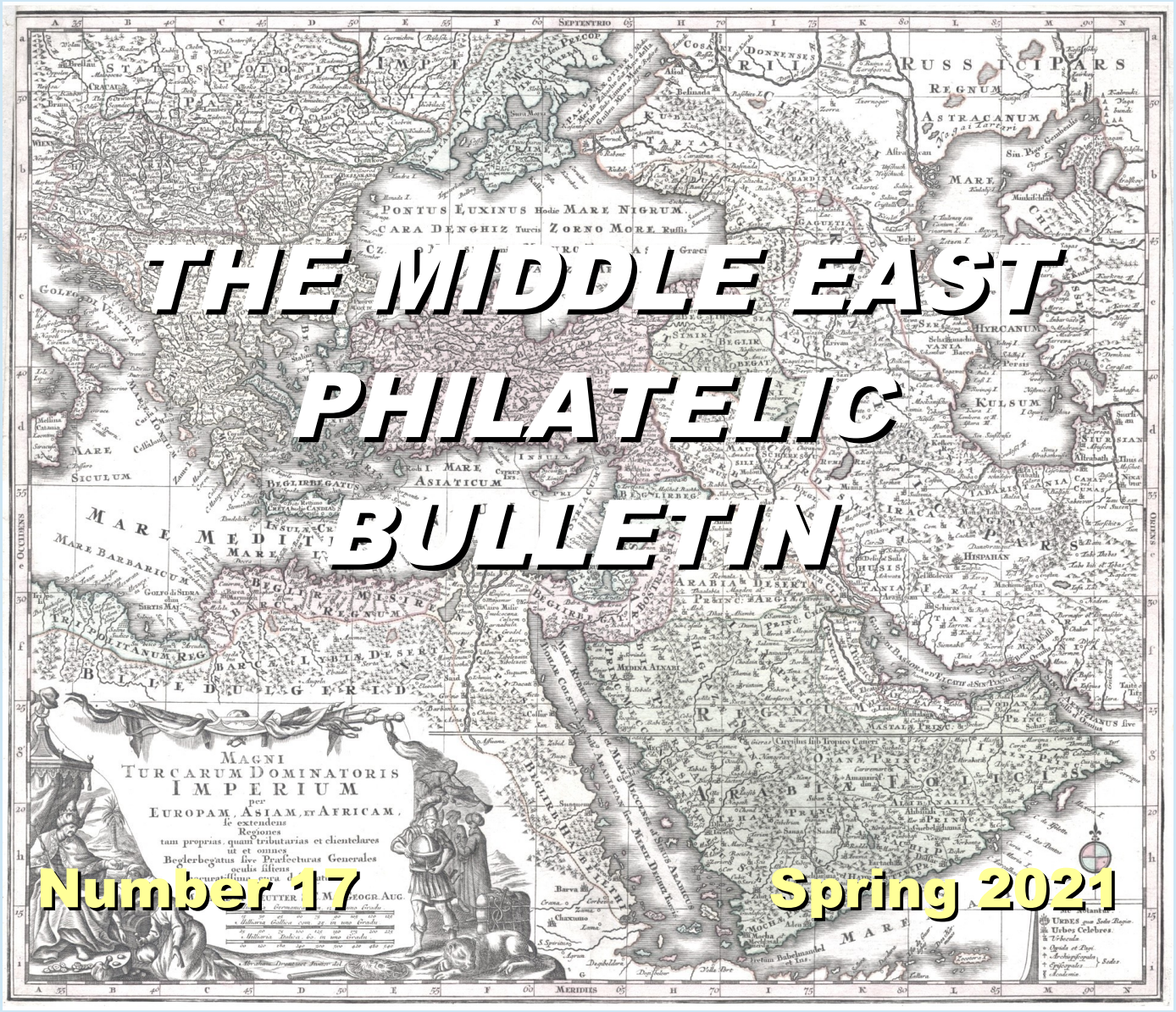
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THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Number 17 Spring 2021

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The Turkish Post in Bulgaria: New Discoveries

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The Austrian Post in Thessaloniki During the Late Ottoman Period

by Alexis Savopoulos

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This article, originally published in Φιλοτέλεια,[1] the journal of the Hellenic Philatelic Society (HPS), has now been revised with new additions and insights that came to light since the initial 2020 publication.

The author, Alexis Savopoulos, was awarded the Stefanos Macrymichalos Prize for philatelic literature in 2020.

During the 19th century and until the 1860s, while the Western World saw a very intensive period at a political, social and technological level, the status of Ottoman Thessaloniki seemed unaffected and continued to show significant delays in improving. The city's population – which consisted mainly of three large groups, the Jewish, the Muslim and the Greek, as well as a plethora of smaller groups – was suffocating in its densely populated urban environment (*fig. 1*).

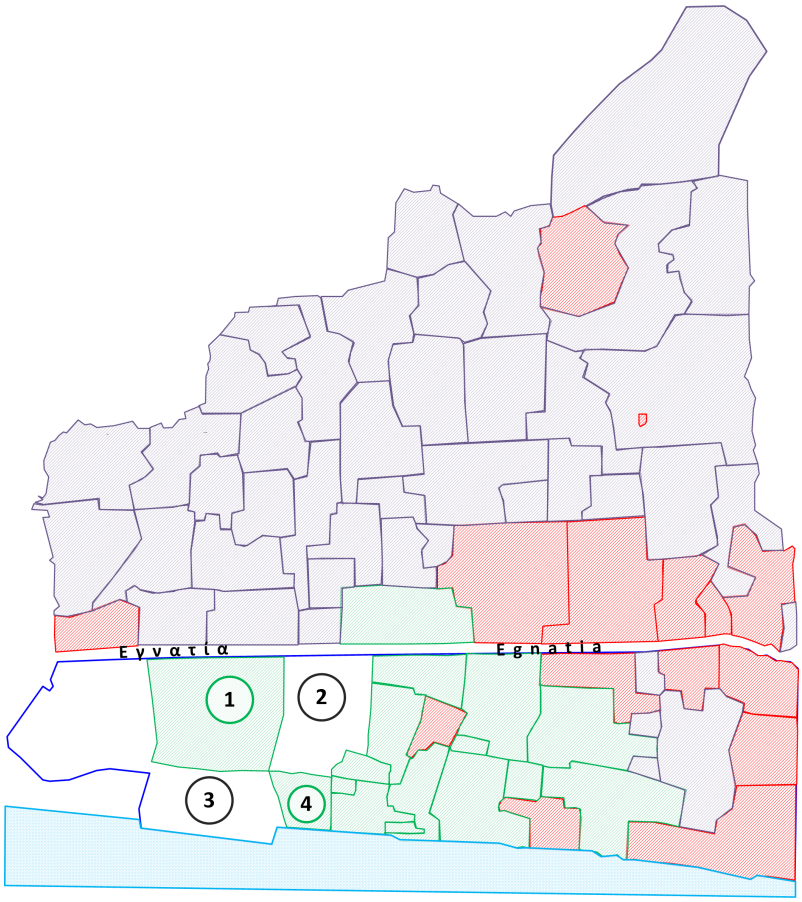


Fig. 1:

Thessaloniki during the 1860s.

The Jewish districts in green, Christian in red, Muslim in purple.

Relevant districts:
1. Malta-Cedid
2. Bazaar
3. Harbour
4. Tophane.[2]

1 Four parts, in Greek and English, were published in Φιλοτέλεια, 2020, nos. 722–725.
2 Nowadays Ladadika.

During the last three decades of the 19th century, the broader opening up to the international financial markets as well as a series of reforms in the Ottoman Empire – such as the area's connections to shipping and railway European networks, as well as the efforts for industrialisation and large investments in real estate – required the complete reform of the oriental character of the city. In this context, a number of projects were carried out, infrastructure was laid out and larger public buildings were set up, which required a great deal of expenditure and work, which however contributed to an important effort toward the city's upgrade.

The demolition of the Byzantine walls from 1870 onwards and the use of the demolition waste for the construction of the rectilinear waterfront were the first major transformations to convert Thessaloniki into a modern European city of its time, having direct access to the harbour and expanding to new urban areas outside the medieval walls. The subsequent addition of the Débarcadère at the extension of Eleftherias Square allowed the boarding or disembarkation of smaller steamships and boats on the sea board (*fig. 2*).



Fig. 2: The Débarcadère just before the 1900s with the kiosk in Moorish style, while embankment works have begun for the construction of the port.
The Decauville railway line can be seen next to the fence and gate, which carried stones from the quarry site in the Evangelistria area, right along the lines of the horsedrawn tramway.[3]

Construction works for the new port began in 1896 and it was finally introduced into service in 1906. At the same time the construction of the initial railway line Thessaloniki–Skopje–Mitrovica in 1874, the completion of the Skopje–Niš branch line in 1888 and the construction of the Thessaloniki–Bitola line in 1894,[4] and the Thessaloniki–Constantinople line in 1896,[5] would

3 Courtesy of A. Papaioannou collection of ELIA-MET.
4 Operated by Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Orientaux (CO).
5 Operated by the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer Ottoman Jonction Salonique-Constantinople (JSC).

connect Thessaloniki, by rail, with the whole of the Balkans and the rest of Europe.[6] With the addition in 1892 of the initially horse-drawn tramway, which was converted in 1908 into an electric-powered one, the modernisation of the city's infrastructure was completed.

Selanik (Thessaloniki) Vilayet consisted of the Sanjaks of Selanik, Siroz (Serres) and Drama and shared borders in the late 19th century with the (later Kingdom) of Bulgaria in the north and Eastern Rumelia in the northeast, Edirne Vilayet in the east, Monastir (Bitola) Vilayet and Kosovo Vilayet in the northwest (*fig. 3*).

The Austro-Hungarian Empire,[7] hereinafter referred to as Austria, had been from the first moment a leader in the integration of railway transportation, investing substantial capital sums through the Austrian Banks, as it sought to increase its political and commercial influence in the wider Balkan area. Its strategy included within the capitulations[8] with the Ottoman Empire the operation of additional Austrian post offices along the newly introduced railway lines. In order to support the Austrian trade, the largest Austrian shipping company Lloyd Austriaco (Österreichischer Lloyd)[9] served the port of Thessaloniki on a weekly basis via the Thessalian Line in the eastern Mediterranean.

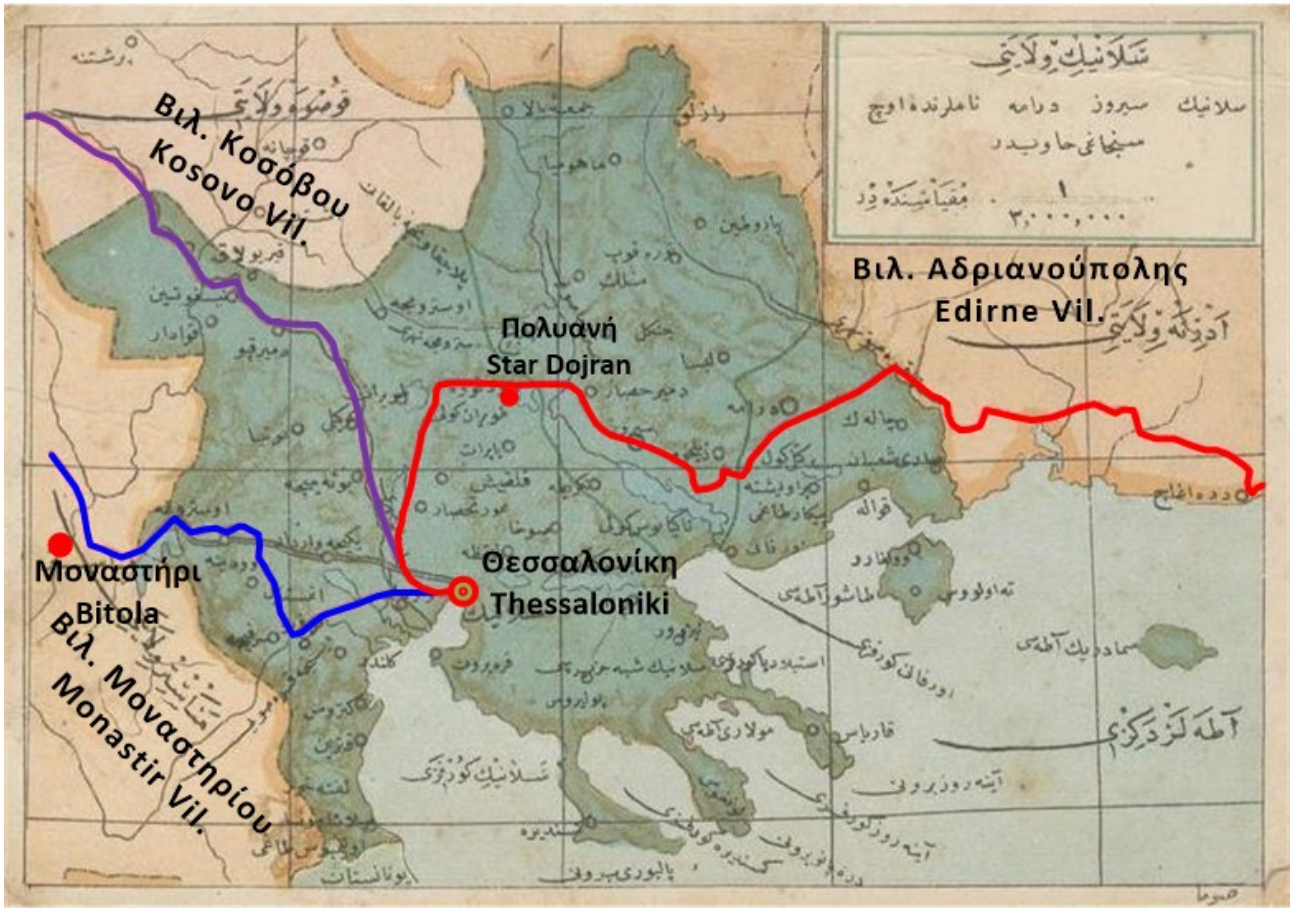


Fig. 3: Map of Selanik (Thessaloniki) Vilayet.
Railway lines: Thessaloniki–Skopje (purple), Thessaloniki–Bitola (blue), Thessaloniki–Istanbul (red).

6 The old Thessaloniki railway station was located to the west of the city port just at one end of the present 26th October street.

7 In German "*Kaiserliche und königliche Monarchie Österreich-Ungarn*," often abbreviated in English as "k.u.k. monarchy."

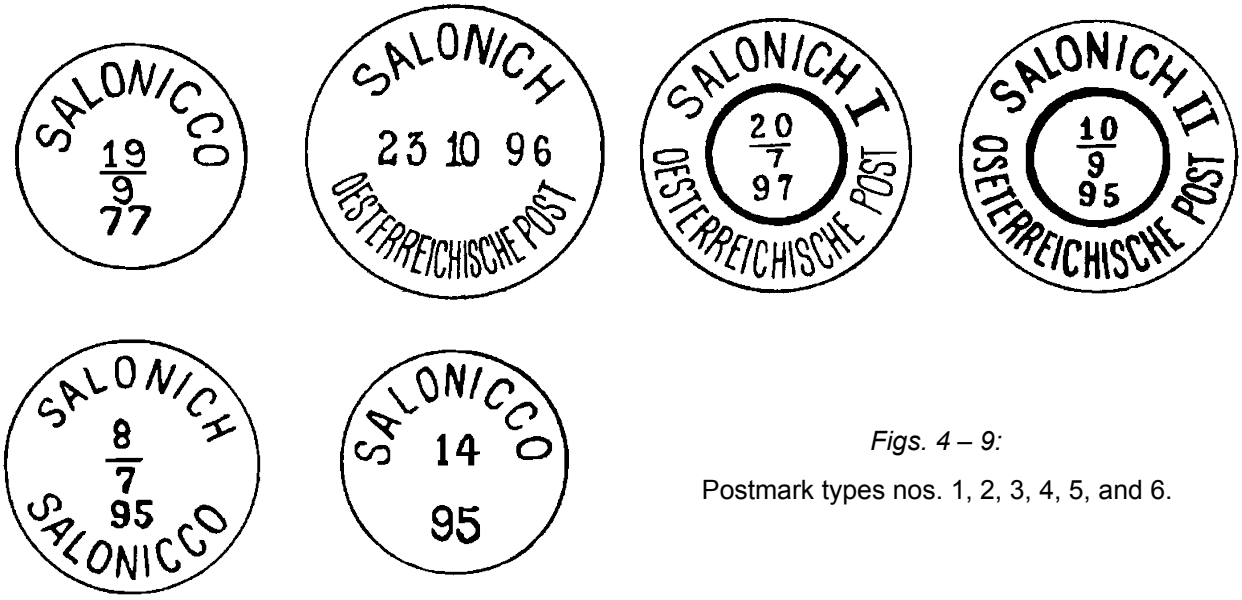
8 "Capitulations" were bilateral trade agreements concluded by many European states with the Ottoman Empire.

9 Until 1891 it was called "Österreichisch-Ungarischer Lloyd" (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd).

Philatelic History

S. D. Tchilinghirian[10], or to be precise, the patriarch of Austrian philately and expert Edwin Müller,[11] states that the Austrian Consular Post Office in Thessaloniki operated since 1833, and that with the opening of the 1853 Austrian Lloyd's Thessalian Line, the existing shipping agency also operated as a postal agency. In 1895 the consular post office was promoted to an official Austrian post office and was staffed by postal officers, while on 1st June 1895 the post office branch of the Frankish Quarter[12] was added, resulting in the usage of two distinct postmarks of "SALONICH I" and "SALONICH II". Until the addition of the Branch Office in 1895, summarising our current knowledge, the postmark types nos. 1–6 (see *figs. 4–9*) had been used (*table 1*):

Number	NG[13]	Post Office	Remarks
1	173/3	Main	Single-circle cancellation in Italian[14] and 24 mm diameter
2	174/6	Main	First postmark with "ÖSTERREICHISCHE POST" (Austrian Post) inscription. All inscriptions are in German. This special type can also be found in Constantinople.
3	174/7	Main	"SALONICH I OESTERREICHISCHE POST"[15]
4	193/2	Branch	"SALONICH II OSETERREICHISCHE POST"[16]
5	193/1	Branch	Bilingual, used from July to September 1895.
6	1895	Branch	Use in July 1895 of the repaired NG 173/4 in Italian, which was withdrawn in 1893.[17]



Figs. 4 – 9:

Postmark types nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

10 Tchilinghirian & Stephen, 1962, part 5, p. 378.
11 Müller, 1927.
12 The district was called Frankish Quarter (inside the Jewish district of Malta-Cedid). Cf. *fig. 1*.
13 Nicholas & Galinos, 1996.
14 During the period 1880–1893 a second similar type postmark (NG 173/4) of 23 mm diameter was added, with minor differences in the characters.
15 There are two postmark types with 28.5 mm and 30 mm (NG 174/8) diameter respectively and minor differences in their characteristics.
16 It bears the most characteristic spelling mistake of the Austrian Post with the word misspelled "OSETERREICHISCHE" instead of "OESTERREICHISCHE".
17 Thomareis, 2008, pp. 307–310.

The "SALONICH I" postmark was used by the 'official' former main consular Austrian post office,[18] while the "SALONICH II" cancellation was used by the Austrian branch office. The postmark no. 4 had been sent by the engraver to the Austrian Imperial Administration on 5th July 1895. The spelling mistake was not detected, so it was sent to the branch post office where it began to be used around the beginning of August 1895.[19]

Austrian Lloyd

The first contacts of Austrian Lloyd with the port of Thessaloniki begin after the integration of the Istanbul–Thessaloniki route, carried out by the Austrian shipping company Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft (D.D.S.G.), in January 1843.[20] The D.D.S.G. had included this line on its routes as early as 1839, using its first proprietary steamship *Maria Dorothea*.[21]

The presence of Austrian Lloyd in the postal history of Thessaloniki ceased with the withdrawal of the use of its shipping cancellations at the end of 1870. In early July 1885, the operation of the Lloyd's Postal Agency in Thessaloniki was suspended.[22] However, the company continued to operate in the port of Thessaloniki on a weekly basis.

Austrian Lloyd, after a long period of decline, reached the verge of a financial crisis in the late 1880s, with its operating deficit in 1890 amounting to more than 600,000 forints. While in 1888 the shipping and postal contract between the government and Austrian Lloyd was renewed for a decade, the subsidies given according to the specific contract soon proved insufficient.[23]

Excessively high shipping costs, especially compared to the equivalent costs of German shipping companies, and fierce competition for maritime supremacy in the Mediterranean, seemed to make its return to profitability unlikely. The Austrian government was forced to take courageous support measures for the company, by significantly increasing its subsidy with large capital injections of 2,910,000 forints, while Hungary abandoned the company's shareholders' board in 1891. Austrian Lloyd was significantly reorganised in the 1890s, by functional reforms as well as by reorganisation measures. With the complete replacement of its outdated fleet, it experienced a huge expansion phase in its development in the 1890s that peaked after 1906 and lasted until the beginning of World War I. The offices of the Lloyd agency was located on the Débarcadère[24] next to the French, Italian, Russian steamship agencies as well as to the Kurtzis agency, very closely located to the Frankish Quarter. In 1895 the port of Thessaloniki was serviced by the following two lines of Austrian Lloyd (*figs. 10 and 11*):[25]

Thessalian Line A via Fiume (*Thessalische Linie A*):

> Departure from Trieste every fortnight on Mondays at 4 pm. Arrival in Constantinople the next Tuesday at 6 am with the following stations: Corfu, Lefkada, Patras, Katakolo, Kalamata, Chania, Rethymno, Heraklion, Piraeus, Syros, Volos, Thessaloniki, Kavala, Lagos, Alexandroupolis, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Redestos.

Thessalian Line B via Albania (*Thessalische Linie B*):

> Departure from Trieste, every fortnight on Mondays at 6 pm. Arrival in Constantinople the next Friday with the following stations: Corfu, Lefkada, Argostoli, Katakolo, Kalamata,

18 Tchilinghirian & Stephen, 1962, part 5, pp. 378 and 384.
19 Tchilinghirian & Stephen, 1962, part 5, p. 384.
20 *Dampfschiffahrt und Eisenbahn*. Table 44 in: *Tafeln zur Statistik der österreichischen Monarchie*, 17. 1844.
21 *Vortrag A*, in.: *Sitzungsprotokoll der Generalversammlung der D.D.S.G.*, 1839, p. 19.
22 Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung (newspaper), 5.07.1885.
23 *Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete des Seewesens*, 1893.
24 *Türkei und Griechenland.* Vol. 1: *Untere Donauländer und Türkei*, 1892, p. 379.
25 Cf. *Fahrplan des Öesterreichischen Lloyd : gültig vom September 1895 bis auf Weiteres*. In: Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient, 1895, no. 12, p. iv.

Chania, Rethymno, Heraklion, Piraeus, Volos, Thessaloniki, Kavala, Lagos, Alexandroupolis, Mytilene, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Redestos.

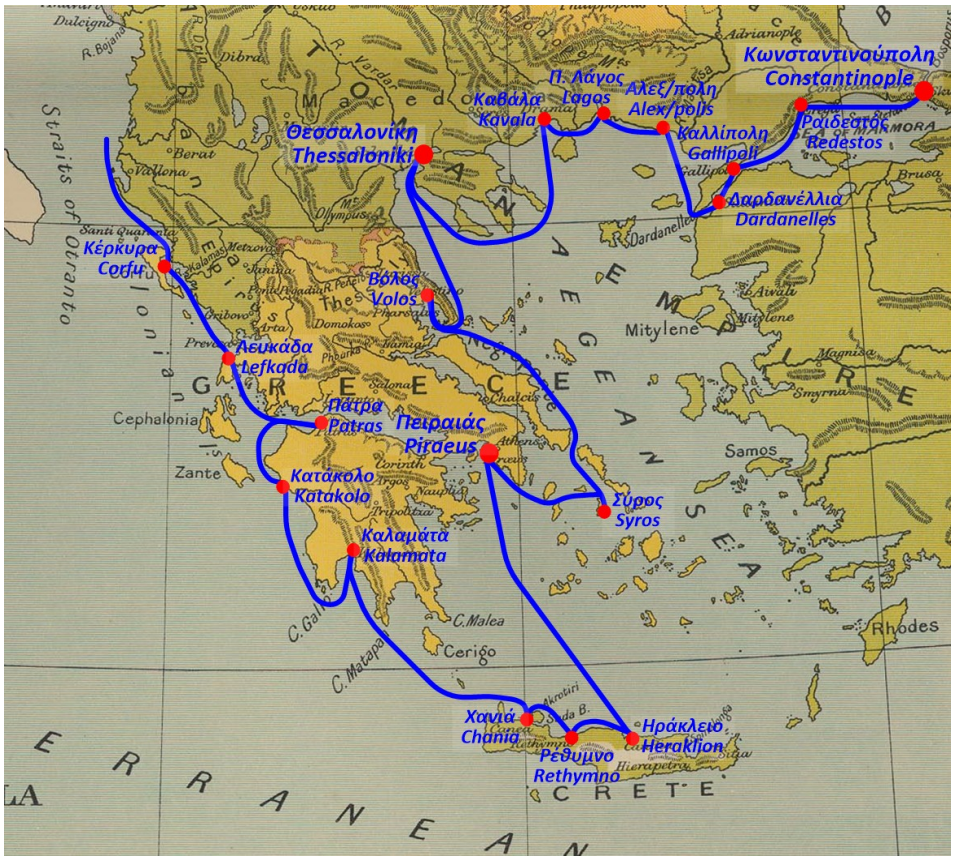


Fig. 10:

Austrian Lloyd's Thessalian Line A.

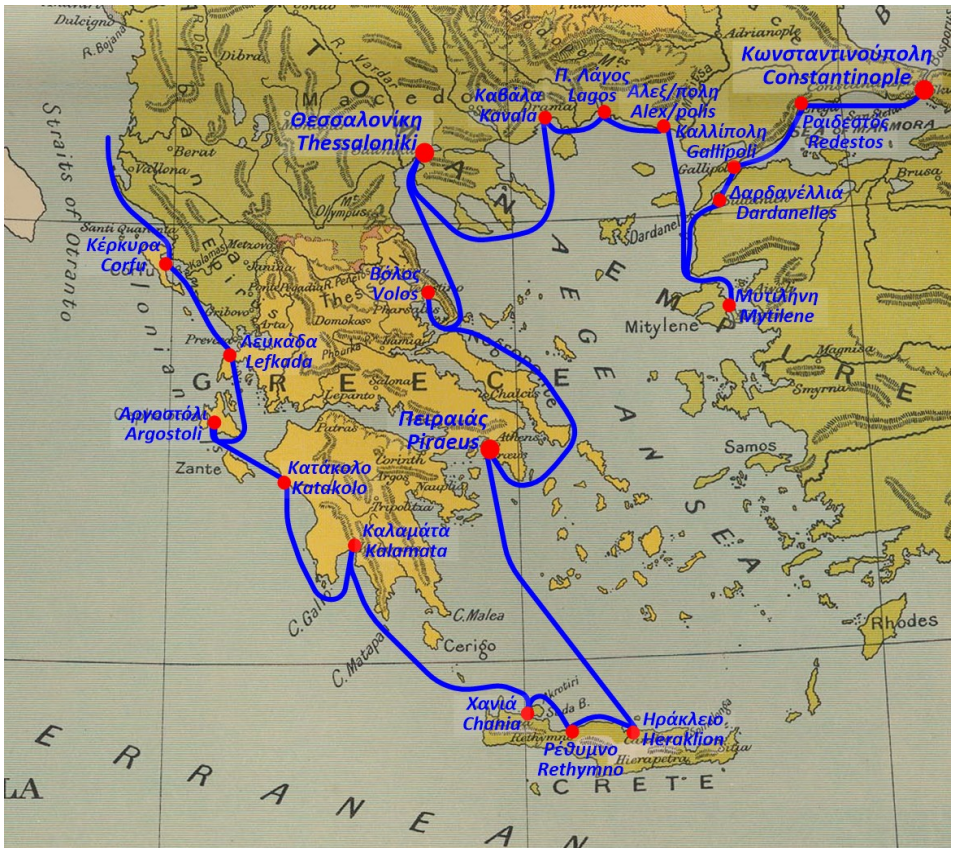


Fig. 11:

Austrian Lloyd's Thessalian Line B.

History of the Austrian Post Office

The discovery of four photos, published here for the first time, which were found in the archives of Technisches Museum in Vienna, along with the search for references in newspapers and maps of the 19th and 20th centuries, triggered an attempt to identify the exact position of the two Austrian post offices. During the process, my research led to the discovery of new information, which put under a different light what we had known so far about the two Austrian post offices, a knowledge which was based entirely on the books of Müller and Tchilinghirian.

We are grateful to Andreas Patera[26] for an excellent article,[27] which includes a wealth of information about operational and organisational details of the Austrian Post Office, and among others a photograph of the façade of the entire building, unfortunately without any references.[28] From the richness of the information, we estimate that it was obtained through a thorough study of Austrian consular and postal administrative records. Our persistent research in 19th century Austrian newspapers found unknown details and sheds light on many of these details, so we have no doubts about the integrity of these facets of information. At the same time, the exhaustive search in the articles of the bi-weekly francophone newspaper Journal de Salonique (issued during the period November 1895 to November 1910) helped us to identify additional valuable details of the daily operation of the Austrian Post Office in Thessaloniki.

Austria divided its post offices into state and non-state. The term state post office ("ärarisches Postamt") means that it was funded by the state budget and therefore its employees were considered civil servants, both the administrative staff and the postal clerks sorting mail and performing day-to-day business ("Manipulationsgehilfen").

The Austrian Post Office in the 1860s operated as a postal agency ("Postexpedition").[29] On 1st June 1864[30] it began using so-called Lombard-Venetian stamps with values in Italian currency (*soldi*),[31] in order to differentiate these from the stamps used in Austria, which had a face value in *Kreuzer*. On 1st July 1875 the U.P.U.[32] standardised postal rates were introduced (*fig. 12*). It appears that in June 1878 it was converted into a state post office,[33] although the Neue Freie Presse newspaper reported on 29th December 1876:

> *Given the current situation, it is of particular interest to get an overview of the Austrian Post Offices in Turkey. Based on the latest available information [...] the Post Office of Thessaloniki consists of 1 postal executive with the rank of Postoffizial [...]*

Following the upgrade of the post office,[34] the Austrian Ministry of Commerce authorised the Consul of Thessaloniki to look for new safe premises for the post office and rent these at an annual basis with a budgeted cost between 250 and 300 forints. It also approved the purchase of new furniture and equipment for the head of the office. Due to the lack of an administrative postmark, the postal authority was ordered to manufacture a new canceller with the inscription "Salonicco" and further to purchase a hanging lamp, two brass lamps, and a complete manual of international postal rates with the relevant information sheets.

26 Andreas Patera (1952–2006) was a postal officer and Austrian postal history expert.
27 Patera, 1993.
28 Patera's article did not include any references to his sources.
29 Die Presse (newspaper), 30.08.1866, Die Post (newspaper), 29.01.1871.
30 Patera, 1993, p. 22. Decree of 14.04.1864 of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce.
31 The value of the 5, 10 and 15 soldi stamps corresponded to 20, 40 and 60 para (½, 1, and 1½ piastre, respectively). On 1.01.1866, uniform postal fees were introduced in Austria as follows: letter within Austria 15 soldi, Levant post office to Levant post office (*litoral*) 10 soldi, registration fee 10 soldi.
32 The postal fees were amended as follows: letter up to 15g 10 soldi, registration fee 10 soldi, postcards 5 soldi.
33 Patera, 1993, p. 23: Decree 15951 of 20.06.1878 of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce.
34 Patera, 1993, p. 26.

This can be confirmed by the first appearance of the post office in 1877[35] in the list of supervised Austrian post offices of the Ottoman Empire of the k.k.[36] Ministry of Commerce. Demeter (Demetrius) Filippovich[37] was appointed first head of the post office with the internal postal rank of *Post-Official*. In 1881 Rudolph Schnell[38] was added as another administrative officer with the rank of *Post-Assistant* to the post office staff, together with Jean Fedi as employee.[39] Schnell was replaced in 1884 by Alfred von Perckhammer.[40]



Fig. 12: Folded letter sent from Thessaloniki to Trieste on 19.09.1877.
10 Soldi U.P.U. postal rate bearing the cancellation no 1.

With the stabilisation of the monetary exchange rates in the Ottoman Empire, stamps with face value in Piastres were used after 1st May 1888. Julius Walter von Walden,[41] with the rank of *Post-Controlor*, succeeded Filippovich as director of the office on 15th May 1887,[42] with an annual income of 2,200 forints. On 28th February 1888, he was sentenced to three-and-a-half years in prison in Trieste, dismissal from the postal service and loss of his title of nobility for embezzling 3,104 Forints and 64 Kreuzer. Josef Charwath,[43] who had previously served in the consular post office of Constantinople, was appointed new director of the office in May 1888, with the rank of *Post-Controlor*, while in 1894 the staff increased once more by one administrative officer and an assistant employee. At the end of 1895, Charwath was succeeded by Hugo Reinalter in the rank of *Post-Controlor*, who held the position until the middle of 1897, when he was replaced by Josef Seelinger in the rank of *Postverwalter*.[44]

35 Hof- und Staats-Handbuch … 1877, Schematismus Hofstaat, p. 298.
36 "k.k." is an abbreviation for "kaiserlich königlich" i.e. "Imperial and Royal".
37 Fillipovich served until 1876 at the Austrian Post Office in Istanbul with the rank of *Post-Assistent*. Cf. Hof- und Staats-Handbuch … 1876, Schematismus Hofstaat, on p. 293. He can be traced in the newspaper Wiener Zeitung announcing on 18.05.1884 the loss of a credit cheque.
38 Hof- und Staats-Handbuch … 1882, Schematismus Hofstaat, p. 99.
39 Annuaire Oriental, 1881, p. 480.
40 Hof- und Staats-Handbuch … 1885, Schematismus Hofstaat, p. 118,
41 Julius Thekla Walter von Walden (1847–1930).
42 Welt Blatt (newspaper), 5.03.1890.
43 Ischler Bade-Liste (newspaper), 15.07.1893.
44 Neues Wiener Abendblatt (newspaper), 6.02.1904: Announcement of his promotion to the rank of *Ober-Postverwalter*.

After careful examination of the "Annuaire Oriental" trade directories for the years 1881, 1883, 1885, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1904, and 1913, as well as of the annual volumes of the "Hof- und Staats-Handbuch der Oesterreich-Ungarischen Monarchie" between 1876 and 1915, which list names of the administrative and postal staff of the Austrian Post Office, the full structure of its organisational chart can be given as in *table 2*:[45]

Year	1890	1891	1893	1894	1895	1897	1903	1912
Director	Josef Charwath	Josef Charwath	Josef Charwath	Josef Charwath	Hugo Reinalter	Josef Seelinger	Josef Seelinger	Michael Ritter von Vucetich-Bielitz[46]
Officers	Michael Tedeschi	Carl Thurner	Alois Gregorig	Dusan Novak	Dusan Novak	Dusan Novak	Falconetti	Alfred Eckler
	Carl Thurner		Dusan Novak		Aldo Costa	Aldo Costa	Jean Fedi	L. Biason
Employees	Jean Fedi	Jean Fedi	Jean Fedi	Jean Fedi	Jean Fedi	Jean Fedi	Emanuel Salem	Emanuel Salem
					Emanuel Salem	Emanuel Salem	Elia Salem	Elia Salem
						Elia Salem		Ed. Steiner

Table 2: The staff of the Austrian Post Office (1890–1912).[47]

During his long and prosperous tenure, but also with his prominent presence in the local German-Austrian community, Josef Seelinger (1860–1937)[48] seems to have marked the successful transition of the Austrian Post Office from the 19th to the 20th century. On the occasion of his departure, the Journal de Salonique states in its issue of 8th August 1909:

> *On Thursday morning, Mr. Joseph Seelinger, former director of the Austrian Post Office of our city, where he remained for almost 14 years, left for Vienna. During his long stay, Mr. Seelinger, due to his kindness and devotion, created only friendships and sympathies. As a reward for his services, the (Austrian) government invited him back to Vienna where he was appointed to an important new position in the central postal administration [...] Mr. M. Ritter von Vucetich arrived from Constantinople in order to replace him.*

The number of employees reached its maximum of seven in 1897, plus two more cavasi ("Kawassen"), serving as guards and gatekeepers. Similarly, in the late 1890s, there was a remarkable postal improvement in terms of transmitting the post. In 1899 it reached its highest level of revenue with 38,604 Forints and 58 Kreuzers. The following year, the income began to decline steadily, approx. about 1,000 forints less per year.[49] In a letter to Alexander Eberan von Eberhorst, inspector of the Austrian Post Offices of the Levant, Seelinger wrote on 17th February 1902 details stating the reasons for this decrease:

1. *The opening of the English Post Office in Thessaloniki had unfavourable consequences for the Austrian Post Office.*

45 The time-consuming preparation of these annual directories likely lead to some delay in updating all the contents.

46 Michael Ritter Vucetich von Bieliz (also "Bielitz"). In Austrian nobility "Ritter" equates to a knighthood. See entry for his father in Österreichisches Biographisches Lexikon: https://www.biographien.ac.at/oebl/oebl_V/Vucetich-Bieliz_Giovanni_1835_1887.xml.

47 Source: *Hof- und Staats-Handbuch der Oesterreich-Ungarischen Monarchie*, 1890, 1891; *Annuaire Oriental,* 1881, 1883, 1885, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1904, and 1913.

48 He was a member of the board of the German School of Thessaloniki, together with Fridolin Jenny, of the renowned trading company Jenny & Vock (cf. Journal de Salonique, 22.09.1908).

49 Patera, 1993, p. 27.

2. *The Ottoman Post Office sells for 1 Turkish lira 120 stamps valued 1 piastre each, an offer that clearly attracts the expeditors of mass correspondence.*
3. *The chronic plunder of the Austrian Post Office. Several postal bags have been compromised.*
4. *The personnel situation is worse than it was four years ago, due to the replacement of Messrs. Costa and Novak. Mr. Falconetti isn't capable of mastering the tasks of a treasurer.*

Main Post Office – Analysis of the Facts

The four photos (*phs. 1–4 = fig. 13–16*) are included in a 50-sheet leather-bound album, entitled "Österreichische Postanstalten in der Türkei" (Austrian post offices in Turkey), which is located at Technisches Museum Vienna. The time frame for the photographs included in the album is estimated to around 1898 and 1906, and their provenance is mainly the photographic collections of officers of the Consular Post of Constantinople.

According to their captions, *phs. 1 & 2* were taken around 1901 and depict, respectively, the façade and the interior of the Austrian post office of Thessaloniki. With the help of the depicted façade of the ground floor from *ph. 1*, it became possible to identify *ph. 3* as that of its entrance.[50] At a later stage *ph. 4* was discovered, depicting the façade of the whole building,[51] unfortunately not in a satisfactory resolution. The set of photographs was taken by the renowned photographer Albert Franz Baubin,[52] sometime between 1900 and 1904.

The two-storey building in which the post office was housed is a typical example of eclecticism,[53] with clear Central European influences. The decorative lunette window above the entrances leads to the conclusion that its interior may have been elevated in relation to the pavement, while we observe that the second floor has a low ceiling.

Each glass window of the post office bears one of the trilingual inscriptions of "Austrian Post" in German, French and Italian, as "OESTERREICHISCHES POSTAMT", "POSTE AUTRICHIENNE" and "I.R. POSTA AUSTRIACA", respectively, while a large Austrian flag can be seen right at the corner. *Ph. 4*, which clearly bears the signature "A. F. Baubin – Salonique", has been taken from the opposite pavement. Here we can see a gas lamp and a bilingual sign (in Greek and French) of the renowned pharmacist Dr. Salomon Ben Nahmias,[54] who had, since 1898, been the owner of a pharmacy and chemical laboratory in the Frankish Quarter.[55]

The caption of *ph. 1* reveals:

> *Further back on the road a mailbox is visible. At the front of the two entrances are the kavasi, while the double-headed eagle can be seen atop of one of the fezs. A Kavasi is the guard of the entrance, in traditional costume similar to that of the Evzones with the role of protecting and maintaining order. He is armed with a pistol and a dagger that he has affixed in his belt. The Post Office (of Thessaloniki) was founded in 1833 and was administratively subordinate to the Embassy's Post Office in Istanbul.*

50 Patera in Agstner/Samsinger, 2010, vol. 1, p. 256.
51 Patera, 1993, p. 17.
52 A. F. Baubin worked as a photographer in Thessaloniki from 1895 to 1918, having his photographic studio first in Lombardo Passage, Bosnak Hani (opposite the gallery on L. Sofou Str.), then in Egnatia Str. (Tahta-Kale) and finally in Agora Str. (Rue Tcharchi) near the sheltered part of Venizelos Str. (Sabri Pasha), just opposite the Central Hotel.
53 During the transition period from the 19th to the 20th century, Thessaloniki had become a centre of eclecticism, an architectural style that morphologically combines many styles from various historical periods.
54 Journal de Salonique (newspaper), 18.04.1898.
55 Journal de Salonique (newspaper), 25.09.1902.





Figs. 13 and 14: The façade of the Austrian Post Office on Frangon Street (left, *ph. 1*), as well as the interior of the Austrian Post Office with the windows and the two counters (right, *ph. 2*).[56]





Figs. 15 and 16: Details of the second entrance on Frangon Street (left, *ph. 3*), as well as the façade of the entire building (right, *ph. 4*).[57]

56 Courtesy of Technisches Museum, Vienna.
57 Source: Austrian philatelic journal Die Briefmarke.

Ph. 2 shows the interior of the aforementioned post office, while its caption states:

> *Letter-boxes, the framed portrait of Emperor Franz Joseph I, a wall clock and two sliding window counters occupy most of the wall. Behind the windows of the counters, two employees dressed in suits and white shirts. In all larger post offices with a very high volume of mail traffic, similar "letter-boxes" have been installed that can be rented by the public at a moderate price.*

In fact, the newspaper Journal de Salonique on 6th July 1899, referring to the letter-boxes, points out:[58]

> *The Austrian Post Office has just introduced an excellent innovation in its distribution services with the installation, inside its offices, but also in the "other post offices", letter-boxes that greatly facilitate the delivery of mail to those subscribing to this service. Let us take the opportunity to talk about the high standard to which the various departments of this important post office operate, especially after the arrival of its new Director, Mr. Josef Seelinger, who does not neglect to satisfy the numerous customers of the Austrian Post Office […] Congratulations are in order from all of us to the management of the Austrian Post Office for their practices in the selection of their personnel.*

Therefore this particular post office was internally well organised, sufficiently staffed and, in addition, it had a considerably large turnover.[59]

Based on *phs. 1–4* an attempt was made to identify the location of this particular post office, drawing data from a series of maps and photographs.

Unfortunately, most of the city's streets were not named at the time. It was only in May 1898[60] that by a decision of the city council the first signs with street names and house numbers appeared, albeit with limited use since they were written only in Ottoman script and often associated with the names of residents, shops or other place names, while the names the streets often changed. A report published in the newspaper Journal de Salonique provides an accurate position of the Austrian Post Office informing us about these circumstances:[61]

> *Even the Thessalonians cannot read the road signs. The Municipality could place bilingual signs in Turkish and maybe in French. On the other hand, Turkish names are hardly translated, while some are almost comical. Examples: "Miltiadi Kahvesine çıkan sokağı",[62] "Pallas Kahvesine çıkan sokağı",[63] "Bakal Costadin sokağı",[64] meaning "Road leading to Miltiadis Cafe", "Road leading to Pallas Cafe", "Road leading to Constantine the grocer".*
>
> *The Municipality, with a proverbial willingness to satisfy the taxpayers, decided to do something. As of yesterday, it has started placing plaques and giving names to the streets and numbers on the doors. The road from the Austrian post office to Hani Gildiz has already been named Stock Exchange Str.[65] Further up the street was baptized Allatini Str. [...] That's something, if one considers how long it took to get to this point.*

However, in order to facilitate the effort to identify the characteristic points of interest, as a working method, their unique positions in the area of Ottoman Thessaloniki, hereafter referred to with their Greek names after 1912, are mentioned in the following order (*table 3*):

58 Journal de Salonique (newspaper), 6.07.1899.
59 This is in stark contrast to the findings in Tchilighirian, p. 383: "[…] their volume of business remained unexpectedly modest […]"
60 Αναστασιάδου, 2008, p. 220.
61 Journal de Salonique (newspaper), 19.05.1898.
62 Max Harden Str. (no longer exists).
63 Max Nordaou Str. (no longer exists), part of today's I. Dragoumi Str.
64 Today's Apostolou Pavlou Str.
65 Today's Sygrou Str.

Number	Building or point of interest	Number	Building or point of interest
1	Lombardo Passage[66]	14	Customs
2	Ottoman Bank	15	French Post
3	Catholic Church	16	Italian Post
4	Bank of Thessaloniki	17	Splendid Hotel
5	Austrian Post Office	18	Austrian Lloyd Building-Warehouses
5b	Austrian Post Office (before 1900)	19	Caravan Sarai
6	English Post	20	Austrian Consulate
7	Colombo Hotel	21	White Tower
8	Débarcadère landing	22	Bestsinar Gardens[67]
9	Old Customs[68]	23	French Post Office[69]
10	French Hospital	24	Hani Allatini
11	Bank of the East	25	Saint Minas
12	Ottoman Post and Telegraph Office	x	Austrian Bazaar Branch
13	Olympos Palace Hotel		

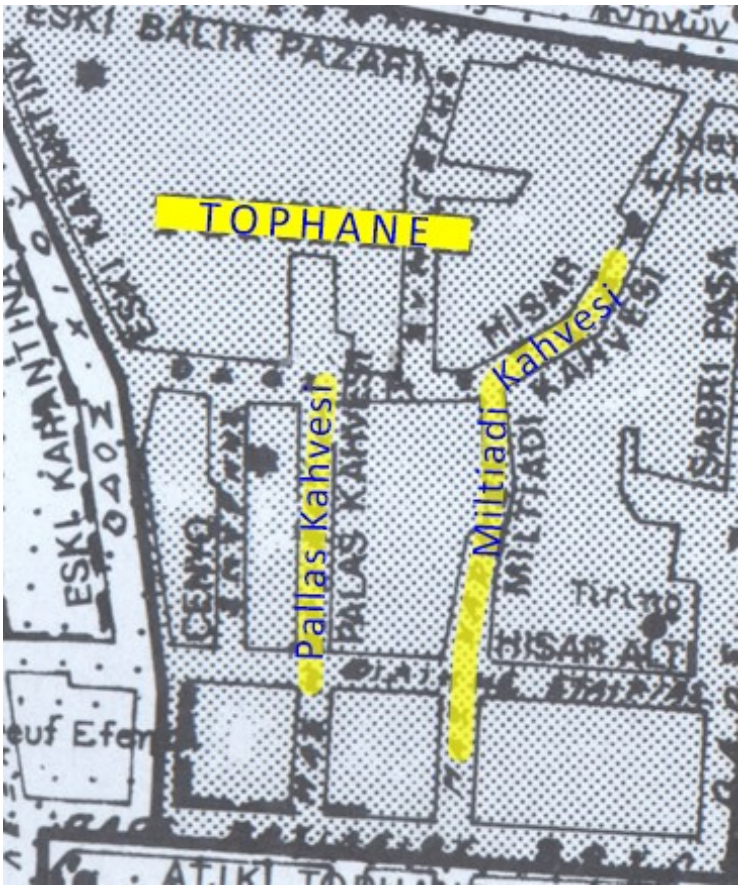


Fig. 17:

Pallas Kahvesi and Miltiadi Kahvesi streets in the Jewish district of Tophane (nowadays Ladadika).[70]

66 The two-storey Lombardo Passage included a cruciform atrium, covered by a glazed roof. In fact, a Turkish Telegraph Office and the Bank of Mytilene were installed in the gallery.
67 Bestsinar was the name of the area that is today at the third and fourth pier of the current port of Thessaloniki.
68 The old Customs House was replaced in 1912 by the imposing Customs Building (14) inside the port area, designed by architect Alexandre Vallaury. Both would today be placed in the area of the Thessaloniki Port Authority.
69 The French post office branch initially operated inside the Mission des Lazaristes; in June 1898 it moved to Sygrou Str. (Ottoman name: Allatini Str., see Journal de Salonique, 2.06.1898).
70 Detail of map taken from Demetriades, 1983.

To facilitate the entire process of the identification, an excerpt from the topographic map of the Frankish Quarter during the Ottoman period, which is included in the book by B. Demetriades (where most of the aforementioned points of interest and positions have been highlighted), is presented as a methodological approach (*fig. 18*). All positions except (5), (6) and (x) are well known and referenced in the contemporary literature of Thessaloniki. It should be noted that well-known and already identified buildings have been marked in red, while buildings for which their identification will be attempted in this article are marked in blue. Similarly, for easier understanding, the following roads which will be mentioned repeatedly as we go along have been highlighted in yellow on the map:

Egnatia	Venizelou	L. Sofou
Frangon[71]	V. Hugo	Sygrou[72]
Katouni	I. Dragoumi[73]	Agiou Mina[74]
Kountourioti	Naumachia Lemnos	Hapsa[75]

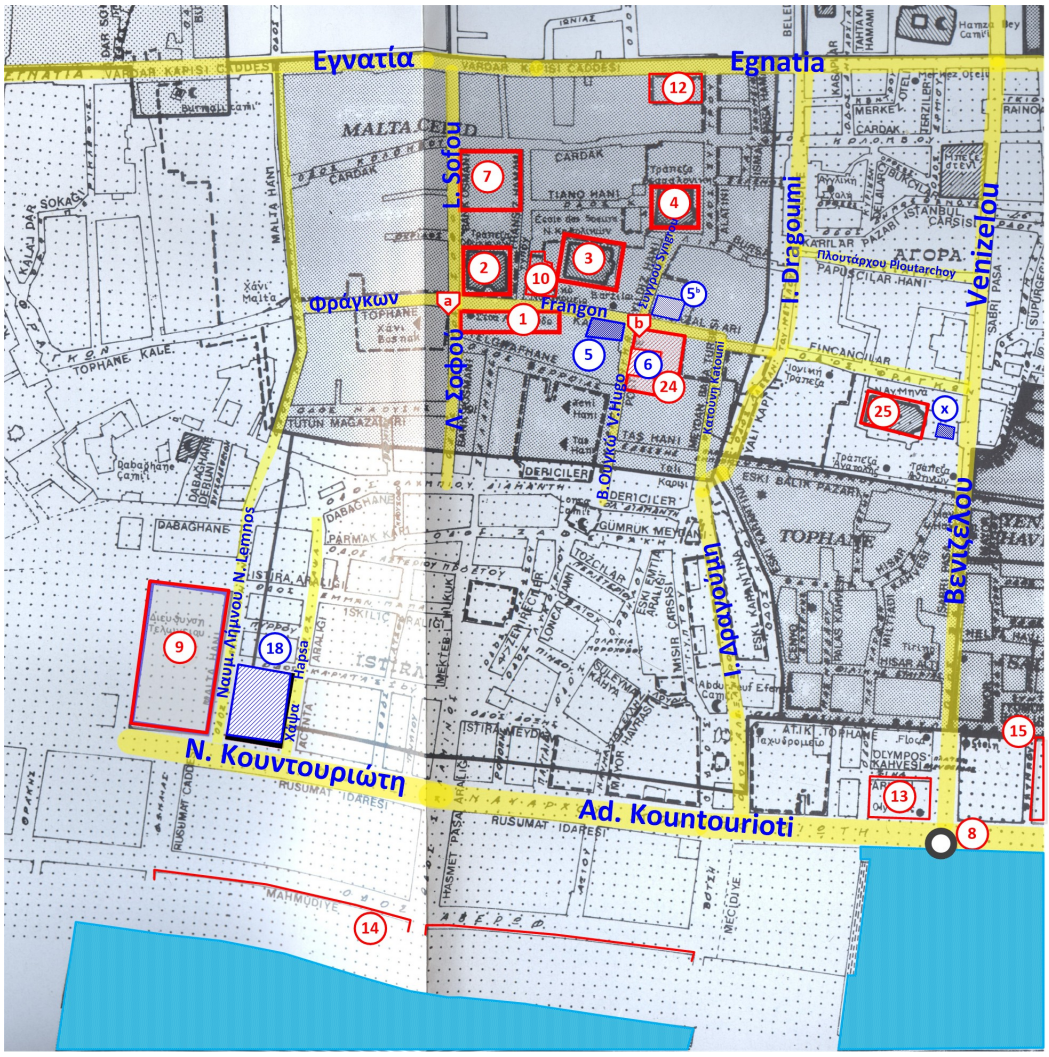


Fig. 18:

Map of the Frankish Quarter during the Ottoman period.[76]

Highlighted are:
(1) Lombardo Passage
(2) Ottoman Bank
(3) Catholic Church
(4) Bank of Thessaloniki
(5) Austrian Post Office
(5b) Austrian Post Office (before 1900)
(6) English Post Office
(7) Colombo Hotel
(8) Débarcadère landing
(9) Old Customs
(10) French Hospital
(13) Olympus Palace Hotel
(14) Customs
(15) French Post
(18) Austrian Lloyd Building
(24) Hani Allatini
(25) Agios Minas
(x) Austrian Market Branch, an intersection of Frangon and L. Sofou streets
(b) Frangon intersection with V. Hugo

71 We follow B. Demetriades' hypothesis that Frangon Str. extends to Venizelou Str.
72 Former Trapezis Str.
73 For simplicity's sake, we refer to the former M. Alexandrou Str. as I. Dragoumi Str. Originally, M. Alexandrou Str. had a slightly different footprint from I. Dragoumi Str., as it was mostly parallel to it, only further to the west.
74 Former I. Tsimiski Str.
75 Today, Hapsa Str. and Naumachia Lemnos Str. are located nowadays slightly further north on the map.
76 Detail of map taken from Demetriades, 1983.

In all cases, we will be mentioning the streets with their current names, unless they ceased to exist following the implementation of the new urban plan of the French architect and urban planner Ernest Hébrard, after the great fire of 1917, which, however, do not correspond to their present-day positions.

As can be seen on the map in *fig. 18*, in the heart of the Frankish Quarter in the 1900s there were three banks and three post offices within a very short distance, while the Italian and French post offices were not far away. Here the key question of exactly where the two well-known Austrian post offices were located presents itself. Until now, we knew about the branch located in the Frankish Quarter, but where exactly was the Central Post Office before 1900?

Starting the search, we present the proposals made so far on the position of the Austrian post offices.



Fig. 19:

Depiction of the points of interest from the excerpt from the English military map[77] with their correspondent numbering in this article

(2) Ottoman Bank
(3) Catholic Church
(4) Bank of Thessaloniki
(5) Austrian Post Office
(6) English Post
(8) Débarcadère landing
(9) Old Customs
(11) Bank of the East
(12) Ottoman Post and Telegraph
(13) Olympos Palace Hotel
(14) Customs
(15) French Post
(16) Italian Post
(17) Splendid Hotel

Based on an article by M. C. Dauphiné,[78] as well as on the points of interest of the map of *fig. 19*, T. Papaeliou[79] placed the branch, in somewhat general terms:

> *[...] on Frangon Str. in the square opposite the (Catholic) Cathedral of St. Paul,[80] while the English post office is located in the same square as the Austrian post office and with a façade parallel to Frangon Str. [...]*

77 *Map of Salonica and surrounding country*. 1909.
78 Dauphiné, 1992, pp. 20–22.
79 Papaeliou, 1995.
80 In the British map of 1909, the Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin, which was erected in 1899, is mistakenly called Saint Paul, perhaps following an earlier name used in the area of the Catholic Mission plot.

A. Virvilis[81] expresses the view that:

> *[…] it was housed on Frangon and Leontos Sofou Str. in the Lombardo Passage in the square opposite the Ottoman Bank which was located next to the Church of St. Paul […]*

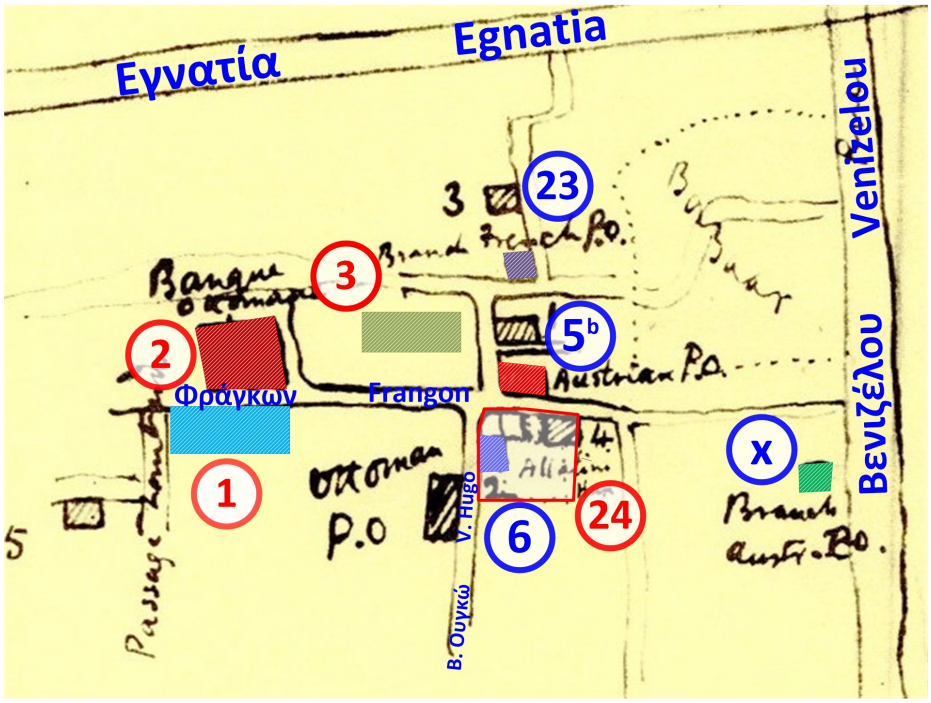
As for the 'official' central Austrian post office, T. Papaeliou expresses the opinion[82] that:

> *[…] the location of the Austrian post office can be identified near the seafront, in Kalamaria, which of course housed the Austrian Consular Post.*

while completing his deduction with an unexpected conclusion:[83]

> *So we consider the Austrian Post Office to be one, that on Frangon Str.; and the reason for the existence of two types of postmarks (SALONICH I and SALONICH II) concerned the classification of the correspondence.*

The discovery of an advertisement for the branch of the well-known Austrian clothing company Victor Tiring & Frères,[84] a colossus of the time, states as its address the commercial building of Hani Allatini, just opposite the Austrian Post Office (*fig. 21*). Furthermore, from the brilliant description of S. Levy in the Journal de Salonique, we know that it was located at the beginning of Sygrou Str. Moreover, in an article by A. Papadopoulos,[85] a sketch from December 1898 drawn by A. B. Walkley, Inspector General of the Posts (Surveyor) is presented (*fig. 20*).



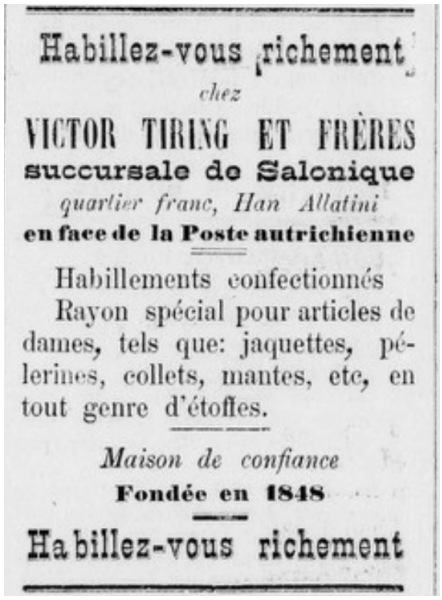

Habillez-vous richement
chez
VICTOR TIRING ET FRÈRES
succursale de Salonique
quartier franc, Han Allatini
en face de la Poste autrichienne
Habillements confectionnés
Rayon spécial pour articles de dames, tels que: jaquettes, pélerines, collets, mantes, etc, en tout genre d'étoffes.
Maison de confiance
Fondée en 1848
Habillez-vous richement

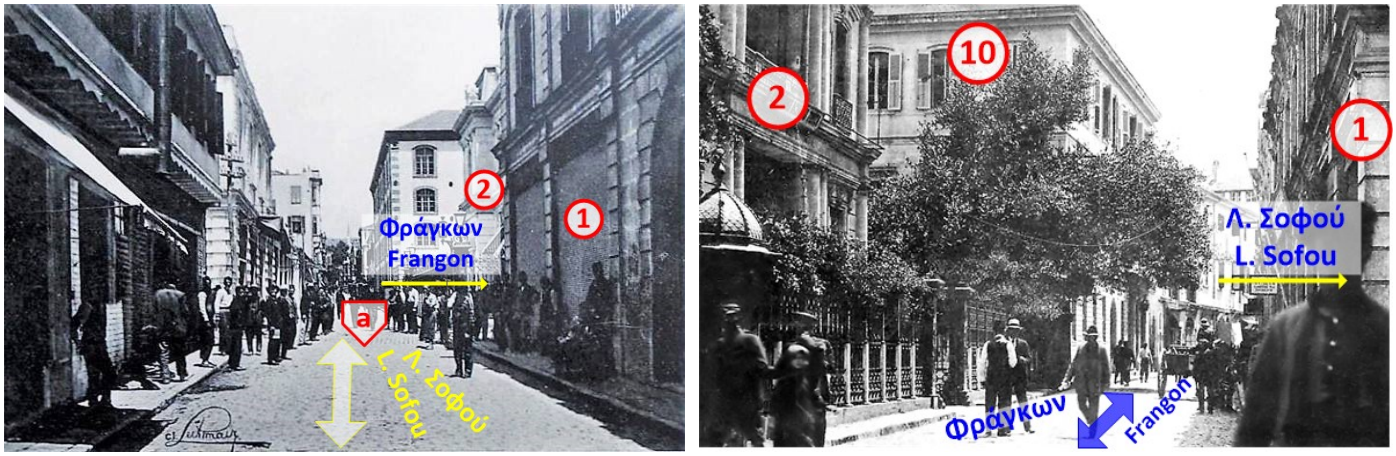
Fig. 20: Detail from the A.B. Walkley sketch with the following highlighted features: (1) Lombardo Gallery, (2) Ottoman Bank, (3) Catholic Church, (5) Austrian Post Office, (5b) Austrian Post Office (before 1900, (6) English Post Office, (23) French Branch Post Office, (24) Hani Allatini, as well as (x) Austrian Branch Mail in the Market.

Fig. 21: To the right is the commercial of Victor Tiring & Frères.

81 Virvilis, 1995, pp. 180-186.
82 Papaeliou, 1995, p. 26.
83 Papaeliou, 1995, p. 26.
84 Newspaper Journal de Salonique, 14.11.1898. For Victor Tiring & Brüder (Victor Tiring & Frères) cf. https://www.biographien.ac.at/oebl/oebl_T/Tiring_Victor_1849_1923.xml
85 Papadopoulos, 2013, p. 171–175.

The specific sketch depicts the five proposed locations for the installation of the English post office in Thessaloniki, along with a number of geographical designations, such as the Lombardo Passage at site (1), the Ottoman Bank at site (2), the Catholic Church (3), the annex of the French Post Office (23), as well as the Austrian Branch placed in the market at position (x).[86] The location (6) inside the Hani Allatini (26) shopping complex was the one that was finally chosen to house the English Post Office, with its entrance located on V. Hugo Str.

Based on the illustration in fig. 11, the details of the front of the Austrian Post Office in photo 1 but also a comparison of the corner buildings in *fig. 22*, the possibility that the Austrian Post Office was at the intersection of L. Sofou and Frangon streets at the location (a) of the map of B. Demetriades (*fig. 18*) can conclusively be excluded.



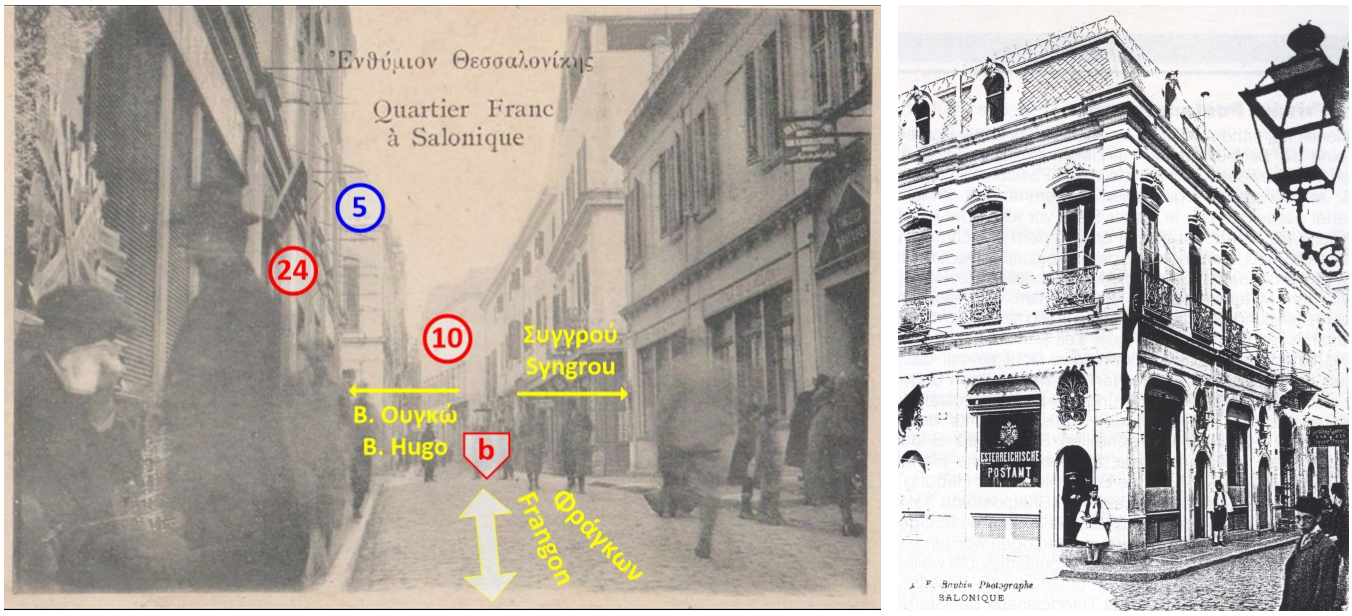
Figs. 22 and 23: The intersection of L. Sofou and Frangon streets (a) from two perspectives in photographs taken after 1904.
In the left photograph[87] of Jean Leitmair,[88] the Lombardo Passage (1) can be seen, with its arched entrance and the Ottoman Bank (2), while the right photograph shows the French Hospital (10).

Aided by a picture postcard depicting Frangon Street (*fig. 24*), which was released after the liberation of Thessaloniki, it became possible to finally identify the location of the Austrian post office. Associating its scene with the one in *ph. 4 (fig. 25)*, we find that the post office was located at the intersection of V. Hugo and Frangon Streets at position (5), with its front façade on Frangon Str. Using an aerial photograph of A. Karademou-Yerolympos[89] as a background, we can clearly topographically place the location of both the Austrian and the English post offices (*fig. 26*) to the specific block. It should be noted that there is a discrepancy in the position as shown in the sketch by A. B. Walkley, which appears diagonally opposite, but which is most likely owed to an error in his estimation.

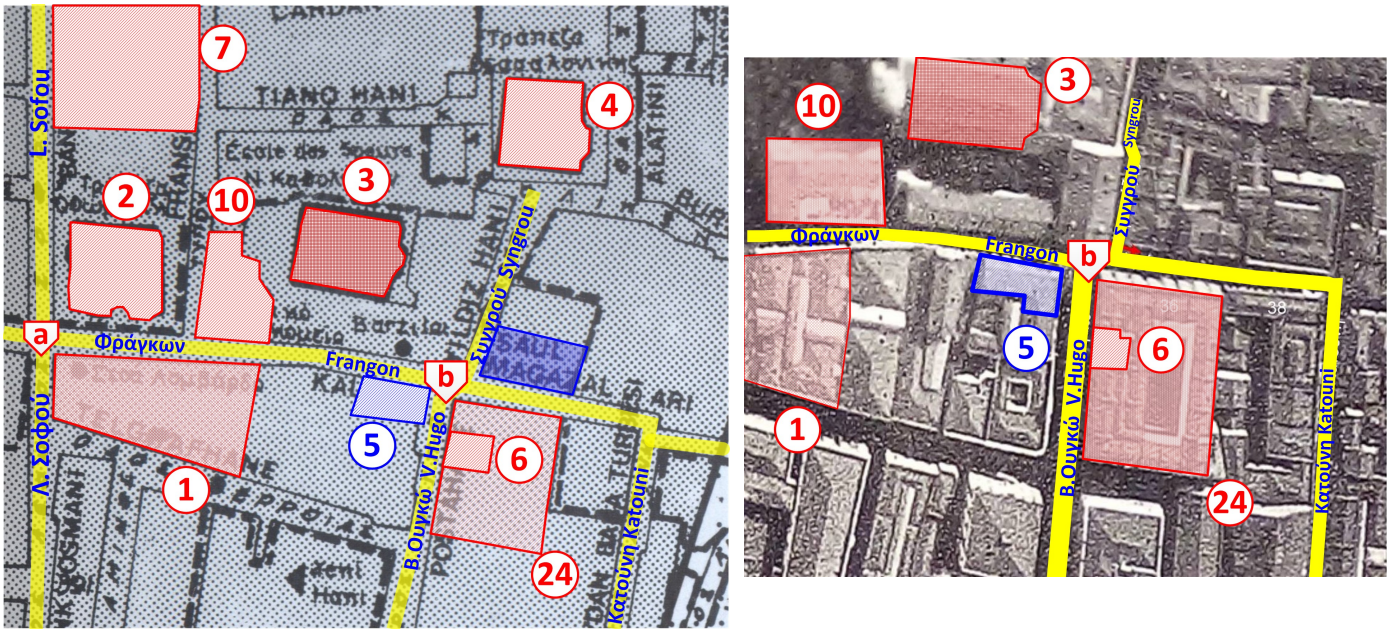
Two covers provide the corresponding documentation in terms of postal history. The cover in *fig. 30* was sent from Hamburg on 25th September with an insufficiently paid 10 Pfennig rate instead of the correct 20 Pfennig, to a recipient staying at the Colombo Hotel. Upon arrival, four 10 Para on 5 Heller stamps were affixed (unfortunately two have been detached) bearing the "SALONICH I" postmark dated 29th September 1902. The Colombo Hotel was until 1903 located at L. Sofou Str. (7), next to the Ottoman Bank (2) at a distance of 240 m from the Austrian post office of the Frankish Quarter (5). The registered cover in *fig. 29*, sent to Leeds by the Bank of Thessaloniki (4),

86 According to B. Demetriades, the area of the Agora stretched from Egnatia to the south side of Agios Minas. Its west border was I. Dragoumi Str. and its conceivable east border was a straight line running vertically from Panagia Chalkeon.
87 On the left side of the photo is Bosnak Hani.
88 J. Leitmair became famous for his photographs, which were the themes of J. Varsano's chromolithographed cards.
89 Karademou-Yerolympos, 1995.

at a distance of about 80 m from the post office, bears the "SALONICH I" postmark dated 24th April 1902.



Figs. 24 and 25: The identified location of the Austrian post office (5) at the intersection (b) of Frangon and V. Hugo Streets, with the help of photograph 4. Included here are the Hani Allatini (24), and the French Hospital (10).



Figs. 26 and 27: Comparative illustrations of the location of the Austrian post office. Left: Excerpt of B. Demetriades' map. Right: Aerial photo of the square. Also shown are the Austrian post office (5) and right across the street the English post office (6) located inside the Hani Allatini shopping arcade (24).

Careful study of the photographs referenced, taking into account the listed information, leaves us no longer in any doubt. The four photographs (*phs. 1–4 = figs. 13–16*) do not depict the branch post office, but the central Austrian post office of Thessaloniki, which used the distinct numbered postmark "SALONICH I".

It should be noted that according to the sketch by A. B. Walkley, its position before 1900 should have been right diagonally at the opposite corner at location (5b).

Following a Facebook post of M. Nikopoulou,[90] valuable historical information has been found in the Journal de Salonique issue of 31st June 1899, referring to the precise position of the commercial building, right in the middle of the Frankish Quarter, in which the Post Office was located:

> *The lay council of the Israelite community is tendering the construction process of a Hani, which is located in the Frankish Quarter, just opposite the Hani Allatini. Contractors who may wish to submit a quote and take note of the plans, quotes and specifications are requested to contact, from 6 am to 8 pm. evening Mr. Barouh, supervisor engineer of the works, whose office is located at rue Top-Hané, building Isaac Modiano. Each participant must deposit a bond of 150 Ltq. The final tender will take place on Tuesday, 8th August, at 10 Turkish hour, at the community offices.*

and furthermore at the 25th October 1900 issue, we learn more facts about the construction process of the building and furthermore naming its architect, stating:

> *The scaffoldings removal from a commercial building, owned by the Israeli community, in the heart of the Frankish Quarter, revealed a magnificent building that meets all the requirements, from technical, aesthetical and elegance view. Additionally, it has the enormous advantage that its expenditure was lower than the foreseen budget, because unnecessary waste was avoided.*
>
> *This building is the first to match real European standards. Like the buildings of Paris, Vienna, Bucharest and most other major cities, the roof of the new building is partially covered by slate plates from the "Carrieres Orientales". These plates give a particular tasteful result, are easy in their use and are distinguished by incredible stability.*
>
> *The cornices, columns and roof decorations are made of processed zinc, created by "Ateliers de Salonique" and have won the admiration of all passers-by.*
>
> *Shortly, the new construction, in all means, satisfies and matches perfectly to the point of view expressed even by the most demanding architects or the most eclectic artists and covers most of the common persistent aesthetics.*
>
> *We would like to congratulate the architect-engineer, Mr. Barouh, who not only endowed our city with a small masterpiece, but also set an example that may be followed by all future construction builders, because imitation is a human nature characteristic.*

This commercial building, with its distinctive slate roof, can be identified as the commercial "Passage Oriental," which was just right at the intersection of V. Hugo and Frangon streets. Marc Barouh[91] was a well-known Thessalonian architect-engineer during the late 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.[92] Together with his Thessalonian architect partner Charles Amar,[93] they designed the plans for the reconstruction of the Ottoman Bank[94] after its bombing in 1903,[95] by adopting a Neo-Baroque architectural style and using exactly the same slate plates design for its roof. Later on

90 Nikopoulou, Mara: Posting in Facebook group "Θεσσαλονίκη χαμένη πόλη" [Thessaloniki Lost City]. 2.02.2021.Online: https://www.facebook.com/204212503401724/photos/a.211295696026738/1009889086167391/

91 According to Argiris Petronotis' article *Τέκτονες και Αρχιτέκτονες Εβραίοι* [Jewish constructors and architects] in *Η εβραϊκή παρουσία στον Ελλαδικό χώρο (4ος-19ος αι.)* [The Jewish presence in Greece], Marc Barouh was possibly born in Thessaloniki in around 1860 and died around 1930–1950.

92 Cf. Barouh's work permit, shown in *fig. 28*.

93 According to the *Annuaire Oriental* of 1909 (pp. 1049 and 1799), they maintained (besides their Architect Office in Thessaloniki,)also an office in Istanbul, which was located in Gumuchlu (Gümüşlü) Han in the Galata district.

94 La Revue Diplomatique Politique, 14.06.1903.

95 On 17.04.1903, a series of bombings took place in Thessaloniki perpetrated by the so-called "Bulgarian Boatmen", an organisation of young people with anarchist ideological backgrounds. From 28.04.1903 to 1.05.1903 the group launched a campaign of terror bombings in Thessaloniki with dozens of deaths. One of the organization's most serious blows was the bombing of the Ottoman Bank (2), the nearby German club and the Colombo Hotel (7), which were completely destroyed. The blast at the Ottoman Bank was carried out through the construction of an underground tunnel that started from a diagonally opposite shop on L. Sofou Str., which was rented by a Bulgarian national.

we find them to undertake the construction of several branch buildings for the Ottoman Bank[96] at various cities of the Ottoman Empire, as well being public works contractors for buildings, streets and bridges of the Ottoman Empire.[97]

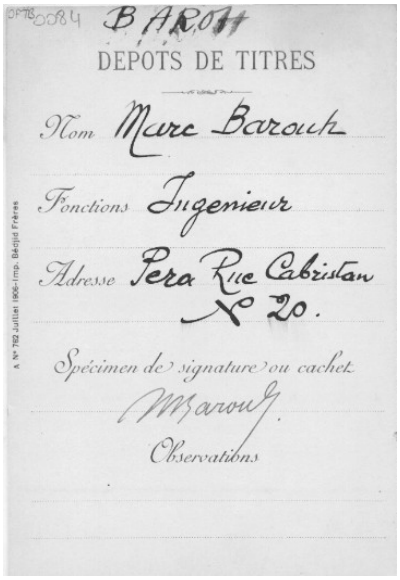


Fig. 28: Marc Barouh's work permit.[98]



Fig. 29: Registered cover sent from the Bank of Thessaloniki (4) deposited at the Salonich I Austrian post office to Leeds, 2 piastres.

Where exactly was the central post office before 1895? The answer that it was inside the Consulate building could not be logically valid, since the post office was upgraded in 1876 and it was found to be renting its own space.

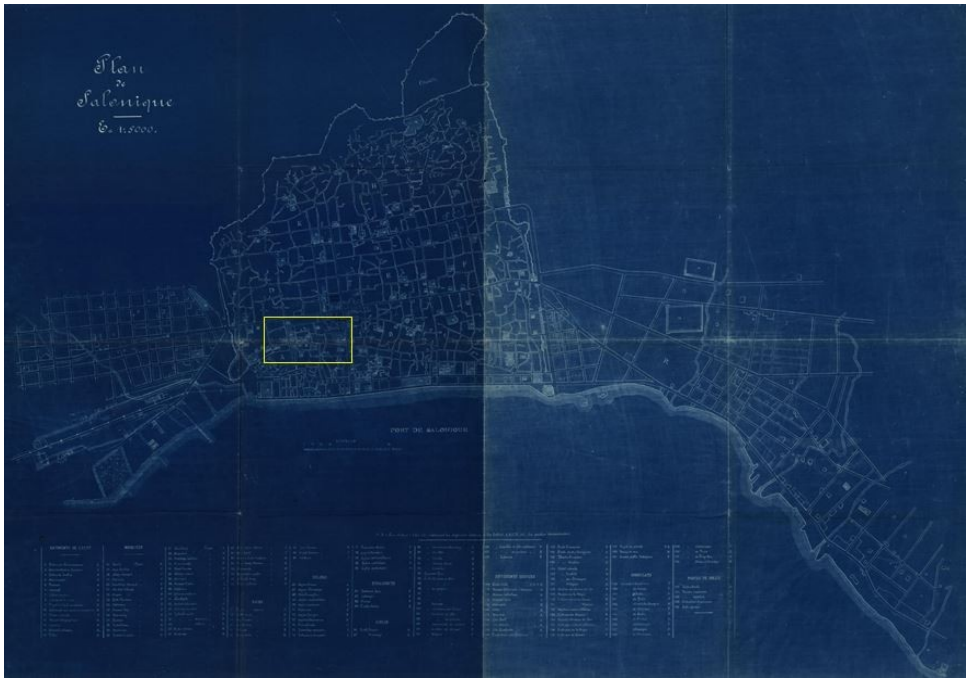
For the record, the Austrian Consulate in 1876 was located opposite the Caravan Sarai (19).[99] Based on a blueprint copy of a topographical map of 1889 of Achilleas Kampanakis,[100] the Austrian Consulate with No. 142 is placed just adjacent to the Austrian post office with No. 121 on Frangon Str., between the L. Sofou and N. Lemnos streets. In the insert map of Thessaloniki in 1892,[101] it was located near the sea front (20) on the left side, at the ascent of Ethnikis Amynis Street,[102] which had just been inaugurated in 1891 after the demolition of the eastern walls of the city (*fig. 31*). In 1909 it was relocated to Vas. Olgas Str.[103] in the district outside the walls called Exohes or Yalılar, which, as part of the modernisation of Thessaloniki after 1885, began to expand and develop rapidly outside of the city's medieval southeastern wall.

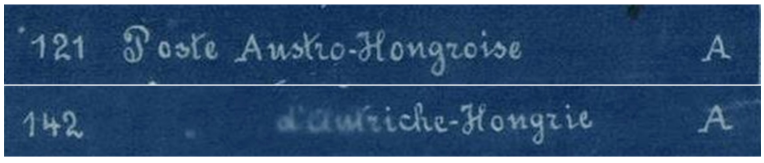
The inserted map of 1892 brought to light an important detail that completes the previous data analysed. It depicts the Austrian post office located in square C2 of the map (5). The main information by S. D. Tchilinghirian, on the establishment of the branch,[104] that:

96 Barouh, 2016.
97 Monatsschrift für den Orient, 1910, pp. 111
98 Source: SALT Research Archive, ID: OFTB0084.
99 Vakalopoulos, 1953, p. 276.
100 The original version bears the signature of the Greek architect Achilleas Kampanakis (1855–1921), who was the chief engineer of the Municipality of Thessaloniki during the period 1889–1891. The blueprint is included in Adolf Hermann Struck's "Thessaloniki Literaturnachweise".
101 *Meyers Reisebücher: Türkei und Griechenland* (travel guide), 1892, map inserted between pp. 378 and 379.
102 The Austrian Consulate was located at the corner of Ethnikis Amynis Str. and the no longer existing K. Moschopoulou Str. It later housed the Guards and the Military Court of Thessaloniki. It suffered extensive damage after the 1978 earthquake.
103 It was housed until evacuated during World War I in the M. Salem villa (designed and built by architect X. Paionidis in 1878).
104 Tchilinghirian & Stephen, 1962, part 5, p. 383.

The Frankish Quarter of Salonica was an active trading centre, where the French Post had opened a Branch Office in 1889, an initiative which the Austrian Post felt compelled to follow on 1 June, 1895, in order not to lose ground in the fierce competition then raging […]

obviously was not right. The central Austrian post office had been in the Frankish Quarter already in the 1880s decade.





Figs. 29A to 29Ab:
Blueprint of the topographical map of Thessaloniki depicting positions of the Austrian post office (121) and the Austrian Consulate (142).



