



THE

BAPIP

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELISTS

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ADDRESS CHANGES: Please notify the Hon. Membership Secretary

The BAFIP Bulletin publishes research, reports, comments, and enquiries on all aspects of Holy Land stamps and postal history.

Contributions are invited from members and non-members. Text can be translated or re-styled and illustrations can be re-touched.

Please ensure that your manuscript is legible. Script lines should be spaced to facilitate corrections. Plenty of clear illustrations are of the greatest importance and it would be of assistance if both light and dark photocopies are provided, if possible.

To save time and effort, please note that, unless requested upon submission, items which are published will not be returned, and minor alterations of style or sequence of paragraphs will not be referred back to the author.

Honorary Editor: Walter Loeb1, 32 St. Ronan's Crescent, Woodford Green, Essex, IG8 9DG

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FROM THE OUTGOING PRESIDENT

My term as President of BAPIF has come to an end, but not my work and devotion to the Association.

During the past few years I have tried my best to help improve the Association's position in many ways, and I do hope that some of the changes in the structural framework of BAPIF will bring results in the not too distant future.

Your Committee met more often to discuss and plan programmes to benefit the membership at large. The response to the questionnaire sent to you gave us some guide as to what the members want us to do, and the planned major BAPIF Exhibition to be held in London at the Horticultural Hall during the BPE - STAMPEX Exhibition from the 14th-19th October will give members the opportunity to meet friends and see a wide range of Holyland material. The support of each and everyone of you will be the regard of the few who took upon themselves the enormous task of staging this Exhibition in order to promote our Association and further the philatelic knowledge of the Holy Land to all visitors at the Exhibition.

We plan to give more displays and talks to a wide and varied selection of people, so that many others will join us in our hobby and get the pleasure of collecting and learning the history of the Holy Land through philately.

My thanks to all of you and it gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the whole Association, to welcome Mr. Michael Sacher as our new President.

Yours sincerely

Ze'ev Galibov.

EDITORIAL

The work of Mr Norman Collins as Honorary Editor of our Bulletin over the past five and a half years speaks for itself. Both in quality and quantity our Bulletin ranks among the foremost specialist philatelic magazines. Retired from his gainful occupation, Mr Collins informed me that he was able to devote some forty hours each week to his duties as Editor. Most other Honorary Officers and Committee Members could only devote their spare time to our hobby. By his own admission, Norman finds it very difficult to act other than as his own master, fully independent. Inevitably, from time to time, there were differences of view as to the aims of the Bulletin. Problems of distance and communication as well as our inability to match his dedication to the targets he set himself all combined to lead to a parting of the ways.

All members of the association will certainly wish to join me in thanking Norman most heartily for his excellent work and to wish him well in the future. The new Editor, supported by an Editorial Board, is bound to impart a new style to the Bulletin. We shall welcome all comments and suggestions, but above all, we need a steady supply of articles and information.

By now, you will have received Norman's compilation of The Index to the Bulletin Nos. 101 to 110, and this issue contains more of his work. Happily, Norman has indicated that he will continue to submit the fruits of his valuable researches of Holy Land philately to our Bulletin for publication. He will gladly advise and help any fellow-philatelist if requested. Please be sure to enclose an addressed envelope and return postage or IRCs when writing to him.

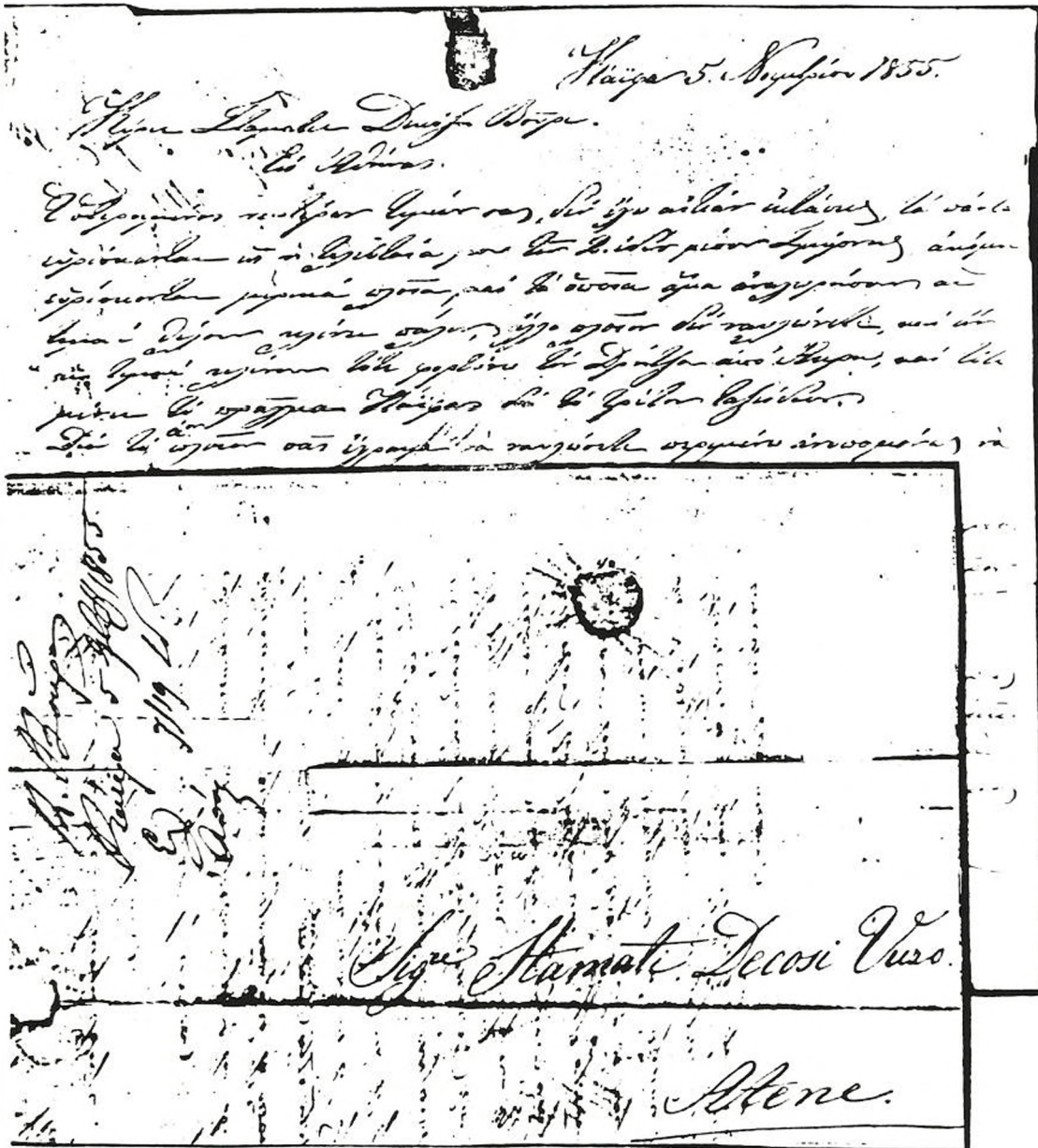
Holy Land philately should be instructive and enjoyable. We must not be sidetracked into the sterile controversy of philatelic politics; nor should we get acrimonious over legalistic points concerning the copyright of the Bulletin, as happened recently.

Clearly, both the authors and the Association are strongly opposed to third parties benefitting in their reputation or financially from the unauthorized use of our work. However, for the record, any contributor is entitled also to allow publication of their work elsewhere. Furthermore, the BAPIP Committee may grant permission for published items to be copied from the Bulletin, provided proper acknowledgement is given. We have such a reciprocal agreement with the Editors of The Israel Philatelist in the U.S. and in Switzerland and we hope to achieve a similar response from the Editors of other publications.

Walter Loebel

PRE-STAMP LETTER FROM HAIFA 1855

By B A Remington



The translation of the letter is as follows:-

Mr Stamati Decosi Vouro in Athens

Haifa 5 Nov 1855

Though deprived of your honoured news, I have no cause for expansion? (? extent), everthing is in my last ... in Smyrna; also there are some ships; as soon as they return the prices will fall again; another ship is not being chartered, and if prices

fall then I shall load the Dritz from Akri (?), and then the Kaifa matter remains because of the third journey. As regards your first ship I wrote that you should charter, I wait impatiently for you to inform me that it has departed from there.

The cholera has almost stopped at Akri, but it (? after it had) recurred there with greater violence, for this reason I go today to Akri ('the not worse is best'). I await with impatience the Dritz and the other ship, for they have been idle so long I am at a loss. While the times were so favourable (?) I cannot depart and leave the shops in the hands of strangers. As to the Kaifa matter, it does not concern (?) me (?I am not worried) because it is a contract, but ... Akri, let us hope the ships arrive soon, and with such desire.

Fare well, your son

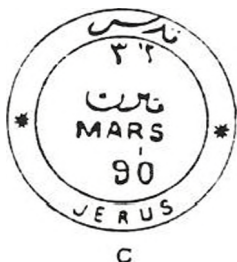
Konst. Vouros

THE JERUS POSTMARK

By R Shiers

This elusive postmark is recorded both by Pollack (Type C) and by Anton Steichele (Type 28/04) in their handbooks. Pollack illustrates it with the month in French above the year.

Pollack:



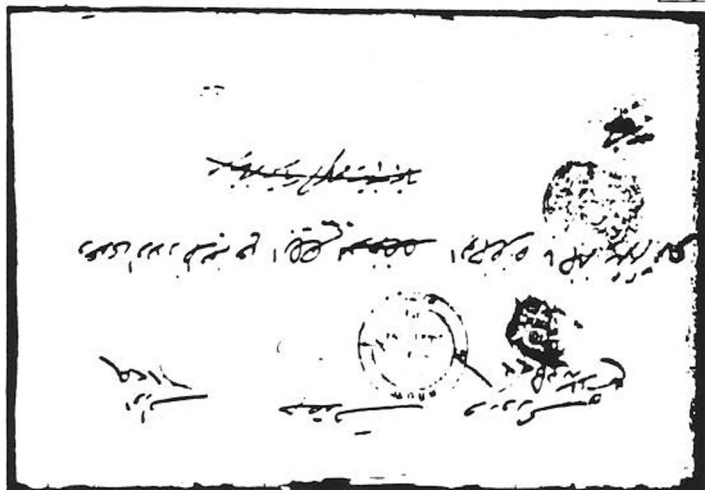
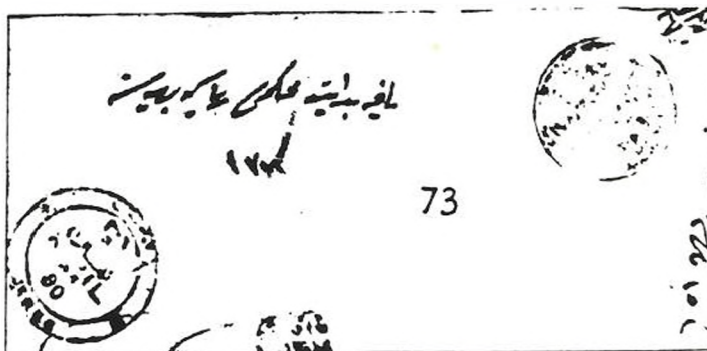
Steichele:



28/04
QDS
JERUS
11. 6. 1881
10. 12. 1890
schwarz

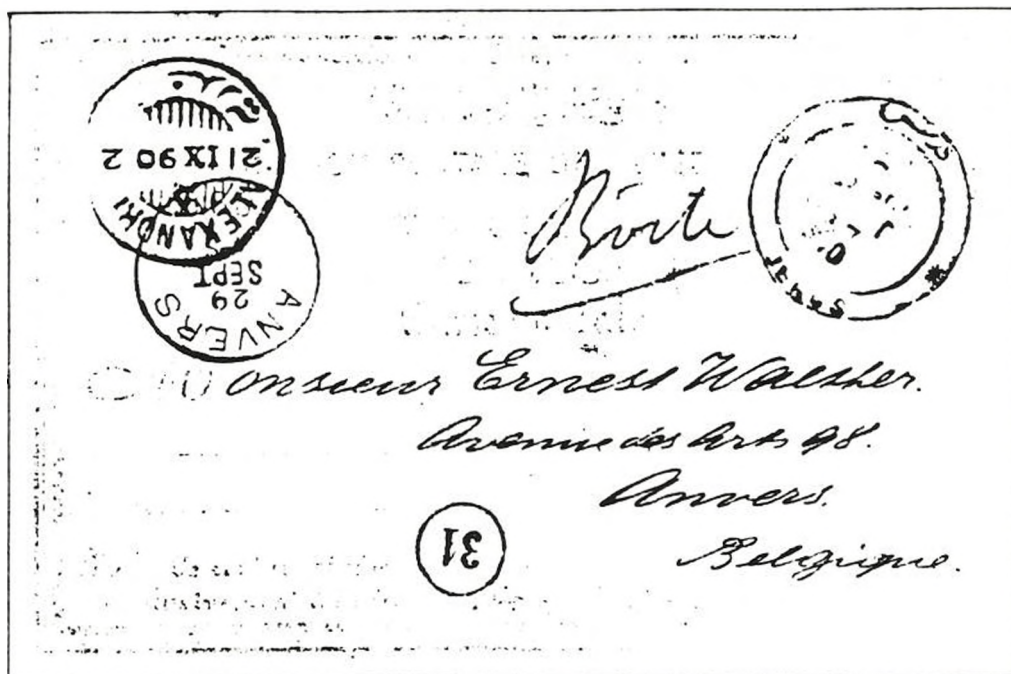
Steichele illustrates it with the date before the abbreviated month AVR for APRIL. The question is did it exist with or without the day or in both types.

One example was sold in the Gibbons Holy Land Auction of June 1972. The month above the year being unclear.

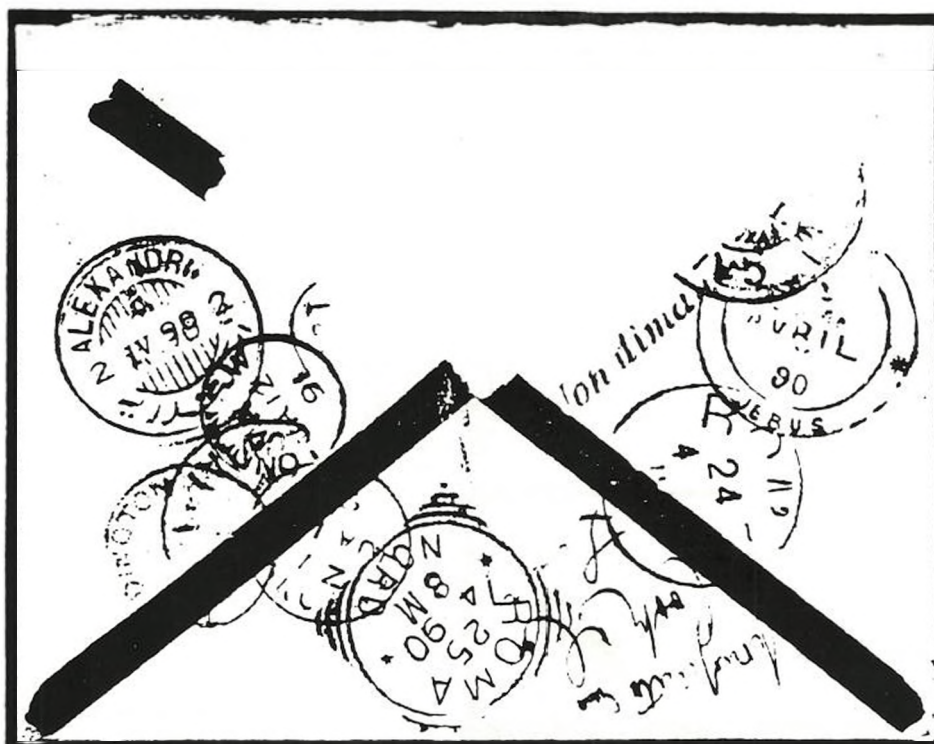


Another was sold at Basel in the Robson Lowe "Heygate Vernon" Auction in October 1969. This is a very unclear strike.

I have in my possession two items with the JERUS postmark. One is on a postcard sent in September 1890 to Belgium. The date is very unclear.



The other is used as an arrival mark on a cover sent from Worthing, England in March 1890. The lower half of the postmark is clear and shows the month (AVRIL) and the year only. That letter was re-directed to Cairo and then to Rome where it arrived on 24th April. It was not claimed and eventually returned to London on 12th Jan. 1891 and to Paddington next day.



Would any member who has an example of this postmark please check it and let our Editor know.

ACRE A.R. CACHET USED IN 1900

By E.C. Sterne

I have in my collection a registered cover from Acre to the U.S.A. which bears the large framed A.R. cachet shown in Fig. 1. The word 'Acre' and the number '3' have been entered in manuscript. The stamps franking this letter are stuck across its flap at the back and cancelled ACRE 19th January 1900. A 3-line rubber cachet indicates that the letter was received in Chicago on 22nd February.

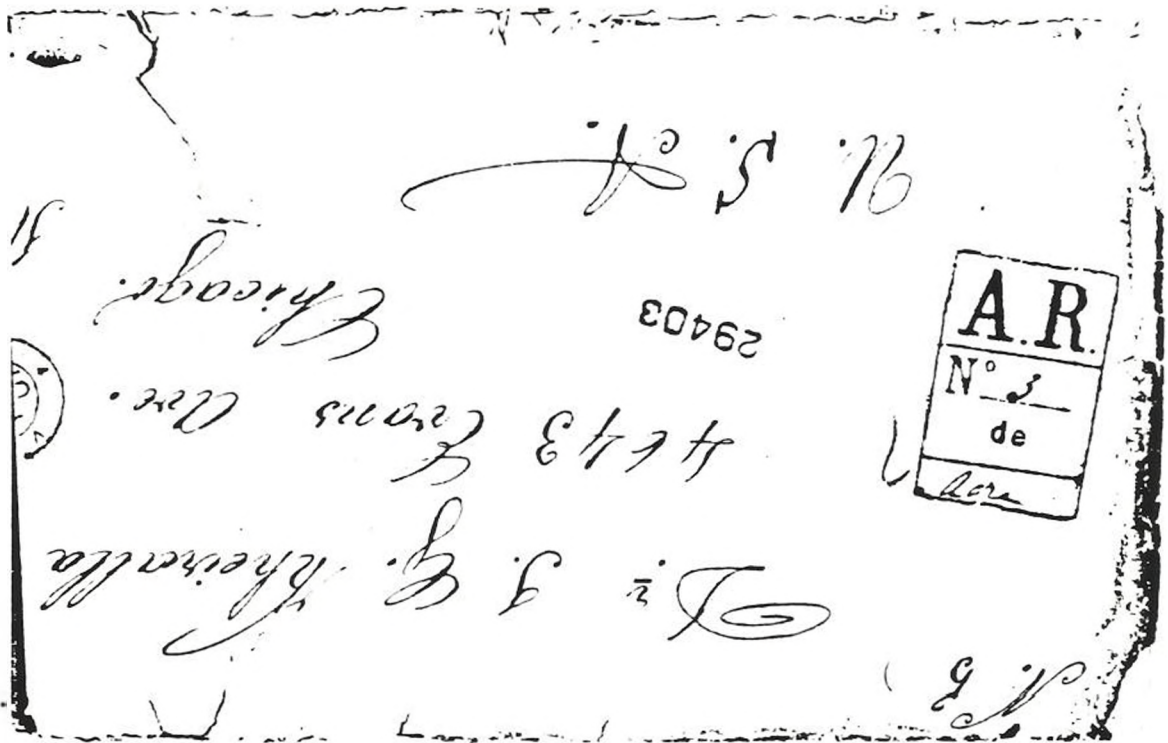


Fig. 1.

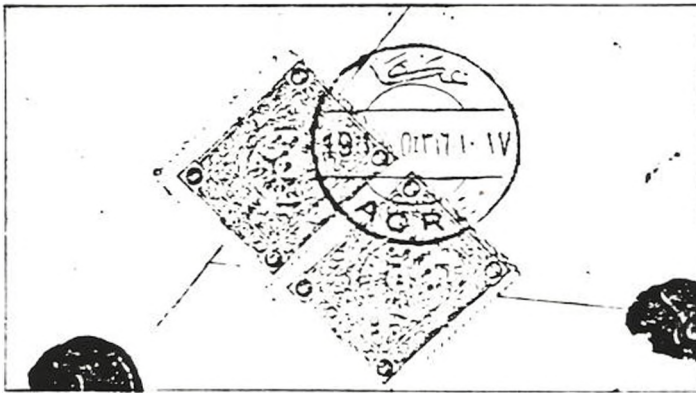
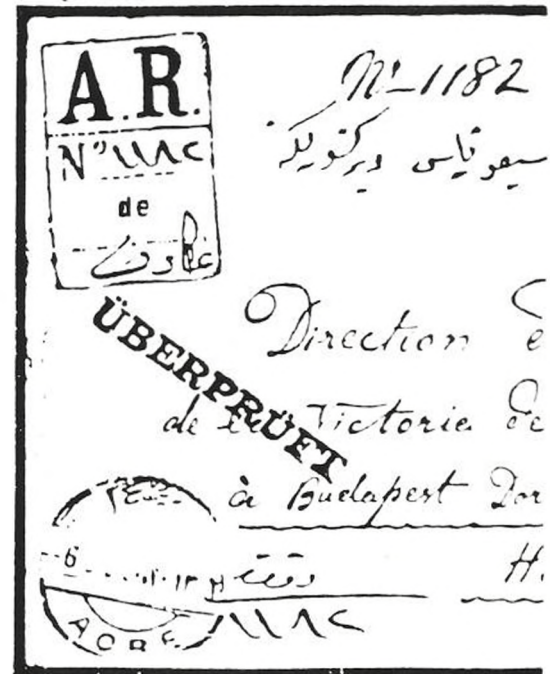


Fig. 2. Part of back of the cover

Fig. 3.



Ed. Note. According to the article by the late Dr. Hirst, published in Bulletin No 90, page 3 onwards, these Turkish large framed A.R. handstamps served both for advice of receipt and for registration purposes, hence the manuscript number. They were available for use at the Turkish Post offices in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Caiffa and Acre. On page Xd of that issue, the mark is shown used from Acre in March 1915 and with the manuscript 'Acre' entered in Arabic script (Fig.3). Comparing the uneven bottom frame line and other characteristics of the two strikes, it would seem that Mr. Sterne's example - which is 15 years earlier - was struck by the very same instrument.

By Joseph Aron

הפוסטה הטורקית

פעה"ק ירושלם

בהזכרה ליושבי הארץ את הובתם לממשלתנו ירהם שהם חוסים בצלה, ובהכניעה תורתה
למכירה על מלאם את הובתם זו, היא מכרכת את כל מקבלי כתב זה :



אלהו האניג.

כ"ט אלול תרס"ד

שכר משלוח קאלי פאסטאל

אשכנז 9 גרוש, אפריקא פורחית 17, אפריקא צשנית פערבית 19, קאסיראן 15, פאראקא (פאם, קאוא בלאנקא, לראש, סאואנאן
סוגארא, ראבאם, סאמי וסאנגיר) 15, חיגא 17, ארגנטינא 18, איספריא ואנגארן 7, בעלניא 11, באסניא והערצאנאווניא 9, בולגאריא
6, פשיי 23, קאלאסניא 18, דענעסארק 11, מערים 8, שפניא 14, צדפה 11, קארטיקא 13, סודאן 17, חדו הבריטית 18, ברוסניא
22, ארגנטינא 18, ווענעווילא 18, זאנוכאר 17, אנגליא 14, איסליא 10, סבוכא 16, ליביריא 16, לוקסענבורג 10, סונשאנערא 11,
פערו 26, פארמונאל 20, רוסאניא 7, רוסיא אייראפית ופונלאנד 10, סלאוואר 23, סרביא 5, סיאם 21, שווייץ 9, טוניס 13.

הטעלעגראף

ל'ארצנו :

ליפי, חברון עזה ובית לחם 5 גרוש בעד 20 מלים, ועשרה פרומות בעד כל מלה נוספה.
לביירוט צפת טבריא חיפה ראשק שבס, וכל פלך בירות 20, 7 גרוש בעד 15 מלים, ועשרים פרומות בעד כל מלה נוספה.
לכל ארץ הונרסה (לכר ככה וסדינה) 10 גרוש בעד 10 מלים, ואחד גרוש בעד כל מלה נוספה.

לאיראפא :

בעד כל מלה בת 15 אמות או 5 ספערס.

Fr. Cen.	Fr. Cen.	Fr. Cen.
פארמונאל 0, 69	פוניס 0, 67	אוספריא 0, 46
פיליפינען 10, 17	ברזיל 0, 88	אויספראליא 4, 59
פרס 1, 20	יאפאן 8, 20	איסליא 0, 48
ציילאן 3, 35	כתא 5, 64	אלגיר 0, 67
ציפערן 1, 90	לוקסעמבערג 0, 60	אמעריקא 2, 35
צדפה 0, 56	סאלמא 0, 69	אפריקא 6, 95
קארעא 8, 30	כאראקא 0, 83	אשכנז 0, 55
קיפסאן 6, 95	פאנסאנעטרא 0, 83	באסניא והערצאנאווניא 0, 38
רוסאניא 0, 43	סעדים א' 1, 00	כוכארא 3, 00
רוסא אדאפא 0, 72	סעדים ב' 1, 25	בולגאריא 0, 38
רוסא אדיא 1, 45	נאסאל 6, 75	בעלניא 0, 60
שווייץ 0, 69	נארוועגען 0, 72	בריטניא הגדולה 0, 71
שווייץ 0, 51	ני זילאנד 5, 09	גיבראלטאר 0, 69
שפניא 0, 65	סרביא 0, 38	דענעסארק 0, 60
טיסן 3, 50	עדן 4, 50	חדו הבריטית 3, 23
		זאנוכאר 6, 75

THE TURKISH POST

Here in the Holy City, Jerusalem

While reminding the citizens of the country of their duty towards the Government, may its glory be exalted, that they dwell under its protection, and while expressing thanks to those who recognise it, for fulfilling this their duty, she blesses all recipients of this document:

WITH A GOOD AND HAPPY NEW YEAR

Eliyahu Honig

29th Elul 5664

THE CHARGE FOR SENDING A POSTAL PARCEL (COLIS)

Germany 9 Grush*, East Africa 17, North West Africa 19, Cameroun 15, Morocco (Fez, Casablanca, Lareche, Mazagah, Mogador, Rabat, Safi and Tangier) 15, China 17, Argentina 18, Austria & Hungary 7, Belgium 11, Bosnia & Herzegovina 9, Bulgaria 6, Chile 23, Columbia 18, Denmark 11, Egypt 8, Spain 14, France 11, Corsica 13, Sudan 17, British India 18, (**) 22, Uruguay 18, Venezuela 18, Zanzibar 17, England 14, Italy 10, Montenegro 11, Peru 26, Portugal 20, Romania 7, European Russia and Finland 10, Salvador 23, Serbia 5, Siam 21, Switzerland 9, Tunis 13.

Notes: * i.e. Piastres. ** See 3 (ii) in the text

THE TELEGRAPH

To Our Country : (Inland)

To Jaffa, Hebron Gaza and Bethlehem 5 Grush for 20 words and 10 prutot for each additional word.

To Beirut, Safad, Tiberias, Haifa, Damascus, Nablus and all the vilayet of "Beirut 20" 7 Grush for 15 words and 20 prutot for each additional word.

To all the Ottoman land (except Mecca and Medina) 10 Grush for 10 words, and one Grush for each additional word.

To Europe : (*)

For each word of 15 letters of 5 digits

	Fr	Cen		Fr	Cen
Austria	0	46	Montenegro	0	83
Australia	4	59	Egypt (a)	1	00
Italy	0	48	Egypt (b)	1	25
Algeir	0	67	Natal	6	75
America	2	35	Norway	0	72
Africa	6	95	New Zealand	5	09
Germany	0	55	Serbia	0	38
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	38	Aden	4	50
Buchara	3	00	Portugal	0	69
Bulgaria	0	38	Philippines	10	17
Belgium	0	60	Persia	1	20
Great Britain	0	71	Ceylon	3	35
Gibraltar	0	61	Cyprus	1	90
Denmark	0	60	France	0	56
British India	3	23	Korea	8	30
Zanzibar	6	75	Capetown	6	95
Tunis	0	67	Romania	0	43
Tripoli	0	88	Russia (European)	0	72
Japan	8	20	Russia (Asiatic)	1	45
China	5	64	Sweden	0	69
Luxemburg	0	60	Switzerland	0	51
Malta	0	69	Spain	0	65
Morocco	0	83	Yemen	3	50

Note: * Listed in Hebrew alphabetical order

The document presented in this article is a further item from the Kluger archive (see BAFIF Bulletin No 113. Page 88). It was prepared by the Turkish postmaster in Jerusalem, Mr E Honig, as a New Year's greeting circular letter for the Jewish New Year 5665 (September 1904). For publication purposes I have translated it as literally as possible.

From the tone of the first paragraph, it is clear that this document was issued as part of the propaganda used in the ongoing struggle between the Turkish Ottoman post and the foreign post offices that operated in Jerusalem. Reference to the duties of citizens must be seen in the context of attempts to stop the use of foreign posts by Ottoman citizens - by making it morally wrong for them to do so. The fact that this document was issued as a New Year greeting under the Post Office banner, in Hebrew, is indicative of a further attempt to attract Jewish custom generally.

