to the Balfour Declaration that the British Government should send to Palestine a Commission headed by Dr. Chaim Weizmann to advise on future plans to implement the Balfour Declaration and to effect the liaison between the Jews of Palestine and the British authorities.

The Commission was to be representative of the Jews of all the principal Allied Countries but as the U.S.A. was not at war with Turkey no American representatives were appointed and the Russian members were unable for "political reasons" to leave in time. The Italian member was Commendatore Levi Bianchini, the French representative was Professor Sylvain Lévi, an avowed anti-Zionist! Amongst the British contingent was Dr. David Eder, Mr. James de Rothschild and Mr. I.M. Sieff who acted as Secretary. Major Ormsby-Gore (later Lord Harlech) was the Liaison Officer with the British Military Authorities.

Before leaving for Palestine in March 1918, Dr. Weizmann had an audience with King George V. On arrival in Cairo, the Commission was received by the British High Commissioner for Egypt, Sir Reginald Wingate who subsequently wrote to Lord Hardinge that he found them "Reasonable but woefully uninformed as to conditions in Arab Countries".

(Continued on page 12)

THE ZIONIST COMMISSION TO PALESTINE (Cont. from page 11)

Early in May 1918, the Commission settled in Tel Aviv which was at that time a small seaside town of perhaps 100 houses and a few hundred inhabitants. The difficulties which it encountered from the military authorities, both at the top and in the lower ranks, from part of the Jewish and certain sections of the Arabic population are too well known to need recounting.

On the positive side to record is Dr. Weizmann's famous cordial meeting with Emir Feisal on the Eastside of Jordan and the laying of the foundation stone of the Jerusalem University on Mount Scopus. This latter - due to the prevailing war conditions - could then only be of symbolic value.

It is only fair to state that Dr. Weizmann refers to his relations with the C.-in-C., General Allenby and with the Generals Deedes and Clayton as friendly though they were all most sceptical of the undertaking.

Reverting to the covers, it is the inscription on the flaps which is of particular interest. The earlier ones carry the imprint:

ZIONIST COMMISSION TO PALESTINE, TEL-AVIV - JAFFA - PALESTINE.

and the Hebrew version:

VAAD HA'ZIRIM L'ERETZ ISRAEL, TEL-AVIV - JAFO (see type 1.a. and 1.b.)

On all these covers the stamps are cancelled by the O.E.T.A.-E.E.F. JAFFA double circle postmark.

It appears that the office of the Zionist Commission to Palestine was transferred to Jerusalem in July 1919. A cover, dated 1st July 1919 is the first to have the flap inscription:

ZIONIST COMMISSION TO PALESTINE. JERUSALEM, PALESTINE.

The Hebrew version is now shortened:

VAAD HA'ZIRIM L'ERETZ ISRAEL. (see type 2.)

The single circle O.E.T.A.-E.E.F. JERUSALEM is used to cancel the stamps.

For a very short time the Tel Aviv office appears to have continued as a further type of marking the sender's name on the flap, which reads:

ZIONIST COMMISSION TO PALESTINE, c/o CHIEF POLITICAL OFFICER
G.H.Q.
PALESTINE. (see type 3)

with the shortened Hebrew version used, whilst the stamps are again cancelled by the O.E.T.A.-E.E.F. JAFFA d.c. postmark.

During the period in which the covers in my possession were used, Dr. Weizmann had already left Palestine and attended the Peace Conference at Versailles. Jabotinsky had officially taken over from him but it was in fact Dr. Eder who took charge of the Zionist Commission to Palestine.

We can only speculate on the importance of the letters which these covers contained. Many trivial matters had to be dealt with in this correspondence but even the most ordinary communication would today be of historical interest to a collector.

Bibliography: Trial and Error, Dr. Ch. Weizmann
50 Years of Zionism, Oscar K. Rabinowicz
Chaim Weizmann, a biography by Several Hands.

THE ZIONIST COMMISSION TO PALESTINE (Continued)

ZIONIST COMMISSION TO PALESTINE
Tel-Aviv—JAFFA—Palestine

Type 1.a.

ZIONIST COMMISSION TO PALESTINE
Tel-Aviv—JAFFA—Palestine

Type 1.b.

ועד הצירים לארץ ישראל
ZIONIST COMMISSION
TO PALESTINE.
JERUSALEM,
PALESTINE.

Type 2

ועד הצירים לארץ ישראל
ZIONIST COMMISSION
TO PALESTINE.
c/o CHIEF POLITICAL OFFICER
G. H. Q.
PALESTINE

Type 3.

THE ZIONIST COMMISSION TO PALESTINE By M.J.Posner

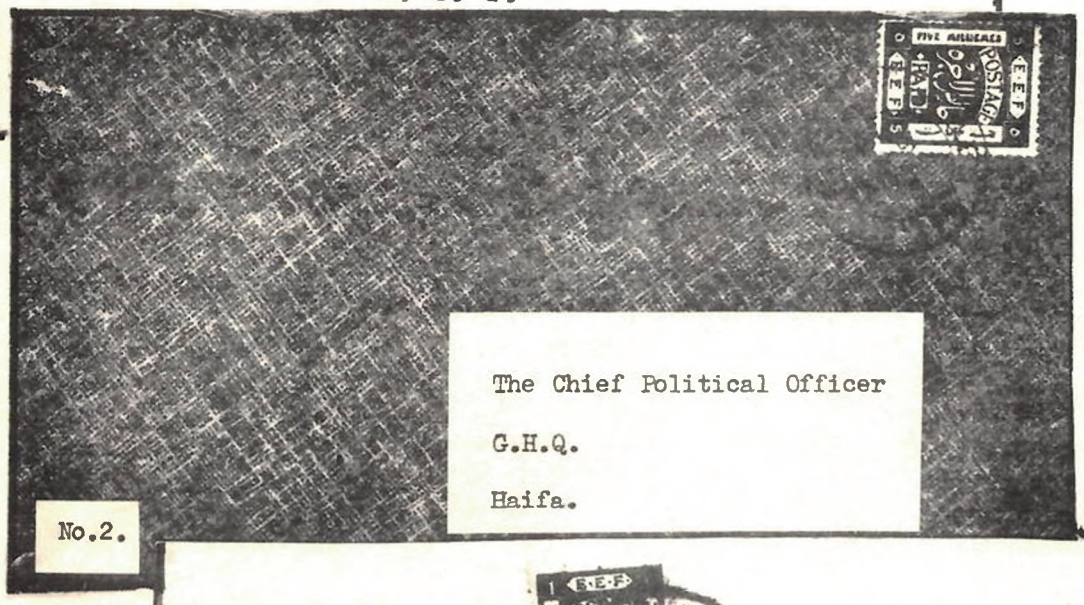
Brigadier General G. F. CLAYTON,

Chief Political Officer,

Adv. G. H. Q.,

E. E. F.

No.1.



The Chief Political Officer

G.H.Q.

Haifa.

No.2.

THE CHIEF POLITICAL OFFICER

G.H.Q. SAVOY HOTEL

No.3. CAIRO.

FIRST FLIGHT FROM ISRAEL
AND THE INTERIM HAIFA 2 REGISTRATION LABEL

Mr. Fred F. Blau (Chicago) is showing a cover on page XH which is worth seeing not only as a first-flight cover to Washington but also for its close relationship with Mr. Ernst Fluri's valuable research investigating the mails and stamps of the Interim period.

This cover (Fig. 1) stands out among the fairly large number of covers from the flight of Air France because it was sent by registered air mail to Washington DC. Although it bears no cachet, it must have left Israel on that flight of June 10th, 1948, which was the day after its posting on the 9th at Haifa. The insets show the backstamps on arrival at New York and Washington, dated the 13th and 15th June, respectively.

In his article in the BAPIP BULLETIN No. 51 Mr. Blau mentioned that "A number of registered letters to Paris were dispatched at Haifa by a dealer and backstamped PARIS X / 14-6 1948." These registered letters did receive the cachet shown in Fig. 2. The illustration also shows the Paris arrival stamp. The registration labels used on these covers were of Haifa without any number after the name of the city. Mr. Fluri explained in his article (BULLETIN No. 58) that this type of mandatory label was used exclusively at the Haifa Head P.O.

However, the cover of Fig. 1 carries a registration label of Haifa 2 which is listed in Mr. Fluri's article in BULLETIN No.58 on page 13 as one used at a small post office in the Arab quarter of the city which was closed on April 15th. Incidentally - Mr. Blau writes that he personally remembers the post office and its location. The Haifa postmark on the cover has the number "2" in its lowest part.

It is noted that this registration label affixed on the 9th June does not bear out the date quoted by Mr. Fluri. The small office was closed on April 15th, but it was believed that the labels were again used about nine months later at the Haifa-NAHLA BO. We have shown the above cover illustration to Mr.Fluri and consulted him about this earlier date of usage. His reply is that his information about the Haifa 2 P.O. was based on the most extensive collection of Interim mails formed by Mr. M. Brisker, and that for the purpose of his article his intention in giving a date or period in which the label was not used was only to show that it was not used for the rest of the Minhelet Ha'am time. His period of about nine months is now superseded by the date of 9th June on Mr. Blau's cover, but this in no way changes Mr. Fluri's point. He is pleased to know that the diligence of a collector specialising in a different field has led to the discovery of this little mistake.

PALESTINE - THE TRANSFER VARIETIES ON THE "BLUES"

In the past years some members have expressed doubts about the correctness of the figures for quantities printed of the "Blues" as published in catalogues and articles. They found that the scarcity of one or two Plate No. or Control blocks is disproportionate to the figures given for the others, and doubts arise also in comparing the number of stamps available to collectors.

There are several factors which influence stocks and numbers of stamps available on the market and it is usually difficult to give straight answers to questions about the reason for scarcities of early stamps. For the very first stamps of Palestine, however, we have official figures. These were published in 1929 by Major J.J. Darlow as he had received them in the form of a memorandum from the Surveyor General of Egypt.

For members who have never seen the actual page of Major Darlow's article referring to these printings we have prepared a copy which is printed on page Xi. This is done by a permission granted several years ago by the editor of Gibbons' Stamp Monthly, which in the case of this article has never been used, for the article itself has for some time been rather out of date. The list of quantities shows that the figures published in the catalogues are correct.

"DER ISRAEL PHILATELIST"

We last mentioned the German-language journal of the Swiss and German Israel Philatelic Societies in our No. 61 last year, when the two societies fused their journals. Under the distinguished editorship of Mr. Walter Mani (Chur) the issues that have since appeared are a great improvement on previous ones. The journal must have a great appeal to the members of the two societies and German speaking members overseas. Indeed, BAPIP ought to do its best to support the journal. No. 30, of February last, offers a particularly fine article by Mr. E. Fluri, which with additional illustration material we are preparing for republication in the English language in the BAPIP Bulletin. We are grateful to both the editor and Mr. Fluri for their enthusiasm and their permission to publish the article.

