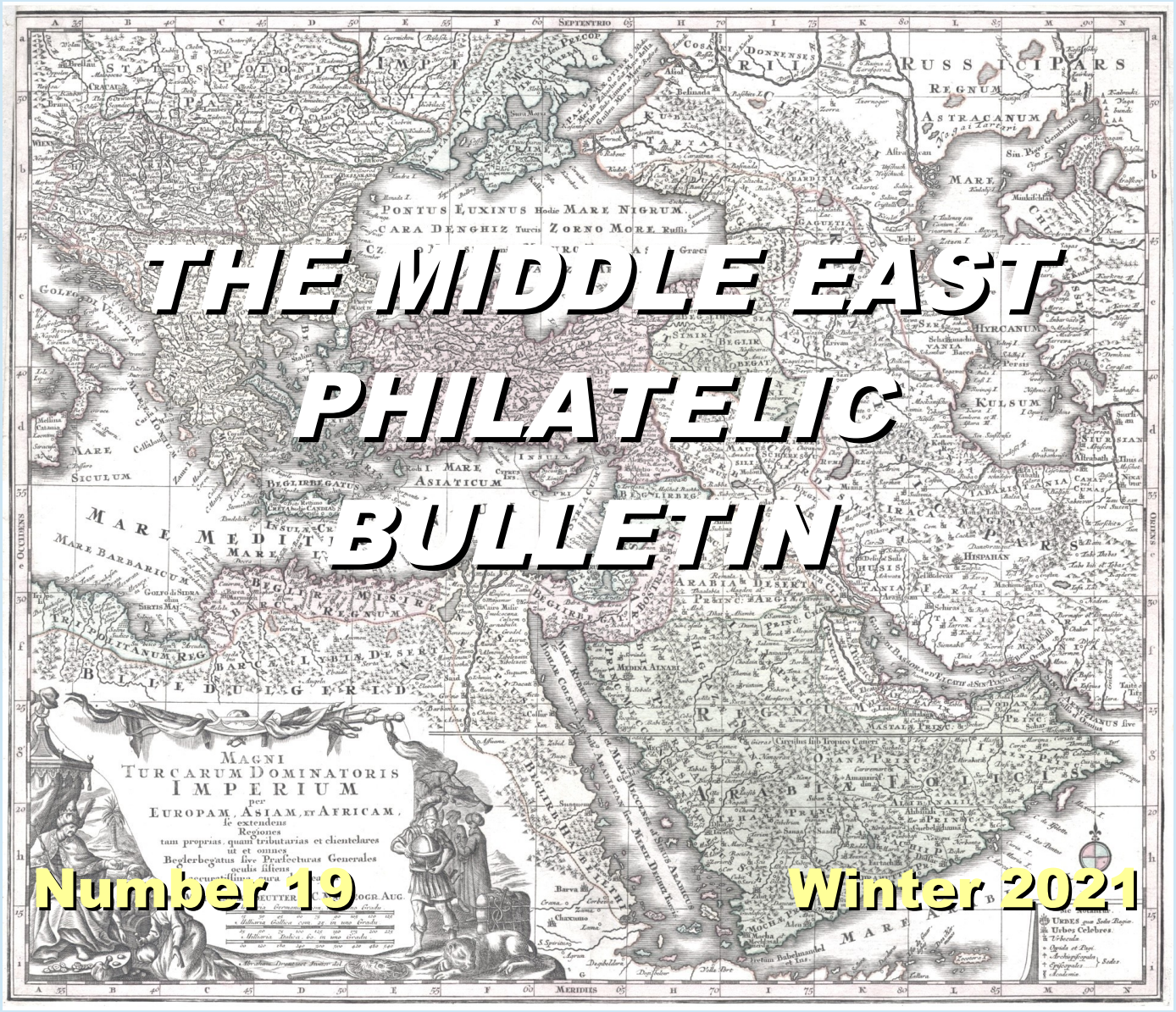
ISSN: 2702-4199



THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Number 19 Winter 2021

Untaxed Cover Anatolia to Austria 1871

Mission Bopp: Persia via Baghdad

Negative Ottoman Censorship Markings of WWI

Turkey 1917: Ox Head Overprints on Cover

The First Revenue Stamps in Former Ottoman Territories

From Britain to India by Imperial Airways

Crown Agents Requisitions Books

The International Reply Coupons of Syria and Lebanon

The Modern Definitive Revenue Stamps of Jordan 1995–2020

Archive: Official Gazettes for Palestine 1933

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Permalink: www.zobbel.de/mepb/MEP-Bulletin_019.pdf

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Release: 2021-12-25 – A

Beware the Certificate: Anatolia to Austria 1871 Untaxed

by Tobias Zywietz

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Prof. Dr. Ulrich Ferchenbauer (VÖB, AIEP) is certainly one of the most outstanding specialists on Austrian postal history of our time; however, when it comes to Turkey, he does not always stand on solid ground. Here some findings by Ferchenbauer are to be scrutinised. The cover in *fig. 1* was sold as lot 7629 at 3,000 sFr. after starting with an estimate of 750 sFr. only.[1]

Ferchenbauer certified on 9th February 2020:

> *TURKEY, postage stamp issue 1869 1 Ghrusch (Piastre) "Duloz" type with overprint in Type III, rough perforated 7, on address side single stamp as well as a horizontal strip of six on the reverse side. Altogether complete, small-format envelope from inner Turkey via PERA and CONSTANTINOPLE to STRZEBOWITZ in Austrian Silesia; Michel No. 15 B (7) [...].*
>
> *The Ottoman postal territory was divided into three zones from 1st January 1868, the 3rd zone comprising all those places which were more than 200 postal hours away from CONSTANTINOPLE (equivalent to about 1,000 km) and the rate was 6 Ghrush or Piastres, these are paid for on the reverse. For letters carried by sea the rate was increased by 1 Ghrush or Piastre, this stamp is pasted on the address side at the bottom left.*
>
> *Although there was no contract between the Austrian and Turkish postal services at that time, the letter was transferred in CONSTANTINOPLE on 17/10 (according to the Gregorian calendar) and forwarded without taxation - it arrived in Schönbrunn B. H. (the place of delivery of STRZEBOWITZ)[2] on 26/10; the letter dates from 1871 (see oval transitional postmark of PERA dated 5/10/71 - according to the Julian calendar. [...]*



1 Cf. https://corinphila.ch/de/_auctions/&action=showLot&auctionID=19&lotno=7629.
2 Today: Svinov.



Fig. 1a: The cover's reverses side with the 1 Piastre strip-of-six.

The auction house has added a note to the lot description:

> *Unfortunately, the provenance of this envelope cannot be determined from stamps or handwritten notes on the envelope. However, one can assume that it comes from Harput, a neighbouring town of Elazig, which was socially and economically more active at the time. Since the beginning of the 1850s, there was an American missionary school, from which many correspondences came to Europe and the USA. Elazig was on the main Basra–Istanbul route in 1871, which explains the transit postmark. This cover shows the correct franking for the Turkish part of the journey with 6 piastres for the third distance stage (more than 1000 km) and an additional piastre for the city delivery in Istanbul to the Austrian post office.*

Ferchenbauer's explanation of the franking is not correct. At least Corinphila's in-house expert has noticed that Ferchenbauer is mistaken. It is true that the seapost postage was indeed 1 Piastre, but it applied from port to port (littoral) and was not levied as an additional charge. A different postage would have been due for the land route to the port. If the cover was transported exclusively by land, the 6 Piastres postage was sufficient for the distance (over 200 hours by road).

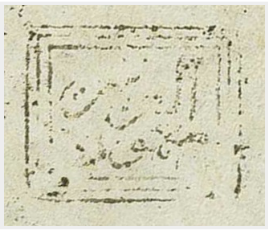
In its original version, this article would have continued like this:

> *There is no plausible explanation for the 1 Piastre stamp on the front of the letter. Corinphila suspects an alleged 'city delivery,' i.e. a charge for forwarding from the Péra post office to the Austrian post office a few hundred metres away. This cannot be true either. So the mystery remains why the sender (Corinphila suspects an American missionary school in Harput) used 7 instead of 6 Piastres, and why Austria did not charge postage for its own forwarding.*

However, things turned out differently: in order to decipher the postmarks, I asked several collectors for help. Fellow philatelist Volker Fredebold was then able to identify the two-circle cancel on the reverse (this is clearly below the postage stamps) and the triple rectangular cancel cancelling the stamps (see table) and thus explained the conundrum of the 7 Piastres franking:

According to Fredebold, the letter went on its journey unfranked and was cancelled with the triple rectangular cancel "Maʿmuret-ül-ʿAziz". The postage by land route to Constantinople was 6 Piastres. The main post office there struck its two-circle postmark "Deraliye," affixed the strip of

six 1 Piastres on the reverse and cancelled the stamps with the triple rectangular postmark "Deraliye." Then the letter was forwarded to the Austrian post office by city post and another 1 Piastre stamp was affixed for this delivery, now on the front of the cover.[3] The treatment by the Austrian Post Office, which did not issue a taxation marking, however still remains unexplained.

Marking on the Cover	Dr. Birken Catalogue
	 BAY 2 * C/W III 54 15P (1880) A/P 2 R (1880) N: Seen on stamp of 1873 (1877) blue
	 Deraliye --81 B/C III 12 R (1865–71) BAY 12 30F (1865) C/W III 19 (1865–) black CC, blue 15
	 Deraliye --81 B/C III 11 C (1865–75) BAY 13 10F (1865) N: Seen on stamp of 1869  inner box 12 x 9 mm C/W III 18 (1865–) black CCC, blue 10P (exact type not identifiable)
	Without a doubt Maʿmuret-ül-ʿAziz:  B/C X A 7 M (1867–82) BAY 1 * (1867) C/W IV 1 CC (1867–82) black, blue
	Clearly Stamboul / Deraliye:  Deraliye BAY 18 50F (1866) A/P 26 B (1866–69)

Transfer from Ottoman Post via City Post to Foreign Post Office

Volker Fredebold presents the following cover (*fig. 2*), which illustrates the city delivery when a letter was handed over to a foreign post office:

The letter to Livorno in Italy was posted at the city post office in Beyoğlu on 14/26th September 1871. From Beyoğlu, the letter was carried by the state city post office for the fee of one Piastre, which was collected by means of ordinary postage stamps, via the main Bahçekapısı city post office

3 Cf. Passer, p. 198: "This is principally the case during periods when the city post used ordinary postage stamps without the distinguishing overprint." Meant is the period 1870 to 1873, i.e. until the "şehir" overprints appeared.

to the Austrian post office.

The Austrian post office received the letter unfranked and affixed a tax mark. It was then transported on the usual postal route by ship to Varna, from there by rail to Rustschuk and further by Danube steamer to Vienna, where it arrived on schedule on 29th September 1871 after three days of transport.

From Vienna, the letter was transported by the Austrian Southern Railway to Padua in Northern Italy, where it was transferred to the railway to Livorno. It finally arrived there on 3rd October 1871 after a total of seven days in transit. The fee for the complete postal journey by Austrian post from Constantinople to Livorno was collected from the recipient to the amount of 35 Centesimi.



Fig. 2: Letter from Beyoğlu by city post via Bahçekapısı to the Austrian post office (1 Piastre); via Varna and Rustschuk on the Danube to Vienna, then by railway mail to Livorno.



Figs. 2–2b: The cover's principle markings

The Solution

After publication of the original article,[4] AROS member Hans-Dieter Gröger contacted me and presented a conclusive explanation.

Sfr. Volker Fredebold had identified the postmarks and came to the conclusion that the letter went on its journey unfranked, just with the triple rectangular postmark "Maʿmuret-ül-ʿAziz" applied. The overland postage to Constantinople amounted to 6 Piastres, this was affixed at the main post office and cancelled with the triple rectangular postmark "Deraliye". The letter was then forwarded by city post to the Austrian post office and another Piastre was affixed, now on the front. However, there was still no explanation as to who paid the postage, as the Austrian post office did not issue a tax marking.

Gröger can now explain this conclusively: The sender belonged to an Austrian institution that enjoyed exemption from Austrian postage. An agent of this institution (or a member of the embassy) paid the 6 Piastres postage at the Istanbul main post office during his regular postal service, as well as the 1 Piastre stamp on the front for the referral to the Austrian Levant post office. The transfer was always made by the state post office, not by the city post office. This is clearly shown by the cancellation of the 1 Piastre stamp. If the letter had been sent by the city post from one of its post offices to a Levant post office, it would always have been cancelled with the point cancel (Brandt/Ceylan type XXVII, A or B), never with an oval cancel of the city post office.

From the Austrian Levant post office, the letter was sent postage-free to the institution in Vienna presumably with other items (note the red chalk mark "2" in the circle with signature). From there, again under official postage paid cover, it was then delivered postage free (transit marking of Schönbrunn railway station)[5] to the addressee.

And it is precisely this treatment that makes the letter so interesting from a postal history point of view that it has been raised from starting price of 750 sFr. to the hammered result of 3.000 sFr.

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4 In Türkei-Spiegel no. 136.

5 Close to Svinov (Strebowitz), now part of the city of Ostrava (Mährisch Ostrau).

Mission Bopp: Persia via Baghdad 1916

by Arno Schmolke, Horst Borlinghaus, Walter Stegmüller, Rolf Haspel, Heiko Kregel, with additions by Tobias Zywietz, Volker Fredebold. Amir Dolatabadi, and Mehrdad Sadri

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The gestation of this article started with a research request by Arno Schmolke in the journal of Arge Deutsche Feldpost 1914–1918[1] in 2020, and subsequent replies by Walter Stegmüller and Rolf Haspel, with Horst Borlinghaus adding a new cover. When preparing a reprint for TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL, *I made further enquiries to identify the markings on that cover involving the help of Volker Fredebold. Amir Dolatabadi, and Mehrdad Sadri.*

This enquiry about "Mission Bopp" in Persia appeared in RB 215:[2]

Mr. **Arno Schmolke** encloses a field post letter with the postmark "Marineschiffspost No. 14" cancelled 19th May (1916). The sender is Unteroffizier (Corporal) Ludwig Meyer "Mission Bopp durch Deutsches Konsulat Bagdad" (Mission Bopp via German Consulate Baghdad). The sealing strip has been removed. Glue residues are still clearly visible (*fig. 2*).

To support German interests in Persia, the German Army Command ordered the creation of a Deutsch-Persische Militärmission (German-Persian military mission) in the summer of 1915. This was placed under the command of Colonel Bopp and consisted initially of 20 officers, later increased to 27. The mission was to form a Persian army. The contact address was the German consulate in Baghdad. Who knows more about this mission?

This was followed-up in RB 216:[3]

In reply to Mr. Schmolke's question in the last journal on details about the "Mission Bopp" came responses from Mr. **Walter Stegmüller** and Mr. **Rolf Haspel** which complement each other and are based on the same sources. Haspel writes the following:

Politically, Persia was divided into Russian and British spheres of interest. Germany's interest was to preserve the country's previous independence. The German Foreign Office decided to pursue a Persian policy independent of its ally Turkey. In the summer of 1915, the "Deutsch-Persische Militärmission" (D-P-M-M, German-Persian Military Mission) was formed with its headquarters based in Baghdad. It was assigned to the 6th Turkish Army, whose supreme commander became Field Marshal von der Goltz.[4] The leadership of the D-P-M-M was assigned to Colonel Bopp. Both arrived in Baghdad on 6th December 1915.

The aim of the mission was to organise and lead the Persian army, spark an uprising, convince Swedish officers to the German cause and win Persian tribes for a war of liberation. On 1st January 1916, Colonel Bopp and several German officers went to Kermanshah to get an idea of the military situation.

1 Working group on German WWI Field Post.Website: https://www.deutsche-feldpost1914-18.de/.
2 Rundbrief <Arge Deutsche Feldpost 1914–1918>, no. 215, 2020, p. 51.
3 Rundbrief <Arge Deutsche Feldpost 1914–1918>, no. 216, 2020, pp. 101–104.
4 Goltz Pasha, i.e. General Field Marshall Wilhelm Leopold Colmar Freiherr von der Goltz (1843–1916).



Figs. 1 and 1a: Field post letter with the postmark “Kais. Deutsche Marine-Schiffspost № 14” dated 19.05.(1916). Sender: “Unteroffizier[5] Ludwig Meyer Mission Bopp durch Deutsches Konsulat Bagdad”.

5 Corporal.

Arthur Bopp – Biographical Remarks by Heiko Kregel[6]

Arthur Bopp was born in Stuttgart on 12.12.1860 as the son of a cavalry officer. He attended the cadet school in Oranienstein and the Prussian Main Cadet School in Groß-Lichterfelde. He served in the Uhlanen regiments No. 7 and No. 20, as well as in the Dragoons regiments No. 7 and No. 25. Bopp retired on 27.01.1909 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He entered Ottoman service in the same year to assist in the reorganisation of the Turkish cavalry. During this time, Bopp was stationed in Erzincan in eastern Turkey. While still in Turkey, Bopp was promoted to Colonel on 6.12.1913. He returned to Germany in 1914.

He was reactivated soon after the outbreak of war. Bopp took command of Landwehr Infantry Regiment No. 78 on 9.11.1914. After a time of sick leave at the beginning of 1915, he took command of Landwehr Infantry Regiment No. 30 on 21.03.1915; in addition, he commanded Section III of the wartime occupation of the fortress of Metz from April 1915. On 9.10.1915, Bopp was assigned as Chief of Staff to General Colmar von der Goltz's army in Mesopotamia.

On 29.12.1915, v.d. Goltz assigned to him the supreme command of all German-Turkish troops in Persia. After these units were pushed back by Russian troops in the direction of Iraq, Bopp's command was dissolved. He retired without military command to his castle in Mühlhausen, where he was reactivated only in March 1918. He was first appointed deputy commander of the Württemberg 52nd Landwehr Infantry Brigade, then commander in May 1918.

With this unit, Bopp advanced from Ukraine to the Sea of Azov in spring 1918, where Taganrog and Rostov were captured in May/June. In the summer he led the so-called Battle of Lake Mius (12./13.06.1918) to repel a Bolshevik landing corps. Following the destruction of the enemy units, according to his own account, Bopp had 3,600 captured Bolsheviks executed on 14.06.1918. On 8.11.1918, he was promoted to the rank of Major General. In December 1918, Bopp returned to Germany via Odessa. On 31.01.1919 Bopp was demobilised and retired into private life, he died in Mühlhausen on 30.10.1928.

The literary estate of Arthur Bopp is archived in the Hauptstaatsarchiv Stuttgart and has already been partially digitised.[7] It is very likely that this material has not yet been fully evaluated. There is probably still a lot to be found for the military and postal historian.

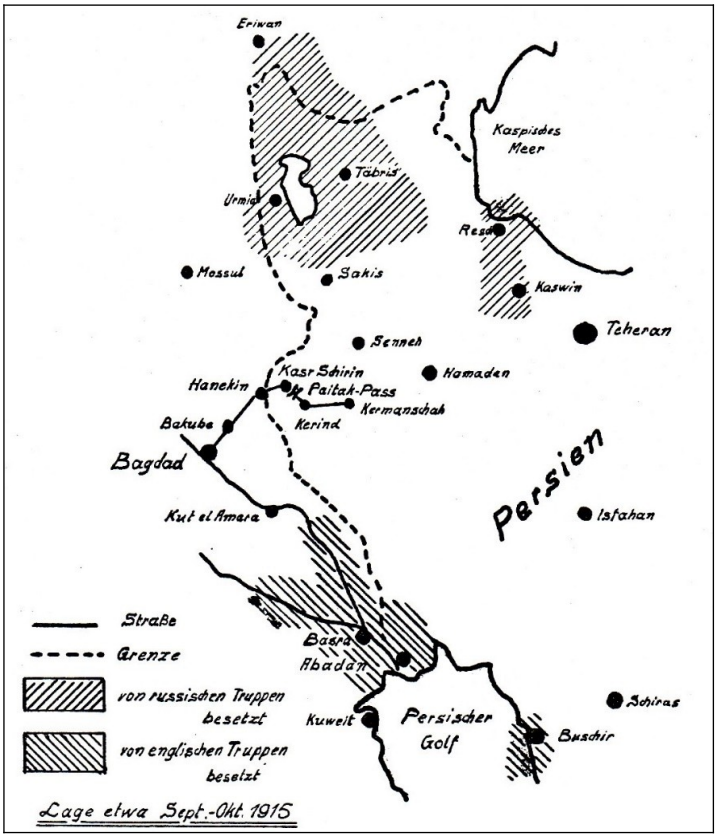


Fig. 2:

Map of the Persian theatre of war showing the state of affairs as of September/October 1915.

6 Editor of the journal Arge Deutsche Feldpost 1914–1918.

7 File M660/005, cf. http://www.landesarchiv-bw.de/plink/?f=1-1539060, http://www.landesarchiv-bw.de/plink/?f=1-1539061, http://www.landesarchiv-bw.de/plink/?f=1-1539062.

To reinforce the Persian front, the "Sondermission P" (Special Mission P) was formed under Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg.[8] Despite minor successes, the Russian army continued to advance, occupying Kermanshah in early March and reaching at Hanikin on the Turkish-Persian border in April. In his report, Colonel Bopp described the German-Persian venture as a failure.

In the summer of 1916, the Turkish army again launched a military offensive against Russia with the participation of small German units. All troops on the Persian and Mesopotamian fronts were now grouped together as the "Deutsche Irakgruppe" (German Iraq Group). The initial successes did not last long and by the end of March 1917, Persia had been evacuated and the Persian adventure was over.



Fig. 3: By courier to Aleppo, there cancelled "FELDPOST MIL.MISS. ALEPPO" dated 9.09.1916.
Unit seal: "DEUTSCH-PERSISCHE MILITÄRMISSION".
Sender: "V. Feldwebel Jahn / Deutsch-Persische Militär-Mission / über Bagdad".[9]

Field Post covers from Persia and the D-P-M-M are quite rare. The first Field Post station "FELDPOST MIL. MISS. A.O.K. 6" was established in Baghdad on 11th September 1916. Before that, mail went by courier to Constantinople, later also to Aleppo (opened on 13th April 1916), and was handed to the postal staff there. It was also possible to send mail via Persian and Turkish local post offices. There are various markings of "D-P-M-M" and "Sondermission P."

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- Ahrens, Werner: In: Der Sammler Dienst, 1971, no. 25.
- Ahrens, Werner: In: Die Sammler Lupe, 1965, no. 1.
- Wikipedia, personal papers.

8 Colonel Adolf Friedrich Albrecht Heinrich zu Mecklenburg (1873–1969), Duke of Mecklenburg, former Governor of Togo.

9 Source: Schlegel auction.



Fig. 4: Field postcard from Mosul with dispatch postmark "FELDPOST MIL. MISS. ALEPPO" dated 7.08.1916 and unit seal "Brief-Stempel / Stab von der Goltz / Sondermission P."

Horst Borlinghaus presents one of the rare covers from Persia. The card is from a motorist of the Iraq group, written in Hamadan on 21st October 1916 and postmarked on the same day. Persian date-stamps Hamadan (23rd October), Kermanshah (28th October and 4th November) (*fig. 5, below*).



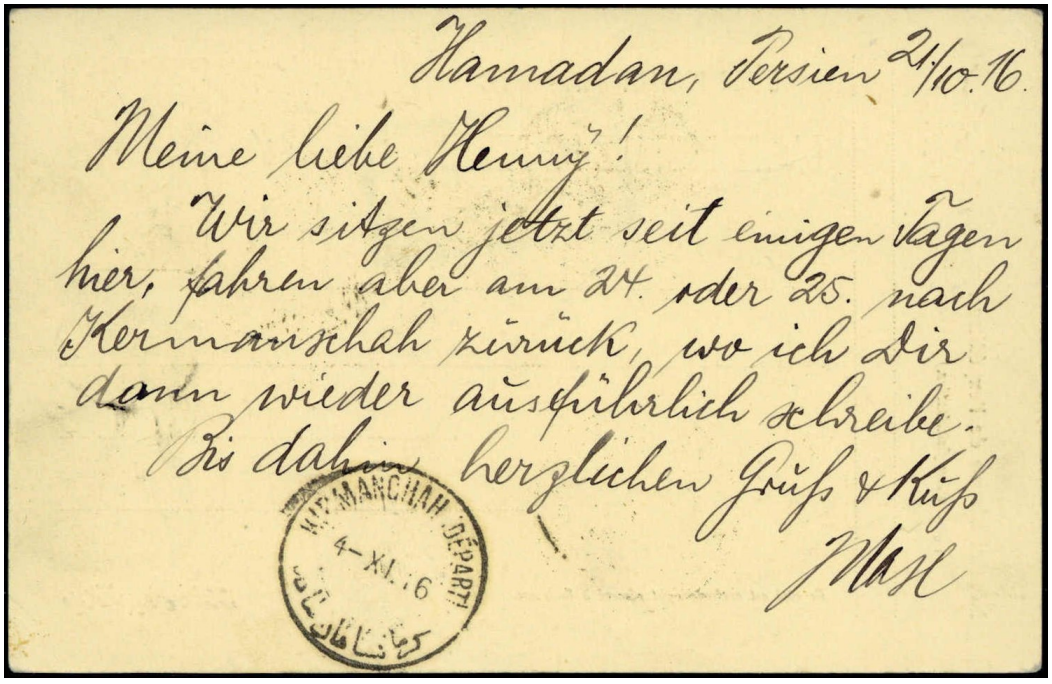


Fig. 5a: Postcard from Hamadan via Kermanshah und Constatinople to Berlin. *(reduced)*

The Turkish Markings in *Fig. 5*:[10]



Turkish censorship marking:

„İstanbul 53 sansürce muayene olunmuşdur“

(Double-boxed / Doppelrechteckstempel)





Turkish military unit seal of the General Commad Hamadan:

„Hamadan / merkez kumandanlığı / 1332“

(Circular negative / Kreisstempel, negativ)





Turkish censorship marking:

„sansür edilmişdır“

IPSC 12T4
(Double-boxed octagon negative / Doppelachteckstempel, negativ)

The two negative censor marking were used during the Turkish occupation of the Persian city of Hamadan (August 1916 to February 1917).

10 Identification by Tobias Zywietz with the assistance of Volker Fredebold. Thanks to Amir Dolatabadi and Mehrdad Sadri (members of the Iran Philatelic Study Circle) for the clear illustrations.

Ottoman Censorship Markings of WWI
Part II: Positive Censor Markings A–H

by Hans Paul Soetens

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As indicated in Part I[1] there is a wide variety of forms found in censorship markings although some limited standardisation did exist, for a period of time at least. Here we do not refer to the similarity of İstanbul, Galata or İzmir markings (to be dealt with in the third part), but to the five pointed star markings from the Arab provinces for instance, of which both positive and negative markings exist. Another example are the boxed two-line markings which mainly exist from a number of offices in the Aydın, Hüdavendigâr, and Konya vilayets in Western Anatolia.

The listings presented here are just an overview of a collection built over a long period of time with information and illustrations added from other sources. This makes it very likely that *many* more censorship markings exist. In this light it is very beneficial that in June 2021 John Garton presented his collection of covers with censorship markings in a 131-page book: "Turkey Ottoman Empire, Military Censorship during World War I 1914–1918".

In order not to impair on his copyright and affect sales of the book – I will only present the names of the offices and the pages in his book where respective additional censorship markings are to be found. Further to the 73 censorship markings from the offices starting with A to H listed below, Garton shows 10 additional markings:

- Ankara (boxed one-line) – Garton p. 92
- Antalya (oval) – Garton p. 63
- Bagdad (round with dateline) – Garton p. 122
- Bandirma (round) – Garton p. 90
- Bayburt (boxed) – Garton p. 118
- Bolu (two-line) – Garton p. 102
- Burdur (Bandırma type) – Garton p. 59
- Denizli (Bandırma type) – Garton p. 69
- Dinar (Bandırma type) – Garton p. 88
- Fethiye (Bandırma type) – Garton p. 70

Serbestir Censor Markings

Regarding the *Serbestir* ("*serbesdir"*) markings[2] I want to make reservations regarding the allocation of (some of) these markings to the offices in Beirut. In my opinion all printed matter coming from countries west of the Ottoman Empire passed Constantinople and were censored there. A corroborating fact is that I have seen the round *Serbestir* markings used in 1915 only, the oval ones – in more than one size – in 1916 and the rectangular ones in 1917. That most of these wrappers seen were directed to Jerusalem indicates only that at least one person in Jerusalem collected the wrappers instead of discarding them, the usual fate of newspaper wrappers.

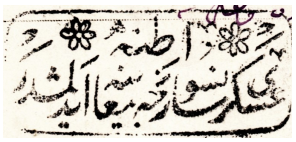
1 In MEPB 18, 2021, pp. 47–57.

2 *serbesdir* = free (of censorship). Note that instances of "şt" or "st" in modern Turkish are actually "sd" in Ottoman Turkish: "شد" or "سد".

The proposed allocation to different years indicates a pattern, however more material is needed to arrive at any definitive attribution. The *Serbestir* censor marks are usually placed under Dersaʿadet and appear in my listings accordingly.

Edirne Markings in Red

The occurrence of the red Edirne censor markings with and without the outer border line gives the impression that two postmarks were used. Because the strikes appear to be completely identical, the outer border line may have been removed from the devices a few months later in mid-1916. The markings from these two offices can be differentiated by the first "س" in *sansürce:* flat in office 1 and "w"-shaped in office 2 (*figs. 14 & 15*).



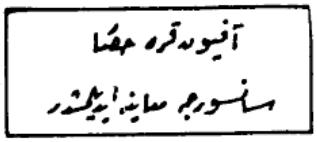
Adana
askeri sansürce
muayene edilmişdir



Adana
...

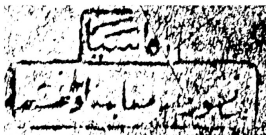


Adapazari
sansürce görülmüşdür



A

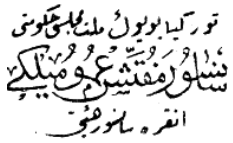
Afyon Karahisar
sansürce muayene
edilmişdir



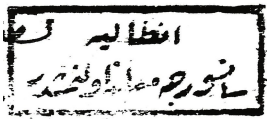
Amasya
sansürce muayene
edilmişdir



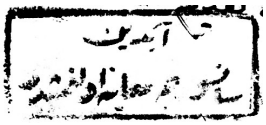
Ankara
sansür olunmuşdur
numero



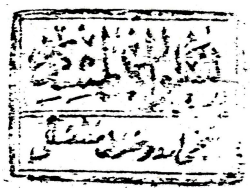
Ankara Türkiye Büyük
Millet Meclisi Hükumeti
sansür müfetti-i
umumiliği Ankara
sansür heyeti[3]



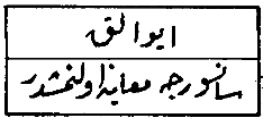
Antalya
sansürce muayene
edilmişdir



Aydin
sansürce muayene
edilmişdir



Aydin
[Etappeninspektion der
5. Armee in Aydin]



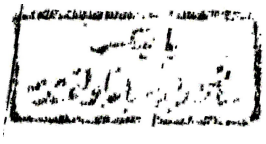
Ayvalik
sansürce
muayene olunmuşdur



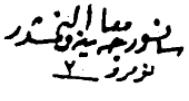
Bağdad
askeri sansür hey'eti



Bağdad
askeri sansür hey'eti



Balikesir
sansürce muayene
olunmuşdur



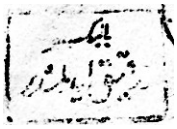
B

(Balikesir)
sansürce muayene
olunmuşdur No. (2)

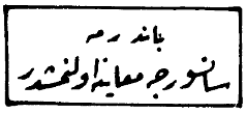
3 The first session of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey took place on 23rd April 1920. The censorship mark shown above could therefore not have been used earlier than mid-1920. From 1876 until its abolition on 5th April 1920, the Ottoman General Assembly (*meclis-i ʿumūmī*) operated in Istanbul.



Fig. 10: Adana censorship marking on letter from Adana, 15.11.17 to Beyoğlu.



Balikesir
sansürce muayene edilmişdir



Bandırma
sansürce muayene olunmuşdur



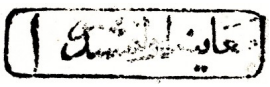
Beirut
askeri sansür hey'eti[4]



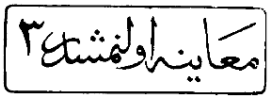
Beirut
askeri sansür hey'eti[5]



muayene olunmuşdur
Beyrut askeri sansür hey'eti



(Beirut)
muayene olunmuşdur 1



(Beirut)
muayene olunmuşdur 3

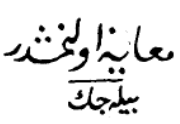


(Beirut oder Sidon)
… olunmuşdur[6]

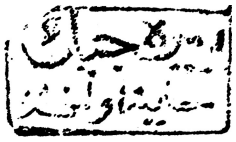
4 The star features segments shaded to the right.
5 The star features segments shaded to the left.
6 On cover from Sayda to Beirut, cf. Ağaoğulları.



Fig. 11: Bursa three-line censorship marking on cover from Bursa, 6.01.1915, to Dersa'adet.



muayene olunmuşdur
Bileçik



Bireçik
muayene olunmuşdur



Bursa
sansür merkezi

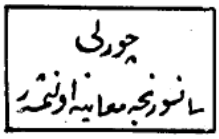


(Bursa)
muayene sansürce
olunmuşdur numero 2



Bursa
sansürce muayene
olunmuşdur

(Bursa) muayene
sansürce olunmuşdur
numero 1[7]



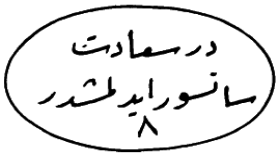
Çorlu sansürce
muayene olunmuşdur

Ç

7 Cf. Garton, 2021, p. 82.



Dersa'adet
sansür edilmişdir 4
(Istanbul)



Dersa'adet
sansür edilmişdir 8
(Istanbul)



Serbesdir



Serbesdir
3

D



Serbesdir 2



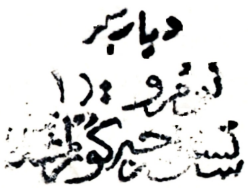
Serbesdir ?



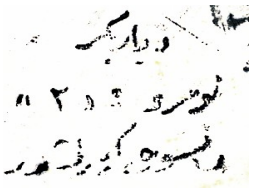
Serbesdir
2



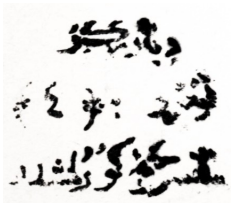
Diyarbakır
sansüründe
görülmüşdür



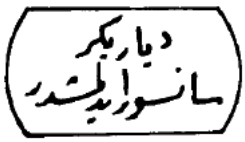
Diyarbakır
Numero : (1
sansürce görülmüşdür



Diyarbakır
Numero : (2)
sansürce görülmüşdür



Diyarbakır
Numero : (4)
sansürce görülmüşdür



Diyarbakır
sansür edilmişdir



Fig. 12: Oval “serbesdir” mark on newspaper wrapper from Munich, 14.05.1916 to Jerusalem.

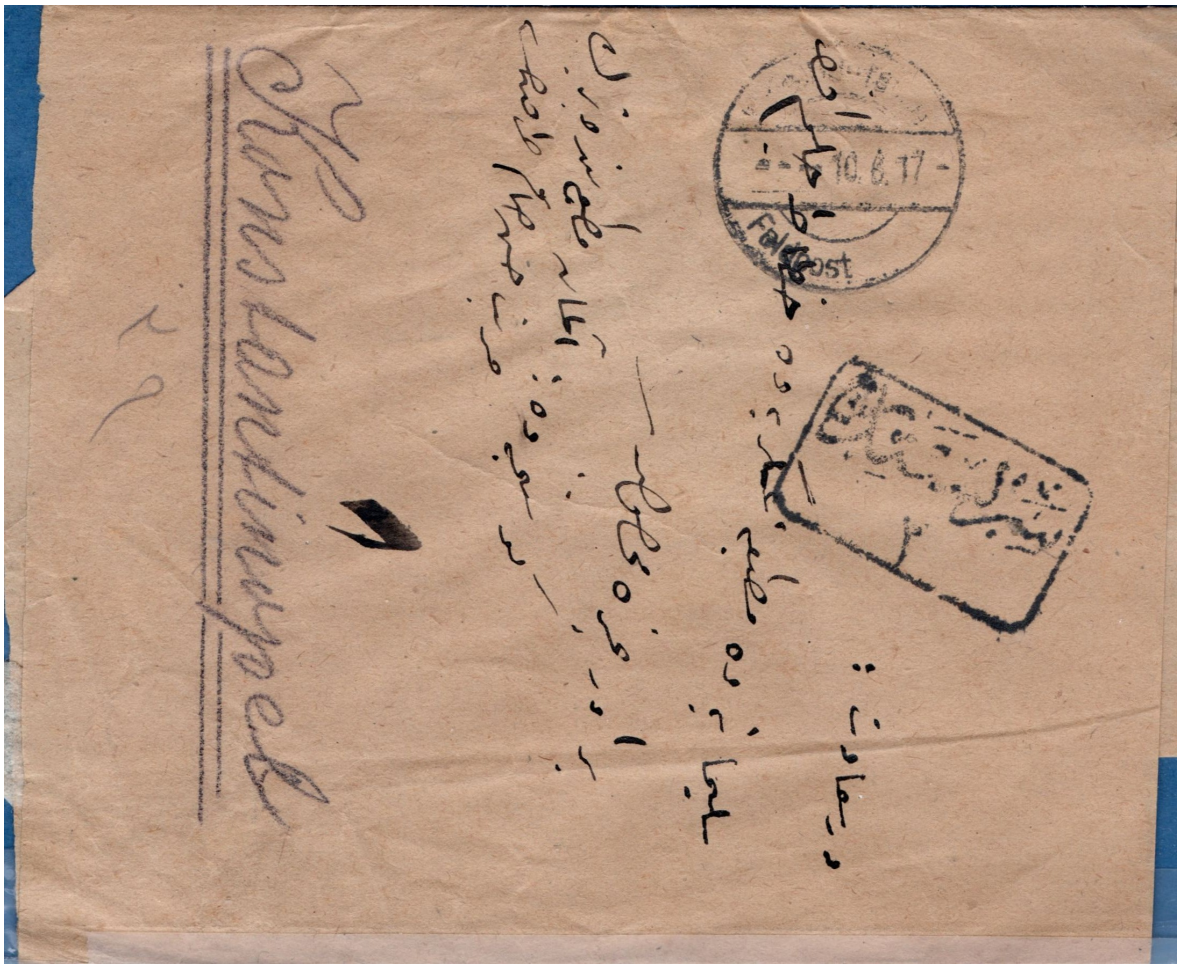
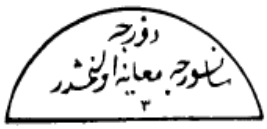


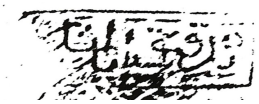
Fig. 13: Rectangular "serbesdir" marking on printed matter wrapper cancelled "Deutsche Feldpost" (German Field Post) on 10.06.1917, sent to Constantinople.



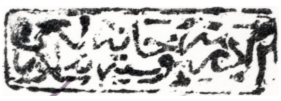
Diyarbakır
sansür edilmişdir



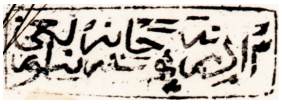
Duzdje sansürce
muayene olunmuşdur 3
(Kastamonu)



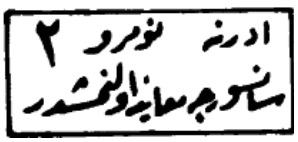
Edirne
postahanesi sansürlüğü



2 Edirne postahanesi
sansürcluğu
(1915)



3 Edirne postahanesi
sansürcluğu
(1915)

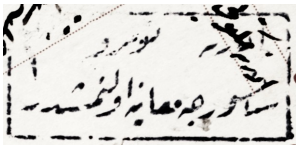


Edirne numero 3
sansürce muayene
olunmuşdur[8]

8 Known are numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5.



Fig. 14: Red Edirne 1 censorship mark (without outer border) sent on 3.10.1916 to Halki (island Heybeliada in the Sea of Marmara).



Edirne numero 3
sansürce muayene
olunmuşdur



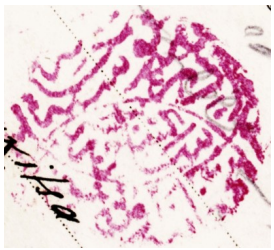
Edirne
manevra hatırası
Urgaç mevki-i askerisi



Edirne
postahane sansürce 1
muayene olunmuşdur[9]



Edirne
postahane sansürce 1
muayene olunmuşdur[10]
(1916)



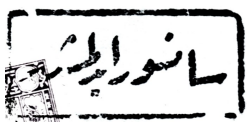
Edirne
postahane sansürce 2
muayene olunmuşdur[11]
(1915)[12]



2 Edirne
postahanesi sansürlüğü



sansür Edirne
(mit Datumssteg)

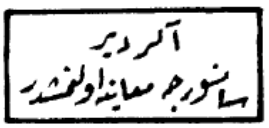


(Edirne ?)[13]

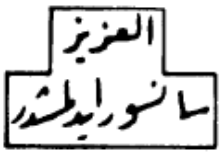
9 With outer border line.
10 With excised outer border line.
11 With outer border line.
12 Cf. Garton, 2021, S. 73.
13 On cover from Edirne to Constantinople.



Fig. 15: Red Edirne 1 censorship mark (without outer border) sent on 19.03.1916 to Oun-Kapani, Constantinople.



Egirdir
sansürce muayene
olunmuşdur



Elazig
sansur odilimişdir



Elazig
sansur odilimişdir



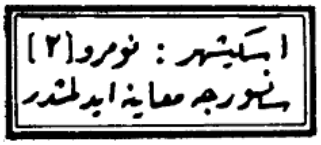
Eregli
askeri sansurluğu .....



Erzerum



Eskişehir
sansürce muayene
olunmuşdur



Eskişehir : numero [2]
sansürce muayene
edilmişdir

So far I have not seen any censorship markings from offices starting with "F". F

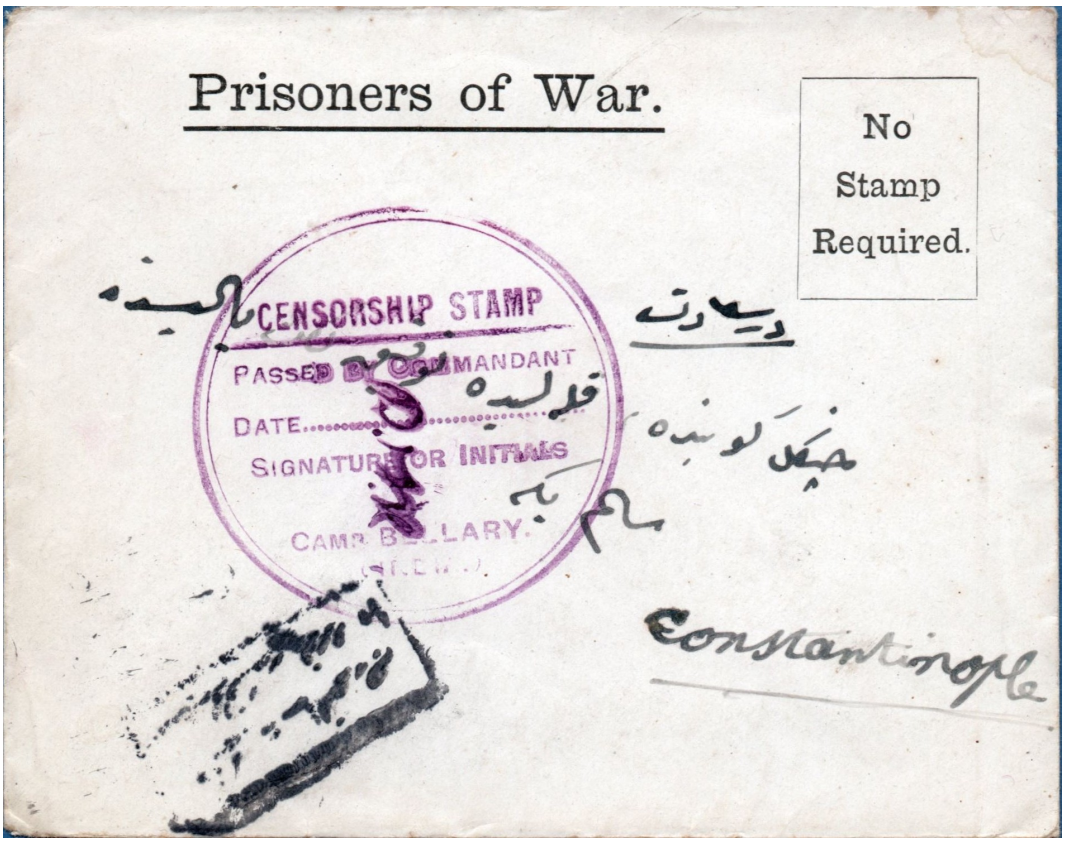


Fig. 16: Censor mark Galata 14 on incoming prisoner of war letter from Camp Bellary (Madras, India).

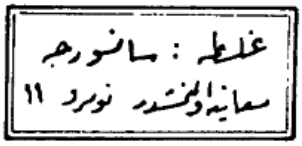


Fig. 17: Galata parcel censorship marking on insured letter (*valeur déclaré*) from Galata, March 1915, to Vienna.

G



sansur
Galata
(mit Datumssteg)



Galata sansürce
muayene olunmuşdur
numero 11[14]



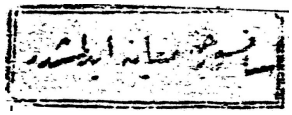
Galata paket
postahanesi askeri
sansürce nezareti



Gemlik
sansur muayene
edilmişdir 1332



(Guebze ?)[15]



(Gümüche-Hadji)
sansur muayene
edilmişdir

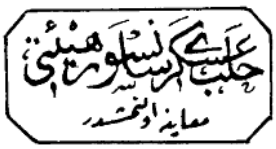
H



muayene olunmuşdur
Haleb askeri sansür
müfettişliği



muayene olunmuşdur
Hayfa askeri sansürü
hey'eti



Haleb
askeri sansür hey'eti
muayene olunmuşdur



Haleb
sansür müfettişliği

14 Known numbers: 1 to 14.
15 Military Censorship Guebze?



(Harput)
sansüre ibrazı

muayene olunmuşdur
Hayfa askeri sansürü
hey'eti

Hodeidah
muayene olunmisdir



Fig. 18: Boxed "Eskishehir Sansür" on postcard despatched from Eskishehir, 1-2-331 (14.04.1915), to Erenkeuy where it arrived on 2-2-31 (15.04.1915).

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- Garton, John P.: *Turkish censor marks during World War I*. In: OPAL, Nr. 183, 2016, S. 33–45.
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- *Filistin'de osmanli postalari 1840–1918 : kilt 1 Kudüs ; Alexander koleksionu = Ottoman post in Palestine : volume 1 Jerusalem ; the Alexander collection* / Kemal Giray [ed.]. Istanbul: Türkiye Ekonomik ve Tuplumsal Tarih Vakfi, 2004. 83 p. ISBN: 975-8813-11-0
- Various other sources, covers shown in auction catalogues (e.g. Gärtner, Feldman, İsfila), offers on eBay, Delcampe, etc.
- Letters from my own collection.
- Copies from a collection (owner not named).

Hejaz Railway Revenue Stamps on a 1916 Quarry Bill

by Tobias Zywietz with help from Osman Levend Seral and Hakan Yılmaz

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A friend of mine (who will remain nameless) was offered an Ottoman document bearing several revenue stamps for the Hejaz Railway. As we found out, there is no connection to the railway and the erection of the line from Damascus to Mecca, although the stamps did contribute to the project's funding. I have to thank Osman Levend Seral for transcribing the document and Hakan Yılmaz for his help.

The line of the Hejaz Railway (سكة حديد الحجاز = *sikkat ḥadīd al-ḥiğāz*) was originally planned to better connect Mecca and therefore of political and religious importance. By the outbreak of World War I it had only reached Medina: in its final stage it consisted of the main line of 1320 km with several branches, one going to Haifa. The costs were estimated at 4 million Turkish Pounds in 1900, some 28% was covered by donations from Muslims, the remainder by the Turkish state, and some of this portion came from the use of Hejaz Railway stamps on taxable documents, like bills, court judgments, land purchase documents, and company papers, to name only a few.

The transcription of the document (*figs. 1 and 2*) reads:[1]

> *As we are the builders of the minaret of Nasr'Ullah [mosque] being constructed under your auspices, the total of daily fees for Master Repairmen and Labourers employed from the seventeenth day of the month of September to the twenty-third day are three hundred eighty four and a half piastres as mentioned above whilst we acknowledge that this [sum] has been disbursed and distributed from hand to hand as per your payment schedule. 30th of October 332 [12th of November 1916]*
>
> *Construction Foreman ..... Treasurer .....*
>
> *[seal] [seal]*
>
> *The weekly bill from the 17th of September to the 23rd day Friday for master repairmen and labourers employed at Ciyal*
>
> *[here follows the progress payments for the master repairmen and labourers]*
>
> *The remuneration total is only three hundred eighty four and a half piastres*
>
> *Since we are employed for the operation of extracting stones at a place known as Ciyal for the minaret of Nasr'Ullah [Mosque] being re-built in the jurisdiction of Kastamonu; we have received [the sum of] three hundred eighty four and a half piastres from the Registrar of Construction Commission for the Department of Foundation Estates, [i.e.] the Treasurer.*

1 *Taht ı nezâret'inizde ameliyât'ına devâm idilen Nasr'Ullah Minâre'sini inşâ itmeğle Şehr i Eylûl'ün onyedi'nci gün'ünden yigirmi üç'üncü gün'üne kadar müstahdem Usta ve Amele yevmiye'si yekûn'u bâlâ'sında muharrer olduğu üzere üç yüz seksân dörd buçuk guruş'dan ibâret olub bu'nun hisâb ı istîfa yı medfû'unuz ile yed be yed tevzî' ve i'tâ edidiğini tasdîk eyleriz. fî 30 Teşrîn i Evvel 332 [12 Kasım 1916] İnşa'at Kalfa'sı ..... Veznedâr ..... (mühür) .....(mühür)*
Ciyal'de müstahdem ta'mirci usta ve amele'nin 17 Eylûl 332'den 23'üncü Cum'â gün'üne kadar bir haftalık senedât'ı [Usta ve amele'lerin hak ediş liste'sinden sonra]
Yekûn u İstihkak yalnız üçyüz seksân dört buçuk guruş'dur
Kastamonu Kazâ'sında müceddeden inşâ olunan Nasr'Ullah Minâre'sine muktezî Ciyâl nâm mevkî'de çıkarılan taş'ın ameliyât'ında istihdâm olunduğumuzdan ücret i yevmiye'miz olan ber vech i bâlâ üç yüz seksân dört buçuk guruş'u Evkaf İnşa'at Komisyon'u Mukayyed'i Veznedâr Efendi'den aldık.



Fig. 1: Reverse side of the document, a bill for quarrying stone for a minaret.

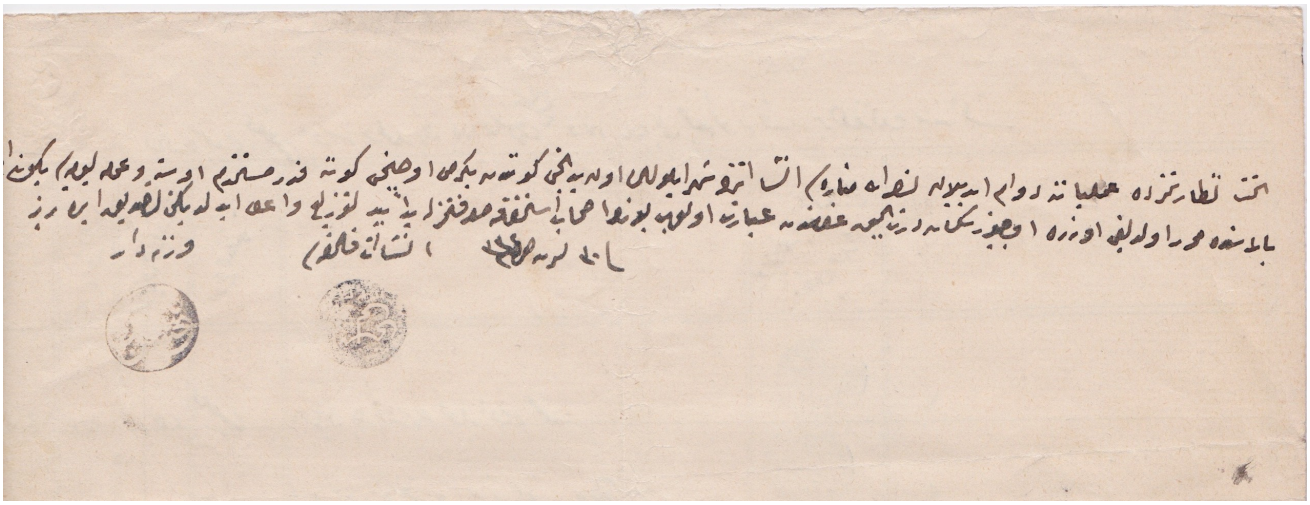


Fig. 2: The front side of the document.

The amounts described the document are as follows:

	Amount	Tax	Percentage
1	137p 20pa	2p 20pa	1.82
2	80p	2p 10pa	2.81
3	82p 20pa	2p 10pa	2.73
4	13p 00pa	2p 10pa	2.66
5	71p 20pa	–	
Total	384p 20pa	9p 10pa	2.41

The Revenue Stamps Used



Fig. 3:
10 pa General Proportional
1912 (Mehmed V. Reşad)
Süleymaniye no. 4724.



Fig. 4:
20 pa General Proportional
1912 (Mehmed V. Reşad)
Süleymaniye no. 4725.



Fig. 5:
1 p Hejaz Railway 1914
(Mehmed V. Reşad)
Süleymaniye no. 5264.

Sources and Literature

- Süleymaniye, Emir E.: *Revenue stamps of Ottoman Empire & early period of Turkish Republic = Osmanli Imparatorluğu ve erken dönem Cumhuriyet fiskalleri*. Istanbul: Süleymaniye, 2010. 598 p. ISBN: 978-605-125-084-7

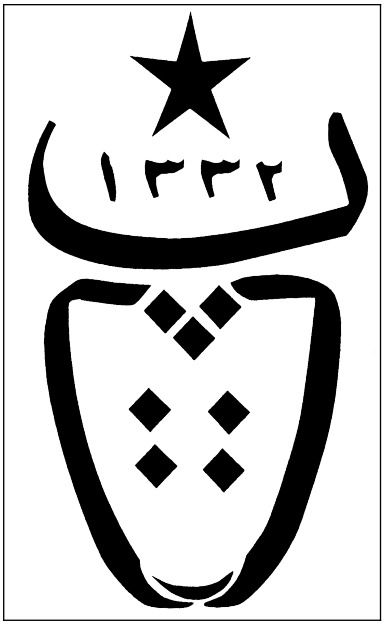
Turkey 1917: Ox Head Overprints on Cover

by Hofrat Ing. Hubert Gerzabek

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I would like to show and describe some interesting covers from my "Ox Head" overprint collection.[1] Generally rare and sought after are letters on which only stamps with this overprint were used as franking; mixed frankings, on the other hand, are more common. Interesting are also covers with stamps of the Ottoman Empire mixed with stamps of the Republic of Turkey.

The Overprint



When the stamp issues of 1915 and 1916 which were surcharged with crescent and star, were mostly used up at the beginning of 1917, some available un-overprinted sheets from remaining stocks of older issues (from 1865 onwards) were surcharged by letterpress with the initials P.T.T. for "Posta, Telegraf, Telefon," the year 1332 (= 1917) and a star at the top (schematic representation on the right).[2]

The composition of the Arabic characters پ (p, above) and ت (t, left) and ت (t, right, mirrored) is commonly referred to in Europe as "Ox Head" or "Beetle" overprint because of its pictorial resemblance.

Taking into account the size of remaining stocks, at first 1,100 series have been compiled: these consist of 141 individual surcharged stamps. Of these, 388 series remained with the Main Postal Directorate,[3] while the other 712 series were sold to stamp dealers in İstanbul on 25th March 1917.

Dealers had to apply and place deposits in advance. Within days the large number of interested parties and speculators drove up the price of the series from 7 to 60 Turkish Lira.

From overprinted stocks available in larger quantities, another 8,498 series were soon compiled and sold. These consisted of only 63 individual overprint stamps (MiNr. 485–545). The rest was then issued to cover shortages and for sale individually at post office counters.

The Rarities

The number of 141 individual stamps was raised shortly afterwards to a total of 146 values by surcharging a further 5 values, either 556 or 700 copies each. These new values are among the rarities of the already rare Ox Head overprint issue.

1 Some backsides of covers are not shown, mainly for not adding anything substantial to the cover's story. *(editor)*

2 Illustration taken from Birken, 2018. Most literature does not mention the small crescent at the bottom, which is hardly or not at all discernable on many stamps, but evident especially on lighter overprints (such as in ***fig. 11***). *(editor)*

3 Passer, 1938, writes on p. 130: *"Of these, 388 sets had to be sent to the Universal Postal Union in Berne, […]"*. *(editor)*

To meet special requests from Europe, another 13 series of 146 stamps were subsequently produced.[4] However, the overprints on these stamps were produced by hand-stamp.[5] On these the surcharge's colour is not always the same as the original, namely ten overprints are black instead of red and four overprints are red instead of black.

In addition, as is to be expected in Turkey, sheets of stamps not intended for the Ox Head overprint have been surcharged by mistake. These six random overprint stamp values are therefore very special rarities (MiNr. 495b, 498a, VII, VIII, 582, and 594).

It is therefore not surprising that very early on and with speculative intent and to the detriment of collectors many false Ox Head overprints have been placed on the market. In order to maximise profits, especially cheap old stamps were used for such forgeries.

The Covers



Fig. 1: Registered cover franked with Ox Head overprints 5 paras (MiNr. 597 on MiNr. 213), 5 paras (MiNr. 551 on MiNr. 108, printed matter stamp) and 25 piastres (MiNr. 537C on MiNr. 92C). Departure cancel Galata 4 of 9.05.1917 and Turkish censorship marking 2. The letter never arrived in Leipzig, as it was intercepted by German customs and returned.

4 Passer, 1938, says on p. 130: *"After the sale of all the complete sets, it was necessary to produce another thirteen complete sets for persons of high rank." (editor)*

5 Birken, 2018, notes on p. 62: *"The colouring is stronger, the shape of the imprint slightly larger and many are struck at a slight angle." (editor)*



Fig. 2: Newspaper wrapper franked with Ox Head overprint: 2×5 paras (MiNr. 565a on 124, printed matter stamp 1905). Postmark Stambul 28.03.1917 and Turkish censorship mark 6.

References for Editor's footnotes

- Passer, Adolf: *The stamps of Turkey*. London: Royal Philatelic Society, 1938.
- Birken, Andreas: *Die Kriegsaufdruck-Serien*. Hamburg: AROS, 2018.
- *MICHEL Mittelmeerländer 2020/2021.* Germering: Schwaneberger, 2020.

This article first was published in Türkei-Spiegel no. 138, 2021. Translated by the Editor.

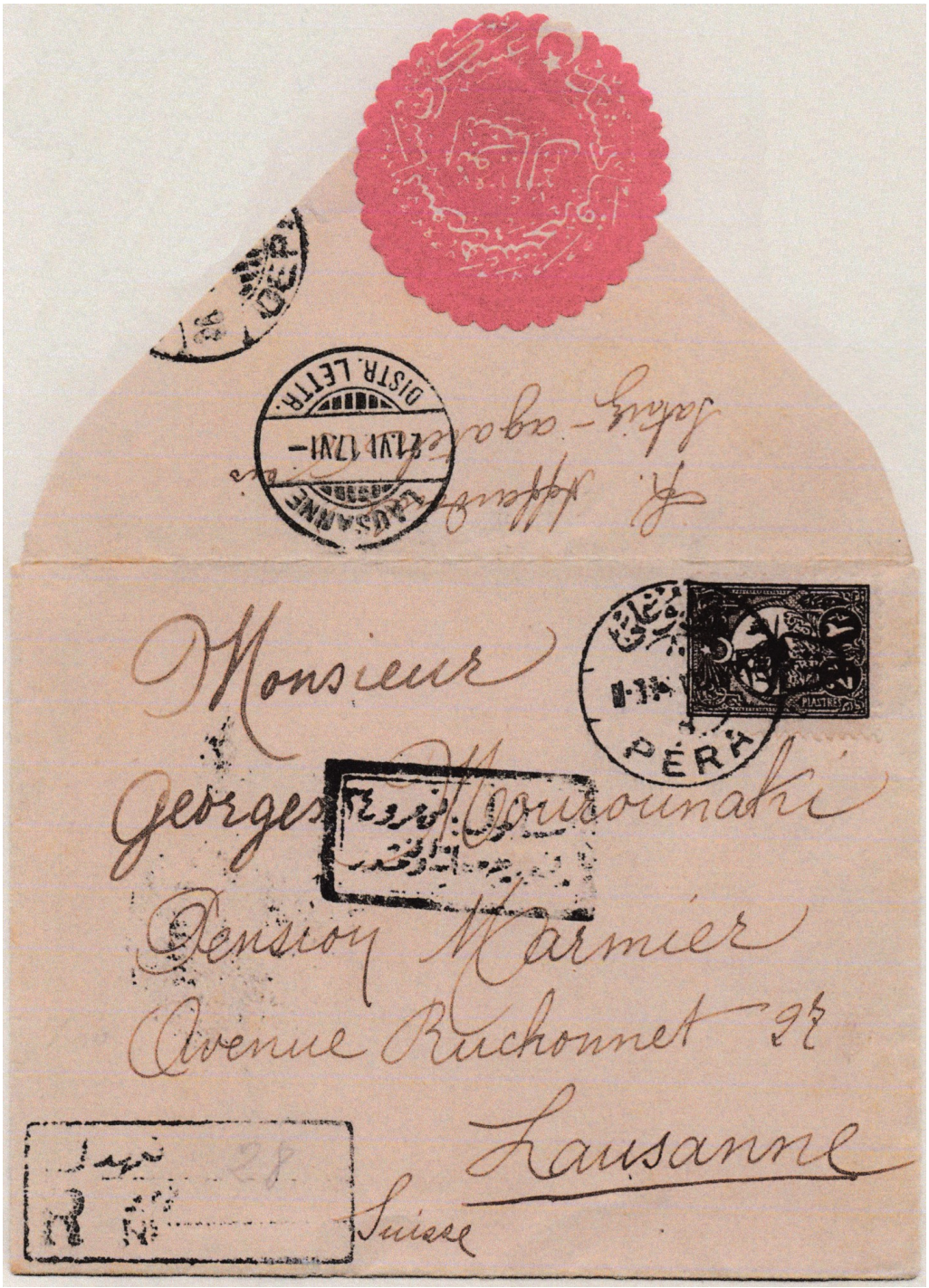


Fig. 3: Registered cover franked with Ox Head overprint 2½ piastres (MiNr. 578 C on MiNr. 139, 1908, perf. 12).[6]
Despatch postmark Péra 8 (Beyoğlu) 26.05.1917 and arrival postmark Lausanne 21.06.1917.
Turkish Censorship marking 34 and Turkish censor's sealing label.

6 Michel does not list stamp 139 with perf. 12, ie. 139 C. *(editor)*



Fig. 4: Registered cover franked with Ox Head overprint (block of four) 20 paras (MiNr. 557 on MiNr. 116, 1905) and 1 piastre postage stamp (MiNr. 633, 1917).
Despatch postmarks Stambul and Stambul-Départ, both 19.07.1917, Turkish censorship mark 5 and censorship sealing label, as well as Austro-Hungarian censorship marking.

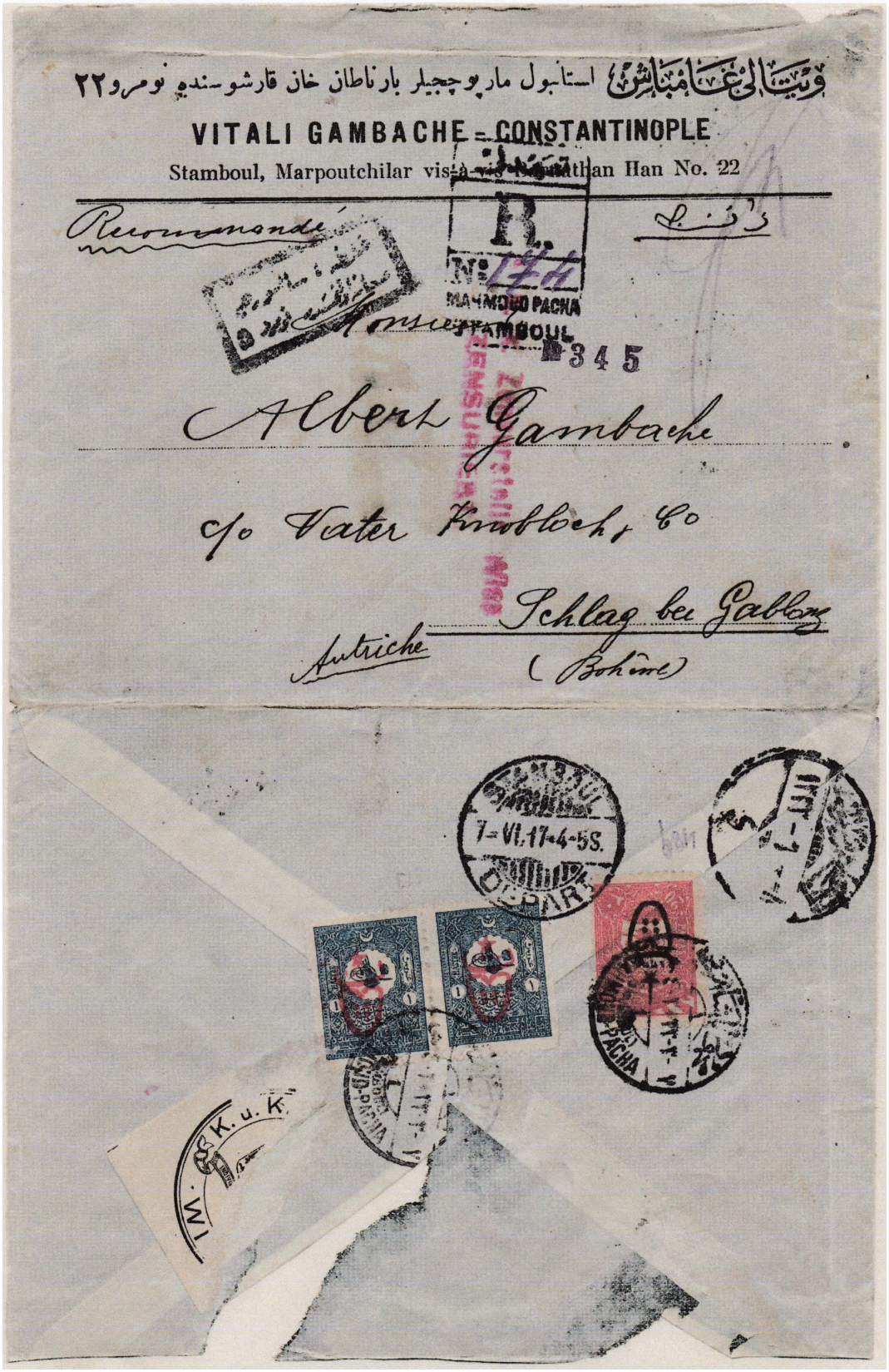


Fig. 5: Registered cover franked with Ox Head overprint 2×1 piastre (MiNr. 533 on MiNr. 89, 1901) and 20 paras (MiNr. 557 on MiNr. 116, 1905). Despatch postmark Mahmoud-Pacha (Stambul) "٧ ٣ ٣٣" (7.3.33 = 7.03.1917); Despatch postmark Stambul 7.06.1917 (after 3 months).[7]
Turkish Censorship mark 5 and Austrian censorship mark of Vienna with censor's sealing label.

7 As the Ox Heads had not yet been issued on 7.03.1917, it can really only be a clerical error in the canceller. *(editor)*



Fig. 6: Registered cover franked with Ox Head overprint stamps: ① 20 paras (MiNr. 540 on MiNr. 96, printed matter stamp 1901); ② 10 paras (MiNr. 576 on MiNr. 135, 1908); ③ 60 paras (MiNr. 613 on MiNr. 470; on 1 piastre MiNr. 251, 1916; on 1½ piastre MiNr. 236, 1914); ④ 10 paras (MiNr. 330 on MiNr. 115, 1905; "Evladi Süheda" = war orphans overprint, "1331" with six-pointed star). Despatch postmark Smyrne/İzmir 30.08.1917; departure postmark Stambul 2.09.1917, transit postmark Zurich 13 6.10.1917, arrival postmark Basel VIII 8.10.1917. Turkish censorship mark 53 and Turkish censor's sealing label.



Fig. 7:

First day cover, franked with 10 paras provisional issue 1915 (MiNr. 261 "1331" and six-pointed star on MiNr. 69) and 2 piastre Ox Head overprint (MiNr. 529 on MiNr. P21, postage due 1892).

Postmark: Voivoda (Istanbul) 25.03.1917
First Day!
and Turkish and Austrian censor marks.



Fig. 8: Cover franked with Ox Head overprints: 1 piastre (MiNr. 558, on MiNr. 117, 1905) and 10 paras with overprint "1331" (1915) and six-pointed star (MiNr. 388 on MiNr. 69, 1892). Despatch postmark Mahmoud-Pacha 3 of 21.03.1917. Arrival postmark Zurich 7.04.1917 and Turkish censorship postmark 57.



Fig. 9: Mixed franking Sultanate/Republic: registered cover franked with Ox Head overprints:
① 20 paras (MiNr. 610 on MiNr. P40, 5 paras on 20 para “Edirne” postage stamp 1913, on MiNr. 227); overprint "Coronation 3.07.1334". ② 2×5 paras (MiNr. 659, 1918 on 2 paras, on MiNr. 180C); ③ 2×10 paras (MiNr. 661, 1918, on MiNr.212, prov. 1911/13 issue); ④ 2×20 paras (MiNr. 678, 1920); Ay Yıldız: ⑤ 3 piastres (MiNr. 812, 1923); ⑥ 15 piastres (MiNr. 835, 1924).
Despatch postmark Stamboul 1, 19.04.1925, arrival postmark Berlin C2, 17.04.1925.



Fig. 10: Registered cover franked with Ox Head overprints: 20 paras (MiNr. 532 on MiNr. 88, 1901); 2 piastres (overprint "10. Temmuz 1332" = National Holiday 1916, MiNr. 386 on MiNr. 118, 1905). Despatch postmark Stambul 1, 21.07.1917, departure postmark Stamboul Départ 21.07.1917, arrival postmark Frankfurt 1, 25.07.1917.
Turkish personal seal of the head of the main post office with manuscript note: "Official State Service."



Fig. 11: Registered cover with Ox Head overprint: 20 paras (MiNr. 572 on MiNr. 130, Behiyé 1906) and 2 × 1 Piastre (MiNr. 633). Turk. censor stamp 38 and red label. Despatched from Mahmut Paşa 28.09.1917, via Stamboul 28.09.1917, arrived Lausanne 3.11.1917.



Fig. 12: 5 paras printed matter 1901 with Ox Head overprint (MiNr. 551 on MiNr. 108), 1 piastre (MiNr. 426 on MiNr.117, 1905) and 5 paras (MiNr. 625, 1917). Despatched from Galata 23.08.1917. Turk. censor mark Galata 5 und red label. Hungarian censor mark Budapest and label “Opened under military law”. Arrival in Budapest on 1.09.1917.

A First Hand with Second Hand
The First Revenue Stamps in Former Ottoman Territories

by Oscar van der Vliet

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Who would have thought of that: From a taxation for suppression in an old country to an impressionon a taxation in a new country. Fortunately, we can use the old revenues for this purpose which is very cheap! This commercial of a phone company in Holland has become a classic this way and its principle of re-using stamps of a former country was used in many countries of the world but I will limit myself to the countries that gained independence from the Ottoman Empire. Not all the areas used old stamps with some modifications, as far as I know. In Africa, nothing is known of Cyrenaica and Egypt, and also from Cyprus there are no Ottoman 'transition' stamps.

Although the decline of the Ottoman Empire had been going on for several centuries, the phenomenon of re-use of tax stamps did not arise until after 1875. The map below (*fig. 1*) shows the periods and areas seceding.



Fig. 1:

Overview of the decline of Ottoman Empire from 1798 to Turkey in 1924.[1]

1 Source: https://foliosdehistorias.wordpress.com/grandes-imperios/otras-civilizaciones/el-ocaso-del-imperio-otomano/.

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- Albania: Valona Provisionals (1913), Greek Occupation of Valona (1913), Central Albania: Durrës (1913–1916), Eagle with Spread Wings (1913–), Eagle in Finer Print with Tighter Wings (1913–), Round Hand-Stamps (1914–), Occupation by Montenegro (1915), Austrian Occupation (1915)
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IV. Turkey
- Cilicia O.M.F. (1919–1921)
- Anatolia (1920–1922)

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I. Secessions and Autonomies in the 19th Century

Eastern Rumelia (1878–1885)

The oldest ones I have come across are from Eastern Rumelia. Due to its short existence, not many tax stamps are known. The forerunners are already very scarce. Values of the proportional tax stamps from the series of 1875 and 1879 (*figs. 2 and 3*) were used for this purpose with the surcharge of "ROUMELIE ORIENTALE". From 1880, they issued their first series from which some lower values appear on the market from time to time. It then became part of Bulgaria in 1885, which itself had reached an autonomous status only in 1878. Some such documents with black embossed imprints are occasionally offered on the market purported to have been issued in Bulgaria but you need to be an expert in Ottoman Turkish if you want to figure that out.





Figs. 2 and 3:

20 Piastres (1875) and 10 Piastre (1879).

Crete (1878–1890)

The next area that continued to use the same tax stamps during its first semi-autonomous status (1878–1890) was the island of Crete in the Ottoman period known as the Vilayet Kirid (Girid). I believe this had to do with the Halepa Charter in which greater self-government was agreed. A share of collected revenue was hypothecated for use on the island. Unfortunately, there was increasing fraud within the tax system, which eventually resulted in the treaty to be dissolved in 1889.

The tax stamps for this period can be distinguished by five specific hand-stamps, each set for a district (*figs. 4 to 8*). Proof of the 5th district was found only in 2019 when the prominent revenue collector Ralph Ebner presented a stamp from İsfakya.



Figs. 4 to 8: District hand-stamps for the collection of taxes: Ḥanya, İsfakya, Resmo / Ḥanya / Kandiye / Laşit.[2]

There are other hand stamps, but they only indicate that the tax has been doubled and I think they date from after 1890.[3]

I've written about this before[4] and will now limit this article to the types and stamps used on which they are found:

- *Proportional Fee* series 1875 up to 10 Piastre (found from Ḥanya, Kandiye,[5] and Laşit) (*fig. 9*).
- *Proportional Fee* series 1879 up to 10 Piastre (all types found) (*figs. 10, 11, 12*).
- *Proportional Fee* series 1890: 1 Piastre (İsfakya and Kandiye recorded) (*fig. 14*).
- *Proportional Fee* series 1879 for the provinces: up to 10 Piastres (Resmo, Ḥanya, and Laşit) (*fig. 12*).
- *Receipts and Aquittances* with blue overprint from 1888: 10 and 20 Paras (Ḥanya and Resmo 10 Paras found) (*fig. 15*).
- *Newspaper and Advertising Fee* series 1875: 2 Paras (only recorded for Kandiye).[6]
- *Newspaper and Advertising Fee* series 1879: 2 Paras (Ḥanya, Kandiye and Resmo) (*fig. 16*).



Figs. 9 to 13: Examples from districts Ḥanya, İsfakya, Laşit, Resmo, and Kandiye.

2 Ḥanya = Chaniá, İsfakya = Sfakíon, Resmo = Réthymon, Ḳandiye = Heraklion/Candia, Laşit = Lasithi.
3 Example three states "١٢٩٥" = 1295, i.e. 1879 (1st Mart 1295 = 13.03.1879).
4 Vliet, 2017.
5 Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996.
6 Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996.





Figs. 14 to 16: Examples from the districts of Isfakya, Hanya, and Resmo.

During the period of occupation by the Allied Powers from 1897 onwards, however, no Ottoman stamps were printed but they issued their own.[7] The stamps document a short period during which Crete was not free, but was given more control, if only for a short time.

Currencies on Crete Stamps

The Cretan State received new stamps in Lepta values in 1900. 10 Lepta was equal to 10 para. The Ottoman range was 10, 20 Paras; 1 Piastre, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7½, and 10 Piastres. The Cretan State range was 1 Lepto, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 Lepta, 1 Drachmai, 2, 5, and 10 Drachmes.

The 25 Lepta did not match an Ottoman value and the 50 Lepta in minor cases. The taxation laws remained unchanged with the result that almost no 25 Lepta stamps were used (unless in multiples) to meet the demand of the fee. So far one document found in the last 15 years. Most were overprinted to 10 Lepta to compensate for the high demand of the 10 Paras shortage.

Then it was not until about 1912 that borders shifted again, with existing stamps being used for a while with an imprint for their own region. One of the reasons for this was the Balkan War:

II. Consequences of the Balkan Wars

Dodecanese Islands (1912–1919)

During 1912 to 1915, Rhodes and 12 other Aegean islands declared independence and expected to join the kingdom of Greece. However, due to the Italo-Turkish war, the islands were occupied by the Italians in May 1912. It was not until 1920 that Greece recognised Italian rule over the islands. In the end, this was not an independence process but a form of colonisation by Italy.

For the early years they used the existing tax stamps with various types of overprints in the old currency. From 1916, Italian tax stamps were also used. This takeover had fiscal consequences for the Italians! The existing debts of the Ottoman Empire were recalculated and a residual debt was declared for the conquered parts. For the Italians, themselves part creditor, it was therefore important to continue the collection system of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration, "Debito Publico Ottomano" in Italian. Later on, it appears that this was also executed for other new territories.

7 The Cretan State (Κρητική Πολιτεία, Girid Devleti) existed *de jure* from 1898 to 1913.

The Petradakis catalogue of tax stamps of the Dodecanese[8] shows from 1912 onwards various types of adhesive tax stamps, hand-stamped in three languages, namely Italian, French and Greek:

OCCUPAZIONE ITALIANA
OCCUPATION ITALIENNE
ΙΤΑΛΛΙΚΗ ΚΑΤΟΧΗ

In the case of pre-printed values on documents, a round hand-stamp shows that the tax was collected by the Italians.

A closer study in the book shows that there are 4 different stamps known in which the font size varies somewhat. The colour of the hand-stamp varies from light purple to black and in a few cases to dark blue (*fig. 17*). Other overprints only came into use in the period 1916–1919 with extensions until 1921. An example is shown by Petradakis[9] for a *Fixed Fee* series of 1909 with the overprint "Comando Corpe Occupazione dell'Egeo".

Also at that time several types for the repayment of the Ottoman state debt came into circulation with the overprint "Debito Pubblico Ottomano". Most of the imprints are in black, but in a few cases a red imprint was also used (*figs. 18 and 19*).

For the entire conquered territory Ottoman Revenue stamps were used as general stamps for the collection of the money for the repayment of the residual debt. For the individual islands the Italians had taken an existing Italian stamp of 2 Centesimi in reddish-brown colour from the 1901 series (Yvert & Tellier no. 65) and overprinted these with values from 2 Paras to 3 Piastres and the following island names: Caso, Cos, Karki, Leros, Lipso, Patmos, Rodi, Scarpanto, Simi, and Stampalia.[10] Stamps exist with the new value surcharge but without any island name.



Fig. 17: Three language overprint on 2 Piastres *Fixed Fee* series 1913;.



Fig. 18: 20 Paras overprint with "Debito Pubblico Ottomane" in black on a Hedjaz 1 Piastre stamp series 1912.



*Fig. 19: R*ed overprint of 5 Piastres on a stamp for *Theatre Tax* valued 20 Paras of series 1906.

For the island of Rhodes, Ottoman currency was used on Italian tax stamps until 1928. It was not until 1948 that the first Greek tax stamps were used on Rhodes.[11]

8 Petradakis, 2005.
9 Petradakis, 2005, p. 51.
10 Caso = Kasos, Cos = Kos, Karki = Chalki, Leros, Lipso = Leipsoi, Patmos, Rodi = Rhodes, Scarpanto = Karpathos, Simi = Symi, Stampalia = Astypalaia.
11 Rhodes became part of the Kingdom of Greece in 1947.

Albania (1912–1916)

The Congress of Berlin of 1878 laid the foundation for the division of the European part of the Turkish territories among the many claimant nationalities. This applied especially to the Serbs, Montenegrins and Greeks, but the claims of the Albanians were ignored. The Albanians, the majority of whom were Muslim, had accepted the Ottoman domination longer than the surrounding areas.

When Albanians claimed their rights, they realised that their European neighbours had no fixed vision of their borders, nor did they have a tradition of diplomatic relations. Instead, they were threatened by Serbs, Montenegrins, Bulgarians, Austrians, Italians, and Greeks. Shifting alliances were forged to ensure that foreign armies stayed out of their territory. However, during 1913 to 1919, Albania was occupied by more nations than any other European country. Riots broke out in central Albania, Koritza, and in Epirus. Allied armies of France, Great Britain and the USA came ashore to instil and keep order.

Not every regime issued (tax) stamps but the activities attracted the attention of collectors and traders. Otto Bickel[12] visited Albania several times and was, together with Gustav Freyse,[13] strongly involved in promoting the recent issues. From Alfred J. Forbin,[14] known for the only Fiscal stamp catalogue of the whole world in the early 20th century,[15] it is known that he visited Corfu and Chimara with the attempt to buy temporary issues. In Barefoot[16] a number of groupings and periods of use have been created where mostly Ottoman tax stamps have been used. I will only deal with those issues:

Valona Provisionals (1913)

In ancient times, Valona was called Aulon (Αυλών), originally a Greek settlement on the Illyrian coast. After independence was declared on 28th November 1912, Valona became the first capital of Albania. It would remain so until the Italians occupied Albania in 1914 and chose Durrës as their capital until the Italians were driven out in 1920 after a revolt.