Given the paucity of material available regarding rates charged by the Ottoman postal system operating in the Holy Land at the turn of the century (Steichele lists certain rates relevant to the internal Ottoman post of the earlier period), this document would appear to make a fascinating contribution to knowledge regarding such rates. However, it raises more questions than it answers. Perhaps Bulletin readers might like to comment on some of the following matters:

- 1) The heading above the table of tariffs uses a word which I interpret as QALI, an Arabic word, and on the basis of the Arabic root QAL (to say), my first thought was that this meant 'communication'. Dr. Walter Loebel BAFIF's advisor on the Hebrew language is of the opinion that this heading reads COLIS POSTAL (Postal Parcels) and this has been used. The rates seem much too high for normal mail rates and this makes the interpretation that these rates are for parcels more logical.
- 2) The above aside, is there any internal logic in the lists of countries given? The postal and telegraph lists cover different destinations, and those listed in one are not necessarily included in the other. The likely demand for a postal service to particular destinations could hardly be the determining factor; why do Chile and Salvador appear in the first list but not the United States (referred to as America in the telegraph list)?
- 3) In translating the list of postal rates I encountered difficulties in the case of two place names:
 - i) I believe Cameroun (then German territory) to be correct and Dr. Loebel concurs with this assumption. But I do not know why it was singled out or why that tariff is slightly below the tariff to east or North West Africa.
 - ii) I cannot even begin to suggest the identity of the place listed after British India, for which the charge was 22. The Hebrew name is spelt (BRUMGYA). It is not Romania which is clearly listed (at a charge of 7). Given the charge of 22 it could not be Bremen; on the basis of other identified rates the charge of 22 makes it more likely to be a distant destination in Central/SW America or possible in the Far East/Pacific region.

(Ed. Note: Another possibility springs to mind, this being BURMA, but this is only an outside guess).
- 4) What is the logical basis of the postal rates charged? What routes do they reflect? Whilst charges to European vis-a-vis other destinations appear logical, could anyone explain why?
 - i) To Spain 14, but to Portugal 69?
 - ii) To China 17 - but to India 18 and Siam 21?
- 5) Except perhaps for the quaint subdivision of the world into 'Our Country' and 'Europe' (with the latter including every continent), the telegraph charges (in Francs for destinations outside of the Ottoman Empire) seem much more logical. The charge to Zanzibar appears anomalously high, but high charges seem to be a feature of all island destinations.

An article in BAFIP Bulletin No 32 included a list of telegraph charges current in 1891. Unfortunately the two lists do not refer to identical destinations. However on the basis of those destinations which are listed both times it is clear that charges for telegrams to Europe had not changed by 1904, but charges for telegrams to the Far East and Australia were significantly reduced between 1891 and 1904. This is exemplified by the following table:-

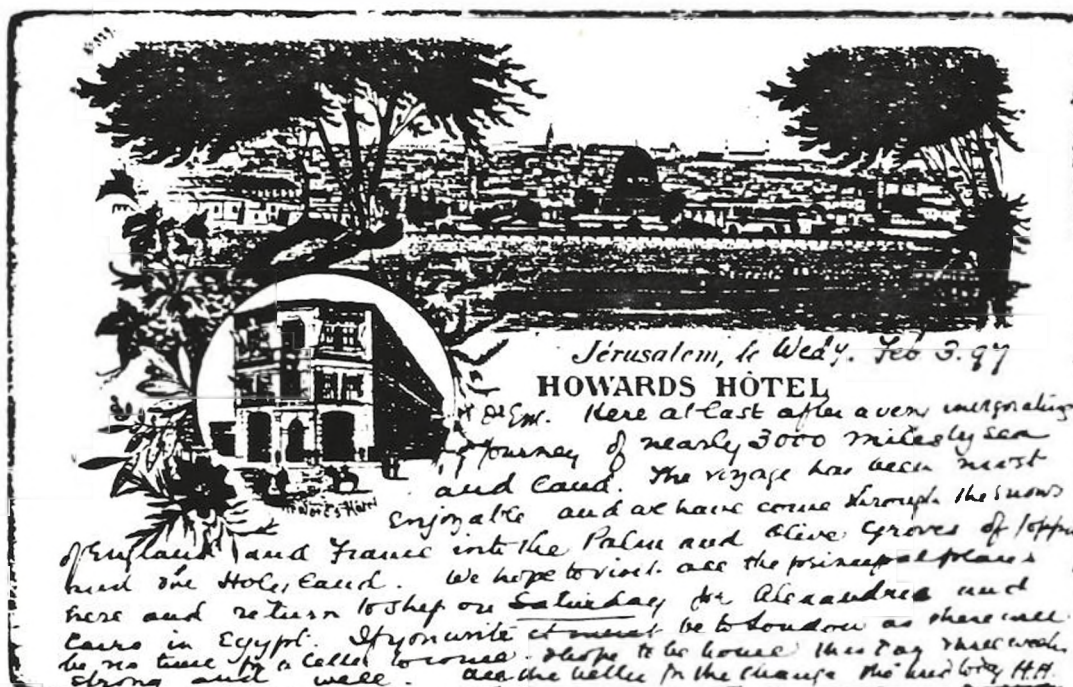
	1891	1904
Australia	11-44	4-59
New Zealand	12-89	5-09
Japan	13-89	8-20
China	8-84	5-64
Korea	15-89	8-30

FOR DISCUSSION: HOTEL CACHETS OF PALESTINE

By David Pearlman

Most collectors of Holy Land material regard Hotel Cachets as an interesting sideline to the main philatelic interest of the stationery. It has been generally assumed that the cachets were the normal advertising exercise by the hotels.

I am now showing a postcard with such a cachet in order to propose a different hypothesis as to the purpose of these cachets in Palestine. The postcard shows a view of Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives and an inset of Howard's Hotel, whose name is boldly printed. Written on Feb. 3, 97, the stamp and the date of the Turkish Jerusalem cancellation unfortunately have been vandalised. The address side bears a large and unsightly cachet of Howard's Hotel Jerusalem.



I should like to suggest that these cachets could be part of an arrangement between the hotels and the Postal Authorities - Turkish and others, perhaps. My suspicion is based on the following arguments:-

1. There seems to be a much wider use of hotel cachets in the Holy Land than anywhere else in the world.

2. The fierce competition among the numerous Postal Authorities in the Holy Land led to many informal commission arrangements. the Turkish administration, in particular, was totally permeated by the customs of gratuities, or bakshish. This could have applied to postal officials as well.
3. Even nowadays, hotel reception desks will accept postcards for posting with payment for franking. In the Palestine of 1897 this would enable the hotel to choose the Post Office of despatch and to receive a commission on the franking of the cards identified by its own cachet.
4. In Egypt, where there was no such postal rivalry, there are almost no hotel cachets despite the fact that the hotel trade there was of equal commercial importance. Middle East tours in those days were usually based on Egypt, including just 2 or 3 days in the Holy Land.
5. This particular card would have been sold only at Howard's Hotel. It already bears neat and effective publicity for the hotel on the picture side. Not only was there no need for the cachet, but its unsightliness might even deter potential purchasers.



My proposed hypothesis raises several questions.

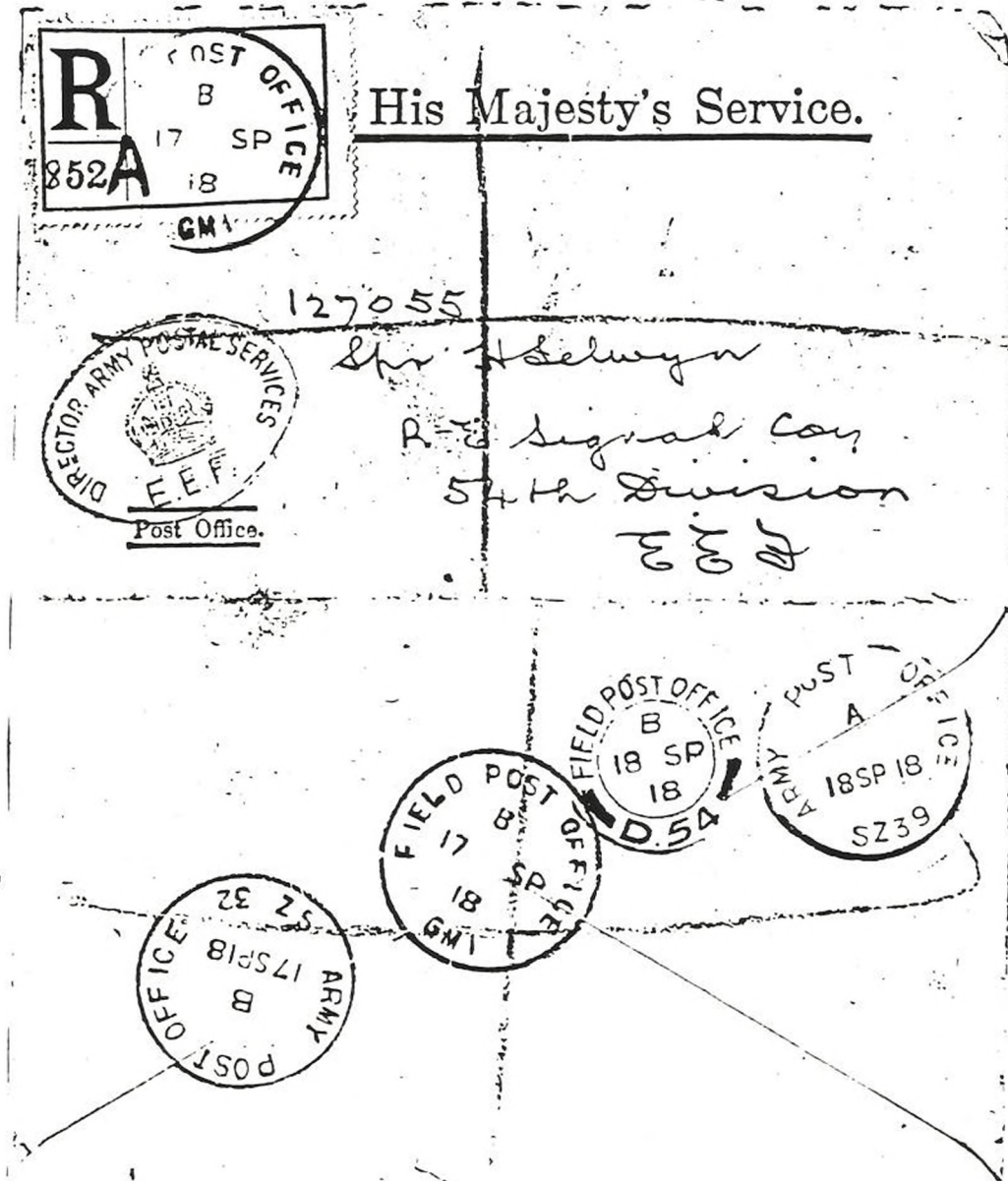
- a. If there was no postal arrangement of benefit to the hotel, why was this ugly cachet added on a card which already advertises the hotel more than adequately?
- b. If the cachet did serve to generate a commission, would an ugly cachet on the address side deter the buyer? Possibly, the choice of card will depend mainly on the appearance of the picture side; and if all the hotel's available postcards had the cachet then it ceases to be a deterrent.
- c. When were these cachets applied:-
 - In bulk, before display to guests at the hotel? (An employee might be instructed to handstamp all new stock from time to time. He would see only the address side and would not distinguish between cards which already advertised the hotel and others which required the publicity cachet).
 - Individually when a postcard was purchased?
 - When handed back by guests at the hotel for posting?

- Or, less likely, at the Post Office by the hotel messenger to substantiate the commission?

Comments from readers would be welcome.

"A" MARKING ON GM1 REGISTERED LABELS

The London Research Section, whilst looking at the GM 1 cancellations 1917 to 1919, came across an interesting series of five covers with despatch markings between 17 SP 18 and 21 NO 18. These items were Official Post Office envelopes and were all registered. In addition, all bore the cachet of the "Director Army Postal Service E.E.F." the unusual feature of these covers is the fact that the large blank registration labels were either handstamped with the GM 1 postmark of the day or with a straight line GM 1 marking. Each has a capital "A" struck adjacent to the serial number. Is this letter just intended as an extension of the serial number? it would be difficult to accept this contention, as manuscript extensions have already been added in front of the printed two-figure numbers. Has it some other significance? To follow up this line of research we ask members who have covers of this period with the handstamped "A" to advise the Editor, supplying photostat if possible.



PASSED BY BASE CENSOR E.E.F.

By A London Research Group

The three line censor mark with wording PASSED BY/BASE CENSOR/E.E.F. is known in seven different types, one more copy of the latest mark having only recently been discovered. These handstamps were applied at the various censorship headquarters in Egypt, on letters from troops in Egypt and Palestine and in E.E.F. occupied territories to the north. It seems that a small percentage of letters passing through Egypt on their way to Britain and other places was subjected to this censorship measure and letters were probably selected at random. A few letters were opened and these therefore have in addition one of the contemporary resealing labels.

Some of these handstamps have been recorded and illustrated elsewhere. Six types are known to the Egypt Study Circle; four types were illustrated in BAFIP No. 29; Kennedy and Crabb also illustrate four types in their "Postal History of World War I" and Bob Emery illustrates two types in "Australian Imperial Forces Postal History, 1914-1918".

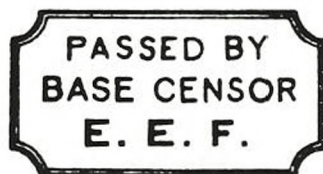
We append a table showing the seven different types known to us and this is as complete as current information permits, although doubtless it is not the final word. The table shows the location at which each of the first six types was used and we believe these locations to be correct. Only two examples of type 7 are known. One from Aleppo and one from Jerusalem and both are addressed to Constantinople. This type was probably used at Port Said. An unusually large variety of coloured inks was used and our records include strikes in black (b.), blue (bl.), green (g.), grey (gr.), mauve (m.), pink (p.), turquoise (t.) and violet (v.). Perfectly placed and inked strikes are not invariable and we therefore include the dimensions of the frame and of the wording and the length of the letters "E.E.F.". This table is completed by the earliest and latest dates known to us.

TYPE	USED AT	COLOUR OF STRIKE	FRAME	WORDING	E.E.F.	RECORDED DATES	
			mm.	mm.	mm.	earliest	latest
1.	Cairo	r.	24 x 40½	15½ x 29	12	3 JA 17	26 MY 18
2.	Port Said	g. t.	23 x 43	15 x 34	22	13 JA 17	27 OC 17
3.	Alexandria	b. bl. g. gr. m. v.	26½ x 49	18 x 44	22	1 MY 17	11 OC 18
4.	Cairo	g. m. r. v.	26½ x 57	20 x 50	21½	6 NO 17	9 JA 19
5.	Cairo	m. p. r.	23½ x 43½	15½ x 35	16½	5 JY 18	7 MY 19
6.	Cairo	m. r.	26½ x 57½	17½ x 43½	19½	3 SE 18	6 JA 19
7.	Port Said?	v.	23 x 43	15½ x 34½	18	10 MR 19	22 AP 19

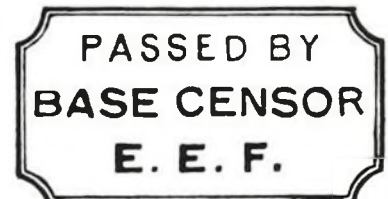
We show line drawings of the seven types and also types 2, 3, 4 and 6 on cover.



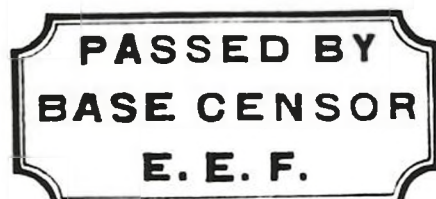
TYPE 1.



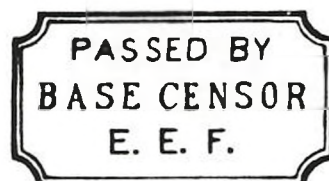
TYPE 2.



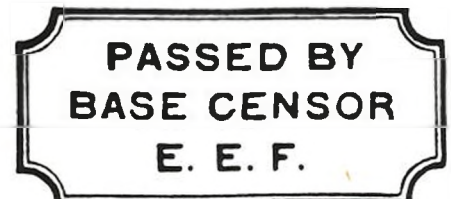
TYPE 3.



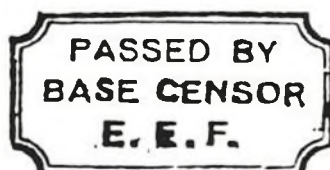
TYPE 4.



TYPE 5.



TYPE 6.

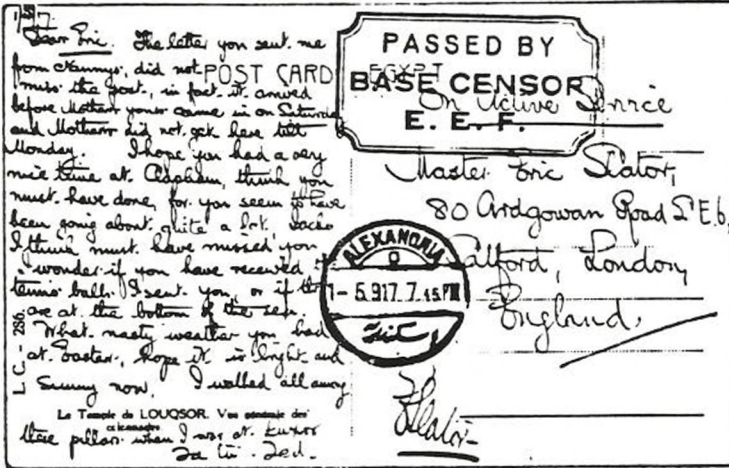
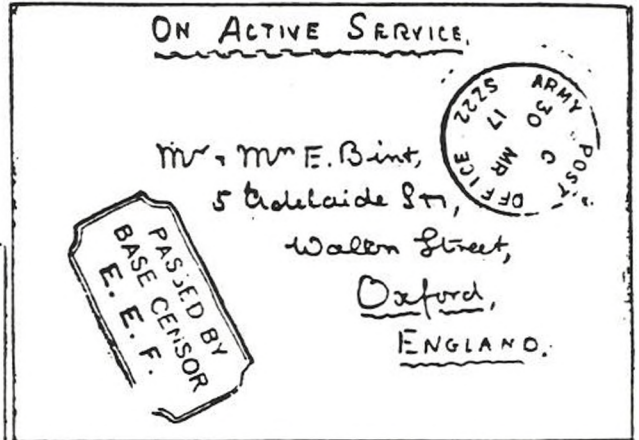


TYPE 7.

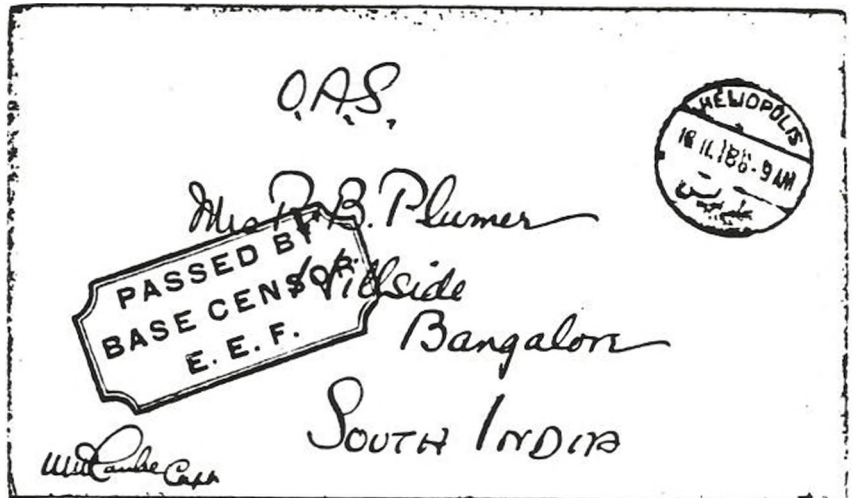
We would be pleased to be told of additional types, if any, in members' collections and also of extensions to the colour range and date spans. Any substantial additions to or disagreement with our data would most hopefully be received in the form of photostats and these should be sent to:

John Firebrace
 Honeysuckle Cottage
 Longparish
 Andover, Hants
 SP11 6PH

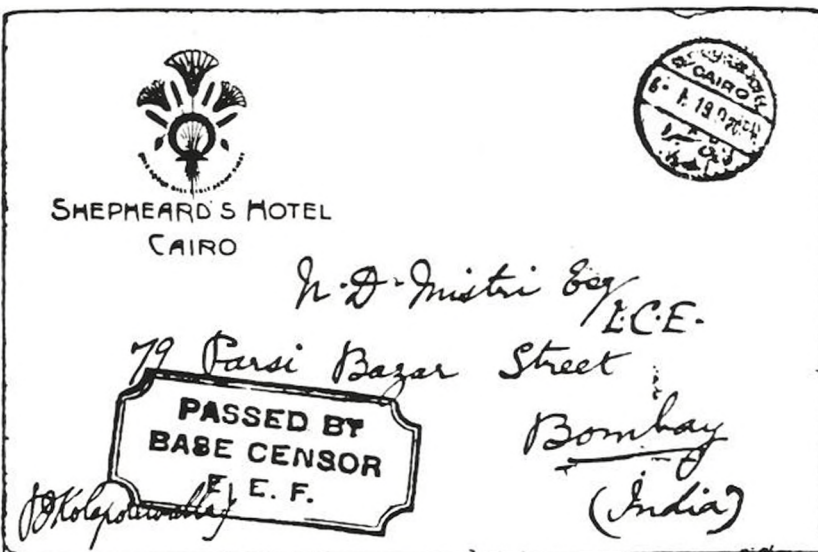
TYPE 2.



TYPE 3.



TYPE 4.

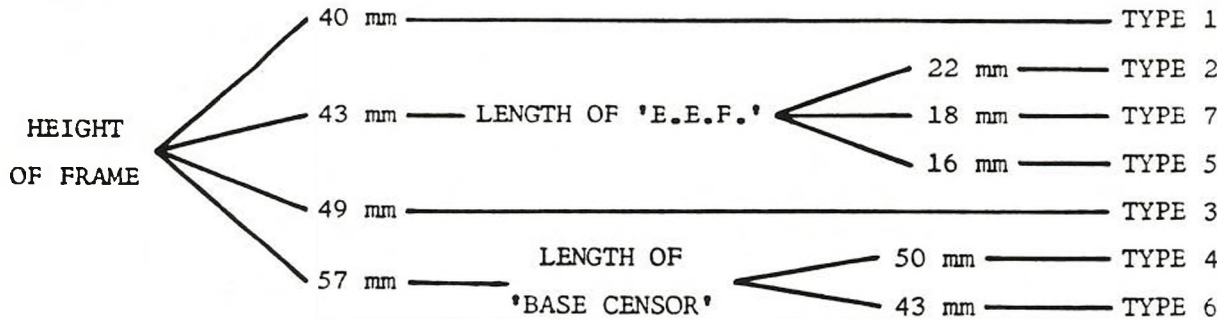


TYPE 6.

Acknowledgement for help with illustrations and data is recorded with thanks to the late F.W. Benians and C.W. Minett and to Z. Galibov, R Norgate, M.M. Sacher and J. Wufchuk.

Editorial Note

To identify an example of this mark, provided that the strike is reasonably clear, the following flow diagram will do so by means of two measurements, taken with accuracy of 1 mm:-



THE OCCUPIED ENEMY TERRITORY
ADMINISTRATION 1918 - 1920

By John Firebrace

My article on the above subject appeared in BAPIP No. 112, Autumn 1985. One of the authorities quoted was "Haifa and Jaffa: The Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate" by Carlos Goldstein and Emil S Dickstein. I have received a letter from Dr. Dickstein drawing my attention to various aspects with which he is not in agreement. Since he is the joint author of the principal authority on Haifa and Jaffa, it seems fair to respect his views and some amendments to the text therefore become necessary.

Dr. Dickstein doubts the existence of my type 14a which relies on an entry in the Holy Land Philatelist No. 31 May-June 1957. He believes that Pollack made an error and stated 'two lines' instead of 'one line'. In support of this belief he notes that Pollack did not list my type 13a which has the date in one line.

Dr. Dickstein also questions the date of 1 AU 19 in Haifa type 9b, stating that the date of 1 JA 19, (type 15 in his monograph) is the only date that he has ever seen.

The following amendments should therefore be made to pages 46 to 49:

Page

- 46. Subpara.1. Delete "fifteen" and substitute "fourteen" different skeleton layouts.
- 46. Subpara.3. Delete "nine" and substitute "eight" types with town name at top.
- 47. Change the date in illustration Type 6 to "19 JY 19"
- 47. Delete Type 14.
- 48. The diameters of Types 1b and 7a should be 27 mm. and 29 mm. respectively.
- 49. The diameter of Type 11a should be 25 mm.
- 49. Delete Type 14a in two places with all qualifying detail.

49. The Turkish date of Haifa should be 19 SE 18 (Pollack).

49. Delete against Haifa 9b "1 AU 19 HLP 31".

I very much appreciate Dr Dickstein's help in this matter.

An example of Type 6a Haifa with 'T' in O.E.T.A. inverted and missing second 'A' in Haifa has been reported and this is illustrated. It is an arrival mark on the reverse of a cover posted from Cairo and dated 18 July 1919 addressed to a member of the Italian Detachment at "SARONA, GIAFFA".

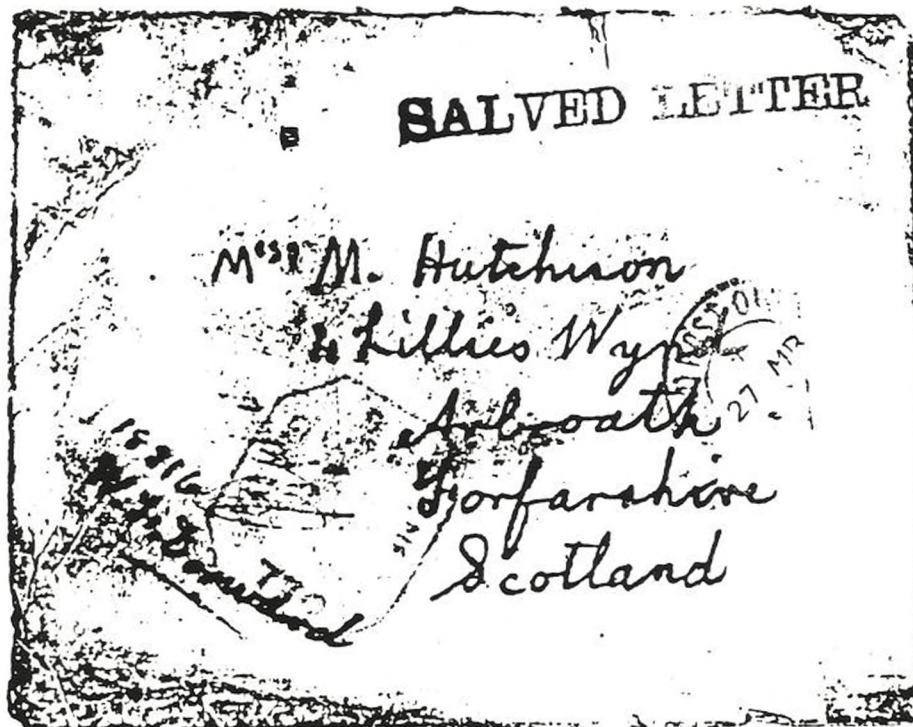
Any further additions and corrections will be welcomed.



SALVED MAIL 1918

By Norman J Collins

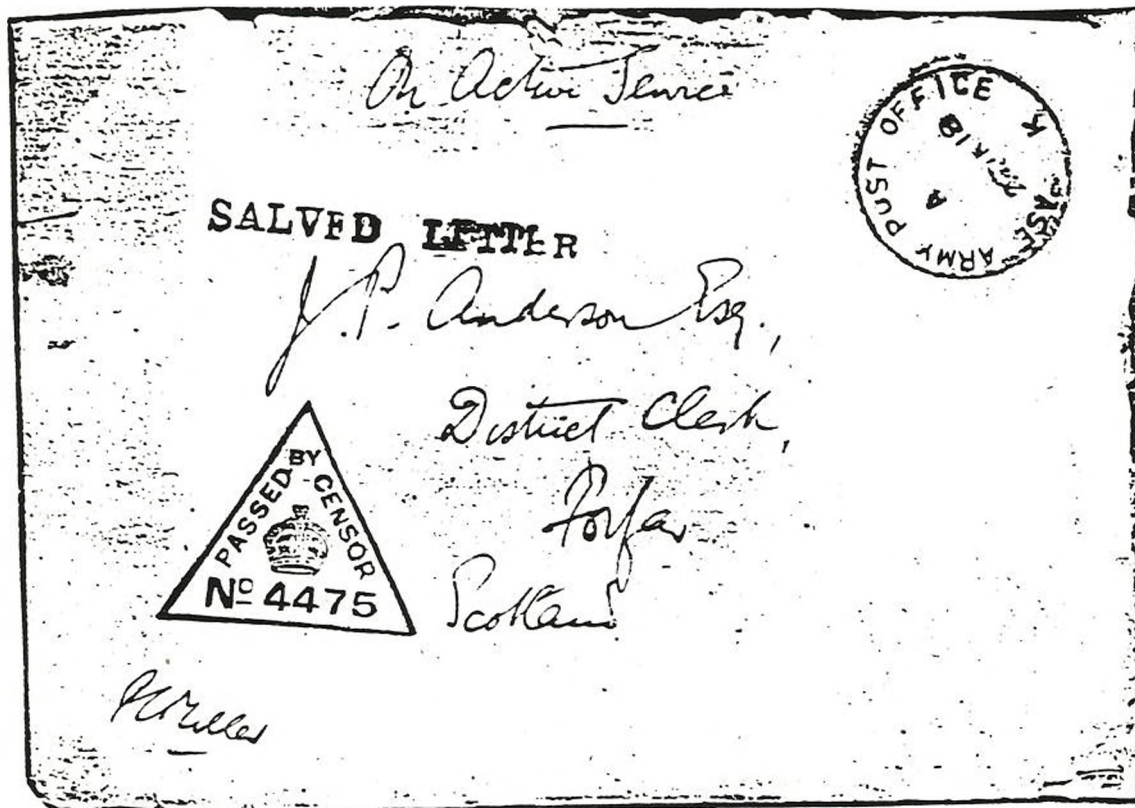
Illustrated below is a cover showing a previously unrecorded cachet used on the 'wreck' mail of this period from the EEF. This cachet reads 'SALVED LETTER' and the FPO postmark (FPO number not clear) is dated 27th March 1918. On the reverse it has the mark RLB (Returned Letter Branch) Officially Sealed Label of the British P.O., The censor mark is Crabbe & Kennedy type CM7, number 770 in red.