With this fine and authoritative record of the publication, it is regrettable to see that recent approaches to have articles published which did not originate in the work of the society's membership, have not spared this excellent journal. The writer of an article on the Flag stamp of Israel, a large portion of which only repeats, without acknowledgments, information well presented in an early BAPIP Bulletin, is as we learn not even known to Mr. Mani. Nor is he known to the editors of other journals overseas in which the same article appeared at about the same time. We feel sure that such practices are not in the best interests of our philately. If continued, they are bound to erode much the societies stand for.

FIRST FLIGHT FROM ISRAEL (Contr. by Fred F. Blau)

THE INTERIM HAIFA 2 REGISTRATION LABEL

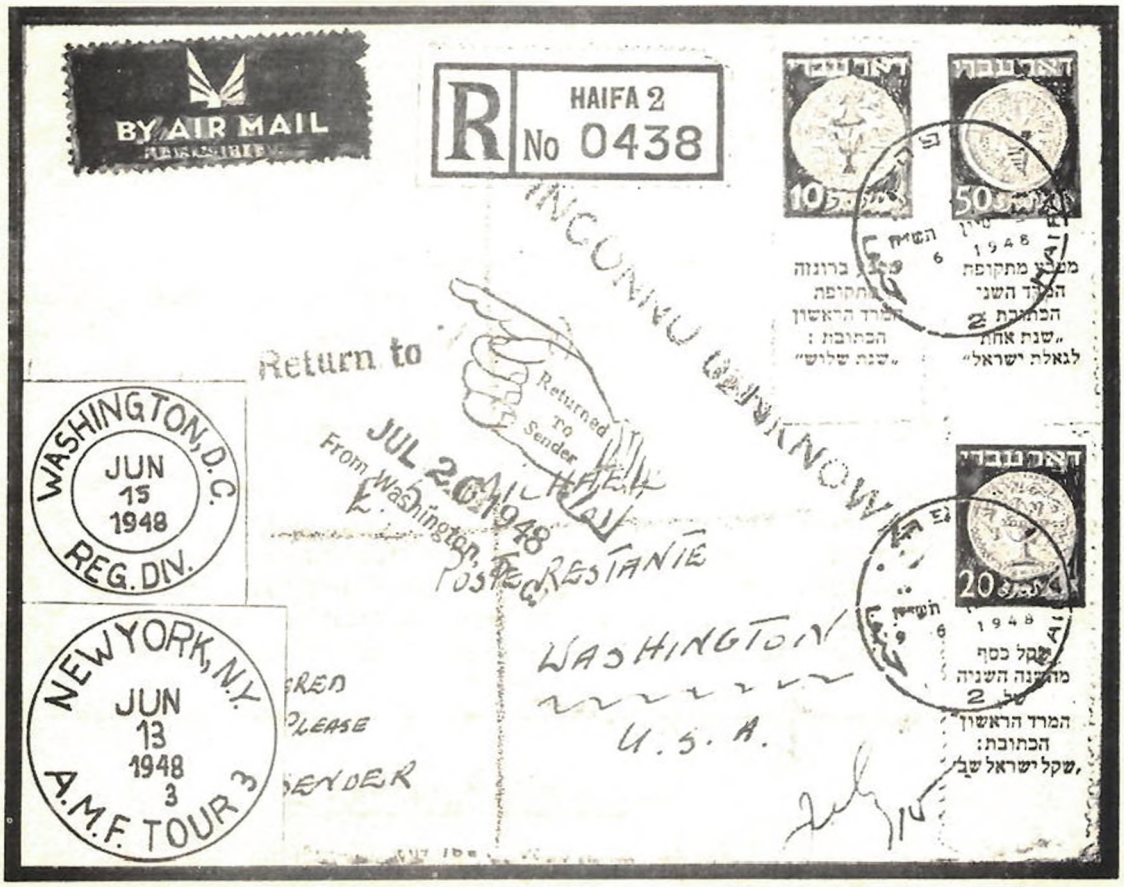


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

ISRAEL WAR FUND PUBLICITY LABELS (Robert J. Cohen)

PALESTINE

REPRINTED BY PERMISSION OF GIBBONS' STAMP MONTHLY.

THE TRANSFER VARIETIES ON THE "BLUES"

By MAJOR J. J. DARLOW

THE following letter and memorandum set out the method of production and give the dates of printing and the numbers printed of the 1 piastre and 5 milliemes surcharged on 1 piastre, sufficiently well to need no further explanation. The Mr. J. H. Rowntree, whose name appears at the head of the memo., was, I believe, the actual designer of the stamps.

Major J. J. Darlow. *14th January*, 1922.

SIR,

E.E.F. (PALESTINE) POSTAGE STAMPS.

With reference to your letter dated 2nd instant, I have the honour to attach, herewith, a memo. concerning the above stamps.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. B. WELDON.
Surveyor General of Egypt.

MEMORANDUM
by Mr. J. H. Rowntree.

E.E.F. POSTAGE STAMPS.

The design and printing of the first supply of E.E.F. Postage Stamps was undertaken by the Survey of Egypt, at the request of the Director, Army Postal Service, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, in order to meet the pressing demand for civilian postal facilities in the occupied enemy territory of South Palestine.[1]

In view of the urgency of the request, this Department undertook to submit designs and print a very limited quantity of stamps of P.T. 1 value,[2] the idea being that these would be a purely provisional issue, until such time as the Military Authorities could obtain a supply of stamps of all denominations from England. The design was purposely made as simple as possible, with a view to prevent it being used for the final issue.[3]

Three sketches of suggested designs were submitted, and the one chosen was fair-drawn and reproduced by the photo-lithographic process. Ferro-prussiate photographic proofs of the final negative were submitted for approval and subsequently proofs were pulled from the printing plates in the usual manner. No impressions of these proofs were retained by this department in accordance with arrangements made by the Army Postal Authorities.

The table given at the end of this memorandum shows exactly the values of stamps printed here together with quantities, control numbers, etc. Immediately the first supply of the P.T. 1 denomination was printed a request was made for a 5 millieme stamp, and in accordance with the original arrangement it was decided to surcharge the P.T. 1 value. The colour of the first issue of the latter stamp being a dark blue, it was found that this colour was unsuitable for overprinting in black, therefore the colour was made lighter and in subsequent issues this new shade was retained.

All paper used was British Inland Revenue Royal Cypher Postage Stamp Paper supplied by

Value.	Control No.	Colour.	Quantity of stamps.	Paper.	Date.
P.T. 1 ..	A 18	Deep Blue	233,760	Ungummed	15/1/18
P.T. 1 surcharged 5 mills. ..	B 18 A	Ultramarine	50,280	"	12/2/18
P.T. 1 ..	C 18	"	338,880	Gummed	26/2/18
P.T. 1 surcharged 5 mills. ..	C 18 B	"	55,560	"	26/2/18
P.T. 1 surcharged 5 mills. ..	D 18C	"	54,120	"	12/5/18

[1] The stamps were actually used throughout Palestine and in a great part of Syria; Aleppo, Beyrout, Damascus, and other town postmarks being found.

[2] Piastre Turkish 1.

[3] The design was evidently considered by the authorities at Somerset House to be so good that, with only very small modifications, it was used for the eleven values of the July–December 1918 issue, and continued to be used till the Pictorial issue of 1927 was printed.

PALESTINE - THE PALESTINo VARIETY

Mr. Paul Guggenheim (Naarden, Holland) has recently conducted an enquiry into the occurrence and plate positions of the PALESTINo variety of the Second Jerusalem Overprint. He received contributions and personal views from Mr. A.A. Lyness, Dr. W. Hoexter and Mr. D. Dorfman. The writer of this article, which includes also Mr. Guggenheim's contributions, has added his own findings and discusses the questions involved.

General Considerations

The PALESTINo variety is certainly the most striking in the whole 2nd Overprint, of the 10 mm. Arabic type. One contributor (Hoexter) views the appearance of varieties in the context of second thoughts he has about the arrangement of this printing, which in his opinion may later be accepted as the second 10mm. Arabic overprint, i.e. it was made after the "Narrow Setting", which he considers was probably the first. However correct this may turn out to be, so far as our present knowledge goes our research on society level appears to move in the right direction. The study of varieties of the plates and their use on the two panes of the sheets is undoubtedly the most worthwhile activity for the time being, philatelically speaking. It is based on straightforward examination of the philatelic material available and leaves little to theory. For new views on arrangements to become convincing, most careful examination of a large number of full sheets of various denominations is necessary. We would indeed be fortunate if so much of the issue still exists.

Literature

Until 1954, when the late E.S. Nixon began to publish the results of his enquiries into the 2nd Local Overprint in the BAPIP BULLETIN, this 2nd Jerusalem Overprint issue had received very little attention. J.J. Darlow knew that 240 different type units were used for two different plates which he named A1 and A2, but he never concentrated on individual varieties in his writings. In the catalogue which he compiled in 1951 for Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia, Vol. III (Asia), he had only this to say: "The set-up for this overprint was built up from type in two panes of 120, from which castings were taken. When printing, either pane was placed uppermost".

In the Hoexter & Lachmann specialised catalogue not more than one line refers to the varieties with these words: "The overprint varieties of this issue are all of minor importance."

The first comprehensive record of all overprint units was published by M.M. Sacher in 1962, and the PALESTINo variety specifically, along with some other prominent ones, was first described also in this BULLETIN in 1963 (Hirst).

Two contributors (Guggenheim, Hoexter) prefer to call this variety "The Deformed E". (Is it the first or the second E in PALESTINE?) The reason for this has not been explained, but it seems they wished to select a name which in some way relates to the origin of the variety, a method which usually renders names unsuitable for brief description. There have been many precedences for concise and very plain terms being applied in philately in general and that of Palestine in particular. Every student knows for example where to place the PALESTINB or "B" variety, the "13", which is also a deformed E, or the "F" variety

(Continued on page 16)

THE PALESTINo VARIETY (Ctd. from page 15)

which is in the same category. On the "F" Darlow wrote in 1938 in his "Little Known Rarities of Palestine": - "- the letter F instead of the second E in Palestine..., a broken letter of course...". He named it the PALESTINF variety and it has gone down as such in our parlance. It seems that collectors at large are already used to refer to the PALESTINo variety.

Plate Positions

All contributors confirm that this variety occurs only in the upper overprint plate (A1) on No. 73. The lower plate (A2) contains quite a different type unit in the corresponding place.