Some issues are known with a double-headed eagle with wings ‘down’ under curved text in capitals “SHQIPERIA”, issued by the temporary government of Valona (Vlonë or Vlorë). Considering the turbulent period, Barefoot states that it is unlikely that the stamps were used for their original purpose. The specimens that survived the turbulence came into circulation largely through the trade. The imprint is normally black in colour. The Ottoman tax stamps used include series from 1909 (*fig. 20*) and 1913 (*fig. 21*). The latter series can be recognised by an additional coloured background.

A second type with the wings ‘up’ and thicker feathers was used on the same stamps in about the same period (*fig. 22*). However, it is not known which authority issued this imprint. These and other Albanian issues are occasionally offered for prices starting at US-$ 20 each.

12 Otto Bickel (1862–1946), German stamp trader and philatelic author. Cf. posting by Wolfgang Maaßen on the BDPh forum (29.10.2011): https://forum.bdph.de/showthread.php?4977-Brief-an-bekannte-Briefmarkenh%E4ndler/page9, and Hörter, Christian: *Er hinterließ Spuren in der Philatelie: Otto Bickel.* In: Philatelie, vol. 58, 2006, no. 349 (July 2006), pp. 52–55, and no. 350 (August 2006), pp. 51–52, and Gamillscheg; Felix: *Beitrag Otto Bickel*. In: Philatelie, vol. 59, 2006, no. 356 (February 2007), p. 77.

13 Gustav Freyse (?–1921). German stamp wholesaler and philatelic publisher; uncle to auctioneer Hans Grobe. Cf. biographical entry by Wolfgang Maaßen in: PhilaHistorica, 2016 no. 2, p. 123, and Gamillscheg, Felix: *Beitrag Otto Bickel*. In: Philatelie, vol. 59, 2006, no. 356 (February 2007), p. 77.

14 Alfred J. Forbin (1872–1956). French dealer and publisher. Cf. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Forbin.

15 Forbin, 1915.

16 Barefoot, 2002.





Figs. 20 and 21: Examples of the first eagle on a 5 Paras *Proportional Fee* series 1909 and a 10 Piastre *Proportional Fee* series 1913.[17]



Fig. 22: Second eagle with wings up on a 1 Piastre *Fixed Fee* series 1913.

The 'Dutch Gendarmerie' in Albania

The history of Albania in that period has also been given a Dutch flavour: At the request of the Great Powers, the Dutch government sent Major General Willem de Veer (1857–1931) as head of mission, and Major Lodewijk (Louis) Thomson (1869–1914) together with 15 junior officers to reorganise the gendarmerie there. However, they found themselves in a hornet's nest. Several were wounded in fights with Greek nationalists or made prisoners of war by Albanian rebels. After differences with de Veer, Thomson was appointed head of the Albanian Army by ruler Price Wilhelm. On 15.06.1914, Thomson was killed in the siege of Durrës. The Dutch mission ended in August 1914.

Greek Occupation of Valona (1913)

So far only three different stamps are known from Barefoot with an Albanian overprint "QEVERIË E SHQIPERISË" (Government of Albania) and a Greek overprint "ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ" (Greek administration). It is unknown which was placed first, but it is a fact that the Albanian overprint is not known without the Greek overprint or any other overprint. The Greeks were in Valona for only a short time so the chance of using these stamps was very small (*fig. 23 and 24*).





Figs. 23 and 24: 10 Paras *Fixed Fee*[18] and 20 Paras *Proportional Fees* series with both overprints

Central Albania: Durrës (1913–1916)

Essad Pasha Toptani,[19] an Albanian Muslim, conquered the central part of Albania including the town of Durrës and ruled it with Italian and Serbian support as a semi-autonomous regime until 1916. The Serbian army succumbed to the pressure of the armies of Bulgaria and Austria, after

17 Not in Barefoot!
18 Not in Barefoot!
19 Essat Pashë Toptani (1863–1920).

which Essad Pasha fled to Italy. Essad Pasha's regime used Ottoman tax stamps with hand-stamped imprints. It is possible that the stamps were hardly used for tax purposes. The specimens that survived the time appear with postmarks with the text "DURRËS" in blue and violet. In this short period, three different types of imprints have been found:

Eagle with Spread Wings (1913–)

The double-headed eagle is of a different model to the Valona one and came into use in 1913. Of what remains, some were cancelled to order. Others remained unused. Genuinely used stamps are therefore rare.

Specimens have been found on various types of tax stamps from the 1909 and 1913 series (*figs. 25–27*). In my opinion specimens for a hunting permit, building permit, fishing permit, and firearms permit must be regarded very rare as there are no images available in Barefoot's work and I have not seen them in the last 10 years either.

Remarkably, there are also stamps of "VELORË" (*fig. 28*). It is unclear whether these are modern forgeries as I do not know where the boundaries have been exactly.



Figs. 25 and 26: Cancel DURRËS on a 10 Paras and unused on a 5 Piastres *Proportional Fee* series 1913.



Fig. 27: Pair of 2 Paras *Newspaper Fee* series 1909.



Fig. 28: 10 Paras *Fixed Fee* series 1913 with VELORË postmark.

Eagle in Finer Print with Tighter Wings (1913–)

Of this type Barefoot reports only a 10 Paras *Proportional Fee* of series 1913 with blue hand-stamp. I have found a specimen but can hardly say whether this is the black stamp or a very very dark blue one (*fig. 29*). The copy has not been cancelled.



Fig. 29: Example with the finer surcharge on a 10 Paras *Proportional Fee* series 1913.



Fig. 30: Enlargement of hand-stamp on a 1 Piastre *Proportional Fee* stamp of series 1913.

Round Hand-Stamps (1914–)

In Barefoot, this type is indicated as being from 1914. Characteristic is a small blue hand-stamp usually placed over the tughra, the insignia of the Sultan. The stamp is usually blotchy so that the following text is difficult to read: "SHQIPENIES MESME PLEQENIA" (Senate of Central Albania). In the inner circle there appears to be a symbol resembling a double-headed eagle (*fig. 30*).

So far only examples of this type have been found on *Proportional Fee* stamps of the 1909 and 1913 series, the *Fixed Fee* series of 1913, and on receipt stamps of the 1909 series.

In contrast to previous issues in Albania, a few examples have surfaced with postal (*fig. 31*) and fiscal use (*figs. 32 and 33*). I have my doubts about the postal example because the mail piece looks nice. The piece was postmarked "27–12–1913" in Durrës for dispatch to Trieste. That is earlier than the year 1914 mentioned in Barefoot.

In Cervati's Almanac of 1913[20] the Italian post in Constantinople uses 1 Piastre for a letter up to 20 grammes in Europe. Every 20 grammes extra was 30 Paras. For this area I have no tariffs so it is possible that a double weight letter required double tariff. What I also find strange is the extra stamp which to me are looks more a form of decoration than fulfilling any function. One can no longer ask the persons involved.

What I feel better about is an example of two telegram receipts with on the back two stamps of 10 Paras *Fixed Fee* series 1913.



Fig. 31: Front side of multi-franked letter from Durrës (27.12.1913) to Trieste.

20 *Annuaire Oriental* ..., 1913, p. 226.

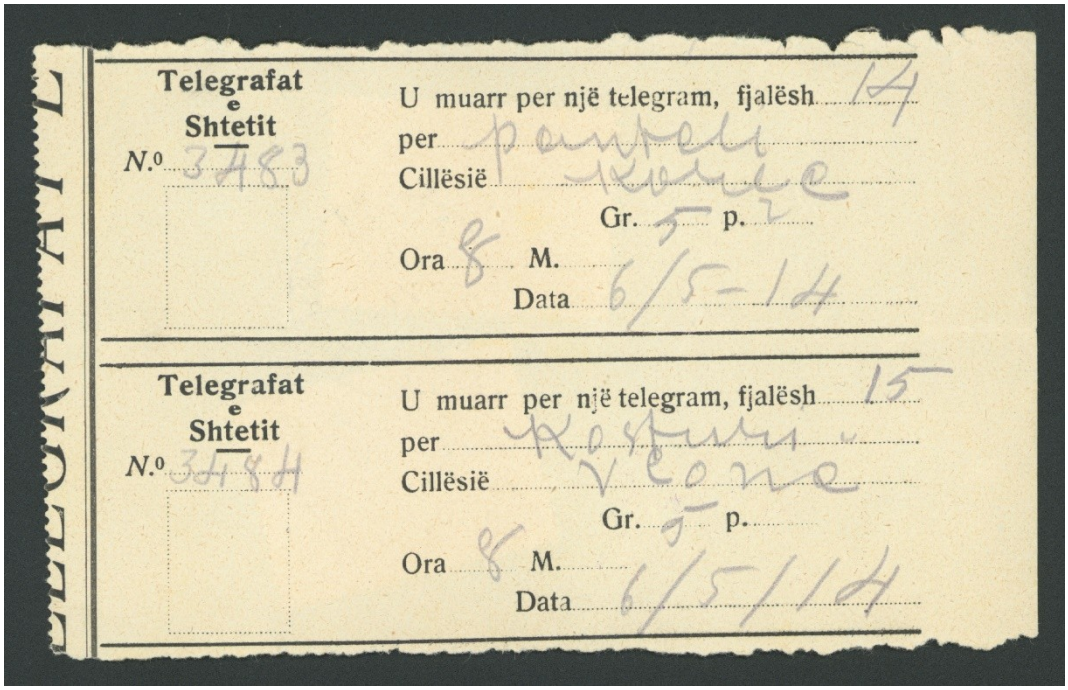


Fig. 32: Front of telegram receipts for dispatch to Korçe and Vlonë.

The slips, inscribed in pencil, are numbered as messages nos. 3483 and 3484 for telegrammes of 14 and 15 words, respectively, made out on 6th May 1914.

The first telegram was for Mr. Panteli in Korçe while the second was sent to Mr. Kosturi in Vlone. Both telegrammes were for the price of 5 Groush (Piastres) while on the backside two 10 Paras stamps have been applied to legalise the receipts.

It looks like the message was actually sent only one week later, considering the postmark of 14th May 1914 with the caption "ZYRA E TELEGRAFEVET" (office for telegraphy) in Durrës.



Fig. 33: Two adhesive stamps for legalisation of the receipts:
10 Paras *Fixed Fee* (series 1913) for each receipt.

Finally an example with the surcharge on a pair of 5 Paras *Proportional Fee* (1909 series) with a larger type postal date-stamp: "19–3–1914" (*fig. 34*). The rate matches for use as an adhesive stamp on various documents but I miss features such as signatures and other personal signatures often written on the stamp or crossing-over from the document to the stamp.



Fig. 34:

Pair of 5 Paras *Proportional Fee* series 1909.

Occupation by Montenegro (1915)

From June 1915 to January 1916 the army of Montenegro occupied Scutari, before they were driven out of the area by Bulgarian and Austrian troops.

The one stamp known so far by Barefoot, a 1 Piastre *Fixed Fee* from the 1913 series, had the Cyrillic overprint "КРАЉЕВИНА ЦРНА ГОРА" (Kingdom of Montenegro). Most of these (*figs. 35–39*) were later overprinted with an Austrian design.

Examples of actual use are not yet known.



Figs. 35–39: several values *Proportional Fee* series 1913.

Austrian Occupation (1915)

Although the occupation lasted longer than just for the year 1915, it is only for this year that the issues with Ottoman tax stamps can be found.

In the first phase, the stamps produced by Montenegro were imprinted "Albanien Oe. U. M. O."[21] at right angles to the existing imprint. "Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Militär-Okkupation" translates as Austro-Hungarian military occupation (*figs. 40–44*). As far as we know they occur on some *Proportional Fee* stamps of 1909 and 1913, *Fixed Fee* of 1913 and *Transfer Tax* of 1909.

21 Standing for "Albanien Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Militär-Okkupation."

On eBay I also came across a 1909 *Account* stamp which is not in Barefoot's catalogue:



Figs. 40 to 44: 20 Paras *Proportional Fee* series 1913; 10 Paras *Proportional Fee* series 1913, 20 Paras and 2 Piastres *Fixed Fee* series 1913 and account stamp series 1913.

Remarkable is a copy with the blue stamp of the Central Government of Albania, provided with the Austrian overprint. Besides this lengthy version for Austria, there are also copies known with a narrower overprint (*fig. 47*). A 20 Paras *Fixed Fee* of series 1913 shown in Barefoot under no. 19 shows part of a stamp and pencil cancellation for actual use. From 1916 Austria issued new stamps with Heller and Kronen denominations.

The breakaway continues in the areas of the Balkan War (*figs. 45–48*).



Fig. 45: 10 Paras *Proportional Fee* series 1913



Figs. 46–48: group with 3 different shapes including with blue stamp of Central Albania and new hand-stamp on 2 Paras *Newspaper Stamp* series 1909.

Greek Occupation of Aegean Islands and Eastern Thrace (1912–1920)

Aegean Islands

The tax stamps in this issue are difficult to trace. In 1912 several islands declared their independence and wanted to merge with Greece. This resulted in a war between Greece and Turkey. Greece occupied several islands in the Aegean Sea; Epirus near Albania and some parts of Anatolia and Thrace. Epirus remained under Greek influence during the period 1914–1916, after which Italy took control and merged it with Albania in 1918.

In the Aegean, Greece took possession of Samos, Chios, Mytilini (Lesvos), and Lemnos. Today these islands are part of Greece. On the mainland, Greek forces occupied parts of Macedonia north of Saloniki and continued in the area of Western Thrace up to Dédéagatsch (Alexandropolis). The latter area was disputed by the Bulgarians who had conquered it from the Turks in 1912.

Greece occupied the area in the period July to August 1913 and again in September 1913. Gumultsina (Komotini) was another important town in Western Thrace and was taken by the Greeks

in the period July to August 1913. Before the area came back under Bulgarian control, the Greeks regained control of the area, i.e. Anatolia to Thrace up to the Nestor River including the town of Cavalla.

There are three different setups detailed in Barefoot:[22]

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ	ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ	ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ
Horizontal version (1a).	Vertical version (1b).	Larger vertical version (Chios?) (2).

Barefoot mentions the use of these stamps on *Fixed Fee* series from 1900 and 1905 but the stamps that are offered the most are from series 1913 (*figs. 49 and 52*) and are not mentioned as such; *Court Fee* stamps from the period 1890–1910 (*fig. 51*), *Proportional Fees* (*fig. 52*) from series 1909 and 1913 and account stamps from series 1909.

In contrast to Albania, relatively more used values are possible and the height of the values can run up to 500 Piastre or half of a Turkish Pound (or Lira), at that time a gold coin. The Turkish Lira exists to the present day but you can't get a single sweet for half a Lira these days. An example on document as used on 6th August 1914 in Mytilene (*fig. 53*).





Figs. 49–50: Examples of *Fixed Fee* 20 Paras and 1 Piastre series 1913 with type 1a and 5 Piastre series 1909 with type 2.



Fig. 51: *Court Stamp*, 1909, 1 Piastre with type 1a.



Fig. 52: 20 Paras *Proportional Fee* series 1913 with type 2.

Eastern Thrace (1920)

When Bulgaria was defeated in World War I, Allied forces began to occupy the area of Western Thrace. In accordance with the Spa Conference of 1920, Greece was given the mandate to govern both East and West Thrace. After 20th August 1920, both territories were annexed to Greece. In 1922, war broke out again between Greece and Turkey. This time, in July 1923, Eastern Thrace was permanently returned to Turkey, which was further reinforced by the Treaty of Lausanne in 1924.

From West Thrace only tax stamps of the "Victory issue" from 1912 are known with overprint for that area. For Eastern Thrace also various types of Ottoman tax stamps exist with the overprint. "ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ" may have been used in the first semester of 1920. Barefoot shows some types in his work, other types and values have surfaced on the internet. For instance, besides the *Court* stamps (*fig. 54*) and *Religious Court* stamps (*fig. 55*) of series 1909, there are overprints on which "ΣΥΜΒΟΛΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΟΝ" is added or a notary tax stamp, followed by an overprint with values in "ΓΡΟΣ." (Groush = Piastres).

22 The above classification does not show the actual capitals of the stamp but is an indication.

Fig. 56 is a 10 Piastre *Court Fee* stamp from the 1909 series which has been converted for notarial use by a red overprint. The black overprint and value adjustment to 100 Groush is, like the other two stamps, unknown to Barefoot. Personally I find it strange that the green 1916 3 Piastres *Fixed Fee* stamp was not overprinted.

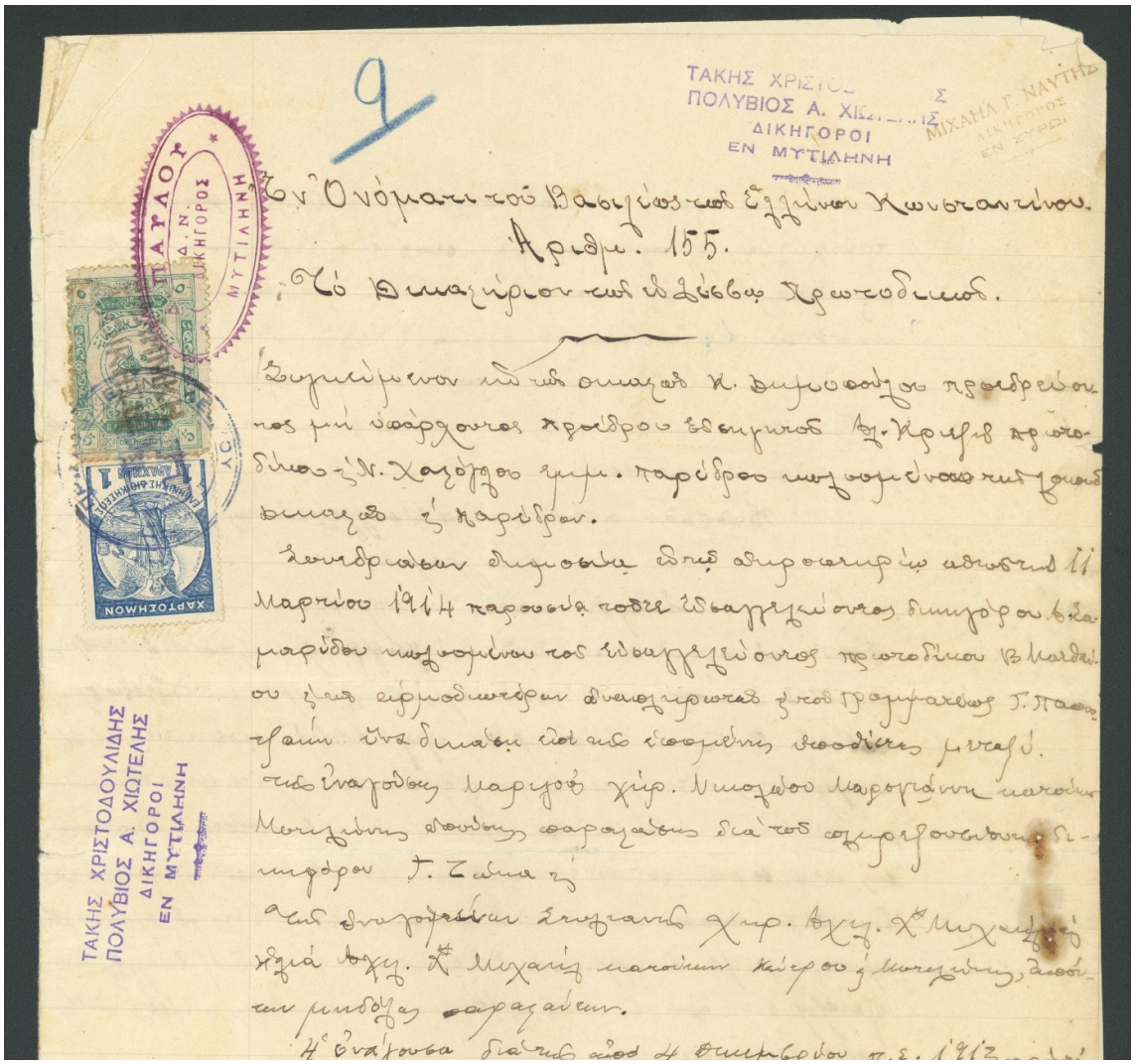


Fig. 53: Combined use of an occupation stamp, 5 Piastres of series 1909 with surcharge type 2 and a 1 Drachmae adhesive stamp from Greece's "Victory" issue of 1912.





Figs. 54 and 55: Court Fee and *Religious Court Fee* with overprint for notarial use.



Fig. 56: Court Free of series 1909 with red overprint for notarial use, and with occupation overprint.

III. New States in the Middle East

Iraq: Baghdad (1915–1917)[23]

The Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force (Indian Expeditionary Force "D") captured Fao in November 1914. British and Indian troops went on to occupy the port of Basra on 22nd November 1914 to protect the strategic oil pipeline in nearby Persia. They moved inland along the Tigris river and after a lengthy campaign[24] captured Baghdad on 11th March 1917, Mosul followed in 1918. Allied troops finally reached Baku, Azerbaijan, in 1918. On 25th April 1920, at the San Remo Conference, the Allied parties mandated the United Kingdom to administer the territory of Iraq.[25] Emir Faisal, King of Syria in 1920, was proclaimed King of Iraq on 23rd August 1921.

Major Henry Dobbs was appointed tax officer in 1915 and introduced the Indian currency system for the new military government to collect taxes (*figs. 57–69*)**.** The overprints are classified into three groups:

"IRAQ" Provisionals (1915–1917)

This area is still sparsely documented: there are only a few recorded revenue stamps. Characteristic is only the purple hand-stamp "IRAQ" in various formats where the existing Turkish currency is still maintained. The stamps appear on Ottoman tax stamps (*fig. 57 to 59*) as well as some Indian tax stamps.

Barefoot lists almost 40 different values but I think more will eventually appear. The fragment of *fig. 57* is only known to Süleymaniye[26] and the fragment of *fig. 58* is not known to either Barefoot or Süleymaniye. They are rare and if you see one for sale on eBay it will fetch 50 € or more.



Figs. 57 and 58: 5 Paras *Proportional Fee* 1909 and 1 Piastre *Immigration Tax* 1890 with larger type.



Fig. 59: Fragment with 10 Piastres *Proportional Fee* 1899 (left) and *Immigration Tax* (right).

23 Cf. Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Catalogue, 2001.
24 During the siege of Kut al-Amara losses amounted to over 22,000, and 11,000 soldiers surrendered to the Turks.
25 The proposed mandate was never ratified by the League of Nations.
26 Numbered 5775 in Süleymaniye, 2010, p. 533.

Arabic Overprint from Baghdad with Changed Value (1917)

In my opinion this is a bit of a strange issue but it is a first step towards a new monetary system. Both are mentioned in the work of Barefoot and Süleymaniye. Only the latter uses different dates of issue for the first group different dates of issue.

Of this series five different examples are known so far. *Figs. 60 and 61* occur with the tughra of series 1909 and with the larger tughra of 1916. These stamps are also rare. Süleymaniye puts down 100 € or 60 € for these values and shows the overprints on the 1916 series!





Figs. 60 and 61: 8 Annas on 2 Paras *Fixed Fee* 1909 and 8 Annas on 5 Paras *Proportional Fee* 1909.

English and Bilingual Overprints (1915–1917)

These overprints are characterised by the imprint "REVENUE" in different types and the value is indicated in Indian currency. Some values also have an Arab overprint. It is unclear to me why this was done. I think the combined overprint is a precursor to the other overprint which only occurs in English. However, the time of issue is unclear. *Figs. 62–65* show a number of different overprints of this group. *Fig. 65* is an example of what Barefoot lists as 1915 and Süleymaniye as 1918. The document fragment is from 1918 (*fig. 66*).

At least 25 different stamps of this group are known. Stamps from this series are scarce to rare. Values on the internet vary, depending on quality, description and time, from a few Euros to € 100.



Fig. 62: Bilingual 50 Rupees on 5 Paras, *Proportional Fee* (series 1909).



Fig. 63: Bilingual ¼ Anna on 1 Piastre *Transfer Tax on Property* of 1915;



Fig. 64: English-only 5 Rupees on 10 Paras *Fixed Fee* (series 1916).



Fig. 65: Bilingual 10 Rupees on 20 Paras *Fixed Fee* (series 1916).



Fig. 66: Document from 1918 with 8 Annas on 10 Paras *Fixed Fee* series 1913

Iraq: Mosul (1919–1921)

On 1st November 1918, British and Indian troops occupied Mosul. As the status of the vilayet was still under discussion, stamps bearing the imprint "IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION" were withdrawn in early 1919 and replaced by Ottoman tax stamps bearing the following imprint:

POSTAGE

I.E.F. 'D'

1 Anna

The abbreviation I.E.F. stands for "Indian Expeditionary Force" and the "D" for Mespotamia.[27] The series came into circulation on 28th January 1919. In 1921 the imprint was replaced by "IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION". In 1925 the vilayet was allocated to Iraq by the League of Nations.[28]

The stamps were for postal use. The series is sometimes offered in its entirety but often in separate values, mostly mint. I have seen only a few used stamps so far and what is offered then looks like it has been stamped on demand. Letters may exist but I have not seen them yet. The images in *figs. 67–69* show some values from the series.

27 A = France, B and C = East Africa, D = Mesopotamia, E and F = Egypt and Palestine, G = Thrace and Gallipoli.
28 Cf. Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Catalogue, 2001.

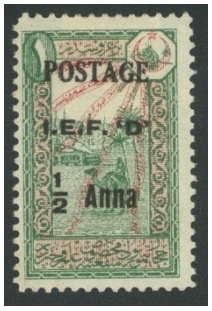


Fig. 67: ½ Anna on 1 Piastre Hedjaz railway series 1914.



Fig. 68: 2½ Annas on 1 Piastre fixed fee series 1913.



Fig. 69: 4 Annas on 1 Piastre fixed fee series 1916.

Palestine & E.E.F. (1917–1918)

British and Allied troops of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force and the Force in Egypt regrouped under Lt. Gen. Sir Alexander Murray as Egyptian Expeditionary Force (E.E.F.) effective from 20th March 1916.

Turkish advances on the Suez Canal were repulsed in 1916/1917, and E.E.F., under the new command of General Sir Edmund Allenby, started its offensive on Palestine in February 1917. The Ottoman troops, together with their German and Austro-Hungarian allies, defended Gaza for most of that year. The city finally fell on 7th November, with E.E.F advancing to Jaffa (15th November) and Jerusalem (8th December 1917).

Further advance came only in the autumn of 1918, reaching Tulkarm on 19th December and Haifa on 23rd September, followed by Damascus (1st October), Beirut (8th October) and Aleppo (26th October). In parallel, Arab troops under the leadership of Grand-Sherif Hussein Ibn Ali, aided by British advisers (T.E. Lawrence, et al.), advanced northwards on the East bank of the Jordan. An armistice with Turkey was agreed at Mudros on 30th October 1918.

The occupied territories were divided into several military administrative zones: O.E.T.A. (South) = Palestine; O.E.T.A West (initially North) = Lebanon, Latakia, Alexandretta, O.E.T.A. East = Transjordan and Syria, and O.E.T.A North = Cilicia. Under the Sykes-Picot Agreement, the areas were divided between the Allies: Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the British, the rest of Syria for the French, and transferred to civilian administrations in 1920. In July 1922 the League of Nations agreed a mandate on Palestine, which formally began on 29th September 1923.

It is not quite clear to me if the stamps with the hand stamp "**EEF**" were used during the campaign or also after the agreement of the "Armistice of Mudros" on 30th October 1918.

So far I have seen some fragments on which *Fixed Fee* stamps of series 1916 have this bold hand-stamp (*fig. 70*). At an Israeli auction a few years ago I also saw an example used on a document, and there are examples in the Commonwealth revenue catalogue of Barefoot. I think the series is quite long with values up to 37½ Piastres but so far I have only seen low values up to 1 Piastre.

Jerusalem (1918)

For the city of Jerusalem the two-part Ottoman *Rental Contract* of series 1883 and 1892 with red Arab imprint "for 10 Paras" and the blue initials "**JM**" (Jerusalem Municipality) were used for a short time. I don't have an example but show the kind of stamp without the imprints under *fig. 71*.

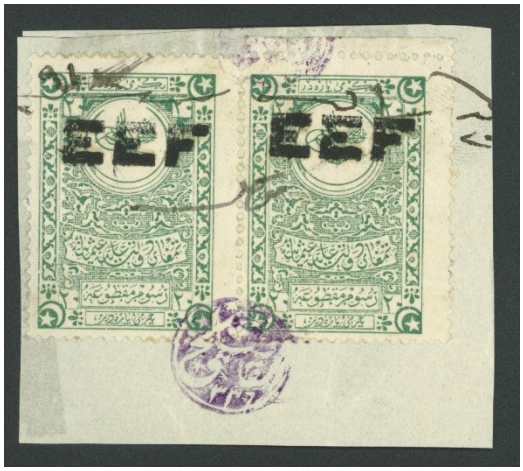


Fig. 70: Pair of 20 Paras *Fixed Fee*, series 1916, dark blue to black hand-stamp "**EEF**".



Fig. 71: Left half of a *Rental Contract* stamp used in Jerusalem.

Lebanon (1920) and A.D.P.O. (1919–1926)

In Ottoman times, Lebanon was part of the province of Syria. The population consisted largely of Maronites, Greek Catholic, Greek Orthodox, and Druze, as well as Muslims.[29] The varied communities on Mount Lebanon enjoyed an autonomous status within the Ottoman Empire following the civil-war-like disturbances between Maronites and Druzes in the Summer of 1860: upon pressure from France, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Prussia, and Russia, the Mutasarrifate Mount Lebanon was created in 1861 with the mutasarrif to be a Christian and being directly appointed by and accountable to the Sublime Porte.

In 1918 troops of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (E.E.F.) reached Damascus on 1st October, Beirut on 8th October, and finally Aleppo on 26th October. In parallell, Arab troops under Grand-Sherif Hussein advanced northwards to Damascus. An armistice with Turkey was agreed at Mudros on 30th October 1918.

The occupied territories were divided into several military administrative zones, of which O.E.T.A West (initially called North) covered Lebanon, Latakia, and Alexandretta. Under the Sykes-Picot Agreement Syria and Lebanon was placed under French control, and transferred to civilian administrations in 1920. In July 1922 the League of Nations agreed a mandate on Syria, which formally began on 29th September 1923.

The French mandated areas were divided on 1st September 1920 into several 'states,' one of which was Greater Lebanon (Grand Liban, Dawlat Lubnān al-Kabīr): it consisted of the Mount Lebanon Mutasarrifate (Cebel-i Lübnan Mutasarrıflığı), the Sanjaks of Tripoli and Beirut (both in the Vilayet of Beirut) and areas in the Bekaa Valley (part of Damascus Sanjak).

Until 1919, Ottoman tax stamps were used throughout the area. Until at least 1920 various series were provided with different types of overprints maintaining the old currency system, until at least from 1922 they were replaced by French tax stamps in French currency.

In Duston's study there are 45 different issues where the overprint with the abbreviation "O.M.F." has been used. *Figs. 72 and 73* show two notary tax stamps with this overprint and *fig. 74* a court seal. In 7 cases this is combined with a hand-stamp with the abbreviation "T.E.O. OUEST". Examples of this are hard to find. So far I have only found a *Hedjaz Railway* stamp with this combination

29 1913 estimates: Syriac Maronite 58%, Greek Orthodox 13%, Druze 11%, Melkite Greek Catholic (8%), Sunni Muslims 6%, Shīʿite Muslims 4%.

(*fig. 75*). Finally from 1919 two different kinds of passport stamps are known to have been used as imprints on theatre tax stamps of 20 Paras. The first has the text "Mabata" (passport) and the value of 100 Piastres and the second shows the text "Passeport" and the value of 20 Piastres (*fig. 76*).[30]





Figs. 72 and 73: Notary Tax with new value in Piastres.

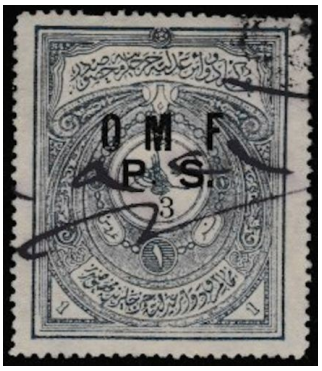


Fig. 74: Court Fee with new value in Piastres.



Fig. 75: Hedjaz Railway 1 Piastre with red overprint for 3 Piastres.[31]



Fig. 76:

Theatre Tax stamp with imprint for *Passport* and value of 20 Piastres.

A handful of taxes like *Notary Taxes* (*figs. 72–73*) and *Court Fees* (*fig. 74*) have cachet with the text "LIBAN" and the Arabic text "لبنان " flanked by two cedar trees. The examples below of the three values of the 1912 *Court of Justice* series with overprint "Notary" for 1914 (*figs. 77–79*) is not in Duston. An example of a doctor's bill with the *Notary Tax* stamp of 1912 series (*figs. 80 and 80a*) is listed as no. 1 in Duston at US-$ 200 (for a single stamp…).

A.D.P.O. Z.O. (1919–1926)

After the occupation of the Ottoman territories, the levy for the repayment of the state debt to the European creditors continued. Various types of tax stamps were printed with "A.D.P.O." (Administration Dette Publique Ottomane). Because the French mandate was split in an area with Lebanon and an area with Syria, the additional imprint "Z.O." (Zone Ouest) was applied for Lebanon. The conversion rate at the time was: 1 French Franc = 5 Piastres with 40 Paras = 1 Piastre and 100 Piastres = 1 Ottoman Pound (Livre).

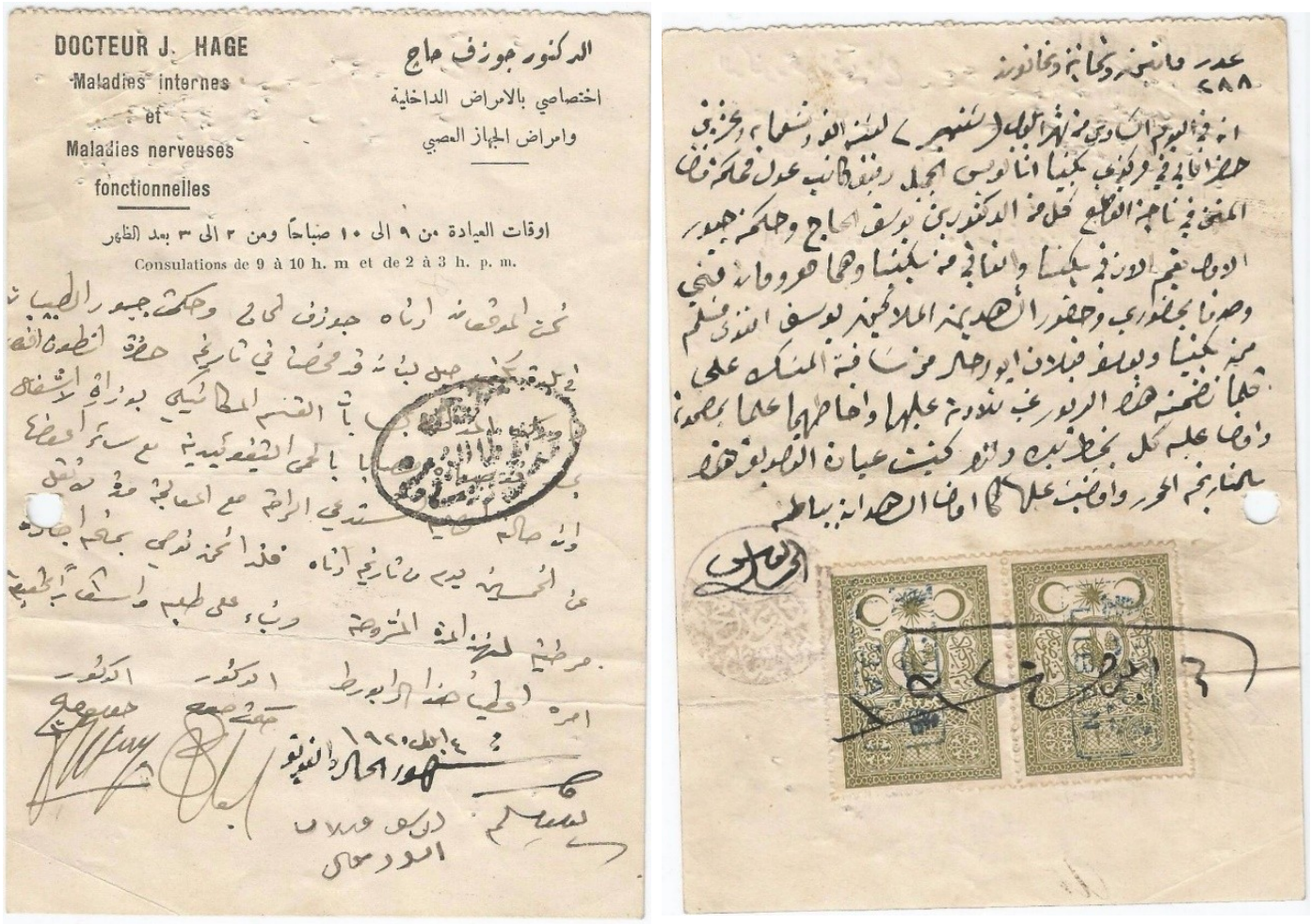
In Duston's book, 19 different A.D.P.O. types are described. In three cases (Duston nos. 4, 5, and 13) the imprint "Z.O." was added later and in 7 cases (nos. 14–19) the imprint "Z.O." was added. In

30 "P.S." = Piastres Sham, as opposed to "P.T." (Egyptian Piastres Tariff).
31 Feature a boxed censorship cachet "T. E. O. OUEST / CENSURE".

7 cases (nos. 14–19) only in combination with the imprint “Z.O.” whereby there is still one variant (no. 15A) regarding the printed value. The types with a later overprint with “Z.O.” only occur with a new value.



Figs. 77–79: Different values for *Notarial Tax* with boxed surcharge “LIBAN”.



Figs. 80 and 80a: Doctor’s bill; on the right-hand page the notarial tax of 1 Piastre (2×20 Paras).

A.D.P.O. Z.O. (1919–1926)

After the occupation of the Ottoman territories, the levy for the repayment of the state debt to the European creditors continued. Various types of tax stamps were printed with "A.D.P.O." (Administration Dette Publique Ottomane). Because the French mandate was split in an area with Lebanon and an area with Syria, the additional imprint "Z.O." (Zone Ouest) was applied for Lebanon. The conversion rate at the time was: 1 French Franc = 5 Piastres with 40 Paras = 1 Piastre and 100 Piastres = 1 Ottoman Pound (Livre).

In Duston's book, 19 different A.D.P.O. types are described. In three cases (Duston nos. 4, 5, and 13) the imprint "Z.O." was added later and in 7 cases (nos. 14–19) the imprint "Z.O." was added. In 7 cases (nos. 14–19) only in combination with the imprint "Z.O." whereby there is still one variant (no. 15A) regarding the printed value. The types with a later overprint with "Z.O." only occur with a new value.

The other series, Duston nos. 16, 18, 19, and 20, only occurs with "A.D.P.O." on the *Proportional Fee* series 1916 and with no. 17 only on *Real Estate Transfer*. Where the imprints are also accompanied by a value, it appears that the change in value may differ. The differences I see are as follows:

- Type 4, 5, 13 *Fixed Fee*: "p.s. 0,75" on 10 Paras (first used in Syria)
- Type 14, 15, 16, and 18 *Fixed Fee*: "p.s. 0,50" on 10 Paras

Currencies in Syria 1918–20

Bernardo Longo writes in an article on the "Fleuron d'Alep":[32]

> The rich caravan city of Aleppo was the financial hub of the Kingdom of Syria and as such was much more sensitive to economic aspects than to political ones, […]. So, when the French, following their "political marketing of the image", wanted to adopt their O.M.F. stamps already in use on the coastal area (from Alexandretta to Tyre passing through Beirut and Mount Lebanon), the Aleppian public opinion did not oppose except to induce the French administration to use nominal value to be given to these stamps: the Egyptian gold Piastre. It was the British military government that issued a decree on 18 November 1918 to imposing Egyptian currency establishing the exchange rates between Turkish Lira, the Damascus Piastre and the Egyptian Piastre.
>
> > *20 Turkish piasters or 25 piastres Sham = 1 majidi → 12 Egyptian (Piastres)*
> > *8⅓ majidis = 208½ Sham piastres = 100 Egyptian piasters or 1 Egyptian (paper) £*
> > *The rate of Turkish piastres to Egyptian piastres is measured by the quantity of silver in the currency itself as showed by the Government's testing.*
>
> The postage stamps of the former Kingdom of Syria were expressed in the Egyptian gold Piastre, it was worth about three times the Syrian Piastre value applied on the stamps used on the coastal area since 1 May 1920. It was therefore decided by adopting the OMF stamps to give them the value in Egyptian Piastre only for the "intramuros" city of Aleppo. So the postage stamps that on the coast had a value of about ⅓ of an Egyptian Piastre are found almost three times overvalued in our Syrian city. […] In fact, in the former capital of the Kingdom of Syria the stamps in Egyptian currency were still used. This lasted until 31 May 1921, in fact only from 1 June the same stamps of the K.o.S. overprinted "O.M.F. Syrie" with new monetary values in Syrian currency were issued. […] The French occupying authority considered it wiser to keep in use stamps of former Kingdom of Syria, always in Egyptian currency, in order not to hurt a public opinion […].

32 Longo, 2021, pp. 26–32. Note that the text quoted here is severely abridged. *(editor)*

Below are four different types of overprint and different colours (*figs. 83 to 86*). An exception is a "Dette Publique" that was used in 1927 as a continuation of the A.D.P.O on a 5 Paras *Proportional Fee* series 1916.



Fig. 81: 10 Piastre *Proportional Fee* series 1916 with surcharge in type 18



Fig. 82: 10 Paras *Fixed Fee* series 1916 surcharged "p.s. 0,50" (type 18).



Fig. 83: 20 Paras *Fixed Fee* serial 1916 imprint p.s. 1 in red surcharge (type 17).



Fig. 84: 10 Paras *Fixed Fee* series 1916 with surcharge "p.s. 0,75" in type 5.

Alaouites (1920)

The Ottoman Sanjak of Latakia (Lazkiye sancağı) was a coastal strip north of Lebanon belonged to the Vilayet of Beirut. It became part of the French mandated area on 1st September 1920, divided into several 'states,'[33] one of which was the autonomous territory of the Alawites (Territoire des Alaouites) which became the State of the Alawites (État des Alaouites) in 1922. In 1930 the area was renamed as Government of Latakia (Gouvernement de Lattaquié).

In the aftermath of the Great Syrian Revolt these artificial 'states' became part of the State of Syria Federation and later the Syrian Republic. The 1936 Franco-Syrian Treaty was never ratified by France, but led to the 'states,' including the Gouvernement de Lattaquié being abolished on 5th December 1936 and re-integrated into Syria.

There are 28 different stamps known by Duston in that short period that Ottoman stamps were in use. The price for a single stamp is quoted at US-$ 100 to US-$ 150. This is an indication that these stamps are very rare. On eBay a document with a missing piece of the corner featuring tax stamps "Droit Fiscal" has been offered for some time. This type of surcharge is not listed by Duston. The lot is for sale for US-$ 1800, but although likely unique not attractive enough to buy for that amount (*fig. 85*).



Fig. 85: Tobacco tax stamps with imprint for Droit Fiscal and value "2 P.L.S.".

33 État du Grand Liban (State of Greater Lebanon), État d'Alep (State of Aleppo), État de Damas (State of Damascus), Territoire des Alaouites (from 1922: État des Alaouites, State of Alawites). In 1922, the State of Souaida (from 1927 État du Djébel Druze, State of Jabal Druze) was split from Damascus.

Aleppo and Alexandretta (1920)

In September 1920, Aleppo (together with the Sanjak of Alexandretta) became a separate 'state' with a local government formed. In June 1922 all the 'states' (except Greater Lebanon) were combined into the Syrian Federation (Fédération des États Autonomes de Syrie) with a federal council and a president. In 1924 Latakia was recognised as a territory with its own government and Aleppo was merged with the state of Damascus to form the State of Syria.



Fig. 86: Fixed Fee series 1890 of 10 Paras with company stamp from Alexandretta.

Alexandretta, now again part of Syria, had its own administration. A large proportion of Alexandretta's population were ethnic Turks. Turkey began to worry about the status of this population group when serious plans arose to add this area to an independent Syria. The ethnic Turks in Alexandretta, dominating the appointed assembly, went for autonomy and proclaimed the State of Hatay (Hatay Devleti) in 1938, which was annexed by Turkey in 1939. Some French tax stamps exist with overprint "H.D." but this is in fact beyond the scope of this article.

Duston only mentions tax stamps that have been used with government and company cancellations (*fig. 86*). From 1920 onwards I only see French tax stamps with a single value in Paras and the rest in Piastres.

Druze (1920)

By decree of the French High Commissioner, Syria was divided on 1st September 1920 into several 'states,' one of which was the State of Damascus. The Druze areas in the Ḥaurān were separated on 24th October 1922 to create the State of Souaida, from 1927 renamed State of Jabal Druze (État du Djébel Druze).

In 1925, the Great Syrian Revolt started in this difficult to control part of Syria, headed by Sulṭān al-Aṭraš and ʿAbd al-Raḥman al-Šahbanda, it spread to Damascus and other areas of Syria. Although the French eventually quashed the revolt, the result was grearer autonomy, leading to the effective abolition of all the artificial 'states' and the creation of the Syrian Republic in 1930 and the 1936 Franco-Syrian Treaty, which was never ratified by France. Jabal Druze was formally re-integrated into Syria on 2nd December 1936.

Of the Ottoman fiscal stamps only one from 1920 is known for use in this region: a *Court Fee* stamp of 10 Paras with an overprint of 50 Piastres, in French "État du Djebel Druze" and in Arabic script "جبل الدروز" (Djebel Druze). Unfortunately I don't have a picture of it and with a price indication of US-$ 150 it falls under the most expensive stamps Duston has priced so far.

Syria (1919–1921) and A.D.P.O. (1917–1925)

Modern Syria constituted the main part of the Ottoman province of Syria (Vilâyet-i Suriye). During 1918 the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (E.E.F.) under General Allenby moved through Palestine to Lebanon and along coast to Alexandretta: Damascus fell on 1st October, Beirut on 8th October, and Aleppo on 26th October. In parallel, Arab troops under the leadership of Grand-Sherif Hussein Ibn Ali, aided by British advisers (T.E. Lawrence, et al.), advanced northwards on the East bank of the Jordan to Damascus. An armistice with Turkey was agreed at Mudros on 30th October 1918.

Britain had promised the Grand-Sherif and his son Hussein a new Arab Kingdom in exchange for their support. The General Syrian Congress was convened in 1920 and passed a resolution to establish a Kingdom of Syria including Palestine and Lebanon with Faisal as King. Independence

was declared on 8th March 1920. The French and British refused to recognise the new Kingdom and established the mandates over the are at the Congress of San Remo. French troops defeated the forces of King Faisal at the Battle of Maysalun on 24th July 1920 and occupied the whole of Syria.

Syria underwent a number of administrative changes, the establishment of several 'states,' the separation of Greater Lebanon, a State of Syria federation, the Syrian Republic, and the separation of Alexandretta, before becoming fully independent in 1946.

Kingdom of Syria (1920)

In the Kingdom of Syria various Ottoman tax stamps with different surcharges have been used. There are three types of tax stamps known of which I can show two different ones below (*figs. 87 to 89*). Furthermore I found a document with such stamps (*fig. 90*). The stamps were examined by E.W. Stannards: He says they are difficult to read but it is clear that they refer to the Emir's Kingdom instead of a government.[34] There are two other types on stamps but this one reads "الحكومة العربية" (Arab Government) and "الحكومة العربية في سوريا " (Syrian Arab Government).



Fig. 87: 10 Paras *Fixed Fee* series 1916 (hand-stamp type A).



Fig. 88: 1 Piastre *Proportional Fee* series 1916 (hand-stamp type A).



Fig. 89: 1 Piastre *Rental Fee* with surcharge C.



Fig. 90: Document from the Kingdom of Syria period with 4×20 Paras *Proportional Fee* of series 1916 with hand-stamp type A.

34 Stannard, 1974, pp. 277–279.

Damascus (1919–1921)

For a short period, the state and municipality of Damascus had tax stamps of their own, most of which were newly printed. Of the Ottoman stamps only four different values are known on two *Justice* Stamps and two *Religious Court* stamps, each with various overprints such as "Gouvernement de Damas" and "État de Damas". I have no examples available and that is with guide prices from US-$ 100 not so surprising. For the general issues of Syria from 1923 onwards no Ottoman stamps have been used but new stamps have been issued or French tax stamps have been provided with overprints.

Ottoman Public Debt Administration

The Ottoman Public Debt Administration (O.P.D.A.) or Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane (A.D.P.O.)[35] was established in 1881 after the Turkish state defaulted on its debt in 1875. It was controlled by European creditors[36] and supervised the repayments of the debts of the Ottoman Empire though its own collection system. At its peak it employed more officials and tax collectors than the Ottoman State itself. Taxes from the state monopolies of tobacco, salt, and alcohol were hypothecated to the O.P.D.A., as well as taxes on some agricultural and mining products, fish, and silk. The O.P.D.A. held wide-ranging privileged powers in all areas of Ottoman finances, trade, and industry.

After the defeat of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I, negotiations between the O.P.D.A., its bond holders and states' representatives apportioned the remaining debts to Turkey and the other successor states of the Ottoman Empire. The formal O.P.D.A. regime (and with it the use of separate O.P.D.A. revenue stamps) ended in 1925 and the states then had to pay these debts from their regular budgets. A final settlement was reached in 1928 (table below).[37] Turkey made the last payment in 1954. *(editor)*

State	Pre-1912 Debts	Debts 1912–1914	Final Share	Total Debts (TL)	Annuity (TL)
Turkey	62.25	76.54	65.32	84,597,495	5,809,312
Greece	10.57	0.55	8.50	11,054,534	625,000
Syria & Lebanon	8.17	10.05	8.50	11,108,858	763,000
Iraq	5.09	6.25	5.20	6,772,142	474,000
Yugoslavia	5.25	–	4.10	5,435,597	303,000
Palestine	2.46	23.03	2.50	3,284,429	230,000
Bulgaria	1.62	0.16	1.40	1,776,354	98,000
Albania	1.57	–	1.30	1,633,233	90,000
Hejaz	1.13	1.39	1.20	1,499,518	105,000
Yemen	0.89	1.09	0.90	1,182,104	83,000
Trans-Jordan	0.55	0.68	0.50	733,310	61,000
Italy	0.23	–	0.15	243,200	13,000
Nedjd	0.10	0.12	0.01	129,150	9,000
Maʿān	0.10	0.12	0.01	128,728	9,000
Asir	0.02	0.02	0.02	26,138	2,000
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	129.604.910	8,663,312

35 ديون عمومية عثمانيه اداره سی = Düyūn-ı ʿUmūmīye-yi ʿOs̱mānīye İdāresi, or Düyun-u Umumiye-i Osmaniye Varidat-ı Muhassasa İdaresi.

36 France held about 40% of debts, Britain 29%, the Netherlands 8%, Belgium 7%, and Germany 5%.

37 Cf. *Düyûn-ı Umûmiye*. In: Wikipedia, online: https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%C3%BCy%C3%BBn-%C4%B1_Um%C3%BBmiye (acc. 21.09.2021), and p. 114 in: Özdemir, Dr. Biltekin: *Osmanlı Devleti Dış Borçları : 1854-1954 DönemindeYüzyıl Süren Boyunduruk*. Ankara, 2009, and p. 104 in: Kaceli, Ilirjana: *Economic, social and cultural relations between the Republic of Turkey and Albania*. (Turkish Foreign Policy During Ataturk's Era 1920-1938: Caucasia, Balkans, Middle East From Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Aspects; Istanbul U.P.).

A.D.P.O. (1919–1925)

As described earlier for Lebanon, A.D.P.O. tax stamps were made in Syria to pay off the state debt of the Ottoman Empire for the part attributed to this region. The conversion rate for Syria: 1 French Franc = 5 Piastres with 40 Paras = 1 Piastre and 100 Piastres = 1 Ottoman Pound (Livre).

Syria has a greater variety of imprints than Lebanon. To this end, 472 catalogue numbers have been created for Syria, compared to almost 300 for Lebanon. However, there are still many gaps in the numbering and every now and then a stamp pops up that can fill another empty line. Values above 100 Piastres are not known except for a few specimens. The cheapest is valued at US-$ 10 (2000), but nowadays especially the lower values sometimes go for less. There are also examples where the type of tax stamp is changed by an additional imprint. For the rest, Syria has a great variety of series and in contrast to Lebanon, even stamps without a tughra from the 1923 series have been used. A selection of the many types and series that have been used are shown in *figs. 91 to 97.*



Fig. 91: 1 Piastre *Fixed Fee* series 1916, surcharge type 1.



Fig. 92: 1 Piastre on 2 Piastres *Fixed Fee* series 1916, surcharge type 5.



Fig. 93: 50 Piastres on 25 Piastres *Fixed Fee* 1916 series, surcharge type 8 or 10.



Fig. 94: 5 Piastres *Proportional Fee* series 1916, surcharge type 11.



Fig. 95: 20 Piastres *Fixed Fee* on 10 Piastres *Proportional Fee* series 1916, surcharge type 9.



Fig. 96: 10 Piastres on 2 Paras *Fixed Fee* series 1923, surcharge type 8.



Fig. 97: 1 Piastre on 20 Paras *Fixed Fee* series 1923, surcharge type 12.

IV. Turkey

Cilicia O.M.F. (1919–1921)

Cilicia, i.e. the Ottoman Vilayet of Adana (Vilâyet-i Adana) is located between the Mediterranean Sea and the Taurus Mountains. Cilicia was occupied by French and British troops in December 1918 and formed "O.E.T.A. North" under French occupation. It was reunited with Turkey according to the Treaty of Ankara signed on 20th October 1921. The border with Syria was confirmed by the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923.

To allow postal traffic to continue, Ottoman stamps were hand-stamped "T.E.O. / CILICIE" (Territoire Ennemi Occupé) and French stamps were surcharged "O.M.F. / CILICIE" (Occupation Militaire Française). According to Duston, no tax stamps with these surcharges are known. It is possible that tax stamps from another region were used in this area.

The only tax stamps that I have found so far are *Tobacco Tax* stamps that have the imprint "OCCUPATION MILITAIRE FRANÇAISE" in 1920 and the values "3 ½ PIASTRES" and "70 Paras" (1¾ Piastres), nos. 78 and 79 in Yvert & Tellier. The 70 Paras is valued at € 1.40 (*figs. 92 and 93*).





Figs. 98 and 99:

Tobacco Tax stamps with O.M.F. imprint and value 3 Piastres and 70 Paras.

Anatolia (1920–1922)

The Treaty of Sèvres, signed on 10th August 1920, was one of many treaties in the aftermath of World War I. It marked the beginning of the division of the Ottoman Empire and with it its total destruction. It paved the way for the mandates over Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia. Greece was given areas around Adrianople (Edirne) and Smyrna (İzmir), Armenian and Kurdish areas were defined, and 'areas of influence' for Italy, France, and Britain were declared within the borders of post-1923 Turkey. The map below shows these division plans (*fig. 100*). This treaty led to the Turkish War of Independence and the conflicts were eventually dealt with by the Treaty of Lausanne signed on 24th July 1923. This forms the basis for present-day Turkey.



Fig. 100:

Intended division of the Ottoman Empire (Treaty of Sèvres).[38]

38 Source: *Map of the Treaty of Sèvres*. 20.05.2019. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Treaty_of_S%C3%A8vres_1920.svg. Licence: Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International.

What about the Ottoman tax stamps that were overprinted for postal use? After the Treaty of Sèvres small stocks of old Ottoman stamps were overprinted in the period 1920 to 1922, followed by various types of tax stamps. According to a study by Passer[39] there is no reliable data for the period of use but there are letters that actually ran in that period.

There are in fact two types of overprints: one with the year ١٣٣٦ (1336 = 1920) and one with the year ١٣٣٧ (1337 = 1921). In *figs. 101 to 103* some different stamps that were used without a change in value for the postal service: "عثمانلی پوسته لری" (*osmanlı postaları*).



Fig. 101: Theatre Tax, 20 Paras.



Fig. 102: Ministry of Finance, 5 Paras.



Fig. 103: Court Fee, 10 Paras.

On the internet I found another example of a letter from this period. The letter went from Samsun to Constantinople for a rate of 5 Piastres. A tax stamp for the *Tribunal Court* was used with an imprint (*fig. 98*).



Fig. 104: Local letter with *Tribunal Stamp* for use as a postage stamp.[40]

39 Passer, 1938, pp. 143–144.

40 Source: Lot 3991 in the 26th auction (Westpex Sale) of Schuyler Rumsey, San Francisco, 27.–29.04.2007. Online: https://www.rumseyauctions.com/auctions/lot/26/3991. Price realised: US-$ 125.

This ends a long history of a succession of changes that made others happy.
Except the tax payer, of course…

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From Britain to India by Imperial Airways: The First Steps

by Schalk W. de Klerk

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The first practical step towards achieving the goal of developing Britain's aerial communications within its Empire occurred on 7th January 1927, when Imperial Airways assumed responsibility of, and taking over, the 1,100 miles (1,760 km) air route between London, Cairo, Basra via Gaza, Amman, and Rutbah Wells, to Baghdad, – known as the "Desert Airmail Service", which had been operated as a fortnightly service between Cairo and Baghdad since 1920 by the Royal Air Force (RAF) – as the first public airmail service in the Empire.[1] The understanding was that Imperial Airways could use the existing RAF airfields, and then extend the service to India.

Here is an envelope flown by the RAF on the Baghdad–Cairo route to England. This cover is dated 7th September 1923, and affixed to it are two Iraqi stamps to the value of 9 Annas. It has the words "BY AIR MAIL" and "BAGHDAD–CAIRO." typed above the address.



Fig. 1:

Cover from Baghdad to England, 7.09.1923, by RAF air mail to Cairo.

Its aircraft of choice was one of nine *de Havilland DH.66 Hercules* in operation at the time, namely the "City of Cairo" (registration G-EBMW, serial number 236).[2] The new commercial service was initially run at fortnightly intervals and took a little over three days to complete. This route was subsequently expanded east, first to Karachi in April 1929, and then Jodhpur and Delhi, in what was British India, eight months later; passengers were accepted in addition to the mail. Services to

1 Following the Boyd and Nuttal flight in February 1919, the RAF's 31st Wing of the 72nd flew civilian mail as a forerunner to the "Desert Route."

2 It entered service on the 18th December 1926; was christened "City of Cairo" by King Fuad I of Egypt in February 1927, and was wrecked in 1931. Cf. https://aviation-safety.net/database/record.php?id=19310419-0.

Calcutta, Rangoon, and Singapore were inaugurated in 1933, and flights to Hong Kong were started the following year. A subsidised "Empire Air Mail Scheme" began operating between London and Australia in December 1934, and passengers were carried to Australia from early 1935.



Fig. 2: Imperial Airways *de Havilland DH.66 Hercules* "City of Cairo" (G-EBMW).[3]

Here is a registered envelope carried on the flight from Cairo on 10th March 1926, arriving in Baghdad on 13th March 1926. The postage rated was 42 Millièmes:





Figs. 3 and 3a:

Registered cover from Cairo to Baghdad, 10.03.1926.

The first flight of the new eastbound service, piloted by Captain Travers,[4] left Cairo on 12th January 1927, stopped at Basra on 14th January 1927, and arrived in Karachi on 20th January 1927.

3 Source: Wikimedia Commons. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:De_Havilland_DH.66_Hercules#/media/File:De_Havilland_Hercules.jpg. Licence: Public Domain.

4 Captain Frederick Dudley Travers (1897–1963) was a pilot on the Cairo–Karachi air mail route until 1929.



Fig. 4:[5]

Registered cover from Cairo via Basra to Karachi, 12.01.1927.

Hotel cancellation departure date-stamp "CONTINENTAL–SAVOY / CAIRO / CASH / 12 1 27 / 2 10 P.M." (Blomfield type PPO 4.16)

On reverse "CAIRO R.D. 12" (registry type 22) and "KARACHI / 20 Jan 27 / 11 30 AM".

The weekly Imperial Airways service between Cairo and Baghdad took just under 12 hours with a halt at Gaza and Rutbah Wells in the desert. At Baghdad it connected with an onward flight to Basra: this became an important stage in the London–Karachi service that was set up in 1929. An Imperial Airways *de Havilland DH.66* biplane, "City of Delhi" (registration G-EBMX), piloted by Captain Albert Woodbridge,[6] left Croydon Aerodrome on the inaugural flight to Karachi via Cairo on 29th March 1929 with approximately 12,000 letters. The flight path was via Paris, Basel, Genoa, Rome, Syracuse, Navarino, Duda Bay, Tobruk and Alexandria (Basel–Genoa leg was by rail).



Fig. 5:

Imperial Airways *de Havilland DH.66 Hercules* "City of Delhi" (G-EBMX).[7]

5 Source: Cherrystone Auction, no. 920 (15/16.09.2020), lot 528.
6 Albert Edward Woodbridge (1898–1929). He and two others were killed in a crash while landing at Jask (Persia).
7 Source: Wikimedia Commons. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:De_Havilland_Hercules-a.jpg.

Arrival at Cairo was on 3rd April 1929, Karachi was reached on 6th April 1929. In fact, the flight continued to Calcutta on an unscheduled extension, where it arrived on 9th April 1929. The route for this flight, which departed Cairo every Wednesday, was Heliopolis to Gaza, Rutbah Wells, Baghdad, Basra, Bushire, Lingeh, Jask, Gwadar, and Karachi. A second flight by the "City of Jerusalem" (registration G-EBMZ), which had flown the leg from Genoa to Alexandria, took place the following day. The first west-bound service, from Karachi to London via Cairo, left Karachi on 7th April 1929.



Fig. 6:

Envelope carried on the first flight from Cairo to Karachi:
"Cairo / H / 2 AP 29 11 AM"[8]



Fig. 7:

Ceremony at Kalendia Aerodrome (Ramallah) to christen a *de Havilland "Hercules"* airliner of Imperial Airways, G-EBMZ, as the "City of Jerusalem."

British High Commissioner Lord Plumer pulling off the cover of the nameplate.[9]

8 Source: Cherrystine Auction, no. 920 (15/16.09.2020), lot 528.
9 Source: Matson Collection, Library of Congress. https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2019699716/.



Fig. 8:

Envelope carried from Cairo on the unscheduled leg to Calcutta in 1929, clearly showing an arrival date stamp of 9.04.1929.[10]





Figs. 9 and 9a:[11]

An envelope carried on the first return flight from Karachi to Egypt.

Mailed in Karachi on 7.04.1929, addressed to Alexandria, where it arrived, as per back-stamp, on 9.04.1929.

The last British biplanes operated by Imperial Airways on the Cairo–Baghdad run were both tri-motors: the *de Havilland DH.66 Hercules*, which carried seven passengers at 178 km/h (110 mph), and the *Armstrong Whitworth Argosy*, which carried 20 passengers at 155 km/h (96 mph).

They were succeeded by the first of the four-engine, all-metal monoplanes, namely the *Armstrong Whitworth Atalanta*, whose speed exceeded that of the biplanes by only 25%; the *de Havilland Albatross*, which could reach 340 km/h (210 mph) carrying 22 passengers; and the *Armstrong Whitworth Ensign*, whose capacity was 40 passengers, but which cruised at 275 kph (170 mph).

Here is an envelope, flown on one of the flights of that service (from Cairo as far as Baghdad, for onwards transmission by surface mail to Teheran), date-stamped in Cairo 30th March 1927, and

10 Source: Cherrystone Auction, no. 920 (15/16.09.2020), lot 528.

11 Source: Auction offer on Hipstamp by seller "AztecCollectables": https://www.hipstamp.com/listing/1929-karachi-india-first-flight-cover-ffc-imperial-airways-to-alexandria-egypt/21125565.

back-stamped upon arrival in Baghdad 7th April 1927. Arrival in Téhéran is confirmed by two date stamps – one on the face of the envelope dated 12th April 1927 and one on the back of the envelope dated 13th April 1927.







Figs. 10 to 10b:

Envelope flown from Cairo to Baghdad, then by surface mail to Teheran.

Cairo, 30.03.1927.
Teheran, 12/13.04.1927.



Fig. 11:

A 1931 cover flown from Baghdad to London, for onward transmission to Dartmouth, Devon.

Sources and Literature

- Cherrystone Auction, no. 920 (15/16.09.2020), lot 528. Online: https://stampauctionnetwork.com/X/x092027.cfm.
- Kimpton, Laurence J.: *Airmails across the Middle East 1918–1930*. Solihull: Kimpton, 2015. 336 p. ISBN: 978-0-9550831-1-2.

The International Reply Coupons of Mandated Syria (Syria, Latakia, Lebanon) 1926–1945

by Tobias Zywietz
with contributions by Wolfgang Leimenstoll and Hálfdan Helgason

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Following the study of Jordan International (UPU and APU) Reply Coupons published in MEPB 11, and two Research Appeals in MEPB 12 and 15, the focus is now on Syria and Lebanon. This enables us to present a comprehensive, though probably still incomplete, survey of Reply Coupons issued in the French Mandated Territories of the Levant. (editor)

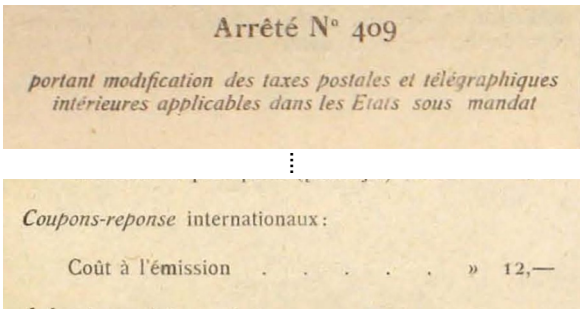
Postal administrations had to order reply coupons from the Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)[1] which had them printed to a standard design centrally: only the country's name and the selling price were individualised. Given changes in exchange rates and inflation, postal administrations could set a different selling price at will. To sell off existing stock some countries overprinted the original price or adjusted it by a manuscript note.

The set selling price of IRCs can be traced in the Government Gazette BULLETIN OFFICIEL.[2] That information source ends in 1941, so there's a gap for the war years. A 30 p coupon is recorded on 1st August 1945 for Syria, and on 18th March 1946 for Lebanon. This will be covered in a future article. Syria became an independent state *de jure* on 24th October 1945 (end of the Mandate) and *de facto* on 17th April 1946. From then on two completely separate postal administrations exist.

Validity Dates	Price	Design.	Decree (or Known Dates)	Fig.
27.07.1926 – 31.08.1926	12 p	Syria	Art. 1, Arrêté № 409 (21.07.1926)	1
1.09.1926 – 31.10.1926	16 p	Syria	Art. 1, Arrêté № 470 (25.08.1926)	2
1.11.1926 – 30.06.1930	15 p	Syria	Art. 1, Arrêté № 568 (11.10.1926)	3
1.07.1930 – 31.07.1937	10 p	Syria	Art. 13, Arrêté № 3192 (30.06.1930)	4
		Lebanon		
?		Latakia	16.01.1936	–
1.08.1937 – 31.08.1938	12.50 p	Syria	Art. 6, Arrêté № 113/LR (24.07.1937)	5
		Lebanon		
1.09.1938 – 30.04.1939	15 p	Syria	Art. 1, Arrêté № 98/LR (17.08.1938)	6
1.05.1939 – ??.??.194?	20 p	Syria	Art. 1, Arrêté № 61/LR (3.04.1939)	7
		Lebanon		
?	30 p	Syria	1.08.1945	–
?		Lebanon	18.03.1946	

The following tables of types are supplemented by a detailed illustrated list of known coupons. We are eager to hear from collectors to provide information and images of more IRCs to complete the picture of existing types.

1 In case of A.P.U. reply coupons: the Arab Postal Union in Cairo.
2 Bulletin officiel des actes administratifs du haut commissariat de la République Française en Syrie et au Liban.



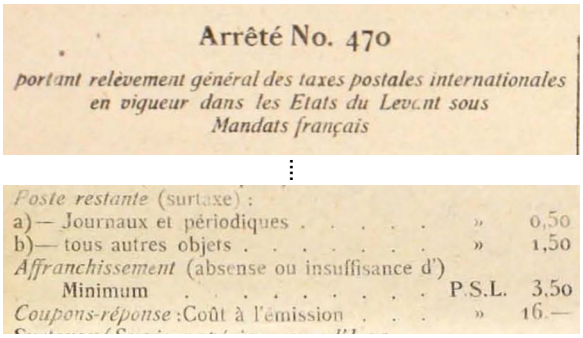
Arrêté N° 409

portant modification des taxes postales et télégraphiques intérieures applicables dans les Etats sous mandat

Coupons-reponse internationaux :

Coût à l'émission . . . . . » 12,—

Fig. 1: Arrêté № 409 (21.07.1926).[3]

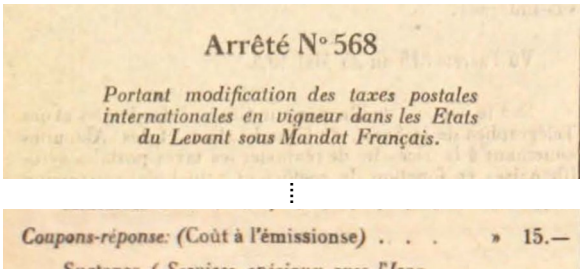


Arrêté No. 470

portant relèvement général des taxes postales internationales en vigueur dans les Etats du Levant sous Mandats français

Poste restante (surtaxe) :
a) — Journaux et périodiques . . . . . » 0,50
b) — tous autres objets . . . . . » 1,50
Affranchissement (absense ou insuffisance d')
Minimum . . . . . P.S.L. 3,50
Coupons-réponse : Coût à l'émission . . . » 16.—

Fig. 2: Arrêté № 470 (25.08.1926).[4]

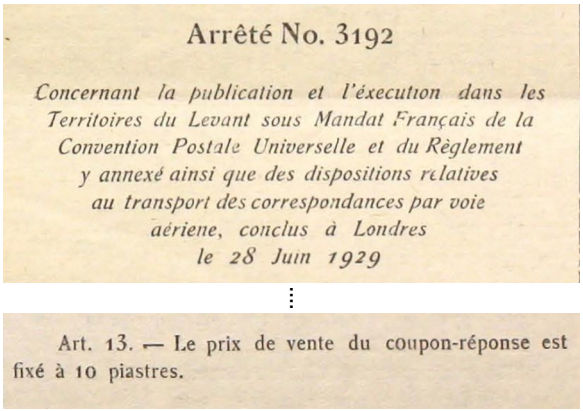


Arrêté N° 568

Portant modification des taxes postales internationales en vigueur dans les Etats du Levant sous Mandat Français.

Coupons-réponse: (Coût à l'émissionse) . . . » 15.—

Fig. 3: Arrêté № 568 (11.10.1926).[5]

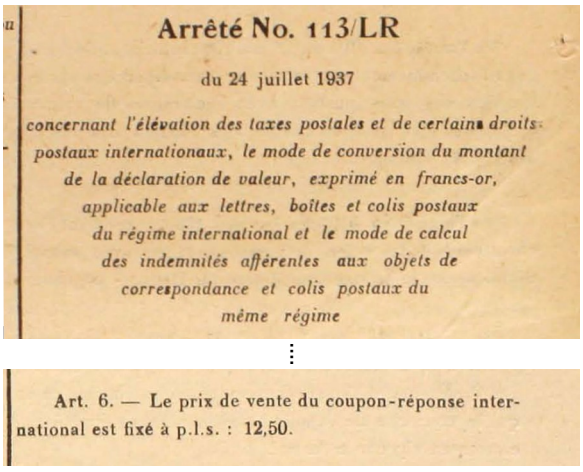


Arrêté No. 3192

Concernant la publication et l'exécution dans les Territoires du Levant sous Mandat Français de la Convention Postale Universelle et du Règlement y annexé ainsi que des dispositions relatives au transport des correspondances par voie aérienne, conclus à Londres le 28 Juin 1929

Art. 13. — Le prix de vente du coupon-réponse est fixé à 10 piastres.

Fig. 4: Arrêté № 3192 (30.06.1930).[6]



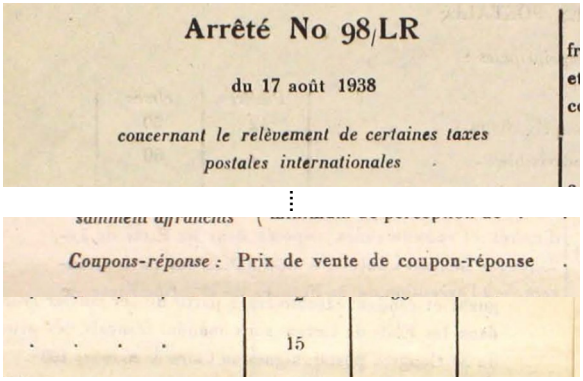
Arrêté No. 113/LR

du 24 juillet 1937

concernant l'élévation des taxes postales et de certains droits postaux internationaux, le mode de conversion du montant de la déclaration de valeur, exprimé en francs-or, applicable aux lettres, boîtes et colis postaux du régime international et le mode de calcul des indemnités afférentes aux objets de correspondance et colis postaux du même régime

Art. 6. — Le prix de vente du coupon-réponse international est fixé à p.l.s. : 12,50.

Fig. 5: Arrêté № 113/LR (24.07.1937).[7]



Arrêté No 98/LR

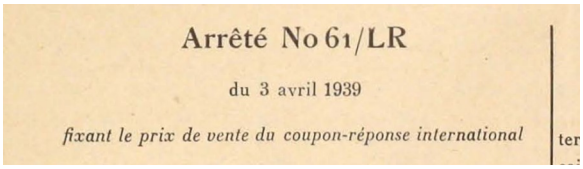
du 17 août 1938

concernant le relèvement de certaines taxes postales internationales

Coupons-réponse : Prix de vente de coupon-réponse

15

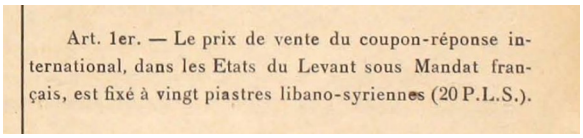
Fig. 6: Arrêté № 98/LR (17.08.1938).[8]



Arrêté No 61/LR

du 3 avril 1939

fixant le prix de vente du coupon-réponse international



Art. 1er. — Le prix de vente du coupon-réponse international, dans les Etats du Levant sous Mandat français, est fixé à vingt piastres libano-syriennes (20 P.L.S.).

Fig. 7: Arrêté № 61/LR (3.04.1939).[9]

3 Bulletin Officiel …, vol. 5. 1926, no. 13 (15.07.1926), pp. 252–253.
4 Bulletin Officiel …, vol. 5. 1926, no. 15 (15.08.1926), pp. 280–281.
5 Bulletin Officiel …, vol. 5. 1926, no. 21 (15.11.1926), pp. 355–356.
6 Bulletin Officiel …, vol. 9. 1930, no. 13 (15.07.1930), pp. 151–154.
7 Bulletin Officiel …, vol. 16. 1937, no. 15 (15.08.1937), pp. 526–528.
8 Bulletin Officiel …, vol. 17. 1938, no. 16 (31.08.1938), pp. 195–198.
9 Bulletin Officiel …, vol. 18. 1939, no. 8 (30.04.1939), p. 131.

U.P.U. International Reply Coupons "Syrie"

Figure	Type	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Value 4	First Date	Source	Remarks – Issued
14	Ro-8	–				9.03.19??	jy	Four-line black Arabic imprint 90×52mm
15	Lo-9	10 p	–				wl	Deir al-Zor 4.11.1934
16	Lo-9	10 p	–			17.02.1932	wl	Reverse: type Lo-10[10]
17	Lo-9	10 p	–				jy	Reverse: type Lo-10 Alexandrette 17.08.1936
18	Lo-9	10 p	12.50 p	–			jy	Reverse: type Lo-10 Violet hand-stamp 36×11mm Damascus 9.09.1937
–	Lo-11	10 p	12.50 p	–		7.04.1938	–	Red hand-stamp 36×11mm
–	Lo-12	12.50 p	15 p	–		–	–	Red hand-stamp 37×11mm
–	Lo-12	12.50 p	15 p	20 p	–	–	–	2× red hand-stamp 37×11mm
–	Lo-12	12.50 p	15 p	20 p	30 p	–	–	3× red hand-stamp 37×11mm
19	Lo-12	20 p	30 p	–		1.08.1945	wl	Red hand-stamp 36×11mm Damascus 5.11.1945
20	Lo-14	30 p	–			29.09.1945	–	Aleppo 1.07.1950

U.P.U. International Reply Coupons: "Gouvernement de Lattaquié"

Figure	Type	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	First Date	Source	Remarks – Issued
–	Lo-9	10 p	–		16.01.1936	–[11]	Hand-stamp "Gouvernement de Lattaquié" Banias

U.P.U. International Reply Coupons "République Libanaise"

Figure	Type	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	First Date	Source	Remarks – Issued
–	Ro-8	–				–	Four-line black Arabic imprint
–	Ro-8	–	15 p	–	11.05.1928	jy	Four-line black Arabic imprint Violet hand-stamp Beyrouth 11.05.1928
22	Ro-8	15 p	–			–	(block-of-four)
23	Lo-9	10 p	–		24.02.1932	wl	Beyrouth 3.11.1934
24	Lo-9	10 p	–		–	ebay	
25	Lo-10	10 p	–		23.02.1935	jy	Beyrouth 23.02.1935
26	Lo-10	10 p	–		15.05.1935	wl	Beyrouth 15.05.1935

10 This is a peculiarity that only exists in Syria: there were probably enough Lo-9 sheets printed on the front side which were later used-up for printing the reverse (Lo-10).

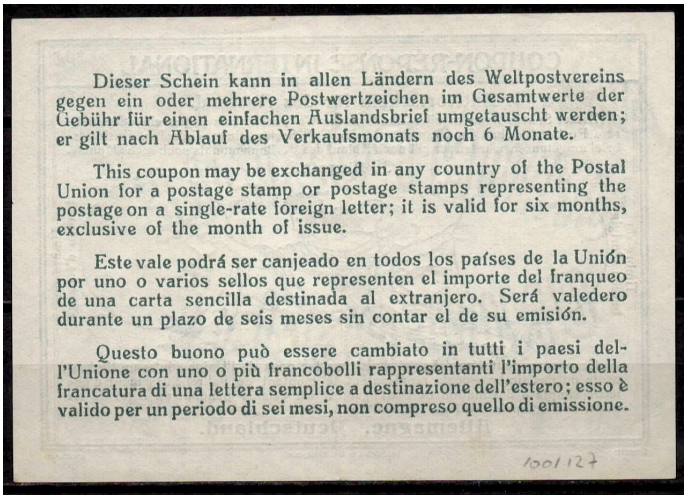
11 Cf. Wim Wiggers de Vries in FIAS-Report no. 50; and Horst Diederichs in FIAS-Report no. 51, p. 699.

Figure	Type	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	First Date	Source	Remarks – Issued
27	Lo-10	10 p	12.50 p	–	31.08.1937	jy	Violet hand-stamp Beyrouth 31.08.1937
28	Lo-11	10 p	20 p	–	6.06.1939	wl	Violet hand-stamp 40×10mm Beyrouth 6.06.1939
29	Lo-12p	12.50 p	–		10.08.1938	wl	Baalbek 10.08.1938
30	Lo-12p	12.50 p	15 p	–	12.04.1939	wl	Violet hand-stamp 39×11mm Beyrouth 12.04.1939
31	Lo-12p	20 p	–		2.07.1941	wl	Beyrouth 2.07.1941
32	Lo-14	20 p	30 p	–	18.03.1946	wl	Violet hand-stamp 42×9mm Beyrouth 21.05.1946
–	Lo-14	30 p	35 p	–	5.12.1946	jy	Blue overprint (“35” & 7 squares) Beyrouth 5.12.1946
33	Lo-14	35 p	–		3.06.1947	wl	Error: “٣٠” instead of “٣٥” Beyrouth 3.06.1947
34	Lo-14	35 p	–		26.10.1948	wl	Beyrouth 26.10.1948

Sources, Literature, and Further Reading

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  [note: volume 2, originally planned for 2012, is now due in 2019]
- Koch, Paul-August: *Systematik der Internationalen Antwortscheine.* 2nd, revised & enlarged ed. Krefeld: Forschungsgemeinschaft Internationale Antwortscheine im BDPh, 1986. 82 p.
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- *The Reply Coupons of Jordan II* / contributed by Hálfdan Helgason, Avo Kaplanian, Wolfgang Leimenstoll, and Bernd-Dieter Buscke. In: MEPB, no. 11, 2019, pp. 60–97.
- Vries, Wim Wiggers de: *In memoriam J.H. Broekman*. In FIAS-Report, no. 50, p. 650ff.
- Diederichs, Horst: *Alaouitenstaat*. In: FIAS-Report, no. 51–54, p. 699–700.
- Yao, Jack, and Carol Yao: *Yao’s catalogue of worldwide reply coupons. Vol. 1: The UPU coupons*. Hinsdale, Ill.: Yao, 2016. 206 p.