Ed. note: Mr. B A Remington, who has studied extensively the subject of wreck and disaster mail, comments that the period around March 1918 was particularly eventful with regard to shipwrecks. Thus it is not possible to identify the particular vessel or to establish the exact origin and route of this item.

The following ships were hit by torpedoes in the Mediterranean but were beached or reached port so that mail carried on them could have been recovered: "Sunik" 9 April 1918, "Warwickshire" 10 April 1918, "Airdale" 10th April 1918, "Kingstonian" 11 April 1918.

Mr Remington has submitted a cover from his collection. It bears a salved letter mark and was mailed from Army Post Office "K" on either 22nd or 27th March 1918. This APO was located at Kantara and serviced mail for Palestine and Egypt.



A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Could members please let me have clear photocopies of any registered covers they may have from QUART. ISRAELITE during the Ottoman period, together with a note of the colour of the registration labels. I hope to publish a full up-to-date listing of these covers and the types of labels used.

I also hope to publish a study on Turkish and Foreign PO's postage due stamps and to establish the rarity of postage due covers of this period. I would welcome photocopies of any relevant material (stamps and/or covers).

Please send your contributions to: Norman J Collins, 21 Torrington Drive, Thingwall, Heswall, Merseyside L61 7UZ, England.

INDEX TO VOLUME XI - ADDENDUM AND CORRECTION

- a) Please add after the last line on page 7 (United Nations):-
Irish Forces with the U.N. in the Middle East page 341
- b) On page 10 (Authors and Contributors) please change:-
Cousins J. F. page 41

A PALESTINE MYSTERY - PARTIALLY SOLVED

By Norman Gladstone

In Bulletin No. 113 of Spring 1986, page 109, I submitted an article entitled "A Request for Information". It was a plea for data on the first typographed stamps of Palestine, particularly the numbers printed. It was also published in the Israel Philatelist No. 5/6 of June 1985, and the N.I.P. Journal No. 39 of March 1985.

I am now able to offer a partial solution, thanks to the kind help of Mr Michael H Bale of Ilfracombe, Devon. In his Auction of February '86, Mr Bale had some album pages which contain relevant information from three sources.

First, an article by Mr H L Sargent published in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain on November 10 1921, and continued on December 10 1921. He writes, on page 185:-

These overprints were executed at the small printing works of the Greek Orthodox Convent at Jerusalem; they are in black except the one pia., which is in silver. The numbers thus treated were as follows:

1 millieme = 96,000	5 milliemes = 48,000	9 piastres = ?
2 milliemes = 24,000	1 piastre = 120,000	10 piastres = 48,000
3 milliemes = 12,000	2 piastres = 96,000	20 piastres = 48,000
4 milliemes = 24,000	5 piastres = 48,000	

There are two issues of this overprint and they can be distinguished by the length of the word "Palestine" in Arabic: In the first it is 8 mm. in length and 10 mm. in the second. Two different perforations have been used, the original 15 x 14 and then 14. So far as present knowledge goes, the following list is complete:-

First Trilingual overprint	Perf. 15 x 14 =	all values
	Perf. 14 =	2,3,5 milliemes
Second Trilingual overprint	Perf. 15 x 14 =	1,2,3,4,5 milliemes & 1,2,5 piastres
	Perf. 14 =	1,2,4,5 milliemes & 1,2,5 piastres

The second item from Mr. Bale consists of a couple of Press cuttings whose origin has not been established, so far (Fig. 1). The numbers of stamp sheets printed tallies exactly, except that a number is given for the 9 Piastre value, which was not known to Mr Sargent.

Palestine (Vol. XV, 16).

Mr. Kenyon, our Agent in Palestine, in sending us a set of the millieme values of the provisionals recently described, tells us that these were first put on sale on September 1st, but that only piastre values were able to be obtained mint by the public, and then restriction was made to five stamps of the 1 piastre denomination; higher piastre values were sold without restriction as to quantity. The millieme values were affixed by the postal authorities, and, therefore, between September 1st and September 22nd high prices were obtained for the few that came on the market. As much as P.T.50 (10s. 3d.) was paid for the 3 milliemes, but now the second printing is obtainable in any quantity. From an examination of copies which our correspondent kindly encloses, we have only found a difference in colour of the 3 millieme and 5 millieme-stamps, slight in the case of the former, but more pronounced in the 5 millieme.

The stamps were overprinted locally by the Printing Press of the Greek Convent, and an interesting photograph showing two men, one a British officer and the other a native, examining sheets of them appeared in the "Daily Mail" a few days ago.

Palestine (Vol. XV, 132).

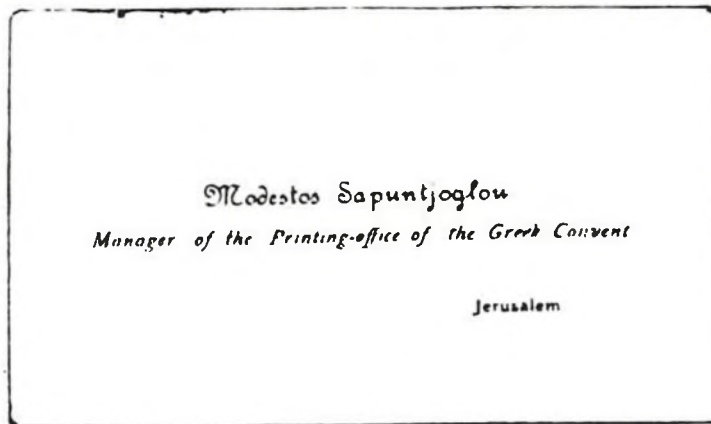
The total numbers of each value of the first printing of the trilingual provisionals are reported by M. Théodore Champion to be as follows:—

1m., 96,000.	1 pi., 120,000.
2m., 24,000.	2 pi., 96,000.
3m., 12,000.	5 pi., 48,000.
4m., 24,000.	9 pi., 48,000.
5m., 48,000.	10 pi., 48,000.
	20 pi., 48,000.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

September 1 1920



A new type of postage stamp was necessary at the commencement of the Civil Administration. The Harrison issue of the E.E.F. stamps were overprinted in Arabic, English & Hebrew with "PALESTINE". This overprinting was given to the Greek Convent in Jerusalem who overprinted the stamps in black with the exception of the one piastre

The third item from Mr Bale is an album page in manuscript headed "September 1 1920". Beneath this title is mounted a business card of the manager of the Printing Office of the Greek Convent (Fig. 2). Underneath this card the text is as follows:-

A new type of postage stamp was necessary at the commencement of the Civil Administration. The Harrison issue of the E.E.F. stamps were overprinted in Arabic, English and Hebrew with "Palestine".

This overprinting was given to the Greek Convent in Jerusalem who overprinted the stamps in black with the exception of the one piastre for which a "silver" colour was used.

The number of sheets printed is as follows:-

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>SHEETS</u>	
One millieme	700	
Two milliemes	200	
Three milliemes	50	
Four milliemes	1,000	
Five milliemes	200	
One piastre	3,442	
Two piastres	850	
Five piastres	90	
Nine piastres	732	
Ten piastres	213	
Twenty piastres	910	
		<u>Sept 22 1920</u>
		The 1...5 Mills. stamps were allowed to be sold in the usual manner.
		<u>Sept. 23</u>
		The 5 mills. value could not be bought at the Jerusalem P.O. in the P.M.

It is stated that the Convent was given £30 for the contract.

A Post Office Order was given that the one to five milliemes were not to be sold "unused" to the Public - the Postal Officials affixing all these values. The one-twenty Piastres could be bought in the usual way.

The collector who wrote this page is mistaken as to the printer of the stamps themselves, stating that they are "The Harrison Issue". In fact, these stamps were printed by Somerset House, London.

As Mr Bale pointed out in his letter to me, there are discrepancies between the numbers of stamps or sheets overprinted and he ends by stating, "You will have to form your own theory".

In the knowledge that the printed sheets comprised 240 stamps each, and converting the number of stamps mentioned in Mr Sargent's article into numbers of sheets, we get the following data:

<u>STAMP VALUE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SHEETS ACCORDING TO:</u>		
	<u>Mr. H.L. Sargent</u>	<u>Anonymous Press Cuttings</u>	<u>Album Page</u>
Millieme(s)			
1	400	400	700
2	100	100	200
3	50	50	50
4	100	100	1,000
5	200	200	200
Piastre(s)			
1	500	500	3,442
2	400	400	850
5	200	200	90
9	?	200	732
10	200	200	213
20	200	200	910

It seems to me that we should attach more importance to the numbers given on the Album page. Its writer seems to have known the Manager of the Printing works where the stamps were overprinted, as well as details of the conditions of sale at the Jerusalem Post Office.

I should be interested to hear from anyone who can shed any further light on this "Palestine Mystery". Many thanks are tendered to Mr. Bale for his valuable contribution to Palestine Postal History.

OUR MEMBERS REPORT

From Israel we have learnt of a member who has recently acquired an unmounted mint SG3 stamp of Palestine which has an inverted and divided watermark. It is from transfer B, plate position 52 which shows the variety ID of PAID joined (See Fig.). This item has a Muentz certificate and must be almost unique with this wonderful combination of varieties on a single stamp. For further details of transfers and plate positions readers may refer to previous articles listed in the Cumulative Index of Nos 1-100 and in the Index to Vol XI.



Whilst writing of inverted watermarks the author came across an interesting item in a collection he recently purchased. It is a 13 millieme of Palestine 1924 Postage Due set. The Stamp is used and bears a postmark dated 14 JA 25. The office of use does not appear on the stamp. Although this item is not listed in the Bale Palestine catalogue there must have been originally at least one sheet in existence. This leads one to suspect that other examples may be lurking amongst accumulations and collections waiting to be discovered and appreciated.

UNRECORDED PERFIN ON PALESTINE STAMPS

Our member Mrs Dajani has reported to us a so far unrecorded perfin on the London 1 stamps of Palestine. It is V O with Co underneath and we believe this was probably used by the Vacuum Oil Co., of Haifa. Up to the present only the K K L and A P C perfins are generally known. This new discovery prompts us to ask, "How many more firms or organisations used perfined stamps in Palestine? These reported stamps are two in number, 5m. and 1pi. The postmark on the former bears the date 12 AP 24 and although not clear could be of Haifa. The 1pi. only bears a small segment of cancellation and is therefore undecipherable.

Now here is an opportunity for members having what appears to be only common stamps in their collections, to look carefully as it seems certain more of these rare perforated stamps must be lying in collections undetected.

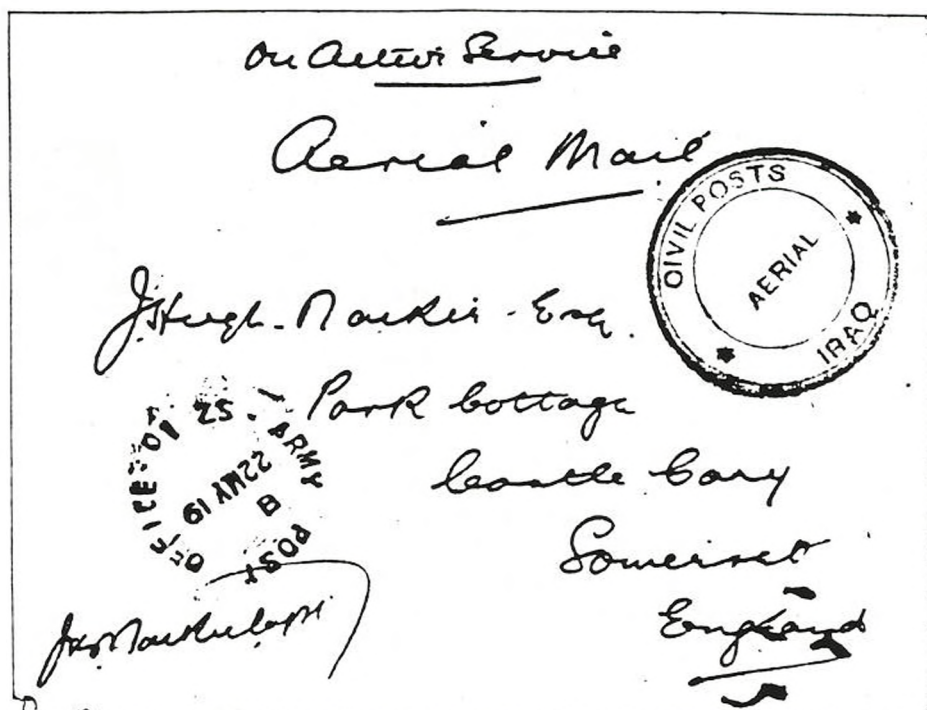
R Norgate



AERIAL MAIL BAGHDAD - CAIRO 1919

By Norman J Collins

Recently, in an exchange, I obtained a cover from Baghdad to England with an Aerial cachet that does not seem to have been recorded in specialist books. I wrote to John Field of Francis J Field Ltd., the airmail specialist dealer, and he confirmed that though it is known on a few military covers and on civilian mail, it was not recorded in major works on airmails. Since then John has shown me a civilian cover from the same flight as mine (philatelic vandals had removed two stamps from this); Zvi Alexander has also brought to my attention a single (Forces) cover from the same flight in a Phillips auction sale. There were approximately four other covers in this sale, but they were flights eastwards to India or connected with the £10,000 air race from England to Australia in 1920. One was from a crashed plane, which came down in Bali in the Pacific.



My cover was posted at Indian F.P.O. 85 on 12th May 1919 and was flown by the 31st Wing of the R.A.F. to Cairo on the 21st of May 1919. It received the cachet reading CIVIL POSTS/AERIAL/IRAQ in Baghdad and on arrival in CAIRO the cancel of APO SZ 10, dated 22nd May 1919 with index B inverted. Based on the evidence so far it would seem that this was the first time that this cachet was used; and mail from this flight would seem to be quite rare. The 1920 usage seems commoner, but covers from this period are still difficult to find.

Despatch postmark on back of cover



THE POSTAL SERVICE IN PALESTINE -1921

By Joseph Aron

On a recent visit to Israel I acquired a reprint of a 1921 Hebrew language Directory entitled 'Kol Yerushalayim' (All of Jerusalem). This reprint is an invaluable source of information to anyone interested in the history of Jerusalem early in the British era.

The Directory is divided into seven sections as follows:-

- General Information
- Government and Public Institutions
- Jewish Institutions
- Muslim and Christian Institutions
- Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing
- Addresses of Inhabitants
- Appendices

Aside from formal listings, practically every page contains at least one commercial display advertisement.

The whole of the volume (120 pages plus plates) would be most useful to the postal historian seeking information regarding senders and addresses of mail during the period. However, of particular value is the first section entitled 'General Information'. Amongst other matters, this section includes postal rates, stamp duty rates, train timetables (within Palestine plus connections to Damascus and Kantara) and shipping details.

Under the heading 'Postal Rates', Bale (1984 Palestine Mandate Catalogue, page 138) lists a set of rates recorded for 1932, together with some later rates. Regarding the earlier period after the commencement of the British occupation, we find that civilian free postage was granted for mail to 'Other countries' until 10th February 1918. Also for mail within the Country and to Egypt until 16th February 1918. 10th February 1918 was of course the date of issue of the 1 Piastre EEF stamp (Palestine No. 1) and 16th February 1918 was the date of issue for the 5 mils on 1 Piastre cobalt blue surcharge. Bale's only comment regarding rates at that time is a note to the effect that the 1 Piastre rate was for letters up to 20 grams and that parcel rates are unknown. On the basis of the information contained in 'Kol Yerushalayim' the gap can now be filled.

The following is a translation of the page entitled 'THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPH IN ERETZ YISRAEL'. I have tried to make this translation as readable as possible. I have translated the term 'BA-ARETZ' as 'Inland' and 'CHUTZ LA-ARETZ' as 'Abroad'. It is interesting to note that although, in 1918, the 5 mils stamp was introduced for use within Palestine and Egypt, by 1921 Egypt and other neighbouring areas, originally within the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (OETA), were considered as being 'Outside' countries - being no longer part of the Administration.

The prices in Piastres and Pounds are abbreviated respectively:-

G.M. = GRUSH MITZRI (Egyptian Grush)
L.M. = LIRA MITZRIT (Egyptian Pound)

ירושלים

ידיעות כלליות

כל

26

הדואר והטלגרף בא"י

משלוח טלגרמות

מחירי הטלגרמות בארץ:

- 5 ג'ם בעד 8 המילים הראשונות.
- 2 ג'ם בעד כל שתי מילים נוספות או חלק מהן.
- המינימום הוא 5 ג'ם.
- מהיר המשלוח טלגרמות לחו"ל לפי מחירים שונים, עש"י ידיעות משרד הדואר.

סדור הדואר בירושלים

- כשכיל להשחמש בארצות קצרה בעד טלגרמות נקבעו תשלום מיוחד של ל"ג'ם לשנה ע"י משרדי הדואר נסדרו תיבות עם ספרים מיוחדים כשכיל הקהל. בעלי תבות דאר סקבלים את כל הכתובים דרך התבות שנרשמו על שםם. התשלום בעד תבות דאר הוא חמשה ג'ם לחרש.
- משרד הדואר פתוח ככל יום חוץ מיום השבת ויום הראשון כשכיל עניני המשלוח, סכירה כולים וכו' משעה 8 כבקר עד שעה 1 אחר הצהרים, ומשעה 3 עד 5 אח"צ.
- כיום השבת וכיום הראשון משרד הדואר פתוח משעה 8 כבקר עד שש: 1 אח"צ.
- כשכיל משלוח טלגרמות, השחמסות בתלפון הצבורי וקבלת כתבות כתבות הדאר, משרד הדואר פתוח ככל יום משעה 8 כבקר עד שעה 8 בערב.
- סדור משלוח הדואר מירושלים וקבלת הדואר בירושלים: כירות, חיפה, דמשק, צפון א"י, סוריה, לוד ים ככל יום פעמים כבקר ובערב.
- כיתולחם ככל יום חוץ מיום הראשון:
- חברון—כיום ג', ה', ושבת:
- רמלה—כיום ב', ד', ו',
- חיל—משלוח הדואר מסודר כהמאם לתנועת האניות.

חוקי הדאר ומחירי המשלוח

מכתבים בארץ: 5 מילים בעד 20 ג'ם הראשונים

- 3 מילים בעד כל 20 ג'ם נוספים או חלק.

מכתבים בחו"ל:

- 1 ג'ם בעד 20 ג'ם הראשונים
- 6 מילים בעד כל 20 ג'ם נוספים או חלק
- גלויות: בארץ ובחול—4 מילים

עתונים בארץ: 1 מילים בעד כל עקוספלר

- עתונים דחויק: 2 מילים בעד 50 ג'ם.
- 2 מילים בעד כל 50 ג'ם נוספים.

גירות מסחר בחו"ל:

- 1 ג'ם בעד 250 ג'ם הראשונים,
- 2 מילים בעד כל 50 ג'ם נוספים.

דוגמאות לחו"ל:

- 4 מילים בעד 100 ג'ם הראשונים.
- 2 מילים בעד כל 50 ג'ם נוספים.

משלוח באחריות.

בעד משלוח באחריות מוספים על כל המספרים הראשונים לעיל 1 ג'ם.

חבילות בארץ: 2 ג'ם בעד חבילה לא יותר

3 סונטים 4 ג'ם—בעד חבילה יותר 3 סונטים ולא יותר 7 פונטים. 6 ג'ם בעד חבילה יותר 7 פונטים ולא יותר 11 סונטים.

משלוח חבילות לחו"ל לפי מחירים שונים, עש"י

ידיעות משרד הדואר, המשלוח לסוריה (סורח ומערב) ולקליקיה הוא כמו לספרים וככל ארצות חו"ל.

משלוח כסף: בארץ ולחו"ל:

ס 1 ג'ם בעד משלוח כל לירה או חלקה.

THE POST AND TELEGRAPH IN ERETZ YISRAEL

Postal Rules and the Prices of Despatch

Letters Inland: 5 mils for the first 20gm
3 mils for each additional 20gm or part thereof

Letters Abroad: 1 Piastre for the first 20gm
6 mils for each additional 20gm or part thereof

Postcards (Inland & Abroad): 4 mils

Newspapers Inland: 1 mil per copy
Newspapers Abroad: 2 mils for 50gms
2 mils for each additional 50gm

Commercial documents Abroad: 1 Piastre for the first 250gm
2 mils for each additional 50gm

Samples Abroad: 4 mils for the first 100gm
2 mils for each additional 50gm

Registration: For Registered Post one adds 1 Piastre to each of the above rates.

Parcels Inland: 2 Piastres for a package of not over 3 pounds weight
4 Piastres for a package over 3 pounds and not over 7 pounds
6 Piastres for a package over 7 pounds and not over 11 pounds

The rates for parcels abroad are at various prices, according to the announcements of the Post Office. The rate for Syria (East and West) and Cilicia is similar to Egypt and all countries abroad.

Sending Money (Inland & Abroad): Duty of 1 Piastre for sending each Egyptian Pound or part thereof.

Sending Telegrams:
Telegrams Inland: 5 Piastres for the first 8 words
2 Piastres for each additional 2 words, or part thereof.
The minimum charge is 5 piastres

The rates for telegrams abroad are at different rates, according to the announcements of the Post Office.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS IN JERUSALEM

In order to use a short address for telegrams a special fee is set at 1 Egyptian pound, per annum.

Special numbered boxes for the public have been provided by the Post offices. Box owners receive all their letters through the boxes registered in their names. The payment for Post Office Boxes is 5 Piastres per month.

The Post Office is open each day except Saturday and Sunday for despatch and stamp sales etc, from 8 am to 1 pm and from 3 pm to 5 pm.

On the Saturday and the Sunday the Post Office is open from 8 am to 1 pm.

To send telegrams, the use of the public telephone and the receipt of letters in the Post Office boxes, the Post Office is open every day from 8 am to 8 pm.

The arrangements for the despatch and receipt of mail in Jerusalem:

Beirut, Haifa, Damascus, Northern Eretz Yisrael^{..}, Syria, Lydda, Jaffa: twice each day - morning and evening.

Bethlehem: Each day except Sunday

Hebron: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Ramallah:^{...} Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Abroad: The despatch of mail is arranged according to the sailing times of Boats.^{.....}

Notes:

- It is not clear from the text if this refers to Posting Boxes for despatch, or hire Post Office Boxes for receipt of mail.

(Walter Loebel thinks that these are P.O. Boxes, i.e. receipt)

- This is the terminology of the Hebrew. It is the expression used by the author of the Directory - I am unable to say to what extent the Postal Service would have used the expression 'Eretz Yisrael' rather than Palestine.

(Ed. note: Though this appears on stamps as "PALESTINE E"Y" in Hebrew, I doubt very much if the expression 'Eretz Yisrael' would appear in postal documents or notices in English and certainly not those in ARABIC. The expression in these would be "NORTHERN PALESTINE").

- The Hebrew spelling at this point is that currently used in Israel for RAMLE (near LOD). However in the context of the separate listings of places near Jerusalem, I believe that this refers to RAMALLAH; RAMLE would have been listed together with LYDDA.
- One destination abroad to which mail would not have gone by boat is EGYPT. I do not know why it is not listed in this Directory, but there is sufficient T.P.O. material about to indicate that much mail went to and from Egypt by rail. There was a train in each direction between HAIFA and KANTARA via LYDDA each day, except Sunday. Incidentally, mail to Amman (1921 saw the establishment of the Emirate in Trans-Jordan) is also not listed. It may have been sent directly overland, or indirectly via the Haifa-Damascus rail service which operated three times weekly.

PHILATELIC ADVISERS

At the instigation of our outgoing Editor, Mr N J Collins, the Association has received another offer from a member to act as Philatelic Adviser on his specialty of ARAB PHILATELIC PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE STATE OF ISRAEL.

Mr Harvey D Wolinetz
455 Central Park Avenue
Suite 217
Scarsdale
New York 10583-1016
U.S.A.

(Please note Zip-plus-four introduced by the U.S. Postal Authorities.) This brings the scheme introduced by Mr. Collins to 15 Advisers, including one non-member of BAFIP.

BRITISH MAILS TO PALESTINE 1931

Our member, Dr Whitney, has submitted copies of the relevant pages from the Post Office Guide for 1931. The sections on mail to Palestine are transcribed below.

PARCEL POST

Notes: Parcels not over 11lb may be prepaid for express delivery.
Cash on delivery parcels may be sent.
For places north of Acre see under Syria.

Route: Frequency of Service: Time of transmission.	Rates of Postage from the United Kingdom					Limit of insured value £
	<u>Parcels not exceeding</u>					
	2 lb s. d.	3 lb s. d.	7 lb s. d.	11 lb s. d.	22 lb s. d.	
Sea to Egypt: every Wednesday. (14 days to Port Said)	2 3	2 3	3 6	4 6	8 0	120
France: twice weekly every Tuesday and on alternate Fridays and Saturdays: (8 days to Port Said or Alexandria)	2 9	4 0	4 0	5 3	9 6	80

Prohibitions

Letters; arms; hashish; cannabis indica; salt; saltpetre, except under policy permit; living plants and bees unless accompanied by a certificate of a competent authority that they are free from disease; essences or extracts of oils for use in making spurious beverages; vessels containing wine or spirituous liquors (unless bearing label clearly indicating true nature of contents, country of origin, and full name of manufacturer or responsible exporting agent).

Observations

Parcels exceeding 11 lb. in weight must not contain bullion, coin or jewellery. The words "via France" should be included in the address of all parcels intended for transmission by this route.

Insurance extends to the following places:- Acre, el Affule, Ain Harod, Beersheba, Beisan, Beit Jala, Bethlehem, Gaza, Hadera, Haifa, Hebron, Jaffa, Jenin, Jericho, Jerusalem, Khan Yunis, Lydda, Lydda Junction, Nablus, Nahalal, Nazareth, Pethah Tiqva, Ram Allah, er Ramle, Rehovoth, Rishon le Ziyon, Rosh Pinna, Safed, Samakh, Tel Aviv, Tiberias, Tul Karm, Zichon Ya'aqov, Yavneel.

Parcels addressed to localities to which insurance does not extend are retained at the nearest appropriate office and the sender is requested to arrange for their collection from that office.

Any parcel sent in execution of an order must be accompanied by a copy of the invoice, which should be pinned to the relative Despatch Note and Customs Declaration.

LETTERS

First oz.	Each oz. after	Route: Frequency of Despatch. Frequency of Receipt of Homeward Mails	Limit of Insured Value for Letters	Limit of Weight Printed & Comm- Samples Papers
1 1/2d.	1d.	By Italian Packet via Naples: every Tuesday evening. Supplementary Mail: Wednesday morning	No service	5 lb. 5 lb.
		By P & D via Marseilles: every alternate Saturday evening	} } } 120 l	
		By French Packet via Marseilles: every alternate Saturday evening	} }	
		By Italian Packet via Brindisi: every Monday evening	No service	
		By Air Mail: see Air Mail leaflet Homeward Mails due: same as Egypt		

Prohibited Articles: Same as for Parcel Post except letters. The following are admitted by Sample Post: Type samples of unmanufactured tobacco, not exceeding 100 grammes (3 1/2 oz.) in gross weight; samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) provided that they are plainly marked "Spirits not perfumed", and samples of wines not exceeding in each case 300 grammes (10 1/2 oz.) gross weight; samples of tea and coffee plainly marked to show the contents and not exceeding 100 grammes gross weight.

Dutiable Articles may be sent by letter post under the green label system.

Insured Box Service: Customs Declarations, 2.

The Insurance System is limited to letters and boxes for the same places as the insured Parcel Post (see above). Insured letters and boxes for other places must be claimed by the addressees at the nearest delivery office.