In view of the two plates having been separated at certain stages of the printings - probably for cleaning (Dorfman) - and repositioned in the reverse order on the "platen", sheets of 240 exist on which the upper pane of 120 is overprinted with the A2 plate and the lower with the A1. In these latter cases the PALESTINo variety is found to be on a stamp of the lower pane, No. 193 to be exact.

It has been suggested that the PALESTINo variety will in general be found in cases where the overprint plate A1 was used on the lower pane of the sheet (Hoexter). It will be seen later than indeed most of the stamps so far recorded are from lower panes.

The Printings

It is evident from present records that the variety as such, whether from the upper or lower pane of sheets, is quite scarce. All contributors point this out, though their reasons for the scarcity differ to some extent. Of eleven large panes (30 to 40 stamps each), 14 blocks of four and 3 pairs and numerous single stamps examined, not more than two with the PALESTINo variety have been found (Hirst). Translated into the number of stamps examined by an individual collector, one would conclude that among approximately 600 stamps of the 2nd Jerusalem Overprint irrespective of their denomination, there may be two with the variety. Some of the values are undoubtedly rare, such as the 5m. perf. 14, red-orange (Hoexter), which is a scarce stamp in its own right, without the variety.

The following is a list of all the stamps reported:-

Number	Value	Perforation	Sheet Pos.	Contributors
3	2m.	15/14	No. 73	Guggenheim, Hirst, Hoexter, Lyness
4	2m.	15/14	193	
2	2m.	14	193	
1	4m.	15/14	193	
1	5m.	15/14	--	Sacher, Bull. No. 44
1	5m.	15/14	73	Hoexter
1	5m.	15/14	193	
1	5m.	14 yell.-orange	193	
1	5m.	14 red-orange	193	
1	1pi.	15/14	--	Pearl, Bull. No. 55
1	2pi.		73	Hoexter
1	5pi.	15/14	--	Sacher, Bull. No. 44
1	5pi.	15/14	193	Hoexter

(Continued on page 17)

THE PALESTINo VARIETY (Ctd. from page 16)

The above list comprises 19 stamps reported. It must be mentioned that eight of these were reported from memory and not direct from a collection, which may be considered a weakness in this enquiry, but assuming that they will be seen in collections at some later time, we can conclude that most values, if not all, received this overprint variety. No mention was made by any contributor of the 1m. and 3m. denominations.

It is noted that among 16 stamps the variety occurs in Plate A1 printed on the lower pane in 11 cases and in Plate A1 printed on the upper pane - which is the normal and more common layout - in only 5 (for 3 stamps no plate positions were indicated).

If one deducts the number reported from memory, the remaining 11 stamps reported from collected material, which after all can be seen or photographed, eight are of the 2m. value. From these figures it seems certain that there is still a reasonable chance for the 2m. being found in accumulations.

On page Xj two PALESTINo items are reproduced (Guggenheim). They are six marginal units from a larger block of the 2m. perf. 15/14 and a used 2m. perf. 14. Both are from the lower pane. The tiny extension of the damaged or "deformed" E on the block and the fact that small remainders of its upper part are sometimes found on specimens of this variety is mentioned by two contributors (Hoexter, Guggenheim). This observation is confirmed (Hirst) and it is agreed that in its very first stages the defect was not as complete as it appears on the majority of stamps, though these upper lines are very faint and inking and pressure might have had something to do with their appearance.

One seemingly important observation may be added: of all the inspected blocks and panes containing the unit numbers 73 or 193 which do not show the PALESTINo variety, the type unit in this position of the A1 overprint plate is in all other respects exactly like the one having the variety.

There are other aspects from which the above results could be analysed; they could be related to the various printing stages of the different values, and the different perforations. However, it is felt that more records from collections would be required for reasonably accurate assessments to be made.

We hope to enlarge upon one or two more prominent varieties of this overprint in a future issue of the Bulletin.

H.H. HIRST

SHEET OF THE 2m PERF. 14 OVERPRINT OF 2nd SETTING (PALESTINE VARIETY)

We are pleased to hear that Mr. D. Dorfman, Evanston, U.S.A., has traced a Palestine variety first described by Mr. N. Gladstone in Bulletin No. 63, Page 21. In his sheet of the 2m. perf. 14 overprint of the 2nd Setting Stamp No. 36. This is the 3rd Horizontal Row. We shall have more to say about this variety in the next issue of the Bulletin.

DATES TO REMEMBER: ----- PHILYMPIA GET-TOGETHER...SATURDAY 19th SEPTEMBER (1700-2000 hours) FOR ALL BAPIP MEMBERS...PLEASE INFORM MR. J. SWINNERTON, (SEE NOTICE ON TOP OF PAGE 28 IN THIS ISSUE) IF YOU INTEND TO BE PRESENT. PRESIDENTIAL DISPLAY AT USUAL LONDON SECTION VENUE...THURSDAY 24th SEPTEMBER 1970 (PHILYMPIA WEEK)...6.30 for 6.45 p.m.

COVER FROM THE SWISSAIR DISASTER

By A. Goldschmidt

On 21st February, 1970 the world was shocked by the announcement that a Swissair jet airliner, which had just taken off at Zurich Airport, crashed close to the village of Wuerenlingen. What had happened was that the airliner exploded in mid-air and that the explosion was caused by an explosive cum altimeter device planted in the luggage compartment by Arab terrorists. According to the "Palestine Post" of February 23rd, 38 passengers and 9 crew were on board. The 'plane was completely destroyed and there were no survivors.

During the following days notices in the international press gave more details of the disaster. The liner was a four-engined Swissair CORONADO on its flight SR 330 to Tel Aviv. It crashed into woods near the nuclear reactor in the village of Wuerenlingen in the Aargau Canton, about 15 minutes after it had taken off from Zurich at 12.15 G.M.T.

This is an extract from the official Swiss report:-

Machine: CORONADO HB - ICD "Basel-Land";
Pilot: Capt. Karl Berlinger; Co-Pilot: Armand Etienne;
Flight Engineer: Werner Gimmi; Purser: Hans Maag;
Steward: Peter Frey;
Air Hostesses: Clair Aubort, Eliane Gaillard, Claire Henry, Doris Rusca.

The administrative Post Office for Wuerenlingen in Zurich 58.

The cover reproduced on page Xj is one of those that the Swiss authorities were able to salvage from the small pieces of wreckage found after a careful search of the ground. It had come from Sweden and was addressed to Ramat Hashavim in Israel. The violet Swiss handstamp in French denotes that "The correspondence is from the 'Coronado' crashed at Wuerenlingen. / Post Office Zurich 58". In Israel the letter was delivered to the addressee in an official envelope of the Israel Post accompanied by a slip on which was written by hand in Hebrew:- "This attached letter was received in this condition", and it was handstamped with a single-line HOD-HASHARON in black, which is the postal district in which RAMAT HASHAVIM is situated.

On personal enquiry information has been received from the Post Office of Zurich 58 that 400 letters, including printed items, of the total weight of 14 kgs. (i.e. 30.8 lbs.) were salvaged.

It has since become known that most of the salvaged mail items were damaged, similar to the example shown, by water from the snow on the ground and that some of them were stained, even with blood, as a result of the sudden disintegration of the airliner.

U.K. MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE THAT YOUR HON. EXCHANGE SECRETARY MR. R. NORGATE IS KEEN TO HAVE PLENTY OF HOLY LAND MATERIAL FOR THE PACKETS. HELP THE EXCHANGE SECTION AND HELP TO DISPOSE OF YOUR UNWANTED MATERIAL.

THE PALESTINo VARIETY

An article based on an enquiry by Paul Guggenheim.

COVER FROM THE SWISSAIR DISASTER

(A. Goldschmidt)

BAPIP RESEARCH SECTION

Illustrations on page Xk

REGISTERED COVER OF JAFFA 1919

The registered letter, contributed by Rabbi Harold I. Salzmann (Pittsfield, USA) was posted at the Jaffa P.O. in the second year of the British Military Administration, on 21st August, 1919. The sender was the American Zionist Medical Unit for Palestine and the postage stamps, two 1pi. stamps, were affixed on the reverse and postmarked with the double-circle OETA EEF postmark. Backstamps are a London transit postmark of 3 SP 19 and the arrival stamps of Cincinnati, Ohio, of SEP 14 and 15.

The cover is an addition to our research report in BULLETIN No. 63 on the registration labels of Jaffa. The label on this cover is the type used by the military offices, but whereas the dated postmark was normally struck in the space provided for it, this label was handstamped with a single-line JAFFA in violet. As usual in those days, another digit was added to the registration number by hand.

The letter was addressed to Professor G. Deutsch, a distinguished theologian and professor of history at the Hebrew Union College of America till his death in 1921.

More information on the registration labels of Jaffa is published later in this report.

FIRST RECORD OF AN UNDATED JERUSALEM PARCEL POSTMARK

The type of parcel postmark known of Jaffa, without date, with thick horizontal lines and POST OFFICE and name inscribed through the centre has never been known to have been used at the Jerusalem HPO. It has now been found quite distinct on a 9pi. typographed stamp of Palestine and the completed piece is illustrated. It is struck in black.

The postmark has meanwhile been confirmed by Mr. Luciano Buzzetti (Rome) who also has a partial example.

AIR ACCIDENT COVERS

The earliest of the damaged covers previously published in the BAPIP BULLETIN was one from the collection of Mr. H.J. Posner (No. 20 (1957)). This was of a very early date, namely March, 1918 under the Military Administration and postmarked by the FPO SZ 45. The official marking read "Damaged by Immersion in Water". This was certainly a letter transported by sea. Later accident covers published in BULLETIN Nos. 13, 14 and 15 were from air crashes. To identify accidents in which covers were damaged, which usually are not noted on the covers, the dates must be legible and the respective accidents must be known to have occurred.

On the 4th December, 1937 the Flying Boat "Cygnus" bound for England crashed at Brindisi (Italy). The majority of mail was salvaged. The letters were from many countries especially such of the Commonwealth and almost all were addressed to England. Two more are now recorded - one posted at Haifa on 1 DE 37 and inscribed "Imperial Airways", which shows that it was meant to go by air, and another (the upper half is reproduced) which has no instruction marking. It was, however, pre-paid with stamps of 8 and 13m., that is 21m., which was

(Continued on page 20)

Research Reports (Ctd. from page 19)

sufficient for the letter to be carried by air. Also addressed to England, it came from Jerusalem and here the date of the postmark is 2 DEC 1937.

Both covers are stamped with the cachet in violet reading "Damaged by Sea Water".