Reverse Types Ro-8, Lo-9, Lo-10, Lo-11, Lo-12, and Lo-14

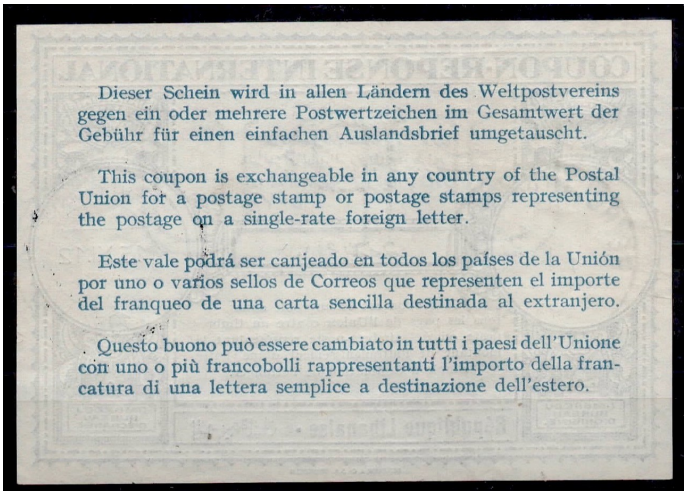

Dieser Schein kann in allen Ländern des Weltpostvereins gegen ein oder mehrere Postwertzeichen im Gesamtwerte der Gebühr für einen einfachen Auslandsbrief umgetauscht werden; er gilt nach Ablauf des Verkaufsmonats noch 6 Monate.

This coupon may be exchanged in any country of the Postal Union for a postage stamp or postage stamps representing the postage on a single-rate foreign letter; it is valid for six months, exclusive of the month of issue.

Este vale podrá ser canjeado en todos los países de la Unión por uno o varios sellos que representen el importe del franqueo de una carta sencilla destinada al extranjero. Será valedero durante un plazo de seis meses sin contar el de su emisión.

Questo buono può essere cambiato in tutti i paesi dell'Unione con uno o più francobolli rappresentanti l'importo della francatura di una lettera semplice a destinazione dell'estero; esso è valido per un periodo di sei mesi, non compreso quello di emissione.

Fig. 8: Reverse of Type Ro-8.

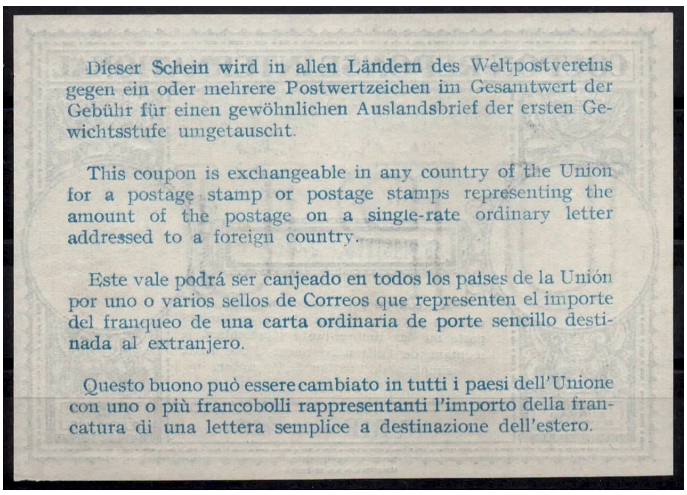

Dieser Schein wird in allen Ländern des Weltpostvereins gegen ein oder mehrere Postwertzeichen im Gesamtwert der Gebühr für einen einfachen Auslandsbrief umgetauscht.

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Postal Union for a postage stamp or postage stamps representing the postage on a single-rate foreign letter.

Este vale podrá ser canjeado en todos los países de la Unión por uno o varios sellos de Correos que representen el importe del franqueo de una carta sencilla destinada al extranjero.

Questo buono può essere cambiato in tutti i paesi dell'Unione con uno o più francobolli rappresentanti l'importo della francatura di una lettera semplice a destinazione dell'estero.

Fig. 9: Reverse of Type Lo-9.

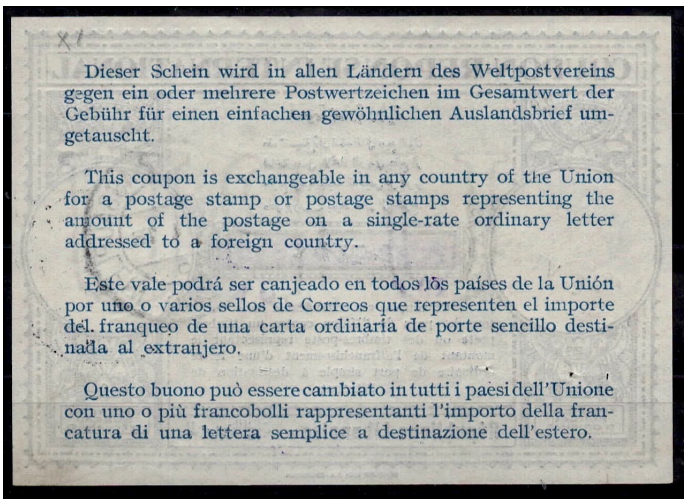

Dieser Schein wird in allen Ländern des Weltpostvereins gegen ein oder mehrere Postwertzeichen im Gesamtwert der Gebühr für einen gewöhnlichen Auslandsbrief der ersten Gewichtsstufe umgetauscht.

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Union for a postage stamp or postage stamps representing the amount of the postage on a single-rate ordinary letter addressed to a foreign country.

Este vale podrá ser canjeado en todos los países de la Unión por uno o varios sellos de Correos que representen el importe del franqueo de una carta ordinaria de porte sencillo destinada al extranjero.

Questo buono può essere cambiato in tutti i paesi dell'Unione con uno o più francobolli rappresentanti l'importo della francatura di una lettera semplice a destinazione dell'estero.

Fig. 10: Reverse of Type Lo-10.


XI

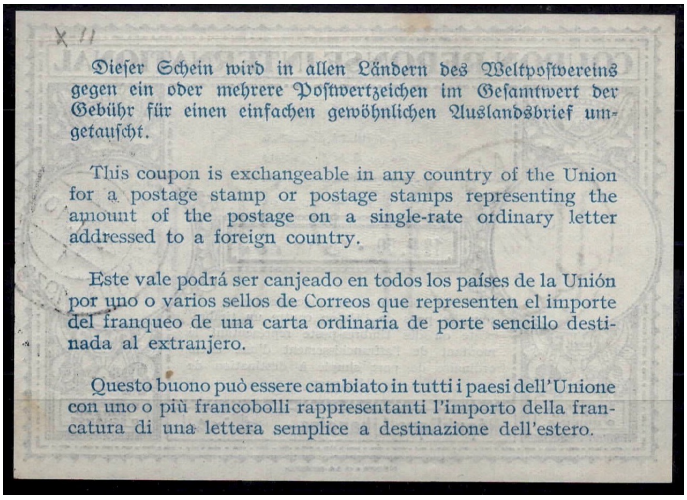
Dieser Schein wird in allen Ländern des Weltpostvereins gegen ein oder mehrere Postwertzeichen im Gesamtwert der Gebühr für einen einfachen gewöhnlichen Auslandsbrief umgetauscht.

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Union for a postage stamp or postage stamps representing the amount of the postage on a single-rate ordinary letter addressed to a foreign country.

Este vale podrá ser canjeado en todos los países de la Unión por uno o varios sellos de Correos que representen el importe del franqueo de una carta ordinaria de porte sencillo destinada al extranjero.

Questo buono può essere cambiato in tutti i paesi dell'Unione con uno o più francobolli rappresentanti l'importo della francatura di una lettera semplice a destinazione dell'estero.

Fig. 11: Reverse of Type Lo-11.


XII

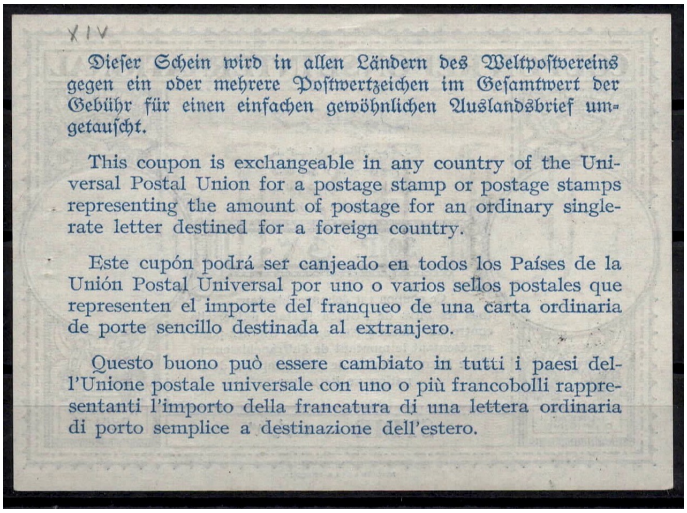
Dieser Schein wird in allen Ländern des Weltpostvereins gegen ein oder mehrere Postwertzeichen im Gesamtwert der Gebühr für einen einfachen gewöhnlichen Auslandsbrief umgetauscht.

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Union for a postage stamp or postage stamps representing the amount of the postage on a single-rate ordinary letter addressed to a foreign country.

Este vale podrá ser canjeado en todos los países de la Unión por uno o varios sellos de Correos que representen el importe del franqueo de una carta ordinaria de porte sencillo destinada al extranjero.

Questo buono può essere cambiato in tutti i paesi dell'Unione con uno o più francobolli rappresentanti l'importo della francatura di una lettera semplice a destinazione dell'estero.

Fig. 12: Reverse of Type Lo-12.


XIV

Dieser Schein wird in allen Ländern des Weltpostvereins gegen ein oder mehrere Postwertzeichen im Gesamtwert der Gebühr für einen einfachen gewöhnlichen Auslandsbrief umgetauscht.

This coupon is exchangeable in any country of the Universal Postal Union for a postage stamp or postage stamps representing the amount of postage for an ordinary single-rate letter destined for a foreign country.

Este cupón podrá ser canjeado en todos los Países de la Unión Postal Universal por uno o varios sellos postales que representen el importe del franqueo de una carta ordinaria de porte sencillo destinada al extranjero.

Questo buono può essere cambiato in tutti i paesi dell'Unione postale universale con uno o più francobolli rappresentanti l'importo della francatura di una lettera ordinaria di porto semplice a destinazione dell'estero.

Fig. 13: Reverse of Type Lo-14.



Fig. 14: Block-of-four without imprinted selling price, Rome type Ro-8.



Fig. 15:

London type Lo-9
with reverse type Lo-9

10 PIASTRES

4.11.1934
Deir-al-Zor

SYRIE

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll

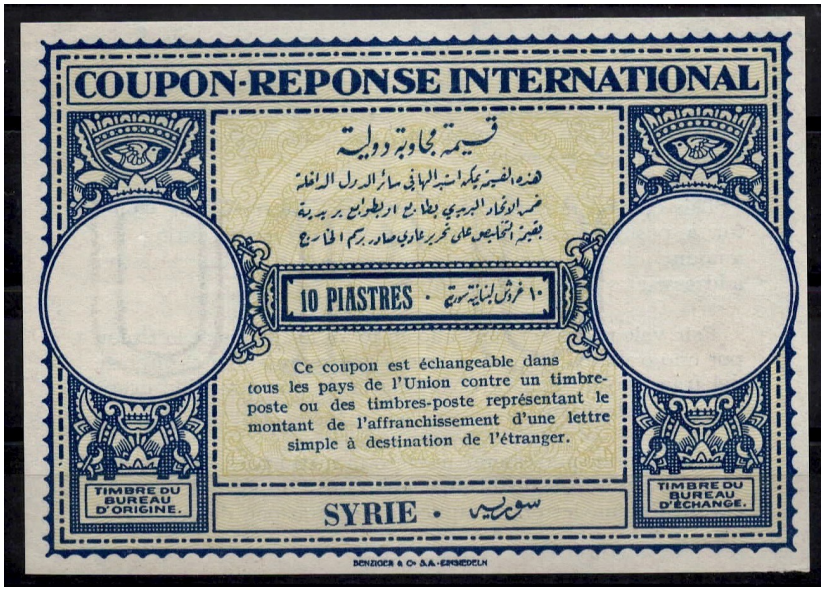


Fig. 16:

London type Lo-9 with reverse type Lo-10

10 PIASTRES

mint

SYRIE

Collection of Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Fig. 17:

London type Lo-9 with reverse type Lo-10

10 PIASTRES

17.08.1936
Alexandrette

SYRIE

Collection of Prof. Jack Yao

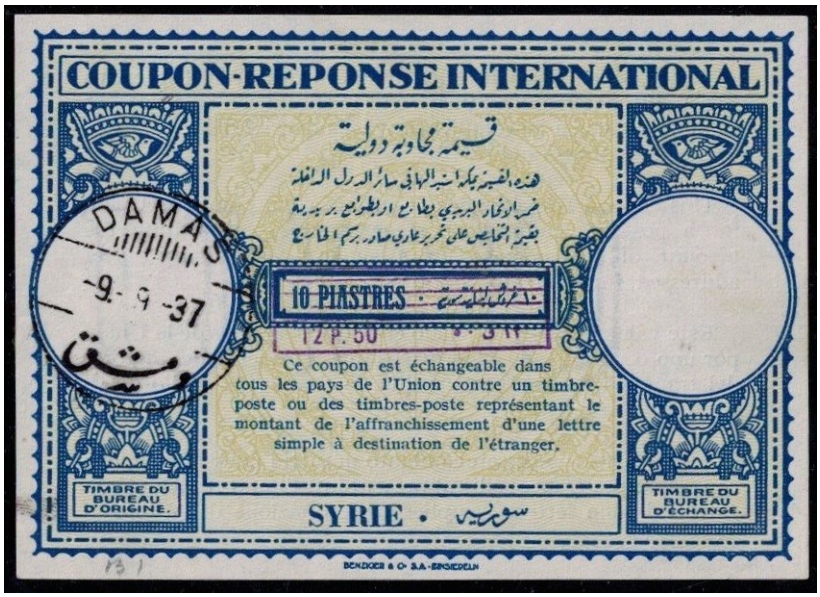


Fig. 18:

London type Lo-9 with reverse type Lo-10

10 PIASTRES → 12 P. 50

9.09.1937
Damascus

SYRIE

Collection of Prof. Jack Yao



Fig. 19:

London type Lo-14
with reverse type Lo-14

30 P.

29.09.1945
Aleppo

SYRIE



Fig. 20:

London type Lo-14
with reverse type Lo-14

30 P.

29.09.1945
Aleppo

SYRIE

Collectors' Societies

There's only one society specifically on IRCs: Forschungsgemeinschaft Internationale Antwortscheine im BDPh (no website). Contacts: Jürgen Debus (j.debus@gmx.net) or Wolfgang Leimenstoll (wolfgang.leimenstoll@t-online.de) or Horst Hoffmann, P.O Box 1535, 29505 Uelzen, Germany.

Usually, Postal Stationery societies also care for IRCs, these include: The Postal Stationery Society, United Postal Stationery Society, Postal Stationery Society of Australia, Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Verein, Swiss Postal Stationery Collectors Society, Association des Collectionneurs d'Entiers Postaux, and Unione Filatelisti Interofili.



Fig. 21: Block-of-four, London type Lo-14.
Collection of Hálfdan Helgason.

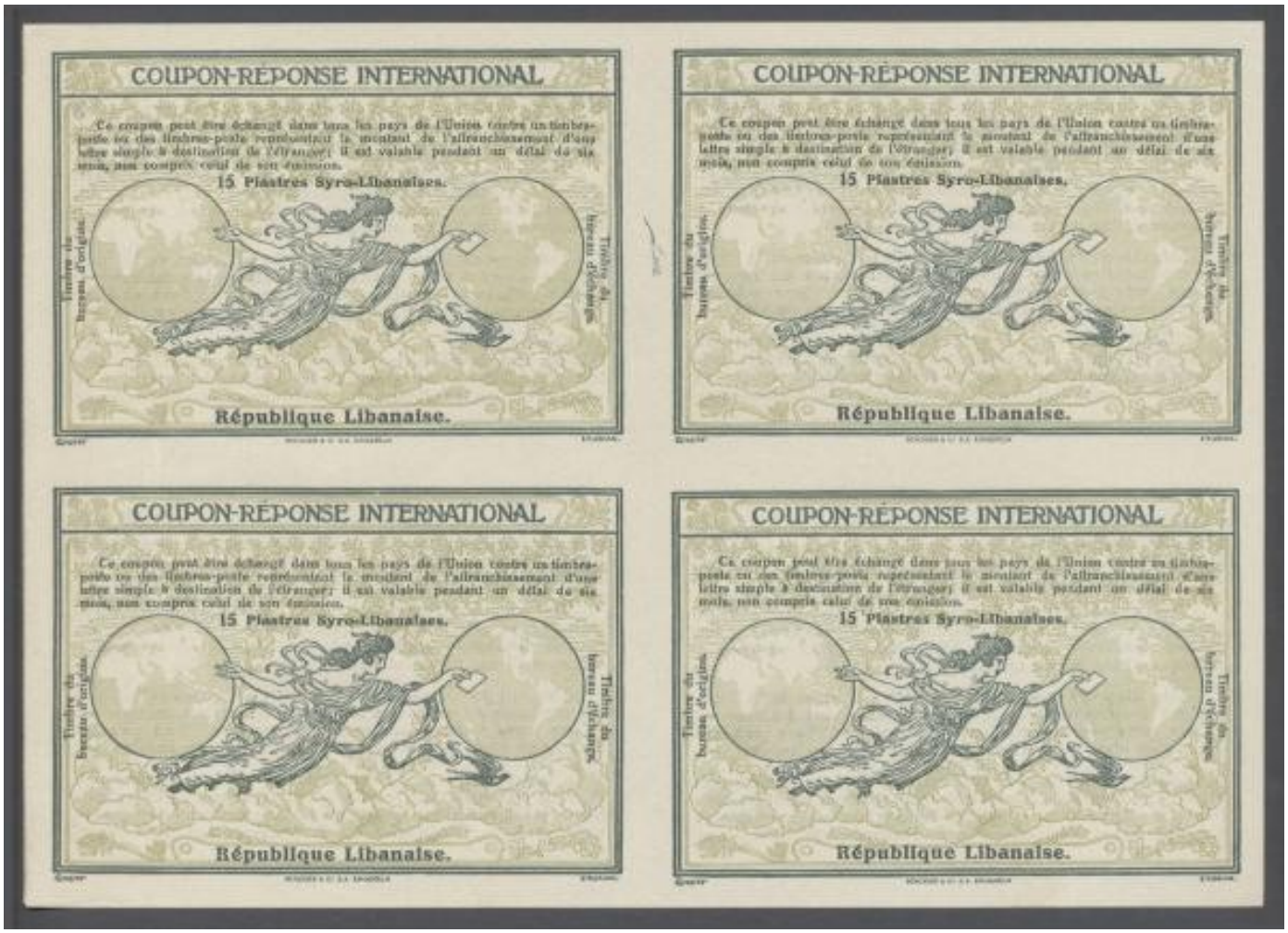


Fig. 22: Block-of-four, Rome type Ro-8: **15 Piastres**. République Libanaise.



Fig. 23:

London type Lo-9
with reverse type Lo-9

[10 Piastres]

3.11.1934
Beyrouth

République Libanaise

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Fig. 24:

London type Lo-9
with reverse type Lo-9

[10 Piastres]

mint

République Libanaise



Fig. 25:

London type Lo-10
with reverse type Lo-10

[10 Paistres]

23.02.1935
Beyrouth R.P.

République Libanaise

Collection of
Prof. Jack Yao



Fig. 26:

London type Lo-10
with reverse type Lo-10

[10 Piastres]

15.05.1935
Beyrouth R.P.

République Libanaise

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Fig. 27:

London type Lo-12p
with reverse type Lo-12

[10 Piastres] →
12.50 P.L.S.

two-line violet hand-stamp

31.08.1937
Beyrouth R.P.

République Libanaise

Collection of
Prof. Jack Yao



Fig. 28:

London type Lo-11
with reverse type Lo-11

[10 Paistres] →
20 P
two-line violet hand-stamp

6.06.1939
Beyrouth R.P.

République Libanaise

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Fig. 29:

London type Lo-12p
with reverse type Lo-12

12 P. 50

10.08.1938
Baalbeck

République Libanaise

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Fig. 30:

London type Lo-12p
with reverse type Lo-12

12 P. 50 → 15 P.
two-line violet hand-stamp

12.04.1939
Baalbeck

République Libanaise

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Fig. 31:

London type Lo-12p
with reverse type Lo-12

20 P.

2.07.1941
Beyrouth R.P.

République Libanaise

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Fig. 32:

London type Lo-12p
with reverse type Lo-12

20 P. → 30 P.
two-line violet hand-stamp

21.05.1946
Beyrouth R.P.

République Libanaise

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Fig. 33:

London type Lo-14
with reverse type Lo-14

35 P.
Error in Arabic:
"٣٠" instead of "٣٥"

3.06.1947
Beyrouth

République Libanaise

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Fig. 34:

London type Lo-14
with reverse type Lo-14

35 P.

26.10.1948
Beyrouth R.P.

République Libanaise

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll

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Please request account details from me: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

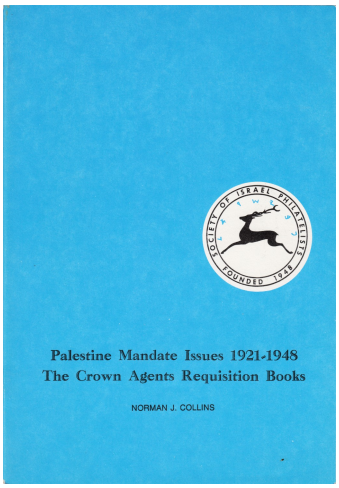


Fig. 33: Block-of-four, London type Lo-14.
Collection of Hálfdan Helgason.

Use with Caution: How Comprehensive is Norman J. Collins' "The Crown Agents Requisition Books"?

by Alex Ben Arieh

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Norman J. Collins' primary source book "The Crown Agents Requisition Books"[1] (a compilation of postal supply orders from the Mandate era, cover shown in *fig. 1* to the right) – was one of the last books I acquired, just a few months ago. Until then I had built my philatelic library piece by piece, subject by subject, acquiring the books I needed to progressively understand different periods and subjects. Here though was a book whose name I had come across from time to time but had felt that as a compilation of orders it contained information that I wouldn't really need know.

However as I became more immersed in philately and began specialising more in very specific subjects, like Mandate coil stamps, booklets, and paper types, I found this source book being mentioned more and more, not just as a source of order quantities but as a primary – almost exclusive – source from which information was being extrapolated and conclusions inferred, sometimes by way of linkages between specific stamp types and orders which appeared in the compilation.

Particularly when I began encountering stamps that didn't match the published data, such as dates of use or paper types used, I felt I had to get the book – urgently – and I did, but quite quickly I found many inconsistencies with the information and upon further research I reached the conclusion that this source is vastly incomplete and that at a minimum we must be very careful drawing conclusions from it. This article shares my research and findings.

Collins' Research and Impact

Since the simultaneous discovery of documents from the Mandate postal service in 1979–1980 by Emanuel Glassman[2] and the subsequent assembly of the orders placed by the Crown Agents for the Mandatory Posts & Telegraphs Department, together, paired with the recovered documents and carbon copies held by Arthur Hochheiser and by Norman Collins, this compilation of orders has become the cornerstone for first-hand research of the postal history of the Mandate.

By way of its simple and concise listing of orders by purchase order number, date, breakdown of items ordered plus additional comments, the compilation has lent itself to making easy and intuitive linkages between specific orders and their dates on the one hand, and philatelic material under observation on the other hand.

Its influence is widespread: from the practical side it forms the basis for establishing dates of usage, quantities ordered and paper types used – and more influentially, catalogue classifications; and by

1 Collins, 1987.
2 Siegel, 1980 and 1981.

extension the subsequent conclusions drawn by this assembly of raw information and derived conclusions has crystallised and defined our conception of Mandate postal history and the parameters of its scope, permeating virtually any book or article that has been published since.

character for '0' being missing. On examination of the registration sheets, I noted that position 221 was normal and did not have this variety. The variety did exist on the unoverprinted EEF stamps and is even on the plate proof held in the Philatelic Section of the British Library. So it would seem that the defect was corrected before the overprinted issue took place. It is possible that a few sheets held in stock from earlier printings might have been used, which contained this variety. But I have not ever seen a copy of London I, 10 Piastre with the variety and assume that erroneous early theories that it should exist have been carried forward in the catalogues.

THE WATERLOW (LONDON II) ISSUE 1922.



The Crown Agents' Requisition Book Entries

REQn. No.	DUTY	DESPATCH DATE	SHEETS SENT	REMARKS
384	1 mil		5,978	**Postage Stamps 'EEF' overprinted Palestine. New Plates to be proposed for all duties.**
	2 mils		4,196	
	3 mils		5,251½	
	4 mils		2,955	
	5 mils		6,176½	Stamps to be despatched in the following order: - 1, 3, 13, 5, 7, & 8 milliemes then remainder.
	6 mils		2,981	
	7 mils		2,780	
	8 mils	31st Aug.	5,264	
	13 mils	to	8,114	Supplies of 1, 3 & 13 milliemes to be despatched by letter post (Regd) on 31/8/22 (from GPO) Waterlow & Sons
	1 Pt.	20th Oct.	3,943½	
	2 Pts	1922	1,026	
	5 Pts		393	
	9 Pts		501	
	10 Pts		486	
	20 Pts		437	
671	1 mil		3,150	Waterlow & Sons Ltd.
	2 mils	1/5/23	1,540	
	3 mils		3,504	Postage Stamps 'EEF' overprinted Palestine.
	1 Pt		997	
756	1 mil		3,234	Postage stamps 'EEF' overprinted Palestine.
	2 mils		2,036	
	3 mils		2,119	
	4 mils		2,199	
	5 mils		3,278	
	6 mils		2,151	
	7 mils		2,029	
	8 mils	14/9/23	2,166	
	13 mils		6,544	
	1 Pt		2,164	
	2 Pts		550	
	5 Pts		1,027	
	9 Pts		576	
	10 Pts		501	
	20 Pts		523	

—10—

Fig. 2:

Page 10 from Collins' book detailing the first entries in the Crown Agents' requisition books on the 1922 Waterlow (London II) issue.

The Bale and Dorfman Mandate catalogues are among the specialized literature that rely heavily on this source to draw inferences, publish production figures by stamp type, and establish their categorised delineations of paper type usages for stamps. Among the articles that have been published, David Dorfman for example links the existence of 7m and 8m 'Pictorials' stamps on thin vertically ribbed paper to being part of a 1934 order (no. 6082) for 5m coils;[3] and Arthur Hochheiser (and others before and since) draws the conclusion that there was only one order of a 3m coil stamp (no. 2932) in 1928.[4] These are just a few examples to illustrate the impact of Collins' publication.

3 Dorfman, 1991, p. 6326.
4 Hochheiser, 1999.





Figs. 3 and 4: 8m on thin vertically ribbed paper (15.04.1933) and 3m on thin vertically ribbed paper (September 1932).

Nevertheless, as illustrated above, I have an April 1933 postmarked 8m stamp on thin vertically ribbed paper which pre-dates Dorfman's published first dates of use of July/August 1934. I also have a 3m stamp on thin vertically ribbed paper postmarked September 1932 – over 4 years after the only recorded order of this denomination on this paper. Clearly there is a problem – either with the empirical evidence or with the source information. And the empirical evidence, wider than shown here, is entirely genuine and legitimate.

Dr. Hochheiser, for whom I have tremendous respect as a researcher who always examined the critical technical-philatelic aspects of "how things work" and whose research work is both unique in its insight and groundbreaking in its conclusions, nevertheless made a disingenuous (and unfounded) comment in his article[5] to help explain why only one order for a 3m coil stamp would exist:

> *The need for additional rolls was deemed unnecessary since this supplied the postage for printed matter only.*

This probably unintended attempt to speak on behalf of unknown entities without documentary basis, in order to rationalise clearly seen but subconsciously accepted shortcomings in the records, is a phenomenon that recurs in regards to conclusions drawn from the data in the Requisition Books.

By contrast on this point, Irwin Math wrote a piece extolling that 3m denomination as the 'Workhorse of the Mandate', summing up:[6]

> *No other stamp without change of color has been used for a greater period of time during the Palestine Mandate than the three mils of the Pictorial issue – twenty one years*

Math's position on this point is more persuasive given the genuinely useful and ubiquitous use of the 3m denomination throughout the years of this stamp issue.

With Hochheiser's comment as a segue the greater problem is empirical evidence of stamps existing on different paper types than those listed in the Crown Agents Requisition Books, or existing before or beyond dates listed in that source call into question the completeness of this source. Furthermore, on closer study – even superficially – of the listings, a number of peculiarities immediately arise:

5 Hochheiser, 1999, p. 281.
6 Math, 2009, p. 23.

We know from the documentation that Palestine's stamps were produced in the UK and imported from there, but:–

- The record of orders often shows large time gaps between the stamp orders, sometimes as much as 6 months to a year or more.[7]
- In specific areas such as the coil stamps – whose research is heavily reliant on this compilation – we see no orders for coil stamps between 1930 and 1933 and again between 1936 and 1938, a period of tremendous growth and development in the postal services domestically and abroad.[8]
- In another specific case the high denominations of the 'Pictorials' (250m, 500m, and £P.1) were only ever ordered twice (in September and October 1941) – and then never again.[9] From data I will show below, 158,000 parcels were mailed that year, with an average of 170,000 a year up to 1947 (peaking that year at 230,000) – no additional high denomination stamps were needed?
- As regards a seeming inconsistency in the regularity of orders, the 200m 'Pictorials' for example are recorded being ordered once in June 1933 and again six years later in June 1939.[10]
- No consular fees stamps were ordered for two years, between 1923 and 1925.[11]
- Almost no orders are recorded for 1948, although the post office continued to function apace until its wind-down in mid/late April.

REQn. No.	DUTY	DESPATCH DATE	SHEETS SENT	REMARKS
2367	2 mils		5,037	New Series - Harrison & Sons.
	3 mils		8,234	Specimens required for GPO of all duties.
	4 mils		1,787	
	5 mils		12,953	Stamps required for Dealers as under:
	6 mils	13th April	815	2 mil 96 sheets 10 mil 48 sheets
	7 mils	to	3,160	3 mil 80 sheets 13 mil 48 sheets
	8 mils	25th May	535	4 mil 72 sheets 20 mil 40 sheets
	10 mils	1927	1,511	5 mil 72 sheets 50 mil 45 sheets
	13 mils		8,860	6 mil 60 sheets 90 mil 35 sheets
	20 mils		1,080	7 mil 60 sheets 100 mil 30 sheets
	50 mils		360	8 mil 60 sheets 200 mil 25 sheets
	90 mils		105	3 & 13 mils to be printed first.
	100 mils		199	
	200 mils		105	Sheets of stamps to be numbered 1 up each duty, except those reserved for dealers.
2806	2 mils		6,342	Sheets of stamps to be numbered 1 up each duty.
	3 mils		3,800	
	4 mils		1,764	
	5 mils		7,336	
	6 mils		1,217	
	7 mils		4,098	
	8 mils	5th April	756	
	10 mils	1928	1,256	
	13 mils		4,069	
	20 mils		756	
	50 mils		315	
	90 mils		158	
	100 mils		158	
	200 mils		158	

Fig. 5: Two orders from 1927 and 1928: nos. 2367 and 2806.[12]

7 Cf. Collins, 1987, pp. 10, 17, 35, and 38.
8 Cf. Collins, 1987, p. 27.
9 Cf. Collins, 1987, p. 22.
10 Cf. Collins, 1987, pp. 19 and 21.
11 Cf. Collins, 1987, p. 39.
12 Collins, 1987, p. 17.

1924 POSTAGE DUE ISSUE (DE LA RUE)



There were only three printings of the second issue of postage due stamps. The first issue was printed in Palestine by the Greek Convent Press and were of a different design. Figure 23, shows the essential part of the original tender submitted to the Crown Agents by De La Rue. The tender is in the De La Rue correspondence books, housed in the National Postal Museum, London.

The Crown Agents' Requisition Book Entries.

REQn. No.	DUTY	DESPATCH DATE	SHEETS SENT	REMARKS
1014	1 mil		395	NEW ISSUE - SURFACE PRINTED
	2 mils		590	
	4 mils		610	
	8 mils	3/10/24	1,516	
	13 mils		504	
	5 Pts		300	
1884/2	2 mils	28/6/26	125	Sheets 200 set.
2415	2 mils	18/5/27	142	
	5 Pts		57	

Fig. 6: Three orders of Revenue stamps from 1924 to 1927: nos. 1014, 1884/2, and 2415.[13]

REQn. No.	DUTY	DESPATCH DATE	ROLLS SENT	REMARKS
2932	3 mils	1/8/28	400	Postage stamps in rolls of 500.
	5 mils		400	Stamps to be supplied on thin water-marked paper, to fit machines made by Hall Telephone Accessories Ltd.
3205	5 mils	25/4/29	800	To be in rolls of 500.
4090	2 mils	7/10/30	668	To be in rolls of 500. Rolls to fit machines supplied by Messrs Hall Telephone Accessories Ltd.
5629/1	15 mils	2/9/33	1,050	In rolls of 500 stamps each.
5734	5 mils	13/10/33	420	In rolls of 500 stamps each.
6082	5 mils	217/34	600	In rolls of 500 stamps each.
6954	4 reels of C.A. Postage paper, each 4½ inches wide & 600 yards long, for the printing by Messrs Harrison & Sons, of stamp rolls. To Harrisons 8/8/35 (balance to store D.L.R.).			
6954	5 mils	29th Aug & 13/9/35	678	In rolls of 500 stamps. (Author's note: 1st Continuous Coils)
7884/2	8 reels of C.A. white thin postage paper, each 4½ inches wide & 600, yards long, for the printing by Harrison & Sons of stamp rolls.			
7884/1	5 mils	17/7/36	735	Rolls containing 500 stamps each.
9629/1	5 mils	26/8/38	200	Each roll containing 500 stamps.

Fig. 7: Orders for Coils for the years 1928–1938.[14]

13 Collins, 1987, p. 35.
14 Collins, 1987, p. 27.

Indeed for a record which should be recording the purchase history of a postal service – considered the best in the Middle East – for 30 years, the 40 or so pages of actual orders (some of which are filled up by images of documents, leaving the net space allotted for the orders to less than 40 pages) is thin to say the least. Obvious postal articles are missing from its scope: the actual vending machines for the coil stamps, the pillar boxes for the submission of mail, postmarks, any office supplies and equipment required by the network of post offices in Palestine, vehicles for the transport of mail, and any of the vast network of telecommunications equipment that was part of the Posts and Telegraphs' domain.

I understand that certain subjects in total may not appear in the compilation but I mention these omissions to draw the readers' attention to the fact that much material is missing here – including in the areas that the compilation does cover. If I sharpen this point just a little more, I should mention that in [British] stamp production, one source provided the stamp sheet paper, another source printed the stamp, and another source watermarked the paper – three contracted sources of which only one, sometimes, is listed here; all required purchase orders from the Crown Agents.

Here we stumble upon a delicately presented – but overt – oversight, perfectly capturing my concerns about the Requisition Books, and this will serve as the jumping board for my research:

The Missing Booklets

A glance at the section on postage stamp booklets reveals that only four orders are recorded, one for each year between 1929–1932, representing what the catalogues presently classify as Dorfman's 1st series and Bale's 1st and 2nd series of booklet stamps – but omitting the subsequent issues that are known to have been produced until at least 1939 (i.e. series 3 and 4). Addressing this absence Collins notes dryly that "other booklets are known and listed in specialized catalogues". Delicately deflecting potential concerns for the omissions – as Hochheiser presumed to speak on behalf of the involved authorities – so too Collins concludes authoritatively:[15]

> *There were only four printings of stamp booklets in England as will be seen from the Crown Agents' Requisition Book entries, though other booklets are shown and listed in specialized catalogues. All booklets other than those sent out to Palestine by the Crown Agents, must have been made up locally in Palestine. The first printing of booklets was bound by stitching, […]. The other three printings were bound by staples […].*

This is a clever but disingenuous formulation: Without documentary basis Collins is stating conclusively that a) only these four orders were sent to Palestine; b) other booklets albeit are known – but these weren't sent to Palestine, they were produced there and therefore these would naturally not be recorded in the Requisition Books. Collins sees the deficiency in the record but subconsciously rationalises it. In his opening remarks on this compilation he alludes to information only being as complete as the surviving records, but he doesn't leverage this awareness to confront the information and test if it's reliable enough to draw conclusions from it.

His statement implies that there is in fact no omission in the records at all and that the subsequent issues (presently catalogued as issues no. 2–4) "must" not have been imported in any specially prepared form but rather cut out from scratch, presumably from standard shipments of stamp sheets. That deft summarization – and all that it represents in allaying fears that the compilation may be incomplete – has worked for the last 40 years and amplified the far-reaching conclusions drawn from this record… except for one tiny oversight which undercuts both the point in question and so the completeness of this record:

Collins, Dorfman, and Bale all illustrate stitch-bound and staple-bound booklets as having been part

15 Collins, 1987, p. 30.

of these documented orders of 1929–1932 – but British-made stamp booklets of this period (1917–1976) were all stitch-bound except one staple-bound booklet issue produced in 1969 (Scott no. BK126). The British also produced stamp booklets throughout the Second World War even though Dorfman writes that due to paper shortages booklet production ceased with WWII – how does he know that? A search through the press archives[16] reveals that stamp booklets of various agencies and bodies existed in Palestine throughout the War …

As such the Mandate booklets bound by staples – even these early ones – were domestically assembled from shipped guillotined panels of stamps and would therefore be "locally made" like all the others that are unlisted in the Requisition Books compilation. Indeed the Jerusalem newspaper PALESTINE POST of 4th August 1949 credits a local company "Middle East Advertising Company" and its owner Gabriel Roos (who won the franchise to produce Israel's first stamp booklets) with being the driving force behind the Mandate's stamp booklet initiative.[17]

A difference in using stitching versus staples is a change in specifications, not a trifling detail. And if we are relying on the habit of the published record to document for instance that booklet orders included both guillotined booklets/panes as well as excess sheet columns to be used as regular postage, if booklets really were produced from scratch in Palestine, we should expect to see a breakdown of a standard stamp-sheet order indicating how many sheets are being earmarked to the production of stamp booklets and how many for regular use. Such information is not in the compiled record.

The absence of the orders of the known subsequent stamp booklets from these records shows clearly that the record is incomplete, and if this record is incomplete we cannot make far-reaching conclusions based on the [few] orders that are recorded.

And how many Orders are missing? A momentary Aside

Initially I thought it may be the number of purchase order numbers that are missing in the sequence of those that are listed. I mention this briefly as a lesson for the reader, because it's incorrect but instructive: the error in my assumption was that the purchase order numbers were not issued by the Palestine Government or its departments but by the Crown Agents themselves. As such these numbers as they appear in the compilation are random and entirely the product of the CA and their numbering system.

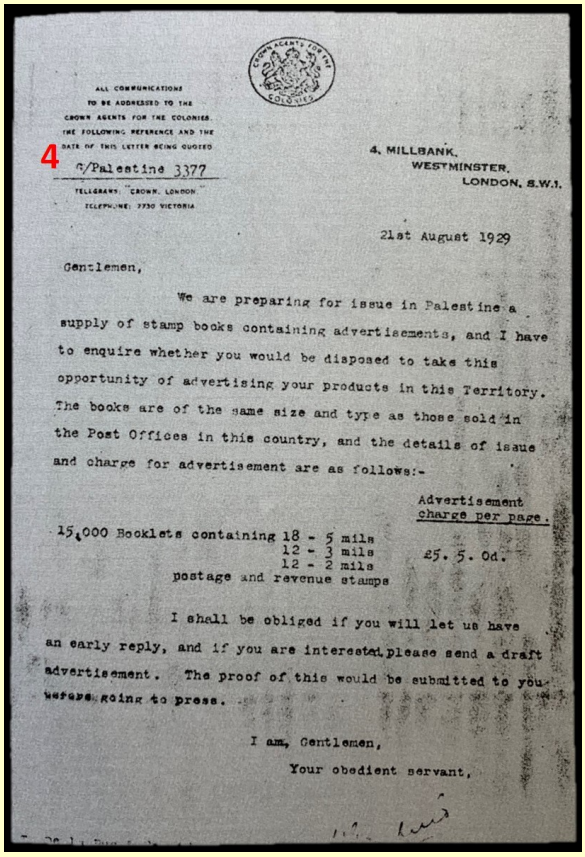
To understand the various document numbers observed in the pipeline of correspondences for purchase orders, in broad strokes, each correspondence sent by a government department or the Crown Agents or a solicited business was issued its own serial/filing number (number "1a" in *fig. 10*):[18] this was written and date-stamped by the sender; the receiving office would likewise date-stamp the received letter and issue it its own departmental filing number (number "1b" in *fig. 10*). Any future references to this specific letter would reference it by its assigned filing number (and those letters referencing it would themselves be date-stamped by both the issuing and receiving offices, each one assigning that subsequent letter its own filing number – behold, bureaucracy) – see number "2" in *fig. 10*.

Here then when the Mandatory government (or a department thereof, such as Posts and Telegraphs) approached the Crown Agents with a request for the purchase of material, they would refer to this request as an "Indent" – "an official request for goods" in British parlance (the word is both a noun and a verb) – and give this "Indent" a number (number "3" in *figs. 9–11*). Subsequent correspondences between the Mandate Government and the CA on a certain "Indent" would reference its number (all the while generating new filing numbers between each office for the letter exchanged on the matter).

The purchase order number itself was generated by the Crown Agents as "Palestine [purchase order number]" from the moment the CA approached businesses for tenders (see number "4"): in other words this number existed even before a tender was accepted and a contract signed. Both tenders by the companies

16 Search the National Library of Israel in English & Hebrew: https://www.nli.org.il/en/newspapers/search.
17 The Palestine Post (Jerusalem), vol. 25, 1949, no. 7078 (4.08.1949), p. 2.
18 Images taken from Collins, 1987, pp. 28, 14, 36, and 37.

and the purchase orders issued by the CA reference the purchase order number, the indent number (issued by the Mandate Government) and the relevant Department in the Government, here “P & T” (Posts and Telegraph).



4

C/Palestine 3377

4, MILLBANK,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S.W.1.

21st August 1929

Gentlemen,

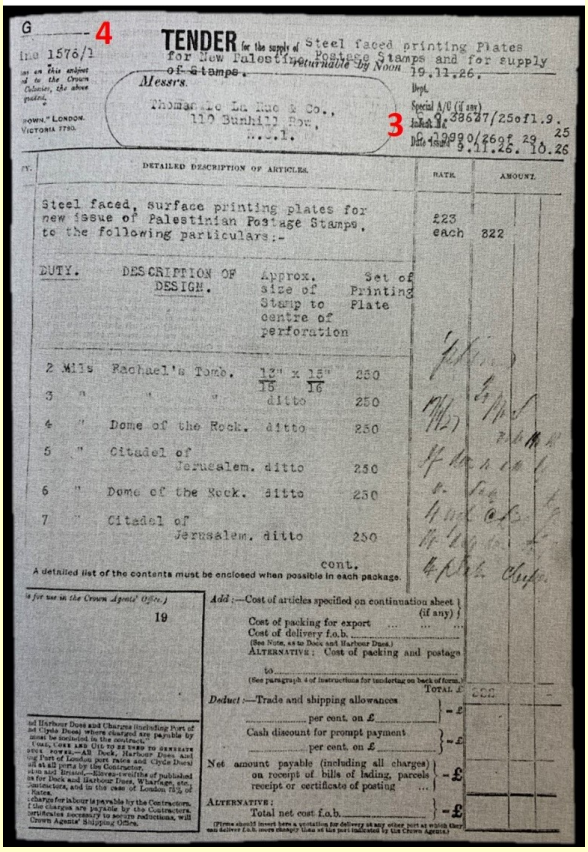
We are preparing for issue in Palestine a supply of stamp books containing advertisements, and I have to enquire whether you would be disposed to take this opportunity of advertising your products in this Territory. The books are of the same size and type as those sold in the Post Offices in this country, and the details of issue and charge for advertisement are as follows:-

	Advertisement charge per page.
15,000 Booklets containing 18 - 5 mils 12 - 3 mils 12 - 2 mils postage and revenue stamps	£5. 5. 0d.

I shall be obliged if you will let us have an early reply, and if you are interested please send a draft advertisement. The proof of this would be submitted to you before going to press.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



G 4

TENDER for the supply of Steel faced printing Plates for New Palestine Postage Stamps and for supply of Stamps.

Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., 110 Bunhill Row, ...c.1.

Date for receipt by Noon 19.11.26.

3

Special A/C (if any) 9.38627/25of1.9.
Date of Order 9.11.26. 10.26

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
Steel faced, surface printing plates for new issue of Palestinian Postage Stamps, to the following particulars:-	£23 each	822

DUTY.	DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN.	Approx. Size of Stamp to centre of perforation	Set of Printing Plate	
2 Mils	Rachael's Tomb.	13/16" x 15/16"	250	
3 "	" "	ditto	250	
4 "	Dome of the Rock.	ditto	250	
5 "	Citadel of Jerusalem.	ditto	250	
6 "	Dome of the Rock.	ditto	250	
7 "	Citadel of Jerusalem.	ditto	250	

cont.

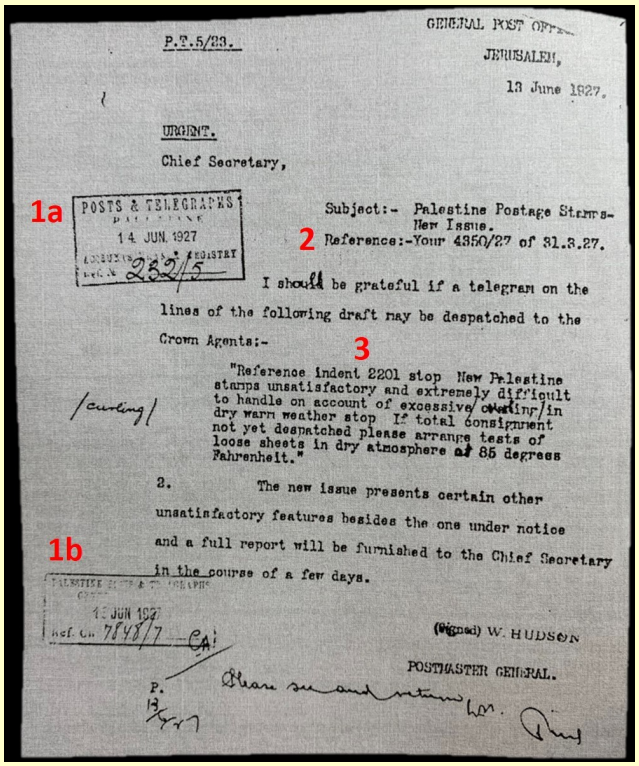
A detailed list of the contents must be enclosed when possible in each package.

(This is for use in the Crown Agents' Office.) 19

Add:—Cost of articles specified on continuation sheet (if any)
Cost of packing for export
Cost of delivery f.o.b.
(See Note, as to Dock and Harbour Dues.)
ALTERNATIVE: Cost of packing and postage to
(See paragraph 4 of Instructions for tendering on back of form.)
Total £ 822

Deduct:—Trade and shipping allowances ... per cent. on £ -£
Cash discount for prompt payment ... per cent. on £ -£
Net amount payable (including all charges) on receipt of bills of lading, parcels receipt or certificate of posting -£
ALTERNATIVE: Total net cost f.o.b. -£

(Firms should insert here a quotation for delivery at any other port at which they can deliver f.o.b. more cheaply than at the port indicated by the Crown Agents.)



GENERAL POST OFFICE,
JERUSALEM,
13 June 1927.

P.T.5/23.

URGENT.

Chief Secretary,

1a POSTS & TELEGRAPHS PALESTINE 14 JUN. 1927 REGISTRY 232/5

Subject:- Palestine Postage Stamps-New Issue.

2 Reference:-Your 4350/27 of 31.3.27.

I should be grateful if a telegram on the lines of the following draft may be despatched to the Crown Agents:-

3

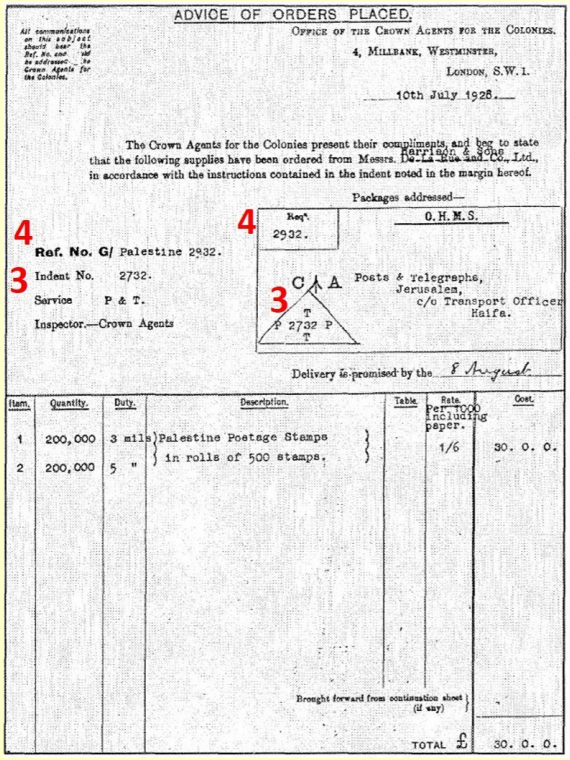
"Reference indent 2201 stop New Palestine stamps unsatisfactory and extremely difficult to handle on account of excessive curling in dry warm weather stop If total consignment not yet despatched please arrange tests of loose sheets in dry atmosphere at 85 degrees Fahrenheit."

2. The new issue presents certain other unsatisfactory features besides the one under notice and a full report will be furnished to the Chief Secretary in the course of a few days.

1b PALESTINE POST & TELEGRAPHS 13 JUN 1927 Ref. No. 7848/7 CA

(Signed) W. HUDSON
POSTMASTER GENERAL.

P. 13/6/27 Please see and return for.



ADVICE OF ORDERS PLACED.

All communications on this subject should bear the Ref. No. and be addressed to the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.
4, MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S.W.1.

10th July 1928.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies present their compliments and beg to state that the following supplies have been ordered from Messrs. Harrison & Sons / De La Rue and Co., Ltd., in accordance with the instructions contained in the indent noted in the margin hereof.

Packages addressed—

4 Req'n 2932. O.H.M.S.

4 Ref. No. G/ Palestine 2832.

3 Indent No. 2732.
Service P & T.
Inspector.—Crown Agents

3 C A T P 2732 P T

Posts & Telegraphs, Jerusalem, c/o Transport Officer Haifa.

Delivery is promised by the 8 August.

Item.	Quantity.	Duty.	Description.	Table.	Rate.	Cost.
1	200,000	3 mils	Palestine Postage Stamps in rolls of 500 stamps,		Per 1000 including paper. 1/6	30. 0. 0.
2	200,000	5 "				

Brought forward from continuation sheet (if any)

TOTAL £ 30. 0. 0.

That closes the cautionary tale of mis-interpreting the purchase order number sequence, but …

Comparing Stamp Production and Demand

The question is then: How many orders then are missing from Collins' compilation?

Here I'm aided by the first-hand data assembled by Daniel Rosenne in his book "Communication in Eretz Israel During the British Mandate"[19]: he meticulously searched through the P.T.T. Department's annual reports and assembled a table of statistics showing the annual processing of mail from 1920 to 1947 (although for certain years and mail types the data is incomplete). I display it here for the benefit of the reader who may not have seen these statistics before (see *table 1* on the next page).[20]

I compared the postal service's annual data on mail processed to the quantity of stamps and stamped postal stationery ordered (i.e. produced) each year, as shown in the Requisition Books, converting sheets and rolls into their equivalent number of stamps (based on the denominations involved, some being 200 stamps per sheet and others 250, or 500 in a roll etc.):

Table 2: Stamp Production Data from Crown Agents Orders vs. Annualised Mail Sent[21]

Year	Regular stamps	Coils (individual stamps)	Booklets (individual stamps)	Postage Dues	Postal Stationary	Total Stamp Production (orders)	Annual Mail Sent (incl. parcels)	Ratio[22]
1921	5,642,880					5,642,880	532,750	1059
1922	17,389,680					17,389,680	9,397,600	185
1923	9,669,120					9,669,120	8,607,600	112
1924	5,236,560			783,000		6,019,560	10,626,000	57
1925	7,783,440			–		7,783,440	14,191,500	55
1926	7,742,400			25,000		7,767,400	16,645,234	47
1927	11,839,920			972,600	40,996	12,853,516	17,584,236	73
1928	15,305,550	400,000		–	64,300	15,769,850	17,852,885	88
1929	17,897,200	400,000	630,000	–	58,320	18,985,520	18,383,546	103
1930	13,471,650	334,000	1,260,000	–	99,170	15,164,820	18,961,555	80
1931	10,181,750	–	924,000	81,000	155,800	11,342,550	17,515,049	65
1932	28,718,950	–	1,260,000	362,200	104,580	30,445,730	19,815,691	154
1933	13,273,700	735,000	–	563,600	194,600	14,766,900	28,764,773	51
1934	21,102,500	300,000	–	–	487,800	21,890,300	33,245,519	66
1935	22,928,200	339,000	–	243,000	457,350	23,967,550	50,465,829	47
1936	33,860,300	367,500	–	120,000	746,450	35,094,250	57,937,845	61
1937	35,336,250	–	–	–	429,100	35,765,350	57,814,601	62
Total	**277,380,050**	**2,875,500**	**4,074,000**	**3,150,400**	**2,838,466**	**290,318,416**	**398,342,213**	**73**

Although Rosenne tabulated data until 1947, I stopped my tallies at 1937 because I began seeing that the total amount of annual stamp production was consistently not keeping pace with the quantity of mail being processed annually.

19 Rosenne, 2019.
20 Rosenne, 2019, pp. 287–289.
21 Production is calculated as recorded orders in Requisition Books except postage due and revenue stamps: Mail sent includes parcels (but data lacking for 1922–1927) but not small packets (data lacking). Data from Rosenne, 2019, pp. 287–288.
22 Total stamp production as a percentage of mail processed.

Table 1: Mail Processed in Mandate Palestine, 1920 – 1947

Year	Letters	Postcards	Printed Matter	Small Packets	Telegrams	Parcels					Cash on Delivery		
						Deliv.	Posted	Inland	Foreign Posted	Foreign Deliv.	Foreign Received	Foreign Disp.	Inland Posted
1920	212,000				40,950	6,210	2,338						
1921	530,000				49,063	10,350	2,750						
1922	5,529,700	747,300	3,120,600		259,800	136,000							
1923	4,917,000	660,500	3,030,100		241,000	117,200							
1924	6,655,000	713,000	3,258,000		252,300	127,500							
1925	9,909,900	661,600	3,620,000		307,165	162,761							
1926	11,496,900	737,760	4,410,574		296,530	158,755							
1927	11,996,470	980,158	4,607,608		275,165	146,461							
1928	11,564,261	931,812	5,284,812		248,717	173,859		35,000	100,900	37,000	1,387		
1929	11,625,742	942,259	5,750,000		336,902			33,517	86,455	32,028	1,451		
1930	11,763,770	932,080	6,194,900		264,378			36,800	93,197	33,990	1,424	15	
1931	10,787,750	819,559	5,839,902		256,350			31,772	77,780	36,026	1,430	40	
1932	12,389,400	918,700	6,446,700		252,600			32,200	72,600	28,500	2,000	24	167
1933	17,716,800	1,376,400	9,604,000		307,000			39,900	86,800	27,300	2,500	44	329
1934	21,484,100	2,081,300	9,604,400		399,000			44,000	112,100	31,200	2,800	29	490
1935	28,960,959	2,874,014	18,552,877		508,332			46,648	127,742	30,556	2,903	27	748
1936	33,736,968	3,309,904	20,786,808		482,886			63,096	116,193	39,457	2,520	38	1,574
1937	33,068,000	3,300,900	21,372,100		406,992			42,300	121,145	29,858	2,540	52	1,391
1938	33,723,500	3,803,500	19,900,800		401,326			38,600	105,375	29,048	2,340	59	1,012
1939	24,258,622	2,578,186	8,206,423		462,128			28,300	124,749	27,216	2,523	67	899
1940	14,049,703	2,151,526	6,229,022		680,761			50,200	71,576	18,597	2,195	50	1,502
1941	13,902,042	1,381,614	5,635,914		817,594			139,802	34,131	16,980	3,072	134	1,528
1942	16,452,337	1,329,016	5,618,312		1,023,566			143,026	78,211	25,220	3,904	37	1,667
1943	15,788,100	1,355,800	5,562,500		924,159			84,000	24,100	28,100	940	28	2,517
1944	29,906,000	1,772,500	13,647,900		963,760			119,000	40,300	41,000	780	77	4,010
1945	40,596,800	2,035,400	22,423,500		1,120,300			129,500	107,800	51,200	1,198	35	4,124
1946	48,089,300	2,851,600	32,953,800	211,900	1,190,100			85,000	247,200	79,500	4,000	5	2,900
1947	55,297,600	2,386,300	24,511,700	261,300	1,373,200			95,900	238,500	129,800	4,580	5	4,550

What I found is that the amount of mail processed each year outpaced the quantity of stamps being produced that year. A rational assumption would be, allowing for stampless (e.g. official) and metered mail to be considered statistically insignificant, that there should be at a minimum parity between the quantity of mail sent and the number of stamps and stamped postal stationery produced – that there should be enough stamps to frank the mail sent at a basic rule-of-thumb rate of at least 1 stamp for every piece of mail sent. Here we see, other than oddly wild variations in stamp production from year to year, that on an almost annual basis, stamp production was usually 40–50% below the amount of mail sent.

Over 17 years I tallied – even with clearly incomplete mail processing data, like for 1921 – we find that if we rely on the compilation of orders, the Mandate postal service was 110 million stamps short of supplying franking to the mail it was sending. Clearly something here is amiss.

Is this possible? Is this the norm? I tried to compare the Mandate to the UK and even to the US, expecting that detailed statistics would be forthcoming. For the US this information was much easier to find, whereas for the UK I was able to establish a link between mail processing and stamp production for just one single year (1939/40).

For the purpose of drawing conclusions let's look at the tabulation of similar annual US stamp production versus annual mail processing – here for certain years the data is aided by an extrapolated value representing metered mail, and this indeed helps complete the picture for the US (see *table 3* on the next page).

Here, with almost complete information we see that it was possible for stamp production to be substantially less than the quantity of mail being processed in a given year – usually 25% less on a consistent basis, up from 15–20% in earlier years – but that shortfall was almost perfectly made up by the quantity of stampless and metered mail sent through the posts.

As per my comments below the table, I extrapolated metered mail's 'percent of revenue' as being like 'percent of stamps produced' implying one-for-one parity between the number of metered mails and their face value – for 1937 and 1939 that worked; 1932 is anomalous as the total calculated production of stamps is 90%, where the metered mail is 14.87% of that total, but this merely means that the nominal value of that metered mail was low so that 14.87% "share of revenue" is not equal to the missing "share of production" of 24.87%. In all likelihood metered mail really was almost 25% of the mail processed but only accounted for almost 15% of the stamp revenue that year.

By contrast, Palestine's stamp production fluctuates wildly, and although we don't have any statistics for the amount of metered mail sent, we do know from Sacher[23] that it was small, only being used from 1930: 25 machines in Jerusalem, 19 in Haifa, 4 in Jaffa and roughly 40 in Tel Aviv. Just from mail that I myself examine I doubt that 5% – one out of 20 pieces of mail – of what I see is metered mail (and even that may be an exaggeration): at best, that still leaves roughly 23% of the franking for mail on aggregate for 1921–1937 unaccounted for – and in some years much more.

From this alone we estimate that almost 25% of the postage used for this period is missing from the Requisition Books compilation.

Now we throw the proverbial 'spanner in the works' by referring to the single British statistic that I found: For 1939/40 we find that 7,360,000,000 items were processed by the British post,[24] and 8,395,000,000 stamps produced that year.[25] That comes to a 114% relation of stamp production to mail processed – far in excess of the equivalent number for the US and not yet accounting for the effect of the more widely used meter mail in the UK.

23 Cf. Sacher, 1995, pp. 86, 170, 216–217, and 239–249.
24 Source: Royal Mail statistics compiled by The Postal Museum: www.postalmuseum.org.
25 Cf. Robinson, 1948, p. 444: "by 1939 the Post Office was finding it necessary to print an average of 23,000,000 stamps every day".

Table 3: U.S. Annual Stamp Production vs. Annualised Mail Processed[26]

Year	Postage Stamps ('000)	Stationery ('000)	Postal Cards ('000)	Total ('000)	Pieces Processed ('000)	Ratio[27]	Metered Mail[28]	Total Ratio[29]
1920	13,212,790	2,850,078	986,16	17,049,024		n/a		
1921	13,869,935	2,738,934	1,081,207	17,690,076		n/a		
1922	14,261,949	2,364,373	1,111,124	17,737,446		n/a		
1923	15,478,095	2,721,475	1,253,196	19,452,766	23,054,832	84		
1924	15,954,475	2,964,464	1,293,185	20,212,124		n/a		
1925	17,386,556	2,997,177	1,497,367	21,881,100		n/a		
1926	16,333,410	3,001,858	1,668,241	21,003,509	25,483,529	82		
1927	15,999,701	3,145,946	1,834,456	20,980,103	26,686,556	79		
1928	16,676,493	3,201,459	1,872,040	21,749,992	26,837,005	81		
1929	16,917,275	3,228,587	1,783,897	21,929,759	27,951,548	78		
1930	16,268,856	3,164,127	1,643,212	21,076,195	27,887,823	76		
1931	15,559,164	2,847,439	1,531,246	19,937,849	26,544,352	75		
1932	14,650,970	2,384,793	1,334,753	18,370,516	24,306,744	76	14.87	90
1933	11,917,442	1,644,993	1,389,524	14,951,959	19,868,456	75		
1934	12,525,717	1,580,820	1,590,257	15,696,794	20,625,827	76		
1935	13,610,497	1,617,677	1,754,030	16,982,204	22,331,752	76		
1936	13,835,400	1,647,891	1,917,793	17,401,084	23,571,315	74		
1937	15,108,639	1,663,818	2,226,153	18,998,610	25,801,279	74	24.92	99
1938	14,912,093	1,648,815	2,186,721	18,747,629	26,041,979	72		
1939	15,073,796	1,605,076	2,170,572	18,849,444	26,444,846	71	27.75	99
1940	16,381,427	1,649,549	2,256,520	20,287,496	27,749,467	73		

Conclusion

As we can see stamp production data – orders – are indeed missing from the Requisition Books. If we try to quantify how much is missing I would take from the 1921–1937 data an average of the production to mail processing for the years which do not have an extreme result of 150% production or more, and that would leave us with a relation of 64% stamps produced to mail processed. Allowing for as much as 6% of the volume to be accounted for as stampless (official mail and metered mail), this would bring us to 70% – and then at a minimum, without allowing for any excess production, 30% would still be unaccounted for the mail that was sent: 119.5 million stamps. In other words at least 41% of the orders are missing from the Requisition Books – just for the period 1921–1937 alone.

Parting Shots

All this was in aid of testing the completeness of orders for postage stamps. But what about revenue stamps? For the US in 1939, almost as many revenue stamps as "ordinary postage stamps" were

26 Sources: *Historical Statistics*, p. 804 (stamp production and processed mail); *Postmaster General's Annual Reports*: 1932, p. 40; 1937, p. 46; 1939, p. 49. I extrapolate its original measure as a "percent of revenue" as being relatively proportional to "postage used" that year. The *Postmaster General's Annual Reports* tabulation of totals in "Statement showing the number of stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes, and other stamped paper issued to postmasters" includes a few more categories of postal items yielding a slightly higher total; this may account for the 99% totals rather than 100% totals shown here for 1937 and 1939.

27 Production expressed as a percentage of mail processed.

28 Expressed as a percentage of annual revenue, as supplement to production.

29 Total production expressed as a percentage of mail processed.

produced – 14,684,696,000 to 15,073,796,000;[30] for Palestine in 1937 – the last year of my data examination – the requisition books record… none – no duty stamps were needed to generate income for the Mandate. For 1936 we see 4.2 million revenue stamps in the documented orders (as 13% of the quantity of ordinary stamps produced that year). Those revenue stamps represented a nominal value of £P.7,127… as against the year's alcohol license fees, alcohol excise fees, business registration fees, patent fees and trademark fees totalling £P.7,497… plus broadcast license fees of £P.10,473 and any applicable fees paid with revenue stamps from the year's excise duties totalling £P.359,498.[31] Again, the compiled stamp orders seem to be coming up short.

There are many other critiques and observations that I have about the Requisition Books compilation but I think with the information I've shared above I've made my point. This is an incomplete primary source from which we have to be careful in inferring conclusions, and as a general proposition we do have to release ourselves from preconceptions formed from its information and go back-to-the-basics and do our own homework researching issues from scratch, from the bottom up.

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30 Cf. p. 586 in: *Treasury Department Appropriation Bill 1940.*

31 Cf. *United Kingdom Report on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the year 1936.* 1937.

More Interesting Proofs and Essays of (Trans)Jordan

by Adel Al-Sarraf

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I liked the Avo Kaplanian article on Transjordan proofs and essays in MEPB 18.[1] In *fig. 1* he shows four essays of King Abdullah of Jordan all dated "31/12/26". As you can see from the images, these essays belong to me and come from one lot I bought a few years ago: This lot also included archival dated black & white essays and photographs from other issues, including revenues (*figs. 2–15*). All are genuine and very rare.

Kaplanian states that those four essays mentioned "were part of a foolscap sheet of 50 essays of different British Commonwealth countries prepared in 1926 by the British Printing House Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd." While a sheet of 50 is logical, I have never seen or heard of any of the other 49 examples. I personally think they are unique.

On the issue regarding the aborted Arab Union between Iraq & Jordan from the same article, I can show two colour trial essays with designation "Iraq" (*figs. 16–21*). Avo displayed his essays of the Jordan versions only.[2]



Fig. 1: Four essays of Emir, later King, Abdullah of Jordan, by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., dated of 31.12.1926.

The Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. 1926 Essays Sheet

Adel comments that he has never seen or heard of this special sheet. I made enquiries with Avo Kaplanian and he came up with information originally provided by Folkert Bruining: the sheet is depicted on the website of yet another regular MEPB contributor: **Rainer Fuchs**.[3] It contains cut-out of essays for Persia, the Dunlop company, South Africa, Albania, Tanganyika, New Zealand, Barbados, Iraq, Gold Coast, Uruguay, Portugal, and Transjordan.

The image (shown overleaf) is attributed "Collection anonymous" and "ex De La Rue Archives". *(editor)*

1 Kaplanian, Avo: *Some interesting proofs and essays of (Trans)Jordan*. In: MEPB, no. 18, 2021, pp. 72–86.
2 Three "Jordan" and one "Iraq."
3 See https://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail/content/01/01_Iraq_Bradbury_Wilkinson_Essays.htm.



Fig. A1: The Bradbury Wilkinson sheet of 50 essays from 1926.
(image courtesy of Rainer Fuchs)





Figs. 2–4: Monochrome photo essays for Revenue, Postage Due, and a regular Definitive stamp, dated August 1948, 6.12.1949, and 12.12.1950, respectively.



Fig. 5: A set of five photo essays for the 1954 Definitive series, dated 16.12.1951.



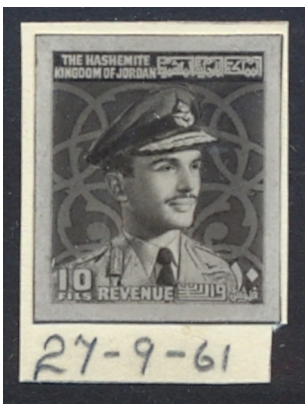






Figs. 6–11:
Photo essays for further stamp series, dated 12.03.1952, 15.10.1953, 9.02.1956, 21.06.1921, 30.06.1962, 28.04.1961, and 27.09.1961.







Figs. 12–14: Essays for further stamp series, dated 25.10.1961, 5.09.1962, 29.09.1961, and 10.10.1961.



Fig. 15: Essays for the “Arab Renaissance Day” issue dated 7.03.1962.





Figs. 16 and 17: Colour trials for the “Arab Union” issues with designation “Iraq” *(size slightly reduched)*.


71
IRAQ POSTAGE
البريد العراقي
10 FILS
ARAB UNION
14 FEBRUARY 1958
ذكرى الإتحاد العربي
٢٤ رجب ١٣٧٧
١٠ فلوس


112
IRAQ POSTAGE
البريد العراقي
30 FILS
ARAB UNION
14 FEBRUARY 1958
ذكرى الإتحاد العربي
٢٤ رجب ١٣٧٧
٣٠ فلسا



Figs. 18–21: Colour trials for the “Arab Union” issues with designation “Iraq” *(size slightly reduced)*.

More World Refugee Year Palestine Slogan Markings

by Avo Kaplanian

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With great pleasure I read the article by Lawrence Fisher and Dr. Ofir Winter about World Refugee Year slogans in MEPB 18. The authors showed eight covers with such slogan marks and repeatedly stressed the fact that such covers with slogans and propaganda markings are very rare and are not easy to find. Of most of such covers from different Arab countries, less than ten copies are known to exist. Of course we are talking here about those slogans which were used in the early sixties in connection with the World Refugee Year of 1960.

Expanding specifically on the theme of Palestinian refugees and adding more material to what Messrs. Fisher and Winter have shown us in their article, I would like to present here some other interesting covers with similar slogan markings.

In the conclusion of the article, the two authors state that as such slogans are "relatively undocumented […] as very few have surfaced" and such slogan hand-stamps "offer an opportunity to add spice to a collection". What I am trying to do through this article and its different illustrations is to complement the authors' article with some of my own covers in order to add such spice to collections, using the authors' words.



Fig. 1: Cover from Jebel Amman to Canada with the slogan hand-stamp in black reading "REMEMBER THE MILLION PALESTINE REFUGEES / EXPELLED FROM THEIR HOMES ON 15 MAY 1948".
Of the different slogan covers I have in my collection all are from May 1960 except for this cover which dates from June 1960. This makes this cover (for the time being) as the latest known one so far (15.06.1960).

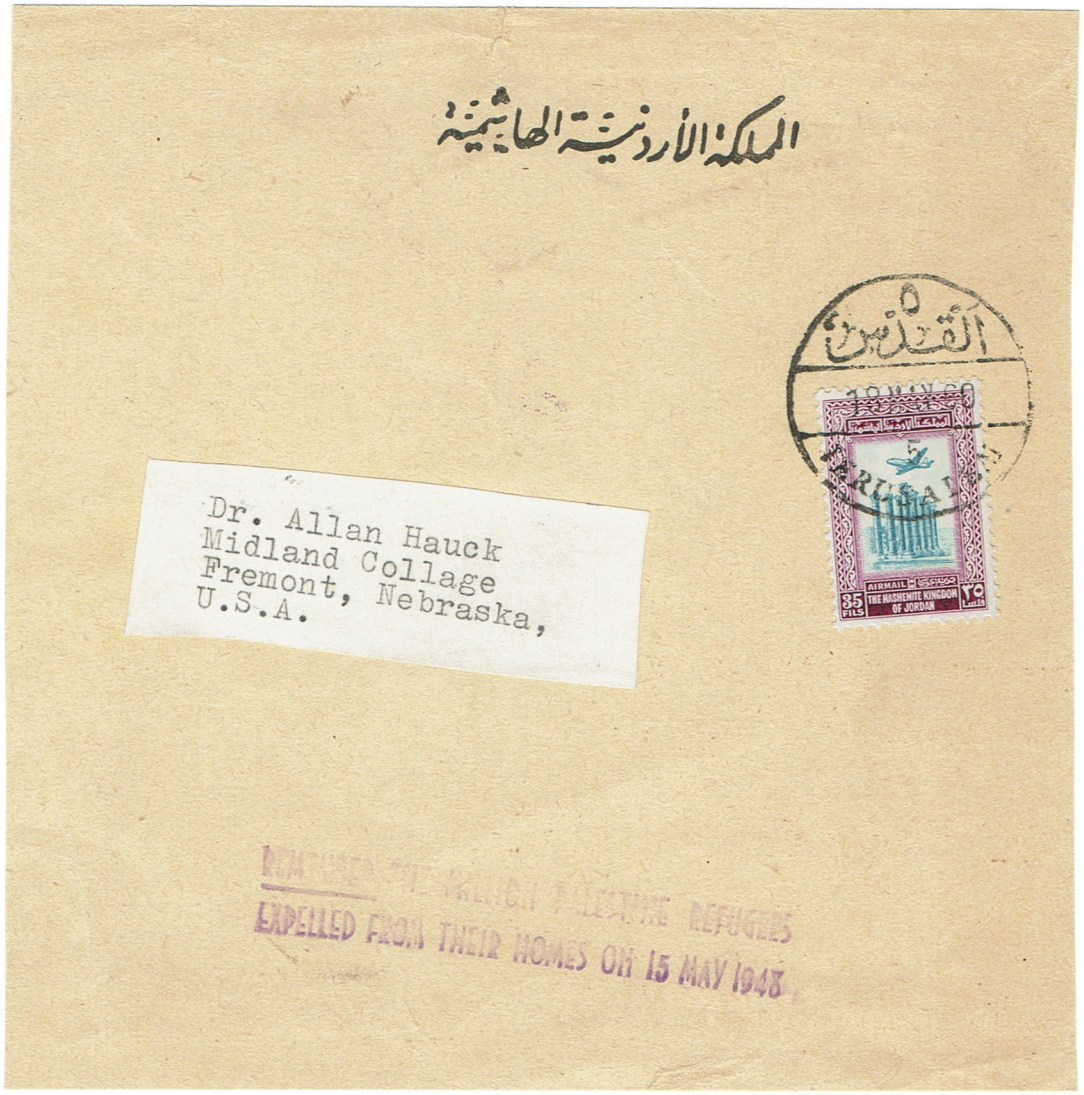


Fig. 2: A newspaper wrapper from Jerusalem featuring the slogan hand-stamp in violet reading "REMEMBER THE MILLION PALESTINE REFUGEES / EXPELLED FROM THEIR HOMES ON 15 MAY 1948." The wrapper is dated 18.05.1960.
Dr. Allan Hauck was a prominent stationery and reply coupon collector. (editor)

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Fig. 3: Cover from Amman to Jerusalem with Arabic slogan hand-stamp in violet reading "Remember the million Palestinian refugees who had been chased out of their homelands on 15 May 1948". The dispatch postmark of Amman is dated 15.05.1960.



Fig. 4: A printed matter cover from Jerusalem to the USA with the same all Arabic slogan hand-stamp reading "Remember the million Palestinian refugees who had been chased out of their homelands on 15 May 1948", here struck in in black.

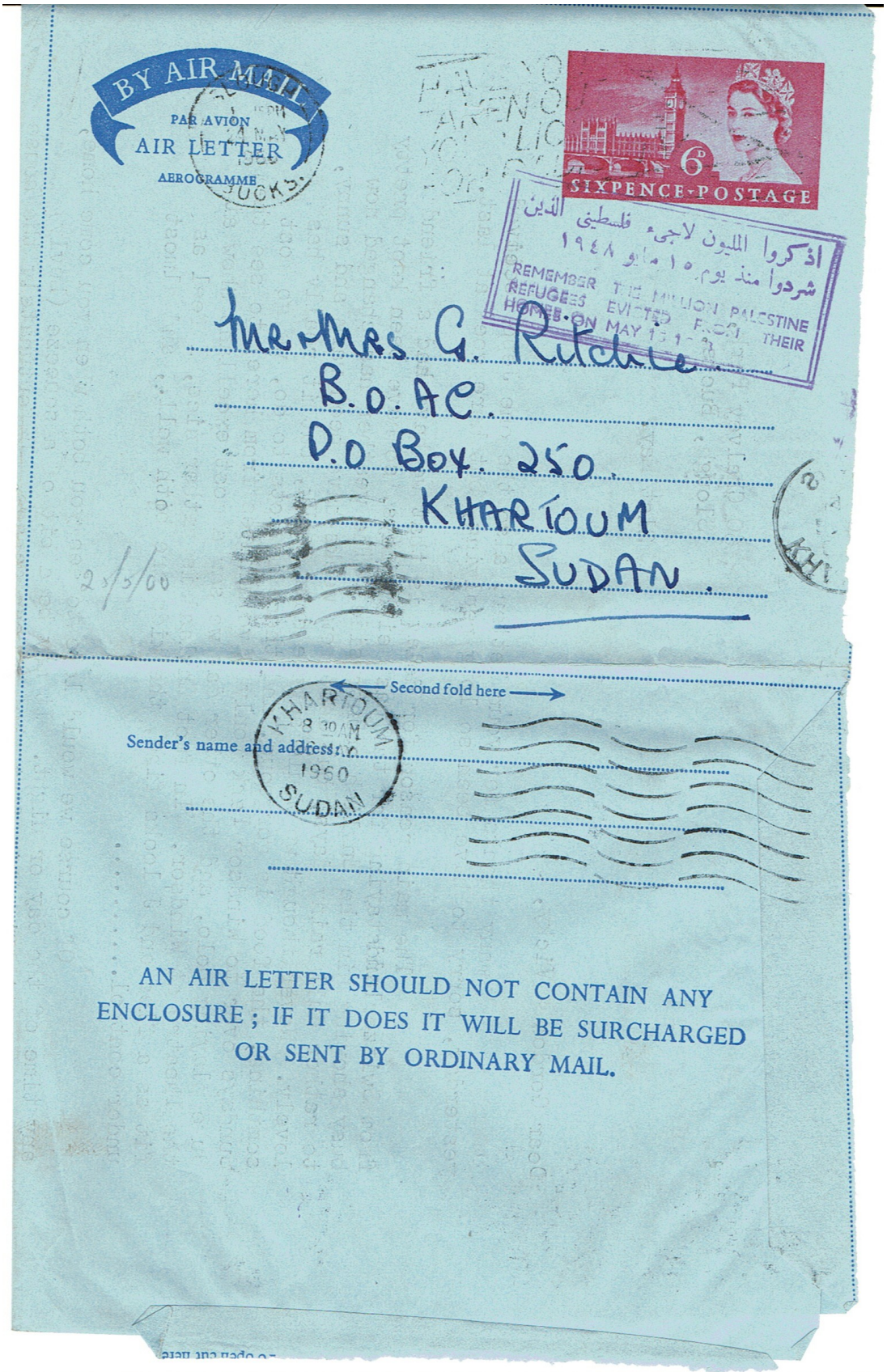


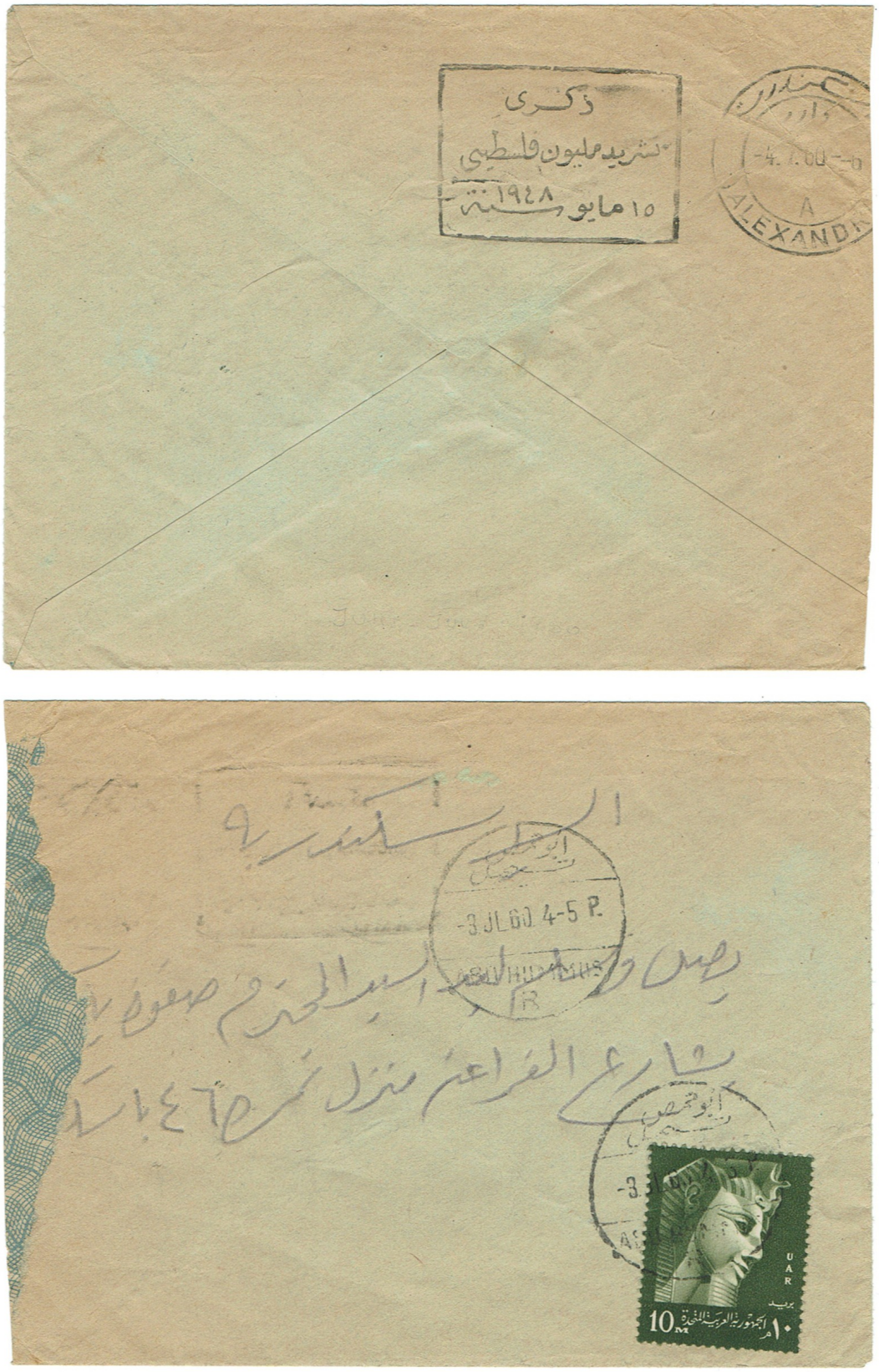
Fig. 5: Boxed rectangular bilingual slogan hand-stamp in violet reading "REMEMBER THE MILLION PALESTINE / REFUGEES EVICTED FROM THEIR HOMES ON MAY 15 1948" applied on an air-letter arriving from Slough, England in Khartoum, Sudan. The marking is dated 24.05.1960.