CZECHOSLOVAK FORCES IN PALESTINE

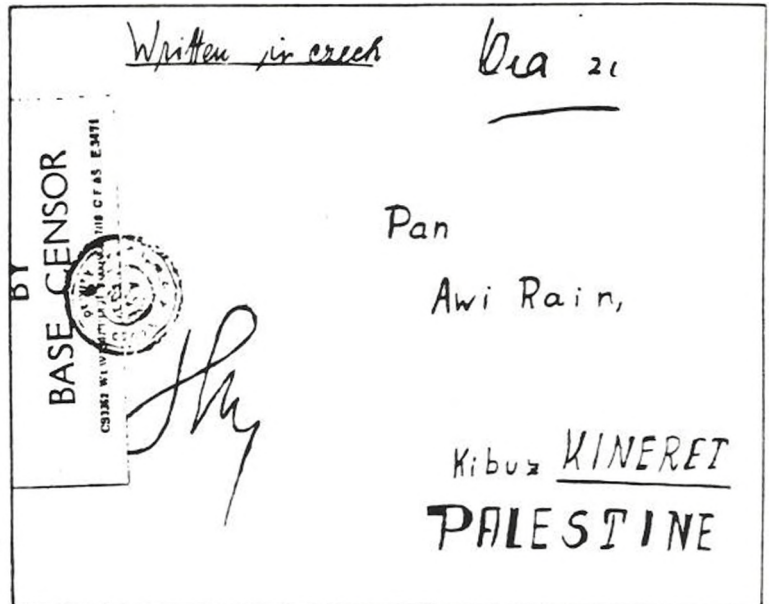
By B A Remington

In my short articles about the Czechoslovak Forces in Palestine during the Second World War (BAFIP Bulletins 109 and 111) I requested further information from any member who might have such material. I am deeply grateful to Mr Avi Zakai of Beersheba, Israel, who has sent me details of two soldiers in the Czechoslovak Forces who did spend time in Palestine: Arnost Lauer and Karel Roubicek. First, Mr Zakai writes about himself, explaining that his previous name was Kurt Rein (or Rain). I have made some minor alterations to his text for clarity:-

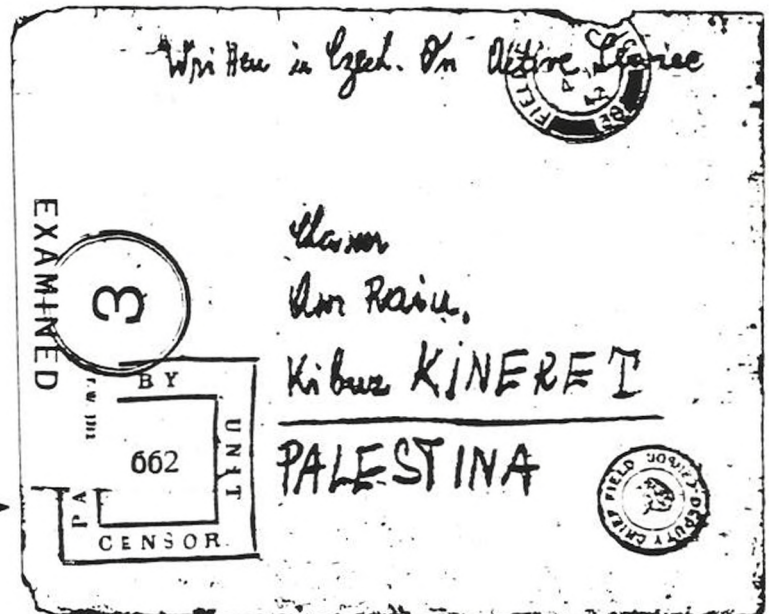
"Arnost Lauer was a friend of mine from childhood in Saaz (Zatec) in the Sudeten (German Occupied) area of Czechoslovakia. Together with our families we had to escape in September 1938 to Inner Czechoslovakia. On 28th February 1939, fourteen days before Hitler occupied Central Czechoslovakia, I left with a Youth Group for Palestine. Arnost Lauer managed to escape East to Russia where he joined the Czechoslovak forces".

Mr. Zakai encloses and lists eight photostats of items relating to Arnost Lauer and describes them as follows:-

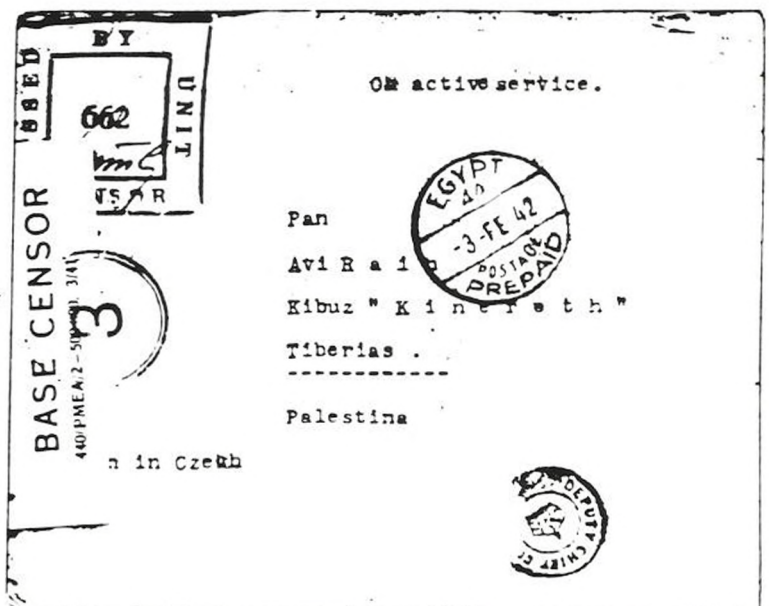
1) Letter sent from GÖTEBORG (Sweden) 3/5/41 and received in KINNERET 16/9/41 addressed to Arnost Lauer who was expected to arrive in Palestine with the Czech Forces. It was from his girl-friend (also from SAAZ) who managed to escape to Sweden. She mentions that she received his last postcard from Moscow. ("I received this letter four months after Lauer had already reached Palestine").



2) Letter with the address of the Unit Voj (Vojak-soldier) Arnost Lauer Z-10501096, 11th Czechoslovak Infantry battalion. M.E.F. This Unit was stationed in BAT GALIM/HAIFA where I visited Arnost. There is a censormark but no postmark of the sending office. On the back is arrival mark CDS KINNERET 14 DE 41. The letter was sent to me from BAT GALIM but nevertheless the address is "KIBBUTZ KINNERET / PALESTINE". I suppose that all the letters had to mention the name of the country.



3) Letter dated 4 JA 42 (F.P.O. 38) with arrival mark KINNERET 18 JA 42 from BAT GALIM. In this letter Arnost mentioned that he was learning English with "Mimi" (A married friend from SAAZ who was living in Haifa).

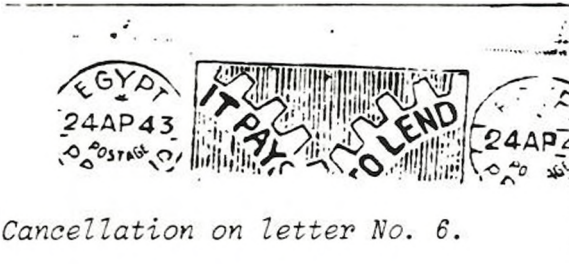
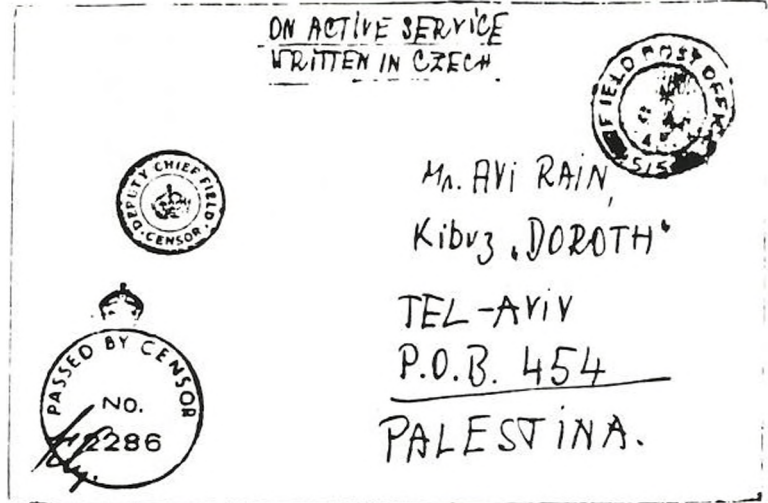


4) Letter from Egypt postmarked 14 (F.P.O. 14?) dated 3 FE 42. On the back a cancellation of BAPO 4, 6 FE 42, TIBERIAS 9 FE 42 and KINNERET 10 FE 42.

5-6) Two letters from Egypt. One with double-ring FPO 515 - censored mark 2286 dated 5 AP 43 and another dated 24th April addressed to KIBBUTZ DOROT TEL AVIV, P.O.B. 454 PALESTINA. Arnost Lauer's Unit is changed to 200 Czechoslovak Lt. A. A. Rgt. East. M.E.F. (Apparently a Light anti-Aircraft Regiment)

*Z/10.501.096 Vj. Lauer Arnost,
200 Czechoslovak Lt. A. A. Rgt. - East
M. E. F.*

Letter No. 5.



Cancellation on letter No. 6.

7) Airgraph with CSPP Czechoslovak Field (?) dated 10 JA 44 to MESHEK DOROT P.O.B. 454 TEL AVIV/PALESTINA. There was a new address Motor-BN, V.R. Czechoslovak Forces P.O.B. 226 London E.C.1. In this letter he wrote that he arrived a short time earlier in England.

B) Airletter with 6d postage stamp with CSPP Czechoslovak F.P.O. dated 3 AP 44 to MESHEK DOROT, TEL AVIV P.O.B. 454 PALESTINA.



Letter No. 8.

Mr. Zakai concludes his letter with the following: "I have received further information from a friend, Karel Roubicek. He served in the Czech Air Force as a navigator with the rank of First Lieutenant. In Palestine he decided to enlist in the Czech Army and went to their recruiting office in FARDESS HANNA in July 1940. After one month he was sent to a British Air Force Unit in Egypt as there was no longer a Czech Air Force".

Editorial Comments:-

- a) It is obvious that Czechoslovak Infantry Forces (but not Air Force) were stationed in Palestine as early as mid-1940, with a Recruiting Office. There was an important Army camp near Fardess Hanna and perhaps Czech troops were stationed there as well as at Bat Galim, just south of Haifa.
- b) Meshek Dorot is a kibbutz in the Negev founded in 1941. They had a F.O. Box in Tel Aviv for the collection of mail. This was the nearest large Jewish centre which kibbutz members would visit frequently.
- c) Finally, we note an example of the "hebraization" of foreign names which the writer of the letter has undertaken. REIN in German means 'pure' 'clean'. Its Hebrew equivalent is ZACH. ZAKAI is a derivation which means 'innocent', 'acquitted'. It may be recalled that the Israeli authorities were keen on such hebraization, particularly in the early years of the State. Letters that were addressed to persons with foreign names sometimes received a comment to this effect during their handling by the postal services - either in manuscript or as a cachet.

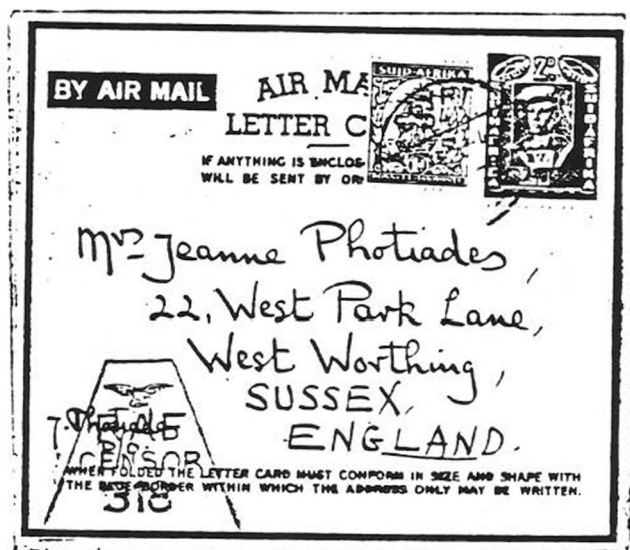
GREEK FORCES IN PALESTINE - W.W. II

By Norman J Collins

Mail from Greek forces in Palestine has only been mentioned twice previously in the Bulletins, namely two postcards from the same Greek soldier stationed at Ramat David Airfield. The first postcard, dated 27th February 1945 was described by the late Mr S Ben-Haim in Bulletin No 48, page 17 and illustrated as Fig. 2 on page X. The second card is dated 3rd February 1945. It was reported by Fred F Blau in Bulletin No 64, page 8 and illustrated on page X. Both these cards were cancelled by the FPD 731 mark.

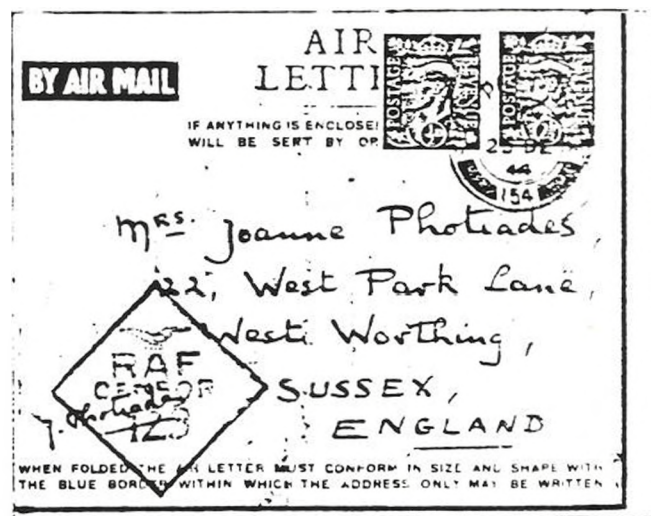
Recently, I have acquired two airletters sent by a member of the 335 Hellenic Squadron (see Figs. 1 & 2). The first airletter is franked with South African stamps. They are cancelled by the Egypt number 24 cancel which is unclear except for the year, 1942. The writer, P/O J.P. Photiades, gives his location as RAF/335 Hellenic Squadron (Base)/MEF.

Fig. 1.



P/O. J. P. PHOTIADES,
RAF.
335 Hellenic Squadron (Base)
MEF.

Fig. 2.



F/LT PHOTIADES. J. P. 105565,
RAF Station, Gaza, MEF.

Having thus established that we are dealing with a member of the Hellenic Squadron, the second letter gives us his new rank, F/Lt, and his new location - RAF Station, Gaza, MEF. This airletter is franked with English stamps and cancelled by the FPD 154 c.d.s. dated 25th December 1944. Usually, FPD 154 is accepted as being at Jerusalem. It would seem that it was at Gaza in December 1944.

Both airletters are hand-stamped by RAF censor marks but apparently were not opened for inspection. As an officer (and a gentleman), the writer signed his name at the bottom left-hand front of each letter and this was accepted as the "honour" pledge.

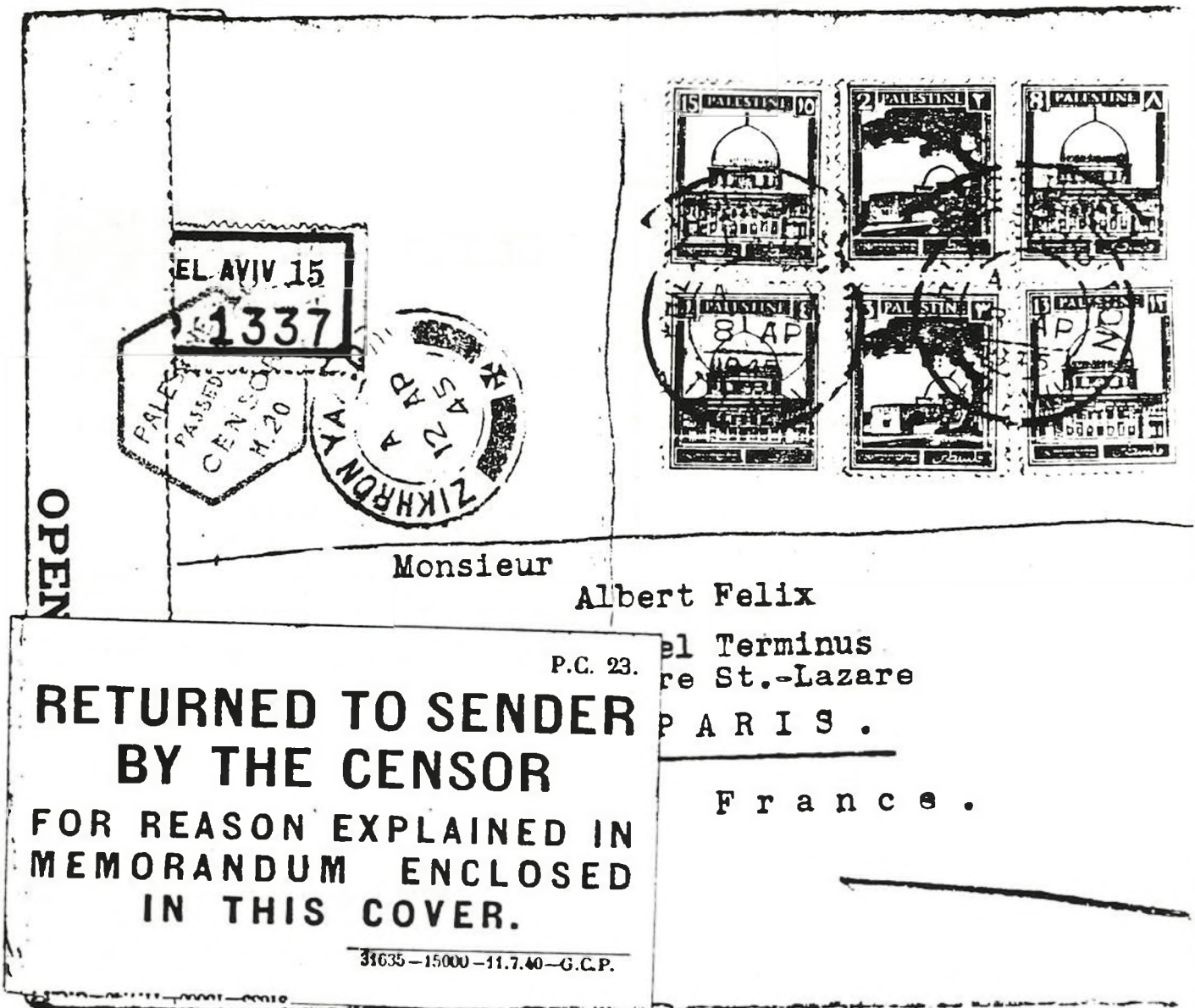
It follows that members of the Greek Airforce were stationed in Gaza in December 1944 and in Ramat David in February 1945. It remains to be established whether the Greek forces were stationed at both locations or whether the Squadron moved during the intervening five weeks.

TETE - BECHE P.C. 23 LABELS ?

Our member Remy Rubin writes:

Enclosed is an enlarged copy of a cover that I recently acquired. The P.C. 23 memorandum is of particular interest. All P.C. 23 memorandums contain the printing information. On this particular label you can note the appearance of the identical printing information upside down on the lower left of the memorandum. Apparently the label was cut through the numbers. Would it have been done by the Censor or the Printer?

I know that the P.C. 22 labels were printed in multiples. I have never seen a multiple of the P.C. 23; do they exist? Can we say from this example that they were printed vertically tete-beche? I would appreciate comments from readers.



PLEASE WRITE TO THE BULLETIN

Your opinion is important

Your views will be considered

Your contribution will be welcome

MORE CONCESSIONAL MAIL FROM JEWISH TROOPS

Since the article on Concessional Mail from Jewish Troops was printed in Bulletin 100 page 30, I have had reports of two more covers.

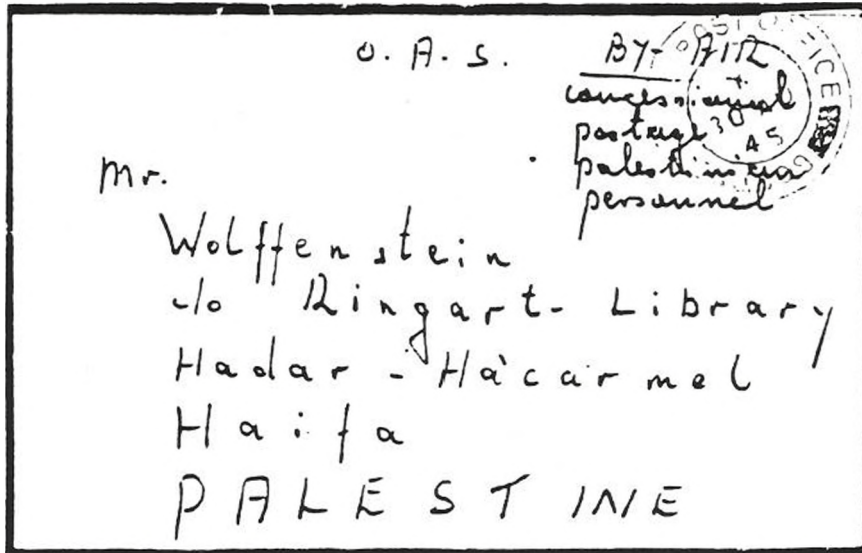


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 Ex Ben Remington is posted 30th August 1945 from Field Post Office 509. It has a manuscript inscription "concessional postage palestinian personnel", and is addressed to Haifa.

Fig. 2.

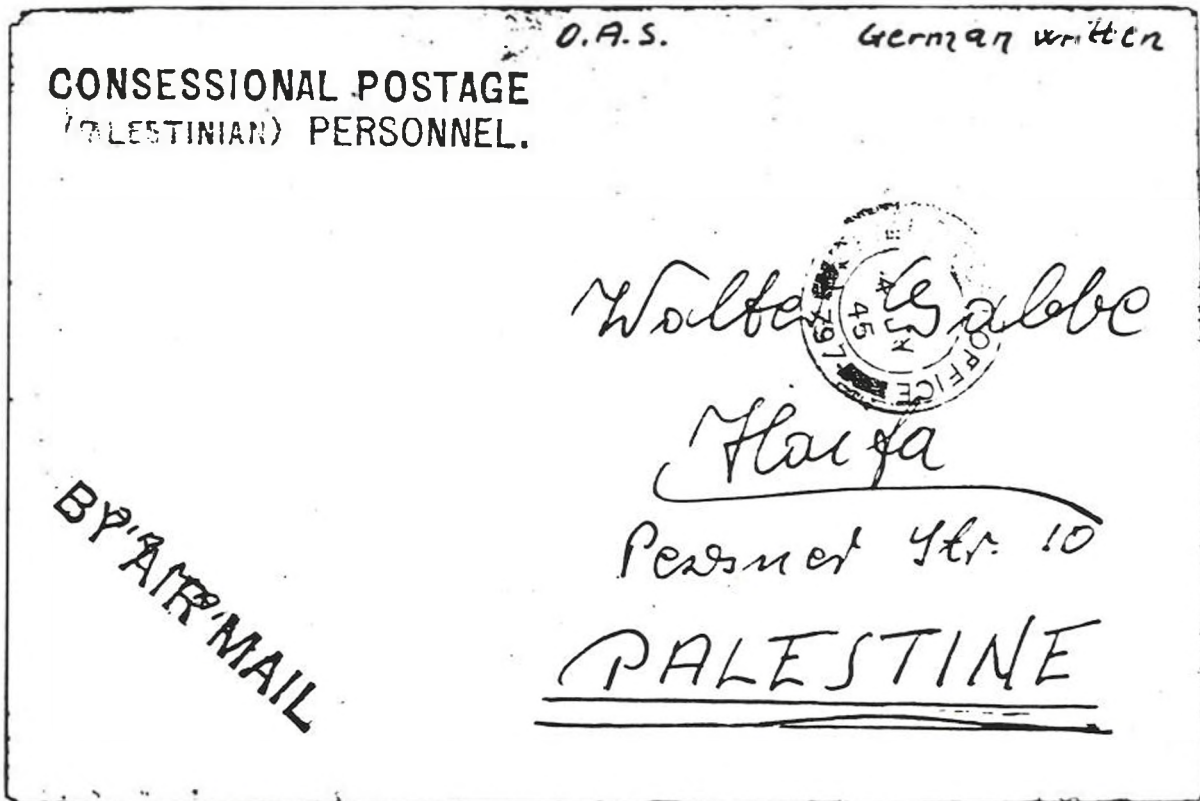


Fig. 2 Ex Fred F. Blau is from Field Post Office 797, posted 4th July 1945. It has a cachet reading, "CONSESSIONAL POSTAGE (PALESTINIAN) PERSONNEL". It may be noted that CONSESSIONAL is spelt incorrectly by the use of 'S' for the correct 'C'. This cover also has a cachet "BY AIR MAIL". It is from a member of the Jewish Brigade serving in southern Italy. From 1944 onwards, mail was forwarded by Air, free of charge, as a privileged concession to the Jewish Fighting Units. This cover is also addressed to Haifa.

N.J.C.

NEWS COMMENTS AND MEMORIES

By Piphilaticus

Festival Greetings to Jewish Soldiers, WWII

The concern of the Jews in Palestine for their soldiers serving in the Allied Forces found its expression in various ways. A "Jewish Soldiers Welfare Committee" was founded by the Jewish Agency. The custom of sending greetings on the Jewish High Holidays was practised by this Committee and also by private bodies such as large industrial concerns. I am showing two such greeting letters. The English translations are not quite adequate to convey the flowery high prose of the original Hebrew of the 1940's. It combines the traditional style of the Jewish Prayer Book with the rhetoric of the early Jewish politicians. Nowadays in Israel this style is much parodied:-

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE WELFARE OF THE JEWISH SOLDIER
(Founded by the Jewish Agency and National COMMITTEE)
JEWISH SOLDIERS WELFARE COMMITTEE

Tel Aviv, New Year's Eve 1942

To the Girl-Soldier and Soldier -

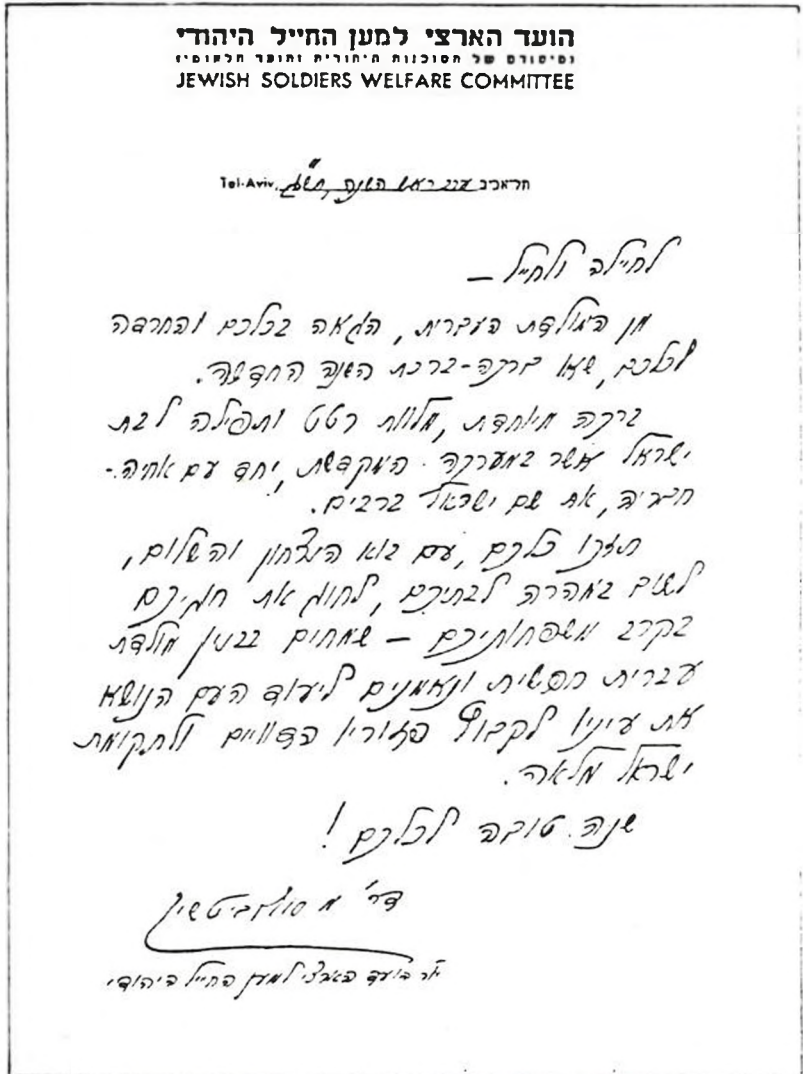
From The Jewish Homeland that is proud of you all and that is concerned for you all, accept a greeting - a blessing for the New Year.

A special Greeting, accompanied by trembling and by prayer for the "Daughter of Israel" who, together with her brothers - companions, is engaged in a battle that sanctifies the name of Israel among the nations.

With the advent of the victory and of peace, may you all be granted a speedy return to your homes, to celebrate your Festivals in the midst of your families - joyful in the building of a liberated Hebrew Homeland and faithful to the destiny of the People that is longing for the ingathering of its oppressed exiles and for the complete restoration of Israel.

A Happy New Year to you all!

(-) Dr M Soloveitchick
Chairman



The second greeting letter is from Yitzhar, the large industrial concern manufacturing edible oils, soap etc. The greeting is printed on a form which has an emblem shield printed in the top right hand corner. It shows a soldier and girl-soldier in profile and bears the caption HAYISHUV LECHAYALAV (The Community for its

Soldiers). Printed to the left are "Name of Sender" and "Address". Presumably such circulars were distributed among the Jewish population for use to send Festival greetings to its soldiers. This example contains an interesting oblique reference to the prospects of re-integration of the soldiers in civilian life after their army service - a common problem after any war:-

סס השולח יצהר חרושת שמנים א"י בע"מ
הנתנת ת.ד. 823, תל-אביב.



הישוב לחילוני

תל-אביב, ערה"ש הש"ה

חיל עברי באשר הנך שם!

קבל נא את ברכתנו הנאמנה לקראת הסנה
החדשה.
בפרוס שנת תש"ה, השמח השישית למלחמה
באויב האנושה ובצורר ישראל, הנך עומד על
סף הנצחון הסופי. מי יתן ותחזור לביתך עוד
במשך השנה החדשה הבעל"ט, ותהיה ברכתנו זו
הברכה האחרונה הנשלחת לחילי ישראל בנכר.
הישוב העברי לא שכח את השירות שרתם
את עם ישראל, והוא זוכר את חובתו לחיליו
ומגיניו.
מי יתן ויעלה בידו למצוא לכם, בחזרכם
ארצה, את המקום הראוי לכם, ונקביל את החגים
הבאים בצותא אחת, תוך עבודה בניין ויצירה
במולדת.