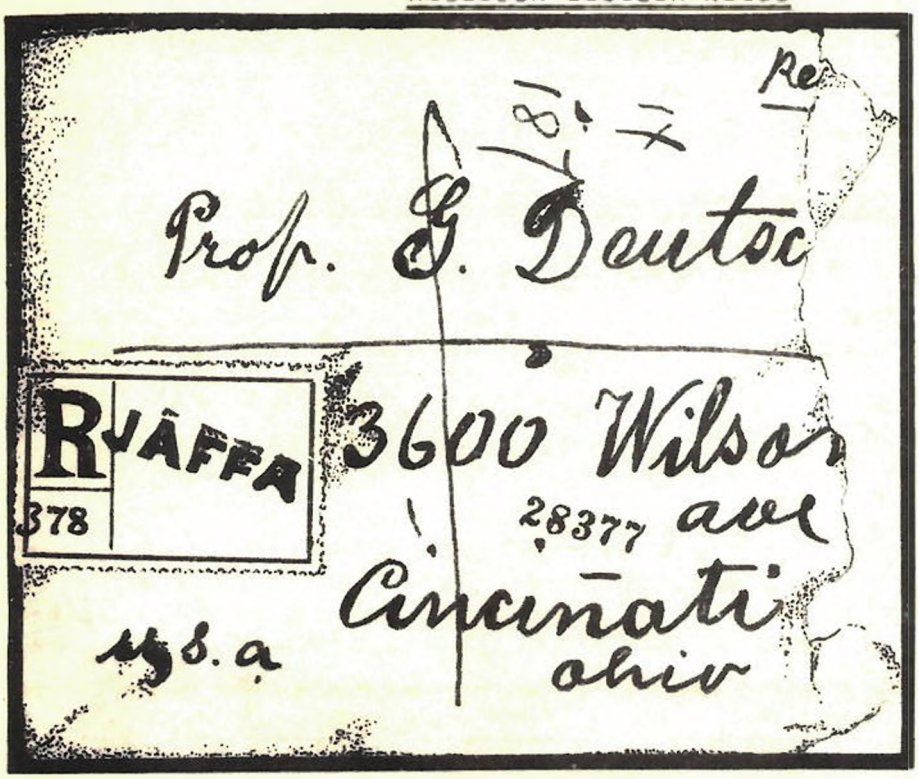
OFFICIAL LIST OF REGISTRATION LABELS OF JAFFA

The various types of registration label of Jaffa were shown in our research report in BULLETIN No. 63. Dr. E. Bowman (Haifa) is now in possession of a full official list of allocations to users of labels which bears the date of 10th December, 1947. Dr. Bowman has given us the relevant details as follows:-

Ottoman Bank	No. 1	10 Rolls of 1,000 each.
Citrus Marketing Board	3	1 Roll
Barclays Bank	4	1
Department of Survey	5	1
District Food Control Office	6	1
District Commissioner	7	1
Controller of Light Industries	8	1

No. 2 was kept in reserve and was not allocated.

Research Section Notes



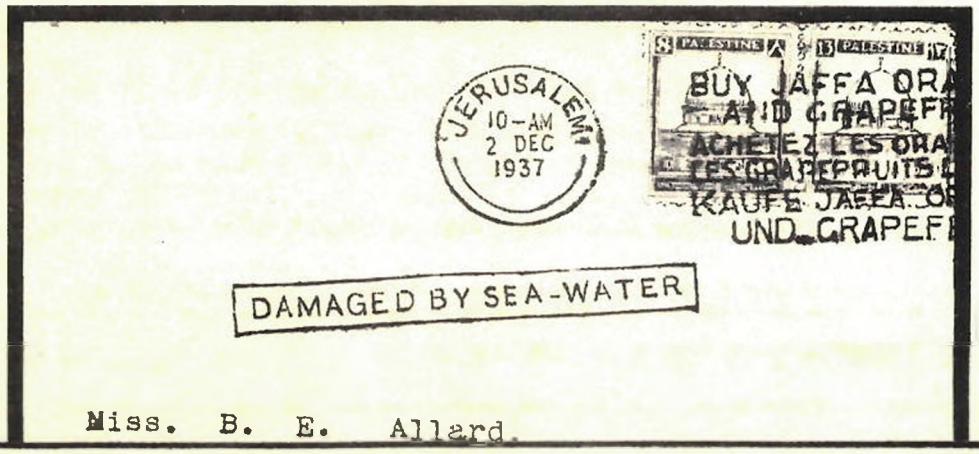
REGISTERED COVER OF JAFFA 1919

Contributed by Rabbi Harold I. Salzmann

FIRST RECORD OF A JERUSALEM PARCEL POSTMARK

Dr. H. H. Hirst

AIR ACCIDENT COVER



Miss. B. E. Allard.

PROPAGANDA STAMPS FOR PALESTINE

As a natural development in the propaganda efforts made by the terrorists in the Arab countries, stamps, or labels, have been printed and distributed the purpose of which is obviously to collect funds from their sale. There is nothing new in this, for propaganda stamps were issued as early as under the British Mandate and some of these were shown in early BAPIP Bulletins. It is not surprising, therefore, that such issues find some market. Specialising collectors do regard them as in some way representing one side of present history.

We hear that some of these issues have found their way even to Israel. According to information published in "Stamp Collecting Weekly" recently a fairly large number of collectors and dealers bought them and their sale was not restricted by the authorities. Later however, most probably owing to their anti-Israeli character, the police took an interest in them and confiscated a number from Tel Aviv dealers.

Baron Jakob von Uexkull, who after some years at Oxford University now conducts a stamp agency in Hamburg writes that all proceeds from the sale of these propaganda pictorials go towards the financing of a European touring exhibition designed to publicise the plight of Palestinian children.

In countries such as Jordan the issuing organisations would of course like to use them as postage stamps, at least in camp correspondence, but they are not admitted for postal use since they infringe the postal monopoly of the country concerned.

ISRAEL WAR FUND PUBLICITY LABELS

Mr. Robert J. Cohen (New York, USA) has shown us a block of labels, perforated like stamps, which is reproduced on page Xh. These were distributed by Government departments in support of an appeal for 300 million Israel pounds to be used for the purchase of US Phantom Jets. They were designed by E. Weishoff, a designer of many JNF labels and postage stamps.

INDIAN FPO COVER WW II A subject we have not investigated as yet is the Indian FPOs in the Second World War. Our member Dr. L. Dickstein, Oakland, California, desires information about the location of Indian FPO 116 in May, 1945. Details of the cover are:-

(1) FPO No. 116 (type as Fig. 3, BAPIP BULLETIN No. 16). Date 22 May 45.
(2) Octagonal marking with §, one on top of the other.
(3) Shield and Crown censor marking with No. 9804.

The letter is addressed B.I.E.T. (what does this stand for?), Hornby Road, Bombay, India, with "On Active Service" above. Somebody marked with pencil in one corner "Haifa, Palestine".

Information will be gratefully received by the Research Secretary (address on page 2).

POSTAL HISTORY PROBLEMS

By Josephus

Only a handful of replies so far to my plea for details of unoverprinted JNF labels used to pay postage in 1948 - but I live in hope that someone, somewhere, is cataloguing a cache of hundreds, which will enable us to produce the definitive listing. If you can help, please write. I will collate all the information I am given for this column in the next issue.

Meanwhile, I would like to direct your attention to the E.E.F.T.P.Os of 1918-1920. These were circular date-stamps, mostly with three initials, an index, the date, and "T.P.O."; several have been illustrated in our Bulletin, notably in No.39 and 43. To assist those not having Bulletin No.43 handy, I quote Mr.M.Sacher's authoritative and invaluable listing of the earliest and latest known dates for each of the T.P.Os operating over the main line, Kantara-Lydda-Haifa (not completed until after September 1918).

PAL/TPO	28mm	Kantara-Haifa	14.3.18	23.9.18
PAL/TPO	36mm	" "	18.6.18	7.12.18
PAL/TPO	36mm	Uncertain	27.12.18	
KAL/TPO	33mm	Kantara-Haifa	28.5.17	
KAL/TPO	36mm	" "	13.1.19	14.9.19
KAL/TPO	28mm	" "	31.8.19	
LAD/TPO	28mm	" "	2.7.17	9.2.19
LAD/TPO	29mm	" "	28.4.18	14.7.20
DAL/TPO	29mm	" "	25.4.18	15.2.19
DAL/TPO	32mm	" "	20.5.18	
LAK/TPO/DAY MAIL	28mm	Haifa-Kantara	19.5.17	
LAK/TPO	32mm	" "	28.4.17	
LAK/TPO	28mm	" "	2.7.17	
LAK/TPO	28mm	" "	9.8.17	6.8.19
LAK/TPO	36mm	" "	18.6.18	

Three problems interest me. Firstly, can we add other dates for any of these types? Please check your collections and let me know with details of any route indications.

Secondly, what was the significance of the letter-code? There are of course, several clues. The forerunner of these markings being used (almost certainly) in both directions, was RAK/TPO (known 16.1.1917) and RAK/TPO/ DAY MAIL (9.5.17). There is little doubt that "R" = "Railhead", (somewhere in the Gaza Strip by the latter date), and "K" = "Kantara". It would therefore be quite understandable if the first types to show direction should follow this pattern - and sure enough Mr. Sacher's dates prior to July 1917 incorporate a "K" for Kantara. Could the "L" in LAK and KAL be Army shorthand for El Arish? (railhead from Jan.1917). If so, it continued to be used, quite illogically into 1918; but precedent has always had a strong influence on the British military mind.

So what are we to make of the "P" and "D" in PAL/TPO, DAL/TPO, and vice versa? And finally, why should both LAD and DAL indicate the direction Kantara-Haifa - or did they? (not to mention doubts concerning LAP).

As you see, I believe that, despite the amount already in print on this topic, the E.E.F TPOs still have more to reveal to us... Please prove me right.

PRESS COMMENT ON MARKET TRENDS. "W.E.Fyndem" in "Stamp Collecting Weekly":-

"ISRAEL. I have already tipped the 1966 Israel Museum Exhibits set (catalogued 45s. mint, 19s.9d. used), and I must repeat this tip. Get this set, mint or used, at best. Before long it should go up in the catalogue."

AUSTRIAN MILITARY MAIL IN PALESTINE - WORLD WAR 1. (Additions and Corrections)

By B.A. Remington

I am indebted to several of our members for providing additional information about Austrian Military Mail in Palestine - World War 1, the subject of my articles in BAPIP Bulletins Nos. 62 and 64. I am grateful too for several corrections to inaccuracies in my article, some of which were due to my imperfect knowledge of the German language. In this respect Messrs. H.J.Posner and Anton Steichele were most helpful. The prompt response to my request for further information illustrates the value of our journal as a medium for imparting and acquiring knowledge.

Mr. Michael Sacher records K.u.K. Haubitzerbatterie No.2 (Jerusalem 18-8-1917) to add to my lists of Austro-Hungarian units serving in Palestine.