Fig. 6: A cover from Baghdad mailed to Göteborg, Sweden on 20.05.1960 featuring the boxed rectangular bilingual slogan hand-stamp in violet "Remember the one million Palestine / refugees evicted from their / homes on May 15, 1948".



Fig. 7: A local Khartoum, Sudan cover dated 28.05.1960 featuring the double boxed rectangular bilingual slogan hand-stamp in violet reading "REMEMBER THE MILLION PALESTINE / REFUGEES EVICTED FROM THEIR /HOMES ON MAY 15 1948".



Figs. 8 and 8a: Front and back of a local Egyptian cover sent from Cairo to Alexandria with an arrival machine cancellation dated 3.07.1960 with a boxed all Arabic slogan reading “Commemorating / the expulsion of the one million Palestinians / 15 May 1948”.



Figs. 9 and 9a: Front and back of an an illustrated East German cover mailed to Heliopolis, Cairo on 23.06.1960. The machine cancellation on the back features the English language rectangular slogan reading “REMEMBER / HOMELESS MILLION / ARAB REFUGEES”.

More Lebanon Gum-Side Surcharges (VII)

by Phil Le Page

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This topic has been included in previous issues of MEPB,[1] and the database of those stamps to which a line of small symbols has been added on the gum-side has steadily grown. I do not profess to be an expert in this aspect of Lebanon philately, but these issues have intrigued me and I have therefore devoted some effort in trying to acquire examples in order to increase my knowledge, and that of other interested collectors. This article is therefore mostly about what the markings consist of, with some musing on why they were needed to be added.

I was therefore happy to find that I had won several sheets of stamps with this feature, sold by the auction method, on eBay recently. This is a different set of sheets than that described in MEPB 16.

The four sheets comprise:

Cat.	Value	Year
SG 559	0.50 p	1957
SG 582	0.50 p	1958
SG 583	1.00 p	1958
SG 601	0.50 p	1958

In each case, the sheets are of 100 stamps (10×10), with the under-print running vertically down the stamps from part way through the top selvedge and into the bottom selvedge (see *fig. 1*).

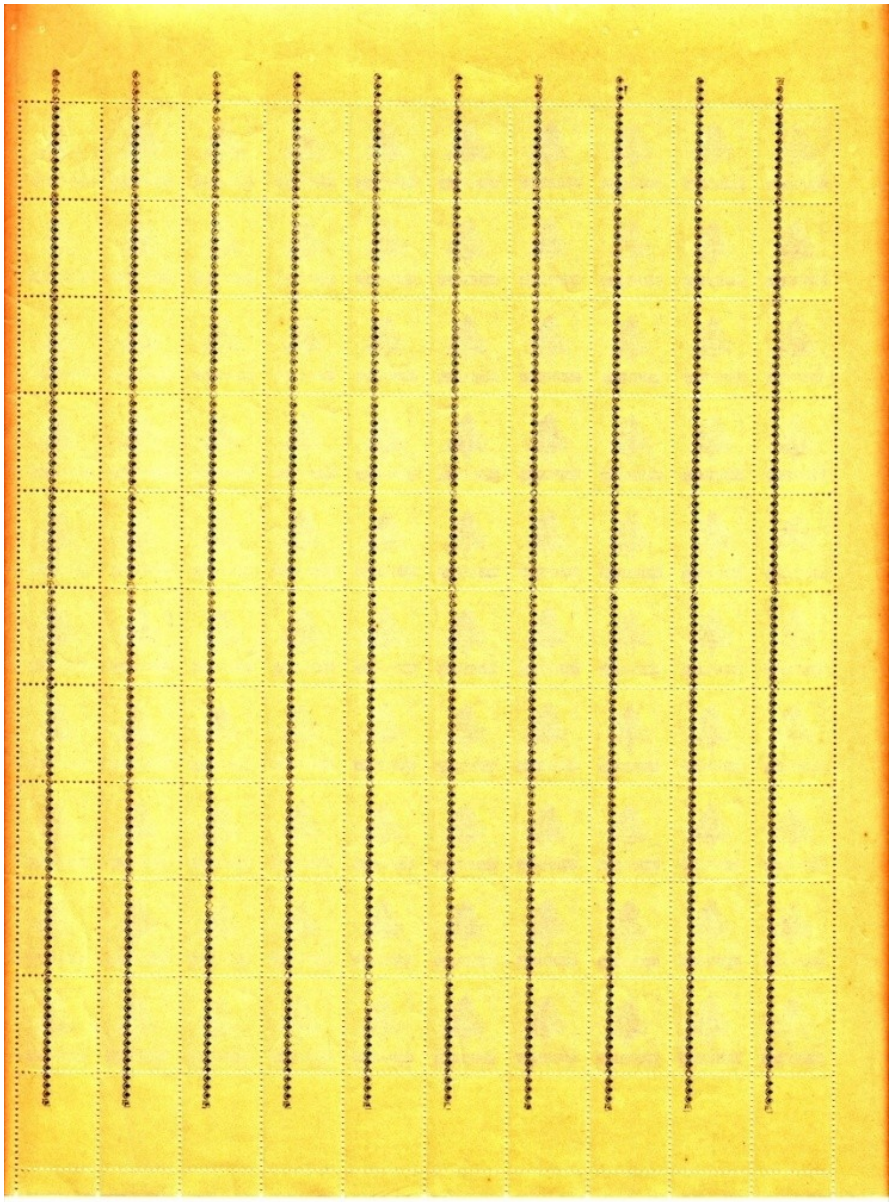


Fig. 1: Reverse of a sheet of 100.

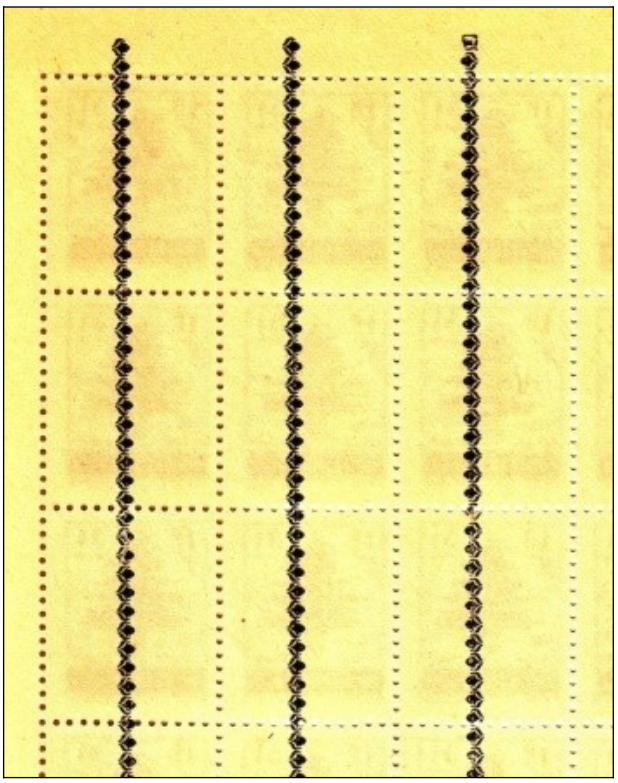
1 See bibliography at the end.

A close-up of the marking suggests a simplified flower or similar shape on its side, with a bud in between two leaves. Perhaps they are the pre-cursor of the "fleuron" used to 'validate' stamps issued in the late 1990s.[2] The markings have a distance from centre to centre, or pitch, of around 2 mm (*fig 2*, to the right).

Examining individual stamps separated from the sheet, shows the marking to be aligned in one of two ways: the "bud" facing left or right.

On seeing the four sheets, I found that the markings appear to consist of strips of half the height of the sheet, sometimes with the orientation changing at the mid-point.

Fig. 3 shows such an arrangement where two strips of markings change orientation at the sheet mid-height (columns 2 and 5, counting from the left, show this aspect).



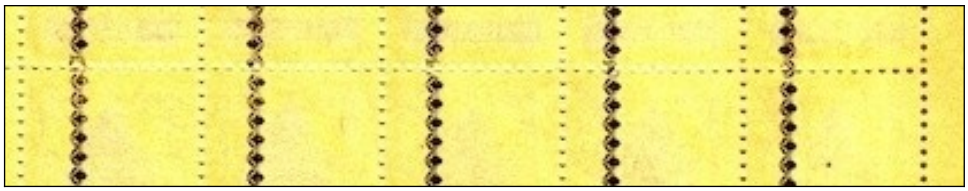
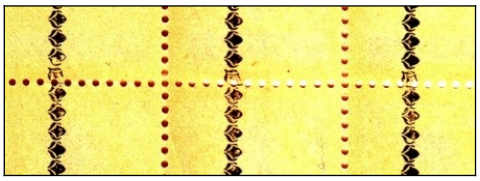
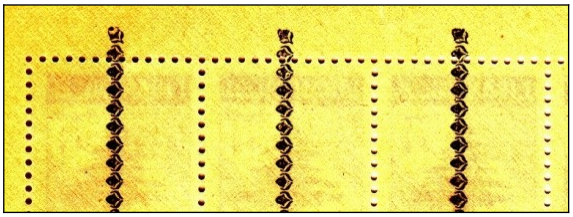


Fig. 3: The change of orientation in the centre of the sheet.

Not being a printing production specialist I can only suggest that the lines of type containing the "flower" characters were of length equivalent to half the height of the sheet, and that type-face alignment was not strictly to be controlled for "flower" alignment. A further feature was noted in that whilst the "flower" alignment was generally left or right, the "flowers" at the end of each sheet half-height strip were sometimes tilted to 45 degrees (*figs. 4 and 5*).





Figs. 4 and 5: The 'tilted' flower at a sheet's mid-height and at the top margin.

As to why the markings needed to be added, I have found no explanation in English-language books and websites. A common theory is that stamp stocks were stolen from post offices during the period following the March 1958 insurrection, followed by the assassination of the editor of the newspaper Al-Tallaghraf (The Telegraph) Nasib Al-Matni, in May 1958, which sparked extensive fighting between opposing factions in and around Beirut.[3]

Security markings have been applied to the stamps of Lebanon on several occasions – usually due to looting during the periods of unrest that, sadly, Lebanon has suffered. These should be the subject

2 Cf. Stanley Gibbons Middle East (1st ed.) on pp. 281/2 (images 267 and 269).
3 Cf. Traboulsi, 2012,p. 135.

of a separate article, but one need only to look at the "grills" added to the Flowers, Domestic Architecture, Traditional Costumes and Handicrafts stamp series when these were re-issued in 1978.

A single "fleuron," resembling a four-leafed clover,[4] was added to several issues of the late 1990s,[5] some of which are among the rarest of Lebanon stamps. Modern Lebanon stamps now bear a secret security symbol, or two, including the *Liban Post* emblem and/or a cedar, the national symbol.

Updated Table of Lebanon 1957–1959 Gum-Side Surcharges

With further finds reported by Phil I have updated the table of known overprints last shown in MEPB 9 and 15. (editor)

Issue / Year	Values	colour	Ovpt.	SG	Michel	Y&T	TL
Cèdres 1957	0.50 p	light blue	♦	559	578	129	820
	2.50 p	lilac rose	♦	560	579 a/b	130	821
Pont Nahr el Kalb 1957	7.50 p	red	—	561	580	131	822
	10 p	chestnut	♦	562	581	132	823
	12.50 p	deep grey-blue	—	563	582	133	824
Canal de Litani 1957	10 p	bright violet	♦	564	583	136	825
	15 p	orange	♦	565	584	137	826
	20 p	green	♦	566	585	138	827
	25 p	slte-blue	—	567	586	139	828
Ski au Cèdres 1957	35 p	bronze-green	♦	568	587	140	829
	65 p	reddish purple	—	569	588	141	830
	100 p	bistre-brown	♦	570	589	142	831
Cèdres 1958 (YT/Mi: 1957)	0.50 p	blue	♦	582	601	136	852
	1 p	brown	♦	583	602	137	853
	2.50 p	lilac	♦	584	603	138	854
	2.50 p	ultramarine	♦	584a	657a	165	900
	5 p	green	♦	585	604	139	855
Mineur 1958 (YT/Mi: 1957)	7½ p	rose-pink	—	586	605	140	856
	10 p	purple-brown	♦	587	606	141	857
	12½ p	blue	♦	588	607	142	858
Moin Potier 1958 (YT/Mi: 1957)	25 p	grey-blue	♦	589	608	143	859
	50 p	yellow-green	—	590	609	144	860
	100 p	sepia	—	591	610	145	861
Cèdres & Zodiac 1958 (YT/Mi: 1957)	5 p	emerald	♦	592	611	PA 152	843
	10 p	yellow-orange	♦	593	612	PA 153	844
	15 p	brown	♦	594	613	PA 154	845
	20 p	brown-purple	♦	595	614	PA 155	846
	25 p	deep violet-blue	♦	596	615	PA 156	847

4 English: *quatrefoil*, French: *quatre-feuilles*, German: *Vierpass*, Italian: *quadrifoglio*.
5 SG nos. 1341 onwards.

Issue / Year	Values	colour	Ovpt.	SG	Michel	Y&T	TL
Centrale Électrique 1958 (YT/Mi: 1957)	35 p	dull purple	—	597	616	PA 157	848
	50 p	deep green	—	598	617	PA 158	849
	65 p	yellow-green	—	599	618	PA 159	850
	100 p	sepia	—	600	619	PA 160	851
Cèdres 1959 (YT/Mi: 1958/59)	0.50 p	blue	♦	601	620	149	864
	1 p	orange	♦	602	621	150	865
	2.50 p	violet	♦	603	622	151	866
	5 p	green	♦	604	623	152	867
Indépendance 1959 (YT/Mi: 1958/59)	12.50 p	blue	♦	605	624	153	868
	25 p	indigo	♦	606	625	154	869
	50 p	brown	—	607	626	155	870
	100 p	sepia	—	608	627	156	871
Aéroport 1959 (Mi: 1958/59)	5 p	green	♦	609	628	PA 161	872
	10 p	claret	♦	610	629	PA 162	873
	15 p	deep violet	♦	611	630	PA 163	874
	20 p	orange-red	♦	612	631	PA 164	875
	25 p	deep violet-blue	♦	613	632	PA 165	876
Électricité 1959 (Mi: 1958/59)	35 p	bronze-green	♦	614	633	PA 166	877
	50 p	turquoise-blue	—	615	634	PA 167	878
	65 p	sepia	—	616	635	PA 168	879
	100 p	ultramarine	—	617	636	PA 169	880
Indépendance Surchargé 1959	7.50 p (12.50 p)	blue	♦	629 (605)	648 (624)	160 (153)	892 (868)
	10 p (12.50 p)	blue	♦	630 (605)	649 (624)	161 (153)	893 (868)
	15 p (25 p)	indigo	♦	631 (606)	650 (625)	162 (154)	894 (869)
	40 p (50 p)	yellow-green	—	632 (590)	651 (609)	163 (144)	895 (860)
Ski au Cèdres Surchargé 1959	40 p (65 p)	reddish purple	♦[6]	633 (569)	652 (588)	178 (140)	896 (830)

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6 Seen on mint blocks-of-six (shown in MEPB 17).

The Modern Definitive Revenue Stamps of Jordan 1995–2020

by Avo Kaplanian

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In 1993 the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan issued a set of eleven definitive postage stamps to be used for franking mail. The set shows the Hadrian Triumphal Arch in the old Roman city of Jerash, about 30 km north of Amman. This set is listed by Stanley Gibbons as nos. 1666–1674 and by Michel as MiNr. 1492–1500. The whole set is in perforation 12×13 and show the Gregorian year 1992 and the Hijra year 1413; except for the two denominations of 50 and 400 fils which are perforated 12½×13 and are dated 2003/١٤٢٤ (50f) and 1997/١٤١٨ (400f) stamp (*fig. 1*).

After this first set, many other printings followed in different colours, different dates, and different denominations. All are listed in Stanley Gibbons and other philatelic catalogues.



Figs. 1–1j: The 1993 Definitive set of Jordan, 5 fils to 1 dinar.

Two years later in 1995 the Jordan postal authorities started issuing similarly designed stamps to be used for fiscal and revenue purposes. These revenue stamps had the same size as the postal ones but with a different image: Al-Khazneh (treasury) in the old Nabataean city of Petra. These stamps had at the bottom right the Arabic word "واردات" (*waridat* = revenue) and the English word "REVENUE" on the bottom left.

The first listing of these stamps was a set of six stamps with the 50 fils one in two different shades of brown and with a small and large "50". This set is listed as nos. 203–208 in the catalogue "The Revenue Stamps of Jordan and the Occupied Territory (West Bank)" by Joe Ross and Avo Kaplanian. This first set was also diagonally overprinted "SPECIMEN" in red (*fig. 2*).

Besides a few listings in the Ross/Kaplanian catalogue for issues of such revenues of the years 2000 and 2001, there was no systematic listing of all the issued stamps between 1995 and 2020. And as I have a respectable amount of these revenues in my own collection, I decided to list all the ones known to me so far. But as there is almost no literature nor any publications on this subject, I cannot

claim that my list is exhaustive or complete. That's why I appeal to my fellow collectors of this fascinating area of philately to help with any additions, corrections and comments they might have.

As mentioned the first set of these revenues consists of six stamps issued in 1995. The set had no indication of a date and had the values: 50 fils (small and large "٥٠"), 100 fils, 200 fils, 500 fils, and 1 dinar. In *fig. 3* we see a pair of the larger size 50 fils revenue stamps of this first issue used as postage stamps on a cover mailed in Irbid to Amman in 1996 .



Figs. 2–2d: The specimen set of the 1995 Revenue stamps: 50 fils to 1 dinar.



Fig. 3: Two 50 fils revenue stamps, large "50" variety, used as postage.

In 1999, the 100 fils orange stamp of this first issue was overprinted with the years at the sides: left "١٩٩٩" (1999) and right "١٤١٩" (1419), the Islamic Hijra year (*fig. 4)*. The 50 fils stamp was similarly overprinted with the year date in Arabic numerals, left "٢٠٠٠" (2000) and right the Hijra year "١٤٢٠" (1420) (*fig. 5*). This stamp was printed by Post Office Foundation Press in Karachi, Pakistan. Once again, the 100 fils stamp was overprinted with "٢٠٠٠" (2000) and on the right the Hijra year "١٤٢١" (1421). The same 50 fils stamp was overprinted again with the Gregorian date year 2000 on the left and the Hijra year 1421 on the right, both in Arabic numerals.



Fig. 4: 100 fils 1999.



Fig. 5: 50 fils 2000.

In *fig. 6* we see two new stamps which were issued in 2001. On the left is the Gregorian year "٢٠٠١" (2001) and on the right the Hijra year "١٤٢٢" (1422). Only these two values of 50 fils and 5 dinars were prepared. Notice that the 5 dinars stamp (خمسة دنانير = *khamsat dananir*) shows the Gregorian year date at right as "2001" but **not** in Eastern Arabic numerals, has the border in black (rather than the stamp's base colour).[1]





Figs. 6–6a: 50 fils and 1 dinar, 2001.

In 2003 a new set of four revenues was issued. The denominations were 50 fils, 100 fils, 200 fils, and 1 dinar. The Gregorian year "٢٠٠٣" (2003) is on the left while the Hijra year "١٤٢٤" (1424) is on the right, both in Arabic numerals (*fig. 7*). These four stamps were printed by Post Office Foundation Press (Security Division) in Karachi.

A new set of three revenue stamps followed in 2004 having the values of 100 fils, 200 fils, and 500 fils. The Gregorian year "2004" in English is on the left while the Hijra year "١٤٢٥" (1425) in Arabic is on the right (*fig. 8*).

In 2006 a new set of four stamps with the denominations 100 fils, 250 fils, 500 fils, and 1 dinar was issued. The Gregorian year on the left is "2006" and the Hijra year "١٤٢٧" (1427) on the right (*fig. 9*). These four stamps were printed again by Pakistan Post Foundation Press (Security Division) in Karachi.



Fig. 7: 50 fils 2003.



Fig. 8: 200 fils 2004.



Fig. 9: 1 dinar 2006.

The next set which was issued in 2007 and consists again of four values: 100 fils, 200 fils, 250 fils, and 500 fils. The Gregorian year "2007" is on the left while the Hijra year "١٤٢٨" (1428) is on the right. Another 100 fils stamp was issued with changed design: "واردات " only in Arabic (instead of

1 Another quite striking design change here is the simplified country name in Arabic, as well as changing from "H.K. OF JORDAN" to "H.K OF JORDAN". This last detail remains for the following issues. *(editor)*

"REVENUE وارداتا") also just "100 FILS" instead of "100 FILS فلس ١٠٠", i.e. with the value in western digits only (*fig. 10*).

In 2008 a new set of four was released. The values were 100 fils, 250 fils, 500 fils, and 1 dinar. The numeral denominations of the first three values are in western digits only while the 1 dinar stamp had the value not in numbers but in the Arabic phrase "دينار واحد " (*dinar wahed* = one dinar). The Gregorian year date is "2008" while the Hijra year date is "١٤٢٩" (1429) (*fig. 11*).





Figs. 10–10a: The two 100 fils version of 2007.





Figs. 11–11a: 500 fils and 1 dinar 2008.

Nine years later, in 2017 to be precise, a new stamp was issued with the value of 200 fils with the year "2017". Other stamps may have been printed too but I am familiar with only this one stamp (*fig. 11b*). Unfortunately this stamp is damaged and is the only one I have in my collection.



Fig. 11b: Part of the 200 fils stamp issued in 2017.

It was followed by three new ones with values of 250 fils, 500 fils, and 1 dinar with the year "2018" on the left and "١٤٣٩" (1439) on right. A similar revenue stamp appeared in 2019 with the value of 100 fils having the year "2019" on the left and "١٤٤٠" (1440) on the right.









Figs. 12–12c: Examples of the Revenue stamps issued from 2018 to 2020.

The latest Revenue stamps are a set of three. These were printed in 2020 and had the denominations of 250 fils, 500 fils, and 1 dinar. These last stamps have the year "2020" on the left and "١٤٤١" (1441) on the right.

What is interesting about the stamps of 2018, 2019, and 2020 is a new feature, i.e. the presence of a security perforation in form of a star halfway in the two vertical sides (*fig. 12*).

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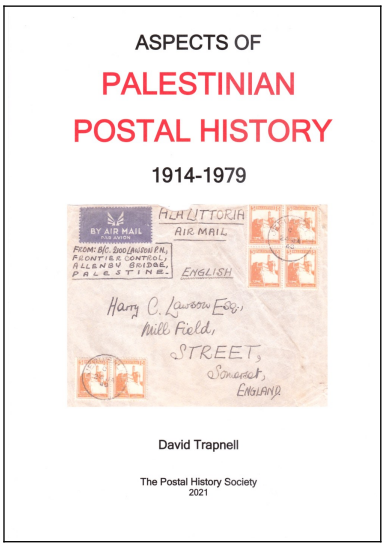
The Modern Definitive Revenue Stamps of Jordan 1995–2020

Year	Value	Gregorian	Hijra	Notes
1995	50f	–	–	Grey-brown, small “٥٠”.
	50f			Grey-brown, large “٥٠”.
	100f			Dark orange.
	200f			Blue.
	500f			Yellow.
	1d			Light green.
1999	100f	١٩٩٩	١٤١٩	Orange.
2000	50f	٢٠٠٠	١٤٢٠	Post Office Foundation Press in Karachi, Pakistan.
	100f	٢٠٠٠	١٤٢١	Security Printers (Malaysia).
	50f	٢٠٠٠	١٤٢٢	
2001	50f	٢٠٠١	١٤٢٢	
	5d	2001	١٤٢٢	“خمسة دنانير” and “FIVE DINARS”. “١٤٢٢” on the left, “2001” on the right. Different central image, black border.
2003	50f	٢٠٠٣	١٤٢٤	Post Office Foundation Press (Security Division) in Karachi.
	100f			
	200f			
	1d			
2004	100f	2004	١٤٢٥	
	200f			
	500f			
2006	100f	2006	١٤٢٧	Pakistan Post Foundation Press (Security Division) in Karachi.
	250f			
	500f			
	1d			
2007	100f	2007	١٤٢٨	
	100f			“100 FILS” only. New style “واردات ”.
	200f			
	250f			
	500f			
2008	100f	2008	١٤٢٩	“100 FILS” only.
	250f			“250 FILS” only.
	500f			“500 FILS” only.
	1d			“دينار واحد ” and “1 DINAR”.
2017	200f	2017	???	Light blue.
2018	250f	2018	١٤٣٩	Security perforation with star.
	500f			
	1d			
2019	100f	2019	١٤٤٠	Security perforation with star.
2020	250	2020	١٤٤١	Security perforation with star.
	500			
	1d			“دينار واحد ” only. Security perforation with star.

David Trapnell: Aspects of Palestinian Postal History

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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David Trapnell: Aspects of Palestinian Postal History 1914-1979

142 pages, A4, softbound, b/w and coloured illustrations and maps

The Postal History Society, 2021

ISBN: 978-0-85377-033-6. Price: £20.00 (plus p&p)

Orders: The Postal History Society or john@historystore.ltd.uk

Trapnell compiles together several already published articles of his with substantial new material, so the topics covered are selective and heterogeneous and (as Trapnell says in his foreword) deserve further exploration.

The first chapter looks at E.E.F. troops, the movements and battles depicting large number of covers and photographs: the British contingents, as well as those from India, Australia & New Zealand, Italy and France are well covered.[1] Cachets of the numerous units are given (rightfully) a prominence. This is followed by an article covering (in a similar fashion) the M.E.F. in Mesopotamia, although here the postal material is rather more scarce.

One chapter reports the author's research into Italian P.O.W. camps in Palestine during WW II, followed by a study of the forms of British Red Cross' Postal Message Scheme and an article based on excerpts from ICRC reports of civilian internment camps in Palestine. A one-pager shows a 1940 cover from a soldier stationed at the Allenby Bridge frontier post.

Chapter 7 is a brief chronology of Arab-Israeli wars, followed by a study of Egyptian civilian censorship in Gaza, 1948–1967 (brief historical introduction followed by descriptions of a dozen or so covers) and an article looking at the Egyptian occupation of southern Palestine during 1948; this also features (strangely enough) some covers from Egypt censored in the 1970s.

One chapter looks at a cover directed to a ship trapped on the Great Bitter Lake in 1968, followed by a brief overview of U.N. contingents UNEF 1 and UNEF 2, and a presentation of ICRC message forms used between Arab states and Israel in the 1950s and 1960s.

The texts do serve well as an initial introduction to collectors not familiar with the area, but I felt that better use of existing literature on the topics covered would certainly have tremendously improved some of the pieces. The presentation of images is generally excellent (apart from the

1 I wondered about the depth of knowledge of relevant literature when Trapnell suggests (based on Proud) that "R.M.S. / I.E.F." stands for "Railhead Office" rather than what has been established by Kerr and Firebrace as "Railway Mail Service" stationed with the Indian Base P.O. at the central railway junction of Ludd (Lydda). "R.M.S." is the common abbreviation for such a section, which is an important part of any Indian mail operation, be it on the sub-continent or in a theatre-of-war.

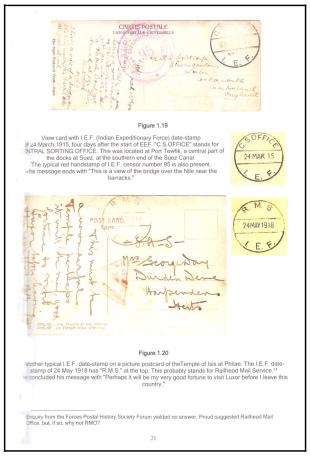
covers shown in the chapter on the Egyptian occupation of Southern Palestine). Layout and typography could well have been afforded better judgment, but that's just my personal opinion.

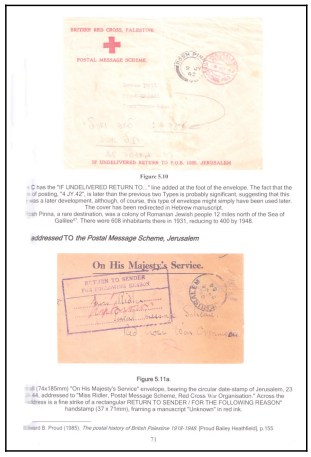
Given the disparate character and (sometimes) lack of depth (which the author does acknowledge), I wonder whether this collection of articles rightfully deserved publication as a book… Nevertheless I recommend the tome to any serious postal history collector of Palestine.

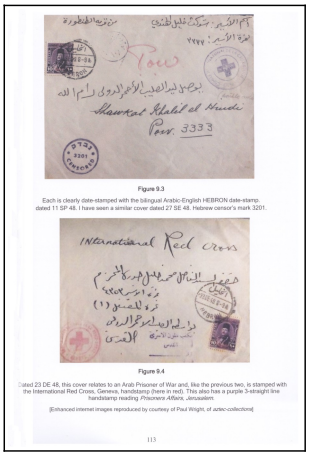
Bibliographical Record

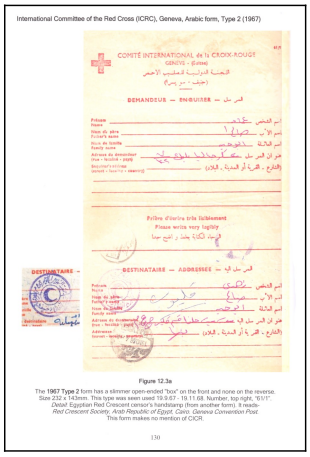
Trapnell, David: *Aspects of Palestinian postal history : 1914-1979* / David Trapnell. – [S.l.]: The Postal History Society, 2021. – 142 p. : ill. (b/w and coloured) ; maps.
ISBN: 978-0-85377-033-6 : £20.00 (softb.)

Sample Pages









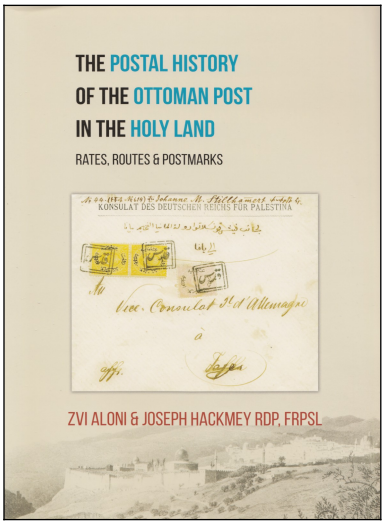
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Zvi Aloni & Joseph Hackmey: The Postal History of the Ottoman Post in the Holy Land

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Zvi Aloni & Joseph Hackmey: The Postal History of the Ottoman Post in the Holy Land : Rates, Routes & Postmarks

431 pages, ca. A4, hardback with dustjacket, b/w and coloured illustrations and maps

London: The Royal Philatelic Society London. 2021

ISBN: 978-1-913015-15-2. Price: £50 (plus p&p)

Orders: https://members.rpsl.org.uk/Shop/product/233

Introduced by two rather exhaustive forewords, the historical background of the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century is briefly outlined. The creation and development of the Ottoman Post, of the Foreign postal services, and their rivalry is detailed; this chapter is based on the thesis by Ayşegül Okan.[1] This is followed by short explanatory chapters on the administrative division of the Empire, currency, weights and measures, numerals, and a brief outline of the telegraph system and its stations.

The postal rates in force between 1840 and 1918 are then exhaustively detailed. The types of registration cachets and labels, and the markings for official mail, as well as postage due markings are briefly set out.

The bulk of the book (220 pages) comprises the detailed presentation of the postal towns with their offices and agencies, starting with a table setting out the mentions of postal facilities in the official Postal Guides, complemented by offices known to exist but not mentioned therein, and 'phantom' offices, i.e. those listed but without any actual evidence for their existence.

The actual town listing start with Beirut, which acted as the sole Ottoman post office serving the area of modern Lebanon, Syria, and Palestine between 1840 and the 1860s. Each office is then detailed with a short description of its nature and location, and the postmarks, registration, official and censor marks. Most marks are shown as redrawn and often idealised strikes (with references to the respective listings in Collins and A&P), and often also on covers or postal forms. Travelling post offices are dealt with in a separate chapter, including an introduction to the railway lines in the Holy Land: the Jerusalem–Jaffa Railway (1892), the Hedjaz Railway (1908) with its branch from Deraʿa to Haifa (1905), and the (military) Massoudieh–Beersheba Railway (1915).

1 Okan, Ayşegül: *Ottoman postal and telegraph services in the last quarter of the nineteenth century*. Thesis. İstanbul: Boğaziçi University / The Atatürk Institute for Modern Turkish History, 2003. 227 p. Online: http://www.levantineheritage.com/pdf/Ottoman-postal-and-telegraph-services-in-the-last-quarter-of-the-nineteenth-century-Aysegul_Okan.pdf .

Appendices include tables of distances for 1863 and 1868, a dissection of Tatar postal journals, tables of towns and their population numbers (1850–1922), an introduction to the Ottoman calendar, a brief outline of "preferential local rates" (based on an 1871 handwritten copy of a schedule from Jerusalem), the 1914 rates for *valeur déclarée* packets to foreign destinations, and list of postal terms (Ottoman script/French/English) and a glossary of English postal terms. The tome concludes with a listing of valuations for cancellations, a brief bibliography, and an index.

Evaluation

The book is well designed, profusely illustrated with high-quality items (drawing from the collections of Joseph Hackmey, Zvi Alexander, and Itamar Karpovsky) and does compile material and data from several published sources (e.g. the essay by Ayşegül Okan, the information on routes and rates and the calendar as well as the multi-lingual list of Ottoman postal terms taken straight from Dr. Birken's works, *&c.*). In that sense this work is welcome.

But I have to point out a few critical observations: I can't see that much new research has been added to the information in the books by Steichele and Collins. That opinion is subject to closer inspection of individual towns and cancels yet to be undertaken, but I've taken a closer look at Bon Samaritain, Souk el-Tudjar, and Grand New Hotel and concluded that there's essential research missing. The bibliography has large gaps, even the journals listed are not up-to-date, e.g. the run of BAPIP Bulletins referenced ends with no. 130 (1991). There's no mention of THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST, DER ISRAEL PHILATELIST, or DOAR IVRI at all.

One other grave and important failure is that (apart from a few non-philatelic illustrations) there are absolutely no references at all. The authors' sources a summarily listed and acknowledged in the forewords, and there's a bibliography, and that's that. We never learn whether facts are drawn from a specific source (like Steichele and Collins, or Birken) or from elsewhere. There's no discussion of disputed or uncertain facts, everything seems to be set in stone. The only exception is the assessment of official PTT lists with reality on pp. 112–117. In fact, there is not a single footnote on 430 pages!

What left an extremely negative impression of this publication is its steadfast refusal to use any diacritics (such as *ü* or *ğ* or *ş*), so we have *muhimme* instead of *mühimme*, *taahudlu* instead of *taʿahütlü*, *Qds u Serif* instead of *Kudüs-ü Şerif*, *olunmuschdur* instead of *olunmuşdur* (or modern Turkish *olunmuştur*), but most remarkably we read "Ziya Agaogullari & Bulent Papuccuoglu" instead of "Ziya Ağaoğulları & Bülent Papuççuoğlu" – and I'd rather not mention the typing errors such as "Stanly Gibons" …

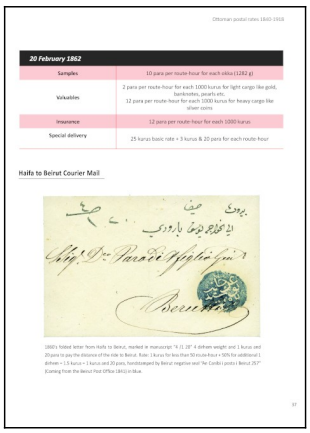
Conclusion

Aloni's book (the contribution of Hackmey, apart from providing items from his collections, seems to be largely of a financial nature) is a nice-to-have coffee-table book. It draws together some information hitherto dispersed, but there's limited new research by the authors, and apparently few new research published in journals since the 1990s has been considered.

Bibliographical Record

Aloni, Zvi: *The postal history of the Ottoman post in the Holy Land : rates, routes & postmarks ; based on the collections of Zvi Alexander [...], Joseph Hackmey, Itamar Karpovsky* / Zvi Aloni & Joseph Hackmey. – London: The Royal Philatelic Society London, 2021. – 431 p. : ill. (b/w and coloured) ; maps.
ISBN: 978-1-913015-15-2 : £50.00 (hardb.)

Sample Pages









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Reactions, Comments, Queries

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

NOTOS European Philatelic Exhibition, Athens, 19th–22nd November 2021

Editor: The Hellenic Philatelic Society held the European Philatelic Exhibition NOTOS in Athens. It was held under the patronage of the European Federation of Philatelic Associations (FEPA), the International Association of Philatelic Journalist (AIJP) and the European Academy of Philately (AEP) and was recognised by the Internation Federation of Philately (FIP).

There were 285 exhibits in 1355 frames across all classes, of which 17 were awarded Large Gold medals and 49 Gold medals. This included (after a recent change of rules) also smaller exhibits with two or three frames.

This journal was awarded a Vermeil medal (83 points), and regular contributor Rainer Fuchs' exhibit "Iraq Railway Post 1928 – ca.1942" achieved 87 points. There was a large number of exhibits with topics of the Middle East in the competition.[1]

Under relevant regulation, besides the class of "One Frame" exhibits, only exhibits of five frames or more had been allowed. Rainer Fuchs advocated for the participation of two and three frame exhibits,[2] *and NOTOS 2021 was the first international philatelic exhibition to allow these. At the moment these smaller exhibits are part of the competition and awarded points, but do not receive medal ranks (ie. Gold, Silver, Vermeil).*

Personally I expected a few more points for MEPB, having received a Gold medal (85 points) at ITALIA 2018.[3] *There were two digital journals in the competition: MEPB and fellow German Wolfgang Maaßen's PHILA HISTORICA.*[4] *Curiously, both received only 10 out of 15 points in the "Technical Matters" section. Other (printed) literature exhibits received generally 12–14 points here.*[5] *So there must be something irking the jury about digital works it seems, maybe it's simply th concept of a PDF file itself (as opposed to a printed journal)? Just as a reminder these are the relevant parts of the regulations:*[6]

> *4.4 The criterion "technical matters" requires an evaluation of such aspects as:*
>
> - *For printed publications: title page and imprint, pagination, credits, bibliography, index, and use of illustrations.*
> - *For digital publications: user interface, search / navigation speed, usability, frequency of update (where pertinent).*

1 See Catalogue https://hps.gr/notos2021/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/NOTOS2021_catalogue.pdf and Palmarès https://hps.gr/notos2021/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/NOTOS2021_palmares.pdf.

2 Cf. Fuchs, Rainer: *Could we include two and three frame exhibits in international exhibitions?* In: FEPA News, No. 38, 2021, p. 51. Online: https://fepanews.com/fepa-news-magazine-january-2021/. Further articles in FEPA News (no. 39, pp. 20–25) explored the arguments further and surveyed experiences made at national level exhibition.

3 Cf. my article in MEPB 11, pp. 117–120.

4 Cf. https://www.phil-shop.de/Phila-Historica:::42.html.

5 I had access to the points breakdowns of about a dozen literature exhibits.

6 Source: https://fepanews.com/fepa-awards/regulations/fepa-philatelic-literature-srev-and-supplementary-rules/.





Figs.1–2: Photos of the Literature Section (left) and a row of frames in one of the traditonal sections.[7]



NOTOS 2021

CERTIFICATE

Zywietz, Tobias (Germany)

was awarded with
Vermeil medal

for the exhibit
The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin (MEPB)

in L8. Philatelic Literature – Other digital works

Athens, 22 November 2021

George Thomareis
President of the Jury

Costas Chazapis
Head of NOTOS 2021 OC



NOTOS 2021

CERTIFICATE

Fuchs, Rainer (Germany)

was awarded with
87 points

for the exhibit
Iraq Railway Post 1928 - ca.1942

in C1. Traditional Philately

Athens, 22 November 2021

George Thomareis
President of the Jury

Costas Chazapis
Head of NOTOS 2021 OC

7 Source: https://www.flickr.com/photos/194530207@N04/51719793420/in/album-72157720200654941/ and https://www.flickr.com/photos/194530207@N04/51719562814/in/album-72157720249873910/.





Figs. 5–6: Photos from the of the opening ceremony (left). Rainer Fuchs with his two-frame exhibit (right). Both images courtesy of Rainer Fuchs.

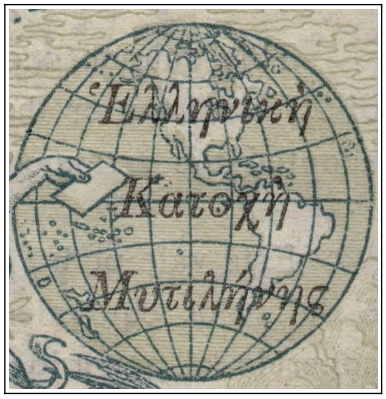
MEPB 18: *International Reply Coupons of Turkey: Greek Occupation of the Island of Lesbos with Mytilene 1912* (Wolfgang Leimenstoll)

Bernd-Dieter Buscke writes:

I find the International Reply Coupon presented by Wolfgang Leimenstoll rather problematic:

1. Given the short period of Greek occupation, why would there have been any need for overprinted IRCs at all?
2. If there had been an overprint, the place in the middle of the IRC would have been chosen, as one can see e.g. with the Jordanian occupation of Palestine.
3. The overprint is on the space reserved for the postmark of the redeeming post office. It would rather have belonged – having chosen not to place it in the centre – on the left side (issuing post office) rather than the right side.
4. In my opinion, it is impossible to judge the authenticity of the overprint without a postmark of the issuing office. I have never seen a used copy of any of the other postal stationery (postcards, envelopes) listed with this overprint in Greek catalogues.





Figs. 1 and 1a:

Turkish IRC overprinted in Mytilene in November 1912.

Wolfgang Leimenstoll replied:

I readily admit that my reply is not entirely free of polemics, but Mr Buscke's arguments seem rather flimsy to me.

1. Why should there have been any need for overprinted stamps and postal stationery at all during the short period of Greek occupation?
2. If… ?? The overprint exists. Only I hardly think the printer had a clue about IRCs, it was simply overprinted where space allowed it and he made a good choice. Unlike Jordan's London designs, overprinting on the 'Flying Goddess' in the centre would have been not only quite disrespectful but also extremely unaesthetic – and how was the printer to know where Jordanian IRCs would be overprinted decades later?
3. This is completely wrong, if anything the imprint of the new country name would have belonged right over the previous country name "TURQUIE." But there was no space for a three-line overprint there. So whether it is in the left or right circle is completely irrelevant.
4. All of this is so problematic – and still these overprints are listed in the catalogues? I have known Argyris Karamitsos for many years, but I have no idea whether he lists IRCs in his other catalogues. If not, are all Greek IRCs problematic?

Request for Information: Arabian Gulf States Postal History Quarterly

Editor: While looking for information on UAE postage rates, I checked Terry Jones' and Thomas Johansen's excellent ARABIAN GULF STATES POSTAL HISTORY QUARTERLY. *However, apart from an article in issue 6 detailing some covers, there's not much rates information to speak of. But on that occasion it became clear that I do not have the complete run of AGSPHQ…*

I am missing volumes 20 and 21.

Does any reader have these as PDFs? Any help is appreciated!

Request for Information: Iraqi Postage Rates – Registration Fee 1921

Thomas Johansen writes:

Would you know someone who can tell me what the Iraq Registration Fee was between 1st August 1921 and September 1922. I have confirmation that it was 3 Annas by September 1922 but don't know when that rate was introduced. I did find a cover from June 1922 which was paid with 3 Annas registration fee, so at least the September 1922 Postal Guide was not a new rate.

Editor: I asked (amongst others) ***Rainer Fuchs*** FRPSL. *The information in Patrick Pearson and Edward Proud's 1996 book "Postal History of Iraq" does not answer Thomas's question: the rate quoted is 2 Annas from 1st September 1918 (p. 61), with no further information until the 1930s. Armitage and Johnson[8] close this gap somewhat: From September 1922 (no specific date is stated on p. 66) the registration fee (inland and foreign) was 3 Annas. But that information was already available to Johansen. So there's still uncertainly when the change from 2 to 3 Annas was actually effected.*

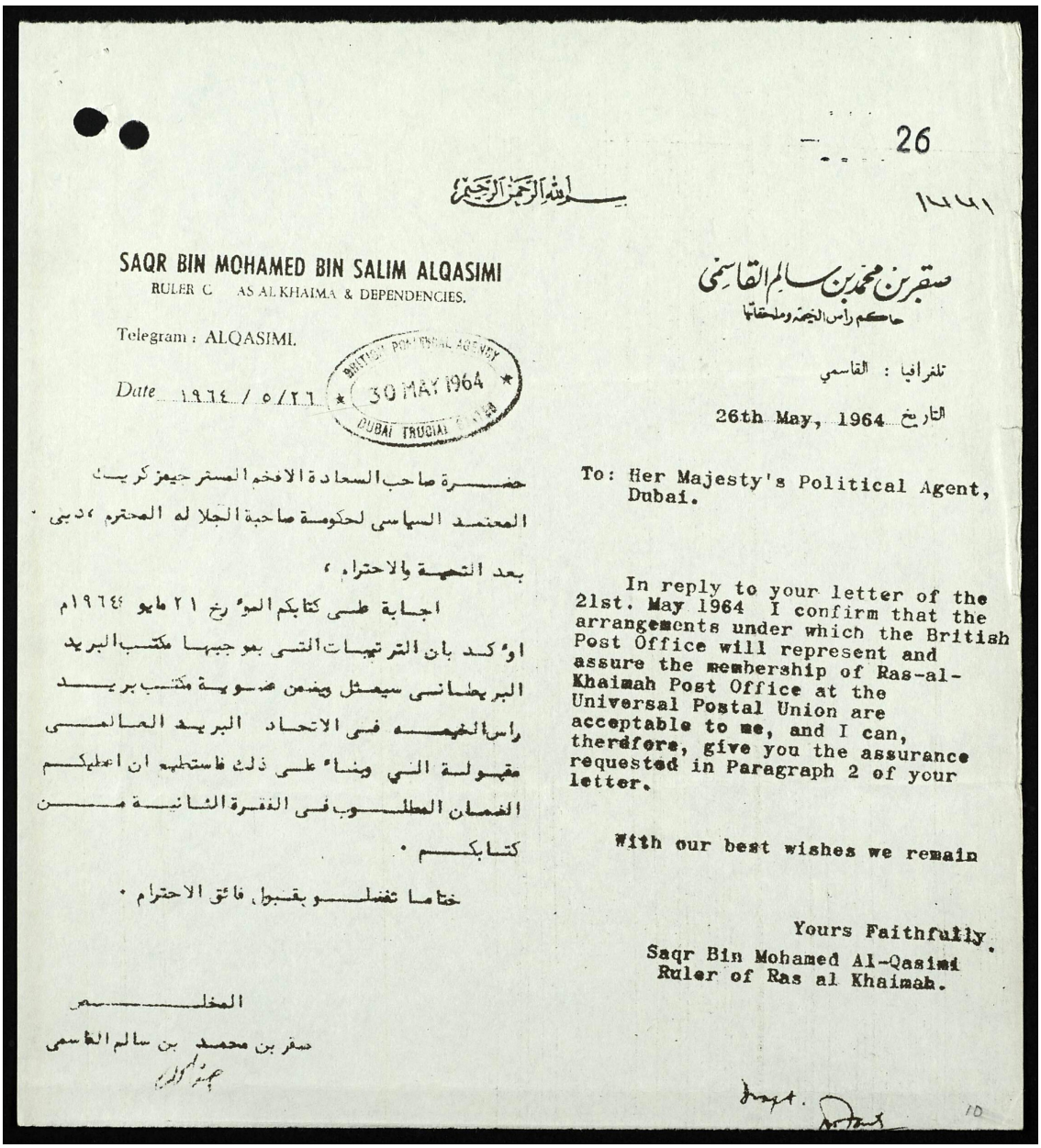
8 Armitage, Douglas, and Robert Johnson: *Iraq : postal history 1920s to 1940s ; airlines, air routes, internal and external postage rates, airmail fees, charges for various other postal services, censorship and postally relevant historical matters*. [Chichester]: Stuart Rossiter Trust, 2009. 342 p. ISBN: 9780954520731.

Request for Information: UAE Postage Rates (Folkert Bruining)

Folkert Bruining writes:

Further to my request on Postage rates in MEPB 18,[9] Ras al-Khaima had a post office from (the end of) 1964, a postal service and postage stamps. In the Arabian Gulf Digital Archive (AGDA) I read (*fig. 1*) that RAK was a member of the U.P.U.[10] But postal rates? I can't find them.

Editor: I read the document this way: Great Britain represents Ras al-Khaima (and likely the other "Trucial States") to the U.P.U. in a similar way as it does with its own colonies (like Falkland or Bermuda). So Ras al-Khaima is in itself not a member state of the U.P.U. Any reader has more information regarding this situation? Maybe that letter of 21st May 1964 will eventually surface…



26

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

SAQR BIN MOHAMED BIN SALIM ALQASIMI
RULER OF RAS AL KHAIMA & DEPENDENCIES.

صقر بن محمد بن سالم القاسمي
حاكم رأس الخيمة وملحقاتها

Telegram : ALQASIMI

تلغرافيا : القاسمي

Date 1964 / 5 / 21

30 MAY 1964
BRITISH POLITICAL AGENCY
DUBAI TRUCIAL COAST

التاريخ 26th May, 1964

حضرة صاحب السعادة الافخم المستر جيمز كريك
المعتمد السياسي لحكومة صاحبة الجلالة المحترم ، دبي .

To: Her Majesty's Political Agent,
Dubai.

بعد التحية والاحترام ،

اجابة على كتابكم المؤرخ ٢١ مايو ١٩٦٤م
اؤكد بان الترتيبات التي بموجبها مكتب البريد
البريطاني سيمثل ويضمن عضوية مكتب بريد
راس الخيمة في الاتحاد البريد العالمي
مقبولة الي وبناء على ذلك فاستطيع ان اعطيكم
الضمان المطلوب في الفقرة الثانية من
كتابكم .

In reply to your letter of the 21st. May 1964 I confirm that the arrangements under which the British Post Office will represent and assure the membership of Ras-al-Khaimah Post Office at the Universal Postal Union are acceptable to me, and I can, therefore, give you the assurance requested in Paragraph 2 of your letter.

ختاما تفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام .

With our best wishes we remain

Yours Faithfully,
Saqr Bin Mohamed Al-Qasimi
Ruler of Ras al Khaimah.

المخلص
صقر بن محمد بن سالم القاسمي

10

9 See MEPB 18, p. 125.
10 Source: https://agda.ae/en/catalogue/tna/fo/371/174722.

Khalid Omaira writes:

Dear Tobias, thank you so much for the MEPB 18 Bulletin!

As regards "Request for Information: UAE Postage Rates", I understand that Mr. Folkert Bruining is looking currently for postal rates at Ras al-Khaima post office. I never found any leaflet or documents from Ras al-Khaima post office giving details of the postal rates. The only resource available for us are the covers themselves.

I assume there are three periods of Ras al Khaima postal rates as follows:

1. 1964–1966: This era is still not clear for me, as most of my covers are philatelic.
2. 1966–1971: Registration Fee: 60dh, Airmail to Europe: 65dh
3. 1971–1973: Registration Fee: 1rl, Airmail to certain Arab countries: 40dh, Airmail to Europe: 75dh, Airmail to America: 1.25rl

All the above data is collected from my genuine usages of Ras al-Khaima postally used covers to different destinations, once the list above is updated, I will let you know.

Editor: Folkert has recently sent me a first draft of an article expanding on this topic. Further work is necessary. The article is due to be publish in MEPB 20. Any help and further information is welcome!

Request for Information: Private Mail in US Diplomatic Pouch (Martin Rhein)

Martin Rhein writes:

The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin is always interesting, even if relatively far from my collecting areas Hungary and NDP… but perhaps there is also a connection for me to Middle East postal history. I have been collecting "**Private Mail in US Diplomatic Pouch**" for a few months and am now trying to understand the postage rates. Enclosed are some covers for which I would like to know whether the frankings were postage due. Perhaps someone also knows the corresponding fee periods. Is there a list of these charges somewhere that one could consult?

*Editor: I showed the Egypt covers (figs. 1 and 2) to members of the Egypt Studies Circle on Facebook. According to **Khalid Omaira**, the rate for cover 1 (17m) is correct, but for cover 2 the correct surface rate should have been 22m. **Adel Hanna** says "17 mills was the discounted surface rate to England. 14 mills was second weight (surface mail) charge for advertising material to all countries, 8 mills for first 50 grams then 6 mills for every extra 50 grams or part of it."*

***Bernardo Longo** tells me about the Lebanon cover (fig. 3): "Yes, UPU surface rate of 20 Piastres up to 20 gr from 1 January 1943 to 30 June 1944." The 25 Piastres on the Syrian cover (fig. 4) was the correct surface letter rate to the US in 1953 according to **Bassam Alkudsi**.*

*On the Saudi cover (fig. 5), **Martin Lovegrove**, editor of APAI's RANDOM NOTES, writes: "The correct surface rate at that time was 3 qirsh. The 9 qirsh franking is not one I have seen; the usual rate from Jeddah to USA was 10.5 qirsh. The name was familiar, see attached." He sent the cover in fig. 6, addressed to the person who sent the other letter. **Jim Kearney** confirms the surface rate as being 3 qirsh: "Most of my 'diplomatic' mail from Jiddah has 3 qirsh on it, the surface rate, but not marked airmail."*



Fig. 1: Cairo to London, 1943: 17m (plus British 2½d).



Fig. 2: Cairo to New York, 1949: 14m.

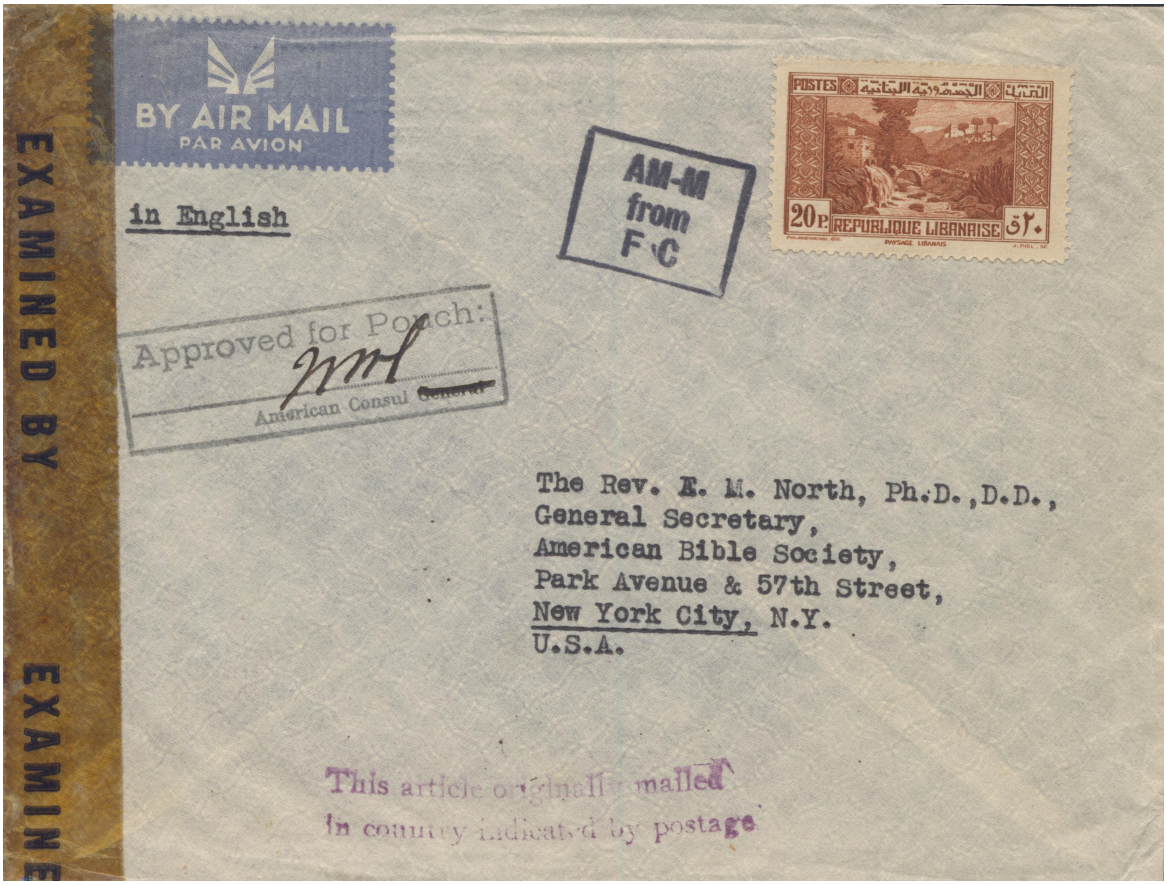


Fig. 3: Lebanon to New York, 1940s?: 20 p.

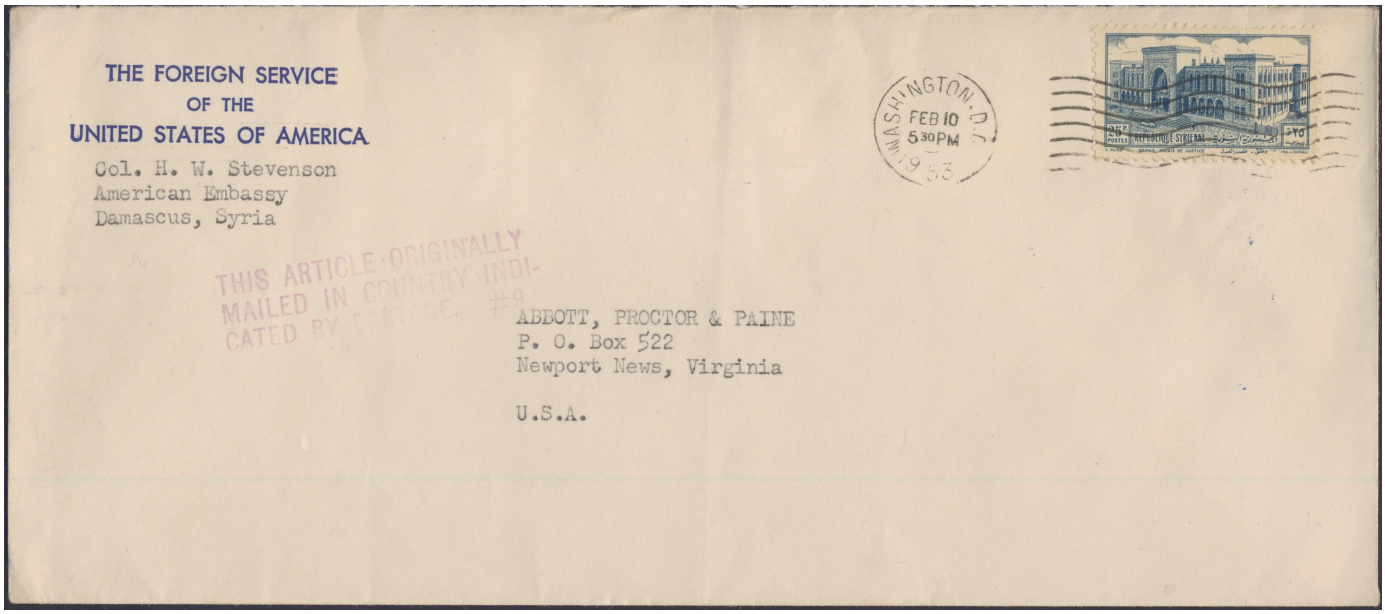


Fig. 4: Damascus to USA, 1953, 35p.



Fig. 5: Saudi-Arabia to USA, 1947: 9 qirsh
Franking: 3×3 qirsh = 9 qirsh + 1/8 qirsh obligatory tax.
The 5c covers domestic air mail within the USA.



Fig. 6: Saudi-Arabia to USA, 1946, franked Franking: 3 qirsh + 1/8 qirsh obligatory tax.
Courtesy of Martin Lovegrove.

Arabian Philatelic Association International: New Website

Tobias Zywietz writes:

The *Arabian Philatelic Association International* has recently launched its website:

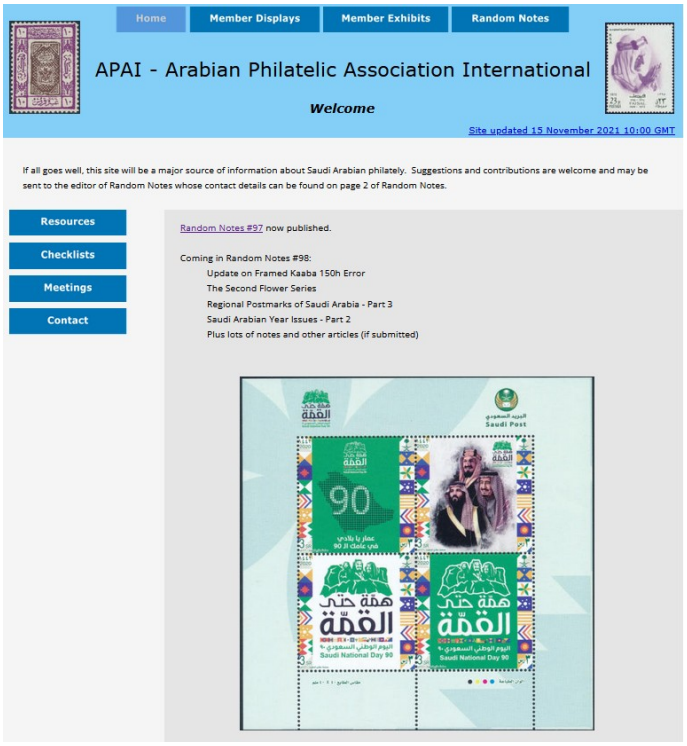
http://www.the-weatherings.co.uk/APAI/index.html

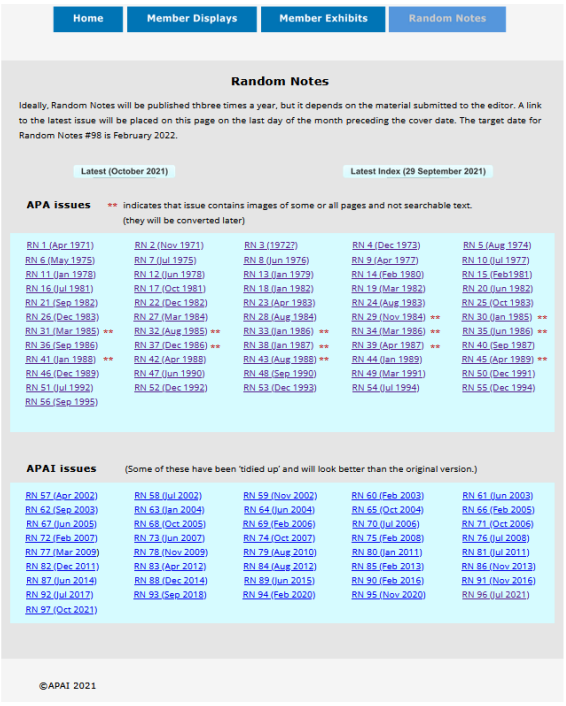
The *Arabian Philatelic Association* (APA) was established in 1968 in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, by a group of Aramco employees and had 300 members at its peak. The journal APA RANDOM NOTES, the "Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries," auctions and a new issue service contributed to the popularity of Saudi Arabian philately in the 1970s and 1980s. However, after interest declined in the 1990s, an initial attempt to start up a conventional Saudi stamp society in the USA failed.

Since then, it was realised that an Internet-based society has a better prospect of success, leading to the newly-founded *Arabian Philatelic Association International* (APAI). The journal RANDOM NOTES is published thrice a year under the editorship of Martin Lovegrove. The society's Membership Secretary is Marwan Nusair.

The new website features a number of resources:

- Member Displays (PDF presentations)
- Member Exhibits (PDF presentations)
- RANDOM NOTES Archive (complete set of PDFs from no. 1 and index)
- News & Resources (auction results, checklists, meeting news & contacts form)





MEPB 18: ***The WWI Censor Seals of the Ottoman Empire***
(Philip Longbottom, pp. 28–46)

Hakan Yılmaz writes:

Here are some samples from my award-winning collection of Ottoman censor marks featuring the red İzmir censor sealing label with crescent (transcriptions by **Osman Levend Seral)**:

Editor: The examples shown in figs. 1 and 3 clearly prove that (at least in this printing for İzmir) the whole sheet (apart from the margins) was inked in red, not just the round areas later to be cut out (as shown in fig. 21 in Longbottom's article).



Figs. 1b, 2b, and 3b.



Figs. 1 and 1a: Letter sent from İzmir to Der Saʿadet (İstanbul) in May 1917.
On front side:[11] "To be presented to His Grace Fâik Beğ Efendi, the Examiner of Consular Affairs at the Foreign Ministry". In red manuscript: "To be transferred to Tahsin Efendi / 11th May 333" [11.05.1917].
Postmark: "Basma Hâne 2 // 14.4.33 // BASMA-HANÉ 2" [14.04.1917 (new style)]. Red Cachet (illegible).
Cachet: "111" in single circle (distributing postal clerk serving the Foreign Ministry).
On the reverse:[12] "From Tahsin Beğ, the Turkish Accountant of the Central War Directorate of Coaling on Reşîdiye Street in İzmir. Postmark (machine cancellation): "İstanbul / CONSTANTINOPLE / 6 nîsan 1333 / 19 AVRIL" [16.04.1917]. Postmark: "İstanbul 2 // 21.2.333 // STAMBOUL 2" [21.04.1917, old style)].

11 *"Der Saʿadet'e gidecekdir ..... Türk'ce Hâriciye Nezâret'i Umûr u ŞehBenderî Mümeyyiz'i Sa'adet'lu Fâik Beğ Efendi hazret'lerine takdîm [el yazı'sı ile] Tahsin Efendi'ye havâle / 11 mayıs 333."* Damga: *"basma hâne 2 // 14.4.33 // BASMA-HANÉ 2"* [Cn-E][târih yeni usûl'e göre'dir]. Kaşe: *"okunmuyor"*. Kaşe: *"111"* [Hâriciye Nezâret'ine dağıtım yapan posta müvezzî'inin şifre'si].

12 *"İzmir Reşîdiye Cadde'sinde Harb Kömür Merkez'i Müdîriyet'i Türk'ce Muhâsebeci'si Tahsin Beğ taraf'ındandır Türkce yazılmışdır."* Damga: *"İstanbul / CONSTANTINOPLE / 16 nîsan 1333 / 19 AVRIL"* [Cn-B][makine]. Damga: *"İstanbul 2 // 21.2.333 // STAMBOUL 2"* [Cn-A][târih eski usûl'e göre'dir].



Figs. 2 and 2a: Letter sent from İzmir to Der Saʿadet (İstanbul) in March 1917. Front Side:[13] Addressed to "His Grace Fâik Beğ Efendi, the Examiner of Consular Affairs Bureau at the Foreign Ministry" and (in manuscript): "Return on Tuesday / 6th March 333" [6.03.1917]. Postmark: "İzmir hükûmet konağı / --.-.-- / 1"[14] and illegible red cachet. Cachet "111" in single circle (distributing postal clerk serving the Foreign Ministry). Back Side:[15] Postmark (machine cancellation) "İstanbul / CONSTANTINOPLE / 3 March 1333 / 12 MARS" [3.03.1917], and "İstanbul 2 / 12.3.33 / STAMBOUL 2" [12.03.1917 (new style)].



Figs. 3 and 3a: Cover sent from to İzmir to Üsküdar (Scutari), April 1917. On the front side:[16] "To be presented to Doctor Ahmed Müştak Beğ, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Army. [residing] at Bostan Street in Mirahor, Üsküdar. In manuscript "3 mayıs 333" [3.05.1917]. Postmark: "İzmir hükûmet konağı // 27.4.33 // 1" [27.04.1917 (new style)]. Cachet: "Controlled by | 2 | / İzmir censorship". On the reverse:[17] Postmarks: "İzmir 2 // 28.4.33 // SMYRNE 2" [28.04.1917 (new style)]; (machine cancellation) "İstanbul / CONSTANTINOPLE / 2 mayıs 1333 / 2 MAI" [2.05.1917], and "Üsküdar // 3.3.333 // 2" [3.05.1917 (old style)].

13 *Der Saʿadet'de Hâriciye Nezâret'inde Umûr u ŞehBendâr Kalem'i Mümeyyiz'i Saʿadet'lu Fâik Beğ Efendi'ye mahsus'dur. [el yazı'sı ile] "Salı iâde / 6 mart 333".* Damga*: "izmir hükûmet konağı // --.-.-- // 1"* [Av-E]. Kaşe: *"okunmuyor"*. Kaşe: *"111"* [Hâriciye Nezâret'ine dağıtım yapan posta müvezzî'inin şifre'si].

14 Hükûmet konağı = Government offices.

15 Damga: *"İstanbul / CONSTANTINOPLE / 3 mart 1333 / 12 MARS"* [Cn-A][makine]. Damga: *"İstanbul 2 / 12.3.33 / STAMBOUL 2"* [Cn-A][târih eski usûl'e göre'dir].

16 *"Der Saʿadet Üsküdar'da Mirahor'da Bostan Sokağında Asker i Şâhâne Kâ i Makâm'larından Doktor Ahmed Müştak Beğ'e takdîm."* [el yazı'sı ile] "*3 mayıs 333"*. Damga: *"İzmir hükûmet konağı / 27.4.33 / 1"* [Av-D][târih yeni usûl'e göre'dir]. Kaşe: *"İzmir sansür'ünce / muâyene olunmuşdur | 2 |"*.

17 Damga: *"İzmir 2 / 28.4.33 / SMYRNE 2"* [Cn-C][târih yeni usûl'e göre'dir]. Damga: *"İstanbul / CONSTANTINOPLE / 2 mayıs 1333 / 2 MAI"* [Cn-B][makine]. Damga: *"Üsküdar / 3.3.333 // 2"* [Av-A][târih eski usûl'e göre'dir].

MEPB 18: Pogon Ambulant Post Office: A Rural Postal Service in Ottoman Times? (Folkert Bruining, pp. 118–119)

Ercan Oktay Richter writes:

I read Folkert's article: very interesting and with a valid question about the "ambulant postal service" (*seyyar posta memurlari damgalari*). I have a relatively large collection and at the moment I am looking for literature on the subject. As far as I know it was introduced in the Ottoman Empire in 1888. All the officials had their own negative stamps and they were allowed to travel by rail.

Editor: Thank you Ercan. I hope there will be further responses to this hitherto rather obscure topic. The only article on any similar theme describes small circular numbered hand-stamps used by postmen in Constantinople after 1913. So no relation to this rural service in the mountains of Epirus….

2002 Fluorescent Overprint on Definitive Revenue Stamps of Jordan (Fareed Tawara)

Fareed Tawara posted on Facebook:[18]

It is generally accepted that all Jordanian Revenue stamps issued since 1999 until now bear a clear date of printing.[19] However I can show one stamp that deviates: the year is only shown as a fluorescent overprints and remains invisible in daylight: "ايرادات٢٠٠٢ / Eridat 2002"

I believe this is the only stamp known with this feature.







Figs. 1, 2, and 2a: Jordan Revenue, 500m, 2002, with fluorescent overprint.

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Please request account details from me: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

18 6.10.2021, online: https://www.facebook.com/groups/760575318024279/posts/1070160853732389/.

19 Cf. Avon Kaplanian's article in this edition.

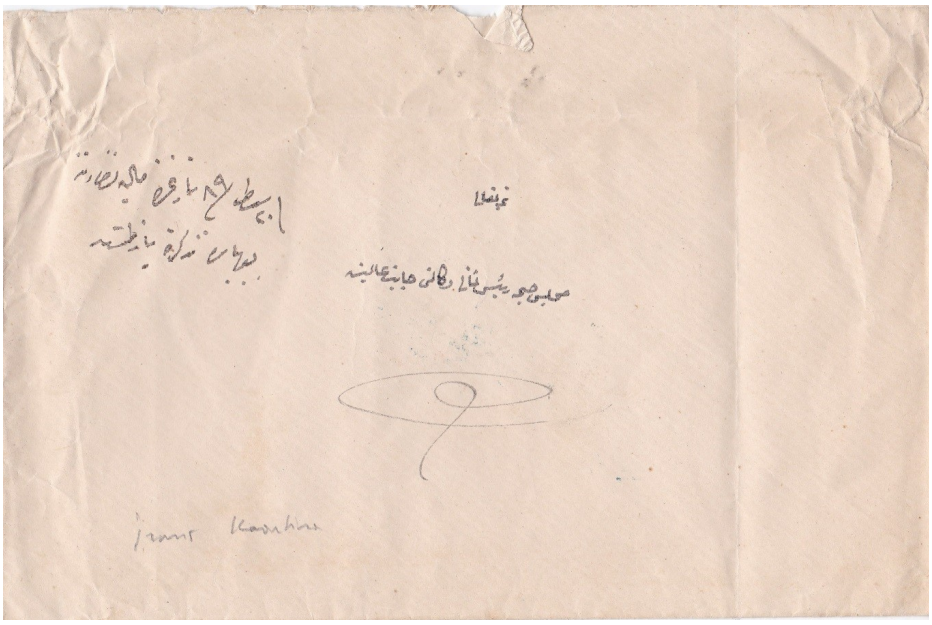
MEPB 18: ***The Agony of Quarantine in Smyrna in 1890***
(Tobias Zywietz, pp. 22–23)

Osman Levend Seral writes:



Here is a cover sent from the İzmir Quarantine Administration to the Ministry of Finance dated 20th February 1889: the seal on the reverse reads *"İzmir karantina idâre'si 284"* (H. 1284 = 1868).

On Front side:[20] "By the Hand of the Omnipotent / to be directed to Rekâtî, the Assistant Head of the Sanitary Council." Manuscript internal note: "Written in full detail to the Ministry of Finances on the 20th of February 89" [04.03.1873].





20 *Yümn i Teâlâ / Meclis i Sıhhîye Re's'i Sânî Rekâtî cânib i âlî'sine 20 Şubat 89 târih'inde. Mâliye Nezâret'ine bî-esrihî tezkîrât yazılmışdır.*

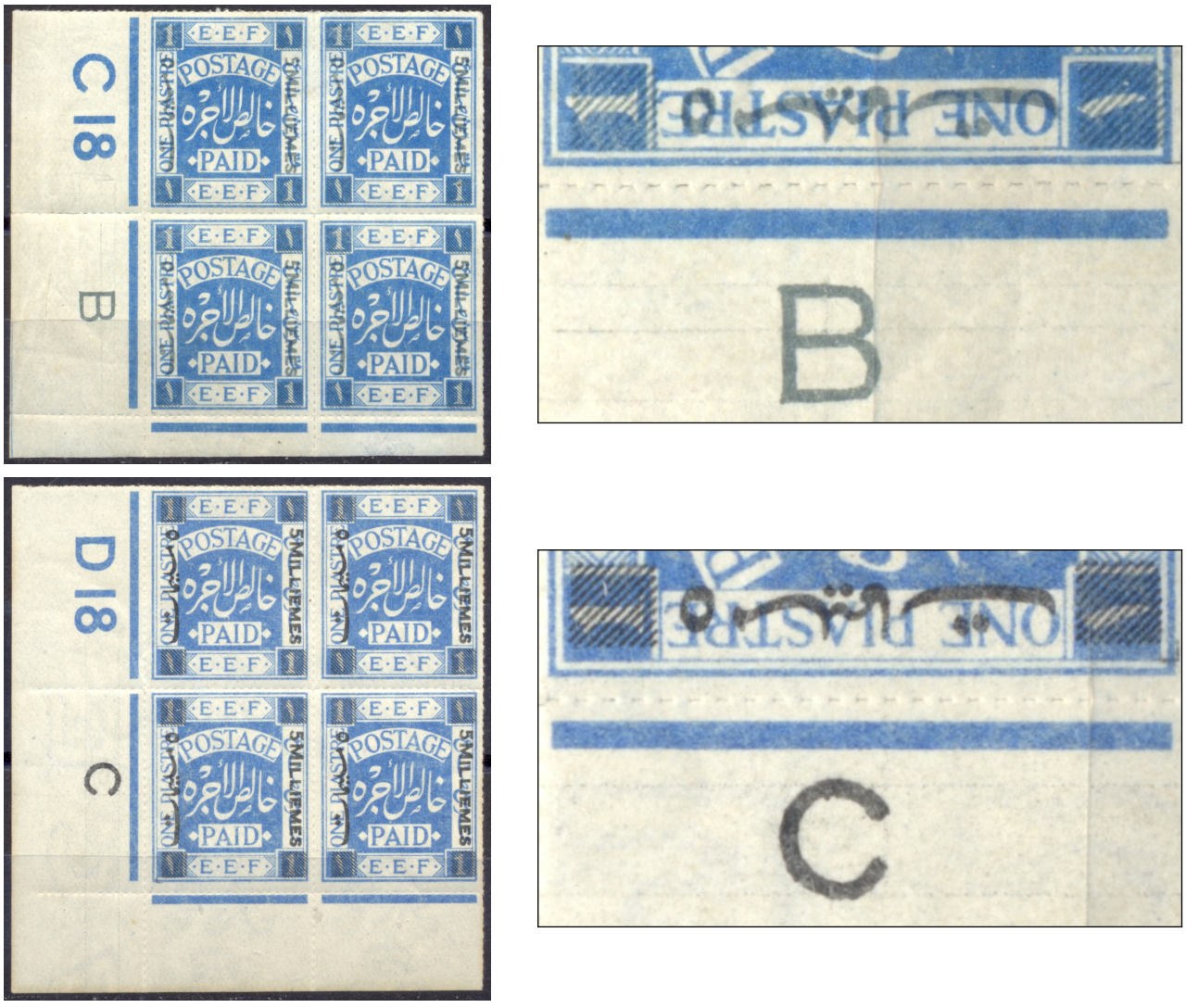
MEPB 18: ***Selling the Impossible – Palestine 'Blues' 1918: 5 Mils Overprint in Grey Colour?*** (Tobias Zywietz, pp. 63–65)

Adel Al-Sarraf writes:

From your article regarding the 5m on 1p grey colour surcharge (SG 4) on page 63, here are my two plate blocks-of-four (control blocks). Notice the grey colour surcharge on the C18 Transfer B plate block including the colour of the Transfer letter "B" itself (*fig. 1*), while it's clearly black on the D18 Transfer C plate block (*fig. 2*).

This is just adding further to the discussion. I believe that possibly shades of the colour black were used for the surcharging such as the greyish black I'm showing you here, or this could be an effect of the light over the years causing a slight colour changeling. More discussion is needed.

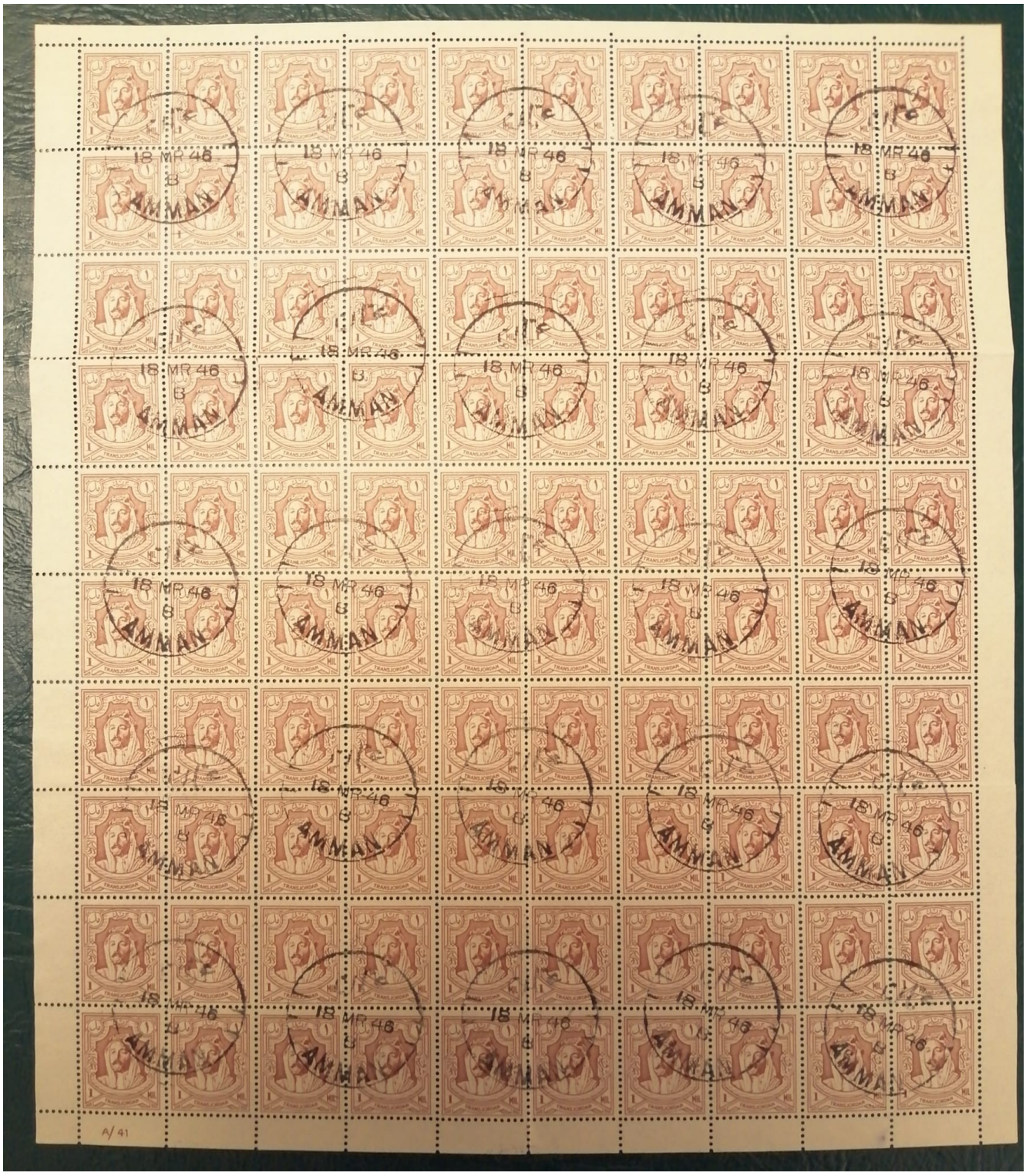
Editor: In my opinion these examples strengthen the hypotheses that exposure to light has caused the effect, the black colour of the surcharge being more susceptible to light that the blue colour of the stamps themselves. I also noticed a difference in the appearance of the paper: in Adel's "B" block it ***looks*** *thinner than in the "C" block, maybe that change-in-colour is also caused by the sustained exposure to light?*



Figs. 1, 2, 1a, and 2a: The two control blocks from Adel's collection.