Figs. 30 and 30a: Incoming cover from Hamburg, insufficiently paid, to addressee staying at the Colombo Hotel (7).[105]

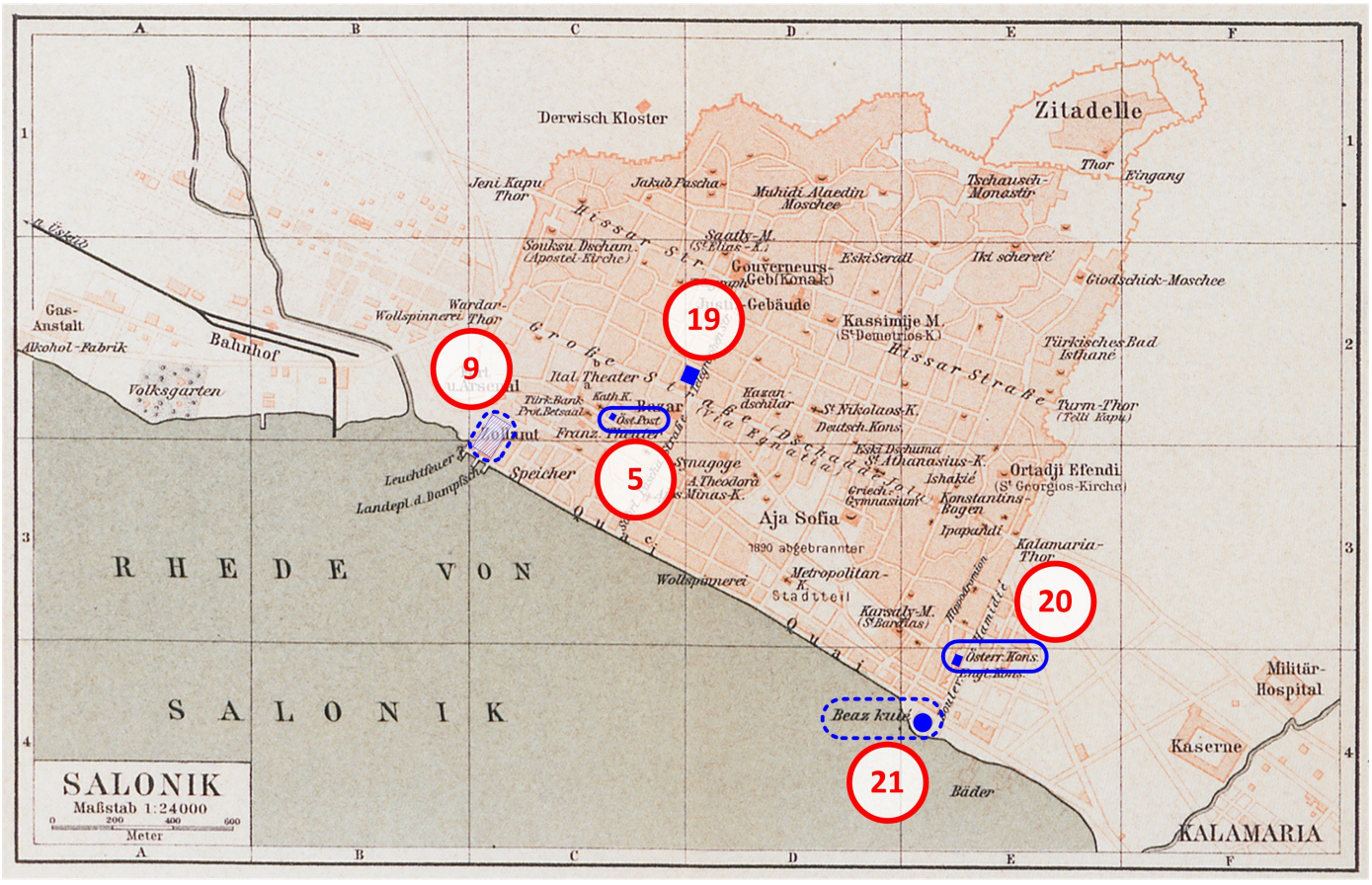


Fig. 31: A 1892 travel map of Thessaloniki. The places highlighted are: (5) Austrian Post Office, (9) old Customs, (19) Caravan Sarai, (20) Austrian Consulate, (21) White Tower.[106]

105 Karamitsos auction no. 657, 2020, lot no. 3189.
106 *Meyers Reisebücher: Türkei und Griechenland* (travel guide), 1892, map inserted between pp. 378 and 379.

The Austrian Branch Office

The third page of the aforementioned album located at Technisches Museum Vienna contained two more photographs (*phs. 5 and 6 = figs. 32 and 33*) lead us to a complete reversal of what we believed we knew.

According to the caption of *ph. 6* this depicts the front of the Austrian post office in Thessaloniki, but clearly different from that of Frangon Str., with its sign and its mailbox on the left as well as two eclectic-style balconies. On the glass of its façade we can read "I. R. POSTA AUSTRIACA" which is Italian for "Austrian Post". In front of the entrance of the post office on the cobbled street, there is a trace of a tram line. The caption of *ph. 5* states:

> *A boat bearing the flag of the Austrian Lloyd receives mail and parcels from the steamer at the port.*



Figs. 32 and 33: Unloading by boat of the mail and the packages of the Austrian Post from the steamer to the port (ph. 5)
The façade of the second Austrian post office (ph. 6).[107]

Sometime later, a clear *ph. 7* (*fig. 34*) was found on a Facebook post,[108] which is directly related to the aforementioned Austrian Lloyd's postal boat in *ph. 5*. Obviously taken by Albert F. Baubin, during the same day as the other photo, it shows in the background the coastal zone of the port, the breakwater, the completed first pier of the port as well as warehouse buildings, a fact that allows it placement in time after 1902.

Perhaps *ph. 6* depicts part of the entrance of the Austrian Consulate? The shape of the entrance, as well as the narrow pavement of *ph. 6* do not seem to fit with the building at Ethnikis Amynis Str. or its spacious pavement (*fig. 35*). Could this be placed according to the sketch of A. Walkley in location (x), which is marked as a branch of the Austrian post office, approximately next to the church of St. Minas (25) (*fig. 38*) in the City Market?

107 Courtesy of Technisches Museum, Vienna.
108 Manios, 2019.



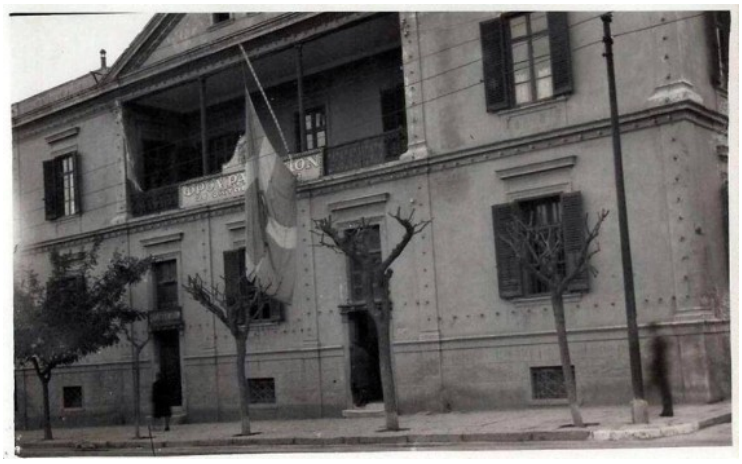
Fig. 34: An Austrian Lloyd boat bearing the Austro-Hungarian flag.[109]



Fig. 35: The Intersection of Ethnikis Amynis Str. and Nikis Ave. near the White Tower. On the buildings of the left hand side the Austrian Consulate flag is third in line

109 Manios, Giannis, 2019.





Figs. 36 and 37: The Austrian Consulate mansion (20) in a 1900 postcard (left) and in a 1940 photograph (right).

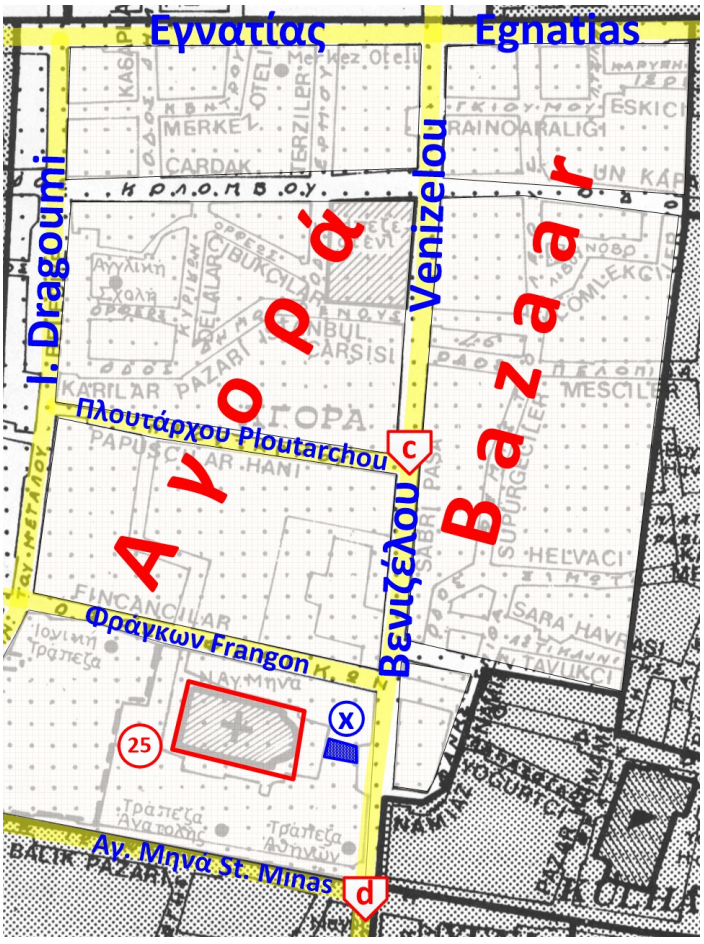


Fig. 38: On the left in position (x) is the possible location of the Austrian Branch, in the area of the *agora* behind Ag. Mina (25).[110]





Figs. 39 and 40: Two photos of the ascent of Venizelou Street with the single line of the tram converging towards the right pavement, at the intersection (c) with the abolished Plutarchou[111] Street and at the intersection (d) with Ag. Minas.

110 Detail of map taken from Demetriades, 1983.
111 Today's Ermou Str.

The distance of about 300 m from the central post office on Frangon Str., the somewhat long distance from the port at first consideration seem to suggest an auxiliary space or warehouse of the central post office on Frangon Str. The single horse-drawn tram line of Venizelou Str. converges to the right pavement on its ascent, not exactly in front of the entrance of the branch (*fig. 38*).

However, A. Patera states in his monograph[112] that the Austrian branch was founded in 1895 and was located in the Bazaar of the city, a piece of information that we do not dispute, because it goes hand-in-hand with (at least) the year of the branch with the information of Tchilinghirian and therefore we conclude in that the branch was in position (x). The discovery of a news item in the Journal de Salonique dated 2.11.1899[113] seems to clarify the landscape:

> *The management of the Austrian Post Office in our city informs that it is going to transfer its branch to the sea front next to the old Russian Post Office. This office will have the advantage of receiving letters, cheques and small parcels until the last minute before the departure of the steamships. We congratulate the management of the Austrian Post Office for this pioneering idea that provides an excellent opportunity for the public. Let's add that the Austrian Post Office has installed a mailbox in the store of A. Mayer & Co.,[114] where a competent official will be in charge of selling the stamps. This mailbox will be collected daily.*

Therefore, after November 1899, the Austrian branch, according to our previous reasoning, was transferred from the Market to the sea front. Obviously, to continue offering the service of sending letters and postcards, a mailbox was placed in a store, at approximately the same point of the bustling market, with the possibility of also buying stamps. What might have been the new location of the branch on the waterfront?

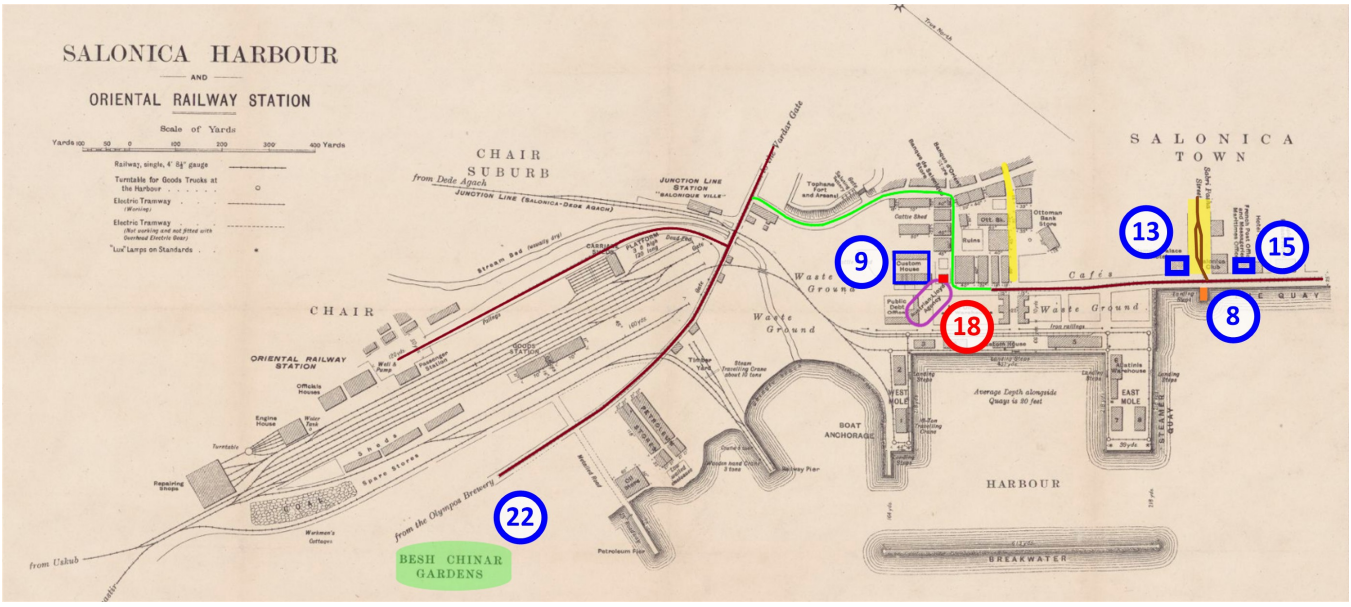


Fig. 41: The railway network in the area of the Old Railway Station as well as the tram lines in the centre of Thessaloniki.[115]
Depicted locations: (8) Débarcadère landing, (9) Old Customs, (15) French Post, (18) building of the warehouses of the Austrian Lloyd and (22) Bestsinar Gardens.

112 Patera, 1993.
113 Journal de Salonique, 2.11.1899. In French: *"La direction des postes autrichiennes de nôtre ville vient de transférer sa succursale sur le quai près l'ancienne poste russe".*
114 The store of the Austrian trading house A. Mayer is located at the intersection of Venizelou and Plutarchou Streets in the Saul gallery (see advert in the newspaper Journal de Salonique, 6.10.1898).
115 Map *Salonica Harbour and Oriental Railway Station*, 1909.

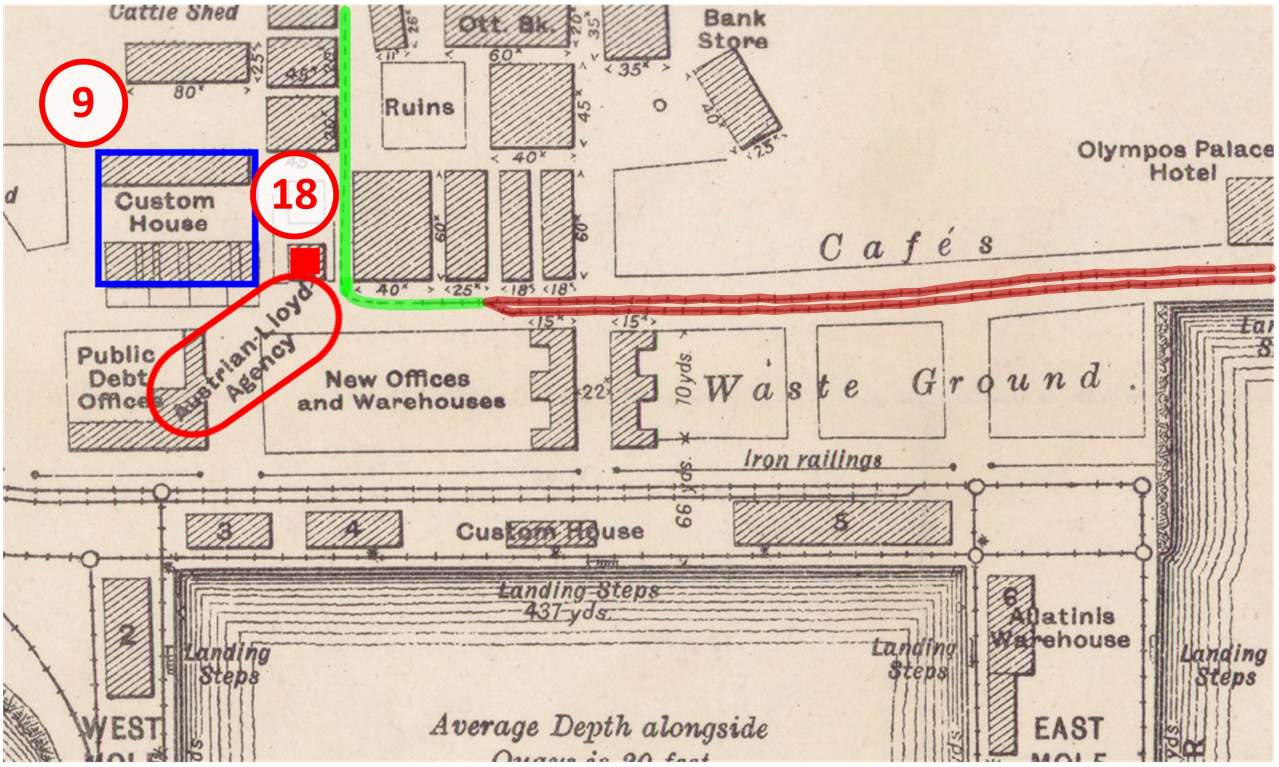


Fig. 41a: The building/warehouse of Austrian Lloyd in position (18), next to the old Customs (9) on Nikis Avenue. The deleted line of the horse-drawn tram can be seen in green.[116]

The English map of the tram network of Thessaloniki of 1912 adds an interesting element which needs to be further investigated (*figs. 41 and 41a*). Right next to the Old Customs Office (9), on Naumachia Lemnos Str., there was an Austrian Lloyd building with warehouses (18) (*fig. 18*). On the other side of the plot, on Hapsa Str., a horse-drawn tram line appeared to be passing, which had already been dismantled in 1908 because it had not been included in the electric tram lines, apparently because its geometric features were not compatible. The green line of the tram provided the possibility of direct communication of the coastal centre, the Market and the port with the Railway Station.

Multi-page German-language railway maps from the 1898 to 1900 period in the D. Karandaidis collection[117] and an Austrian city map of 1891 provide valuable details for the identification of this site. During the period 1873 to 1900, the maps gradually depict in most cases the topography of the railway installations and the rapid evolution of the port area, without giving any details of the urban fabric of the city centre. In the 1900 map, which shows the topography of the quay with the construction of the port in full swing, the warehouse building of the Austrian Lloyd is clearly depicted (18). The building was located next to the Old Customs of Thessaloniki and until 1899 exactly on the sea front in the vanished part of today's A. Kountourioti Str.

The validation of location (18) as both the plot of land owned by the Austrian Lloyd, as well as on the map of Joseph Lehnert (*fig. 42*)[118] sets out the beginning of its existence on the sea front for the time period of our search.

Could this be the location of the branch after November 1899? *Ph. 6* (*fig. 33*) does not appear to match the view of the L-shaped Austrian Lloyd building as depicted at location (18) towards the side of Naumachia Lemnos Str., opposite the Old Customs (9) (*figs. 43* and *44*), while the building

116 Detail from *fig. 41.*
117 Epaminondas, 2014.
118 Lehnert & al., vol. 1, 1891, between pp. 104 and 105.

did not touch Hapsa Str., as our initial estimate was. Attempts to identify it at an alternative location of the city, on a tram line, also failed. In the end, at this stage of the investigation, it was not possible to pinpoint its exact location.

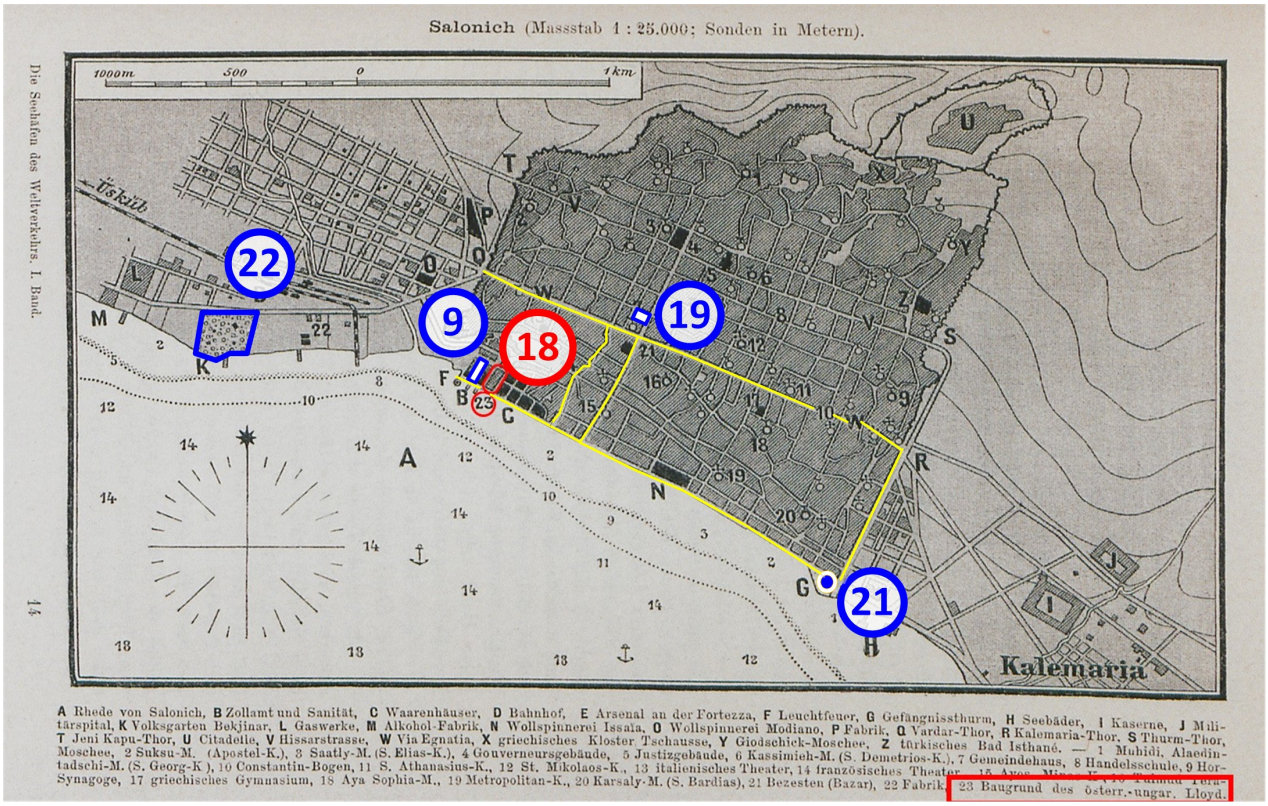
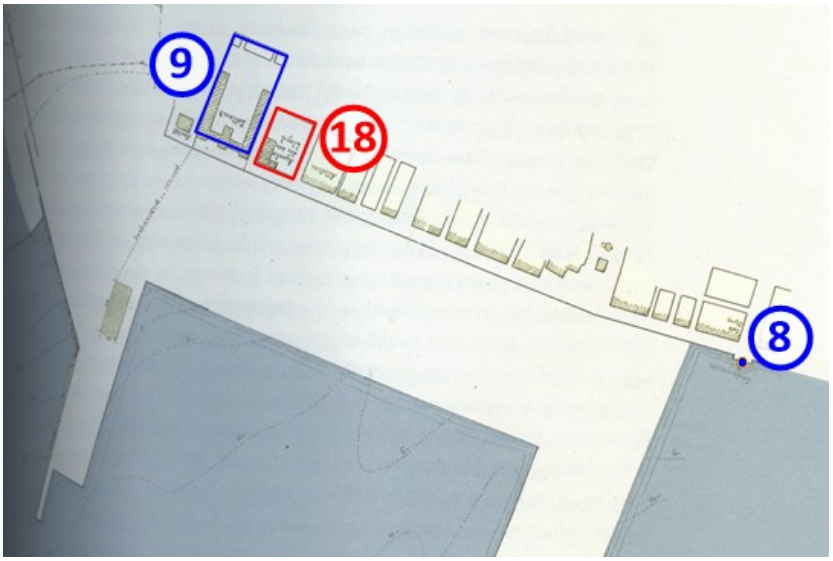
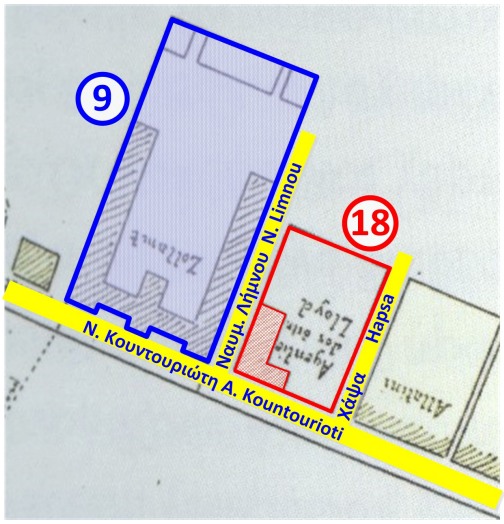


Fig. 42: Map of Thessaloniki of 1891.[119]
Location (18) is the plot of the Austrian Lloyd's building. Other highlighted features: (8) Débarcadère landing, (9) Old Customs, (19) Caravan Sarai, (21) White Tower and (22) Bestsinar Gardens.





Figs. 43 and 43a: Excerpt from the sea front circa 1900, where the embankment works at the port well in progress. Highlighted are: Débarcadère landing (8), Old Customs (9), and the Austrian Lloyd building-warehouses (18). Right: The L-shaped Austrian Lloyd warehouses, between Naumachia Lemnos and Hapsa Streets.[120]

119 Lehnert & al., vol. 1, 1891, between pp. 104 and 105.
120 Epaminondas, 2014.



Fig. 44: The Old Customs (9).



Fig. 45: The Austrian Lloyd warehouse-building (18) at the intersection of N. Kountourioti and Hapsa Streets.

With regard to the further development of the Austrian branch at the port, the Journal de Salonique in its issue of 17th June 1909 informs us of yet another transfer of its premises:

> *The Austrian Post has just moved its branch at the port of Thessaloniki, next to the offices of the agency of Mr. Isaac Jacob Molho.*[121] *This branch, which is very well organised, will remain open from 9 a.m. till noon and from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. in the evening and will receive mail for all departing steamships.*

We may conclude that the Austrian branch was to be found in three different locations during its operation. We believe that for the period 1895–1899 it was originally located at position (x) on Venizelou Str. in the Market of Thessaloniki. After November 1899 it moved to a building on the waterfront, changing its location nearby for a second time, until its closure. The "SALONICH II" hand-stamp was used by this branch.

We believe that the scenarios for the transfer of postmarks no. 5 and no. 6 in June and July 1895 – from the central post office in the Frankish Quarter to the branch – cannot be confirmed even by the careful tracking of the addresses of senders of the letters. The cover of *fig. 46* bears the hand-stamp no. 6 (the year having been repaired) dated 14th July 1895, the earliest known date of use of this postmark, and is sent by the "Ottoman Tram and Electric Lighting Company of Thessaloniki," whose facilities were located at both ends of the city, near Bestsinar Gardens (22)[122] and opposite the White Tower (21).



Figs. 46 and 46a: Cover bearing postmark no. 6 dated 14.07.1895, arrived in Munich on 17.07.1895.

It is striking that whilst the year part has been repaired, the same has not happened with the worn part of the month, which is not readable in any of the three July 1895 postal items found so far. Let us claim, as a working assumption, that the tram company's cover, because of the use of the tram, was deposited at the branch. On the other hand, Hans Seefelder, the sender of the well-known cover bearing the postmark no. 5 dated 9th July 1895 (*fig. 47*), had his offices in Hani Allatini, opposite the central post office in the Frankish Quarter.[123] The question therefore remains why the cover was submitted to the branch, at that time on Venizelou Str. As for the cover with the postmark "SALONICH II" of 12th February 1897, sent by Samuel Daniel Modiano (*fig. 48*), who had a furniture showroom on Venizelou Str. (Sampri Pasha), it is fair to assume that it was sent through the branch on Venizelou Str.

121 Cf. *Annuaire Oriental*, 1900, p. 1134. The Journal de Salonique features many of his ads as a representative of American Express.
122 Anastassiadou, 2008, p. 239.
123 Newspaper Journal de Salonique, 26.01.1899 & 9.01.1902.



Figs. 47–50: Covers with senders Hans Seefelder (left) and Samuel Daniel Modiano (right),[124] with their respective addresses in newspaper advertisements.

Consular Offices

Concluding the description of the operation of the Austrian post office, let us return to the fact of the establishment of consular post offices along the railway lines. In the early 1900s, an attempt was made by the Ottoman Empire to limit the scope of influence of foreign post offices in favour of the Ottoman Post. On 15th May 1901, the following amazing event took place in Thessaloniki:[125]

> *Officials from the Ottoman Post Office confiscated all foreign mail bags for no apparent reason, with their contents being handed over to Ottoman Post Office employees. This show of strength ended in chaos, as there were not enough trained staff fluent in foreign languages, so the employees could not read the recipients' addresses. As a result, they returned the letters back to the mailboxes of the foreign post offices!*

As expected, Austria's demands for opening new post offices along the railway lines met with the Ottoman government's reluctance to approve them, due to the bad diplomatic relations at the time. In order to overcome these obstacles, the Austrian Consul General August von Kral, in a report to the Austrian Ambassador to Constantinople Heinrich Freiherr von Calice on 5th March 1903, proposed the forwarding of correspondence between the consulates of Bitola and Thessaloniki via consular employees.[126] According to his proposal, *"all the recipients of Bitola will be included in this forwarding service by the Austrian Post Office of Thessaloniki"*. He also suggested that this postal handling (the word used in German was "Postmanipulation") should be done first by the consulate staff, which would later be aided by properly trained employees on postal operations.

In this way, the Austrians succeeded in creating four new consular post offices in the cities of the

124 Courtesy of A. Papaioannou Collection.
125 Patera, 1993, p. 24.
126 Patera, 2018, pp. 114–152.

Bitola and Kosovo vilayets, as some kind of 'branches' of the central post office of Thessaloniki. In fact, the consular post offices functioned as regular post offices, accepting registered mail as well. According to Patera's article, the opening of the offices in Bitola and Skopje took place in 1904, while the offices of Prizren and Mitrovica opened in 1906.[127] The offices belonged to their respective Austrian consulates,[128] operated under their supervision, and their hand-stamps read as follows:

Postmark	City	Vilayet
SALONICH M	Monastir / Μοναστήρι / Bitola / مناستر	Bitola
SALONICH MI	Mitrovitza / Μιτρόβιτσα / مترويچه	Kosovo
SALONICH P	Prizren / Πρίζρεν / پرزرين	Kosovo
SALONICH Ü	Üsküb / Σκόπια / Skopje / اسكوب	Kosovo

In the aftermath of the partition of the Ottoman Empire after the Balkan Wars, the Austrian consulate post offices in Serbia ceased to function in 1913.[129]

However, the dynamics and reliability of the Austrian Post Office, in relation to the mainly domestically-oriented service of the Ottoman Post Office, seem to have allowed the postal forwarding of the incoming correspondence from abroad, via the Thessaloniki post offices towards the Balkan territories, even before the existence of the consular post offices. In order to notify the recipients to appoint an authorised representative to collect their correspondence from the Thessaloniki post offices, the Austrian postal workers used the services of the Ottoman Post Office. Two typical cases are described below.

The first Ottoman postal card (*fig. 51*) was sent via Ottoman Post from Thessaloniki on 25th March 1892 to Bitola. The recipient could not be located and after the manuscript marks "Retour" and "Salonique" were added; it was returned from Bitola on 17th May to Thessaloniki bearing the hard-to-find Ottoman arrival postmark "SALONIQUE ARRIVÉE" no. 9 of 19th May. The imprint of the NG 176/16 postmark is in the form of no. 7, while in the works of Coles & Walker[130] it is depicted as in no. 8. The two drawings either do not coincide at all or do so only partially with the postmark of the postal card (note the peculiarity of the inverted centre of no. 8). Andreas Birken's catalogue[131] also depicts the NG postmark. In my relevant communication with Alexandre Galinos, it was pointed out that the design of the postmark comes from the late scholar Prodromos Mellon.[132] Therefore, we are led to the conclusion that this particular postmark is presented here for the first time in its complete form and dimensions. Unfortunately, the death of A. Birken did not allow the postmark to be included to the continually updated version of his work.

The Italian manuscript text of the postal card reads in English as follows:

> *Please specify an authorised power of attorney to receive an insured letter worth 50 francs that was received from Belluno[133] at your address. On behalf of the Austrian Post Office*

127 Rasic, 1979, states the following opening dates: Bitola 10.04.1904, Skopje 11.04.1904, Prizren 11.01.1906, Mitrovitza 12.01.1906.
128 Paschos, 2000, pp. 241–251.
129 Patera, 2018, p. 149, states that they were forced by the Serbian authorities to close in October 1912
130 Coles & Walker, 1995, p. 164
131 Birken, 2013.
132 Prodromos Mellon, however, had not included it in his 1985 book.
133 Italian city.



Figs. 51 and 51a: Ottoman postal card from the Austrian office of Thessaloniki to Bitola.

The second Ottoman postal card (*fig. 52*) was sent on 26th March 1896 to the Orthodox Bishop in Poliani (see map in *fig. 3*).[134] It bears no trace of any Ottoman hand-stamp, just the Austrian postmark no. 4 "SALONICH II / OSETERREICHISCHE POST", serving as sender's address in the lower left corner of the reverse. Apparently it was forwarded by a postal agent, while the translation of the French text reads:

> *Following this notice, please provide an authorised power of attorney to deliver to you the parcel received by post from Vienna. The Austrian Post Office*

It is therefore understood that the Austrian post office in Thessaloniki operated as a forwarder, as early as the end of the 19th century, for parcels and insured items coming from abroad to the Balkan hinterland, even offering a sort of postal service by sending foreign language arrival notices using the Ottoman Post.



Figs. 53–55: The illustrations of the "SALONIQUE / ARRIVÉE" postmarks: nos. 7, 8, and 9.

The Final Years: The Closure of the Austrian Post Office
The Opening of the Greek Branch Post Office in the Frankish Quarter

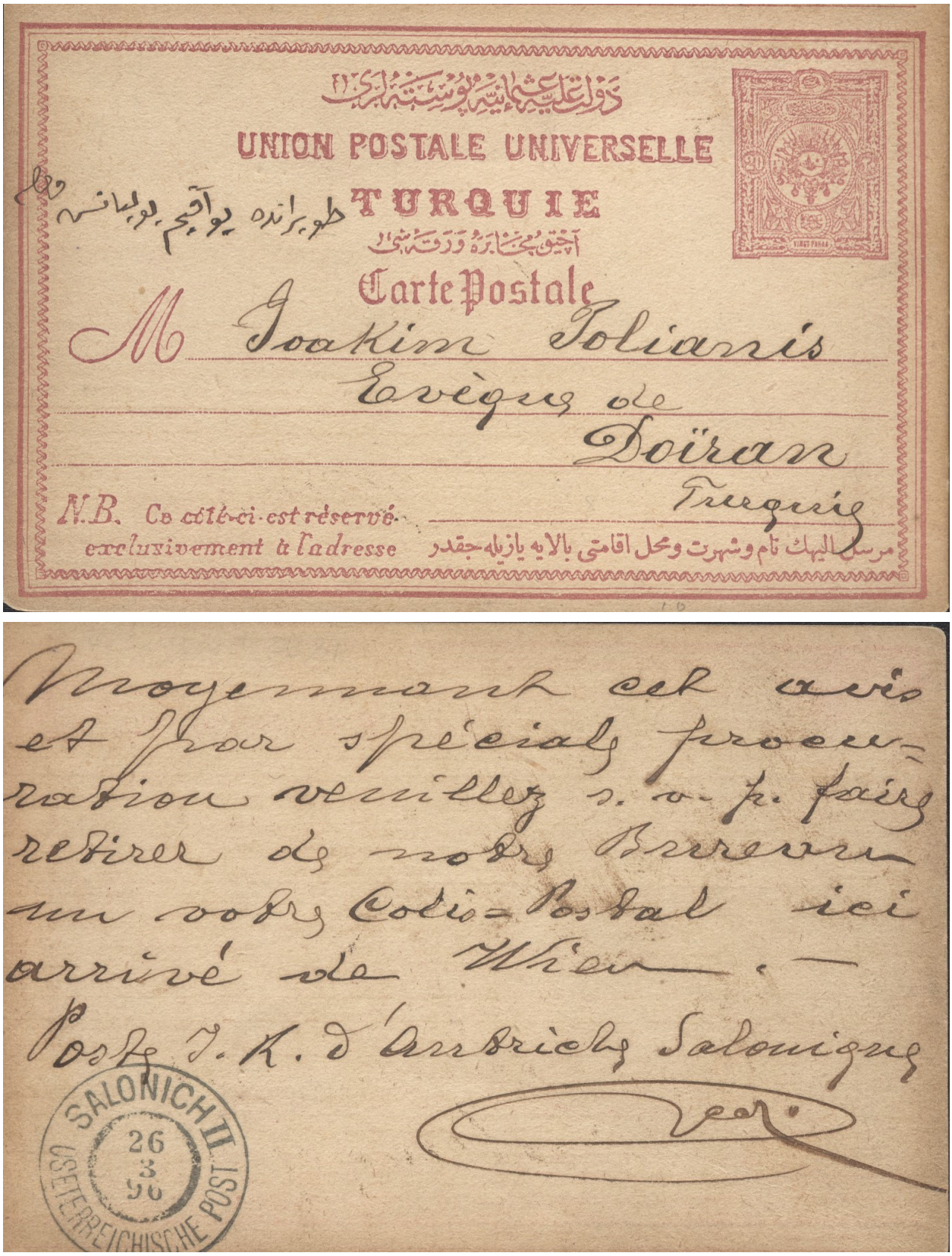
On 10th August 1912, the central post office was destroyed by an explosive device: an "infernal machine"[135] was placed inside the building by Bulgarian members of the liberation movement fighting against Ottoman rule.[136] This incident, naturally, attracted the interest of the worldwide press at the time. The caption of *ph. 2*, which depicts the interior Postal Office Area, mentions that:

> *The Vienna Post Museum applied to the post office Director of Thessaloniki, Michael Ritter von Vucetich-Bieliz for photos of the destroyed offices, asking for a "brief but accurate description, of the whole incident". The demand sent on 22nd August arrived in Thessaloniki on the 2nd September and landed on the desk of the post office's Director three days later. In his reply, he apologised for not being able to send these photos promptly, due to the fact that the local photographer "cannot deliver them at the moment, because of their extremely high demand".*

Fortunately enough, four photographs[137]depicting in great detail the enormous damage of the explosion in the inside area and outside of the building, could be found in various newspapers of Austria and France.

Furthermore the illustrated journal Wiener Bilder in its issue of 18th August 1912 provides a photograph (*fig. 5*)[138] which for the very first time specifically mentions all the postal officers' names.

134 Today the town of Star Dojran (Πολυανή, طويران) located on the shores of Lake Doirani in Northern Macedonia.
135 In German "Höllenmaschine."
136 Grazer Volksblatt (newspaper), 12. and 13.12.1914.
137 Photos 1–3 were taken by the photographer A.F. Baubin.
138 Detail taken from *ph. 2*.



Figs. 52 and 52a: Postal card bearing postmark no. 4 "SALONICH II / OSETERREICHISCHE POST" to Poliani (Dojran).

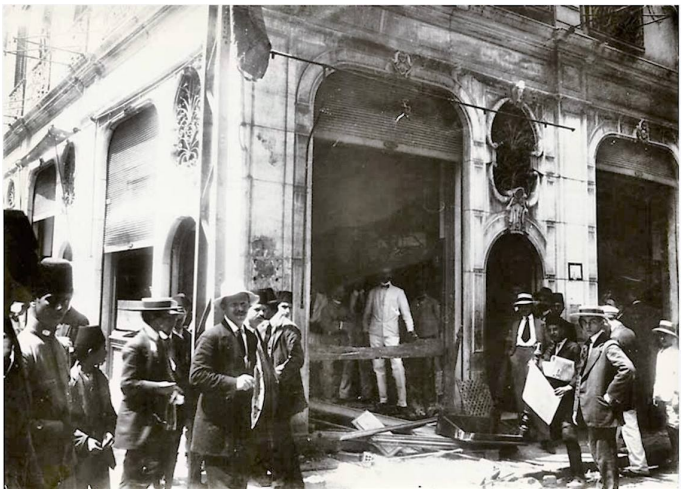


Fig. 56: The scene at the Post Office in Frangon Str. the following morning, of the dreadful explosion of the infernal machine.[139]



Fig. 57: The public access area of the post office, completely demolished by the explosion.[140]



Fig. 58: An Ottoman military guard in front of the destroyed main entrance[141]

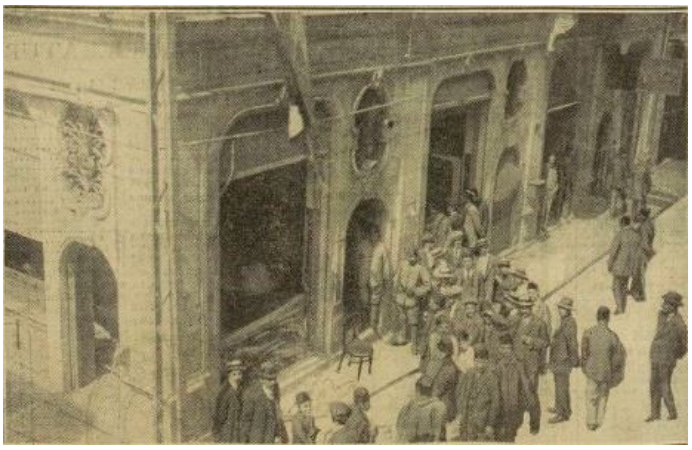


Fig. 59: Overview of the destroyed post office. Photograph taken from a building at the opposite corner of Frangon Street.[142]

A telegram of the Director Vucetich dated 13th August 1912 gives a first vivid report of the bombing incident details:[143]

> *The post officers' Brazzafolli and Sullam[144] injuries are rather minor, both of them are safe and sound. Almost everyone who was present at the explosion is still hard of hearing.*
>
> *The explosion was caused by an infernal machine well hidden under a bench in the Public Access Area, causing a huge devastation. The ceiling, walls and floors have been completely damaged. On the ceiling you can see an ink stain from the inkpot thrown into the air. The one-cm thick window panes were shattered, the furniture had been badly damaged, the iron roller shutters have been bent by the air pressure, all the lights went out, the office was wrapped by a huge dust cloud, the letters were thrown all over the floor, mixed up with broken pieces and*

139 Wiener Bilder (journal), 18.08.1912.
140 Das Interessante Blatt (journal), 22.08.1912.
141 Das Interessante Blatt (journal), 22.08.1912.
142 Excelsior (journal), 18.08.1912.
143 Neues Wiener Tagblatt (newspaper), 13.08.1912.
144 Μακεδονία, 31.07.1912 (jul.) = 13.08.1912 (greg.) Here the official's name is given as Isaak Sullam, which most likely refers to Emanuel Salem named in staff lists, cf. p. 11.

fragments.

Thanks to the exemplary care of the entire postal staff, the distribution of the arrived mail, was still carried out during the same night. There was no disruption to the postal service operations.

The office is guarded now by Ottoman military.



Fig. 60

The names of the postal officials:
1) Post Director M. von Vucetich,
Postal Officers:
2) G. Bertoldi[145],
3) Richard Brazzafolli and
4) Kamillo Lotz.

An extensive follow-up description two days later by *Post-Asisstent* Kamillo Lotz[146], gives further details:

*[...] The correspondence had arrived at 9 o'clock, the mail pouches had just been opened and their contents emptied. I was busy working out the registered delivery receipts (*Rekomandationscheine*) when suddenly a terrible detonation occurred. [...] It was exactly half past ten, as we could later see from the clocks that had stopped as an explosion result. A few anxious seconds followed. I sat motionless in my seat, fearing that any movement would worsen my situation.*

When I realized that no further explosions or the collapse of the ceiling were to be expected, I got up and crawled my way back into the office, shouting out to my colleagues: "Hello! Are you all alive?" Everything remained still, I couldn't hear anything. My own voice sounded very strange to me, echoing from a long distance, probably because I was still half deaf. I took some further steps forward and then, to my great joy, I saw the Director and my colleagues. [...]

But how messy the office looked like! It had suddenly turned into ruins. All the panes were splintered, the switch cladding smashed, the tables overturned, smashed and thrown into the middle of the room, and in this chaos of splintered wood, bricks, glass, rubble and dust, the letters and printed matters lay in a severe mess all over scattered in the room.

145 Μακεδονία, 31.07.1912 jul = 13.08.1912 greg. Here the official is named as Josef Bertoldi.
146 Neues Wiener Tagblatt (newspaper), 15.08.1912.

Meanwhile the police and the military had rushed up and in a quarter of an hour all the surrounding streets were occupied by military on foot and on horseback. [...]

The off-duty colleagues had rushed over, without being informed, because the detonation had been heard throughout the city and news of the attack in the Austrian Post had spread like wildfire. Our next concern was to verify whether none of the recommended letters had been lost. Missing letters were pulled out from the one or the other corner, and when we finally finished at 2 o'clock in the morning and I had confirmed my balance sheet, I was happy to report: "Mr. Director, the recommended letters are matching!" The city residents were astonished, when they came to our post office on Sunday morning to inspect the destruction and at the same time they were able to receive their mail as usually…

As a result of the force of the explosion, pieces of the walls were completely broken through and the bricks were literally crushed […] The explosion tore a hole more than a meter in size in the floor [...] The blast was so powerful that the splinters of the external five mirror glass windows were hurled to the opposite building!

Later on, at the end of September 1912,[147] the Austrian Kaiser awarded Director Michael Ritter von Vucetich-Bielitz the Knight's Cross of the Franz Josef Order and the Golden Cross of Merit to *Post-Asisstent* Kamillo Lotz, in appreciation of their deserving achievements on the incident of the bombing at the Austrian Post Office in Thessaloniki.

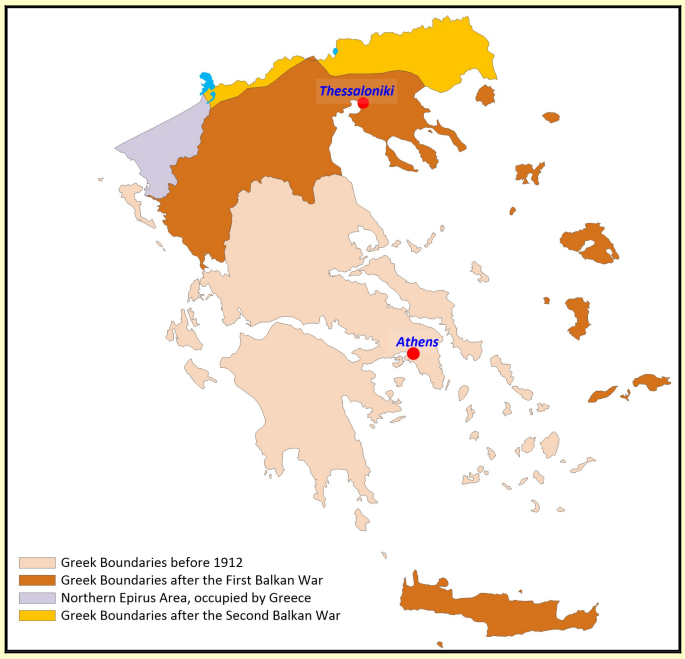
The Balkan Wars 1912/1913

The Balkan Wars consisted of two conflicts that took place in the Balkans between 1912 and 1913. Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Serbia had gained independence from the Ottoman Empire, but large sections of their national populations still remained under in the Ottoman rule. These states created a network of military alliances, which became known as the Balkan League.

The First Balkan War began when the League members invaded the Ottoman Empire on 8.10.1912 and ended eight months later with the signing of the Treaty of London on 30.05.1913.

On 26.10.1912, the Greek Army accepted the surrender of the Ottoman garrison at Thessaloniki. The city thus became part of the Greek state, as larger parts of the former Ottoman vilayets of Selanik and Monastir[148]. For the territorial changes to the Greek Boundaries see map in *fig 61 (to the right*). Thus the Greek state transformed from a rural and mono-ethnic country instantly to a multinational one.

In the Second Balkan War, Bulgaria fought against all four original combatants of the First Balkan War, along with facing a surprise attack from Romania from the north. In the resulting Treaty of Bucharest on 10.08.1913, finally set the new boundaries for all involved states.



Both conflicts had a catastrophic impact for the Ottoman Empire, which lost the most of its territory in Europe. These wars were to become 'preludes' to the First World War.

147 Neues Wiener Tagblatt (newspaper), 28.09.1912.

148 Northern Epirus, which was under the control of the Greek army after the First Balkan War, was awarded finally to the newly found Albanian state.

The end of the Balkan Wars caused serious concern in the management of the Austrian Post Office, regarding the apparent end of the operation of its post offices in the Levant. In October 1913, the decision was made to transfer the director, Michael Ritter von Vucetich-Bielitz,[149] to the Smyrna post office, provided that it would not cause any problems to the operation of the Thessaloniki post office.[150] It seems that 4½ months after that decision, the director of the consular post office of Constantinople, Dr. Heinrich Ritter von Kamler, did not know when the post office of Thessaloniki would cease operations. In a report dated 15th March 1914, von Kamler informed the Austrian Ministry of Commerce that the owner of the property in which the Thessaloniki branch was housed, Isaac Jacob Molho, had requested an increase in the annual rent from 900 to 1,700 francs, starting June 1914. Although von Kamler said the increase may have seemed quite significant, he nonetheless suggested to the postal administration that it should be accepted, so that the branch should continue to work. To justify his suggestion, he wrote:

> *The reason for this unexpected increase in the rent is that all the spaces, such as that of our post office, that have direct access to the port, are desirable by shipping agencies or by people who are interested in acquiring offices with direct proximity to it. The closer the rental spaces are to the entrance of the port, the more coveted they are and their owners are constantly flooded with higher offers. Because the rent for this area of the branch is 900 francs, the increase at first glance may be considered significant, but under the current conditions prevailing in Thessaloniki, I do not think it is particularly large.*
>
> *As for an unexpected closure of the branch at the end of May 1914, it is not considered appropriate on our part, because such an action would create a very bad impression on the market of Thessaloniki and given the circumstances it would be considered that there was a voluntary concession of the Austrian Post Office to the Greek government, which would also have a negative impact on our reputation in the wider Orient.*[151]

Kamler cited four reasons for preventing the branch from seeking accommodation elsewhere:

1. *It is almost impossible to find a place with lower rent in another nearby place.*
2. *If by chance a space is found, which is probably cheaper by about 100-200 francs, additional expenses should be taken into account of about 100 francs for lighting, because the owner of the current premises provides the light exceptionally at a minimum cost of 20 francs.*
3. *In any case, the cost of rearranging the space should be taken into account.*
4. *It is not ruled out that the Greek authorities will cause difficulties in the relocation of the Thessaloniki branch, which can only be resolved through diplomatic channels.*

The Thessaloniki offices closed permanently on 15th December 1914,[152] as part of an agreement, following negotiations between the management of the Austrian Post Office and the Greek side. In the German-Austrian press,[153] however, the closing date is reported as 20th December 1914, which is probably the last working day. The text of the agreement states (among other topics):[154]

> *[…] since the Austrian Government has rented the post office in Thessaloniki until the end of December, the rent being 15,360 francs, the Directorate of the Hellenic Post undertakes the obligation to pay 8,000 francs to the Austrian government, as part of the rent corresponding to the use of the post office from 14 December 1914 until the end of December 1915 […]*
>
> *In article 3ω the amount of 4,000 francs is set payable to the General Directorate of Posts of*

149 S.a. footnote on p. 11.
150 Patera, 1993, pp. 27–28.
151 Papaeliou, 1995, p. 27, states that in September 1914, the Austrian Government, under pressure from the deficits of its trade balance, finally gave in and proceeded in negotiations for the abolition of the "Capitulations".
152 Papaeliou, 1995, p. 27.
153 Grazer Tagblatt (newspaper), 21.12.1914, mentions as closing date 20.12.1914 (or 7.12.1914 according to the Julian calendar).
154 Quoted in Papaeliou, 1995, p. 28.

Austria, for the furniture in the Thessaloniki post office in general, as long as they can be used by the Hellenic Service.

In article 4ω[155] of the closure agreement provided for the incorporation of experienced Austrian Post officials.

[…] In case the Directorate of the Hellenic Post wished to increase the number of its lower staff in the Thessaloniki post office, it might prefer to select from the Austrian employees wishing to enter the Hellenic Service […]

In fact, in the Law 398/1914[156] there was a provision that employees of foreign posts and telegraphs of the "New Territories" with foreign citizenship could be incorporated in the Greek service, as long as they acquired Greek citizenship.

The Greek post office branch of Thessaloniki in the Frankish Quarter originally coexisted with the Austrian branch and until the first days of December 1914 it seems to have used a common Thessaloniki postmark, without any mention of location, with only the distinctive three-line shape (no. 10) with the words "ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ / ΠΑΡΑ ΤΗ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΣΥΝΟΙΚΙΑ / ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ Ι" (Thessaloniki, by the European Quarters, Branch I). It later used the postmark no. 11 "ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ / ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ / ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ / ΣΥΝΟΙΚΙΑ" (Thessaloniki branch – European Quarters), as reflected on the registered cover of *fig. 63*, while it seems to have been housed at some point after the withdrawal of the Austrians, in the exact same building.[157]

The National Schism 1915–1917

The National Schism period (1915–1917) emerged at the beginning of World War I, divided geographically the country into two rival factions and refers to a series of disagreements between King Constantine I and Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos, regarding whether Greece should enter the war.

Venizelos wanted an alliance between Greece and the Triple Entente Allied forces,[158] while King Constantine, married with Sophia, the sister of the German Kaiser Wilhelm II, and convinced that the Central Powers Alliance[159] would win the war, kept the position that Greece should remain neutral. The lack of consensus between the two men led finally to the resignation of Venizelos' Government in February 1915.

However, Venizelos again won the elections of May 1915. With his consent the Allied forces landed in Thessaloniki establishing the Macedonian front, in order to help Serbia against the attack of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. The King refused to accept his decisions and Venizelos was forced to resign for a second time.

Meanwhile the German and Bulgarian armies took control of eastern Macedonia in May 1916 without any opposition, duly approved by the Greek Government. On 29.08.1916, Kavala was occupied, and 7,000 soldiers of the Greek IV Corps, were transferred and interned in the German city of Görlitz, leading to the second Bulgarian Occupation of Eastern Macedonia.

On 30.08.1916 a coup against the Greek government broke out in Thessaloniki by the pro-Venizelist "National Defense" military organisation and backed up by the Allied forces. Venizelos returned once again to power, establishing the "Provisional Government," as the head of a triumvirate on 9.10.1916.

The Provisonial Government controlled parts of Macedonia, Crete, Samos, Mytilene, Chios and almost all of the Aegean islands, except for the Cyclades (see map in *fig. 62 below)*. Venizelos immediately declared

155 Quoted in Papaeliou, 1995, p. 28.

156 Εφημερίς της Κυβερνήσεως, 1914, no. 340 (21.11.1914), Art. 15, p. 1827.

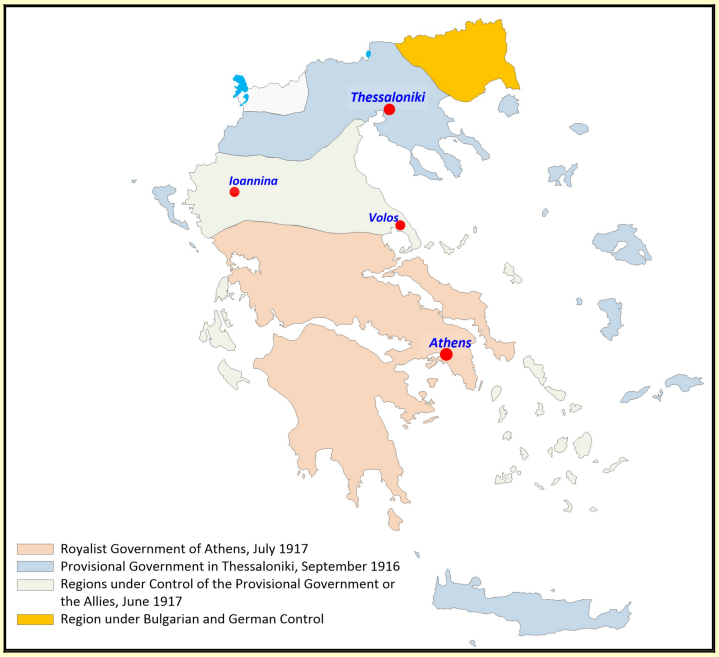
157 The newspaper Μακεδονία on 19.11.1916, in an advertisement, states that in the corner of Frangon and Passage Oriental there used to be the "former Austrian post office", while in the same newspaper on 8.10.1917 and in another advertisement is mentioned that a post office exists on the same location, i.e. on Frangon Str. no. 10.

158 Triple Entente refers to the Alliance between the Russian Empire, the French Third Republic and Great Britain. Italy also preferred to side with Entente forces after the Treaty of London (1915).

159 The Central Powers, was a coalition consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria.

war against the Central Powers, while the Royalist government of Athens continued to remain neutral.

With the argument of a military intervention to stop the advance of the Bulgarian and Austrian armies in Albania, Italian military forces entered Greek territory at the beginning of 1917 and advanced as far as Ioannina. Meanwhile French troops occupied Thessaly in June 1917, advancing as far as Volos.



In an attempt by the French and the Provisional Government to exert further pressure on the Royalists, French warships besieged Piraeus in November 1916 and landed 3,000 men. The bloody incidents that followed, known as “November Events,” were ignited by the armed confrontation between the Greek military and French marines.

After threats to bombard Athens if the King remained, Constantine left Greece on 14.06.1917 and was succeeded by his second son Alexander. Venizelos took control of the government and pledged Greek support to the Entente. In July 1917 Greece officially declared war on the Central Powers.



ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ
ΠΑΡΑ ΤΗ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΣΥΝΟΙΚΙΑ
ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ Ι

Figs. 63 and 64: Cover to Augsburg sent on 1.10.1914, with 25 lepta rate, bearing postmark no. 10.[160]

160 Source: Delcampe.





Figs. 65 and 66: Registered cover bearing postmark no. 11, with 50 lepta rate, sent on 31.12.1914 to Augsburg.

However, M. Mylonakis[161] cites a contradictory piece of information, in that the Provisional Government of Thessaloniki issued a decree in November 1916, for the establishment of the post office branch on Frangon Str.,[162] along with one further branch by the White Tower. This does not convince us, given the omissions of the post office listings, the misspellings in their names, and a sloppiness in the editing of the earlier decree no. 499 on postal matters.[163]

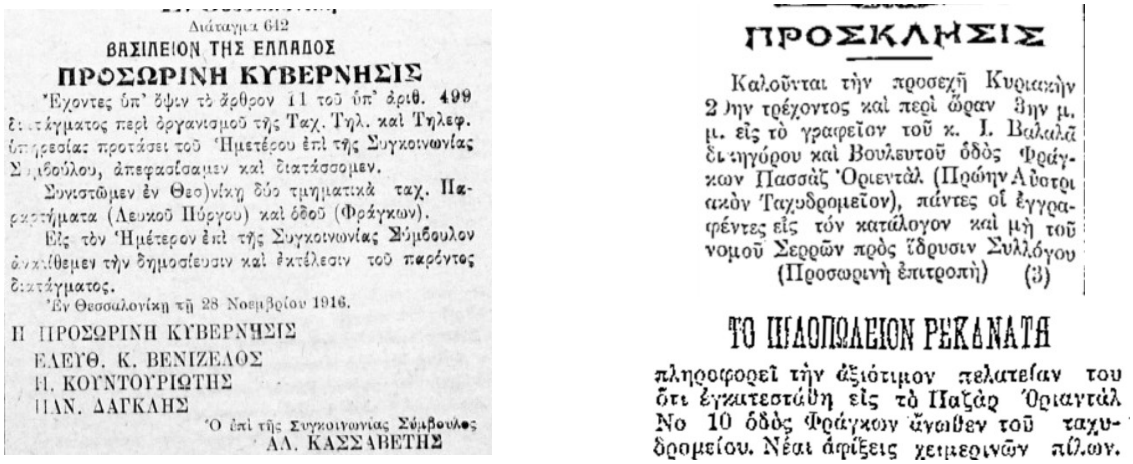
Conclusions

The presentation of the six photos published here for the first time clearly depicting the two Austrian post offices of Thessaloniki, as well as the whole attempt to identify, based on analytical data, their position on the listed maps, leads to the following conclusions which undermine what was previously believed:

1. The central Austrian post office in Thessaloniki had already the status of an official supervised post office of the Austro-Hungarian Empire since 1876. It had been located historically in the Frankish Quarter district, at least since the 1880s and it used the postmarks "SALONICH I". From 1900 up to 1914 it was located in the building at the corner of Frangon and V. Hugo streets.
2. Based on the results of our research, we demonstrate that the Austrian branch operated initially from 1895 to November 1899 on Venizelou Str. in the Market of Thessaloniki,

161 Mylonakis, 2017, p. 17.
162 *Decree 642/28.11.1916*. In: Εφημερίδα τῆς Προσωρινής Κυβέρνησης (Θεσσαλονίκη) (ΦΕΠΚ) [Gazette of the Provisional Government (Thessaloniki)], no. 47, 1.12.1916, p. 150.
163 Indicatively, Art. 11 of Decree 499 includes a third-class postal telegraph office in Panama, which obviously refers to Panagia, Thassos. Cf. ΦΕΠΚ, no. 35, 13.11.1916, p. 105.

before its first relocation to the waterfront in November 1899 and its second relocation to another building on the waterfront in 1909. The branch used the distinctive "SALONICH II" postmarks.



Διάταγμα 642

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ

ΠΡΟΣΩΡΙΝΗ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΙΣ

Ἔχοντες ὑπ' ὄψιν τὸ ἄρθρον 11 τοῦ ὑπ' ἀριθ. 499 διατάγματος περὶ ὀργανισμοῦ τῆς Ταχ. Τηλ. καὶ Τηλεφ. ὑπηρεσίας· προτάσει τοῦ Ἡμετέρου ἐπὶ τῆς Συγκοινωνίας Συμβούλου, ἀπεφασίσαμεν καὶ διατάσσομεν.

Συνιστῶμεν ἐν Θεσσαλονίκῃ δύο τμηματικὰ ταχ. Παραρτήματα (Λευκοῦ Πύργου) καὶ ὁδοῦ (Φράγκων).

Εἰς τὸν Ἡμέτερον ἐπὶ τῆς Συγκοινωνίας Σύμβουλον ἀνατίθεμεν τὴν δημοσίευσιν καὶ ἐκτέλεσιν τοῦ παρόντος διατάγματος.

Ἐν Θεσσαλονίκῃ τῇ 28 Νοεμβρίου 1916.

Ο ΠΡΟΣΩΡΙΝΗ ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΙΣ

ΕΛΕΥΘ. Κ. ΒΕΝΙΖΕΛΟΣ

Η. ΚΟΥΝΤΟΥΡΙΩΤΗΣ

ΠΑΝ. ΔΑΓΚΑΗΣ

Ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς Συγκοινωνίας Σύμβουλος

ΑΛ. ΚΑΣΣΑΒΕΤΗΣ

ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΙΣ

Καλοῦνται τὴν προσεχῆ Κυριακὴν 2 ἡμ τρέχοντος καὶ περὶ ὥραν 3ην μ. μ. εἰς τὸ γραφεῖον τοῦ κ. Ι. Βαλαλᾶ διερμηνέως καὶ Βουλευτοῦ ὁδὸς Φράγκων Παζὰρ Ὁριεντὰλ (Πρώην Αὐστριακὸν Ταχυδρομεῖον), πάντες οἱ ἐγγεγραμμένοι εἰς τὸν κατάλογον καὶ μὴ τοῦ νομοῦ Σερρῶν πρὸς ἵδρυσιν Συλλόγου

(Προσωρινὴ ἐπιτροπὴ) (3)

ΤΟ ΠΩΔΟΠΩΛΕΙΟΝ ΡΕΚΑΝΑΤΗ

πληροφορεῖ τὴν ἀξιότιμον πελατείαν του ὅτι ἐγκατεστάθη εἰς τὸ Παζὰρ Ὁριαντὰλ Νο 10 ὁδὸς Φράγκων ἄνωθεν τοῦ ταχυδρομείου. Νέαι ἀφίξεις χειμερινῶν πίλων.

Fig. 31: Decree 642/28.11.1916, on the establishment of the postal branches of the Frankish Quarter and the White Tower (left).
Announcements in the newspaper Μακεδονία referring to the post office on Frangon Street in 1916 and 1917 (right).

The Stefanos Macrymichalos Prize

To promote philatelic knowledge, the Hellenic Philatelic Society (HPS) established an annual award in 1983.

The prize, named after Stephanos I. Macrymichalos, also commemorates the founder of the society's journal Φιλοτέλεια (Philotelia). Each year's award, voted for by HPS members, is presented to the author of the best original article which has been published in the journal.

Recent winners:[164]

2020 Alexis Savopoulos
The Austrian Post in Thessaloniki during the late Ottoman period
2019 George Sotiropoulos
Postal History of Greece during the Great War 1914-1918
2018 Alexandre Galinos
ΘΕΜΙΣ revenues – Lawyers' profession tax
2017 Manolis Mylonakis
The National Schism and its impact on the postal service
2016 Adrian Ritoridis
The Allied Blockade of Greece during WWI
2015 Manolis Koutsounakis
Greek perfin stamps



164 Source: https://hps.gr/index.php/en/the-s-macrymichalos-award/.

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  - Grazer Tagblatt
  - Grazer Volksblatt
  - Das Interessante Blatt
  - Ischler Bade-Liste
  - Journal de Salonique
  - Μακεδονία
  - Neues Wiener Abendblatt
  - Die Presse
  - Die Post
  - La Revue Diplomatique Politique
  - Welt Blatt
  - Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung
  - Wiener Bilder

The Turkish Post in Bulgaria: New Discoveries

by Dr. Georgi Popov

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Recently, some Turkish postmarks, previously not known in literature, have been found on covers and deserve to be presented and commented on. These are in addition to the first part of my handbook on Bulgarian philately and postal history,[1] where Turkish post is dealt with within the borders of today's Bulgaria (in the separate section "Turkish Post" and in the section "Crimean War," in which Turkish military post is also treated).

Since the Russian-Turkish war in 1828, when the Russian troops were facing Constantinople, the Turks had been building the so-called "square of fortresses" Ruschuk–Shumen–Varna–Silistra.[2] The main goal was to defend the entrances to Constantinople. This military measure later played a role during the Crimean War as well as in the Russian-Turkish War of 1877/1878. Shumen had an outstanding role among the four fortresses, as the high command of the Turkish army was temporarily stationed there during both of these wars. It is all the more surprising that a military cancel from Shumen was found on a letter after around 150 years. This letter comes from the Gunter Baurecht Collection, Spittal, Austria (*fig. 1*).



Fig. 1: As described in the certificate by Yakup Nakri, the letter bears a cancel with the inscription "orduyu himayun müfettesligi" (Imperial Army Inspectorate) and is addressed to the governor of Silistra.

1 Popov, 2019.
2 Nedev, 1967.

The round blue postmark is that of Shumen: "Şumnu 81".[3] The blue rectangular one is the well-known cancel for official mail: "tahrirat-i mühimme" (= important official document).[4] The letter was carried by the state post office and therefore bears the postmark of that office. Normally, the tax on official letters was paid by bill, as the expenditures of the post office were supposed to be compensated internally, although this probably happened only in the rarest of cases. Rather, the transport by post was mostly free of charge for the aforementioned official letters. The letter can be dated from 1865, since the cancel Schum-5 was introduced in that year.

The number "٦٥٥٠" (6550) is attached above the cancel, which represents an archive number. The archiving is a logical consequence of the military importance of the letter stated on the cover. This fact explains why military letters (from or to military authorities) are so extremely rare compared to 'normal' official or civil correspondence. The postmark is to be regarded as postal in so far as it legitimises the transport by post.

In connection with the taxation of official letters, a military letter from Shumen to Constantinople (from the collection Dr. Rhein) is shown in *fig. 2*. Like most other well-known letters of this type, it was weighed, registered on the accompanying slip, and the fee for the state post office is shown according to the distance.

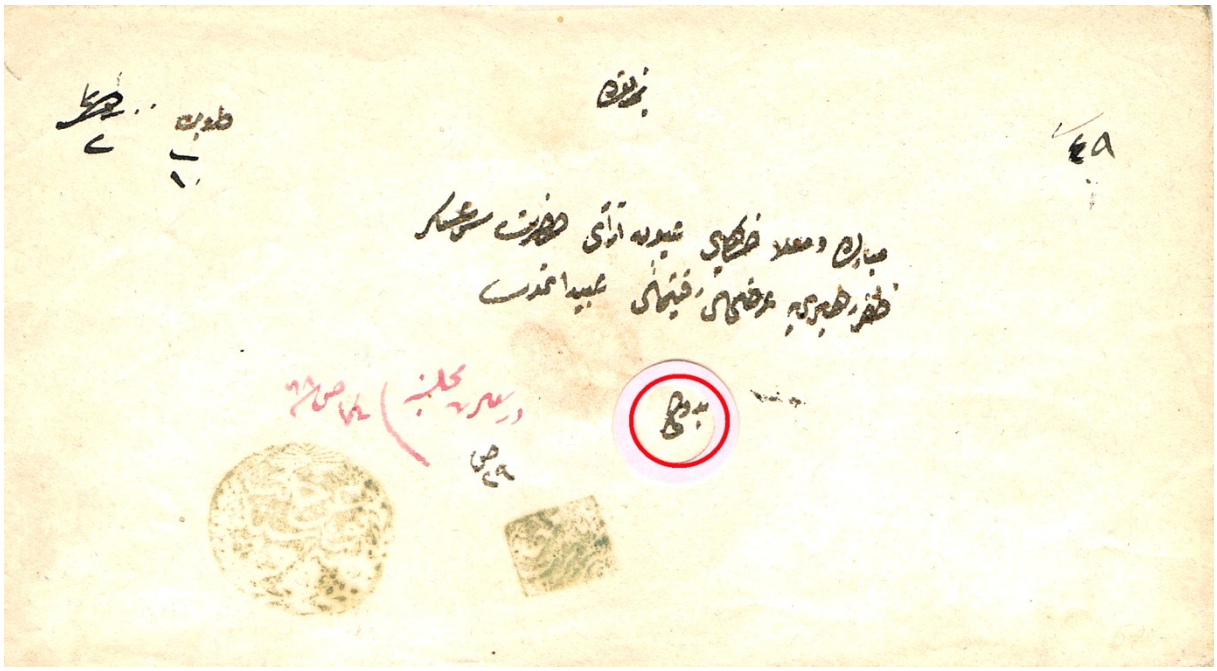


Fig. 2: Official letter from Shumen to Constantinople.

As mentioned above, Shumen was the headquarters of the Turkish Armed Forces under General Omar Pasha during the Crimean War until May/June 1854. The letter is addressed to "sarasker-i zafer" (the victorious Minister of War) in Deraliye (İstanbul). The writing in red is the receipt from the Ministry of War.

The letter also bears a Turkish talisman symbol "بدوح" (bduḥ) in Arabic letters, a magic formula with which the content of the letter is to be protected from bad influences (centre of the letter, marked in the red circle). The number 49 on the top right is the consecutive number on the mailing slip, on the upper left 3 dirham for the weight, and below the fee of 2 ghurush 10 para = 90 para. This corresponds to the distance Shumen–Constantinople of 90 riding hours. The large negative

3 Cf. Popov, 2019: postmark Schum-5.
4 Cf. Popov, 2019: postmark 25.

postmark from Shumen with the inscription "an canib-i posta-i Şumnu 260" was in use since 1844, and there is a small square cancel: "tahrirat-i mühimme".

It is an unpaid official letter subject to postage. The fees charged were to be paid by the recipient to the treasury, which certainly never happened.

All Turkish military letters known to the author so far have features that prove or suggest transportation by the state post office. In complete contrast to this, there is a letter from Günter Baurecht's collection that has no characteristics of transportation by the state post office (*fig. 3*).



Fig. 3: Cover with a negative seal and the inscription "silistre komandagli 1294" (High Command of Silistra 1877), addressed to the governor of Silistra, i.e. transported locally. The letter bears the archive number "١٠٩٥" (1095) above the postmark.

Two things are remarkable about this letter, apart from its rarity, which is emphasised in Yakup Nakri's certificate:

1. There are no postal references, which can only mean that the letter was transported by a courier. Thus, this is a case of 'real' field post, although so far there is no documentary evidence of the existence of such.
2. The late date of introduction of the postmark 1877. As is well known, the Russo-Turkish war began with the crossing the Danube Delta on 10th/22nd June 1877 under General Zimmermann, or with the crossing of the Danube at Simnizea (Svishtov) on 15th/27th June under General Dragomirov, with the creation of a "platzdarm"[5] and the construction of a pontoon bridge under the command of General Alexander Dep. This is the first 'real' military postmark from Silistra, while the author had already reported on all previously known Silistra postmarks.[6]

5 Military drill area (from French *place d'armes*).
6 Popov, 2016.

The issue of this postmark in 1877, immediately before the fighting on the Danube began in June 1877, testifies to a certain hurry in preparing for the upcoming events.

Even considering reasons of secrecy for the transportation of military letters by special couriers, the transportation of other private mail violates the monopoly of the state and occurs very rarely. Such a letter, also from the collection of Günter Baurecht (*fig. 4*), is discussed below. It is a local letter from Vidin sealed on the back with a negative postmark and inscription, according to the certificate by Yakup Nakri, "vidin müdüriyet rusumat 1276" (tax directorate Vidin 1859), addressed to the governor of Vidin.



Fig. 4: Local letter from Vidin: "vidin müdüriyet rusumat 1276".

This local official letter, which is rare according to the certificate, also shows no evidence of state postal transport (weight and tax details as well as number in a transport list are missing). The number "١٨٤" (184) in the top left is an internal registration number, and not postal.

The Turkish post used distance tables for the postal handling of shipments. Unfortunately, according to the author's knowledge, only two official Turkish tables from the years 1863 and 1868 have survived. These are contained in the Popov handbook, as quoted from Esmer.[7] They show the distances of Bulgarian towns from Constantinople in riding hours. They can be used to verify the correctness of the taxation on letters: directly, if a letter is sent to Constantinople, or indirectly, by subtraction, if there are two places on the same route to Constantinople. However, these requirements are not always met and it is helpful to use other works to determine the distance.

Such a publication was discovered by the author, following a hint by Georgiev,[8] at the Bulgarian State Library Sofia some time ago: it was written by Hristaki Pavlovich Dupnitshanin in 1835.[9] It is more advantageous than the known tables from Esmer, because distances between locations that are not on a route to Constantinople or on alternative routes can also be determined. In addition, all place names in Bulgarian language are listed in the spelling of that time.

7 Esmer, 1995/1996.
8 Georgiev, 1983.
9 Dupnitshanin, 1835.

At this point it would be going too far to publish the entire list of places (this can only be the task of a separate publication), but its usefulness can again be demonstrated by a letter from the Gunter Baurecht collection. *Fig. 5* shows a complete folded letter from Edirne (Odrin) to Filibe (Plovdiv).

These two places are located on the route Nish–Sofia–Filibe–Edirne–Constantinople, so a comparison of the real transported letter with different sources is possible. The text of the letter is in Greek. Its chronology is easily identified, since all important information is included: 29th October 1857 (sender), answered 6th November 1857. The letter is carried by state post and has a cancel of departure from Edirne, is taxed for 3 dirham weight with 30 para (= riding hours), list entry no. 91.

How do these 30 riding hours add up? For this purpose, the section "Filibe–Edirne", which is part of the route "from Nish to Edirne via Sofia and Filibe", is considered in Dupnitshanin's "Almanac." Here, one has to bear in mind that this information refers to carriage rides, which do not necessarily have to be identical in every detail to the riding hour of a post Tatar. However, the correspondence is still excellent: 31 hours according to Duptnischanin, 30 hours counted on the letter.

> Departure at Filibe, Filibe – Kuram – Bashi (3) – Donanza (1) – Papazli (2) – Allapa Tshekmelek (1) – Eni Mahale (2) – Kosha Ali (1) – Kuru Tsheshme (1) – Deher Mahale (1) – Sujak (1) – Semizitza (2) – Uzunschova (1½) – Kotshendil (1½) – Harmanli (1) – Ami Sharli – Kiogiu (1½) – Hebibtshe (1½) –Mustafa Pasha (3) – Pasha Kiogiu (2) – Edirne (4): arrival in Edirne after 31 hours.

From the complete table from 1863,[10] subtracting the distance Constantinople–Edirne (44 hours) from the distance Constantinople–Filibe (78 hours) results in a distance Edirne–Filibe of 34 hours.

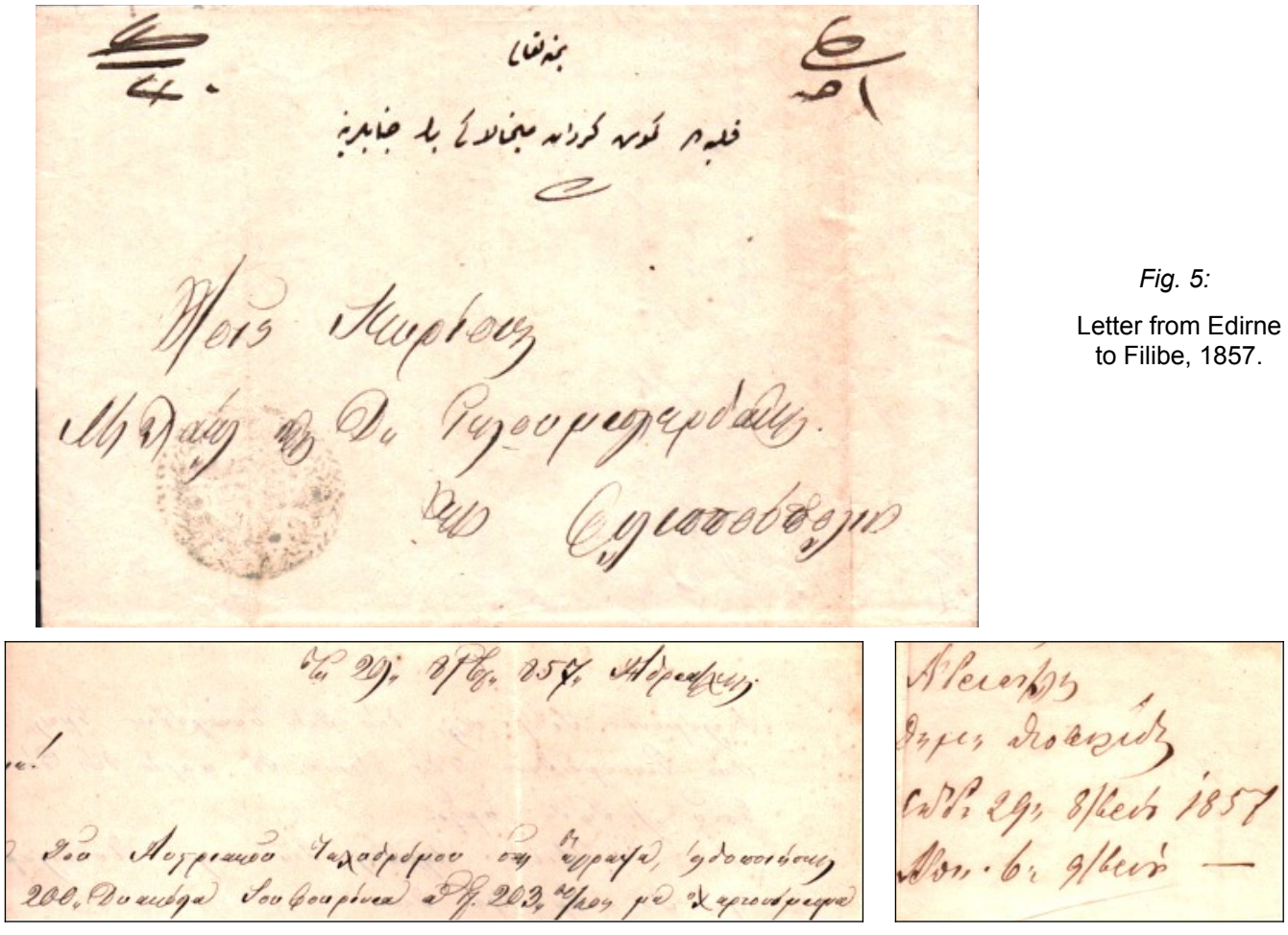


Fig. 5:

Letter from Edirne to Filibe, 1857.

10 Esmer, 1995/1996.

But there are also other cases where Dupnitshanin's "Almanac"[11] provides valuable services in interpreting taxations and distances on Turkish letters. An example of this is shown in *fig. 6*, a complete folded letter from Svishtov 1859 to Constantinople, addressed to Mr. T.D. Brakalov in Tsarigrad (Constantinople), from the Gunter Baurecht collection, text in Bulgarian.



Fig. 6: Letter from Svishtov to Constantinople.

As the text shows, it was written on 26th January 1859, arrived on 1st February and was answered on 2nd February. The letter is entered in the mailing slip under No. 90, the weight is 3 dirhams and the tax is fixed at 2 ghurush and 20 para = 100 para = 100 riding hours. According to Georgiev, the station in Svishtov was opened in 1865, which cannot be true because a postmark from Svishtov is known from 1862 and Esmer's distance table already contains the distance Constantinople–Svishtov with 119 hours. It is not yet clear when mail from/to Svishtov was actually posted, but at the latest in 1857 (a letter from 1857 is known).

There is no known cancel Svishtov from 1859, at least none is known to the author. It is possible that the letter was posted only with the address of the recipient, and the remaining information was added at one of the next 'stations': the address in Turkish, the text "zistovi den" (= from Svishtov)

11 Dupnitshanin, 1835.

on the left above the address in Bulgarian, weight, tax, etc.. On arrival in Constantinople, the well-known rosette postmark was added: "üdshreti alinadshakdir 270" (= tax must be collected, 1854).[12]

Regarding the entered distance of 100 hours, there is an obvious problem with Erkan Esmer's table with 119 hours. In Dupnitshanin we find two routes from Svishtov to Edirne: one via Gabrovo, Stara Zagora, and Mustafa Pasha with 59½ hours and one via Bebrovo, Sliven, and Jambol with 56½ hours. Taking into account the distance Edirne–Constantinople of 44 hours, there is a probability of transport on the second route and an excellent correspondence with the distance stated by Dupnitshanin.

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12 Cf. Popov, 2019, no. 27.
13 Христаки Павлович Дупничанин (1804–1848).
14 Transl.: "Almanac for general use : a guide telling the roads in Bulgaria and hours for places on the roads."
15 Transl.: "Historical Notices."
16 Transl.: "Filatelia 83 <Sofia>."
17 Transl.: "On the question of the Turkish fortress quadrangle in northeastern Bulgaria during the liberation war of 1877–1878."
18 Transl.: "Military-Historical Collection" (almanac).
19 Transl.: "Philatelic Review."

"Via Quetta" – The Earliest Incoming Mail to Persia on the Baluchistan to Eastern Persia Land Route

by Björn Sohrne

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The opening of the land route between Baluchistan (British India) and Eastern Persia on 1st January 1903 (see Indian P.O. Circular in *fig. 3*) is a very important part of the British political strategy of boasting the sales of British products into eastern Persia as well as for strategic military purposes to strengthen the British possibility to hold Russian advances in that part of the world in the famous battle between Britain and Russia, the so called "Great Game".

The item shown below is the earliest known item incoming to Persia, i.e. on this new route going from Indian to Persia. The newly established exchange post office of Diwan Chah (Dewanchah, now Chah-e Divan, sometimes also referred to as Kūh-i-Malik Sīāh Ziaret) just inside the Persian side of the border, only a few miles west of the meeting point of the borders of India, Afghanistan and Persia at the mountain of Kūh-i-Malik Sīāh (see *fig. 2*).



Fig. 1: Postcard sent in 1903 from Shaganj to Khorasan Province "via Quetta":
Despatch cancel "Shaganj / Agra".
Transit postmark of the Indian exchange post office "Dewanchah / Chageh".[1]

1 Thanks to Luigi Martinoja, Behruz Nassre, and Mark Miller,for identifying the postmarks.



Fig. 1a: NASSIRABAD.