Signor Luciano Buzzetti has sent me details of a postcard similar to the one on page Xc, BAPIP Bulletin No.64 with the Petach Tiqvah postmark and Austrian & Turkish censor marks, but his postcard has a postmark of TIBERIADE. He also supplied a photograph of an Austrian F.P.O. postcard with the Unit cachet K.u.K.bakteriolog, Feldlaboratorium Nr.39, and German FELDPOST MIL. MISS./A.O.K.4 postmark.

Mr. Posner provided the following information. The two Censormarks on the postcard with Petach Tiqvah postmark (Page Xc - Bulletin No. 64) are Austrian. The larger mark reads "K u.K. Miltar-Uberprufungskommision Feldkirch", and the smaller "Kais. & Konigl. Briefzensurkommision Graz". Mr. Posner has a cover which travelled the same route with the addition of a Turkish 'Crescent & Star' censormark and an Austrian cachet 'Uberpruft' (checked or censored).

Mr. Posner drew my attention to a cover belonging to him that was illustrated in Bapip Bulletin No.49 - Page Xg (July 1965). It was a twice-used envelope, first from K.u.K.Fieldlaboratory in Bir-es-Seba to the Chief Physician of 8th Army Corps at El Huleikat, and turned inside out for re-use with the cachet of Army Physician of 8th Army, finally receiving cachet of German F.P.O.Mil.Miss.Bir-es-Seba on 1.11.17.

Mr. Anton Steichele reports that in an article in the DBZ.Journal 20/1967 by Mr. Ahrens of Sao Paulo, Brazil another Unit is listed. It is K.u.K.Instruktionsdetachment fur Gebirgsartillerie Abt.Kmdo. Oblt.Comolka with the German cachet Mil. Miss.AOK.4. -2.4.1917. Mr. Steichele too has been good enough to correct my interpretation of what I took to be "Jaffa" in the text of postcard No.34 on Page Xb (Bulletin No.64). He explains that the words in question were written in 'Old German' and were really "Hoffe" (hope). They form part of a sentence in which the writer says "I hope you are well, and I hope to get leave shortly."

I have no doubt that many more members will find items in their collections to add to our list.

POSTAL HISTORY AFTER THE SIX DAY WAR

Addition to the lists in BULLETIN Nos. 61 and 63 - By P. Kanner and Dr. E. Jungwirth.

Further to the lists published under the above heading the following localities now have Telephone Exchanges in operation:-

Ramalla Region		First Day	Remarks
Bir Nabala		26. 10. 69	
El Jib		26. 10. 69	
Biddu	Beit I'nan)		All these are just north
Beit Surik	El Qubeiba)	2. 12. 69	of the Jerusalem Corridor.
	Qatana)		
Beit Duqqu		9. 12. 69	
Ein Yarbud		11. 1. 70	North-East of Ramalla.

HISTORY ON ISRAEL'S STAMPS (No. 3). ABRAHAM MAPU.

By E.C.Sterne.

When, towards the end of the eighteenth century, political emancipation came to the Jews in Western Europe, there also began a literary movement known as 'Haskalah' - enlightenment. In Germany its leaders began to write in Hebrew and to publish polemical writings defending the Jews in the "modern" world. However, most of the leaders had few real ties with Judaism and many later turned to Christianity. It was very different in Eastern Europe where 'Haskalah' was based firmly on Judaism, and where its purpose was to widen the horizon of people brought up practically entirely in the world of the Talmud and the commentaries on it. Modern Zionism had some very close connections in its early days with Eastern European 'Haskilim' (as the followers of Haskalah were called).

The second generation of Haskalim was interested less in polemic writing than in the romantic writing which was the 'new writing' of early nineteenth century Europe. One of these men was Mapu. He was born in 1808 in Viliampol near Kovno. In 1848 he became a teacher of Hebrew at a State school in Kovno and he died in Koenigsberg in East Prussia in 1867. He was the first, and until modern times, practically the only, Hebrew novelist. His greatest success came with his first novel "Ahavat Zion" (Love For Zion), published in Vilna in 1853 and reprinted and translated into Yiddish, German, and Arabic during the next half-century. The novel deals with Israel during the period of the Kings and its description of Israel in her own land, later helped to encourage Jewish settlement in Palestine. His second novel of the same period, "Ashmat Shomron" (The Sin of Samaria) proved less successful. However, later, he wrote a contemporary novel in five volumes "Ayit Tsavua" (Wolf in Sheep's Clothing) (I believe this is the correct translation), in which he described the life of the period, and which gives valuable insight into that period. He also wrote a novel on the 'Pseudo-Messiah' Shabbatai Zvi, but the manuscript disappeared and only a fragment was published posthumously. Mapu published two Hebrew elementary text books, no doubt as a result of his profession. Although a child of the "Haskalah" Mapu was a forerunner of the more nationalistic period in Hebrew literature - which is undoubtedly the reason for his appearance on an Israeli stamp.

MUTUAL MEMBERSHIP PLAN BETWEEN S.I.P. & B.A.P.I.P.

AS AN ADDITIONAL SERVICE TO MEMBERS OF B.A.P.I.P. AND TO GIVE ASSISTANCE TO BOTH SOCIETIES IN SECURING MORE MEMBERS, THE MUTUAL MEMBERSHIP PLAN HAS BEEN APPROVED BETWEEN B.A.P.I.P. AND S.I.P.

RENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP IN S.I.P. OR APPLICATIONS FOR NEW MEMBERSHIP CAN BE MADE DIRECTLY TO MR. N. GLADSTONE, 147, FAWCETT ESTATE, UPPER CLAPTON, LONDON, E.5. YEARLY DUES FOR S.I.P. ARE 5 DOLLARS WHICH IS PAYABLE ON AUGUST 31st, 1970.

PLEASE INDICATE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND S.I.P. NUMBER WHEN SUBMITTING PAYMENT FOR RENEWAL. INQUIRIES ABOUT PREVIOUS DUES, PAYMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION SHOULD BE MADE DIRECTLY TO MR. IRVIN GIRER, PRESIDENT S.I.P., 27436 ABERDEEN, SOUTHFIELD, MICHIGAN, 48075, U.S.A.

NEWS COMMENTS AND MEMORIES

By Piphilaticus

Until fairly recently, the Spring and Summer were regarded as a 'Close Season' for philately. Indeed many societies, including our own London Study Circle, hold no meetings during the Summer. It is rather strange that we should behave as though no new issues appear until October, but perhaps we make up for it when we visit hitherto unknown dealers when on holiday. Certainly the advent of Summer does not prevent international exhibitions, such as the forthcoming Philympia, from being held.

I seem to remember, many years ago, attending a society display of Air-Mails where the speaker said that the very first Air-Mail post were instituted in Palestine during the time of the Mamelukes, and were for official mails flown by pigeon post. No doubt some of our members can throw further light on this subject.

There have recently been a spate of allegedly learned specialised philatelic and non-philatelic handbooks, which have rightly got a drubbing in the press reviews. It is a great pity that so many knowledgeable authors rush into print without apparently taking even the most elementary precautions of having their work independently checked. It is also a pity that the publishers no longer appear to employ proof-readers, or is carelessness a sign of the times? I have just read a newly published history atlas in which the author thanks his at least four advisers and asks for corrections and suggestions for future maps. The publishers are most reputable, as is the author. Nevertheless the work abounds in errors and omissions, spelling mistakes and inconsistent name spellings. On one map alone there are at least five mistakes. How can we be sure that a serious work of reference is reliable? The trouble is that if we know what the mistakes are we are not likely to need the work in question.

ISRAEL'S FIRST DAY COVERS USED AS ECONOMY MAIL - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

By N. Gladstone.

With reference to my article on 'Israel First Day Covers Used as Economy Mail', on page 17 in BAPIP Bulletin No. 64 (February 1970), I would like to thank the following two members of BAPIP who have given me further dates of Israel's First Day Covers, reused and issued again.

From Mrs. Lotte Badrian of West Germany: F.D.C. 2nd AIR MAILS ISSUED 6-4-54, reissued 10-7-63. A period lapse of 9 years and 3 months.

From Mr. Roger Stone of Kittanning P.A. U.S.A. the following:
F.D.C. 25th MACCABI 20-1-58 reissued 21-12-59 - lapse 1 year 11 months.
F.D.C. 25th MACCABI 20-1-58 reissued 25-1-60 - lapse 2 years.
F.D.C. 10th Anniversary 21-4-58 reissued 19-1-60 - lapse 1 year 9 months.
F.D.C. BIALIK .. 22-7-59 reissued 12-1-60 - lapse 5 months.

These dates will be added to my check list.

BAPIP LONDON SECTION REPORTS

By B.A. Remington

Tuesday - 24th February 1970

The February meeting was devoted to "Sea Posts, T.P.O.s, etc", the title, chosen by the speaker, our member Dennis Vandervelde can only give a slight idea of the tremendous variety of material assembled for our pleasure and edification by Mr. Vandervelde who is a well known Postal Historian, quite apart from his interest in the Postal History of the Holy Land.

Writing this column is often a very frustrating task when one has to endeavour to describe what is shown and is unable, for lack of space to mention many of the fascinating items presented at London Section meetings. On this occasion, the speaker dealt with the history of the T.P.O. service, sorting on trains and ships, the routes and names of the French Mail Boats during the middle of the 19th Century, the Austrian Lloyd Paquebots, Kedival Mail Line, and the Turkish Bureau Ambulant. The markings of the mail collected from the German Post boxes, World War I, T.P.Os, Israeli T.P.Os and Ship's and Maritime League commemorative postmarks. The above is necessarily a sketchy description of what we enjoyed and we are grateful to Mr. Vandervelde permitting us to inspect his material and the benefit of his most extensive knowledge of this very specialised subject. Mr. Alfred Leigh, joint Hon. Chairman, was in the Chair.

Tuesday - 31st March 1970

This evening was devoted to the Annual General Meeting and although I was absent in Israel is adequately dealt with in the Minutes enclosed with this issue of the BAPIP Bulletin.

Tuesday - 28th April 1970

On this evening Ralph Norgate 'entertained' us since the title for his display was "Palestine For Pleasure". A truly apt title for what was a most enjoyable evening devoted to a wide range of items with the emphasis on Military Mail of Palestine but with a fine representative selection of forerunners and early civilian mail from the 1918 period. As Mr. Norgate put it, "you can't help being side-tracked with Palestine", and the display 'side-tracked' in a fascinating fashion that included mail from most of the countries bordering on the Holy Land at the beginning of the Mandate. One did not have to be a Palestine specialist to appreciate the variety that was calculated to hold the interest of his appreciative audience from beginning to end. Mr. B.A. Remington was in the Chair and a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. A.S. Baum.