שלך

יצהר חרושת שמנים ארצישראלית בע"מ

Yitzhar Oil Industries (Eretz Israel) Limited
P.O. Box 823, Tel Aviv.
Tel Aviv, New Year's Eve 1944

Hebrew soldier wherever you are!

Please accept our faithful greetings for the New Year.

Towards the beginning of 1945, the sixth year of the war against the enemy of mankind and the foe of Israel, you are standing on the threshold of the final victory. May it be granted that you return to your home within the New Year which is coming to us for good, and that this greeting will be the last greeting which is being sent to the soldiers of Israel in foreign lands.

The Hebrew community has not forgotten the service which you have given to the nation of Israel, and it remembers its duty to its soldiers and defenders.

May it be granted that when you return to the Country, the community succeeds in finding for you the position which you deserve, and we shall welcome the coming Festival together, as we carry out the work of building and of producing in the Motherland.

Yours

YITZHAR OIL INDUSTRIES OF ERETZ - ISRAEL LTD.

GALILEE MANDATE POSTAL MARKINGS : INFORMATION PLEASE

From E. C. Sterne, Leeds

I have in my collection of Galilee postmarks several items about which I would like more information. They may also be of interest to other members, so I am submitting illustrations.

1. Turkish Registration Mark Used During Mandate

A registered cover from Tiberias, cancelled 10th February 1921, is shown in Fig. 1. The interesting feature is the registration mark. It is the old Turkish 'Tiberiade' handstamp cachet. I was prepared to write off the whole cover as a philatelic item, the more so because of the careful spacing of the three stamps, to ensure clear cancellations. However, the cover is apparently part of a correspondence from which at least another item has been sold by 'Zodiac' - I have not seen it. Furthermore, there is the second cover, shown in Fig. 2. Written some 7 months later, it carries a blank registration label which seems to prove that proper printed registration labels were not yet available in Tiberias. So perhaps the Turkish mark was actually still in official use in February 1921. Has anybody a similar cover or any suggestions about the use of this Turkish mark? I would be grateful for any comments.

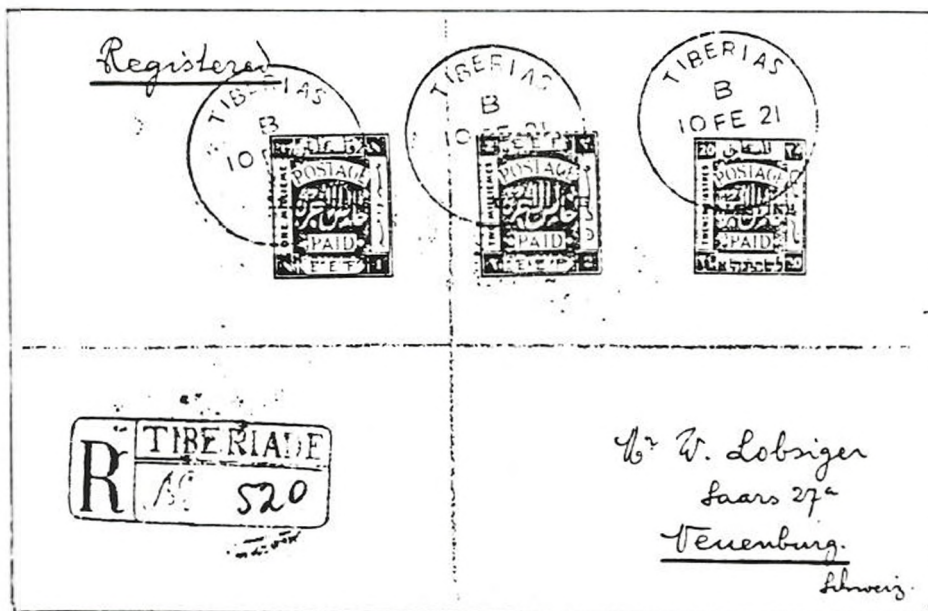
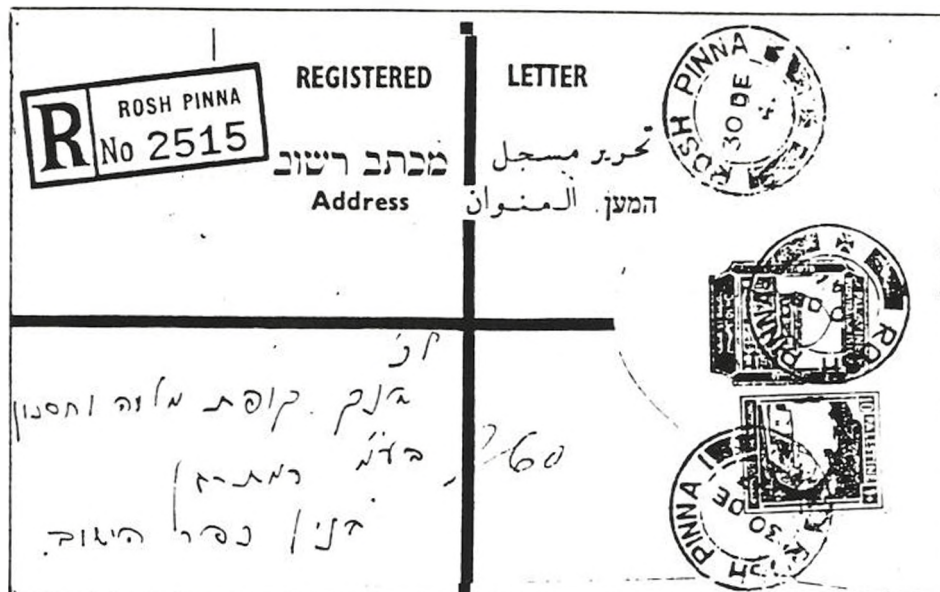


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



2. Rosh Pinna d.c. Cancellation

Fig. 3 shows a registered letter cancelled on 30th December 1947 with the Rosh Pinna mark Dorfman No. 6. I have another strike on a stampless cut-out of January 15, 1948. It is certainly an uncommon cancellation and I would appreciate any information about the length of its use, earliest and latest dates.

3. Nahariyah s.c. Cancellation

I have a number of strikes of this cancellation, which is fairly common. From 1945 it appears as if the single circle now has a bar in the lower part of the circle. The lettering appears identical, but none of my strikes are clear enough for illustrating purposes. Is the appearance of this bar only the result of uneven strikes? This was suggested to me by various London members to whom I showed the strikes and I myself tend to agree with it. However, has anyone a really clear strike from the period 1945-1948 which would help to settle the question?

MANDATE POSTMARKS

By Norman J Collins

In the Post office archives in London there are specimen examples of some of the Post Paid franks issued to the four main towns in Palestine during 1928. These are illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

There is also an example of the Postage Paid 3 mils cancellation used on the Iraq machine, Glassman-Sacher Type F15 on card. This is shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 5.

PALESTINE
POSTAGE
PAID
3 MILS



PALESTINE
POSTAGE
PAID
3 MILS



There is also an example of a Postage Paid Krag machine mark for Haifa, similar to the Glassman-Sacher Type F17 for Jerusalem. This is shown in Fig. 6. This Haifa mark has not been recorded used. If any reader has such an example I would be pleased if they would report it.

Fig. 6.



Mr Sacher has reported a variation of the Krag machine mark of Jerusalem, Glassman-Sacher Type F2. It has the circular dater dies inverted in relation to the wavy line canceller dies. (Fig. 7). It was used as the arrival postmark on the back of a cover sent from New York. This Krag continuous-impression machine has two dater and two canceller dies arranged alternately around the cancelling cylinder.

Fig. 7.



REVIEW

Postcards of Palestine. an occasional series by Mr David Pearlman, 36 Asmuns Hill, London NW11 6ET, England.

Mr Pearlman is engaged on the momentous task of compiling a catalogue of postcards of Palestine, up to 1948. He reckons that some 12,000 postcards were issued. A monthly magazine is sent free to those interested, in the hope of their reciprocating by supplying him with information. The two points of interest to him are:-

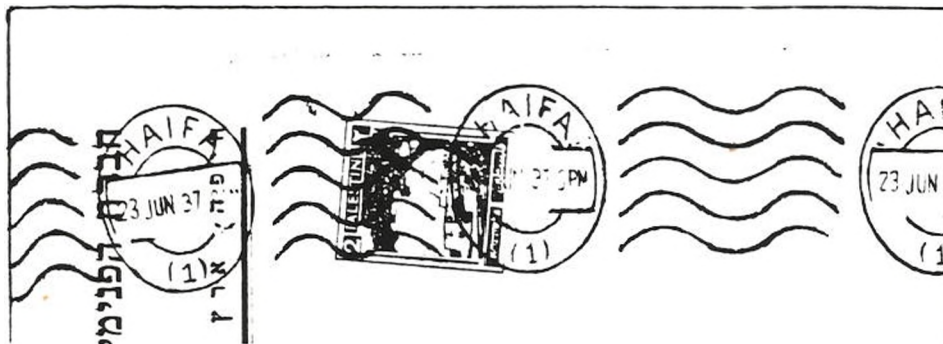
1. Prior to 1900, copies of any postcard (both sides).
2. All periods to 1948 - copies of postcard packets in order to define series and publishers.

The photostats in Mr Pearlman's publication obviously do not do justice to the artistry of many early cards, especially those which are originally in colour. On the other hand, the leaflet contains a fair amount of interesting background information about the subjects of his research, from Hebrew terminology to Arab women's head-dress. His stated aim is to research the photographic history of Palestine from the mid-19th century. He is not a dealer so far.

IS THERE A HAIFA OVAL MACHINE CANCEL ?

By Dr. W Y Loeb1

Philatelists are fascinated by imperfections. Missing colours or perforations and any other error will increase the desirability of the stamps immediately. In the same way, distortion of cancellers lends distinction to them. One well known example is the so called oval or egg shape Jerusalem handstamp of the 1948 interim period.



Recently I have been shown a cover bearing the Haifa Krag machine cancellation dated 1927. The oval dater cancellation was described to me as being rare. Closer inspection reveals that the wavy line obliteration is also shortened. The cause of this distortion is obvious: as the letter moved between the cancelling cylinder in front and the backing roller behind it, contact was not complete. The surface of the canceller slipped, moving a little faster than the surface of the letter. This caused "crowding" of the cancellation. Had the letter moved faster than the cancelling cylinder, the result would have been a horizontal oval. Either way, the vertical height of the "circular" dater would have been the same and that represents the correct diameter of the dater circle.

Technical details of machine cancellers are given in the 1982 BAPIF Monograph, "Postal Mechanisation in the Holy Land" available as advertised elsewhere in this Bulletin.

MANDATE REGISTRATION LABELS

By Dr J T Whitney

I recently acquired a Registered cover sent from Rehovoth to Jaffa in 1934. Unfortunately the stamps have been removed but there are three backstamps: Rehovoth single circle for 19th Nov; Rafa-Haifa T.P.O. for 20th Nov; and an oval registered Jaffa also 20th Nov.

Fig. 1. Overprinted
registration label
with sheet margins



The interesting feature is that the front bears a registration label Lydda Junction (lower case) overprinted by two narrowly spaced bars and REHOVOT (upper case) beneath (Fig. 1). Both original label and overprinting are in blue. Dorfman states that the office at Lydda Junction closed on 24th February 1934 and it seems that the stock of unused labels was adapted and transferred to nearby Rehovoth. This procedure is also known from elsewhere in British postal administrations, though rarely, but has it been recorded from Palestine before? The side and bottom paper selvedges indicate

that this example came from the bottom left hand corner of a sheet; its number may indicate that it was the first example so used. Has anyone another example?

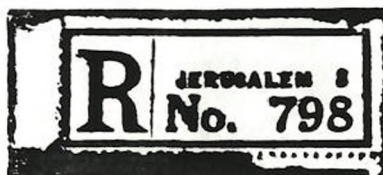


Fig. 2. Label showing the usual imperforate sides



Fig. 3. Showing small portion of adjoining label

Fig. 4. Showing left hand selvedge and portion of adjoining label



The majority of Registration labels, or etiquettes, used during the Mandate seem to have been printed like their modern British counterpart, i.e. in coils one above the next, perforated top and bottom with imperforate sides (Fig. 2) (Modern Israeli labels are also printed in coils but side by side perforated at side, imperforated top and bottom). Not uncommonly due to clumsy detachment, a small fragment of an adjoining label may be seen above or below (Fig. 3).

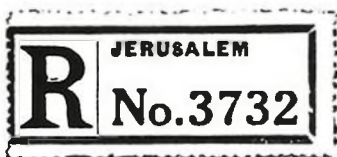


Fig. 5. Showing traces of label frame of next label to the right

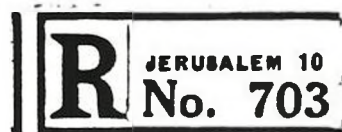


Fig. 6. Showing perforation misplaced to include frame of left label.

Some Mandate labels, however, have perforations on all four sides and this overprinted example appears to indicate that these were printed in sheets rather than in coils. I also have a Jerusalem 8 label with left hand selvedge and a portion of the label below from 1934 (Fig. 4). Inaccurate printing or perforation also produces a label of Jerusalem, used in 1928, where traces of the frame of the next label to the right can be seen (Fig. 5). Similar traces can be seen on the overprinted example (Fig. 1), indeed the left hand line of perfs goes through the blue frame and, had the selvedge been detached, would have shown on the waste. Still more striking is a 1935 example from Jerusalem 10, citadel B.O. Jerusalem (Fig. 6) where poor perforation results in the whole frame of the adjoining left hand label appearing with a consequent loss of label at right.

I would be interested to hear from anyone else who is studying Mandate labels.

Dr. J T Whitney, 75 Church Road, Hadleigh, Benfleet, Essex SS7 2DR.

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ARAB PROPAGANDA LABELS

By B A Remington

In Bulletin 113 (Spring 1986) page 111 I showed a cover from my collection which bears an Arab propaganda label. It was a registered letter from Ramleh dated 3rd March 1948 addressed to Azam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League. The cover has filing holes at the left side and I should mention that I picked it up years ago for a few shillings.

I have recently heard from our member Professor Shaul Ladany of the U.S.A. who points out that this cover is a fake. He kindly enclosed a photostat of an almost identical cover which he reproduced from page 18 of David Dorfman's book "Palestine Mandate Postmarks". That cover also originates from Ramleh on 3rd March 1948 and is addressed to Azam Pasha. However, whereas my cover is addressed to Khan Younes (and is so back-stamped) and bears registration label No. 1073, Mr Dorfman's cover is addressed to Nablus, and the registration label is No. 0570. The handwriting on both covers appears to be identical.

*Backstamp of Mr. Remington's cover
shown in Bulletin No. 113*



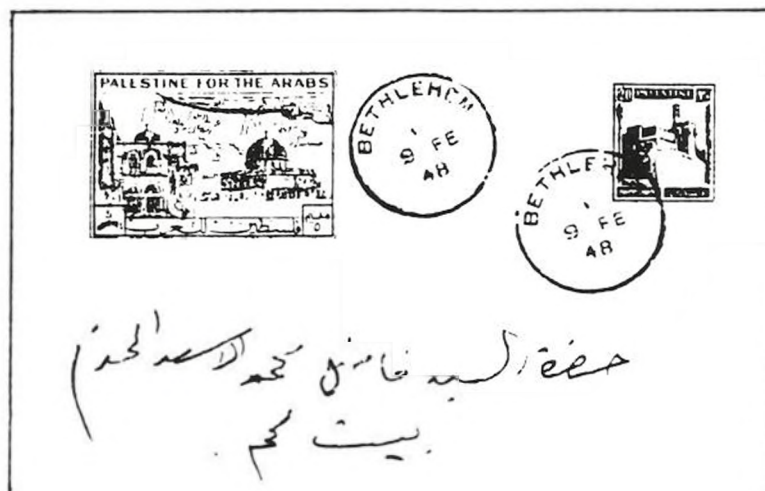
According to Mr Dorfman, neither the despatch cancellation of Ramleh, nor the back-stamp cancellations were ever issued for operational use in the Post office. Obviously, I entirely accept the view that these covers are fakes.

There remains the question of the reason for producing these fakes. Judging by the registration labels, some 500 of them may exist. Whether they were originally sold for profit or purely as a propaganda exercise is not clear. I would be very pleased to hear from other members who may have similar items in their collections.

Ed. Note

Dr. J T Whitney has submitted a further example of the 5 milliemmes propaganda label previously shown by Mr. Seshold in No. 109 (p.291) and also by Mr. Remington in No. 113 (p.110). In both these cases, the label was associated with the 1936-38 period of unrest between Arabs and Jews, although in Mr. Remington's example the label was actually enclosed in a letter posted in 1948 within England.

Mr Whitney's cover which bears the same label is cancelled in February 1948 in Bethlehem and addressed locally. The franking is double the basic letter rate. The label is not tied to the cover by the cancellation and could have been added at any time. However, the second cancelling mark adjacent to it would have been unnecessary unless it was meant to strike the label.



ITEMS FROM THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1948

By Norman Gladstone

I submit three interesting items originating from the first few months of the State of Israel and its Army. In chronological order, they are as follows:

Inland Parcel card to a Soldier

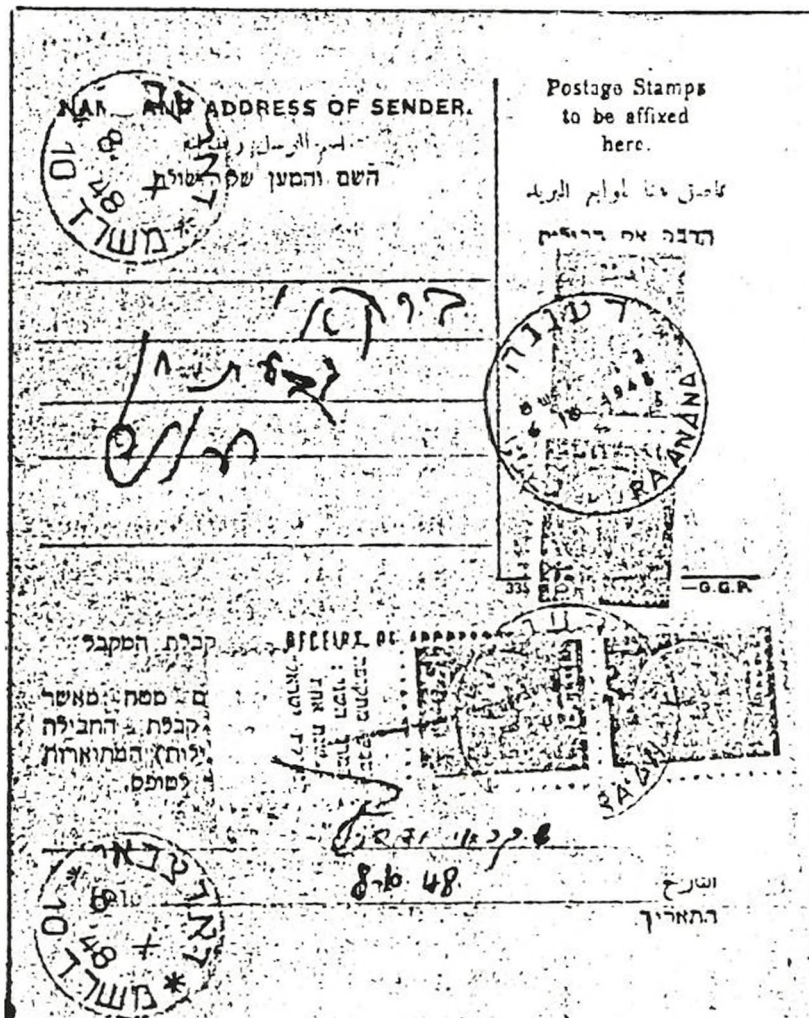
Fig. 1 shows the pink parcel card of British Mandate vintage. It is printed in English/Arabic/Hebrew, like all Palestine Mandate Postal stationery. It bears Do'ar Ivri stamps to the value of 60 mils, the civilian postage rate for the parcel. Cancelled Ra'anana 6-10-1948 it bears the arrival postmark of A.P.O. MISRAD 10 dated 8-X-48. This office was stationed at Ruchama in the Negev at that time. The recipient soldier, whose name is Barkai like the sender's, signed the card on the day of arrival.

Army Education Unit Insignia

Fig. 2 illustrates a Certificate issued on 1.11.48 by MACHTAR, the newly-organized Education Unit of the Israel Defence Forces. MACHTAR is an abbreviation, MEM CHEIT for MACHLEKET (department of, unit of) and TAV REISH for TARBUT (culture, education). The insignia shows the conventional army emblem but the sword has been converted into a torch, symbol of knowledge. This insignia is used as printed letterhead as well as rubber hand stamp struck in violet. This unit is not mentioned in the comprehensive work on the Israel Army Post by the late Mr Phil Kanner and Mr Y Spiegel.

The text certifies that Mr Moshe Wager is serving as teacher in the PALMACH Brigade. It requests that he be given the necessary assistance in obtaining books for the Brigade. It is signed by Rachel (?) Preis in the name of the Administrative Officer.

Fig. 1.



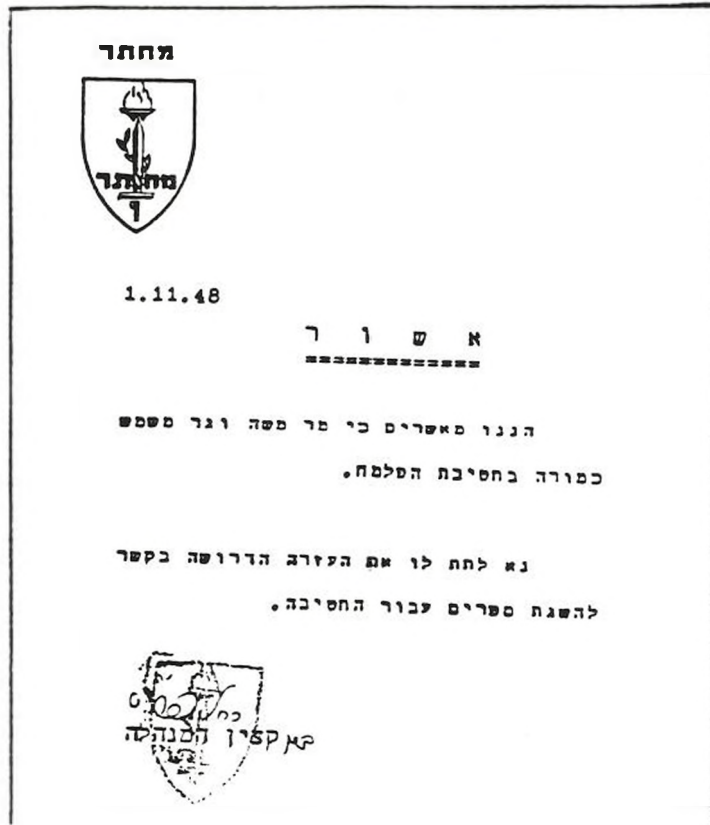


Fig. 2.

Self-made Lettersheet from Soldier

Fig. 3 is an "emergency" cover made from the notepaper of a writing pad. The address side is headed B'SHEIRUT PA'IL (on active service) and is addressed to a couple at their Kiosk in Ben Yehuda Street, Tel Aviv. It bears the soldier's triangular 264 K.B.A. APO unit number and the DO'AR TSVA'I handstamp of 27-XII-48. This APO number was served by two army MISRAD offices, number 3 and number 15. the folded flap, sealed with gummed brown paper, has the soldier's name, his very low five-digit personal number, 27278, the APO number and underneath not the usual ZAHAL, bu the earlier designation KOCHHOT HABITACHON BA'ARETS (National Security Forces).

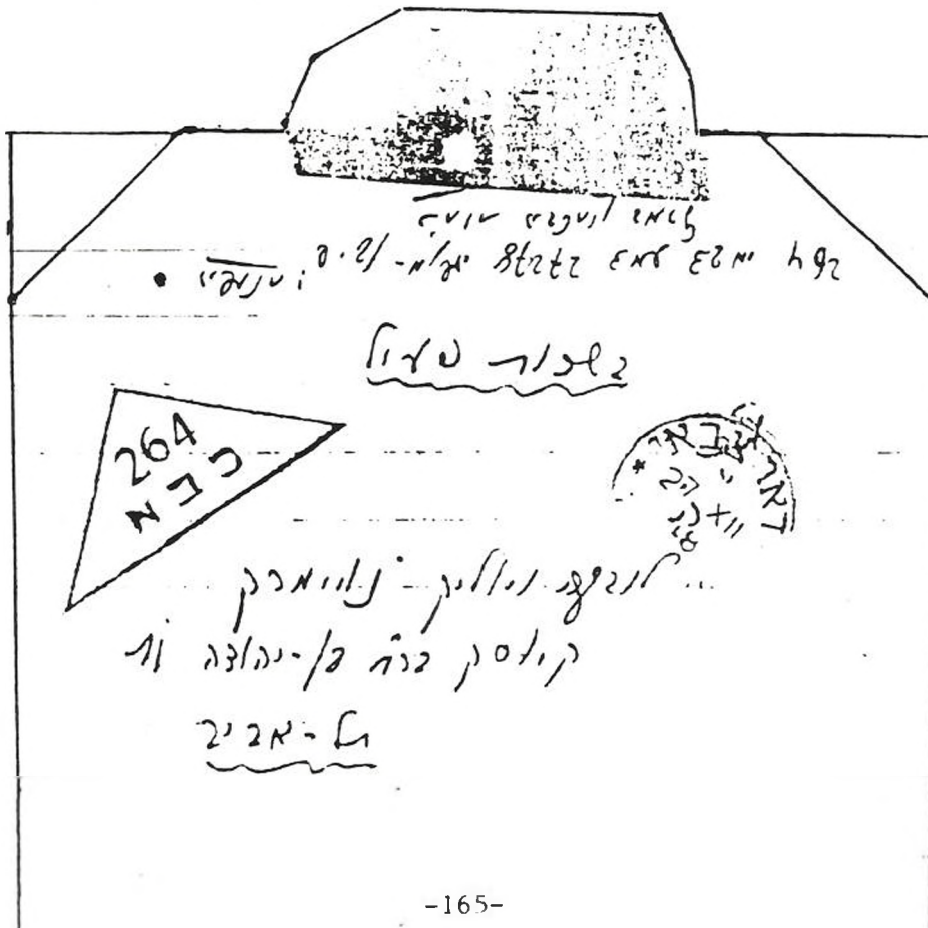


Fig. 3.

DISPLAYING ISRAELI STAMPS

By Bernard Pearlstone

This article is a personal statement of how I display my collection of stamps of the State of Israel. It may not appeal to most people; it may interest a few; it adds nothing to BAPIP research or knowledge but, hopefully, it could provoke some thoughts on material presentation among fellow collectors.

Having indulged this hobby since boyhood, but coming late onto the Israel scene, I was fairly decisive as to what I would collect of Israel's issues and it narrowed down to: all mint-tabbed (one of each stamp) and used untabbed early issues but used tabbed later issues (after 1952), plus all miniature sheets (mint only). Not consistent or particularly philatelic but that's the way it developed. The aim for completeness within this narrow scope is frustrated by the inadequacy of purchasing power and the prior needs of a growing family.

Stamps are mounted in albums in strict chronological sequence allowing one page for mint and used specimens of each issue unless the numbers in each issue (i.e. greater than four) require separation in which case the mint and used are allotted a page each.

The mountings used for mint stamps are transparent photographic corners which I find no more distracting but much more secure than the proprietary mounts universally available (which I do have in my GB collection). But since my interest is in giving the stamp or set a background to enhance its design, each stamp is mounted on a darkish, fast-coloured rectangle of adhesive paper cut to leave a margin of colour around the stamp. Choice of background colour is dictated by the stamp and a series having widely varying colours can cause difficulties which are usually resolved by using black, not always ideal but the lesser of other evils.

The page is set out to provide an overall pleasing aesthetic balance. Symmetrical arrangements of sets are used if the stamp designs so require but asymmetrical layouts are more frequent, even for a single stamp issue. The aim, then, is to balance the visual weight of the stamp positions with the write-up.

In my collection the write-up is fairly consistent and includes:

- the name of the designer
- the printer and printing method
- date of issue and sheet size
- perforation, watermark and coatings
- data on the issue:- historical notes and purpose.

The date is recorded in C.E. calendar terms and in the Hebrew system. The page heading is carefully drawn or is set out with rub-down lettering. Each regular issue e.g. New Year, Memorial, Definitives etc., has the same lettering style in the heading in each successive issue but frequently a form of calligraphy is chosen or designed to suit the stamp design or theme. (See Figs. 1 and 2).

PIONEERING נח"ל
FIGHTING YOUTH
STAMP

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2. Lettering style for page title of all Historical Personalities stamp issues

The remainder of the write-up, information, technical data also calls for the careful artistic approach and I suppose I am fortunate to have some training in this field such that I never have to resort to typewriter. While headings and dates are always black, coloured inks reflect the issue shades and background mounts for other writing-up (Fig. 3). (see overleaf)

Illustrations can be used to fill or decorate the page and graphic logos on tabs, on the stamp or even cut from the First Day Cover (a spare one, of course) are mounted on a suitable part of the album page; again maintaining aesthetic balance - a quality hard to define but, necessarily involves arrangement pleasing to the eye and mind (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4. The use of the logo from the tab (see Fig. 1.)

One of the golden rules of "balance" is keeping the weight of interest at about one third to two fifths down from the top of the page - the weight being any part of the display which is considered to need the emphasis - part of the write-up - part of the stamp set - or a diagram.

Two other contributions complete my presentation. The first is a quotation from the Bible (Old Testament, Prophets, Apocrypha), selected to reflect the issue. It can be a quotation for the theme, for the design or for an inference that can be drawn from either. This is the hardest part of my presentation but worthwhile for me, as the connection between Israel and the Book of the People of Israel links the old and the new in a subtle but distinctive way, and gives hours of enjoyable research into the Bible.