Fig. 1b: KŪH-I-MALIK SĪĀH ZIARAT



Fig. 1c: SHAHGANJ / AGRA.



Fig. 1d: DEWANCHAH / CHAGEH.

Lorimer on the Land Connection from India to Persia "via Quetta"

This new connection is only briefly mentioned by Lorimer:[2]

> *In 1902 the status of Mr. Miller, the Russian representative in Sistan, was increased from that of Vice-Consul to that of Consul, and a corresponding change in the rank of the British representative followed. The Belgian Customs officials, probably in consequence of the ascendency of Russian influence at Tehran, behaved as strong partisans of Russia and neglected no opportunity of showing hostility to British interests. Their persecution of trade arriving by the new British caravan route from Quetta was as unremitting as it was severe and in July 1902, the Persian postal administration in Sistan having been transferred to their management, they substituted a service organised by the Russian Consul for one which the British Consul had instituted in the previous year between Robat, Nasratabad, and Birjand, connecting with the Indian postal system at Robat: a protest at Tehran, however, secured the restoration of the service between Robat and Nasratabad to the former British employee.*



Fig. 2: Map of the area.[3]
We see the village of Ribat (Robat), the road coming from Quetta going south of mountain Kūh-i-Malik Sīāh to cross the border, then to meet the road from Zāhidān to Bīrjand at the village of Dewanchah (Chah-e Divan), marked on the map as "P" (meaning post office, according to the map's legend). *(Editor)*

2 Quotation from pp. 2121–2122 of: Lorimer, John G.: *Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf 'Omān, and central Arabia. Vol. I: Historical. Part II*. Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1915.

3 Detail of map *Kandahar*, 1:1,000,000 (Intern. World Map, sheet N-H41). Rawalpindi: Survey of Pakistan, 1951.

B. O. No. 58. Genl. File No. 24.

Post Office.

Director-General's Circular No. 71/62, Calcutta, the 15th December 1902.

SUBJECT.

Establishment of direct postal communication with the Persian provinces of Seistan and Khorassan.

The accompanying postal notice regarding the establishment of direct postal communication, *viâ* Quetta and Robat-Killa, with the Persian provinces of Seistan and Khorassan is published for general information, and copies should be exhibited, as usual, on the notice-boards of post offices.

2. All classes of correspondence [*i.e.*, letters, postcards, printed papers (including books and newspapers), business papers, and samples] and parcels posted in India to the address of persons in Seistan and Khorassan should, with effect from the 1st January next, be disposed of by post offices and the Railway Mail Service in India in the same manner as correspondence and parcels addressed to Quetta. The principal places in the two provinces named and on the postal route are noted on the margin. The rates of postage and conditions applicable to correspondence addressed to the two provinces will be the Union rates and conditions, as in the case of correspondence for other parts of Persia. Parcels addressed to places in Seistan and Khorassan will be subject to the rates of postage and conditions that apply to parcels for Persia generally, as shown in the Foreign Parcel Post Schedule of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

Koh-i-Malik Siah.
Nasirabad (or Nasratabad).
Birjand.
Tarbat-Haidari.
Nishapur.
Asadabad.
Meshed.

3. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of an Indian post office at Diwan Chah, a place 12 miles beyond Robat-Killa. Diwan Chah will serve as the Indian office of exchange for correspondence and parcels for and from the Persian provinces of Seistan and Khorassan.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Fig. 3: Director-General's Circular, Calcutta Circle, Post Office of India, 15.12.1902.

Emergency Measures of the Ottoman Post during the First World War

by Jens Warnecke[1]

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The stamps of the Ottoman Empire had been printed by Dette Publique (Public Debt Administration) since 1892. Over the years, however, the quality of both the printing and of the paper used as well as the technical processes in the production (perforation) deteriorated. It was therefore decided to have the new series of stamps "Views of Constantinople" scheduled for 1st January 1914, printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. in England.

Instead of postal stationery with the same motif as used before, the new postal cards, envelopes and card letters were now printed with a round seal-like imprint.



Figs. 1–1b: Stamps of the "Views of Constantinople" series.



Fig. 2: Letter with 10 paras stamp "Views on Constantinople".

1 Translated by Tobias Zywietz. Reprinted by kind permission of the author and BDPh journal Philatelie.

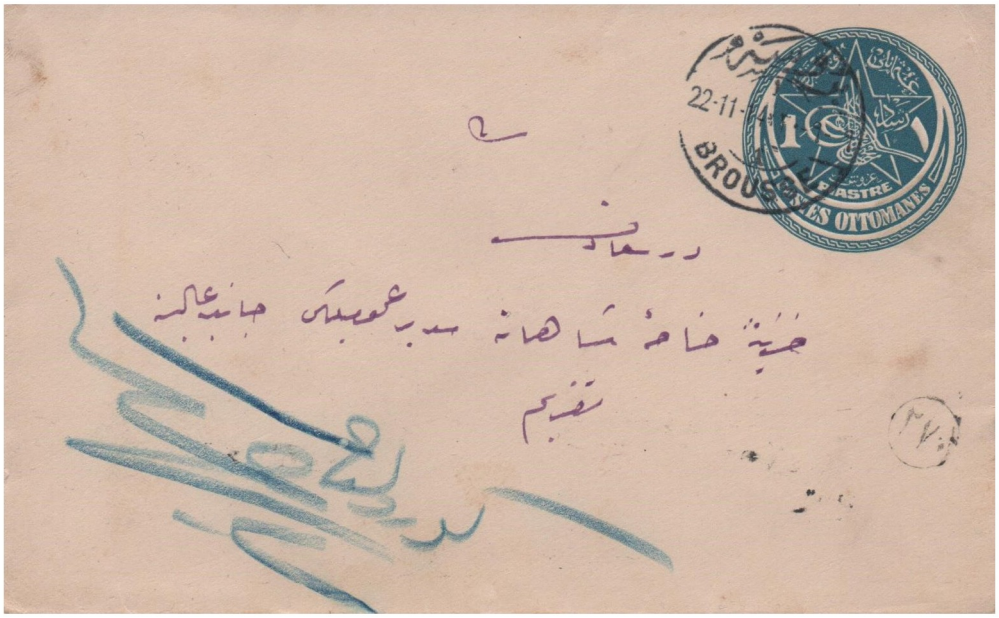
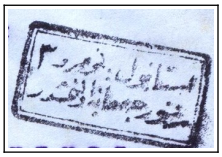


Fig. 3: Postal stationery (Birken no. 75) with round imprinted stamp, cancelled Brousse 22.11.14.

The first measure taken by the Ottoman Empire, like all other belligerent states, was the introduction of postal censorship right at the beginning of the war. The marking of the postal items was executed with with a rectangular cachet or, more rarely, with a cachet in the shape of a crescent with star.







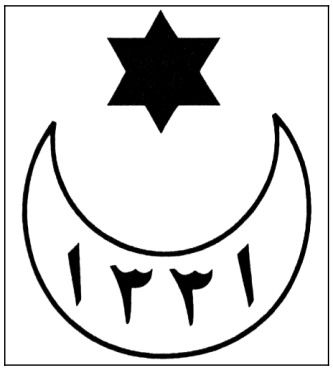
Figs. 4–4b: Different types of censor marks.

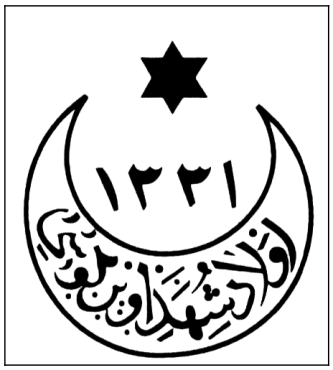
With the outbreak of the First World War, however, the decision to have stamps printed in England led to problems: while the Ottoman Empire belonged to the Central Powers and was allied with Germany, Great Britain was on the side of France, Russia, and (from 1917) the USA. A logical consequence was that no more stamps were supplied to the enemy. Thus, from the middle of 1915 onwards, there were ever increasing shortages of stamps.

In this situation it was helpful, on the one hand, that in Islam portraits of persons were not allowed and therefore no such images were shown on stamps, instead stamps show the seal of the sultan ruling at the time. On the other hand, for this same reason, a new series of stamps always had to be issued when there was a change of ruler. The remaining unused stocks were stored in the Ottoman Post archives.

These stocks, which had long been demonetised, were now reactivated by imprinting stamps with a distinct overprint or a surcharge. The stamps were then made available for 're-use' from 30th September 1915.

The shortage affected not only stamps but also stationery like envelopes and postal cards. Furthermore, from 8th July 1915, an obligatory tax in favour of war widows and orphans was instituted: 10 paras for postcards and letters and 20 paras for registered mail had to be paid on all items. For this reason, stamps with two different overprints were produced.





Figs. 5–5a: Overprint types 1 and 2 (six-pointed star).





Figs. 6–6a: Overprint types 3 and 4 (five-pointed star).[2]

As complaints were lodged with the Universal Postal Union against the obligatory tax being applied to international mail, this rule was withdrawn and instead the foreign postage was increased correspondingly. The obligatory tax remained in place for internal mail until 19th February 1919. Stamps from all seven postage stamp series issued since 1892 were imprinted with the Type 1 overprint.

The six-pointed star used in the overprint was criticised by the population as a Jewish or Christian symbol. Therefore, new overprints with a five-pointed star were used for widows and orphans stamps and postal stationery from February 1916 and for regular stamps from September 1916.

With regard to their necessity, for overprint type 3 the same applies as for overprint type 2.



Figs. 7–7f: One stamp from each of the overprinted series.

On envelopes, only the Type 1 overprint was applied, since the widows and orphans tax had to be added by an appropriate stamp. Initially, only the 20 paras value of the 1913 General Post Office series was overprinted. Any remaining stocks of other postal cards were apparently no longer available to be overprinted.

For the widows and orphans tax only the two values 10 paras and 20 paras were required. However, since telegrams were charged 1 piastre obligatory tax for every 5 piastres telegram fee, stamps with 1, 5, and 10 piastres were also imprinted with overprint type 2. In practice, however, the choice of the additional stamp used did not matter anyway. Moreover, after the end of the war, these obligatory tax stamps were approved for general use.

2 Source for *figs. 4 and 5*: Birken, 2018.

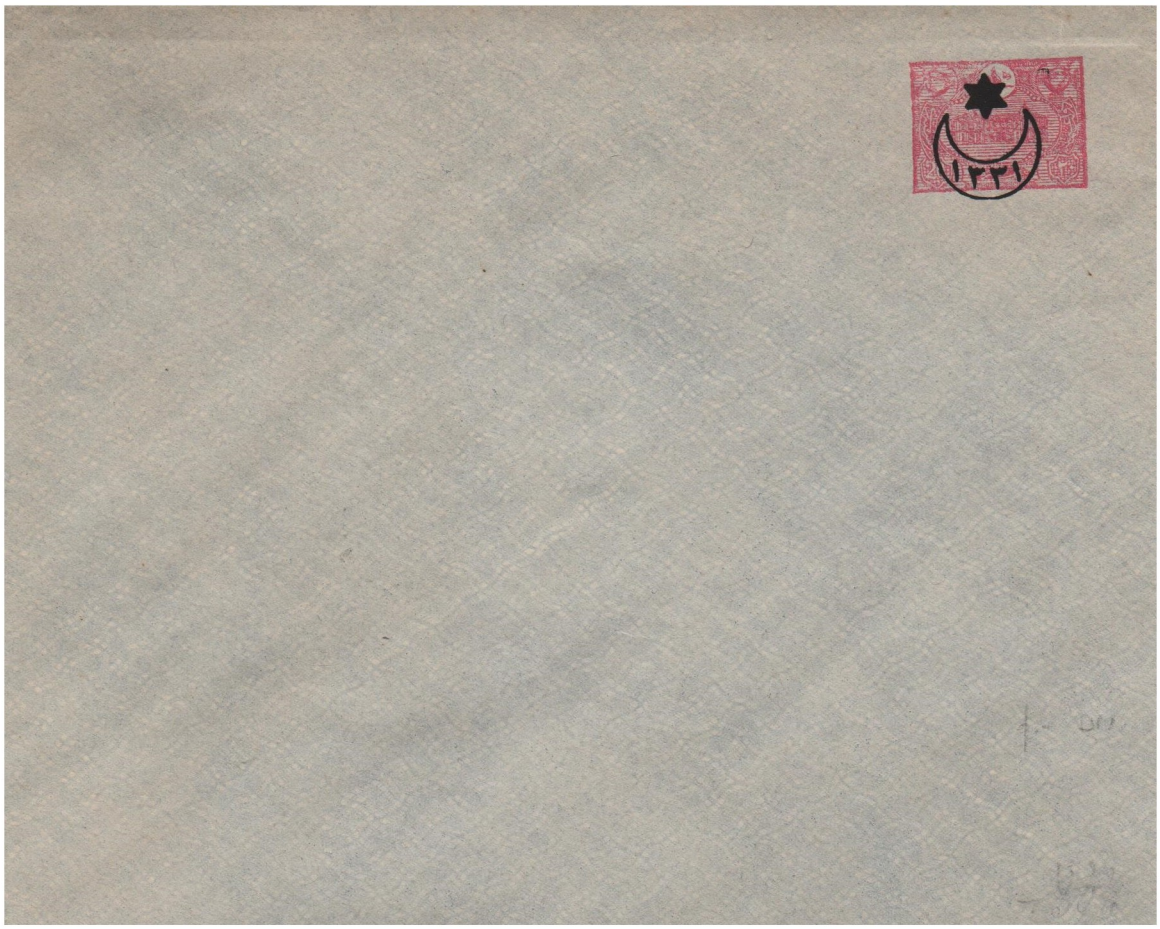


Fig. 8: Envelope overprinted with type 1 (Birken no. 87).



Figs. 9–9c: Stamps with the type 2 overprint.



Figs. 10–10c: Stamps with the type 3 overprint.



Fig. 11: Obligatory tax stamp forming the main part of the cover's franking.



Figs. 12–12c: Stamps with the type 4 overprint.

The type 4 overprint was used to overprint stamps of the seven series from 1892 onwards and additionally the 5 paras special stamp for the reinstatement of the constitution in 1908, the special stamps for the reconquest of Adrianople in 1913 and the stamps for 50th anniversary of the Constantinople post office in 1916.

Nine different envelopes (some in several colour variants) were also imprinted with a type 4 overprint.

In order to remedy the shortage of postcards, the Ottoman Post had forms printed without a value imprint in 1915/16: used were various types of cardboard in white or greyish colour and a smaller format of 120×80 mm. The inscriptions were exclusively in Turkish, contrary to the internationally agreed standards.

After the war, a form measuring 135×90 mm appeared on chamois cardboard and with a brownish coating with the words "devlet-i osmaniye postalari" (negative). Both forms were in part printed on paper barely thicker than normal writing paper.

It was also permitted to use up old postal stationery, postal cards and (bisected) card letters, by affixing valid stamps (*fig. 15–18*).



Fig. 13: Envelope overprinted with type 4 (Birken no. 90).



Fig. 14: Small postcard form, cancelled …1916, erroneously without obligatory tax (Birken no. 97).



Fig. 15: Large postcard form with imprinted postage rate notice for 20 para, correctly franked with 4½ piastres postage due, cancelled Galata 18.11.21 (Birken no. 98).

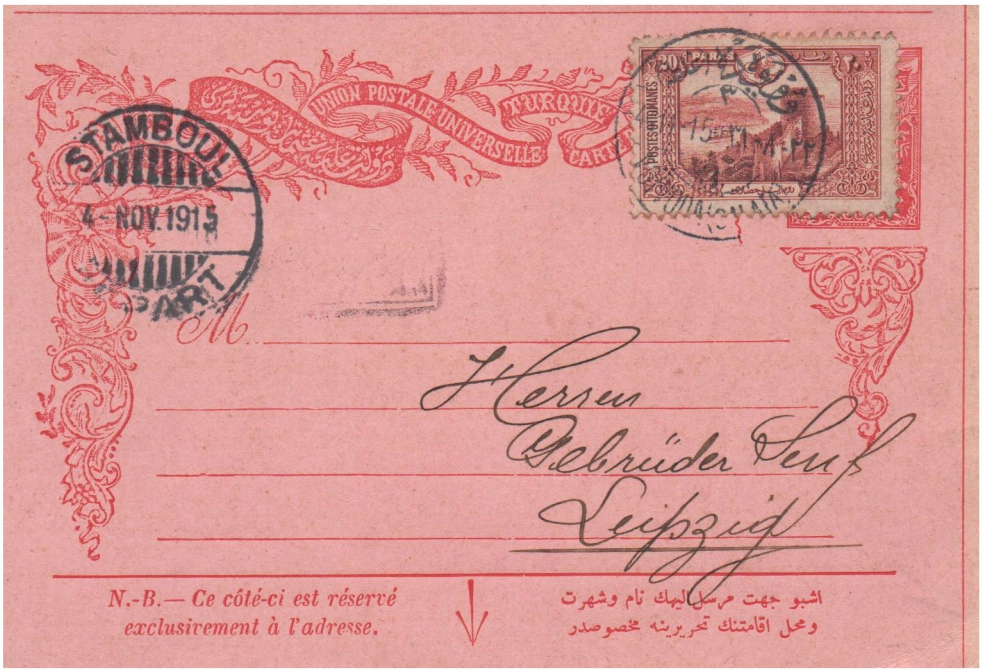


Fig. 16: Postal card (Birken no. 41) from 1905 affixed with a valid stamp, sent to the stamp dealers Senf Brothers in Leipzig, cancelled 4.11.15, without obligatory tax.

On 25th March 1917 stamps were issued with the new type of overprint, known as "Ox Head" or "Beetle". As stocks of the stamps previously used for overprinting were running low, imprinting was carried out on all stamp issues since 1865 (!), in some cases more than fifty years after their withdrawal.

To grasp the significance of this process: imagine this happening at German reunification in 1990!

Even stamps that had originally been printed for the autonomous region of Eastern Rumelia (Roumélie Oriental), which had long since transferred to Bulgaria, were used.



Fig. 17: Internally used reply card (Birken no. 16d) sent from Smyrna to Cordelio, with obligatory tax, cancelled and mailed on 1.02.1916.



Fig. 18: Detached part of postal card with reply postal card (Birken no. 43) with affixed widows and orphans obligatory tax stamp, cancelled 7.01.1918, sent to Germany.

Postal stationery was not overprinted with the "Beetle" type overprint, presumably because there was just no stock left.

From 6th/19th February 1919, the prescribed obligatory tax ended, but there were several postage rate increases as a result of inflation caused by the war: a postcard finally cost 3 piastres inland and 4½ piastres abroad, a letter even 5 and 7½ piastres, respectively.

It was not until 26th November 1923 that completely new rates were introduced, thus ending the system of emergency wartime measures.

Editor's Note:

An article on the history and usage of the "Ox Heads" will appear in the next edition of MEPB.

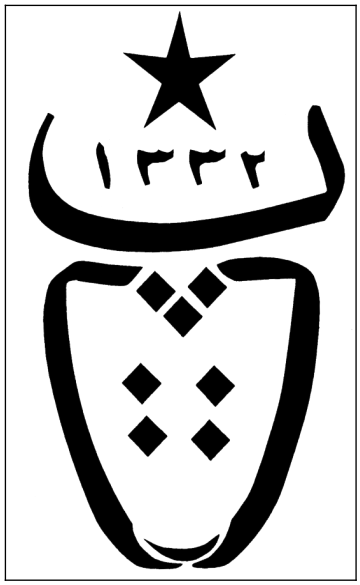


Fig. 19: Overprint type 5, known as "P.T.T." or "Ox Head" or "Beetle".



Figs. 20–20g: Examples of further stamps now overprinted with type 5.

Sources and Literature

- Birken, Andreas: *Die Ganzsachen*. Hamburg: AROS, 1995 (Handbuch der türkischen Philatelie, I : Osmanisches Reich ; 4)
- Birken, Andreas: *Die Kriegsaufdruck-Serien*. Hamburg: AROS, 2018 (Handbuch der türkischen Philatelie, I : Osmanisches Reich ; 9)
- *Michel Südosteuropa. 2019/2020*. Germering: Schwaneberger, 2019. (Europa ; 4) 1280 p. ISBN: 978-3-95402-294-6.
- Schmidt, Wolfgang, und Andreas Birken: *Die Postgebühren*. Hamburg: AROS, 1997 (Handbuch der türkischen Philatelie, I : Osmanisches Reich ; 5)
- Warnecke, Jens: *Postalistische Notmaßnahmen des Osmanischen Reichs im Ersten Weltkrieg*. In: Philatelie, vol. 72, 2020, no. 517 (July 2020), pp. 34–37.



Fig. 21: Foreign post card, cancelled 19.11.1921, with correct postage of 4½ piastres.



Fig. 22: Foreign letter with correct postage of 7½ piastres.

On the Use of Turkey's 1916 Leander's Tower Postal Cards

by Otto Graf

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Since I had the chance to preview Jens Warnecke's article on the newly discovered proofs of the Leander's Tower postal cards,[1] I would like to widen the perspective of these postal cards by recording aspects of their use which I noticed in the course of my collecting activities. Hopefully this will motivate other collectors to share their findings on these postal cards.

My perspective on these postal cards is about distinguishing when regular cards were used in Turkey and when emergency measures came into effect. This back-and-forth lasted from 1914, when postal cards with the round imprinted stamp could not be re-ordered from printers Bradbury & Wilkinson in England due to the war, until the time when the a new postal card series reached counters in 1926 – ordered from exactly that same printer, Bradbury & Wilkinson.

The Leander's Tower postal cards were produced by the Vienna State Printing Office (Wiener Staatsdruckerei)[2] and represent the return to regular postal cards during World War I, after a first interim period of emergency measures. Their use is the subject of this article.

History of Turkey's Postal Cards and Tariffs

Turkey allowed post cards from 1st July 1875, following entirely the Austrian idea of an economical way for sending short messages – quasi the text-messaging of the 19th century. The tariff for post cards in Turkey was 20 para, no matter whether they were sent within a city, within the country (by land or by sea), or internationally.

It was not until a quarter of a century later that a local tariff of 10 para was introduced, on 14th January 1901 to be precise. This rate was only of relevance to İstanbul, where there was a local postal delivery service. This tariff, 10 para within a city and 20 para anywhere beyond, was effective in Turkey until the First World War. On 8th July 1915 a surcharge of 10 para for the war orphans was introduced, which meant that sending a post card then cost 20 para and 30 para, respectively.

At some unknown point in time, foreign merchants in Turkey were successful in their protest against this tax and the foreign tariff was reduced to 20 para again. At that time, a post card sent within Turkey was more expensive at 30 para than a post card sent abroad at 20 para.

Another new rate came in 1916, when a special tariff to Bulgaria was introduced: sending a post card cost only 10 para. Since there was no mention of the compulsory surcharge for war orphans, this tax was actually not charged. The reduction only effected the basic tariff, the surcharge on any additional service, like registration, which happened to be 10 para as well, had to be paid for Bulgaria.

In order to end this inconsistent situation, the international post card tariffs were increased on 14th July 1916 with the new rates no longer subject to the surcharge. post cards thus cost 20 para within city, 30 para within the Empire and internationally, and 10 para to Bulgaria.

1 See "Proofs of Turkey's 1916 Leander's Tower Postcards" in: MEPB, no. 16, 2020, pp. 15–18.
2 Until 1918 "k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei," then "Österreichische Staatsdruckerei".

The Ordering of the Leander's Tower Postal Card

Since the Leander's Tower postal cards were printed and issued in values of 10 para and 20 para, it can be assumed that they were ordered soon after the beginning of the war, definitely before 8th July 1915, because from this date these values could no longer be used (or only in special cases) without applying additional franking.



Fig. 1: 10 para postal card of the Bradbury & Wilkinson design sent from Mirgun (5.07.1915) to Arnsberg, Germany. This postal card for local use was used to a foreign destination by adding a 10 para stamp to make up the 20 para postcard rate.
This can be seen as the first emergency measure, using up local postal cards for international mail.

Issue and Use of the Leander's Tower Postal Card

Andreas Birken remarks in his book on Turkish stationery[3] that the year of issue usually stated in catalogues as 1917 is not correct for the Leander's Tower postal cards. These cards were already issued in 1916. He mentions a card dated 18th October 1916.[4] Even this date is still well after the rate increase on 8th July 1915.

This means that the 10 para postal card, which was intended as a local post card, cannot exist as local usage without additional postage. The 20 para postal card, on the other hand, can exist used as a foreign post card without additional franking, at least for the period between withdrawal of the war orphans surcharge and the general increase of postage rates on 14th July 1916.

Such a rather special situation immediately gives rise to the question of how the two Leander's Tower postal cards could be used without additional franking.

3 Cf. pp. 70–71 of Birken, Andreas: *Die Ganzsachen*. Hamburg: AROS, 1995.
4 Pictured in his 1995 catalogue on p. 72, see *fig. 10*.

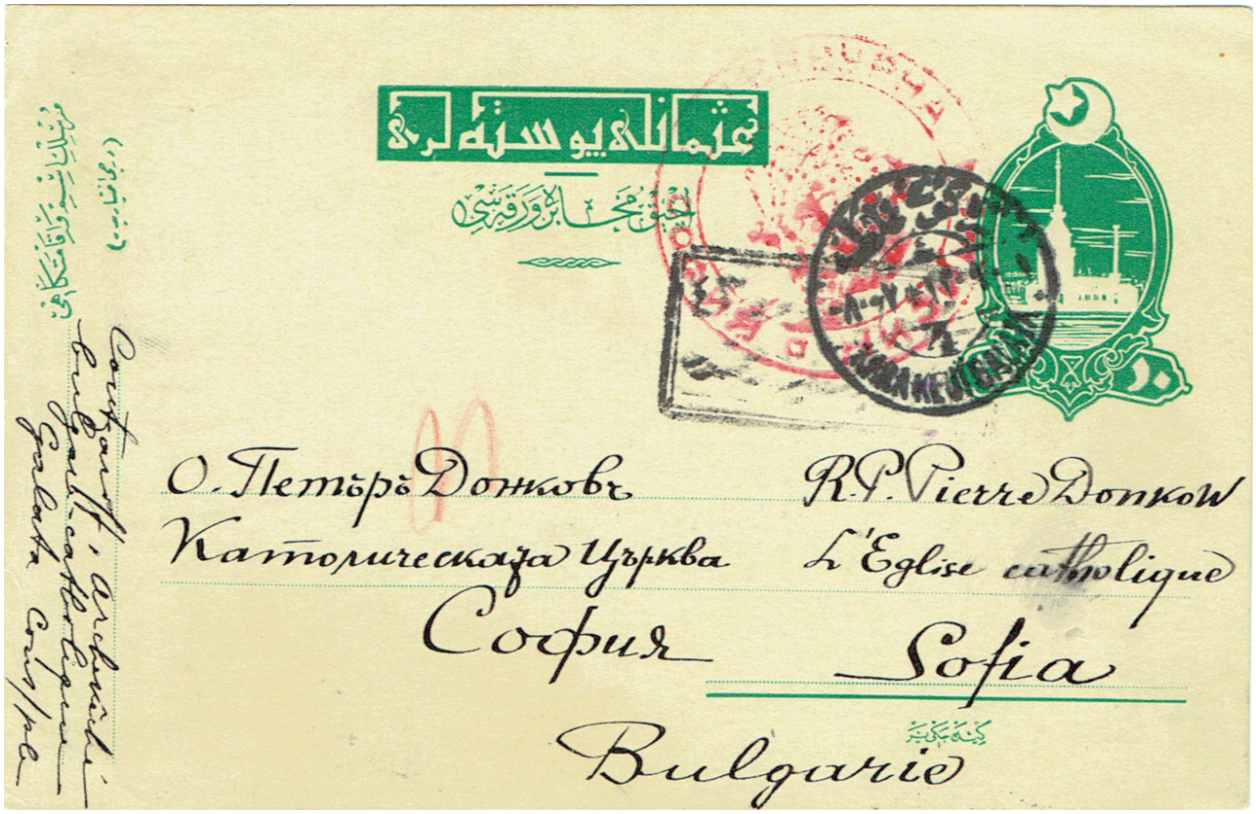


Fig. 2: Card from Karaköy (1.09.1917) to Sofia. Postage paid by use of the 10 para postal card without additional franking. The card was censored in Istanbul as well as in Bulgaria.

Usage without additional Franking

The most common use of the 10 para postal card without additional franking is to Bulgaria. However, such use is not as common as one might think. And, I was able to find identify another use: An Istanbul bookseller used the 10 para postal card as a book order form by adding an overprint. Since the compulsory tax in favour of war orphans did not apply to printed matter and thus for book order forms, which were equivalent in terms of the tariff, the foreign printed matter rate of 10 para was correct.

Consequently, following that logic, there could have been 10 para postal cards sent abroad as printed matter by having a private overprint (such as congratulations, advertising, etc.) applied. However, I have not seen such an item so far.

The 20 para postal card without additional franking is much easier to find. On the one hand, after the introduction of the surcharge for war orphans on 8th July 1915, the local postage rate was 20 para. The compulsory surcharge did not necessarily have to be paid with the stamps specifically overprinted for this purpose,[5] but could be paid with regular postage stamps. So the 20 para card could be used as a local post card.

After the compulsory tax on foreign mail had been withdrawn but before the postage rates for foreign mail were raised in general, the previous postage rate of 20 para for foreign post cards applied once more. Such uses did occur. However, the postage reduction for foreign mails must have been firmly in the minds of postal officials: even after the rate rise, foreign post cards were treated as if the compulsory surcharge did not apply. Such treatment of post cards can be found well into the early 1920s, when a different compulsory tax (benefiting children) was in force.

5 MiNr. 330–347 and 358–387.



Fig. 3: Book order form from Pera (29.06.1918) to Berlin, postage paid by use of the 10 para postal card without additional franking.
The card had been privately overprinted by the bookseller Otto Keil to turn it into a book order form.



Fig. 4: Card from Halki (10.07.334 = 23.07.1918) to Galata.
Correct rate for a local post card after the general increase of postal rates.

Late Use of the Leander's Tower Postal Card Issue

Late usages are of general interest as they allow estimating the quantity of postal cards ordered in 1916. These amounts must have been substantial! One finds these cards in use until the 1920s: the latest date I can note from my collection is 14th May 1923.

Theoretically the postal card was valid until 30th June 1926 and was tolerated until 31st December 1926, like all Ottoman stamps. There were so many of these cards still available that they were even used as parcel cards when other appropriate forms were not at hand.



Fig. 5: Card from Pera (29.05.1917) to Munich.
The card was carried at the previous international rate without being taxed, although at that time the rate for international post cards had been increased to 30 para.

These postal cards also exist with an overprint. From April 1920 to February 1921 the French and Turks fought over the control of Anteb. The town was later awarded the honorary title "Gazi" because of these battles. This was otherwise only awarded to glorious military commanders. The city's current name is Gaziantep.

From March 1921 until the French withdrawal in December 1921 there was an armistice. France controlled the police, Turkey controlled the town's administration. During this period, 500 postal cards were surcharged with the words "O. M. F. / Syrie / 1 / PIASTRE" in the summer of 1921. Consequently a corresponding number of these postal cards must have been in stock at that post office.

Naturally, the cards were also available in other places in Anatolia, so there are used examples from the time of the national government. However, these are not common. All in all, the quantities printed were definitely "sufficient."



Fig. 6: Leander's Tower postal card, 20 para, sent from Mardin (14.05.1923) to Springfield, Missouri, USA. At that time the international post card rate was 4½ kuruş. It is interesting that the imprinted stamp on the card was not taken into account towards the rate. The stamps of the Ottoman Empire were valid for postage until 30.06.1926 and were still tolerated until the end of 1926.



Fig. 7: 10 para Leander's Tower postal card, sent from Kütahya (21.06.1921) to Feriköy (İstanbul). The card is franked with 3 kuruş (120 para): the 10 para imprinted stamp, a 10 para stamp and a bisected 5 kuruş stamp. The card was censored in Inebolu.



Fig. 8: 20 para Leander's Tower postal card used as a parcel card
for a parcel weighing 5,000 grams, which was sent from Guemendjik (18.02.1918) to Dinar.



Fig. 9: The Antep provisional overprint: “O. M. F. / Syrie / 1 / PIASTRE”.

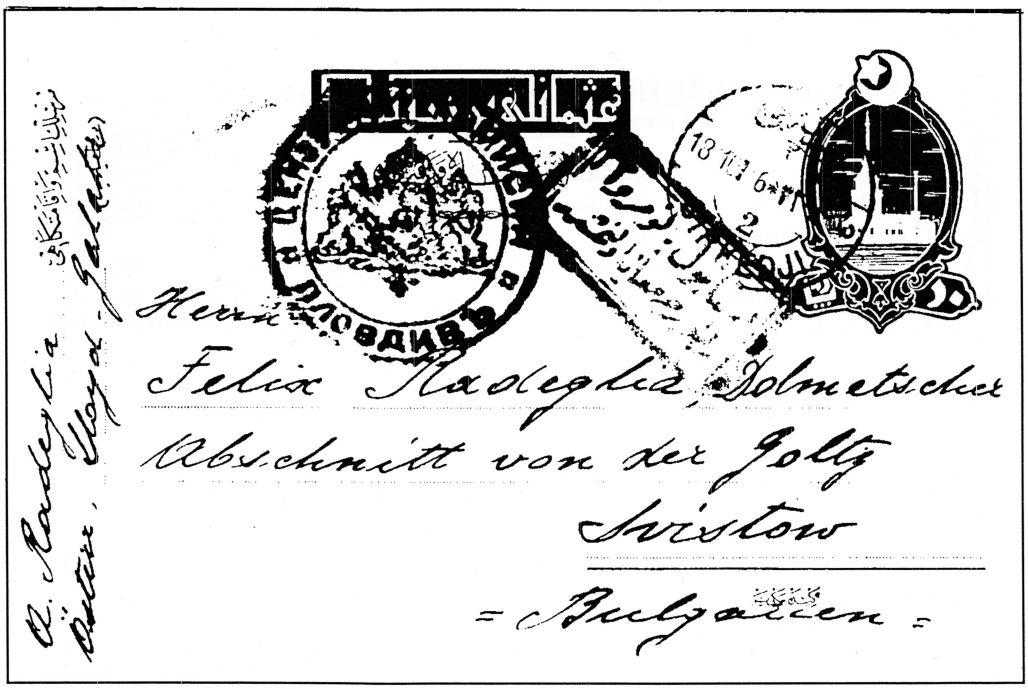


Fig. 10: The earliest use of the 10 para Leander’s Tower postal card: Sirkeci to Svishtov, 18.10.1916.

Two Mysterious Baghdad–Haifa Overland Mail Route Instruction Hand-Stamps

by Rainer Fuchs (AIJP, FRPSL)

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My first contact with the Postal History of the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa was in the late 1980s during my five year stay in Iraq, working as commissioning engineer/site manager for projects I was delegated to by my former employer. I do not remember if I purchased the first covers at that time but I became more seriously interested about 25 years ago and am collecting items ever since.

I had an initial impression that, once Norman Collins had published his monograph in 1990,[1] this area was almost completely researched and all details were published. I never thought that so many new items not listed and described in Norman's book would surface over the years. In fact I have discovered so many details not listed in Norman's book that, five years ago, I had been asked to write and publish a revision on that book. While I felt honoured by such a request, lack of time would not permit it. However, I do not stop writing and publishing articles on topics I judge to be important or which require further studies.

Collins' Numberings

The route instruction hand-stamps which are listed by Collins are numbered HS-1 to HS-94. Over the years I have been able to discover a large number of unrecorded hand-stamps which I numbered "HS-Nxx" whereas "N" stands for new and "xx" for the sequential number: 01 to (as of today) 66. Since the number scheme created by Collins cannot easily be extended, I have a new numbering scheme under preparation, but until this is completed, I will refer here to these intermediate numbers.

New Discoveries

This article discusses the newly discovered route instruction hand-stamps I have recorded in my intermediate listing (which is also used on my website) as HS-N15 and HS-N16. The covers I have discovered are catalogued in the below table and shown on the following pages.

I tried to detect a pattern where these hand-stamps have been used, but I must admit there doesn't seem to be one. Another mystery is that the term "Motor Mail" was usually only used for mail originating in Egypt whereas "Overland Mail" was the normal term for mail from Iraq but also used for mail from Europe and sometimes for mail from Egypt. Maybe other collectors can recognise a pattern here, and maybe provide other covers with these hand-stamps from their collections.

The table below contains high resolution scans (600dpi) of the featured hand-stamps, to me all hand-stamps are identical, of couse some minor differences may occur how strong/with how much force, the hand-stamp was struck on the cover.

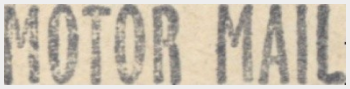
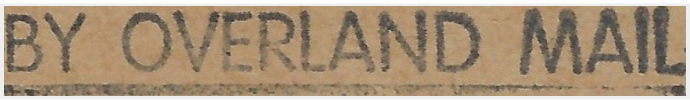
1 Collins, Norman J.: *Overland mail via the Syro-Iraqi great desert* / by Norman J. Collins with Zvi Alexander and Norman Gladstone. Holyland Philatelic Society, c 1990 (BAPIP Monograph ; 1990). 130 pages. ISBN: 0-9505571-4-5.

Covers with Hand-Stamp HS-N15 and HS-N16

Fig.	Handstamp	From	Despatch	Transit	To	Arrival
1	**HS-N15 HS-N16**	Cairo	11.11.1942	–	Damascus	21.11.1942
2	**HS-N15 HS-N16**	Baghdad	22.07.1924	–	Milano, Italy	16.08.1924
3	**HS-N15**	Baghdad	2.12.1924	Dover, England	Chichester, England	15.12.1924
4	**HS-N15**	Mohammerah, Iran	19.04.1927	Baghdad 21.04.1927	Cranton, USA	
5	**HS-N15**	Tel Aviv	10.07.1942		Baghdad	16.07.1942
6	**HS-N15**	Kordistan, Iran	1.08.1933		Geneva, Switzerland	
7	**HS-N15**	Damascus	27.01.1933		Jerusalem	
8	**HS-N15**	Damascus	27.10.1938		St. Louis, USA	
9	**HS-N16 L3/L4**	Baghdad	8.03.1928	Qantara 11.03.1928 Alexandria 12.03.1928	Livorno, Italy	19.03.1928
10	**HS-N16 HS-22**	Port Said	20.10.1926	Baghdad 23.10.1926 Mohammerah, Iran 25.10.1926	Abadan, Iran	



Fig. 8: Taxed cover from Damascus (27.10.1938) to St. Louis, Missouri, USA.
Franked with 12.50 piastre plus Postage Due markings “T” and “New York / N. Y. / Due 6 Cents”.
US Postage Due stamps: 2×3 c. Type HS-N15.

Fig.	Hand-Stamp HS-N15 42.70 × 5.70 mm	Hand-Stamp HS-N16 22.40 × 5.30 mm
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Conclusion

Unless other collectors recognise a pattern in the use of these route instruction hand-stamps, I will have to consider these types as bogus and will amend my future listings accordingly. Hence, additional images of covers with these types as well as constructive comments are highly appreciated.

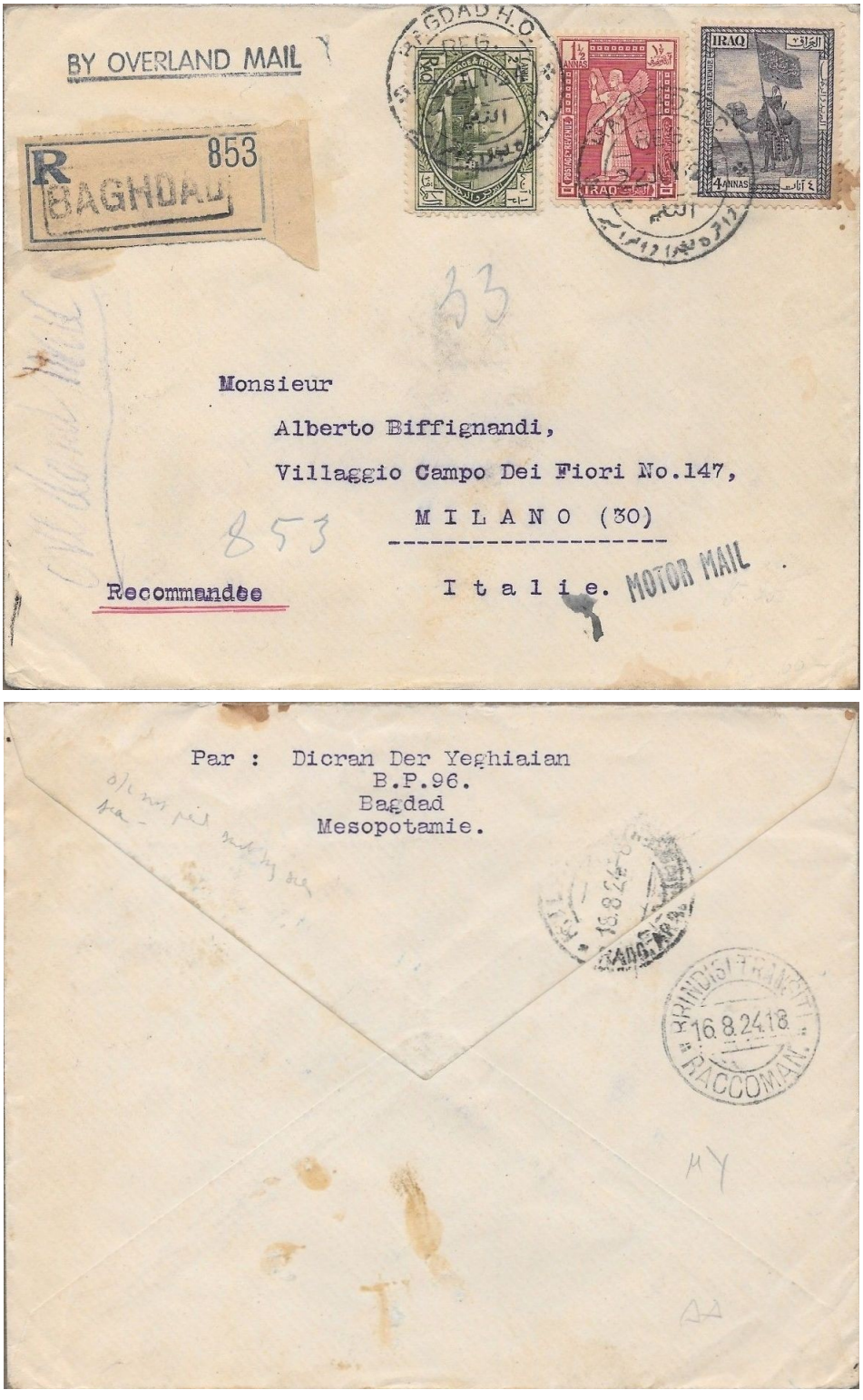
If these types turn out to be bogus then this article at least served the purpose as to inform and warn others. I may have definitely lost money by purchasing them, but this is the fate of every researching collector, on the other hand they are now in safe hands, away from the market.

MEPB needs interesting new material!
Please come forward with your articles,
research notes, queries, and images!



Figs. 1 and 1a: Cover sent 1942 from Cairo (11.11.1942) to Damascus (21.11.1942). Postage rate 22 mils. Overland Mail surcharge was not required as the surcharges had been abolished several years earlier.
On the reverse: Departure postmark Cairo 4 (11.11.1942), arrival postmark Damascus (21.11.1942). Transit time Egypt–Syria 10 days, which seems to be quite long but was probably caused by the censorship. Egyptian and Syrian (Free French Forces in the Levant) censor markings and sealing strips.

HS-N15 and HS-N16. This was **not** carried by Overland Mail. The Overland Mail was called Motor Mail in Egypt to or via Iraq, but the cover was sent from Cairo via Haifa and Beirut to Damascus and addressed to the Nairn Transport Co., the carrier and initiator of the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa.



Figs. 2 and 2a: Cover from Baghdad (22.07.1924) to Milano, Italy (16.08.1924). Postage rate 6 anna. On the reverse: Transit and arrival postmarks (Brindisi and Milano) of 16.08.1924.

HS-N15 and HS-N16.
I believe that this cover was not carried by the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa as during that time the rate would have been 9 anna for a registered cover. Also the transit time of almost 4 weeks supports this. But, where and why were the Overland Mail/Motor Mail markings applied and by which route was this cover consequently transported?



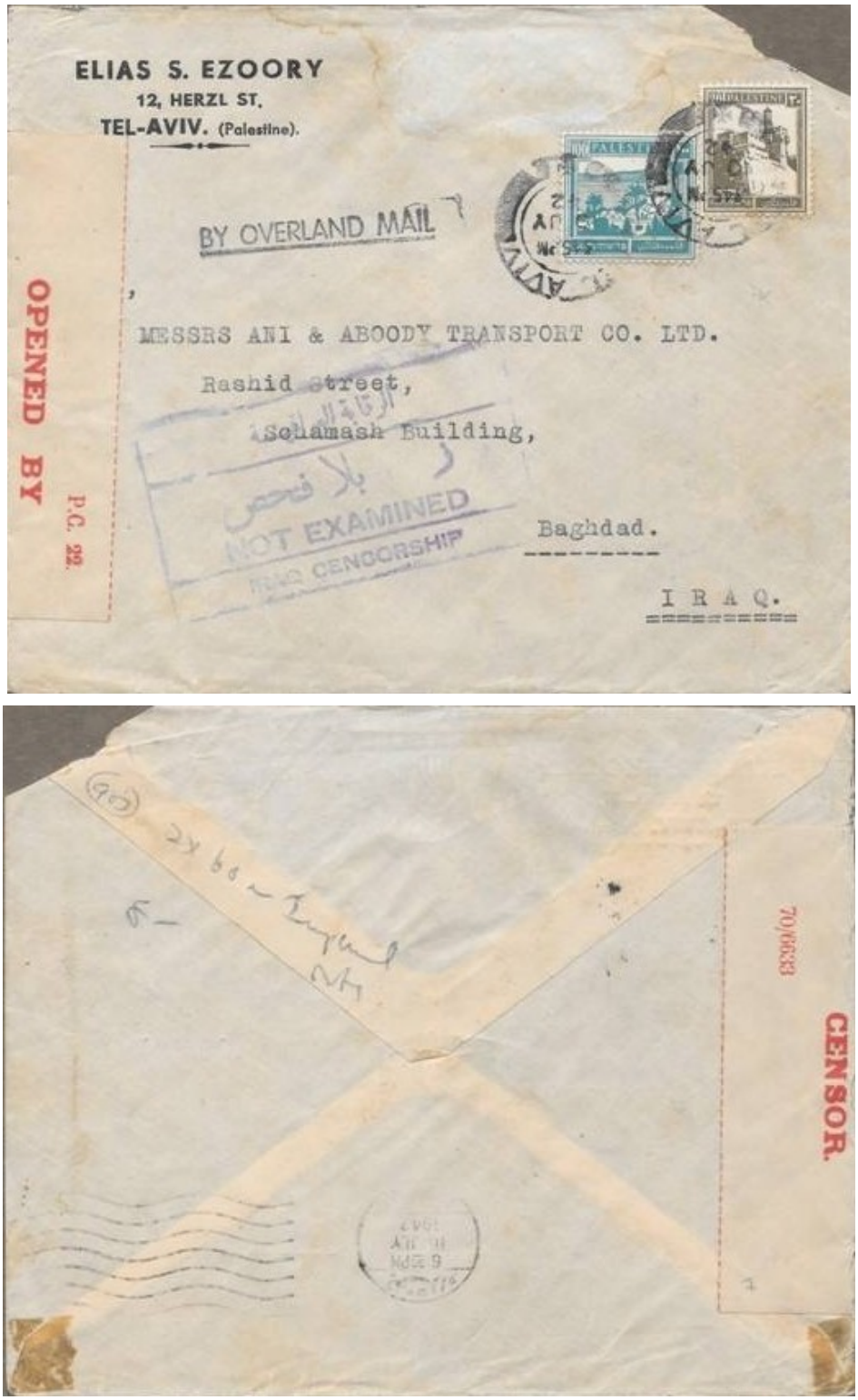
Figs. 3 and 3a: Cover from Baghdad (2.12.1924) to Chichester, Sussex, England.
British Post Office at Dover recognised the cover as too heavy and struck the “More to Pay / Above [20] Grammes / 258” cachet, calculated the Postage Due as 7½ d: “7½ TO PAY / 258”.
The delivery Post Office at Chichester duly affixed Postage Due stamps for 7½ d and cancelled these “Chichester / 2 / 15 DE / 1924”.

HS-N15.



Figs. 4 and 4a: Cover from Mohammerah (19.04.1927) to Cranton, Illinois, USA.
On reverse transit postmark Baghdad H.Q. (21.04.1927)
Postage rate of 27 chahis which relates to an Overland Mail cover up to 20 grammes.
15 ch postage + 12 ch. Overland Mail Surcharge

HS-N15.



Figs. 5 and 5a: Cover sent from Tel Aviv (10.07.1942) to Baghdad (16.07.1942). Censorship label Palestine type PC 22 and "Not Examined / Iraq Censorship" hand-stamp. On the reverse arrival postmark Baghdad (16.07.1942).

This cover is a total mystery: the rate of 120 m cannot be explained. The Overland Mail surcharge was long abolished in 1947. The foreign rate for a 20 g letter was 15 m with 10 m for any additional 20 g.[2]

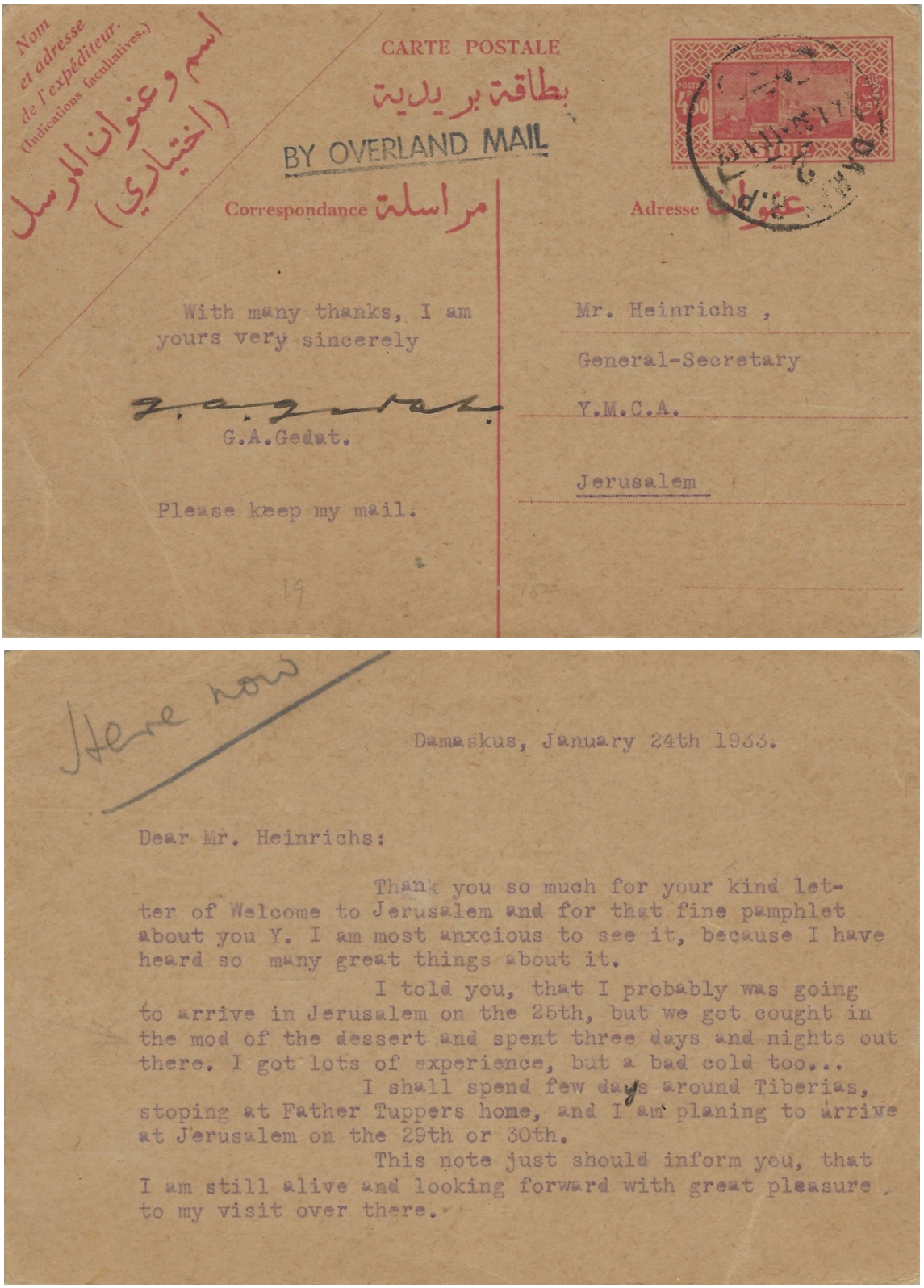
2 A 20 g letter by airmail (Imperial Airways) would fit the 120 m rate affixed. (*Editor)*





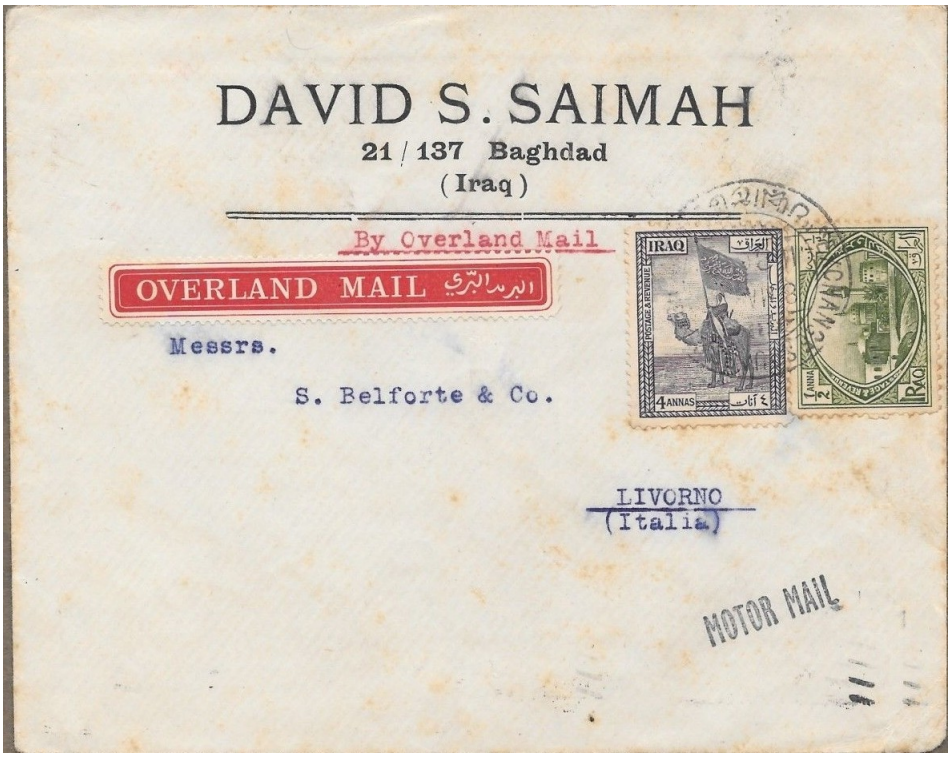
Figs. 6 and 6a: Cover from Kurdistan, Iran (1.08.1933) via Kirmanchah (1.08.1933) to Geneva, Switzerland.
Postage rate: 33 chahis (1 kran + 13 ch), the correct rate for an ordinary Overland Mail cover from Iran: 30 ch postage + 3 ch Overland Mail Surcharge.

HS-N15.



Figs. 7 and 7a: Syrian postal card sent from Damascus (24.01.1933) to Jerusalem, written by the General Secretary of the German YMCA (CVJM), Gustav-Adolf Gedat, on one of his world tours. The imprinted 4.50 piastre on the card is the correct rate for a foreign postcard at the time, Overland Mail surcharge was not required anymore.

HS-N15.





Figs. 9 and 9a: Cover from Baghdad (8.03.1928) to Livorno, Italy.
On reverse transit postmarks of Qantara (11.03.1928), Alexandria (12.03.1928) and arrival postmark of Livorno (19.03.1928).
4½ anna: the correct Overland Mail rate for a cover up to 20 grammes from Iraq at the time of posting.

Route instruction label type L3/4 issued by Iraqi Post as well as hand-stamp “Motor Mail” type HS-N16



Figs. 10 and 10a: My latest find is a cover from Port Said (20.10.1926) to Abadan, Iran. On reverse transit postmarks of Baghdad H.Q (23.10.1926) and Mohammerah (25.10.1926). Postage rate of 55 m is **not** the correct rate for such a cover. The cover looks shortened on the left side and I believe a stamp may have cut off which would have completed the 60 m rate for a cover of the second weight increment.

Three New Jordanian Censor Markings

by Bernd-Dieter Buscke

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Having purchased a number of covers from Egypt recently, I can now present three more Jordanian censorship markings, including a new type, not previously listed.[1] All my examples travelled from Amman to Egypt in 1963. Where exactly the censorship was applied remains unknown.

1. A letter from Amman 10.07.1963 via Cairo Airport 12.07.1963 and Cairo 13.07.1963 to Cairo 14.07.1963. It features the regular Egyptian censorship marking and a violet Jordanian censorship hand-stamp no. 4: "روقب / ٤".
2. A letter from Amman 12.08.1963 via Cairo Airport 14.08.1963 to Cairo 15.08.1963. The regular Egyptian censorship marking is accompanied by a new type of Jordanian censorship hand-stamp no. 21: "روقب / ٢١".
3. The last letter is again from Amman 7.06.1963 via Cairo 13.06.1963 to Cairo Al-Doqi 14.06.1963. Apart from the Egyptian censorship hand-stamp it features a violet Jordanian censorship hand-stamp no. 22 "روقب / ٢٢", again in the new type. The cover is resealed with two red military censorship sealing labels. The inscription on these sealing labels is different from the previous such example shown in my article in MEPB 15:[2] it features a different version of the letter *tāʾ marbūṭa*.



Fig. 1: Violet censorship marking no. 4: "روقب / ٤".



Fig. 2: New type "روقب / ٢١".



Fig. 3: New type " روقب / ٢٢ ".



Fig. 4: Red military re-sealing label: "مراقبة عسكرية".

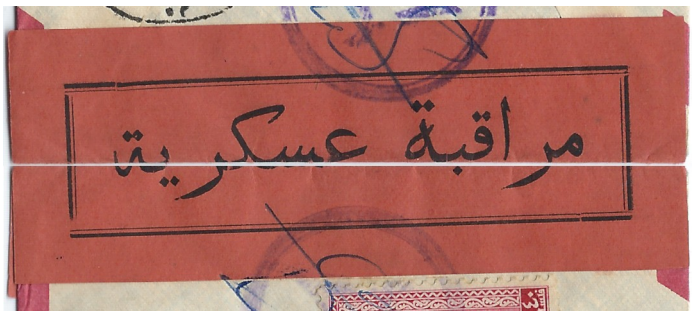


Fig. 5: For comparison the 1960 version shown in MEPB 15 featuring a different *tāʾ marbūṭa*.

1 Kaplanian, Avo: *The all-Arabic Jordanian West Bank censor markings*. In: MEPB; no. 14, 2020, pp. 84–99.
2 Cf. *fig. 14* in Buscke, Bernd-Dieter: *The all-Arabic Jordanian West Bank censor markings (II)*. In: MEPB, no. 15, 2020, pp. 62–81.

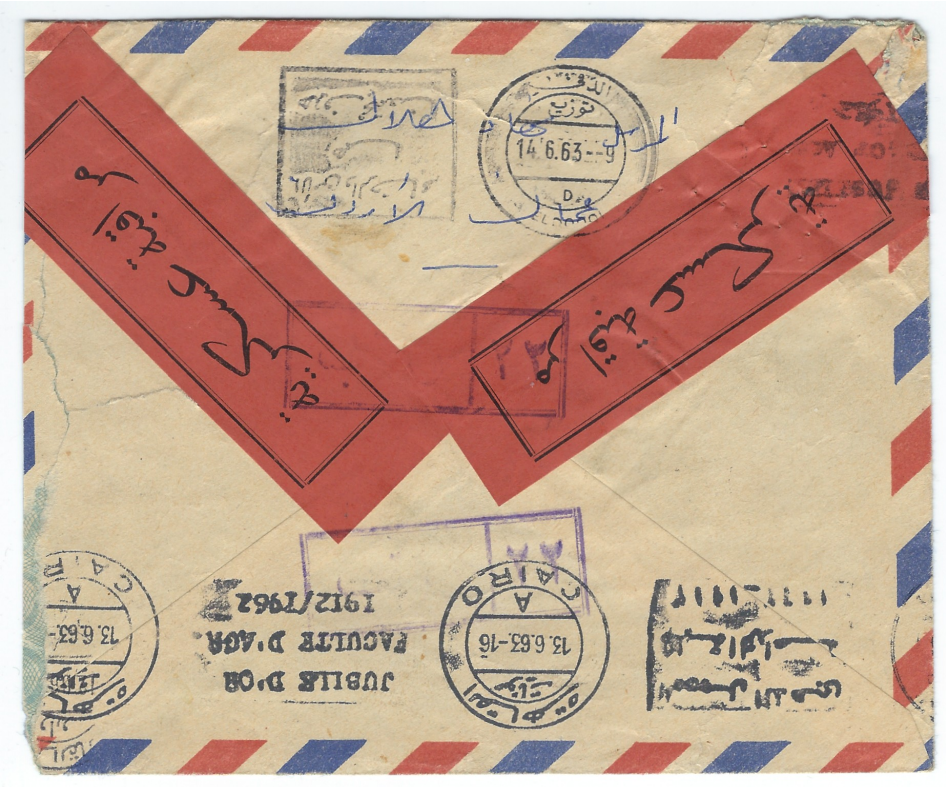


Figs. 6 and 6a: Letter from Amman 10.07.1963 via Cairo/Airport 12.07.1963 and Cairo 13.07.1963 to Cairo 14.07.1963. Egyptian censorship and violet Jordanian censorship hand-stamp 4: "روقب / ٤".



Figs. 7 and 7a: Letter from Amman 12.08.1963 via Cairo Airport 14.08.1963 to Cairo 15.08.1963. Egyptian censorship and violet new type of Jordanian censorship hand-stamp 21: "روقب / ٢١".





Figs. 8 and 8a: Letter from Amman 07.06.1963 via Cairo 13.06.1963 to Cairo Al-Doqi 14.06.1963. Egyptian censorship and violet new type of a Jordanian censorship hand-stamp 22: "٢٢ / روقب" Resealed with two red military censorship sealing labels, also in a new type.

Mail from Perim Island (Yemen)

by Folkert Bruining and Ot Louw † [1]

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You will be surprised how a tiny spot on Earth can be so fascinating from a postal and philatelic point of view. Take the island of Perim.

Perim (بريم , Barīm, Mayyūn, Babelmandeb) is a horseshoe-shaped volcanic island, located in the Strait of Bab el-Mandeb (Bāb al-Mandab), between Yemen and Djibouti. The island measures about 5.5×3 kilometres (surface area about 14 km²).

The island was Portuguese (1513) and later Ottoman, until it was occupied by the French in 1738. In 1799 the British controlled the island briefly, supporting their invasion of Egypt. In 1857, the British, after having learned from the slightly inebriated French that France was interested, deviously repossessed the island and added it to the already established colony of Aden.



Fig. 1:

Location of the island of Perim in the Red Sea near the coast of Yemen.[2]

Because of its horseshoe shape, Perim possesses a natural harbour with an entrance on the southwestern side, accessible to seagoing ships. The island was mainly used as a place where ships sailing through the Suez Canal were bunkering coal, initially for the British fleet but later for foreign ships as well.

Lack of drinking water makes the island practically unsuitable for permanent habitation. Although a fishing village called Mayyūn is located in the south, according to literature there is no evidence of habitation on this arid, barren island around the year 1900 except for some fishermen already mentioned, staff of the Perim Coal Company, a few government officials and a small detachment of soldiers. But of course, once there was a post office.

1 This article is a revised and consolidated translation of two articles published in Al-Barid in 2014 and 2020. Translated and edited by Tobias Zywietz in cooperation with Folkert Bruining and the late Ot Louw.

2 Source: Lucas, 1888, p. [76].

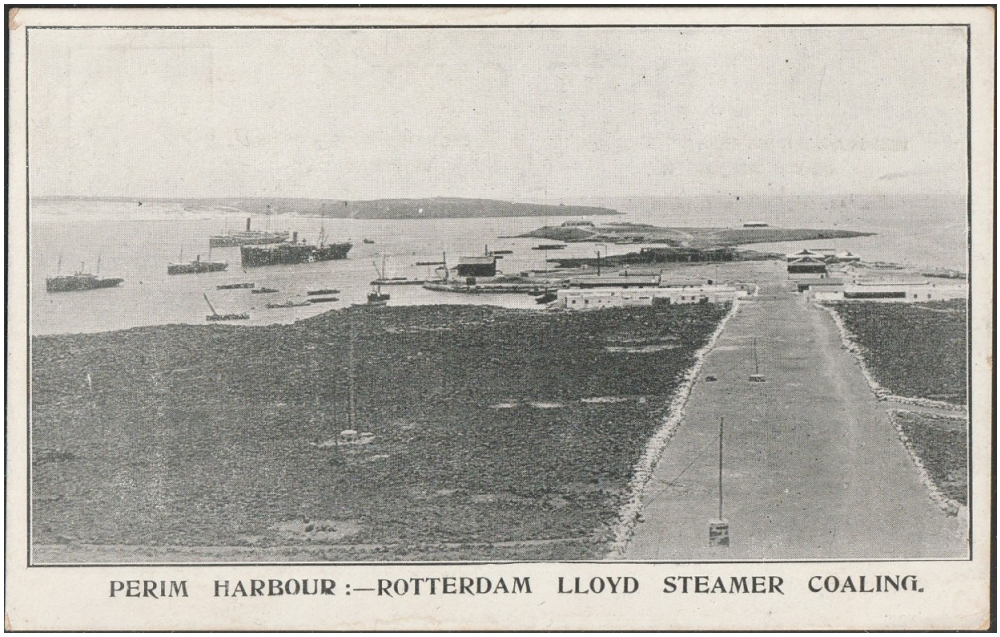


Fig. 2:

Ships of the Rotterdamsche Lloyd taking in coal in Perim Harbour.

Perim Postal History[3]

Where people are living there is, usually, the need for a postal service. Until 1871 this was not the case on Perim, at least not on a regular basis. On occasion ships moored at Perim took mail to and from Aden. On Perim, as elsewhere in the world, it was customary ('the law of the sea') for captains to inquire at the post office or with the harbourmaster whether they should take mail with them to the places they were to call at subsequently. Until at least 1936 this was also the case, albeit occasionally, for Perim.

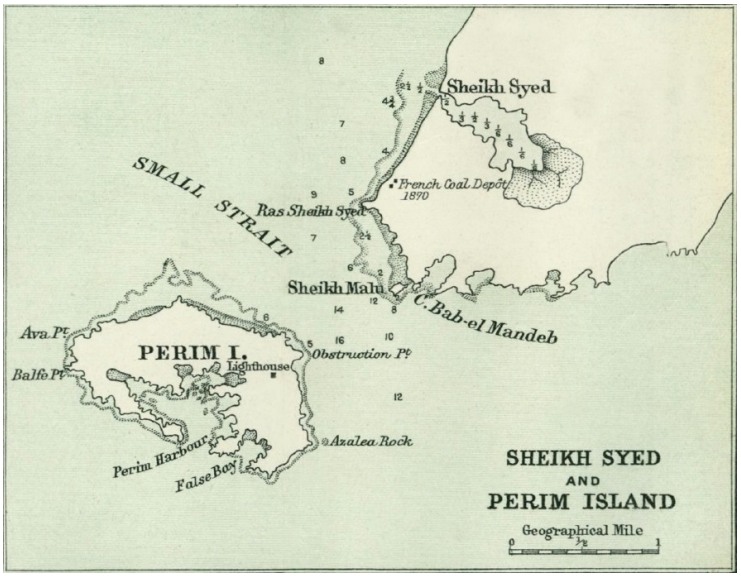


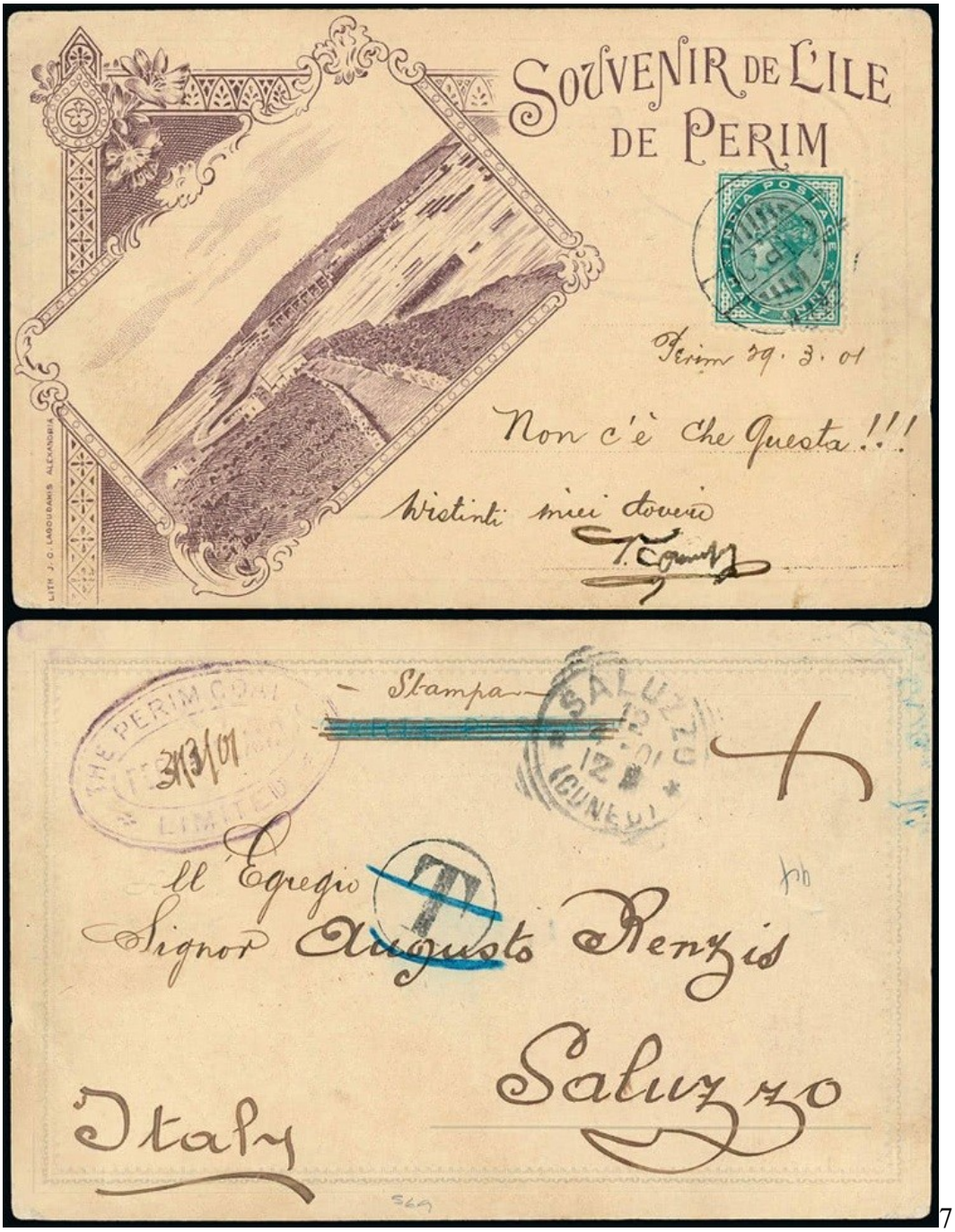
Fig. 3: A more detailed map of Perim dating from 1885.[5]

It was not until 1871 that a more regular postal service was established between Aden and Perim, which was however terminated in 1879 due to unreliability. This is a contemporary description:[4]

> *There is a postal connection with Aden twice a month. This is done by camel mail. The postman lights a large fire after arriving at the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait to inform the lighthouse keeper of his presence. If the weather is not too bad, a boat is immediately sent to receive the mail; otherwise the Perim exiles may wait days for their correspondence.*

In 1883 another regular postal service was opened, partly on the initiative of the Perim Coal Company (PCC). In 1883 the PCC obtained a 30 year concession to supply coal to ships on Perim. Until 1936 ships could take in coal. But the PCC also played – from time to time – a role in the postal organisation on the island, especially in transporting mail to and from the island.

3 This chapter is largely based on Pickering.
4 King, 1878, p. 538. Translated from the German version.
5 Source: Rawson, 1885.



[7]

Figs. 4 and 4a: "Perim 29.3.01 / non c'è che questa!!!" – this is all there is!

"SOUVENIR DE L'ILE DE PERIM" picture post card to Italy with greetings message headed "Perim 29.3.01", showing double oval cachet "THE PERIM COAL Co. / LIMITED / PERIM ISLAND" dated in manuscript: "31/3/01".

Franked with a blue-green ½ Anna stamp tied by double circle Aden postmark (type KD21), "T" in circle (type UP5) struck in error and deleted. Arrival mark of Saluzzo (squared circle) 12.04.1901.

On the backside of the picture post card the double oval cachet of the PCC: "THE PERIM COAL Co. / LIMITED / PERIM ISLAND". Sometimes the cachet was used to avoid theft or irregularities in the mail transport. At least one more (rectangular) cachet was used.[6]

6 Source: Lot 4213 in sale 102, Grosvenor Philatelic Auctions, London. Description revised.

The contract was terminated in 1890, apparently because mail was stolen. In that same year a new attempt was made to establish a regular postal service, about once a week, both to and from Aden and nearby Somaliland. This contract, too, was terminated in 1899; renewal was too expensive.

The well-known 'occasional service' was used again, although with a subsidy of the PCC a 'rural messenger' service could be established, later followed by a service provided by the PCC itself, now on the basis of a contract with the British government. This service continued until 1915.



Fig. 4b: PCC cachet: "THE PERIM COAL Co. / LIMITED / PERIM ISLAND".



Fig. 5: Cachet of Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros, Steamer Point, Aden.[7]

Until 1928 there was again an irregular service, maintained by numerous agents, until the R.A.F. opened an air link to Perim during that year and maintained a weekly postal service to the island. This was shortly thereafter converted to a fortnightly service. In the intermediate weeks, the postal service was maintained by Cowasjee Dinshaw, a member of a family of traders from India (this family had played a role in the postal service to Perim before, around 1890). The company mainly took care of parcels and registered mail (because the R.A.F. did not do this).

The contract ended in 1936, when the PCC's operations were terminated by bankruptcy. It is not entirely clear what the direct link was between this and the termination of the R.A.F./Cowasjee Dinshaw contracts. The latter company may have used the PCC's shipping services, and PCC may have been the main interested party in a postal link with Perim. Or perhaps there is another explanation. Moreover, the port also closed that year.

Post Office and Stamps

Although there was a more or less regular postal connection, there was no post office on Perim until 1915. Until 1937 the postal administration of Aden (and Perim) was part of the Post Office of India. As a consequence Indian stamps had to be used on Perim.

As far as mail was not taken by passing ships to a subsequent port-of-call or destination (I have never seen examples of this but such items must undoubtedly exist), it was transported to Aden, where it was cancelled at the British Indian post office (*figs. 4, and 6*).

Stanley Gibbons[8] indicates that a post office was opened on the island in 1915. From the moment of opening, a double-circle stamp with a long two-line date-bridge ("PERIM" in the first line and the date in the second line) was used (see *fig. 8*).[9] This type had a number of subtypes.[10] For registered mail there was a rectangular boxed cachet with "PERIM". This cachet, meant to be placed on e.g. registration labels, also appears on stamps.[11]

7 Source: Lot 29800 at the 37th Christoph Gärtner Auction, 22.06.2017. Online: https://arabic.stamp-auctions.de/aden/aden.php.
8 Stanley Gibbons, 2017, p. 1.
9 Nomenclature according to Anderson (2016): *Kreisstegstempel mit Bogen oben und unten*.
10 Proud, 1985, p. 228.
11 Folkert Bruining reports to have seen this office mark on a loose stamp of India once. Other uses (besides on



Figs. 6 and 6a:[12] British Indian postcard (and part of the reverse) written by one of the passengers on board of S.S. Ardjoeno of S.M.N. (4.04.1898) and posted on Perim. The card was brought to and cancelled at the post office of Aden on 9.04.1898 and handed over on 11.04.1898 to the French steamer S.S. Iraouaddy (coming from Réunion) on its passage to Marseilles, where she arrived on 23.04.1898.[13]
The card arrived in Oudenbosch (Netherlands) on 24.04.1898. At that time Dutch ships (as a rule) did not call at Aden although stationeries are known to be written on Dutch ships during coaling at Aden.



De s. s. *Kediri*, *Ardjoeno* en *Gede* zijn gisteren respectievelijk te Sabang, te Perim en te Suez gearriveerd, de twee eersten op weg naar Java, de laatste op weg naar Holland.

Fig. 7:

According to this notice in the newspaper Soerabaijasch Handelsblad (Soerabaja/Surabaya, Dutch East Indies) of 9.04.1898, the steamer Ardjoeno was coaling on Perim on 8.04.1898.

The post office was again closed in 1936, according to Stanley Gibbons.[14] Perhaps the closure has to do with the fact that Aden severed its postal affiliation and from 1937 onwards no longer belonged to the Post Office of India and therefore no longer used Indian stamps.

This is not the whole story. Although Stanley Gibbons does not mention it, the post office reopened (we suspect) in 1949.[15] A new type of postmark, with double-circle and short date-bridge,[16] was

registration labels) are not known.

12 Image courtesy of Ebay seller "aakasaa". Source: https://www.ebay.nl/itm/Aden-Scarce-PERIM-1898-postcard-French-Shipmail-LA-REUNION-A-MARSEILLE-to-the/224338343618?

13 Cf. Salles, 1967, p. 137.

14 Stanley Gibbons, 2017, p. 1.

15 Proud, 1985, p. 228.

16 Nomenclature according to Anderson (2016): *Zweikreisstegstempel*.

brought into use, as shown on the letter below (*fig. 10*). This type was used at least until 1963. Besides this postmark a single-circle canceller with a date in two lines, the name "PERIM" at the top and a star below was used from the beginning of the 1960s until 1963.

In 1963 the South Arabian Federation was founded. Perhaps as a result of this the office in Perim was closed a second time, but no information has so far surfaced.



Fig. 8: Double ring postmark of Perim (May 14th 1935) with a wide bridge with date and "PERIM".



Fig. 9: The boxed cachet for administrative purposes with the office name "PERIM".[17]

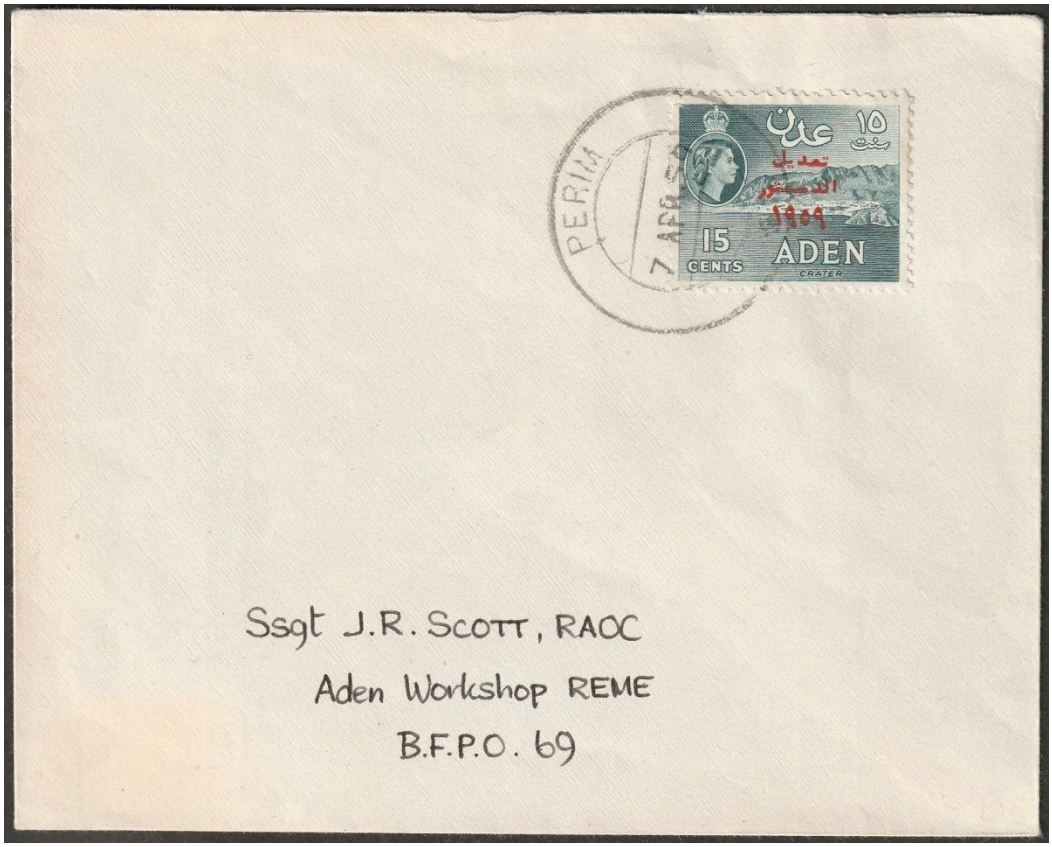


Fig. 10: A 'local' letter sent on 7.04.1959 from Perim to Aden. The postmark is one of the two later types.

17 Source for figs. 8 and 9: Feldman auctions.

Perim, an Intermediate Station

The island was (and is) situated on the important shipping route through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. As until 1915 Perim did not have its own post office, as a rule, the mail generated on and despatched from the island was brought to the post office of Aden.

Perim was used, among others, by ships of the Koninklijke Rotterdamsche Lloyd (KRL, Royal Rotterdam Lloyd) and the Stoomvaart-Maatschappij 'Nederland' (SMN, Netherlands Steamship Company) during voyages to or from the Dutch East Indies to take in coal (see *fig. 2* above). Perim was positioned approximately halfway on this sea voyage.

During the coaling ships' passengers came ashore for a little 'entertainment' which means just strolling around a little bit, buying a card, writing some words to the family in the Indies or the Netherlands, depending on the direction of sailing; *fig. 11* is such an example.

A short impression of Perim is written on the picture post card shown below (*fig. 11*):

Aan boord van den stoomer Goentoer 14 Juni 1907. Lieve Pa en Ma. Ik ben van boord gegaan en ik vind Perim erg leelijk. Je ziet geen enkel boompje. Ik zal met een kruisje aanduiden waar ik geweest ben. Maar ik vind het toch heel prettig dat ik het gezien heb. Nu van hier lieve Pa en Ma vele vele zoenen.	On board of the steamer Goentoer, 14th June 1907. Dear Dad and Mom. I went ashore and I think Perim is very awful. Not a single tree is growing. I mark with a cross where I have been.[18] But I am glad I have seen it. Now from here dear Dad and Mom many many kisses.



Fig. 11: Picture side of the June 1907 post card.

18 The Perim Hotel.



Fig. 11a: Address side of the picture postcard written on Perim and sent on 17.06.1907 from the mailboat S.S. Goentoer (homeward bound to Rotterdam) via Ismailia (17.06.1907) and Suez (18.06.1907) to Madioen in the Dutch East Indies. In Ismaillia (17.06.1907) the card was handed over to the Egyptian post and transported by train to Suez (18.06.1907) where the card was delivered to the Dutch mailboat S.S. Rembrandt (departure 1.06.1907 from Amsterdam, leaving Suez 18.06.1907, arriving at and leaving from Perim 22.06.1907) bound for the East Indies. If the card should have been carried by foreign (i.e. non-Dutch) mailboats – as a rule – a transfer postmark of the Dutch postal agency in Penang or Singapore should have been placed on the card.