LONDON SECTION PROGRAMME

Tuesday -	27th October	1970	Under arrangement
"	24th November	1970	" "
"	29th December	1970	" "
"	19th January	1971	" "
"	16th February	1971	" "
"	30th March	1971	Annual General Meeting
"	27th April	1971	Aerogramme Story (R.G. Parsons)
"	25th May	1971	Under arrangement
Thursday -	24th September	1970	'SPECIAL DISPLAY' BY OUR PRESIDENT, DR. H.H. HIRST.

MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

Mr. W. Mani (Chur, Switzerland) received a Vermeil Medal for his Holy Land exhibit at the TABIRA exhibition, Jerusalem. (In checking our notes in last year's issues, we found that by an error his name was not recorded in No. 59/60, p. 27)

Mr. A. Goldschmidt (Geneva) exhibited his Air Mail collection of Palestine at the Air Mail Exhibition in Saarbruecken in May and was awarded a Silver Medal and a Prize of Honour. He also received the Badge of Honour in Gold of the Swiss Aerophilatelic Club.

Dr. Charles Blum exhibited his Israel Interim collection and that of pre-stamp Austria at the SCOPHILEX 1970 held in Glasgow last April. The exhibition comprised invited exhibits only and was non-competitive.

Dr. H.H. Hirst exhibited at the same exhibition his Stamps of Palestine and The Postal History of Jerusalem.

Mr. L. Abrams, FRPSL, (Johannesburg, S.Afr.) has been elected to the Roll of Hon. Life Members of the Johannesburg Philatelic Socy. and has been awarded their Society Prize for 1969. Last year he won the Grand Prix of the ZAR 100 society exhibition.

Messrs. B.A. Remington and D. Vandervelde gave a joint display on the Postal History of the Holy Land, to the Fords Philatelic Society on Monday 16th February 1970.

Mr. F. West Jensen, founder of the Kolvraa Philatelic Club (Denmark), exhibited 'Israel' at the Club's 5th Anniversary Exhibition, 11th January 1970. Mr. Jensen's exhibit was also displayed in a neighbouring town.

Captain Charles R. Fiver's two exhibits were awarded First and Second Place at the Castle Stamp and Coin Club (Fort Belvoir), His "Apollo" Space Recovery covers were the top exhibit. Our versatile member also presented "French Paintings" at the same exhibition.

DR. RACHWALSKY CUP AWARD

The Dr. Rachwalsky Memorial Cup for services to the BAPIP Bulletin for the year 1969-1970 was awarded to Mr. B.A. Remington by a majority vote on the forms returned to Mr. A. Leigh. The presentation of the Dr. Rachwalsky Cup annually, through the generosity of Mr. Alfred Leigh takes place after every four issues of the BAPIP Bulletin. The previous recipients of this award have been Dr. H.H. Hirst, Mr. P. Kanner, Mr. A.S. Baum, and Major Zvi Berest.

PRESIDENTIAL DISPLAY

To coincide with 'Philympia Week', our President Dr. H.H. Hirst has arranged to give a display to the London Section on 24th September 1970, 6.30 for 6.45 p.m. The London Section made their request to Dr. Hirst in the hope that those BAPIP members who will be in London for Philympia, will take the opportunity to enjoy the display by our President...All members are welcome to join us and we hope to have a 'bumper' crowd on this special evening. The display will take place in the Childrens' Theatre, Holborn Library, Theobalds Road, London, W.C. (our usual venue). This evening has been specially arranged in addition to our usual eight meetings each season and we look forward to meeting many of our out-of-town and overseas friends.

PHILYMPIA 1970 BAPIP 'GET-TOGETHER'

BAPIP members will be interested to learn that your Hon. Officers have arranged to book a room at Philympia 1970 where visiting members may get together while visiting the Exhibition. We have booked the room from 1700 hours (5 p.m.) to 2000 hours (8 p.m.) on Saturday 19th September. We are anxious to know how many of our members hope to visit the Exhibition on that day during the hours when we shall have the use of the room. If at all possible we shall arrange for some light refreshments for our visitors (and their ladies of course if accompanied). In order that the necessary arrangements can be made, we would appreciate a note from the members in question. Please write to Mr. J. Swinnerton, T.D., B.Sc., 29 Beacon Way, Rickmansworth, Herts. indicating whether you are coming, and if so whether you will be accompanied.

MEMBERS' WANTS ETC.

Wanted ..... BAPIP Bulletin back numbers 1 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12
(Dr. C. Rothschild, 74 North End House, Fitz-James Avenue, London, W.14)

DR. KURT SELLA

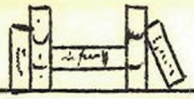
We are deeply sorry that one of our oldest friends, Dr. Kurt Sella (Steinberg) passed away at the relatively young age of 63. Always helpful and of a sincere personality, he took a great interest in BAPIP affairs in the early days, when he became well known through his original studies of the SAFAD stamp, but he excelled also in other philatelic spheres. He settled in Israel in 1939 and was in Germany in a diplomatic capacity after the war when he also visited England and on these occasions took part in BAPIP meetings in London. I shall never forget his plea - which was accepted by the majority - that the BAPIP Bulletin should not be printed from type in order to preserve its character as a true amateur publication. We have never changed this resolution adopted on Kurt Steinberg's motion. He will be gratefully remembered by all who knew him as a friend and outstanding philatelist.

H.H.H.

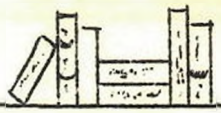
PAUL P. LINDENBERG

The very sad news reached us that Paul Lindenberg died at his home in New York in October last year. Having been active in philately for more than sixty years, he was a legendary figure. He lived for most of his life in Central Europe where his philatelic studies and writings extended over a very wide field. His contributions to Holy Land philately were numerous; some of his articles on Palestine were published also in London in the fifties. He took a leading part in the conduct of the SIP Society in New York. He seemed very fit when I met him last at the Amsterdam International Exhibition in 1967, when I spent many hours in his company and had the pleasure of seeing his name entered for membership of the Royal P.S., London. He then had many plans for the future, which, alas, were cut short by illness last year.

H.H.H.



OUR BOOKSHELF



CATALOGUE No. 8 - 1970 of the Ministry of Posts, Philatelic Services, Jerusalem, Israel. - 128 pages, ca. 6½ by 9½ in., paperback, profusely illustrated. English Edition, price US $1, from Philatelic Services, Jerusalem.

The catalogue of all the postal issues of Israel which was published by the Ministry in Hebrew last year has now been distributed in English. This book has already attracted the attention of the general philatelic press and one reviewer said that it will be the envy of collectors of other countries. The production and the layout page by page are of the highest standard and will appeal to everyone using the catalogue. The cover design in multicolour is the same as that of the Hebrew edition by the artist Kalderon.

The usefulness of the book to both collectors and dealers is assured. Here is a complete official record, fully illustrated, of every stamp issued till August, 1969. The "official" overprints and Air Mail stamps form a separate section, and the whole concludes with the booklets, postal stationery and even the International Reply Coupons issued up to September, 1966 - a most comprehensive list. The very last two pages contain a list of the printing dates of all the provisionals and definitives of the Zodiac and Town Emblems and Air Mails.

A feature which is much appreciated by all users of these catalogues is the absolute uniformity in the listing so that it is possible at a glance to follow all the details of any issue which is always set in the same type and in the same order. The dates of discontinuation of sales and the numbers sold are given to almost the last issue listed.

This catalogue will serve its purpose well. As the publishers point out in their introduction, the stamps of Israel have by now gained universal appeal. All spheres of upbuilding in the renascent State - progress in soil reclamation, the saga of immigrant absorption, advances in industry and science - have been vividly "documented" by the stamps of Israel.

H.H.H.

BAPIP BACK NUMBERS AVAILABLE.

MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE THAT MR. D. VANDERVELDE, 25, SINCLAIR GROVE, LONDON, N.W.11, HAS KINDLY TAKEN OVER THE DESPATCH OF BACK NUMBERS OF THE BAPIP BULLETIN. NUMBERS AVAILABLE AT 9/6d. EACH POST FREE ARE:- 17, 28-30, 32-36, 39, 40, 42-51, 53-58, 61-63, ALSO AVAILABLE, THE MONOGRAPH "PALESTINE, THE FIRST LOCAL OVERPRINT", BY D. DORFMAN AND H.J. POSNER. SOME NUMBERS ARE ALREADY OUT OF PRINT AND MEMBERS ARE ADVISED TO ORDER BACK NUMBERS WHILE OBTAINABLE.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE ISRAEL PHILATELISTS

Office Bearers 1970

As per Paragraph 3 Constitution	Present Holders
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Vice-President:	Mr. B.A. Remington
2 Joint Hon. Secretaries:	Mr. N. Gladstone Mr. M. Seshold
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Collectors Advisory Panel & Expert Advisory Section:	Mr. M. Seshold, Secretary.
Hon. Auditors:	Mr. B. Tabaxman. Mr. W.L. Strauss.

ISRAEL PHILATELIC AGENCY IN GREAT BRITAIN

41, HIGH STREET, ILFRACOMBE

May 25th, 1970.

SUBJECT: NEW ISSUES

We have pleasure in announcing that the following stamps will be issued on WEDNESDAY, JULY 8th, 1970

(1) "ARAVA" AIRCRAFT

Denomination:	IL 1.00
Size:	40 x 25,7 mm
Plate No.:	288
Colour:	Blue & Silver
Motif:	"ARAVA" Aircraft
Designer:	D. Pessach & S.Ketter
Printers:	Government Printers
Method of Printing:	Photogravure
P.O. Sheets:	15 Stamps + 5 Tabs

(2) WORLD SAILING CHAMPIONSHIP

	IL 0.15, 0.30, 0.80
	25,7 x 40 mm
	289 - 291
	Multicoloured
	Sailing Yachts "420"
	A. Berg
	Government Printers
	Photogravure
	15 Stamps + 5 Tabs

(3) KEREN HA-YESSOD, 50th Anniversary

Denomination:	IL 0.40
Size:	40 x 25,7 mm
Plate No.	292
Colour:	Multicoloured
Motif:	Symbolical
Designer:	"ROLI" G.Rothschild & Z.Lippmann
Printers:	Government Printers
Method of Printing:	Photogravure
P.O. Sheets:	15 Stamps + 5 Tabs.

Ornamental FDC's of the usual size, of issue No. 1, will be postmarked with the Lod Airport post-office cancellation: of issue No. 2 will bear the postmark of the Tel Aviv-Yafo post-office; of issue No. 3 will bear the postmark of the Jerusalem post-office. All the F.D.Cs will also bear the special cancellation "Day of Issue".