The final contribution to the write-up is a set of drawn lines around the stamps, the heading, the write-up and any other part of the page to add to the overall appearance and to provide a linkage or framework within which all parts are unified (Fig. 5).

"volunteering"

stamp issue in honour of the volunteers of israel



designer: lea chievin
 printers: c. lewin-epstein ltd
 method: photolithography
 phosphor: 2 short bands
 perforation: 14 comb
 sheet layout: 5 x 5

design: helping zeider eliezer to pull up his giant carrot

withdrawn:

Voluntary organizations developed over the years on the principle "all the children of Israel are responsible one for the other" - from the days of the Israelite Exodus to the modern groups - HA'MAT, WIZC, B'NAI & B'NOT BRIT ROTARY, MASONS, LIONS, YA'EL, AKIM, MICHA, MDA etc., through the pioneer groups of the Aliyah movement and its equivalent institutions in the Diaspora.

Voluntary action is sponsored by the Government through bureaux co-ordinating help mail fields and is backed by such support as insurance for volunteers against injury incurred while on duty and the award of a "Volunteer's Medal" presented annually for devotion to the spirit of help and selflessness over many years.



"and they came, both men and women, as many as were willing hearted"
 Exodus 35: 22



התנדבות אינה חובה אלא משוט קיום מצווה. to volunteer in case of need is to perform a worthy deed.

Fig. 3. Album page for a single stamp issue

The secret is in the handwriting and while many people complain of having no penmanship worthy of exposure, it is a discipline which can be acquired by concerted practice and there are a number of helpful guide books on illuminated writing, or presentation hand printing.

A final word, probably obvious, but a good practice. All write-ups should be prepared lightly in pencil first - it isn't always right first time. For those who enjoy expressing themselves one way or the other, there's much pleasure in this part of collecting.

The twin-tower "space-age" accelerator building was designed by Israeli architect Nissim Harel as the 1st Phase of the Canada Centre of Nuclear Physics at the Renove Campus of the Weizmann Institute of Science. It houses a 14. U.D. Pelletron, a highly sophisticated electrostatic accelerator in which charged particles are accelerated by a static field, enabling detailed study of atomic nuclei. The construction was supervised by Dr. Elia Skurnik and the accelerator, inaugurated recently, is operated jointly by the Weizmann Institute, the Hebrew University and the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

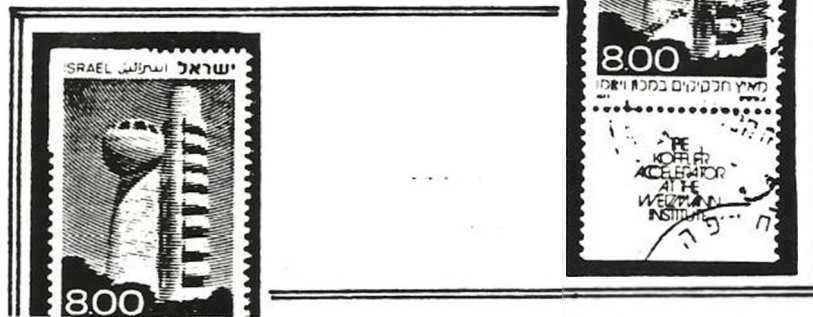


Fig. 5. The use of drawn lines on the album page

Ed. Note The black and white illustrations obviously cannot do justice to the artistry of Bernard Pearlstone's album pages. He has previously shown them at a London Meeting and we are very pleased to learn that he has agreed to contribute to the BAFIP display at BPE in October (see item in this Bulletin). There, members will have the enjoyable opportunity of seeing his work.

BOOK REVIEW

POST WAR CENSORSHIP TO AND FROM PALESTINE 1945 TO 1948

By Norman Gladstone. 118 pages illustrated A-4 ring-bound. Published 1985 by the SIP Educational Fund. \$15 plus postage from Michael H. Bale.

This monograph completes the task which Mr Gladstone has undertaken during the last decade and more. Together with the previous two volumes, which were published in the U.K., the "Censorship Trilogy" now covers postal censorship to, from and in the Holy Land from 1939 to 1978. Classical philatelists might dismiss most stamps of this period as "modern" and unworthy of a second glance. Yet the postal history aspects researched by Mr. Gladstone are extremely complicated and difficult to integrate into a coherent entity. His work is likely to become the definitive source on this subject.

The volume begins with a sensitive and detailed historical review of this turbulent anticlimax to the Allied War effort. Victory did not end censorship. Suspicious Occupation Authorities did not distinguish between recent enemies and their victims, mainly Jewish, in the Displaced Persons' Camps. Very soon this suspicion merged into the need for censorship in an unquiet Palestine as a result of the Jewish struggle for self-determination and the ingathering of their brethren remaining in Europe.

In text and tables, the book details the liberation of the Nazi camps in the final months of the war; the Displaced Persons' Camps; censorship offices in the four occupied zones of Austria, of Germany and of Berlin and their labels, handstamps and cachets; methods and routes of courier mail from Europe to Palestine; British camps for Jewish refugees who had been denied entry into Palestine; Details of the British and Polish forces in Palestine during that period and their Field Post Offices. All of this is illustrated by means of numerous items of censored mail.

The distance between author and publisher has caused the inevitable sprinkling of typographical errors. However, the book is professionally produced to a high standard. Although every page is tightly packed with information, this is expertly integrated into an attractive narrative which is easy to assimilate. A very enjoyable and informative study.

W.Y.L.

ISRAEL SHEQEL STANDBY STAMPS

By Dr W Y Loeb1

On 1st January 1986 Israel altered its currency unit by 1000-fold, that is, 1000 old sheqels are equivalent to 1 new sheqel. Thereby, the era of the sheqel stand-by stamps has come to an end. A new design of stand-by stamps was introduced. They show a dark blue profile of Dr Herzl.

It is now possible to summarise the production details and varieties of the "old" sheqel stand-by stamps. Much of the information that follows is based on data published in the Israel Plate Block Journal whose painstaking research I should like to acknowledge.

The sheqel stand-by stamps were produced during the years 1980 to 1985. Two designs were used:



- a. The Hebrew word SHEQEL repeated in three lines.
- b. The seven species of crops whose abundance in the Promised Land is extolled in Deutoronomy Chapter 8, Verse 8. Many years previously these seven species were depicted individually on the Festival stamps of the years 1958 and 1959.

As a result of galloping inflation and sales requirements, these two designs of stand-by stamps were produced in 31 different values. The phosphor tagging of individual values also had to be altered when stamps which were originally untagged for parcel post could later be used at the airmail rate and later again perhaps were only sufficient for inland mail or as supplementary franking. A collection which includes all phosphor types of these 31 values will comprise 54 stamps. Phosphor tagging was by continuous vertical stripes.

In addition, two basic types of gum can be distinguished. Both are matte PVA; but one is white (or colourless) and the other green or greenish. If one wishes to distinguish these two gums, a complete collection will comprise 80 different types of these stamps, up to 6 types for some values. These are shown in the table.

BALE NO	VALUE	WHITE GUM			GREENISH GUM			
		none	one right	two	none	one right	one left	two
SHEQEL DESIGN								
772	0.05	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
773	0.10	●	-	-	-	-	-	-
774	0.20	●	-	-	●	-	-	-
775	0.30	●	-	-	●	-	-	-
776	0.50	●	-	-	●	-	-	-
777	0.60	●	-	-	●	●	-	-
799	0.70	●	-	-	-	●	-	-
804	0.90	-	-	-	-	●	●	-
778	1.00	●	-	-	●	●	-	●
817	1.10	-	-	-	●	●	-	-
822	1.20	-	-	-	-	●	-	-
779	2.00	●	-	-	●	●	-	●
780	2.80	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
805	3.00	●	-	-	●	-	-	●
781	3.20	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
806	4.00	-	●	-	●	-	-	●
782	4.20	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
783	5.00	-	-	●	●	-	-	●
784	10.00	●	-	●	●	●	-	●
SEVEN SPECIES								
839	0.40	-	-	-	●	-	-	-
840	0.80	●	-	-	●	-	-	-
828	1.40	-	●	-	-	●	-	-
841	6.00	-	●	●	-	-	-	-
860	7.00	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
861	8.00	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
862	9.00	-	-	●	-	-	-	●
863	15.00	●	-	●	-	●	-	●
880	30.00	●	-	-	●	-	-	●
881	50.00	●	●	●	●	●	-	●
882	100.00	●	●	●	●	●	-	●
	500.00	●	-	●	●	-	-	●

Table 1. Sheqel Standby stamp types classified by gum colour and phosphor tagging. Based on information compiled by Mr Kalman Barilan of Haifa, Israel.

Most of the stamps were reprinted on several occasions as needed, with or without changes of phosphor. These printings can be identified if the top right-hand corner of the sheet is available for inspection as it bears the printing date as well as the plate number. A total of 141 printing dates have been recorded and their listing follows.

SHEQEL DESIGN							
0.05	12 08 80* (Y)			4.00	04 05 81*	6.00	04 11 82*
	10 09 81	0.70	24 03 81*		04 05 81		09 03 83
			24 03 81		08 08 83		04 01 84
0.10	08 08 80* (Y)		20 07 81		17 10 83		
	08 03 81		05 08 83		11 05 84 (Y)	7.00	14 09 83*
	24 07 81			4.20	30 10 80*		03 11 83
	02 09 81	0.90	03 05 81*		15 02 81		
	06 01 82		03 05 81		05 08 82	8.00	29 08 83*
	17 02 82		06 09 81		11 01 83		08 11 83
	25 01 83		12 11 81				
	04 12 83			5.00	28 10 80*	9.00	26 08 83*
		1.00	20 10 80*		20 09 81		10 11 83
0.20	06 08 80* (Y)		13 11 80		03 05 82		
	11 01 82		26 01 81		08 12 82	15.00	04 09 83*
	04 07 82		31 12 81		01 05 83		08 12 83
	26 11 82		13 04 82		09 10 83		27 03 84
	01 06 83		15 12 82		02 05 84 (Y)		09 09 84
			03 05 82		28 10 84		
0.30	10 08 80* (Y)		25 12 83			30.00	04 03 84*
	01 04 81			10.00	26 10 80*		26 06 84
	24 09 81	1.10	15 01 82*		23 12 81		14 09 84
	14 02 82		15 01 82		07 07 82		14 02 85
	27 05 82				06 01 83		17 03 85
	02 09 82	1.20	24 02 82*		22 05 83		10 05 85
	28 11 82		24 02 82		14 10 83		
	06 06 83				16 12 83	50.00	08 02 84*
		2.00	17 10 80*		24 02 84		17 08 84
0.50	15 10 80*		20 11 80		04 07 84		23 09 84
	05 04 81		29 01 81		30 10 84		24 02 85
	14 08 81		18 05 82		27 01 85		23 06 85
	18 04 82		05 05 83		12 07 85		
	26 07 82		01 01 84		26 09 85	100.00	15 02 84*
	05 12 82						26 08 84
	03 10 83	2.80	05 11 80*				06 11 84
	01 11 83		30 12 82				20 12 84
							27 02 85
							06 05 85
0.60	12 10 80*	3.00	27 04 81*	0.40	24 10 82*		27 07 85
	10 11 80		27 04 81		14 01 83		13 10 85
	16 01 81		24 01 84	0.80	14 06 82*		03 11 85
	10 01 82		14 05 84 (Y)		18 01 83		
	01 03 82			1.40	01 06 82*	500.00	12 09 84*
	01 04 82	3.20	23 10 80*		01 06 82		28 04 85
	09 06 83		09 04 81		23 07 82		01 09 85
	06 10 83		30 07 82				

Table 2. Printing dates of the Sheqel Standby stamps.

The first printing of each value is further distinguished by the addition of an asterisk to the right of the printing date. These stamps were used to fulfil philatelic standing orders. For six values, the same printing date also exists without asterisk. If one follows the cyclometric numbers of such a printing date, alternate runs of some tens of thousands of sheets or more appear with and without asterisk. This was erroneously designated as a "zig-zag" phenomenon. The explanation is probably as follows. There are two or three Post Office panes in the printing

sheet, each with a cyclometric device. These devices are pre-set to numbers corresponding to the printing run. if one cyclometric device includes the asterisk and the other(s) do not, the separated panes of stamps will have a cyclometer 'run' with asterisk following by one without, and so on. If the asterisk is included as a separate variety, the total number of printing dates is 147.

Careful study of constant printing faults enables the specialist to identify changes of printing cylinders for the design or the value. However, this is beyond the scope of this article. On the other hand, one major cylinder flaw is worthy of mention. It is the missing letter YOD from the Hebrew word ISRAEL. This flaw is present in the first printings (in August 1980) of the four lowest values of the stand-by stamps, namely 0.05, 0.10, 0.20 and 0.30 sheqel. These stamps were produced in printing sheets consisting of two Post Office panes of 50 stamps. The top right-hand stamp of the lower pane, within its cylinder block, shows this flaw. Therefore, while the asterisk is present on all sheets of this printing date, the YOD is missing only on half. Furthermore, there is conclusive evidence that a fresh printing cylinder was prepared and used in the printing of some of these lowest values on the same printing date.

Surprisingly, the same missing YOD flaw appeared again on a different printing cylinder in 1984. This time it is found on the right-hand stamp of the second row in sheets of the values 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 sheqels. These stamps were printed in three Post Office panes (of 15 stamps each) per printing sheet and the YOD is missing in the middle pane only.

Interestingly, there is no doubt that the same design cylinder was also used to print the 10.00 sheqel stamps in July 1984 but no examples with YOD missing have been found. Mr Michael Kaplan of the Israel Plate Block Society suspects that the Post Office became aware of the flaw and removed the middle panes before distribution.

In the list of printing dates, I have indicated with a 'Y' those where the YOD may be missing.

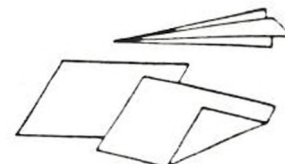
ISRAEL AEROGRAMME NEWS

A new design was introduced on 8th April 1984, printed in olive on the usual bluish paper. It depicts sheets of paper and paper darts and bears a publicity slogan to "visit israel" - all in lower case lettering. The initial value was 25 shekel but this was uprated on issue by means of a 7 shekel postage stamp in line with the increases of postal rates.

אין לשלוח דבר באיגרת אוויר איגרת שהושם בה דבר תשלוח בדרך הים
un aérogramme contenant un objet quelconque sera transmis par voie de surface
an aérogramme containing any enclosure will be sent by surface

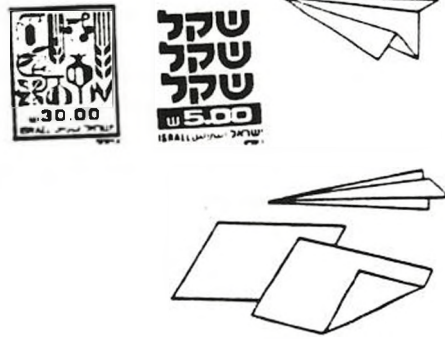
visit israel - the miracle on the mediterranean
איגרת אוויר ישראל 25 ש"ח

ישראל 25 ש"ח israel אטרנגר



visit israel - the miracle on the mediterranean
 אימת אוויר aerogramme דואר אוויר airmail by

ישראל 60 shekel אטרלטר



Later, the design was reprinted with a new value, 60 shekel, and in blue instead of olive lettering. However, on 28th September 1984, before the date of issue, the airletter rate had already reached 95 shekel. As there was no 35 shekel stamp in circulation, the airleter was uprated with 30 and 5 shekel stamps. It was issued thus on 8th October 1984 and does not officially exist without the additional stamps.

The surcharge stamps changed with time. From 5th February 1985 the surcharge rose to 50 shekel because the airletter rate was now 110 shekel. From 18th March a surcharge of 90 shekel was needed for a total of 150 shekel.

Finally, the aerogramme joined the inland letter stamp and the stationery inland postcard to become non-denominated. Issued on 16th April 1985, for the first time the text of the various inscriptions on the front and back appear in Arabic. It bears the framed PPI "postal charge collected" in Hebrew, English and Arabic. That in itself is slightly irregular, because UPU regulations stipulate a legend in French on international mail. Also, for the first time, an Israeli postal item for despatch abroad is non-denominated.

The design below the framed inscription shows six people gazing upwards at a hot air balloon. It has been suggested that this may be symbolic of Israel's citizens observing the soaring inflation rate. Surprisingly, the design was changed two months

code place מיקוד ישר מספר محل الإقامة في

אין לשים דבר באיגרת אוויר אימת ושמוס כה דבר חישלח בדרך הים
 un aerogramme contenant un objet quelconque sera transmis par voie de surface
 an aerogramme containing any enclosure will be sent by surface
 اذا وضع اي شيء داخل هذه الرسالة فانها ترسل بالبريد العادي

אימת אוויר aerogramme رسالة جوية مظروفة
 דואר אוויר airmail by البريد الجوي

ישראל אטרלטר

דמי המשכוח שוכמו
 postal charge collected
 احرة البريد مدفوعة



6870

later. Issued on 18th. June 1985, an aeroplane now cruises in level flight instead of the rising balloon and the words in three languages have been regrouped.

Of added interest is the inscription which prohibits enclosures, printed on the back. On the two 'paper darts' designs of 1984 this appeared in Hebrew, French and bad English: "an aerogramme containing any enclosure will be sent by surface". For the 'hot balloon' design in 1985, Arabic was added as a fourth line below the other three languages. On the subsequent issue of 18th. June the French was removed, the Arabic retained and the English corrected to read "..... by surface mail".

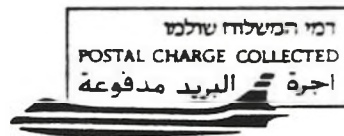
CODE	PLACE	מיקום מחל האלמנה	W.Y.L.
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אין לשים דבר באגרת אוויר. אגרת שחששם בה דבר תשלוח בדרך היבש
 AN AEROGRAMME CONTAINING ANY ENCLOSURE WILL BE SENT BY SURFACE MAIL
 اذا وضع اي شيء بناحل هذه الرسالة فانها ترسل بالبريد العادي

אגרת אוויר
 AEROGRAMME
 رسالة جوية مطروقة

דואר אוויר
 BY AIR MAIL
 بالبريد الجوي

ישראל
 ISRAEL
 اسرائيل



א גרמני

ISRAEL'S NON-DENOMINATED POSTAGE STAMP

By Dr W Y Loeb1

The rise of postal rates due to rapid inflation is a recurring theme in Israel's Postal Services. It provides us with fascinating material for philatelic study. The first step taken by the Post Office was to produce airletter sheets bearing no stamps. Aerogrammes were widely used by Institutions as well as the general public. Occasionally, the Post Office had to add postage stamps to aerogrammes to up-rate them between the time of printing and the time of first issue at the counters. With stampless aerogrammes (see Bulletin No. 104 page 125), stamps or meter impressions of the current rate at the time of despatch could be used.

There remained the problem of producing large numbers of stamps at the basic inland letter rate when this rate changed so frequently. The first solution was the production of stand-by stamps in a simple common design, which were easy and quick to produce. Then, in 1982, the Israel Post Office followed the United States example and introduced a non-denominated stamp for inland letter use. In view of the intended use, the inscription on the stamp was required only in Hebrew: MICHAV RAGIL BA ARETZ (ordinary inland letter).

The stamp was issued on 12th September 1982. The following list gives details of the subsequent increases in the price of the stamp up to the middle of 1985.



Fig. 1.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Value of Stamp</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Value of Stamp</u>
12.09.82	1.70 shekels	19.01.84	5.00 shekels
09.11.82	1.80 shekels	07.07.84	7.00 shekels
12.12.82	1.90 shekels	02.05.84	8.00 shekels
14.01.83	2.00 shekels	23.05.84	9.00 shekels
06.02.83	2.10 shekels	01.07.84	11.00 shekels
15.03.83	2.20 shekels	22.07.84	13.00 shekels
22.04.83	2.30 shekels	12.08.84	15.00 shekels
01.05.83	2.40 shekels	20.09.84	24.00 shekels
01.06.83	2.50 shekels	(Government Price Freeze)	
01.07.83	2.60 shekels	05.02.85	50.00 shekels
01.08.83	2.70 shekels	18.03.85	65.00 shekels
15.09.83	2.90 shekels	28.05.85	100.00 shekels
02.10.83	3.00 shekels	02.07.85	140.00 shekels
03.11.83	4.50 shekels		

The frequency and speed of these price rises fully justified the operational decision to issue a non-denominated stamp. I find it difficult to envisage how the Post Office clerks manage to account for their unsold stocks of these stamps each time there is a price rise.

The following details on the production of the non-denominated stamp are largely due to the research work of Mr Michael Kaplan and other members of the Israel Plate Block Society as published in their Journal, whose high quality of work I should like to acknowledge.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 100, separated into two Post Office panes of 50 with 10 tabs each. Three printing plates (cylinders) were used:

- a) The dark brown design (olive branch)
- b) The orange background
- c) The vertical phosphor bar on the right.

The stamp sheets have been reprinted on numerous occasions, in tens of millions. A number of different printing cylinders can be identified as having been used. The details, to the end of 1985, are as follows.

29.08.82*	Design cylinders I,II & III (first printing for philatelic sales)
29.08.82	Design cylinder III (no asterisk)
26.12.82	
19.04.83	
07.07.83	Design cylinder IV
13.11.83	
03.04.84	Background cylinder II, design cylinder V
06.07.84	As 03.04.84 but also background cylinder I, design cylinder III
14.10.84	Background cylinder I, design cylinder III
24.10.84	
11.12.84	
19.06.85	

The stamp was issued specifically for inland use only. Naturally, such regulations are only formulated in order to be broken, if possible. The non-denominated stamp has been used for franking mail abroad both by philatelists (Fig. 2) and by genuine commercial users (Fig. 3). The fact that many examples of this stamp exist on registered mail abroad would indicate that postal clerks did not enforce the official instruction to confine the use of these stamps for mailing within the country.

On the other hand, at least on one occasion an airletter without printed value whose

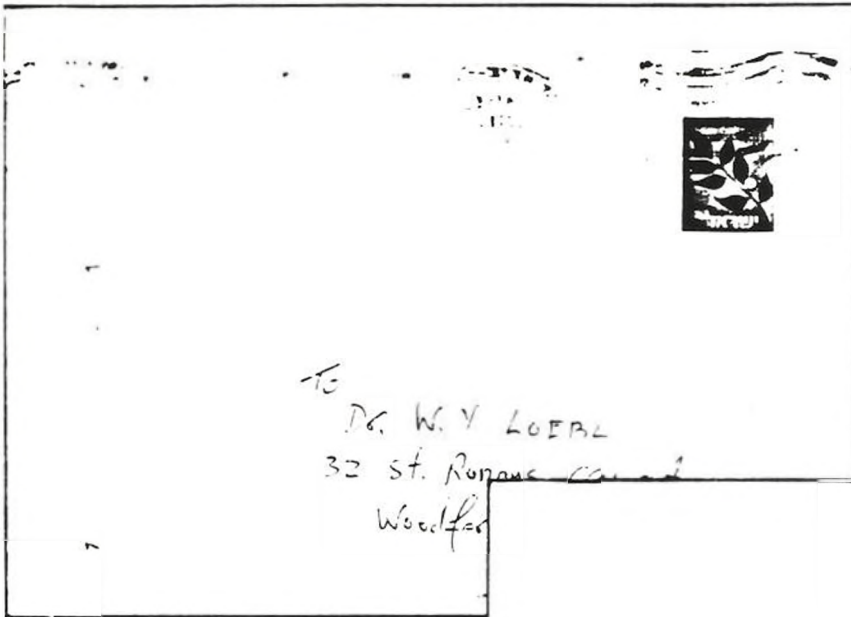


Fig. 2a. Letter franked at inland letter rate posted in Tel Aviv. Delivered by surface mail. Note British coding desk idents.

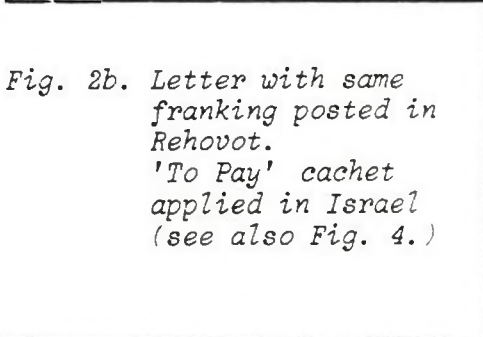


Fig. 2b. Letter with same franking posted in Rehovot. 'To Pay' cachet applied in Israel (see also Fig. 4.)

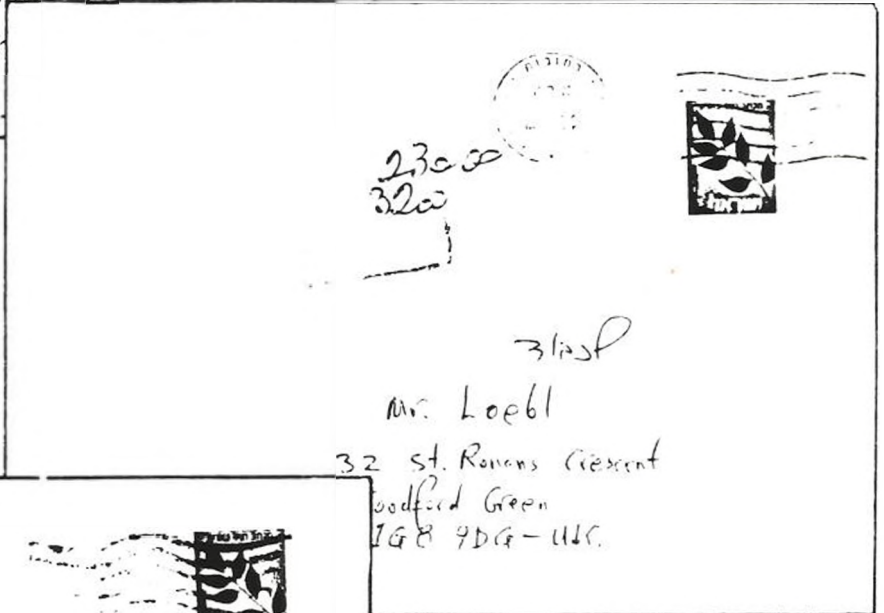


Fig. 2c. Similar to Fig. 2b. but Israel 'To Pay' cachet has been cancelled in the UK. Fee too difficult to calculate?

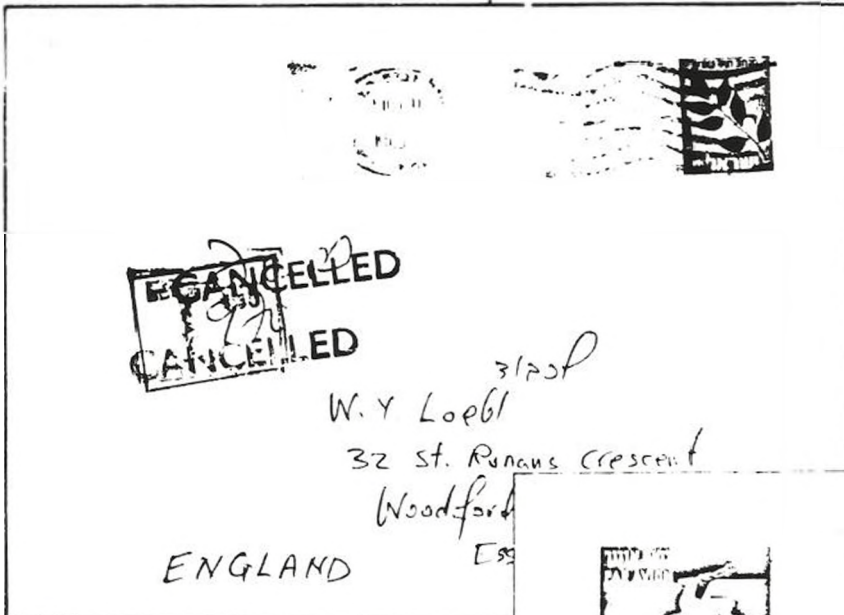


Fig. 2d. Letter franked at double the inland letter rate. Conveyed by air mail as instructed

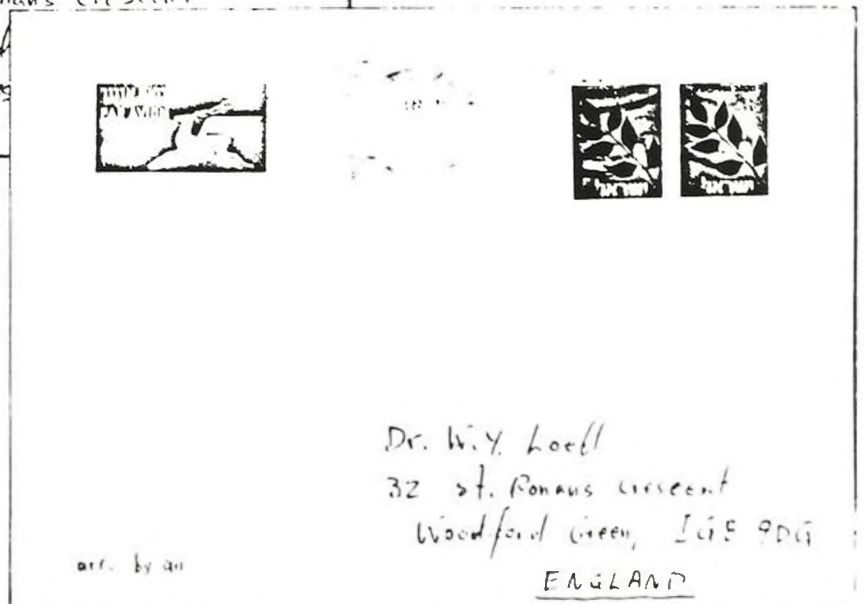




Fig. 3a.
Commercial cover to UK. with mixed franking. Handstamped without being rejected

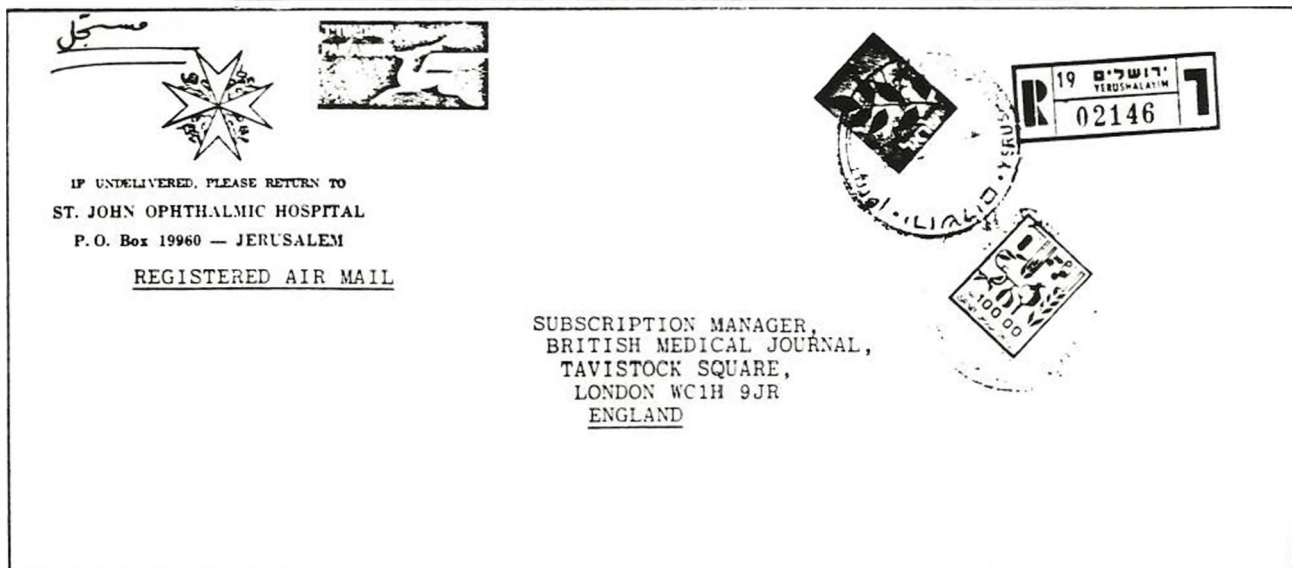


Fig. 3b. 1985 commercial cover whose franking includes a non-denominated stamp. Accepted for registered despatch by air mail

"mixed franking" included two non-denominated stamps, bearing a label which said in manuscript "The mail abroad is forbidden". The label bears a return postage, 45 shekels". This item was described and illustrated by Walter Spiess in the Israel Philatelist in April 1985, page 4560 - reproduced with permission.

stamps, was returned to the sender use of stamps without given value on rectangular cachet "Returned for additional postage, 45 shekels". This item was described and illustrated by Walter Spiess in the Israel Philatelist in April 1985, page 4560 - reproduced with permission.