STOOMVAARTLIJNEN.

KON. NEDERL. STOOMBOOT-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

AURORA vertrok 12 Juni van Amsterdam n. Carthagena.

FLORA vertrok 12 Juni van Amsterdam n. Hamburg.

ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD.

GOENTOER, van Batavia naar Rotterdam, vertrok 12 Juni van Perim.

SALAK vertrok 12 Juni van Batavia naar Rotterdam.

Fig. 12: Message in the Dutch newspaper Algemeen Handelsblad of 13.06.1907 about the departure of the S.S. Goentoer from Perim on 12.06.1907 to arrive, four days later, in Suez.



TELEGRAMMEN.

Batavia, 17 Juni 1907.

Het s. s. *Gedé* der Rotterdamsche Lloyd is 17 dezer te Batavia gearriveerd.

Het s. s. *Goentoer* der Rotterdamsche Lloyd is 16 dezer te Suez gearriveerd, op weg naar Holland.

Fig. 13: Notice in the newspaper Soerabaijasch Handelsblad (Soerabaja/Surabaya, Dutch East Indies) of 17.06.1907 about the arrival of the S.S. Goentoer in Suez on 16.06.1907.



ZEETIJDINGEN

MAILBOOTEN VAN EN NAAR OOST- EN WEST-INDIE EN AMERIKA.

Opgave agenten CRANS & Co.

Dungeness, 23 Juni. Gepass. Kon Willem II ss., van Batavia naar Amsterdam.

Lissabon, 21 Juni. Vertr. Kon. Willem I ss., van Amsterdam naar Batavia.

Périm, 22 Juni. Vertr. Rembrandt ss., van Amsterdam naar Batavia.

Rotterdam, 21 Juni. Aangek. Noordam ss.

Rotterdam, 22 Juni. Vertr. Statendam ss.

New-York, 21 Juni. Vertr. Pr. Willem V ss., naar West-Indië.

Périm, 24 Juni. Vertr. Koningin Wilhelmina ss., van Batavia naar Amsterdam.

Batavia, 23 Juni. Aangek. Oranje ss.

Fig. 14: This notice from the newspaper Het Vaderland (Den Haag) of 25.06.1907 reports that the SS Rembrandt visited Perim on 22.06.1907, followed by SS Koningin Wilhelmina on 24.06.1907.

Hotel and Lighthouse

A curiosity is the 'luxurious' hotel on the island. See the little cross on the picture post card above (*fig. 11*). The hotel was, after its construction in 1888, initially called Grand Hotel, then The Oriental, and finally The Perim Hotel. You couldn't stay overnight in the hotel: it was a club, evidently for employees on the island. Next to the hotel was a cricket ground. What could be more British!



Fig. 15: Perim Hotel & Club.[19]

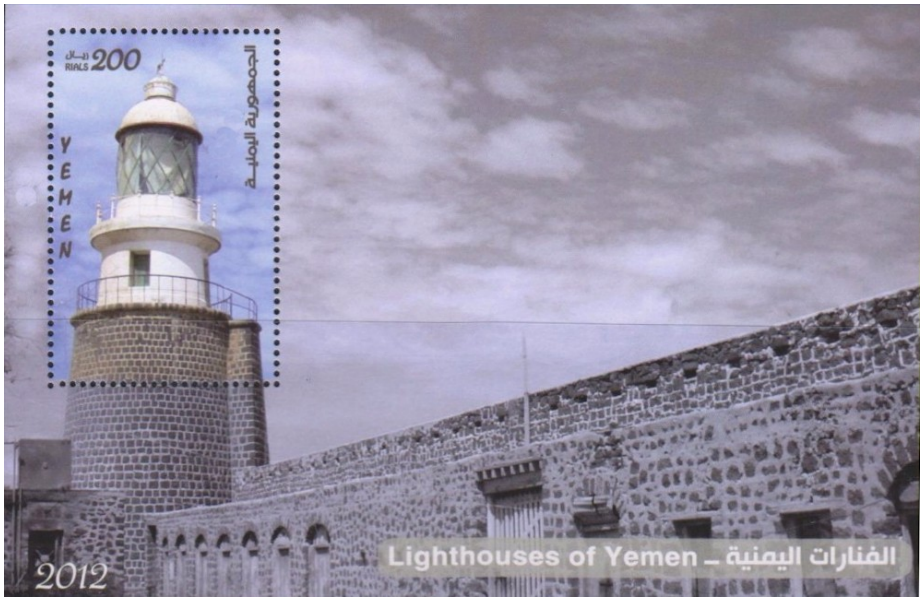


Fig. 16: Passengers waiting ashore on Perim Island while their steamer is being coaled.[20]

19 Source: Wikimedia Commons. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Perim_Hotel_and_Club.jpg.
20 Source: Wikimedia Commons. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Perim_passengers_1925.jpg.

Rest to say that the British also built the famous lighthouse on the island (*figs. 17 and 18*).

In 1967 the British interlude on the island ended and it became – eventually – part of Yemen.





Figs. 17 and 18:

Perim (Mayyūn) High Light, on a 2012 block and a stamp of Yemen.

Question

It is not uncommon that mail was transferred (directly) from one ship to another. In that case, this saves the 'diversion' via Aden. Is any reader familiar with such examples? That would be very interesting.

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The Yellow Fleet (Great Bitter Lake Association)

by Peter Valdner

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During the Six-Day war between Arab states and Israel in June 1967, fourteen cargo ships from eight nations were trapped on the Great Bitter Lake in the Suez Canal. The crews were replaced every three to six months, but the ships remained stranded there for eight years until May 1975. The crews proclaimed the Great Bitter Lake Association (GBLA), pooled their resources, organized cultural and sporting events and issued stamps.

To reduce cost of guarding the ships, shipping companies re-anchored ships into groups. The British ships Agapenor and Melampus joined as "Agalampus" and Port Invercargill and Scottish Star as "Portstar." The Swedish ships Nippon and Killara formed "Nippara," Polish ships Djakarta and Bolesław Bierut formed "Djakbier." Later on, "Agalampus" and the Czechoslovak Lednice formed "Ledmalaga," "Nippara" and the West German Münsterland and Nordwind formed "Müwiniki" and "Djakbier" with "Portstar" formed "Djabiporst." The French Sindh, was sold to Norway and renamed Essayons, then joined "Müwiniki" group to form "Müwinikies." The Bulgarian Vassil Levsky and US-flagged African Glen stayed alone all the time, the latter was sunk during the 1973 war.

<table>
<tr><th>Ship (Flag)</th><th>Grouping 1</th><th>Grouping 2</th><th>Grouping 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Agapenor (Great Britain)</td><td rowspan="2">Agalampus</td><td rowspan="3">Ledmalaga</td><td rowspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Melampus (Great Britain)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lednice (Czechoslovakia)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Port Invercargill (Great Britain)</td><td rowspan="2">Portstar</td><td rowspan="4">Djabiporst</td><td rowspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Scottish Star (Great Britain)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Djakarta (Poland)</td><td rowspan="2">Djakbier</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bolesław Bierut (Poland)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nippon (Sweden)</td><td rowspan="2">Nippara</td><td rowspan="3">Müwiniki</td><td rowspan="4">Müwinikies</td></tr>
<tr><td>Killara (Sweden)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Münsterland (Germany)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Nordwind (Germany)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Sindh (France)
later Essayons (Norway)</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Vassil Levsky (Bulgaria)</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>African Glen (USA)</td><td colspan="3"></td></tr>
</table>

The Production of Stamps

Crews of all ships and ship groups produced stamps. The first issues were printed by the master of Lednice between October 1967 and January 1968 on a hectograph duplicating machine, which allowed a maximum of 200 copies. The average for each issue was about 150 copies and a few can be still found in GBLA collections. Many later issues were printed from solid matrices, which

theoretically allowed to print more copies and in various colours, but the average print-run of all ca. 450 GBLA issues amounting to about 2,000 stamps was below 100 copies. Less than 10% are believed still to exist, so a challenge to collect.



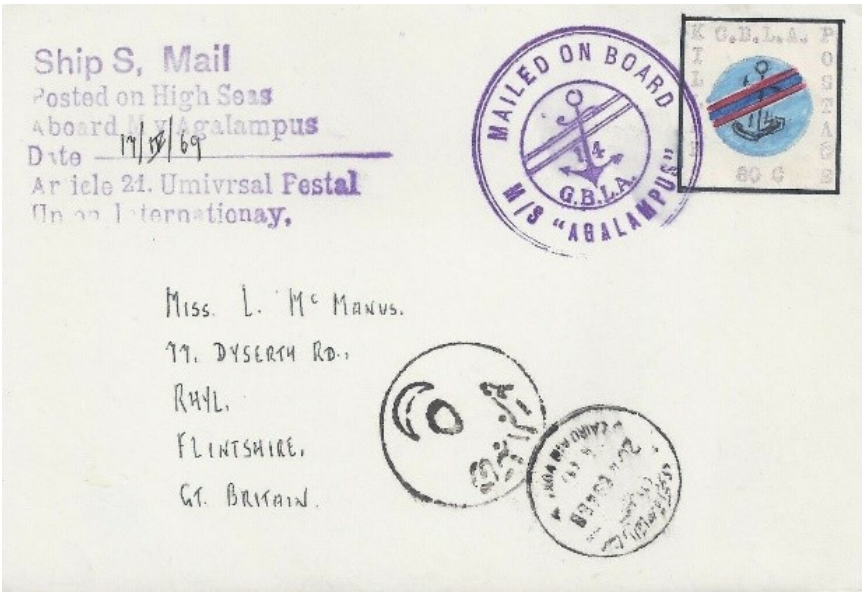
Fig. 1: The first GBLA stamp.

Stamps and Stamps Issues

The following table presents numbers of produced stamps and stamp issues. The numbers of different stamps correspond to the way Captain Hill counted these in his book.[1]

Flags	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Other	Totals
Czechoslovakia	58 (9)	37 (3)	23 (5)	-	4 (2)	18 (5)	-	7 (3)	-	1 (1)	**148 (28)**
Bulgaria	-	-	4 (1)	-	-	8 (3)	-	-	-	-	**12 (4)**
Germany	-	141 (16)	81 (33)	51 (17)	66 (17)	31 (7)	-	-	3 (1)	-	**373 (91)**
France	-	21 (2)	24 (9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**45 (11)**
Great Britain	-	191 (17)	103 (18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 (4)	**300 (39)**
Sweden	-	46 (6)	27 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**73 (11)**
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	28 (10)	-	1 (1)	-	-	**29 (11)**
Poland	-	109 (21)	106 (19)	213 (56)	345 (110)	91 (21)	5 (3)	11 (4)	11 (3)	-	**891 (237)**
USA	-	1 (1)	38 (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**39 (6)**
Imitations	-	4 (2)	4 (2)	4 (2)	8 (3)	5 (2)	2 (2)	1 (1)	4 (1)	-	**32 (15)**
Totals	**58 (9)**	**550 (68)**	**410 (97)**	**268 (74)**	**423 (133)**	**181 (48)**	**7 (5)**	**20 (9)**	**18 (5)**	**7 (5)**	**1942 (453)**

1 Hill, Bryan: *Postage stamps of the Great Bitter Lake Association.* Chippenham: Picton, 1975. 201 pages. ISBN: 090263318X.





Figs. 2 and 3:

Some stamps were used successfully as postage stamps

The Name "Yellow Fleet"

Due to sandstorms, the ships were covered with a layer of yellow desert sand. Captain von der Mehden, arriving for his stint on the Müwinikies in 1971, introduced the name Yellow Fleet. It appeared on several GBLA stamp, too.



Fig. 4: Stamps issued by "Müwinikies" in 1972.

Lines of Communication

The 14 ships could not enter the ports on the Great Bitter Lake as they were rather shallow. Contacts with the land were possible only by boats, which carried men, post and all supplies. In the beginning, any direct contacts between the ships were strictly prohibited by Egyptian authorities. Even messages between ships had to be carried by boats to land and then again by boats to ships. Some contact was later allowed, especially to meet at "Church": this was a weekly meeting on the Nordwind. It had nothing to do with religion. A "Post Office" was a part of it, where covers were cacheted. So on many covers can be seen cachets of several ships.



Figs. 5 and 6:

Contacts with the land were possible only by boat.
Some contact was later allowed, especially to meet at "Church".

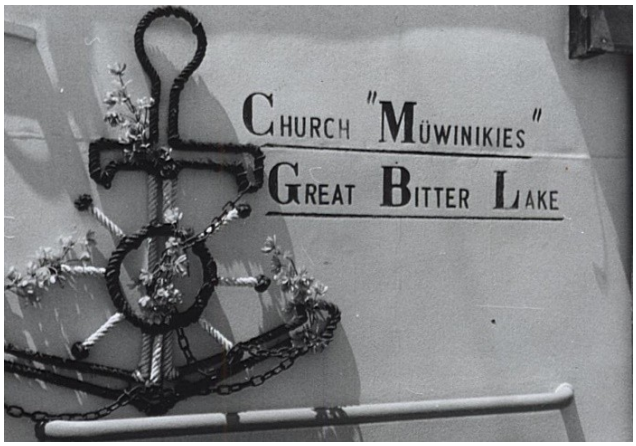


Fig. 7:

On many covers cachets of several ships can bee seen.



Ships on the high seas can use *paquebot*, which requires stamps. As there were next to no stamps available on the ships, the seamen started their production. This was not the principal activity of the GBLA, though the most remarkable. I would like to say also the most durable, but some stamps have a tendency of fading …

Many stamps reflected the daily events – meetings, sports, anniversaries; so no wonder seamen used them on letters addressed to their families.



Fig. 8:

The first stamps can be seen in hands of their producer.





Figs. 9 and 10: Covers delivered to Germany and UK.

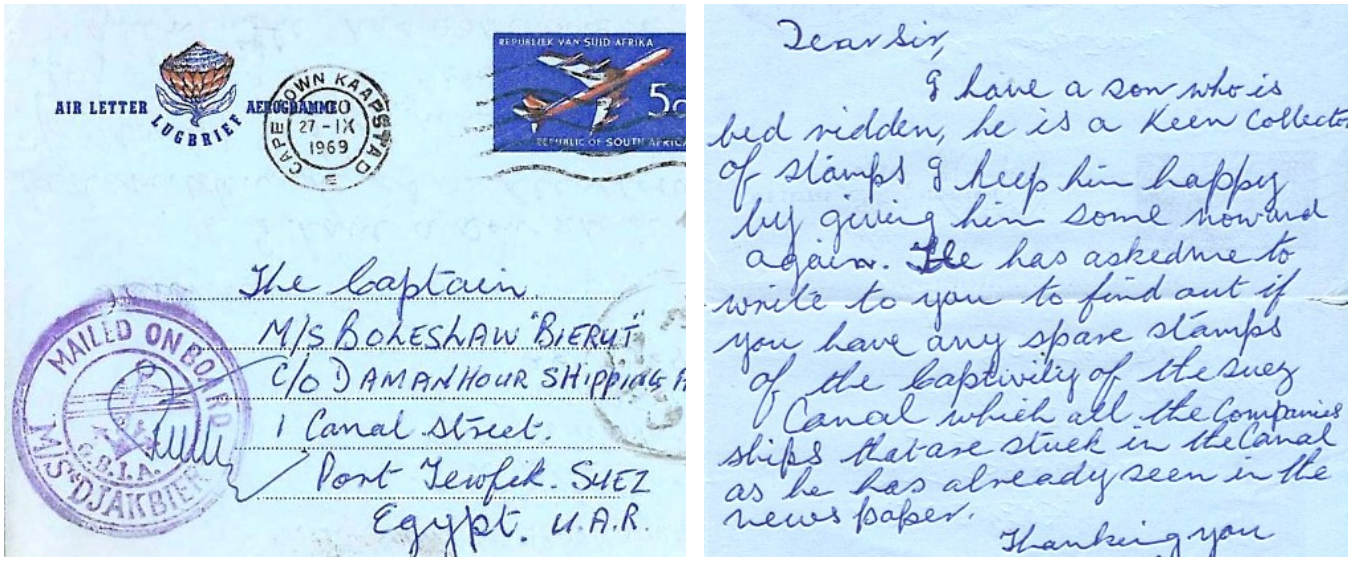
Fig. 11:

A cover with four Egyptian and four GBLA stamps (three of them faded).



Philatelists and Imitations

Philatelists and stamp collectors from all over the world asked the GBLA members for stamps and/or cachets. Sometimes with success. An Italian printed stamps and sent them to the Lake to make a business on them. Some were really used as decorations on letters, but his business plan failed. So the stock of his worthless products was auctioned. Nowadays, these imitations, mostly inscribed "Great Bitter Lake, S.C." can be found offered at eBay and other stamp portals. I am pleased to notice that since my article was published in 2016,[2] the price of these imitations fell considerably. Though they are still at ridiculous high levels. Well, some GBLA collectors have either not found or understood my article …



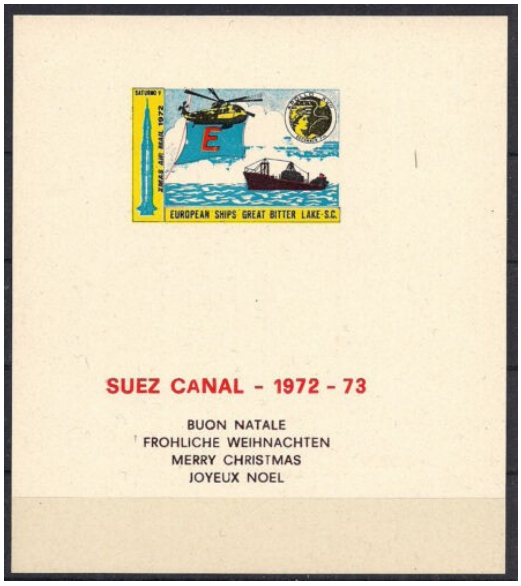
Figs. 12 and 12a: A request for GBLA stamps from South Africa.



Fig. 13: A postcard sent by Dr. Zappala with his GBLA imitation stamp.

2 Cf. Valdner, Peter: Pozor na nálepky European Ships GBL = GBL Labels are not GBLA Stamps. In: ASFE Slovakia. Online: https://valdpete.blogspot.com/p/gbl-labels-are-not-gbla-stamps.html.









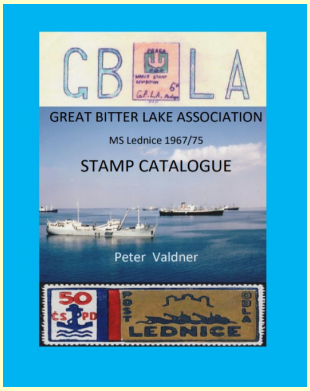
Figs. 14–17: Imitations of GBLA stamps.

Great Bitter Lake Association Stamp Catalogue

The book was reviewed by Colin Fraser in MEPB 16. It expands the information previously published by Captain Hill.

The book includes a comprehensive description of the GBLA and its postal service, a discussion about interest in the GBLA stamp issues for collectors of “A Stamp from Everywhere” (ASFE), a detailed discussion of the M/S Lednice issues and a stamp catalogue listing and illustrating the recorded stamp issues of the GBLA.

Peter Valdner: *Great Bitter Lake Association : MS Lednice 1967/75 ; Stamp Catalogue*. 2020, English, 332 p., colour, ca. B5.
Contact: Peter Valdner, valdpete@yahoo.com,
https://valdpete.blogspot.com/p/great-bitter-lake-association-catalogue.html



The Palestine Post Tariff 2020

by Thomas Schubert (AIJP)

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The *Directive No. 180*, signed by the Palestinian Minister of Post and Telecommunications on 10th May 2020, changed the prices of mail and other services offered by Palestine Post effective from 1st June 2020.[1] The new tariff replaces the postal tariff introduced with *Directive No. 39* of 10th April 2012.[2] While postal fees are increasing regularly in many countries around the world, the postage to be paid to Palestine Post had remained unchanged for eight years. The tariff change of June 2020 is only the third change in Palestine Post postage rates since 2000. For comparison: In Germany, the various postage fees for mail have changed nine times since the introduction of the Euro on 1st January 2002.

Basic Rates	1996	2000	2004	2012	2020
Inland Letter	100 f	150 f	150 f	200 f	250 m
Inland Postcard	100 f	150 f	150 f	250 f	250 m
Inland Registration	340 f	500 f	600 f	720 f	750 m
Europe Letter (Air)	150 f[3]	350 f	350 f	420 f	700 m
Europe Postcard (Air)	120 f[4]	250 f	250 f	n/a	500 m
International Registration	340 f[5]	750 f	800 f	1080 f	1200 m

The general system of tariffs introduced to the Palestinian postal service in 2004 remains unchanged: postage based on weight for domestic and international letters, printed matters, small parcels, and parcels. Postage fees for international mail continues to differentiate according to three groupings of countries: Arab countries, Europe and Iran (Group 1), Africa, North America and Asia (except for Arab countries and Iran) (Group 2), and Latin America and Australia (Group 3).

The postage for a domestic letter up to 20 g is now 250 Mils (previously 200 Mils). A letter up to 20 g to Europe costs 500 Mils for land transport and 600 Mils for airmail (previously 350 Mils and 420 Mils, respectively). Standard letters in Groups 2 and 3 became 100 and 220 Fils/Mils more expensive than before. The fees for additional services have also been increased, e.g. for registered mail to abroad from 1.080 Fils/Mils to 1.200 Fils/Mils. The annual rent for mailboxes, which are very often used by private individuals in Palestine, was reduced from NIS 120 to NIS 100.

Here is a summary of the key postage tariffs as prepared by the General Administration in Ramallah and kindly provided to the author by the head of Philatelic Bureau, Kifah Maraqa. New are some prices for philatelic services like for FDC or stamp albums.

It should be noted that the postal administration in the Gaza Strip charges still postage from 2004. Thus, a 20g domestic letter costs in Gaza Strip unchanged 150 Fils/Mils. An airmail letter to Europe costs still 350 Fils/Mils, the additional payment for registered mail, only 700 Fils/Mils. As the Philatelic Office in Gaza informed on request from the author, there are no plans to change this any time soon.

1 Cf. https://www.mtit.pna.ps/Site/PostSector?type=2.
2 Until 2012 two international tariffs are listed, “direct” and “via Israel”, despite all mail abroad going through Israel.
3 340 Fils (2.03.1998), 380 Fils (1.06.1999).
4 260 Fils (2.03.1998).
5 760 Fils (2.03.1998), 880 Fils (1.06.1999).

Shortly before the editorial deadline for this issue, Palestine Post announced another tariff change effective from 1st April 2021. The postage for a domestic letter up to 20 g remains unchanged at 250 Mils, but an airmail letter to Europe now costs 750 Mils, international registration rises to 1,250 m.

The 2020 Tariff

Summary of Postal Tariff 2020,State of Palestine			
Inland			
Item	**Fils/Mils**	**NIS**	**comments**
Ordinary Letter (upto 20g)	250	1.50	Dimensions:
• 20–50g	400	2.40	maximum length+width+thickness <900mm, with length max. 600mm;
• 50–100g	500	3.00	minumum: 140x90mm
• 100–250g	600	3.60	
• 250–500g	750	4.50	
• 500–1000g	1000	6.00	
• 1000–2000g	1250	7.50	maximum weight is 2kg
Postcard	250	1.50	Dimensions: max. 148x105mm, min. 140x90mm
Aerogramme (Airletter Sheet)	250	1.50	Dimensions: max. 220x115mm, min. 140x90mm
Small Packet (upto 100g)	500	3.00	
• 100–500g	750	4.50	
• 500–1000g	1050	6.30	
• 1000–2000g	1500	9.00	maximum weight is 2kg
Parcel (upto 2000g)	2,250	13.50	
• 2000–20000g	4,500	27.00	maximum weight is 20kg
Registration	750	4.50	
Advice of Delivery	500	3.00	
Inquiry	Free	Free	Free
PO Box Rental (1 year)	16,667	100.00	initial set-up fee: 6,650 (39.90)
Authorizion (1 year)	2,000	12.00	Authorizing others to receive mail
Blank FDC	500	3.00	
Stamps album (2 pages)	2,500	15.00	
Stamps album (4 pages)	4,500	27.00	
International Postcard or Aerogramme			
Item	**Fils/Mils**	**NIS**	**comments**
Airmail Postcard	500	3.00	not listed
Surface Postcard	500	3.00	
Aerogramme (Airletter Sheet)	500	3.00	
International: Additional Services			
Item	**Fils/Mils**	**NIS**	**comments**
International Registration	1,200	7.20	
International Advice of Delivery	1,000	6.00	
International Inquiry	Free	Free	By email or Fax only
International Reply Coupon	1,380	8.28	redemption value: 600 Fils/Mils (3.60NIS)
International Surface Letter Arab countries, Europe, Iran(incl. Printed Matter & Small Packets)			
weight	**Fils/Mils**	**NIS**	comments
upto 20g	500	3.00	
20–50g	600	3.60	
50–100g	900	5.40	
100–250g	2,000	12.00	
250–500g	3,500	21.00	

upto 20g	600	3.60	
20–50g	700	4.20	
50–100g	1,400	8.40	
100–250g	2,800	16.80	
250–500g	4,100	24.60	
500–1000g	7,000	42.00	
1000–2000g	12,500	75.00	

International Airmail Letter: Asia, North America, Africa

weight	Fils/Mils	NIS	comments
upto 20g	700	4.20	
20–50g	1,400	8.40	
50–100g	2,100	12.60	
100–250g	2,700	16.20	
250–500g	5,000	30.00	
500–1000g	10,000	60.00	
1000–2000g	17,000	102.00	

International Airmail Letter: South America, Australia

weight	Fils/Mils	NIS	comments
upto 20g	900	5.40	
20–50g	1,800	10.80	
50–100g	2,700	16.20	
100–250g	3,400	20.40	
250–500g	6,000	36.00	
500–1000g	12,000	72.00	
1000–2000g	24,000	144.00	

International Surface Parcel

500–1000g	6,500	39.00	
1000–2000g	12,000	72.00	
each add 1000g or part of	**2,250**	**13.50**	**for printed papers only**

International Surface Letter Asia, North America, Africa(incl. Printed Matter & Small Packets)

weight	Fils/Mils	NIS	comments
upto 20g	600	3.60	
20–50g	700	4.20	
50–100g	1,400	8.40	
100–250g	2,100	12.60	
250–500g	4,400	26.40	
500–1000g	9,000	54.00	
1000–2000g	16,000	96.00	
each add 1000g or part of	**4,250**	**25.50**	**for printed papers only**

International Surface LetterSouth America, Australia (incl. Printed Matter & Small Packets)

weight	Fils/Mils	NIS	comments
upto 20g	720	4.32	
20–50g	1,400	8.40	
50–100g	2,500	15.00	
100–250g	3,000	18.00	
250–500g	5,500	33.00	
500–1000g	10,500	63.00	
1000–2000g	20,000	120.00	
each add 1000g or part of	**7,000**	**42.00**	**for printed papers only**

International Airmail Letter: Arab countries, Europe, Iran

weight	Fils/Mils	NIS	comments

weight	Fils/Mils	NIS	comments
Arab countries, Europe, Iran (upto 2000g)	12,000	72.00	maximum weight is 20kg
• each add 1000g or part of	2,250	13.50	
Asia, North America, Africa (upto 2000g)	13,000	78.00	maximum weight is 20kg
• each add 1000g or part of	4,250	25.50	
South America, Australia (upto 2000g)	19,500	117.00	maximum weight is 20kg
• each add 1000g or part of	7,000	42.00	

International Airmail Parcel

weight	Fils/Mils	NIS	comments
Arab countries, Europe, Iran (upto 2000g)	12,500	75.00	
• each add 1000g or part of	3,000	18.00	maximum weight is 20kg
Asia, North America,Africa (upto 2000g)	17,000	102.00	
• each add 1000g or part of	5,500	33.00	maximum weight is 20kg
South America, Australia (upto 2000g)	23,500	141.00	
• each add 1000g or part of	8,500	51.00	maximum weight is 20kg

International Special Express Delivery (EMS)

weight	Fils/Mils	NIS	comments
Arab countries, Europe, Iran (upto1000g)	22,125	132.75	
• each add 1000g or part of	3,000	18.00	maximum weight is 20kg
Asia, North America, Africa (upto 1000g)	23,625	141.75	
• each add 1000g or part of	5,500	33.00	maximum weight is 20kg
South America, Australia (upto 1000g)	24,375	146.25	
• each add 1000g or part of	8,500	51.00	maximum weight is 20kg

Note that the Palestinian Stamps Categories are Fils/ Mils and it is a virtual currency only: notes and coins used in Palestine are Israeli Shekel (NIS) with 1 NIS = 100 Agorot. The Fils / Mils is pegged to the Israeli Shekel: (1,000 Fils/ Mils) = 6 NIS







Figs. 6–7:

Three items showing the application of the 2020 tariff:

International Airmail letter to Europe, 600 m;
two international Airmail letters to Europe,
registered, 1800 m.

ملخص أجور التعرفة البريدية للبريد والخدمات الداخلية

يرجى مراجعة القرار رقم 180 لسنة 2020 ويجب الاثناء للأسعار التشجيعية والمخفضة من خلال التعرفة مباشرة

بريد الرسائل	الأجُور بعملة الشيكل		
الوزن/غرام	عادي	مسجل	معAR
لغاية 20	1.50	6.00	9.00
21-50	2.40	6.90	9.90
51-100	3.00	7.50	10.50
101-250	3.60	8.10	11.10
251-500	4.50	9.00	12.00
501-1000	6.00	10.50	13.50
1001-2000	7.50	12.00	15.00

يجب مراجعة القرار رقم 180 لسنة 2020 بشان الخصم لكبار الزبائن

البطاقات البريدية Post card والرسائل المظروفة الداخلية

فئات الاوزان	الأجُور بالشيكل	
	فلس/مليم	شيكل
لغاية 10 غرام	250.00	1.50
غير ذلك	يعامل معاملة الرسائل العادية الداخلية	

ارسال او استقبال فاكس داخل الدولة في مكتب البريد

الصفحة الأولى	3.00	شيكل
كل صفحة إضافية	1.00	
الاستقبال	1.50	

الرزم الصغيرة	الأجُور بالشيكل		
فئة الأوزان	عادي	مسجل	مع AR
لغاية 100 غرام	3.00	7.50	10.50
أكثر من 100 الى 500 غرام	4.50	9.00	12.00
أكثر من 500 الى 1000 غرام	6.30	10.80	13.80
أكثر من 1000 الى 2000 غرام	9.00	13.50	16.50

يجب مراجعة القرار رقم 180 لسنة 2020 بشان الخصم لكبار الزبائن

الطرود الداخلية (بموجب الصاق طابع بريد):

فئات الأوزان	الأجُور بالشيكل	
	فلس / مليم	شيكل
من 1 كغم الى 2 كغم	2250.00	13.50
أكثر من كغم 2 الى 20 كغم	4500.00	27.00
اجرة تسليم مادة بريدية مسجلة (تجارة الكترونية	250.00	1.50
اجرة تسليم طرد في عنوان المرسل اليه بناءا على طلبه	4250.00	25.50
رسوم تسليم طرد في مكتب البريد على الشباك	750.00	4.50

البرقيات الداخلية

	الأجُور بالشيكل	
	فلس	شيكل
البرقيات باللغة العربية والانجليزية وفق النموذج المخصص لها في مكتب البريد	1667.00	10.00

ملاحظة : هذا الملخص لا يغني عن التعرفة البريدية الصادرة بالقرار رقم 180 لسنة 2020 وعلى كل مديرمكتب بريد ان يرجع القرار بشكل دوري مع الموظفين

البريد الفلسطيني Palestine Post The General Administration

التعرفة البريدية الفلسطينية 2020 اعداد :سامي زيبادي/ عماد طميزة /كفاح مرقة

1

ملخص أجور البريد الجوي (رسائل ورزم صغيرة)

يرجى مراجعة القرار رقم 180 لسنة 2020 ويجب الاثناء للأسعار التشجيعية والمخفضة من خلال التعرفة مباشرة

الوزن/غرام	الدول عربية واروبا وايران			أمريكا الشمالية المكسيك اسيا افريقيا			امريكا الجنوبية استراليا		
********	عادي	مسجل	معAR	عادي	مسجل	معAR	عادي	مسجل	معAR
لغاية 20	3.60	10.80	16.80	4.20	11.40	17.40	5.40	12.60	18.60
21-50	4.20	11.40	17.40	8.40	15.60	21.60	10.80	18.00	24.00
51-100	8.40	15.60	21.60	12.60	19.80	25.80	16.20	23.40	29.40
101-250	16.80	24.00	30.00	16.20	23.40	29.40	20.40	27.60	33.60
251-500	24.60	31.80	37.80	30.00	37.20	43.20	36.00	43.20	49.20
501-1000	42.00	49.20	55.20	60.00	67.20	73.20	72.00	79.20	85.20
1001-2000	75.00	82.20	88.20	102.00	109.20	115.20	144.00	151.20	157.20

البطاقات البريدية والرسائل المظروفة المرسلة الى الخارج

لغاية 10 غرام	شيكل	فلس
3.00	500.00	

ملخص أجور البريد السطحي (رسائل ورزم صغيرة)

الوزن/غرام	الدول عربية واروبا وايران			أمريكا الشمالية المكسيك اسيا افريقيا			امريكا الجنوبية و استراليا		
*******	عادي	مسجل	معAR	عادي	مسجل	معAR	عادي	مسجل	معAR
لغاية 20	3.00	10.20	16.20	3.60	10.80	16.80	4.32	11.52	17.52
21-50	3.60	10.80	16.80	4.20	11.40	17.40	8.40	15.60	21.60
51-100	5.40	12.60	18.60	8.40	15.60	21.60	15.00	22.20	28.20
101-250	12.00	19.20	25.20	12.60	19.80	25.80	18.00	25.20	31.20
251-500	21.00	28.20	34.20	26.40	33.60	39.60	33.00	40.20	46.20
501-1000	39.00	46.20	52.20	54.00	61.20	67.20	63.00	70.20	76.20
1001-2000	72.00	79.20	85.20	96.00	103.20	109.20	120.00	127.20	133.20

ملاحظات : البريد الصادر الى عناوين في المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية يحسب بالبريد السطحي دائماً .

التعرفة السطحية تسخدم في حال ارسال 5 بعائث دفعة واحدة .

البريد الفلسطيني Palestine Post The General Administration

التعرفة البريدية الفلسطينية 2020 اعداد :سامي زيبادي/ عماد طميزة /كفاح مرقة

2

ملخص اسعار الطرود بالبريد الجوي						
المجموعة الثالثة		المجموعة الثانية		المجموعة الأولى		الوزن/كغم
فلس	شيكل	فلس	شيكل	فلس	شيكل	*
23500	141	17000	102	12500	75	0-2
32000	192	22500	135	15500	93	2-3
40500	243	28000	168	18500	111	3-4
49000	294	33500	201	21500	129	4-5
57500	345	39000	234	24500	147	5-6
66000	396	44500	267	27500	165	6-7
74500	447	50000	300	30500	183	7-8
83000	498	55500	333	33500	201	8-9
91500	549	61000	366	36500	219	9-10
100000	600	66500	399	39500	237	10-11
108500	651	72000	432	42500	255	11-12
117000	702	77500	465	45500	273	12-13
125500	753	83000	498	48500	291	13-14
134000	804	88500	531	51500	309	14-15
142500	855	94000	564	54500	327	15-16
151000	906	99500	597	57500	345	16-17
159500	957	105000	630	60500	363	17-18
168000	1008	110500	663	63500	381	18-19
176500	1059	116000	696	66500	399	19-20
الدول العربية وأوروبا و ايران				المجموعة الأولى		
أمريكا الشمالية والمكسيك وأسيا وافريقيا				المجموعة الثانية		
أمريكا الجنوبية وأستراليا				المجموعة الثالثة		



ملخص اسعار الطرود بالبريد السطحي						
المجموعة الثالثة		المجموعة الثانية		المجموعة الأولى		الوزن/كغم
فلس	شيكل	فلس	شيكل	فلس	شيكل	*
19500	117	13000	78	12000	72	0-2
26500	159	17250	103.5	14250	85.5	2-3
33500	201	21500	129	16500	99	3-4
40500	243	25750	154.5	18750	112.5	4-5
47500	285	30000	180	21000	126	5-6
54500	327	34250	205.5	23250	139.5	6-7
61500	369	38500	231	25500	153	7-8
68500	411	42750	256.5	27750	166.5	8-9
75500	453	47000	282	30000	180	9-10
82500	495	51250	307.5	32250	193.5	10-11
89500	537	55500	333	34500	207	11-12
96500	579	59750	358.5	36750	220.5	12-13
103500	621	64000	384	39000	234	13-14
110500	663	68250	409.5	41250	247.5	14-15
117500	705	72500	435	43500	261	15-16
124500	747	76750	460.5	45750	274.5	16-17
131500	789	81000	486	48000	288	17-18
138500	831	85250	511.5	50250	301.5	18-19
145500	873	89500	537	52500	315	19-20
ملاحظات * البريد الصادر الى عناوين في المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية يحسب على سعر السطحي دائماً .						
التعرفة السطحية تسخدم في حال ارسل مرسل 5 بعائث دفعة واحدة						
البريد الى إسرائيل يحسب سطحي						



Reactions, Comments, Queries

This section gathers reactions, comments, criticism, and queries sent in by readers in response to articles published in MEPB, or generally.

MEPB 16: *Constantinople & Danube Line Of Steamers / T.B. Morton & Co.*

Editor: I found an interesting piece on Facebook posted by **Kamil Fatih Arli**,[1] *the "FRANCO / LETTER POST" cachet together with the company cancel of the Constantinople & Danube Line Of Steamers, T.B. Morton & Co.*[2]



From 1866, Morton ran the route Constantinople via the Black Sea to Küstendje (Constanța). The two other Turkish lines were the Ottoman Admiralty Steamship Company (Amirote, 1858)[3] *and Bell's Asia Minor Steamship Company (1868). The former sailed from Constantinople through the Sea of Marmara to Gemlik (Kios) with the local mail taking the letters on land to Brusa (Bursa, Brousse); their second route ran from Constantinople to Smyrna (İzmir). The latter operated the route from Smyrna to Antalya (Adalia).*

MEPB16: *Request for Information: PNA "إيرادات" (ʾiradat) Overprint*
(Arthur Harris, p. 91)

Arthur Harris writes:

I just recently received a little more information about the overprinted stamps.

> *"A limited number of the first series (Scott 1-13 Flags and Sites) were overprinted with Iradat (Revenue) by the official body, the Palestinian National Authority, due to there being no revenue stamps in Gaza. This printing was early, as the denomination was in Mils. These stamps are not known to exist in Ramallah (West Bank). Money needed to be raised and the stamps were used for different local transactions such as land-ownership documents and birth certificates. It is unclear if there are any other overprinted values."*

The above information will be added to the reprinting of the monograph. I understand your comments and do not disagree that these may not be legitimate. Hopefully there will be documents that will come to light showing actual usages.

Editor: Arthur doesn't divulge his source, so the jury is still out! Any further information is welcome.

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1 Shown in the group "Ottoman and Turkish Stamps Collectors": https://www.facebook.com/groups/465735440126008/permalink/3210874375612087/.

2 A.k.a. T.B. Morton & Co. Danube & Black Sea Line of Steamers.

3 A.k.a. Compagnia Ottomana, Vapori Ottomani, Amirote Vapur Şirketi, Fevaid-i Osmaniye, Ufficio Postale Vapori Ammiragliato, Admiralty, Imperial Ottoman Admiralty Steamship Postal Service, Piroscafi Ottomani.

Research Request: "Le Loi sur le Timbre" – Ottoman Fiscal Stamp Law 1893

Editor: I'm looking into reprinting the 1893 Ottoman Stamp Law, i.e. the regulations governing the usage of fiscal stamps and stamped papers. I would appreciated if collectors of this area would provide me with examples of such documents and images of stamps. The original is bi-lingual French and Turkish, so any help with the translation and understanding of fiscal terms and practices is welcome as well! If anyone have such laws prior to or after 1893, please come forward.


رسم تمغا قانونی

و

رسوم مقطوعه نظامنامه سی

LOI SUR LE TIMBRE

ET

RÈGLEMENT

DES DROITS FIXES

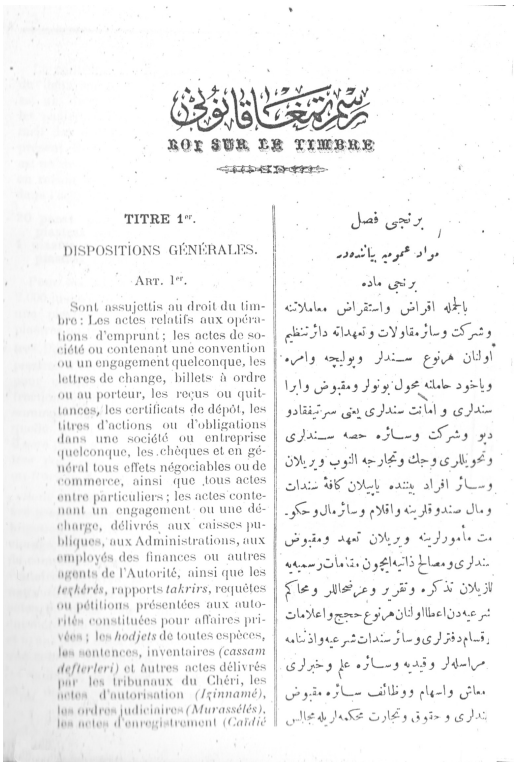
استانبول

(عالم) مطبعه سی — احمد احسان و شرکاسی

CONSTANTINOPLE

IMPRIMERIE (ALÈM) A. IHSAN et Cie

۱۳۰۹—1893


رسم تمغا قانونی

ROI SUR LE TIMBRE

TITRE 1er.

DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

ART. 1er.

Sont assujettis au droit du timbre : Les actes relatifs aux opérations d'emprunt ; les actes de société ou contenant une convention ou un engagement quelconque, les lettres de change, billets à ordre ou au porteur, les reçus ou quittances, les certificats de dépôt, les titres d'actions ou d'obligations dans une société ou entreprise quelconque, les chèques et en général tous effets négociables ou de commerce, ainsi que tous actes entre particuliers ; les actes contenant un engagement ou une décharge, délivrés aux caisses publiques, aux Administrations, aux employés des finances ou autres agents de l'Autorité, ainsi que les *teçkérés*, rapports *takrirs*, requêtes ou pétitions présentées aux autorités constituées pour affaires privées ; les *hodjets* de toutes espèces, les sentences, inventaires (*cassam defterleri*) et autres actes délivrés par les tribunaux du Chéri, les actes d'autorisation (*Iznamé*), les ordres judiciaires (*Murassélés*), les actes d'enregistrement (*Cahlié*

برنجی فصل

مواد عمومیه بیانندهدر

برنجی ماده

باجلمه اقراض واستقراض معاملاتنه
وشرکت وسائرمقاولات وتعهداته دائرتنظیم
اولنان هرنوع سندلر وپولیچه وامره
ویاخود حاملنه محول پونولر ومقبوض وایرا
سندلری و امانت سندلری یعنی سرتیفقادو
دپو وشرکت وسائره حصه سندلری
وتحویللری وچك وتجارجه الثوب وبریلان
وسائر افراد بیننده یاپیلان کافهٔ سندات
ومال صندوقلرینه واقلام وسائرمال وحکو
مت مأمورلرینه وبریلان تعهد ومقبوض
ندلری ومصالح ذاتیه ایچون مقامات رسمیه به
للریلان تذکره وتقریر وعرضحالار وحاکم
شرعیه دن اعطا اولنان هرنوع حجج واعلامات
رقسام دفترلری وسائرسندات شرعیه واذنامه
مراسلهلر وقیدیه وسائره علم وخبرلری
معاش واسهام ووظائف سائره مقبوض
ندلری و حقوق وتجارت محکمه لریله مجالس

Request for Information: International Currency Relations for Postage Due Calculations (Martin Davies)

Martin Davies writes:

I need assistance regarding postage due rates and the reasons for specific charges being applied particularly on overseas incoming mail in the inter-war period, i.e. Mandate Palestine. I have quite a large collection of such material that it is difficult to finish writing it up if one wants to explain rates. Internal mail is generally okay to explain but it's where you are converting or trying to convert gold centime rates of exchange that I find it a problem. Any guidance on this would be appreciated.

Editor: Maybe readers can help to find relevant regulations?

Until 1927, Palestine and Transjordan operated with the Egyptian Pound; this was pegged to the British Pound at 0.975:1, i.e. the Egyptian Pound was worth 1.03 British Pounds. The new Palestinian Pound was pegged directly to the British Pound 1:1, see docs. 290 and 291 in MEPB 6 on pp. 115–118. So any regulations regarding the postage due process defined by the U.P.U. should be the same (at least in terms of currency relations) as the Egyptian and British equivalents.

MEPB 15: Request for Information: The Yemenophile *(Tobias Zywietz, p. 96)*

Research Request: Royalist Yemen Stationery *(Andreas Svrakov)*

Andreas Svrakov writes:

Thank you so much for the enormous amount of work you have put into producing the MEPB. It is an invaluable resource that I greatly appreciate. Please register me for your mailing list.

And I have another request. In the MEP Bulletin 15 (Summer 2020), on page 96, there is an item entitled "Request for Information: THE YEMENOPHILE." Indeed, this is a very scarce journal of the 1970s that I have been trying to track down for two years. Archives Canada once had a complete holding, but they disposed of it for reasons of space (!) They thought that perhaps they had passed it on to the APS Research Library, but, no, that was not the case. The APS Librarian suggested that I contact the Harry Sutherland Philatelic Library of the Greene Foundation. They didn't have it either. Then, on page 96 of your #15, Mr. Khalid Omaira mentions *"I have the complete run."*

What I am looking for is exactly two pages of THE YEMENOPHILE, vol. 2, no. 1 (28 February 1974). These pages are an article by Bruce Conde, entitled "The Postal Cards of Royalist Yemen." I would like to ask Mr. Omaira for his help. Could you please put me in touch with him, or perhaps send me his email address? The Bulletin item provides his Facebook address, but Facebook is not something I deal with. Or perhaps someone else has those pages?

Editor: I have forwarded Andreas' request to Khalid, who on the same day kindly provided the article. This is Andreas' reply:

I greatly appreciate your obtaining THE YEMENOPHILE article for me, and please pass on my thanks to Khalid Omaira.

It is most interesting to actually see this article. I now doubt somewhat that it was actually written by Bruce Conde, although it is listed as such in the bibliography of his Yemen articles.[4] For one thing, the article is not attributed to any author, and Bruce Conde was not known to be reluctant to sign his contributions. For another thing, all the used postal cards in the illustrations are addressed to Blair Stannard, editor of THE YEMENOPHILE. Perhaps it is Stannard who was the author?

Another matter is this: the article appeared in 1974, nine years after the postal cards were issued, and yet the information provided is quite basic. There is nothing about the provisional printings of the low-value card, nor about the Beirut forgery of the high-value card (possibly by Tony Helou). By 1974, such information should have been known and would have deserved a mention, one would think.

Perhaps it would be worthwhile to consolidate in one place the various bits of information regarding the 1965 Royalist Yemen postal cards. One can find it all, as I have, by hunting around, but I'm not aware that it has been put together in one place. The Higgins & Gage catalog is also incomplete on this

Editor: Sadly, the project to fully digitise THE YEMENOPHILE hasn't progressed much. Anyone interested to lend me and Neil Williams a hand should contact me. I will give updates on this in future editions of MEPB. I hope Andreas' efforts will result in an article for MEPB and other collectors of this area are invited to contribute their knowledge.

Andreas Svrakov writes:

Accessing the archives of the United Postal Stationery Society, I was finally able to read Eben

4 Cf. Andrew Gondocz's website: http://www.ohmygosh.on.ca/stamps/yemen/conde.htm.

Farnsworth's article of which I had known for some time: "Royalist Yemen's First Postal Cards" appears in POSTAL STATIONERY, no. 131 (July/August 1968). I think it is an excellent, detailed article on the regular (Harrison & Sons) issue. The article contains nothing about the provisional local print of the 1.5b card by Darul Asfahani & Co. in Jeddah, which came later. Higgins & Gage list the provisional print (Types I and II) as the *only* examples of this card, which is wrong. Subsequent reports in POSTAL STATIONERY refer to the Beirut forgeries, but one report in no. 365 (March/April 2009) is incorrect and the other in no. 395 (March/April 2014) is incomplete. However, there are illustrations. In any case, probably most important is that there is an excellent article on the cards from Farnsworth.

Research Request: Israeli Postal War against Palestine 1995

Jan Heijs writes:



As many collectors know from 1995 on, the postage stamps of the Palestinian Authority with "MILS" currency were refused by Israel. Many such covers were affixed white stickers (self-adhesive labels) covering the postage stamps, the labels bearing a "Postage Paid" hand-stamp. Such measures are known from the 1994 definitives ("Flag", "Archaelogical Sites"), the "Eagle" officials, and the commemorative series "Stamp on Stamp".

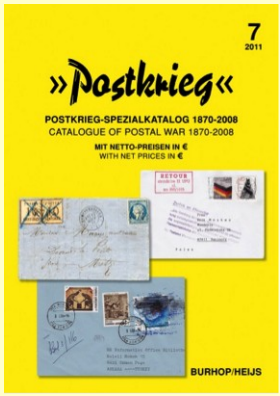
I never have seen a cover with such measures against the stamp or the block of the Gaza-Jericho-Agreement (pictured), which also features the "Mils" currency. Does anyone has seen such a cover?

Editor: Jan is editor of the specialist catalogue "Postkrieg," About 300 such postal wars between about 70 countries are known for the period 1871 to 2014. Together with Wolfgang Elsner and Dieter Becker he operates the website "Postkrieg"[5] *providing a home for topical research and catalogue updates.*

Jan Heijs is a specialist collector of "Postkrieg" (postal war) since 1980; he also collects postal history items showing political propaganda where they did not lead to a postal war.

He is a member of (and contributor to) several philatelic research and study groups at national Dutch and international levels, such as AIJP, Philatelic Academy of the Netherlands, RPSL, BDPh, FG Berlin, ArGe DDR, and DeuNot.

Jan is also editor of the specialist catalogue "Postkrieg,"[6] having taken over from its creator Dedo Burhop some years ago. About 300 such postal wars between about 70 countries are known for the period 1871 to 2014. Together with Wolfgang Elsner and Dieter Becker he operates the website "Postkrieg" giving a home for topical research and catalogue updates.



5 Postal War: https://postalwar.info/.

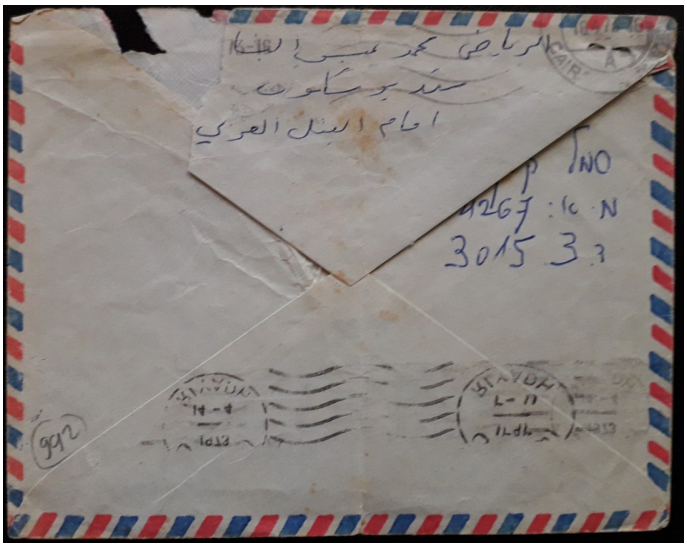
6 A review of the latest edition will appear elsewhere in this issue.

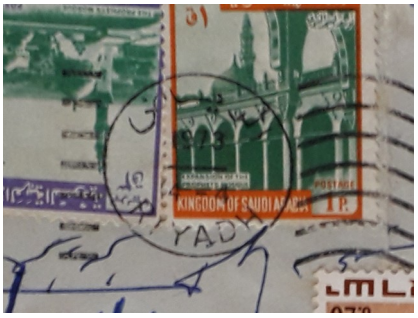
Request for Information: Mysterious Cover from Saudi Arabia to Cairo 1973 with Israeli Military Connection *(Harris Wolman)*

Harris Wolman writes:

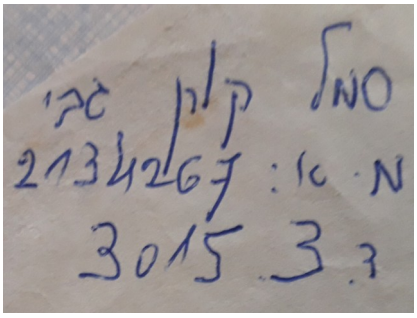
I have recently found the cover pictured which is a combination of Saudi Arabia and Israel military. Despite my long standing interest in the Israel military, I have not seen anything like this before. I cannot translate the Arabic or Hebrew, however would this cover be the basis for a small item in your publication? It has been stamped at base 2828 and looks like it was sent via base 2299. On the reverse is the soldiers number 2134267 at base 3015. It also has both Cairo and Riyadh postmarks [on the stamps looks like 4-4 1973].











I have found someone to translate the Hebrew on the cover and this is what he said: The cover was sent to a high ranking sergeant Colin Meyer at 1267. It was then sent to Colin Gabbai 204267 at 3015, and looks like the high ranking sergeant gave instructions. No letter is enclosed so can only try to guess if it was personal or contained sensitive info or possible could be a personal letter of a prisoner. Probably from 1973 Sinai campaign.

Editor: Is anyone able to help with the Arabic? The Riyadh machine cancel says 11.3.1393 / 14.4.1973, the Cairo cancel reads 16.4.73.

Martin Lovegrove responded:

I may not be able to help much; it may need an Egyptian. As far as I can tell, the cover is addressed to Building 2, Nasr City, Cairo. I note that the Ministry of Defence (or one of its departments) is located in Nasr City. I agree with your interpretation of the dates. It is certainly an unusual cover.

MEPB 16: ***Request for Information: Palestine Mandate Booklet Stamps***
(Max Michael Mann, MEPB 16, p. 102)

Rolf Wernecke writes:

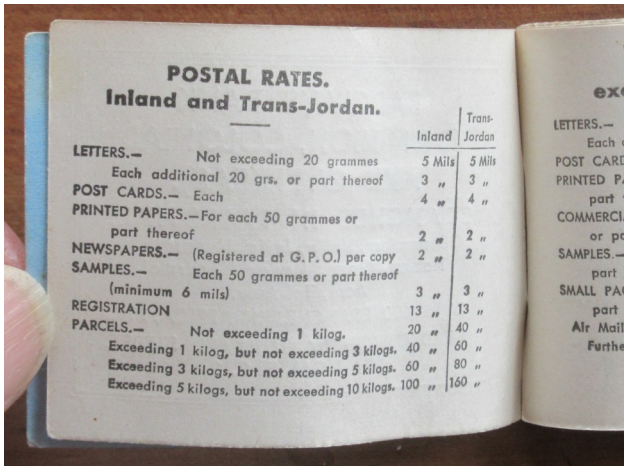
Hello Tobias, in MEPB 16 I found an enquiry about Palestine booklets. I have one and have taken photos of the individual pages. It required a lot of acrobatics: if I tried a second time the booklet would likely fall apart.

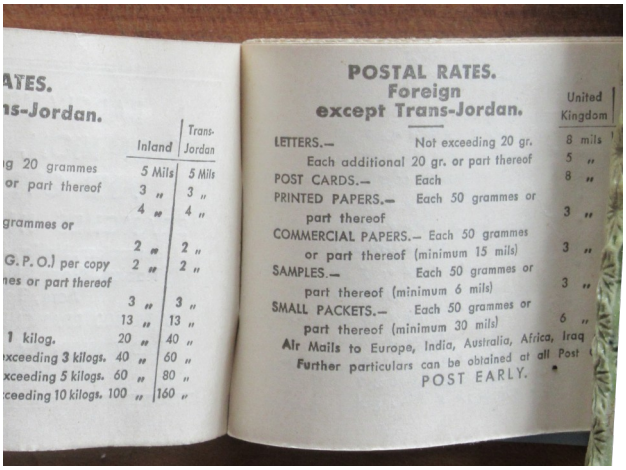
Editor: Here are Rolf's images from booklet Bale B4 and two examples of used panes.

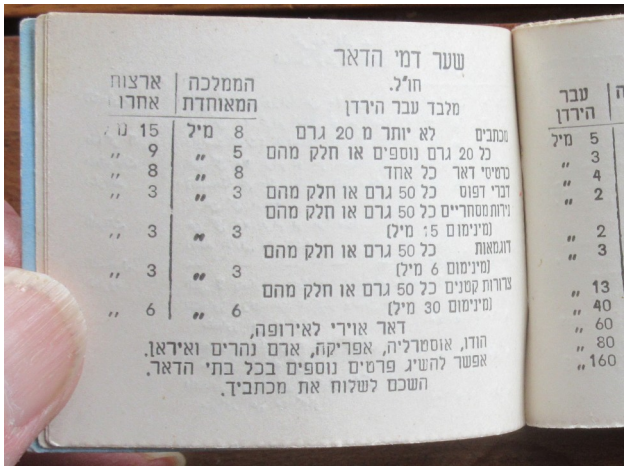













שער דמי הדאר
לפשתינה (א"י) ועבר הירדן.
כתבים לא יותר מ 20 גרם
כל 20 גרם נוספים או חלק מהם
רסיסי דאר כל אחד
ברי דפוס כל 50 גרם או חלק מהם
תונים (הרשומים במשרד הדאר
הכללי) כל העתקה
גמואות כל 50 גרם או חלק מהם
(מינימום 6 מיל)
ילות לא יותר מקילוגרם אחד
יותר מ 1 ק"ג אבל לא יותר מ 3 ק"ג.
יותר מ 3 ק"ג אבל לא יותר מ 5 ק"ג.
יותר מ 5 ק"ג אבל לא יותר מ 10 ק"ג.
עבר הירדן
5 מיל
3 "
4 "
2 "
2 "
3 "
13 "
20 "
40 "
60 "
80 "
100 "
160 "


לוי"ד ימי ארץ-ישראלי בע"מ
שרות נוסעים וסחורות קבוע בין
חיפה לקונסטנצה באניות המהירות
«הר ציון» 5400 טונות «הר הכרמל» 4500 טונות
נוסף פרטים יש לפנות לסוכן הראשי:
לזר ברקוביצ'י, חיפה טל. 772, יפו טל. 68
ולכל משרדי הנסיעות.
PALESTINE MARITIME LLOYD LTD.
Regular Passenger & Cargo Service between
Haifa and Constanza by the Fast Vessels
S/S HAR ZION 5400 tons, S/S HAR CARMEL 4500 tons
For all Information apply to Head Agent:
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and to all travel offices.
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2 PALESTINE
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16, Herzl Street
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ALL BANKING BUSIN
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LLOYD TRIESTINO
The Fastest and Most Comfortable
Route from Palestine to Europe
by the Luxurious Steamers
GERUSALEMME, GALILEA
and PALESTINA
WEEKLY SERVICE
Grand Express and Regular Liners
to All Parts of the World
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KAPSCH RADIO
This Austrian Masterpiece
will fascinate you
Sole Agents: Music House RA-RO,
10, SHEINKIN ST., TEL-AVIV
קפש - ווי
האוצרת האוסטרית המשובחת הזו
תגרום לכם נחת רוח
הסוכנים היחידים: חמחסן המוסיקלי רַ-רו,
רח' שינקין 10, תל-אביב.


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MUSIC
NEWSPAPER
JERUSALEM
PHONE 594
קפה אירופה
PALESTINE KU
CO-OPERATIVE
Head Office
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
TRANSACTED ON MOST


כאב ראש
MIGRAINE
נגד
כאב שנים
TOOTHACHE
PALGIN
ZORI
תוצרת הארץ / להשיג בכל בתי מרקחת





Request for Information: Egyptian Charity Label Giza Ambulance (ANPA)

Axel Brockmann writes:



Who can provide information on the stamp in the attached image? What country does the stamp come from? What was the purpose of the stamp? Is it a stamp at all? Can anyone say anything about the postmark (postal, fiscal)? Can anyone help with the translation of the inscription?

We are very grateful for any information and for passing it on to experts. We will pass on answers to the sender. May we also publish your answers in our journal JUNGE SAMMLER? Thank you very much for your efforts.

Editor: Axel Brockmann is editor of JUNGE SAMMLER*, the journal of the German philatelic youth organisation* Deutsche Philatelisten-Jugend*, which also hosts a web forum. I assume from the part of the inscriptions I can decipher that it's a 10m charity stamp from an Ambulance organisation* الاسعاف الجيزة *in Giza: "ANPA".*

I posted the image on the Egypt Study Circle's Facebook page:[7] **Khalid Omaira** *reads the cancellation as* 'Social Affairs Monitor, Giza' *and* **Adel Al-Sarraf** *places the label in the 1940s.*

7 https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=1311090885917157&set=gm.2759173141016904.

MEPB 7: ***1957 Lebanon Cedar Definitives with Surcharge on the Reverse: a Request for Information*** *(Fuchs, Rainer, pp. 41–42)*

MEPB 8: ***Lebanon Cedar Definitives with Surcharge Revisited*** *(Tobias Zywietz w/m/f from Luigi Martinoja, Phil Le Page, and Albert Massaad, pp. 57–59)*

MEPB 9: ***More Lebanon Gum-Side Surcharges*** (Johann Baumgartner, pp. 94–97)

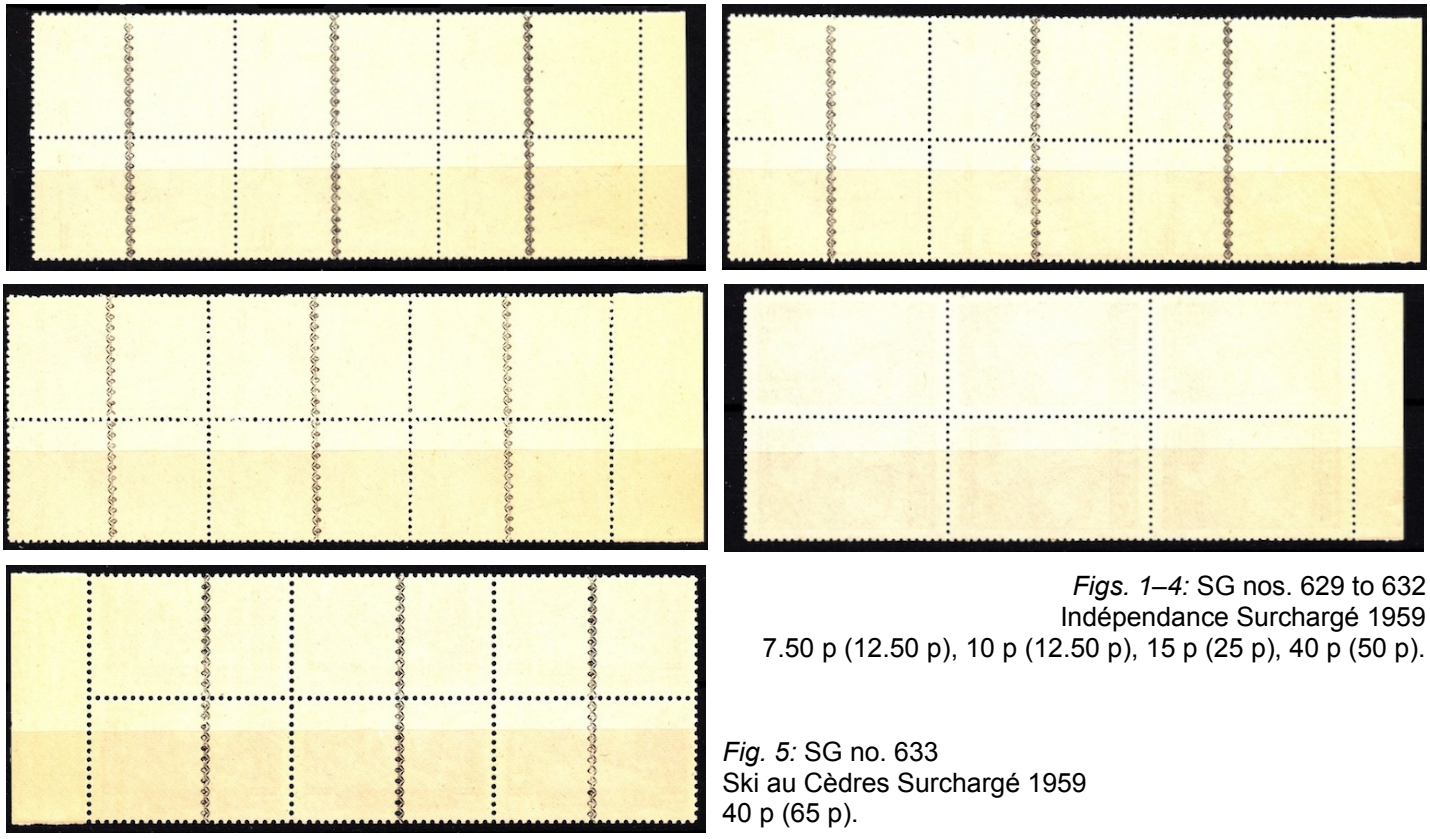
MEPB 15: ***More Lebanon Gum-Side Surcharges*** (Phil Le Page, pp. 86)

MEPB 16: ***More Lebanon Gum-Side Surcharges*** (Tobias Zywietz, pp. 100–101)

Phil Le Page writes:

I have been able to obtain a few more Lebanon items with security markings, including some which add to our current database. It has not been easy to find items with security markings as few vendors on eBay show the gum side of more recent stamps, so finding those with security markings involves a message exchange, which doesn't always yield results.

I have found some blocks-of-six in the range SG 629–633, all but SG 632 exhibit the familiar markings. I have a used SG 632 with vestiges of the markings, barely visible but definitely present:



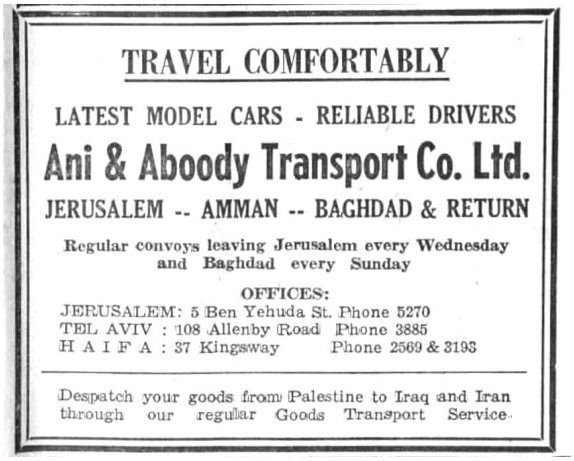
Figs. 1–4: SG nos. 629 to 632
Indépendance Surchargé 1959
7.50 p (12.50 p), 10 p (12.50 p), 15 p (25 p), 40 p (50 p).

Fig. 5: SG no. 633
Ski au Cèdres Surchargé 1959
40 p (65 p).

MEPB 12: ***The End of the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa (III): Transdesert Transport Companies (Rainer Fuchs)***

Rainer Fuchs writes:

In MEPB 12 I published the 3rd part of my series on transdesert transport companies carrying goods, persons and often also mail through the Syro-Iraqi desert. One of these companies was *Ani & Aboody Transport Co. Ltd*. At the time I could only could show an advert from a 1945 Palestinian newspaper (*fig. 1*).


TRAVEL COMFORTABLY

LATEST MODEL CARS - RELIABLE DRIVERS

Ani & Aboody Transport Co. Ltd.

JERUSALEM -- AMMAN -- BAGHDAD & RETURN

Regular convoys leaving Jerusalem every Wednesday and Baghdad every Sunday

OFFICES:
JERUSALEM: 5 Ben Yehuda St. Phone 5270
TEL AVIV : 108 Allenby Road Phone 3885
H A I F A : 37 Kingsway Phone 2569 & 3193

Despatch your goods from Palestine to Iraq and Iran through our regular Goods Transport Service.

I have recently discovered a cover sent from one branch to another in 1942: Haifa to Baghdad. The Haifa branch, situated in 1942 at 12 Allenby Street (the 1945 advert gives 35 Kingsway) uses a round imprint on the flap (*figs. 2 and 2a*). The cover bears the regular Palestinian censor label PC 22, the Iraqi cachet "Not Examined / Iraq Censorship" and a Baghdad machine cancel.



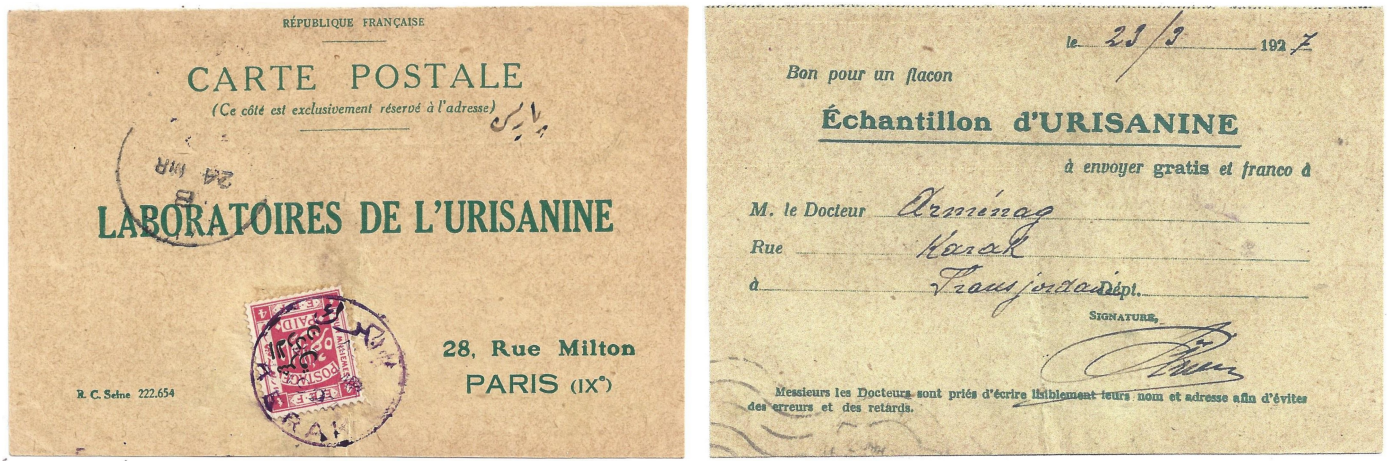
Figs. 2 and 2a: Ani & Aboody Transport Co. Ltd. Haifa to Baghdad, 2.08.1942.

MEPB 16: ***Request for Information: Jordan Postage Rates 1920–1967***
(Tobias Zywietz, p. 97)

Bob Stuchell writes:

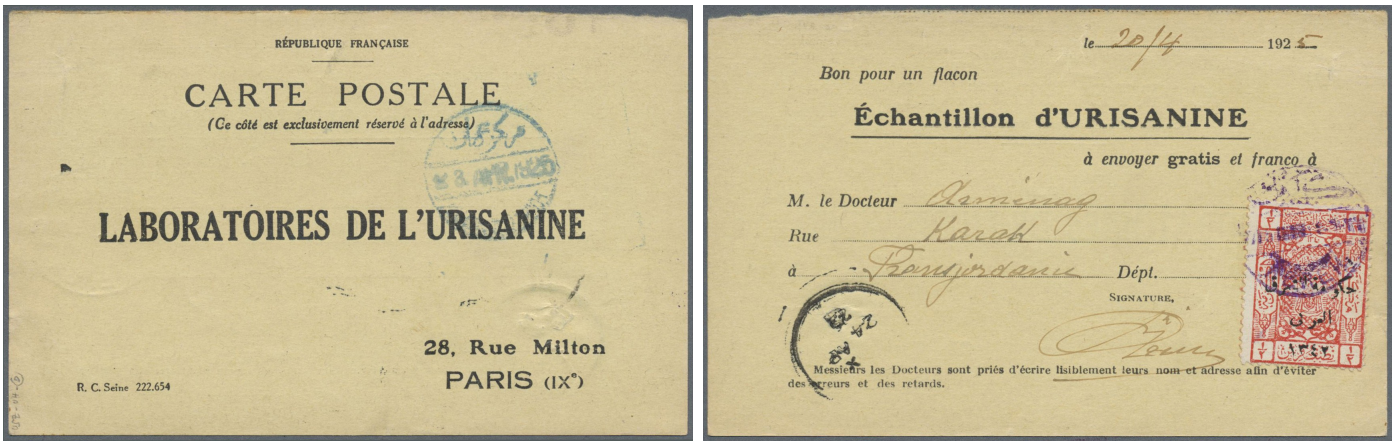
Tobias, I have a handful of Jordan covers and I am attaching one item which I could not fit into the rate schedule. What do you think?

Editor: Doesn't fit my information either. The foreign postcard rate at the time was 10 m in Transjordan; for comparison: in Palestine it was 7 m ... On Stampcircuit I found another such card: same sender, Dr. Arminag in Karak. This one, from 1925, is franked ½ p (i.e. 5 m, MiNr. 89a) (figs. 2 and 2a).



Figs. 1 and 1a: 1927 postcard from Kerak to France, franked 4 m.

Editor: A Jordan specialist, ***Bernd-Dieter Buscke****, argues that these are likely not postcard rates but printed-matter rates.*



Figs. 2 and 2a: 1925 postcard from Kerak to France, franked ½ p.
Description of lot 523 in the 25th Gärtner Auction of 7.04.2018:1
Jordanien: 1924: "Government of the Arab East 1342" overprint on ½ piastre bright scarlet of Saudi Arabia [sic!] tied by violet "KEREK" postmark on rare postcard formular (dated 20.4.25) "Échantillon d' Urisanine" sent to the "Laboratoire de l'Urisanine in Paris" with transit cds "AMMAN DISTRICT 23 APR 1925" in blue. Very fine. the ½ piastre postcard rate is very rare in transjordan, only three postcards franked with the early overprinted issues are illustrated in the najjar handbook.

Avo Kaplanian reacted:

According to R.T. Ledger in his classical book "Philatelic History of Jordan, 1922–1953" on page 92, the tariff for printed matter, commercial papers, and commercial samples is 4 fils, up to 50 grams. See the attached scan. The tariff for post cards in the same list is 12 fils. So the explanation for the 4 fils is that the card was considered either as a printed matter or as commercial papers or samples.

Editor: Thanks Avo. I copy the table from pp. 92–93 of Ledger below (figs. 3 and 3a). It does indeed list the 4 f rates Avo mentions, and this would fit the franking of the 1927 postcard as a printed matter. The only problems is this: Ledger's list is not dated, the book was published in 1953, so one would assume is referes to the tariif in force at the time. The preceding list of post offices on p. 92 is dated to 1953.

POSTAL TARIFF

Surface Rates

Letters : Internal including Syria	15 Fils	per 20 grammes
	12 ,,	,, additional 20 gr.
Registration fee	15 Fils	
Post Cards	12 ,,	
Printed Matter	4 ,,	per 50 grammes
Commercial papers	4 ,,	,, ,, ,,
Commercial Samples	4 ,,	,, ,, ,,
Letters : Foreign	20 ,,	,, 20 ,,
	20 ,,	,, additional 20 gr.
Registration Fee	20 ,,	
Post Cards	12 ,,	
Printed Matter	4 ,,	,, 50 grammes
Commercial Papers	8 ,,	,, 50 ,,
Commercial Samples	8 ,,	,, 50 ,,

Air Mail	*Ordinary*	*Air Letter*
Europe and Malta	40 Fils	25 Fils
U.S.A. and Canada	80 ,,	35 ,,
Australia	135 ,,	35 ,,
India	75 ,,	25 ,,
Iraq and Iran	30 ,,	25 ,,
North Africa	55 ,,	25 ,,
South Africa and Soudan etc.	55 ,,	25 ,,

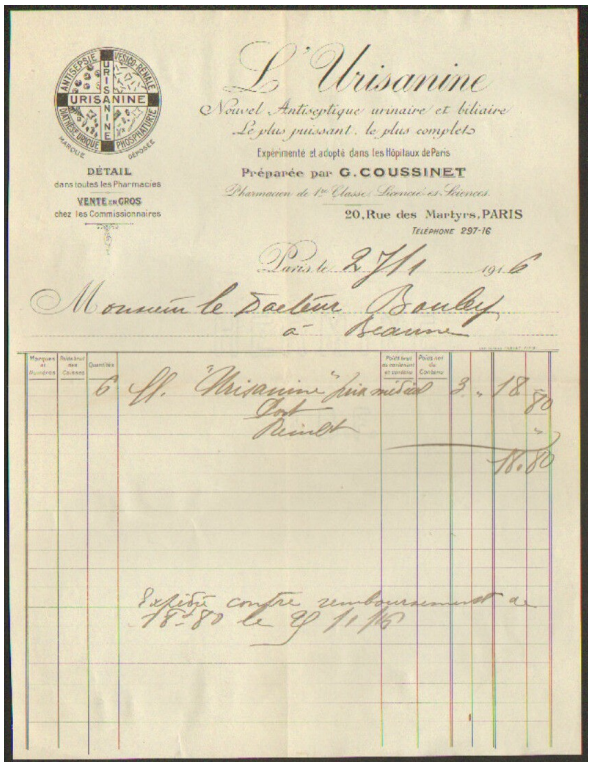
N.B.: For 10 grammes; every additional 10 grammes similar rates.

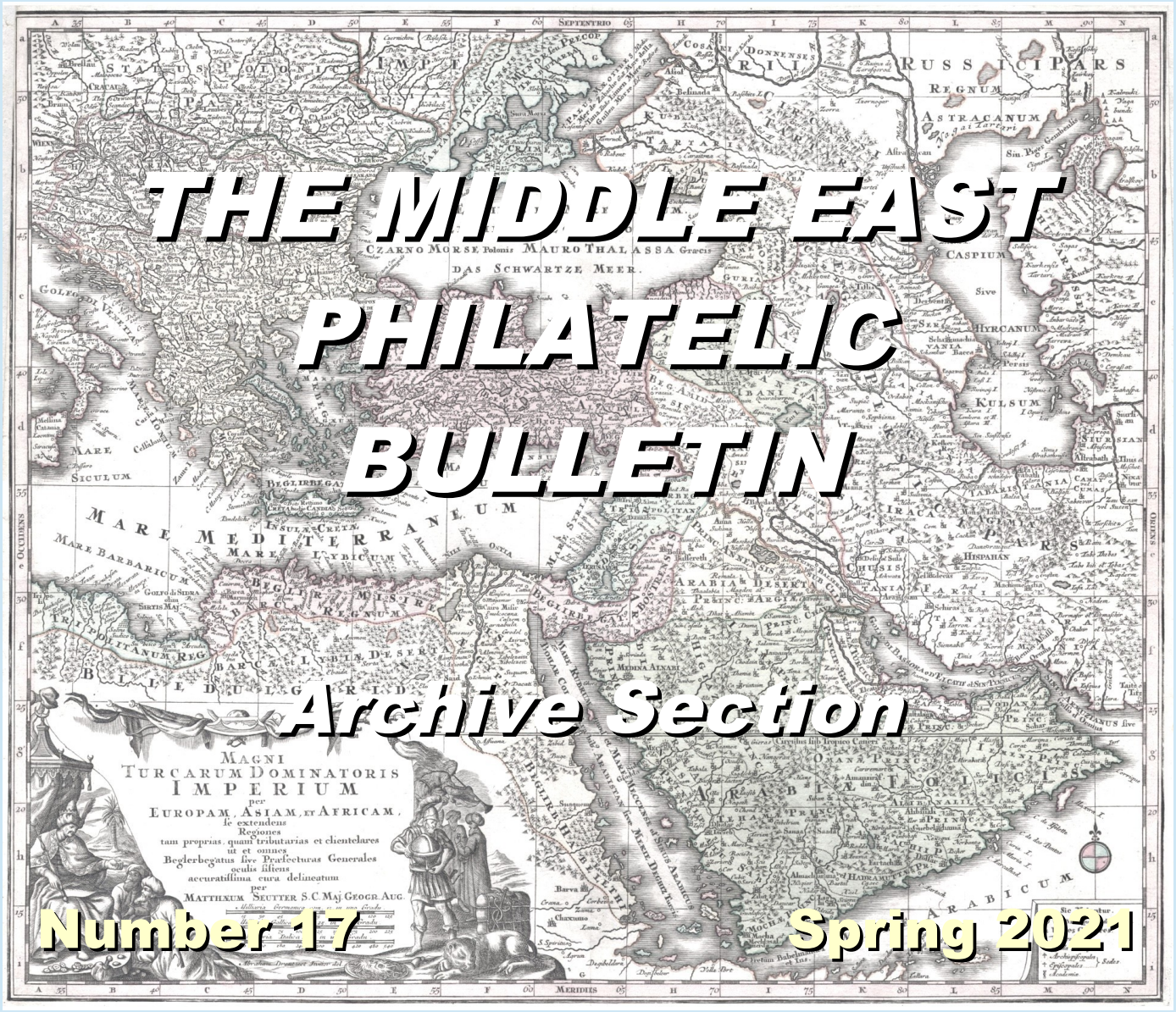
Editor: you wonder what this "Urisanine" actually was: the tonic was marketed from at least 1911 by the French company G. Coussinet, later Laboratoire Longuet, both in Paris, and was advertised as "antiseptic, diuretic, sedative".

I found a few illustrations about Urisanine on various internet sites. One advert states: "Urisanine is a liquid that cleans the kidneys and the liver; gives elasticity to the articulations; and fortifies the arteries." I even found the list of ingredients… maybe better not to be divulged here!









THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Archive Section

Number 17 **Spring 2021**

The 'Archive Section' provides reprints of long-lost or forgotten journal articles, booklets or books, only with sparse annotations. These are primarily intended for documentary purposes in the digital age.

This seventeenth instalment features further clippings on postal history, rates and the operation of the postal services after the occupation of Palestine by British and allied forces in 1917/1918. The Official Gazettes published administrative notifications, statutes, orders, regulations, proclamations, and related announcements, made by the military and later civilian administration.

Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine Part 11: 1932

compiled and annotated by Tobias Zywietz

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This series of articles lists and displays all postal history related items found in the Official Gazettes covering Palestine from 1917 to 1948. The tenth part covers the year 1931.

During the British and Allied Occupation of Palestine (1917–1920), the subsequent British civil administration (1920–1923), and the League of Nations Mandate (1923–1948), administrative notifications, statutes, orders, regulations, proclamations, and miscellaneous announcements were published *"by authority"* in official newspapers. The English editions were published as follows:[2]

1.	The Palestine news : the weekly newspaper of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force of the British Army in occupied enemy territory	Cairo, later Jerusalem (weekly)	1918–1919	No. 1 (17.03.1918) – no. 72 (17.07.1919)
2.	Official gazette O.E.T.A. (South)	Jerusalem (fortnightly)	1919–1920	No. 1 (15.07.1919) – no. 23 (16.06.1920)
3.	Official gazette of the government of Palestine	Jerusalem (fortnightly)	1920–1932	No. 24 (25.07.1920) – no. 313 (16.08.1932)
4.	The Palestine gazette	Jerusalem (weekly)	1932–1948	No. 314 (25.08.1932) – no. 1654 (18.03.1948)[3]

Sources and Literature (further to footnotes)

- Zywietz, Tobias: *Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine.*
  - *Part 1: 1919/1920*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 1, 2015, pp. 56–96.
  - *Part 2: 1921/1922*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 2, 2016, pp. 47–87.
  - *Part 3: 1923/1924*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 3, 2016, pp. 45–85.
  - *Part 4: 1925*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 4, 2016, pp. 57–83.
  - *Part 5: 1926*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 5, 2017, pp. 45–88.
  - *Part 6: 1927*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 6, 2017, pp. 54–145.
  - *Part 7: 1928*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 7, 2017, pp. 62–123.
  - *Part 8: 1929*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 8, 2018, pp. 70–133.
  - *Index to parts 1–8.* In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 12, 2019, pp. 70–131.
  - *Part 9: 1930.* In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 13, 2019, pp. 74–195.
  - *Part 10: 1931.* In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 15, 2020, pp. 101–191.