Jordan: 1 mil Definitive 1942 in complete cancelled-to-order Sheet

Editor: ***Hatem Rawhi Al-Khatib*** *recently showed a complete sheet of the 1m 1942 definitive stamp (MiNr. 185 C, SG 222) on Facebook.*[21] *Nothing remarkable, except that someone had the sheet cancelled-to-order at Amman on 18th March 1946: "عمان / AMMAN / 18 MR 46 / B".*



21 See https://www.facebook.com/groups/962375187137342/posts/6786534644721338.

Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine Part 12: 1933

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 twelfth part covers the year 1933.

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.	The Palestine gazette	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. 142–204.
  - *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.
  - *Part 11: 1932*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 17, 2021, pp. 128–239.

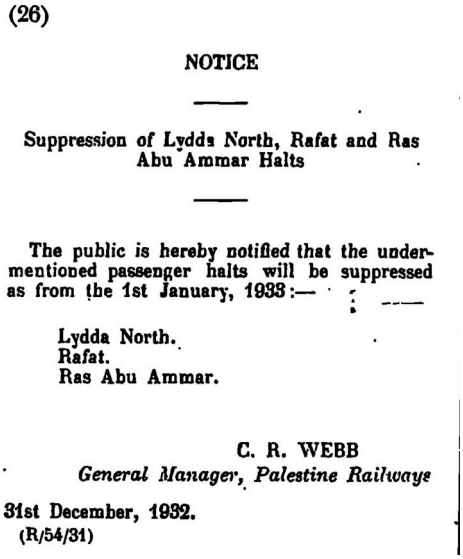
  Free download (PDF): www.zobbel.de/mepb/mepbulletin.htm.
- Various Wikipedia articles and further internet resources, The London Gazette, The Palestine Bulletin, et al.

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2 See part 1 of this series for detailed information.

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

5.01.1933: Railway Station Changes (Lydda North, Rafat and Ras Abu Ammar) (1.01.1933)



(26)

NOTICE

Suppression of Lydda North, Rafat and Ras Abu Ammar Halts

The public is hereby notified that the undermentioned passenger halts will be suppressed as from the 1st January, 1933:—

Lydda North.
Rafat.
Ras Abu Ammar.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

31st December, 1932.
(R/54/31)

(26)

NOTICE

Suppression of Lydda North, Rafat and Ras Abu Ammar Halts

The public is hereby notified that the undermentioned passenger halts will be suppressed as from the 1st January, 1933 :—

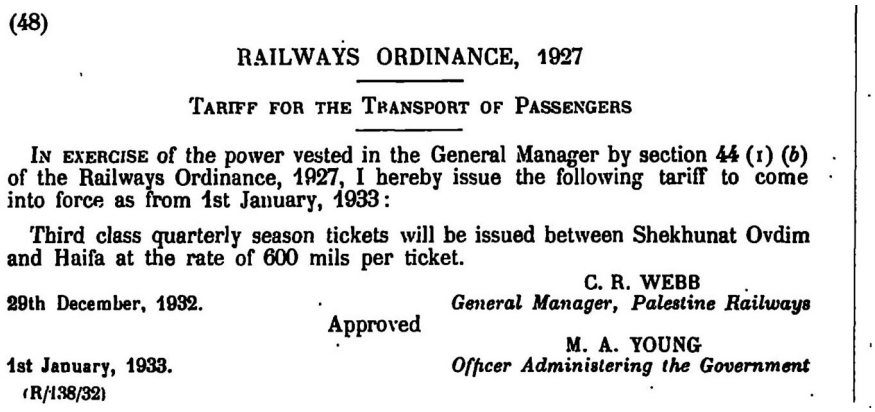
Lydda North.
Rafat.
Ras Abu Ammar.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

31st December, 1932.
(R/54/31)

Doc. 672: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 337 (5.01.1933), p. 25.
Note: Dayr Rāfāt, Jerusalem Sub-District, 4 km west of Artūf and 7 km south of ʿImwas (at km 45).
Note: Rās Abū ʿAmmār, Jerusalem Sub-District, 9 km west of Beit Jala (at km 67).
Note: Lydda North could not be exactly located (likely at Main Line km 107).

12.01.1933: Railway Fares (1.01.1933)



(48)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927

TARIFF FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS

IN EXERCISE of the power vested in the General Manager by section 44 (1) (*b*) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby issue the following tariff to come into force as from 1st January, 1933:

Third class quarterly season tickets will be issued between Shekhunat Ovdim and Haifa at the rate of 600 mils per ticket.

C. R. WEBB
29th December, 1932. *General Manager, Palestine Railways*

Approved

M. A. YOUNG
1st January, 1933. *Officer Administering the Government*

(R/138/32)

(48)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927

TARIFF FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS

IN EXERCISE of the power vested in the General Manager by section 44 (1) (*b*) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby issue the following tariff to come into force as from 1st January, 1933 :

Third class quarterly season tickets will be issued between Shekhunat Ovdim and Haifa at the rate of 600 mils per ticket.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

1st January, 1933.

Approved

M. A. YOUNG
Officer Administering the Government

1st January, 1933.
(R/138/32)

Doc. 673: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 338 (12.01.1933), p. 43.

12.01.1933: Railway Station Changes (Haifa Business Centre) (15.01.1933)

(49)

NOTICE

The Public is hereby notified that the passenger halt at the Haifa Business Centre (Merkaz Miskhari) will be suppressed as from the 15th January, 1933.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

6th January, 1933.
(R/54/31)

(49)

NOTICE

The Public is hereby notified that the passenger halt at the Haifa Business Centre (Merkaz Miskhari) will be suppressed as from the 15th January, 1933.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

6th January, 1933.
(R/54/31)

Doc. 674: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 338 (12.01.1933), p. 43.

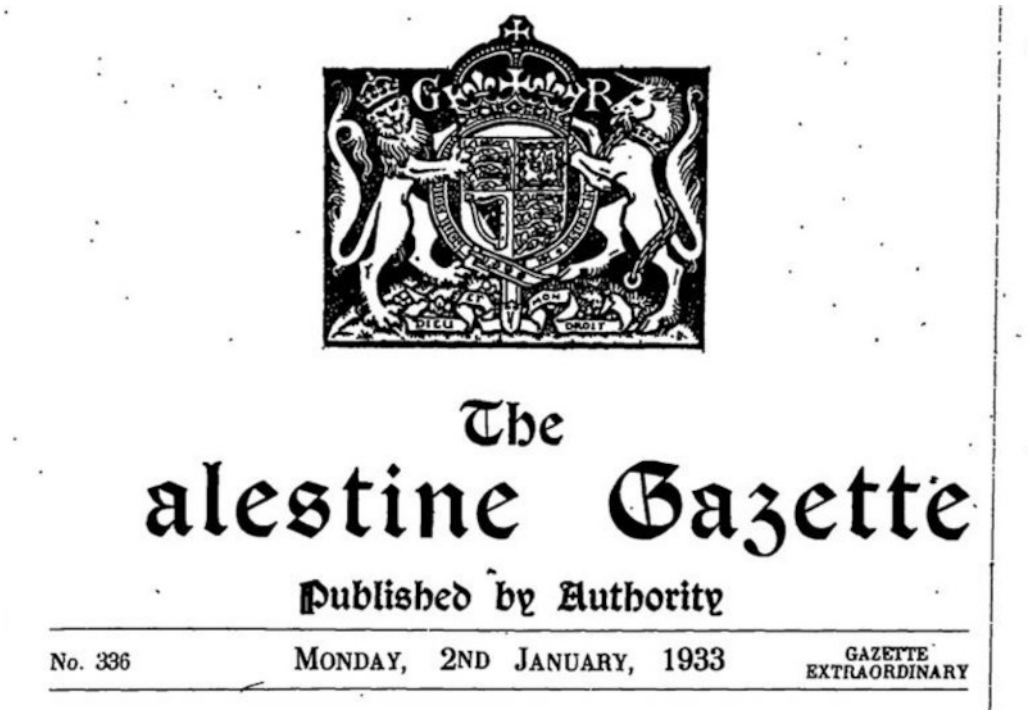
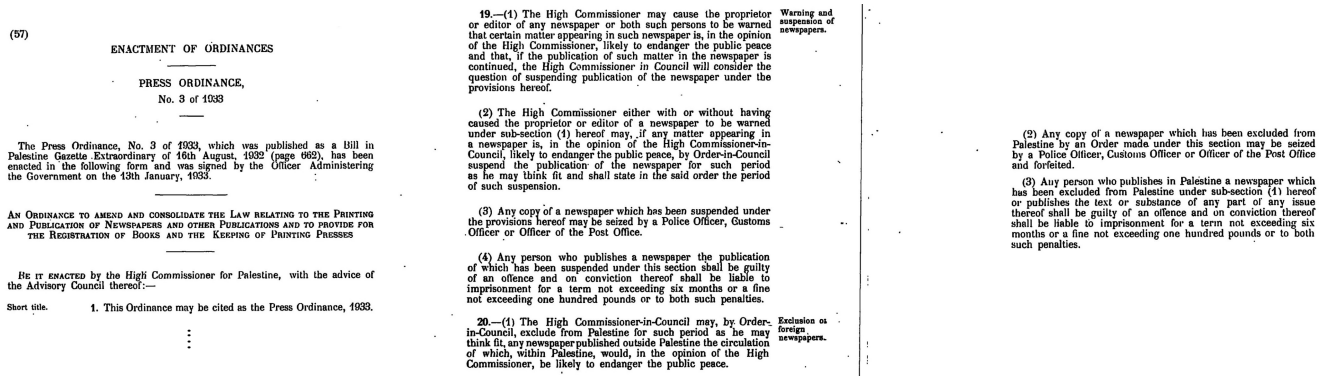


Fig. 212: Masthead of The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 336 (2.01.1933).

19.01.1933: Press Ordinance, 1933 (Enactment)



(57)

ENACTMENT OF ORDINANCES

PRESS ORDINANCE,
No. 3 of 1933

The Press Ordinance, No. 3 of 1933, which was published as a Bill in Palestine Gazette Extraordinary of 16th August, 1932 (page 662), has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on the 13th January, 1933.

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, 1933.

⋮

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 a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such penalties.

Exclusion of foreign newspapers.

20.—(1) The High Commissioner-in-Council 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 made under this section may be seized by a Police Officer, Customs Officer or Officer of the Post Office 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 a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such penalties.

(2) Any copy of a newspaper which has been excluded from Palestine by an Order made under this section may be seized by a Police Officer, Customs Officer or Officer of the Post Office 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 a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such penalties.

Doc. 675: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 340 (19.01.1933), pp. 56–75.
The relevant passages shown here are from pp. 56, 63, and 64.
Note: Refers to Gazette Extraordinary, Suppl. no. 15/1932 (16.08.1932), pp. 661–678.[4]
Note: Confirmed in Gazette 362 (18.05.1933), p. 538[5]

19.01.1933: Press Ordinance (Fees)

(62)

PRESS ORDINANCE, 1933

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER-IN-COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 37

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by section 37 of the Press Ordinance, 1933, the High Commissioner-in-Council has made the following regulations:—

Citation. 1. These regulations may be cited as the Press Regulations, 1933.

Interpretation. 2. In these regulations "Ordinance" means the Press Ordinance, 1933.

Fees for permits. 3. The following fees shall be payable for permits:—

(a) For a permit to publish a newspaper - 500 mils.

(b) For a permit to keep a printing press - 250 mils.

Provided that no fee shall be payable

(a) for a permit to publish a newspaper which was legally published before the commencement of the Ordinance, or

(b) for a permit to keep a printing press which was kept before the commencement of the Ordinance,

if such permits respectively are obtained within three months of the commencement of the Ordinance.

Fees for copies of entries in register, etc. 4. The fee to be paid to the Director of Education or the District Commissioner for a certified copy of any entry in, or any extract from, any register, or a copy of any application, declaration or bond made or executed under the Ordinance shall be fifty mils.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary.

17th January, 1933.
(K/119/32)

4 See *doc. 621* in MEPB 17 on p. 172.
5 See *doc. 710* on p. 190.

(62)

PRESS ORDINANCE, 1933

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE HIGH COMISSIONER-IN-COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 37

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by section 37 of the Press Ordinance, 1933, the High Commissioner-in-Council has made the following regulations:—

Citation.
Interpretation.
Fees for permits.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Press Regulations, 1933.
2. In these regulations "Ordinance" means the Press Ordinance, 1933.
3. The following fees shall be payable for permits:—
   (*a*) For a permit to publish a newspaper – 500 mils.
   (*b*) For a permit to keep a printing press – 250 mils.

   Provided that no fee shall be payable
   (*a*) for a permit to publish a newspaper which was legally published before the commencement of the Ordinance, or
   (*b*) for a permit to keep a printing press which was kept before the commencement of the Ordinance,

if such permits respectively are obtained within three months of the commencement of the Ordinance.

4. The fee to be paid to the Director of Education or the District Commissioner for a certified copy of any entry in, or any extract from, any register, or a copy of any application, declaration or bond made or executed under the Ordinance shall be fifty mils.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary.

17th January, 1933.
(K/119/32)

Doc. 676: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 340 (19.01.1933), p. 78.

26.01.1933: Exclusion of Foreign Newspaper (No. 1) Order-in-Council, 1933 (Moscow Daily News) (24.01.1933)

(80)

PRESS ORDINANCE, 1933

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 20 (1)

IN EXERCISE of the powers in him vested by sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Press Ordinance, 1933, the High Commissioner-in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:— No. 3 of 1933.

1. This Order may be cited as the Exclusion of Foreign Newspaper (No. 1) Order-in-Council, 1933. Citation.

2 The newspaper entitled "Moscow Daily News" (Daily and Weekly Editions) published in Moscow, U.S.S.R., shall from the date of this Order until further order be excluded from Palestine. Exclusion of the "Moscow Daily News" newspaper.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

24nd January, 1933.
(CF/319/32)

(80)

PRESS ORDINANCE, 1933

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 20 (I)

No. 3 of 1933.

IN EXERCISE of the powers in him vested by sub-section (I) of section 20 of the Press Ordinance, 1933, the High Commissioner-in-Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered ns follows:—

Citation.

1. This Older may be cited as the Exclusion of Foreign Newspaper (No. 1) Order-in-Council, 1933.

Exclusion of the "Moscow Daily News" newspaper.

2. The newspaper entitled "Moscow Daily News" (Daily and Weekly Editions) published in Moscow, U.S.S.R., shall from the date of this Order until further order be excluded from Palestine.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

24nd January, 1933.

(CF/319/32)

Doc. 677: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 341 (26.01.1933), p. 93.



Fig. 213: Masthead of the Moscow Daily News, 3. 1933, no. 57 (7.11.1933). Apart from the daily edition, there was also a weekly digest: "Moscow News".[6]

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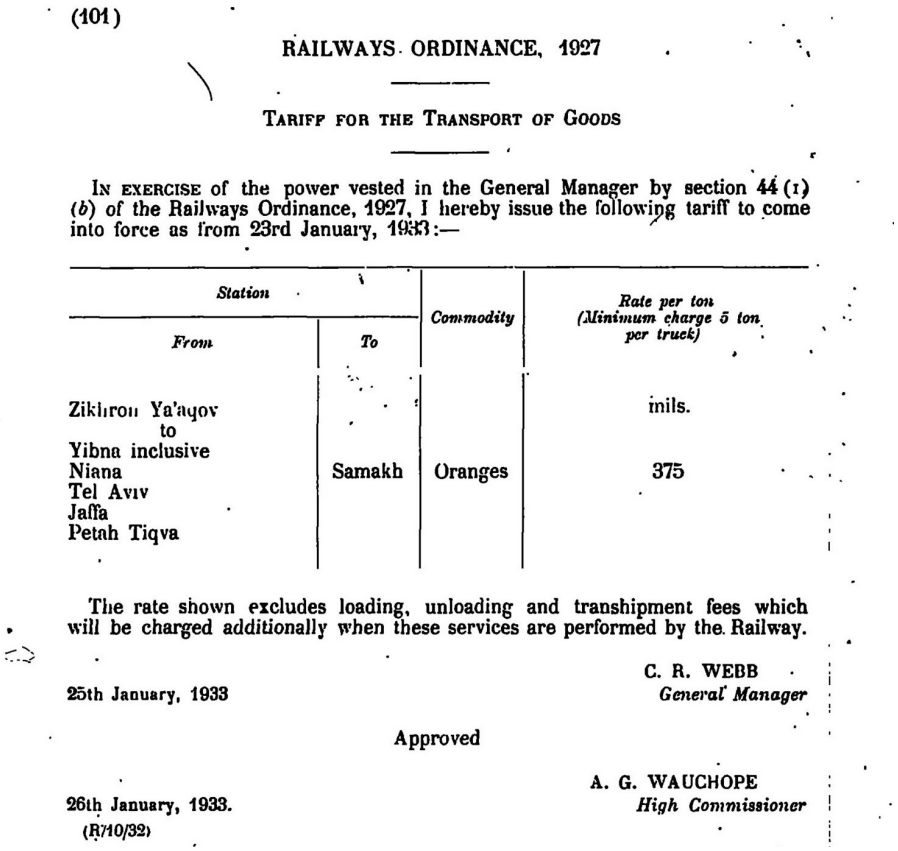
Log-in to your Skrill account and send money to ebay@zobbel.de

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Please request account details from me: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

6 Image (prt) from: https://www.eastview.com/resources/gpa/moscow-news/.

2.02.1933: Railway Fares (23.01.1933)



(101)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927

TARIFF FOR THE TRANSPORT OF GOODS

IN EXERCISE of the power vested in the General Manager by section 44 (1) (*b*) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby issue the following tariff to come into force as from 23rd January, 1933:—

Station		Commodity	Rate per ton (Minimum charge 5 ton per truck)
From	To		
Zikhron Ya'aqov to Yibna inclusive Niana Tel Aviv Jaffa Petah Tiqva	Samakh	Oranges	mils. 375

The rate shown excludes loading, unloading and transhipment fees which will be charged additionally when these services are performed by the Railway.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager

25th January, 1933

Approved

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner

26th January, 1933.
(R/10/32)

Doc. 678: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 342 (2.02.1933), p. 111. Note: "Zikhron Ya'acov to Yibna inclusive" refers to all stations and halts inbetween.

(101)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927

TARIFF FOR THE TRANSPORT OF GOODS

IN EXERCISE of the power vested in the General Manager by section 44 (1) (*b*) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby issue the following tariff to come into force as from 23rd January, 1933:—

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C. R. WEBB
General Manager

25th January, 1933.

Approved

A.G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner

26th January, 1933.
(R/10/32)

2.02.1933: BBC Empire Broadcasting (Survey)

(102)

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF CIRCULAR DESPATCH OF THE 7TH OF JANUARY, 1933, FROM HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION'S SCHEME FOR EMPIRE BROADCASTING.

Sir,

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the British Broadcasting Corporation's scheme for Empire Broadcasting which was initiated on the 19th of December, last.

2. The British Broadcasting Corporation have always pursued the ideal of a system of Empire broadcasting and as long ago as 1927 they initiated a series of constant and exhaustive experiments with a view to achieving what they felt to be essential before they could undertake a constant regular service, namely, a system of transmission on which a reasonable degree of reliance might be placed. The most important aspect of this experimentation was the establishment in November, 1927, of the experimental short-wave transmitter at Chelmsford G5SW; this enterprise was strictly tentative but by 1929 it had resulted in a very great deal of information consisting of reports from listeners, not only those interested as experts in short-wave transmission, but also from ordinary users of receivers, and it was seen that there was a general desire for a regular service. This desire was greatest in Colonies without a regular broadcasting service or with a rudimentary one only.

3. On the basis of these reports various schemes for providing a transmitting station and programmes and a news service were considered, but owing to technical difficulties and, above all, to financial conditions, they could not be pursued. It was obvious that Imperial funds would not be available for any such service.

4. This situation received the immediate attention of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The existing station at Chelmsford had intrinsic limitations which would never permit it to provide an adequate Empire service, and the cost of maintaining it was considerable. Two main alternatives were open to the Corporation, viz., either (1) to abandon the scheme entirely, or (2) to assume the sole responsibility for an Empire service. Their appreciation of the position—and I feel bound to record my appreciation of their public-spirited attitude—was that, whatever the financial difficulties might be, all the evidence went to show a widespread desire in all parts of the Empire for the service. If the project were given up, this country would be without the power to express itself by wireless throughout the world, while other countries, by reason of their short-wave equipment, were able to do so. The British Broadcasting Corporation therefore decided to pursue the project and in November, 1931, announced their intention to proceed at once with plans for erecting a short-wave Empire broadcasting station. I must emphasize that this project is a costly one upon which the Corporation have no prospect of financial compensation in the near future, and one which does not fall within the functions contemplated in their charter.

5. The old experimental station G5SW has been replaced by the most modern station and equipment available, with two transmitters, eight wave-lengths, and seventeen aerials. The plans laid down for the station are advisedly indefinite at the present time: the details of future policy will be decided in the light of experience. At first the main appeal will be to the direct listener with a short-wave receiving-set, and the improvements in short-wave transmission and reception are such that reasonably good reception should be possible to such listeners. In addition, broadcasting stations in the Empire should be able to receive and relay the programmes provided. The service will not be without difficulties owing to the size of the Empire, spreading as it does over 300 degrees of longitude involving a time difference of twenty hours at Greenwich. A general Empire broadcast, while not impossible, is neither convenient nor satisfactory, but arrangements have been made to transmit programmes at suitable times to various separate zones.

6. This enterprise, which is substantially due to the disinterested enthusiasm of the British Broadcasting Corporation, has my fullest support. I realize that in most Colonies, where an advanced local broadcasting system does not yet exist, the furtherance of the service will depend upon short-wave enthusiasts. I trust that you will do all in your power to present to them the facts which I have outlined in this despatch and to encourage them in co-operating to promote the success of the scheme. This they may do by sending reports of reception to the British Broadcasting Corporation, by making suggestions to them, and especially, when their reception is good, by letting their neighbours hear transmissions from England. The service has in some measure emerged from the experimental stage, but it cannot reasonably be expected to be perfect in its early days. The Corporation have no illusion upon this point, and while they ask for patience from listeners they also solicit their co-operation in giving them the fullest possible information upon the technical aspects of local reception. For this reason they have produced a questionnaire of which I enclose a few copies with the request that you will do what is possible to give it a wide currency in the territory under your administration—either through the Press or otherwise as you may deem most appropriate—with an intimation that a good Empire service will be substantially promoted by the co-operation of listeners. The British Broadcasting Corporation will welcome constructive criticism of every kind; but it will be realized that criticism which is confined to mere details of programmes or of times selected for broadcasting, and which is either based purely upon personal preferences or is lacking in any concrete proposals for improvement, will be of little value.

7. Preliminary steps have been taken by the British Broadcasting Corporation in sending Mr. Malcolm Frost, a member of the Corporation's Empire Service Department, on an Empire tour. Mr. Frost's duties are threefold, corresponding to the three main principles of the Empire broadcasting scheme, namely, (1) to explain the primary object of the service which is for the benefit of the direct listener, that is, the individual living in a country where no organized local broadcasting exists, (2) to arrange a close and effective liaison with local broadcasting organizations in countries where these already exist and where it is hoped the relaying of the Empire programmes will become a regular feature, and (3) to interest local broadcasting enterprises in the Empire recorded programmes, which have been produced at considerable expense by the Corporation, and which it is hoped will prove an acceptable resource to local programme builders who, through a scarcity of material and artists, should welcome additional means of providing broadcast entertainment. These recorded programmes, whatever the immediate possibilities of transmission from London, should ensure that British programmes will be available in places where broadcasting organization exist. The Corporation intends furnishing a regular supply of such programmes if, as a result of Mr. Frost's tour, the demand justifies a continuance of the supply, and their dissemination as envisaged by the British Broadcasting Corporation has my entire support. Should Mr. Frost during his itinerary visit the territory under your administration I am sure that you will give him all possible assistance in advancing the general success of the scheme in its three main objectives.

8. I have written at some length on this matter as I am especially concerned to see that this enterprise which is of great and obvious Imperial value should be successful. The British Broadcasting Corporation have spared no pains to provide, without any financial subvention, a service of broadcasting for the whole Empire, and I rely upon you to do what lies in your power to co-operate with them. You may feel that this co-operation would be best initiated by the publication of this despatch in the local press.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant

(P 16/33) P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER

QUESTIONNAIRE

B.B.C.

The B.B.C. would be very grateful if you would fill in the following questionnaire and return it to The British Broadcasting Corporation, Broadcasting House, London, W.1., *as soon as, but not before, you have had some experience of listening to the new Empire Service Transmitters.* Please reply as briefly as possible to facilitate the recording of your opinions.

1. (a) Did you ever hear the old British Experimental Station G. 5SW (Chelmsford)?
   (b) How does your standard of reception of the Empire Transmitter compare with it between 6 p.m. and midnight (your time)?
2. (a) What transmitters other than the Empire Transmitter are receivable? with programme value?
   (b) What wavelengths do they use?
   (c) Are they received better than the Empire Transmitter?
   (d) At what time of the day and year do you receive them best?

3. (a) Do you know any other nearby listeners who regularly listen to the Empire Station?
   (b) Does their number increase or decrease?
   (c) Do their experiences and views conform with yours?
4. State, if you can, when you receive the Empire Transmitter best:
   (a) At what period of the year?
   (b) At what time of the day in that period of the year?
   (c) Which transmission from the Empire station do you receive best? Please give call signs GSA, GSB, GSC, etc.
5. What are the most suitable hours (your time) for general reception in your area?
6. Can you offer any suggestions for improvement in the Empire Service:
   (a) On programme considerations?
   (b) On technical methods, as, for example, the wavelengths to be used?
7. What types of programme interest you most? (Please reply purely on grounds of your own taste, but state if a favourite type of material does not come over well).
8. What types of programme do you consider come over best from a *technical* point of view? (Please reply on purely technical grounds without being influenced by the types of programme which you like).
9. Do you use a trade-built receiver? If so please give:
   (a) Name and address of manufacturer.
   (b) Type No.
   (c) Year purchased.
10. Do you use a home-built receiver? If so please give:
    (a) No. of H.F. stages.
    (b) No. of L.F. stages.
    (c) Type of circuit. (Is it a "superhet" or a "straight" set?)
11. (a) Is your receiver entirely satisfactory?
    (b) In what manner could it be improved?
12. Do you listen by:
    (a) Loudspeaker?
    (b) Headphones?
13. How does your receiver derive its power?
    (a) From electric supply mains?
    (b) Through motor generators driven by batteries?
    (c) Through batteries?
    (d) Have you any difficulty in battery charging or replacement?
14. (a) Are you bothered by atmospherics?
    (b) When are they most troublesome?
15. (a) What type of aerial do you use?
    (b) What type of earth system?

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

(102)

THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF CIRCULAR DESPATCH OF THE 7TH OF JANUARY, 1933, FROM HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION'S SCHEME FOR EMPIRE BROADCASTING.

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P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER

(P 16/33)

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   (*c*) Do their experiences and views conform with yours?

4. State, if you can, when you receive the Empire-Transmitter best:
   (*a*) At whit period of the year?

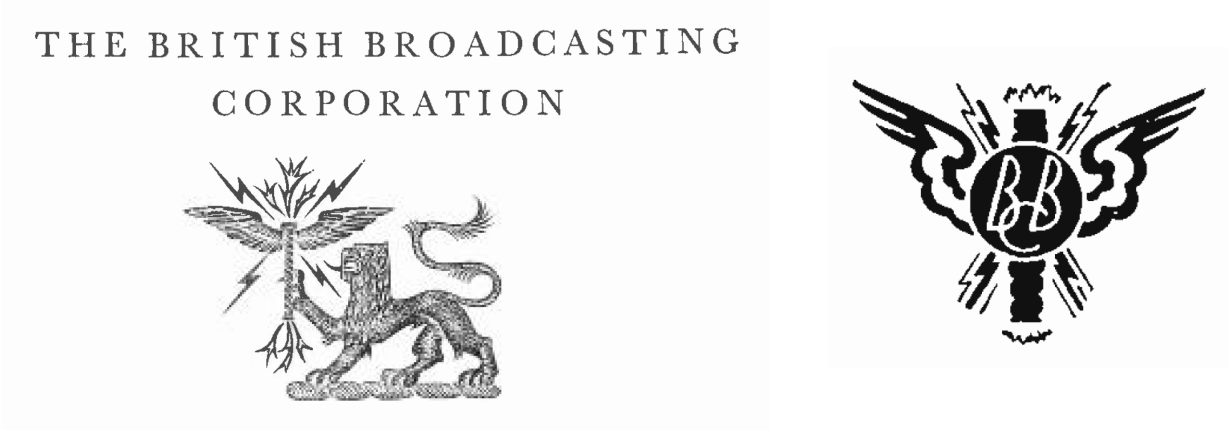
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    (*b*) When are they most troublesome?
15. (*a*) What type of aerial do you use?
    (*b*) What type of earth system ?

Name_____

Address_____

Doc. 679: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 342 (2.02.1933), pp. 111–115.



Figs. 214–215: Two logos uses by the BBC at the time, both taken from BBC yearbooks, 1933 (left), and 1934 (right), respectively.[7]

2.02.1933: Currency Board Reserve Funds (30.09.1932)

(103)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

Statement of the Currency Reserve Fund and of Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund on the 30th September, 1932.

	£.	s.	d.
Total amount of Currency Reserve Fund on the 30th September, 1932 - -	2,599,432	18	1
Amount of Investment Reserve Account on the 30th September, 1932 -	71,606	0	3
Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund :—			
Nominal Value - -	2,444,645	2	2
Cost price - -	2,422,094	0	1
Value at market price on the 30th September, 1932 -	2,668,464	0	5.

(F/58/31)

(103)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

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Cost price – –	2,422,094	0	1
Value at market price on the 30th September, 1932. –	2,668,464	0	5.

(F/58/31)

Doc. 680: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 342 (2.02.1933), p. 115.

2.02.1933: Tenders

(105)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE

Sale of Unserviceable Stores

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender :—

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Station Road, Haifa

Lot 1.	Scrap Bronze wire covered	158 kilos
Lot 2.	Scrap Lead Copper wire	2244 kilos
Lot 3.	Scrap Brass	9 kilos
Lot 4.	Scrap Copper wire	1236 kilos
Lot 5.	Scrap Zinc	204 kilos
Lot 6.	Scrap Iron	700 kilos
Lot 7.	Scrap G. I. wire	1361 kilos
Lot 8.	Scrap Wood	250 kilos

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Upper Bethlehem Road, Jerusalem

Lot 9.	Scrap braided wire	429 kilos.

(105)

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Lot 8.	Scrap Wood	250 kilos

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Upper Bethlehem Road, Jerusalem

Lot 9.	*Scrap braided wire*	*429 kilos.*

7 Source: https://worldradiohistory.com/BBC_YEAR_Book_Page_Key.htm.

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 the 10th February, 1933.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

W. HUDSON
25th January, 1933. *Postmaster-General*

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 the 10th February, 1933.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

W. HUDSON
25th January, 1933. *Postmaster-General*

Doc. 681: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 342 (2.02.1933), p. 116.

9.02.1933:Night Letter Telegrams (Ireland) (1.02.1932)

(124)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE

Night Letter Telegrams

Commencing forthwith Night Letter Telegrams will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for the Irish Free State "Via Eastern" at the rate of 23 mils per word, with a minimum charge as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON
31st January, 1933. *Postmaster-General*
(P/25/32)

(124)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE

Night Letter Telegrams

Commencing forthwith Night Letter Telegrams will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for the Irish Free State "Via Eastern" at the rate of 23 mils per word, with a minimum charge as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON
31st January, 1933. *Postmaster-General*
(P/25/32)

Doc. 682: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 343 (9.02.1933), p. 130.

16.02.1933: Personnel

(131)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

⋮

MR. L. W JONES, Assistant Postmaster, Grade 'L', Junior Service, to act as Postmaster, Grade 'K', Senior Service, vice MR. F. H. SMITH, invalided from the service, as from the 4th February, 1933.

(131)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

⋮

MR. L. W JONES, Assistant Postmaster, Grade 'L', Junior Service, to act as Postmaster, Grade 'K', Senior Service, vice MR. F. H. SMITH, invalided from the service, as from the 4th February, 1933.

Doc. 683: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 344 (16.02.1933), p. 145.
Note: "L. W JONES" should read "L. W. JONES".

23.02.1933: Tenders (Telephone Directory)

(169)

TENDERS

Telephone Directory, 1933–1934–1935

Tenders are invited for the Printing of the Palestine Telephone Directory to be issued in July, 1933, January and July, 1934, and January, 1935.

Tenders, which should be enclosed in sealed covers marked "Tender for Telephone Directory" should reach the Postmaster-General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, not later than noon on Monday the 15th May, 1933.

Full particulars of the conditions of the printing of the Directory, together with a copy of the proposed Agreement which the successful tenderer will be required to execute, may be obtained on application either by letter or personally, to the Postmaster-General, General Post Office, Jerusalem.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. HUDSON
13th February, 1933. *Postmaster-General*

(169)

TENDERS

Telephone Directory, 1933-1934-1935

Tenders are invited for the Printing of the Palestine Telephone Directory to be issued in July, 1933, January and July, 1934, and January, 1935.

Tenders, which should be enclosed in sealed covers marked "Tender for Telephone Directory" should reach the Postmaster-General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, not later than noon on Monday the 15th May, 1933.

Full particulars of the conditions of the printing of the Directory, together with a copy of the proposed Agreement which the successful tenderer will be required to execute, may be obtained on application either by letter or personally, to the Postmaster-General, General Post Office, Jerusalem.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. HUDSON
13th February, 1933. *Postmaster-General*

Doc. 684: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 345 (23.02.1933), p. 193.

2.03.1933: Personnel

(177)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

Mr. L. A. MAYER, Ph. D, to be Honourary Arabic Epigraphist and Curator of Moslem Coins in the Department of Antiquities.

(177)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

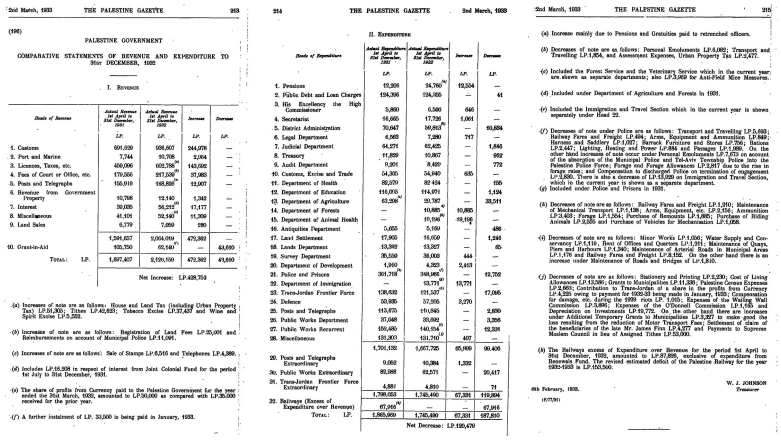
APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

Mr. L. A. MAYER, Ph. D, to be Honourary Arabic Epigraphist and Curator of Moslem Coins in the Department of Antiquities.

Doc. 685: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 347 (2.03.1933), p. 202.
Note: "Honourary" is an alternative spelling of "honorary".

2.03.1933: Revenue & Expenditure (1.04.1932–30.12.1932)



Summary:

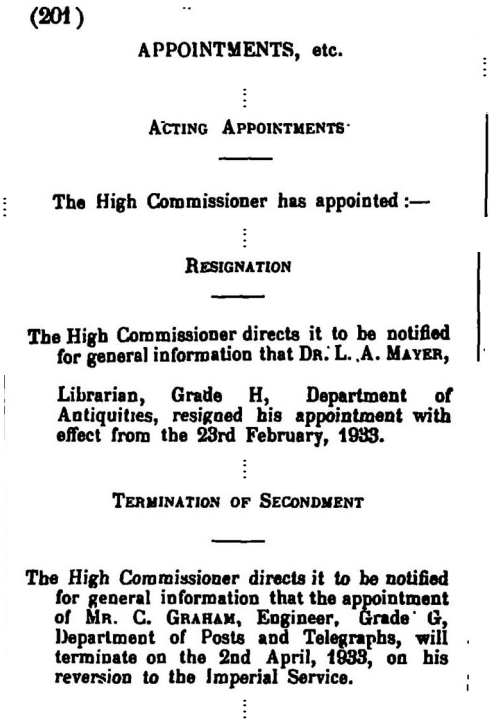
"The Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure to 31st December, 1932" reports on revenues of the Posts & Telegraphs Department as £P. 168,682 an increase of £P. 12,907 over the same 9-month-period of 1931, attributed to *"Sale of Stamps LP.6,516, Telephones LP.4,389."*

Expenditure dropped £P. 1,498 to £P.121,229 (Ordinary: down £P. 2,830 to £P. 110,845, extraordinary: up £P. 1,332 to £P. 10,384.

Total Government revenues were £P. 2,126,159, expenditure: £P. 1,745,490.

Doc. 686: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 347 (2.03.1933), pp. 213–215.

9.03.1933: Personnel



(201)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

RESIGNATION

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that DR. L. A. MAYER, Librarian, Grade H, Department of Antiquities, resigned his appointment with effect from the 23rd February, 1933.

TERMINATION OF SECONDMENT

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that the appointment of MR. C. GRAHAM, Engineer, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, will terminate on the 2nd April, 1933, on his reversion to the Imperial Service.

RETIREMENT

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that the appointment of MR. F. H. SMITH, Postmaster, Grade K, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, terminated on retirement on grounds of ill-health on the 4th February, 1933.

RETIREMENT

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that the appointment of MR. F. H. SMITH, Postmaster, Grade K, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, terminated on retirement on the 4th February, 1933.

Doc. 687: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 348 (9.03.1933), p. 227.
Note: A correction appears in Gazette 350 (23.03.1933) on p. 306.[8]

9.03.1933: Tenders

II.

Tenders are invited for the following services to the Government for the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934:—

1. Printing of the Commercial Bulletin.
2. Supply of type for the manufacture of rubber stamps.
3. Binding of

(*a*) Official Gazettes;
(*b*) Ordinances and Regulations.

Particulars and tender forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Central Tenders Board, Treasury, Government Offices, Jerusalem. All tenders must reach the Secretary by 10 a.m. on the 28th March, 1933.

C. E. WOLFE
Secretary, Central Tenders Board

3rd March, 1933.
(S/2/31)

II.

Tenders are invited for the following services to the Government for the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934:—

1. Printing of the Commercial Bulletin.
2. Supply of type for the manufacture of rubber stamps.
3. Binding of

(*a*) Official Gazettes;
(*b*) Ordinances and Regulations.

Particulars and tender forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Central Tenders Board, Treasury, Government Offices, Jerusalem. All tenders must reach the Secretary by 10 a.m. on the 28th March, 1933.

C. E. WOLFE
Secretary, Central Tenders Board

3rd March, 1933.
(S/2/31)

Doc. 688: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 348 (9.03.1933), p. 253.

8 See *doc. 692* on p. 170.

16.03.1933: Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 (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
Clerk to the Advisory Council

15th March, 1933.
(P/44/32)

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930

(The following Bill is published in the place of the Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1932, which appeared in Gazette, No. 316, of the 8th September, 1932).

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 Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, and the Post Office Ordinance, 1930 (hereinafter called the principal Ordinance) and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Post Office Ordinances, 1930-1933.

No. 20 of 1930.

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 any duty or fine or of any duty and fine under the Ordinance for the time being in force relating to Customs and such additional charges as may be authorized by regulations under this Ordinance:

Provided that in the case of a letter packet such opening and examination shall (unless the cover bears an authorization by the sender for the packet to be opened in the post) take place either in the presence of the person to whom the packet is addressed or in that of such person's authorized agent but if, after notice in writing to such person requiring his attendance or that of his authorized agent left at or forwarded by post to the address on the packet such person fails to attend himself or by his authorized agent the Postmaster-General may open and examine the packet notwithstanding the absence of such person."

Substitution of a new section for section 44 of the principal Ordinance.

3. Section 44 of the principal Ordinance shall be deleted and the following shall be substituted therefor:—

"44. In case the body having the control of any road resolves at any time to alter the alignment, width or level of such road or of any portion thereof under, in, over, along or across which any telegraph work is constructed, or to execute any other work on such road or portion thereof which may involve the removal or alteration of any telegraph work or expose such telegraph work to undue risk such body shall give to the Postmaster-General one month's notice in writing of the work which it proposes to execute, together with a plan indicating clearly the existing and the proposed works and the Postmaster-General shall at the expense of such body remove the

telegraph work and replace it, if necessary, in such position and manner as may be determined by the District Commissioner."

Amendment of section 47 of the principal Ordinance.

4. 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.

5. In section 48 of the principal Ordinance the word "such" shall be deleted.

Addition to section 86 of the principal Ordinance.

6. 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."

OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Ordinance amends the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, by:—

(*a*) substituting a new sub-section in the place of the first sub-section of section 15 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, giving the Postmaster-General power to open any postal packets believed to contain dutiable or smuggled goods in the absence of the owners of such packets, and

(*b*) substituting a new section in the place of section 44 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930 (the wording of which is equivocal) with the object of making it clear that a public body having control of a road should advise the Postmaster-General one month before it undertakes any work on such road which is likely to expose any telegraph work to risk or damage, and

(*c*) adding a proviso based on a provision of the English Law (section 56 (2) Post Office Act, 1908, (Imperial)) to section 86 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, with the object of exempting, in certain specified cases, officers of the Post Office who would otherwise be liable to the penalties prescribed in that section.

The opportunity has been taken to remove certain surplus words from sections 47 and 48 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930. These are merely drafting amendments.

H. H. TRUSTED
Attorney-General

6th March, 1933.
(P/44/32)

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
Clerk to the Advisory Council

15th March, 1933.
(P/44/32)

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930

(The following Bill is published in the place of the Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1932, which appeared in Gazette, No. 316, of the 8th September, 1932).

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 die Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, and the Post Office Ordinance, 1930 (hereinafter called the principal Ordinance) and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Post Office Ordinances, 1930-1933.

Amendment of section 15 or 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 any duty or fine or of any duty and fine under the Ordinance for the time being in force relating to Customs and such additional charges as may be authorized by regulations under this Ordinance:

Provided that in the case of a letter packet such opening and examination shall (unless the cover bears an authorization by the sender for the packet to be opened in the post) take place either in the presence of the person to whom the packet is addressed or in that of such person's authorized agent but if, alter notice in writing to such person requiring his attendance or that of his authorized agent left at or forwarded by post to the address on the packet such person fails to attend himself or by his authorized agent the Postmaster-General may open and examine the packet notwithstanding the absence of such person."

Substitution of a new section for section 44 of the principle Ordinance.

3. Section 44 of the principal Ordinance shall be deleted and Substitution of a the following shall be substituted therefor:—

"44. In case the body having the control of any road, resolves at any time to alter the alignment, width or level of such road or of any portion thereof under, in, over, along or across which any telegraph work is constructed, or to execute any other work on such road or portion thereof which may involve the removal or alteration of any telegraph work or expose such telegraph work to undue risk such body shall give to the Postmaster-General one month's notice in writing of the work which it proposes to execute, together with a plan indicating clearly the existing and the proposed works and the Postmaster-General shall at the expense of such body remove the telegraph work and replace it, if necessary, in such position- and manner as may be determined by the District Commissioner."

Amendment of section 47 of the principal Ordinance.

4. In section 47 of the principal Ordinance the words "in carrying out any undertaking" snail be deleted.

Amendment of section 48 of the principal Ordinance.

5. In section 48 of the principal Ordinance the word "such" shall be deleted.

Amendment of section 86 of the principal Ordinance.

6. 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."

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(*b*) substituting a new section in the place of section 44 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930 (the wording of which is equivocal; with the object of making it clear that a public body having control of a road should advise the Postmaster-General one month before it undertakes any work on such road which is likely to expose any telegraph

work to risk or damage, and

(*c*) adding a proviso based on a provision of the English Law (section 56 (2) Post Office Act, 1903, (Imperial)) to section 86 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, with the object of exempting, in certain specified cases, officers of the Post Office who would otherwise be liable to the penalties prescribed in that section.

The opportunity has been taken to remove certain surplus words from sections 47 and 48 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, These are merely drafting amendments.

H. H. TRUSTED
Attorney-General

6th March, 1933.

(9/44/32)

Doc. 689: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 349 (16.03.1933), pp. 273–274.
Note: "Posmaster-General" should read "Postmaster-General".
Note: Replaces the draft published in Gazette 316 (8.09.1932) on p. 776.[9]
Note: Enacted in Gazette 354 (20.04.1933) on pp. 449–451.[10]

16.03.1933: Money Orders (USA) (Suspension)

(252)

NOTICE

MONEY ORDER SERVICE BETWEEN PALESTINE AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

It is notified for general information that the Money Order Service between Palestine and the United States of America, in both directions, is suspended until further notice.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

10th March, 1933.

(P/25/33)

(252)

NOTICE

MONEY ORDER SERVICE BETWEEN PALESTINE AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

It is notified for general information that the Money Order Service between Palestine and the United States of America, in both directions, is suspended until further notice.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

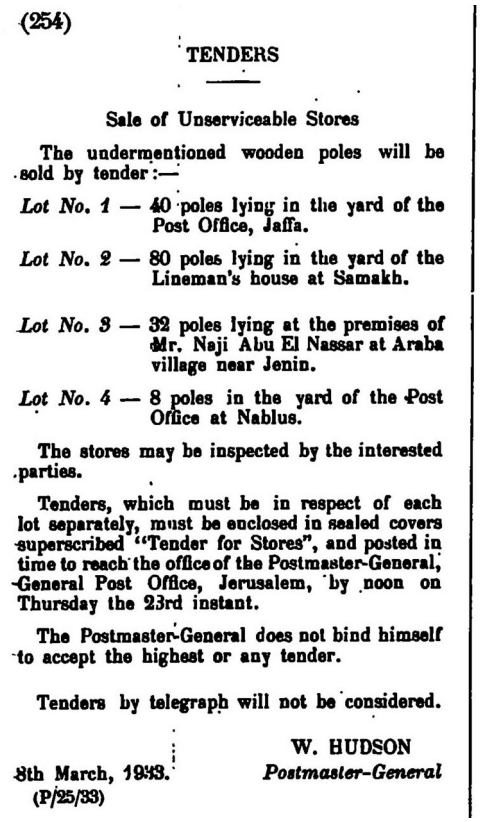
10th March, 1933.

(P/25/33)

Doc. 690: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 349 (16.03.1933), pp. 287.
Note: Service will be resumed later.[11]

9 See *doc. 637* in MEPB 17 on p. 201.
10 See *doc. 705* on p. 184.
11 See *doc. 695* on p. 175

16.03.1933: Tenders



(254)

TENDERS

Sale of Unserviceable Stores

The undermentioned wooden poles will be sold by tender:—

Lot No. 1 — 40 poles lying in the yard of the Post Office, Jaffa.

Lot No. 2 — 80 poles lying in the yard of the Lineman's house at Samakh.

Lot No. 3 — 32 poles lying at the premises of Mr. Naji Abu El Nassar at Araba village near Jenin.

Lot No. 4 — 8 poles in the yard of the Post Office at Nablus.

The stores may be inspected by the 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 23rd instant.

The Postmaster-General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

8th March, 1933.
(P/25/33)

(254)

TENDERS

Sale of Unserviceable Stores

The undermentioned wooden poles will be sold by tender:—

Lot No. 1 — 40 poles lying in the yard of the Post Office, Jaffa.

Lot No. 2 — 80 poles lying in the yard of the Lineman's house at Samakh.

Lot No. 3 — 32 poles lying at the premises of Mr. Naji Abu El Nassar at Araba village near Jenin.

Lot No. 4 — 8 poles in the yard of the Post Office at Nablus.

The stores may be inspected by the 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 23rd instant.

The Postmaster-General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

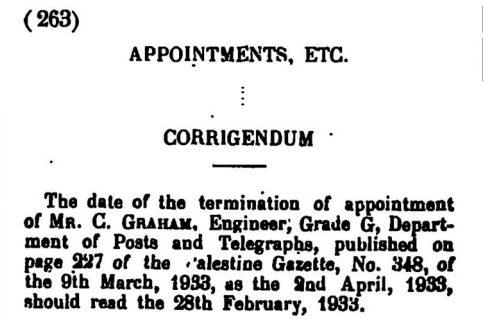
Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

8th March, 1933.
(P/25/33)

Doc. 691: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 349 (16.03.1933), pp. 287.

23.03.1933: Personnel



(263)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

CORRIGENDUM

The date of the termination of appointment of MR. C. GRAHAM, Engineer, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, published on page 227 of the Palestine Gazette, No. 348, of the 9th March, 1933, as the 2nd April, 1933, should read the 28th February, 1933.

(263)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

CORRIGENDUM

The date of the termination of appointment of MR. C. GRAHAM, Engineer, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, published on page 227 of the Palestine Gazette, No. 348, of the 9th March, 1933, as the 2nd April, 1933, should read the 28th February, 1933.

Doc. 692: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 350 (23.03.1933), p. 306.
Note: Refers to Gazette 348 (9.03.1933), p. 227.[12]

12 See *doc. 687* on p. 164.

23.03.1933: Air Navigation Order (de Forges)

(267)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORIZATION

IN VIRTUE of the powers conferred on me by section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby authorize COUNT PAUL DE FORGES, citizen of the Republic of France, accompanied by the COUNTESS DE FORGES, to fly over the territories of Palestine and Trans-Jordan and to land therein during the months of March and April, 1933, in an aeroplane Luciole F.A.L.S.Q. in the course of a flight over Libya, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugo-Slavia and Italy, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) the said aeroplane shall alight at and remain in such aerodromes or other places only as the High Commissioner shall approve;

(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;

(iv) permission to land at any aerodrome and landing ground controlled by the Royal Air Force is given on the understanding that the occupants of the aeroplane will observe any conditions which may be imposed by the Royal Air Force Authorities in regard to the carriage or use of cameras in aircraft. The conditions in force until further notice provide that no photographs shall be taken of any buildings, works or defences occupied by armed forces of His Majesty.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan

14th March, 1933.
(D/33/33)

(267)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927.

AUTHORISATION

IN VIRTUE of the powers conferred on me by section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, 1 hereby authorize Count Paul de Forges, citizen of the Republic of France, accompanied by the Countess de Forges, to fly over the territories of Palestine and Transjordan and to land therein during the months of March and April, 1933, in an aeroplane Luciole F.A.L.S.Q. in the course of a flight over Libya, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Bulgaria, Yugo-Slavia and Italy, subject to the following conditions:—

(i) the said aeroplane shall alight at and remain in such aerodromes or other places only as the High Commissioner shall approve;

(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 Transjordan it shall make no flights save with the prior approval of the High Commissioner;

(iv) permission to land at any aerodrome and landing ground controlled by the Royal Air Force is given on the understanding that the occupants of the aeroplane will observe any conditions which may be imposed by the Royal Air Force Authorities in regard to the

carriage or use of cameras in aircraft. The conditions in force until further notice provide that no photographs shall be taken of any buildings, works or defences occupied by armed forces of His Majesty.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine and Transjordan.

14th March, 1933.
(D/33/33)

Doc. 692: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 350 (23.03.1933), p. 308

30.03.1933: Air Navigation Order (Overflight Rights, Misr Airwork, Iraq Airwork)

(296)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORIZATION

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 authorize 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 March, 1933, 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 and 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 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.

(vi) Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from Egypt may proceed via 'Aqaba. Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from Iraq must proceed from Samakh via 'Amman.

(vii) The authorization published in Gazette, No. 331, of the 15th December, 1932, is hereby cancelled.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan

25th March, 1933.
(D/35/33)

(296)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORIZATION

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 authorize 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 March, 1933, subject to the following conditions :—

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(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 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.

(vi) Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from Egypt may proceed via 'Aqaba. Aircraft proceeding to Ma'an from Iraq must proceed from Samakh via 'Amman.

(vii) The authorization published in Gazette, No. 331, of the 15th December, 1932, is hereby cancelled.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan

25th March, 1933.

(D/35/33)

Doc. 693: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 351 (30.03.1933), pp. 323–324.
Note: Refers to Gazette 331 (15.12.1932), pp. 1088–1089.[13]



Fig. 216: Misr Airlines *de Havilland* DH86 "Al-Fostat" (SU-ABO) in May/June 1935.[14]

13 See *doc. 664* in MEPB 17 on p. 230.

14 Source: Wikipedia Commons. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Misr_Airlines.jpg. Original source: Fotocollectie Van de Poll. Nationaal Archief, Den Haag, 2.24.14.02, 252-1727.

30.03.1933: Air Navigation Order (Oscar Garden) (23.03.1933)

(297)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORIZATION

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 authorize MR. OSCAR GARDEN, British subject, to conduct short passenger flights in and over Palestine in a Hermes Spartan machine No. CR/TAJ for a period of three months from the 23rd March, 1933, 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) Landing grounds at Haifa, Samakh and Jericho only may be used for the purpose of these flights.

(iii) Normal arrival and departure signals shall be sent to Air Headquarters, Jerusalem, and to the aerodrome concerned.

(iv) 24 hours notice shall be given to the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Trans-Jordan Command, when it is desired that the aircraft shall land at a Royal Air Force aerodrome, and the necessary permission must be awaited before the aircraft proceeds beyond the last alighting landing ground.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine

25th March, 1933.
(D/31/33)

(296)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927

AUTHORIZATION

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 authorize MR. OSCAR GARDEN, British subject, to conduct short passenger flights in and over Palestine in a Hermes Spartan machine No. CR/TAJ for a period of three months from the 23rd March, 1933, 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) Landing grounds at Haifa, Samakh and Jericho only may be used for the purpose of these flights.

(iii) Normal arrival and departure signals shall be sent to Air Headquarters, Jerusalem, and to the aerodrome concerned.

(iv) 24 hours notice shall be given to the Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Transjordan Command, when it is desired that the aircraft shall land at a Royal Air

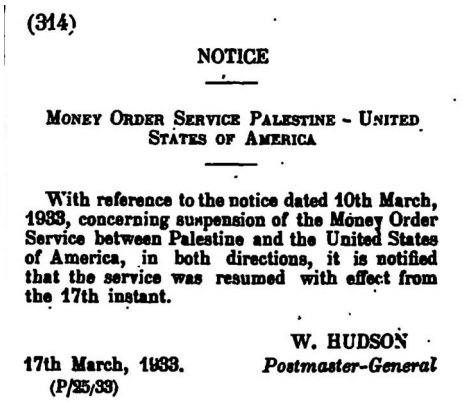
Force aerodrome, and the necessary permission must be awaited before the aircraft proceeds beyond the last alighting landing ground.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine

25th March, 1933.
(D/35/33)

Doc. 694: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 351 (30.03.1933), p. 324.
Note: British/New Zealand pilot Oscar Garden (1903–1997) flew 'pleasure' flights in Palestine from March to June 1933 with a Simmonds Hermes Spartan.[15]

30.03.1933: Money Orders (USA) (Resumption) (17.03.1933)



(314)

NOTICE

MONEY ORDER SERVICE PALESTINE – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

With reference to the notice dated 10th March, 1933, concerning suspension of the Money Order Service between Palestine and the United States of America, in both directions, it is notified that the service was resumed with effect from the 17th instant.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

17th March, 1933.
(P/25/33)

(314)

NOTICE

MONEY ORDER SERVICE PALESTINE – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

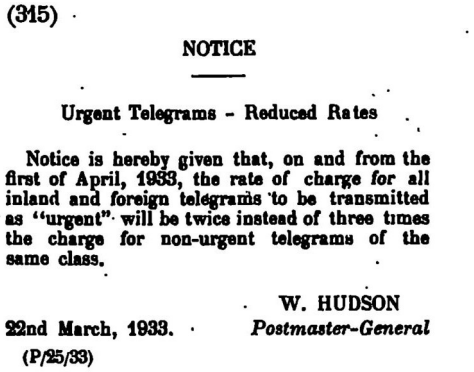
With reference to the notice dated 10th March, 1933, concerning suspension of the Money Order Service between Palestine and the United States of America, in both directions, it is notified that the service was resumed with effect from the 17th instant.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

17th March, 1933.
(P/25/33)

Doc. 695: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 351 (30.03.1933), p. 332.
Note: Refers to Gazette 349 (16.03.1933), pp. 287.[16]

30.03.1933: Telegram Rates (Urgent Telegrams) (1.04.1933)



(315)

NOTICE

Urgent Telegrams – Reduced Rates

Notice is hereby given that, on and from the first of April, 1933, the rate of charge for all inland and foreign telegrams to be transmitted as "urgent" will be twice instead of three times the charge for non-urgent telegrams of the same class.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

22nd March, 1933.
(P/25/33)

(315)

NOTICE

Urgent Telegrams – Reduced Rates

Notice is hereby given that, on and from the first of April, 1933, the rate of charge for all inland and foreign telegraphs to be transmitted as "urgent" will be twice instead of three times the charge for non-urgent telegrams of the same class.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

22nd March, 1933.
(P/25/33)

Doc. 696: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 351 (30.03.1933), p. 332.

15 Cf. *Oscar Garden*. In: Wikipedia. Online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oscar_Garden and Fagan, Dave H.: *Simmonds Spartan Aircraft*. Online: http://www.hampshireairfields.co.uk/simspar/simspar250413.pdf.

16 See *doc. 690* on p. 169.

30.03.1933: Telegrams (Moslem Bairam) (1.04.1933)

(316)

NOTICE

MOSLEM BAIRAM GREETING TELEGRAMS

Moslem Bairam Greeting Telegrams will be accepted for transmission via Marconi to the countries named below, during the period 1st to 12th April, inclusive.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word.

Telegrams for Belgium, Latvia, Lithuania and Switzerland will be transmitted to London by wireless and forwarded thence to destination by post. The full postal address is, therefore, necessary in all messages for those countries and at the end of the address must be written the two chargeable words "Post London".

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.

Particulars of the charges may be ascertained at any Post Office.

Austria
Belgium
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Danzig – Free City
Germany
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxemburg
Newfoundland
Labrador
Poland
Switzerland
United States of America.

W. HUDSON
23rd March, 1933. ***Postmaster-General***
(P/25/33)

(316)

NOTICE

MOSLEM BAIRAM GREETING TELEGRAMS

Moslem Bairam Greeting Telegrams will be accepted for transmission via Marconi to the countries named below, during the period 1st to 12th April, inclusive.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word.

Telegrams for Belgium, Latvia, Lithuania and Switzerland will be transmitted to London by wireless and forwarded thence to destination by post. The full postal address is, therefore, necessary in all messages for those countries and at the end of the address must be written the two chargeable words "Post London".

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.

Particulars of the charges may be ascertained at any Post Office.

Austria
Belgium
Canada
Czechoslovakia
Danzig – Free City
Germany
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxemburg
Newfoundland
Labrador
Poland
Switzerland
United States of America.

W. HUDSON
23rd March, 1933. *Postmaster-General*
(P/25/33)

Doc. 697: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 351 (30.03.1933), p. 333.

6.04.1933: Printing Press Permit (Greek Convent) (18.03.1933)

(332)

PRESS ORDINANCE, 1933

NOTICES

I.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a permit, No. J. 1, has been granted on the 18th day of March, 1933, under the hand of the District Commissioner, Jerusalem District, to the ORTHODOX PATRIARCHATE, residing at Jerusalem, to keep a printing press situated at the Christian Quarter, and known as the Greek Convent Printing Press.

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary

24th March, 1933.
(K/45/33)

(332)

PRESS ORDINANCE, 1933

NOTICES

I.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a permit, No. J. 1, has been granted on the 18th day of March, 1933, under the hand of the District Commissioner, Jerusalem District, to the ORTHODOX PATRIARCHATE, residing at Jerusalem, to keep a printing press situated at the Christian Quarter, and known as the Greek Convent Printing Press.

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary

24th March, 1933.
(K/45/33)

Doc. 698: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 352 (6.04.1933), p. 377.
Note: "G.C.P." was a regular printer of postal forms, as well as of the Gazette.

6.04.1933: Printing Press Permit (Syrian Orphanage) (18.03.1933)

(333)

II.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a permit, No. J. 2, has been granted on the 18th day of March, 1933, under the hand of the District Commissioner, Jerusalem District, to the SYRIAN ORPHANAGE, residing at Jerusalem, to keep a printing press situated at the Schneller Quarter, and known as the Syrian Orphanage Printing Press.

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary

24th March, 1933.
(K/45/33)

(333)

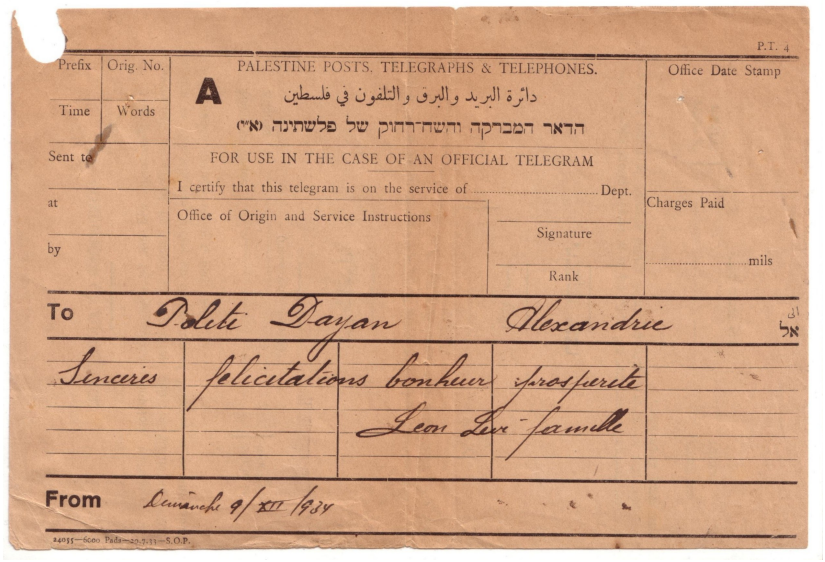
II.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a permit, No. J. 2, has been granted on the 18th day of March, 1933, under the hand of the District Commissioner, Jerusalem District, to the SYRIAN ORPAHANAGE, residing at Jerusalem, to keep a printing press situated at the Schneller Quarter, and known as the Syrian Orphanage Printing Press.

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary

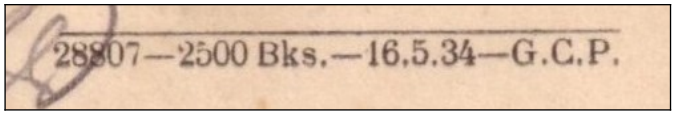
24th March, 1933.
(K/45/33)

Doc. 699: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 352 (6.04.1933), p. 377.
Note: "S.O.P." was a regular printer of postal forms.



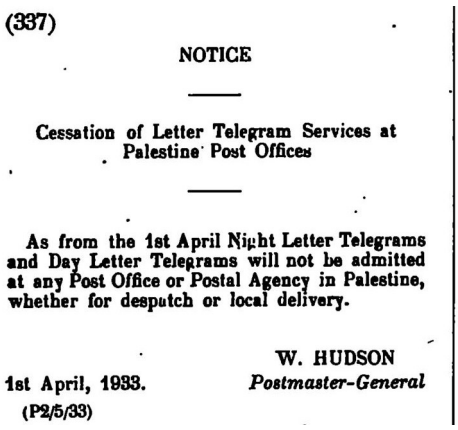






Figs. 217–and 218a: A telegram form (**P.T. 4 – 24055—6000 Pads—20.733—S.O.P.**) printed by the Syrian Orphanage Printing Press (S.O.P.) and it accompanying receipt (**P.T. 13 – 28807—2500 Bks.—16.5.34—G.C.P.**) printed by Greek Convent Printing Press (G.C.P.), the latter postmarked **HAIFA / * / 9 DE / 34**.
10 words to Alexandria = 100m.

6.04.1933: Letter Telegrams (Cessation) (1.04.1933)



(337)

NOTICE

Cessation of Letter Telegram Services at Palestine Post Offices

As from the 1st April Night Letter Telegrams and Day Letter Telegrams will not be admitted at any Post Office or Postal Agency in Palestine, whether for despatch or local delivery.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

1st April, 1933.

(P2/5/33)

(337)

NOTICE

Cessation of Letter Telegram Services at Palestine Post Offices

As from the 1st April Night Letter Telegrams and Day Letter Telegrams will not be admitted at any Post Office or Postal Agency in Palestine, whether for despatch or local delivery.

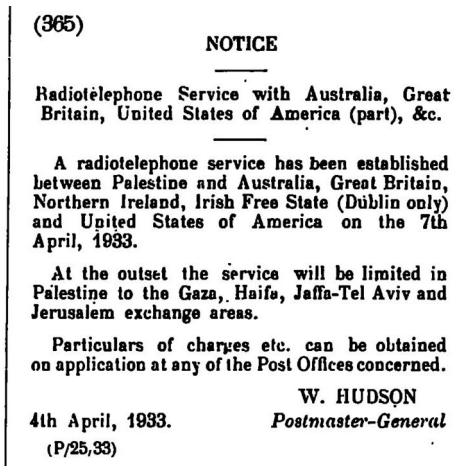
W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

1st April, 1933.

(P2/5/33)

Doc. 700: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 352 (6.04.1933), p. 379.
Note: "(P2/5/33)" should read "(P25/33)".
Note: The service will be re-introduced on 1.07.1933, cf. Gazette 373 (6.07.1933), p. 878.[17]

13.04.1933: Radiotelephone Service (7.04.1933)



(365)

NOTICE

Radiotelephone Service with Australia, Great Britain, United States of America (part), &c.

A radiotelephone service has been established between Palestine and Australia, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State (Dublin only) and United States of America on the 7th April, 1933.

At the outset the service will be limited in Palestine to the Gaza, Haifa, Jaffa-Tel Aviv and Jerusalem exchange areas.

Particulars of charges etc. can be obtained on application at any of the Post Offices concerned.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

4th April, 1933.

(P/25,33)

(365)

NOTICE

Radiotelephone Service with Australia, Great Britain, United States of America (part), &c.

A radiotelephone service has been established between Palestine and Australia, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State (Dublin only) and United States of America on the 7th April, 1933.

At the outset the service will be limited in Palestine to the Gaza, Haifa, Jaffa-Tel Aviv and Jerusalem exchange areas.

Particulars of charges etc. can be obtained on application at any of the Post Offices concerned.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

23rd March, 1933.

(P/25/33)

Doc. 701: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 353 (13.04.1933), p. 396.

17 See *doc. 726* on p. 214.

20.04.1933: Post Office Fines Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 1933

(373)

POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930

REGULATIONS BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 108 (1) (B)

No. 20 of 1930.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by paragraph (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 108 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, the High Commissioner has made the following regulations:—

Citation.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Post Office Fines Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 1933, and the Post Office Fines Fund Regulations, 1930 (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations) and these regulations may together be cited as the Post Office Fines Fund Regulations, 1930-1933.

Amendment of regulation 4 of the principal regulations.

2. Regulation 4 of the principal regulations shall be amended by the substitution of the words "fifty pounds" in place of the expression" "LP 10" appearing in the proviso thereto.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary

12th April, 1933.
(P/39/32)

(373)

POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930

REGULATIONS BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 108 (1) (B)

No. 20 of 1930

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by paragraph (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 108 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, the High Commissioner has made the following regulations:—

Citation.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Post Office Fines Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 1933, and the Post Office Fines Fund Regulations, 1930 (hereinafter referred to as the principal regulations) and these regulations may together be cited as the Post Office Fines Fund Regulations, 1930-1933.

Amendment of regulation 4 of the principal regulations.

2. Regulation 4 of the principal regulations shall be amended by the substitution of the words "fifty pounds" in place of the regulations. expression "LP 10" appearing in the proviso thereto.

By His Excellency's Command,

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary

12th April, 1933.
(P/39/32)

Doc. 702: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 354 (20.04.1933), p. 422.

20.04.1933: Tenders

(386)

NOTICE

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Schedule of contracts awarded for the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934

Description of Service	Contractor	Price
1. Printing of the Commercial Bulletin	Greek Convent and Azriel Presses, Jerusalem	480 mils a page
2. Supply of type for the manufacture of rubber stamps	Mr. S. Starikov, Jerusalem	40 mils a set
3. Binding of Palestine Gazettes	Mr. J.S. Chaimson, Jerusalem	62 mils a volume
4. Binding of Proclamations and Ordinances	Mr. A. Cohen, Jerusalem	30 mils a volume

(S/2/31)

(386)

NOTICE

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

Schedule of contracts awarded for the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934

Description of Service	Contractor	Price
1. Printing of the Commercial Bulletin	Greek Convent and Azriel Presses, Jerusalem	480 mils a page
2. Supply of type for the manufacture of rubber stamps	Mr. S. Starikov, Jerusalem	40 mils a set
3. Binding of Palestine Gazettes	Mr. J.S. Chaimson, Jerusalem	62 mils a volume
4. Binding of Proclamations and Ordinances	Mr. A. Cohen, Jerusalem	30 mils a volume

(S/2/31)

Doc. 703: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 354 (20.04.1933), p. 426.



Fig. 219: OHMS cover from Haifa 1 to Berlin, 2.05.1933, with a strip-of-three. It arrived in Berlin after only 6 days (without airmail!)

[FL5: 15 = 15m, 2.05.1933]

20.04.1933: Currency Board Notes & Coins (31.03.1933)

(389)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

STATEMENT OF COINS AND NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT END OF THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1933

Coins in Circulation

	Number	*LP.*	*Mils*
SILVER COINS			
100 Mils	1,435,000	143,500	—
50 Mils	2,800,000	140,000	—
Total Silver Coins		283,500	—
NICKEL COINS			
20 Mils	800,000	16,000	—
10 Mils	1,840,000	18,400	—
5 Mils	2,580,000	12,900	—
Total Nickel Coins		47,300	—
BRONZE COINS			
2 Mils	584,000	1,168	—
1 Mil	1,776,000	1,776	—
Total Bronze Coins		2,944	—
TOTAL COINS		333,744	—

Notes in Circulation

NOTES	*Number*	*LP.*	*Mils*
LP. 100	84	8,400	—
LP. 50	1,404	70,200	—
LP. 10	31,096	310,960	—
LP. 5	150,365	751,825	—
LP. 1	1,164,856	1,164,856	—
LP. ½	363,358	181,679	—
Total Notes		2,487,920	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES		2,821,664	—

1st April, 1933.
(F/9/31)

W. J. JOHNSON
Currency Officer

(389)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

STATEMENT OF COINS AND NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT END OF THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1933.

	Coins in Circulation		
	Number	*LP.*	*Mils*
SILVER COINS			
100 Mils	1,435,000	143,500	—
50 Mils	2,800,000	140,000	—
Total Silver Coins		283,000	—
NICKEL COINS			
20 Mils	800,000	16,000	—
10 Mils	1,840,000	18,400	—
5 Mils	2,580,000	12,900	—
Total Nickel Coins		47,300	—
BRONZE COINS			
2 Mils	584,000	1,168	—
1 Mil	1,776,000	1,776	—
Total Bronze Coins		2,944	—
TOTAL COINS		333,744	—

	Notes in Circulation		
NOTES	*Number*	*LP.*	*Mils*
LP. 100	84	8,400	—
LP. 50	1,404	70,200	—
LP. 10	31,096	310,960	—
LP. 5	150,365	751,825	—
LP. 1	1,164,856	1,164,856	—
LP. ½	363,358	181,679	—
Total Notes		2,487,920	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES		2,821,664	—

W.J. JOHNSON
Currency Officer

1st April, 1933.
(F/9/31)

Doc. 704: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 354 (20.04.1933), p. 430.



The
alestine Gazette

Published by Authority

No. 350 THURSDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1933 295

Fig. 220: Masthead of The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 350 (23.03.1933).

20.04.1933: Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933

(399)

III.

POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,
No. 16 of 1933

The Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 16 of 1933, which was published as a Bill in Palestine Gazette, No. 349, of the 16th March, 1933 (pages 273-274), has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 22nd April, 1933.

Archive: Palestine Official Gazettes MEP BULLETIN 19

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. 30 of 1930.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, and the Post Office Ordinance, 1930 (hereinafter called the principal Ordinance) and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Post Office Ordinances, 1930-1933.

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 any duty or fine or of any duty and fine under the Ordinance for the time being in force relating to Customs and such additional charges as may be authorized by regulations under this Ordinance:

Provided that in the case of a letter packet such opening and examination shall (unless the cover bears an authorization by the sender for the packet to be opened in the post) take place either in the presence of the person to whom the packet is addressed or in that of such person's authorized agent but if, after notice in writing to such person requiring his attendance or that of his authorized agent left at or forwarded by post to the address on the packet, such person fails to attend himself or by his authorized agent the Postmaster-General may open and examine the packet notwithstanding the absence of such person."

Substitution of a new section for section 44 of the principal Ordinance.

3. Section 44 of the principal Ordinance shall be deleted and the following shall be substituted therefor:—

"44. In case the body having the control of any road resolves at any time to alter the alignment, width or level of such road or of any portion thereof under, in, over, along or across which any telegraph work is constructed, or to execute any other work on such road or portion thereof which may involve the removal or alteration of any telegraph work or expose such telegraph work to undue risk such body shall give to the Postmaster-General one month's notice in writing of the work which it proposes to execute, together with a plan indicating clearly the existing and the proposed works and the Postmaster-General shall at the expense of such body remove the telegraph work and replace it, if necessary, in such position and manner as may be determined by the High Commissioner."

Amendment of section 47 of the principal Ordinance.

4. 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.

5. In section 48 of the principal Ordinance the word "such" first appearing therein shall be deleted.

Addition to section 86 of the principal Ordinance.

6. 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."

S. H. PEROWNE
Clerk to the Advisory Council

22nd April, 1933.
(P/44/32)

(399)

III.

POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,

No. 16 of 1933

The Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 16 of 1930, published as a Bill in Palestine Gazette, No. 349, of the 16th March (pages 273-274), has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 22nd April, 1933.

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, 1933, and the Post Office Ordinance, 1930 (hereinafter called the principal Ordinance) and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Post Office Ordinances, 1930-1933.

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 any duty or fine or of any duty and fine under the Ordinance for the time being in force relating to Customs and such additional charges as may be authorized by regulations under this Ordinance:

Provided that in the case of a letter packet such opening and examination shall (unless the cover bears an authorization by the sender for the packet to be opened in the post) take place either in the presence of the person to whom the packet is addressed or in that of such person's authorized agent but if, after notice in writing to such person requiring his attendance or that of his authorized agent left at or forwarded by post to the address on the packet, such person fails to attend himself or by his authorized agent the Postmaster-General may open and examine the packet notwithstanding the absence of such person."

Substitution of a new section for section 44 of the principal Ordinance.

3. Section 44 of the principal Ordinance shall be deleted and the following shall be substituted therefor:—

"44. In case the body having the control of any road resolves at any time to alter the alignment, width or level of such road or of any portion thereof under, in, over, along or across which any telegraph work is constructed, or to execute any other work on such road or portion thereof which may involve the removal or alteration of any telegraph work or expose such telegraph work to undue risk such body shall give to the Postmaster-General one month's notice in writing of the work which it proposes to execute, together with a plan indicating clearly the existing and the proposed works and the Postmaster-General shall at the expense of such body remove the telegraph work and replace it, if necessary, in such position and manner as may be determined by the High-Commissioner."

Amendment of section 47 of the principal Ordinance.

4. 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.

5. In section 48 of the principal Ordinance the word "such" first appearing therein shall be deleted.

Addition to section 86, of the principal Ordinance.

6. 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."

S. H. PEROWNE
Clerk to the Advisory Council

22nd April, 1933.

(P/44/32)

Doc. 705: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 354 (20.04.1933), pp. 449–451.
Note: Refers to the Bill published in Gazette 349 (16.03.1933), pp. 273–274.[18]

20.04.1933: Personnel

(401)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

⋮

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed :—

⋮

MR. A. S. KIRKBRIDE, O.B.E., M.C., Assistant British Resident, Trans Jordan, Grade F, to act as British Resident, with effect from the 18th April, 1933. until further order.

(401)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

⋮

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed :–

⋮

MR. A. S. KIRKBRIDE, O.B.E., M.C., Assistant Britsh Resident, Trans Jordan, Grade F, to act as British Resident, with effect from the 18th April, 1938, until further order.

Doc. 706: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 354 (20.04.1933), p. 451.

18 See *doc. 689* on p. 166.

27.04.1933: Air Mail Service (South America) (27.04.1933)

(438)

NOTICE

AIR MAIL SERVICE—SOUTH AMERICA

Commencing the 27th April, 1933, correspondence for the undermentioned countries in South America may be sent by air mail via France.

Correspondence for this service will be despatched to Marseille by sea and thence by air. Correspondence should be superscribed "By Aeropostale France—South America".

Country	Charges: Letters — Each 10 grammes — Mils	Charges: Postcards — Each single postcard — Mils	Charges: Other articles — Each 50 grammes — Mils	Latest times of posting at principal Post Offices (for latest times of posting elsewhere, enquiry should be made at the office of posting): Registered Correspondence	Latest times of posting at principal Post Offices (for latest times of posting elsewhere, enquiry should be made at the office of posting): Unregistered Correspondence
Argentina, Bolivia	240	120	240	Haifa Sat. 2000	Sun. 0730
Brazil	200	100	200	Jaffa Sun. 0810	Sun. 0905
Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay	240	120	240	Jerusalem Sat. 2000	Sun. 0730
				Tel Aviv Sun. 0830	Sun. 0900

This service provides an acceleration of about 16—17 days over the ordinary means of conveyance.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

10th April, 1933.
(P/25/33)

(438)

NOTICE

AIR MAIL SERVICE—SOUTH AMERICA

Commencing the 27th April, 1933, correspondence for the undermentioned countries in South America may be sent by air mail via France.

Correspondence for this service will be despatched to Marseille by sea and thence by air.

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Argentina, Bolivia	240	120	240	Haifa Sat. 2000	Sun. 0730
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Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay	240	120	240	Jerusalem Sat. 2000	Sun. 0730
				Tel Aviv Sun. 0830	Sun. 0900

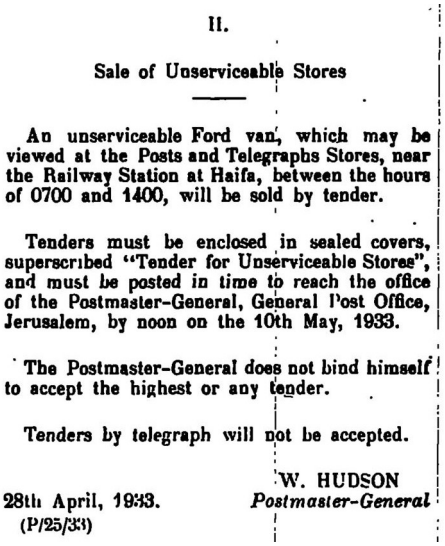
This service provides an acceleration of about 16—17 days over the ordinary means of conveyance.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

23rd March, 1933.
(P/25/33)

Doc. 707: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 357 (27.04.1933), p. 468.

4.05.1933: Tenders



II.

Sale of Unserviceable Stores

An unserviceable Ford van, which may be viewed at the Posts and Telegraphs Stores, near the Railway Station at Haifa, between the hours of 0700 and 1400, will be sold by tender.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for Unserviceable Stores", and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster-General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 10th May, 1933.

The Postmaster-General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders by telegraph will not be accepted.

W. HUDSON
28th April, 1933. *Postmaster-General*
(P/25/33)

II.

Sale of Unserviceable Stores

An unserviceable Ford van, which may be viewed at the Posts and Telegraphs Stores, near the Railway Station at Haifa, between the hours of 0700 and 1400, will be sold by tender.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for Unserviceable Stores", and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster-General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 10th May, 1933.

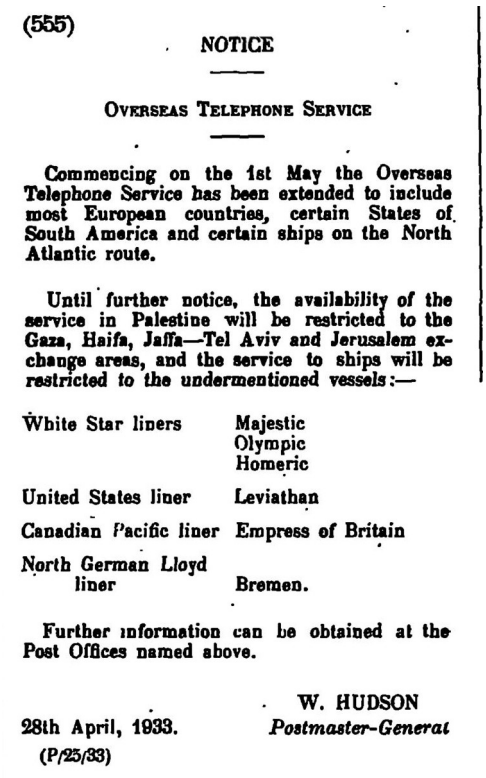
The Postmaster-General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders by telegraph will Jot be accepted.

W. HUDSON
28th April, 1933. *Postmaster-General*
(P/25/33)

Doc. 708: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 360 (4.05.1933), p. 507.

11.05.1933: Overseas Telephone Service (1.05.1933)



(555)

NOTICE

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE

Commencing on the 1st May the Overseas Telephone Service has been extended to include most European countries, certain States of South America and certain ships on the North Atlantic route.