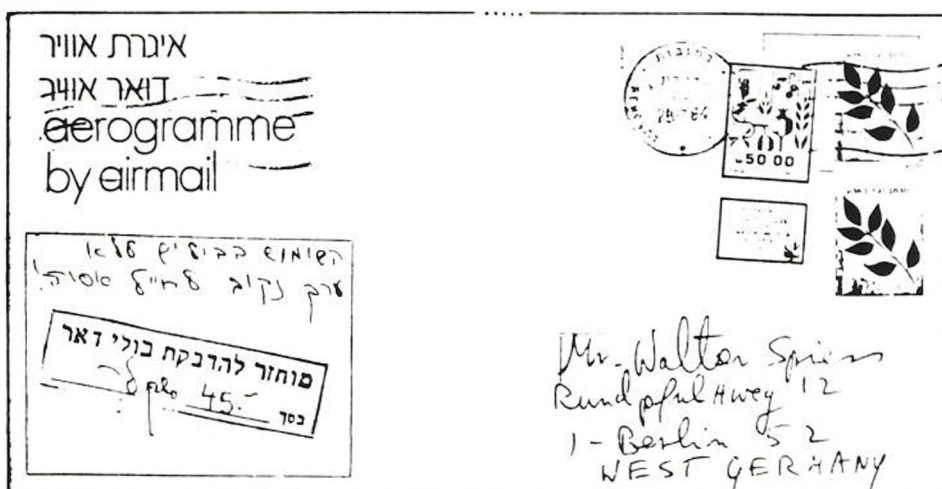


Fig. 4.

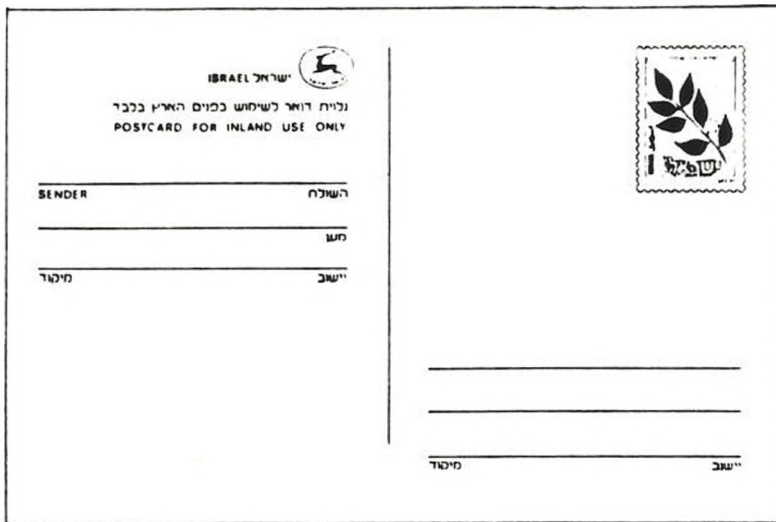


Fig. 5. Non-denominated inland postcard. Issued 7th August 1983

In 1983 the principle of the non-denominated stamp was applied to postal stationery postcards - another item of wide use and high sales figures in Israel. The imprinted stamp had the same design as the non-denominated stamp but a different colour - green. The inscription at the top of the stamp was omitted. Instead, this was printed at the left of the address side: "Postcard for inland use only" in Hebrew and English.

The first three values of this postcard were as follows:

07.08.83	2.30 shekels	(initial price)
15.09.83	2.40 shekels	
02.10.83	2.50 shekels	

From 1984 the values were the same as the non-denominated stamp.

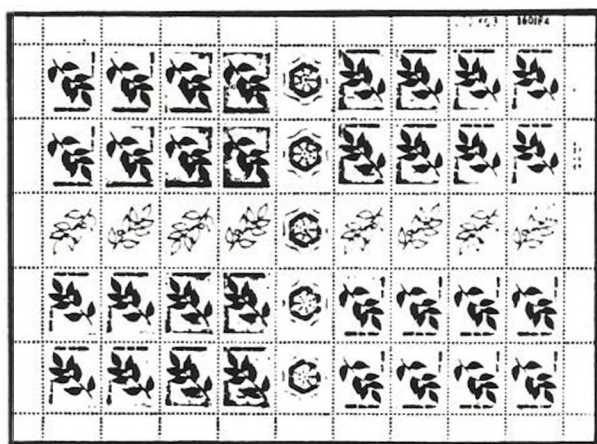


Fig. 6. Tete-beche sheet dated 16 01 84 for stamp booklets



Fig. 7. Right-hand booklet pane showing the printing date 31 08 84 (unreduced)

Next comes the curious story of the non-denominated stamp booklet. This was issued on 4th September 1984, containing two panes of 8 stamps each. One pane was inverted in relation to the other and fixed to the inside of the booklet by the intervening gutter. The booklets were prepared from stamp sheets containing four panes in set-tenant and tete-beche arrangement.

Several aspects of this product are puzzling:-

- In a decimal system of currency, the sale of booklets containing 16 stamps must have caused unnecessary accounting problems.
- Furthermore, there does not appear to be any obvious operational need for the tete-beche arrangement within the booklet. One must assume that this method of production was adopted with an eye to philatelic sales.

c) A further mystery concerns the printing dates of the booklet sheets. Two dates are known. Stamps in Israel are often available at Post Offices within two weeks or less of the printing date. In the case of the booklet sheets, the first printing took place on 16.01.84, some 8 months before their issue (with either white or green matte PVA gum). The second printing is dated 31.08.84, only 4 days before issue (green gum only).

d) Personal experiences and reports from Israel indicate that many Post Offices did not stock the stamp booklets. In some cases clerks actually denied their existence when asked.

The non-denominated stamps are still being produced and the story continues.

THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS (MFO) IN SINAI

By Z Berest, M.B.E.

On 26th March 1979 the Peace Treaty between Israel and Egypt was signed - with the U.S.A. as "Godfather". It provided for a phased withdrawal of Israel from Sinai. To guarantee Israel's security during the withdrawal and thereafter, the Treaty called for the setting up of the United Nations Force, with Observers. Soviet Russia opposed this plan and it had to be abandoned. Instead, Israel, Egypt and the U.S.A. agreed in May 1979 that a Multinational Force would be formed.

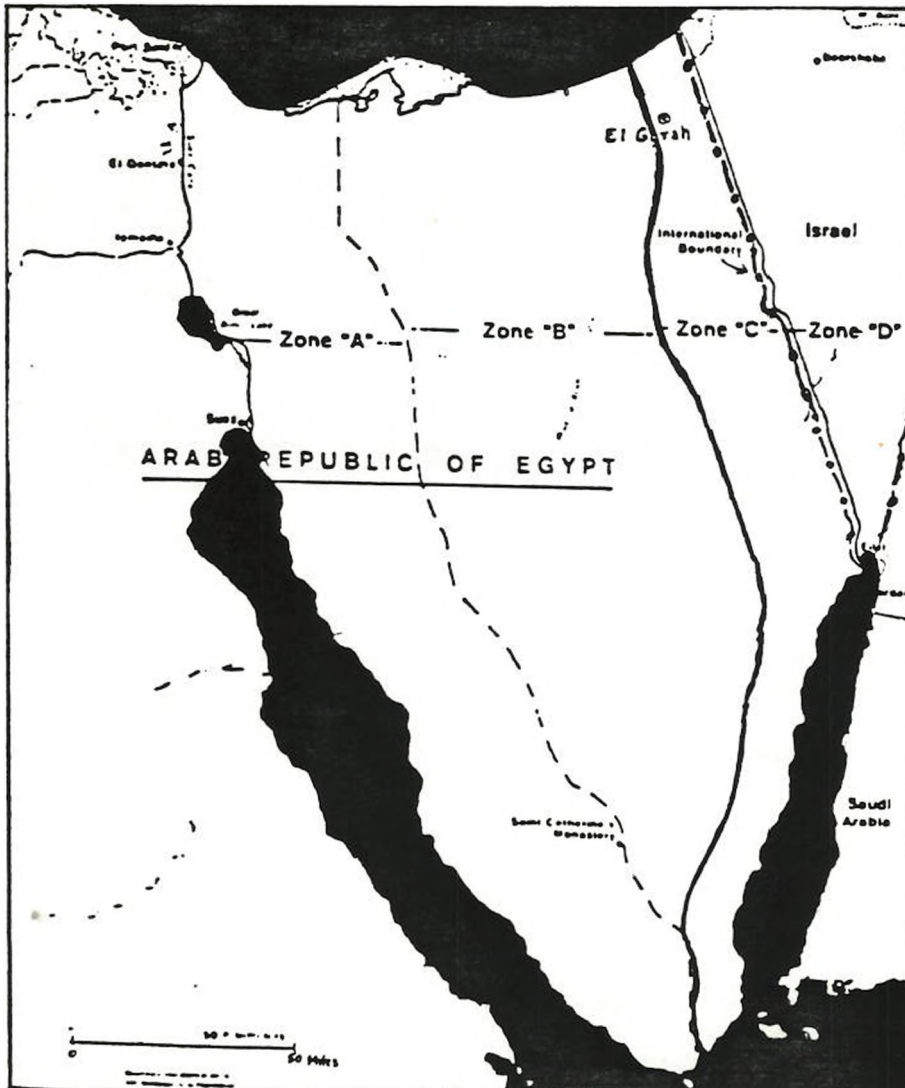


Fig. 1. The MFO is located in Zone C. El Gorah is marked near the northern end of the Zone. Sharm el Sheikh is near the islands at the southern end of the Gulf of Aqaba

Ten countries responded to the invitation of the three signatories and joined the U.S.A. in forming the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO). Unlike most international forces it was not formed by, and is not subject to the authority of, the United Nations. Although Israel's withdrawal was finally complete by 25th April 1982, at least one small area has remained in dispute with Egypt. The function of the MFO therefore remains.

About half the Force of 3,000 men is from the United States - an Infantry battalion (880 men); a logistic support unit (350); helicopters and 50 civilian Observers. Fiji and Columbia each provided an Infantry battalion of 500 men. Italy provided a naval unit of 4 vessels to ensure freedom of navigation through the Straights of Tiran. The other nations provided the following. Norway - the Force Headquarter Staff; U.K. - headquarter administration and camp security; France - an air transportation squadron; Australia - a helicopter unit of 120 men (This is being relieved by a Canadian formation); New Zealand - helicopter maintenance unit; Uruguay - transportation and engineering unit of 60 men; Netherlands - Military Police and signals unit.

Although the MFO is not meant to engage in fighting, it is the only military unit in the 10 - 20 mile wide Zone C which runs on the Sinai side of the border with Israel and along the Gulf of Aqaba to Sharm el Sheikh. Its headquarters is near the northern end of the zone, near Rafah, at El Gorah or 'Eitan' Base with some 1,500 men. A second base is located at the southern end, north of Sharm el Sheikh, serving the United States Battalion and the Italian Naval Unit.



Fig. 2. Official MFO letterhead (actual size)

Multinational Force and Observers
Sinai

The Postal Services

For incoming mail, the MFO uses two Tel Aviv Post Office Box numbers, 33777 and 50333. I have seen these Box Numbers printed on official mail.

Outgoing mail is handled differently by the various contingents.

The MFO Central Mail Office at El Gorah handles the mail of the headquarter staff and also the mail of the three contingents who have no APO service of their own - Colombia, Uruguay and Fiji.

This mail is taken unfranked to the G.P.O. at Tel Aviv. There, Israeli stamps appropriate to the destination are affixed at the expense of the MFO. Further handling is by the Israel Postal Authorities.

The United States contingent is connected to their "parent" A.P.O. No. 305 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In Sinai, they have APO 09677 at El Gorah and APO 09679 at Sharm el Sheikh. These APOs offer a complete postal service, including money orders. Mail to the U.S. is franked with U.S. stamps at the internal rate. Mailbags are forwarded daily from El Gorah and 5 days per week from Sharm el Sheikh (by air to El Gorah) to the American Embassy in Tel Aviv. An embassy postal clerk takes the bags to Ben Gurion Airport.

The United Kingdom Contingent is stationed at El Gorah, where it has its own mail office - BFPO 650. This sells stamps and postal orders and handles registered mail and parcels. Outgoing mail is franked with British stamps, at the internal rate for British personnel. The cancellation is FPO 136. Small parcels and other heavy covers are cancelled FPO 172. Until February 1984 an FPO 174 cancellation was in use.



Fig. 3. Colombia MFO mail sent via the Israeli post

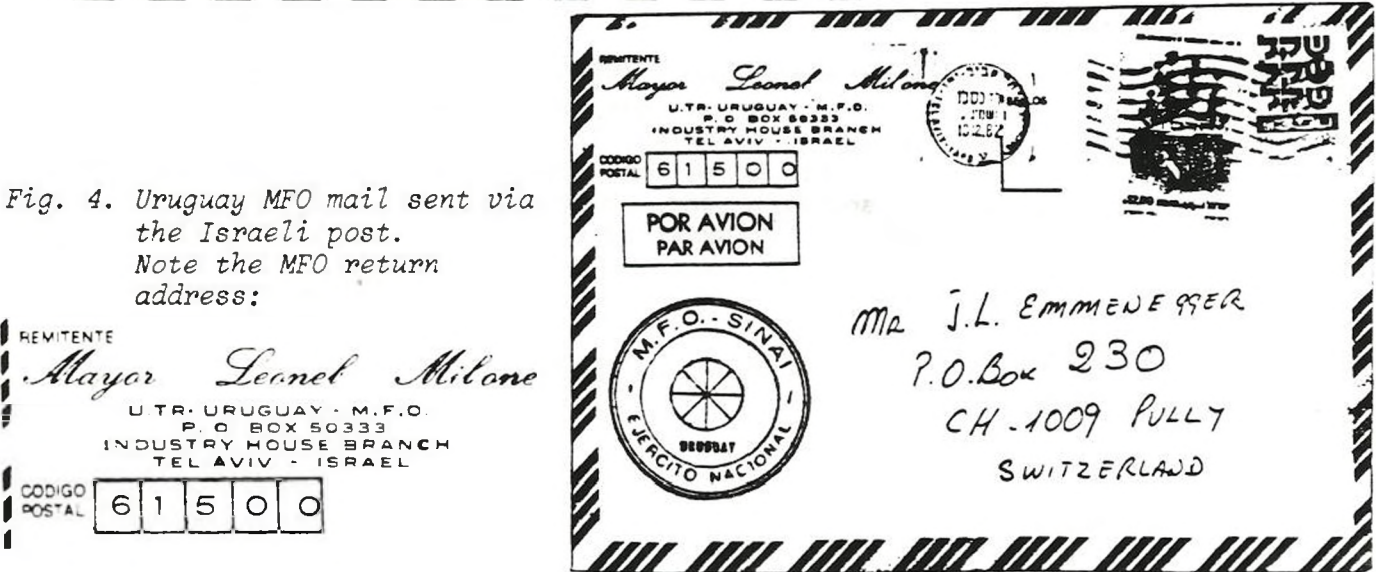


Fig. 4. Uruguay MFO mail sent via the Israeli post. Note the MFO return address:

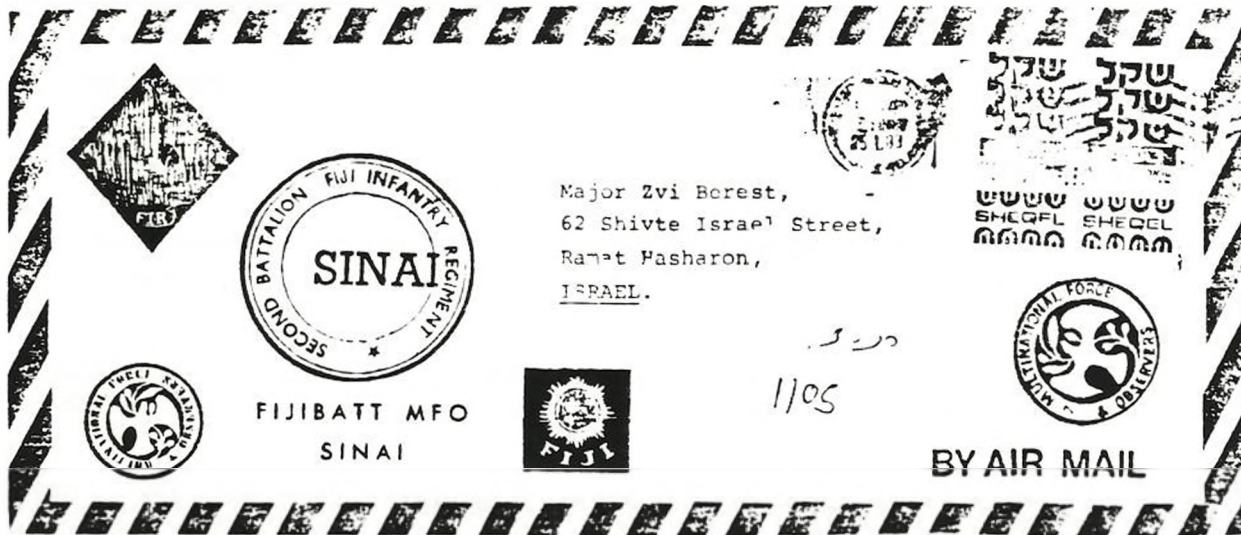


Fig. 5. Fiji MFO mail sent via the Israeli post



Fig. 6. United States MFO postmarks. APO NY 09677 at El Gorah and APO NY 09679 is at Sharm el Sheikh

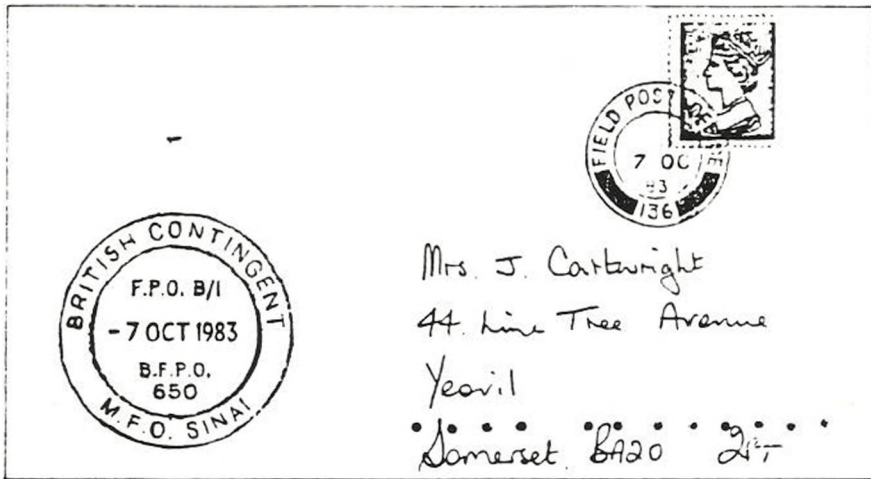
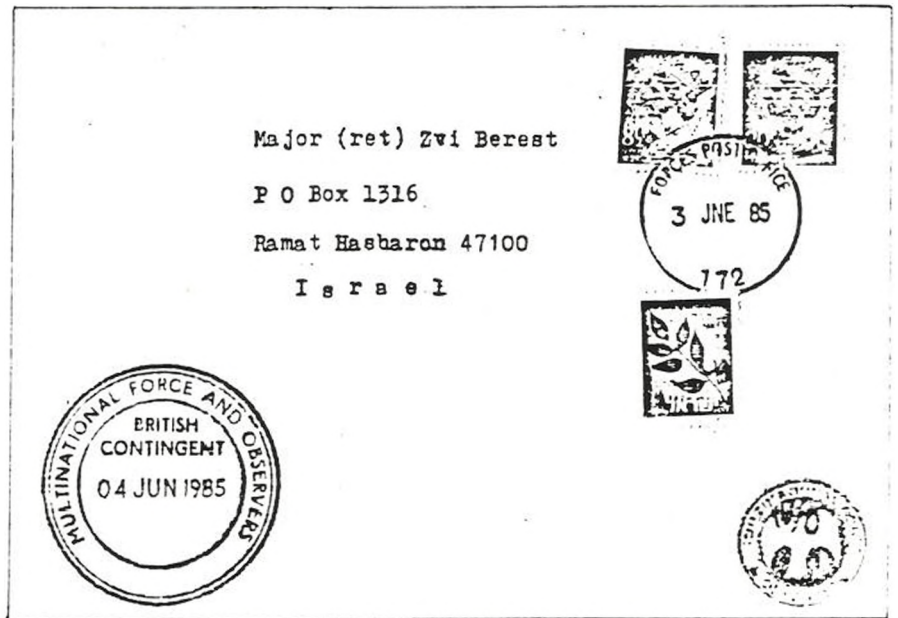


Fig. 7. British MFO mail to England.
Cancelled FPO 136 & BFPO 650 cachet.
Phosphor postcode dots (to BA20) applied in Britain.

Fig. 8. British MFO mail to Israel.
Cancelled FPO 172 and franked with Israeli letter rate stamp in addition



AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT
MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS
AUSTRALIAN FPO 3 VIA ISRAEL
C/O INTERNATIONAL MAIL EXCHANGE
SYDNEY, N. S. W. 2890
A U S T R A L I A

Fig. 9. Australian MFO mail return address cachet on back of cover from the Australian Detachment in Sinai

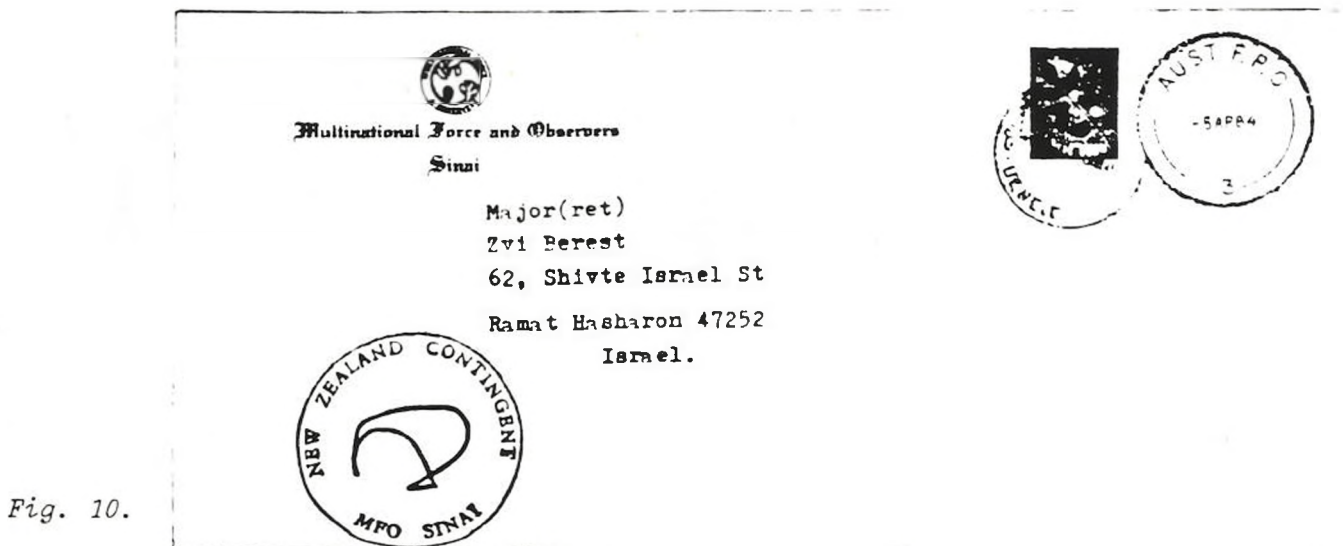


Fig. 10.

New Zealand MFO mail handled by Australian FPO 3 and franked with Israeli stamp

The Postal NCO is a sergeant in the Royal Engineers. He delivers mail to the G.P.O. in Tel Aviv for onward transmission to BFFO in London. He also forwards mail for the Norwegians (see below) and some Dutch and French units.

The Australian and New Zealand contingents use an Australian Postal N.C.O. at El Gorah, with their FPO No. 3 canceller. Mail to Australia requires franking at the rate abroad, at 75 cents per letter, while mail from Australia is sent via the International Stamp Exchange, Sydney at the internal rate.

Mail to New Zealand is franked with New Zealand stamps at their internal rate. Incoming mail from New Zealand is sent care of G.P.O. Auckland.

The Dutch Contingent forwards its own mail in bulk to Utrecht. The covers receive the cachet PORT BETAALD/VELDPOST UTRECHT and the cancellation Veldpost 49. Dutch personnel mail to the Netherlands bears no stamps. On mail to other countries I have seen Dutch or Israeli stamps.

Fig. 11. Dutch MFO mail to the Netherlands. Unfranked

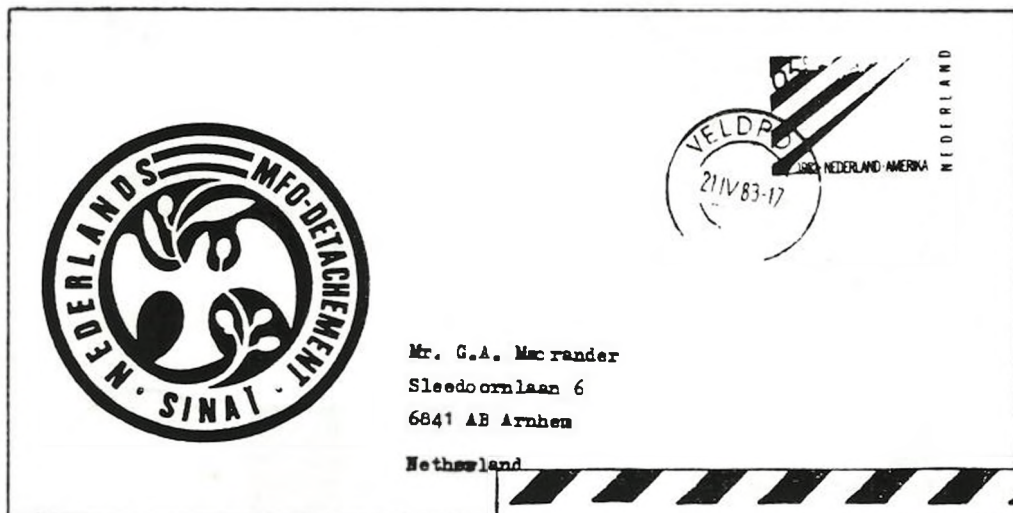
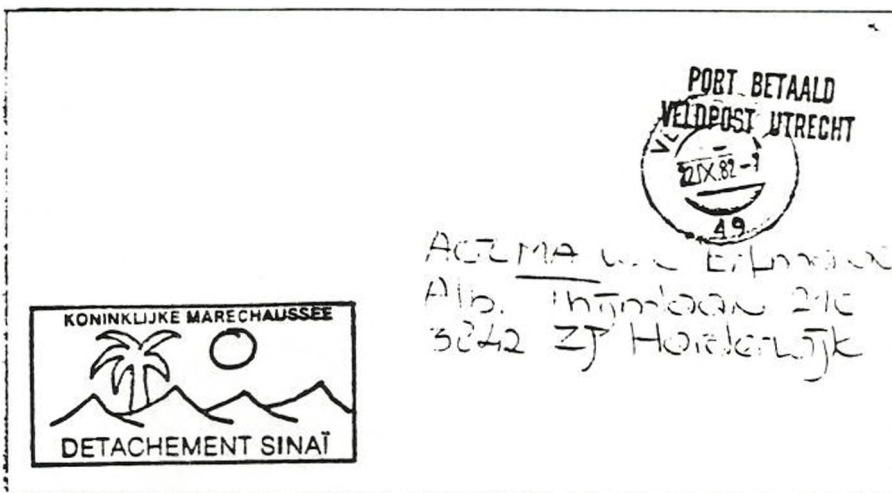


Fig. 12. Dutch MFO mail franked with dutch stamp

Fig. 13. Dutch MFO mail to Austria



The French Contingent collects mail at their squadron office, where stamps are on sale. Letters to France are charged at the internal rate. They are not cancelled but are sent to the G.P.O. at Tel Aviv for onward transmission.