  Free download (PDF): www.zobbel.de/mepb/mepbulletin.htm.
- Various Wikipedia articles and further internet resources, The London Gazette, The Palestine Bulletin, et al.

1 Copyright extends to the compilation, arrangement, transcription, annotation, and the additional illustrations, e.g. covers and photographs. The original texts are public domain. Note that images are placed where layout allows it.

2 See part 1 of this series for detailed information.

3 The British Library lists the last issue as number 1655.

1.01.1932: Census Returns

(9)

PALESTINE CENSUS, 1931

DECLARATION BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OF THE PROVISIONAL TOTAL OF URBAN POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION

District	*Persons*	*Moslems*	*Christians*	*Jews*	*Others*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
PALESTINE	386,787	187,438	69,289	128,541	1,519
SOUTHERN DISTRICT	149,210	82,433	13,690	52,787	300
Khan Yunis	3,807	3,801	6	—	—
Gaza	17,069	16,371	697	1	—
Beersheba	2,957	2,791	151	11	5
Majdal	6,228	6,165	63	—	—
Jaffa	51,366	35 010	9,207	7,132	17
Tel Aviv	46,116	106	137	45,607	266
Ramle	10,417	8,198	2,210	7	2
Lydda	11,249	9,991	1,219	29	10
JERUSALEM DISTRICT	121,781	28,931	31,201	51,553	96
Hebron	17,532	17,277	109	134	12
Beit Jala	2,732	196	2,532	1	3
Bethlehem	6,817	1.217	5,594	1	5
Jerusalem	90,407	19,735	19,180	51,416	76
Ramallah	4,293	506	3,786	1	—
NORTHERN DISTRICT	115,796	66,074	24,398	24,201	1,123
Tulkarm	4,815	4,529	254	18	14
Nablus	17,171	16,487	512	4	168
Jenin	2,696	2,592	101	2	1
Nazareth	8,719	3,202	5,451	60	6
Beisan	3,100	2,696	298	89	17
Tiberias	8,633	2,692	682	5,260	9
Haifa	50,533	20,349	13,839	15,995	350
Acre	7,893	6,078	1,521	233	61
Shafa 'Amr	2,790	981	1,314	1	494
Safad	9,446	6,478	426	2,539	3

(i) For Census purposes the population of a town means the population enumerated within the area under the jurisdiction of a Municipal Council or, in the case of Tel Aviv, the area under the jurisdiction of the Local Council of the Township of Tel Aviv.

(ii) Certain minor differences between the totals of population of towns as shown in this declaration and the totals of population of towns shown in the declaration of urban population, dated the 25th November, 1931, are due to errors which will be removed in the course of exact tabulation.

(iii) The figures are provisional and subject to correction when the Census Returns have been examined in detail.

(iv) The total in each column includes foreign and temporary residents enumerated on the 18th November, 1931.

(v) The distribution of the population by religious confession is not necessarily coincident with the distribution of the population by the recognised religious communities.

(vi) The total in Column 6 comprises all those who have not returned themselves as Moslems, or Christians, or Jews.

E. MILLS
Superintendent of Census

24th December, 1931.
(M/6/31)

(9)

PALESTINE CENSUS, 1931

DECLARATION BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OF PROVISIONAL TOTAL OF URBAN POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION

District	*Persons*	*Moslems*	*Christians*	*Jews*	*Others*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
PALESTINE	386,787	187,440	69,289	128,541	1,519
SOUTHERN DISTRICT	149,210	82,433	13,690	52,787	300
Khan Yunis	3,807	3,801	6	—	—
Gaza	14,069	16,371	697	1	—
Beersheba	2,957	2,791	151	11	5
Majdal	6,228	6,165	63	—	—
Jaffa	51,366	35,010	9,207	7,132	17
Tel Aviv	46,116	106	137	45,607	266
Ramle	10,417	8,198	2,210	7	2
Lydda	10,249	9,991	1,219	29	10
JERUSALEM DISTRICT	121,781	28,931	31,201	51,553	96
Hebron	17,532	17,277	109	134	12
Beit Jala	2,732	196	2,532	1	3
Bethlehem	6,817	1,217	5,594	1	5
Jerusalem	90,407	19,735	19,180	51,416	76
Ramallah	4,293	506	3,786	1	—
NORTHERN DISTRICT	115,796	66,074	24,398	24,201	1,123
Tulkarm	4,815	4,529	254	18	14
Nablus	17,171	16,487	512	4	168
Jenin	2,696	2,592	101	2	1
Nazareth	8,719	3,202	5,451	60	6
Beisan	3,100	2,696	298	89	17
Tiberias	8,633	2,692	682	5,260	9
Haifa	50,533	20,349	13,839	15,995	350
Acre	7,893	6,078	1,521	233	61
Shafa 'Amr	2,790	981	1,314	1	494
Safad	9,446	6,478	426	2,539	3

(i) For Census purposes the population of a town means the population enumerated within the area under the jurisdiction of a Municipal Council or, in the case of Tel Aviv, the area under the jurisdiction of the Local Council of the Township of Tel Aviv.

(ii) Certain minor differences between the totals of population or towns as shown in this declaration and the totals of population of towns shown in the declaration of urban population, dated the 25th November, 1931, are due to errors which will be removed in the course of exact tabulation.

(iii) The figures are provisional and subject to correction when the Census Returns have been examined in detail.

(iv) The total in each column includes foreign and temporary residents enumerated on the 18th November, 1931.

(v) The distribution of the population by religious confession is not necessarily coincident with the distribution of the population by the recognised religious communities.

(vi) The total in Column 6 comprises all those who have not returned, themselves as Moslems, or Christians, or Jews.

E. MILLS
Superintendent of Census

24th December, 1931.
(M/6/31)

Doc. 576: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 298 (1.01.1932), p. 5.

1.01.1932: Railways Timetable Changes

(41)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS

TIME TABLE ALTERATIONS AS FROM 1st JANUARY, 1932.

The public are hereby informed that the Time Table will be revised as from the 1st January, 1932.

For further particulars see new Time Tables which will be displayed at all stations.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

19th December, 1931.
(R/133/31)

(41)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS

TIME TABLE ALTERATIONS AS FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1932.

The public are hereby informed that the Time Table will be revised as from the 1st January, 1832.

For further particulars see new Time Tables which will be displayed at all stations.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

19th December, 1931.
(R/133/31)

Doc. 577: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 298 (1.01.1932), p. 24.



Fig. 198: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 298 (1.01.1932).

1.01.1932: New Year Honours

NEW YEAR HONOURS, 1932

The High Commissioner announces that HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the New Year, to confer the following honours:

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

CIVIL DIVISION

COMMANDER

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM HUDSON, O.B.E., M.C., Postmaster-General.

OFFICER

ALEC SEATH KIRKBRIDE, ESQ., M.C., Assistant British Resident, Trans-Jordan.

HONONARY MEMBER

SHEIKH HUSSAM EDDIN JARALLAH, Inspector of Education.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL

HASSAN FAIZ EFFENDI IDRISI, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

1st January, 1932.
(CF/162/32)

NEW YEAR HONOURS, 1932

The High Commissioner announces that HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been graciously pleased on the occasion of the New Year, to confer the following honours:

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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ALEC SEATH KIRKBRIDE, ESQ., M.C., Assistant British Resident, Trans-Jordan.

HONONARY MEMBER

SHEIKH HUSSAM EDDIN JARALLAH, Inspector of Education.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL

HASSAN FAIZ EFFENDI IDRISI, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

1st January, 1932.
(CF/162/32)

Doc. 578: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 2/1932 (1.01.1932), p. 37.

1.02.1932: Visas (1.02.1932)

(159)

PASSPORT ORDINANCE, 1925

REGULATION MADE BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by Sections 4 and 9 of the Passport Ordinance, 1925. the High Commissioner has varied as follows the Regulations, dated the 8th December, 1925, and published in the Gazette of the 15th December, 1925, as amended by the Regulations, dated the 7th September, 1926, and published in the Gazette of the 16th September, 1926.

With effect from the 1st February, 1932, the fee payable for a visa for Palestine, valid for a single journey only, where application is made by a permanent resident in Palestine prior to his departure from Palestine, shall be 200 mils.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A YOUNG
Chief Secretary

13th January, 1932.
(I/687/31)

(159)

PASSPORT ORDINANCE, 1925

REGULATION MADE BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by Sections 4 and 9 of the Passport Ordinance, 1925. the High Commissioner has varied as follows the Regulations, dated the 8th December, 1925, and published in the Gazette of the 15th December, 1925, as amended by the Regulations, dated the 7th September, 1926, and published in the Gazette of the 16th September, 1926.

With effect from the 1st February, 1932, the fee payable for a visa for Palestine, valid for a single journey only, where application is made by a permanent resident in Palestine prior to his departure from Palestine, shall be 200 mils.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A YOUNG
Chief Secretary

13th January, 1932.
(I/687/31)

Doc. 579: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 300 (1.02.1932), p. 92.
Note: Refers to Gazette 153 (15.12.1925) and Gazette 171 (16.09.1926).[4]

4 See *doc. 235* on p. 81 of MEPB 5.

16.02.1932: Air Mail Service (Rhodesia, South Africa) (6.02.1932)

(229)

NOTICES

I.

Air Mails

East African Service extended to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

Commencing on the 5th February, 1932, the weekly East African Air Mail Service has been extended to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. The latest time of posting is the same as for air mail correspondence for East Africa.

The service offers an important gain in time of transit over the ordinary routes.

All classes of uninsured postal packets, registered and unregistered, except parcels, can be accepted.

The charges are as follows :—

	Letters Air fee and postage First 20 grammes	Each additional 20 grammes	Other Articles Air fee (additional to ordinary postage) Per 20 grammes
Northern & Southern Rhodesia	Mils 45	Mils 35	Mils 30
South Africa	55	45	40

(229)

NOTICES

I.

Air Mails

East African Service extended to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

Commencing on the 6th February, 1932, the weekly East African Air Mail Service has been extended to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. The latest time of posting is the same as for air mail correspondence for East Africa.

The service offers an important gain in time of transit over the ordinary routes.

All classes of uninsured postal packets, registered and unregistered, except parcels, can be accepted.

The charges are as follows :—

	Letters Air Fee and postage First 20 grammes	Each additional 20 grammes	Other Articles Air Fee (additional to ordinary postage) Per 20 grammes
Northern & Southern Rhodesia	Mils 45	Mils 35	Mils 30
South Africa	55	45	40

Doc. 580: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 301 (16.02.1932), p. 151.

16.02.1932: Air Mail Service (Europe) (3.02.1932)

II.

Air Mail to Europe

Commencing on Wednesday the 3rd February, 1932, the weekly Air Mail Service to Europe, via Egypt (service 1 (b) of the Air Mail Notice dated 20th October, 1931), will be despatched on Wednesday instead of on Monday as hitherto. The latest times of posting will remain as at present.

II.

Air Mail to Europe

Commencing on Wednesday the 3rd February, 1932, the weekly Air Mail Service to Europe, via Egypt (service 1 (b) of the Air Mail Notice dated 20th October, 1931), will be despatched on Wednesday instead of on Monday as hitherto. The latest times of posting will remain as at present.

Doc. 581: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 301 (16.02.1932), p. 151.
Note: Refers to Gazette 295 (16.11.1931), p. 861.[5]

5 See *doc. 559* on p. 168 of MEPB 15.

16.02.1932: Mail Service (Jerusalem Despatches to Northern Palestine) (7.02.1932)

III.

Additional Letter Mail for Jaffa, Tel Aviv and North Palestine

Commencing on Sunday the 7th February, 1932, a letter mail for Jaffa, Tel Aviv and places north of Lydda will be despatched from Jerusalem at 2.00 a.m. daily except on Saturdays and Jewish Holidays.

Correspondence may be posted up to 10 p.m. the previous day.

III.

Additional Letter Mail for Jaffa, Tel Aviv and North Palestine

Commencing on Sunday the 7th February, 1932, a letter mail for Jaffa, Tel Aviv and places north of Lydda will be despatched from Jerusalem at 2.00 a.m. daily except on Saturdays and Jewish Holidays.

Correspondence may be posted up to 10 p.m. the previous day.

Doc. 582: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 301 (16.02.1932), p. 151.

16.02.1932: Abandoned Packets (Sale of Contents)

IV.

Sale of contents of abandoned and undeliverable Postal Packets.

A sale of a quantity of items from undeliverable postal packets comprising articles of second hand clothing, books and pamphlets, curious and mother of pearl articles, handkerchiefs, three pictures and miscellaneous second hand material, etc., will be held at Parcel Post Delivery Office, Mamilla Road, Jerusalem, from 1100 to 1300 on Thursday, 25th February.

The articles may be viewed from 1100 to 1300 on 24th February, 1932.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

11th February, 1932.

(P/3/31)

IV.

Sale of contents of abandoned and undeliverable Postal Packets.

A sale of a quantity of items from undeliverable postal packets comprising articles of second band clothing, books and pamphlets, curious and mother of pearl articles, handkerchiefs, three pictures and miscellaneous second hand material, etc., will be held at Parcel Post Delivery Office, Mamilla Road, Jerusalem, from 1100 to 1300 on Thursday, 25th February.

The articles may be viewed from 1100 to 1300 on 24th February, 1932.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

11th February, 1932.

(P/3/31)

Doc. 583: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 301 (16.02.1932), pp. 151–152.

1.03.1932: Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

Short Title. No. 20 of 1924

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924 (hereinafter called the Principal Ordinance), and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinances, 1924-1932.

Replacement of Section 2 of the Principal Ordinance

2. Section 2 of the Principal Ordinance is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Definitions.

2. "Wireless Telegraph" means any system of communication by means of any apparatus for sending or receiving messages or other communications by means of electric signals, without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the messages or other communications are sent or received.

"Maintain" includes possession of apparatus whether in a working condition or not.

"Transmission" means sending or receiving.

Amendment of Section 3 (4) of the Principal Ordinance.

3. In Section 3 (4) of the Principal Ordinance the words "*or maintains*" shall be inserted after the word "*establishes*" and after the word "*works*"; and the words "*or maintained*" shall be inserted after the words "*or worked*".

Amendment of Section 5 (2) of the Principal Ordinance.

4.—(1) In Section 5 (2) (*b*) of the Principal Ordinance the words "*or aircraft*" shall be inserted after the word "*vessel*".

(2) In Section 5 (2) (*c*) the words "*received or*" shall be inserted after the word "*message*".

Replacement of Section 6 of the Principal Ordinance.

5. Section 6 of the Principal Ordinance is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"6.—(1) The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to any visual or sound signalling station used or intended to be used for the purpose of communication with ships at sea or aircraft as they apply to wireless telegraphy stations, but subject to the provisions of Section 7 shall not apply to such stations on board a ship or aircraft. For the purpose of this Section, a visual or sound signalling station includes any apparatus designed or constructed for the purpose of visual or sound signalling.

(2) The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply likewise to the installation and working of apparatus for utilising etheric waves for the purpose of transmission of energy without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the energy is sent and received as they apply to the installation and working of apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

(2) The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to any apparatus operated or controlled by His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, or to such other apparatus as may be specified by the High Commissioner."

(P/11/31)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof :—

Short Title.

No. 20 of 1924

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924 (hereinafter called the Principal Ordinance), and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinances, 1924-1932.

Replacement of Section 6 of the Principal Ordinance.

2. Section 2 of the Principal Ordinance is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Definitions.

2. "Wireless Telegraph" means any system of communication by means of any apparatus for sending or receiving messages or other communications by means of electric signals, without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the messages or other communications, are sent or received.

"Maintain" includes possession of apparatus whether in a working condition or not.

"Transmission" means sending or receiving.

Amendment of Section 3 (4) of the Principal Ordinance.

3. In Section 3 (4) of the Principal Ordinance the words "*or maintains*" shall be inserted after the word "*establishes*" and after the word "*works*" and the words "*or maintained*" shall be inserted after the words "*or worked*".

Amendment of Section 5 (2) of the Principal Ordinance.

4.—(1) In Section 5 (2) (*b*) of the Principal Ordinance the words "*or aircraft*" shall be inserted after the word "*vessel*".

(2) In Section 5 (2) (*c*) the words "*received or*" shall be inserted after the word "*message*".

Replacement of Section 6 of the Principal Ordinance.

5. Section 6 of the Principal Ordinance is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"6.—(1) The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to any visual or sound signalling station used or intended to be used for the purpose of communication with ships at sea or aircraft as they apply to wireless telegraphy stations, but subject to the provisions of Section 7 shall not apply to such stations on board a ship or aircraft. For the purpose of this Section, a visual or sound signalling station includes any apparatus designed or constructed for the purpose of visual or sound signalling.

(2) The provisions, of this Ordinance shall apply likewise to the installation and working of apparatus for utilising etheric waves for the purpose of transmission of energy without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the energy is sent and received as they. apply to the installation and working of apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

(2) The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to any apparatus operated or controlled by His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, or to such other apparatus as may be specified by the High Commissioner."

(P/11/31)

Doc. 584: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 302 (1.03.1932), pp. 161–162.
Note: In the last paragraph "(2)" should read "(3)".
Note: Enacted in Gazette 314 (25.08.1932), pp. 724–725.[6]

6 See *doc. 630* on p. 193.

1.03.1932: Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

Short Title. No. 20 of 1930.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and the Post Office Ordinance, 1930 (hereinafter called the Principal Ordinance) and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Post Office Ordinances, 1930-1932.

Amendment of Section 15 (1) of the Principal Ordinance.

2. Section 15 (1) of the Principal Ordinance shall be repealed and the following shall be substituted therefor:—

"The Postmaster-General may detain any postal packet believed to contain any goods subject to customs import duty or any smuggled goods and may open and examine the packet; and if he finds any dutiable or smuggled goods may detain the packet, or deliver it on payment of the duty and such additional charges as may be authorised by Regulations hereunder provided that in the case of a letter packet such opening and examination shall (unless the cover bears an authorisation by the sender for the packet to be opened in the post) take place in the presence of the person to whom the packet is addressed but if, after notice in writing requiring his attendance left at or forwarded by post to the address on the packet he fails to attend, such opening and examination shall take place in his absence."

Amendment of Section 47 of the Principal Ordinance.

3. In Section 47 of the Principal Ordinance the words "*in carrying out any undertaking*" shall be deleted.

Amendment of Section 48 of the Principal Ordinance.

4. In Section 48 of the Principal Ordinance the word "*such*" in line one thereof shall be deleted.

(P/20/31)

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

Short Title.

No. 20 of 1930

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and the Post Office Ordinance, 1930 (hereinafter called the Principal Ordinance) and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Post Office Ordinances, 1930-1932.

Amendment of Section 15 (1) of the Principal Ordinance.

2. Section 15 (i) of the Principal Ordinance shall be repealed and the following shall be substituted therefor:—

"The Postmaster-General may detain any postal packet believed to contain any goods subject to customs import duty or any smuggled goods and may open and examine the packet ; and if he finds any dutiable or smuggled goods may detain the packet, or deliver it on payment of the duty and such additional charges as may be authorised by Regulations hereunder provided that in the case of a letter packet such opening and examination shall (unless the cover bears an authorisation by the sender for the packet to be opened in the post) take place in the presence of the person to whom the packet is addressed but if, after notice in writing requiring bis attendance left at or forwarded by post to the address on the packet he fails to attend, such opening and examination shall take place in his absence."

Amendment of Section 47 of the Principal Ordinance.

3. In Section 47 of the Principal Ordinance the words "*in carrying out any undertaking*" shall be deleted.

Amendment of Section 46 of the Principal Ordinance.

4. In Section 48 of the Principal Ordinance the word "*such*" in line one thereof shall be deleted.

(P/20/31)

Doc. 585: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 302 (1.03.1932), pp. 162–163.[7]

1.03.1932: Personnel

(240)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed :—

HIS HONOUR JUDGE R. COPLAND, President, District Court, Class 1, Judicial Department, to be President, District Court, Grade "D", with effect from the 1st October, 1926.

MR. E. KEITH ROACH, O.B.E., Deputy District Commissioner, Jerusalem Division, Grade D, to be District Commissioner, Grade C, Northern District, with effect from the 17th September, 1931.

(240)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

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Doc. 586: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 302 (1.03.1932), p. 163.

1.03.1932: Currency Board Reserve Funds (30.09.1931)

(258)

STATEMENT BY THE PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

	£P.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Coin in circulation on the 30th September, 1931	299,284			
Amount of Notes in circulation on the 30th September, 1931	2,045,380			
Total currency in circulation	£P. 2,344,664			
Total amount of Currency Reserve Fund on 30th September, 1931		2,405,723	14	10
Amount of Investment Reserve Account		66,543	7	7
Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund:				
Nominal Value		2,309,654	14	8
Cost Price		2,236,182	0	4
Value at market price on 30th September, 1931		2,050,227	8	4

(258)

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Nominal value – –		2,309,654	14	8
Cost price – –		2,236,182	0	4
Value at market price on 30th September, 1931. –		2,050,227	8	4

7 Note: Will be replaced by new drafts in Gazette 312 and 316, see *doc. 616* on p. 168 and *doc. 637* on p. 200.

The above information is published in accordance with the Regulations of the Board, but it should be pointed out that the value given for "Total Amount of Currency Reserve Fund" is based on the market prices of the investments at the 31st March, 1931, the practice being to revalue investment, for the purpose of accounts, only at the end of each financial year. In normal circumstances the difference would not be material but, owing to the acute financial depression at the end of September, the market prices of investments were considerably lower than in the previous March. In order to show more clearly the actual position of the Board on the date in question, the following statement is appended:—

	£	s.	d.
Investments at market price on 30th September, 1931 - - -	2,050,227	8	4
Cash in hand and loans at call on 30th September, 1931 - - -	153,690	4	5
Market value of silver in coin in stock and in circulation on 30th September, 1931 -	62,901	11	3
Total	£ 2,266,819	4	0

There has been a subsequent recovery in the market prices of the investments, and the total of the three items specified above had increased by the 26th January, 1932, to a figure higher than that of the full face value of the currency in circulation on that date.

(F/9/31)

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(F/9/31)

Doc. 587: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 302 (1.03.1932), p. 179.

16.03.1932: Express Letter Service (Egypt)

(317)

NOTICES

1.

Express Service to Egypt.

An Express Delivery Service for letters has been inaugurated between Egypt and Palestine in both directions.

26th February, 1932.

(317)

NOTICES

I.

Express Service to Egypt.

An Express Delivery Service for letters has been inaugurated between Egypt and Palestine in both directions.

20th February, 1932.

Doc. 588: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 303 (16.03.1932), p. 226.

16.03.1932: Dutiable Articles in Letter Post (USSR)

II.

Articles prohibited from Transmission by Post to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics

It is notified for information that the *"Small Packet"* post does not extend to Russia.

The Russian Postal Administration has called attention to the irregular enclosure of dutiable articles in packets of printed papers. Any such packets found to contain dutiable articles will not be delivered to the addressees.

II.

Articles prohibited from Transmission by Post to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics

It is notified for information that the *"Small Packet"* post does not extend to Russia.

The Russian Postal Administration has called attention to the irregular enclosure of dutiable articles in packets of printed papers. Any such packets found to contain dutiable articles will not he delivered to the addressees.

Doc. 589: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 303 (16.03.1932), p. 226.

16.03.1932: Dutiable Articles in Letter Post (Colombia) (1.05.1932)

III.

Articles prohibited from Transmission by Post in Letter Mails to the Republic of Colombia.

It is notified for information that packets of every description addressed to localities in Colombia containing articles liable to customs duty, with the single exception of printed matter, are prohibited from transmission by post in letter mails.

Any such packets which reach the Republic of Colombia after the 1st May next will be returned to origin, but the Colombian Postal Administration will not accept any responsibility for their safety.

III.

Articles prohibited from Transmission by Post in Letter Mails to the Republic of Colombia.

It is notified for information that packets of every description addressed to localities in Colombia containing articles liable to customs duty, with the single exception of printed matter, are prohibited from transmission by post in letter mails.

Any such packets which reach the Republic of Colombia after the 1st May next will be returned to origin, but the Colombian Postal Administration will not accept any responsibility for their safety.

Doc. 590: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 303 (16.03.1932), p. 226.

16.03.1932: Dutiable Articles in Letter Post (Turkey)

IV.

Prohibited Articles—Turkey.

It is notified for information that the parcel post service to Turkey is suspended.

Articles liable to Customs duty may be enclosed in letter packets and *"Small Packets"* or in insured boxes, provided they do not contain silk goods, perfumery, ornamental feathers, furs, articles trimmed with fur or articles made of precious metals.

Such packets containing dutiable articles may not weigh more than one kilogramme.

W. HUDSON
8th March, 1932. *Postmaster-General*
(P/3/31)

IV.

Prohibited Articles—Turkey.

It is notified for information that the parcel post service to Turkey is suspended.

Articles liable to Customs duty may be enclosed in letter packets and *"Small Packets"* or in insured boxes, provided they do not contain silk goods, perfumery, ornamental feathers, furs, articles trimmed with fur or articles made of precious metals.

Such packets containing dutiable articles may not weigh more than one kilogramme.

W. HUDSON
8th March, 1932 *Postmaster-General*
(P/3/31)

Doc. 591: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 303 (16.03.1932), p. 226.

1.04.1932: Telephone Service (Egypt)

(362)

NOTICE

Palestine-Egypt Telephone Extension.

On and from Friday the 1st of April, the Palestine - Egypt telephone service will be extended to all Exchanges in Egypt.

For charging purposes the Exchanges in Egypt will be placed in 6 zones, particulars of which can be obtained on application at any Post Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

22nd March, 1932.
(P/3/31)

(362)

NOTICE

Palestine–Egypt Telephone Extension.

On and from Friday the 1st of April, the Palestine – Egypt telephone service will be extended to all Exchanges in Egypt.

For charging purposes the Exchanges in Egypt will be placed in 6 zones, particulars of which can be obtained on application at any Post Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

22nd March, 1932.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 592: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 304 (1.04.1932), p. 264.

1.04.1932: Railways Timetable Changes

(363)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS

NOTICES

I.

TIME TABLE ALTERATIONS AS FROM 1st APRIL, 1932

The Public is hereby informed that the Time Table will be revised as from the 1st April, 1932

For further particulars, see new Time Table which will be displayed at all Stations.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

17th March, 1932.
(R/133/31)

(363)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS

NOTICES

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TIME TABLE ALTERATIONS AS FROM 1ST APRIL, 1932

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For further particulars, see new Time Table which will be displayed at all Stations.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

17 March,1932.
(R/133/31)

Doc. 593: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 304 (1.04.1932), p. 264.

1.04.1932: Railways Fares (Syria) (1.03.1932)

II.

Railway Rates and Fares between Palestine and Syria and vice versa

It is hereby notified that as from the 1st March, 1932, and until further notice the tariffs for the carriage of goods and passengers over the Syrian and Palestine and Trans-Jordan Sections of the Chemins de fer Hedjaz will be fixed monthly.

Tariffs will be available for perusal at any Station on the Palestine Railways which is authorised to throughbook traffic to the Chemins de fer Hedjaz.

This Notice cancels all previous notices on the subject.

20th February, 1932.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

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Railway Rates and Fares between Palestine and Syria and vice versa

It is hereby notified that as from the 1st March, 1932, and until further notice the tariffs for the carriage of goods and passengers over the Syrian and Palestine and Trans-Jordan Sections of the Chemins de fer Hedjaz will be fixed monthly.

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20th February, 1932.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

Doc. 594: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 304 (1.04.1932), p. 264.

16.04.1932: Postage Rates (1.06.1932)

(409)

NOTICES

I.

The undermentioned changes in postage rates will be brought into force as from 1st June, 1932.

Other rates will remain unchanged:

		Present Mils	*Revised* Mils
Letters :—			
First 20 grammes	**U. K.**	**7**	**8**
	Other Countries	**13**	**15**
Each additional 20 grammes	**U. K.**	**4**	**5**
	Other Countries	**7**	**9**
Post Cards		**7**	**8**
Commercial Papers	**First 250 grammes**	**13**	**15**
	Each additional 50 grammes	**3**	**3**
Small Packets	**For each 50 grammes**	**7**	**9**
	Minimum charge	**25**	**30**

(409)

NOTICES

I.

The undermentioned changes in postage rates will be brought into force as from 1st June, 1932.

Other rates will remain unchanged :

		Present Mils	*Revised* Mils
Letters :—			
First 20 grammes	U. K.	7	8
	Other Countries	13	15
Each additional 20 grammes	U. K.	4	5
	Other Countries	7	9
Post Cards		7	8
Commercial Papers	First 250 grammes	13	15
	Each additional 50 grammes	3	3
Small Packets	For each 50 grammes	7	9
	Minimum charge	25	30

Doc. 595: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 305 (16.04.1932), p. 297.

16.04.1932: Air Mail Service (North Persia)

II.

It is notified for information that the Air Mail Service to Northern Persia has been temporarily suspended.

The Service to Southern Persia and Persian Gulf remains in force.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

6th April, 1932.
(P/3/31)

II.

It is notified for information that the Air Mail Service to Northern Persia has been temporarily suspended.

The Service to Southern Persia and Persian Gulf remains in force.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

6th April, 1932.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 596: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 305 (16.04.1932), p. 297.

16.04.1932: Railway Station Changes (Bir Ya'aqov and Ni'ana) (30.04.1932)

(410)

NOTICE

Working of Bir Ya'aqov and Ni'ana Railway Stations.

Notice is hereby given that as from the 30th April, 1932, the station staff at Bir Ya'aqov and Ni'ana will be withdrawn.

In consequence of this arrangement each station will be converted into a Halt for the trains advertised in the public time table to pick up and set down passengers.

Goods in complete wagon load will continue to be accepted for or from Bir Ya'aqov or Ni'ana.

Indents for wagons required for loading at these stations should be submitted to the Station Master, Lydda, for Bir Ya'aqov, and to the Station Master, Er Ramle, in the case of Ni'ana.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

23rd March, 1932.
(R/27/32)

(410)

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Notice is hereby given that as from the 30th April, 1932, the station staff at Bir Ya'aqov and Ni'ana will be withdrawn.

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C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

23rd March, 1932.
(R/27/32)

Doc. 597: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 305 (16.04.1932), p. 297.
Note: Bir Ya'aqov, Beer Jaʿakov, Be'er Ya'akov lies to the West of Ramle, on the Lydda–Gaza line. In 1931 this Jewish settlement had 265 inhabitants.
Note: Niʿana, Al-Naʿani, Al-Niʿana, Naʿana, Neʿane was a Palestinian village south of Ramle, on the railway line from Lydda to Jerusalem. In 1931 it had 1,142 inhabitants. The village was destroyed in 1948.

16.04.1932: Currency Board Notes & Coins (31.03.1932)

(420)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

STATEMENT OF COINS AND NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT END OF THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1932

	Coins in Circulation		
	Number	*LP.*	*Mils*
SILVER COINS			
100 Mils	1,440,000	144,000	—
50 Mils	2,780,000	139,000	—
Total Silver Coins		283,000	—
NICKEL COINS			
20 Mils	760,000	15,200	—
10 Mils	1,760,000	17,600	—
5 Mils	2,440,000	12,200	—
Total Nickel Coins		45,000	—
BRONZE COINS			
2 Mils	536,000	1,072	—
1 Mil	1,424,000	1,424	—
Total Bronze Coins		2,496	—
TOTAL COINS		330,496	—

	Notes in Circulation		
NOTES	*Number*	*LP.*	*Mils*
LP. 100	95	9,500	—
LP. 50	1,537	76,850	—
LP. 10	24,471	244,710	—
LP. 5	128,763	643,815	—
LP. 1	985,514	985,514	—
LP. ½	235,558	117,779	—
Total Notes		2,078,168	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES		2,408,664	—

1st April, 1932.
(F/58/31)

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer

(420)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

STATEMENT OF COINS AND NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT END OF THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1932.

	Coins in Circulation		
	Number	*LP.*	*Mils*
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LP. 1	985,514	985,514	—
LP. ½	235,558	117,779	—
Total Notes		2,078,168	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES		2,408,664	—

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer

1st April, 1932.
(F/58/31)

Doc. 598: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 305 (16.04.1932), p. 305.

1.05.1932: Official Secrets Ordinance 1932 (Draft)



The following Bill is made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1923.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE DISCLOSURE OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof :—

Short Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Official Secrets Ordinance, 1932.

Interpretation

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—

Expressions referring to communicating or receiving include any communicating or receiving, whether in whole or in part, and whether the sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information itself or the substance, effect, or description thereof only be communicated or received; expressions referring to obtaining or retaining any sketch, plan, model, article, note, or document, include the copying or causing to be copied the whole or any part of any sketch, plan, model, article, note, or document ; and expressions referring to the communication of any sketch, plan, model, article, note, or document include the transfer or transmission of the sketch, plan, model, article, note or document ;

the expression "document" includes part of a document ;

the expression "model" includes design, pattern, and specimen ;

the expression "sketch" includes any photograph or other mode of representing any place or thing ;

the expression "munitions of war" includes the whole or any part of any ship, submarine, aircraft, tank or similar engine, arms and ammunition, torpedo, or mine, intended or adapted for use in war, and any other article, material or device, whether actual or proposed, intended for such use ;

the expression "offence against this Ordinance" includes any act, omission, or other thing which is punishable under this Ordinance ;

the expression "Office under His Majesty" includes any office or employment in or under any department of the Government of Palestine ;

the expression "State" includes His Majesty's dominions and any territory which is under His Majesty's protection or in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty.

Penalties for Spying.

3.—(1) If any person for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State:—

(*a*) approaches, inspects, passes over or is in the neighbourhood of, or enters any prohibited place within the meaning of this Ordinance ; or

(*b*) makes any sketch,. plan, model, or note which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy ; or

(*c*) obtains, collects, records, or publishes, or communicates to any other person any secret official code word, or pass word, or any sketch, plan, model, article, note, or other document or information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy ;

he shall be guilty of a felony.

Requisites for establishing guilt.

(2) On a prosecution under this Section, it shall not be necessary to show that the accused person was guilty of any particular act tending to show a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the Stale, and, notwithstanding that no such act is proved against him, he may be convicted if, from the circumstances of the case, or his conduct, or his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State ; and if any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information relating to or used in any prohibited place within the meaning of this Ordinance, or anything in such a place, or any secret official code word or pass word, is made, obtained, collected, recorded, published, or communicated by any person other than a person acting under lawful authority, it shall be deemed to have been made, obtained, collected, recorded, published or communicated for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State unless the contrary is proved.

Wrongful communication, etc., of information.

4. If any person having in his possession or control any secret official code word, or pass, word, or any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information which relates to or is used in a prohibited place or anything in such a place, or which has been made or obtained in contravention of this Ordinance, or which has been entrusted in confidence to him by any person bolding office under His Majesty, or which he has obtained or to which he has had access owing to his position as a person who holds or has held office under his Majesty, or as a person who holds or has held a contract made on behalf of His Majesty or as a person who is or has been employed under a person who holds or has held such an office or contract :—

(*a*) communicates the code word, pass word, sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information to any person, other than a person to whom he is authorised to communicate it, or a person to whom it is in the interest of the State his duty to communicate, or

(*b*) uses the information in his possession for the benefit of any foreign power or in any other manner prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, or

(*c*) retains the sketch, plan, model, article, note, or document in his possession or control when he has no right to retain it or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it, or fails, to comply with all directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return or disposal thereof, or

(*d*) fails to take reasonable care of, or so conducts himself as to endanger the safety of the sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, secret official code or pass word or information ;

he shall be guilty or a misdemeanour.

Communication of information relating to munitions of war to any foreign power.

5. If any person having in his possession or control any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information which relates to munitions of war: communicates it directly or indirectly to any foreign power, or in any other manner prejudicial to the safety or interests of that State, that person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Receipt of wrongful communication.

6. If any person receives any secret official code word, or pass word, or sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information, knowing, or having reasonable ground to believe, at the time when he receives it that the code word, pass word, sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information is communicated to him in contravention of this Ordinance he shall be

guilty of a misdemeanour, unless he proves that the communication to him of the code word, pass word, sketch, plan, model, article, note, document, or information was contrary to his desire.

Unauthorised use of uniforms, falsification of reports, forgery, personation and false documents.

7. If any person for the purpose of gaining admission, or of assisting any person to gain admission, to a prohibited place, reports, within the meaning of this Ordinance or for any other purpose and prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State within the meaning of this Ordinance :

(*a*) uses or wears, without lawful authority, any naval, military, air force, police, or other official uniform, or any uniform so nearly resembling the same as to he calculated to deceive, or falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such uniform ; or

(*b*) orally, or in writing in any declaration or application, or in any document signed by him or on his behalf, knowingly makes or connives at the making of any false statement or any omission ; or

(*c*) forges, alters, or tampers with any passport or any naval, military, air force, police, or official pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document of a similar, character (hereinafter in this Section referred to as an official document), or uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered, or irregular official document ; or

(*d*) personates, or falsely represents himself to be a person bolding, or in the employment of a person holding office under His Majesty, or to be or not to be a person to whom an official document or secret official code word or pass word has been duly issued or communicated, or with intent to obtain an official document, secret official code word or pass word, whether for himself or any other person, knowingly makes any false statement ; or

(*e*) uses, or has in his possession or under his control, without the authority of the Government Department or the authority concerned, any die, seal or stamp of or belonging to, or used, made or provided by any Government Department, or by any diplomatic, naval, military, or air force authority appointed by or acting under the authority of His Majesty, or any die, seal, or stamp so nearly resembling any such die, seal or stamp as to be calculated to deceive, or counterfeits any such die, seal or stamp, or uses, or has in his possession, or under his control, any such counterfeited die, seal or stamp;

he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Unlawful retention, possession, etc., of documents

8. If any person—

(*a*) retains for any purpose prejudicial to the safely or interests of the State any official document, whether or not completed or issued for use, when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it, or fails to comply with any directions issued by any Government Department or any person authorised by such department with regard to the return or disposal thereof ; or

(*b*) allows any other person to have possession of any official document issued for his use alone, or communicates any secret official code word or pass word so issued, or, without lawful authority or excuse, has in his possession any official document or secret official code word or pass word issued for the use of some person other than himself, or on obtaining possession of any official document by finding or otherwise, neglects or fails to restore it to the person or authority by whom or for whose use it was issued, or to a police constable ; or

(*c*) without lawful authority or excuse, manufactures or sells, or has in his possession for sale any such die, seal or stamp as aforesaid ;

he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

9. In the case of any prosecution, under Section 7 or under Section 8 of this Ordinance involving the proof of a purpose prejudicial to the State, Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of this Ordinance shall apply in like manner as it applies to prosecutions under Section 3.

Definition oi prohibited place.

10. For the purposes of this Ordinance, the expression “prohibited place” means—

(*a*) any work of defence, arsenal, naval, military or air force establishment or station, factory, dock-yard, mine-field, camp, ship, or aircraft belonging to or occupied by or on behalf of His Majesty, or any telegraph, telephone, wireless or signal station, or office so belonging or occupied, and any place belonging to or occupied by or on behalf of His Majesty and used for the purpose of building, repairing, making, or storing any munitions of war, or any sketches, plans, models, or documents relating thereto, or for the purpose of

getting any metals, oils, or minerals of use in time of war ; and

(*b*) any place not belonging to His Majesty where any munitions of war, or any sketches,,models, plans or documents relating thereto, are being made, repaired, gotten, or stored under contract with, or with any person on behalf of His Majesty or otherwise on behalf of His Majesty ; and

(*c*) any place belonging to or used for the purposes of His Majesty which is for the time being declared by order of the High Commissioner to be a prohibited place for the purposes of this Section on the ground that information with respect thereto, or damage thereto, would be useful to an enemy ; and

(*d*) any railway, road, way, or channel, or other means of communication by land or water (including any works or structures being part thereof or connected therewith), or any place used for gas, water, or electricity works or other works for purposes of a public character, or any place where any munitions of war, or any sketches, models, plans or documents relating thereto, are being made, repaired, or stored otherwise than on behalf of the Government which is for the time being declared by order of the High Commissioner to be a prohibited place for the purposes of this Section, on the ground that information with respect thereto, or the destruction or construction thereof, or interference therewith, would be useful to an enemy.

Communication with foreign agents to be evidence of commission of certain offences.

11.—(1) In any proceeding against a person for an offence under Section 3 of this Ordinance, the fact that he has been in communication with, or attempted to communicate with a foreign agent, whether within or without Palestine, shall be evidence that he has, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, obtained or attempted to obtain information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

(2) For the purposes of this Section, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision :

(*a*) A person shall, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to have been in communication with a foreign agent if—

(i) he has, either within or without Palestine, visited the address of a foreign agent or consorted or associated with a foreign agent ; or

(ii) either within or without Palestine, the name or address of, or any other information regarding a foreign agent has been found in his possession, or has been supplied by him to any other person, or has been obtained by him from any other person.

(*b*) The expression "foreign agent" includes any person who is or has been or is reasonably suspected of being or having been employed by a foreign power either directly or indirectly for the purpose of committing an act, either within or without Palestine, prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, or who has or is reasonably suspected of having, either within or without Palestine, committed, or attempted to commit, such an act in the interests of a foreign power ;

(*c*) Any address, whether within or without Palestine, reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for a foreign agent, or any address at which such a foreign agent resides, or to which he resorts for the purposes of giving or receiving communications, or at which be carries on any business, shall be deemed to, be the address of a foreign agent and communications addressed to such an address to be communications with a foreign agent.

Interference with officers of the police or members of His Majesty's forces.

12. No person in the vicinity of any prohibited place shall obstruct, knowingly mislead or otherwise interfere with or impede any police officer or any member of His Majesty's forces engaged on guard, sentry, patrol or other similar duty in relation to the prohibited place, and, if any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with this provision, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Penalty for harbouring spies.

13. If any person knowingly harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to be a person who is about to commit or who has committed an offence under this Ordinance or knowingly permits to meet or assemble in any premises in his occupation or under his control any such persons, wilfully omits or refuses to disclose to the Commandant of Police any information which it is. in his power to give in relation to any such person he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Restriction of

14. A prosecution for an offence under this Ordinance shall not be instituted except by or

prosecution.

with the consent of the Attorney-General.

Provided that a person charged with such an offence may be arrested, or a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and any such person may be remanded in custody or on bail, notwithstanding that the consent of the Attorney-General to the institution of a prosecution for the offence has not been obtained, but no further proceeding shall be taken until that consent has been obtained.

Search warrant.

15.—(1) If a Magistrate is satisfied by information on oath, there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence against this Ordinance has been or is about to be committed, he may grant a search warrant authorising any constable named therein to enter at any time any premises or place named in the warrant if necessary, by force, and to search the premises or place and every person found therein, and to seize any sketch, plan, model, article, note, or document, or anything of a like nature or anything which is evidence of an offence against this Ordinance having been or being about to be committed, which he may find on the premises or place or on any such person, and with regard to or in connection with which he has reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Ordinance has been or is about to be committed.

(2) Where it appears to a Superior Police Officer that the case is one of great emergency and that in the interest of the State immediate action is necessary, he may by a written order under his hand give to any constable the like authority as may be given by the warrant of a Magistrate under this Section.

Power to require production of telegrams.

16.—(1) Where it appears to the High Commissioner that such course is expedient in the public interest, he may, by warrant under his hand, require any person who owns or controls any telegraphic cable or wire, or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy, used for the sending or receipt of telegrams to or from any place out of Palestine, to produce to him, or to any person named in the warrant the originals and transcripts, either of all telegrams, or of telegrams of any specified class or description, or of telegrams sent from or addressed to any. specified person or place, sent or received to or from any place out of Palestine by means of any such cable, wire or apparatus, and all other papers relating to any such telegram as aforesaid.

(2) Any person who, on being required to produce any such original or transcript or paper as aforesaid, refuses or neglects to do so shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and shall, for each offence, be liable on conviction to imprisonment for three months or to a fine of LP.50 or to both such penalties.

(3) In this Section the expression "telegram" shall have the same meaning as in the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, and the expression "Wireless telegraphy" shall have the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924

Registration and regulation of persons carrying on the business of receiving postal packets.

17.—(1) Every person who carries on, whether alone or in conjunction with any other business, the business of receiving for reward letters, telegrams, or other postal packets for delivery or forwarding to the persons for whom they are intended, shall as soon as may be send to the Commandant of Police for registration by him, notice of the fact together with the address or addresses where the business is carried on and the Commandant of Police shall keep a register of the names and addresses of such persons, and shall, if required by any person who sends such a notice, furnish him on payment of a fee of 100 mils with a certificate of registration, and every person so registered shall from time to time furnish to the Commandant of Police notice of any change of address or new address at which the business is carried on, and such other information as may be necessary for maintaining the correctness of the particulars entered in the register.

(2) Every person who carries on such a business as aforesaid shall cause to be entered in a book kept for the purpose the following particulars —

(*a*) the name and address of every person for whom any postal packet is received, or who has requested that postal packets received may be delivered or forwarded to him;

(*b*) any instructions that may have been received as to the delivery or forwarding of postal packets ;

(*c*) in the case of every postal packet received, the place from which the postal packet comes, and the date of posting (as shown by the postmark) and the date of receipt, and the name and address of the sender if shown on the outside of the packet, and, in the case of a registered packet, the date and office of registration and the number of the registered packet ;

(*d*) in the case of every postal packet delivered, the date of delivery and the name and ad-

dress of the person to whom it is delivered ;

(*e*) in the case of every postal packet forwarded, the name and address to which and the date on which it was forwarded ;

and shall not deliver a letter to any person until that person has signed a receipt for the same in such book as aforesaid nor, if that person is not the person to whom the postal packet is addressed, unless there is left with him instructions signed by the last mentioned person as to the delivery thereof, and shall not forward any postal packet to another address unless there is left with him written instructions to that effect signed by the addressee.

(3) The books so kept and all postal packets received by a person carrying on any such business, and any instructions as to the delivery or forwarding of, postal packets received by any such person, shall be kept at all reasonable times open to inspection by any police constable.

(4) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this Section, or furnishes any false information or makes any false entry, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance and shall, for each offence, be liable on conviction to imprisonment for one month or to a fine of L.P. 10, or to both such penalties.

(5) Nothing in this Section shall apply to postal packets addressed to any office where any newspaper or periodical is published, being postal packets in reply to advertisements appearing in such newspaper or periodical.

(6) Nothing in this Section shall be construed as rendering legal anything which would be in contravention of the exclusive privilege of the Government under the Post Office Ordinance, 1930.

Duty of giving information as to commission of offences.

18. It shall be the duty of every person to give on demand to the Commandant of Police, or to a Superior Police Officer appointed by the Commandant of Police for the purpose, or to any member of His Majesty's forces engaged on guard, sentry, patrol or other similar duty, any information in his power relating to an offence or suspected offence against this Ordinance, and, if so required, and upon tender of his reasonable expenses, to attend at such reasonable time and place as may be specified for the purpose of furnishing such information, and, if any person fails to give any such information or to attend as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Attempts, incitements, etc.

19. Any person who attempts to commit any offence against this Ordinance or solicits or incites or endeavours to persuade another person to commit an offence or aids or abets or does any act preparatory to the commission of an offence against this Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance in the same way as any person committing the offence in question is guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and on conviction shall be liable to the same punishment and to be proceeded against in the same manner as if he had committed the offence.

Provisions as to trial and punishment of offences.

20.—(1) Any person who is guilty of an offence under this Ordinance which is a felony shall he liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

(2) Any person who is guilty of an offence under this Ordinance which is a misdemeanour shall be liable to imprisonment for three years or to a fine of LP. 200 or to both such penalties.

(3) For the purposes of a trial of a person for an offence under this Ordinance, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or at any place in Palestine in which the offender may be found.

(4) In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a Court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings if, in the course of proceedings before a Court against any person for an offence under this Ordinance, or the proceedings on appeal in the course of the trial of a person for felony or misdemeanour under this Ordinance, application is made by the prosecution, on the ground that the publication of any evidence to be given or of any statement to be made in the course of the proceedings would be prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, that all or any portion of the public shall be excluded during any part of the hearing, the Court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public.

(5) Where the person guilty of an offence under this Ordinance is a Company or a Corporation, every director and officer of the Company or Corporation shall be guilty of the like offence unless he proves that the act or omission constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent.

Power to arrest.

21. Any person who is found committing an offence under this Ordinance, or who is reasonably suspected of having committed, or having attempted to commit, or being about to commit,

such an offence, may be apprehended and detained without a warrant.

Repeal

22. The Official Secrets Ordinance, 1920, is hereby repealed.

(J/2/32)

Doc. 599: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 306 (1.05.1932), pp. 314–321.
Note: Enacted in Gazette 308 (1.06.1932) on p. 412;[8] confirmed in Gazette 338 (12.01.1933), p. 36.

1.05.1932: Personnel



(307)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"B" ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. EID LOUIS EID, Assistant Postmaster, Grade I., Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to act as Postmaster, Class 3, with effect from the 22nd March, 1932.

(307)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

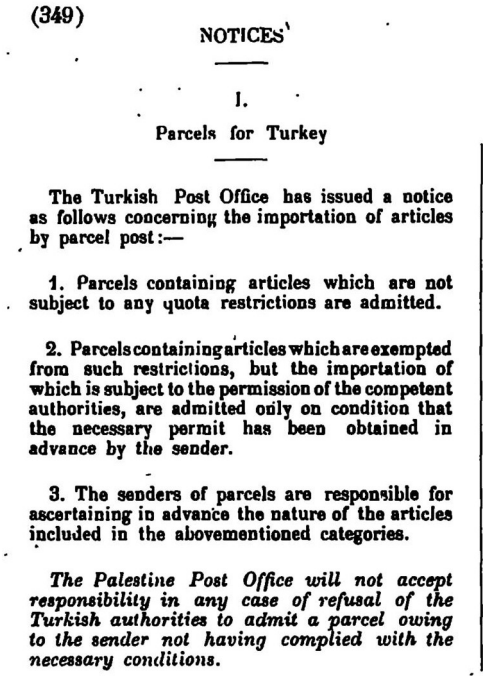
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The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. EID LOUIS EID, Assistant Postmaster, Grade I., Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs to act as Postmaster, Class 3, with effect from the 22nd March, 1932

Doc. 600: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 306 (1.05.1932), p. 321.

1.05.1932: Parcels to Turkey (Restricted Articles)



(349)

NOTICES

I.

Parcels for Turkey

The Turkish Post Office has issued a notice as follows concerning the importation of articles by parcel post:—

1. Parcels containing articles which are not subject to any quota restrictions are admitted.

2. Parcels containing articles which are exempted from such restrictions, but the importation of which is subject to the permission of the competent authorities, are admitted only on condition that the necessary permit has been obtained in advance by the sender.

3. The senders of parcels are responsible for ascertaining in advance the nature of the articles included in the abovementioned categories.

The Palestine Post Office will not accept responsibility in any case of refusal of the Turkish authorities to admit a parcel owing to the sender not having complied with the necessary conditions.

(349)

NOTICES

I.

Parcels for Turkey

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1. Parcels containing articles which are not subject to any quota restrictions are admitted.

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3. The senders of parcels are responsible for ascertaining in advance the nature of the articles included in the abovementioned categories.

The Palestine Post Office will not accept responsibility in any case of refusal of the Turkish authorities to admit a parcel owing to the sender not having complied with the necessary conditions.

Doc. 601: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 306 (1.05.1932), p. 342.

8 See *doc. 605* on p. 160.

1.05.1932: Air Mail Service for Cyprus (30.04.1932)

II.

Air Mail for Cyprus

Commencing on the 30th instant and every Saturday until further notice an Air Mail will leave Tiberias for Limassol.

The combined air fee and postage, in the case of letters only, and the air fee (to which the usual postage at the appropriate rate must be added) in the case of other classes of correspondence, are as stated below :—

Letters		*Other Articles*
Air fee and postage		*Air fee only*
First 20 grammes	*Each extra 20 grammes*	*Each 20 grammes*
Mils	*Mils*	*Mils*
25	15	10

The latest times of posting are those fixed for the Imperial Airways, India-England Service.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

20th April, 1932.
(P/3/31)

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Postmaster-General

20th April, 1932.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 602: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 306 (1.05.1932), p. 342.



Official Gazette

of the

Government of Palestine

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

JERUSALEM GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY 22nd April, 1932

Fig. 199: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 8/1932 (22.04.1932).

16.05.1932: Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932 (Draft)

The following Bills are made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1923.

AN ORDINANCE TO CONFER TEMPORARY EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

Short Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance the word "telegraph" means a line, wire, or other apparatus used for the purpose of telegraphic or telephonic communication, and includes a pneumatic tube, submarine or other cable and any apparatus for transmitting or receiving messages or other communications by means of signals, whether with or without the aid of wires.

The words "telegraphic message" include a message or other communication sent by telegraph other than a message which is broadcast for general public reception.

"Telegraph Office" includes any structure, room, place, or receptable, of any kind, appointed by authority of the Postmaster-General or used by a Telegraph Company for the receipt, despatch, or delivery of telegraphic messages.

"Time of Publication" means the moment when the first copies leave the printing press to be put at the disposal of the public.

Protection of certain telegraphic messages from publication within a certain period

3. When any person publishes in any newspaper or other printed paper published and circulated in Palestine or supplies for such publication any message transmitted by telegraph from any place within or outside Palestine and lawfully received by him, no other person shall, without the written consent of the first mentioned person or his agent thereto lawfully authorised print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, such message or the substance thereof or any extract therefrom until a period of twenty-four hours has elapsed from the time of first publication; and the publication of the whole or any part of such message or the substance thereof, or of the intelligence therein contained, or any comment or reference to such intelligence shall be deemed to be a publication of the same.

Provided that—

(*a*) such period shall not extend beyond thirty-six hours from the time when such message was received at a telegraph office;

(*b*) the publication of any similar message lawfully received in like manner by any other person shall not be deemed or taken to be a publication of such first mentioned message within this Ordinance; and

(*c*) no telegraphic message published as aforesaid shall be protected under this Ordinance unless it is printed with the heading "Copyright Telegraphic Message" and a statement shewing the day and hour of its receipt at a telegraph office (which statement shall be *prima facie* evidence of the time of the receipt of such messages).

Transmission of protected messages for publication prohibited.

4. During the period in which a telegraphic message is protected from publication under Section 3 hereof, no person shall, without the written consent of the person whose consent is necessary under that Section, transmit for purposes of publication the intelligence contained in that message or the substance thereof or any extract therefrom.

Presumptions in prosecutions under Ordinance.

5. In any prosecution under this Ordinance the production of any document which:—

(*a*) purports to be a telegraphic message;

(*b*) contains the intelligence published or supplied for publication; and

(*c*) is addressed to and has been delivered to the person publishing or to some person on his behalf by an Officer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department or a Telegraph Company;

shall be *prima facie* evidence that the message published or supplied for publication is a message published under the protection of this Ordinance; and proof that any person is the responsible editor of any newspaper in which there has been any publication contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person wilfully caused the unlawful publication.

Penalties.

6. Any person who contravenes any provision of this Ordinance shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding LP.20; and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding LP.50.

(P/15/31)

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Provided that—

(*a*) such period shall not extend beyond thirty-six hours from the time when such message was received at a telegraph office ;

(*b*) the publication of any similar message lawfully received in like maimer by any other person shall not be deemed or taken to be a publication of such first mentioned message within this Ordinance ; and

(*c*) no telegraphic message published as aforesaid shall be protected under this Ordinance unless it is printed with the heading "Copyright Telegraphic Message" and a statement shewing the day and hour of its receipt at a telegraph office (which statement shall be *prima facie* evidence of the time of the receipt of such messages).

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5. In any prosecution under this Ordinance the production of any document which:—

(*a*) purports to be a telegraphic message;

(*b*) contains the intelligence published or supplied for publication; and

(*c*) is addressed to and has been delivered to the person publishing or to some person on his behalf by an Officer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department or a Telegraph Company;

shall be *prima facie* evidence that the message published or supplied for publication is a message published under the protection of this Ordinance; and proof that any person is the responsible editor of any newspaper in which there has been any publication contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be prima facie evidence that such person wilfully caused the unlawful publication.

Penalties.

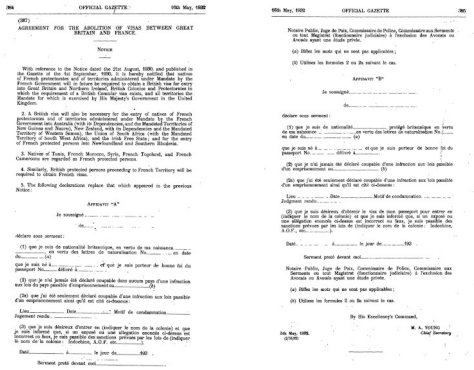
6. Any person who contravenes any provision of this Ordinance Penalties, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding LP.20 ; and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding LP.50.

(P/15/31)

Doc. 603: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 307 (16.05.1932), pp. 358–359.
Note: This draft will be replaced by a new draft in Gazette 325 (10.11.1932), pp. 956–958.[9]

9 See *doc. 651* on p. 218.

16.05.1932: Visas (France)



(387)

AGREEMENT FOR THE ABOLITION OF VISAS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

NOTICE

With reference to the Notice dated the 21st August, 1930, and published in the Gazette of the 1st September, 1930, it is hereby notified that natives of French protectorates and of territories administered under Mandate by the French Government will in future be required to obtain a British visa for entry into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, British Colonies and Protectorates in which the requirement of a British Consular visa exists, and all territories the Mandate for which is exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

2. A British visa will also be necessary for the entry of natives of French protectorates and of territories administered under Mandate by the French Government into Australia (with its Dependencies, and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru), New Zealand, with its Dependencies and the Mandated Territory of Western Samoa), the Union of South Africa (with the Mandated Territory of South West Africa), and the Irish Free State ; and for the entry of French protected persons into Newfoundland and Southern Rhodesia.

3. Natives of Tunis, French Morocco, Syria, French Togoland, and French Cameroons are regarded as French protected persons.

4. Similarly, British protected persons proceeding to French Territory will be required to obtain French visas.

5. The following declarations replace that which appeared in the previous Notice :

AFFIDAVIT "A"

Je soussigné _____

de_____

déclare sous serment :

(1) que je suis de nationalité britannique, en vertu de ma naissance_____, en vertu des lettres de naturalisation No._____ en date du_____ (*a*)

que je suis né à_____et qué je suis porteur de bonne foi du passeport No.____ délivré à _____.

(2) que je n'ai jamais été déclaré coupable dans aucum pays d'une infraction aux lois du pays passible d'emprisonnement ou_____(*b*)

(2a) que j'ai été seulement déclaré coupable d'une infraction aux lois passible d'un emprisonnement ainsi qu'il est cité ci-dessous :

Lieu_____ Date_____ Motif de condamnation_____ Jugement rendu_____.

(3) que je suis désireux d'entrer en (indiquer le nom de la colonie) et que je suis informé que, si un exposé ou une allégation énoncés ci-dessus est incorrect ou faux, je suis passible des sanctions prévues par les lois de (indiquer le nom de la colonie: Indochine, A.O.F. etc_____).

Daté_____ à_____ le jour de_____193 .

Serment prêté devant moi_____

Notaire Public, Juge de Paix, Commissaire de Police, Commissaire aux Serments ou tout Magistrat (fonctionnaire judiciaire) à l'exclusion des Avocats ou Avoués ayant une étude privée.

(*a*) Biflez les mots qui ne sont pas applicables ;

(*b*) Utilisez les formules 2 ou 2a suivant le cas.

AFFIDAVIT "B"

Je soussigné _____

de_____

déclare sous serment :

(1) que je suis de nationalité_____ protégé britannique en vertu de ma naissance_____, en vertu des lettres de naturalisation No._____ en date du_____ (*a*)

que je suis né à_____et qué je suis porteur de bonne foi du passeport No.____ délivré à _____.

(2) que je n'ai jamais été déclaré coupable dans aucum pays d'une infraction aux lois du pays passible d'emprisonnement ou_____(*b*)

(2a) que j'ai été seulement déclaré coupable d'une infraction aux lois passible d'un emprisonnement ainsi qu'il est cité ci-dessous :

Lieu_____ Date_____ Motif de condamnation_____ Jugement rendu_____.

(3) que je suis désireux d'obtenir le visa de mon passeport pour entrer en (indiquer le nom de la colonie) et que je suis informé que, si un exposé ou une allégation énoncés ci-dessus est incorrect ou faux, je suis passible des sanctions prévues par les lois de (indiquer le nom de la colonie: Indochine, A.O.F. etc_____).

Daté_____ à_____ le jour de_____193 .

Serment prêté devant moi_____

Notaire Public, Juge de Paix, Commissaire de Police, Commissaire aux Serments ou tout Magistrat (fonctionnaire judiciaire) à l'exclusion des Avocats ou Avoués ayant une étude privée.

(*a*) Biffez les mots qui ne sont pas applicables ;

(*b*) Utilisez les formules 2 ou 2a suivant le cas.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

5th May, 1932.
(1/ 76/ 32)

Doc. 604: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 307 (16.05.1932), p. 384–385.
Note: "aucum" should read "aucun".
Note: Refers to Gazette 266 (1.09.1930).

1.06.1932: Official Secrets Ordinance (Enactment)

(410)

ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCE

OFFICIAL SECRETS ORDINANCE

No. 18 of 1932

The Official Secrets Ordinance, No. 18 of 1932, which was published as a Bill in Official Gazette No. 306 of the 1st May, 1932, (pages 314-321) has been enacted in the form in which it was so published, subject to the following amendments, and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 31st May, 1932.

(*a*) The words *"Superior Police Officer in charge of a District"* shall be substituted for the words *"Commandant of Police"* in Section 13.

(*b*) The word *"Officer"* shall be substituted for the word *"Constable"* in Section 17 (3).

C. T. EVANS
Clerk to the Advisory Council

31st May, 1932.
(J/2/32)

(410)

ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCE

OFFICIAL SECRETS ORDINANCE

No. 18 of 1932

The Official Secrets Ordinance, No. 18 of 1932, which was published as a Bill in Official Gazette No. 306 of the 1st May, 1932, (pages 314-321) has been enacted in the form in which it was so published, subject to the following amendments, and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 31st May, 1932.

(*a*) The words *"Superior Police Officer in charge of a District"* shall be substituted for the words *"Commandant of Police"* in Section 13.

(*b*) The word *"Officer"* shall be substituted for the word *"Constable"* in Section 17 (3).

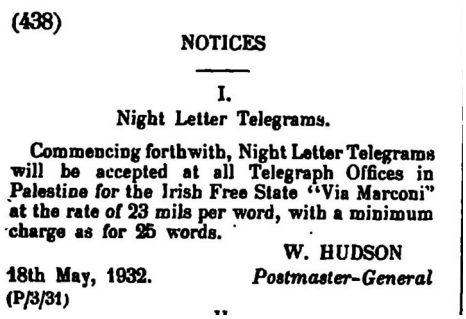
C. T. EVANS
Clerk to the Advisory Council

31st May, 1982.
(J/2/32)

Doc. 605: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 308 (1.06.1932), p. 412.
Note: Refers to Gazette 306 (1.05.1932), pp. 314–321.[10]
Note: Confirmed in Gazette 338 (12.01.1933), p. 36.

10 See *doc. 599* on p. 147.

1.06.1932: Night Letter Telegrams (Ireland)



(438)

NOTICES

I.

Night Letter Telegrams.

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for the Irish Free State "Via Marconi" at the rate of 23 mils per word, with a minimum charge as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

18th May, 1932.
(P/3/31)

(438)

NOTICES

I.

Night Letter Telegrams.

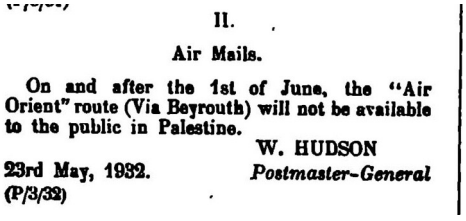
Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for the Irish Free State "Via Marconi" at the rate of 23 mils per word, with a minimum charge as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

18th May, 1932.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 606: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 308 (1.06.1932), p. 428.

1.06.1932: Air Mail Routes (Air Orient, Beyrouth) (1.06.1932)



II.

Air Mails.

On and after the 1st of June, the "Air Orient" route (Via Beyrouth) will not be available to the public in Palestine.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

23rd May, 1932.
(P/3/32)

II.

Air Mails.

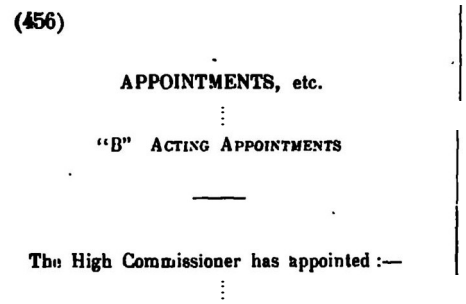
On and after the 1st of June, the "Air Orient" route (Via Beyrouth) will not be available to the public in Palestine.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

23rd May, 1932.
(P/3/32)

Doc. 607: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 308 (1.06.1932), p. 428.

16.06.1932: Personnel



(456)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"B" ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed :—

(456)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"B" ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed :—

MR. L.W. JONES, Clerk, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, during the absence on leave of MR. F.H. SMITH, with effect from the 30th May, 1932.

MR. A.E. GWATKIN, Clerk, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Storekeeper, during the absence on leave of MR. W.T. HEAVENS, with effect from the 30th May, 1932.

MR. L.W. JONES, Clerk, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, during the absence on leave of MR. F.H. SMITH, with effect from the 30th May, 1932.

MR. A.E. GWATKIN, Clerk, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Storekeeper, during the absence on leave of MR. W.T. HEAVENS, with effect from the 30th May, 1932.

Doc. 608: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 309 (16.06.1932), p. 445.

1.07.1932: Personnel

(498)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. T. GRIFFITHS, Assistant Chief Accountant, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Accountant during the absence on leave of MR. B. LEWIS, with effect from 13th June, 1932.

"C" LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers:—

MR. W. T. HEAVENS,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 30.5.32-13.10.32.
MR. F. H. SMITH,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs. 30.5.32-13.10.32.
MR. B. LEWIS,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 13.6.32-12.9.32.

(498)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. T. GRIFFITHS, Assistant Chief Accountant, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Accountant during the absence on leave or Mr. B. Lewis, with effect from 13th June, 1932.

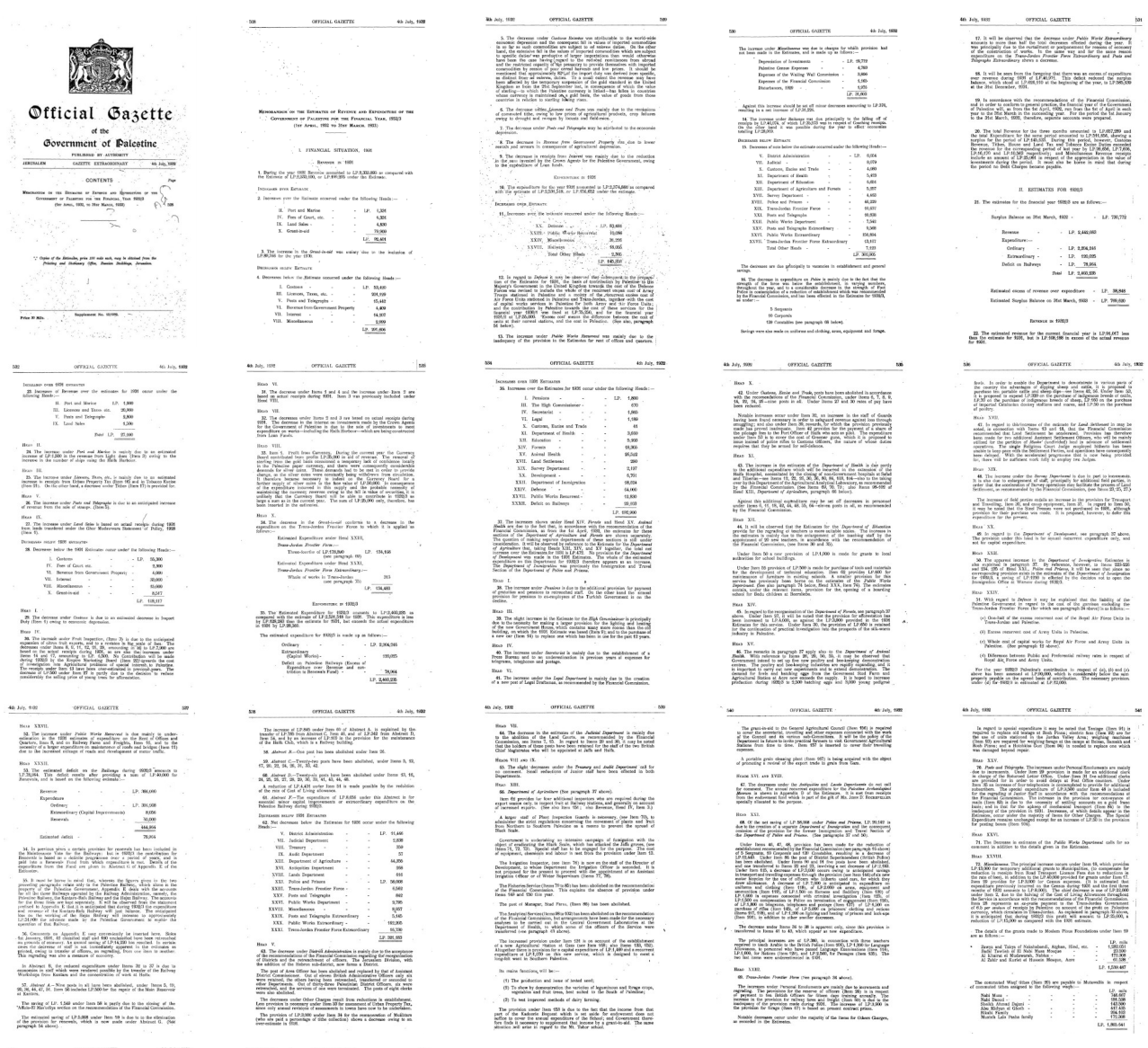
"C" LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers:—

MR. W. T. HEAVENS,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 30.5.32–13.10.32.
MR. F. H. SMITH,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 30.5.32–13.10.32.
MR. B. LEWIS,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 13.6.32–12.9.32.

Doc. 609: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 310 (1.07.1932), p. 478.

4.07.1932: Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure 1932/33



Doc. 610:

Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 13/1932 (4.07.1930), pp. 527–543.

Presented here is only a summary pertaining to the Post & Telegraph Department and Palestine Railways.

For summary see next page.

Summary of:

Memorandum on the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Palestine for the Financial Year, 1932/3 (1st April, 1932 to 31st March, 1933)

The Memorandum published in the Official Gazette contains explanatory notes on the estimates, which are published separately by the Government outwith the Gazette. That separate booklet is priced 100 Mils.

Revenue 1931: During the year 1931 revenue amounted to £P 2,333.895, i.e. £P 190,205 under the estimate of £P. 2,533,100. Post & Telegraphs was £P. 15,442 below the estimate: *"The decrease under Posts and Telegraphs may be attributed to the economic depression"*.

Expenditure 1931: The expenditure for the year 1931 amounted to £P. 2,374,866, £P. 150,652 under-the estimate of £P. 2,531,518. Railways was £P. 18,055 over estimate: *"The increase under Railways was due principally to the falling off of receipts by LP.46,074, of which LP.35,573 was in respect of Coaching receipts. On the other hand it was possible during the year to effect economies totalling LP.28,019."* Post & Telegraphs was £P. 10,838 below the estimate; Post & Telegraphs Extraordinary was £P. 9,568 below the estimate.

As recommended by the Financial Commission, the financial year of the Government of Palestine will, as from the 1st April 1932, run from the 1st of April to the 31st March. For the period the 1st January 1932 to 31st March 1932 separate accounts were prepared.

Estimates 1932: Surplus balance as of 31st March 1932: £P. 730,722. Revenue: £P. 2,442,083, Expenditure: £P. 2,403,235. Deficit: £P. 38,848, Estimated surplus on 31st March 1933: £P. 769,620.

Revenue 1932: £P. 91,017 under 1931, but £P. 108,188 in excess of actual revenue. Post & Telegraphs: 2,800 increase over 1931: *"The increase under Posts and Telegraphs is due to an anticipated increase of revenue from (he sale of stamps. (Item 5)."* Under Miscellaneous (£P. 15,000) falls: *"Profit from Currency. During the current year the Currency Board contributed from profits LP.35,000 in aid of revenue. The removal of sterling from the gold basis occasioned a temporary lack of confidence locally in the Palestine paper currency, and there were consequently considerable demands for silver coins. These demands had to be met in order to provide change, as the silver coins were constantly being withdrawn from circulation. It therefore became necessary to indent on the Currency Board for a further supply of silver coins to the face value of LP.50,000. In consequence of the expenditure incurred in this supply and the probable necessity of maintaining the currency reserves owing to the fall in value of securities, it is unlikely that the Currency Board will be able to contribute in 1932/3 as large a sum as in the current year. The sum of LP.25,000 only, therefore, has been inserted in the estimates."*

Expenditure 1932: £P. 2,403,235, £P: 128,283 below 1931, but exceeding the actual 1931 expenditure by £P. 28,369. The deficit of Palestine Railways is deemed £P. 29,103. It is noted that the Kantara-Rafa Railway and the Hejaz. Railway are accounted separate from Palestine Railways. Post & Telegraphs is estimated £P. 842 below 1931, Post & Telegraphs Extraordinary £P 5,145 below 1931: *"The increases under Personal Emoluments are mainly due to increments. Under Item 29 provision is made for an additional clerk in charge of the Returned Letter Office. Under Item 31 five additional clerks are provided for in order to avoid delays at Post Office counters. Under Item 35 an increase of four telephonists is contemplated to provide for additional subscribers. The special expenditure of LP.3,500 under Item 48 is included for the regrading of Junior Staff in accordance with the recommendations of the Financial Commission. The increase in the provision tor conveyance of mails (Item 83) is due to the necessity of settling accounts on a gold franc basis; and in that for the upkeep of mechanical transport (Item 84) to the inadequacy of the provision in 1931. Decreases, of which details appear in the Estimates, occur under the majority of Items for Other Charges. The Special Expenditure remains unchanged except for an increase of LP.50 in the provision for posting boxes (Item 104). [...] The Estimates for Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary may be explained as follows, taking the Items in order:— 1. To provide for the normal rate of increase in new subscribers. 2. To provide for additional trunk traffic. 3. For partial reconstruction of old Turkish route, Tulkarm-Mas'udiye. 4. To provide for the normal rate of increase in new subscribers. 5. To meet preliminary expenses on placing contracts by the Crown Agents for purchase of material. 6. Required in connection with Item 4. 7. For continuation of construction of Wireless Telegraph Station, Jerusalem. 8. For continuation of work in connection with new Jerusalem Exchange. 9. Provision of three Automatic Exchanges to economise in personnel. Item 5 is only provisionally approved."*

16.07.1932: Personnel

(563).

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

⋮

MR. W. FOSTER, M.B.E., Deputy Postmaster-General, Grade 'F', Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster-General, during the absence on leave of LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. HUDSON, C.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 27th June, 1932.

⋮

MR. G. H. WEBSTER, Assistant Director, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, during the period MR. W. FOSTER, M.B.E., is acting as Postmaster-General, with effect from the 27th June, 1932.

⋮

MR. H. GRANT, Postmaster, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Director, during the period MR. G. H. WEBSTER, is acting as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 27th June, 1932.

MR. E. L. EID, Clerk, Grade 1, Department of Post and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, Class 3, during the period MR. H. GRANT, is acting as Assistant Director, with effect from the 27th June, 1932.

⋮

"B" LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers:—

⋮

LT.-COL. W. HUDSON, C.B.E., M.C.	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 27.6.32–24.10.32.

(563)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

⋮

MB. W. FOSTER, M.B.E., Deputy Postmaster- General, Grade F, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster-General, during the absence on leave of LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. HUDSON, C.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 27th June, 1932.

⋮

MR. G. H. WEBSTER, Assistant Director, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, during the period MR. W. FOSTER, M.B.E., is acting as Postmaster-General, with effect from the 27th June, 1932.

⋮

MR. H. GRANT, Postmaster, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Director, during the period MR. G. H. WEBSTER, is acting as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 27th June, 1932.

MR. E. L. EID, Clerk, Grade 1, Department of Post and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, Class 3, during the period MR. H. GRANT, is acting as Assistant Director, with effect from the 27th June, 1932.

⋮

"B" LEAVE

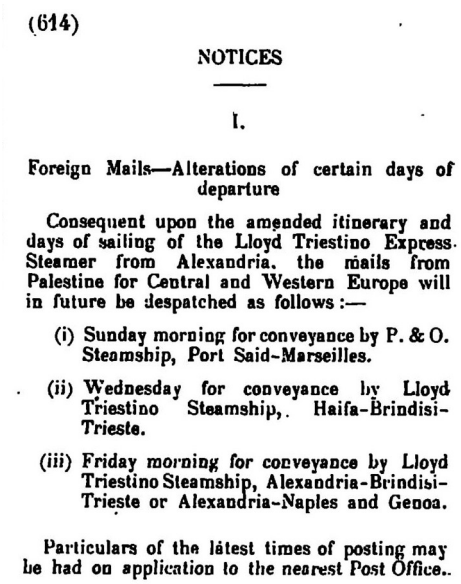
The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers:—

⋮

LT.-COL. W. HUDSON, C.B.E., M.C.	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 27.6.82–24.10.32.

Doc. 611: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 311 (16.07.1932), p. 546–547.
Note: "Department of Post and Telegraphs" should read "Department of Posts and Telegraphs".

16.07.1932: Foreign Mails (Change to Despatches to Europe)



(614)

NOTICES

I.

Foreign Mails—Alterations of certain days of departure

Consequent upon the amended itinerary and days of sailing of the Lloyd Triestino Express Steamer from Alexandria, the mails from Palestine for Central and Western Europe will in future be despatched as follows :—

(i) Sunday morning for conveyance by P. & O. Steamship, Port Said-Marseilles.

(ii) Wednesday for conveyance by Lloyd Triestino Steamship, Haifa-Brindisi-Trieste.

(iii) Friday morning for conveyance by Lloyd Triestino Steamship, Alexandria-Brindisi-Trieste or Alexandria-Naples and Genoa.

Particulars of the latest times of posting may be had on application to the nearest Post Office.

(614)

NOTICES

I.

Foreign Mails—Alterations of certain days of departure

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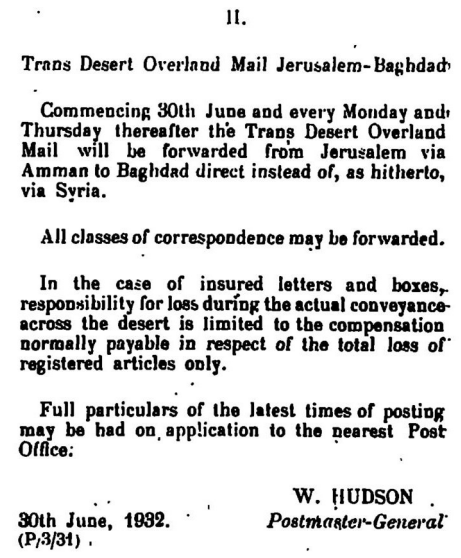
(ii) Wednesday for conveyance by Lloyd Triestino Steamship, Haifa–Brindisi–Trieste.

(iii) Friday morning for conveyance by Lloyd Triestino Steamship, Alexandria–Brindisi–Trieste or Alexandria–Naples and Genoa.

Particulars of the latest times of posting may be had on application to the nearest Post Office.

Doc. 612: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 311 (16.07.1932), p. 574.

16.07.1932: Overland Mail Haifa–Baghdad (30.06.1932)



II.

Trans Desert Overland Mail Jerusalem-Baghdad

Commencing 30th June and every Monday and Thursday thereafter the Trans Desert Overland Mail will be forwarded from Jerusalem via Amman to Baghdad direct instead of, as hitherto, via Syria.

All classes of correspondence may be forwarded.

In the case of insured letters and boxes, responsibility for loss during the actual conveyance across the desert is limited to the compensation normally payable in respect of the total loss of registered articles only.

Full particulars of the latest times of posting may be had on application to the nearest Post Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

30th June, 1932.
(P/3/31)

II.

Trans Desert Overland Mail Jerusalem–Baghdad

Commencing 30th June and every Monday and Thursday thereafter the Trans Desert Overland Mail will be forwarded from Jerusalem via Amman to Baghdad direct instead of, as hitherto, via Syria.

All classes of correspondence may be forwarded.

In the case of insured letters and boxes, responsibility for loss during the actual conveyance across the desert is limited to the compensation normally payable in respect of the total loss of registered articles only.

Full particulars of the latest times of posting may be had on application to the nearest Post Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

30th June, 1932.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 613: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 311 (16.07.1932), p. 574.

16.07.1932: Railway Line Tulkarm–Nablus (1.08.1932)

(615)

NOTICE

Suppression of Passenger Train Service,
Tulkarm–Nablus Line

It is hereby notified that the passenger train service on the Tulkarm–Nablus line will be suppressed on and from the 1st August, 1932.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

8th July, 1932.
(R/50/32)

Doc. 614: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 311 (16.07.1932), p. 575.

16.07.1932: Destroyed Currency Notes

(616)

NOTICE

Palestine Currency Notes

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it should communicate at once with the undersigned :–

Number of Note	*Value*	*Name of Claimant*
A.887378	LP.1	Jubran Bibi

W. J. JOHNSON
Acting Currency Officer

16th June, 1932.
(F/100/31)

Doc. 615: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 311 (16.07.1932), p. 575.

1.08.1932: Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (Draft)

NOTICE

The following DRAFT ORDINANCE is made public prior to enactment in accordance with Article (17) (1) (d) of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1923.

C. T. EVANS
Clerk to the Advisory Council

1st August, 1932.
(CF/127/32)

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof.

Short title. No. 20 of 1930.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, (hereinafter called the principal Ordinance) and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Post Office Ordinances, 1930-1932.

Addition to section 86 of the principal Ordinance.

2. The following proviso shall be added to Section 86 of the principal Ordinance:—

"Provided that nothing in this Section shall extent to the opening, detaining, or delaying of a postal packet returned for want of a true direction, or returned by reason that the person to whom the same is directed is dead, or cannot be found, or shall have refused the same, or shall have refused or neglected to pay the postage thereof, or to the opening or detaining or delaying of a postal packet under the authority of this Ordinance, or in obedience to an express authority in writing under the hand of the High Commissioner".

NOTICE

The following DRAFT ORDINANCE is made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1923.

C. T. EVANS
Clerk to the Advisory Council

1st August, 1932
(CF/127/32)

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice o f the Advisory Council thereof.

Short title.
No. 20 of 1930.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, (hereinafter called the principal Ordinance) and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Post Office Ordinances, 1930-1932.

Addition to section 86 of the principal Ordinance.

2. The following proviso shall be added to Section 86 of the principal Ordinance :—

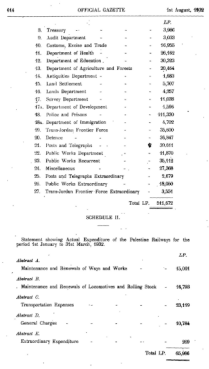
"Provided that nothing in this Section shall extent to the opening, detaining, or delaying of a postal packet returned for want of a true direction, or returned by reason that the person to whom the same is directed is dead, or cannot be found, or shall have refused

the same, or shall have refused or neglected to pay the postage thereof, or to the opening or detaining or delaying of a postal packet under the authority of this Ordinance, or in obedience to an express authority in writing under the hand of the High Commissioner".