Until further notice, the availability of the service in Palestine will be restricted to the Gaza, Haifa, Jaffa—Tel Aviv and Jerusalem ex-change areas, and the service to ships will be restricted to the undermentioned vessels:—

White Star liners	Majestic Olympic Homeric
United States liner	Leviathan
Canadian Pacific liner	Empress of Britain
North German Lloyd liner	Bremen.

Further information can be obtained at the Post Offices named above.

W. HUDSON
28th April, 1933. *Postmaster-General*
(P/25/33)

(555)

NOTICE

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE

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White Star liners	Majestic Olympic Homeric
United States liner	Leviathan
Canadian Pacific liner	Empress of Britain
North German Lloyd liner	Bremen.

Further information can he obtained at the Post Offices named above.

W. HUDSON
28th April, 1933. *Postmaster-General*
(P/25/33)

Doc. 709: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 361 (11.05.1933), p. 532.

18.05.1933: Press Ordinance 1933 (Confirmation)

(562)

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCES

I.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has notified His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance in respect of Ordinance, No. 3 of 1933, entitled :—

"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".

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary

10th May, 1933.
(K/110/32)

(562)

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"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".

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary

10th May, 1933.
(K/110/32)

Doc. 710: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 362 (18.054.1933), p. 538.
Note: Refers to Gazette 340 (19.01.1933) on pp. 56–75.[19]

18.05.1933: Personnel

(564)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

⋮

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The Officer Administering the Government has appointed :—

⋮

(564)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

⋮

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The Officer Administering the Government has appointed :—

⋮

19 See *doc. 675* on p. 152.

MR. W. FOSTER, M.B E., Deputy Postmaster-General, Grade E, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster-General, with effect from the 8th May, 1933, until further order.

MR. G. H. WEBSTER, Assistant Director, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 8th May, 1933, until further order.

RETIREMENT

The Officer Administering the Government directs it to be notified for general information that :—

MR. A. A. EVANS, O.B.E., M.C., Chief Engineer, Grade F, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, retires from the service on the 23rd July, 1933.

LEAVE

The Officer Administering the Government has approved the leave of the following officers:—

SIR MICHAEL F. J. MCDONNELL,	Judicial Department, 5.5.33–19.10.33.
MR. A. A. EVANS, O.B.E., M.C.,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 13.5.33–23.7.33.

MR. W. FOSTER, M.BE., Deputy Postmaster-General, Grade E, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster-General, with effect from the 8th May, 1933, until further order.

MR. G. H. WEBSTER, Assistant Director, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 8th May, 1933, until further order.

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LEAVE

The Officer Administering the Government has approved the leave of the following officers:—

Mr. A. A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C.,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 13.5.33–23.7.33.

Doc. 711: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 362 (18.05.1933), pp. 538–539.

25.05.1933: Air Mails to Europe (K.L.M.) (22.05.1933)

(623)

NOTICE

AIR MAILS TO EUROPE

Commencing on Monday the 22nd instant, an air mail for Europe and beyond, will be despatched in the K.L.M. (Dutch) Service operating between Bandoeg and Amsterdam. Thereafter the air mail hitherto sent to Europe on Wednesday morning via Egypt, will cease.

The new air mail will be due at Athens on Tuesday and at Leipzig, Amsterdam and London on Wednesday evening.

Particulars of the latest hour of posting may be obtained on application.

W. FOSTER
20th May, 1933. *Acting Postmaster-General*
(P/25/33)

(623)

NOTICE

Air Mails to Europe

Commencing on Monday the 22nd instant, an air mail for Europe and beyond, will be despatched in the K.L.M. (Dutch) Service operating between Bandoeg and Amsterdam. Thereafter the air mail hitherto sent to Europe on Wednesday morning via Egypt, will cease.

The new air mail will be due at Athens on Tuesday and at Leipzig, Amsterdam and London on Wednesday evening.

Particulars of the latest hour of posting may be obtained on application.

W. FOSTER
20th May, 1933. *Acting Postmaster-General*
(P/25/33)

Doc. 712: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 363 (25.05.1933), p. 598.
Note: “Bandoeg” should read “Bandoeng”.

1.06.1933: Overseas Telephone Service (Canada, India) (24.05.1933)

(656)

NOTICES

I.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE

Commencing on the 24th instant the Overseas Telephone Service has been extended to the First Zone in Canada, which comprises parts of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and to India (Bombay and Poona only).

The charges will be :—

	Minimum 3 minutes	*Charge per minute*	*Report Charge*
	LP. mils	LP. mils	LP. mils
Canada 1st Zone	10.650	3.550	1.200
India (Bombay and Poona only)	10.650	3.550	1.200

The principal places to which the service to Canada is available in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec may be ascertained on application at any Post Office or to the Supervisor, Jerusalem, Jaffa-Tel Aviv, Haifa and Gaza.

The hours of service to India will be restricted to 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. daily. Sundys excepted.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

20th May, 1933.

(F/25/33)

(656)

NOTICES

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Commencing on the 24th instant the Overseas Telephone Service has been extended to the First Zone in Canada, which comprises parts of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and to India (Bombay and Poona only).

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The principal places to which the service to Canada is available in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec may be ascertained on application at any Post Office or to the Supervisor, Jerusalem, Jaffa-Tel Aviv, Haifa and Gaza.

The hours of service to India will be restricted to 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. daily. Sundys excepted.

W. FOSTER
20th May, 1933. *Acting Postmaster-General*

(P/25/33)

Doc. 713: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 364 (1.06.1933), p. 622.
Note:"Sundys" should read "Sundays".

1.06.1933: Foreign Telephone Service (Syrian, Lebanon) (1.06.1933)

II.

TELEPHONE SERVICE TO SYRIA, LEBANESE REPUBLIC, ETC.

At midday on the 1st June a continuous telephone service between Palestine and the States of the Levant under French Mandate (Syria, Lebanese Republic, etc.) will be available for use.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at any Post Office.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

24th May, 1933.
(P/25/33)

II.

TELEPHONE SERVICE TO SYRIA, LEBANESE REPUBLIC, ETC.

At midday on the 1st June a continuous telephone service between Palestine and the States of the Levant under French Mandate (Syria, Lebanese Republic, etc.) will be available for use.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at any Post Office.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General

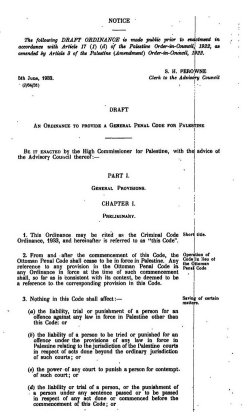
24th May, 1933.
(P/25/33)

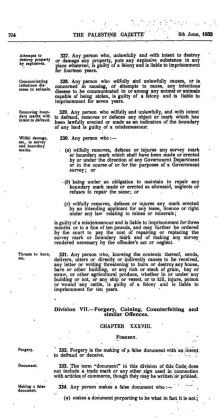
Doc. 714: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 364 (1.06.1933), p. 622.

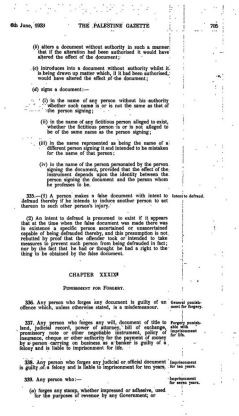


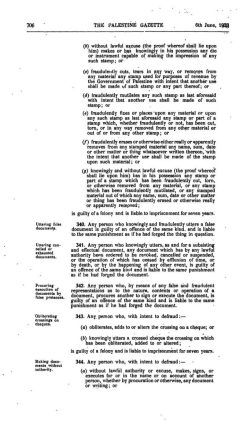
Fig. 221: Masthead of The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 364 (1.06.1933).

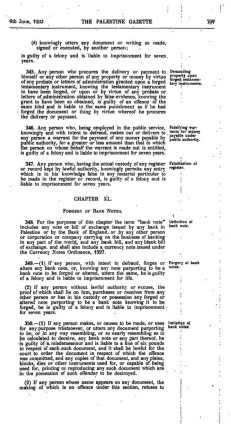
6.06.1933: Criminal Code Ordinance, 1933 (Draft)

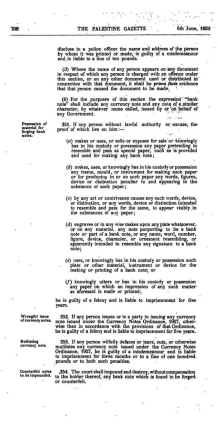


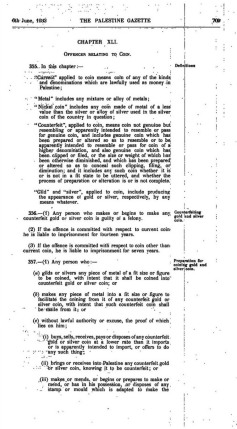


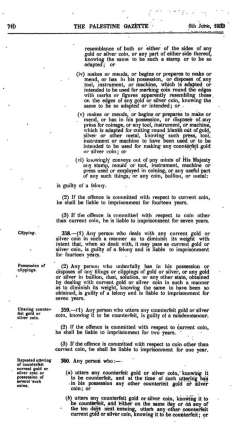


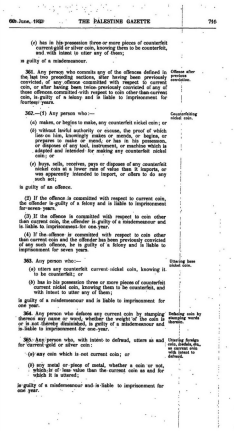


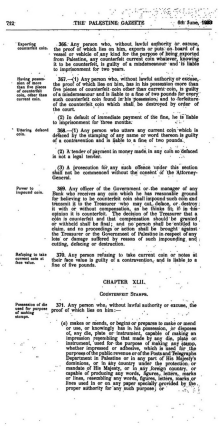


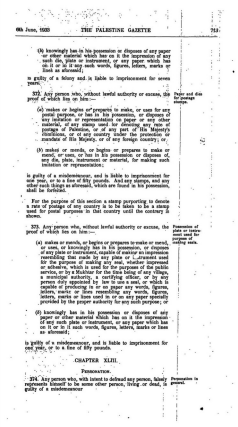












NOTICE

The following DRAFT ORDINANCE is made public prior to enactment in accordance with Article 17 (i) (d) of the Palestine Order-in-Council) 1922, as amended by Article 3 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1923.

S. H. PEROWNE
Clerk to the Advisory Council

5th June, 1933.

(J/64/31)

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE A GENERAL PENAL CODE FOR PALESTINE

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

PART I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1933, and hereinafter is referred to as "this Code".

Operation of Code in lieu of the Ottoman Penal Code

2. From and after the commencement of this Code, the Ottoman Penal Code shall cease to be in force in Palestine. Any reference to any provision in the Ottoman Penal Code in any Ordinance in force at the time of such commencement shall, so far as is consistent with its context, be deemed to be a reference to the corresponding provision in this Code.

Saving of certain matters.

3. Nothing in this Code shall affect :—

(*a*) the liability, trial or punishment of a person for an offence against any law in force in Palestine other than this Code: or

(*b*) the liability of a person to be tried or punished for an offence under the provisions of any law in force in Palestine relating to the jurisdiction of the Palestine courts in respect of acts done beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of such courts; or

(*e*) the power of any court to punish a person for contempt, of such court; or

(*d*) the liability or trial of a person, or the punishment of a person under any sentence passed or to be passed in respect of any act done or commenced before the commencement of this Code; or

(*e*) any power of the High Commissioner to grant a pardon or to remit or commute in whole or in part or to respite the execution of any sentence passed or to be passed; or

(*f*) any of the statutes, ordinances, regulations, or articles for the time being in force for the government of His Majesty's Military Forces, or the Police Forces of Palestine.

⋮

Division VII.—Forgery, Coining, Counterfeiting and similar Offences.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

FORGERY.

Forgery.

332. Forgery is the making of a false document with an intent to defraud or deceive.

Document

333. The term "document" in this division of this Code, does not include a trade mark or any other sign used in connection with articles, of commerce, though they may be written or printed.

Making a false document.

334. Any person makes a false document who :—

(*a*) makes a document purporting to be what in fact it is not;

(*b*) alters a document without authority in such a manner; that if the alteration had been authorised it would have altered the effect of the document;

(*c*) introduces into a document without authority whilst it. is being drawn up matter which, it it had been authorised,: would have altered the effect of the document;

(*d*) signs a document :—

(i) in the name of any person without his authority, whether such name is or is not the same as that of the person signing;

(ii) in the name of any fictitious person alleged to exist, whether the fictitious person is or is not alleged to be of the same name as the person signing;

(iii) in the name represented as being the name of a different person signing it and intended to be mistaken for the name of that person;

(iv) in the name of the person personated by the person, signing the document, provided that the effect of the; instrument depends upon the identity between the person signing the document and the person whom he professes to be.

Intent to defraud

335.—(1) A person makes a false document with intent to defraud thereby if he intends to induce another person to act thereon to such other person's injury.

(2) An intent to defraud is presumed to exist if it appears that at the time when the false document was made there was in existence a specific person ascertained or. unascertained capable of being defrauded thereby, and this presumption is not rebutted by proof that the offender took or intended to take measures to prevent such person from being defrauded in fact; nor by the fact that he had or thought he had a right to the thing to be obtained by the false document.

CHAPTER XXXIX

PUNISHMENT FOR FORGERY.

General punishment for the forgery.

336. Any person who forges any document is guilty of an offence which, unless otherwise stated, is a misdemeanour.

Forgery punishable with imprisonment for life.

337. Any person who forges any will, document of title to land, judicial record, power of attorney, bill of exchange, promissory note or other negotiable instrument, policy of for insurance, cheque or other authority for the payment of money by a person carrying on business, as a banker is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for life.

Imprisonment for ten years.

338. Any person who forges any judicial or official document is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for ten years.

Imprisonment for seven years.

339. Any person who:—

(*a*) forges any stamp, whether impressed or adhesive, used for the purposes of revenue by any Government; or

(*b*) without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon him) makes or has knowingly in his possession any die or instrument capable of making the impression of any such stamp; or

(*c*) fraudulently cuts, tears in any way, or removes from any material any stamp used for purposes of revenue by the Government of Palestine with intent that another use shall be made of such stamp or any part thereof; or

(*d*) fraudulently mutilates any such stamp as last aforesaid with intent that another use shall be made of such stamp; or

(*e*) fraudulently fixes or places upon any material or upon any such stamp as last aforesaid any stamp or part of a stamp which, whether fraudulently or not, has been cut, torn or in any way removed from any other material or out of or from any other stamp; or

(*f*) fraudulently erases or otherwise either really or apparently removes from any stamped material any name, sum, date or other matter or thing whatsoever written thereon, with the intent that another use shall be made of the stamp upon such material; or

(*g*) knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon him) has in his possession any stamp or part of a stamp which has been fraudulently cut, torn or otherwise removed from any material, or any stamp which has been fraudulently mutilated, or any stamped material out of which any name, sum, date or other matter or thing has been fraudulently erased or otherwise really or apparently removed;

is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Uttering false documents.

340. Any person who knowingly and fraudulently utters a false document is guilty of an offence of the same kind, and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the thing in question.

Uttering cancelled or exhausted documents.

341. Any person who knowingly utters, as and for a subsisting and effectual document, any document which has by any lawful authority been ordered to be revoked, cancelled or suspended, or the operation of which has ceased by effluxion of time, or by death, or by the happening of any other event, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he

had forged the document.

Procuring execution of document by false pretences.

342. Any person who, by means of any false and fraudulent representations as to the nature, contents or operation of a document, procures another to sign or execute the document, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document.

Obliterating crossing on cheque.

343. Any person who, with intent to defraud:—

(*a*) obliterates, adds to or alters the crossing on a cheque; or

(*b*) knowingly utters a crossed cheque the crossing on which has been obliterated, added to or altered; is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Making documents without authority.

344. Any person who, with intent to defraud:—

(*a*) without lawful authority or excuse, makes, signs, or executes for or in the name or on account of another person, whether by procuration or otherwise, any document or writing; or

(*b*) knowingly utters any document or writing so made, signed or executed, by another person; is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Demanding property upon forged testamentary instruments.

345. Any person who procures the delivery or payment to. himself or any other person of any property or money by virtue of any probate or letters of administration granted upon a forged testamentary instrument, knowing the testamentary instrument to have been forged, or upon or by virtue of any probate or letters of administration obtained by false evidence, knowing the grant to have been so obtained, is guilty of an offence of the same kind and is liable to the same punishment as if he had forged the document or thing by virtue whereof he procures the delivery or payment.

Falsifying warrants for money payable under public authority.

346. Any person who, being employed in the public service, knowingly and with intent to defraud, makes out or delivers to any person a warrant for the payment of any money payable by public authority, for a greater or less amount than that to which the person on whose behalf the warrant is made out is entitled, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Falsification of register.

347. Any person who, having the actual custody of any register or record kept by lawful authority, knowingly permits any entry which is to his knowledge false in any material particular to be made in the register or record, is guilty, of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

CHAPTER XL.

FORGERY OF BANK NOTES.

Definition of bank note.

348. For the purposes of this chapter the term "bank note" includes any note or bill of exchange issued by any bank in Palestine or by the Bank of England, or by any other person or corporation or company earning on the business of banking in any part of the world, and any bank bill, and any blank bill of exchange, and shall also include a currency note issued under the Currency Notes Ordinance, 1927.

Forgery of bank notes.

349.—(1) If any person, with intent to defraud, forges or alters any bank note, or, knowing any note purporting to be a bank note to be forged or altered, utters the same, he is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for life.

(2) If any person without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which shall lie on him, purchases or receives from any other person or has in his custody or possession any forged or alters a note purporting to be a bank note knowing it to be forged, he is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Imitation of bank notes.

350.—(1) If any person makes, or causes to be made, or uses for any purpose whatsoever, or utters any document purporting to be, or in any way resembling, or so nearly resembling as to be calculated to deceive, any bank note or any part thereof, he is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to a fine of six pounds in respect of each such document, and it shall be lawful for the court to order the document in respect of which the offence was committed, and any copies of that document, and any plates, blocks, dies or other instruments used for, or capable of being used for, printing or reproducing any such document which are in the possession of such offender to be destroyed.

(2) If any person whose name appears on any document, the making of which is an offence under this section, refuses to disclose to a police officer the name and address of the person by

whom it was printed or made, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to a fine of ten pounds.

(3) Where the name of any person appears on arty document in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under this section, or on any other document used or distributed in connection with that document, it shall be prima facie evidence that that person caused the document to be made.

(4) For the purposes of this section the expression "bank note" shall include any currency note and any note, of a similar character, by whatever name called, issued by or on behalf of any Government.

Possession of material for forging bank notes.

351. If any person without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him:—

(*a*) makes or uses, or sells or exposes for sale or knowingly has in his custody or possession any paper pretending to resemble and pass as special paper, such as is provided and used for making any bank note;

(*b*) makes, uses, or knowingly has in his custody or possession any frame, mould, or instrument for making such paper or for producing in or on such paper any words, figures, device or distinction peculiar to and appearing in the substance of such paper;

(*c*) by any art or contrivance causes any such words, device, or distinction, or any words, device or distinction intended to resemble and pass for the same, to appear visibly in the substances of any paper;

(*d*) engraves or in any wise makes upon any plate whatsoever, or on any material, any note purporting to be a bank note or part of a bank note, or any name, word, number, figure, device, character, or ornament resembling, or apparently intended to resemble any signature to a bank note;

(*e*) uses, or knowingly has in his custody or possession such plate or other material, instrument or device for the making or printing of a bank note; or

(*f*) knowingly utters or has in his custody or possession any paper on which an impression of any such matter as aforesaid is made or printed;

he is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Wrongful issue of currency notes.

352. If any person issues or is a party to issuing any currency note issued under the Currency Notes Ordinance, 1927, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of that Ordinance, he is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for five years.

Mutilation of currency.

353. If any person wilfully defaces or tears, cuts, or otherwise currency note. mutilates any currency note issued under the Currency Notes Ordinance, 1927, he is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for three months or to a fine of one hundred, pounds or to both such penalties.

Counterfeit notes to be impounded.

354. The court shall impound and destroy, without compensation to the holder thereof, any bank note which is found to be forged or counterfeit.

CHAPTER XLI.

OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN.

Definitions

355. In this chapter :—

"Current" applied to coin means coin of any of the kinds, and denominations which are lawfully used as money in Palestine;

"Metal" includes any mixture or alloy of metals;

"Nickel coin" includes any coin made of metal of a less value than the silver or alloy of silver used in the silver coin of the country in question;

"Counterfeit", applied to coin, means coin not genuine but resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for genuine coin, and includes genuine coin which has been prepared or altered so as to resemble or to be apparently intended to resemble or pass for coin of a higher denomination, and also genuine coin which has been clipped or filed, or the size or weight of which has been otherwise diminished, and which has been prepared or altered so as to conceal such clipping, filing, or diminution; and it includes any such coin whether it is or is not in a fit state to be uttered, and whether the process of preparation or alteration is or is not complete.

"Gild" and "silver", applied to coin, include producing the appearance of gold or silver,

respectively, by any means whatever.

Counterfeiting gold and silver coin.

356.—(1) Any person who makes or begins to make any, counterfeit gold or silver coin is guilty of a felony.

(2) If the offence is committed with respect to current coin he is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

(3) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin, he is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Preparation for coining gold and silver coin.

357.—(1) Any person who:—

(*a*) gilds or silvers any piece of metal of a fit size or figure to be coined, with intent that it shall be coined into counterfeit gold or silver coin; or

(*b*) makes any piece of metal into a fit size or figure to facilitate the coining from it of any counterfeit gold or silver coin, with intent that such counterfeit coin shall be made from it; or

(*c*) without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him;

(i) buys, sells, receives, pays or disposes of any counterfeit gold or silver coin at a lower rate than it imports or is apparently intended to import, or offers to do any such thing;

(ii) brings or receives into Palestine any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit; or

(iii) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or amend, or has in his possession, or disposes of any stamp or mould which is adapted to make the resemblance of both or either of the sides of any gold or silver coin, or any part of either side thereof, knowing the same to be such a stamp or to be so adapted; or

(iv) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of any tool, instrument, or machine, which is adapted or intended to be used for marking coin round the edges with marks or figures apparently resembling those on the edges of any gold or silver coin, knowing the same to be so adapted or intended; or

(v) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of any press for coinage, or any tool, instrument, or machine, which is adapted for cutting round blanks out of gold, silver or other metal, knowing such press, tool, instrument or machine to have been used or to be intended to be used for making any counterfeit gold or silver coin; or

(vi) knowingly conveys out of any mints of His Majesty any stamp, mould or tool, instrument, machine or press used or employed in coining, or any useful part of any such things, or any coin, bullion, or metal;

is guilty of a felony.

(2) If the offence is committed with respect to current coin, he shall be liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

(3) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin, he is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Clipping.

358.—(1) Any person who deals with any current gold or silver coin in such a manner as to diminish its weight with intent that, when so dealt with, it may pass as current gold or silver coin, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Possession of clippings.

(2) Any person who unlawfully has in his possession or disposes of any filings or clippings of gold or silver, or any gold or silver in bullion, dust, solution, or any other state, obtained by dealing with current gold or silver coin in such a manner as to diminish its weight, knowing the same to have been so obtained, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Uttering counterfeit gold or silver coin.

359.—(1) Any person who utters any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

(2) If the offence is committed with respect to Current coin, he shall be liable to imprisonment for two years.

(3) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin, lie shall be liable to imprisonment for one year.

Repeated uttering of counterfeit current gold or silver coin or possession of several such coins.

360. Any person who:—

(*a*) utters any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, and at the time of such uttering has in his possession any other counterfeit gold of silver coin; or

(*b*) utters any counterfeit gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit, and either on the same day or on any of the ten days next ensuing, utters any other counterfeit current gold or silver coin, knowing it to be counterfeit; or

(*c*) has in his possession three or more pieces of counterfeit current gold or silver coin, knowing them to be counterfeit, and with intent to utter any of them;

is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Offence after previous conviction.

361. Any person who commits any of the offences defined in the last two preceding sections, after having been previously convicted, of any offence committed with respect to current coin, or after having been twice previously convicted of any of those offences committed with respect to coin other than current coin, is guilty of a felony, and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years.

Counterfeiting nickel coin.

362.—(1) Any person who :—

(*a*) makes, or begins to make, any counterfeit nickel coin; or

(*b*) without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, knowingly makes or mends, or begins, or prepares to make or mend, or has in his possession, or disposes of any tool, instrument, or machine which is adapted and intended for making any counterfeit nickel coin; or

(*c*) buys, sells, receives, pays or disposes of any counterfeit nickel coin at a lower rate of value than it imports, or was apparently intended to import, or offers to do any such act;

is guilty of an offence.

(2) If the offence is committed with respect to current coin, the offender is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

(3) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current coin, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

(4) If the offence is committed with respect to coin other than current-coin and the offender has been previously convicted of any such offence, he is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Uttering base nickel coin.

363. Any persons who:—

(*a*) utters any counterfeit current nickel coin, knowing it to be counterfeit; or

(*b*) has in his possession three or more pieces of counterfeit current nickel coin, knowing them to be counterfeit, and with intent to utter any of them;

is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Defacing coin by stamping words thereon.

364. Any person who defaces any current coin by stamping thereon any name or word, whether the weight of the coin is or is not thereby diminished, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one-year.

Uttering foreign coin, medals, etc., as current coin with intent to defraud.

365. Any-person who, with intent to defraud, utters as and for current gold or silver coin :

(*a*) any coin which is not current coin; or

(*b*) any metal or piece of metal, whether a coin or not, which is of less value than the current coin as and for which it is uttered;

is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for one year.

Exporting counterfeit coin.

366. Any person who, without, lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, exports or puts on board of a vessel or vehicle of any kind for the purpose of being exported from Palestine, any counterfeit current coin whatever, knowing it to be counterfeit, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to imprisonment for two years.

Having possession of more than five pieces of counterfeit coin, other than current coin.

367.—(1) Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him, has in his possession more than five pieces of counterfeit coin other than current coin, is guilty of a misdemeanour and is liable to a fine of two pounds for every such counterfeit coin found in his possession, and to forfeiture of the counterfeit coin which shall, be destroyed by order of the court.

(2) In default of immediate payment of the fine, he is liable to imprisonment for three months;

Uttering defaced coin.

368.—(1) Any person who utters any current coin which is defaced by the stamping of any name or word thereon is guilty of a contravention and is liable to a fine of two pounds.

(2) A tender of payment in money made, in any coin so defaced is not a legal tender.

(3) A prosecution for any such offence under this section shall not be commenced without the consent of the Attorney General.

Power to impound coin.

369. Any officer of the Government or the manager of any Bank who receives any coin which he has reasonable ground for believing to be counterfeit coin shall impound such coin and transmit it to the Treasurer who may cut, deface, or destroy it with or without compensation, as he thinks fit; if in his opinion it is counterfeit. The decision of the Treasurer that a coin is counterfeit and that compensation should be granted or withheld shall be final; and no person shall be entitled to claim, and no proceedings or action shall be brought against the Treasurer or the Government of Palestine in respect of any loss or damage suffered by reason of such impounding, and cutting, defacing or destruction.

Refusing to take current coin at face value.

370. Any person refusing to take current coin or notes at current coin at their face value is guilty of a contravention, and is liable to a fine of fifty pounds.

CHAPTER XLII.

COUNTERFEIT STAMPS.

Possession of die used for purpose of making stamps.

371. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him :—

(*a*) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend or use, or knowingly has in his possession, or disposes of, any die, plate or instrument, capable of making an impression resembling that made by any die, plate or instrument, used for the purpose of making any stamp, whether impressed or adhesive, which is used for the purposes of the public revenue or of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Palestine or in any part of His Majesty's dominions, or in any country under the protection or mandate of His Majesty, or in any foreign country, or capable of producing any words, figures, letters, marks or lines, resembling any words, figures, letters, marks or lines used in or on any paper specially provided by the proper authority for any such purpose; or

(*b*) knowingly has in his possession or disposes of any paper or other material which has on it the impression of any such die, plate or instrument, or any paper which has on it or in it any such words, figures, letters, marks or lines as aforesaid;

is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for seven years.

Paper and dies for postage stamps.

372. Any person who without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him :—

(*a*) makes or begins or prepares to make, or uses for any postal purpose, or has in his possession, or disposes of any imitation or representation on paper or any other material of any stamp used for denoting any rate of postage of Palestine, or of any part of His Majesty's dominions, or of any country under the protection or mandate of His Majesty, or of any foreign country; or

(*b*) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend; or uses, or has in his possession or disposes of, any die, plate, instrument or material, for making such imitation or representation;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year, or to a fine of fifty pounds. And any stamps, and any other such things as aforesaid, which are found in his possession, shall be forfeited.

For the purpose of this section a stamp purporting, to denote a rate of postage of any country is to be taken to be a stamp used for postal purposes in that country until the contrary is shown.

Possession of plate or instrument used for purpose of making seals.

373. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, the proof of which lies on him :—

(*a*) makes or mends, or begins or prepares to make or mend, or uses, or knowingly has in his possession, or disposes of any plate or instrument, capable of making an impression resembling that made by any plate or instrument used for the purpose of making any seal, whether impressed or adhesive, which is used for the purposes of the public service, or by a Mukhtar for the time being of any village, a municipal authority, a

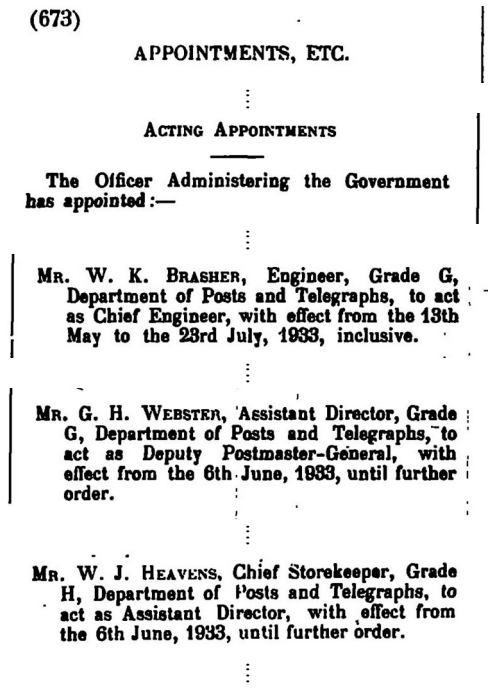
certifying officer, or by any person duly appointed by law to use a seal, or which is capable of producing in or on paper any words, figures, letters, marks or lines resembling any words, figures, letters, marks or lines used in or on any paper specially provided by the proper authority for any such purpose; or

(*b*) knowingly has in his possession or disposes of any paper or other material which has on it the impression of any such plate or instrument, or any paper which has on it or in it such words, figures, letters, marks or lines as aforesaid;

is guilty of a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for one year or to a fine of fifty pounds.

Doc. 715: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 367 (6.06.1933), pp. 637–730.
Note: The provisions repealed are:
Currency Notes Ordinance, no. 14 of 1927, sec. 5–9 (cf. Gazette 184 (1.04.1927) on pp. 250/251);[20]
Bank Notes Forgery Ordinance, no. 32 of 1927 (in whole) (cf. Gazette 195 (16.09.1927) on pp. 652–654);[21]
Coinage Ordinance, no. 48 of 1927 (in whole) (cf. Gazette 199 (16.11.1927) on pp. 790–794);[22]
Coinage Amendment Ordinance, no. 14 of 1929 (in whole) (cf. Gazette 230 (1.03.1929) on p. 148);[23]
Post Office Ordinance, no. 20 of 1930 (sec. 98) (cf. Gazette Extr. 19/1930 (8.08.1930) on p. 690).[24]

8.06.1933: Personnel



(673)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The Officer Administering the Government has appointed :—

MR. W. K. BRASHER, Engineer, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Engineer, with effect from the 13th May to the 23rd July, 1933, inclusive.

MR. G. H. WEBSTER, Assistant Director, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 6th June, 1933, until further order.

MR. W. J. HEAVENS, Chief Storekeeper, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Director, with effect from the 6th June, 1933, until further order.

(673)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The Officer Administering the Government has appointed :—

MR. W. K. BRASHER, Engineer, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Engineer, with effect from the 13th May to the 23rd July, 1933, inclusive.

MR. G. H. WEBSTER, Assistant Director, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 6th June, 1933, until further order.

MR. W. J. HEAVENS, Chief Storekeeper, Grade H, Department of Hosts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Director, with effect from the 6th June, 1933, until further order.

RESUMPTION OF SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENTS

20 See *doc. 265* in MEPB 6 on pp. 76–83.
21 See *doc. 282* in MEPB 6 on pp. 105–108.
22 See *doc. 299* in MEPB 6 on pp. 129–136.
23 See *doc. 377* in MEPB 8 on pp. 78–79.
24 See *doc. 462* in MEPB 13 on pp. 165–166.

RESUMPTION OF SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENTS

The Officer Administering the Government directs it to be notified for general information that :—

MR. W. FOSTER, M.B.E., Deputy Postmaster-General, Grade E, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Postmaster-General, with effect from the 31st May, 1933.

MR. G. H. WEBSTER, Assistant Director, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 31st May, 1933.

The Officer Administering the Government directs it to be notified Tor general information that :—

MR. W. FOSTER, M.B.E., Deputy Postmaster-General, Grade E, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Postmaster-General, with effect from the 31st May, 1933.

MR. G. H. WEBSTER, Assistant Director, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 31st May, 1933.

Doc. 716: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 368 (8.06.1933), pp. 739–740.
Note: The acting appointments will be cancelled in Gazette 381 (10.08.1933) on p. 1073.[25]
Note: The acting appointments will be ended in Gazette 384 (31.08.1933) on p. 1148.[26]

22.06.1933: Personnel

(729)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers :—

MR. W. FOSTER, M.B.E., Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 6.6.33–20.10.33.

(729)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved leave of the following officers:—

MR. W. FOSTER, M.B.E., Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 6.6.33–20.10.33.

Doc. 717: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 370 (22.06.1933), p. 797.

25 See *doc. 737* on p. 228.
26 See *doc. 747* on p. 237.

22.06.1933: Railway Station Changes (1.07.1933)

(746)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS

NOTICES

I.

The public is hereby notified that the undermentioned Passenger Halts will be suppressed as from the 1st July, 1933:—

Bat Galim	Magdiel	Miqve Yisrael
Kafr Samir	Rantiya	Yazur
Neuhardhof	Wilhelma	Beit Dajan
Et Tira	Kafr Jinis	Qishon
Harbour Works (Atlit Sidings)	Lydda Village	Sabina
Kafr Lam	Bralley	Nesher
Tantura	El Qubeiba	Kefar Hassidim
Pardess Hanna	Sukreir	Jenin Road
Khirbat el Jamala	Hamama	Umm Ez Zinat
Qaqun	El Jiya	El Mujeidal Road
Et Taiyiba	Barbara	Merhavya
Kilometre 75.945	Beit Jirja	Zirin
Qalqilya Village	Beit Hanun	Menahemiya
	Jabalya	

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

17th June 1933.
(R/54/31)

(746)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS

NOTICES

I.

The public is hereby notified that the undermentioned Passenger Halts will be suppressed as from the 1st July, 1983:—

Bat Galim	Magdiel	Miqve Yisrael
Kafr Samir	Rantiya	Yazur
Neuhardhof	Wilhelma	Beit Dajan
Et Tira	Kafr Jinis	Qishon
Harbour Works (Atlit Sidings)	Lydda Village	Sabina
Kafr Lam	Bralley	Nesher
Tantura	El Qubeiba	Kefar Hassidim
Pardess Hanna	Sukreir	Jenin Road
Khirbat el Jamala	Hamama	Umm Ez Zinat
Qaqun	El Jiya	El Mujeidal Road
Et Taiyiba	Barbara	Merhavya
Kilometre 75.945	Beit Jirja	Zirin
Qalqilya Village	Beit Hanun	Menahemiya
	Jabalya	

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

17th June, 1933.
(R/54/31)

Doc. 718: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 370 (22.06.1933), p. 803.

22.06.1933: Railway Timetable Changes (1.07.1933)

II.

Time Table Alterations as from 1st July, 1933

The public is hereby informed that the Time Table will be revised as from the 1st July, 1933.

Further particulars are given in new Time Tables which will be displayed at all stations.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

14th June, 1933.
(R/133/31)

II.

Time Table Alterations as from 1st July, 1933

The public is hereby informed that the Time Table will be revised as from the 1st July, 1933.

Further particulars are given in new Time Tables which will be displayed at all stations.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

14th June, 1933.
(R/133/31)

Doc. 719: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 370 (22.06.1933), p. 803.

29.06.1933: Personnel

(754)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. E. L. EID, Inspecting Clerk, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, with effect from the 16th June, 1933, until further order.

LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers :—

MR. H. GRANT, M.B.E., Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 15.6.33—14.7.33.

(754)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. E. L. EID, Inspecting Clerk, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, with effect from the 16th June, 1933, until further order.

LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers :—

MR. H. GRANT, M.B.E., Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 15.6.33—14.7.33.

Doc. 720: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 371 (29.06.1933), p. 819.

29.06.1933: Overseas Telephone Service (India)

(778)

NOTICE

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE

Commencing forthwith the Overseas Telephone Service to India will be extended to Akola, Amraoti, Calcutta, Indore, Madras, Mahabaleshawar, Matheran and Nagpur.

The charges will be the same as for Bombay.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

20th June, 1933.
(P/25/33)

(778)

NOTICE

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE

Commencing forthwith the Overseas Telephone Service to India will be extended to Akola, Amraoti, Calcutta, Indore, Madras, Mahabaleshawar, Matheran and Nagpur.

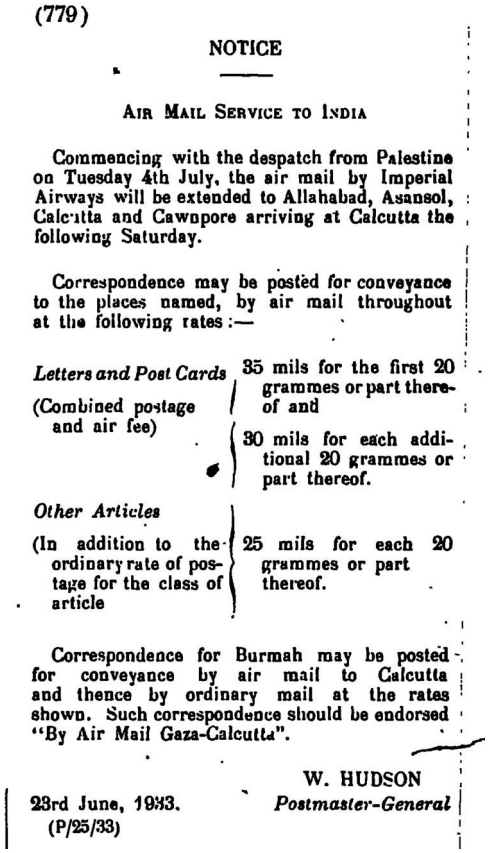
The charges will be the same as for Bombay.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

20th June, 1933.
(P/25/33)

Doc. 721: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 371 (29.06.1933), p. 831.

29.06.1933: Air Mail Service (Imperial Airways) (India) (4.07.1933)



(779)

NOTICE

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO INDIA

Commencing with the despatch from Palestine on Tuesday 4th July, the air mail by Imperial Airways will be extended to Allahabad, Asansol, Calcutta and Cawnpore arriving at Calcutta the following Saturday.

Correspondence may be posted for conveyance to the places named, by air mail throughout at the following rates :—

Letters and Post Cards (Combined postage and air fee)	35 mils for the first 20 grammes or part thereof and
	30 mils for each additional 20 grammes or part thereof.
Other Articles (In addition to the ordinary rate of postage for the class of article	25 mils for each 20 grammes or part thereof.

Correspondence for Burmah may be posted for conveyance by air mail to Calcutta and thence by ordinary mail at the rates shown. Such correspondence should be endorsed "By Air Mail Gaza-Calcutta".

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

23rd June, 1933.
(P/25/33)

(779)

NOTICE

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO INDIA

Commencing with the despatch from Palestine on Tuesday 4th July, the air mail by Imperial Airways will be extended to Allahabad, Asansol, Calcutta and Cawnpore arriving at Calcutta the following Saturday.[27]

Correspondence may be posted for conveyance to the places named, by air mail throughout at the following rates :—

Letters and Post Cards (Combined postage and air fee)	35 mils for the first 20 grammes or part thereof and
	30 mils for each additional 20 grammes or part thereof.
Other Articles (In addition to the ordinary rate of postage for the class of article	25 mils for each 20 grammes or part thereof.

Correspondence for Burmah may be posted for conveyance by air mail to Calcutta and thence by ordinary mail at the rates shown. Such correspondence should be endorsed "By Air Mail Gaza-Calcutta".

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

23rd June, 1933.
(P/25/33)

Doc. 722: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 371 (29.06.1933), p. 831.

27 Cf. https://www.indianairmails.com/1933-westwards-calcutta-to-karachi.html.

1.07.1933: Road Transport (Amendment) Regulations (No. 2), 1933

(787)

ROAD TRANSPORT ORDINANCE, 1929

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER 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. 23 of 1929.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Road Transport (Amendment) Regulations (No. 2), 1933. Citation.

2. In these regulations the expression "principal regulations" shall mean the regulations dated the sixteenth day of December, 1930, and published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the fifth day of May, 1931, made by the High Commissioner under the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929. Interpretation.

3. The principal regulations shall be amended by the addition:— Addition of new regulation to principal regulations.

(*a*) after regulation 15 of part VI of the principal regulations of the following regulations:—

"Licence holders. 16. Licence holders shall be obtained from the local licensing authority at the price prescribed in regulation 11 of part XI of these regulations":

(*b*) after regulation 10 of part XI of the principal regulations of the following regulation:—

"11. Licence holders all types - 250 mils"

4. The Road Transport (Amendment) Regulations, 1933, shall be amended by the substitution in the place of regulation 7 thereof of the following regulation:— Substitution of new regulation in place of regulation 7 of the Road Transport (Amendment) Regulations, 1933.

"7. The fourth schedule to the principal regulations shall be amended by the substitution in the place of part I thereof of the following part:—

PART I.

REGISTRATION NUMBERS AND MARKS

Specimen Number Plates Motor Vehicles



Carts and Carriages

CARTS
REAR NUMBER PLATE



Number plates for all motor vehicles, except motor cycles, shall be constructed of pressed aluminium, zinc, or tin, of suitable thickness having raised letters and figures.

These diagrams are specimen plates one quarter actual size. The dimensions of plates and figures and letters thereon shall be as prescribed hereunder:—

Depth of plate - - -	10.5. cms.
Height of figures - -	7.8. cms.
Width of figures and letters except figure 1. - - -	4.5. cms.
Height of letters - - -	5.2. cms.

Space between figures and between letters and figures 1.5. cms. Width of strokes in letters and figures 1 cm.

The length of plates shall vary according to the number of figures thereon.

The obligation that letters and figures on number plates shall be raised may be waived at the discretion of licensing authorities".

By His Excellency's Command,

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary

29th June, 1933.
(O/330/31)

(787)

ROAD TRANSPORT ORDINANCE, 1929

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 14

No. 23 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 (No. 2), 1933.

Interpretation.

2. In these regulations the expression "principal regulations" shall mean the regulations dated the sixteenth day of December, 1930, and published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the fifth day of May, 1931, made by the High Commissioner under the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929.

Addition of new regulation to principle regulations.

3. The principal regulations shall be amended by the addition :—

(*a*) after regulation 15 of part VI of the principal regulations of the following regulations :—

"Licence holder.

16. Licence holders shall be obtained from the local licensing authority at the price prescribed in regulation 11 of part XI of these regulations".

(*b*) after regulation 10 of part XI of the principal regulations of the following regulation :—

"11. Licence holders all types – 250 mils"

Substitution of new regulations in place of regulation 7 of the Road Transport (Amendment) Regulations, 1933.

4. The Road Transport (Amendment) Regulations, 1933, shall be amended by the substitution in the place of regulation 7 thereof of the following regulation:—

"7. The fourth schedule to the principal regulations shall be amended by the substitution in the place of part I thereof of the following part:—

PART I.

REGISTRATION NUMBERS AND MARKS

Specimen Number Plates Motor Vehicles



Carts and Carriages

CARTS
REAR NUMBER PLATE



Number plates for all motor vehicles, except motor cycles, shall be constructed of pressed aluminium, zinc, or tin, of suitable thickness having raised letters and figures.

These diagrams are specimen plates one quarter actual size. The dimensions of plates and figures and letters thereon shall be as prescribed hereunder :—

Depth of plate	–	–	–	10.5. cms.
Height of figures	–	–	–	7.8. cms.
Width of figures and letters except figure 1.			–	4.5. cms.

Height of letters — – 5.2. cms.

Space between figures and between letters and figures 1.5. cms. Width of strokes in letters and figures 1 cm.

The length of plates shall vary according to the number of figures thereon.

The obligation that letters and figures on number plates shall be raised may be waived at the discretion of licensing authorities".

By His Excellency's Command,

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary

29th June, 1933.

(O/330/31)

Doc. 723: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 372 (1.07.1933), pp. 845–846.
Note: Refers to Gazette Extraordinary, Suppl. no. 4/1931 (5.05.1931), pp. 342–372.[28]

6.07.1933: Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 (Draft)

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

5th July, 1932

(M/31/32)

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ORDINANCE, 1928

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 Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, and the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance), and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Weights and Measures Ordinances, 1928-1933. — Short title. — No. 2 of 1928.

2. Section 12 of the principal Ordinance shall be deleted and the following section shall be substituted in the place thereof:— — Substitution of new section in the place of section 12 of the principal Ordinance.

"12. If, at any time, the High Commissioner-in-Council is of the opinion that it is desirable to prohibit the use of any weights and measures other than metric weights and measures, he may, by Order-in-Council, declare that, from a date to be specified in such order, and with such reservations from and exceptions to the application of the metric system of weights and measures as may be specified in such order, the use of any weight or measure shall be unlawful and thereupon any contract or dealing in any work or goods, disposition of land or other thing which is to be carried out, done or made by weight or measure shall be deemed to be carried out, done or made according to metric weights and measures, and otherwise shall be void."

28 See *doc. 521* in MEPB 15 on pp. 126–137.

OBJECTS AND REASONS

Section 12 of the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928, provided that within a period of five years next following the commencement of that Ordinance, the High Commissioner-in-Council could declare the metric system of weights and measures to be compulsory in this territory. Such period having elapsed, the object of this Ordinance is to renew His Excellency's power in this behalf.

2. The opportunity has been taken to provide that the date upon which the metric system shall become compulsory as well as the reservations from and exceptions to that system shall be set out in the Order-in-Council declaring that system to be compulsory in this territory and not (as was provided in section 12 of the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928, which the new section 12 substituted therefor by this Ordinance replaces) in a notice published in the Gazette subsequently to such order.

H. H. TRUSTED
Attorney-General

17th June, 1933.
(M/31/32)

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

5th July, 1932.

(M/31/32)

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ORDINANCE, 1928

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 Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, and the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance), and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Weights and Measures Ordinances, 1928-1933.

No. 2 of 1928.

Substitution of new section in the place of section 12 of the principal Ordinance.

2. Section 12 of the principal Ordinance shall be deleted and. the following section shall be substituted in the place thereof :—

"12. If, at any time, the High Commissioner-in-Council is of the opinion that it is desirable to prohibit the use of any weights and measures other than metric weights and measures, he may, by Order-in-Council, declare that, from a date to be specified in such order, and with such reservations from and exceptions to the application of the metric system of weights and measures as may be specified in such order, the use of any weight or measure shall be unlawful and thereupon any contract or dealing in any work or goods, disposition of land or other thing which is to be carried out, done or made by weight or measure shall be deemed to be carried out, done or made according to metric weights and measures, and otherwise shall be void."

OBJECTS AND REASONS

Section 12 of the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928, within a period of five years next following the commencement of that Ordinance, the High Commissioner-in-Council could declare the metric system of weights and measures to be compulsory in this territory. Such period having elapsed, the object of this Ordinance is to renew His Excellency's power in this behalf.

2. The opportunity has been taken to provide that the date upon which the metric system shall become compulsory as well as the reservations from and exceptions to that system shall be set out in the Order-in-Council declaring that system to be-compulsory in this territory and not

(as was provided in section 12 of the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928, which the new section 12 substituted therefor by this Ordinance replaces) in a notice published in the Gazette subsequently to such order.

H. H. TRUSTED
Attorney-General

17th June, 1933.

(M/31/32)

Doc. 724: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 373 (6.07.1933), p. 861.
Note: "5th July, 1932." should read "5th July, 1933."
Note: Enacted in Gazette 383 (24.08.1933) on p. 1124.[29]
Note: Confirmed in Gazette 398 (16.10.1933) on p. 1555.[30]

6.07.1933: Telegraphic Press Messages (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 (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

5th July, 1933.

(P/15/31)

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES ORDINANCE, 1932

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 (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, and the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance), and this Ordinance, may together be cited as the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinances, 1932-1933.

Addition of new section to the principal Ordinance.

2. The following section shall be added to the principal Ordinance as section 7 thereof:—

"Reservation for documents published by the Government.

7. Nothing in this Ordinance shall extend to any document published by the Government or communicated by the Government or to the report of any proceedings in any legislative or other council of the Government."

29 See *doc. 741* on p. 233.
30 See *doc. 765* on p. 252.

OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Ordinance adds a new section 7 to the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932 (Gazette, No. 334, of 29th December, 1932), with the object of exempting from the provisions of that Ordinance any document published or communicated for publication by the Government and the report of any proceeding in any Government council.

H. H. TRUSTED
Attorney-General

26th June, 1933.
(P/15/31)

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

5th July, 1933.
(M/31/32)

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES ORDINANCE, 1932

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 (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, and the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance), and this Ordinance, may together be cited as the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinances, 1932-1933.

Addition or new section to the principle Ordinace.

2. The following section shall be added to the principal Ordinance as section 7 thereof :—

"Reservation for documents published by the Government.

7. Nothing in this Ordinance shall extend to any document published by the Government or communicated by the Government or to the report of any proceedings in any legislative or other council of the Government."

OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Ordinance adds a new section 7 to the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932 (Gazette, No. 334, of 29th December, 1932), with the object of exempting from the provisions of that Ordinance any document published or communicated for publication by the Government and the report of any proceeding in any Government council.

H. H. TRUSTED
Attorney-General

26th June, 1933.
(P/15/31)

Doc. 725: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 373 (6.07.1933), p. 862.
Note: Refers to Gazette 334 (29.12.1932), p. 1134–1135.[31]
Note: Enacted in Gazette 383 (24.08.1933) on p. 1123.[32]
Note: Confirmed in Gazette 398 (16.10.1933) on p. 1555.[33]

31 See *doc. 668* in MEPB 17 on pp. 234–235.
32 See *doc. 742* on p. 234.
33 See *doc. 765* on p. 252.

6.07.1933: Letter Telegrams (Re-Introduction) (1.07.1933)

(813)

NOTICE

Daily Letter Telegrams and Night Letter Telegrams

Commencing the 1st July, the services of Daily Letter Telegrams and Night Letter Telegrams will be re-introduced in Palestine.

Particulars of the countries to which the services extend may be ascertained at any Telegraph Accepting Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

27th June, 1933.
(P/25/33)

(813)

NOTICE

Daily Letter Telegrams and Night Letter Telegrams

Commencing the 1st July, the services of Daily Letter Telegrams and Night Letter Telegrams will be re-introduced in Palestine.

Particulars of the countries to which the services extend may be ascertained at any Telegraph Accepting Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

27th June, 1933.
(P/25/33)

Doc. 726: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 373 (6.07.1933), p. 878.
Note: The service was suspended on 1.04.1933, cf. Gazette 352 (6.04.1933), on p. 379.[34]

13.07.1933: Personnel

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed :—

⋮

MR. W. T. HEAVENS, Chief Storekeeper, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 5th July, 1933, until further order.

MR. A. E. GWATKIN, Postal Clerk, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Storekeeper, with effect from the 5th July, 1933, until further order.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed :—

⋮

MR. W. T. HEAVENS, Chief Storekeeper, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 5th July, 1933, until further order.

MR. A. E. GWATKIN, Postal Clerk, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Storekeeper, with effect from the 5th July, 1933, until further order.

Doc. 727: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 374 (13.07.1933), p. 893.
Note: Both appointments will be cancelled in Gazette no. 378 (27.07.1933), p. 979.[35]

34 See *doc. 700* on p. 179.
35 See *doc. 731* on p. 217.

13.07.1933: Tenders (Telegraph Linemen Quarter Isdud)

(842)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

1. The contract for the construction of quarters for Telegraph Linemen at Isdud Railway Station has been awarded to MR. AHMAD SALEH SKEK, of Gaza, at 21% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 3½ calendar months.

(842)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

1. The contract for the construction of quarters for Telegraph Linemen at Isdud Railway Station has been awarded to MR. AHMAD SALEH SKEK, of Gaza, at 21% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 3½ calendar months.

Doc. 728: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 374 (13.07.1933), p. 904.

20.07.1933: District Reorganisation

(871)

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that establishment of new villages and change of names of villages have taken place as set out hereunder:

The following new villages have been established:

Jerusalem Sub-District

Arnona Colony.

Ramle Sub-District

Tirat Shalom.

Jaffa Sub-District

Hadar.

Tulkarm Sub-District

Even Yehudah.

The names of the following villages have been changed:—

Haifa Sub-District

Pardess Hannah (previously Pardessanna)

Kefar Brandeis (previously Shekhunat Brandeis).

Nazareth Sub-District

Ayanoth (previous Qevuzat Sarona).

Safad Sub-District

Hazor (previously Waqqas).

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary

11th July, 1933.
(Y/23/31)

(871)

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that establishment of new villages and change of names of villages have taken place as set out hereunder :

The following new villages have been established :

Jerusalem Sub-District

Amona Colony.

Ramle Sub-District

Tirat Shalom.

Jaffa Sub-District

Hadar.

Tulkarm Sub-District

Even Yehudah.

The names of the following villages have been changed :—

Haifa Sub-District

Pardess Hannah (previously Pardessanna)

Kefar Brandeis (previously Shekhunat Brandeis).

Nazareth Sub-District

Ayanoth (previous Qevuzat Sarona).

Safad Sub-District

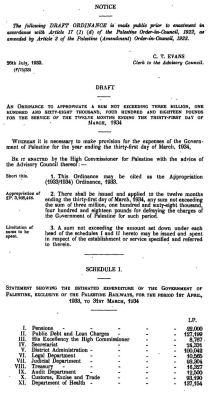
Hazor (previously Waqqas).

E. MILLS
Acting Chief Secretary

11th July, 1933.
(Y/23/31)

Doc. 729: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 376 (20.07.1933), pp. 946–947.

27.07.1933: Appropriation (1933/1934) Ordinance, 1933 (Draft)



NOTICE

The following DRAFT ORDINANCE is made public prior to enactment in accordance with Article 27 (2) (d) of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, as amended by Article 2 of the Palestine (Amendment) Order-in-Council, 1932.

C. T. EVANS
Clerk to the Advisory Council.

9th July, 1933.
(P/1538)

DRAFT

AN ORDINANCE TO APPROPRIATE A SUM NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN POUNDS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1934

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the expenses of the Government of Palestine for the year ending the thirty-first day of March, 1934;

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 Appropriation (1933/1934) Ordinance, 1933.

Appropriation of £P. 3,168,418. 2. There shall be issued and applied to the twelve months ending the thirty-first day of March, 1934, any sum not exceeding the sum of three million, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand, four hundred and eighteen pounds for defraying the charges of the Government of Palestine for such period.

Limitation of sums to be spent. 3. A sum not exceeding the amount set down under each head of the schedules I and II hereto may be issued and spent in respect of the establishment or service specified and referred to therein.

SCHEDULE I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE, EXCLUSIVE OF THE PALESTINE RAILWAYS, FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1933, TO 31ST MARCH, 1934

		£P.
I.	Pensions	60,000
II.	Public Debt and Loan Charges	127,040
III.	His Excellency the High Commissioner	4,787
IV.	Secretariat	58,291
V.	District Administration	160,042
VI.	Legal Department	9,964
VII.	Judicial Department	83,205
VIII.	Treasury	41,267
IX.	Audit Department	12,500
X.	Customs, Excise and Trade	93,190
XI.	Department of Health	127,154
XII.	Department of Education	495,054
XIII.	Department of Agriculture and Forests	140,387
XIV.	Antiquities Department	7,966
XVII.	Land Settlement	16,083
XVI.	Immigration	24,273
XII.	Survey Department	64,271
XX.	Department of Development	7,722
XXI.	Police and Prisons	905,084
XXII.	Department of Immigration	24,983
XXIII.	Transjordan Frontier Force	180,000
XXIV.	Defence	125,000
XXV.	Posts and Telegraphs	167,381
XXVI.	Public Works Department	167,381
XXVII.	Public Works Recurrent	167,381
XXVIII.	Miscellaneous	166,662
XXIX.	Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary	20,250
XXX.	Public Works Extraordinary	165,703
XXXI.	Transjordan Frontier Force Extraordinary	58,412
	Total:	3,170,310

SCHEDULE II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE OF THE PALESTINE RAILWAYS FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1933, TO 31ST MARCH, 1934

		LP.
ABSTRACT A.		
	Maintenance and Renewal of Ways and Works	56,225
ABSTRACT B.		
	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotives and Rolling Stock	69,456
ABSTRACT C.		
	Transportation Expenses	82,979
ABSTRACT D.		
	General Charges	32,985
ABSTRACT E.		
	Debt Charges	156,460
ABSTRACT F.		
	Extraordinary Expenditure	5,900
ABSTRACT G.		
	Expenditure from Renewals Fund	40,000
	Total:	LP. 437,715

Summary:

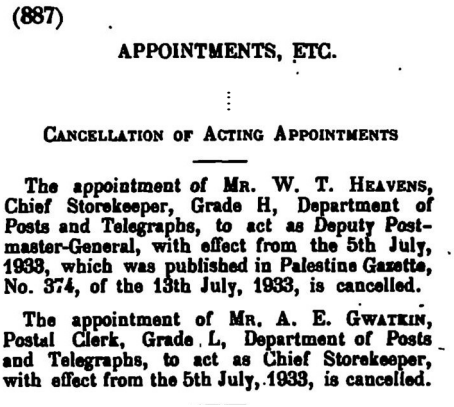
The "Appropriation (1933/1934) Ordinance, 1933" provides for expenditure of £P. 3,168,418 for the period 1.03.1933 to 31.03.1934.

Schedule I shows estimates of £P. 167,381 (ordinary expenditure) and £P. 20,250 (extraordinary expenditure) for the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

Schedule II shows the estimated expenditure of Palestine Railways for the said period, amounting to £P. 437,715.

Doc. 730: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 378 (27.07.1933), pp. 976–978.
Note: The Enactment appears in Gazette 387 (7.09.1933) on pp. 1273–1274.[36]

27.07.1933: Personnel



(887)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

⋮

CANCELLATION OF ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The appointment of MR. W. T. HEAVENS, Chief Storekeeper, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 5th July, 1933, which was published in Palestine Gazette, No. 374, of the 13th July, 1933, is cancelled.

The appointment of MR. A. E. GWATKIN, Postal Clerk, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Storekeeper, with effect from the 5th July, 1933, is cancelled.

(887)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

⋮

CANCELLATION OF ACTING APPOINTMENTS

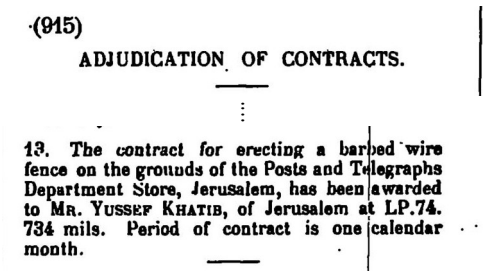
The appointment of MR. W. T. HEAVENS, Chief Storekeeper, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 5th July, 1933, which was published in Palestine Gazette, No. 374, of the 13th July, 1933, is cancelled.

The appointment of MR. A. E. GWATKIN, Postal Clerk, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Storekeeper, with effect from the 5th July, 1933, is cancelled.

Doc. 731: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 378 (27.07.1933), p. 979.
Note: Refers to Gazette 374 (13.07.1933), p. 893.[37]

36 See *doc. 750* on p. 239.
37 See *doc. 727* on p. 214.

27.07.1933: Tenders (P.&T. Store Jerusalem)



(915)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

13. The contract for erecting a barbed wire fence on the grounds of the Posts and Telegraphs Department Store, Jerusalem, has been awarded to MR. YUSSEF KHATIB, of Jerusalem at LP.74. 734 mils. Period of contract is one calendar month.

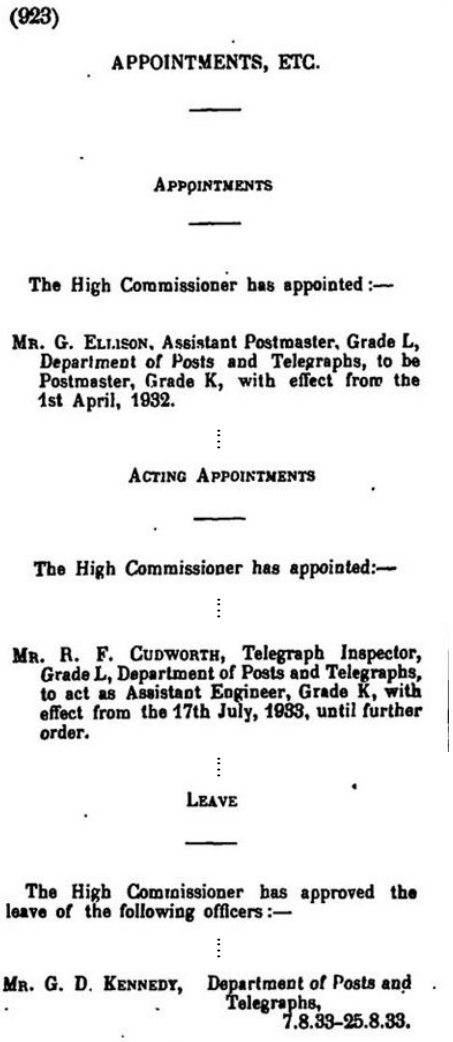
(915)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

13. The contract for erecting a barbed wire fence on the grounds of the Posts and Telegraphs Department Store, Jerusalem, has been awarded to MR. YUSSEF KHATIB, of Jerusalem at LP.74. 734 mils. Period of contract is one calendar month.

Doc. 732: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 378 (27.07.1933), pp. 998.

3.08.1933: Personnel



(923)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed :—

MR. G. ELLISON, Assistant Postmaster, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Postmaster, Grade K, with effect from the 1st April, 1932.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. R. F. CUDWORTH, Telegraph Inspector, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Engineer, Grade K, with effect from the 17th July, 1933, until further order.

LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers :—

MR. G. D. KENNEDY, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 7.8.33–25.8.33.

(923)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner his appointed :—

MR. G. ELLISON, Assistant Postmaster, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Postmaster, Grade K, with effect from the 1st April, 1932.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. R. F. CUDWORTH, Telegraph Inspector, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Engineer, Grade K, with effect from the 17th July, 1933, until further order.

LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers :—

MR. G. D. KENNEDY, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 7.8.33–25.8.33.

Doc. 733: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 380 (3.08.1933), p. 1049.
Note: The acting appointments will be ended in Gazette 384 (31.08.1933) on p. 1148.[38]

14.09.1933: Air Mail

(941)

AIR MAIL

LETTER AIR MAILS

1. Any kind of letter packet may be sent by Air Mail, but small packets, printed papers and commercial papers and samples must be prepaid at the rates for letters except in the case of the service by Aeropostale from France to South America where special rates for such items are quoted. The limits of size and maximum weight are the same as for similar correspondence sent by ordinary post. Air Mail letter packets can be accepted for registration but *not for insurance*. The ordinary arrangements for *express delivery* and the use of the green label system (for articles liable to Customs duty) apply.

2. A special blue Air Mail label must be affixed to the top left-hand corner of every Air Mail packet. These labels may be obtained free of charge at any Post Office or Postal Agency. Letters bearing a manuscript indication "By Air Mail" will be accepted but no responsibility can be admitted for any delay they may incur.

3. Stamps to the full amount of Postage and Air Fee must be affixed at the top right-hand corner of the address side of the envelope. If the proper amount is not prepaid, the Postmaster-General reserves the right to forward it by ordinary mail. Special attention is drawn to the *fact that the rates of postage are for letters of a weight of 10 grammes.*

A letter containing more than the ordinary sheet of notepaper is likely to be over 10 grammes in weight.

4. Particulars of the rates of postage and air fee and the frequency of the letter Air Mail services available are given on pages 1061 and 1062 of this Gazette.

5. The Department reserves the right to divert to another Air Mail route or to the ordinary mails any item not sufficiently prepaid for conveyance by the Air Mail route for which it is intended by the sender.

(P/25/33)

(941)

AIR MAIL

LETTER AIR MAILS.

1. Any kind of latter packet may be sent by Air Mail, but small packets, printed papers and commercial papers and samples must be prepaid at the rates for letters except in the case of the service by Aeropostale from France to South America where special rates for such items are quoted. The limits of size and maximum weight are the same as for similar correspondence sent by ordinary post. Air Mail letter packets can be accepted for registration but *not for insurance*. The ordinary arrangements for *express delivery* and the use of the green label system (for articles liable to Customs duty) apply.

2. A special blue Air Mail label must be affixed to the top left-hand corner of every Air Mail packet. These labels may be obtained free of charge at any Post Office or Postal Agency. Letters bearing a manuscript indication "By Air Mail" will be accepted but no responsibility can be admitted for any delay they may incur.

3. Stamps to the full amount of Postage and Air Fee must be affixed at the top right-hand corner of the address side of the envelope. If the proper amount is not prepaid, the Postmaster-General reserves the right to forward it by ordinary mail. Special attention is drawn to the *fact that the rates of postage are for letters of a weight of 10 grammes.*

A letter containing more than the ordinary sheet of notepaper is likely to be over 10 grammes in weight.

4. Particulars of the rates of postage and air fee and the frequency of the letter Air Mail services available are given on pages 1061 and 1062 of this Gazette.

5. The Department reserves the right to divert to another Air Mail route or to the ordinary mails any item not sufficiently prepaid for conveyance by the Air Mail route for which it is intended by the sender.

(P/25/33)

Doc. 734: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 388 (14.09.1933), pp. 1060–1062.
Note: The tables of rates follow on the next pages.

38 See *doc. 747* on p. 237.

RATES OF POSTAGE AND AIR FEES FROM PALESTINE

Country of Destination	Via Imperial Airways			Remarks	Via K. L. M.			Remarks
	Letters		Post Cards		Letters		Post Cards	
	Not exceeding 10 grs.	Each additional 10 grs.			Not exceeding 10 grs.	Each additional 10 grs.		
	Mils	Mils	Mils		Mils	Mils	Mils	
EUROPE								
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13	10	10	By air to London	20	15	10	By air to London
Irish Free State	15	10	10		23	15	10	
CONTINENT WEST EUROPE								
Belgium, Dantzig, Denmark, Finland France, Germany, Holland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden	15	10	10	By air to Brindisi or Paris and thence by ordinary mail	20	15	10	By air to Leipzig or Amsterdam and thence by ordinary mail
CENTRAL EUROPE								
Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Switzerland	15	10	10	By air to Brindisi and thence by ordinary mail	18	13	10	By air to Budapest and thence by ordinary mail
EASTERN EUROPE								
Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania, Russia, Yugoslavia	15	10	10	By air to Athens and thence by ordinary mail	15	10	10	By air to Athens and thence by ordinary mail
AMERICA								
United States, Canada, Central and South America	15	10	10	By air to London and thence by ordinary mail	23	15	10	By air to London and thence by ordinary mail
ASIA								
'Iraq	12	8	10	By air to Baghdad or Basra and thence by ordinary mail	No service			—
Persia, Persian Gulf, Arabia	15	10	10		No service			—

India	18	12	10	By air to Karachi and thence by ordinary mail	No service		—
India *(Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bellary, Delhi and Madras, Jodhpur, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Calcutta)	25	20	15	By air to the places named	No service		—
Burma	30	20	15	By air to Calcutta and thence by ordinary mail	No service		
Ceylon, Australia Far East	30	20	15	By air to Colombo and thence by ordinary mail	No service		
Siam	No service				40	35	25
Straits Settlements					45	40	25
Dutch East Indies					55	50	30
AFRICA							
Egypt (Upper)	15	10	10			—	
Sudan	15	10	10			—	
Tanganyika	~~30~~	~~25~~	~~20~~			—	
Kenya	30	25	20			—	
Uganda	30	25	20			—	
Nyasaland	40	35	25			—	
Rhodesia North	40	35	25			—	
Rhodesia South	40	35	25			—	
Belgian Congo (Katanga)	50	45	30	Via Elizabethville		—	
Belgian Congo	25	20	15	Via Juba and thence by ordinary mail		—	
Zanzibar	30	25	20			—	
South Africa	50	45	30			—	
South West Africa	60	55	35			—	

SOUTH AMERICA	*Letters each 10 grs.*	*Post Cards*	*Printed papers, samples, commercial papers, etc., each 50 grs.*	
	Mils	*Mils*	*Mils*	
Brazil	200	100	200	By ordinary mail to France and thence by air mail to South America
Uruguay	240	120	240	
Argentine	240	120	240	
Chile	240	120	240	
Bolivia	240	120	240	
Paraguay	240	120	240	

*Correspondence intended for conveyance by air to the places named should be superscribed "By air in India".

LATEST TIMES OF POSTING FOR AIR MAILS

Country of Destination	*Day of departure of aeroplane*	*Route of Air Line*	*Latest time of posting at Head Post Office at*							
			Jerusalem		*Haifa*		*Tel Aviv*		*Jaffa*	
			Regd. Corres.	*Unregd. Corres.*	*Regd. Corres.*	*Unregd. Corres.*	*Regd. Corres.*	*Unregd. Corres.*	*Regd. Corres.*	*Unregd. Corres.*
EUROPE (generally)	Tuesday (from Gaza)	K. L. M. (Dutch East Indies Holland Service)	Monday 1300	Monday 1330	Monday 1315	Monday 1345	Monday 1430	Monday 1500	Monday 1445	Monday 1515
CENTRAL, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA, NORTH AFRICA (except Tunis)	Friday (from Gaza)	Imperial Airways (India England Service)	Thursday 2000	Friday 0730	Thursday 2000	Friday 0730	Friday 0830	Friday 0900	Friday 0840	Friday 0905
EGYPT (Upper) SUDAN, TANGANYIKA, KENYA, UGANDA, RHODESIA and SOUTH AFRICA, etc.	Saturday (from Cairo)	Imperial Airways (England South Africa Service)	Thursday 2000	Friday 0730	Thursday 2000	Friday 0730	Friday 0830	Friday 0900	Friday 0840	Friday 0905
IRAQ, PERSIA, ARABIA, INDIA and BURMA	Wednesday (from Gaza)	Imperial Airways (England India Service)	Tuesday 1300	Tuesday 1330	Tuesday 1315	Tuesday 1345	Tuesday 1430	Tuesday 1500	Tuesday 1445	Tuesday 1515
SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and DUTCH EAST INDIES	Saturday (from Cairo)	K. L. M. (Holland Dutch East Indies Service)	Wednesday 2000	Thursday 0730	Wednesday 2000	Thursday 0730	Thursday 0830	Thursday 0900	Thursday 0840	Thursday 0905
BRAZIL, URUGUAY, ARGENTINE, CHILE, BOLIVIA, PARAGUAY	Sunday (from Marseilles or Toulouse)	Aero-Postale (France South America)	Saturday 2000	Sunday 0730	Saturday 2000	Sunday 0730	Sunday 0830	Sunday 0900	Sunday 0840	Sunday 0905

For latest times of posting at other places apply at the local Post Office.

RATES OF POSTAGE AND AIR FEES FROM PALESTINE

Country of Destination	Via Imperial Airways — Letters: Not exceeding 10 grs. (Mils)	Via Imperial Airways — Letters: Each additional 10 grs. (Mils)	Via Imperial Airways — Post Cards (Mils)	Remarks	Via K. L. M. — Letters: Not exceeding 10 grs. (Mils)	Via K. L. M. — Letters: Each additional 10 grs- (Mils)	Via K. L. M. — Post Cards (Mils)	Remarks
EUROPE								
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13	10	10	By air to London	20	15	10	By air to London
Irish Free State	15	10	10		23	15	10	
CONTINENT WEST EUROPE								
Belgium, Dantzig, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden'	15	10	10	By air to Brindisi or Paris and thence by ordinary mail	20	15	10	By air to Leipzig or Amsterdam and thence by ordinary mail
CENTRAL EUROPE								
Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy Poland,.Switzerland	15	10	10	By air to Brindisi and thence by ordinary mail	18	13	10	By air to Budapest and thence by ordinary mail
EASTERN EUROPE								
Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania, Russia, Yugoslavia	15	10	10	By air to Athens and thence by ordinary mail	15	10	10	By air to Athens and thence by ordinary mail
AMERICA								
United States, Canada, Central and South America	15	10	10	By air to London and thence by ordinary mail	23	15	10	By air to London and thence by ordinary mail
ASIA								
'Iraq	12	8	10	By air to Baghdad or Basra and thence by ordinary mail	No service			
Persia, Persian Gulf, Arabia	15	10	10		No service			
India	18	12	10	By air to Karachi and thence by ordinary mail	No service			
India *(Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bellary, Delhi and Madras, Jodhpur, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Calcutta)	25	20	15	By air to the places named	No service			

Burma	30	20	15	By air to Calcutta and thence by ordinary mail	No service				
Ceylon, Australia Far East	30	20	15	By air to Colombo and thence by ordinary mail	No service				
Siam	No service				40	35	25		
Straits Settlements					45	40	25		
Dutch East Indies					55	50	30		
AFRICA									
Egypt (Upper)	15	10	10			—		—	
Sudan	15	10	10			—		—	
Tanganyika	30	25	20			—		—	
Kenya	30	25	20			—		—	
Uganda	30	25	20			—		—	
Nyasaland	40	35	25			—		—	
Rhodesia North	40	35	25			—		—	
Rhodesia South	40	35	25			—		—	
Belgian Congo (Katanga)	50	45	30	Via Elizabethville		—		—	
Belgian Congo	25	20	15	Via Juba and thence by ordinary mail		—		—	
Zanzibar	30	25	20			—		—	
South Africa	50	45	30			—		—	
South West Africa	60	55	35			—		—	

	Letters each 10 grs	*Post Cards*	*Printed papers, samples, commercial papers, etc., each 50 grs.*	
SOUTH AMERICA	*Mils*	*Mils*	*Mils*	
Brazil	200	100	200	By ordinary mail to France and thence by air mail to South America
Uruguay	240	120	240	
Argentine	240	120	240	
Chile	240	120	240	
Belivia	240	120	240	
Paraguay	240	120	240	

*Correspondence intended for conveyance by air to the places named should be superscribed “By air in India”.

LATEST TIMES OF POSTING FOR AIR MAILS

Country o f Destination	*Day of departure of aeroplane*	*Route of Air Line*	*Latest time of posting at Head Post Office at*							
			Jerusalem		*Haifa*		*Tel Aviv*		*Jaffa*	
			Regd. Corres.	*Unregd. Corres.*	*Regd. Corres.*	*Unregd. Corres.*	*Regd. Corres.*	*Unregd. Corres.*	*Regd. Corres.*	*Unregd. Corres.*
EUROPE (generally)	Tuesday (from Gaza)	K. L. M. (Dutch East Indies Holland Service)	Monday 1300	Monday 1330	Monday 1315	Monday 1345	Monday 1430	Monday 1500	Monday 1445	Monday 1515
CENTRAL, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA, NORTH AFRICA (except Tunis)	Friday (from Gaza)	Imperial Airways (India England Service)	Thursday 2000	Friday 0730	Thursday 2000	Friday 0730	Friday 0830	Friday 0900	Friday 0840	Friday 0905
EGYPT (Upper) SUDAN, TANGANYIKA, KENYA, UGANDA, RHODESIA and SOUTH AFRICA, etc.	Saturday (from Cairo)	Imperial Airways (England South Africa Service)	Thursday 2000	Friday 0730	Thursday 2000	Friday 0730	Friday 0830	Friday 0900	Friday 0840	Friday 0905
IRAQ, PERSIA, ARABIA, INDIA and BURMA	Wednesday (from Gaza)	Imperial Airways (England India Service)	Tuesday 1300	Tuesday 1330	Tuesday 1315	Tuesday 1345	Tuesday 1430	Tuesday 1500	Tuesday 1445	Tuesday 1515
SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and DUTCH EAST INDIES	Saturday (from Cairo)	K. L. M. (Holland Dutch East Indies Service)	Wednesday 2000	Thursday 0730	Wednesday 2000	Thursday 0730	Thursday 0830	Thursday 0900	Thursday 0840	Thursday 0905
BRAZIL, URUGUAY, ARGENTINE, CHILE, BOLIVIA, PARAGUAY	Sunday (from Marseilles or Toulouse)	Aero-Postale (France South America)	Saturday 2000	Sunday 0730	Saturday 2000	Sunday 0730	Sunday 0830	Sunday 0900	Sunday 0840	Sunday 0905

For latest times of posting at other places apply at the local Post Office.

3.08.1933: Financial Regulations (Loss of Money)

(942)

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

AMENDING SLIP NO. 4 OF 3.8.33. PAGE 44.

Financial Regulation No. 351 has been cancelled and the following Regulation has been substituted therefor :—

"Loss of Government money or property.

351.—(1) In the event of any defalcation or loss of public money, stamps, counterfoil receipts or other property of Government, the responsible Accounting Officer must forthwith report the circumstances to the Head of Department concerned, who will institute such enquiry as may be expedient. Whenever necessary the assistance of the Police should immediately be sought.

(2) The Head of Department will report any such loss to the Treasurer and the Auditor. The Treasurer will consider, unless the facts of the case are reasonably clear, whether an enquiry should not be held apart from the Police investigation. The Treasurer and the Auditor may arrange to co-operate in the investigation if it appears desirable.

(3) After the investigation the Head of Department concerned will submit. without delay a full report together with his recommendations to the Treasurer, who may ask for any further information that he may require and will then forward it with his recommendations and the Auditor's comments, if any, to the Chief Secretary."

(F/129/33)

(942)

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

AMENDING SLIP NO. 4 OF 3.8.33. PAGE 44.

Financial Regulation No. 351 has keen cancelled and the following Regulation has keen substituted therefor :—

"Loss of Government money or property.

351.—(1) In the event of any defalcation or loss of public money, stamps, counterfoil receipts or other property of Government, the responsible Accounting Officer must forthwith report the circumstances to the Head of Department concerned, who will institute such enquiry as may be expedient. Whenever necessary the assistance of the Police should immediately be sought.

(2) The Head of Department will report any such loss to the Treasurer and the Auditor. The Treasurer will consider, unless the facts of the case are reasonably clear, whether an enquiry should not be held apart from the Police investigation. The Treasurer and the Auditor may arrange to co-operate in the investigation if it appears desirable.

(3) After the investigation the Head of Department concerned will submit. without delay a full report together with his recommendations to the Treasurer, who may ask tor any further information that he may require and will then forward it with his recommendations and the Auditor's comments, if any, to the Chief Secretary."

(F/129/33)

Doc. 735: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 380 (3.08.1933), p. 1063.



Fig. 222:

Postcard from Jerusalem, 28.09.1933, to Czechoslovakia.

[FPC6: 8 = 8m, 28.09.1933]

3.08.1933: Financial Regulations (Payment of Imprests)

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

AMENDING SLIP No. 5 OF 3.8.33. PAGE 27.
SECTION 9, REGULATIONS 197 AND 201.

Regulations 197 and 201 shall be deleted and the following substituted therefor :—

"197. All imprests must be repaid in full on or before the date stated on the Imprest Warrant. Standing Imprests will normally remain operative during the term of service of the holder but will, except in the circumstances laid down in Financial Regulation 205, lapse on a change of holder and must then be repaid as directed in the warrant. When a specific date is named or when closure is dependent on circumstances stated in the warrant, Sub-Accountants and Accounting Officers are required to see that the imprests are properly accounted for on or before the due date. All imprests falling due on the 31st March must be accounted for before the close of the financial year and all vouchers for expenditure incurred by any Imprest Officer during the financial year must be submitted to the nearest Sub-Accountant for repayment on or before the last working day in the year in order that the expenditure may be included in that year's accounts."

"201. All imprest holders are required to furnish annually/quarterly a statement in the following form which will be rendered by the Sub-Accountant to the Treasurer with his account for the month concerned. The statement should be prepared in triplicate.

Imprest Holder ... ...

Warrant No. ... Amount of Imprest ...

Date of Issue of Imprest ... ...

Date of Expiry as stated in the Warrant ...

I certify that at the close of business on the _____day of _____19__ the Imprest Account standing in my name was in order and consisted of the following :—

Balance at Bank as per Bank Certificate, list of outstanding cheques and reconciliation, attached -- _____

Cash in hand (produced) _____

Unredeemed expenditure vouchers (produced) _____

Total, agreeing with total of Imprests Warrant _____

Signature of Imprest Holder : _____

Date : _____

I certify that the above statement is correct and that the expenditure vouchers produced for my inspection were in order and relate to expenditure actually and necessarily incurred.

Signature of Sub-Accountant : _____

Date : _____

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

AMENDING SLIP NO. 5 OF 3.8.33. PAGE 27.
SECTION 9, REGULATIONS 197 AND 201.

Regulations 197 and 201 shall be deleted and the following substituted therefor:—

"197. All imprests must be repaid in full on or before the date stated on the Imprest Warrant. Standing Imprests will normally remain operative during the term of service of the holder but will, except in the circumstances laid down in Financial Regulation 205, lapse on a change of holder and must then be repaid as directed in the warrant. When a specific date is named or when closure is dependent on circumstances stated in the warrant, Sub-Accountants and Accounting Officers are required to see that the imprests are properly accounted for on or before the due date. All imprests falling due on the 31st March must be accounted for before the close of the financial year and all vouchers for expenditure incurred by any Imprest Officer during the financial year must lie submitted to the nearest Sub-Accountant for repayment on or before the last working day in the year in order that the expenditure may be included in that year's accounts."