CAPE SOCIETY OF PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELY (CASPIP)

The CASPIP Office Bearers for the new year are as follows:-

President: Mr. Galp. Vice-President: Dr. Keller. Secretary: Mr. Surdat. Treasurer: Mr. B. Katz. Editor: Mr. J. Markman. Exchange Superintendent: Mr. A. Katzeff.

Committee: Messrs. X. Piat, H. Beinart, R. Gorin. (Mr. X. Piat also agreed to serve as Public Relations Officer).

AUCTION RESULTS

(Owing to the fact that Mr. H.J. Posner, who has for some years compiled this column, has relinquished this duty, we regret that we are only printing the Bale auction results in this issue. We wish to record our deep appreciation to Mr. Posner for the sterling work he has done for this Bulletin, and hope to revert to our normal practice of publishing items of interest sold at auctions in our next issue).

Michael H. Bale. - Auction No. 39 (30th April 1970)

FRENCH P.O.	front of cover Smyrne-Lomgarno.2 French stamps tied by 5098 cancel.	£7.15. 0.
TURKISH P.O.	Acre (Emergency stamps - Fiscals post used)(Hor.Pair) 1pi on piece Full Acre strike Type F.	£10.11. 0.
PALESTINE	1 Pi. stamp with "Specimen" overprint	£75. 0. 0.
	1918 1Pi. left side of pane of 60 stamps, Transfer B. with Control Block C.18	£15. 0. 0.
	1st Ovpt. 8mm 14 x 14 -2m error "STINE" of English missing, Arabic and Hebrew partly missing	£22.10. 0.
	SG.38 1m used with BPA. certificate	£121. 0. 0.
	SG.58 1m used with "Royal" certificate	£301. 0. 0.
	1922 Waterloo Ovpt.(London) -1m Plate "A".-3 complete sheets of 240 each sepia, brown, deep brown	£56. 0. 0.
ISRAEL	Jerusalem 2 issue -5m completely imperforated pair	£15.10. 0.
	Jerusalem 3 issue-corner plate block(4) Serial No. 0276 - Plate 3	£23.10. 0.
	"Armoured Car" stamp cover-Rishon-27th April-punched out value	£21. 0. 0.
	Doar Ivri 250m marginal block(4)-completely imperf.vertically	£270. 0. 0.
	" " 250m, 500m, 1000m, mint with full tabs	£665. 0. 0.
	" " Official FDC - 16/5/48. complete set to 1000m with tabs. (3m 10 x 10 - 10m 10 x 11)	£450. 0. 0.
	Petah Tikvah tabbed stamp on private FDC (Registered)	£32. 0. 0.
	1965 Massada £1.00 value-value, and English and Hebrew "ISRAEL" missing	£63.10. 0.
	1950 Airmails - 250p essay in black - signed Otto Wallish	£217. 0. 0.
	Postcard 10p. dark green 1951 (Bale PC.3) First day cancel.	£53.10. 0.

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01-353 7940

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELISTS, HELD AT THE CHILDREN'S THEATRE, HOLBORN LIBRARY, THEOBALDS ROAD, LONDON, W.C., ON TUESDAY, 31st MARCH, 1970.

In the Chair: Mr. A. Leigh (Chairman London Section) in the absence of the President, Dr. H.H. Hirst.

Minute 1. MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Having been circulated in the Society's Bulletin, be taken as read.

Minute 2. APOLOGIES

The Chairman read apologies from Dr. Hirst, who had been unable to travel from Glasgow, and others who were prevented from being present.

Minute 3. PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AND REPORT

The Presidential Address and Report was read by Mr. N. Gladstone.

Taking a general view of the past year, we have every reason to be pleased with the performance of our Association. That it is again a cohesive and lively body after the year of 1968, which was beset with difficulties, is proof of its inner strength and the loyalty of its members. Our members are obviously convinced that a society of specialists, not too large and with a sound philatelic background, is a necessity for every serious collector and student in our field.

Judging from the individual and specialised interest so many members have shown during the year and from the correspondences that have developed and the contributions that have been published, the BAPIP Association is held in esteem as a truly philatelic society. In it a host of members have the knowledge, the experience and the desire to guide and help their fellow collectors, many of whom are bound to seek advice and information, a great deal of which, indeed, they find in our publication.

There is hardly a subject in our specialty that has not in some form or another been treated or mentioned in the BAPIP Bulletin. While this is widely acknowledged here and overseas, there are a few writers who cannot bring themselves to admit that they found part of their knowledge in other publications, or who are not careful enough to study the existing literature. Those who discover such omissions - and the number of these has grown appreciably during the year - are concerned about them not because some personal vanity is hurt, but because an association publishing work done often at great personal sacrifice has the obligation to protect those of its members who support it in this noble and scholarly manner. Members do regard their original work as theirs and as their property. We are no exception in this respect to the general rule, which is recognised everywhere - in science, the professions, in journalism and equally in professional and no less in amateur philatelic writings. If a professional philatelist publishes his own work - from which he may derive rewards, financial or otherwise - he naturally would expect amateurs to respect his copyright. One can find no reason why the amateur should not expect such conduct to be reciprocal.

The story of the past year will be unfolded in the different reports to be given tonight,, but I feel I should not fail to record BAPIP's splendid participation at the British Philatelic Exhibition of 1969. Apart from the awards that went to a number of members, the BAPIP Bulletin, which was on show, gained an award which was the highest allowed to a society publication of this type.

Once again I should like to complete these paragraphs by offering my grateful thanks to the Council and Committee for their support during my term of office, in particular to the Hon. Secretaries. Of these, Mr. Norman Gladstone, new to his office as he then was, settled down in his post with remarkable adroitness and zeal, and our new Hon. Treasurer Mr. R.A. Topley has achieved the financial recovery of the Association, vitally necessary for its progress this year. Our Mr. Ben Remington has provided the basis upon which all the others were able to build. He carried out his duties as the Editor of the BAPIP Bulletin with the personal devotion his office requires of him. As a result of his work the Bulletin has continued to convey to our members those values for which we all strive - the many facets of our philately and, we must not forget, the personal and society aspects which tend to close the ranks of such a large society.

This year, an event most outstanding in the history of philately will take place in London - the PHILYMPIA International Exhibition. I have received many messages from members in overseas countries that they intend to be present, and we shall look forward very much to meeting them here, both to renew old personal friendships, to close new ones, and to discuss common problems.

Minute 4. <u>HON. SECRETARIES' REPORTS</u>

Mr. N. Gladstone and Mr. M. Seshold read their individual reports.

Joint Hon. Secretary's Report by Mr. N. Gladstone:

The activities of the past year have been on a much greater scale than ever before, and I am happy to report that we have enrolled over 30 new members this year. This is very good, and the trend continues.

The liaison scheme with S.I.P. for a Mutual Membership Plan, between Mr. Girer, President of S.I.P., and myself for new members is progressing quite well, and our relations with our American friends in S.I.P. are now on a much more harmonious scale than ever before.

Co-operation between members of the Committee and myself have been very good, and the work of our Treasurer, Mr. Topley, is fully commended. It is essential that all the members of the Committee however pull their weight, and perform their offices correctly, and we know that all our committee offices are voluntary, but any Committee member who cannot do the job allotted to him, should relinquish his post and not stand for re-election.

The difficulties that BAPIP went through during the 1968-1969 season are well behind us, and we are in a much healthier position than ever before.

Thanks to the great assistance of Maxwell Seshold, and Ralph Norgate, all communications between members abroad are kept well up to date, and in closing I thank these two members for their wonderful help and support during the past year, and this has made my job as Joint Hon. Secretary so much easier and enjoyable.

Joint Hon. Secretary's Report by Mr. M. Seshold:

My report this year, which as usual supplements my colleague Norman Gladstone's report, is one of steady progress and increasing co-operation in BAPIP's affairs. Unfortunately time has taken its toll and we have lost several members who will be deeply missed by those privileged to know them and work with them. On the other hand we have gained the valuable addition of distinguished members.

As I have mentioned in previous reports, members continue to gain recognition for their philatelic work, and the following have achieved awards: Mr. Ben-David, a Silver at "Efimex" at which Mr. Blau was awarded a "Vermeil" and a Special Diploma. Mr. Blau also got second place in Airmails of the World at San Jose at which Mr. Pearl got third place in the Asia, Africa and Latin America section. At Stampex Messrs. Berrington and Sterne both got Bronze-Silvers and Mr. Remington a Bronze and as usual our Bulletin got a Silver. At the Luton Thematics Messrs. Shiers and Sterne got Silvers and at Compex Mr. I.A. Pearl got both a Gold and the "Ben Zion Bell Postal History Award". At BPE 1969 Messrs. Berrington and Sterne got Bronze-Silvers and Messrs. Norgate and Shiers Bronzes and Messrs. Baum and Remington Diplomas of Merit. Dr. Hirst got a Silver for Literature, as also did our BAPIP Bulletin. At Sandipex Mr. Forsher won a Silver. At Hagapost Dr. van Doorn received a Gold and also the Gold Award of the Netherlands P.S. At the same exhibition Mr. Guggenheim won a Silver and a special award and Mr. Tolhuizen a Silver. All this quite apart from members being elected to various offices and publishing valuable philatelic articles.

Although not part of a report of past events I must mention if only in passing, that we have hired a room at Philympia for the evening of September 19th next.

Minute 5. HON. TREASURER'S REPORT.

Read by Mr. R.A. Topley.

The past twelve months have been quite a challenge to me, as this is my first year as your Treasurer, and among other things I have been working on a new membership list, and although this is not yet complete, it is, I am glad to report, well on the way to completion.

During the year we have enrolled 32 new members, of which 22 are from the United Kingdom, 4 U.S.A., 2 Belgium, and one each from Denmark, Germany, Netherlands and South Africa. I am quite certain that we all give these new members a very warm welcome, and I feel that it is very encouraging to see that a third of them are from overseas countries.

Over the past twelve months it has been necessary for me to be in constant contact with various officers of the Association, and I can assure you that without their co-operation, my task of carrying on the Treasurership would have been impossible. I feel I must therefore give special thanks to Messrs. Gladstone and Seshold, our Hon. Joint Secretaries, and to both Mr. Norgate and Mr. Remington, all of whom have had to bear with my many telephone calls, usually on Sundays; once I got one of them out of bed when he had decided to have a lay in, and I also caught one member

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELISTS

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st. DEC., 1969.