Doc. 616: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 312 (1.08.1932), p. 612.
Note: Replaces draft in Gazette 302 (1.03.1932) on pp. 162–163.[11]
Note: A corrigendum appears in Gazette 314 (25.08.1932) on p. 747.[12]
Note: A corrected draft appears in Gazette 316 (8.09.1932) on p. 776.[13]

1.08.1932: Appropriation (January to March, 1932) Ordinance, 1932 (Draft)





Summary:

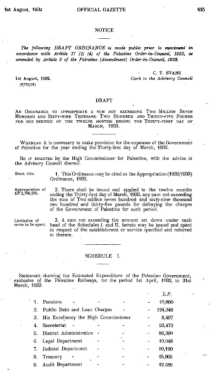
The "Appropriation (January to March, 1932) Ordinance, 1932" legalises expenditure of £P. 577,658 for the period 1.01.1932 to 31.03.1932. This total includes £P. 161,627 (ordinary expenditure) and £P. 15,875 (extraordinary expenditure) for the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

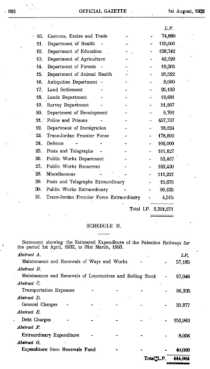
Schedule II shows the expenditure of Palestine Railways for the said period, amounting to £P. 65,986.

Note: This follows a decision to move the financial year back from January to December (I.e. the calendar year) to April to March starting from 1.04.1932.

Doc. 617: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 312 (1.08.1932), pp. 613–614.
Note: The Enactment appears in Gazette 326 (10.11.1932) on p. 960.[14]

1.08.1932: Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1932 (Draft)





Summary:

The "Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1932" legalises expenditure of £P. 2,769,235 for the period 1.04.1932 to 31.03.1933. This total includes £P. 39,611 (ordinary expenditure) and £P. 2,679 (extraordinary expenditure) for the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

Schedule II shows the expenditure of Palestine Railways for the said period, amounting to £P. 444,964.

Doc. 618: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 312 (1.08.1932), pp. 615–616.
Note: The Enactment appears in Gazette 326 (10.11.1932) on p. 960.[15]

11 See *doc. 585* on p. 138.
12 See *doc. 634* on p. 198.
13 See *doc. 637* on p. 200.
14 See *doc. 652* on p. 222.
15 See *doc. 653* on p. 223.

1.08.1932: Railway Fares (Hejaz Railway, Transjordan)

(652)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927

TARIFF FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS

IN EXERCISE of the power vested in the General Manager by Section 44 (*b*) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby issue the following Tariff to come into force on and as from the 1st August, 1932.

HEJAZ RAILWAY — TRANS JORDAN SECTION

1st, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets valid for the forward journey on the date of issue and the return journey within 14 days by any train shall be issued at the rate and a quarter of the rate of a single ticket.

C. R. WEBB
9th July, 1932. *General Manager, Palestine Railways*

Approved

A. G. WAUCHOPE
22nd July, 1932. *High Commissioner*
(R/64/32)

(652)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927

TARIFF FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS

IN EXERCISE of the power vested in the General Manager by Section 44 (*b*) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby issue the following Tariff to come into force on and as from the 1st August, 1932.

HEJAZ RAILWAY — TRANS JORDAN SECTION

1st, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets valid for the forward journey on the date of issue and the return journey within 14 days by any train shall be issued at the rate and a quarter of the rate of a single ticket.

C. R. WEBB
9th July, 1932. *General Manager, Palestine Railways*

Approved

A. G. WAUCHOPE
22nd July, 1932. *High Commissioner*
(R/64/32)

Doc. 619: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 312 (1.08.1932), p. 637.

1.08.1932: Abandoned Packets (Sale of Contents)

(670)

NOTICE

Sale of contents of abandoned and undelivered parcels.

A sale of a small number of items found in undeliverable postal packets will take place at the Parcel Post Delivery Office, Mamilla Road, Jerusalem, on Friday, 12th August, from 1100 to 1300. The articles comprise religious pictures, beads, incense, Hebrew card games and old clothing.

W. FOSTER

14th July, 1932. *Acting Postmaster-General*

(670)

NOTICE

Sale of contents of abandoned and undelivered parcels.

A sale of a small number of items found in undeliverable postal packets will take place at the Parcel Post Delivery Office, Mamilla Road, Jerusalem, on Friday, 12th August, from 1100 to 1300. The articles comprise religious pictures, beads, incense, Hebrew card games and old clothing.

W. FOSTER

14th July, 1932. *Acting Postmaster-General*

Doc. 620: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 312 (1.08.1932), p. 646.

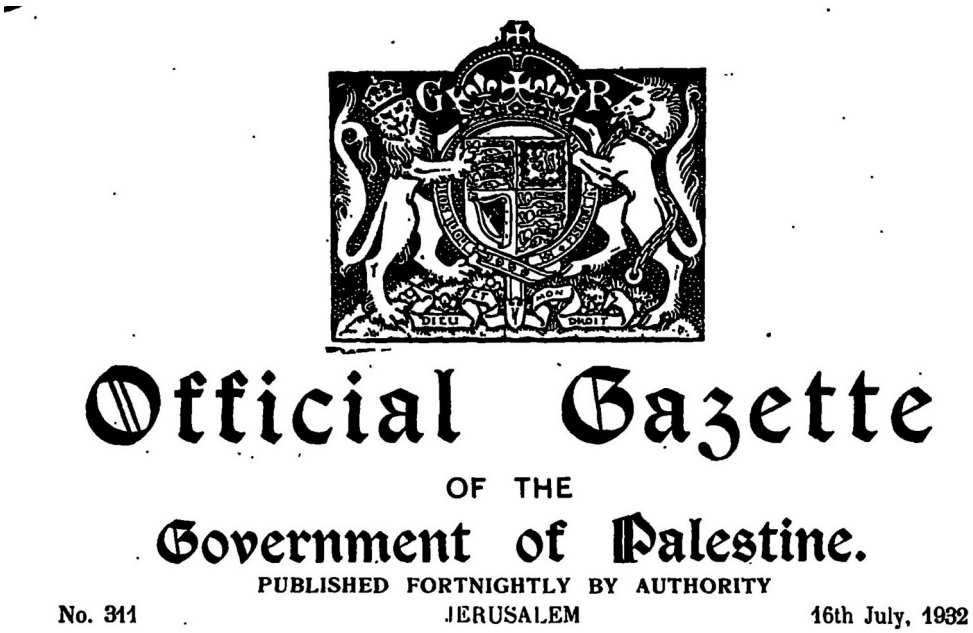
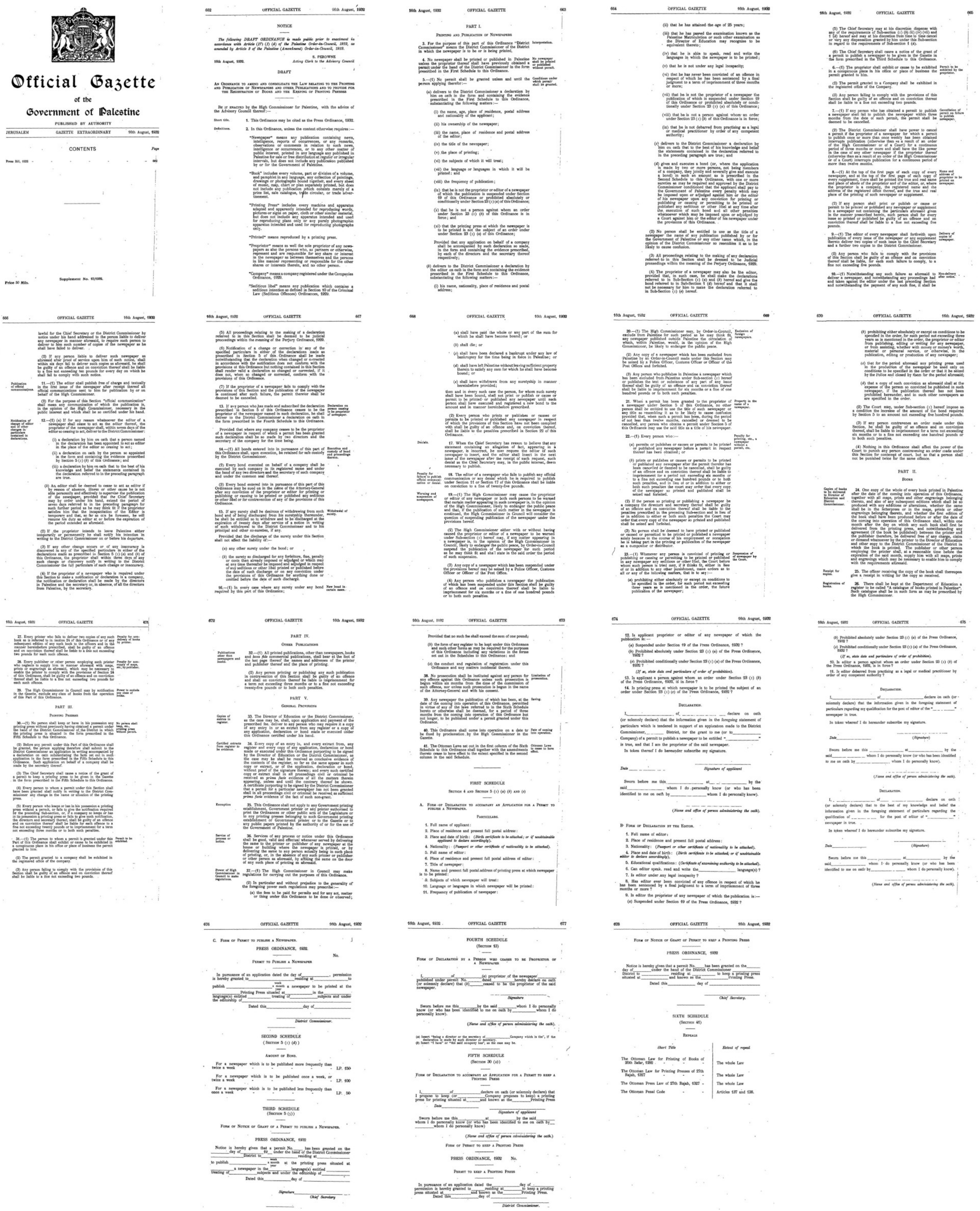


Fig. 200: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 311 (16.07.1932).

1.08.1932: Press Ordinance, 1932 (Draft)



NOTICE

The following DRAFT ORDINANCE is made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1923.

S. PEROWNE

16th August, 1932. *Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council*

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW RELATING TO THE PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF BOOKS AND THE KEEPING OF PRINTING PRESSES

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Press Ordinance, 1932.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires :—

"Newspaper" means any publication containing news, intelligence, reports of occurrences, or any remarks, observations or comments in relation to such news, intelligence or occurrences, or to any other matter of public interest, printed in any language any published in Palestine for sale or free distribution at regular or irregular intervals, but does not include any publication published by or for the Government of Palestine.

"Book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, and pamphlet in any language, any collection of paintings, drawings or photographs bound together, and every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed, but does not include any publication which consists merely of a price list, sale catalogue, trade circular, or trade advertisement.

"Printing Press" includes every machine and apparatus adapted and apparently intended for reproducing words, pictures or signs on paper, cloth or other similar material, but does not include any apparatus intended and used for reproducing plans only or any purely photographic apparatus intended and used for reproducing photographs only.

"Printed" means reproduced by a printing press.

"Proprietor" means as well the sole proprietor of any newspapers as also the persons who, as partners or otherwise, represent and are responsible for any share or interest in the newspaper as between themselves and the persons in like manner representing or responsible for the other shares or interests therein, and no other person.

"Company" means a company registered under the Companies Ordinance, 1929.

"Seditious libel" means any publication which contains a seditious intention as defined in Section 10 of the Criminal Law (Seditious Offences) Ordinances, 1929.

PART I.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATION OF NEWSPAPERS

Interpretation

3. For the purpose of this part of this Ordinance "District Commissioner" means the District Commissioner of the District in which the newspaper is to be or is being printed,

No newspaper shall be printed or published without permit.

4. No newspaper shall be printed or published in Palestine unless the proprietor thereof shall have previously obtained a permit under the hand of the District Commissioner in the form prescribed in the First Schedule to this Ordinance.

Conditions under which permit shall be granted.

5.—(1) No permit shall be granted unless and until the person applying therefor :—

(*a*) delivers to the District Commissioner a declaration by him on oath in the form and containing the evidence prescribed in the First Schedule to this Ordinance, substantiating the following matters

(i) the name, age, place of residence, postal address and nationality of the applicant;

(ii) his ownership of the newspaper;

(iii) the name, place of residence and postal address of the editor;

(iv) the title of the newspaper;

(v) the place of printing;

(vi) the subjects of which it will treat;

(vii) the language or languages in which it will be printed: and

(viii) the frequency of publication;

(ix) that he is not the proprietor or editor of a newspaper of which the publication is suspended under Section 19 of this Ordinance or prohibited absolutely or conditionally under Section 23 (1) (*a*) of this Ordinance;

(x) that he is not a person against whom an order under Section 23 (1) (*b*) of this Ordinance is in force ; and

(xi) that the printing press at which the newspaper is to be printed is not the subject of an order under under Section 23 (1) (*a*) of this Ordinance;

Provided that, any application on behalf of a company shall be accompanied by such declaration so made, in the form and containing the evidence prescribed, by each of the directors and the secretary thereof respectively;

(*b*) delivers to the District Commissioner a declaration by the editor on oath in the form and containing the evidence prescribed in the First Schedule to this Ordinance, substantiating the following matters:—

(i) his name, nationality, place of residence and postal address;

(ii) that he has attained the age of 25 years;

(iii) that he has passed the examination known as the Palestine Matriculation or such other examination as the Director of Education may recognise to be equivalent thereto;

(iv) that he is able to speak, read and write the languages in which the newspaper is to be printed;

(v) that he is not under any legal incapacity;

(vi) that be has never been convicted of an offence in respect of which he has been sentenced by a final judgment to a term of imprisonment of three months or more;

(vii) that he is not the proprietor of a newspaper the publication of which is suspended under Section 19 of this Ordinance or prohibited absolutely or conditionally under Section 23 (1) (*b*) of this Ordinance;

(viii) that he is not a person against whom an order under Section 23 (1) (*b*) of this Ordinance is in force; (ix) that he is not debarred from practising as a legal or medical practitioner by order of any competent authority;

(*c*) delivers to the District Commissioner a declaration by him on oath that to the best of his knowledge and belief the statements contained in the declaration referred to in the preceding paragraph are true; and

(*d*) gives and executes a bond (or, where the application is made, by two or more persons, not being members of a company, they jointly and severally give and execute a bond) in such an amount as is prescribed in the Second Schedule to this Ordinance, with one or more sureties as may be required and approved by the District Commissioner conditioned that the applicant shall pay to the Government of Palestine every penalty which may be imposed upon or adjudged against him or the editor of his newspaper upon any conviction for printing or publishing or causing or permitting to be printed or published any seditious or other libel at any time after the execution of such bond and all other penalties whatsoever which may be imposed upon or adjudged by a Court against him or the editor of his newspaper under the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) No person shall be entitled to use as the title of a newspaper the name of any publication published by or for the Government of Palestine or any other name which, in the opinion of the District Commissioner so resembles it as to be likely to cause confusion.

(3) All proceedings relating to the making of any declaration referred to in this Section shall be deemed to be Judicial proceedings within the meaning of the Perjury Ordinance, 1929.

(4) The proprietor of a newspaper may also be the editor, provided that, in such case, be

shall make the declarations referred to in Sub-Section (1) (*a*) and (*b*) hereof and give the bond referred to in Sub-Section 1 (*d*) hereof and that it shall not be necessary for him to make the declaration referred to in Sub-Section (1) (*e*) hereof.

(5) The Chief Secretary may at his discretion dispense with any of the requirements of Sub-section (1) (*b*) (ii) (iv) (vii) and 1 (*d*) hereof and may at his discretion from time to time cancel or vary any dispensation granted by him under this Sub-section in regard to the requirements of Sub-section 1 (d).

(6) The Chief Secretary shall cause a notice of the grant of a permit to publish' a newspaper to be given in the Gazette in the form prescribed in the Third Schedule to this Ordinance.

Permit to be exhibited by the proprietor.

6.—(1) The proprietor shall exhibit or cause to be exhibited in a conspicuous place in his office or place of business the permit granted to him.

(2) The permit granted to a Company shall be exhibited in the registered office of the Company.

(3) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds.

Cancellation of permit on failure to publish newspaper.

7.—(1) If any person who has obtained a permit to publish a newspaper shall fail to publish the newspaper within three months from the date of such permit, the permit shall be deemed to be cancelled.

(2) The District Commissioner shall have power to cancel a permit if the proprietor of a newspaper for which a permit to publish once or more than once weekly has been obtained interrupts publication (otherwise than as a result of an order of the High Commissioner or of a Court) for a continuous period of three months or more and shall have the like power in the case of any other newspaper if the proprietor thereof (otherwise than as a result of an order of the High Commissioner or of a Court) interrupts publication for a continuous period of more than twelve months.

Name and address of proprietor to be printed on newspaper.

8.—(1) At the top of the first page of each copy of every newspaper, and at the top of the first page of each copy of every supplement, there shall be printed the true and real name and place of abode of the proprietor and of the editor, or, where the proprietor is a company, the registered name and the address of the registered office thereof, and the true and real place of the printing of such newspaper or supplement.

(2) If any person shall print or publish or cause or permit to be printed or published any newspaper or supplement to a newspaper not containing the particulars aforesaid given in the manner prescribed herein, such person shall for every issue so printed or published be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Delivery of copies of newspaper.

9.—(1) The editor of every newspaper shall forthwith upon publication of every issue of the newspaper or any supplement thereto deliver two copies of such issue to the Chief Secretary and a further two copies to the District Commissioner.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof shall be liable, for each such failure to comply, to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Non-delivery, after notice.

10.—(1) Notwithstanding any such failure as aforesaid to deliver a newspaper, and notwithstanding any proceedings had and taken against the editor under the last preceding Section and notwithstanding the payment of any such fine, it shall be lawful for the Chief Secretary or the District Commissioner by notice under his hand addressed to the person liable to deliver any newspaper in manner aforesaid, to require such person to deliver to him such number of copies of the newspaper as he shall have failed to deliver.

(2) If any person liable to deliver such newspaper as aforesaid after proof of service upon him of such notice, shall within six days fail to deliver such copies as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds for every day on which he shall fail to comply with such notice.

Publication of official communications.

11.—(1) The editor shall publish free of charge and textually in the first issue of the newspaper after receipt thereof all communications, official communications sent to him for publication by or on behalf of the High Commissioner.

(2) For the purpose of this Section "official communication" shall mean any communication of which the publication is, in the opinion of the High Commissioner, necessary in the public in-

terest and which shall be so certified under his hand.

Notification of change of editor and of other changes in' particulars contained in declarations.

Notification of change of editor and of other changes in particulars contained in declarations.

12.—(1) (*a*) If for any reason whatsoever the editor of a newspaper shall cease to act as the editor thereof, the proprietor of the newspaper shall, within seven days of the editor so ceasing to act, deliver to the District Commissioner:

(i) a declaration by him on oath that a person named in the declaration has been appointed to act as editor in the place of the editor so ceasing to act;

(ii) a declaration on oath by the person so appointed in the form and containing the evidence prescribed by Section 5 (1) (*b*) of this Ordinance ; and

(iii) a declaration by him on oath that to the best of his knowledge and belief the statements contained in the declaration referred to in the preceding paragraph are true.

(*b*) An editor shall be deemed to cease to act as editor if by reason of absence, illness or other cause he is not able personally and effectively to supervise the publication of the newspaper, provided that the Chief Secretary may by order under his hand, extend the period of seven days referred to in the preceding paragraph for such further period as he may think tit if the proprietor satisfies him that the incapacitation of the Editor is temporary and that, so far as can be foreseen, he will resume his duty as editor at or before the expiration of the period extended as aforesaid.

(2) If the proprietor intends to leave Palestine either temporarily or permanently he shall notify his intention in writing to the District Commissioner on or before his departure.

(3) If any other change occurs or of any inaccuracy is discovered in any of the specified particulars in either of the declarations made as prescribed in Section 5 (1) (*a*) and (*b*) of this Ordinance, the proprietor shall within three days or any such change or discovery notify in writing to the District Commissioner the full particulars of such change or inaccuracy.

(4) If the proprietor of a newspaper who is required under this Section to make a notification or declaration is a company, the notification or declaration shall be made by the directors in Palestine and the secretary or, in absence, of all the directors from Palestine, by the secretary.

(5) All proceedings relating to the making of a declaration referred to in this Section shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of the Perjury Ordinance, 1929.

(6) Notification of a change or correction in any of the specified particulars in either of the declarations made as prescribed in Section 5 of this. Ordinance shall be made notwithstanding that the declaration when changed or corrected in accordance with the notification does not conform with the provisions of this Ordinance but nothing contained in this Section shall render valid a declaration so changed or corrected, if it does not, when so changed or corrected, conform with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(7) If the proprietor of a newspaper fails to comply with the provisions of this Section and the publication of the newspaper is continued after such failure, the permit therefor shall be deemed to be cancelled.

Declaration on person ceasing to be proprietor of newspaper.

13. If any person who has made and subscribed the declaration prescribed in Section 5 of this Ordinance ceases to be the proprietor of the newspaper named in such declaration, he shall deliver to the District Commissioner a declaration on oath in the form prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to this Ordinance. Provided that where any company ceases to be the proprietor of a newspaper in respect of which a permit has been granted such declaration shall be so made by two directors and the secretary of the company for the time being.

Execution and custody of bond and proceedings thereon.

14.—(1) All bonds entered into in pursuance of this part of this Ordinance shall, upon execution, be retained for safe custody by the District Commissioner.

(2) Every bond executed on behalf of a company shall be executed by such company in its registered name and under the hand of any two directors and the secretary of such company and under the common seal thereof.

(3) Every bond entered into in pursuance of this part of this Ordinance may be sued on in the name of the Attorney-General after any conviction of the proprietor or editor for printing or publishing or causing to be printed or published any seditious or other libel or for contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Withdrawal of surety.

15. If any surety shall be desirous of withdrawing from such bond and of being discharged from his suretyship thereunder, he shall be entitled so to withdraw and to be discharged at the ex-

piration of twenty days after service of a notice in writing of such withdrawal to the District Commissioner and to his principal and other co-sureties, if any.

Provided that the discharge of the surety under this Section shall not affect the liability of:—

(*a*) any other surety under the bond ; or

(*b*) the surety so discharged for any forfeiture, fine, penalty or costs than already imposed or adjudged or which may at any time thereafter be imposed and adjudged in respect of any seditious or other libel printed or published before the date of such discharge or on any conviction under the provisions of this Ordinance for anything done or omitted before the date of such discharge.

New bond in certain cases.

16.—(1) In every case where any surety under any bond required by this part of this Ordinance;

(*a*) shall have paid the whole or any part of the sum for which he shall have become bound; or

(*b*) shall die; or

(*c*) shall have been declared a bankrupt under any law of bankruptcy for the time being in force in Palestine; or

(d) shall have left Palestine without leaving sufficient property therein to satisfy any sum for which he shall have become bound; or

(*e*) shall have withdrawn from any suretyship in manner hereinbefore provided;

then and in every such case the person, for whom such surety shall have been bound, shall not print or publish or cause or permit to be printed or published any newspaper until such person shall have executed and registered a new bond to the amount and in manner hereinbefore prescribed.

(2) Every person who prints or publishes or causes or permits to be printed or published any newspaper in respect of which the provisions of this Section have not been complied with shall be guilty of an offence and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in Section 22 of this Ordinance.

Denials.

17. When the Chief Secretary has reason to believe that any statement containing an allegation of fact, appearing in a newspaper, is incorrect, he may request the editor of such newspaper to insert, and the editor shall insert in the next issue of the newspaper after the receipt of such request, such denial as the Chief Secretary may, in the public interest, deem necessary to publish.

Penalty for failure to publish official communication or denial.

18. The editor of a newspaper who fails to publish any official communication or any denial which he is required to publish under Section 11 or Section 17 of this Ordinance shall be liable on conviction to a fine of twenty-five pounds.

Warning and suspension of newspapers.

19.—(1) The High Commissioner may cause the proprietor or editor of any newspaper or both such persons to be warned that certain matter appearing in such newspaper is, in the opinion of the High Commissioner, likely to endanger the public peace and that, if the publication of such matter in the newspaper is continued, the High Commissioner in Council will consider the question of suspending publication of the newspaper under the provisions hereof.

(2) The High Commissioner either with or without having caused the proprietor or editor of a newspaper to be warned under Sub-section (1) hereof may, if any matter appearing in a newspaper is, in the opinion of the High Commissioner in Council, likely to endanger the public peace, by Order-in-Council suspend the publication of the newspaper for such period as he may think fit and shall state in the said order the period of such suspension.

(3) Any copy of a newspaper which has been suspended under the provisions hereof may be seized by a Police Officer, Customs Officer or Officer of the Post Office.

(4) Any person who publishes a newspaper the publication of which has been suspended under this Section shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for six months or a line of one hundred pounds or to both such penalties.

Exclusion of foreign newspapers

20.—(1) The High Commissioner may, by Order-in-Council, exclude from Palestine for such period as he may think fit, any newspaper published outside Palestine the circulation of which, within Palestine, would, in the opinion of the High Commissioner, be likely to endanger the public peace.

(2) Any copy of a newspaper which has been excluded from Palestine by an Order-in-Coun-

cil made under this Section may be seized by a Police Officer, Customs Officer or Officer of the Post Offices and forfeited.

(3) Any person who publishes in Palestine a newspaper which has been excluded from Palestine under Sub-section (1) hereof or publishes the text or substance of any part of any issue thereof shall be guilty of an offence-and on conviction thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for six months or a fine of one hundred pounds or to both such penalties.

21. When a permit has been granted to the proprietor of the a newspaper under Section 5 of this Ordinance, no other person shall be entitled to use the title of such newspaper or any title so resembling it as to be likely to cause con fusion provided that, when such a permit has been, during the period of not less than twelve months, cancelled or deemed to be cancelled, any person who obtains a permit under Section 5 of this Ordinance may use the said title as a title of his newspaper.

Property in the name of a newspaper

22.—(1) Every person who :—

(*a*) permits or publishes or causes or permits to be printed or published any newspaper before a permit in respect thereof has been obtained; or newspaper without a permit, etc.

(*b*) prints or publishes or causes or permits to be printed or published any newspaper after the permit therefor has been cancelled or deemed to be cancelled, shall be. guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such penalties, and in lieu of or in addition to either or both such penalties the court may order that every copy, of the newspaper so printed and published shall be seized and forfeited.

(2) If the person so printing or publishing a newspaper be a company the directors and secretary thereof shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in the preceding Sub-section and in lieu of or in addition to either or both such penalties the Court may order that every copy of the newspaper so printed and published shall be seized and forfeited.

(3) No person shall be deemed to have printed or published or caused or permitted to be printed or published a newspaper solely-because in the course of his employment or occupation he is taking part in the printing or publication of the newspaper as a compositor or distributor.

Suspension of newspaper by the Court.

23.—(1) Whenever any person is convicted of printing or publishing or causing or permitting to be printed or published in any newspaper any seditious or other libel, the Court before whom such person is tried may, if it thinks fit, either in lieu of or in addition to any other punishment, make orders as to all or any of the following matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) prohibiting either absolutely or except on conditions to be specified in the order, for such period not exceeding three years as is mentioned in the order, the future publication of the newspaper;

(*b*) prohibiting either absolutely or except on conditions to be specified in the order, for such period not exceeding three years as is mentioned in the order, the proprietor or editor from publishing, editing or writing for any newspaper, or from assisting, whether with money or money's worth, material or personal service, or otherwise, in the publication, editing or production of any newspaper;

(*c*) that for the period aforesaid any printing press used in the production of the newspaper be used only on conditions to be specified in the order or that it be seized by the Police and closed by them for the period aforesaid;

(*d*) that a copy of such conviction as aforesaid shall at the expense of the person so convicted be published in such newspaper, if the publication thereof has not been prohibited hereunder, and in such other newspapers as are specified in the order.

(2) The Court may, under Sub-section (1) hereof impose as a condition the increase of the amount or the bond required by Section 5 to an amount not exceeding five hundred pounds.

(3) If any person contravenes an order made under this Section, he snail be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such penalties.

(4) Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect the power of the Court to punish any person contravening an order made under this Section for contempt of court, but so that a person shall not be punished twice for the same offence.

PART II.

BOOKS

Copies of books to be delivered to Director of Education and District Commissioner.

24. One copy of the whole of every book printed in Palestine after the date of the coming into operation of this Ordinance, together with all maps, prints and other engravings belonging thereto, and also of any subsequent editions which shall be so produced with any additions or alterations, whether the same shall be in the letterpress or in the maps, prints or other engravings belonging thereto, and whether the first edition of the book shall have been produced before or after the date of the coming into operation of this Ordinance shall, within one month after the day on which any such book shall first be delivered from the printing press, and notwithstanding any agreement (if the book be published) between the printer and the publisher therefore, be delivered free of any charge, claim or demand whatsoever by the printer to the Director of Education and other copy to the District Commissioner of the District in which the book is printed. The publisher or other person employing the printer shall, at a reasonable time before the expiration of the said month, supply him with all maps, prints and engravings which may be necessary to enable him to comply with the requirements aforesaid.

Receipt for copies.

25. The officer receiving the copy of the book shall thereupon give a receipt in writing for the copy so received.

Registration of books.

26. There shall be kept at the Department of Education a register to be called "A catalogue of books printed in Palestine". Such catalogue shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the High Commissioner.

Penalty for non-delivery of books by printer.

27. Every printer who fails to deliver two copies of any such book as is referred to in Section 24 of this Ordinance or of any subsequent edition of any such book to the officers and in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds for each such offence.

Penalty for non-supply of maps, etc., by publisher.

28. Every publisher or other person employing such printer who neglects to supply him in manner aforesaid with maps, prints or engravings as aforesaid, which may be necessary to enable the printer to comply with the provisions of Section 24 of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds for each such offence.

Power to excluded any class of books

29. The High Commissioner in Council may by notification in the Gazette, exclude any class of books from the operation of this Part of this Ordinance.

PART III.

PRINTING PRESSES

No person shall keep, etc., printing press without permit.

30.—(1) No person shall keep or have in his possession any printing press without previously having obtained a permit under hand of the District Commissioner of the District in which the printing press is situated in the form prescribed in the Fifth Schedule to this Ordinance.

(2) Before any permit under this Part of this Ordinance shall be granted, the person applying therefore shall submit to the District Commissioner an application in writing accompanied by a declaration on oath substantiating the facts set out in such application in the form prescribed in the Fifth Schedule to this Ordinance. Such application on behalf of a company shall be made by the secretary thereof.

(3) The Chief Secretary shall cause a notice of the grant of a permit to keep a printing press to be given in the Gazette in the form prescribed in the Fifth Schedule to this Ordinance.

(4) Every person to whom a permit under this Section shall have been granted shall notify in writing to the District Commissioner any change in the name or situation of the printing press.

(5) Every person who keeps or has in his possession a printing Press without a permit, or fails to give the notification required y the preceding Sub-section, or, if a company so keeps or has in its possession a printing press or fails to give such notification, the directors and secretary thereof, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such penalties.

Permit to be exhibited.

31.—(1) The person to whom a permit is granted under this Part of this Ordinance shall exhibit or cause to be exhibited in a conspicuous place in his office or place of business the permit granted to him.

(2) The permit granted to a company shall be exhibited in the registered office of the company.

(3) Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Section shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds.

PART IV.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Publications other than newspapers and books.

32.—(1) All printed publications, other than newspapers, books and *bona fide* commercial publications, shall bear at the foot of the last page thereof the names and addresses of the printer and publisher thereof and the place of printing.

(2) Any person printing or publishing any such publication in contravention of this Section shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction thereof be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds or to both such penalties.

PART V.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Copies of entries in register.

33. The Director of Education or the District Commissioner, as the case may be, shall, upon application and payment of the prescribed fee deliver to any person who may require it a copy of any entry in or an extract from any register or a copy of any application, declaration or bond made or executed under this Ordinance certified under his hand.

Certified extracts from register to be evidence.

34. Every copy of an entry in, and every extract from, any register and every copy of any application, declaration or bond made or executed under this Ordinance purporting to be signed by the Director of Education or the District Commissioner, as the case may be shall be received as conclusive evidence of the contents of the register, so far as the same appear in such copy or extract, or of the application, declaration or bond, without proof of the signature thereto; and every such certified copy or extract shall in all proceedings civil or criminal be received as *prima facie* evidence of all the matters therein appearing, unless and until the contrary thereof be shown. A certificate purporting to be signed by the District Commissioner that a permit for a particular newspaper has not been granted shall in all proceedings civil or criminal be received as sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the fact of such non-grant.

Exemption

35. This Ordinance shall not apply to any Government printing establishment, Government printer or any printer authorised to print the Ordinances or other public acts of the Legislature or to any printing presses belonging to such Government printing establishment or Government printer or to the Gazette or to any public papers printed by the authority of or for the use of the Government of Palestine.

Service of process or notice.

36. Services of any process or notice under this Ordinance shall be good, valid and effectual whenever served by delivering the same to the printer or publisher of any newspaper at the house or building where the newspaper is printed, or by delivering the same to any person actually being in such place of printing, or, in the absence of any such printer or publisher, or other person as aforesaid, by affixing the same on the door of any such place of printing as aforesaid.

Power of High Commissioner in Council to make regulations.

37.—(1) The High Commissioner in Council may make regulations for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such regulations may prescribe:—

(*a*) the fees to be paid for permits and for any act, matter or thing under this Ordinance to be done or observed;

Provided that no such fee shall exceed the sum of one pound;

(*b*) the form of any register to be kept under this Ordinance and such other forms as may be required for the purposes of this Ordinance including any variations in the forms set out in the Schedules to this Ordinance; and

(*c*) the conduct and regulation of registration under this Ordinance and any matters incidental thereto.

Limitation of

38. No prosecution shall be instituted against any person for Limitation of any offence

prosecution. against this Ordinance unless such prosecution is begun within six months from the time of the commission of such offence, nor unless such prosecution is begun in the name of the Attorney-General and with his consent.

Saving. 39. Any newspaper the publication of which has been, at the date of the coming into operation of. this Ordinance, permitted in virtue of any of the laws referred to in the Sixth Schedule hereto or otherwise shall be deemed, for a period of three months from the coming into operation of this Ordinance but not longer, to be published under a permit granted under this Ordinance.

Date of coming into operation. 40. This Ordinance shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation by the High Commissioner in the Gazette.

Ottoman Laws to cease to have effect. 41. The Ottoman Laws set out in the first column of the Sixth Schedule to this Ordinance shall together with the amendments thereto cease to have effect to the extent specified in the second column in the said Schedule.

FIRST SCHEDULE

SECTION 4 AND SECTION 5 (1) (*a*) (*b*) AND (*c*)

A. FORM-OF DECLARATION TO ACCOMPANY AN APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO PUBLISH A NEWSPAPER.

PARTICULARS.

1. Full name of applicant :
2. Place of residence and present full postal address :
3. Place and date of birth : *(Birth certificate to be attached ; or if unobtainable applicant to declare accordingly).*
4. Nationality : *(Passport or other certificate of nationality to be attached).*
5. Full name of editor :
6. Place of residence and present full postal address of editor :
7. Title of newspaper :
8. Name and present full postal address of printing press at which newspaper is to be printed :
9. Subjects of which newspaper will treat :
10. Language or languages in which newspaper will be printed :
11. Frequency of publication of newspaper :
12. Is applicant proprietor or editor of any newspaper of which the publication is: —
    (*a*) Suspended under Section 19 of the Press Ordinance, 1932 ?
    (*b*) Prohibited absolutely under Section 23 (1) (*a*) of the Press Ordinance, 1932?
    (*c*) Prohibited conditionally under Section 23 (1) (*a*) of the Press Ordinance, 1932?
    (If so, state date, and particulars of order of prohibition).
13. Is applicant a person against whom an order under Section 23 (1) (*b*) of the Press Ordinance, 1932, is in force ?
14. Is printing press at which newspaper is to be printed the subject of an order under Section 23 (1) (*c*) of the Press Ordinance, 1932 ?

DECLARATION.

I,_____ of _____ declare on oath (or solemnly declare) that the information given in the foregoing statement of particulars which is tendered in support of an application made to the District Commissioner,_____ District, for the grant to me (or to_____ Company) of a permit to publish a newspaper to be entitled "_____" is true, and that I am the proprietor of the said newspaper. In token thereof I do hereunder subscribe my signature.

_____

Date _____ *Signature of applicant*

Sworn before me this_____ at_____by the said_____ whom I do personally know (or who has been identified to me on oath by_____whom I do personally know).

_____

(Name and office of person administering the oath).

B· FORM OF DECLARATION BY THE EDITOR.

1. Full name of editor :
2. Place of residence and present full postal address :
3. Nationality : *(Passport or other certificate of nationality to be attached)*.
4. Place and date of birth : *(Birth certificate to be attached ; or if unobtainable editor to declare accordingly).*
5. Educational qualifications : *(Certificate of examining authority to be attached)*.
6. Can editor speak, read and write the_____ language(s) ?
7. Is editor under any legal incapacity ?
8. Has editor ever been convicted of any offence in respect of which he has been sentenced by a final judgment to a term of imprisonment of three months or more ?
9. Is editor the proprietor of any newspaper of which the publication is:—
   (*a*) Suspended under Section 19 of the Press Ordinance, 1932 ?
   (*b*) Prohibited absolutely under Section 23 (1) (*a*) of the Press Ordinance, 1932?
   (*c*) Prohibited conditionally under Section 23 (1) (*a*) of the Press Ordinance, 1932?
   (If so, state date, and particulars of order of prohibition).
10. Is editor a person against whom an order under Section 23 (1) (*b*) of the Press Ordinance, 1932, is in force ?
11. Is editor debarred from practising as a legal or medical practitioner by order of any competent authority ?

DECLARATION.

I,_____ of_____ declare by oath (or solemnly declare) that the information given in the foregoing statement of particulars regarding my qualification for the post of editor of the "_____" newspaper in true.

In token whereof I do hereunder subscribe my signature.

_____

Date _____ (*Signature)*

Sworn before me this_____ at_____by the said_____ whom I do personally know (or who has been identified to me on oath by_____whom I do personally know).

_____

(Name and office of person administering the oath).

DECLARATION.

I,_____ of_____ declare by oath (or solemnly declare) that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information given in the foregoing statement of particulars regarding the qualification of _____ for the post of editor of "_____" newspaper in true

Id token whereof I do hereunder subscribe my signature.

_____

Date _____ (*Signature)*

Sworn before me this_____ at_____by the said_____ whom I do personally know (or who has been identified to me on oath by_____whom I do personally know).

_____

(Name and office of person administering the oath).

C. FORM OF PERMIT TO PUBLISH A NEWSPAPER.

PRESS ORDINANCE, 1932.

PERMIT TO PUBLISH A NEWSPAPER

In pursuance of an application dated the day of_____ , permission is hereby granted to _____ residing a t_____ to week publish _____week/month/year a newspaper to be printed at the _____Printing Press situated at_____ in the_____ language(s) entitled_____ treating of_____ subjects and under the editorship of_____

Dated this_____ day of_____

_____

District Commissioner.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(SECTION 5 (1) (*d*))

AMOUNT OF BOND.

For a newspaper which is to be published more frequently than twice a week	LP. 150
For a newspaper which is to be published once a week, or twice a week	LP. 100
For a newspaper which is to be published less frequently than once a week	LP. 50

THIRD SCHEDULE

(SECTION 5 (5))

FORM OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF A PERMIT TO PUBLISH A NEWSPAPER.

PRESS ORDINANCE, 1932

Notice is hereby given that a permit No.____ has been granted on the _____of _____ 19__under the hand of the District Commissioner _____ District to_____ residing at_____ to publish _____ a week/month/year a newspaper in the_____ language(s) entitled treating of _____subjects and under the editorship of _____

Dated this _____ day of _____

*Signature*_____

Chief Secretary

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(SECTION 13)

FORM OF DECLARATION BY A PERSON WHO CEASES TO BE PROPRIETOR OF A NEWSPAPER

I, _____ of_____ (*a*) proprietor of the newspaper_____ published under permit No._____dated_____ hereby declare on oath (or solemnly declare) that (*b*)_____ ceased to be the proprietor of the said newspaper.

_____

Signature

Sworn before me this_____ at_____by the said_____ whom I do personally know (or who has been identified to me on oath by_____whom I do personally know).

_____

(Name and office of person administering the oath).

(a) Insert "being a director or the secretary of_____ Company which is the", if the declaration is made by such director or secretory.

(b) Insert "I have" or "the said company has", as the case may be.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

(SECTION 30 (2))

FORM OF DECLARATION TO ACCOMPANY AN APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO KEEP A PRINTING PRESS

I,_____ of_____declare on oath (or solemnly declare) that I propose to keep (or_____Company proposes to keep) a printing press for printing situated at_____and known as the_____ Printing Press

Date_____ _____

Signature of applicant

Sworn before me this_____ at_____by the said_____ whom I do personally know (or who has been identified to me on oath by_____whom I do personally know).

_____

(Name and office of person administering the oath).

FORM OF PERMIT TO KEEP A PRINTING PRESS

PRESS ORDINANCE, 1932 NO.

PERMIT TO KEEP A P RINTING PRESS

In pursuance of an application dated the_____ day of_____ permission is hereby granted to_____ residing at_____ to keep a printing press situated at_____and known as the_____ Printing Press.

Dated this_____ day of_____

_____

District Commissioner.

FORM OF NOTICE OF GRANT OF PERMIT TO KEEP A PRINTING PRESS

PRESS ORDINANCE, 1932

Notice is hereby given that a permit No.____ has been granted on the_____ day of_____under the hand of the District Commissioner_____ District to _____ residing at _____to keep a printing press situated at_____ and known as the_____ Printing Press.

Dated this_____day of _____

_____

Chief Secretary.

SIXTH SCHEDULE

(SECTION 41)

REPEALS

Short Title	*Extent of repeal*
The Ottoman Law for Printing of Books of 20th Safar, 1292	The whole Law
The Ottoman Law for Printing Presses of 27th Rajab, 1327	The whole Law
The Ottoman Press Law of 27th Rajab, 1327	The whole Law
The Ottoman Penal Code	Articles 137 and 138.

Doc. 621: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 15/1932 (16.08.1932, pp. 661–678).
Note: Published and enacted in Gazette 340 (19.01.1933) on pp. 59–75.

16.08.1932: Personnel

MR. R. H. WELLS, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1.8.32-31.10.32.

MR. R. E. KEITH ROACH, O.B.E., District Administration, Northern District, 6.8.32-19.9.32.

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

⋮

"E" Leave

⋮

Mr. R. H. Wells,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1.8.32–31.10.32.
Mr. R. E. Keith Roach, O.B.E.,	District Administration, Northern District, 6.8.32–19.9.32.

Doc. 622: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 313 (16.08.1932), p. 685.

Inspectors:
Stanley Prosser, Kantara
George Msarsa, Jaffa
Frederick G. Parkhouse, Haifa

Department of Posts and Telegraphs:

Postmaster General,
William Hudson, C.B.E., M.C.
Deputy Postmaster General,
William Foster, M.B.E., „
Chief Engineer,
Arthur A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C.
Assistant Directors:
Gerald Donald Kennedy, Haifa
George Henry Webster, Jerus.

Transjordan Frontier Force:

Lieut.-Col. Commanding,
Lt.-Col. Cyril A. Shute, C.B.E.,
Major (Second in Command),
Cecil Eric Howard, Transjordan

Treasury:

Treasurer,
Sir Steuart Spencer Davis, C.M.G., Jerusalem
Deputy Treasurer,
William J. Johnson, O.B.E., „
Senior Assistant Treasurer,
Charles Dacre Harvey, „
Senior Assistant Treasurers:

Suppl. Doc. 1932/1: The principal officials of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs as listed in the 1932 Directory.

16.08.1932: Air Navigation Order (Overflight Rights, Misr Airwork, Iraq Airwork)

(705)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORISATION

In virtue of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner by Section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby authorise the aircraft of the MISR AIRWORK LIMITED and IRAQ AIRWORK LIMITED to fly over and land in Palestine and Trans-Jordan for a period of six months from the date hereof subject to the following conditions:

(i) All flights will be subject to the Articles and Orders contained in the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation dated the 31st October, 1919, and the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order-in-Council, 1927.

(ii) All aircraft flying in and out of Palestine shall land at Gaza or Samakh .purposes of inspection by Customs and Health officials of the Government.

(iii) Normal arrival and departure signals shall be sent by pilots to Air Headquarters, Jerusalem, and to Gaza or Samakh aerodrome.

(iv) Refuelling arrangements at Royal Air Force aerodromes shall be undertaken by the Company's agents.

(v) The Company shall obtain the prior permission of the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Trans-Jordan Command, on each occasion on each occasion on which it is desired that an aircraft of the Company shall land at a Royal Air Force aerodrome.

(vi) The Company shall give at least 24 hours notice to the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Trans-Jordan Command, when it is desired that the aircraft of the Company shall land at a Royal Air Force aerodrome and the necessary permission must be awaited before the aircraft proceeds beyond Gaza.

(vii) Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from Egypt must proceed from Gaza via Beersheba, El Lisan and Kerak and thence by the normal Air Force route from Amman to Ma'an. Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from Iraq must proceed from Samakh via Amman.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan

30th July, 1932.

(CF/143/32)

(705)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORISATION

In virtue of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner by Section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby authorise the aircraft of the MISR AIRWORK LIMITED and IRAQ AIRWORK LIMITED to fly over and land in Palestine and Trans-Jordan for a period of six months from the date hereof subject to the following conditions :

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aerodrome.

(iv) Refuelling arrangements at Royal Air Force aerodromes shall be undertaken by the Company's agents.

(v) The Company shall obtain the prior permission of the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Trans-Jordan Command, on each occasion on each occasion on which it is desired that an aircraft of the Company shall land at a Royal Air Force aerodrome.

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A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan

30th July, 1932.

(CF/143/32)

Doc. 623: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 313 (16.08.1932), pp. 690–691.
Note: "purposes" should read "for purposes".
Note: Renewed in Gazette 318 on p. 815.[16]



The
Palestine Gazette

Published by Authority

No. 314 THURSDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1932 723

Fig. 201: Masthead of The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 314 (25.08.1932).
This is the first issue of the now renamed and weekly journal.

16 See *doc. 664* on p. 230.

16.08.1932: Air Navigation Order (Overflight Rights, Dickson/Loew/Roach)

(706)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORISATION

In virtue of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner by Section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories), Order, 1927, I hereby authorise MESSRS. JAMES B. DICKSON, A. M. LOEW and H. E. ROACH to fly over the territories of Palestine and Trans-Jordan during the month of November, 1932, in a Lockheed Orion airoplane, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) the said aeroplane shall alight at the aerodrome at Gaza only;

(ii) the occupants of the aeroplane shall deposit with the Local Police Authority all firearms in their possession at the time of their first arrival in Palestine, to be held in custody by the Police until the final departure of the aeroplane from Palestine;

(iii) during such time as the aeroplane shall remain in Palestine or Trans-Jordan it shall make no flights save with the prior approval of the High Commissioner.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan

13th August, 1932.
(D/76/32)

(706)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORISATION

In virtue of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner by Section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories), Order, 1927, I hereby authorise MESSRS. JAMES B. DICKSON, A. M. LOEW and H. E. ROACH to fly over the territories of Palestine and Transjordan during the month of November, 1932, in a Lockheed Orion airoplane, subject to the following conditions : —

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(ii) the occupants of the aeroplane shall deposit with the Local Police Authority all fire-arms in their possession at the time of their first arrival in Palestine, to be held in custody by the Police until the final departure of the aeroplane from Palestine ;

(iii) during such time as the aeroplane shall remain in Palestine or Transjordan it shall make no flights save with the prior approval of the High Commissioner.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan

13th August, 1932.
(D/76/32)

Doc. 624: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 313 (16.08.1932), p. 691.
Note: James Bell Dickson, Sr. (?–1932) was a corporate pilot working for Hal Roach film studios. Arthur Marcus Loew (1897–1977) was a film producer (president of MGM), and Hal Roach (1892–1992) was a Hollywood film producer. They were on a world tour in 1932 when on 17.11.1932 the plane crashed near the Victoria Falls in Rhodesia: Dickson was killed and Loew was injured.
The plane, a Lockheed 9A Orion Special, NC12229, was called “Spirit of Fun”.[17]

17 Information from various websites, incl. Wikipedia, https://aviation-safety.net/wikibase/27469, https://petersonfield.org/airplanes/NC12229/index.php, and https://www.airhistory.net/photo/157026/NC12229.

16.08.1932: Gazette (Changes to Publication) (25.08.1932)

(718)

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that commencing with issue No. 314 to be published on Thursday, the 25th August, 1932, the Official Gazette of the Palestine Government will be published every Thursday, instead of fortnightly on the 1st and 16th of each months as hitherto.

The terms of subscription for the weekly issue of the Gazette will be as follows:

Single copies sold locally - - . 30 mils.

Post Free:

	Half-yearly	*Annally*
Palestine	700 mils	£P.1.300 mils
Abroad	800 mils	£P.1.500 mils

Quarterly subscriptions will not be accepted.

15th August, 1932.

(S/288/31)

(718)

NOTICE

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The terms of subscription for the weekly issue of the Gazette will be as follows:

Single copies sold locally – – – 30 mils.

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Quarterly subscriptions will not be accepted.

15th August, 1932.

(S/288/31)

Doc. 625: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 313 (16.08.1932), p. 691.
Note: Curiously, the change of name from "Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine" to "The Palestine Gazette" is not mentioned.
Note: "Anally" should read "Annually".

16.08.1932: Night Letter Telegrams (Denmark) (1.08.1932)

(726)

NOTICES

I.

NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAMS

Commencing 1st August, Night Letter Telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for Denmark "Via Marconi" and "Via Eastern" at the rate of 28 mils per word, with a minimum charge as for 25 words.

(726)

NOTICES

I.

NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAMS

Commencing 1st August, Night Letter Telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for Denmark "Via Marconi" and "Via Eastern" at the rate of 28 mils per word, with a minimum charge as for 25 words.

Doc. 626: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 313 (16.08.1932), p. 705.

16.08.1932: New Postage Stamps

II.

It is notified for general information that a new postage stamp coloured dark blue of 15 mils denomination has been placed on sale.

This stamp represents the first letter rate of 20 grammes to countries abroad except the United Kingdom and Trans-Jordan.

The 13 mils stamp hitherto coloured dark blue has been substituted by a new stamp of bistre colour.

The old 13 mils stamps will continue to be accepted in payment of postage until further

II.

It is notified for general information that a new postage stamp coloured dark blue of 15 mils denomination has been placed on sale.

This stamp represents the first letter rate of 20 grammes to countries abroad except the United Kingdom and Trans-Jordan.

The 13 mils stamp hitherto coloured dark blue has been substituted by a new stamp of bistre colour.

The old 13 mils stamps will continue to be accepted in payment of postage until further [notice].

Doc. 627: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 313 (16.08.1932), p. 705.
Note: The last word "notice" was omitted from the notice.
Note: The exact date of the issuance is not stated, the notice itself is dated 10.08.1932 (see *doc. 628*), catalogues list 1.08.1932 for both stamps. A Jerusalem daily newspaper did publish this notice in its edition of 4.08.1932 (see below).

A NEW 15 MIL STAMP

It is notified for general information that a new postage stamp coloured dark blue of 15 mil denomination has been placed on sale.

This stamp is the first rate for letters for countries abroad except Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The 13 mil stamp hitherto coloured dark blue has been substituted by a new stamp of bistre colour.

The 13 mil stamps of dark blue colour will however, continue to be accepted in payment of postage until further notice.

Suppl. Doc. 1932/2: Palestine Bulletin (Jerusalem), 8. 1932, 4.08.1932, p. 4.



Figs. 202–204: The ultramarine and bistre versions of the 13 m stamp and the new ultramarine 15m (Bale 98, MiNr. 63; Bale 107, MiNr. 64; and Bale 108, MiNr. 66).

16.08.1932: Tenders

III.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender:

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Store, Upper Bethlehem Road, Jerusalem.

LOT 1. Miscellaneous scrap material – (Clocks, stoves.
Fire extinguishers, hand truck, bicycle parts.
Safe, cash and deed boxes, typewriters, etc.).

Lying at Post and Telegraphs Store, Station Road, Haifa.

LOT 2. Scrap Iron (tools, motor car parts, etc.) 10269 kilos.
„ Lead 5624 kilos.
„ Brass 10 kilos.
„ Zinc 135 kilos.
„ Rubber (motor car tyres and tubes) 687 kilos.

LOT 3. Scrap Pood 1454 kilos.

LOT 4. Scrap G.I. wire 2079 kilos.
„ Bronze „ 195½ kilos.
„ Copper „ 1559 kilos.

LOT 5. One Ford ton truck.

Lying at Police Stable at Shefa' Amr.

LOT 6. 33 old wooden telegraph poles.

Lying at Sajara Colony.

LOT 7. 41 old wooden telegraph poles.

Lying near Tulkarm.

LOT 8. 36 old wooden telegraph poles.

The stores may be inspected by interested parties.

Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for stores", and posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster-General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on Thursday the 25th August, 1932.

The Postmaster-General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

10th August, 1932.

(P/3/31)

III.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender :

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Store, Upper Bethlehem Road, Jerusalem.

LOT 1. Miscellaneous scrap material – (Clocks, stoves. Fire extinguishers, hand truck, bicycle parts. Safe, cash and deed boxes, typewriters, etc.).

Lying at Post and Telegraphs Store, Station Road, Haifa.

LOT 2. Scrap Iron (tools, motorcar parts, etc.) 10269 kilos.
„ Lead 5624 kilos.
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Lying at Police Stable at Shefa' Amr.

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The Postmaster-General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

10th August, 1932.

(P/3/31)

Doc. 628: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 313 (16.08.1932), p. 705.
Note: The meaning of "scrap pood" remains illusive; from the circumstances I assume it must be some sort of metal; or maybe it's just a simple misprint for "wood"?

16.08.1932: Gazette (Subscription Terms)

Terms of Subscription for the Official Gazette
(From 25th August, 1932)

Single copies sold locally, 30 mils.

Post Free:

	Half-yearly	*Annually*
Palestine	700 mils.	LP.1.300 mils.
Abroad	800 mils.	LP.1.500 mils.

Application with remittances (Cash, Postal or Money Orders only) should be made to : Superintendent Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. No subscriptions will be refunded after payment.

The Official Gazette is obtainable by the Trade from the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. It can be purchased by the Public at all Booksellers and Newsagents in Palestine.

Terms of Subscription for the Official Gazette
(From 25th August, 1933)

Single copies sold locally, 30 mils.

Post Free :

	Half-yearly	*Annually*
Palestine	700 mils.	LP.1.300 mils.
Abroad	800 mils.	LP.1.500 mils.

Application with remittances (Cash, Postal or Money Orders only) should be made to : Superintendent Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. No subscriptions will be refunded after payment.

The Official Gazette is obtainable by the Trade from the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. It can be purchased by the Public at all Booksellers and Newsagents in Palestine.

Doc. 629: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 313 (16.08.1932), p. 713.



Fig. 205: Official cover from the Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem, to Germany, redirected to Austria. Jerusalem 9.07.1932. Andreas Evaristus Mader (1881–1949) was a German theologian, orientalist and biblical archaeologist. He was Director of the *Orientalische Institut der Görres-Gesellschaft* (1927–1930) and excavated at Mamre (Hebron), Tabgha, and Khirbat al-Minya.
[FL5: 15 = 15m, 9.07.1932]

25.08.1932: Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (Enactment)

(738)

ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCE

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

No. 31 of 1932

The Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 31 of 1932, which was published as a Bill in Official Gazette. No. 302, of the 1st March, 1932 (pages 161-162), has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 24th August, 1932.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

Short title.

No. 20 of 1924.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924 (hereinafter called the principal Ordinance), and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinances, 1924-1932.

Replacement of section 2 of the principal Ordinance.

2. Section 2 of the principal Ordinance is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Definitions.

2. "Wireless Telegraph" means any system of communication by means of any apparatus for sending or receiving messages or other communications by means of electric signals, without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the messages or other communications are sent or received.

"Maintain" includes possession of apparatus whether in a working condition or not.

"Transmission" means sending or receiving.

Amendment of section 3 (4) of the principal Ordinance.

3. In section 3 (4) of the principal Ordinance the words "*or maintains*" shall be inserted after the word "*establishes*" and after the word "*works*"; and the words "*or maintained*" shall be inserted after the words "*or worked*".

Amendment of section 5 (2) of the principal Ordinance.

4.—(1) In section 5 (2) (*b*) of the principal Ordinance the words "*or aircraft*" shall be inserted after the word "*vessel*".

(2) In section 5 (2) (*c*) the words "*received or*" shall be inserted after the word "*message*".

Replacement of section 6 of the principal Ordinance.

5. Section 6 of the principal Ordinance is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"6.—(1) The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to any visual or sound signalling station used or intended to be used for the purpose of communication with ships at sea or aircraft as they apply to wireless telegraphy stations, but subject to the provisions of section 7 shall not apply to such stations on board a ship or aircraft. For the purpose of this section, a visual or sound signalling station includes any apparatus designed or constructed for the purpose of visual or sound signalling.

(2) The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply likewise to the installation and working of apparatus for utilising etheric waves for the purpose of transmission of energy without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the energy is sent and received as they apply to the installation and working of apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

(3) The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to any apparatus operated or controlled by His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, or to such other apparatus as may be specified by the High Commissioner".

S. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

24th August, 1932.
(P/11/31)

(738)

ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCE

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

No. 31 of 1932

The Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 31 of 1932, which was published as a Bill in Official Gazette. No. 302, of the 1st March, 1932 (pages 161–162), has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the Commissioner on the 24th August, 1932.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof :—

Short title.

No. 20 of 1924

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924 (hereinafter called the principal Ordinance), and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinances, 1924-1932.

Replacement of section 2 of the principal Ordinance.

2. Section 2 of the principal Ordinance is hereby repealed n(j following is substituted therefor:— .

"Definitions.

2. "Wireless Telegraph" means any system of communication by means of any apparatus for sending or receiving messages or other communications by means of electric signals, without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the messages or other communications are sent or received.

"Maintain" includes possession of apparatus whether in a working condition or not.

"Transmission" means sending or receiving.

Amendment of section 3 (4) of the principal Ordinance.

3. In section 3 (4) of the principal Ordinance the words "*or maintains*" shall be inserted after the word "*establishes*" and after the word "*ivories*" ; and the words "*or maintained*" shall be inserted after the words "*or worked*".

Amendment of section 5 (2) of the principal Ordinance.

4.—(l) In section 5 (2) (*b*) of the principal Ordinance the words "*or aircraft*" shall be inserted after the word "*vessel*".

(2) In section 5 (2) (*c*) the words "*received or*" shall be inserted after the word "*message*".

Replacement of section 3 (4) of the principal Ordinance.

5. Section 6 of the principal Ordinance is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor :—

"6.—(1) The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to any visual or sound signalling station used or intended to be used for the purpose of communication with ships at sea or aircraft as they apply to wireless telegraphy stations, but subject to the provisions of section 7 shall not apply to such stations on board a ship or aircraft. For the purpose of this section, a visual or sound signalling station includes any apparatus designed or constructed for the purpose of visual or sound signalling.

(2) The provisions of this Ordinance shall apply likewise to the installation and working

of apparatus for utilising etheric waves for the purpose of transmission of energy without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the energy is. sent and received as they apply to the installation and working of apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

(3) The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to any apparatus operated or controlled by His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, or to such other apparatus as may be specified by the High Commissioner".

S. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

24th August, 1932.
(P/11/31)

Doc. 630: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 314 (25.08.1932), pp. 724–725.
Note: Refers Gazette 302 (1.03.1932), pp. 161–162.[18]

25.08.1932: District Reorganisation

(743)

PALESTINE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1922

PROCLAMATION

In virtue of the powers vested in me under the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, I, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, do hereby proclaim and provide that the villages of Yebna, Mughar, Bashshit, Qatra Islam and Gedera which, under Proclamation published in the Gazette of the 1st June, 1924, were included in the Gaza Sub-District, shall be transferred from the Gaza Sub-District to the Ramle Sub-District.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner

16th August, 1932.
(Y/37/32)

(743)

PALESTINE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1922

PROCLAMATION

In virtue of the powers vested in me under the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, I, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, do hereby proclaim and provide that the villages of Yebna, Mughar, Bashshit, Qatra Isfam and Gedera which, under Proclamation published in the Gazette of the 1st June, 1924, were included in the Gaza Sub-District, shall be transferred from the Gaza Sub-District to the Ramle Sub-District.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner

16th August, 1932.
(Y/37/32)

Doc. 631: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 314 (25.08.1932), p. 726.
Note: Refers to Gazette 116 (1.06.1924), p. 684–690.[19]

18 See *doc. 584* on p. 136.
19 See *doc. 133* on p. 76 of MEPB 3.

25.08.1932: Telephone Service (Transjordan) (1.09.1932)

(754)

NOTICE

PALESTINE—TRANS-JORDAN TRUNK SERVICE

As from the 1st September, 1932, the trunk call charges to Trans-Jordan will be reduced.

For charging purposes the grouping of the exchanges in Palestine and Trans-Jordan will remain as shown below:—

PALESTINE ZONES

A	*B*	*C*	
Allenby Bridge	Beit Dajan	Acre	El Majdal
Beit Jala	Benei Beraq	'Affula	Metulla
Beit Hakkerem	Jaffa-Tel Aviv	'Atlit	Nahalal
Bethlehem	Kefar Sava	Beersheba	Nazareth
Hebron	Lydda	Beisan	Qalqilya
Qaryat el 'Inab	Nablus	Binyamina	Rosh Pinna
Jericho	Nes Tsiyona	'Ein Harod	Safad
Jerusalem	Petah Tiqva	Gaza	Samakh
Ramallah	Er Ramle	Hadera	Shafa-'Amr
	Rehovot	Haifa	Tiberias
	Rishon le Tsiyon	Jenin	Tul Karm
		Jisr el Majami'	Yavneel
		Khan Yunis	Zikhron Ya'aqov

TRANS-JORDAN ZONES

A	*B*	*C*
'Amman	Ajlun	El Husn
Salt	Gerash	Irbid
Shuneh	Madaba	Katrani
	Zerqa	Kerak

The new charges for three minutes conversation between 7 a.m. and 6 a.m. will be as follows:—

From Palestine Zones	*To Trans-Jordan Zones*		
	A	*B*	*C*
	Mils	*Mils*	*Mils*
A	80	90	110
B	100	110	130
C	120	130	150

Between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. calls up to 6 minutes conversation will be allowed at the abovementioned charges.

17th August, 1932.
(P/3/31)

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

(754)

NOTICE

PALESTINE—TRANS-JORDAN TRUNK SERVICE

As from the 1st September, 1932, the trunk call charges to Trans-Jordan will be reduced.

For charging purposes the grouping of the exchanges in Palestine and Trans-Jordan will remain as shown below:—

PALESTINE ZONES

A	*B*	*C*	
	Beit Dajan	Acre	El Majdal
Allenby Bridge	Benei Baraq	'Affula	Metulla
Beit Jala	Jaffa-Tel Aviv	'Atlit	Nahalal
Beit Hakkerem	Kefar Sava	Beersheba	Nazareth
Bethlehem	Lydda	Beisan	Qalqilya
Hebron	Nablus	Binyamina	Rosh Pinna
Qaryat at 'Inab	Nes Tsiyona	'Ein Harod	Safad
Jericho	Petah Tiqva	Gaza	Samakh
Jerusalem	Er Ramle	Hadera	Shafa-'Amr
Ramallah	Rehovot	Haifa	Tiberias
	Rishon le Tsiyon	Jenin	Tul Karm
		Jisre el Majami'	Yavneel
		Khan Yunis	Zikhron Ya'aqov

TRANS-JORDAN ZONES

A	*B*	*C*
'Amman	Ajloun	El Husn
Salt	Gerash	Irbid
Shuneh	Madaba	Katrani
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	A	*B*	*C*
	Mils	*Mils*	*Mils*
A	80	90	110
B	100	110	130
C	120	130	150

Between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. calls up to 6 minutes conversation will be allowed at the above-mentioned charges.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

17th August, 1932.

(P/3/31)

Doc. 632: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 314 (25.08.1932), p. 742.
Note: "between 7 a.m. and 6 a.m." should read "between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m."

25.08.1932: Railways Timetable Changes (22.08.1932)

(755)

NOTICE

PALESTINE RAILWAYS

Time Table Alterations as from 22nd August, 1932

The public is hereby notified that the Time Table of Trains on the undermentioned lines will be altered as from the 22nd August, 1932.

Haifa — Acre Line
Haifa — Samakh Line
'Amman — Deraa Line

For further particulars please apply to any Station Master or to the Superintendent of the Line, Haifa Station.

G. M. CAMPIGLI
15th August, 1932. *Acting General Manager,*
(R/133/31) *Palestine Railways*

(755)

NOTICE

PALESTINE RAILWAYS

Time Table Alterations as from 22nd August, 1932

The public is hereby notified that the Time Table of Trains on the undermentioned lines will be altered as from the 22nd August, 1932.

Haifa — Acre Line
Haifa — Samakh Line
'Amman — Deraa Line

For further particulars please apply to any Station Master or to the Superintendent of the Line, Haifa Station.

G. M. CAMPIGLI
15th August, 1932. *Acting General Manager,*
(R/133/31) *Palestine Railways*

Doc. 633: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 314 (25.08.1932), p. 743.

25.08.1932: Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (Corrigendum)

(759)

CORRIGENDA

Official Gazette, No. 312, of 1.8.32.

Page 612, Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1932, proviso to section 2, line 1: for "*extent*" read "*extend*".

Charge of Names, column "*New Name*", page 657: for "*Bialowicz, Dov Mordechai*" read "*Bialowicz, Dov Mordekhai*".

Page 658, for "*Hakkar, Ezra Nissim*" read "*Nakkar, Ezra Nissim*".

(759)

CORRIGENDA

Official Gazette, No. 312, of 1.8.32.

Page 612, Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1932, proviso to section 2, line 1: for "*extent*" read "*extend*".

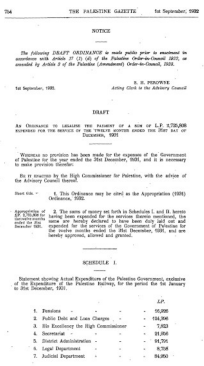
Charge of Names, column "New Name", page, 657: for "*Bialowicz, Dov Mordechai*" read "*Bialowicz, Dov Mordekhai*".

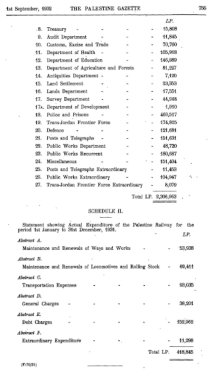
Page 658, for "*Hakkar, Ezra Nissim*" read "*Nakkar, Ezra Nissim*".

Doc. 634: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 314 (25.08.1932), p. 747.
Note: "Charge" should read "Change".
Refers to Gazette 312 (1.08.1932), p. 612.[20]

20 See *doc. 616* on p. 168.

1.09.1932: Appropriation (1931) Ordinance, 1932 (Draft)





Summary:

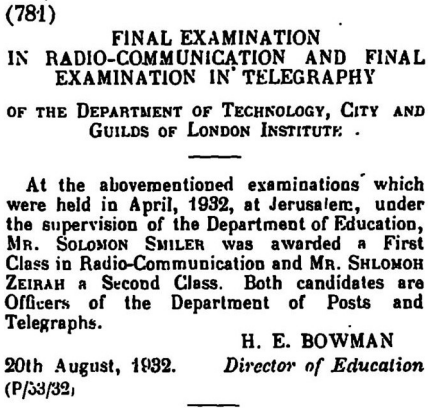
The "Appropriation (1931) Ordinance, 1932" legalises expenditure of £P. 2,725,808 for the period 1.01.1931 to 31.12.1931.

This total includes £P. 151,631 (ordinary expenditure) and £P. 11,453 (extraordinary expenditure) for the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

Schedule II shows the expenditure of Palestine Railways for the said period, amounting to £P. 418,845.

Doc. 635: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 315 (1.09.1932), pp. 754–755.
Note: The Enactment appears in Gazette 326 (10.11.1932) on p. 960.[21]

1.09.1932: Radio Communication & Telegraphy Examinations



(781)

FINAL EXAMINATION IN RADIO-COMMUNICATION AND FINAL EXAMINATION IN TELEGRAPHY

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.

At the abovementioned examinations which were held in April, 1932, at Jerusalem, under the supervision of the Department of Education, MR. SOLOMON SMILER was awarded a First Class in Radio-Communication and MR. SHLOMOH ZEIRAH a Second Class. Both candidates are Officers of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

H. E. BOWMAN
Director of Education

20th August, 1932.
(P/53/32)

(781)

FINAL EXAMINATION IN RADIO-COMMUNICATION AND FINAL EXAMINATION IN TELEGRAPHY

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE

At the abovementioned examinations which were held in April, 1932, at Jerusalem, under the supervision of the Department of Education, MR. SOLOMON SMILER was awarded a First Class in Radio-Communication and MR. SHLOMOH ZEIRAH a Second Class. Both candidates are Officers of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

H. E. BOWMAN
Director of Education

20th August, 1932.
(P/33/32)

Doc. 636: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 315 (1.09.1932), p. 769.

21 See *doc 654* on p. 224.

8.09.1932: Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (Draft)

NOTICE

The following DRAFT ORDINANCE is made public prior to enactment in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order-in-Council 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1923.

S. H. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

7th September, 1932.

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930

(This Bill is made public in substitution for the Post Office (Amendment) Bills published in Gazettes Nos. 302 and 312 of the 1st March and 1st August, 1932, respectively)

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

Short title.

No. 20 of 1930.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and the Post Office Ordinance, 1930 (hereinafter called the principal Ordinance) and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Post Office Ordinances, 1930-1932.

Amendment of section 15 of the principal Ordinance.

2. Sub-section (1) of section 15 of the principal Ordinance shall be deleted and the following shall be substituted therefor:—

"The Postmaster-General may detain any postal packet believed to contain any goods subject to customs import duty or any smuggled goods and may open and examine the packet; and if he finds any dutiable or smuggled goods may detain the packet, or deliver it on payment of the duty and such additional charges as may be authorised by Regulations hereunder. provided that in the case of a letter packet such opening and examination shall (unless the cover bears an authorisation by the sender for the packet to be opened in the post) take place in the presence of the person to whom the packet is addressed but if, after notice in writing requiring his attendance left at or forwarded by post to the address on the packet he fails to attend, such opening and examination shall take place in his absence."

Amendment of section 47 of the principal Ordinance.

3. In section 47 of the principal Ordinance the words "in carrying out any undertaking" shall be deleted.

Amendment of section 48 of the principal Ordinance.

4. In section 48 of the principal Ordinance the word "such" shall be deleted.

Addition to section 86 of the principal Ordinance.

5. The following proviso shall be added to section 86 of the principal Ordinance:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall extend to the opening, detaining, or delaying of a postal packet returned for want of a true direction, or returned by reason that the person to whom the same is directed is dead, or cannot be found, or shall have refused the same, or shall have refused or neglected to pay the postage thereof, or to the opening or detaining or delaying of a postal packet under the authority of this Ordinance, or in obedience to an express authority in writing under the hand of the High Commissioner."

(P/44/32)

NOTICE

The following DRAFT ORDINANCE is made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1923.

S. H. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

7th September, 1932.

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930

(This Bill is made public in substitution for the Post Office (Amendment) Bills published in Gazettes Nos. 302 and 312 of the 1st March and 1st August, 1932, respectively)

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice o f the Advisory Council thereof.

Short title.

No. 20 of 1930

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, and the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, (hereinafter called the principal Ordinance) and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Post Office Ordinances, 1930-1932.

Amendment of section 15 of the principal Ordinance.

2. Sub-section (1) of section 15 of the principal Ordinance shall be deleted and the following shall be substituted therefor:—

"The Postmaster-General may detain any postal packet believed to contain any goods subject to customs import duty or any smuggled goods and may open and examine the packet ; and if he finds any dutiable or smuggled goods may detain the packet, or deliver it on payment of the duty and such additional charges as may be authorised by Regulations hereunder, provided that in the case of a letter packet such opening and examination shall (unless the cover bears an authorisation by the sender for the packet to be opened in the post) take place in the presence of the person to whom the packet is addressed but if, after notice in writing requiring his attendance left at or forwarded by post to the address on the packet he fails to attend, such opening and examination shall take place in his absence."

Amendment of section 47 of the principal Ordinance.

3. In section 47 of the principal Ordinance the words "in carrying out any undertaking" shall be deleted.

Amendment of section 48 of the principal Ordinance.

4. In section 48 of the principal Ordinance the word "such" shall be deleted.

Addition to section 86 of the principal Ordinance.

5. The following proviso shall be added to Section 86 of the principal Ordinance :—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall extend to the opening, detaining, or delaying of a postal packet returned for want of a true direction, or returned by reason that the person to whom the same is directed is dead, or cannot be found, or shall have refused the same, or shall have refused or neglected to pay the postage thereof, or to the opening or detaining or delaying of a postal packet under the authority of this Ordinance, or in obedience to an express authority in writing under the hand of the High Commissioner".

(P/44/32)

Doc. 637: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 316 (8.09.1932), p. 776.
Refers to previously published drafts in Gazette 302 (1.03.1932), pp. 162–163, and Gazette 312 (1.08.1932), p. 612.[22]

22 See *docs. 585* and *616* on pp. 138 and 168, respectively.

8.09.1932: Air Mail Service (Iraq)

(804)

NOTICE

Additional Air Mail Service Palestine - 'Iraq

A weekly Air Mail service has been inaugurated between Palestine and 'Iraq, leaving Er Ramle for Baghdad every Monday morning, in addition to the existing service from Samakh on Wednesday morning.

Correspondence for 'Iraq and Northern Persia will be accepted for conveyance by air to Baghdad and thereafter by ordinary mail. Such correspondence should be superscribed "By Air to Baghdad". The air fee and postage are the same as for the Samakh Service.

Particulars of the latest times of posting etc. may be ascertained on application to the nearest Post Office or Postal Agency.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

31st August, 1932.

(P/3/31)

(804)

NOTICE

Additional Air Mail Service Palestine – 'Iraq

A weekly Air Mail service has been inaugurated between Palestine and 'Iraq, leaving Er Ramle for Baghdad every Monday morning, in addition to the existing service from Samakh on Wednesday morning.

Correspondence for 'Iraq and Northern Persia will be accepted for conveyance by air to Baghdad and thereafter by ordinary mail. Such correspondence should be superscribed "By Air to Baghdad". The air fee and postage are the same as for the Samakh Service.

Particulars of the latest times of posting etc. may be ascertained on application to the nearest Post Office or Postal Agency.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

31st August, 1932.

(P/3/31)

Doc. 638: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 316 (8.09.1932), p. 787.
Note: This service ends on 23.11.1932; cf. notice in Gazette 327 (17.11.1932) on p. 1040.[23]

15.09.1932: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

⋮

LEAVE

⋮

MR. T. GRIFFITHS, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 12.9.32-25.1.33.

Doc. 639: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 317 (15.09.1932), p. 796.

23 Cf. *doc. 660* on p. 227.

15.09.1932: Telegrams (Jewish New Year) (28.09.1932)

(835)

NOTICE

Jewish New Year Greeting Telegrams.

Jewish New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted for transmission "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" to Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 'Iraq, Irish Free State, Union of South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the U.S. of America during the period 26th September to 10th October, 1932 (both dates inclusive).

Telegrams to other countries in Europe not mentioned in the above paragraph and to Newfoundland will be accepted for transmission "Via Eastern" only.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Eastern" will be transmitted throughout by telegraph to London, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Porthcurnow, at which places the Eastern Telegraph Company maintains delivery areas. For all other places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, transmission by telegraph will be to the Eastern Telegraph Company's station nearest to the place of address and thence by post. The full postal address is necessary in the case of messages to be forwarded onward by post.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Marconi" will, in all cases, be delivered by post after transmission to London by "wireless".

The full postal address is, therefore, necessary in all messages by this route.

Telegrams for places in the Irish Free State "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" will be forwarded by post from London. The words "Post London" should be inserted in the address of the telegram in addition to the full postal address.

Telegrams for France "Via Marconi" will be telegraphed to London and thence forwarded by post to destination.

Telegrams routed "Via Eastern" for other countries in Europe, including Austria, France and Irish Free State, will be telegraphed to London and thence forwarded to destination by post.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged as one word.

Where the telegram is forwarded by post the full postal address must be given by the sender and the words "Post London" should be inserted at the end of the address of the telegram. These words, i.e. "Post London" should be charged for as two extra words.

(835)

NOTICE

Jewish New Year Greeting Telegrams.

Jewish New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted for transmission "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" to Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 'Iraq, Irish Free State, Union of South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the U.S. of America during the period 28th September to 10th October, 1932 (both dates inclusive).

Telegrams to other countries in Europe not mentioned in the above paragraph and to Newfoundland will be accepted for transmission "Via Eastern" only.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Eastern" will be transmitted throughout by telegraph to London, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Porthcurnow, at which places the Eastern Telegraph Company maintains delivery areas. For all other places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, transmission by telegraph will be to the Eastern Telegraph Company's station nearest to the place of address and thence by post. The full postal address is necessary in the case of messages to be forwarded onward by post.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Marconi" will, in all cases, be delivered by post after transmission to London by "wireless".

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Where the telegram is forwarded by post the full postal address must be given by the sender and the words "Post London" should be inserted at the end of the address of the telegram. These words, i.e. "Post London" should be charged for as two extra words.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

The text must consist wholly of terms of seasonal greetings.

The languages admitted are the same as for deferred telegrams, including Arabic and Hebrew transliterated into Latin characters.

Particulars of the charges may be obtained at any Post Office.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

7th September, 1932.

(P/3/31)

The minimum charge is as for ten words. The text must consist wholly of terms of seasonal greetings.

The languages admitted are the same as for deferred telegrams, including Arabic and Hebrew transliterated into Latin characters.

Particulars of the charges may be obtained at any Post Office.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

7th September, 1932.

(P/3/31)

Doc. 640: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 317 (15.09.1932), p. 807.

22.09.1932: Air Navigation Order (Overflight Rights, Misr Airwork, Iraq Airwork)

(848)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORISATION

In virtue of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner by section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby authorise the aircraft of the MISR AIRWORK LIMITED AND IRAQ AIRWORK LIMITED to fly over and land in Palestine and Trans-Jordan for a period of six months from the date hereof subject to the following conditions:

(i) All flights will be subject to the Articles and Orders contained in the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation dated the 31st October, 1919, and the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927.

(ii) All aircraft flying in and out of Palestine shall land at Gaza or Samakh for purposes of inspection by Customs and Health officials of the Government.

(iii) Normal arrival and departure signals shall be sent by pilots to Air Headquarters, Jerusalem, and to Gaza or Samakh aerodrome.

(iv) Refuelling arrangements at Royal Air Force aerodromes shall be undertaken by the Company's agents.

(v) The Company shall obtain the prior permission of the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Trans-Jordan Command, on each occasion on which it is desired that an aircraft of the Company shall land at a Royal Air Force aerodrome.

(vi) The Company shall give at least 24 hours notice to the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Trans-Jordan Command, when it is desired that the aircraft of the Company shall land at a Royal Air Force aerodrome and the necessary permission must be awaited before the aircraft proceeds beyond Gaza or Samakh.

(vii) Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from Egypt must proceed from Gaza *via* Beersheba, El Lisan and Kerak and thence by the normal Air Force route from Amman to Ma'an. Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from 'Iraq must proceed from Samakh via 'Amman.

The authorisation published in Official Gazette, No. 313, of the 16th August, 1932, is hereby cancelled.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan

15th September, 1932.

(CF/143/32)

(848)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORISATION

In virtue of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner by section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby authorise the aircraft of the MISR AIRWORK LIMITED AND IRAQ AIRWORK LIMITED to fly over and land in Palestine and Trans-Jordan for a period of six months from the date hereof subject to the following conditions :

(i) All flights will be subject to the Articles and Orders contained in the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation dated the 31st October, 1919, and the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927.

(ii) All aircraft flying in and out of Palestine shall land at Gaza or Samakh for purposes of inspection by Customs and Health officials of the Government.

(iii) Normal arrival and departure signals shall be sent by pilots to Air Headquarters, Jerusalem, and to Gaza or Samakh aerodrome.

(iv) Refuelling arrangements at Royal Air Force aerodromes shall be undertaken by the Company's agents.

(v) The Company shall obtain the prior permission of the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Transjordan Command, on each occasion on which it is desired that an aircraft of the Company shall land at a Royal Air Force aerodrome.

(vi) The Company shall give at least 24 hours notice to the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Trans-Jordan Command, when it is desired that the aircraft of the Company shall land at a Royal Air Force aerodrome and the necessary permission must be awaited before the aircraft proceeds beyond Gaza or Samakh.

(vii) Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from Egypt must proceed from Gaza *via* Beersheba, El Lisan and Kerak and thence by the normal Air Force route from Amman to Ma'an. Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from 'Iraq must proceed from Samakh via 'Amman.

The authorisation published in Official Gazette, No. 313, of the 16th August, 1932, is hereby cancelled.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan

15th September, 1932.

(CF/143/32)

Doc. 641: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 318 (22.09.1932), pp. 815–816.
Note: "AND" should read "and".
Note: Refers to Gazette 313 (16.08.1932), p. 690.[24]
Note: Renewed in Gazette 330 (15.12.1932) on pp. 1088–1089.[25]

24 See *doc. 623* on p. 186.
25 See *doc. 664* on p. 230.

22.09.1932: Air Mail Routes (Zanzibar)

(863)

NOTICE

Air Mail Service to Zanzibar

An Air Mail Service to connect with the Imperial Airways England-South Africa Service has been established between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam *via* Mombasa, Tanga and Zanzibar and *vice versa*. Correspondence will henceforth be forwarded to those places by air throughout.

The postage and air fee payable are the same as for Tanganyika (See Air Mail Notice).

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

12th September, 1932.

(P/3/31)

(863)

NOTICE

Air Mail Service to Zanzibar

An Air Mail Service to connect with the Imperial Airways England–South Africa Service has been established between Nairobi and Dar es Salaam via Mombasa, Tanga and Zanzibar and *vice versa*. Correspondence will henceforth be forwarded to those places by air throughout.

The postage and air fee payable are the same as for Tanganyika (See Air Mail Notice).