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Imprest Holder ... ...

Warrant No ... Amount of Imprest ...

Date of Issue of Imprest ... ...

Date of Expiry as stated, in the Warrant ...

I certify that at the close of business on the _____ day of _____ 19__ the Imprest Account standing in my name was in order and consisted of the following:—

Balance at Bank as per Bank Certificate, list of outstanding cheques and reconciliation, attached _____

Cash in hand (produced) _____

Unredeemed expenditure vouchers (produced) _____

Total, agreeing with total of Imprests Warrant _____

Signature of Imprest Holder: _____

Date: _____

I certify that the above statement is correct and that the expenditure vouchers produced for my inspection were in order and relate to expenditure actually and necessarily incurred.

Forms to enable this provision to be met will be issued to all imprest holders with the warrant. When the return is required quarterly it must be signed by the Sub-Accountant on the 30th June, 30th September, 31st December and 31st March, or on the last day of business preceding these dates. In all cases of imprests falling due for repayment it is imperative that the full imprest shall be brought to account by the Sub-Accountant on or before the date stated on the warrant and a counterfoil receipt given to the Imprest Officer or the total of imprest.

The certificate set out above shall be distributed as follows:—

(i) One copy retained by the Imprest Holder;
(ii) One copy retained by the Sub-Accountant;
(iii) One copy forwarded to the Treasurer with the appropriate monthly account of the Sub-Accountant."

(F/149/33)

Signature of Sub-Accountant: _____

Date: _____

Forms to enable this provision to be met will be issued to all imprest holders with the warrant. When the return is required quarterly it must be signed by the Sub-Accountant on the 30th June, 30th September, 31st December and 31st March, or on the last day of business preceding these dates. In all cases of imprests falling due for repayment it is imperative that the full imprest shall be brought to account by the Sub-Accountant on or before the date stated on the warrant and a counterfoil receipt given to the Imprest Officer or the total of imprest.

The certificate set out above shall be distributed as follows :—

(i) One copy retained by the Imprest Holder;
(ii) One copy retained by the Sub-Accountant;
(iii) One copy forwarded to the Treasurer with the appropriate monthly account of the Sub-Accountant."

(F/149/33)

Doc. 736: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 380 (3.08.1933), p. 1063.

10.08.1933: Personnel

(949)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. M. KOURIANSKY, Office Assistant, Grade K, Land Settlement, to be District Officer, Grade K, District Administration, Jerusalem District, with effect from the 1st July, 1933.

MR. W. K. BRASHER, Engineer, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Chief Engineer, Grade F, with effect from the 24th July, 1933.

⋮

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

⋮

(949)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner his appointed :—

MR. M. KOURIANSKY, Office Assistant, Grade K, Land Settlement, to be District Officer, Grade K, District Administration, Jerusalem District, with effect from the 1st July, 1933.

MR. W. K. BRASHER, Engineer, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Chief Engineer, Grade F, with effect from the 24th July, 1933.

⋮

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner his appointed :—

⋮

MR. H. GRANT, Postmaster, Grade K, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Director, with effect from the 7th August, 1933, until further order.

MR. S. STEPHAN, Postal Clerk, Telegraphist and Telephonist, Grade M, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, with effect from the 7th August, 1933, until further order.

CORRIGENDA

The date of the appointment of MR. W. K. BRASHER, Engineer, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, published in Palestine Gazette, No. 368, of the 8th June, 1933, as the 11th April, 1933, should read the 10th April, 1933.

MR. H. GRANT, Postmaster, Grade K, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Director, with effect from the 7th August, 1933, until further order.

MR. S. STEPHAN, Postal Clerk, Telegraphist and Telephonist, Grade M, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, with effect from the 7th August, 1933, until further order.

CORRIGENDA

The date of the appointment of Mr. W. K. BRASHER, Engineer, Grade G, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, published m Palestine Gazette, No. 368, of the 8th June, 1933, as the 11th April, 1933, should read the 10th April, 1933.

Doc. 737: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 381 (10.08.1933), p. 1073.
Note: Refers to Gazette 368 (8.06.1933), pp. 739–740.[39]

10.08.1933: Railways Goods Tariff (1.08.1933)

(950)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927.

TARIFF FOR THE TRANSPORT OF GOODS.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in the General Manager by section 44 (1) (*b*) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby issue the following tariff to come into force as from the 1st August, 1933 :—

From	*To*	*Commodity*	*Class*		*Minimum for the complete load*
			Incomplete load	*Complete load*	
All Stations	All Stations	Citrus Juice (in containers)	5	6	7½ tons

The rate shown excludes loading and unloading charges which will be charged additionally when these services are performed by the Railways.

G. M. CAMPIGLI
Acting General Manager, Palestine Railways.

31st July, 1933.

Approved

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner.

2nd August, 1933.
(R/109/33)

39 See *doc. 716* on p. 202.

(950)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927.

TARIFF FOR THE TRANSPORT OF GOODS.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in the General Manager by section 44 (1) (*b*) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby issue the following tariff to come into force as from the 1st August, 1933 :—

From	*To*	*Commodity*	*Class*		*Minimum for the complete load*
			Incomplete load	*Complete load*	
All Stations	All Stations	Citrus Juice (in containers)	5	6	7½ tons

The rate shown excludes loading and unloading charges which will be charged additionally when these services are performed by the Railways.

G. M. CAMPIGLI

31st July, 1933. *Acting General Manager, Palestine Railways.*

Approved

A. G. WAUCHOPE

2nd August, 1933. *High Commissioner.*

(R/109/33)

Doc. 738: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 381 (10.08.1933), p. 1074.

10.08.1933: Railways Passenger Tariff (14.08.1933)

(951)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927.

TARIFF FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in the General Manager by section 44 (1) (*b*) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby issue the following tariff to come into force on and from the 14th August, 1933:—

1. Haifa to Lydda and vice versa

Third class tickets will be issued from Haifa to Lydda and *vice versa* at the following rates:—

	Mils
Single	220
Return	275

Third class bookings between other stations on this section will be computed on the basis of 3 mils per kilometre, subject to the maximum fares above shewn.

2. Khan Yunis to Lydda and vice versa

Third class tickets will be issued from Khan Yunis to Lydda and *vice versa* at the following fares:

	Mils
Single	130
Return	165

Third class bookings between other stations on this section will be computed on the basis of 3 mils per kilometre, subject to the maximum fares above shewn.

3. Jaffa/Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and vice versa

Tickets will be issued from Jaffa/Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and *vice versa* at the following fares:—

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
	Mils	Mils	Mils
Single	240	160	80
Return	300	200	100

Bookings between other stations on this section will be computed on the basis of 6, 4 and 2 mils per kilometre for first, second and third class respectively, subject to the maximum fares above shewn.

4. (a) Haifa to Samakh and vice versa
(b) Nassib to Ma'an and vice versa

Bookings between stations on these sections will be computed on the following basis:—

Per Kilometre		
1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
6 mils	4 mils	2 mils

5. Composite Fares

All fares will be composite where applicable.

G. M. CAMPIGLI
Acting General Manager, Palestine Railways.

31st July, 1933.

Approved

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner.

2nd August, 1933.
(R/83/33)

(951)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927.

TARIFF FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in the General Manager by section 44 (1) (*b*) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby issue the following tariff to come into force as from the 14th August, 1933 :—

1. Haifa to Lydda and vice versa

Third class tickets will be issued from Haifa to Lydda and *vice versa* at the following rates :—

	Mils
Single	220
Return	275

Third class bookings between other stations on this section will be computed on the basis of 3 mils per kilometre, subject to the maximum fares above shewn.

2. Khan Ynnis to Lydda and vice versa

Third class tickets will be issued from Khan Yunis to Lydda and *vice versa* at the following fares :—

	Mils
Single	130
Return	165

Third class bookings between other stations on this section will be computed on the basis of 3 mils per kilometre, subject to the maximum fares above shewn.

3. Jaffa/Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and vice versa

Tickets will be issued from Jaffa/Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and *vice versa* at the following fares :—

	1st Class *Mils*	*2nd Class* *Mils*	*3rd Class* *Mils*
Single	240	160	80
Return	300	200	100

Bookings between other stations on this section will be computed on the basis of 6, 4 and 2 mils per kilometre for first, second and third class respectively, subject to the maximum fares above shewn.

4. (a) Haifa to Samakh and vice versa
(b) Nassib to Ma'an and vice versa

Bookings between stations on these sections will be computed on the following basis:—

Per Kilometre		
1st Class	*2nd Class*	*3rd Class*
6 mils	4 mils	2 mils

5. Composite Fares

All fares will be composite where applicable.

G. M. CAMPIGLI

31st July, 1933. *Acting General Manager, Palestine Railways.*

Approved

A. G. WAUCHOPE

2nd August, 1933. *High Commissioner.*

(R/83/33)

Doc. 739: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 381 (10.08.1933), p. 1074–1076.

10.08.1933: Currency Board Reserve Funds (31.03.1933)

(963)

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, 1933.

	£ s. d.
Total amount of Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1933.	3,009,403. 6.10
Amount of Investment Reserve Account on the 31st March, 1933.	316,332.15. 9
Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund :—	
Nominal Value.	2,719,645. 2. 2
Cost Price.	2,687,326. 1.11
Value at market price on the 31st March, 1933.	2,978,058. 7. 9

(F/148/31)

(963)

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, 1933.

	£.	s.	d.
Total amount of Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1933.	3,009,403.	5.	10
Amount of Investment Reserve Account on the 31st March, 1933,	316,332.	15.	9
Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund :—			
Nominal value	2,719,645.	2.	2
Cost price	2,422,094.	0.	11
Value at market price on the 31st March, 1933.	2,978,058.	7.	9

(F/148/31)

Doc. 740: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 381 (10.08.1933), p. 1082.

24.08.1933: Telegraphic Press Messages (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 (Enactment)

(1013) XI.

TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE,
No. 35 of 1933

The Telegraphic Press Messages (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 35 of 1933, which was published as a Bill in Palestine Gazette, No. 373, of the 6th July, 1933, (page 862), has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 23rd August, 1933.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES ORDINANCE, 1932

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

Short title.

No. 41 of 1932.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Telegraphic Press Messages (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, and the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance), and this Ordinance, may together be cited as the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinances, 1932-1933.

Addition of new section to the principal Ordinance.

2. The following section shall be added to the principal Ordinance as section 7 thereof:—

"Reservation for documents published by the Government.

7. Nothing in this Ordinance shall extend to any document published by the Government or communicated by the Government or to the report of any proceedings in any legislative or other council of the Government."

C. T. EVANS
Clerk to the Advisory Council.

23rd August, 1933.
(P/15/31)

(1013) XI.

TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, No. 35 of 1933

The Telegraphic Press Messages (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 35 of 1933, which was published as a Bill in Palestine Gazette, No. 373, of the 6th July, 1933, (page 862), has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 23rd August, 1933.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS MESSAGES ORDINANCE, 1932

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

Short title. No. 41 of 1932.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Telegraphic Press Messages (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, and the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance), and this Ordinance, may together be cited as the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinances, 1932-1933.

Addition of new section to the principal Ordinance.

2. The following section shall be added to the principal Ordinance as section 7 thereof:—

"Reservation for documents published by the Government.

7. Nothing in this Ordinance shall extend to any document published by the Government or communicated by the Government or to the report of any proceedings in any legislative or other council of the Government."

C. T. EVANS
Clerk to the Advisory Council

23rd August, 1933.
(M/31/32)

Doc. 741: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 383 (24.08.1933), p. 1123–1124.
Note: Refers to Gazette 373 (6.07.1933), p. 862.[40]

24.08.1933: Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 (Enactment)

(1014) XII.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, No. 36 of 1933

The Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 36 of 1933, which was published as a Bill in Palestine Gazette, No. 373, of the 6th July, 1933, (page 861), has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 23rd August, 1933.

40 See *doc. 725* on p. 212.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ORDINANCE, 1928

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

Short title. No. 2 of 1928.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933, and the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance), and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Weights and Measures Ordinances, 1928-1933.

Substitution of new section in the place of section 12 of the principal Ordinance.

2. Section 12 of the principal Ordinance shall be deleted and the following section shall be substituted in the place thereof:—

"12. If, at any time, the High Commissioner-in-Council is of the opinion that it is desirable to prohibit the use of any weights and measures other than metric weights and measures, he may, by Order-in-Council, declare that, from a date to be specified in such order, and with such reservations from and exceptions to the application of the metric system of weights and measures as may be specified in such order, the use of any weight or measure other than a metric weight or measure shall be unlawful and thereupon any contract or dealing in any work or goods, disposition of land or other thing which is to be carried out, done or made by weight or measure shall be deemed to be carried out, done or made according to metric weights and measures, and otherwise shall be void."

C. T. EVANS
Clerk to the Advisory Council.

23rd August, 1933.
(M/31/32)

(1014) XII.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, No. 36 of 1933

The Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 36 of 1933, which was published as a Bill in Palestine Gazette, No. 373, of the 6th July, 1933, (page 864), has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 23rd August, 1933.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ORDINANCE, 1928

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

Short title. No. 2 of 1928.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933. and the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance), and this Ordinance may together be cited as the Weights and Measures Ordinances, 1928-1933.

Substitution of new section in the place of section 12 of the principal Ordinance.

2. Section 12 of the principal Ordinance shall be deleted and the following section shall be substituted in the place thereof :—

"12. If, at any time, the High Commissioner-in-Council is of the opinion that it is desirable to prohibit the use of any weights and measures other than metric weights and measures, he may, by Order-in-Council, declare that, from a date to be specified in such order, and with such reservations from and exceptions to the application of the metric system of weights and measures as may be specified in such order, the use of any weight or measure other than a metric weight or measure shall be unlawful and thereupon any contract or dealing in any work or goods, disposition of land or other thing which is to be carried out, done or made by weight or measure shall be deemed to be carried out, done or made according to metric weights and measures, and otherwise shall be void."

C. T. EVANS
Clerk to the Advisory Council

23rd August, 1933.
(M/31/32)

Doc. 742: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 383 (24.08.1933), p. 1124.
Note: Refers to Gazette 373 (6.07.1933), p. 864.[41]

24.08.1933: Personnel

(1015)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed :—

MR. FISHEL SACHS, Assistant Postmaster, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Postmaster, Grade K, with effect from the 4th February, 1933.

LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers :—

MR. G. H. WEBSTER, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 28.8.33-11.1.34.

(1015)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed :—

MR. FISHEL SACHS, Assistant Postmaster, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Postmaster, Grade K, with effect from the 4th February, 1933.

LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers :—

MR. G. H. WEBSTER, Department of Posts and Telegraphs; 28.8.33-11.1.34.

Doc. 743: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 383 (24.08.1933), p. 1127.

24.08.1933: Money Order Service (Air Mail) (Great Britain) (1.09.1933)

(1035)

NOTICES.

I.

Money Order Service to Great Britain and Northern Ireland-transmission by Air Mail.

Commencing on 1st September 1933, Money Orders for payment in the United Kingdom can be advised by air mail upon payment by the remitter of a special fee of 10 mils per order.

The gain in time by the use of the Air Mail Service varies according to the day of issue of the Order.

The public are advised to take out Money Orders intended for advice by air mail two days before the due date of departure of the air mail.

The latest times of posting at the principal Post Offices are furnished in the Air Mail leaflet available at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies.

(1035)

NOTICES.

I.

Money Order Service to Great Britain and Northern Ireland-transrmission by Air Mail.

Commencing on 1st September 1933, Money Orders for payment in the United Kingdom can be advised by air mail upon payment by the remitter of a special fee of 10 mils per order.

The gain in time by the use of the Air Mail Service varies according to the day of issue of the Order.

The public are advised to take out Money Orders intended for advice by air mail two days before the due date of departure of the air mail.

The latest times of posting at the principal Post Offices are furnished in the Air Mail leaflet available at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies.

Doc. 744: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 383 (24.08.1933), p. 1137.

41 See *doc. 724* on p. 210.

24.08.1933: Air Mail via Alexandria (Imperial Airways)

II.

Air Mails

Commencing on the 23rd August 1933, an additional air mail to Europe and beyond will be despatched via Alexandria by Imperial Airways every Wednesday morning.

Correspondence for the American Continent will be despatched by air to London and thence by ordinary mail and correspondence for North Africa by air to Paris or Brindisi and thence by ordinary mail.

Particulars of the latest times of posting can be ascertained at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General,

14th August, 1933.

(F/25/33)

II.

Air Mails

Commencing on the 23rd August 1933, an additional air mail to Europe and beyond will be despatched via Alexandria by Imperial Airways every Wednesday morning.

Correspondence for the American Continent will be despatched by air to London and thence by ordinary mail and correspondence for North Africa by air to Paris or Brindisi and thence by ordinary mail.

Particulars of the latest times of posting can be ascertained at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General,

14th August, 1933.

(P/25/33)

Doc. 745: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 383 (24.08.1933), p. 1137.

24.08.1933: Tenders (Storrs Avenue, General Post Office Jerusalem)

(1037)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

⋮

7. The contract for the construction of a road in Storrs Avenue in front of the new General Post Office Jerusalem, has been awarded to MR. IBRAHIM EL SHEIKH, of Jerusalem, at 25% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is one calendar month.

(S/2/31)

(1037)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

⋮

7. The contract for the construction of a road in Storrs Avenue in front of the new General Post Office Jerusalem, has been awarded to MR. IBRAHIM EL SHEIKH, of Jerusalem, at 25% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is one calendar month.

(S/2/31)

Doc. 746: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 383 (24.08.1933), p. 1137–1138.

31.08.1933: Personnel

(1048)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

(1048)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed :—

MR. D. H. STONEHILL, Telegraph Inspector, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 16th August, 1938, until further order.

MR. D. H. STONEHILL, Telegraph Inspector, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 16th August, 1933, until further order.

MR. R. W. C. TOUT, Inspector, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Engineer, Sinai, with effect from the 18th August, 1933, until further order.

MR. W. T. HEAVENS, Chief Storekeeper, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster General, with effect from the 28th August, 1933, until further order.

MR. G. D. KENNEDY, Assistant Director, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Senior Assistant Director, with effect from the 28th August, 1933, until further order.

TERMINATION OF ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that :—

The acting appointment of MR. R. F. CUDWORTH, published in Palestine Gazette No. 380 of the 3rd August, 1933, terminated on the 16th August, 1933.

The acting appointment of MR. G. H. WEBSTER, published in Palestine Gazette No. 368 of the 8th June, 1933, terminated on the 28th August, 1933.

The acting appointment of MR. W. T. HEAVENS, published in Palestine Gazette No. 368 of the 8th June, 1933, terminated on the 28th August, 1933.

MR. R. W. C. TOUT, Inspector, Grade L, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Engineer, Sinai, with effect from the 18th August, 1933, until further order.

MR. W. T. HEAVENS, Chief Storekeeper, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster General, with effect from the 28th August, 1933, until further order.

MR. G. D. KENNEDY, Assistant Director, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Senior Assistant Director, with effect from the 28th August, 1933, until further order.

TERMINATION OF ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that :—

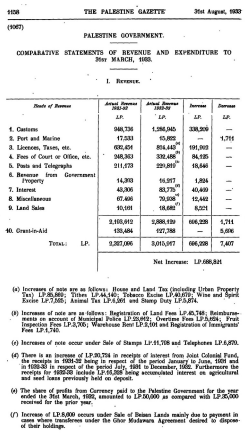
The acting appointment of MR. R. F. CUDWORTH, published in Palestine Gazette No. 380 of the 3rd August, 1933, terminated on the 16th August, 1933.

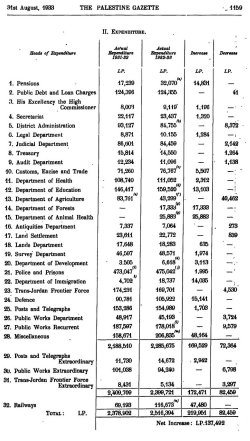
The acting appointment of MR. G. H. WEBSTER, published in Palestine Gazette No. 368 of the 8th June, 1933, terminated on the 28th August, 1933.

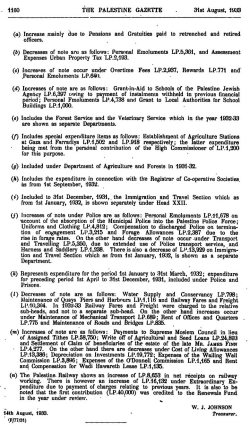
The acting appointment of MR. W. T. HEAVENS, published in Palestine Gazette No. 368 of the 8th June, 1933, terminated on the 28th August, 1933.

Doc. 747: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 384 (31.08.1933), p. 1148.
Note: Refers to Gazette 368 (8.06.1933), pp. 739–740,[42] and Gazette 380 (3.08.1933), p. 1049.[43]

31.08.1933: Revenue & Expenditure (1.04.1932–31.03.1933)







Summary:

The "Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure to 31st March, 1933" reports on revenues of the Posts & Telegraphs Department as £P. 229,819 an increase of £P. 18,646 over the same 12-month-period of 1931/32, attributed to *"Increases of note occur under Sale of Stamps LP.11,708 and Telephones LP.6,879."*

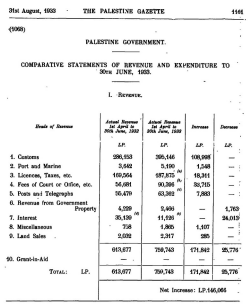
Expenditure dropped £P. 4,645 to £P. 169,661 (Ordinary: up £P. 1,703 to £P. 154,989, extraordinary: up £P. 2,942 to £P. 14,672.

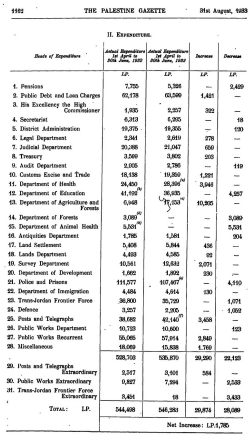
Total Government revenues were £P. 3,015,917, expenditure: £P. 2,516,394.

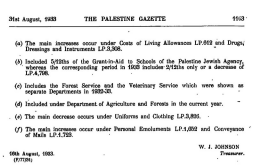
Doc. 748: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 384 (31.08.1933), pp. 1158–1160.

42 See *doc. 716* on p. 202.
43 See *doc. 730* on p. 218.

31.08.1933: Revenue & Expenditure (1.04.1932–30.06.1933)







Summary:

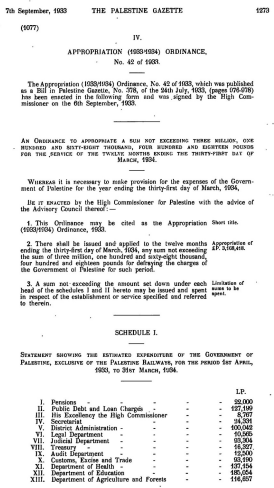
The “Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure to 30th June, 1933” reports on revenues of the Posts & Telegraphs Department as £P. 63,362 an increase of £P. 7,883 over the same 3-month-period of 1932, attributed to *“There have been increases under: Parcel Post LP.1,192; Sale of Stamps LP.6,181 and Telephones LP.2,714. There has, however, been a decrease of LP.2,590 under Miscellaneous.“*

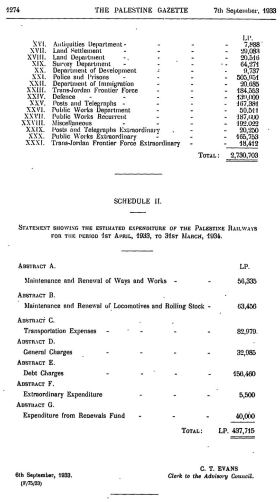
Expenditure increased by £P. 4,042 to £P. 45,241 (Ordinary: up £P. 3,458 to £P. 42,140, extraordinary: up £P. 584 to £P. 3,101: *“The main increases occur under Personal Emoluments LP.1,652 and Conveyance of Mails LP.1.723.”*

Total Government revenues were £P. 759,743, expenditure: £P. 546,283.

Doc. 749: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 384 (31.08.1933), pp. 1161–1163.

7.09.1933: Appropriation (1933/1934) Ordinance, 1933 (Enactment)





Summary:

“The Appropriation (1933/1934) Ordinance, No. 42 of 1933, which was published as a Bill in Palestine Gazette, No. 378, of the 24th July, 1933, (pages 976-978) has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 6th September, 1933.”

It provides for expenditure of £P. 3,168,418 for the period 1.03.1933 to 31.03.1934.

Schedule I shows estimates of £P. 167,381 (ordinary expenditure) and £P. 20,250 (extraordinary expenditure) for the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

Schedule II shows the estimated expenditure of Palestine Railways for the said period, amounting to £P. 437,715.

Doc. 750: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 387 (7.09.1933), pp. 1273–1274.
Note: Refers to Gazette 378 (24.07.1933), pp. 976–978.[44]

44 See *doc. 730* on p. 217.

7.09.1933: District Reorganisation (Qadima)

(1094)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that establishment of a new village has taken place as set out hereunder:—

Tulkarm Sub-District.

Qadima.

J. HATHORN HALL
Chief Secretary.

28th August, 1933.
(Y/23/31)

(1094)

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that establishment of a new village has taken place as set out hereunder :—

Tulkarm Sub-District.

Qadima.

J. HATHORN HALL
Chief Secretary.

28th August, 1933.
(Y/23/31)

Doc. 751: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 387 (7.09.1933), pp. 1282.
Note: The Jewish settlement Qadima (Kadima) is 9km west of Qalansuwa (Qalansawe).

14.09.1933: Personnel

(1108)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

⋮

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. R. H. WELLS, Assistant Engineer, Grade K, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Senior Engineer, with effect from the 13th May, 1933, until further order.

MR. A. D. LEBHAR, Postal Clerk, Grade M, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, Grade K, from the 19th July, to the 18th August, 1933, inclusive.

⋮

TERMINATION OF ACTING APPOINTMENT

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that the acting

(1048)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

⋮

ACTING APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has appointed :—

MR. R. H. WELLS, Assistant Engineer, Grade K, Department of Post and Telegraphs, to act as Senior Engineer, with effect from the 13th May, 1933, until further order.

MR. A. D. LEBHAR, Postal Clerk, Grade M, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to net as Postmaster, Grade K, from the 19h July, to the 18th August, 1933, inclusive.

⋮

TERMINATION OF ACTING APPOINTMENT

The High Commissioner directs it to be notified for general information that the acting appointment of MR. R. H. WELLS, Assistant Engineer, Grade K, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, published in Palestine Gazette No.

appointment of MR. R. H. WELLS, Assistant Engineer, Grade K, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, published in Palestine Gazette No. 330 of the 8th December, 1932, terminated on the 10th April, 1933.

LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers :—

MR. FISHEL SACHS, Department of Posts and Telegraphs. 19.7.33-18.8.33.

330 of the 8th December, 1932, terminated on the 10th April, 1933.

LEAVE

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers :—

MR. FISHEL SACHS, Department of Posts and Telegraphs. 19.7.33-18.8.33.

Doc. 752: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 388 (14.09.1933), p. 1303.
Note: Refers to Gazette 330 (8.12.1932), p. 1073.[45]

14.09.1933: Air Mail (K.L.M.) (12.09.1933)

(1141)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE.

AIR MAIL – K.L.M. (DUTCH) SERVICE

Commencing on Tuesday the 12th September certain alterations in times of arrival at various places, as shown below, will take place.

The new timings will remain in force until the end of October when a new time-table will be introduced, details of which will be announced later.

The dates and latest times of posting at offices in Palestine will remain as at present.

	Present	On and after September 12th
Depart Gaza	Tuesday Morning	Tuesday morning
Arrive Athens	Tuesday	Wednesday
Arrive Belgrade	—	Wednesday
Arrive Budapest	Wednesday	Thursday
Arrive Halle-Leipzig	Wednesday	Thursday
Arrive Amsterdam	Wednesday	Thursday
Arrive London	Wednesday	Friday

4th September, 1933.
(P/25/33)

(1141)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE.

AIR MAIL – K.L.M. (DUTCH) SERVICE

Commencing on Tuesday the 12th September certain alterations in times of arrival at various places, as shown below, will take place.

The new timings will remain in force until the end of October when a new time-table will be introduced, details of which will be announced later.

The dates and latest times of posting at offices in Palestine will remain as at present.

	Present	On and after September 12th
Depart Gaza	Tuesday Morning	Tuesday morning
Arrive Athens	Tuesday	Wednesday
Arrive Belgrade	—	Wednesday
Arrive Budapest	Wednesday	Thursday
Arrive Halle-Leipzig	Wednesday	Thursday
Arrive Amsterdam	Wednesday	Thursday
Arrive London	Wednesday	Friday

4th September, 1933.
(P/25/33)

Doc. 753: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 388 (14.09.1933), p. 1303.

45 See *doc. 662 in MEPB 17* on p. 228.

14.09.1933: Railway Time Table Changes

(1142)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN FROM JERUSALEM TO TEL AVIV/JAFFA AS FROM 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1933.

AS UNDER:—

Jerusalem	dep.	1735 hrs.
Tel Aviv	arr.	2033
Jaffa	arr.	2040

REDUCED FARES.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
	Mils	Mils	Mils
Single	240	160	80
Return	300	200	100

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways.

31st August, 1933.
(R/54/31)

(1142)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN FROM JERUSALEM TO TEL AVIV/JAFFA AS FROM 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1933.

AS UNDER :—

Jerusalem	dep.	1735 hrs.
Tel Aviv	arr.	2033
Jaffa	arr.	2040

REDUCED FARES.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
	Mils	Mils	Mils
Single	210	160	80
Return	300	200	100

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways.

31st August, 1933.
(R/54/31)

Doc. 754: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 388 (14.09.1933), p. 1303.

21.09.1933: District Reorganisation (Deir El Kassi) (15.09.1933)

(1159)

PALESTINE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1922.

PROCLAMATION BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER UNDER ARTICLE 11.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in me by Article 11 of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922, I, SIR ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander in Chief therein, do, with the approval of the Secretary of State, hereby proclaim and provide that the village of Deir El Kassi, which was included in the Safad Sub-District by proclamation in the Gazette of the first day of June, 1924, shall, as from the date of this proclamation, be transferred to the Acre Sub-District.

No. 116.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner.

15th September, 1933.

(Y/114/31)

(1159)

PALESTINE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1922.

PROCLAMATION BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER UNDER ARTICLE 11.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in me by Article 11 of the Palestine Order-in-Council, 1922. I, SIR ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander in Chief therein, do, with the approval of the Secretary of State, hereby proclaim and provide that the village of Deir El Kassi, which was included in the Safad Sub-District by proclamation in the Gazette of the first day of June, 1924, shall, is from the date of this proclamation, be transferred to the Acre Sub-District.

No. 116

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner.

15th September, 1933.

(Y/114/31)

Doc. 755: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 390 (21.09.1933), p. 1347.
Note: Refers to Gazette 116 (1.06.1924), pp. 684–690.[46]
Note: Deir El Kassi (Deir Al Qāsī, Deir el Qasi, Ed Deir Al Kâsi) was 5km east of Tarshīhā.

21.09.1933: Pensionable Offices

(1194)

PENSIONS ORDINANCE, 1925.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by section 2 of the Pensions Ordinance, 1925, and with the advice of the Executive Council and the sanction of the Secretary of State, the High Commissioner has declared the following offices to be pensionable:—

46 See *doc. 133 in MEPB 3* on p. 76.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General;	Assistant Engineer;
Deputy Postmaster General;	Assistant Postmaster;
Assistant Director;	Postal Clerk;
Chief Accountant;	Telephone Supervisor;
Assistant Chief Accountant;	Telephonist;
Chief Storekeeper;	Inspector;
Telephone Superintendent;	Assistant Inspector;
Postmaster;	Clerk;
Chief Engineer;	Test Clerk.
Engineer;	

⋮

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

Chief Engineer;	Assistant Chief Accountant;
District Engineer;	Assistant Accountant;
Assistant District Engineer;	Superintendent of Stores;
Chief Draughtsman and Surveyor;	Draughtsman;
Telegraph and Signal Engineer;	Clerk;
Chief Mechanical Engineer;	Timekeeper;
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer;	Foreman;
Works Manager;	General Foreman;
Carriage and Wagon Works Manager;	Telegraph and Signal Inspector;
Chief Boiler Inspector;	Signal Foreman;
Assistant Superintendent of the Line;	Permanent Way Inspector;
District Traffic Superintendent;	Assistant Permanent Way Inspector;
Assistant District Traffic Superintendent;	Traffic Inspector;
	Ticket Examiner;
Running Superintendent;	Station Master;
Assistant Running Superintendent;	Loco Foreman;
General Manager;	Loco Inspector;
Assistant General Manager;	Assistant Loco Inspector;
Secretary;	Storekeeper;
Assistant Secretary;	Stockman;
Chief Accountant;	Station Clerk.

2. The list of offices hereby declared to be pensionable is in substitution for all lists of offices previously declared to be pensionable from time to time by notice in the Gazette.

S. MOODY
Clerk to the Executive Council.

14th September, 1933.
(U/182/32)

(1194)

PENSIONS ORDINANCE, 1925.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by section 2 of the Pensions Ordinance, 1925, and with the advice of the Executive Council and the sanction of the Secretary of State, the High Commissioner has declared the following offices to be pensionable :—

⋮

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General;	Assistant Engineer;
Deputy Postmaster General;	Assistant Postmaster;
Assistant Director;	Postal Clerk;
Chief Accountant;	Telephone Supervisor;
Assistant Chief Accountant;	Telephonist
Chief Storekeeper;	Inspector;
Telephone Superintendent;	Assistant Inspector;
Postmaster;	Clerk;
Chief Engineer;	Test Clerk.
Engineer;	

⋮

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

Chief Engineer;	Assistant Chief Accountant;
District Engineer;	Assistant Accountant;
Assistant District Engineer;	Superintendent of Stores;
Chief Draughtsman and Surveyor;	Draughtsman;
Telegraph and Signal Engineer;	Clerk;
Chief Mechanical Engineer;	Timekeeper;
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer;	Foreman;
Works Manager;	General Foreman;
Carriage and Wagon Works Manager;	Telegraph and Signal Inspector;
Chief Boiler Inspector;	Signal Foreman;
Assistant Superintendent of the Line;	Permanent Way Inspector;
District Traffic Superintendent;	Assistant Permanent Way Inspector;
Assistant District Traffic Superintendent;	Traffic Inspector;
	Ticket Examiner;
Running Superintendent;	Station Master;
Assistant Running Superintendent;	Loco Foreman;
General Manager;	Loco Inspector;
Assistant General Manager;	Assistant Loco Inspector;
Secretary;	Storekeeper;
Assistant Secretary;	Stockman;
Chief Accountant;	Station Clerk.

2. The list of offices hereby declared to be pensionable is in substitution for all lists of offices previously declared to be pensionable from time to time by notice in the Gazette.

S. MOODY
Clerk to the Executive Council.

14th September, 1933.

(U/l 82/32)

Doc. 756: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 390 (21.09.1933), pp. 1359–1362.

21.09.1933: Tenders

(1206)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

A quantity of unserviceable and surplus stores lying at the Post and Telegraph Store, Haifa will be sold by tender.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at any Post Office or Postal Agency.

11th September, 1933.

(F/25/33)

(1206)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

A quantity of unserviceable and surplus stores lying at the Post and Telegraph Store, Haifa will be sold by tender.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at any Post Office or Postal Agency.

11th September, 1933.

(P/25/33)

Doc. 757: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 390 (21.09.1933), p. 1373.

21.09.1933: Telegrams (Jewish New Year) (18.09.1933)

(1208)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE

JEWISH NEW YEAR GREETING TELEGRAMS.

1. Jewish New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted for transmission via Eastern, via Marconi or via Radio Syrie to certain countries, particulars of which may be obtained at any Post Office, during the period 18th September to the 2nd October 1933 (both dates inclusive),

2. Telegrams routed via Eastern for all countries in Europe, except, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State will be telegraphed to London and thence to its destination by post.

3. Telegrams routed via Marconi for all countries in Europe except Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be forwarded by wireless to London and thence to its destination by post.

4. The words "Post London" should be inserted (in cases 2 and 3 given above) in the address of the telegram in addition to the full postal address which is also necessary.

5. Telegrams routed via Radio Syrie for all countries in Europe except France, Belgium, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State and Poland are forwarded by wireless to Paris and thence to destination by post.

6. Telegrams for Canada, New Foundland and the United States of America routed via Radio Syrie are forwarded by wireless to New York and thence to destination by post.

7. The words "Post Paris" or "Post New York" (in cases 5 and 6 respectively) should be inserted in the address of the telegram in addition to the full postal address which is also necessary.

8. Where the telegram is forwarded by post, the full postal address must be given by the sender and the words "Post London", "Post Paris" or "Post New York" as the case may be should be inserted at the end of the address of the telegram. These words i.e. Post London etc. etc. should be charged for as two extra words.

9. The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word.

10. The minimum charge is as for ten words.

11. The text must consist wholly of terms of seasonal greetings.

12. The languages admitted are the same as for deferred telegrams including Arabic and Hebrew transliterated into Latin characters.

13. Particulars of the charges may be obtained at any Post Office.

14. Replies Paid are admitted provided the amount prepaid covers charges for ten words at "XLT" rates.

6th September, 1933.

(P/25/33)

(1208)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE

JEWISH NEW YEAR GREETING TELEGRAMS.

1. Jewish New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted for transmission via Eastern, via Marconi or via Radio Syrie to certain countries, particulars of which may be obtained at any Post Office, during the period 18th September to the 2nd October 1933 (both dates inclusive).

2. Telegrams routed via Eastern for all countries in Europe, except. Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State will be telegraphed to London and thence to its destination by post.

3. Telegrams routed via Marconi for all countries in Europe except Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be forwarded by wireless to London and thence to its destination by post.

4. The words "Post London" should be inserted (in cases 2 and 3 given above) in the address of the telegram in addition to the full postal address which is also necessary.

5. Telegrams routed via Radio Syrie for all countries in Europe except France, Belgium, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State and Poland are forwarded by wireless to Paris and thence to destination by post.

6. Telegrams for Canada, New Foundland and the United States of America routed via Radio Syria are forwarded by wireless to New York and thence to destination by post.

7. The words "Post Paris" or "Post New York" (in cases 5 and 6 respectively) should be inserted in the address of the telegram in addition to the full postal address which is also necessary.

8. Where the telegram is forwarded by post, the full postal address must be given by the sender and the words "Post London", "Post Paris" or "Post New York" as the case may be should be inserted at the end of the address of the telegram. These words i.e. Post London etc. etc. should be charged for as two extra words.

9. The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word.

10. The minimum charge is as for ten words.

11. The text must consist wholly of terms of seasonal greetings.

12. The languages admitted are the same as for deferred telegrams including Arabic and Hebrew transliterated into Latin characters.

13. Particulars of the charges may be obtained at any Post Office.

14. Replies Paid are admitted provided the amount prepaid covers charges for ten words at "XLT" rates.

6th September, 1933.

(P/25/33)

Doc. 758: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 390 (21.09.1933), p. 1374.

5.10.1933: Railway Time Table Changes (1.10.1933)

(1323)

NOTICE.

ALTERATION TO TIME TABLE, ACRE-HAIFA SERVICE.

The public is hereby notified that, as from and including Sunday the 1st October, 1933, the timings of the first morning train from Acre to Haifa have been amended as under :—

Acre	dep. 0600 hours.
El Ghawarina	dep. 0609 hours.
Shekhunat 'Ovdim	dep. 0618 hours.
Haifa	arr. 0632 hours.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

25th September, 1933.
(R/133/31)

(1323)

NOTICE.

ALTERATION TO TIME TABLE, ACRE-HAIFA SERVICE.

The public is hereby notified that, as from and including Sunday the 1st October, 1933, the timings of the first morning train from Acre to Haifa have been amended as under :—

Acre	dep. 0600 hours
El Ghawarina	dep. 0609 hours
Sbekhunat 'Ovdim	dep. 0618 hours
Haifa	arr. 0632 hours

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

25th September, 1933.
(R/133/31)

Doc. 759: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 393 (5.10.1933), p. 1463.

5.10.1933: Air Mail (Europe) (3.10.1933)

(1324)

NOTICES.

I.

AIR MAILS.

Commencing on the 10th October, 1933, the air mail to Europe and beyond now despatched via Alexandria by Imperial Airways on Wednesday morning will be despatched on every Tuesday morning.

Air Mail correspondence will not be despatched to Europe and beyond on Tuesday morning from Gaza by the K.L.M. Dutch Service after the 3rd October, 1933.

Particulars of the latest times of posting can be ascertained at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies.

W. HUDSON
26th September, 1933. *Postmaster-General.*
(P/25/33)

(1324)

NOTICES.

I.

AIR MAILS.

Commencing on the 10th October, 1933, the air mail to Europe and beyond now despatched via Alexandria by Imperial Airways on Wednesday morning will be despatched on every Tuesday morning.

Air Mail correspondence will not be despatched to Europe and beyond on Tuesday morning from Gaza by the K.L.M. Dutch Service after the 3rd October, 1933.

Particulars of the latest times of posting can be ascertained at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies.

W. HUDSON
26th September, 1933. *Postmaster-General.*
(P/25/33)

Doc. 760: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 393 (5.10.1933), p. 1463.

5.10.1933: Air Mail (Burma) (26.09.1933)



II.

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO INDIA.

Commencing with the despatch from Palestine on Tuesday 26th September, the air mail service by Imperial Airways will be extended to Rangoon, Burma.

Correspondence may be posted for conveyance by air mail throughout from Gaza to Rangoon at the following rates and should be superscribed "By Air Mail – Gaza-Rangoon" :—

Letters		Post Cards
Not exceeding 10 grammes	Each additional 10 grammes	
45 mils	35 mils	30 mils

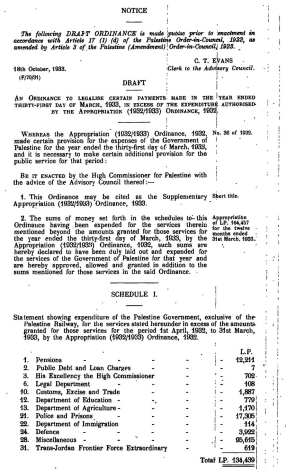
W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General.

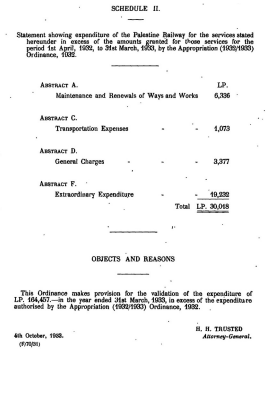
26th September, 1933.

(P/25/33)

Doc. 761: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 393 (5.10.1933), p. 1463.

19.10.1933: Supplementary Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1933 (Draft)





Summary:

The "Supplementary Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1933." legalises payments in excess of the Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1932. It provides for expenditure of £P. 164,457 (£P. 134,439+£P. 30,018) for the period 1.04.1932 to 31.03.1933.

Schedule I shows no extra expenditure for the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

Schedule II shows the extra expenditure of Palestine Railways for the said period amounting to £P. 30,018.

Doc. 762: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 395 (19.10.1933), p. 1507–1508.
Note: Refers to Gazettes 312 (1.08.1932), pp. 615–616 (draft) and 326 (10.11.1932), p. 960 (enactment).[47]
The Ordinance was enacted in Gazette no. 409 (28.12.1933) on p. 1938.[48]

47 See *doc. 618* on p. 169 of MEPB 17, and *doc. 653* on p. 223 of MEPB 17.
48 See *doc. 787* on p. 281.

19.10.1933: Air Mail Service (South America) (10.10.1933)

(1355)

NOTICE.

AIR MAIL SERVICE — SOUTH AMERICA.

It is notified for information that, commencing on the 10th October, Air Mail correspondence for South America will be despatched from Palestine on Tuesday mornings, instead of Sunday mornings, as at present.

W. HUDSON
9th October, 1933. ***Postmaster-General.***

(P/25/33)

(1355)

NOTICE.

AIR MAIL SERVICE — SOUTH AMERICA.

It is notified for information that, commencing on the 10th October, Air Mail correspondence for South America will be despatched from Palestine on Tuesday mornings, instead of Sunday mornings, as at present.

W. HUDSON
9th October, 1933. *Postmaster-General.*

(P/25/33)

Doc. 763: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 395 (19.10.1933), p. 1534.



The
alestine Gazette

Published by Authority

No. 393 THURSDAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1933 1421

Fig. 223: Masthead of The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 393 (5.10.1933).

19.10.1933: Currency Board Notes & Coins (30.09.1933)

(1369)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

STATEMENT OF COINS AND NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1933.

Coins in Circulation

	Number	*LP.*	*Mils*
SILVER COINS			
100 Mils	1,685,000	168,500	—
50 Mils	3,250,000	162,500	—
Total Silver Coins		331,000	—
NICKEL COINS			
20 Mils	880,000	17,600	—
10 Mils	2,100,000	21,000	—
5 Mils	2,860,000	14,300	—
Total Nickel Coins		52,900	—
BRONZE COINS			
2 Mils	624,000	1,248	—
1 Mil	2,032,000	2,032	—
Total Bronze Coins		3,280	—
TOTAL COINS		387,180	—

Notes in Circulation

NOTES.	*Number*	*LP.*	*Mils*
LP. 100	72	7,200	—
LP. 50	1,346	67,300	—
LP. 10	41,367	413,670	—
LP. 5	191,609	958,045	—
LP. 1	1,312,690	1,312,690	—
LP. ½	421,158	210,579	—
Total Notes		2,969,484	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES		3,356,664	—

2nd October, 1933.
(F/58/31)

W. J. JOHNSON
Currency Officer.

(1369)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

STATEMENT OF COINS AND NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT END 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1933.

	Coins in Circulation		
	Number	*LP.*	*Mils*
SILVER COINS			
100 Mils	1,685,000	168,500	—
50 Mils	3,250,000	162,500	—
Total Silver Coins		331,000	—
NICKEL COINS			
20 Mils	880,000	17,600	—
10 Mils	2,100,000	21,000	—
5 Mils	2,860,000	14,300	—
Total Nickel Coins		52,900	—
BRONZE COINS			
2 Mils	624,000	1,248	—
1 Mil	2,032,000	2,032	—
Total Bronze Coins		3,280	—
TOTAL COINS		387,180.	—

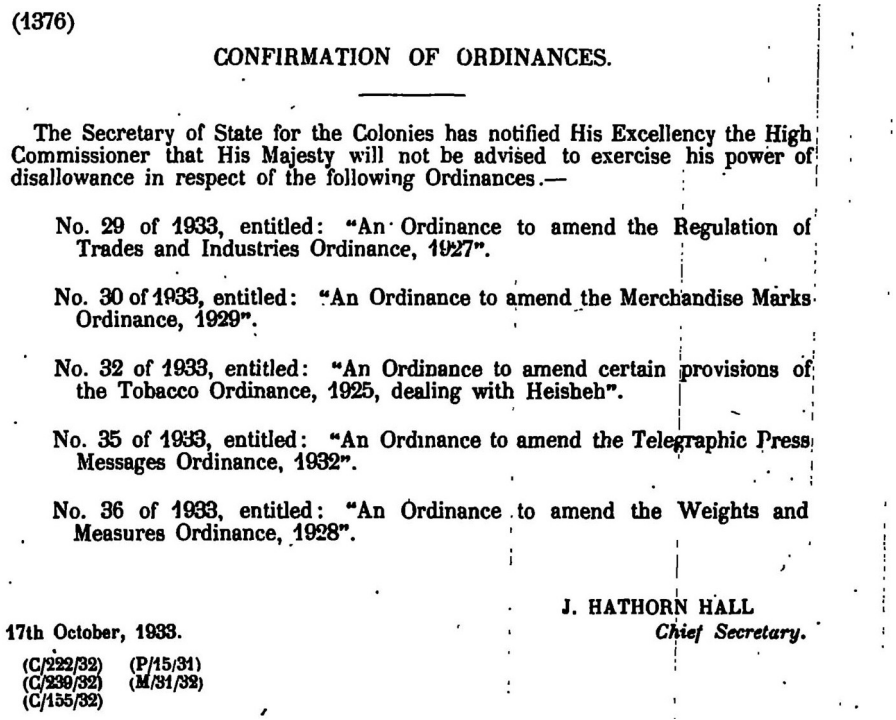
	Notes in Circulation		
NOTES	*Number*	*LP.*	*Mils*
LP. 100	72	7,200	—
LP. 50	1,346	67,300	—
LP. 10	41,367	413,670	—
LP. 5	191,609	958,045	—
LP. 1	1,312,690	1,312,690	—
LP. ½	421,158	210,579	—
Total Notes		2,969,484	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES		3,356,664	—

W.J. JOHNSON
Currency Officer

2nd October, 1933.
(F/58/31)

Doc. 764: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 395 (19.10.1933), p. 1543.

26.10.1933: Telegraphic Press Messages (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 and Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 (Confirmations)



(1376)

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCES.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has notified His Excellency the High Commissioner that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance in respect of the following Ordinances.—

No. 29 of 1933, entitled: "An Ordinance to amend the Regulation of Trades and Industries Ordinance, 1927".

No. 30 of 1933, entitled: "An Ordinance to amend the Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1929".

No. 32 of 1933, entitled: "An Ordinance to amend certain provisions of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1925, dealing with Heisheh".

No. 35 of 1933, entitled: "An Ordinance to amend the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932".

No. 36 of 1933, entitled: "An Ordinance to amend the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928".

J. HATHORN HALL
Chief Secretary.

17th October, 1933.

(C/222/32) (P/15/31)
(C/239/32) (M/31/32)
(C/155/32)

(1376)

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCES.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has notified His Excellency the High; Commissioner that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance in respect of the following Ordinances .—

No. 29 of 1933, entitled : "An Ordinance to amend the Regulation of Trades and Industries Ordinance, 1927"

No. 30 of 1933, entitled : "An Ordinance to amend the Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1929".

No. 32 of 1933, entitled : "An Ordinance to amend certain provisions of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1925, dealing with Heisheh"

No. 35 of 1933, entitled : "An Ordinance to amend the Telegraphic Press Messages Ordinance, 1932".

No. 36 of 1933, entitled : "An Ordinance to amend the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1928".

J. HATHORN HALL
Chief Secretary.

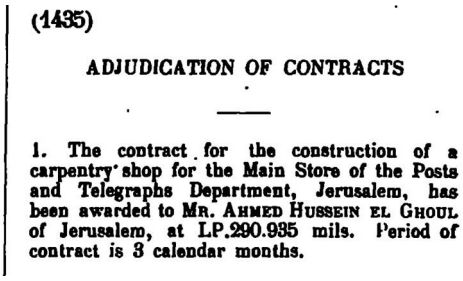
17th October, 1933.

(C/222/32) (P/15/31)
(C/239/32) (M/31/32)
(C/155/32)

Doc. 765: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 398 (16.10.1933), p. 1555.
Note: Refers to Gazette no. 373 (6.07.1933), p. 862 and p. 861.[49]

49 See *doc. 725* on p. 212 and *doc. 724* on p. 210.

26.10.1933: Tenders (P&T Main Store, Jerusalem)



(1435)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

1. The contract for the construction of a carpentry shop for the Main Store of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Jerusalem, has been awarded to MR. AHMED HUSSEIN EL GHOUL of Jerusalem, at LP.290.935 mils. Period of contract is 3 calendar months.

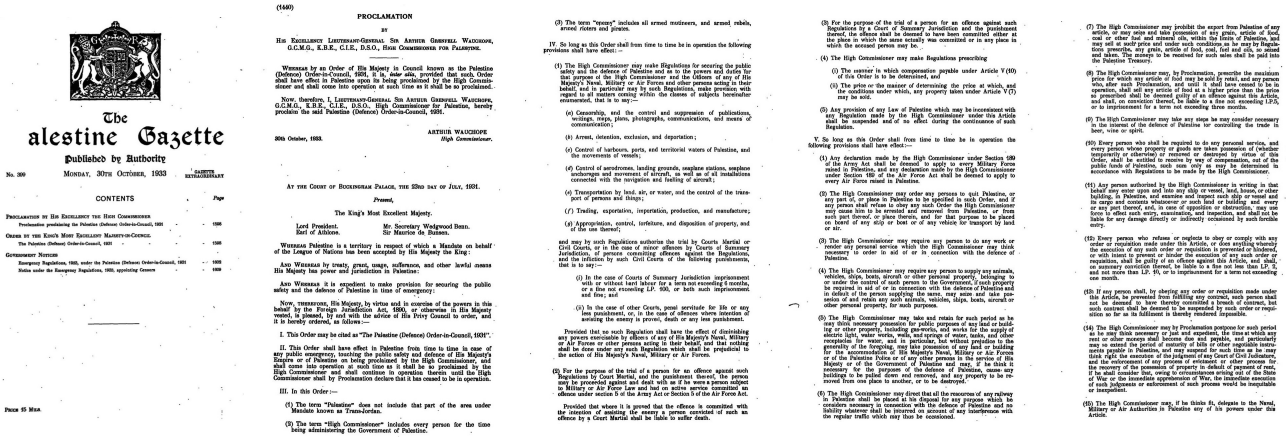
(1435)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

1. The contract. for the construction of a carpentry shop for the Main Store of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Jerusalem, has been awarded to MR. AHMED HUSSEIN EL GHOUL of Jerusalem, at LP.290.935 mils. Period of contract is 3 calendar months.

Doc. 766: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 398 (16.10.1933), p. 1580.

30.10.1933: The Palestine (Defence) Order-in-Council, 1931 (Censorship)



(1440)

PROCLAMATION

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E., D.S.O., HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE.

WHEREAS by an Order of His Majesty in Council known as the Palestine (Defence) Order-in-Council, 1931, it is, *inter alia*, provided that such Order shall have effect in Palestine upon its being proclaimed by the High Commissioner and shall come into operation at such time as it shall be so proclaimed.

NOW, therefore, I, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.I.E., D.S.O., High Commissioner for Palestine, hereby proclaim the said Palestine (Defence) Order-in-Council, 1931.

ARTHUR WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner.

30th October, 1933.

AT THE COURT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 23RD DAY OF JULY, 1931.

Present,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.	Mr. Secretary Wedgwood Benn.
Earl of Athlone.	Sir Maurice de Bunsen.

WHEREAS Palestine is a territory in respect of which a Mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty the King :

AND WHEREAS by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means His Majesty has power and jurisdiction in Palestine :

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for securing the public safety and the defence of Palestine in time of emergency :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Palestine (Defence) Order-in-Council, 1931"

II. This Order shall have effect in Palestine from time to time in case of any public emergency, touching the public safety and defence of His Majesty Empire or of Palestine on being proclaimed by the High Commissioner, and shall come into operation at such time as it shall be so proclaimed by the High Commissioner and shall continue in operation therein until the High Commissioner shall by Proclamation declare that it has ceased to be in operation.

III. In this Order :—

(1) The term "Palestine" does not include that part of the area under Mandate known as Transjordan.

(2) The term "High Commissioner" includes every person for the time being administering the Government of Palestine.

(3) The term "enemy" includes all armed mutineers, and armed rebels, armed rioters and pirates.

IV. So long as this Order shall from time to time be in operation the following provisions shall have effect :—

(1) The High Commissioner may make Regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of Palestine and as to the powers and duties for that purpose of the High Commissioner and the Officers of any of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces and other persons acting in their behalf, and in particular may by such Regulations, make provision with regard to all matters coming within the classes of subjects hereinafter enumerated, that is to say :—

(*a*) Censorship, and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications, and means of communication;

(*b*) Arrest, detention, exclusion, and deportation;

(*c*) Control of harbours, ports, and territorial waters of Palestine, and the movements of vessels;

(*d*) Control of aerodromes, landing grounds, seaplane stations, seaplane anchorages and movement of aircraft, as well as of all installations connected with the navigation and fuelling of aircraft;

(*e*) Transportation by land, air, or water, and the control of the transport of persons and things;

(*f*) Trading, exportation, importation, production, and manufacture;

(*g*) Appropriation, control, forfeiture, and disposition of property, and of the use thereof;

and may by such Regulations authorize the trial by Courts Martial or Civil Courts, or in the case of minor offences by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, of persons committing offences against the Regulations, and the infliction by such Civil Courts of the following punishments, that is to say :—

(i) In the case of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding 6 months, or a fine not exceeding LP. 100, or both such imprisonment and fine; and

(ii) In the case of other Courts, penal servitude for life or any less punishment,

or, in the case of offences where intention of assisting the enemy is proved, death or any less punishment.

Provided that no such Regulation shall have the effect of diminishing any powers exercisable by officers of any of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or other persons acting in their behalf, and that nothing shall be done under any such Regulation which shall be prejudicial ta the action of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces.

(2) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence against such Regulations by Court Martial, and the punishment thereof, the person may be proceeded against and dealt with as if he were a person subject to Military or Air Force Law and had on active service committed an offence under section 5 of the Army Act or Section 5 of the Air Force Act.

Provided that where it is proved that the offence is committed with the intention of assisting the enemy a person convicted lo f such an offence by a Court Martial shall be liable to suffer death.

(3) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence against such Regulations by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the punishment thereof, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in which the accused person may be.

(4) The High Commissioner may make Regulations prescribing

(i) The manner in which compensation payable under Article V (40) of this Order is to be determined, and

(ii) The price or the manner of determining the price at which, and the conditions under which, any property taken under Article V (7) may be sold.

(5) Any provision of any Law of Palestine which may be inconsistent with any Regulation made by the High Commissioner under this Article shall be suspended and of no effect during the continuance of such Regulation.

V. So long as this Order shall from time to time be in operation the following provisions shall have effect :—

(1) Any declaration made by the High Commissioner under Section 189 of the Army Act shall be deemed to apply to every Military Force raised in Palestine, and any declaration made' by the High Commissioner under Section 189 of the Air Force Act shall be deemed to apply to every Air Force raised in Palestine.

(2) The High Commissioner may order any persons to quit Palestine, or any part of, or place in Palestine to be specified in such Order, and if any person shall refuse to obey any such Order the High Commissioner may cause him to be arrested and removed from Palestine, or from such part thereof, or place therein, and for that purpose to be placed on board of any ship or boat or of any vehicle for transport by land or air.

(3) The High Commissioner may require any person to do any work or render any personal service which the High Commissioner may think necessary to order in aid of or in connection with the defence of Palestine.

(4) The High Commissioner may require any person to supply any animals, vehicles, ships, boats, aircraft or other personal property, belonging to or under the control of such person to the Government, if such property be required in aid of or in connection with the defence of Palestine and in default of the person supplying the same, may seize and take possesion of and retain any such animals, vehicles, ships, boats, aircraft or other personal property, for such purposes.

(5) The High Commissioner may take and retain for such period as he may think necessary possession for public purposes of any land or building or other property, including gas-works, and works for the supply of electric light, water works, wells, and springs of water, tanks, and other receptacles for water, and in particular, h u t without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may take possession of any land or building for the accommodation of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air. Forces or of the Palestine Police or of any other persons in the service of His Majesty or of the Government of Palestine and may, if he think it necessary for the purposes of the

defence of Palestine, cause any buildings to be pulled down and removed, and any property to be removed from one place to another, or to be destroyed.

(6) The High Commissioner may direct that all the resources of any railway in Palestine shall be placed at his disposal for any purpose which he considers necessary in connection with the defence oi Palestine and no liability whatever shall be incurred on account of any interference with the regular traffic which may thus be occasioned.

(7) The High Commissioner may prohibit the export from Palestine of any article, or may seize and take possession of any grain, article of food, coal or other fuel and mineral oils, within the limits of Palestine, and may sell at such price and under such conditions, as he may by Regulations prescribe, any grain, article of food, coal, fuel and oils, so seized and taken. The moneys to be received for such sales shall be paid into the Palestine Treasury.

(8) The High Commissioner may, by Proclamation, prescribe the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail, and any person who, after such Proclamation, and until it shall have ceased to be in operation, shall sell any article of food at a higher price than the price so prescribed shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Article, and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not exceeding LP.5, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

(9) The High Commissioner may take any steps he may consider necessary in the interest of the defence of Palestine for controlling the trade in beer, wine or spirit.

(10) Every person who shall be required to do any personal service, and every person whose property or goods are taken possession of (whether temporarily or otherwise) or removed or destroyed by virtue of this Order, shall be entitled to receive by way of compensation, out of the public funds of Palestine, such sum only as may be determined in accordance with Regulations to be made by the High Commissioner.

(11) Any person authorized by the High Commissioner in writing in that behalf may enter upon and into any ship or vessel, land, house, or other building, in Palestine, and examine and inspect such ship or vessel and it cargo and contents whatsoever or such land or building and every or any part thereof, and, in case of opposition or obstruction, may use force to effect such entry, examination, and inspection, and shall not be liable for any damage directly or indirectly occasioned by such forcible entry.

(12) Every person who refuses or neglects to obey or comply with any order or requisition made under this Article, or does anything whereby the execution of any such order or requisition is prevented or hindered, or with intent to prevent or hinder the execution of any such order or requisition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Article, and shall, on summary conviction thereof, be liable to a fine not less than LP. 2, and not more than LP. 10, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

(13) If any person shall, by obeying any order or requisition made under this Article, be prevented from fulfilling any contract, such person shall not be deemed to have thereby committed a breach of contract, but such contract shall be deemed to be suspended by such order or requisition so far as its fulfilment is thereby rendered impossible.

(14) The High Commissioner may by Proclamation postpone for such period as he may think necessary or just and expedient, the time at which any rent or other moneys shall become due and payable, and particularly may so extend the period of maturity of bills or other negotiable instruments payable in Palestine, and may suspend for such time as be may think right the execution of the judgment of any Court of Civil Judicature, and the enforcement of any process of evictment or other process for the recovery of the possession of property in default of payment of rent, if he shall consider that, owing to circumstances arising out of the State of War or the immediate apprehension of War, the immediate execution of such judgments or enforcement of such process would be inequitable or inexpedient.

(15) The High Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, delegate to the Naval, Military or Air Authorities in Palestine any of his powers under this article.

VI. Paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of Article V. of this Order shall not apply to any person in

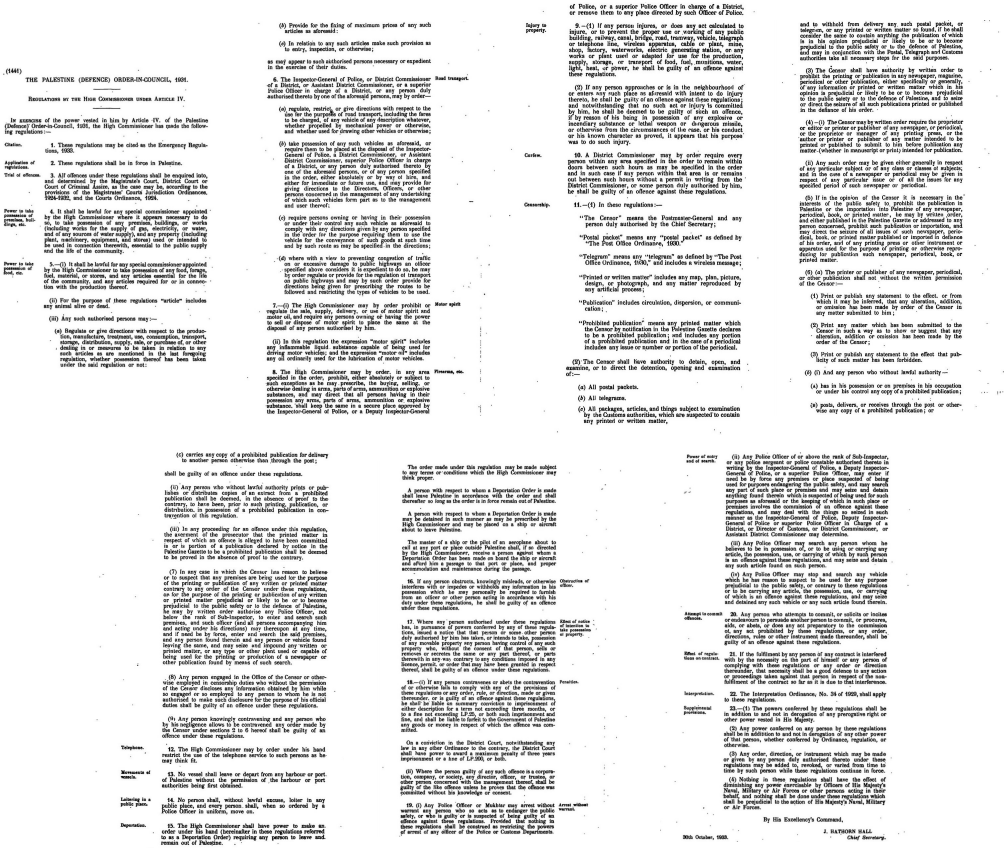
His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Service, nor shall paragraphs (4), (5), (6), (7) or (11) apply to ships or vessels belonging to or operated by, or to any other property belonging to or in the possession or control of, any Department of any of His Majesty's-Governments.

VII. His Majesty may from time to time revoke, alter, add to or amend this Order.

Colin Smith.

Doc. 767: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 399 (30.10.1933), pp. 1597–1602.
Note: "possesion" should read "possession".

30.10.1933: Emergency Regulations, 1933



(1441)

THE PALESTINE (DEFENCE) ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1931.

REGULATIONS BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER UNDER ARTICLE IV.

IN EXERCISE of the power vested in him by Article IV. of the Palestine (Defence) Order-in-Council, 1931, the High Commissioner has made the following regulations :—

Citation.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Emergency Regulations, 1933.

Application of regulations.

2. These regulations shall be in force in Palestine,

Trial of offences.

3. All offences under these regulations shall be enquired into, and determined by the Magistrate's Court, District Court or Court of Criminal Assize, as the case may be, according to the provisions of the Magistrates' Courts Jurisdiction Ordinances, 1924-1932, and the Courts

Ordinance, 1924.

Power to take possession of premises, buildings, etc.

4. It shall be lawful for any special commissioner appointed by the High Commissioner where it appears necessary to do, to take possession of any premises, buildings, or works (including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water supply), and any property (including plant, machinery, equipment, and stores) used or intended to be used in connection therewith, essential to the public supply and the life of the community.

Power to take possession of food.

5.—(i) It shall be lawful for any special commissioner appointed by the High Commissioner to take possession of any food, forage, fuel, material, or stores, and any articles essential for the life of the community, and any articles required for or in connection with the production thereof.

(ii) For the purpose of these regulations "article" includes any animal alive or dead.

(iii) Any such authorised persons may:—

(*a*) Regulate or give directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale, or purchase of, or other dealing in or measures to be taken in relation to any such articles as are mentioned in the last foregoing regulation, whether possession thereof has been taken under the said regulation or not :

(*b*) Provide for the fixing of maximum prices of any such articles as aforesaid :

(*c*) In relation to any such articles make such provision as to entry, inspection, or otherwise ;

as may appear to such authorised persons necessary or expedient in the exercise of their duties.

Road transport.

6. The Inspector-General of Police, or District Commissioner of a District, or Assistant District Commissioner, or a superior Police Officer in charge of a District, or any person duly authorised thereto by one of the aforesaid persons, may by order—

(a) regulate, restrict or give directions with respect to the use for the purposes of road transport, including the fares to be charged, of any vehicle of any description whatever, whether propelled by mechanical power or otherwise, and whether used for drawing other vehicles or otherwise;

(b) take possession of any such vehicles as aforesaid, or require them to be placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Police, a District Commissioner, or Assistant District Commissioner, superior Police Officer in charge of a District, or any person duly authorised thereto by one of the aforesaid persons, or of any person specified in the order, either absolutely or by way of hire, and either for immediate or future use, and may provide for giving directions to the Directors, Officers, or other persons concerned in the management of any undertaking of which such vehicles form part as to the management and user thereof;

(c) require persons owning or having in their possession or under their control any such vehicle as aforesaid to comply with any directions given by any person specified in the order for the purpose requiring them to use the vehicle for the conveyance of such goods at such time and by such route as may be specified-in the directions;

(d) where with a view to preventing congestion of traffic on or excessive damage to public highways an officer specified above considers it is expedient to do so, he may by order regulate or provide for the regulation of transport on public highways and may by such order provide for directions being given for prescribing the routes to be followed and restricting the types of vehicles to be used.

Motor spirit.

7.—(i) The High Commissioner may by order prohibit or regulate the sale, supply, delivery, of use of motor spirit and motor oil, and require any persons owning of having the power to sell or dispose of motor spirit to place the same at the disposal of any person authorised by him.

(ii) In this regulation the expression "motor spirit" includes any inflammable liquid, substance capable of being used for driving motor vehicles; and the expression "motor oil" includes any oil ordinarily used for the lubrication of motor vehicles.

Firearms, etc.

8. The High Commissioner may by order, in any area Firearms, etc. specified in the order, prohibit, either absolutely or subject to such exceptions as he may prescribe, the buying, selling, or otherwise dealing in arms, parts of arms, ammunition or explosive substances, and may direct that all persons having in their possession any arms, parts of arms, ammunition or explosive substance, shall keep the same in a secure place approved by the Inspector-General of Police, or a

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, or a superior Police Officer in charge of a District, or remove them to any place directed by such Officer of Police.

Injury to property.

9.—(1) If any person injures, or does any act calculated to injure, or to prevent the proper use or working of any public building, railway, canal, bridge, road, tramway, vehicle, telegraph or telephone line, wireless apparatus, cable or plant, mine, shop, factory, waterworks, electric generating station, or any works or plant used or adapted for use for the production, supply, storage, or transport of food, fuel, munitions, water, light, heat, or power, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(2) If any person approaches or is in the neighbourhood of or enters any such place as aforesaid with intent to do injury thereto, he snail be guilty of an offence against these regulations and notwithstanding that no such act or injury is committed by him, he shall be deemed to be guilty of such an offence, if by reason of his being in possession of any explosive or incendiary substance or lethal weapon or dangerous missile, or otherwise from the circumstances of the case, or his conduct or his known character as proved, it appears that his purpose was to do such injury.

Curfew.

10. A District Commissioner may by order require every Person within any area specified in the order to remain within doors between such hours as may be specified in the order and in such case if any person within that area is or remains out between such hours without a permit in writing from the District Commissioner, or some person duly authorised by him, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Censorship.

11.—(1) In these regulations:—

"The Censor" means the Postmaster-General and any person duly authorised by the Chief Secretary ;

"Postal packet" means any "postal packet" as defined by "The Post Office Ordinance, 1930."

"Telegram" means any "telegram" as defined by "The Post Office Ordinance, 1930," and includes a wireless message;

"Printed or written matter" includes any map, plan, picture, design, or photograph, and any matter reproduced by any artificial process;

"Publication" includes circulation, dispersion, or communication;

"Prohibited publication" means any printed matter which the Censor by notification in the Palestine Gazette declares to be a prohibited publication; and includes any portion of a prohibited publication and in the case of a periodical includes any issue or number or portion of the periodical.

(2) The Censor shall have authority to detain, open, and examine, or to direct the detention, opening and examination of:—

(*a*) All postal packets.

(*b*) All telegrams.

(*c*) All packages, articles, and things subject to examination by the Customs authorities, which are suspected to contain any printed or written matter,

and to withhold from delivery any. such postal packet, or telegram, or any printed or written matter so found, if he shall consider the same to contain anything the publication of which is in his opinion prejudicial or likely to be or to become prejudicial to the public safety or to the defence of Palestine, and may in conjunction with the Postal, Telegraph and Customs authorities take all necessary steps for the said purposes.

(3) The Censor shall have authority by written order to prohibit the printing or publication in any newspaper, magazine, periodical or other publication, either specifically or generally, of any information or printed or written matter which in his opinion is prejudicial or likely to be or to become prejudicial to the public safety or to the defence of Palestine, and to seize or direct the seizure of all such publications printed or published in the defiance of his order.

(4) — (i) The Censor may by written order require the proprietor or editor or printer or publisher of any newspaper, or periodical, or the proprietor or manager of any printing press, or the author or printer or publisher of any matter intended to be printed or published to submit to him before publication any matter (whether in manuscript or print); intended for publication.

(ii) Any such order may be given either generally in respect of any particular subject or of any class or classes of subjects; and in the case of a newspaper or periodical may be given in respect of any particular issue or of all the issues for any specified period of such newspaper or periodical.

(5) If in the opinion of the Censor it is necessary in the interests of the public safety to prohibit the publication in Palestine or the importation into Palestine of any newspaper, periodical, book, or printed matter, he may by written order, and either published in the Palestine Gazette or addressed to any person concerned, prohibit such publication or importation, and may direct the seizure of all issues of such newspaper, periodical, book, or printed matter published or imported in defiance of his order, and of any printing press or other instrument or apparatus used for the purpose of printing or otherwise reproducing for publication such newspaper, periodical, book, or printed matter.

(6) (*a*) The printer or publisher of any newspaper, periodical, or other publication shall not without the written permission of the Censor :—

(1) Print or publish any statement to the effect, or from which it may be inferred, that any alteration, addition, or omission has been made by order of the Censor in any matter submitted to him ;

(2) Print any matter which has been submitted to the Censor in such a way as to show or suggest that any alteration, addition or omission has been made by the order of the Censor ;

(3) Print or publish any statement to the effect that publicity of such matter has been forbidden.

(*b*) (i) And any person who without lawful authority —

(A) has in his possession or on premises in his occupation or under bis control any copy of a prohibited publication;

(B) posts, delivers, or receives through the post or otherwise any copy of a prohibited publication; or

(*c*) carries any copy of a prohibited publication for delivery to another person Otherwise than through the post ;

shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

(ii) Any person who without lawful authority prints or publishes or distributes copies of an extract from a prohibited publication shall be deemed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to have been, prior lo such printing, publication, or distribution, in possession of a prohibited publication in contravention of this regulation.

(iii) In any proceeding for an offence under this regulation, the averment of the prosecutor that the printed matter in respect of which an offence is alleged lo have been committed is or is portion of a publication declared by notice in the Palestine Gazette to be a prohibited publication shall be deemed to be proved in the absence of proof to the contrary.

(7) In any case in which the Censor has reason to believe or to suspect that any premises are being used for the purpose of the printing or publication of any written or printed matter contrary to any order of the Censor under these regulations, on for the purpose of the printing or publication of any written or printed matter prejudicial or likely to he or to become prejudicial to the public safety or lo the defence of Palestine, he may by written order authorise any Police Officer, not below the rank or Sub-Inspector, to enter and search such premises, and such officer (and all persons accompanying him and acting under his directions) may thereupon at any time, and if need be by force, enter and search the said premises, and any person found therein and any person or vehicle found leaving the same, and may seize and impound any written or printed matter, or any type or other plant used or capable of being used for the printing or production of a newspaper or other publication found by means of such search.

(8) Any person engaged in the Office of the Censor or otherwise employed in censorship duties who without the permission of the Censor discloses any information obtained by him while so engaged or so employed to any person to whom he is not authorised to make such disclosure for the purpose of his official duties shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

(9) Any person knowingly contravening and any person who by his negligence allows to be

contravened any order made by the Censor under sections 2 to 6 hereof shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

Telephone

12. The High Commissioner may by order under his hand restrict the use of the telephone service to such persons as he may think fit.

Movements of vessels.

13. No vessel shall leave or depart from any harbour or port, of Palestine without the permission of the harbour or port authorities being first obtained.

Loitering in a public place.

14. No person shall, without lawful excuse, loiter in any public place, and every person shall, when so ordered by a Police Officer in uniform, move on.

Deportation.

15. The High Commissioner shall have power to make an order under his hand (hereinafter in these regulations referred to as a Deportation Order) requiring any person to leave and remain out of Palestine.

The order made under this regulation may be made subject to any terms or conditions which the High Commissioner may think proper.

A person with respect to whom a Deportation Order is made shall leave Palestine in accordance with the order and shall thereafter so long as the order is in force remain out of Palestine.

A person with respect to whom a Deportation Order is made may be detained in such manner as may be prescribed by the High Commissioner and may be placed on a ship or aircraft about to leave Palestine.

The master of a ship or the pilot of an aeroplane about to call at any port or place outside Palestine shall, if so directed by the High Commissioner, receive a person against whom a Deportation Order has been made on board the ship or aircraft and afford him a passage to that port or place, and proper accommodation and maintenance during the passage.

Obstruction of officer.

16. If any person obstructs, knowingly misleads, or otherwise interferes with or impedes or withholds any information in his possession which he may personally be required to furnish from an officer or other person acting in accordance with his duly under these regulations, he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

Effect of notice of intention to take possession of property.

17. Where any person authorised under these regulations has, in pursuance of powers conferred by any of these regulations, issued a notice that that person or some other person duly authorised by him has taken, or intends to take, possession of any movable property any person having control of any such property who, without the consent of mat person, sells or removes or secretes the same or any part thereof, or parts therewith in anyway contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit, or order that may have been granted in respect thereof, shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

Penalties.

18.—(i) If any person contravenes or abets the contravention of or otherwise fails to comply with any of the provisions of these regulations or any order, rule, or direction, made or given thereunder, or is guilty of an offence against these regulations, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding LP.25, or both such imprisonment and fine, and shall be liable to forfeit to the Government of Palestine any goods or money in respect of which the offence was committed.

On a conviction in the District Court, notwithstanding any law in any other Ordinance to the contrary, the District Court shall have power to award a maximum penalty of three years imprisonment or a fine of LP.200, or both.

(ii) Where the person guilty of any such offence is a corporation, company, or society, any director, officer, or trustee, or other person concerned with the management thereof shall be guilty of the like offence unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or consent.

Arrest without warrant.

19. (i) Any Police Officer or Mukhtar may arrest without warrant any person who so acts as to endanger the public safety, or woo is guilty or is suspected of being guilty of an offence against these regulations. Provided that nothing in these regulations shall be construed as restricting the powers of arrest of any officer of the Police or Customs Departments.

Power of entry and of search.

(ii) Any Police Officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector, or any police sergeant or police constable authorised thereto in writing oy the Inspector-General of Police, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, or a superior Police Officer, may enter if need be by force any premises or place suspected of being used for purposes endangering the public safety, and may

search any part of such place or premises and may seize and detain anything found therein which is suspected of being used for such purposes as aforesaid or the keeping of which in such place or premises involves the commission of an offence against these regulations, and may deal with the things so seized in such manner as the Inspector-General of Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police or superior Police Officer in Charge of a District, or Director of Customs, or District Commissioner, or Assistant District Commissioner may determine.

(iii) Any Police Officer may search any person whom he believes to be in possession of, or to be using or carrying any article, the possession, use, or carrying of which by such person is an offence against these regulations, and may seize and detain any such article found on such person.

(iv) Any Police Officer may stop and search any vehicle when he has reason to suspect to be used for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety, or contrary to these regulations or to be carrying any article, the possession, use, or carrying of which is an offence against these regulations, and may seize and detained any such vehicle or any such article found therein.

Attempt to commit offences.

20. Any person who attempts to commit, or solicits or incites or endeavours to persuade another person to commit, or procures, aids, or abets, or does any act preparatory to the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or any order, directions, rules or other instrument made thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Effect of regulations on contract.

21. If the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any person of complying with these regulations or any order or direction thereunder, that necessity shall be a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

Interpretation.

22. The Interpretation Ordinance, No. 34 of 1929, shall apply to these regulations.

Supplemental provisions.

23.—(1) The powers conferred by these regulations shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any prerogative right or other power vested in His Majesty.

(2) Any power conferred on any person by these regulations shall be in addittion to and not in derogation of any other power of that person, whether conferred by Ordinance, regulation, or otherwise.

(3) Any order, direction, or instrument which may be made or given by any person duly authorised thereto under these regulations may be added to, revoked, or varied from time to time by such person while these regulations continue in force.

(4) Nothing in these regulations shall have the effect of diminishing any power exercisable by Officers of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or other persons acting in their behalf, and nothing shall be done under these regulations which shall be prejudicial to the action of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. HATHORN HALL
Chief Secretary.

30th October, 1933.

Doc. 768: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 399 (30.10.1933), pp. 1602–1608.
Note: "addittion" should read "addition".

2.11.1933: Emergency Regulations, 1933 (Censor Appointments)

(1442)

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in me by paragraph 11 (1) of the Emergency Regulations, 1933, I hereby authorise the following officers to act, as censors under the Regulations:—

MR. S. MOODY, O.B.E.
Acting Assistant Chief Secretary.

MR. J. H. H. POLLOCK.
Assistant District Commissioner.

30th October, 1933.

J. HATHORN HALL
Chief Secretary.

(1442)

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in me by paragraph 11 (1) of the Emergency Regulations, 1933, I hereby authorise the following officers to act, as censors under the Regulations :—

MR. S. MOODY, O.B.E.
Acting Assistant Chief Secretary.

MR. J. H. H. POLLOCK.
Assistant District Commissioner.

30th October, 1933.

J. HATHORN HALL
Chief Secretary.

Doc. 769: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 399 (30.10.1933), p. 1609.

2.11.1933: Personnel

(1445)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

ACTING APPOINTMENT.

The High Commissioner has appointed:—

MR. W. T. HEAVENS, Chief Storekeeper, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Senior Assistant Director, with effect from the 19th October, 1933, until further order.

RESUMPTION OF SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

MR. H. GRANT, Postmaster, Grade K, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Assistant Director, with effect from the 18th October, 1933.

(1445)

APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

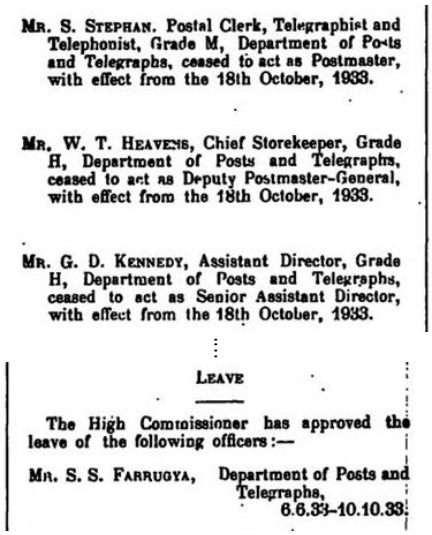
ACTING APPOINTMENT.