Expenditure			Income			
1968		1969	1968			1969
2	A.G.M. Rent	-	22	Advertising		38
-	Bank Charges	3	-	Bank Interest		3
273	Bulletins, Printing & Despatch	595	32	Bulletin Sales		117
			3	Donations		11
5	Insurance	5	10	Circuit Packet Income		30
30	(Postage	38				
	(Stationary	28	466	Subscriptions	478	
9	Subscriptions	7		Less in advance	128	350
-	Telephone	2	-	Sundries		4
319		678	533			553
214	Income/Expenditure	-	-	Expenditure/Income		125
£533		£678	£533			£678

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1969

28	Acc. Fund as at 1.1.69	241	241	Cash at Bank	109
-	Subscriptions Received in advance	128	-	Cash on Deposit	100
			-	Cash in Hand	22
			-	Stock of Postage Stamps	13
28		369	241		244
213	Income/Expenditure	-	-	Expenditure/Income	125
£241		£369	£241		£369

Signed: R.A. TOPLEY
Hon. Treasurer
16.2.70.

Signed: S.B. TABAXMAN
Hon. Auditor
21.2.70.

situation has shown tremendous improvement. His efforts in financial matters have been ably backed by Ralph Norgate with the Exchange packet, and the sale of back numbers of our Bulletin, and those of Mr. Dykierman, who has taken on the task of dealing with advertisements. We are deeply indebted to each of these three friends who have provided the means to pay for our publication.

It is worth recording that Stampex 1970 awarded our Bulletin our eleventh award for amateur philatelic literature gained at National or International exhibitions. Owing to a chain of circumstances for which I must accept full responsibility, I failed to enter the BAPIP Bulletin for the last stamp exhibition in Israel. However I have entered the Bulletin for Philympia 1970 and hope we shall have some success there.

The last year has seen an increased participation of many of our members in the material published in our Bulletin and to them I tender our sincere thanks for supporting what is after all, our journal. We can never fail to be conscious of the debt we owe to our regular contributors for their 'feature' columns which have become part and parcel of our Bulletin. We look forward to their continued support, as well as that of new blood among our other members who will appreciate that we depend on fresh and interesting material for each issue. This applies equally to 'snippets' as well as full-length articles.

Finally our thanks are due to our Joint Hon. Secretaries and our other Hon. Officers and members of Committee who have given us their unfailing support during the past year. I am sure that I speak for all the members of the Editorial Board when I say that, given the support of our members, we can enter the new year with a feeling of complete confidence.

Minute 7. LONDON SECTION REPORT

Mr. A. Leigh and Mr. A.S. Baum read their individual reports.

Mr. A. Leigh, Joint London Section Chairman, reports that we have had a very good season. Attendances at meetings have increased. We have had some displays, the variety and exceptional interest created by them has given pleasure and knowledge to all of us who have been in attendance, and I wish to thank the speakers for their competence.

Mr. A.S. Baum, Joint London Section Chairman, reports:- I have to report that because I was informed that we should consider a change of venue, no dates or fixtures for the next year have yet been made. I have asked for the usual dates at the Holborn Library, and I hope that we shall get them confirmed.

As to our financial position until I took over, Mr. Norgate paid in advance and then collected what was due to him. I was fortunate in having enough money in hand, thanks to the auction, to pay for the £10 for the hire of this place, so we have steadily collected money at the monthly meetings. We now have £22. 7. 0d. in hand. This will certainly see us safely through the next year at this place of venue. Whether the charges will increase remains to be seen.

Minute 8. REPORT OF HON. RESEARCH SECRETARY

By Dr. Hirst, read by Mr. M. Seshold on behalf of Dr. Hirst.

The activities of our Research Section last year were of a pleasing variety. We tried to meet special requests from members for information mainly about more complex questions met with in the hobby, and I believe we did this with some success. Wherever applicable, past literature was thoroughly studied and acknowledgments were carefully made.

The theme mentioned in my previous report, on which we continued to work last year, was the Postal Markings of Jaffa, which was the last in the long series of investigations into the postal history of the four major cities of Palestine under the British administration. This last part of Jaffa proved to be difficult, for this was definitely the city in which the volume of correspondence was a great deal below that of the others, and consequently postal material that has survived is scarce nowadays. The patience of the whole section was finally rewarded when we brought this subject to a successful conclusion. All the reports in the BAPIP Bulletin were profusely illustrated.

Several suggestions have reached me for the future research subject. Strangely, there has been duplication of the request for the military post offices of the Second World War. May I solicit on this occasion more suggestions from a wider circle of members.

It is my conviction that philatelic research, which by its nature seldom attains results that can strictly be regarded as final, is a continuous process. Besides being designed to increase knowledge, it is an activity from which collectors derive infinite pleasure. Professional philatelists sometimes publish their own findings, records and catalogues, yet there is always plenty of scope for the amateur to take up problems for further elucidation. It is good to know this at a time when attempts have been made in our field to plan specialised research on more impersonal lines, a sort of mass-production, separated from earlier studies and ignoring past publications.

I have tried my best to conduct this section in the most conventional manner (not as an "industry"!), making a serious attempt to solve the questions before us with the individual help of a few knowledgeable members who have given freely of their time and effort. I wish to thank them most sincerely; their names need not be repeated here, for they appear above the published reports and are well known to all of us.

Minute 9. HON. LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Was read by Mr. N. Gladstone in the absence of Mr. Saville, who is ill.

Library facilities were in greater demand by members during the past year, and you will be pleased to know that the library was able to satisfy the demands made on it.

Would members please include membership card when making application to borrow books from the library, as at present non-members are able to take advantage of this facility.

Minute 10. REPORT OF HON. EXCHANGE SECRETARY

Read by Mr. R. Norgate.

With the termination of my second year as Exchange Secretary my report is as follows:-

Insurance rates have again risen since my last report. For the number of members in our circuits it now amounts to 2½%. This at present is met by contributing members paying 1½% and the Exchange Section contributes a similar amount from its commission. This temporary arrangement, I suggest should continue as it is of the utmost importance that contributors should not be deterred from sending in material. It must be borne in mind that soon the BAPIP commission will have to rise to 10% to conform with decimalisation. The ½% above the Insurance rate will add a small sum to the Section funds to meet eventualities not covered by our insurance cover. In fairness to our insurers, I record that at least one Packet returned to me in the last few months had been completely crushed in the post and the contents were almost spilling out.

Ten packets have been put into circulation since the last A.G.M., the total value amounting to £1,462.18.8. Seven have completed their circuit during the same period earning the society just over £36. At the present six packets are circulating.

There are now sixty members receiving packets, this is an increase of sixteen over the last year. The grouping of members as to their interests has been of great help, the lengths of circuits being less than fifty members each.

The conversion to decimalised currency has already been mentioned in this report. Some though has already been given to the problem as it will affect the Exchange Section. Finalised arrangements will be published in the bulletin in good time.

Finally, my thanks to all the Exchange Section members, without whose loyal support the section could not thrive or even continue.

Minute 11. REPORT OF COLLECTORS ADVISORY PANEL

Read by Mr. M. Seshold.

As in previous years I merely report a steady stream of queries, all of which have been settled. Perhaps I should add that although the number of queries remains almost the same each year, in the last year members who have not previously sent in items have outnumbered our regulars.

The one query so far not settled for this year is my own, of which a photograph appeared in bulletin 64.

All reports and accounts were unanimously adopted

Minute 12. ELECTIONS

The Joint London Chairman, Mr. A. Leigh reported that the whole of the committee automatically resigned.

Mr. M.R. Green proposed and Mr. G. Seshold seconded the motion that the same committee be re-elected en bloc. This was carried unanimously with the following alterations.

Mr. A. Perry, Mr. B.A. Remington, Mr. W.L. Strauss, and Mr. R.A. Topley to be taken off the committee, and their places to be filled by Mr. Green and Mr. D. Vandervelde.

Mr. N. Gladstone proposed, and Mr. M. Seshold seconded the motion that Mr. M.R. Green be the Hon. Photographic Advisor in succession to the late Mr. Victor Stansfield.

Mr. R. Norgate proposed, and Mr. N. Gladstone seconded the motion that Mr. D. Vandervelde would be responsible for the distribution of the back numbers of the BAPIP bulletins. Both these nominations were accepted.

Dr. Hirst proposed, and Mr. Gladstone seconded the motion, that Mr. B.A. Remington be nominated a Vice President of the Society. This was carried unanimously by the members present.

Dr. Hirst proposed, and Mr. R. Norgate seconded the motion, that Mr. H.J. Posner be made an Honorary Vice-President of the Society. This was carried unanimously by the members present. Discussion on this second proposal and nomination took place as Mr. H.J. Posner was absent, and the members directed that a letter be written to Mr. Posner by the secretary, informing Mr. Posner of this decision.

The two auditors Mr. B. Tabaxman, and Mr. W.L. Strauss were re-elected, and a vote of thanks was given to these two members for past work.

Minute 13. TRIBUTE TO HON. TREASURER

Mr. N. Gladstone proposed, and Mr. Green seconded the motion to convey thanks to Mr. R.A. Topley for the splendid work he has done in the past year, and for his fine report. This was accepted by all present.

Minute 14. DR. RACHWALSKY MEMORIAL CUP

Mr. A. Leigh expressed the wish that all members should return their voting forms for this award as soon as possible, so that the award could be presented as soon as the results are known. This will be the 5th award to be presented.

Minute 15. VOTE OF THANKS TO OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE

A vote of thanks to the officers and committee of B.A.P.I.P. was passed by the members present.

Minute 16. Mr. A.S. Baum reported that the research of the study of the 2nd World War is going ahead and will be published in the bulletin.

Minute 17. Mr. J.W. Swinnerton suggested that a research should be made of the Pictorial issues of the Mandate Stamps of Palestine, and this was adopted for future programmes in the Bulletin by the research secretary.

Minute 18. Mr. A.S. Baum also suggested that there should be a research into the printing, and the perforation varieties of the Stamps of Israel only. This was also noted for future presentation in the Bulletin.

Minute 19. Mr. M. Seshold read out a report from Dr. H. Hirst about the infringement of our copyright by other societies, who have reprinted large parts of articles from BAPIP, without our permission or without due acknowledgement of the source, or only partial and inadequate acknowledgements. That the members of this meeting view this with grave concern, and steps should be taken by the committee to go into this matter carefully and inform societies of their behaviour, and if failing to get satisfactory reports, then steps should be taken to inform the F.I.P., and also to take further action. The A.G.M. strongly resents this attitude, and fully supports the committee in any action they take.

Minute 20. Mr. J.W. Swinnerton proposed, and Mr. M.R. Green seconded the motion, that the committee should make preparation for the entertainment at Philympia, and that we should offer hospitality to visiting BAPIP members from here and abroad.

THE MEETING TERMINATED AT 9 O'CLOCK WITH THANKS TO MR. A. LEIGH THE LONDON CHAIRMAN FOR CONDUCTING THE PROCEEDINGS.

NORMAN GLADSTONE

MAXWELL SESHOLD

Joint-Hon. Secretaries.