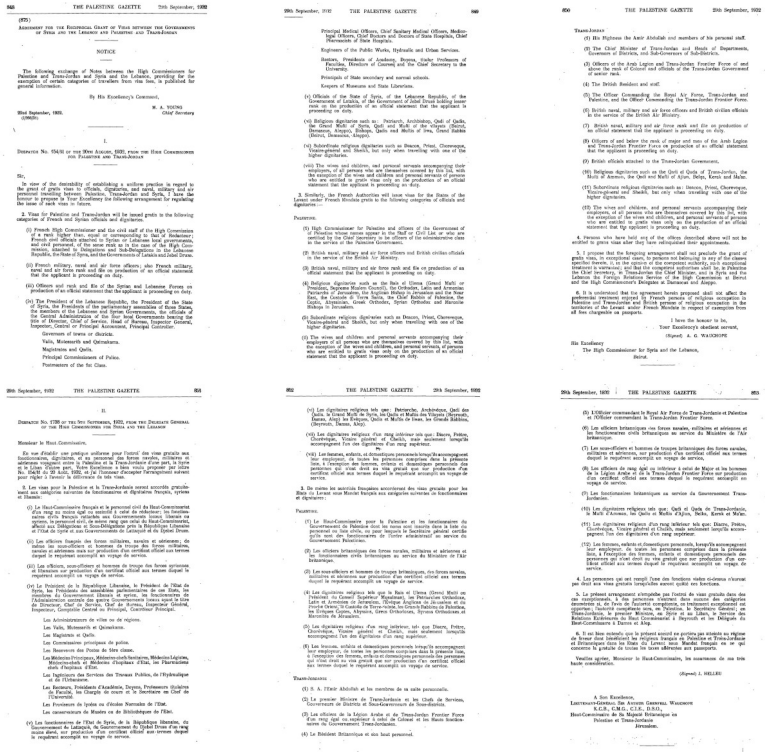
W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

12th September, 1932.

(P/3/31)

Doc. 642: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 318 (22.09.1932), p. 825.
Note: Refers to Gazette 295 (16.11.1931), p. 861.[26]

29.09.1932: Visas (Syria & Lebanon)



26 See *doc. 559* on p. 168 of MEPB 15.

(875)

AGREEMENT FOR THE RECIPROCAL GRANT OF VISAS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF SYRIA AND THE LEBANON AND PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN

NOTICE

The following exchange of Notes between the High Commissioners for Palestine and Trans-Jordan and Syria and the Lebanon, providing for the exemption of certain categories of travellers from visa fees, is published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

22nd September, 1932.
(I/266/31)

I.

DESPATCH NO. 154/M OF THE 20TH AUGUST, 1932, FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN

Sir,

In view of the desirability of establishing a uniform practice in regard to the grant of gratis visas to officials, dignitaries, and naval, military and air personnel travelling between Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Syria, I have the honour to propose to Your Excellency the following arrangement for regulating the issue of such visas in future.

2. Visas for Palestine and Trans-Jordan will be issued gratis to the following categories of French and Syrian officials and dignitaries.

(i) French High Commissioner and the civil staff of the High Commission of a rank higher than, equal or corresponding to that of Redacteur ; French civil officials attached to Syrian or Lebanese local governments, and civil personnel, of the same rank as in the case of the High Commission, attached to Delegations arid Sub-Delegations in the Lebanese Republic, the State of Syria, and the Governments of Latakia and Jebel Druze.

(ii) French military, naval and air force officers; also French military, naval and air force rank and file on production Of an official statement that the applicant is proceeding on duty.

(iii) Officers and rank and file of the Syrian and Lebanese Forces on production of an official statement that the applicant is proceeding on duty.

(iv) The President of the Lebanese Republic, the President of the State of Syria, the Presidents of the parliamentary assemblies of those States, the members of the Lebanese and Syrian Governments, the officials of the Central Administration of the four local Governments bearing the title of Director, Chief of Service, Head of Bureau, Inspector General, Inspector, Central or Principal Accountant, Principal Controller.

Governors of towns or districts.

Valis, Mutessarifs and Qaimakams.

Magistrates and Qadis.

Principal Commissioners of Police.

Postmasters of the 1st Class.

Principal Medical Officers, Chief Sanitary Medical Officers, Medicolegal Officers, Chief Doctors and Doctors of State Hospitals, Chief Pharmacists of State Hospitals.

Engineers of the Public Works, Hydraulic and Urban Services.

Rectors, Presidents of Academy, Doyens, titular Professors of Faculties, Directors of Courses and the Chief Secretary to the University.

Principals of State secondary and normal schools.

Keepers of Museums and State Librarians.

(v) Officials of the State of Syria, of the Lebanese Republic, of the Government of Latakia,

of the Government of Jebel Druze holding lesser rank on the production of an official statement that the applicant is proceeding on duty.

(vi) Religious dignitaries such as : Patriarch, Archbishop, Qadi of Qadis, the Grand Mufti of Syria, Qadi and Multi of the vilayets (Beirut, Damascus, Aleppo), Bishops, Qadis and Muftis of liwa, Grand Rabbis (Beirut, Damascus, Aleppo).

(vii) Subordinate religious dignitaries such as Deacon, Priest, Choreveque, Vicaire-général and Sheikh, but only when travelling with one of the higher dignitaries.

(viii) The wives and children, and personal servants accompanying their employers, of all persons who are themselves covered by this list, with the exception of the wives and children and personal servants of persons who are entitled to gratis visas only on the production of an official statement that the applicant is proceeding on duty.

3. Similarly, the French Authorities will issue visas for the States of the Levant under French Mandate gratis to the following categories of officials and dignitaries :—

PALESTINE.

(1) High Commissioner for Palestine and officers of the Government of of Palestine whose names appear in the Stair or Civil List or who are certified by the Chief Secretary to be officers of the administrative class in the service of the Palestine Government.

(2) British naval, military and air force officers and British civilian officials in the service of the British Air Ministry.

(3) British naval, military and air force rank and file on production of an official statement that the applicant is proceeding on duty.

(4) Religious dignitaries such as the Rais el Ulema (Grand Mufti or President, Supreme Moslem Council), the Orthodox, Latin and Armenian Patriarchs of Jerusalem, the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem and the Near East, the Custode di Terra Santa, the Chief Rabbis of Palestine, the Coptic, Abyssinian, Greek Orthodox, Syrian Orthodox and Maronite Bishops in Jerusalem.

(5) Subordinate religious dignitaries such as Deacon, Priest, Choreveque, Vicaire-général and Sheikh, but only when travelling with one of the higher dignitaries.

(6) The wives and children and personal servants accompanying their employers of all persons who are themselves covered by this list, with the exception of the wives and children, and personal servants, of persons who are entitled to gratis visas only on the production of an official statement that the applicant is proceeding on duty.

TRANS-JORDAN

(1) His Highness the Amir Abdullah and members of his personal staff.

(2) The Chief Minister of Transjordan and Heads of Departments, Governors of Districts, and Sub-Governors of Sub-Districts.

(3) Officers of the Arab Legion and Trans-Jordan Frontier Force of and above the rank of Colonel and officials of the Trans-Jordan Government of senior rank.

(4) The British Resident and staff.

(5) The Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force, Trans-Jordan and Palestine, and the Officer Commanding the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force.

(6) British naval, military and air force officers and British civilian officials in the service of the British Air Ministry.

(7) British naval, military and air force rank and file on production of an official statement that the applicant is proceeding on duty.

(8) Officers of and below the rank of major and men of the Arab Legion and Trans-Jordan Frontier Force on production of an official statement that the applicant is proceeding on duty.

(9) British officials attached to the Trans-Jordan Government.

(10) Religious dignitaries such as the Qadi el Quda of Trans-Jordan, the Multi of Amman, the Qadi and Mufti of Ajlun, Beiqa, Kerak and Ma'an.

(11) Subordinate religious dignitaries such as: Deacon, Priest, Choreveque, Vicaire-général and Sheikh, but only when travelling with one of the higher dignitaries.

(12) The wives and children, and personal servants accompanying their employers, of all persons who are themselves covered by this list, with the exception of the wives and children, and personal servants of persons who are entitled to gratis visas only on the production of an official statement that the applicant is proceeding on duty.

4. Persons who have held any of the offices described above will not be entitled to gratis visas after they have relinquished their appointments.

5. I propose that the foregoing arrangement shall not preclude the grant of gratis visas, in exceptional cases, to persons not belonging to any of the classes specified therein, if, in the opinion of the competent authority, such exceptional treatment is warranted ; and that the competent authorities shall be, in Palestine the Chief Secretary, in Transjordan the Chief Minister, and in Syria and the Lebanon the Foreign Relations Service of the High Commission at Beirut and the High Commissioner's Delegates at Damascus and Aleppo.

6. It is understood that the agreement herein proposed shall not affect the preferential treatment enjoyed by French persons of religious occupation in Palestine and Transjordan and British persons of religious occupation in the territories of the Levant under French Mandate in respect of exemption from all fees chargeable on passports.

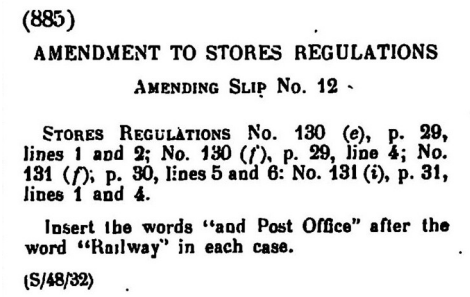
I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed) A. G. WAUCHOPE

His Excellency,
The High Commissioner for Syria and the Lebanon,
Beirut.

Doc. 643: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 319 (29.09.1932), pp. 848–853.
Note: The text of the response of the Delegate General, J. Helleu, of 5.09.1932 is here omitted.
Note: The agreement was published in the Bulletin Officiel on 31.10.1932.[27]

29.09.1932: Stores Regulations (Amendment)



(885)

AMENDMENT TO STORES REGULATIONS

AMENDING SLIP No. 12

STORES REGULATIONS No. 130 (*e*), p. 29, lines 1 and 2; No. 130 (*f*), p. 29, line 4; No. 131 (*f*), p. 30, lines 5 and 6: No. 131 (*i*), p. 31, lines 1 and 4.

Insert the words "and Post Office" after the word "Railway" in each case.

(S/48/32)

(885)

AMENDMENT TO STORES REGULATIONS

AMENDING SLIP NO. 12

STORES REGULATIONS No. 130 (*e*), p. 29, lines 1 and 2; No. 130 (*f*), p. 29, line 4; No. 131 (*f*); p. 30, lines 5 and 6: No. 131 (*i*), p. 31, lines 1 and 4.

Insert the words "and Post Office" after the word "Railway" in each case.

(S/48/32)

Doc. 644: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 319 (29.09.1932), pp. 856.
Note: Sadly I never found the original regulations, so the context here remains unknown.

27 Cf. *Arrangement relatif à l'octroi gratuit des visas de passeports entre les Etats du Levant sous Mandat Français d'une part, la Palestine et la Transjordanie, d'autre part*. In: Bulletin officiel des actes administratifs du Haut Commissariat, 11. 1932, no. 20 (31.10.1932), pp. 198–201.

13.10.1932: Personnel

(909)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

⋮

MR. JACOB RACHWALSKY, Assistant Inspector, Grade II, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Engineer, Class 3, during the absence on leave of MR. R. H. WELLS, with effect from the 1st August, 1932.

(909)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

⋮

MR. JACOB RACHWALSKY, Assistant Inspector, Grade II, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Engineer, Class 3, during the absence on leave of MR. R. H. WELLS, with effect from the 1st August, 1932.

Doc. 645: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 321 (13.10.1932), p. 881.



The Palestine Gazette

Published by Authority

No. 322 THURSDAY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1932 895

Fig. 206: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 250 (1.01.1930).

13.10.1932: Currency Board Notes & Coins (30.09.1932)

(922)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

STATEMENT OF COINS AND NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT END OF THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1932

	Coins in Circulation		
	Number	*LP.*	*Mils*
SILVER COINS			
100 Mils	1,465,000	146,500	—
50 Mils	2,850,000	142,500	—
Total Silver Coins		289,000	—
NICKEL COINS			
20 Mils	780,000	15,600	—
10 Mils	1,800,000	18,000	—
5 Mils	2,520,000	12,600	—
Total Nickel Coins		46,200	—
BRONZE COINS			
2 Mils	560,000	1,120	—
1 Mil	1,696,000	1,696	—
Total Bronze Coins		2,816	—
TOTAL COINS		338,016	—

	Notes in Circulation		
NOTES	*Number*	*LP.*	*Mils*
LP. 100	85	8,500	—
LP. 50	1,380	69,000	—
LP. 10	23,093	230,930	—
LP. 5	130,933	654,665	—
LP. 1	1,028,074	1,028,074	—
LP. ½	284,958	142,479	—
Total Notes		2,133,648	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES		2,471,664	—

3rd October, 1932.
(F/58/31)

W. J. JOHNSON
Currency Officer

(922)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

STATEMENT OF COINS AND NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT END OF THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1932.

	Coins in Circulation		
	Number	*LP.*	*Mils*
SILVER COINS			
100 Mils	1,465,000	146,500	—
50 Mils	2,850,000	142,500	—
Total Silver Coins		289,000	—
NICKEL COINS			
20 Mils	780,000	15,600	—
10 Mils	1,800,000	18,000	—
5 Mils	2,520,000	12,600	—
Total Nickel Coins		45,000	—
BRONZE COINS			
2 Mils	560,000	1,120	—
1 Mil	1,696,000	1,696	—
Total Bronze Coins		2,816	—
TOTAL COINS		338,016	—
	Notes in Circulation		
	Number	*LP.*	*Mils*
NOTES			
LP. 100	85	8,500	—
LP. 50	1,380	69,000	—
LP. 10	23,093	230,930	—
LP. 5	130,933	654,665	—
LP. 1	1,028,074	1,028,074	—
LP. ½	284,958	142,479	—
Total Notes		2,133,648	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES		2,471,664	—

W.J. JOHNSON
Currency Officer

3rd October, 1932.
(F/58/31)

Doc. 646: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 321 (13.10.1932), p. 890.

27.10.1932: District Reorganisation

(948)

PALESTINE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1922

PROCLAMATION

No. 116. WHEREAS by Proclamation made under Article 11 of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, and published in the Gazette of the 1st June, 1924, there were set out in a schedule to that Proclamation the names of the villages and their lands and tribal areas comprised in each Sub-District:

No. 236. AND WHEREAS by a further Proclamation published in the Gazette of the 1st June, 1929, certain additions and amendments were made to that schedule:

AND WHEREAS since the 1st June, 1929, certain new villages have been established and the names of certain villages as published in that schedule have been changed:

AND WHEREAS His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the amendments hereinafter contained:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by the said Order-in-Council, I, MARK AITCHISON YOUNG, Officer Administering the Government of Palestine, do hereby proclaim and provide as follows:—

1. The following villages shall be added to the schedule:—

Jerusalem Sub-District

'Atarot.
Giv'at Shaul
Beit hak-Kerem
Kiryat Moshe (Montefiore)
Bayit Vegan
Mekor Haiyim
Ramat Rahel.

Tulkarm Sub-District

Natania.

Nazareth Sub-District

Kefar Hahoresh

Haifa Sub-District

Pardessana
Shekhunat Brandeis
(Brandeis Settlement).

Jaffa Sub-District

Nahlat Ganim
Nahlat Yits-haq
Gat Rimmon
Kefar Ganim
Ramataiyim
Kiryat Shaul

Ramle Sub-District

Kefar Aharon
Beit Hanan
Schiller Settlement
Brenner Settlement
Shekhunat Marmoreck.

2. The names of the following villages have been changed: —

Jaffa Sub-District

Mazkeret-Batia ('Eqron) (previously 'Eqron)
Ramat hash Sharon (previously 'Ir Shalom)

Naxareth Sub-District

Qevutsat Sarid (previously Qevutsat Ahva)
Qevutsat Gevat (previously Qedoshe Pinsk.)

Haifa Sub-District

Qevutsat Yagur (previously Moshav Ahva)
Kefar Hassidim (previously Nahlat Ya'aqov)
Beit She'arim (previously Qevutsat Yugoslavim)
Qevutsat Mishmar Ha'Emek (previously Qevutsat Abu Shushe).

Tiberias Sub-District

Kefar Gun (previously Beit Zera')

3. The names of the following villages shall be deleted from the schedule: —

Haifa Sub-District

Jidru
El Hartieh
El Harbaj
Tel El Shemam.

M. A. YOUNG
Officer Administering the Government of Palestine

19th October, 1932.
(Y/23/31)

(948)

PALESTINE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1922

PROCLAMATION

No. 116. WHEREAS by Proclamation made under Article 11 of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, and published in the Gazette of the 1st June, 1924, there were set out in a schedule to that Proclamation the names of the villages and their lands and tribal areas comprised in each Sub-District :

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Kiryat Moshe (Montefiore)
Bayit Vegan
Mekor Haiyim
Ramat Rahel.

Tulkarm Sub-District

Natania.

Naxareth Sub-District

Jaffa Sub-District

Nahlat Ganim
Nahlat Yits-haq
Gat Rimmon
Kefar Ganim
Ramataivim
Kiryat Shaul

Ramle Sub-District

Kefar Aharon
Beit Hanan
Schiller Settlement

Kefar Hahoresh

Haifa Sub-District

Pardessana
Shekhunat Brandeis
(Brandeis Settlement).

Brenner Settlement
Shekhunat Marmoreck.

2. The names of the following villages have been changed : —

Jaffa Sub-District

Mazkeret-Batia ('Eqron) (previously 'Eqron)
Ramat hash Sharon (previously 'Ir Shalom)

Haifa Sub-District

Qevutsat Yagur (previously Moshav Ahva)
Kefar Hassidim (previously Nahlat Ya'aqov)
Beit She'arim (previously Qevutsat Yugoslavim)
Qevutsat Mishmar Ha'Emek (previously Qevutsat Abu Shusne).

Nazareth Sub-District

Qevutsat Sarid (previously Qevutsat Ahva)
Qevutsat Gevat (previously Qedoshe Pinsk.)

Tiberias Sub-District

Kefar Gun (previously Beit Zera')

3. The names of the following villages shall be deleted from the schedule : —

Haifa Sub-District

Jidru
El Hartieh
El Harbaj
Tel El Shemam.

M. A. YOUNG
Officer Administering the Government of Palestine

19th October, 1932.
(Y/23/31)

Doc. 647: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 323 (27.10.1932), pp. 914–915.
Note: Refers to proclamations in Gazettes 116 (1.06.1924) and 236 (1.06.1929).[28]



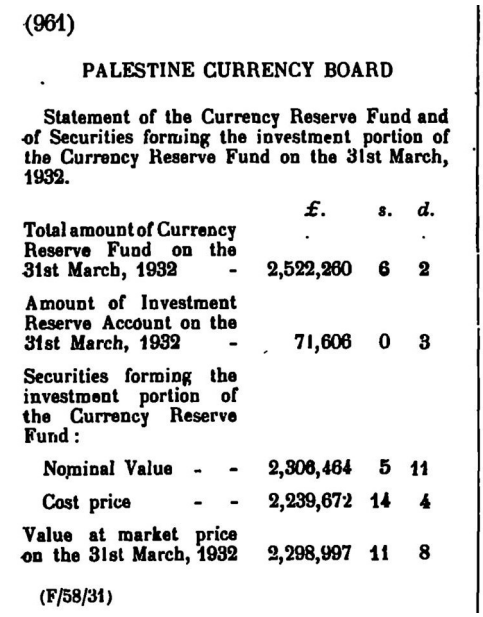
Fig. 207:

Postcard from Jerusalem, 28.09.1933, to Czechoslovakia.

[FPC6: 8 = 8m, 28.09.1933]

28 Cf. *doc. 133* in MEPB 3, p. 76, and *doc. 401* in MEPB 8, pp. 101–102.

27.10.1932: Currency Board Reserve Funds (31.03.1932)



(961)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

Statement of the Currency Reserve Fund and of Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1932.

	£.	s.	d.
Total amount of Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1932 -	2,522,260	6	2
Amount of Investment Reserve Account on the 31st March, 1932 -	71,606	0	3
Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund :			
Nominal Value - -	2,306,464	5	11
Cost price - -	2,239,672	14	4
Value at market price on the 31st March, 1932	2,298,997	11	8

(F/58/31)

(961)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

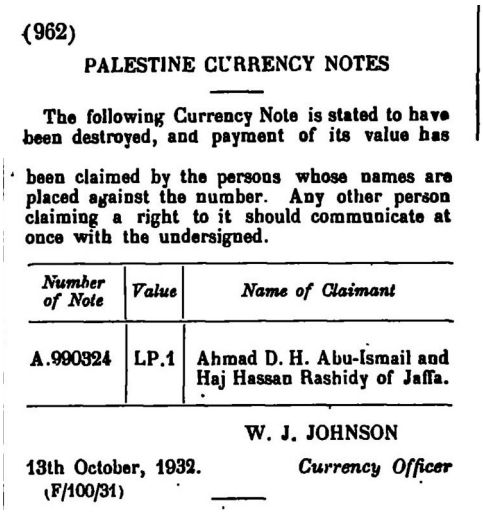
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	£.	s.	d.
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Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund :			
Nominal value –	2,306,464	5	11
Cost price – –	2,239,672	14	4
Value at market price on 31st March, 1932. – –	2,298,997	11	8

(F/58/31)

Doc. 648: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 323 (27.10.1932), p. 921.

27.10.1932: Destroyed Currency Notes



(962)

PALESTINE CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it should communicate at once with the undersigned.

Number of Note	*Value*	*Name of Claimant*
A.990324	LP.1	Ahmad D. H. Abu-Ismail and Haj Hassan Rashidy of Jaffa.

W. J. JOHNSON

13th October, 1932. *Currency Officer*

(F/100/31)

(962)

PALESTINE CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it should communicate at once with the undersigned :–

Number of Note	*Value*	*Name of Claimant*
A.990324	LP.1	Ahmad D. H. Abu-Ismail and Haj Hassan Rashidy of Jaffa.

W. J. JOHNSON

13th October, 1932. *Currency Officer*

(F/100/31)

Doc. 649: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 323 (27.10.1932), p. 921.

3.11.1932: Transfer of Land (Fees) Rules, 1932.

(982)

TRANSFER OF LAND ORDINANCES, 1920-1929.

RULES MADE BY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 16.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by section 16 of the Transfer of Land Ordinance, 1920, as enacted in section 2 of the Transfer of Land Amendment Ordinance, 1929, the Officer Administering the Government has made the following rules: — No. 20 of 1920. No. 30 of 1929.

1. These rules may be cited as the Transfer of Land (Fees) Rules, 1932. Citation.

2. A fee of fifty mils shall be levied in respect of each transaction completed under the Transfer of Land Ordinances, 1920-1929. Fee to be paid in respect of each completed transaction.

3. The rule dated the thirtieth day of September, 1923, and published in the Gazette of the first day of November, 1923, made under the Transfer of Land Ordinance, 1920, is hereby repealed. Repeal. No. 102.

By His Excellency's Command,

MAX NUROCK
Acting Chief Secretary

29th October, 1932.
(L/121/32)

(982)

TRANSFER OF LAND ORDINANCES, 1920-1929.

RULES MADE BY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 16.

No. 20 of 1920.
No. 30 of 1929.
Citation
Fee to be paid in respect of each completed transaction.
Repeal.
No. 102.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by section 16 of the Transfer of Land Ordinance, 1920, as enacted in section 2 of the Transfer of Land Amendment Ordinance, 1929, the Officer Administering the Government has made the following rules : —

1. These rules may be cited as the Transfer of Land (Fees) Rules, 1932.

2. A fee of fifty mils shall be levied in respect of each transaction completed under the Transfer of Land Ordinances, 1920-1929.

3. The rule dated the thirtieth day of September, 1923, and published in the Gazette of the first day of November, 1923, made under the Transfer of Land Ordinance, 1920, is hereby repealed.

By His Excellency's Command,

MAX NUROCK
Acting Chief Secretary

29th October, 1932.
(L/121/32)

Doc. 650: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 324 (3.11.1932), p. 935.
Note: Refers to Gazette 117 (1.11.1923).

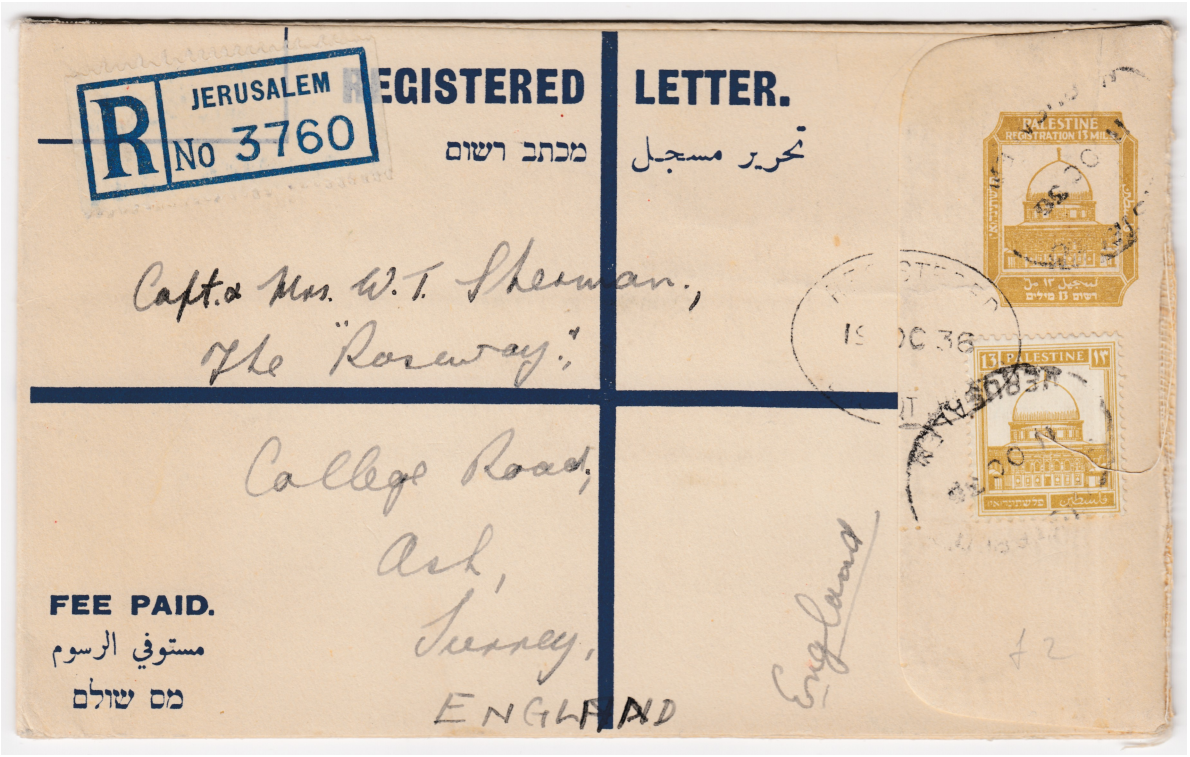


Fig. 208: Registered envelope, pre-stamped 13m bistre for registration, uprated 13m bistre for postage to England: 8m upto 20 g + 5m for 20–40 g. [FLUK4² + FR2: 8+5+13 = 26m, 19.10.1936]

10.11.1932: Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932 (Draft)

NOTICE

The following DRAFT ORDINANCE is made public prior to enactment in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923.

S. H. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

9th November, 1932.
(P/15/31)

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO CONFER TEMPORARY EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES

(The following Bill is published in the place of the Telegraphic Press Messages Bill, 1932, which appeared in Gazette, No. 307, of the 16th May, 1932)

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932. Short title.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance the word "telegraph" means a line, wire, or other apparatus used for the purpose of telegraphic or telephonic communication, and includes a pneumatic tube, submarine or other cable and any apparatus for transmitting or receiving messages or other communications by means of signals, whether with or without the aid of wires.

The words "telegraphic message" include a message or other communication sent by telegraph other than a message which is broadcast for general public reception.

"Telegraph Office" includes any structure, room, place, or receptacle, of any kind, appointed by authority of the Postmaster-General or used by a Telegraph Company for the receipt, despatch, or delivery of telegraphic messages.

"Time of Publication" means the moment when the first copies leave the printing press to be put at the disposal of the public.

Protection of certain telegraphic messages from publication within a certain period.

3. When any person publishes in any newspaper or other printed paper published and circulated in Palestine or supplies for such publication any message transmitted by telegraph from any place within or outside Palestine and lawfully received by him, no other person shall, without the written consent of the first mentioned person or his agent thereto lawfully authorised print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, such message or the substance thereof or any extract therefrom until a period of seventy-two hours has elapsed from the time of first publication; and the publication of the whole or any part of such message or the substance thereof, or of the intelligence therein contained, or any comment upon or reference to such intelligence shall be deemed to be a publication of the same.

Provided that—

(*a*) such period shall not extend beyond eighty-four hours from the time when such message was received at a telegraph office;

(*b*) the publication of any similar message lawfully received in like manner by any other person shall not be deemed or taken to be a publication of such first mentioned message within the meaning of this Ordinance; and

(*c*) no telegraphic message published as aforesaid shall be protected under this Ordinance unless it is printed with a heading which indicates that such message has been received by telegraph and unless the time and the date of its receipt at a telegraph office are stated in such heading, which heading, together with the date of publication of the newspaper, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the time of receipt and date of publication, respectively, of such message.

Transmission of protected messages for publication prohibited.

4. During the period in which a telegraphic message is protected from publication under section 3 hereof, no person shall, without the written consent of the person whose consent is necessary under that section, transmit for purposes of publication the intelligence contained in that message or the substance thereof or any extract therefrom.

Presumptions in prosecutions under Ordinance.

5. In any prosecution under this Ordinance the production of any document which:—

(*a*) purports to be a telegraphic message;

(*b*) contains the intelligence published or supplied for publication; and

(*c*) is addressed to and has been delivered to the person publishing or to some person on his behalf by an Officer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department or a Telegraph Company;

shall be *prima facie* evidence that the message published or supplied for publication is a message published under the protection of this Ordinance; and proof that any person is the responsible editor of any newspaper in which there has been any publication contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person wilfully caused the unlawful publication.

Penalties.

6. Any person who contravenes any provision of this Ordinance shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds; and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(P/15/31)

NOTICE

The following DRAFT ORDINANCE is made public in accordance with Article 17 (1) (d) of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1923.

S. H. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

9th November, 1932.

(P/15/31)

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO CONFER TEMPORARY EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES

(The following Bill is published in the place of the Telegraphic Press Messages Bill, 1933, which appeared in Gazelle, No. 307, of the 16th May, 1933)

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance the word "telegraph" means a line, wire, or other apparatus used for the purpose of telegraphic or telephonic communication, and includes a pneumatic tube, submarine or other cable and any apparatus for transmitting or receiving messages or other communications by means of signals, whether with or without the aid of wires.

The words "telegraphic message" include a message or other communication sent by telegraph other than a message which is broadcast for general public reception.

"Telegraph Office" includes any structure, room, place, or receptacle, of any kind, appointed by authority of the Postmaster-General or used by a Telegraph Company for the receipt, despatch, or delivery of telegraphic messages.

"Time of Publication" means the moment when the first copies leave the printing press to be put at the disposal of the public.

Protection of certain telegraphic messages from publication within a certain period.

3. When any person publishes in any newspaper or other printed paper published and circulated in Palestine or supplies for such publication any message transmitted by telegraph from any place within or outside Palestine and lawfully received by him, no other person shall, without the written consent of the first mentioned person or his agent thereto lawfully authorised print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, such message or the substance thereof or any extract therefrom until a period of seventy-two hours has elapsed from the time of first publication ; and the publication of the whole or any part of such message or the substance thereof, or of the intelligence therein contained, or any comment upon or reference to such intelligence shall he deemed to be a publication of the same.

Provided that—

(*a*) such period shall not extend beyond eighty-four hours from the time when such mes-

sage was received at a telegraph office ;

(*b*) the publication of any similar message lawfully received in like manner by any other person shall not be deemed or taken to be a publication of such first mentioned message within the meaning of this Ordinance; and

(*c*) no telegraphic message published as aforesaid shall be protected under this Ordinance unless it is printed with a heading which indicates that such message has been received by telegraph and unless the time and the date of its receipt at a telegraph office are stated in such heading, which heading, together with the date of publication of the newspaper, shall be prima facie evidence of the time of receipt and date of publication, respectively, of such message.

Transmission of protected messages for publication prohibited.

4. During the period in which a telegraphic message is protected from publication under section 3 hereof, no person shall, without the written consent of the person whose consent is necessary under that section, transmit for purposes of publication the intelligence contained in that message or the substance thereof or any extract therefrom.

Presumptions in prosecutions under Ordinance.

5. In any prosecution under this Ordinance the production of any document which:—

(*a*) purports to be a telegraphic message;

(*b*) contains the intelligence published or supplied for publication; and

(*c*) is addressed to and has been delivered to the person publishing or to some person on his behalf by an Officer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department or a Telegraph Company;

shall be *prima facie* evidence that the message published or supplied for publication is a message published under the protection of this Ordinance ; and proof that any person is the responsible editor of any newspaper in which there has been any publication contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person wilfully caused the unlawful publication.

Penalties.

6. Any person who contravenes any provision of this Ordinance shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds ; and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(P/45/31)

Doc. 651: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 325 (10.11.1932), pp. 956–958.
Note: Refers to Gazette 307 (16.05.1932), pp. 358–359.[29]
Note: Enacted in Gazette 334 (29.12.1932), p. 1134.[30]

29 See *doc. 603* on p. 155.
30 See *doc. 668* on p. 233.

10.11.1932: Appropriation (January to March, 1932) Ordinance (Enactment)

(1004)

II.

APPROPRIATION (JANUARY TO MARCH, 1932) ORDINANCE

No. 35 of 1932

The Appropriation (January to March, 1932) Ordinance, No. 35 of 1932, which was published as a Bill in Official Gazette, No. 312, of the 1st August, 1932 (pages 613-614), has been enacted in the form in which it was so published, subject to the following amendments, and was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on the 9th November, 1932.

(*a*) The word "Palestine" shall be inserted between the words "Pounds" and "expended" in the long title;

(*b*) For "Abstract E" read "Abstract F".

S. H. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

9th November, 1932.
(F/70/31)

(1004)

II.

APPROPRIATION (JANUARY TO MARCH, 1932) ORDINANCE

No. 35 of 1932

The Appropriation (January to March, 1932) Ordinance, No. 35 of 1932, which was published as a Bill in Official Gazette, No. 312, of the 1st August, 1932 (pages 613-614), has been enacted in the form in which it was so published, subject to the following amendments, and was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on the 9th November, 1932.

(*a*) The word "Palestine" shall be inserted between the words "Pounds" and "expended" in the long title ;

(*b*) For "Abstract E" read "Abstract F".

S. H. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

9th November, 1932.
(F/70/31)

Doc. 652: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 326 (10.11.1932), p. 960.
Note: Refers to Gazette 312 (1.08.1932), pp. 613–614.[31]

31 See *doc. 617* on p. 169.

10.11.1932: Appropriation (1932-1933) Ordinance (Enactment)

(1005)

III.

APPROPRIATION (1932-1933) ORDINANCE

No. 36 of 1932

The Appropriation (1932-1933) Ordinance, No. 36 of 1932, which was published as a Bill in Official Gazette, No. 312, of the 1st August, 1932 (pages 615-616), has been enacted in the form in which it was so published, subject to the following amendments, and was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on the 9th November, 1932.

(*a*) The word "Palestine" shall be inserted between the words "Pounds" and "for the Service" in the long title;

(*b*) The word "Palestine" shall be inserted between the words "pounds" and "for defraying" in section 2.

S. H. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

9th November, 1932.

(F/70/31)

(1005)

III.

APPROPRIATION (1932-1933) ORDINANCE

No. 36 of 1932

The Appropriation (1932-1933) Ordinance, No. 36 of 1932, which was published as a Kill in Official Gazette, No. 312, of the 1st August, 1932 (pages 615-616), has been enacted in the form in which it was so published, subject to the following amendments, and was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on the 9th November, 1932.

(*a*) The word "Palestine" shall be inserted between the words "Pounds" and "for the Service" in the long title;

(*b*) The word "Palestine" shall be inserted between the words "pounds" and "for defraying" in section 2.

S. H. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

9th November, 1932.

(F/70/31)

Doc. 653: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 326 (10.11.1932), p. 960.
Note: Refers to Gazette 312 (1.08.1932), pp. 615–616.[32]

32 See *doc. 618* on p. 169.

10.11.1932: Appropriation (1931) Ordinance (Enactment)

(1006)

IV.

APPROPRIATION (1931) ORDINANCE

No. 37 of 1932

The Appropriation (1931) Ordinance, No. 37 of 1932, which was published as a Bill in Palestine Gazette, No. 315, of the 1st September, 1932 (pages 754-755), has been enacted in the form in which it was so published and was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on the 9th November, 1932.

S. H. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

9th November, 1932.

(F/70/31)

(1006)

IV.

APPROPRIATION (1931) ORDINANCE

No. 37 of 1932

The Appropriation (1931) Ordinance, No. 37 of 1932, which was published as a Bill in Palestine Gazette, No. 315, of the 1st September, 1932 (pages 754-755), has been enacted in the form in which it was so published and was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on the 9tn November, 1932.

S. H. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

9th November, 1932.

(F/70/31)

Doc. 654: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 326 (10.11.1932), p. 961.
Note: Refers to Gazette 315 (1.09.1932), pp. 754–755.[33]

10.11.1932: Gazette (Change to Serial Numbering)

(1011)

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that in future Extraordinary Gazettes will be included in the serial numbering of the ordinary issues of the Gazette, which is published weekly each Thursday.

Subscribers should report to the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery without delay in case of non-receipt of any issue. Replacement will then be effected gratis.

MAX NUROCK
Acting Chief Secretary

8th November, 1932.

(S/1/31)

33 See *doc. 635* on p. 199.

(1011)

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that in future Extraordinary Gazettes will be included in the serial numbering of the ordinary issues of the Gazette, which is published weekly each Thursday.

Subscribers should report to the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery without delay in case of non-receipt of any issue. Replacement will then be effected gratis.

MAX NUROCK
Acting Chief Secretary

8th November, 1932.

(L/121/32)

Doc. 655: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 326 (10.11.1932), p. 963.
Note: Previously such "Extraordinary Gazettes" were counted as "Supplements" in a separate sequence within each year: there were a total of 16 in 1931 and 18 in 1932.

10.11.1932: Tenders

(1028)

TENDERS

I.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender :—

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Upper Bethlehem Road, Jerusalem.

Lot 1. Scrap Lead	1800 Kilos
Lot 2. Scrap Lead and Copper Cable	5122 Kilos
Lot 3. Scrap Copper	1599 Kilos
Lot 4. Scrap Iron	150 Kilos
Lot 5. Miscellaneous Scrap	50 Kilos
Lot 6. Scrap typewriter parts	250 Kilos

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Station Road, Haifa.

Lot 7. Scrap (Lancia Lorry & Ford Ton Truck)

Lot 8. Ford Ton Truck

Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores", and posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon, 25th November, 1932.

The Postmaster-General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

(1028)

TENDERS

I.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender :—

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Upper Bethlehem Road, Jerusalem

Lot 1. Scrap Lead	1800 Kilos
Lot 2. Scrap Lead and Copper Cable	5122 Kilos
Lot 3. Scrap Copper	1599 Kilos
Lot 4. Scrap Iron	150 Kilos
Lot 5. Miscellaneous Scrap	50 Kilos
Lot 6. Scrap typewriter parts	250 Kilos

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Station Road, Haifa.

Lot 7. Scrap (Lancia Lorry & Ford Ton Truck)

Lot 8. Ford Ton Truck

Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores", and posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon, 25th November, 1932.

The Postmaster-General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

Doc. 656: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 326 (10.11.1932), p. 979.

10.11.1932: Tenders

II.

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails by road in Palestine for the period 1st January, 1933, to 31st December, 1933, or as may be required.

Further particulars may be had on application at the General Post Office, Jerusalem.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Postmaster-General, endorsed "Tender for Mail Service", and posted in time to reach the General Post Office not later than the 5th December, 1932.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

2nd November, 1932.
(P/3/31)

II.

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails by road in Palestine for the period 1st January, 1933, to 31st December, 1933, or as may be required.

Further particulars may be had on application at the General Post Office, Jerusalem.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Postmaster-General, endorsed "Tender for Mail Service", and posted in time to reach the General Post Office not later than the 5th December, 1932.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

2nd November, 1932.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 657: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 326 (10.11.1932), p. 979.

17.11.1932: Railways Timetable Changes (3.12.1932)

(1060)

NOTICE

Alteration in Train Service, Haifa-Samakh Line

With effect as from the 3rd December, 1932, train No. 35 which is at present scheduled to leave Haifa for Samakh at 1615 daily, Saturdays excepted, will also run on Saturdays.

The train scheduled to leave Haifa for Samakh at 2000 on Saturdays will be suppressed.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

12th November, 1932.
(R/54/31)

(1060)

NOTICE

Alteration in Train Service, Haifa-Samakh Line

With effect as from the 3rd December, 1932, train No. 35 which is at present scheduled to leave Haifa for Samakh at 1615 daily, Saturdays excepted, will also run on Saturdays.

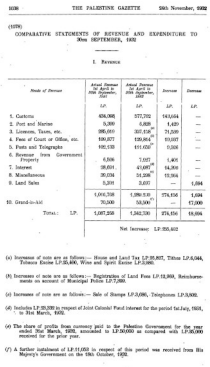
The train scheduled to leave Haifa for Samakh at 2000 on Saturdays will be suppressed.

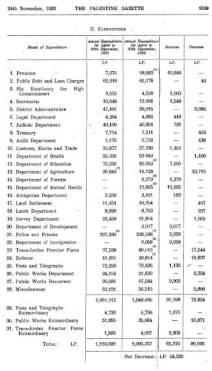
C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

12th November, 1932.
(R/54/31)

Doc. 658: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 327 (17.11.1932), p. 1018.

24.11.1932: Revenue & Expenditure (1.04.1932–30.09.1932)







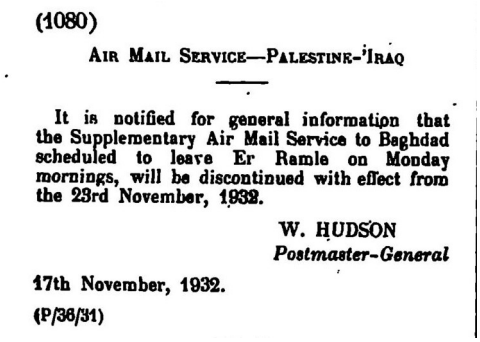
Summary:

"The Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure to 30th September, 1932" reports on revenues of the Posts & Telegraphs Department as £P. 11,659, an increase of £P. 9,526 over 1931, attributed to *"Sale of Stamps LP.3,086, Telephones LP.3,802."*

Ordinary expenditure for the Posts & Telegraphs Department amounted to £P. 73,425, an increase of £P. 1,132 over 1931, with extraordinary expenditure rising by £P. 1,970 to £P. 6,700.

Doc. 659: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 327 (17.11.1932), pp. 1038–1040.

24.11.1932: Air Mail Service (Iraq) (23.11.1932)



(1080)

AIR MAIL SERVICE—PALESTINE-'IRAQ

It is notified for general information that the Supplementary Air Mail Service to Baghdad scheduled to leave Er Ramle on Monday mornings, will be discontinued with effect from the 23rd November, 1932.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

17th November, 1932.

(P/36/31)

(1080)

AIR MAIL SERVICE—PALESTINE–'IRAQ

It is notified for general information that the Supplementary Air Mail Service to Baghdad scheduled to leave Er Ramle on Monday mornings, will be discontinued with effect from the 23rd November, 1938.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

17th November, 1932.

(P/3/31)

Doc. 660: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 327 (17.11.1932), p. 1040.
Note: This service had only been introduced in late August, cf. notice on p. 787 of Gazette 316 (8.09.1932).[34]

34 See *doc. 638* on p. 202.

1.12.1932: Air Mail (Post Cards) (25.11.1932)

(1106)

NOTICE

AIR MAIL POST-CARDS

Commencing on the 25th November, 1932, air mail post-cards will be accepted at reduced rates. The combined postage and air fee will be as shown below :—

	Mils
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10
Other Countries	15

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

22nd November, 1932.

(P/3/31)

(1106)

NOTICE

AIR MAIL POST-CARDS

Commencing on the 25th November, 1932, air mail post-cards will be accepted at reduced rates. The combined postage and air fee will be as shown below :—

	Mils
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10
Other Countries	15

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

22nd November, 1932.

(P/3/31)

Doc. 661: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 329 (1.12.1932), p. 1059.

8.12.1932: Personnel

(1115)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

⋮

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

⋮

MR. R. H. WELLS, Assistant Engineer, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Engineer, Class 2, with effect from the 3rd December, 1982, until further notice.

MR. R. F. CUDWORTH, Telegraph Inspector, Grade 1, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Engineer, Class 3, with effect from the 3rd December, 1932, until further notice.

(1115)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

⋮

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

⋮

MR. R. H. WELLS, Assistant Engineer, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Engineer, Class 2, with effect from the 3rd December, 1982, until further notice.

MR. R. F. CUDWORTH, Telegraph Inspector, Grade 1, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Engineer, Class 3, with effect from the 3rd December, 1932, until further notice.

Doc. 662: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 330 (8.12.1932), p. 1073.

8.12.1932: Christmas & New Year Telegrams (14.12.1932)

(1127)

NOTICE

Telegrams—Christmas and New Year Greetings

Christmas and New Year Greeting Telegrams for destinations in Europe and elsewhere may be accepted "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi", at specially reduced rates. Particulars are obtainable at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies in Palestine.

The indication "XLT" must be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word, and where a telegram is forwarded partly by telegraph and partly by post, two further words will be charged for.

The text of the telegram may contain seasonal greetings only and must be written entirely in plain language.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

Telegrams will be accepted during the period 14th December, 1932, to the 6th January, 1933 (both dates inclusive).

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

1st December, 1932.
(P/3/31)

(1127)

NOTICE

Telegrams—Christmas and New Year Greetings

Christmas and New Year Greeting-Telegrams for destinations in Europe and elsewhere may be accepted "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi", at specially reduced rates. Particulars are obtainable at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies in Palestine.

The indication "XLT" must be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word, and where a telegram is forwarded partly by telegraph and partly by post, two further words will be charged for.

The text of the telegram may contain seasonal greetings only and must be written entirely in plain language.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

Telegrams will be accepted during the period 14th December, 1932, to the 6th January, 1933 (both dates inclusive).

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

1st December, 1932.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 663: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 330 (8.12.1932), pp. 1079–1080.
Note: The notice will be replaced by a new notice in Gazette 333 (22.12.1932), p. 1123.[35]

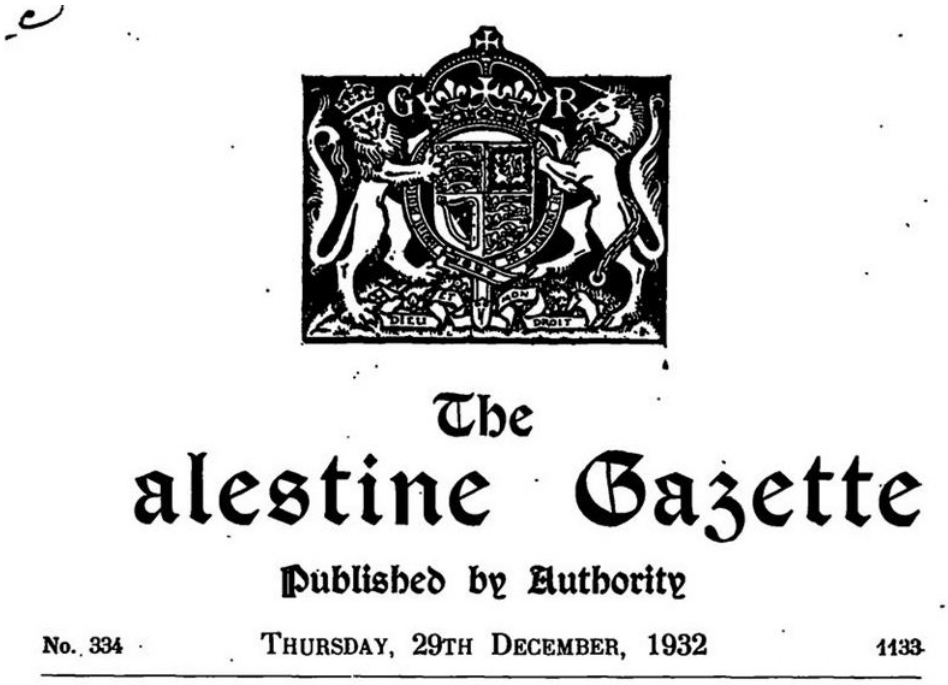


Fig. 209: Masthead of The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 334 (29.12.1932).

35 See *doc. 667* on p. 232.

15.12.1932: Air Navigation Order (Overflight Rights, Misr Airwork, Iraq Airwork)

(1136)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORISATION

In virtue of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner by section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby authorise the aircraft of the Misr Airwork, Limited, and Iraq Airwork, Limited, to fly over and land in Palestine and Trans-Jordan for a period of six months from the 15th September, 1932, subject to the following conditions:

(i) All flights will be subject to the Articles and Orders contained in the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, dated the 31st October, 1919, and the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927.

(ii) All aircraft flying in and out of Palestine or Trans-Jordan shall land at Gaza, Samakh, 'Amman or Ma'an, or, on due notice being given to the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Trans-Jordan Command, and on permission being obtained from him, at some other aerodrome, for the purpose of inspection by Customs, Health and Immigration officials of the Government.

(iii) Normal arrival and departure signals shall be sent to Air Headquarters, Jerusalem, and to the aerodrome concerned.

(iv) Refuelling arrangements at Royal Air Force aerodromes shall be undertaken by the Company's agents.

(v) The Company shall obtain the prior permission of the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Trans-Jordan Command, on each occasion on which it is desired that an aircraft of the Company shall land at a Royal Air Force aerodrome.

(vi) The Company shall give at least 24 hours notice to the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Trans-Jordan Command, when it is desired that the aircraft of the Company shall land at a Royal Air Force aerodrome and the necessary permission must be awaited before the aircraft proceeds beyond Gaza or Samakh.

(vii) Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from Egypt must proceed from Gaza via Beersheba, El Lisan and Kerak and thence by the normal Air Force route from Amman to Ma'an. Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from 'Iraq must proceed from Samakh via 'Amman.

The authorisation published in Gazette, No. 318, of the 22nd September, 1932, is hereby cancelled.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan

5th December, 1932.
(D/97/32)

(1136)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORISATION

In virtue of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner by section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby authorise the aircraft of the Misr Airwork, Limited, and Iraq Airwork, Limited, to fly over and land in Palestine and Transjordan for a period of six months from the 15th September, 1932, subject to the following conditions:

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'Amman or Ma'an, or, on due notice being given to the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Trans-Jordan Command, and on permission being obtained from him, at some other aerodrome, for the purpose of inspection by Customs, Health and Immigration officials of the Government.

(iii) Normal arrival and departure signals shall be sent to Air Headquarters Jerusalem, and to the aerodrome concerned.

(iv) Refuelling arrangements at Royal Air Force aerodromes shall be undertaken by the Company's agents.

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(vi) The Company shall give at least 24 hours notice to the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Trans-Jordan Command, when it is desired that the aircraft of the Company shall land at a Royal Air Force aerodrome and the necessary permission must be awaited before the aircraft proceeds beyond Gaza or Samakh.

(vii) Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from Egypt must proceed from Gaza via Beersbeba, El Lisan and Kerak and thence by the normal Air Force route from Amman to Ma'an. Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from 'Iraq must proceed from Samakh via 'Amman.

The authorisation published in Gazette, No. 318, of the 22nd September, 1932, is hereby cancelled.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan

5th December, 1932.

(D/97/32)

Doc. 664: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 331 (15.12.1932), pp. 1088–1089.
Note: Refers to Gazette 318 (22.09.1932), pp. 815–816.[36]

22.12.1932: Railways Timetable Changes (1.01.1933)

(1181).

NOTICE

PALESTINE RAILWAYS

Time Table Alterations as from 1st January, 1933

The public is hereby informed that the Time Table will be revised as from the 1st January, 1933.

Further particulars are given in new Time Tables which will be displayed at all stations.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

17th December, 1932.

(R/133/31)

(1181)

NOTICE

PALESTINE RAILWAYS

Time Table Alterations as from 1st January, 1933

The public is hereby informed that the Time Table will be revised as from the 1st January, 1933.

Further particulars are given in new Time Tables which will be displayed at all stations.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

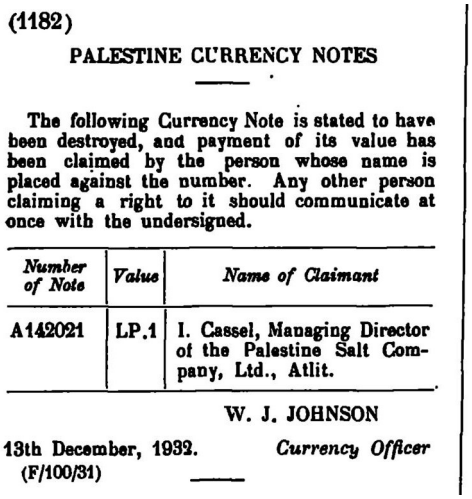
17th December, 1932.

(R/133/31)

Doc. 665: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 333 (22.12.1932), p. 1123.

36 See *doc. 623* on p. 186.

22.12.1932: Destroyed Currency Notes



(1182)

PALESTINE CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it should communicate at once with the undersigned.

Number of Note	*Value*	*Name of Claimant*
A142021	LP.1	I. Cassel, Managing Director of the Palestine Salt Company, Ltd., Atlit.

W. J. JOHNSON
Currency Officer

13th December, 1932.
(F/100/31)

(1182)

PALESTINE CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it should communicate at once with the undersigned :–

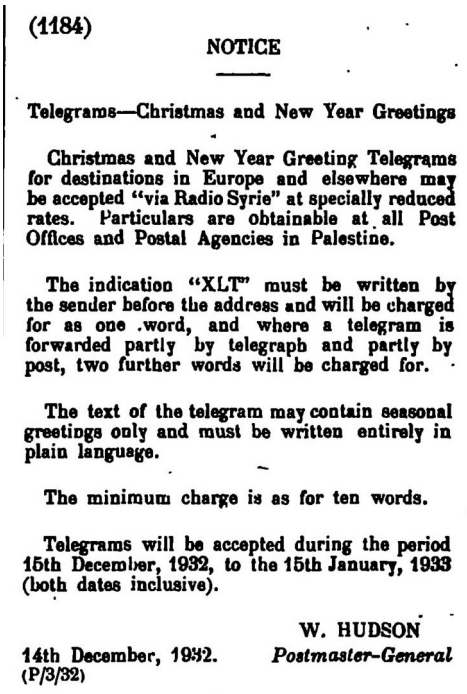
Number of Note	*Value*	*Name of Claimant*
A 142021	LP.1	I. Cassel, Managing Director of the Palestine Salt Company, Ltd., Atlit.

W. J. JOHNSON
Currency Officer

13th December, 1932.
(F/100/31)

Doc. 666: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 333 (22.12.1932), p. 1123.

22.12.1932: Christmas & New Year Telegrams (15.12.1932)



(1184)

NOTICE

Telegrams—Christmas and New Year Greetings

Christmas and New Year Greeting Telegrams for destinations in Europe and elsewhere may be accepted "via Radio Syrie" at specially reduced rates. Particulars are obtainable at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies in Palestine.

The indication "XLT" must be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one .word, and where a telegram is forwarded partly by telegraph and partly by post, two further words will be charged for.

The text of the telegram may contain seasonal greetings only and must be written entirely in plain language.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

Telegrams will be accepted during the period 15th December, 1932, to the 15th January, 1933 (both dates inclusive).

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

14th December, 1932.
(P/3/32)

(1184)

NOTICE

Telegrams—Christmas and New Year Greetings

Christmas and New Year Greeting Telegrams for destinations in Europe and elsewhere mat he accepted "via Radio Syrie" at specially reduced rates. Particulars are obtainable at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies in Palestine.

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The text of the telegram may contain seasonal greetings only and must be written entirely in plain language.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

Telegrams will be accepted during the period 15th December, 1932, to the 15th January, 1933 (both dates inclusive).

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

14th December, 1932.
(P/3/32)

Doc. 667: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 333 (22.12.1932), p. 1123.
Note: Replaces the notice in Gazette 330 (8.12.1932), pp. 1079–1080.[37]

37 See *doc. 663* on p. 229.

29.12.1932: Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932 (Enactment)

(1191)

ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES

I.

TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES ORDINANCE, No. 41 of 1932

The Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, No. 41 of 1932, which was published as a Bill in Palestine Gazette, No. 320, of the 10th November, 1932 (pages 956-958), has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 28th December, 1932.

AN ORDINANCE TO CONFER TEMPORARY EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine. with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:--

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance the word "telegraph" means a line, wire, or other apparatus used for the purpose of telegraphic or telephonic communication, and includes a pneumatic tube, submarine or other cable and any apparatus for transmitting or receiving messages or other communications by means of signals, whether with or without the aid of wires.

The words "telegraphic message" include a message or other communication sent by telegraph other than a message which is broadcast for general public reception.

"Telegraph Office" includes any structure, room, place or receptacle, of any kind, appointed by authority of the Postmaster-General or used by a Telegraph Company for the receipt, despatch, or delivery of telegraphic messages.

"Time of Publication" means the moment when the first copies leave the printing press to be put at the disposal of the public.

Protection of certain telegraphic messages from publication within a certain period.

3. When any person publishes in any newspaper or other printed paper published and circulated in Palestine or supplies for such publication any message transmitted by telegraph from any place within or outside Palestine and lawfully received by him, no other person shall, without the written consent of the first mentioned person or his agent thereto lawfully authorised, print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, such message or the substance thereof or any extract therefrom until a period of seventy-two hours has elapsed from the time of first publication; and the publication of the whole or any part of such message or the substance thereof, or of the intelligence therein contained, or any comment upon or reference to such intelligence shall be deemed to be a publication of the same.

Provided that—

(*a*) such period shall not extend beyond eighty-four hours from the time when such message was received at a telegraph office;

(*b*) the publication of any similar message lawfully received in like manner by any other person shall not be deemed or taken to be a publication of such first mentioned message within the meaning of this Ordinance; and

(*c*) no telegraphic message published as aforesaid shall be protected under this Ordinance unless it is printed with a heading which indicates that such message has been received by telegraph and unless the time and the date of its receipt at a telegraph office are stated in such heading, which heading, together with the date of publication of the newspaper, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the time of receipt and date of publication, respectively, of such message.

Transmission of protected messages for publication prohibited.

4. During the period in which a telegraphic message is protected from publication under section 3 hereof, no person shall, without the written consent of the person whose consent is necessary under that section, transmit for purposes of publication the intelligence contained in that message or the substance thereof or any extract therefrom.

Presumptions in prosecutions under Ordinance.

5. In any prosecution under this Ordinance the production of any document which:—

(*a*) purports to be a telegraphic message;

(*b*) contains the intelligence published or supplied for publication; and

(*c*) is addressed to and has been delivered to the person publishing or to some person on his behalf by an Officer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department or a Telegraph Company;

shall be *prima facie* evidence that the message published or supplied for publication is a message published under the protection of this Ordinance; and proof that any person is the responsible editor of any newspaper in which there has been any publication contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person wilfully caused the unlawful publication.

Penalties.

6. Any person who contravenes any provision of this Ordinance shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds; and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

S. H. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

28th December, 1932.
(P/15/31)

(1191)

ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES

I.

TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES ORDINANCE,

No. 41 of 1932

The Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, No. 41 of 1932, which was published as a Bill in Palestine Gazette, No. 320, of the 10th November, 1932 (pages 956-958), has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 28th December, 1932.

AN ORDINANCE TO CONFER TEMPORARY EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES

BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance the word "telegraph" means a line, wire, or other apparatus used for the purpose of telegraphic or telephonic communication, and includes a pneumatic tube, submarine or other cable and any apparatus for transmitting or receiving messages or other communications

by means of signals, whether with or without the aid of wires.

The words "telegraphic message" include a message or other communication sent by telegraph other than a message which is broadcast for general public reception.

"Telegraph Office" includes any structure, room, place or receptacle, of any kind, appointed by authority, of the Postmaster-General or used by a Telegraph Company for the receipt, despatch, or delivery of telegraphic messages.

"Time of Publication" means the moment when the first copies leave the printing press to be put at the disposal of the public.

Protection of certain telegraphic messages from publication within a certain period.

3. When any person publishes in any newspaper or other printed paper published and circulated in Palestine or supplies for such publication any message transmitted by telegraph from any place within or outside Palestine-and lawfully received by him, no other person shall, without the written consent of the first mentioned person or his agent thereto lawfully authorised, print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, such message or the substance thereof or any extract therefrom until a period of seventy-two hours has elapsed from the time of first publication ; and the publication of the whole or any part of such message or the substance thereof, or of the intelligence therein contained, or any comment upon or reference to such intelligence shall be deemed to be. a publication of the same.

Provided that—

(*a*) such, period shall not extend beyond eighty-four hours from the time when such message was received at a telegraph office;

(*b*) the publication of any similar message lawfully received in like manner by any other person shall not be deemed or taken to be a publication of such first mentioned message within the meaning of this Ordinance ; and

(*c*) no telegraphic message published as aforesaid shall be protected under this Ordinance unless it is printed with a heading which indicates that such message has been received by telegraph and unless the time and the date of its receipt at a telegraph office are stated in such heading, which heading, together with the date of publication of the newspaper, shall be prima facie evidence of the time of receipt and date of publication, respectively, of such message.

Transmission of protected messages for publication prohibited.

4. During the period in which a telegraphic message is Transmission of protected from publication under section 3 hereof, no person for shall, without the written consent of the person whose consent publication is necessary under that section, transmit for purposes of prohibited, publication the intelligence contained in that message or the substance thereof or any extract therefrom.

Presumptions in prosecutions under Ordinance.

5. In any prosecution under this Ordinance the production of any document which:—

Presumptions in prosecutions under Ordinance.

(*a*) purports to be a telegraphic message;

(*b*) contains the intelligence published or supplied for publication; and

(*c*) is addressed to and has been delivered to the person publishing or to some person on his behalf by an Officer of the Posts and Telegraphs Department or a Telegraph Company;

shall be *prima facie* evidence that the message published or supplied for publication is a message published under the protection of tins Ordinance ; and proof that any person is the responsible editor of any newspaper in which there has been any publication contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person wilfully caused the unlawful publication.

Penalties.

6. Any person who contravenes any provision of this Ordinance Penalties, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds; and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

S. H. PEROWNE
Acting Clerk to the Advisory Council

28th December, 1932.

(P/15/31)

Doc. 668: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 334 (29.12.1932), p. 1134–1135.
Refers to Gazette 320 (10.11.1932), pp. 956–958.[38]

38 See *doc. 651* on p. 218.

29.12.1932: Personnel

(1166)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. R. J. ROCHELLE, Telegraph Inspector, Grade 1, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Engineer, Class 3, until further notice.

TERMINATION OF ACTING APPOINTMENT

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that:—

MR. R. F. CUDWORTH, Telegraph Inspector, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Assistant Engineer, Class 3, with effect from the 17th December, 1932.

(1166)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. R. J. ROCHELLE, Telegraph Inspector, Grade 1, Department Of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Engineer, Class 3, until further notice.

TERMINATION OF ACTING APPOINTMENT

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that :—

MR. R. F. CUDWORTH, Telegraph Inspector, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Assistant Engineer, Class 3, with effect from the 17th December, 1932

Doc. 669: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 334 (29.12.1932), p. 1143.

29.12.1932: Road Transport (Amendment) Regulations, 1932

(1204)

ROAD TRANSPORT ORDINANCE, 1929

REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 14

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by section 14 of the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929, the High Commissioner has made the following regulations:— No. 25 of 1929.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Road Transport (Amendment) Regulations, 1932, and the regulations dated the sixteenth day of December, 1930, and published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the fifth day of May, 1931, made under the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929, (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations), the regulations dated the twenty-ninth day of December, 1931, and published in the Gazette dated the sixteenth day of January, 1932, made under that Ordinance, and these regulations may together be cited as the Road Transport Regulations, 1931-1932. Citation. No. 299.

2. Regulation 6 of section (2) of part V. of the principal regulations as enacted in regulation 5 of the regulations dated the twenty-ninth day of December, 1931, and published in the Gazette dated the sixteenth day of January, 1932, made under the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929, shall be amended by the addition of a further proviso as follows: — Amendment of regulation 6 of section (2) of part V. of the principal regulations.

"Provided further that, public vehicles operating under contract for the conveyance of mails shall be permitted to carry such mails in addition to passengers, subject to the conditions that, when so engaged,

(i) the drivers of such vehicles shall be in possession of a permit issued by the Postmaster-General which may prescribe such conditions as he may consider necessary for the safe custody of mails in transit;

(ii) such mails shall not be carried in any manner which is in contravention of paragraphs (*f*) and (*g*) of regulation 12 of part I. of these regulations;

(iii) such mails shall not be so carried as to obstruct the free entrance and exit of passengers;

(iv) the number of passengers which may be carried shall be reduced proportionately to the passenger accommodation actually occupied by mails".

Addition of new regulation to section (2) of part V. of the principal regulations.

3. Section (2) of part V. of the principal regulations shall be amended by the addition of the following regulations after regulation 17 thereof:—

"Entrances. (18) Every public vehicle, having a seating capacity not exceeding seven persons (including the driver), shall have three entrances, one in the front at the right side and two at the rear, of which one shall be on the left and one on the right side of the vehicle. Entrances shall be not less than fifty-six centimetres in width and shall be so constructed as to permit of the free entrance and exit of passengers at all times".

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

21st December, 1932.
(O/273/32)

(1204)

ROAD TRANSPORT ORDINANCE, 1929

REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 14

No. 25 of 1929.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by section 14 of the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929, the High Commissioner has made the following regulations:—

Citation.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Road Transport (Amendment) Regulations, 1932, and the regulations dated the sixteenth day of December, 1930, and published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the fifth day of May, 1931, made under the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929, (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations), the regulations dated the twenty-ninth day of December, 1931, and published in the Gazette dated the sixteenth day of January, 1932, made under that Ordinance, and these regulations may together be cited as the Road Transport Regulations, 1931-1932.

No. 209.

Amendment of regulation 6 of section (2) of part V. of the principal regulations.

2. Regulation 6 of section (2) of part V. of the principal regulations as enacted in regulation 5 of the regulations dated the twenty-ninth day of December, 1931, and published in the Gazette dated the sixteenth day of January 1932, made under the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929, shall be amended by the addition of a further proviso as follows: —

"Provided further that, public vehicles operating under contract for the conveyance of mails shall be permitted to carry such mails in addition to passengers, subject to the conditions that, when so engaged,

(i) the drivers of such vehicles shall be in possession of a permit issued by the Postmaster-General which may prescribe such conditions as he may consider necessary for the safe custody of mails in transit ;

(ii) such mails shall not be carried in any manner which is in contravention of paragraphs (*f*) and (*g*) of regulation 12 of part I. of these regulations;

(iii) such mails shall not be so carried as to obstruct the free entrance and exit of passengers ;

(iv) the number of passengers which may be carried shall be reduced proportionately

to the passenger accommodation actually occupied by mails".

Addition of new regulation to section (2) of part V. of the principal regulations.

3. Section (2) of part V. of the principal regulations shall be amended by the addition of the following regulations after regulation 17 thereof:—

"Entrances.

(18) Every public vehicle, having a seating capacity not exceeding seven persons (including the driver), shall have three entrances, one in the front at the right side and two at the rear, of which one shall be on the left and one on the right side of the vehicle. Entrances shall be not less than fifty-six centimetres in width and shall be so constructed as to permit of the free entrance and exit of passengers at all times".

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

21st December, 1932.
(O/273/32)

Doc. 670: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 334 (29.12.1932), p. 1145.
Note: Refers to Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement 4/1931 (5.05.1931)[39] and Gazette 299 (16.01.1932).[40]

29.12.1932: Tenders

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

2. The contract for carrying out improvements to latrines at P. & T. Stores, Jerusalem, has been awarded to MR. DAHUD 'ABDALLAH, of Jerusalem, at 22% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 4 weeks.

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

2. The contract for carrying out improvements to latrines at P. & T. Stores, Jerusalem, has been awarded to MR. DAHUD 'ABDALLAH, of Jerusalem, at 22% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 4 weeks.

Doc. 671: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 334 (29.12.1932), p. 1155.

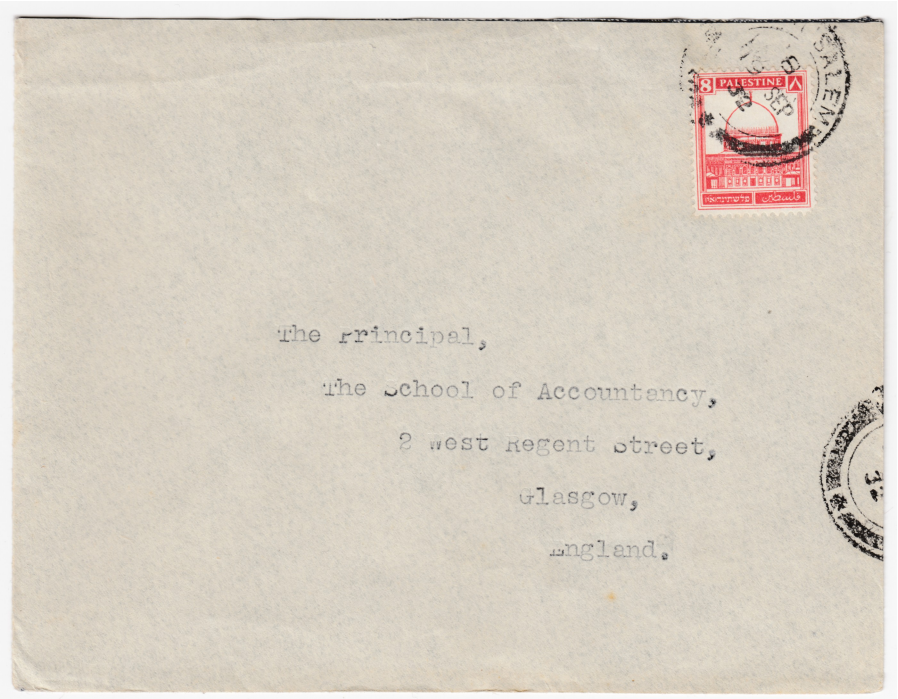


Fig. 210:

Commercial cover, Jerusalem to Glasgow, Scotland.

[FLUK4: 8 = 8m, 19.09.1932]

39 See *doc. 521* on pp. 126–137 of MEPB 15.
40 The changes set out on pp. 53–54 of Gazette 299 do not refer to any postal matters.

NOTICE

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

The Palestine Gazette may be purchased, price 30 mils per copy, at all booksellers and newsagents in Palestine, or from the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. The subscription rates are as follows:—

	Half-yearly	*Annually*
Palestine	700 mils	LP.1.300 mils
Abroad	800 mils	LP.1.500 mils

Applications accompanied by remittances (Cash, Postal or Money Orders only) should be made to the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery.

ADVERTISEMENTS

The following are the authorised publication rates for notices and advertisements in the Palestine Gazette:—

For every 1/4 of a column or part thereof -	500 mils.
Exceeding 1/4 and not exceeding 1/2 column -	LP.1.000 mils
Exceeding 1/2 and not exceeding 3/4 column -	LP.1.500 mils
Exceeding 3/4 and not exceeding 1 column -	LP.2.000 mils

All Notices and Advertisements must be prepaid.

Notices of registration of Companies, Co-operative Societies, Trade Marks and Patents will not be accepted for publication unless submitted through the Registrar of Companies.

Orders with regard to the administration of the estates of deceased persons or probate of wills, and any orders issued under the Companies Ordinance, 1929, or in accordance with any other Ordinance or Order of the Court, and notices of registration and dissolution of partnerships will not be inserted unless passed for publication by the Court.

Notices of dissolution of partnerships will not be accepted unless signed by the partners named therein or by their legal representatives. The signature or representative character of a signatory must be verified by a declaration made by an advocate.

A notice of dissolution of partnership not signed by all the partners or by their legal representatives must be accompanied by a sworn declaration made by an advocate to the effect that the notice is given in pursuance of the terms of the partnership to which it relates.

The following Notices and Advertisements may be submitted for publication to the Chief Secretary, Government Offices, direct, but their publication in the Gazette will be at the risk of the advertisers and will not imply any certificate as to correctness or authority:

Notices from Liquidators of Companies, etc.

Notices concerning meetings, appointments of Directors, redemption of bonds and kindred matters from Companies or Co-operative Societies.

No Notice or Advertisement concerning a Company or Co-operative Society, other than notices published by order of the Court or of the Registrar, will be inserted unless it is accompanied by a declaration of an advocate that to the best of his knowledge the statement made in the Notice or Advertisement is true.

NOTICE

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The Palestine Galette may be purchased, price 30 mils per copy, at all booksellers and newsagents in Palestine, or from the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. The subscription rates are as follows :—

	Half-yearly	*Annually*
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The following are the authorised publication rates for notices and advertisements in the Palestine Gazette:—

For every 1/4 of a column or part thereof	500 mils
Exceeding 1/4 and not exceeding 1/2 column	LP.1.000 mils
Exceeding 1/2 and not exceeding 3/4 column	LP.1.500 mils
Exceeding 3/4 and not exceeding 1 column	LP.2.000 mils

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Notices of registration of Companies, Cooperative Societies, Trade Marks and Patents will not be accepted for publication unless submitted through the Registrar of Companies.

Orders with regard to the administration of the estates of deceased persons or probate of wills, and any orders issued under the Companies Ordinance, 1920, or in accordance with any other Ordinance or Order of the Court, and notices of registration and dissolution of partnerships will not be inserted unless passed for publication by the Court.

Notices of dissolution of partnerships will not be accepted unless signed by the partners named therein or by their legal representatives. The signature or representative character of a signatory must be verified by a declaration made by an advocate.

A notice of dissolution of partnership not signed by all the partners or by their legal representatives must be accompanied by a sworn declaration made by an advocate to the effect that the notice is given in pursuance or the terms of the partnership to which it relates.

The following Notices and Advertisements may be submitted for publication to the Chief Secretary, Government Offices, direct, but their publication in the Gazette will be at the risk of the advertisers and will not imply any certificate as to correctness or authority :

Notices from Liquidators of Companies, etc.

Notices concerning meetings, appointments of Directors, redemption of bonds and kindred matters from Companies or Co-operative Societies.

No Notice or Advertisement concerning a Company or Co-operative Society, other than notices published by order of the Court or of the Registrar, will be inserted unless it is accompanied by a declaration of an advocate that to the best of his knowledge the statement made in the Notice or Advertisement is true.

Fig. 211: The Palestine Gazette, 14. 1932, no. 317 (15.09.1932), p. 812.

Recent Philatelic Journals

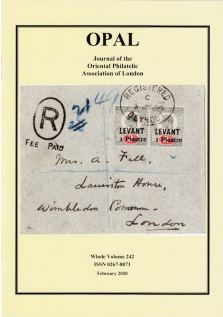
by Tobias Zywietz

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A selection of articles related to Middle East Philately from recent philatelic journals. Usually these journals are only available to members of the respective societies. Where known I am listing the price at which the society provides individual journals to non-members. Please enquire with each society for its conditions of supply.

OPAL Journal 242 – February 2020

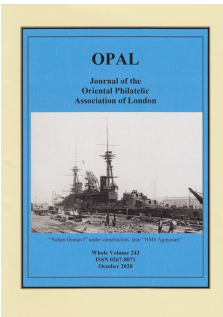
Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –



B. Bradford checks a variety of the August 1921 18¾ Piastres on 1s overprint reported in The Overprinter (2–3).
J. Bagwell presents a 1906 registered cover from Beirut to London with a pair of "Beyrout Provisionals": British Levant 1 Piastre on 2d overprint (4–5).
B. Bradford analyses published information (Bremond Reports) about the "Cilicie" overprints on Ottoman stamps and details his findings on types, print-runs and dates (6–10).
A. D. Taylor-Smith reports on the obligatory tax stamps of Turkey: Red Crescent (1910–1958), Child Welfare (1928–1925), Aviation Society (1926–1934) and the 1958 law ending such usage, after which date Turkey's PTT stated issuing several sets of charity stamps (75% surcharge) per year, coinciding with festival dates (11).
B. Bradford surveys covers with Turkish stamps overprinted "Cilicia": of 1,000 covers from this period in his database only some 300 make use of such stamps (12–45).
Newsletter no. 124 (March 2020): *Agenda & Reports for the 71st AGM to be held in July 2020. The society has currently 132 members (NL 1–4, 7–8).*
P. Longbottom enquires about a postmark "SUERDOS" on a 1908 postcard (NL 5).
Two postcards from Ephesus are shown (NL 6).

OPAL Journal 243 – October 2020

Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –



G. Howe & M. Basaran look at the embossed emblem of the papermill "Hammer Mill" on paper of the Tughra issue (2–9, [d]).
T. Huxley shows a Tobaccon revenue stamp of Samos (9–10).
B. Orhan reports on the Italian occupation of Adalai (Antalya) in 1920–1922 (10–15).
T. Huxley shows two 1873 covers from Galaţi (Galatz, Roumania) to Jaffa franked with 1872 "Paris" stamps (16–17),
T. Huxley shows three "SPECIMEN" copies of the 1914 "Views" issue with a perforation suggesting trials for vending machines (18).
T. Huxley presents a 1914 newspaper wrapper, Pera to Newcastle. The addressee was a Turkish Engineer supervising the overhaul of the warship *Sultan Osman I* sequestered by Britan at the outbreak of WWI (19–20, [a]).
P. Longbottom catalogues comprehensively Turkey's censor labels during WWI (21–41).
F. Bruining posed s query about "Deir Zor" cancel without date (NL 3).

P. Longbottom shows two postcards depicting the city walls of Diyarbakir (NL 4).
Newsletter no. 125: *AGM 2020 minutes; After the death of Bob Bradford, Philip Longbottom is in charge as acting editor until Tim Huxley takes over as permanent new editor in 2021 (NL 1–3).*

Türkei-Spiegel 135 – 1/2021

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00



H. Gerzabek gives an insight into items he purchased from Adolf Passer's collection in the 1950s (5–11).
J. Warnecke looks at proofs for the Sultan's Journey issue of 1911 (12–15).
W. Pijnenburg shows new varieties of the wartime overprints (16–19).
T. Zywietz disects a cover's certification: the topic is the taxation of covers from Turkey into Austria in the pre-U.P.U. period (20–22).
T. Zywietz continues his series about the old General Post Office building of Jerusalem (23–24).
M. Lovegrove researches Transjordan's 1923/24 overprints on Hejaz and its forgeries [reprint from Random Notes] (25–28).
O. Graf studies the Ay Yıldız issues, looking at the various prints (29–39).
R. Wernecke reports varieties of the 1st Palestinian Registration envelope (40–43).
M. Pettifor & N. Williams concluded their study of the registration labels and cachets of Aden Protectorate 1937–1967 (44–47).
The series on gum-side security overprints of Lebanon continues with discoveries by J. Baumgartner (48–51).
In the Q&A section J. Warnecke asks about usage of obligatory tax stamps for the war wounded, Turkey 1946/49 (52).
Officers' reports for the cancelled 2020 AGM (53–54).

Türkei-Spiegel 136 – 2/2021

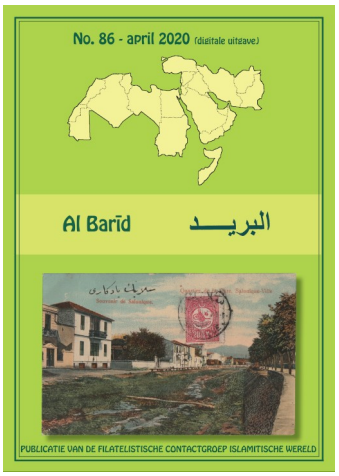
Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00



A. Schmolke, H. Borlinghaus, W. Stegmüller, R. Haspel, and H. Kregel look at covers from "Mission Bopp." German troops were stationed in Persia in WWI, mail went through German Field Post in Baghdad (5–12).
H.-D. Gröger starts a series on Turkeys "Arms" issue, presenting rare and unusual items. This first part looks are cut-outs from entires (13–14).
T. Zywietz takes a critical view on a Ferchenbauer expertise of an unsually franked 1871 cover from Maʿmuret-ül-ʿAziz to Austria (15–20).
W. Pijnenburg discovered new cancels of the Cisr-i Mustafa Paşa–Dersaadet TPO and tells the story of the Svilengrad to İstanbul route (21–28).
T. Zywietz reviews Freddy Khalastchy's book "Baghdad in British Occupation – The Story of the 1917 Provisional Stamps," to which J. Warnecke adds some stamps recently auctioned (29–35).
O. Graf concludes his study of the Ay Yıldız issues looking at the various plate and paper varieties (36–46).
T. Zywietz continues his series about the old General Post Office building of Jerusalem (47–50).
J. Warnecke points to a cataloguing error in Michel about the 1954 and 1957 Red Crescent stamps of Turkey (51–53).
In the Q&A section J. Warnecke comments on the 1916 overprints and A. Brockmann looks for info about an Egyptian charity stamp: Giza Ambulance/ANPA (53–54).
T. Zywietz reviews Michel Europa 9 (Turkey & Cyprus) and SoPhila-Stick (55).

Al Barīd 86 البريد – April 2020

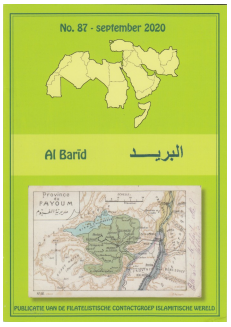
Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, English, A4, colour, –



A. Kaplanian produces a catalogue of Arab-language-only civil and military censor marks used by Jordan on the Westbank [Dutch version of Kaplanian's article MEPB 14] (2231–2242).
Book reviews: "Alexandria : Postal History until 1918 – Part 1" (Ronny van Pellecom), "Alexandria dans la Première Guerre Mondiale" (Jean-Yves Empereur, ed., ISBN: 978-2-490128-03-7); "The Egyptian Maritime Postal History 1845–1889" (Hany Salam, ISBN: 978-908239874-8) (2243–2245).
T. Jansen, F. Bruining & J. van Zellem disect a multi-cancelled multi-redirected postcard from Medan (Dutch East Indies) to Hamburg, Alexandria, Aden, Port Said, etc. (2246–2248).
F. Bruining details postcards with significance of Ottoman railway lines: map of vilayet Salanik (Thessaloniki), Doiran to Saloniki, Kilkiche near Avrat Hissar to Salonki; Cavalla to Adrianople (Edirne), Saloniki via Dedeagatch to Germany (2249–2255).
F. Bruining asks for information regarding a post card from Deir-ez-Zor: the cancel "DEIR ZOR / 1" has a narrow datebridge but no date in it, W. Pijnenburg and P. Longbottom give their opinion (2255–2256).
R. van Pellecom shows a 1906 multi-redirected cover: Stuttgart, Berlin, Cairo, Helouan (2257–2259).

Al Barīd 87 البريد – September 2020

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch/English, A5, colour, –



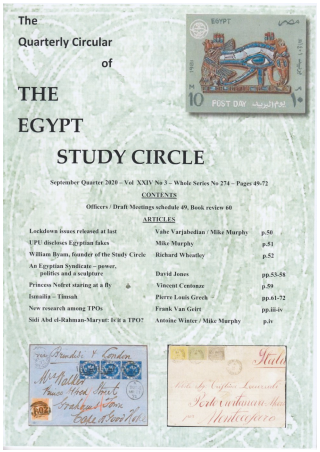
A. Kaplanian reports on the coil stamps of Transjordan issued in 1936 (5m and 10m) (2263–2266).
J. van Zellem presents special T.P.O. items from his collection (2266–2273).
F. Bruining uses newspaper clippings reporting on Dutch shipping companies serving East India (2274–2277).
J. van Zellem reviews Ronny van Pellecom's first volume of "Alexandria : Postal History until 1918" (2281–2285).
F, Bruining reports on the postal history of Ottoman Tripoli (Libya) (2286–2294).
O. Louw & F. Bruining look at Perim Island (Yemen) as stop-over for ships travelling through Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea (2294–2297).
Obituary for Dr. Andreas Birken (2278 – 2280).