The receiving address for French personnel in Sinai is SP 27000 BCM "C" 75998 Paris Tri Armees.

The Italian Naval Contingent forwards its mail via El Gorah and Tel Aviv to Rome. Italian stamps are used at the internal rate and they are cancelled by a special handstamp COMGRUPNAVCOST DIECI.



Consigliere
Via Muro Villeroyne
17 rue de l'abbatoir
05730 Puringue
France

Fig. 14.
Italian
MFO mail

Mail from Italy to their contingent in Sinai is addressed to COMGRUPNAVCOST DIECI (10) MFO SINAI, Marina Post, Rome.

The Norwegian Contingent is very small and has no independent postal arrangements. The British post N.C.O. collects and delivers their mail daily via the Norwegian Embassy in Tel Aviv, at the internal rate.

This article is based on the following:-

B.M. Cartwright: The Postal Arrangements of the MFO in Sinai
The London Philatelist September/October 1984

and on my previous articles in Holy Land Postal History vol.II (1985)
No. 21 - 22 p.53 onward and No. 23 - 24 p.139 onward.

Readers who have additional information or covers which are not mentioned here are asked to write to the Editor.

B.A.P.I.P. AT B.P.E.

Our Association will display Holy Land Stamps and Postal History during the forthcoming Philatelic Exhibition from noon on Tuesday 14th October 1986 until Sunday 19th October. We shall have a room within the New Exhibition Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society in central London.

Organised under the guidance of our member Stanley Horesh and supported by the British Philatelic Trust, some 60 - 70 frames (about 600 sheets) will be displayed from the collections of some 20 UK members. Virtually every aspect of the Holy Land will be shown, including sections on Turkish and foreign post offices, British Mandate, the Interim Period, Military Mail and Thematics.

You are cordially invited to visit this major non-competitive display and to bring your friends along. There will be BAFIF members on duty to welcome you and to answer questions. Please notify the Secretary now, if you will be able to undertake a spell of stewarding, and please respond affirmatively if called upon to help.

MAIMONIDES 850 YEARS OLD

Rabbi Moshe ben Maimon, Rambam in acronym, is recognized internationally as an outstanding physician, scholar, philosopher and religious leader. Born in Cordova in 1135 (some claim 1138), he and his family left the city in 1146 to escape Moslem oppression. They stayed in Morocco for a time, visited the Holy Land and settled in Egypt, where he died in 1204.

Maimonides was the 3rd person to be portrayed on an Israeli stamp, after Herzl and Weizmann. The Maimonides stamp was issued in 1953 to commemorate the seventh International Congress for the History of Science. It was Israel's first postage stamp to be produced by photogravure on the new Chambon printing press. The story of its production is related in Meir Persoff's book "The Running Stag".

Four years later, in 1957, Spain issued a stamp portraying Maimonides in the series of famous Spaniards.

Now the 850th Anniversary of his birth is being marked by a number of countries, all over the world. Cordova, the city of his birth, used a pictorial cancellation showing his portrait, his personal details and his Hebrew signature. Another pictorial handstamp showing his portrait was issued by Argentina. A stamp from Guinee shows him with a group of Jews leaving the Jewish Quarter of Cordova.



The 40th Anniversary of the United Nations and the World Health Organisation has been linked to Maimonides the physician. His portrait is featured in a common stamp design from Sierra Leone (which also includes his Hebrew signature), Granada, Dominica and the Grenadines. The same portrait is also shown on the stamps of Lesotho, Antigua and Barbuda; and on the miniature sheets of Bolivia and Faraguay, both of which also depict Halley's comet.

W.Y.L

Last chance: Israel Philatelic Service Illustrated Leaflets describing stamp issues (subject to availability - see Bulletin 107 page 227).

From N ^o . 1 (Festival Stamps 1959) to N ^o . 100	each	£0.50
From N ^o . 101 onwards	each	£0.15
		(postage extra)

Payment with order in sterling drawn on an English bank to:
Walter Loebel, 32 St. Ronan's Crescent, Woodford Green, Essex IG8 9DG

B.A.P.I.P. MEETINGS

(Some of these reports should have appeared in Bulletin No. 113. We regret the omissions.)

Tuesday 26th November 1985

Mr R D Berrington displayed material from his extensive collection of the Ottoman Period, commencing with a pre-stamp letter of 1824 from Jerusalem. The display included Seal and Box postmarks on covers, exemption (official) marks registered handstamps etc. and covered all the Foreign post offices as well as the native Turkish. A letter from General Gordon despatched from the Austrian Post Office in Jaffa on 20th November 1983 aroused particular interest. The speaker dealt at length with the difficulty of translating from the Turkish language.

Tuesday 17th December 1985

This evening was devoted to a display entitled "Israel's Wars" by B A Remington which included all the conflicts in which that country has been involved from 1948 until the Lebanese campaign. In effect, it was a potted 'Military' history of Israel.

Tuesday 28th January 1986

Mr E C Sterne showed "Galilee to 1951". As a 'starter' Mr Sterne produced reproductions of an Assyrian letter from Acre to Pharaoh Amenophet dated 1375 B.C. and a Bar Kochbah letter from the 'Cave of Letters'. Other items of particular interest were a 1783 letter from Acre to Marseilles and an 1826 letter from Safad. In addition there were seal and box postmarks of the area and a comprehensive range of material through the succeeding postal services up to 1951.

Tuesday 25th February 1986

Our regular "10 Sheets Each Member" evening produced, as usual, an interesting variety of material and gave many of our members the opportunity to display some of their items when they felt that they were unable to mount a complete evening's programme.

Wednesday 26th March 1986

Our annual auction was well attended and ensured that many of our members disposed of surplus material as well as an opportunity for their fellow collectors to acquire items at very modest prices thus enriching their own collections. We are grateful to Messrs. R Topley and J W Swinnerton for presiding and to Mr Swinnerton in particular for collating and listing the lots.

Tuesday 22nd April 1986

Our Annual General Meeting took place on this date and has been reported in the Minutes of this meeting sent to members.

Tuesday 20th May 1986

In the unfortunate absence of Mr S Samuels who was listed to display "Israel" Mr A S Baum stepped into the breach. The speaker adopted a novel method for his display by relating the designs or themes of Israel's stamps to their biblical counterparts, commencing with the Patriarchs' search for water, the distribution of the Tribes, and the notabilities who helped to establish the settlements in Palestine. He made the stamps come to life with tales of his own experiences when living in Palestine-Israel.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

All meetings are held at the Victory Services Club, 63/69 Seymour Street, London W2
6.30pm for 6.45pm in the Committee Room situated on the First Floor.

1986

Tuesday	30th September	N Gladstone	Police & Prison Mail in Israel
Tuesday	14th October		
	to		BAFIP display at the British Philatelic Exhibition
Sunday	19th October		
Tuesday	25th November	Bring & Buy Auction	Auctioneer R A Topley
Tuesday	16th December	M Seshold	Subject to be announced

1987

Tuesday	27th January	Z Galibov	Palestine Mandate
Tuesday	24th February	J Fletcher	Subject to be announced
Tuesday	31st March	A Andrusier	A Pictorial Trip Through Palestine
Wednesday	29th April		Annual General Meeting
Tuesday	26th May		Ten Sheets Each Member

Bring and Buy Auction (25th November): Six lots per member. Please submit with list of descriptions and reserve prices and try to arrive early.

MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

RECENT AWARDS WON BY BAFIP MEMBERS ARE LISTED BELOW. WE APOLOGISE FOR OMISSIONS

STAMFEX

Large Vermeil - C Fischel (Mail from the Ottoman Empire - Palestine Area)
Large Vermeil - Z Alexander (Turkish F.P.Os in the Holy Land)
Small Vermeil - R D Berrington (Holy Land)
Silver - B A Remington (Disaster Mail)
Bronze-Silver - Z Alexander (Postal History of Arab Palestine 1938/1949)
Bronze-Silver - J Fletcher (The V-Mail Services of World War II)
Bronze - B A Remington (Israel's Wars)

Mr Ben Estor was awarded a Silver Medal for "Doar Ivri" at the Limburg Exhibition.

AMERIPEX 86

Large Gold - F F Blau (Airmails)
Small Gold - F F Blau (Allied Military Mail in Palestine WWII) with felicitations of the Jury

Mr J Fletcher displayed Holy Land Postal History to Caius College, Cambridge.

Mr M Lipczer in co-operation with the British Post Office broke the world stamp licking record, with 102 stamps in four minutes.

MEMBER'S WANTS

WANTED BAFIP BULLETINS: BUYING Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 51, 52, 68
PLUS CUMULATIVE INDEXES.
MICHAEL A. BASS, 23820 BRYDEN ROAD, BEACHWOOD, OHIO 44122, USA.

ISRAEL NEWS

New postage stamp:

**MEMORIAL DAY
1986**

Denomination 20 Agorot
Size 30.8 mm x 30.8 mm
Plate No. 10
Colours Multicoloured
Motif Memorial for the Negev
Brigade, Beer-Sheva
Designer Raffi Davagi
Printers E. Lewin-Epstein Ltd
Method of Printing
Photolithography
Sheet of 15 stamps, Tabs: 5
Perforation Comb-perforate 14
Issue May 1986

New postage stamp:

**'ID AL-FITR
(Feast of breaking the
Ramadan Fast)**

Denomination 30 Agorot
Size 25.7 mm x 40 mm
Plate No. 11
Colours Multicoloured
Motif The Al-Jazzar mosque,
Akko
Designer A. Berg
Printers Government Printers
Method of Printing
Photogravure
Sheet of 15 stamps, Tabs: 5
Perforation Comb-perforate
14 x 13
Issue May 1986

عيد الفطر (العيد الصغير) يشير الى نهاية شهر رمضان الذي خلال ايامه يمتنع المسلم عن الطعام والشراب والتدخين من الفجر وحتى مغيب الشمس .

وفقا للتقاليد تفتح في رمضان ابواب السماء وتغلق ابواب جهنم ويصعد الشياطين بالسلاسل .

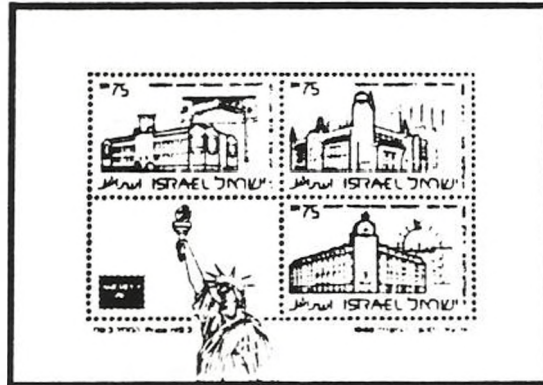
قهر الجوع والشهوات يسلب من الشيطان اسلحته , ولذلك فالصوم مدخل للعبادة الالهيه , يصادف عيد الفطر في الليله الاولى من شهر شوال ويعلن عنه بطلقة مدفع , بعد ان يبشر شهود موثوق بهم عن ظهور هلال شهر شوال . تستمر فرحة العيد ثلاثة ايام , خلالها يتبادل الناس الزيارات البيتية ويقدمون الهدايا , ويهنئون بعضهم بعضا بالعناق والقبل .

من المؤلفون ان يلبس المحتفلون بالعيد الملابس الجديده او على الاقل ان يكون احداها جديدا .

Souvenir Sheet

**World Stamp
Exhibition
"AMERIPEX '86"**

Denominations 75 75
75 Agorot
Size 100 mm x 70 mm
Colours Multicoloured
Designer E. Weisnoff
Motif Jewish Institutes of
Higher Learning in the U.S.A.
Printers E. Lewin-Epstein Ltd
Method of Printing
Photolithography
Sheet of 3 stamps
Perforation Comb-perforate 14
No F D C
Price of Souvenir Sheet
New IS 3
Issue May 1986



Souvenir Sheet
World Stamp
Exhibition
"AMERIPEX '86"

גיליון סופרים
תערוכת בולים עולמית
"אמריפקס '86" בארה"ב

The descriptive leaflet issued by the Philatelic Bureau for the Id al Fitr stamp on 4th May included for the first time a text in Arabic in addition to Hebrew and English. The first few paragraphs are shown above.

Arabic was added again in July in the leaflet which was issued for the Id al Nabi Sabalan stamp.

New postage stamp:

JOSEPH SPRINZAK

Denomination 80 Agorot
Size 30.8 mm x 30.8 mm
Plate No. 9
Colour Green
Motif Portrait of Joseph
Sprinzak
Designer Z. Narkiss
Printers E. Lewin-Epstein Ltd
Method of Printing
Photolithography
Sheet of 15 stamps, Tabs: 5
Perforation Comb-perforate 14
Issue July 1986

New postage stamp:

**'ID AL-NABI SABALAN
(Druze Feast of Nabi
Sabalan)**

Denomination 40 Agorot
Size 25.7 mm x 40 mm
Plate No. 15
Colours Multicoloured
Motif The Nabi Sabalan
Tomb, Hurfeish
Designer A. Berg
Printers Government Printers
Method of Printing
Photogravure
Sheet of 15 stamps, Tabs: 5
Perforation Comb-perforate
14 x 13
Issue July 1986

New postage stamp:

NO TO RACISM

Denomination 60 Agorot
Size 51.4 mm x 20 mm
Plate No. 17
Colours Multicoloured
Motif Symbolical
Designer Raffi Davagi
Printers E. Lewin-Epstein Ltd
Method of Printing
Photolithography
Sheet of 15 stamps, Tabs: 5
Perforation Comb-perforate 14
Issue July 1986

New postage stamp:

**50th Anniversary of
Ben-Gurion Airport**

Denomination 90 Agorot
Size 30.8 mm x 40 mm
Plate No. 16
Colours Multicoloured
Motif Symbolical
Designer M. Pereg
Printers E. Lewin-Epstein Ltd
Method of Printing
Photolithography
Sheet of 15 stamps, Tabs: 5
Perforation Comb-perforate 14
Issue July 1986

ZE'EV GALIBOV

HOLYLAND SPECIALIST



48 PORTLAND PLACE,
LONDON W1N 3DG

Telephone: 01-636 4193

W A N T E D T O P U R C H A S E

COVERS OF THE PERIOD 1917 - 1919 ORIGINATING FROM
PALESTINE OR WITH E.E.F. STAMPS FROM OUTSIDE PALESTINE.
PLEASE SEND OFFERS ACCOMPANIED BY PHOTOSTATS
AND ASKING PRICES TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

SALE OF POSTAL HISTORY OF THE WEST BANK

This interesting material, missing from many
collections, covers the period from 1949 - 1967
when the area was under Jordanian rule.

Send S.A.E. or I.R.C. for details :-

Dr. J.T. Whitney

75 Church Road

Hadleigh, Benfleet, Essex, SS7 2DR

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London W1R 5DE

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For Life Assurance, Pensions and Mortgage Finance:

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For General Insurance:

Michael A. Green

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELISTS

held at the Victory Services Club, 63/69 Seymour Street

London W2 on Tuesday 2nd April 1986

Mr Ralph Norgate (Vice-President) in the Chair

Present (10 members)

The Chairman welcomed all those present to the meeting.

Minute 1 APOLOGIES

Apologies had been received from Z Galibov, J Shaw, M Davis, M Seshold, N Collins and J Fletcher.

Minute 2 MINUTES OF THE 32ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Spelling errors of Messrs. Andrusier and Topley were corrected. The Minutes were then agreed as correct.

Minute 3 MATTERS ARISING

There were none apart from those on the Agenda for the current Meeting.

Minute 4 PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AND REPORT

In the President's unavoidable absence these were read by Mr Norgate and accepted. (This Report together with the report of the other Honorary Officers appear as an Addendum to these Minutes)

Minute 5 REPORTS OF HONORARY OFFICERS

- i) Honorary Secretary's report read and accepted.
- ii) Honorary Treasurer's report was read by the Secretary.

In the following discussion it was pointed out that some of the financial surplus was due to the fact that no Monograph was published in the year 1984 and 1985. Estimates for the sums which would have been required varied between £1,000 and £2,000 per monograph.

With regard to advertising revenue it was noted that while this was greatly boosted during the tenure of D Vandervelde, income from this source was decreasing. This was partly due to a general trend in the Philatelic Trade. It was pointed out that a prestigious Monograph might attract more advertising than the Bulletin, and it was agreed that members must attempt to induce their dealers to advertise. This topic will be further discussed by the new Committee. The report was accepted.

- iii) Honorary Editor's report - not available. It was reported that the Honorary Editor had indicated that he wished to resign.

- iv) Honorary Librarian's report was submitted and accepted.

In discussion it was noted that a list of library items had been published in a previous Bulletin. The Honorary Librarian was reminded that a sum of up to £50 per year was available for the purchase of items for the library without the need to refer back to the Committee.

Minute 6 ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS

The following were elected to serve as honorary officers for the ensuing year.

President	Mr Michael Sacher
Senior Vice President	Mr Z Galibov
Junior Vice President	Mr A Andrusier
Secretary	Mr M Genis
Membership Secretary	Mr M Gladstone
Treasurer	Mr J D Shaw
Editor	Dr W Y LoebI
Librarian	Mr B A Remington
Advertising Manager	Mr A Andrusier
Publications Manager	Mr M Sacher
Auditors	Mr M Seshold & Mr J Teller

Other members elected to the Committee were:

M Davis
J Firebrace
J Fletcher
N Gladstone
R Norgate
B A Remington
J Teller

Minute 7 REPORT OF THE CHARITY SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr Sacher the Chairman of the Sub-Committee reported. The other members of the Sub-Committee are Messrs. Galibov, Andrusier and Genis. The Charity Commission have basically approved BAPIP's application but correspondence was continuing with the Inland Revenue who had raised some objections. It was noted that if the publication of the Bulletin were to be excluded from the Charity's activity, it might be easier to obtain approval.

Minute 8 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- i) A vote of thanks was offered, and approved, unanimously, for the devoted efforts of the outgoing President, Mr Galibov, and the outgoing Editor, Mr Collins. Mr Swinnerton and all the other retiring Committee Members were likewise offered sincere thanks (M Seshold, R D Berrington, Capt. S A Reading, E B Swinhoe).
- ii) Mr Zvi Alexander was proposed and accepted as an additional member of the Committee.
- iii) There was some support for offering an official position in the Society to Mr N Collins. No conclusion was reached and it will be discussed by the Committee in due course. W LoebI undertook to establish contact with Mr. Collins for the transfer of editorial material.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE ISRAEL-PHILATELISTS

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1985

- iv) Mr. D Vanderweide informed the meeting that he was Editor of the Journal published by the Judaica Philatelic Society. He urged cross-fertilization with regard to publications and meetings.
- v) W LoebI raised the possibility of a poll of all Members with regard to membership of WPC. This will be considered by the new Committee.
- vi) There being no other business the Meeting closed with a Vote of Thanks to Mr Norgate for chairing the Meeting.
- NOTE Unless otherwise stated all proposals were properly seconded, and passed unanimously.

PRESIDENTIAL REPORT

Friends,

Greetings from the Holy Land. I am sorry I cannot be with you to read this report myself and express its contents in my own way but I am sure Ralph will make a more than satisfactory substitute.

The main event of the past year was ISRAHIL 85, the International Exhibition held in Tel-Aviv, where many of our members from around the world exhibited some outstanding Holyland material and deservedly won high medals and many trophies. My congratulations to all exhibitors.

While Israhil was the event of the last year, let us look forward to the big event of this year - an Exhibition of BAPIP. The last joint BAPIP display took place eleven years ago in 1975 at the premises of the Royal Philatelic Society. For this year I am happy to say we have secured the big lecture hall at the Royal Horticultural Hall and the display will take place during the BPE-STAMPEx Exhibition from the 14th - 19th October. This will be financed from funds of the Philatelic Trust.

A committee headed by Mr S Horeash is in the process of planning the details of the display and the many events that will take place during the Exhibition. Many of you have already promised to participate in it and I do hope that everyone will support us, by exhibiting or otherwise helping us to make the Exhibition a success. This will bring BAPIP and all that it stands for to the attention of the wide number of collectors and visitors who will be there - and hopefully will later maybe join us and be here in our Society.

Before leaving my post as President, I would like to thank all the committee members who had to face a difficult and hard-working period. However, I hope that this will result in BAPIP being in better shape and that it will not be too long before we see the benefits.

To John Swinerton who retires from the committee I would like to say that we wish him good health. I would like to request that at their first meeting the incoming Committee consider a proposal that life membership be granted to John in consideration of his long and faithful service to the Association and as a token of our appreciation and respect.

I again must single out for particular mention our secretary, Martin Genis, whose endless efforts, patience and quiet diplomacy earned him in my opinion the title of "The Jewel in BAPIP's Crown". No doubt, all of you who know and appreciate his work will agree with me that he rightly deserves a very special "thank you".

May I conclude by wishing the incoming President every success in his new position and I am sure that he will do his utmost for BAPIP and the promotion of the cause of Holyland Philately.

(Signed) ZEV GALIBOV

<u>INCOME</u>	1985	1984
Advertising	256	331
Bank Interest Received	421	210
Bulletin Sales	296	186
Philatelic Services Leaflets Sales	-	75
Circuit Packet Income (See Note 2.)	-	239
Auction	100	15
Subscriptions	3240	3451
LESS in advance	1285	793
<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	£ 3028	£ 3714

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	1985	1984
Bulletins: Printing and Despatch	1240	1544
Monographs: Printing and Despatch (Excess from 1983)	-	10
Postage	272	175
Subscriptions	20	16
Telephone and Sundries	84	78
Room Rents	134	95
Stationery & Printing	271	84
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</u>	£ 2021	£ 2002
<u>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</u>	£ 1007	£ 1712

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st DECEMBER 1985

<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>	-	22
Equipment - Typewriter at w/down value	-	22
LESS Proceeds of Sale	-	-

<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>	610	218
Cash at Bank	5808	4680
Cash on Deposit	62	101
Cash in Hand	26	-
Sundry Debtors	-	-
<u>TOTAL ASSETS (See Note 1.)</u>	£ 6506	£ 4999

<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>	1285	793
Subscriptions Received in Advance	202	194
Sundry Creditors	-	-
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES</u>	£ 1487	£ 987

<u>NET ASSETS</u>	£ 5019	£ 4012
Representing:		

Income & Expenditure Account: Balance b/forward	4012	2300
<u>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</u>	1007	1712
Income & Expenditure Account: Balance 31/12/85	£ 5019	£ 4012

J.D. Shaw - Hon. Treasurer. J. Teller - Hon. Auditor.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE ISRAELI-PHILATELISTS

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1985

- 1) Assets owned by the Society and not included on the face of the Balance Sheet are as follows:
 - a) 2 filing cabinets.
 - b) Contents of the library and transparency library.
 - c) Stock of Bulletin covers (for future use).
 - d) Stock of old Bulletins and Monographs for sale.
 - e) Sundry items of stationery.
 - f) Cash held in Postal Auction Account £ 115 (1984 £101)

- 2) The amount of £239 for 1984 consists of the balance of monies held in the Exchange Packet Account when the Exchange Packet was discontinued.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31ST DECEMBER 1985

In presenting the Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1985 I am pleased to report a satisfactory surplus, although this has only been achieved owing to there not being a Monograph published during the year.

Income from Bulletin Sales has increased, reflecting the effort put into this operation; likewise the annual auction produced a reasonable profit. Income in total is lower than previously, with expenditure much as before. Cashflow has, however, been improved with a greater amount being received in respect of advance subscriptions.

Once again I would like to thank all those Officers and Committee Members who have assisted me during the year, also Dr Hochheiser who has been receiving subscriptions from members in America and the Hon. Auditor for auditing the Accounts.

(signed) J D Shaw

HONORARY SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mr President,

I must report that this year some 29 members failed to pay their membership fees and in addition 4 others resigned. The death of two of our members Mr H Zifkin, one of our earliest members, and F W Penlans, a latecomer to Holyland Philately, but a very respected philatelist has also been reported. 9 new-comers helped to reduce the net reduction to 26 leaving a total at 31st December 1985 of 276. The Society must try to 'get their act together' and see what can be done to stop this decline, which could be disastrous, if it continues at this rate.

Our members continue to receive awards at all the major and minor exhibitions throughout the world. Israphil 85 was of course the high-spot of the Exhibitions in the year under review, and we were admirably represented there.

I reported briefly last year about our decision to apply for Charitable Status. This matter has not been finalised, and discussions and negotiations continue.

This year sees the resignation from the Committee of a number of its members. It is obviously invidious to single out individuals, but the shedding of the 'reins of power' by John Swinerton must not be allowed to happen unrecorded. John has served BAPIP for many years as Membership Secretary, Bulletin despatcher, auctioneer, and strict upholder of the Rules and Regulations without which no Society is able to function. He also holds the record for the shortest Presidency in the history of BAPIP. (and probably most other Philatelic Societies) resigning on a matter of principle within a few months of taking office. The fact that he could still continue to serve the Society in all his other capacities says much for the stature of the man. I hope that John will enjoy his new found leisure time and hope that he will still favour us with his presence at displays and functions for many years to come.

I would like to end this report by thanking all the Honorary Officers of BAPIP and Committee Members for their support in the past year.

(Signed) MARTIN GENIS

HONORARY LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Since publishing the first list of the contents of our library in the Bulletin, I have been encouraged by increased interest from some of our members which resulted in a few additions. It is to be hoped that more members will donate publications to be loaned to those who may, perhaps, have no other access to the information they contain.

I believe that the incoming committee should consider providing a fund for the purchase of publications relevant to the study of the postal history of the Holy Land, when they are initially published. Most books of interest to our members become very expensive as soon as they are out of print. A set of three books which I have in mind were priced at a total cost of about seventy pounds and would probably fetch much more than that sum when offered in an auction, and the problem becomes more acute as time goes on.

I would stress that there is absolutely no charge for borrowing books apart from a refund of postage stamps to cover postage. I hope that more members will utilise the facilities which we endeavour to provide.

(Signed) B A Remington

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELISTS

Affiliated to the BRITISH PHILATELIC FEDERATION

8th June, 1986

Dear Member,

BAPIP UPDATE No. 2

Some members outside the U.K. have not received Update No. 1 dated 11th May 1986. Most of its contents are detailed in the Minutes of the A.G.M. which are enclosed herewith, while other statements have been overtaken by events.

The Data Protection Act. Members in the U.K. no doubt will have heard about the passing of this Act and may be wondering why it is being referred to in the context of our hobby. The reason is that your names and addresses are held on a computer. In order to avoid the Association having to register under the provisions of the Act, we must ensure that members do not object to their name and other information being stored on computer file. As you are aware, the Association maintains its computer listing in order to facilitate the addressing of mail and to keep track of the membership and subscription details. None of this information has ever been passed on to anyone (excepting members of the Committee) without permission and the Association will continue to uphold this policy.

Bearing in mind the above, if any member does object to his name etc. being held on computer file, would he please write to the Secretary accordingly. Action can then be taken to remove that member's details from the computer.

Bulletin No. 104 is in process of preparation. In the interim, the Index to Volume XI is enclosed. It is my intention to produce four Bulletins per year unless a Monograph replaces one of them; and provided that sufficient material is available for publication. It is obviously true to say that you will get out of the Bulletin what you put in. Notes for contributors are set out overleaf.

I feel that the contents of the Bulletin should include slightly more personal information: I should like to be able to mention members' happy personal events and not just exhibition prizes and obituaries. I also intend to list members newly joining or leaving the Association.

British Philatelic Exhibition London 14 - 19 October 1986. BAPIP has been allocated a room for a non-competitive display of Holy Land philately. It is planned to show some 600 sheets from U.K. members' quality material and also a 55-minute educational video. Do plan a visit and recommend this particular event to your friends.

BAPIP London Meetings are planned for the coming season at the Victory Services Club on the following dates, commencing at 6.30 pm :-

1986: 30th September; 25th November; 16th December.

1987: 27th January; 24 February; 1st March; 29th April; 26th May.

Please enter these dates in your diary now. Topics and speakers will be notified in due course.

Yours sincerely,

Walter Loeb

NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The BAPIP Bulletin publishes research, reports, comments and enquiries on all aspects of Holy Land stamps and postal history. Contributions are invited from members and non-members. Text can be translated or re-styled. Illustrations can be re-touched.

Please ensure that your manuscript is legible. Script lines should be spaced to facilitate corrections. Plenty of clear illustrations are of the greatest importance.

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