Al Barīd 88 البريد – January 2021

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch/English, A5, colour, –



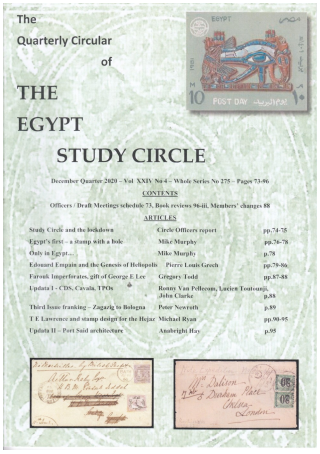
R. van Pellecom & R. Stragier look at Egyptian railway station cancels: "DALLA STAZIONE", "STAZIONE" and "ST" and similar Interpostals (2299–2310).
W. Pijnenburg reports a 1910 postcard Constantinopel to Germany via Russian Post (2311–2314).
J. Strengholt looks at Egyptian misperforations (2315–2321).
F. Bruining researched the stamps and postal history of Cyrenaica (2322–2326).
R. Dauwe present a TPO cover (Fayoum Light Railway) from Sennuris to Tamiya 1919 (2327–2329).
O. Louw & F. Bruining researched a 1903 cover from Smyrna to Mytilene via French and Austrian posts (2330–2332).
F. Bruining asks about an Austrian Levant 10 s pair cancelled "VALONA" (Albania) in 1883 (2333).
O. Louw reports on the Aden to Al-Khuda railway (2334–2336).
T. Jansen & F. Bruining request information on Trans-Juba (Oltre Giuba) (2336/7).
T. Janssen looks at Egyptian FDCs (2338–2339).
F. Bruining reviews a 1984 Robson Lowe booklet entitled "Iraq : the influence of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. on the postage, official and revenue stamps" (2340–2341).



The Quarterly Circular 274 (Vol. 24, No. 3) – October 2020

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

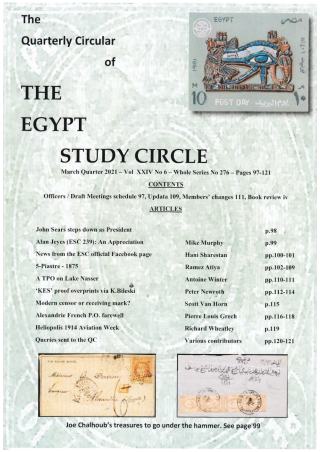
V. Varjabedian and M. Murphy report on the Covid-19/Lockdown situation in Egypt and recent stamp issues (50).
M. Murphy reports on U.P.U. warnings about fantasy stamps (51).
R. Wheatley researched the life of William Byam, founder of ESC (52).
D. Jones looks at the membership stamps of the Syndicate of Royal Affairs/ Government Employees (1923–1952) (53–58).
V. Centonze discovered a plate error on the 1958 3m Nofret stamp (59).
A. Gould reviews the book "The Simon Arzt Story" by Richard Wheatley (60).
P. L. Grech researched the history of the village of Timsah, founded during the building of the Suez Canal, renamed Ismailia in 1863 (61–72).
F. van Geirt presents his research about T.P.O. cancels: Beni-Souef–Cairo, Alexandria–Cairo (iii–iv).
A. Winter & M. Murphy ask whether a 1910 cancel is T.P.O.: Sidi-Abd-El-Rahman/Maryut (iv).



The Quarterly Circular 275 (Vol. 24, No. 4) – December 2020

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

M. Murphy reports on new Egyptian stamps featuring a star-shape punch-hole and other security features (76–78).
P. L. Grech charts the history and key buildings in Heliopolis (79–85).
G. Tood looks at Farouk era imperforates (87–88).
In *Questions & Answers* R.van Pellecom explains his way of measuring postmarks (QC274), L. Toutounji stresses the importance of cotton to Kavala (QC273), J. Clarke shows a Mansoura T.P.O. cancel (QC 274), and A. Hay reports on a thesis by Jasmon Shata about town planning of Port Said (88, 95).
P. Newroth examines an 1876 cover from Zagazig to Italy franked with 1pi and 20pa of the Second Series (89).
M. Ryan research the history of the stamps design by T.E. Lawrence for Hejaz in 1918 (90–95).
T. Schmidt reviews Mahmoud Ramadan's book "The Muhammed Aly Post : The True Origin of the Egyptian Vice Royal Post" (96).
G. Migliavacca reviews Hany Salam's book "The Egyptian Maritime Postal History" (iii)
Reports on the meetings programme for 2021, the website, auction, and the continuing digitisation of the QC (74–75).



The Quarterly Circular 276 (Vol. 24, No. 5)[1] – March 2021

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

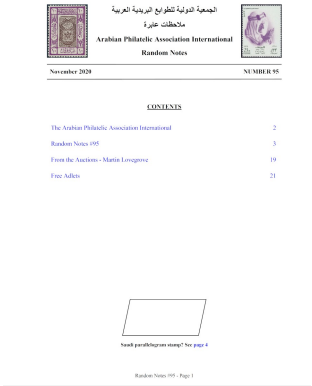
Feldman's next auction in their Joseph Chalhoub series is noted (99).
H. Sharestan compiled a number a posts and queries from the ESC's Facebook page: A. Hana on a 1929 cancel of Korosko, R. Michael about the Shatt refugee camp in WWII, H. Sharestan on a 1931 Zeppelin plate error, T. Zywietz on a charity stamp for the Giza Ambulance (ANPA). P. Wijnants' series of book "A Century of Notices to the Public" and issue 3 of "Post Horn Magazine" is noted (100–101). The editor reports some corrections and comments on previous issues' articles (109).
R. Atiya studies the varieties of the 1875 5 p stamp (102–109).
A. Winter discovered a new TPO on Lake Nasser: "ABU SIMBIL – ASWAN" (110–111).
P. Newroth reports on the "KES" proof overprints (Definitives 1952) ex Royal Collection and ex Bileski (112–114).
S. Van Horn looks at mordern markings (ف plus number in circle) and asks: modern censor or receiving mark? (115).

1 Actual copy states erroneously "No 6".

P. L. Grech tells the history of French P.O. in Alexandria, its closure in 1931, and its building (116–118).
R. Wheatley shows a card from the 1914 Heliopolis Aviation Week (119).
Queries: A. Davies about a postcard depicting an Amy parade; A. Kecki on WWI German POW Anton Dworok in Camp 308; on an 1894 London to Cairo cover apparently mis-sent to Guerga; M. Murphy on a mystery mark (ornate G plus ميري in oval) (120–121).
A. Hay reviews Tarek Ibrahim's book "Shepherd's of Cairo : The Birth of the Oriental Grand Hotel" (iv).
John Sears steps down as President; Stephen Bunce resigns as Auditor (98). Obituary: Alan Jeyes (99).

Random Notes 95 – November 2020

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis


الجمعية الدولية لطوابع البريدية العربية
ملاحظات عابرة
Arabian Philatelic Association International
Random Notes
November 2020 NUMBER 95
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From the Auctions - Martin Lovegrove 19
Free Adlets 21
Saudi parallelogram stamps? See page 4
Random Notes #95 - Page 1

In Random Notes #95 M. Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: ¼ q 1950 Medical Aid stamp with double impression (SG 351 var); perforation error at 2q on 50q Nejd Capture of Jeddah (SG 250); guide marks on the 10q King Ali stamp; wonky line perforation leading to 'parallelogram' stamps; forged Jeddah two-line overprints (type 14) on Hejaz stamps; complete sheet of the 110q transit visa fiscals (Thoden RP30); forgery of the 1925 newspaper stamp matbu'a) on Ebay & Delcampe; new type of S150 postmark: "بريد" on top right (ref RN86); vertically imperf.1949 4q airmail stamp (ref RN64); forged PD markings (Ottoman type) on a 1947 form; Djeddah postmark with unusual date style (AR form 1925); 1925 cover Medina-Mekka with "Fee Paid" marking (ref RN 80); Last official stamp series appearing en-masse, plate error (ref RN94); Linotype factory in Altrincham; Hejaz-Jordan Study Group; Forgery of 10q Jordan overprint on Makka Arms; Date error on King Fahd morning FDC 21.12.2005; Overprint double & inverted on Nejd 3q Railway Tax stamp; Unidentified overprint "ح . ش . ق" on Makka Arms (poss. Transjordan); 1925 Egyptian cover O.H.E.M.S. with several Hejaz PD stamps; Proofs from the defaced 3-line and 2-line Jedda overprint plates; Hejaz 2q Caliphate 1924 in brown-olive and PD on cover (3–18).
M. Lovegrove reviews interesting lots in past auctions: Original essays of 1968 1p Mosque, 10p Damman Road, 1976 20h Quba, 1984 150h Damman (Gärtner 8, 2008); Original essay of 1991 75h Kuwait (Gärtner 11, 2009) (19–20).
Supplement: Y. Aidroos presents examples from his collection of 'Maximaphily' of Saudi Arabia (1–29).

The Levant Vol. 10, No. 5 – May 2020

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-$ 4·00


★ THE LEVANT ★
Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society
ISSN 1478-6710
May 2020 Volume 10 number 5
President: Robert Stodfell Editor: Richard Rose
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The Emergency Postcards of Turkey 1915-1924 Otto Graf 75
Jordan's Only Official Stamp Gus Riachi, Richard Rose 82
Syrian Postal Censorship, 1948 Marc Parren 86
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2020 Annual Meeting
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Past Articles.
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The Levant, Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Vol. X, No. 5, May 2020 73

O. Graf presents his study of Ottoman post cards and "emergency" post cards during and after WWI (75–81).
G. Riachi and R. Rose detail their studies of Jordan's only official stamp, a 1924 three-line overprint on the ½ qirsh Makkah Arms stamp of Hejaz (82–86).
M. Parren looks at Syrian censorship an its markings. This first part focusses on 1948/49 (86–90).
The editor present a range of fantasy stamps from the 1920s and 1930s, incl. "Djebel Druze" stamps (91).



The Levant Vol. 10, No. 6 – September 2020

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-$ 4·00

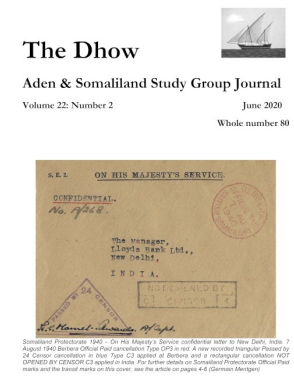
U. Togay shows a postcards depicting a public circumcision event in Thessaloniki and two fountains in Constantinople (94–95).
G. Riachi and R. Rose studied the unissued 1936 Independence Treaty stamps of Lebanon (96–101).
The Editor reports an article in "Rhône Philatélie" by C. Keller on the Armenian inscription on a 19134Ottoman stamp (MiNr. 233/246, 10 pa "Views") (101).
A. Damili's article from the November 2009 edition of Türk Pulculogu about street cleaners (subaşi) in Constantinople is reprinted with additional material from R. Rose and U. Togay (102–105).
M. Parren continues his series on Syrian postal censorship: part 2 covers 1956/57 (106–111).
2020 AGM is pos tponed until BALPEX 2021.Reports by the Treasurer, Secretary, and Editor (94–95).



The Levant Vol. 11, No. 1 – January 2021

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-$ 4·00

P. Winders reports on the 1968 Red Crescent obligatory tax stamps of North Yemen and their usage (4–5).
T. Pateman found an 1883 report by Athelstan Riley[2] about a visit to the Ottoman post office on Mount Athos (5–6).
R. B. Rose looks at the history of Egypt's 'Palace Collection' (7–12).
Y. Corapcioglu shows an 1842 cover from Smyrna to Constantinople transported by the Danube Steamship Navigation Company (DDSG) (12)
R. B. Rose researched the printing of stamps by the Survey of Egypt for Syria and the presure put upon the printers to fabricate 'errors' (13–16).
Y. Çorapçıoğlu shows a bank letter sent in the last days of foreign post offices: Smyrna to Paris by Austrian Post, 8.08.1914 (16).
Reports from the virtual AGM: Richard Rose is soon to follow Robert Stuchell as President, Richard Brown becomes co-editor (3), ONEPS opened a Facebook group (3), Index 2009–2020 available on website (3). Index 2019–2020 (5 pages).



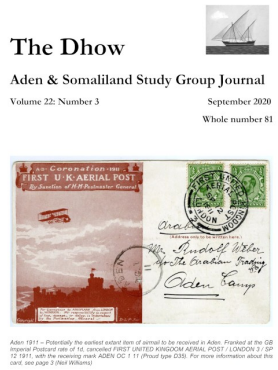
The Dhow 80 (Vol. 21, No. 2) – June 2020

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –

N. Williams shows a 1954 crash mail cover Aden–Cuba; the BOAC plane crashed at Prestwick Airport (Scotland) on 25.12.1954 (3).
T. Cochrane shows an 1861 cover from Singapore to Aden franked 8 As (SG 36), cancelled "B-172" (Singapore) and boxed "INDIA PAID".
J. Hollands and N. Williams look at varieties of the 1966/67 surcharged stamps of Seiyun (part 3) (3–6).
N. Williams discusses the routing of a 1941 Aden to USA airmail cover, apparently effected by the disruption of the Pan-Am Pacific connection FAM14 (7–8).
B. Sohne details two 1880s covers: Hodeida to Bombay (1886) franked 2 pi; and Hodeida to Diu (1888) franked 1 pi (9).
A. Gondocz shows a US Reply post card (3 c) sent from Hodeida in 1939 (10).
G. Mentgen catalogues red postmarks "PAID" and "OFFICIAL PAID" used in Somaliland 1925–1946 (11–13).
S. Zwillinger looks at the positioning varieties of "BRITISH SOMALILAND" overprints on Edward VII stamps, and asks for help (14).
N. Williams shows a variety of the 1951 Aden 50 c on 8 As (14).
M. Cox shows three post cards from British Somaliland: Berbera Govt. Quarters, and British Residency (15–16).

Somaliland Protectorate 1940 – On His Majesty's Service confidential letter to New Delhi, India, 7 August 1940 Berbera Official Paid cancellation Type OP3 in red. A new recorded triangular Passed by 24 Censor cancellation in blue Type C3 applied at Berbera and a rectangular cancellation 'NOT OPENED BY CENSOR' C3 applied in India. For further details on Somaliland Protectorate Official Paid marks and the transit marks on this cover, see the article on pages 4-6 (Germain Mentgen)

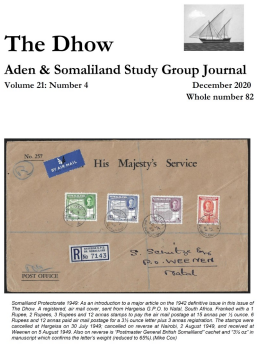
2 From his 1887 book "Athos or The Mountain of the Monks" (London: Longmans & Green); cf. https://archive.org/details/athosormountain00rilegoog.



The Dhow 81 (Vol. 21, No. 2) – September 2020

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –

N. Williams shows a 1911 post card sent via the London–Windsor Aerial mail to Aden (3).
A. van Looy reports on the 1874 Griffith correspondence to Aden (4–5).
S. Zwillinger queries about British Somaliland EDVII Officials (5).
U. Dorr presents an 1894 India postal card sent from Zaila, Brit. Somaliland (6–8).
J. Hollands continues his series on varieties of the 1966/67 surcharged stamps of Seiyun with a fourth part (8–9).
N. Williams & M. Cox researched the "Madame Joseph" forged cancels of Aden and British Somaliland (10–13).
A. Gondocz presents a 1940s Forces Letter overprinted "Air Letter Card" and a 1967 Mahra State aérogramme (14).
N. Williams 1960s discovered as yet unrecorded date-stamps of Lahej (15).
T. Zywietz looks at "The Egyptian Maritime Postal History" by Hany Salam (16).



The Dhow 82 (Vol. 21, No. 3) – December 2020

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –

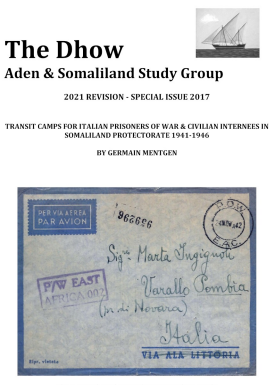
M. Cox & B. Livingstone researched the genesis, printing and usage of the 1942 Somaliland Protectorate KGVI definitive issue (3–10).
A. Gondocz shows correspondence from the Ruling Imam in 1928 (11–12).
N. Williams studies crash mail to Aden: a Canadian aircraft on a round trip Rockliffe–Gander–Rejkjavik–Prestwick–Northolt–Gibraltar–Italy–Morocco–Azores–Miami–Rockliffe crashed at Prestwick Airport (Scotland) on 2.04.1944 (13–16).



The Dhow 83 (Vol. 21, No. 4) – March 2021

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –

T. Chochrane shows an 1884 registered cover from Aden to Mauritius: it contains a telegram as Mauritius had not yet been connected by cable [references to The Dhow 17 and 18] (1).
M. Pettifor looks at a 1941 RAF Censor mark (Type R9) from Aden Camp (3–4).
T. Cochrane shows sailors' bag mail, Aden 1877 (5).
N. Williams presents an unrecorded use of Civil Censor F/9 in Aden 1944 (6).
G. Mentgen documents a 1952 Aden Airways flight to Hargeisa with a flight ticket, a passenger coupon and schedules (7–9).
J. Hollands continues his series (now with N. Williams) on varieties of the 1966/67 surcharged stamps of Seiyun with a fifth part (10–11).
M. Cox shows a 1909 postcard from Somaliland: a girl herding goats (12).
N. Williams presents Incoming Airmail to Yemen via Aden (13–14).
G. Mentgen reviews Vito de Benedetto's 1966 book "La Cenciopoli di Lafaruk (Somaliland) : Ricordi di Prigionia" [The tent-city of Lafaruk : a prisoner's memoire] (16).
M. Lacey: Society News (3). Index to The Dhow, vol. 21 2020 (15– 16).



Supplement to The Dhow 83:

Germain Mentgen has produced a revision of his 2017 book "Transit Camps for Italian Prisoners of War & civilian internees in Somaliland Protectorate 1941-1946." The 44 page booklet is distributed free (printed and as PDF) to AASG members.



The Israel Philatelist – Fall 2020 (Vol. 71, No. 4)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-$ 4·95

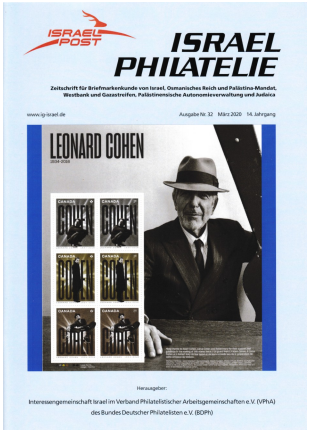
A. Harries researches the military fiscals of Israel for the occupied territories on the Sinai and for Gaza issued in 1976: "Agrah" (12–13).
E. Kroft studies postage due practice in Israel, 1948/49 incl. the section on non-delivery from the 1948 Palestine Post Guide: items franked 10m and above are returned to sender, below 10m only items requested to be returned are returned and charged, other items are simply to be destroyed (14–18).
A. Kaplanian looks at the Transjordan coil stamps (26–27).
Y. Tsachor looks at the use of ball-point pens, making any such use prior to 1946 on philatelic items suspect (33).
R. Pildes shows in a third part further pages from his exhibit of Ottoman cards and covers (40–45).
J. Wallach & D. Dubin conclude their series on Israeli inflation by tracing postal rates (46–49).
M. A. Richmond continues his study of Palestine small town postmark (VI) (49).



The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2021 (Vol. 71, No. 4)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-$ 4·95

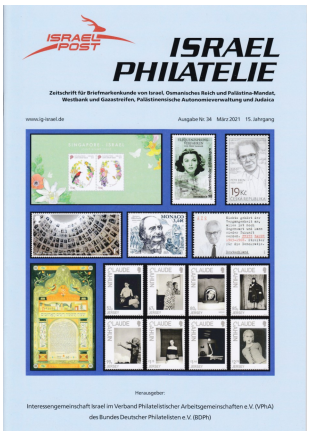
In *Letters to the Editor*, A. Harris looks to identify an Israel I fiscal stamp, likely used by the Israeli military occupation forces on border crossings (5).
A. Harries updates his research into Israeli military occupation forces fiscals usage on West Bank bridge crossings (12–13). In a second arcticle, A. Harries continues his research into military fiscals of Israel for the occupied territories on the Sinai and for Gaza issued in 1976: "Agrah" (44).
M. A. Richmond continues his study of Palestine small town postmark: Givat Brenner, Givat Hayim, Hebron, Nahlat Yehuda, Lydda Junction, Rosh Pinaah, and Surafend (22–23).
R. Pildes shows in a fourth part further pages from his exhibit of Ottoman cards and covers (34–37).
L. Nelson looks again at the International Red Cross message scheme during the 1956 war (50–52).
Annual Report by the president, H. Chapma. The membership of SIP is stated as 676 for 2019, down 17 from 2018.



Israel-Philatelie 32 – March 2020

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

S. Göllner explores the designer of the Doar Ivri series, Otte Wallish (4–6).
T. Zywietz updates his research on the old GPO building in Jerusalem (8–11).
C. Wendland researched free online stamp catalogues (14–17).
The issue contains a questionnaire for members' interests and wishes.

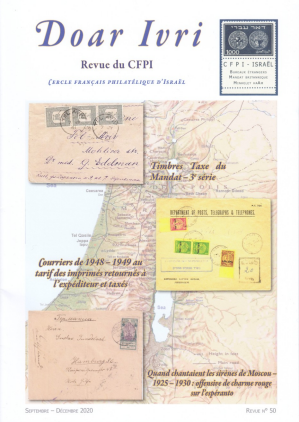


Israel-Philatelie 34 – March 2021[3]

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

S. Göllner looks at the history of the Montefiore Windmill in Jerusalem (4–5).
Obituaries: Hartmut Dreifert, Edouard Selig. Reports about the AGM of VPhA, the grouping within BDPh representing specialist and collectors groups.

3 Note that Israel-Philatelie 33 (September 2020) does not include any material relevant to the coverage of MEPB.



Doar Ivri 50 – September/December 2020

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

H. Rotterdam looks at Mandate Postage Due stamps; this third instalment is focussing on the second PD series (6–13).
E. Kroft studies postage due practice in Israel, 1948/49 (14–17).
In *Small Items* Y. Tsachor shares a 1922 post card franked 2m London I and 2m London II (28); A. Varna shows a 1943 cover from Sweden via Britain (28).
S. Rothman reviews Ed Kroft's book "The Doar Ivri First Issue of Israel" (29).
The editor reprints and translates the section on non-delivery from the 1948 Palestine Post Guide: items franked 10m and above are returned to sender, below 10m only items requested to be returned are returned and charged, other items are simply to be destroyed (31).
The editor shows an April 1948 airmail cover from Vienna to Haifa ([32]).



Doar Ivri 51 – January/April 2021

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

C.-D. Abravanel shows postcards of the 1945 Philatelic Exhibition in Tel Aviv (5).
R. Stuchell present Ottoman period covers (6–7).
C.-D. Abravanel researched suspension of postal services in September 1939 (8–9).
B. Weiner studies Israel POW mail 1948/9 (10–16).
J. Wallach & O. Rimer look at Israel's hyperinflation 1977–89 (22–27).
B. Boccara looks at the suspension of services in May 1948 (28–29).
The editor examines a 1941 cover from Palestine to France ([32]).



Doar Ivri 52 – May/August 2021

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

C.-D. Abravanel shows a 1939 registered and insured letter using a 3d Registration Envelope, total franking: 2s3½d; and a 1943 cover with two cut-outs from Palestine stationery (5).
J. Weiner starts a new series, based on his award-winning exhibit of cancellations and postal markings of Jerusalem, 1918–1948 (6–14).
S. Behmo presents a 1932 postcard to Beirut posted on board the Messageries Maritimes paquebot "Patria" (15).
C.-D. Abravanel researched the postal connections of neutral Switzerland with Palestine during WWII (16–19).
G. Berman shows the development of Israeli registr. and airmail labels (20–25).
C.-D. Abravanel looks at actually used Israeli official FDCs (26–27).
In the *Readers Corner*, A. Varna shows a 1936 airmail cover from Poland to Haifa; J.-P. Danon notes colour bars on a 1979 Israeli sheet; A. Benheim notes a 1950 Haifa cancel "1590"; and C.-D. Abravanel shows a 1945 philatelic postcard deliberately franked 6m in a pursuit to get it taxed for 2m (28–29).
R. Stuchell presents a 1915 postcard from Hafir (Sinai) to Germany, written by General Kreß von Kressenstein ([32]).[4]

Please come forward with your articles, comments, research, or images!
MEPB needs interesting new material!

4 Friedrich Siegmund Georg Freiherr Kreß von Kressenstein (1870–1948), Chief-of-Staff/Commander of the 7th (1915/16) and the 8th Ottoman Army (1917/18).

Small Ads

Any reader can place an ad in this section for free. I offer a box number service for people not wanting their name, address or e-mail displayed.

Small ads that are not purely of a private nature, e.g. organisations and commercial dealers, are marked by an ℋ to fulfil German advertisement regulations.

To place an ad please contact the editor: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 13/002

Wanted: Ottoman Fiscals

I'm looking for nos. 467–471 and 477–491 according to Suleymaniye catalogue "Revenue Stamps of Ottoman Empire" (pp. 62/63)

Please contact:
Willy Pijnenburg
verpijn@xs4all.nl

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/003

President Arafat Signed FDCs 1.01.1995

Two very unique **Gaza-Jericho First Day** issue envelopes signed by the late President Yasser Arafat. One stamped Gaza and the other Jericho, both are dated 1st January 1995.

Enquiries to:
MEPB Adverts – Box Number 11/003
mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/004

Holy Land Cancels on Austrian Stamps

Collector seeking to purchase the following Holy Land-related material with postmarks from Jerusalem (Gerusalemme), Jaffa, or Haifa (Caifa):

Lombardy-Venetia stamps from 1863 or 1864, perf. 14 or perf. 9 (Michel: 14–23)

Austrian Levant 20 Para on 10 Heller with varnish bars (Michel: 40)

Austrian Crete 25 Cent (Michel: 3)

Replies to:
Aaron Huber (APS member)
ashuber@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/009

Wanted: German to English Translator for Philatelic Literature

I am seeking someone who can translate selected chapters of Eva Zehenter's book on WWI military postal history of Austro-Hungarian troops in Turkey: "Stempelhandbuch der k.u.k Truppen in der Türkei." Must be familiar with military postal history terminology. I can supply the material as a pdf document. Will pay reasonable fee.

Replies to:
Zachary Simmons
zsimmons101@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 13/003

Wanted: Russian Levant

I'm looking for 10 kop. 1872
Michel nos. 9x and 9y (perf. 14½×15)
Please do not offer the 10 kop. of 1888 (perf. 14¼×14¾)!

Please contact:
Willy Pijnenburg
verpijn@xs4all.nl

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/008

For Sale: Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia stamps, singles and sets, mint and used.

Please contact:
Marwan Nusair
+1-513-289-6337
hejaz@tccincinnati.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/005

Qatar Postal History

Collector looking for unique Postal History items such as covers, letters, rare overprints and surcharges.

Offers to:
Adil Al-Husseini, P.O. Box 695, Doha, Qatar
ezgert@yahoo.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/009

Jordan Postal Rates 1948–1967

Information on all Jordan postal rates during the Palestine annexation period (1948–67) is requested. I am trying to compile my own list as I cannot find any tables in the literature.

Replies to:
Paul Phillips
paulxlpe@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/002

Ottoman Transdesert Mail
Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa
Iraq Railway Stamps 1928–1942

Advanced research collector and exhibitor is interested in exchange of information, philatelic and historical material, photos, etc. related to the mentioned areas as well as purchase of interesting items missing in my collections.

Additional information can be found on my award winning websites:
http://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail
http://fuchs-online.com/iraq

Replies to:
Rainer Fuchs
rainer@fuchs-online.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/008

International Reply Coupons

I collect International Reply Coupons (IRC) worldwide, 1907 until today. I am always interested to buy both single items and entire IRC collections and lots of whatever size.

A good stock of duplicates (only IRCs) is available for trade and exchange. Please contact me with whatever questions or suggestions you would like to make.

If you are a country collector and interested in information about IRC of your country please also don't hesitate to contact me!

Replies to:
Wolfgang Leimenstoll
wolfgang.leimenstoll@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/005

Palestine World War I

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of issues of

The Palestine News

This was the weekly military newspaper of EEF and OETA(S), published in Cairo in 1918/1919.

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/009

1956 Suez Canal Crisis & United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

Looking for interesting covers of this period and UN Peacekeeping Operations such as UNEF I and UNIKOM as well as operations on the African continent.

Can offer much likewise material as well.

Please contact:
Marc Parren
marcparren@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/001

Sand Dunes Sahara Republic

I am interested in the *Sand Dune* stamps of the late 1960s and early 1970s plus the *Sahara Republic,* also the present day revival of the *Sand Dune* stamps now flowing from the Baltic Countries.
Want to exchange information, possible stamp trades or purchase. CTO is OK with me. All I want is an example of each stamp.

Replies to:
Richard Barnes
rtbarnes@shaw.ca

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/004

Palestine Mandate 1918–1927

To complete and illustrate my article series on official postal announcements I'm looking for covers, cards, forms and images thereof, showing:

- rare usage of stamps
- postal rates
- rare destinations
- stamp combinations
- unusual franking
- postal forms, telegramme forms

from the pre-Pictorials era.

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/001

World War One Indian Army Field Post Offices

For research purposes, collector is interested in exchanging scans and information on the WWI Indian Army Field Post Offices in what is today Lebanon, Syria and Cilicia.

Replies to:
Bob Gray
robertgray@me.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/006

Palestinian Authority Revenue Stamps

Wanted:
Palestinian Authority revenue stamps
Israeli Military revenue stamps
MNH as well as on document

Replies to:
Arthur Harris
arthurhythec@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/003

Wanted: Ottoman Postal History

To buy or exchange Ottoman postal history (no Foreign Offices) with a bias toward material from the Middle Eastern area, e.g. Lebanon, Syria, Jordan etc. However, all areas are welcome.

Replies to:
Robert Stuchell
rstuchell@msn.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/006

Oman Stamps & Postal History

I am intrigued by my lack of knowledge about the State of Oman stamps and history.

I would like to correspond with anyone with knowledge about the history surrounding this fantasy country, possibly exchange stamps and perhaps work towards creating a State of Oman Stamp catalogue.

Replies to:
Richard Barnes, 11715 - 123 ST NW, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T5M 0G8
rtbarnes@shaw.ca

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/002

Wanted: Perfins

Perfins (stamps and covers) of the Middle East, Levant, Turkey and Egypt.

Offers to:
Rainer von Scharpen
Tucholskyweg 5, 55127 Mainz, Germany
rainervonscharpen@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/006

Research into Ladino Correspondence

For an archival database, I'm looking for correspondence (letters and post cards) from/to the Ottoman Empire and the Balkans 1850–1913 (Serbia, Roumania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Greece, Austria) written in a script that looks like Arabic or Hebrew but is actually the Jewish script “Soletreo”. It encodes an old Spanish called Ladino (Judeo-Spanish) spoken by Sephardic Jews. Don't worry about a correct identification: I'll do that.

Please send scans/photocopies to
D. Sheby (hosp@voicenet.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 04/002

Holy Land Stamps and Literature

I seek high quality and high value Holy Land stamps and postal history as well as Literature (eg. The Holyland Philatelist, BAPIP Bulletins, and monographs).

Please contact:
rnasch@fairmanage.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 13/001

Currency Notes

I want to collect currency note of PALESTINE, PANAMA, ZANZIBAR. I have many countries to exchange and sell.

Please contact:
C. Abrahm Jos, PVS-Iris Aprts., Tower 1 -11A,
P.O. Desom, Aluva 683 102, India
abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/006

Jordan and Palestine Revenue Stamps and Reply Coupons

Wanted:

Revenue Stamps of Jordan

Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority

International Reply Coupons (IRCs) of Jordan and Palestine

Offers to:

Avo Kaplanian, Noordeinde 82,

1121 AG Landsmeer, Netherlands

avo1945@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/004

Digitisation of Philatelic Knowledge: "Holy Land Postal History"

I offer a complete run of the journal "Holy Land Postal History" (1979–2017) to anyone willing to scan and digitise it.

Technical and logistical help is assured. Further information was published in MEPB 10.

Offers to:

Mark Sommer

brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/004

United Nations in the Middle East

I offer commercially used (really mailed) covers from UN observation missions and military forces for sale:

UNTSO, UNEF I and II, UNDOF, UNIFIL, etc.

Can be sorted out by contingents nationalities.

I'm looking for early UN missions 1947–1950 in Israel and Palestine, such as:

UNTSOP, UN-Mediator Mission, UNSCOP, etc.

Replies to:

J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland

jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/012

Wants: Sharjah, Yemen, Oman

Sharjah	Scott O1-9, NH or used (S.G. O101-09)
Yemen	Scott 597, 607, 615, 632, 633, 634, 635, C145 (S.G. 74, 82, 94, 112, 126, 127, 128, 129)
	Yemen (combined), any, used
Oman	Scott 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, any, used
	(S.G.: same numbers)

Buy or trade.

Offers to:

Burl Henry

henrysatshamrock@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/004

Wanted: Ottoman Empire – Hungary

We are looking for mail from the Ottoman Empire to Hungary or vice versa for the period 1900 to 1920.

Please send colour scans of your offers to:

Ute & Elmar Dorr

utedorr@web.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/005

Wanted: Smyrna Postal History

Entire letters to and from Smyrna dated before 1800.

Replies to:

Gene Ekonomi

gekonomi@yahoo.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/001

Covers: Iraq–USA / USA–Iraq

I'm looking for interesting covers of Iraq to USA as well as USA to Iraq for the period 1939 to 1945.

Send images (jpeg) with your asking price or ask for my at-market offer.

Replies to:
K. David Steidley, Ph.D.
David@Steidley.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 02/008

Ottoman Cancellations Software

Ottoman Cancellations software for identifying, cross-referencing, cataloguing and documenting Ottoman Cancellations and fragments thereof.

Please ask for free demo version (Windows), user manual, and conditions of sale from:

George Stasinopoulos
stassin@cs.ntua.gr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/005

Wanted: Palestine Covers (Jordanian Occupation)

I am looking for covers sent from Palestine franked with Jordanian stamps overprinted "PALESTINE"

Send offers (with scans please) to:
J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland
jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/002

Judaica (Not Israel)

I am Interested in Judaica-themed stamps from all over the world (not from Israel).
I have many to sell, or ideally exchange with fellow collectors.
Also interested in countries that have issued anti-Israel themed stamps too.

Please contact Gary at
judaicathematicsociety@talktalk.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/003

Wanted: Palestine World War I

Wanted for collection are examples on cover of the following Army Post Office cancels:

APO SZ52 used 1918
APO SZ53 used 1918
APO SZ54 used 1918
APO SZ55 used 1918/19
Unusual WW1 covers from Palestine

Offers to:
Joel Weiner
jweiner@ualberta.ca

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 05/005

Jordan & Palestine Postal History

Kawar Philatelics offers a wide range of postal history items, covering West Bank, East Bank, and Palestinian Authority.

Large collections and stock available for Collectors, Dealers, and Investors.

www.kawarphilatelics.com





Replies to:
Kawar Philatelics, Kamal Kawar
kamal@kawarphilatelics.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/010

Palestine Mandate: Censor-Permits

Certain institutions and companies were permitted to send correspondence, particularly bulk mail and circulars, free of censorship. The correspondence had to bear a special hand-stamp certifying the nature of the correspondence and bearing the permit number. I am trying to collate a definitive list of permits and see what was attributed to each censor office. I am also looking for the applicable rules and regulations which dealt with this and any other supporting information.

Contact:
Martin Davies
kuitman@btinternet.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/008

Wanted: Jordan Postal Cards and pre-1949 Airmail

I'm looking for pre-1949 Airmail covers, both inwards and outwards; used 1956 12 Mils Postal Cards; other postally used Postal Cards and Souvenir Cards.

Offers to:
Bernie Beston, P.O. Box 5513,
Bundaberg West, Qld. 4670, Australia.
bernardbeston@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 05/003

1992 Israel–China First Flight Cover Wanted



I am looking to purchase a First Flight cover Tel Aviv–Beijing of 3.09.1992. I have other covers from this event, but am looking for this specific cachet as pictured.

Apparently less than 100 registered covers exist.

Offers to:
Mark Sommer, brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/003

Wanted: Mint Saudi & GCC Stamps

Serious collector interested in buying mint Saudi Arabia and GCC nations stamps for my Collection. I am also interested in revenues, telegrams, officially sealed labels, franking meters, postal stationery, printed illustrated envelopes related to Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Saudi Aramco).

Please contact:
Syed A. Ahmed
abraralki@gmail.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 04/003

The BAPIP Bulletin 1952–2016

The complete archive of the BAPIP Bulletin, the journal of the **Holyland Philatelic Society**, has been digitised.
Available are entire issues or individual articles from 1952–2016.

Visit:
www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_09.htm

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 02/007

Lebanese association of collectors of Stamps and Postal History LAP

The Lebanese Philatelic Association (LAP) encourages and promotes philately and postal history collecting in Lebanon. It represents Lebanon in the world body of philately, co-operates with Arab and International Philatelic Associations and clubs. It holds symposia and exhibitions and provides a committee of experts for Lebanese stamps and postal history.

The association's journal *LAP Magazine* is published every four months.

www.lapsite.org

Private Gratis-Anzeige 07/001

Palestine Articles by Major J. J. Darlow

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of philatelic articles on Palestine by Major J. J. Darlow published in the 1920s and 1930s, especially two pieces published in 1922 in Harris Publications'

The Philatelic Magazine

(nos. 170 and 171).

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/004

Wanted: Arabian Gulf Postal History

I'm looking for Arabian Gulf postal history for research or purchase.

India used in the Gulf: Muscat, Guadur, Persia, Iraq, Bahrain & Kuwait
British Gulf: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Dubai, Abu Dhabi & Muscat
Independent postal administrations: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, UAE & Oman

Please contact:
Thomas Johansen at
arabiangulfphilately@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/001

Wanted: East Asian Military Mail

Covers, entires, PC, PPC of:
Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95 / Boxer Uprising of 1900 / Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05
Military Mail/Rail FPO/Ship FPO/C.E.R./Internal China FPO
Russian Military Mail Siberia / Manchuria / Diplomatic: RJW

Replies to:
Myron Palay, myronpalay@aol.com,
+1-216-226-8755, c. 548-6485

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/010

Persia & Yemen Postal History

Collector of Postal History of Persia (before 1930) and of Yemen (before 1945) wishes to purchase interesting items.

Replies to:
Bjorn Sohrne
bjornsohrne@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/001

Turkey to Persia Postal History

I'm looking for early Ottoman covers, 1850s to 1870s, sent from Ottoman POs via Bayazid to Persia, and material related to the "Northern Route" between Turkey and Persia.

Replies to:
Bjorn Sohrne
bjornsohrne@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/002

For Sale: UAE Complete Collection 1971–2016

United Arab Emirates Complete Collection from 1971–2016 including all issued booklets in mint condition.

Please contact:
Syed A. Ahmed
abraralki@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/005

Postal Wars "Postkrieg"

Collector of worldwide postal war/Postkrieg and "disputed political propaganda" on mail is selling his double covers with postal war countermeasures and covers with meter marks and entires on history.

Ask for selling list by email:
Jan Heijs
heijsmo@xs4all.nl

What is postal war? See www.postalwar.info

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/007

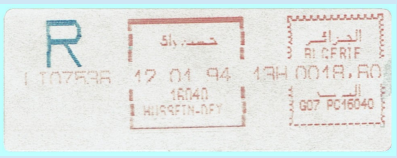
French-made Meter Markings



For research study I look for mail from all countries (except France) franked by franking machines like those used in French post offices. They can often be identified by the indication of time in the imprint.









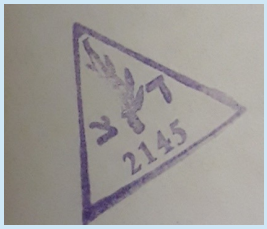
Offers to: Luc Guillard, lucguillard@wanadoo.fr

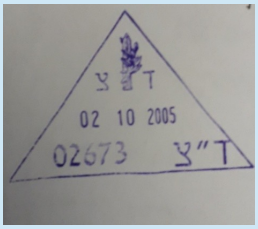
Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/001

Wanted: Israel's Triangular Military Unit Handstamps

There are 3 styles of triangular Handstamps used on Military Mail in Israel. The first style lowest numbers were used from 1948 to about 1960. I am trying to collect all of these and am still missing a few numbers. The mid period ran from approximately 1960 to 1980.







I have almost a complete run of these numbers but am still looking for a few of them including 1014, 1021, 1032, 1035, 1043, 1048, 1049,1060, 1091, 1094 and 1098 and a few others. The most recent zero series style started about 1980 and is still in use. Zero series numbers I am looking for include 01433, 01455, 01526, 01636, 01833 to 01860, 02129 and 03350.

I am trying to collect all the numbers and I estimate that there are over 5000 issued across the 3 styles. I am also looking for your lists of numbers to check against my database. All correspondence and offers to trade material welcome.

Please contact A. Harris via stamps@gmx.co.uk

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/011

Wanted: Syrian Postage Rates 1982–1987

I'm looking for postage rates in force in Syria from 1982 to 1987, domestic and international rates, airmail surcharges, etc. Partial information or ways to obtain information welcome.

Contact:
Luc Guillard
lucguillard@wanadoo.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/006

Exhibition "Der ewige Jude"

Buying postcards, cancels, ephemera and other material of this anti-semitic exhibition in 1930s Nazi Germany.

Offers to:
Barry Hoffman
291 Spurwink Ave., Cape Elizabeth, Maine 04107
pakistan@tiac.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/003

Wanted: Sudan Revenues

Social Insurance stamps
Revenues issued since the 2019 revolution
Civil war victims
Police Fund

Please contact David Sher
sh25ngc3603@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/001

Wanted: Palestine Mandate Covers

I am a private collector interested to buy British Mandate Palestine Covers.

Please send offers (with scans please) to:
Oren Gazenfeld
oren@gazenfeld.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/002

Looking for pro-Palestinian Slogans

I am looking for postal slogans in support of the Palestinian people and the refugees. I have a small collection of these and there are probably more available. Can you help me out?

Replies to:
Lawrence Fisher
Lf.stamps@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/013

Turkish Occupation of Thessaly

Collector is interested in any postal history material related to the Turkish occupation of Thessaly 1897–1898.

Exchange of information is also highly welcome.

Offers to:
Otto Graf
otto@skanderbeg.net

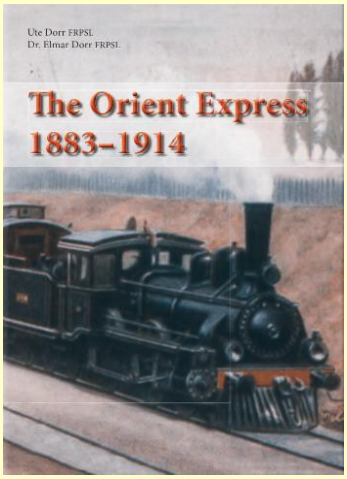
Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/002

Wanted: "Dear Doctor" and related drug advertising postcards

Many pharmaceutical companies (Abbott Labs, Biomarine, and Squibb, etc) used postcards sent from exotic locations to promote their products. These are commonly called "Dear Doctor" postcards since many start with that salutation. Abbott postcards were mailed between 1956-1968 using 182 different cards found to date to 34 countries and in 10 languages. On my website www.deardoctorpostcards.com I have documented over 10,000 such items. There are many more discoveries to be made. Let me know what you have!

Please contact Tom Fortunato stamptmf@frontiernet.net

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 14/007



The Orient Express 1883–1914

The postal history study by Ute Dorr & Dr. Elmar Dorr is now available in English!

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(mostly) coloured illustrations, A4, hardback. Price: 49 €

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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 17/012

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Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/003

U.K.-based Collector always interested in buying Egypt for his Collection

I am particularly interested in revenues, Cinderellas, perfins, telegrams, officially sealed labels, Interpostal Seals, Suez Canal Company, stamp dealer's mail, franking meters, Great Bitter Lake Association, Postal Concession, postal stationery, printed illustrated envelopes and anything unusual, but I also buy mainstream subjects.

From single items to whole collections, please let me make you an offer.

Please contact Jon Aitchison:
+44 (0) 1279 870488
britishlocals@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/008

Wanted: East Asian Military Mail

Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95

Boxer Uprising of 1900

Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05

Russian mail from Siberia via the C.E.R. or via ship from a military post office (FPO)

Japanese military mail from Manchuria, China, Korea.

Replies to:

Myron Palay, myronpalay@aol.com,

+1-216-226-8755, c. 548-6485

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/007

Qatar Postal History

Looking for Qatar Postal History items.

Covers of the 1950s – 1960s.

Stamps with errors such as inverted & misaligned overprints (no colour trials please).

Replies to:

Adil Al Husseini, PO Box 695, Doha

State of Qatar

ezgert@yahoo.com – APS # 121752 (since 1982)

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 15/201

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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/008



« Doar Ivri » is the 32 page, full colour (A4), award winning, quarterly journal in French of the **Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël** (C.F.P.I.), founded in 2004.

It and covers all aspects of Holy Land philately and Judaica. Ask for a free sample copy (PDF) or visit our website:

www.cfpi-asso.net

Replies to:
Jean-Paul Danon

president.cfpi@cfpi-asso.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/015

The online resource for Palestine Collectors

The award-winning, non-commercial website

Short Introduction To The Philately Of Palestine

presents a wealth of information for the collector of Palestine: be it First World War FPOs, Mandate stamps and postal history, Egyptian and Jordanian occupation, and modern-day PNA: stamps, postmarks, registration labels, postal history.

Also featured is the index to the BAPIP Bulletin and an extensive bibliography with over 8,000 entries, and much much more!

www.zobbel.de/stamp

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/009



ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 10/201

The Institute of Postal Historical Studies "Aldo Cecchi" Prato, Tuscany, Italy

When you study postal history, you investigate on organized communication, particularly focusing on material aspects. This is a new, productive approach connecting different subjects, such as social history and history of culture, epistolography, history of management and of entrepreneurship, paleography, diplomatics, economic history, historical geography, history of journalism and of commerce, collecting.

Since 1982, in Prato, **Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi"** has been an international reference centre for those concerned. The Institute is aimed at building, improving and sharing knowledge of the postal-historical subjects through publications, courses, workshops, exhibitions, and other cultural events.

One of the highlights of the Institute is his role as a **specialized library**, collecting guidebooks and old postal maps as well as modern philatelic editions. The library includes more than 13,000 items (volumes and booklets). Over time, the library has become a proper documentation centre on organized postal communication. The library is divided into special sections: the periodicals section contains almost 2,000 titles. The special collection of commercial philatelic publications (auction catalogues, fixed-price offers, promotional material, traders' price lists) numbers 15,000 items.

Last but not least, the Institute also holds an archival fond which is extraordinarily important for the history of Italian postal communications: the archive of the **"Direzione Superiore della Posta Militare"** (High office for Military Mail), containing some 400,000 original documents about its activity during the 20th century.

As you may understand, books and publications on postal-historical topics are welcome and ready to be inserted in the always-growing catalogue which can be consulted online. **You are therefore invited to send us your publications: they will be available to the international community of philatelists!**

www.issp.po.it

Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi", Via Ser Lapo Mazzei 37, 59100 Prato, Italy

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/006

OMAN STUDIES CENTRE

for Documentation and Research on Oman and the Arabian Gulf

The Oman Studies Centre is pooling resources on Oman and the Gulf to support research on Oman and to provide advisory services. In addition to the Oman Library with books, maps, and documents, the information pool includes special collections such as a philatelic collection and a numismatic collection. For our philatelic collection we buy stamps, postal history, stationery, and documents in the following areas:

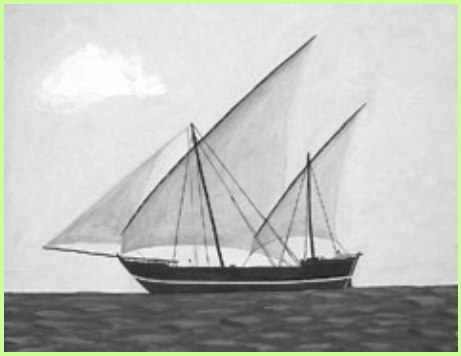
- India used in Muscat and Gwadar
- Pakistan used in Muscat and Gwadar
- British Post Office in Muscat
- Muscat & Oman, Sultanate of Oman
- "rebel stamps" State of Oman and Dhufar

We currently also buy early postcards of Oman (pre-1970) and Muscat quarter Anna varieties to complete collections that will result in the publishing of specialised catalogues in these two fields.

We have extensive holdings of duplicate material in all fields and are willing to sell or exchange for other Oman material. Enquiries are welcome.

Replies to:
Oman Studies Centre, Berlin Office, Kronenstr. 69, 10117 Berlin, Germany
collections@oman.org

Gratis-Anzeige 11/201



The Aden & Somaliland Study Group

A study group for the collectors of Aden, Yemen and the Somalilands
Quarterly Journal: The Dhow

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Subscriptions: £18 UK, £25 Europe, £30 World (paper copy); £10 GBP (pdf-only)

Contact: Neil Williams ***neil53williams@yahoo.co.uk***

Gratis-Anzeige 12/201

The GB Overprints Society

The GBOS promotes the collection and study of overprints on British stamps and postal stationery and their usage, from the first overprints for use outside the United Kingdom issued in Cyprus in 1880 right through the "British Levant" issues to the final use of overprints when the British postal agency at Muscat closed in 1966.

The GBOS range of interests also includes revenues and postal orders overprinted for use abroad as well as the British departmental overprints.

Collectors at all levels are always welcome, whether experienced researchers or beginners. We have an informative and lavishly illustrated website and publish a quarterly journal "The Overprinter", available in paper form or electronically. We have also published books on overprinted British postal stationery for use in many countries, including the Middle East and the Gulf.

For more information visit the website at http://www.gbos.org.uk
or write to The GBOS Secretary, 118 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Colchester CO5 0PA, UK

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/202

Palestinian Authority

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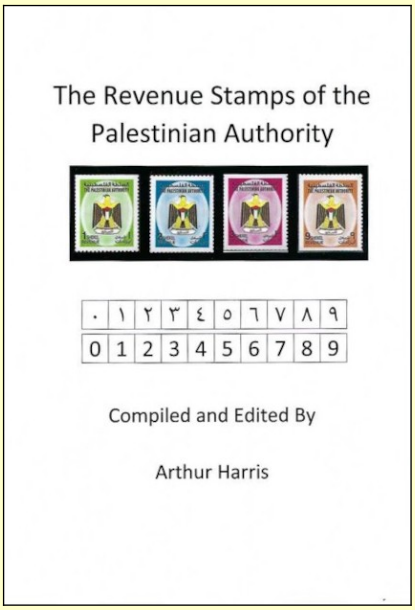
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Contact us at: palstamps@ziggo.nl

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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 16/001

The Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority



The monograph documents Palestinian revenue stamps and related issues. Listed and shown are 18 sets of revenue stamps issued by the Palestinian Authority or its government departments, both West Bank and Gaza.
Several documents illustrate the stamps' usage

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http://www.israelstamps.com

Enquiries to:
Arthus Harris
arthurhythec@gmail.com

Gratis-Anzeige 01/201

The Oriental Philatelic Association of London

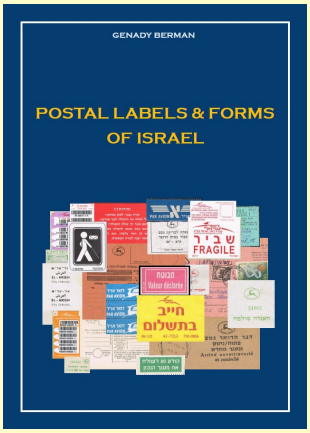
ORIENTAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION OF LONDON

The Oriental Philatelic Association of London was founded in 1949. Its remit is very broad both geographically and historically as it covers all philatelic aspects of post within the former Ottoman Empire and all its myriad successor states. Nevertheless many members specialise in one small area. Over one third of our membership of over 150 lives abroad, with a particular large number in the USA.

OPAL publishes a couple of journals per year along with a couple of newsletters. Both publications are also used to answer members' queries. If our extensive library can't help with queries, then our membership invariably contains someone who can help, however specialised or esoteric. There are informal meetings held in various UK locations as well as our annual get together for our AGM.

Membership costs presently £5 per annum. Further details can be found on and contacts can be made via OPAL's website: www.mclstamps.co.uk/opal/opalhome.html.

Philip Longbottom, OPAL secretary, email: prlongbottom@aol.com



ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 10/007

Israel Postal Labels and Forms Catalogue

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Jerusalem (El-Kouds). The railway station.[1]
Pre-WWI. Locomotive “Ramleh (J&J no. 3)” [2-6-0, Baldwin, 1890].

1 Source: Matson Collection, Library of Congress, https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2019698358/.



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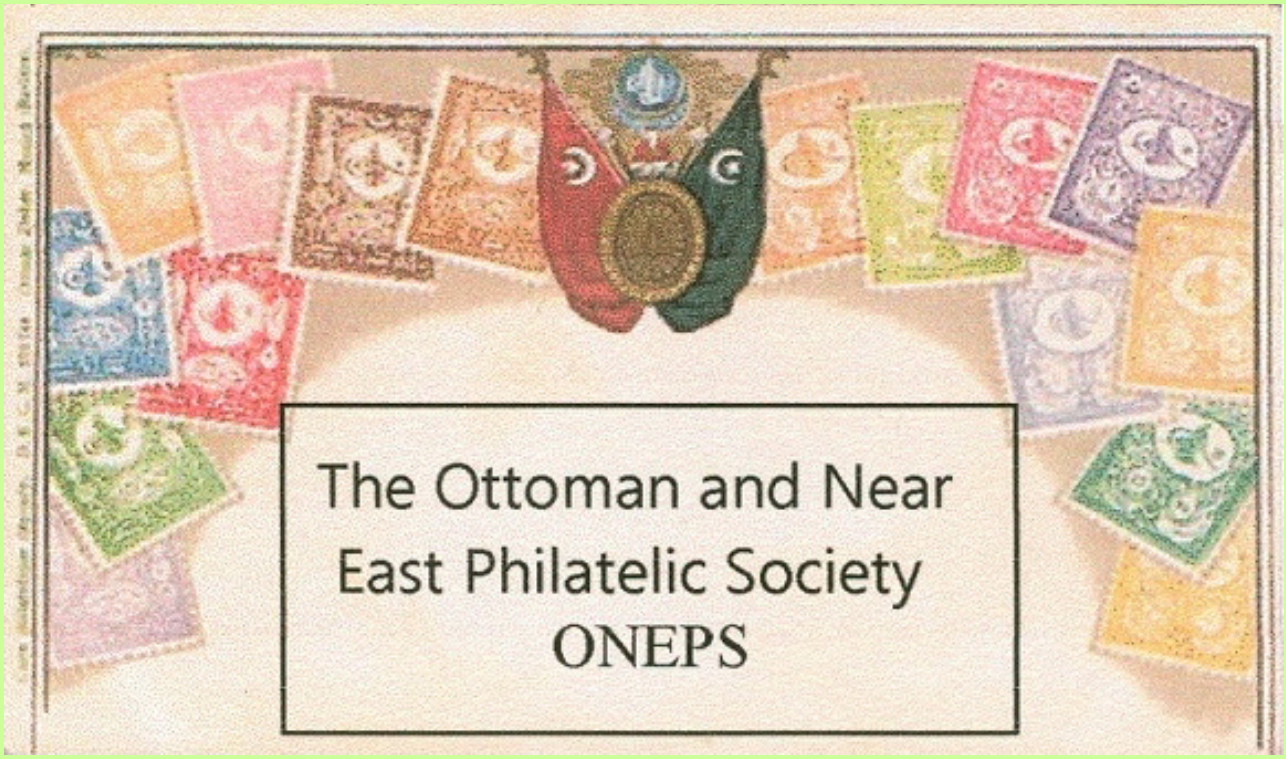
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The Ottoman and Near East Philatelic Society (ONEPS) promotes the collection and study of postage and revenue stamps, stationery, and postal history of the Ottoman Empire, the Republic of Turkey, and Ottoman successor states, including the Near and Middle East, Egypt, Arabia, and the Balkans.

Our journal, "The Levant," is published three times a year, and an index to all articles is posted on our website: www.oneps.net.

Membership in the society opens the door to a philatelic community with a wide range of interests, including Turkey, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen, Egypt, Armenia, Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Romania, philatelic and political history, postal administration, stamp authentication and forgeries, picture post cards and postal ephemera.

Annual dues are $20 in North America; £17 in the UK; €20 or $25 all other countries. Join by submitting an application, available from the Secretary, Mr. Rolfe Smith, at xbow2@mac.com or as download from our website: www.oneps.net.

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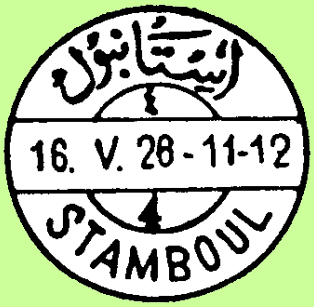
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Study Circle Ottoman Empire/Turkey







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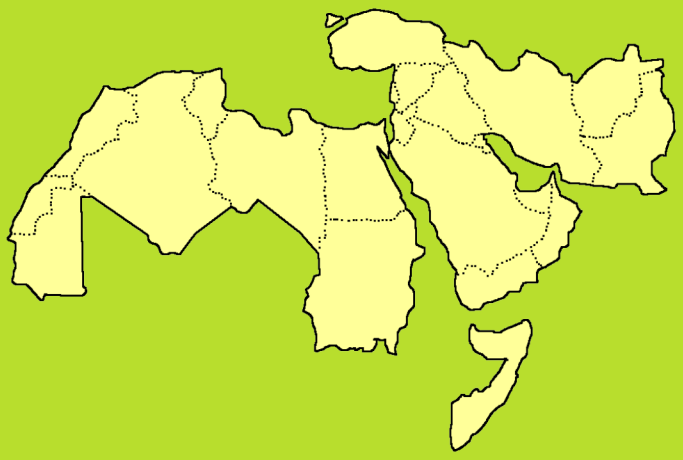
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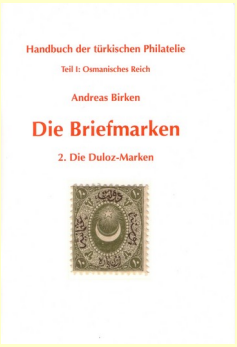
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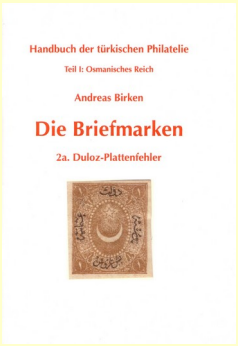


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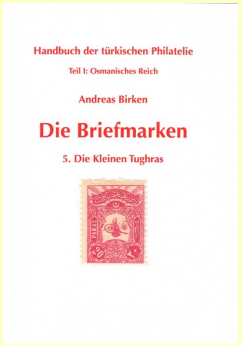
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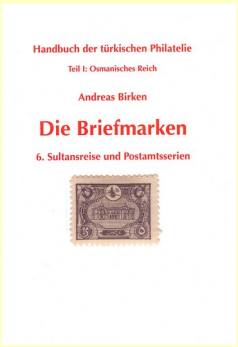


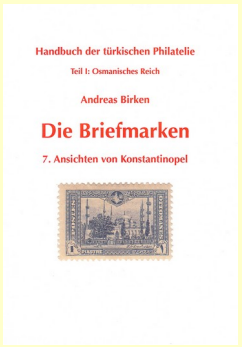


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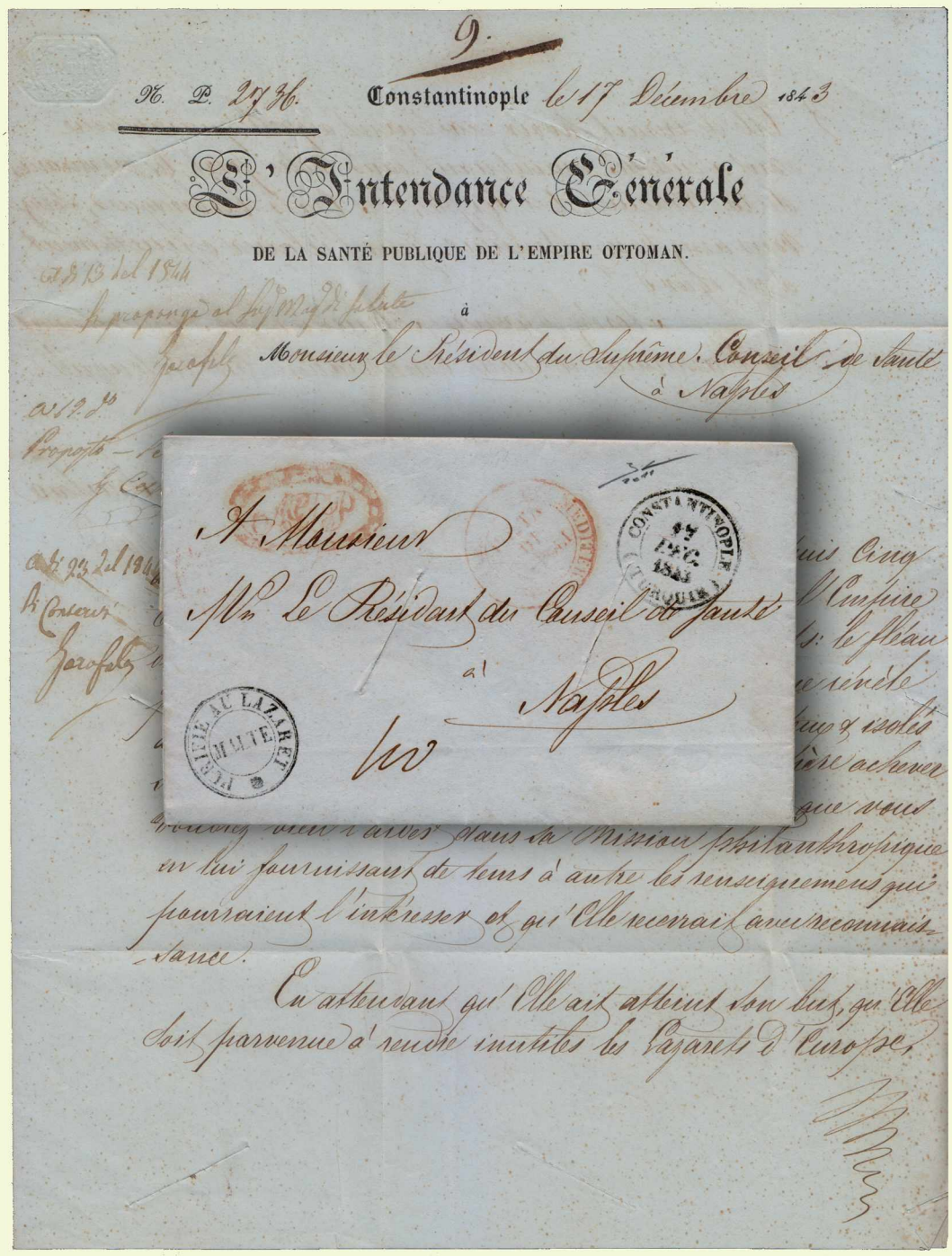
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Editorial

by Tobias Zywietz (mep-bulletin@zobbel.de)
Publisher & Editor, The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

This MEPB feels like another bumper issue, mainly due to two pieces: *Alexis Savoloulos*' original and award-winning research into the Austrian Post Office of Thessaloniki, and my Palestine Gazettes instalmemt for 1932. Both have been long and hard but also satisfying work. *Georgi Popov* writes about the Ottoman Post in Bulgaria.

Björn Sohrne presents the earliest known item on the Baluchistan landline from India to Persia, *Jens Warnecke* directs our attention to wartime measures in Turkey, *Otto Graf* studied the postal usage of the Leander's Tower postal cards, and *Rainer Fuchs* is on a journey through a jungle of genuine and fake Overland Mail covers.

Bernd-Dieter Buscke can present three new Jordanian censor markings and *Folkert Bruining* reworked his article about the island of Perim, co-written by the late Ot Louw, *Peter Valdner* presents information on the "Yellow Fleet" cinderellas and *Thomas Schubert* reports on the 2020 tariff of Palestine, which has already been superseded by a new tariff just a few weeks ago.

The *Reactions, Comments, Queries* section contains a wide range of subjects and welcomes contributors with their short pieces, reactions to articles, and requests.

Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank all contributors and all those aiding and encouraging me in the creation of this journal. The list would be too long to print here, so I mention just one non-philatelist, who, as native speaker, helped me with proofreading and gave advice on style of writing, namely *Colin Booth*.

Several organisations and persons gave me general permission to reprint articles from their journals and archives. One person I have especially to thank is *Barry D. Hoffman*, copyright owner of F. W. Pollack's THE HOLY LAND PHILATELIST. ***Many thanks to all!***

Contributions

I will consider any article of quality for potential inclusion: be it a large article with original research, a small piece looking at a particular aspect, a concise description of an interesting cover, or a long-forgotten piece of research rediscovered. It can be original writing, or material already published. I will advise and help with anything that is offered. Translation into English can be arranged, and all steps and processes are closely coordinated with the author.

If you think you can contribute to the journal, please do not hesitate to contact me!

Articles should be submitted as plain text (TXT), rich text (RTF), LibreOffice/OpenOffice (ODT), MS Word (DOC, DOCX) or Adobe Acrobat (PDF). Images can be JPEG/JPG- or PNG-files in 300dpi (or higher) resolution.

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Please come forward with your articles, research notes, queries, and images! MEPB needs interesting new material!

Imprint

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Datenschutzerklärung zur Mailing-Liste
Mailing List Data Protection Policy

by Tobias Zywietz (mep-bulletin@zobbel.de)
Publisher & Editor, The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

Zusammenfassung

- Jeder Nutzer kann sich kostenlos registrieren lassen, um per E-Mail Informationen zum Erscheinen und Inhalt meiner elektronischen Zeitschrift *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin* zu erhalten.
- Die gespeicherten Daten umfassen Name und E-Mail-Adresse des Nutzers.
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- Jeder registrierte Nutzer kann jederzeit die Änderung oder Löschung der Daten verlangen. Die Änderung oder Löschung erfolgt umgehend.

Summary

- Any user can register for free to receive information by e-mail about the publication and content of my electronic magazine *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*.
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I. Name und Anschrift des Verantwortlichen

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II. Allgemeines zur Datenverarbeitung

1. Umfang der Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten

Ich verarbeite personenbezogene Daten von Nutzern grundsätzlich nur, soweit diese zur Bereitstellung von Information über eine Mailing-Liste erforderlich ist. Die weitergehende Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten erfolgt nur nach Einwilligung des Nutzers.

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2. E-Mail-Adresse des Nutzers

2. Rechtsgrundlage für die Datenverarbeitung

Rechtsgrundlage für die vorübergehende Speicherung der Daten ist Art. 6 Abs. 1 DSGVO.

3. Zweck der Datenverarbeitung

Die Mailing-Liste dient dem Zweck, dem Nutzer Informationen zu Inhalten und Erscheinen der Zeitschrift zu übermitteln.

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1. Beschreibung und Umfang der Datenverarbeitung

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Das Recht auf Löschung besteht nicht, soweit die Verarbeitung erforderlich ist

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(2) die Verarbeitung mithilfe automatisierter Verfahren erfolgt.

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Das Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit gilt nicht für eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten, die für die Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe erforderlich ist, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde.

7. Widerspruchsrecht

Sie haben das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, jederzeit gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die aufgrund von Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. e oder f DSGVO erfolgt, Widerspruch einzulegen; dies gilt auch für ein auf diese Bestimmungen gestütztes Profiling.

Der Verantwortliche verarbeitet die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr, es sei denn, er kann zwingende schutzwürdige Gründe für die Verarbeitung nachweisen, die Ihre Interessen, Rechte und Freiheiten überwiegen, oder die Verarbeitung dient der Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

Werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet, um Direktwerbung zu betreiben, haben Sie das Recht, jederzeit Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten zum Zwecke derartiger Werbung einzulegen; dies gilt auch für das Profiling, soweit es mit solcher Direktwerbung in Verbindung steht.

Widersprechen Sie der Verarbeitung für Zwecke der Direktwerbung, so werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr für diese Zwecke verarbeitet.

Sie haben die Möglichkeit, im Zusammenhang mit der Nutzung von Diensten der Informationsgesellschaft – ungeachtet der Richtlinie 2002/58/EG – Ihr Widerspruchsrecht mittels automatisierter Verfahren auszuüben, bei denen technische Spezifikationen verwendet werden.

Bei Datenverarbeitung zu wissenschaftlichen, historischen oder statistischen Forschungszwecken:

Sie haben auch das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus Ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, bei der Verarbeitung Sie betreffender personenbezogener Daten, die zu wissenschaftlichen oder historischen Forschungszwecken oder zu statistischen Zwecken gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO erfolgt, dieser zu widersprechen.

Ihr Widerspruchsrecht kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

8. Recht auf Widerruf der datenschutzrechtlichen

Einwilligungserklärung

Sie haben das Recht, Ihre datenschutzrechtliche Einwilligungserklärung jederzeit zu widerrufen. Durch den Widerruf der Einwilligung wird die Rechtmäßigkeit der aufgrund der Einwilligung bis zum Widerruf erfolgten Verarbeitung nicht berührt.

9. Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde

Unbeschadet eines anderweitigen verwaltungsrechtlichen oder gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs steht Ihnen das Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde, insbesondere in dem Mitgliedstaat ihres Aufenthaltsorts, ihres Arbeitsplatzes oder des Orts des mutmaßlichen Verstoßes, zu, wenn Sie der Ansicht sind, dass die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten gegen die DSGVO verstößt.

Die Aufsichtsbehörde, bei der die Beschwerde eingereicht wurde, unterrichtet den Beschwerdeführer über den Stand und die Ergebnisse der Beschwerde einschließlich der Möglichkeit eines gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs nach Art. 78 DSGVO.

Data Protection Policy

This is a non-binding translation into English. The only legally binding text is the German "Datenschtutzerklärung" above.

All references are to the German text of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR, German: Datenschutz-Grundverordnung, DSGVO).

Data protection is of particular importance to me. Use of my electronic journal pages is possible without any indication of personal data.

The processing of personal data, such as the name and e-mail address of a person, is always carried out in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and in accordance with the country-specific data protection regulations applicable to me. By means of this data protection declaration I would like to inform the public about the type, scope and purpose of the personal data collected, used and processed by me. Furthermore, data subjects will be informed of their rights by means of this data protection declaration.

As data controller, I have implemented numerous technical and organisational measures to ensure the utmost protection of the personal data processed via this website. Nevertheless, Internet-based data transmissions, like e-mail, may in principle contain security risks, so that absolute protection cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, every person concerned is free to transmit personal data to me also in alternative ways.

I. Name and address of the person responsible

The person responsible in the sense of the General Data Protection Regulation and other national data protection laws of EU member states as well as other data protection regulations is:

Tobias Zywietz
Hauptstr. 10
75245 Neulingen
Germany
Phone: +49-(0)7237-44 39 03
E-mail: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de
Website: www.zobbel.de

II. General information about data processing

1. Scope of processing of personal data

In general, I only process personal data of users if this is necessary to provide information by way of a mailing-list. The further processing of personal data only takes place with the user's consent.

2. Legal basis for the processing of personal data

Insofar as I obtain the consent of the data subject for the processing of personal data, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a EU General Data Protection Regulation serves as the legal basis for the processing of personal data.

In the processing of personal data required for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is a party, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO serves as the legal basis. This also applies to processing operations that are necessary to carry out pre-contractual measures.

As far as the processing of personal data is necessary for the fulfilment of a legal obligation, which is subject to me, Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. c DSGVO serves as legal basis.

In the event that the vital interests of the data subject or another natural person require the processing of personal data, Article 6(1)(d) DSGVO serves as the legal basis.

If processing is necessary to safeguard a legitimate interest of mine or of a third party and if the interests, fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject do not outweigh the former interest, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. f DSGVO serves as the legal basis for processing.

3. Deletion time of data and storage

The personal data of the person concerned will be deleted or blocked as soon as the purpose of storage ceases to apply. Furthermore, data may be stored if this has been provided for by the European or national legislators' regulations, laws or other provisions to which the person responsible is subject. The data will also be blocked or deleted if a storage period prescribed by the aforementioned standards expires, unless there is a need for further storage of the data for the conclusion or fulfilment of a contract.

III. Mailing-List

Every user is free to subscribe for free to my mailing list via e-mail. This does not create any obligations for the user.

1. Description and scope of data processing

The following data is collected:

1. surname and first name of the user
2. e-mail address of the user

2. Legal basis for data processing

The legal basis for the temporary storage of data is Art. 6 para. 1 DSGVO.

3. Purpose of data processing

The purpose of the mailing list is to provide the user with information about the contents and appearance of the journal.

4. Storage duration

The user can leave the mailing list at any time. The data will be deleted immediately.

5. Possibility of objection and elimination

The collection of data for the provision of the mailing list is absolutely necessary for the operation of the mailing list. Consequently, there is no possibility of objection on the part of the user. The user can, however, object to the storage at any time and thus leave the mialing list.

IV. E-Mail contact

1. Description and scope of data processing

You can contact me via the e-mail address provided on my website. In this case, the user's personal data transmitted by e-mail will be stored. In this context, the data will not be passed on to third parties. The data is used exclusively for processing the conversation.

V. Rights of the person concerned

If your personal data is processed, you are affected within the meaning of the DSGVO and you have the following rights vis-à-vis the person responsible:

1. The right to information

You can ask the person in charge to confirm whether personal data concerning you will be processed by me. If such processing is available, you can request the following information from the person responsible:

(1) the purposes for which the personal data are processed;
(2) the categories of personal data processed;
(3) the recipients or categories of recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been or are still being disclosed;
(4) the planned duration of the storage of the personal data concerning you or, if specific information on this is not possible, criteria for determining the storage period;
(5) the existence of a right to rectification or deletion of personal data concerning you, a right to limitation of processing by the controller or a right to object to such processing;
(6) the existence of a right of appeal to a supervisory authority;
(7) any available information on the origin of the data if the personal data are not collected from the data subject;
(8) the existence of automated decision-making including profiling in accordance with Art. 22 para. 1 and 4 DSGVO and – at least in these cases – meaningful information on the logic involved and the scope and intended effects of such processing for the data subject.

You have the right to request information as to whether the personal data concerning you is transferred to a third country or to an international organisation. In this context, you may request to be informed of the appropriate guarantees pursuant to Art. 46 DSGVO in connection with the transmission. This right to information may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

2. The right of correction

You have a right of rectification and/or completion vis-à-vis the data controller if the personal data processed concerning you are incorrect or incomplete. The person responsible shall make the correction without delay.

Your right to correction may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

3. Right to limitation of processing

Under the following conditions, you may request that the processing of personal data concerning you be restricted:

(1) if you dispute the accuracy of the personal data concerning you for a period that enables the data controller to verify the accuracy of the personal data;
(2) the processing is unlawful and you refuse to delete the personal data and instead request the restriction of the use of the personal data;
(3) the data controller no longer needs the personal data for the purposes of the processing, but you do need them to assert, exercise or defend legal claims, or (4) if you have filed an objection to the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and it has not yet been determined whether the legitimate reasons of the person responsible outweigh your reasons. If the processing of personal data concerning you has been restricted, such data may only be processed - apart from being stored - with your consent or for the purpose of asserting, exercising or defending rights or protecting the rights of another natural or legal person or on grounds of an important public interest of the Union or a Member State.

If the processing restriction has been limited according to the above conditions, you will be informed by the person responsible before the restriction is lifted.

Your right to limitation of processing may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of research or statistical purposes and the restriction is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

4. The right of deletion

a) Duty of deletion

You may request the data controller to delete the personal data relating to you immediately, and the data controller is obliged to delete this data immediately, if one of the following reasons applies:

(1) The personal data concerning you are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed.
(2) You revoke your consent, on which the processing was based pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO, and there is no other legal basis for the processing.
(3) You file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and there are no overriding legitimate reasons for the processing, or you file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 2 DSGVO.
(4) The personal data concerning you have been processed unlawfully.
(5) The deletion of personal data relating to you is necessary to fulfil a legal obligation under Union law or the law of the Member States to which the data controller is subject.
(6) The personal data concerning you were collected in relation to information society services offered pursuant to Art. 8 para. 1 DSGVO.

b) Information to third parties

If the data controller has made the personal data concerning you public and is obliged to delete it pursuant to Art. 17 para. 1 DSGVO, he shall take appropriate measures, including technical measures, taking into account the available technology and the implementation costs, to inform data processors who process the personal data that you as the data subject have requested the deletion of all links to this personal data or of copies or replications of this personal data.

c) Exceptions

The right to cancellation does not exist if the processing is necessary

(1) to exercise freedom of expression and information;
(2) to fulfil a legal obligation required for processing under the law of the Union or of the Member States to which the controller is subject, or to perform a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller
(3) for reasons of public interest in the field of public health pursuant to Art. 9 para. 2 lit. h and i and Art. 9 para. 3 DSGVO;
(4) for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO, insofar as the law referred to under a) is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the attainment of the objectives of such processing, or
(5) to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

5. Right to information

If you have exercised your right to have the data controller correct, delete or limit the processing, he/she is obliged to inform all recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been disclosed of this correction or deletion of the data or restriction on processing, unless this proves impossible or involves a disproportionate effort. Recipients have the right vis-à-vis the person responsible to be informed about these recipients.

6. Right to data transferability

You have the right to receive the personal data concerning you that you have provided to the person responsible in a structured, common and machine-readable format. In addition, you have the right to transmit this data to another person in charge without obstruction by the person in charge to whom the personal data

was provided, provided

(1) processing is based on consent pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a DSGVO or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO or on a contract pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO and

(2) processing is carried out by means of automated methods

In exercising this right, you also have the right to request that the personal data concerning you be transferred directly from one data controller to another data controller, insofar as this is technically feasible. The freedoms and rights of other persons must not be affected by this.

The right to transferability shall not apply to the processing of personal data necessary for the performance of a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller.

7. Right of objection

You have the right to object at any time, for reasons arising from your particular situation, to the processing of personal data concerning you under Article 6(1)(e) or (f) of the DSGVO; this also applies to profiling based on these provisions.

The data controller no longer processes the personal data concerning you, unless he can prove compelling reasons worthy of protection for the processing, which outweigh your interests, rights and freedoms, or the processing serves to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

If the personal data concerning you are processed for direct marketing purposes, you have the right to object at any time to the processing of the personal data concerning you for the purpose of such advertising; this also applies to profiling, insofar as it is associated with such direct marketing.

If you object to the processing for direct marketing purposes, the personal data concerning you will no longer be processed for these purposes.

You have the possibility to exercise your right of objection in connection with the use of Information Society services by means of automated procedures using technical specifications, notwithstanding Directive 2002/58/EC.

For data processing for scientific, historical or statistical research purposes:
You also have the right to object to the processing of personal data concerning you for scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO for reasons arising from your particular situation.

Your right of objection may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

8. Right to revoke the declaration of consent

You have the right to revoke your data protection declaration of consent at any time. The revocation of consent shall not affect the legality of the processing carried out on the basis of the consent until revocation.

9. Right of appeal to a supervisory authority

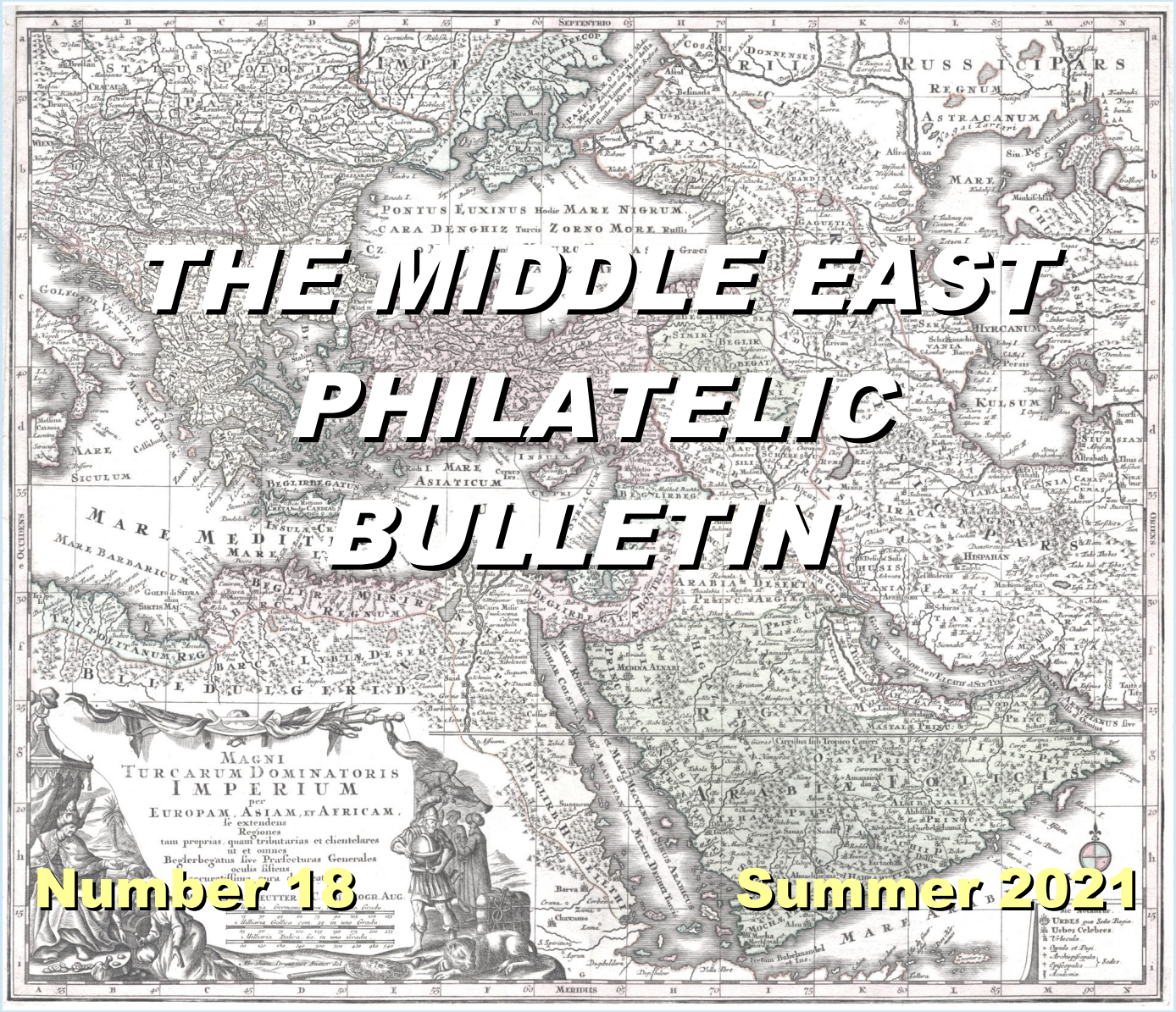
Without prejudice to any other administrative or judicial remedy, you have the right of appeal to a supervisory authority, in particular in the EU member state where you reside, work or suspect the infringement, if you believe that the processing of personal data concerning you is contrary to the DSGVO.

The supervisory authority to which the complaint has been submitted shall inform the complainant of the status and results of the complaint, including the possibility of a judicial remedy under Article 78 DSGVO.



Please come forward with your articles, research notes, queries, and images! MEPB needs interesting new material!





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Some of the Articles in Preparation:

Ottoman Fiscal Stamp Laws 1893

Proofs and Essays of (Trans-) Jordan

Turkey 1917: Ox Head Overprints on Cover

Gems from Adolf Passer's Collection

Turkey: Ay Yildiz Revisited

Cholera Quarantine in Palestine 1902

The Red Crescent Exhibition Constantinople 1917

Archive: The Great Famine in Lebanon 1918

Archive: Official Gazettes for Palestine 1933