The High Commissioner has appointed :—

MR. W. T. HEAVENS, Chief Storekeeper, Grade H, Department of- Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Senior Assistant Director, with effect from the 19th October, 1933, until further order.

RESUMPTION OF SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. Grant, Postmaster, Grade K, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Assistant Director,



Mr. S. Stephan. Postal Clerk, Telegraphist and Telephonist, Grade M, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Postmaster, with effect from the 18th October, 1933.

Mr. W. T. Heavens, Chief Storekeeper, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 18th October, 1933.

Mr. G. D. Kennedy, Assistant Director, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Senior Assistant Director, with effect from the 18th October, 1933.

Leave

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers :—

Mr. S. S. Farrugya, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 6.6.33–10.10.33.

with effect from the 18th October, 1933.

Mr. S. Stephan. Postal Clerk, Telegraphist and Telephonist, Grade M, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Postmaster, with effect from the 18th October, 1933.

Mr. W. T. Heavens, Chief Storekeeper, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 18th October, 1933.

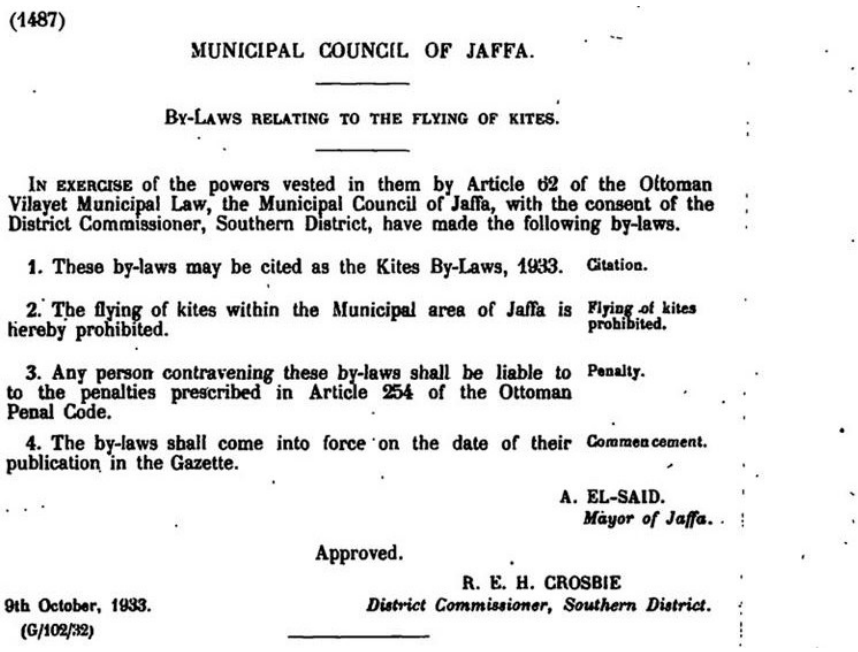
Mr. G. D. Kennedy, Assistant Director, Grade H, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, ceased to act as Senior Assistant Director, with effect from the 18th October, 1933.

Leave

The High Commissioner has approved the leave of the following officers :—

Mr. S. S. Farrugya, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 6.6.33–10.10.33

Doc. 770: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 401 (2.11.1933), pp. 1614–1615.



(1487)

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF JAFFA.

By-Laws relating to the flying of kites.

In exercise of the powers vested in them by Article 62 of the Ottoman Vilayet Municipal Law, the Municipal Council of Jaffa, with the consent of the District Commissioner, Southern District, have made the following by-laws.

1. These by-laws may be cited as the Kites By-Laws, 1933. Citation.

2. The flying of kites within the Municipal area of Jaffa is hereby prohibited. Flying of kites prohibited.

3. Any person contravening these by-laws shall be liable to to the penalties prescribed in Article 254 of the Ottoman Penal Code. Penalty.

4. The by-laws shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Gazette. Commencement.

A. EL-SAID.
Mayor of Jaffa.

Approved.

R. E. H. CROSBIE
District Commissioner, Southern District.

9th October, 1933.
(G/102/32)

Fig. 224:

Jaffa Kites By-Laws, 1933 under Art. 62 of Ottoman Vilayet Municipal Law.

In: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 401 (2.01.1933), p. 1635.

Similar prohibitions were made in 1933 for Acre (p. 876) and for Jerusalem (p. 465).

2.11.1933: Overflight Permission (Mittelholzer)

(1483)

AIR NAVIGATION (COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES) ORDER, 1927.

AUTHORISATION

In virtue of the powers conferred on me by Article 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby certify that by a special and temporary authorisation permission has been granted for the flight within the limits of Palestine (including the territorial waters adjacent thereto) of the following aircraft of Swiss nationality:—

Type of Aircraft	*Registration Mark*
Fokker, F VII, 3m (fitted with three engines)	C. H. 192.

This permission is limited to the period from 1st November, 1933, to the 30th November, 1933, inclusive, and is granted subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The aircraft and its crew and passengers shall be liable to all the legal obligations which arise from general legislation, from Customs legislation and import and export regulations and any regulations which may be laid down for public safety.

(*b*) 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.

(*c*) 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.

(*d*) Permission to land at any aerodrome and landing ground controlled by the Royal Air Force is give on the understanding that the occupants of the aeroplane will observe any conditions which may be imposed by the Royal Air Force Authorities in regard to the carriage or use of cameras in aircraft. The conditions in force until further notice provide that no photographs shall be taken of any buildings, works or defences occupied by armed forces of His Majesty.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine.

24th October 1933.
(D/109/33)

(1483)

AIR NAVIGATION (COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES) ORDER, 1927.

AUTHORISATION

In virtue of the powers conferred on me by Article 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby certify that by a special and temporary authorisation permission has been granted for the flight within the limits of Palestine (including the territorial waters adjacent thereto) of the following aircraft of Swiss nationality:—

Type of Aircraft	*Registration Mark*
Fokker, F VII, 3m (fitted with three engines)	C. H. 192.

This permission is limited to the period from 1st November, 1933, to the 30th November, 1933, inclusive, and is granted subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The aircraft and its crew and passengers shall be liable to all the legal obligations which arise from (general legislation, from Customs legislation and import and export regulations and any regulations which may be laid down for public safety.

(*b*) The occupants of the aeroplane shall deposit with the Local Policy 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.

(*c*) 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.

(*d*) Permission to land at any aerodrome and landing ground controlled by the Royal Air Force is give on the understanding that the occupants the aeroplane will observe any conditions which may be imposed by the Royal Air Force Authorities in regard to the carriage or use of cameras in aircraft. The conditions in force until further notice provide that no photographs shall be taken of any buildings, works or defences occupied by armed forces of His Majesty.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine.

24th October, 1933.

(D109/33)

Doc. 771: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 401 (2.11.1933), p. 1633.
Note: “give” should read “given”.
Note: The authorisation will be renewed in Gazette 408 (21.12.1933) on p. 1887–1888.[50]



Fig. 225

Walter Mittelholzer (1894–1937) was a Swiss aviator operating worldwide in the 1920s and 1930s, including journeys to Persia in 1925 and Abyssinia in 1934.[51]

The photo depicts his aircraft Swissair Fokker F.VIIb-3m (CH-192) in Kassala, Sudan, in February 1934.[52]

50 See *doc. 783* on p. 275.
51 Cf. *Walter Mittelholzer*. In: Wikipedia. Online: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walter_Mittelholzer.
52 Source: Wikimedia Commons. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mittelholzer-fokker.jpg.

9.11.1933: Railway Fares (1.11.1933)

(1550)

RAILWAY ORDINANCE 1927.

VALIDITY OF ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in the General Manager by sections 44 (1) (*b*) of the Railway Ordinance 1927 I hereby extend the validity of ordinary return tickets as follows:—

Section	*Validity*
1. On Palestine Railways and Hijaz Railway (Palestine Section) 2. On Hijaz Railway (Trans-Jordan section) 3. Between Stations in Palestine and Trans-Jordan 4. Between Stations in Palestine and C.F.H. (Syria)	30 days as from date of issue

To come into operation on and as from 1st November 1933.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager.

Approved

ARTHUR WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner.

25th October, 1933.
(R/153/33)

(1550)

RAILWAY ORDINANCE 1927.

VALIDITY OF ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS.

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in the General Manager by sections 44 (1) (*b*) of the Railway Ordinance 1927 I hereby extend the validity of ordinary return tickets as follows :—

Section	*Validity*
1. On Palestine Railways and Hijaz Railway (Palestine Section) 2. On Hijaz Railway (Trans-Jordan section) 3. Between Stations in Palestine and Trans-Jordan 4. Between Stations in Palestine and C.F.H. (Syria)	30 days as from date of issue

To come into operation on and as from 1st November 1933.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager.

Approved

ARTHUR WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner.

25th October, 1933.
(R/153/33)

Doc. 772: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 402 (9.11.1933), p. 1676.

9.11.1933: Overseas Telephone Service (India)

(1552)

NOTICE.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Overseas Telephone Service to India is now extended to Delhi and Simla at the same rate of charge as for other places in India.

30th October, 1933.
(P/25/33)

(1552)

NOTICE.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Overseas Telephone Service to India is now extended to Delhi and Simla at the same rate of charge as for other places in India.

30th October, 1933.
(P/25/33)

Doc. 773: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 402 (9.11.1933), p. 1677.

16.11.1933: Tenders (Mail Transport)

(1625)

TENDERS.

III.

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails by road in Palestine for the period 1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1934, 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 "Tenders for Mail Service", and posted in time to reach the General Post Office not later than the 5th December, 1933.

(P/25/33)

(1625)

TENDERS.

III.

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails by road in Palestine for the period 1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1934, 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 "Tenders for Mail Service", and posted in time to reach the General Post Office not later than the 5th December, 1933.

(P/25/33)

Doc. 774: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 403 (16.11.1933), p. 1713.

23.11.1933: Tiberias Post Office (Expropriation Order)

(1633)

EXPROPRIATION OF LAND ORDINANCES, 1926-1932.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 3.

I, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, High Commissioner for Palestine, certify that the use by Government of certain lands and premises in the Town of Tiberias as a post office is an undertaking of a public nature within the meaning of the Expropriation of Land Ordinances, 1926-1932.

Plans of the said lands and premises may be inspected at the offices of the Director of Public Works, Jerusalem, and of the District Officer, Tiberias.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner.

15th November, 1933.
(W/201/33)

(1633)

EXPROPRIATION OF LAND ORDINANCES, 1926-1932.

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 3.

I, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, High Commissioner for Palestine, certify that the use by Government of certain lands and premises in the Town of Tiberias as a post office is an undertaking of a public nature within the meaning of the Expropriation of Land Ordinances, 1926-1932.

Plans of the said lands and premises may be inspected at the offices of the Director of Public Works, Jerusalem, and of the District Officer, Tiberias.

A.G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner.

15th November, 1933.
(W/201/33)

Doc. 775: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 404 (23.11.1933), p. 1725.



Fig. 226:

This 1930s Tiberias town map shows the positions of the old (blue) and new (green) post office buildings.[53]

53 Source: Palestine Open Maps, online: https://palopenmaps.org.

23.11.1933: Tenders

(1659)

TENDERS.

⋮

II.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender :—

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Upper Bethlehem Road.

Jerusalem

Lot 1.	Scrap Brass	90	Kilos
Lot 2.	Scrap Lead Cable	3435	Kilos
Lot 3.	Scrap Bicycle Parts	100	Kilos
Lot 4.	Scrap Iron	1072	Kilos
Lot 5.	Scrap Lead	540	Kilos
Lot 6.	Scrap Copper	2781¾	Kilos
Lot 7.	Scrap Braided Wire	1720¾	Kilos
Lot 8.	Serviceable Ford and Lancia Tubes surplus to requirements of this Department.	25	
Lot 9.	— ditto — Tyres	29	
Lot 10.	Serviceable Fans Electric 110 Volt	2	
Lot 11.	Miscellaneous Scrap	20	Kilos

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Station Road, Haifa.

Lot 12	Scrap G.I. Wire	825½	Kilos
Lot 13	Scrap Iron	2334	Kilos

Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Stores", and posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 5th December, 1933.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

W. HUDSON
16th November, 1933. *Postmaster-General.*
(P/25/33)

(1659)

TENDERS.

⋮

II.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender :—

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Upper Bethlehem Road.

Jerusalem

Lot 1.	Scrap Brass	90	Kilos
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Lot 5.	Scrap Lead	540	Kilos
Lot 6.	Scrap Copper	2781¾	Kilos
Lot 7.	Scrap Braided Wire	1720¾	Kilos
Lot 8.	Serviceable Ford and Lancia Tubes surplus to requirements of this Department.	25	
Lot 9.	— ditto — Tyres	29	
Lot 10.	Serviceable Fans Electric 110 Volt	2	
Lot 11.	Miscellaneous Scrap	20	Kilos

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores, Station Road, Haifa.

Lot 12	Scrap G.I. Wire	825½	Kilos
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Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Stores" and posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 5th December, 1933.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

W. HUDSON
16th November, 1933. *Postmaster-General.*
(P/25/33)

Doc. 776: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 404 (23.11.1933), pp. 1738–1739.

23.11.1933: Financial Regulations (Postal Orders, etc.) (23.11.1933)

(1661)

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

AMENDING SLIP No. 7 OF 23.11.33

Financial Regulation 102(7), Section 5, page 16, is amended by the insertion of the words "*or Notary Public Fees*" after the words "Court Fees" in the second and fourth lines of the first paragraph of Amending Slip No. 1.

AMENDING SLIP No. 8 OF 23.11.33

ADDITION TO FINANCIAL REGULATION 142, PAGE 21, SECTION 6:

"The number and date of each cheque or draft received under Financial Regulations 152 to 157 and the name of the Bank on which it is drawn must be entered in the Cash Book. The number, date and office of issue of each Postal and Money Order will also be recorded".

AMENDING SLIP No. 9 OF 23.11.33

ADDITION TO FINANCIAL REGULATION 144, PAGE 21, SECTION 6:

"Accounting Officers should satisfy themselves that all cheques, drafts and Postal and Money Orders, the particulars of which are recorded in the Cash Book, are brought to account on the day of receipt".

AMENDING SLIP No. 10. OF 23.11.33

ADDITION TO FINANCIAL REGULATION 157, PAGE 23, SECTION 7:

"Postal Orders should be crossed on receipt and paid into the Bank on the same day. At stations where there is no Bank they should be sent as a remittance to the nearest Sub-Accountant keeping a Bank account. Money Orders should also be crossed and remitted to the Bank on the day of receipt. Should there be no Bank at the station Money Orders drawn on the Post Office at the station should be remitted to the Local Postmaster covered by Form F. 26, in triplicate, in which particulars of the Money Orders should be detailed, i.e., serial number, date of issue, office of issue and amount. Those drawn on Post Offices at other stations should be remitted to the Sub-Accountant at the station on which the Money Orders are drawn. In no case should Postal or Money Orders be cashed at Post Offices by Accounting Officers or Sub-Accountants".

(F/223/33)

(1661)

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS.

AMENDING SLIP NO. 7 OF 23.11.33.

Financial Regulation 102(7), Section 5, page 16, is amended by the insertion of the words "*or Notary Public Fees*" alter the words "Court Fees" in the second and fourth lines of the first paragraph of Amending Slip No. 1.

AMENDING SLIP NO. 8 OF 23.11.33

ADDITION TO FINANCIAL REGULATION 142, PAGE 21, SECTION 6:

"The number and date of each cheque or draft received under Financial Regulations 162 to 167 and the name of the Bank on which it is drawn must be entered in the Cash Book. The number, date and office of issue of each Postal and Money Order will also be recorded"

AMENDING SLIP NO. 6 OF 23.11.33

ADDITION TO FINANCIAL REGULATION 144, PAGE 1, SECTION 6:

"Accounting Officers should satisfy themselves that all cheques, drafts and Postal and Money Orders, the particulars of which are recorded in the Cash Book, are brought to account on the day of receipt".

AMENDING SLIP NO. 10. OF 23.11.33

ADDITION TO FINANCIAL REGULATION 157, PAGE 23, SECTION 7:

"Postal Orders should be crossed on receipt and paid into the Bank on the same day. At stations where there is no Bank they should be sent as a remittance to the Dearest Sub-Accountant keeping a Bank account. Money Orders should also be crossed and remitted to the Bank on the day of receipt. Should there be no Bank at the station Money Orders drawn on the Post Office at the station should be remitted to the Local Postmaster covered by Form F. 26, in triplicate, in which particulars of the Money Orders should he detailed, i.e., serial number, date of issue, office of issue and amount. Those drawn on Post Offices at other stations should be remitted to the Sub-Accountant at the station on which the Money Orders are drawn. In no case should Postal or Money Orders he cashed at Post Offices by Accounting Officers or Sub-Accountants".

(F/223/33)

Doc. 777: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 404 (23.11.1933), p. 1739.

30.11.1933: Gaza Aerodrome (License)

(1798)

AIR NAVIGATION (COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES) ORDER, 1927.

NOTICE.

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred upon him by Article 8 of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, the High Commissioner has been pleased to license the aerodrome of Imperial Airways Ltd., at Gaza, as a regular place of landing or departure by aircraft carrying passengers for hire or reward.

By His Excellency's Command;

J. HATHORN HALL
Chief Secretary.

23rd November, 1933.
(D/97/32)

(1798)

AIR NAVIGATION (COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES) ORDER, 1927.

NOTICE.

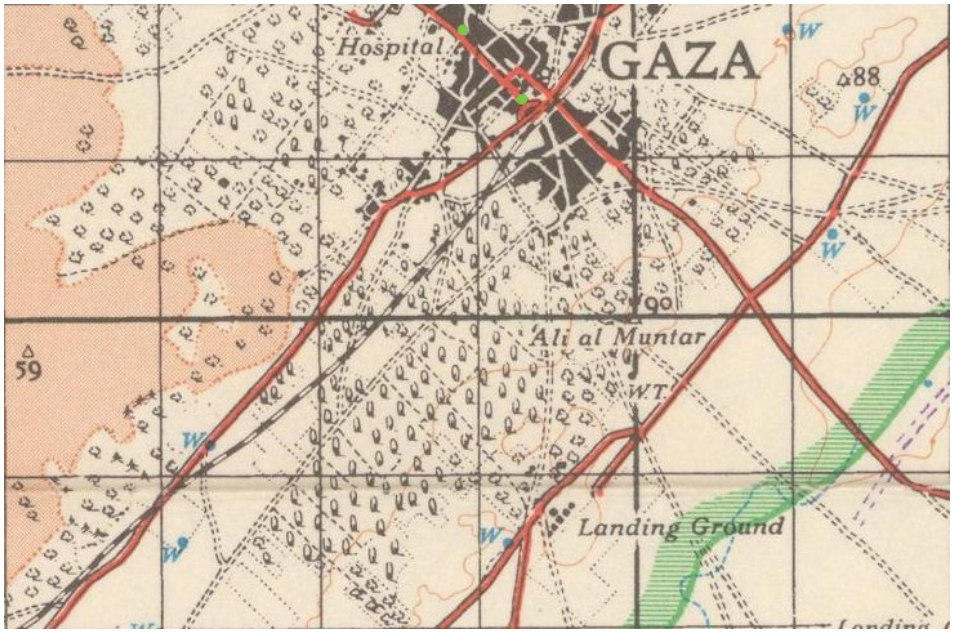
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By His Excellency's Command,

J. HATHORN HALL
Chief Secretary.

23rd November, 1933.
(Y/23/31)

Doc. 778: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 405 (30.11.1933), p. 1767.
Note: The aerodrome was about 2km south of Gaza City (*fig. 227*).[54]



54 Source: Palestine Open Maps, online: https://palopenmaps.org.

7.12.1933: Tenders

(1745)

TENDER.

Tenders are invited for the printing of posters, handbills, time table sheets and pocket time tables during the period of one year, commencing the 1st January, 1934.

Specimens and information as to the approximate quantities required may be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of the Line, Haifa Station.

Tenders in sealed envelopes, plainly marked "Tender for Posters" should be addressed to the Tenders Board, General Manager's Office, Palestine Railways, Haifa, to reach that office not later than 8 a.m. on Monday the 18th December, 1933.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways.

2nd December, 1933.
(R/54/31)

(1745)

TENDER.

Tenders are invited for the printing of posters, handbills, time table sheets and pocket time tables during the period of one year, commencing the 1st January, 1934.

Specimens and information as to the approximate quantities required may be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of the Line, Haifa Station.

Tenders in sealed envelopes, plainly marked "Tender for Posters" should be addressed to the Tenders Board, General Manager's Office, Palestine Railways, Haifa, to reach that office not later than 8 a.m. on Monday the 18th December, 1933.

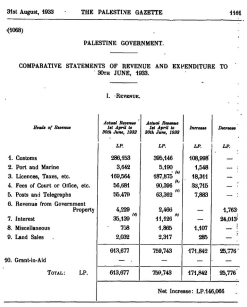
The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways.

2nd December, 1933.
(R/54/31)

Doc. 779: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 406 (7.12.1933), p. 1843.

31.08.1933: Revenue & Expenditure (1.04.1932–30.09.1933)



PALESTINE GOVERNMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, 1933.

I. Revenue.

Heads of Revenue	Actual Revenue 1st April to 30th June, 1932	Actual Revenue 1st April to 30th June, 1933	Increase	Decrease
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1. Customs	388,153	389,146	993	—
2. Port and Marine	2,642	3,190	548	—
3. Licences, Taxes, etc.	169,564	187,875 (a)	18,311	—
4. Fees of Court or Office, etc.	56,691	60,366 (b)	3,675	—
5. Posts and Telegraphs	56,479	63,363 (c)	7,883	—
6. Revenue from Government Property	4,599	2,491 (d)	—	1,763
7. Interest	35,130 (e)	11,130 (e)	—	24,019
8. Miscellaneous	758	1,905	1,147	—
9. Land Sales	2,032	2,317	285	—
	615,677	759,743	171,842	25,776
10. Grant-in-Aid	—	—	—	—
TOTAL: LP.	615,677	759,743	171,842	25,776

Net Increase: LP.146,066

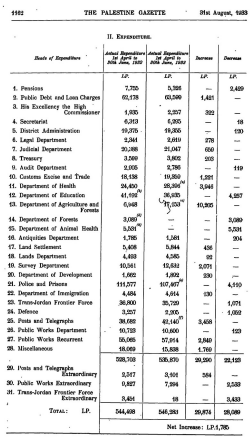
(a) Increases of note are as follows: House and Land Tax (including Urban Property Tax) LP.12,044; Tobacco Excise LP.4,057; Stamp Duties LP.4,150; Road Transport Licences LP.1,589 and Maritime Excise LP.1,893. On the other hand there are decreases under Animal Tax LP.3,005 and Tithes LP.3,640.

(b) Increases of note are as follows: Registration of Land Fees LP.34,302; Court Fees LP.2,984; Overtime Fees LP.2,187; Warehouse Rent LP.1,466 and Registration of Immigrants LP.1,057.

(c) There have been increases under: Parcel Post LP.1,195; Sale of Stamps LP.6,191 and Telephones LP.5,754. There has, however, been a decrease of LP.3,590 under Miscellaneous.

(d) Included LP.86,000 in respect of Interest from Joint Colonial Fund for the period 1st July to 31st December, 1932.

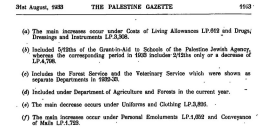
(e) There has been a decrease in receipts of Interest from Joint Colonial Fund owing to decrease in the rate of interest and in dividends from investments owing to change of stock holdings and consequent change of due dates of dividends receivable.



II. Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure	Actual Expenditure 1st April to 30th June, 1932	Actual Expenditure 1st April to 30th June, 1933	Increase	Decrease
	£P.	£P.	£P.	£P.
1. Pensions	7,705	5,206	—	2,499
2. Public Debt and Loan Charges	60,178	60,589	1,421	—
3. His Excellency the High Commissioner	1,935	2,257	322	—
4. Secretariat	6,313	6,305	—	18
5. District Administration	19,275	19,205	—	130
6. Legal Department	2,241	2,619	378	—
7. Judicial Department	20,288	21,047	650	—
8. Treasury	3,089	3,402	313	—
9. Audit Department	2,205	2,786	—	119
10. Customs Excise and Trade	18,158	19,359	1,201	—
11. Department of Health	34,402	35,350 (a)	2,948	—
12. Department of Education	41,199 (b)	36,435	—	4,257
13. Department of Agriculture and Forests	6,948	11,053 (c)	10,105	—
14. Department of Forests	3,089 (d)	—	—	3,089
15. Department of Animal Health	3,505 (d)	—	—	3,505
16. Antiquities Department	1,785	1,581	—	204
17. Land Settlement	5,408	5,844	436	—
18. Lands Department	4,403	4,565	92	—
19. Survey Department	10,541	12,612	2,071	—
20. Department of Development	1,665	1,855	230	—
21. Police and Prisons	111,377	107,407 (e)	—	4,510
22. Department of Immigration	4,484	4,614	130	—
23. Trans-Jordan Frontier Force	36,800	35,729	—	1,071
24. Defence	2,257	2,257	—	1,092
25. Posts and Telegraphs	36,695	40,146 (f)	3,450	—
26. Public Works Department	60,733	60,600	—	133
27. Public Works Recurrent	59,065	57,914	2,849	—
28. Miscellaneous	18,089	15,838	4,769	—
	598,703	595,870	30,990	22,123
29. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary	2,247	5,208	284	—
30. Public Works Extraordinary	9,857	7,264	—	2,593
31. Trans-Jordan Frontier Force Extraordinary	3,454	18	—	3,435
TOTAL: LP.	644,468	646,393	29,674	29,089

Net Increase: LP.1,785



(a) The main increases occur under Cost of Living Allowances LP.669 and Drugs, Dressings and Instruments LP.2,956.

(b) Included LP.95a of the Grant-in-Aid to Schools of the Palestine Jewish Agency, whereas the corresponding period in 1932 includes LP.95a only or a decrease of LP.4,768.

(c) Includes the Forest Service and the Veterinary Service which were shown as separate Departments in 1932-33.

(d) Included under Department of Agriculture and Forests in the current year.

(e) The main decrease occurs under Uniforms and Clothing LP.3,895.

(f) The main increases occur under Personal Emoluments LP.1,092 and Conveyance of Mails LP.1,725.

W. J. JOHNSON
Treasurer.

Summary:

The "Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure to 30th September, 1933" reports on revenues of the Posts & Telegraphs Department as £P. 133,187 an increase of £P. 21,528 over the same 6-month-period of 1932, attributed thus: *"There have been increases in receipts from Parcel Post LP.1,688; Sale of Stamps LP.14,061; Telegraphs LP.2,184; and Telephones LP.5,644. There has, however, been a decrease of LP.3,185 under Miscellaneous."*

Expenditure increased by £P. 9,548 to £P. 89,673 (Ordinary: up £P.6,587 to £P. 80,012, extraordinary: up £P. 2,961 to £P. 9,661: *"The main increases occur under Personal Emoluments LP.3,548; and Conveyance of Mails LP.2,691."*

Total Government revenues were £P. 1,774,052, expenditure: £P. 1,180,457.

Doc. 780: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 406 (7.12.1933), p. 1844–1846.
Note: A correction will appear in Gazette 408 (21.12.1933) on p. 1905.[55]

55 See *doc. 786* on p. 281.

14.12.1933: Telegraph Money Orders (Great Britain) (1.01.1934)

(1784)

NOTICES.

I.

It is notified for information that Telegraph Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom will be accepted for transmission by wireless to that country as from the 1st January, 1934.

(1784)

NOTICES.

I.

It is notified for information that Telegraph Money Orders payable in the United Kingdom will be accepted for transmission by wireless to that country as from the 1st January, 1934

Doc. 781: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 407 (14.12.1933), p. 1869.

14.12.1933: Telegrams (Christmas and New Year Greetings) (14.12.1933)

II.

TELEGRAMS—CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

Christmas and New Year Greetings telegrams for various destinations may be sent via Eastern, via Marconi or via Radio Orient, at specially reduced rates. Particulars are obtainable at all Post Offices and Postal Telegraph 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 to include the instructions will be charged for.

The text of the telegram must 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, 1933 to the 6th January 1934 (both dates inclusive).

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General.

5th December, 1933.
(P/25/33)

II.

TELEGRAMS—CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

Christmas and New Year Greetings telegrams for various destinations may be sent via Eastern, via Marconi or via Radio Orient, at specially reduced rates. Particulars are obtainable at all Post Offices and Postal Telegraph 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 to include the instructions will be charged for.

The text of the telegram must contain seasonal greetings only and must be written entirely in plain language.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

Telegrams will he accepted during the period 14th December, 1933 to the 6th January 1934 (both dates inclusive).

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General.

5th December, 1933.
(P/25/33)

Doc. 782: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 407 (14.12.1933), p. 1869.

21.12.1933: Overflight Permission (Mittelholzer)

(1794)

AIR NAVIGATION (COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES) ORDER, 1927.

AUTHORISATION.

IN VIRTUE of the powers conferred on me by Article 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby certify that by a special and temporary authorisation permission has been granted for the flight within the limits of Palestine (including the territorial waters adjacent thereto) of the following aircraft of Swiss nationality:—

Type of Aircraft	*Registration Mark*
Fokker, F VII, 3m (fitted with three engines)	C.H.192.

This permission is limited to the period from the 1st December, 1933, to the 31st December, 1933, inclusive and is granted subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The aircraft and its crew and passengers shall be liable to all the legal obligations which arise from general legislation, from Customs legislation and import and export regulations and any regulations which may be laid down for public safety.

(*b*) 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.

(*c*) 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.

(*d*) Permission to land at any aerodrome and landing ground controlled by the Royal Air Force is given on the understanding that the occupants of the aeroplane will observe any conditions which may be imposed by the Royal Air Force Authorities in regard to the carriage or use of cameras in aircraft. The conditions in force until further notice provide that no photographs shall be taken of any buildings, works or defences occupied by armed forces of His Majesty.

The Authorisation dated the 24th October, 1933, and published in Gazette, No. 399, of the 2nd November, 1933, is hereby cancelled.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine.

14th December, 1933.
(D/109/33)

(1794)

AIR NAVIGATION (COLONIES, PROTECTORATES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES) ORDER, 1927.

AUTHORISATION

IN VIRTUE of the powers conferred on me by Article 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby certify that by a special and temporary authorisation permission has been granted for the night within the limits of Palestine (including the territorial waters adjacent thereto) of the following aircraft of Swiss nationality:—

Type of Aircraft	*Registration Mark*
Fokker, F VII, 3m (fitted with three engines)	C. H. 192.

This permission is limited to the period from 1st December, 1933, to the 30th December, 1933, inclusive, and is granted subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The aircraft and its crew and passengers shall be liable to all the legal obligations which arise from (general legislation, from Customs legislation and import and export regulations and any regulations which may be laid down for public safety.

(*b*) The occupants of the aeroplane shall deposit with the Local Policy 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.

(*c*) 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.

(*d*) Permission to land at any aerodrome and landing ground controlled by the Royal Air Force is give on the understanding that the occupants the aeroplane will observe any conditions which may be imposed by the Royal Air Force Authorities in regard to the carriage or use of cameras in aircraft. The conditions in force until further notice provide that no photographs shall be taken of any buildings, works or defences occupied by armed forces of His Majesty.

The Authorisation dated the 24th October, 1933, and published in Gazette, No. 399, of the 2nd November, 1933, is hereby cancelled.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner for Palestine.

14th December, 1933.

(D/109/33)

Doc. 783: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 408 (21.12.1933), pp. 1887–1888.
Note: Refers to Gazette 401 (not 399) (2.11.1933) on p. 1633.[56]

21.12.1933: Telephone Exchange Nahalal (Expropriation Order)

(1796)

EXPROPRIATION OF LAND ORDINANCES, 1926-1932.

CERTIFICATE.

I, LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, High Commissioner for Palestine, for and on behalf of the Government of Palestine hereby certify that the construction of an Automatic Telephone Exchange at Nahalal in the Sub-District of Nazareth is an undertaking of a public nature within the meaning of the Expropriation of Land Ordinances, 1926-1932.

The plan of the site is deposited at the Offices of the Director, Department of Lands, Jerusalem, and the District Officer, Nazareth.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner.

13th December, 1933.

(L/274/33)

(1796)

EXPROPRIATION OF LAND ORDINANCES, 1926-1932.

CERTIFICATE.

I, LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, High Commissioner for Palestine, for and on behalf of the Government of Palestine hereby certify that the construction of an Automatic Telephone Exchange at Nahalal in the Sub-District of Nazareth is an undertaking of

56 See *doc. 771* on p. 265.

a public nature within the meaning of the Expropriation of Land Ordinances, 1926-1932.

The plan of the site is deposited at the Offices of the Director, Department of Lands, Jerusalem, and the District Officer, Nazareth.

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner.

13th December, 1933.

(L/274/33)

Doc. 784: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 408 (21.12.1933), p. 1888.

21.12.1933: Execution of Civil Debts (Payment Order) (1.01.1934)

(1814)

POSTAL FACILITIES FOR EXECUTION OF CIVIL DEBTS.

NOTICE

At the request of any Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee who has a postal address, the following procedure will be adopted as from the 1st of January, 1934, in effecting payment of any sum payable to him by the Execution Office in respect of his judgment debt or mortgage:—

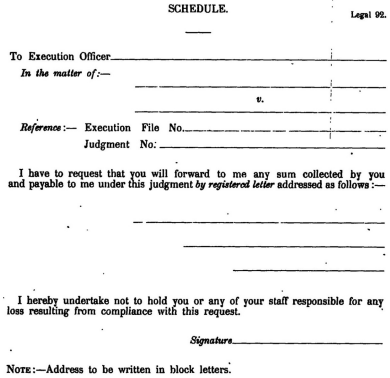
(1) The Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee shall attend in the Execution Office on or after presenting the judgment for execution, and shall complete and sign in the presence of the Execution Officer a written application in the following form (Legal 92).

(2) It shall thereafter be the duty of the Execution Officer, after the collection of any sum payable to the Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee, to issue without delay a Payment Order (Form F.100) in his name for the amount and to obtain the necessary certification thereon by the Sub-Accountant.

(3) The Execution Officer shall then despatch the Payment Order duly certified to the Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee at his postal address by registered post.

(4) To enable the Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee to obtain payment without having to attend in person at the Sub-Accountant's Office, the Execution Officer shall send with the Payment Order a copy of the enclosed printed letter (Legal 93) together with a Cheque Order Form (F. 12).

(5) The Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee or his representative must present the Voucher and the Cheque Order Form at the Sub-Accountant's Office; when he will receive a cheque payable to the order of the Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee for the amount due. The Cheque Order Form will remain attached to the original voucher.



SCHEDULE.

Legal 92.

To Execution Officer_____

In the matter of :—

_____

v.

_____

Reference :— Execution File No._____

Judgment No:_____

I have to request that you will forward to me any sum collected by you and payable to me under this judgment *by registered letter* addressed as follows :—

_____

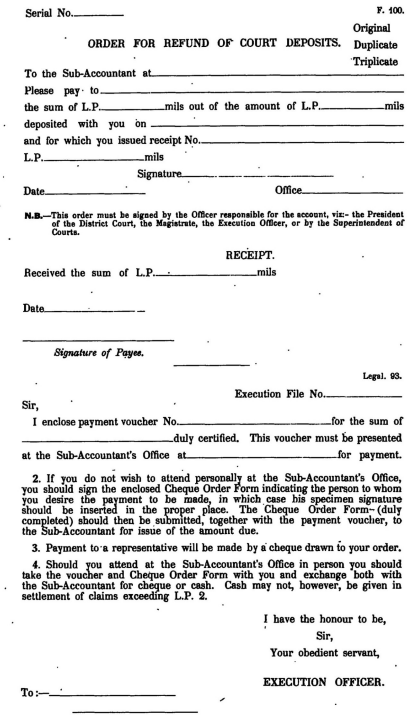
_____

_____

I hereby undertake not to hold you or any of your staff responsible for any loss resulting from compliance with this request.

*Signature*_____

NOTE:—Address to be written in block letters.



Serial No._____ F. 100.

Original
Duplicate
Triplicate

ORDER FOR REFUND OF COURT DEPOSITS.

To the Sub-Accountant at_____

Please pay to_____

the sum of L.P._____mils out of the amount of L.P._____mils

deposited with you on _____

and for which you issued receipt No._____

L.P._____mils

Signature_____

Date_____ Office_____

N.B.—This order must be signed by the Officer responsible for the account, viz:- the President of the District Court, the Magistrate, the Execution Officer, or by the Superintendent of Courts.

RECEIPT.

Received the sum of L.P._____mils

Date_____

_____

Signature of Payee.

Legal. 93.

Execution File No._____

Sir,

I enclose payment voucher No._____for the sum of _____duly certified. This voucher must be presented at the Sub-Accountant's Office at_____for payment.

2. If you do not wish to attend personally at the Sub-Accountant's Office, you should sign the enclosed Cheque Order Form indicating the person to whom you desire the payment to be made, in which case his specimen signature should be inserted in the proper place. The Cheque Order Form (duly completed) should then be submitted, together with the payment voucher, to the Sub-Accountant for issue of the amount due.

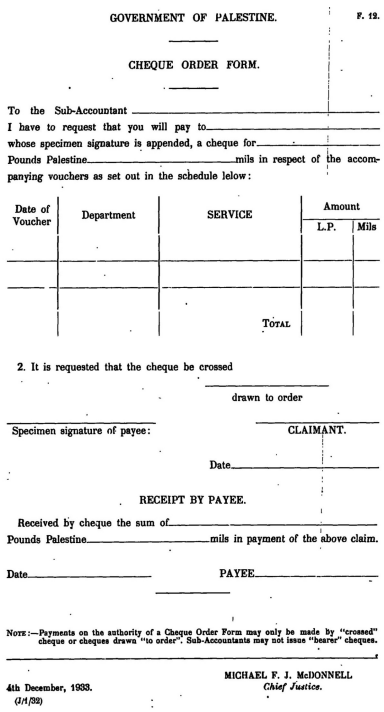
3. Payment to a representative will be made by a cheque drawn to your order.

4. Should you attend at the Sub-Accountant's Office in person you should take the voucher and Cheque Order Form with you and exchange both with the Sub-Accountant for cheque or cash. Cash may not, however, be given in settlement of claims exceeding L.P. 2.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

EXECUTION OFFICER.

To:-_____



GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE. F. 12.

CHEQUE ORDER FORM.

To the Sub-Accountant _____

I have to request that you will pay to_____

whose specimen signature is appended, a cheque for_____

Pounds Palestine_____mils in respect of the accompanying vouchers as set out in the schedule below:

Date of Voucher	Department	SERVICE	Amount L.P.	Amount Mils
		TOTAL		

2. It is requested that the cheque be crossed

_____

drawn to order

_____ _____

Specimen signature of payee: CLAIMANT.

Date_____

RECEIPT BY PAYEE.

Received by cheque the sum of_____

Pounds Palestine_____mils in payment of the above claim.

Date_____ PAYEE_____

_____

NOTE:—Payments on the authority of a Cheque Order Form may only be made by "crossed" cheque or cheques drawn "to order". Sub-Accountants may not issue "bearer" cheques.

_____

4th December, 1933. MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL
(J/1/33) *Chief Justice.*

(1814)

POSTAL FACILITIES FOR EXECUTION OF CIVIL DEBTS

NOTICE

At the request of any Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee who has a postal address, the following procedure will be adopted as from the 1st of January, 1934, in effecting payment of any sum payable to him by the Execution Office in respect of his judgment debt or mortgage :—

(1) The Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee shall attend in the Execution Office on or after presenting the judgment for execution, and shall complete and sign in the presence of the Execution Officer a written application in the following form (Legal 92).

(2) It shall thereafter be the duty of the Execution Officer, after the collection of any sum payable to the Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee, to issue without delay a Payment Order (Form F.100) in his name for the amount and to obtain the necessary certification thereon by the Sub-Accountant.

(3) The Execution Officer shall then despatch the Payment order duly certified to the Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee at his postal address by registered post.

(4) To enable the Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee to obtain payment without having to attend in person at the Sub-Accountant's Office, the Execution Officer shall send with the Payment Order a copy of the enclosed printed letter (Legal 93) together with a Cheque Order Form (F. 12).

(5) The Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee or his representative must present the Voucher and the Cheque Order Form at the Sub-Accountant's Office; when he will receive a cheque payable to the order of the Judgment Creditor or Mortgagee for the amount due. The Cheque Order Form will remain attached to the original voucher.

SCHEDULE.

Legal 92.

To Execution Officer_____

In the matter of :— _____

v.

_____

Reference :— Execution File No._____

Judgment No: _____

I have to request that you will forward to me any sum collected by you and payable to me under this judgment by registered letter addressed as follows :—

_____

_____

_____

I hereby undertake not to hold you or any of your staff responsible for any loss resulting rom compliance with this request.

Signature_____

NOTE:— Address to be written in block letters.

Serial No._____ F. 100.

Original
Duplicate
Triplicate

ORDER FOR REFUND OF COURT DEPOSITS.

To the Sub-Accountant at_____

Please pay to_____

the sum of L.P._____ mils out of the amount of L.P_____mils

deposited with you on _____

and for which you issued receipt No._____

L.P_____mils

Signature_____

Date_____ Office_____

N.B.—This order must be signed by the Officer responsible for the account, viz:- the President of the District Court, the Magistrate, the Execution Officer, or by the Superintendent of Courts.

RECEIPT.

Received the sum of L.P_____mils

Date_____

_____

Signature of Payee.

_____

Legal. 93.

Execution File No._____

Sir,

I enclose payment voucher No_____for the sum of _____duly certified. This voucher must be presented at the Sub-Accountant's Office at_____for payment.

2. If you do not wish to attend personally at the Sub-Accountant's Office, you should sign the enclosed Cheque Order Form indicating the person to whom you desire the payment to be made, in which case bis specimen signature should be inserted in the proper place. The Cheque Order Form (duly completed) should then be submitted, together with the payment voucher, to the Sub-Accountant for issue of the amount due.

3. Payment to a representative will be made by a cheque drawn to your order.

4. Should you attend at the Sub-Accountant's Office in person you should take the voucher and Cheque Order Form with you and exchange both with the Sub-Accountant for cheque or cash. Cash may not, however, be given in settlement of claims exceeding L.P. 2.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

To:—_____ EXECUTION OFFICER.

_____

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE. F. 12.

CHEQUE ORDER FORM.

To the Sub-Accountant_____

I have to request that you will pay to_____

whose specimen signature is appended, a cheque for _____

Pounds Palestine_____mils in respect of the accompanying vouchers as set out in the schedule below :

Date of Voucher	Department	SERVICE	Amount	
			L.P.	Mils
		TOTAL		

2. It is requested that the cheque be crossed

_____

drawn to order

_____ _____

Specimen signature of payee: CLAIMANT.

Date_____

RECEIPT BY PAYEE.

Received by cheque the sum of_____

Pounds Palestine_____ mils in payment of the above claim.

Date_____ PAYEE_____

NOTE:—Payments on the authority of a Cheque Order Form may only be made by "crossed" cheque or cheques drawn "to order". Sub-Accountants may not issue "bearer" cheques.

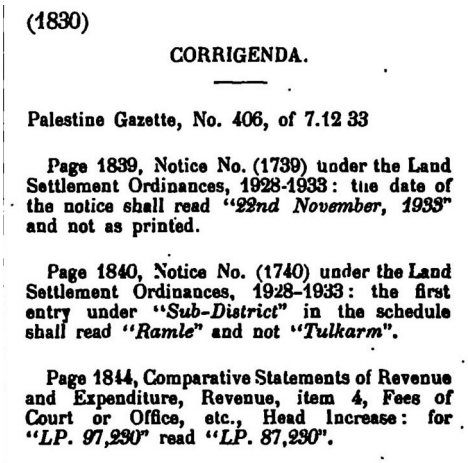
MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL

4th December, 1933. *Chief Justice.*

(J/1/32)

Doc. 785: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 408 (21.12.1933), pp. 1894–1897.

21.12.1933: Revenue & Expenditure (1.04.1932–30.09.1933) (Correction)



(1830)

CORRIGENDA.

Palestine Gazette, No. 406, of 7.12 33

Page 1839, Notice No. (1739) under the Land Settlement Ordinances, 1928-1933: the date of the notice shall read "*22nd November, 1933*" and not as printed.

Page 1840, Notice No. (1740) under the Land Settlement Ordinances, 1928–1933: the first entry under "*Sub-District*" in the schedule shall read "*Ramle*" and not "*Tulkarm*".

Page 1844, Comparative Statements of Revenue and Expenditure, Revenue, item 4, Fees of Court or Office, etc., Head Increase: for "*LP. 97,230*" read "*LP. 87,230*".

(1830)

CORRIGENDA.

Palestine Gazette, No. 406, of 7.12 33

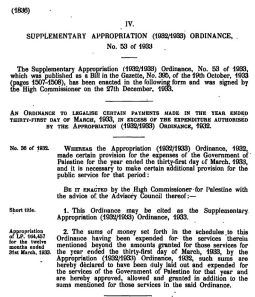
Page 1839, Notice No. (1739) under the Land Settlement Ordinances, 1928-1933: the date of the notice shall read "*22nd November, 1933*" and not as printed.

Page 1840, Notice No. (1740) under the Land Settlement Ordinances, 1928-1933: the first entry under "*Sub-District*" in the schedule shall read "*Ramle*" and not "*Tulkarm*".

Page 1844, Comparative Statements of Revenue and Expenditure, Revenue, item 4, Fees of Court or Office, etc., Head Increase: for "*LP. 97,230*" read "*LP. 87,230*".

Doc. 786: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 408 (21.12.1933), p. 1905.
Note: Refers to Gazette no. 406 (7.12.1933), pp. 1844–1846.[57]
Note: "7.12 33" should read "7.12.33".

28.12.1933: Supplementary Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1933 (Enactment)



(1835)

IV.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (1932/1933) ORDINANCE, No. 53 of 1933

The Supplementary Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, No. 53 of 1933, which was published as a Bill in the Gazette, No. 395, of the 19th October, 1933 (pages 1507-1508), has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 27th December, 1933.

AN ORDINANCE TO LEGALISE CERTAIN PAYMENTS MADE IN THE YEAR ENDED THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1933, IN EXCESS OF THE EXPENDITURE AUTHORISED BY THE APPROPRIATION (1932/1933) ORDINANCE, 1932.

No. 36 of 1932.

WHEREAS the Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1932, made certain provision for the expenses of the Government of Palestine for the year ended the thirty-first day of March, 1933, and it is necessary to make certain additional provision for the public service for that period:

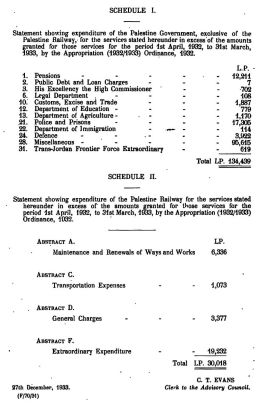
BE IT ENACTED by the High Commissioner for Palestine with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Supplementary Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1933.

Appropriating £P. 164,457 for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1933.

2. The sums of money set forth in the schedules to this Ordinance having been expended for the services therein mentioned beyond the amounts granted for those services for the year ended the thirty-first day of March, 1933, by the Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1932, such sums are granted for the said services, and shall be deemed to have been granted for the services of the Government of Palestine for that year, and are hereby approved, allowed and granted in addition to the sums mentioned for those services in the said Ordinance.



SCHEDULE I.

Statement showing expenditure of the Palestine Government, exclusive of the Palestine Railway, for the services stated hereunder in excess of the amounts granted for those services for the period 1st April, 1932, to 31st March, 1933, by the Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1932.

		L.P.
1.	Pensions	12,244
2.	Public Debt and Loan Charges	7
3.	His Excellency the High Commissioner	702
5.	Legal Department	108
10.	Customs, Excise and Trade	1,897
12.	Department of Education	779
13.	Department of Agriculture	1,130
21.	Police and Prisons	17,205
22.	Department of Immigration	114
24.	Defence	3,022
28.	Miscellaneous	95,615
31.	Trans-Jordan Frontier Force Extraordinary	619
	Total	LP. 134,439

SCHEDULE II.

Statement showing expenditure of the Palestine Railway for the services stated hereunder in excess of the amounts granted for those services for the period 1st April, 1932, to 31st March, 1933, by the Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1932.

		LP.
ABSTRACT A.		
	Maintenance and Renewals of Ways and Works	6,336
ABSTRACT C.		
	Transportation Expenses	1,073
ABSTRACT D.		
	General Charges	3,277
ABSTRACT F.		
	Extraordinary Expenditure	19,232
	Total	LP. 30,018

27th December, 1933. (F/70/H)

C. T. EVANS
Clerk to the Advisory Council.

Summary:

The "Supplementary Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1933." legalises payments in excess of the Appropriation (1932/1933) Ordinance, 1932. It provides for expenditure of £P. 164,457 (£P. 134,439+£P. 30,018) for the period 1.04.1932 to 31.03.1933.

Schedule I shows no extra expenditure for the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

Schedule II shows the extra expenditure of Palestine Railways for the said period, amounting to £P. 30,018.

Doc. 787: The Palestine Gazette, 15. 1933, no. 409 (28.12.1933), p. 1938.
Note: Refers to Gazettes 395 (19.10.1933), pp. 1507–1508.[58]

57 See *doc. 780* on p. 273.
58 See *doc. 618* on p. 169 of MEPB 17, and *doc. 653* on p. 223 of MEPB 17, and *doc. 762* on p. 248.

Recent Philatelic Journals

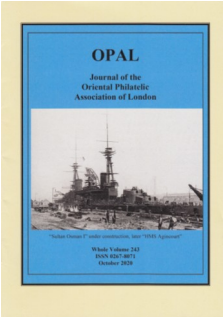
by Tobias Zywietz

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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 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 poses a 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).*

No new OPAL Journal has been published in 2021. Journal 244 is due in January 2022.

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 Turkey's "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).

Türkei-Spiegel 137 – 3/2021

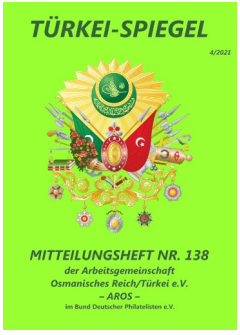
Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00



G. Popov looks at Ottoman postal history in Bulgaria with new discoveries on military and official mails, unearthing a new source for routes information [an English version appeared in MEPB 17] (5–15).
T. Zywietz can present new information on the unusually franked 1871 cover from Maʿmuret-ül-ʿAziz to Austria shown in TS 136 (16).
T. Zywietz looks at an 1893 postcard from Jeddah provided by Ercan Oktay Richter, tracing sender and addressee (17–21)
H.-D. Gröger continues his series on Turkey's "Arms" issue, looking at the 5 Para overprints of 1897 (22–26).
H. P. Soetens presents his catalogue of Ottoman censor hand-stamps. This first part presents the negative (intaglio) seals (27–42).
H. Gerzabek shows examples of the 1921 Kilis local stamp (43–46).
T. Zywietz concludes the series on the old General Post Office building of Jerusalem (47–49).
J. Warnecke reports a used copy of a gum-side print of the 5p Ay Yıldız stamp (MiNr. 815) (50).
W. Pijnenburg asks whether there's a third Adana overprint (51).
Invitation to the next AGM in Cologne, 5–7.11.2021. Guests are welcome (52–54).

Türkei-Spiegel 138 – 4/2021

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00



H. Gerzabek shows fascinating covers and markings of early Ottoman maritime mail (8–12).
T. Zywietz reports on the mail contacts between Bihać (Bosnia) with Trieste (Austria) in the 1870s, routed not via the official border post office Brod, but the nearby small village office of Zavalje. Contains contributions by Hans-Dieter Gröger and Alfred Kraut (13–23).
H.-D. Gröger continues his series on the Coat of Arms stamps with specialities of the "matbuʿa" overprints of 1893 (24–28).
H.-J. Endemann shows a strip-of-ten of the 5 Paras "matbuʿa" overprint of 1897 (MiNr. 266) with double and inverted overprints (29).
H. P. Soetens presents his catalogue of Ottoman censor hand-stamps. This second part presents the positive seal A–H (30–44).
P. Longbottom catalogues Ottoman censorship sealing labels [part 1; reprint from OPAL Journal] (45–52).
T. Zywietz reviews two books: "Prisoners of War at the Ottoman Front" (Giray) and "Mohamed Aly Post" (Ramadan) (53–54).
T. Zywietz found an 1891 advert of the horse-driven trams of Constantinople 1891: Tramways de Constantinople (55).
V. Fredebold reports on the founding meeting of AROS in 1986 (56–58).

Al Barīd 88 البريد – January 2021

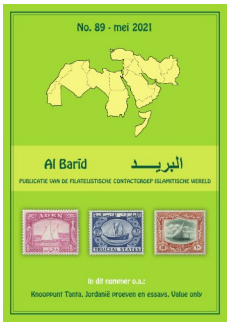
Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch/English, A5, colour, –



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 Constantinople 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 10s 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).

Al Barīd 89 البريد – May 2021

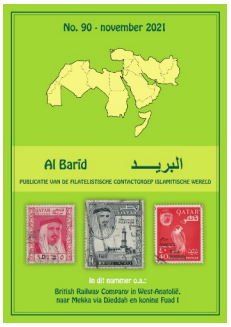
Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch/English, A5, colour, –



J. van Zellem researched the postal history of Tanta railway junction (2344–2353).
A. Kaplanain presents rare proofs and essays of Transjordan [Dutch version of the article in MEPB 18] (2354–2366).
F. Bruining introduces the postal history of the Gulf States and guides through the overprints of their early years (2369–2379).
F. Bruining found a cancel of the small village Kouléli Bourgas (now Pythio) on the junction of the Saloniki/Edirne/Constantinople railway lines with branch to Dedeağaç (2380–2381).
Obituaries: Ko Bibo, Ot Louw (2343, 2367-2368).

Al Barīd 90 البريد – November 2021

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch/English, A5, colour, –

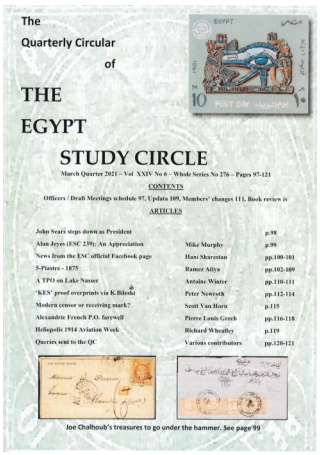


A. Tunaci looks at TPOs on the lines of the Ottoman Railway Company (O.R.C.) in Western Anatolia: Smyrna–Aydin and Smyrna–Cassaba [translated reprint from The London Philatelist, April 2014] (2383–2388).
T. Kester & F. Bruining report on the maritime postal connections of Djeddah (2389–2394).
A. Kaplanian catalogues Jordan's Definitive Revenue stamps from 1993 to 2020 [see MEPB 19] (2395–2401).
T. Jansen looks at the 1923/24 Fuad I. definitive set and its usage (2402–2409).
F. Bruining tells the (postal) history of Ras al-Khaima (2410–2420).
J. van Zellem follows the routing of a postcard from Tientsin (China) via London to Suez in 1903 (2421–2424).

Please come forward with your articles, comments, research, or images!
MEPB needs interesting new material!

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).

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).

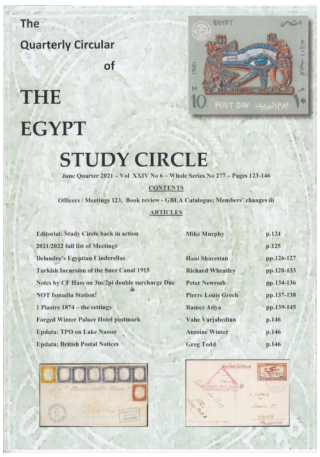
Queries: A. Davies about a postcard depicting an Amy parade; A. Kecki on WWI German POW Anton Dworok in Camp 308; on an 1894 London to Cairo cover apparently mis-sent to Guerga; M. Murphy on a mystery mark (ornate G plus ميري in oval) (120–121).

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).

The Quarterly Circular 277 (Vol. 24, No. 6) – June 2021

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –



H. Sharestan reports on Egyptian cinderellas produced by "Delandre" (126–127).

R. Wheatley tells the story of the Turkish incursion on the Sinai in 1915 and the defence of the British forces (128–133).

P. Newroth reports on the 1905 3m on 2m surcharge and presents a unique double overprint expertised by C.F. Hass (134–136).

P. L. Grech corrects an error in QC 272: the postcard does not show Ismailia railway station but the station Cairo-Ismailieh (137–138).

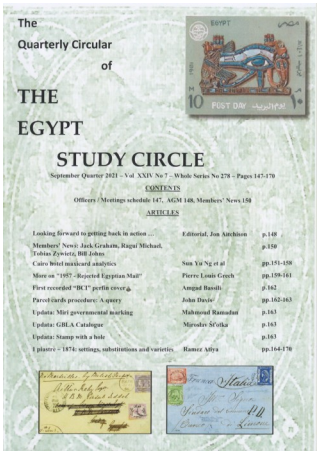
R. Atiyah researches the settings of the 1874 1p stamp (139–145).

V. Varjabedian reports on forged postmarks of the Winter Palace Hotel, Luxor (146).

J. Aitchison reviews the Great Bitter Lake stamp catalogue by Peter Valdner (147).

The editor looks reviews 2020 and looks forward to 2021 (124–125).

1 Actual copy states erroneously "No 6".



The Quarterly Circular 278 (Vol. 24, No. 7) – September 2021

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

S. Y. Ng presemts the concept of Maximaphily and analyses Cairo Hotel maxicards (151–157).

P. L. Grech updates his article in QC261 on the postal war between Egypt and France in 1957 (159–161).

A. Bassili reports the earliest "BCIE" perfin (Banca Commerciale Italiana per l'Egitto) (162).

J. Davis shows two interesting parcel cards from 1937 and 1953, resp. (162–163).

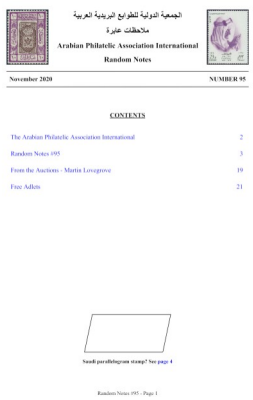
R. Atiyah researches the settings of the 1874 1p stamp (part 2) (164–170).

Queries: M. Ramadan on mystery cachet ornate G and "ميري" in oval (Government registration 1889); M. Stotka on the 2nd edition of Peter Valdner's GBLA catalogue; star-shaped security wholes on modern definitives (163).

Reports from the 2021 AGM (148–150), Accounts 2019/2020 (iii–iv). Death of Jack Graham (150), collection of Bill Johns up for sale (150); mention of MEPB 18 and the article on the 1872 Guide Annuaire; R. Michal opens Facebook group "Egypt Military Postal History" (150).

Random Notes 95 – November 2020

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis



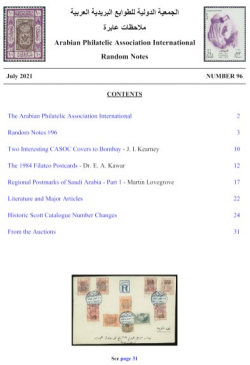
In Random Notes #95 M. Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: ¼ q 1950 Medical Aid stamp with double impression (SG 351 var); perforation error at 2q on 50q Nejd Capture of Jeddah (SG 250); guide marks on the 10q King Ali stamp; wonky line perforation leading to 'parallelogram' stamps; 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).

Random Notes 96 – July 2021

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis


الجمعية الدولية للطوابع البريدية العربية
ملاحقات عابرة
Arabian Philatelic Association International
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July 2021 NUMBER 96
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In Random Notes #96 M. Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: 3q Convair 340 with double-print of the frame; Cairo DGA perforation varietiers revisited (RN94); Transjordan cover 1924 with Haifa-Kantara TPO South mark: a second cover (RN95); ½q Hejaz with *mustahiq* & "MEKKÉ" 'dealer' cancel; "GEDDA" interpostal (Kehr 5) forgery; ½q Nejd with *mustahiq* overprint varieties; 1986 Kaaba 2SR misperforation; Hajaz ¼q plating; Examples of Nejd hand-stamps; Transjordan 10q forgery (RN95) (3–9, 16).

J.I. Kearney presents two 1940s covers from Bahrain (CASOC) to Bombay (10–11).

E. Kawar shows eight 1984 postcards depicting colour trials of the 1916 Hejaz issue on their picture side (12–16).

M. Lovegrove start a new series: Regional Postmarks of Saudi Arabia (17–21).

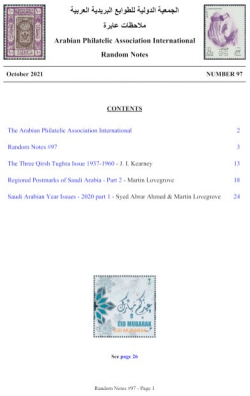
M. Lovegrove updates the Index to RANDOM NOTES published in 1992 (22–23).

M. Lovegrove provided a concordance of stamps that had their catalogue numbers changed in the catalogue of US publisher Scott since 1981 (24–30).

M. Lovegrove reports interesting lots in recent auctions: Djeddah "R" hand-stamp; 1q on 10q Djeddah Capture; Hejaz Railway revenue (31–32).

Random Notes 97 – October 2021

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis


الجمعية الدولية للطوابع البريدية العربية
ملاحقات عابرة
Arabian Philatelic Association International
Random Notes
October 2021 NUMBER 97
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See page 26
Random Notes #97 - Page 1

In Random Notes #97 M. Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: Varieties of the 1960 World Refugee Year series (RN61); Varieties of the Hejaz Railway Tax stamp; Plate errors of the Instalment of King Faisal series; Stamp cancellation by ARAMCO for items sent by private courier pouch (RN12); Cairo DGA perforation varieties revisited (RN96), Plate error on 10p Air Mail 1948–58; Clandestine forwarding between Saudi & Palestine via Nicosia; Saudi Post renamed Saudi Post and Logistics البريد السعودي – سبل; Overprint varieties Hejaz-Nejd Pan-Islamic Conference 1926; Nejd second hand-stamp on Hejaz Railway Tax stamp (SG 218a, RN8); De La Rue DGA varieties; White ink sorting marks on SG 92 (3–12, 32).

J.I. Kearney catalogues the 3q Tughra stamp 1937–1960 (13–17).

M. Lovegrove continues his series on Regional Postmarks of Saudi Arabia (18–23).

S. Abrar Ahmed & M. Lovegrove present the new issues of 2020 (part 1) (24–32).

The Levant Vol. 11, No. 1 – January 2021

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-$ 4·00


★ THE LEVANT ★
Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society
APS Affiliate 247
January 2021 Volume 11 number 1
President: Robert Stuchell Editor: Richard Rose
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Society Notices: Zoom virtual meeting, Facebook Discussion Group, new Levant Index, and more 3
Yemen Red Crescent Charity Tax Stamp, 1968 Peter Winders 4
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The Palace Collection of Egypt Richard Rose and Ian Riachi 7
Danube Steam Navigation Company cover Yavuz Corapcioglu 12
The Egypt Survey Dept. and Syria Richard Rose 13
Last Days of the Austrian Post Office in Smyrna Yavuz Corapcioglu 16
Images of Yemen, Mt. Athos, and Egypt, from Osmanli Arlbuz of 1907. Edited and reprinted by A. Tekin and Y. Bas Istanbul 2003)
The Levant, Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Vol. XI, No. 1, Jan. 2021 1

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).

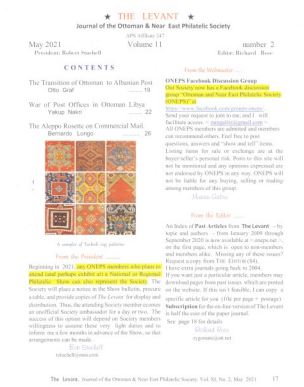
Y. Çorapçıoğlu shows an 1842 cover from Smyrna to Constantinople transported by the Danube Steamship Navigation Company (DDSG) (12).

R. B. Rose researched the printing of stamps by the Survey of Egypt for Syria and the pressure 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).

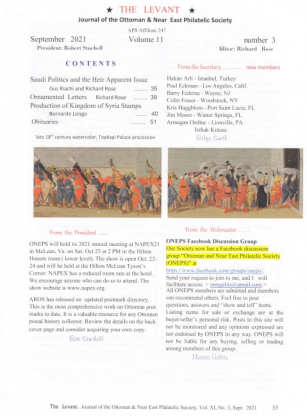
2 From his 1887 book "Athos or The Mountain of the Monks" (London: Longmans & Green); cf. https://archive.org/details/athosormountain00rilegoog.



The Levant Vol. 11, No. 2 – May 2021

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-$ 4·00

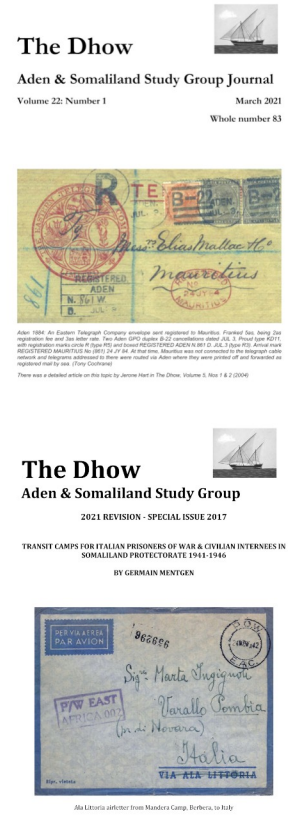
O. Graf reports about the tumultuous transition period from Ottoman to Albanian postal service in 1912/13 (19–22).
Y. Nakri looks at the competition between Ottoman and foreign post offices in Libya [reprint from Türk Pulculoğu, no. 34 (2009)] (22–26).
B. Longo researched the genesis and usage of the "Aleppo Rosette" (Fleur d'Alep) of 1920/21 (26–32).
Reports from the President, the webmaster and the editor (17).



The Levant Vol. 11, No. 3 – September 2021

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-$ 4·00

G. Riachi & R. Rose dissect Saudi politics in relation to the "Heir Apparent" issue of 1934 (35–39).
R. Rose looks at ornamented letters (using stamps, cut-outs and ornamental designs) (39).
B. Longo writes the history of the Arab Kingdom of Syria stamps of 1920, detailing the design and production, errors, overprints (40–50).
Obituaries: Joseph Geraci (1934–2020) and Kaan Ertem (1968–2021) (51).



The Dhow 83 (Vol. 21, No. 4) – March 2021

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –

T. Cochrane 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 Dhow 84 (Vol. 22, No. 1) – June 2021

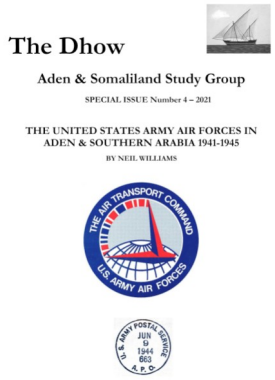
Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –



N. Williams looks at the names of the Royal Navy shore base, Aden (2).
N. Williams reports "The Horseshoe Route 1940-42" website by Robert Clark (2).[3]
M. Cox & B. Livingstone researched the 1951 Somaliland Protectorate currency change Issue (1, 3–10).
B. Sohrne shows a 1943 registered cover from Dahounnasr (Yemen) via Aden to Djibouti (11).
J. Hollands & N. Williams report on the varieties of the Quʿaiti State 1966 surcharged issues (12–13).
G. Mentgen looks at photos of the visit of the King of Italy to Aden and Berbera in 1934 (14–19).
N. Williams reviews "Combats au dessus de la corne d'Afriquie" (Vol. 1) by Alexis Rousselot and notes the publication of "Censorship in the RAF 1918–1956" by N. Colley & I. Muchall and "World War Two Censor Marks" by N. Colley (20).

The Dhow 85 (Vol. 22, No. 3) – August 2021 (Specail Issue No. 4)

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –



Special issue featuring N. Williams' article "The United States Army Air Forces in Aden & Southern Arabia 1941–1945." Williams discusses the historical context of the Southern Arabian route, the USAAF build-up and full operations, the command structure, and the closing stages. The postal history includes mails carried by Pan-Am in 1942, Pan-Am/ATC in 1943–45, the US Army Post Office 663 (APO 663) 1943–45, US Army Censorship, and Canadian Forces Mail from APO 663. The concluding part details (with photographs) the principle types of aircraft used, followed by a detailed list of sources, notes and abbreviations (1–32).

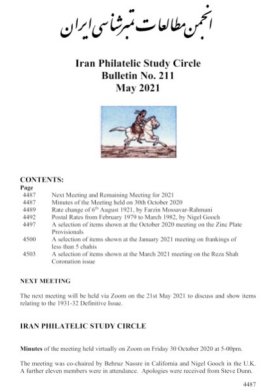
The Dhow 86 (Vol. 22, No. 4) – December 2021

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –



Follow-up on B. Sohrne's cover in Dhow 84, and appeal by U. & E. Dorr on "the campaigns of the so-called 'Mad Mullah' in the years 1901-1904, the Wingate Mission in 1909, and the final operation in 1920" (3).
N. Williams researched the 1951 Aden Currency Change, looking at stationery [part two to Mike Cox' & Brian Livingstone's piece in Dhow 84] (4–6).
G. Mentgen shows two British KGVI 3d Forces registered envelopes used temporarily in Somaliland in 1943/44 (7–9).
T. Cochrane shows a 1918 philatelic cover from Aden to "57 Kite Balloon Section" at Sheikh Othman (10).
A. Gondocz disects a 1935 insured cover from Aden to Bombay (11).
N. Williams discovered three new examples of Aden States 'white' registration labels: Tarim, Sieyun, Kamaran (14–16).
The delayed joint meeting with the Indian Ocean Study Circle is now scheduled to take place on 26.02.2022 during LONDON 2022 at the Business Design Centre (2). Notice on the society's copyright polyc (3). Secretary's Report (3).

3 See http://www.nzstamps.org.uk/horseshoe/index.html.


انجمن مطالعات تمبرشناسی ایران

Iran Philatelic Study Circle
Bulletin No. 211
May 2021

CONTENTS:

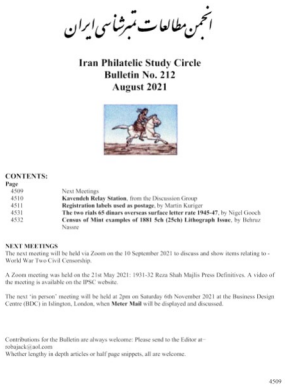
NEXT MEETING

IRAN PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 211 – May 2021

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

F. Mossavar-Rahmani studies the rate change of 6.08.1921 for internal mail, which was reversed just three months later (4489–4491).
N. Gooch looks at postal rates from February 1979 to March 1982 (4492–4496).
The editor shows a selection of items from recent meetings: Zinc Plate Provisionals, travel ticket, 6ch imperforate, local mail franked with less than 5ch, AR receipts, a damaged cover, Insured Envelope, parcels, waybills, Postage Due receipts, overprinted postal cards, Reza Shah Coronation issue (4497–4508).


انجمن مطالعات تمبرشناسی ایران

Iran Philatelic Study Circle
Bulletin No. 212
August 2021

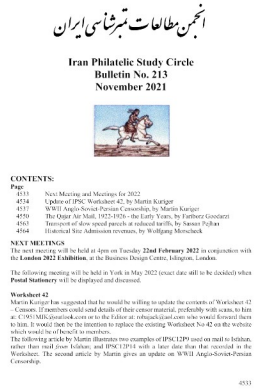
CONTENTS:

NEXT MEETINGS

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 212 – August 2021

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

G. Semati, S. Pejhan, F. Mossavar-Rahmani discuss Kavendeh relay station (near Kazvin) on the IPSC discussion group (4510–4511).
M. Kuriger researched Registration Labels being used for postage stamps, listing and showing 19 examples from 1897 to 1912 (4512–4530).
N. Gooch looks at the The 2 Rails 65 Dinars overseas surface letter rate of 1945–1947 (4531–4532).
B. Nassre surveys the 1881 5ch (25ch) lithograph issue in mint condition and asks for examples to be reported to him (4532).


انجمن مطالعات تمبرشناسی ایران

Iran Philatelic Study Circle
Bulletin No. 213
November 2021

CONTENTS:

NEXT MEETINGS

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 213 – November 2021

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

M. Kuriger prepares an update of IPSC Worksheet 42b "Censors" providing several examples of markings (4534–4536).
M. Kuriger catalogues censor marks of the Anglo-Soviet-Persian Censorship during WW2 (4537–4548).
F. Goodarzi researched the early years of Qajar Air Mail, 1922–1926 (4549–4562).
S. Pejhan reports on "Transport of slow speed parcels at reduced tariffs" for the years 1918–1922 (4563).
W. Morscheck <BS> shows "Historical Site Admission" revenues (4564).
Next meeting will be during LONDON 2022 at the Business Design Center on 22.02.2022.



The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2021 (Vol. 72, No. 1)

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. Chapman. The membership of SIP is stated as 676 for 2019, down 17 from 2018.

The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2021 (Vol. 72, No. 2)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-$ 4·95



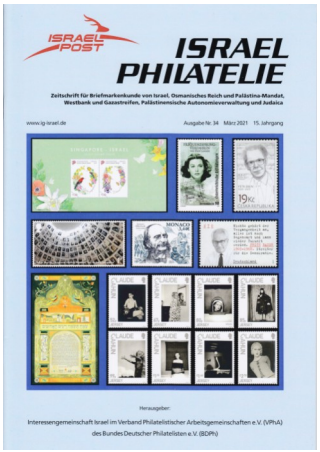
J. Wallach shows a number of photographs of Ottoman troops in Palestine. *[Sadly no source is given, from the photos and their captions these clearly stem from the Matson Collection in the Library of Congress (editor)]* (21).
M. Richmond continues his series on Palestine small town cancellations with an eighth part (22–23).
M. Peisach researched the perforations of the "Tel Aviv Stamp" [reprint from Israel Plate Block Journal, 1981] (24–25).
M. Peisach presents the four types of margin perforations detected in plate blocks (26).
R. Pildes presents the fifth instalment from his exhibit "Forerunners of the Holy Land" [pages are shown in reduced size]: three branch offices in Jerusalem, Jaffa, TPO Jaffa-Jerusalem (37–39).
A. Kaplanian shows some proofs and essays of Transjordan (40–43).
A. Harris reports a printing error on a 1979 Israeli revenue stamp (52).
A. Harris shows more "Agrah" stamps of the Israeli Occupation (56–57).
G. Berman reports the publication of his study "Postal Labels and Forms of Israel" by SIP (59).
Obituary: Stanley Howard Raffel (4).

The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2021 (Vol. 72, No. 3)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-$ 4·95



A. Kaplanian catalogues the modern Definitive Revenue Stamps of Jordan 1995–2020 (10–12).
J. Weintrob reports on the stamps and cancels of the 1949 TABUL exhibition (17).
J. Wallach shows again several photos of Turkish, German, and British troops in Palestine during WWI, without attribution *[The photographs featured clearly stem from the Matson Collection in the Library of Congress (editor)]* (21).
M. Richmond continues his series on Palestine small town cancellations (part 9): Idud, Jericho, Kefar Barouch (22–23).
A. Harris and B. Wallace show more "Agrah" stamps of the Israeli Occupation of the West Bank (26–27).
E. Kroft starts a new series on uncommon destinations of Mandate mails (33–34).
R. Pildes presents the sixth instalment from his exhibit "Forerunners of the Holy Land" [pages are shown in reduced size]: registered letters from Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Nazareth (36–39).
E. Roses looks at stamp collecting in the Holy Land presenting philatelic covers from Ottoman to Mandate times (42–45).
Digitisation of The Israel Philatelists continues (3). SIP Convention to be held at NOJEX, 15–17.10.2021 (3).



Israel-Philatelie 34 – March 2021

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 collectors groups.



Israel-Philatelie 35 – September 2021

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

P. B. Feuser traces the 1892 state visit of Kaiser Wilhelm II to Turkey and the Holy Land with commemorative postcards and other ephemera: Constantinople, Haifa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jaffa, Beirut, Damascus (4–12).
S. Göllner looks at the involvement of German civil engineer Paul Levy with the construction of the Hedjaz Railway (13–15).
T. Zywietz unearthed reports on the Cholera epidemic of 1902 and the quarantine measures at the time *[Translation from MEPB]* (16–19).



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 presents Ottoman period covers (6–7).
C.-D. Abravanel researched the suspension of postal services in September 1939 (8–9).
B. Weiner studies Israel POW mail 1948/49 (10–16).
J. Wallach & O. Rimer look at Israel's hyperinflation 1977–89 (22–27).
B. Boccara looks at the suspension of postal services in May 1948 (28–29).
The editor examines a 1941 cover from Palestine to France ([32]).



Doar Ivri 52 – May/August 2021

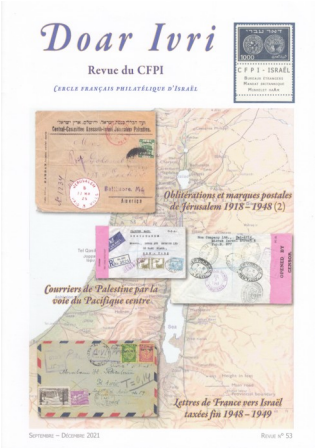
Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

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]

Doar Ivri 53 – September/December 2021

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –



C.-D. Abravanel shows a censored postcard from September 1918, Jerusalem to Paris, where the entire message has been obscured, and a 1940 cover from Haifa to the Netherlands, censored by Germany (5, 28).
J. Weiner continues his series on cancellations and postal markings of Jerusalem, 1918–1948 (6–15).
D. Avzaradel & C.-D. Abravanel present a study of aerial crash mail: S 23 Cygnus G-ADUZ crashed on 5.12.1937 at Brindisi (16–17).
C.-D. Abravanel reports on airmail from Palestine to the USA via the Pacific route during WWII (18–20).
S. Behmo shows a 1949 cover from Paris to Tel Aviv, taxed 18m (22).
J.-P. Danon analyses a number of taxed covers, 1948/49, from France to Palestine (22–25).
A. Varna reports on the 2016 philatelic block issued by Israel (26).
J.-P. Danon describes an eighth variant of Israel's Doar Ivri booklet (27).
C.-D. Abravanel shows a 1944 cover from Miami to Haifa, a 1944 postcard from France to Tel Aviv (28–29).
In the interview with member Martin Davies an illustrated cover of Howard's Hotel Jerusalem is shown (30).
C.-D. Abravanel dissects an 1862 letter from Jaffa to France: 10c and 40c Napoléon III, cancelled "5089" ([32]).

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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.

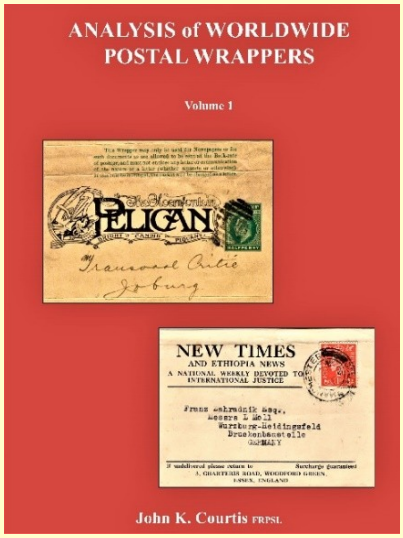
To place an ad please contact the editor: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

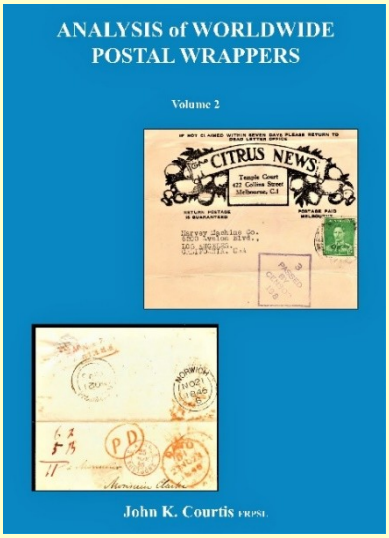
ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 19/201

Analysis of Worldwide Postal Wrappers

Attributes of Postal Stationery, Postal History and Social Philately

by Dr. John K. Courtis FRPSL





Volume 1: 1 Nature and Role of a Wrapper; 2 Book & Newspaper Posts; 3 Attributes of a Wrapper; 4 Indicia; 5 Perfinned Wrappers; 6 Overprinted Specimen Wrappers; 7 Text Instructions; 8 Watermarked Paper; 9 Uncut Multiples; 10 Registered Wrappers; 11 Postage Due Wrappers; 12 Wrappers by Air Mail; 13 Postmarks on Wrappers; 14 Uprated Wrappers; 15 Destination Countries of Wrappers; 16 Routes to Africa, Asia & Australasia; 17 Routes to Europe, Americas & Caribbean

Volume 2: 18 Auxiliary Markings; 19 Merchant Marks; 20 Embossed-to-Order; 21 Overprinting on GB Wrappers; 22 Overprinted – Worldwide Survey; 23 Labels, Cinderellas and Seals; 24 Censor & Consular handstamps; 25 Side Collections; 26 Private Postal Wrappers; 27 Country Census of Pr. Wrappers; 28 Mourning Wrappers; 29 Official Wrappers; 30 Parcel Wrappers; 31 Analytical Techniques; 32 Clustering; 33 Market Characteristics.

Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, 33 Chapters, 930 pages: £50 plus postage

Orders: Claire Scott at the Postal History Society: claire@historystore.ltd.uk

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 19/002

Wanted: Eurocent Coins

I want to collect Eurocent Coins of following countries: Cyprus, Slovenia, Estonia, Monaco, Andorra, San Marino, Slovakia.
I want to have Philatelic and Numismatic friends from Palestine.

Please contact:
C. Abraham Jos
abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.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 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 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 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 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 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 19/004

Red Cresent Thematics Ottoman Empire and Turkey

I am looking for material concerning the theme "Red Crescent" in the Ottoman Empire and Turkey. I am especially looking for covers or cards (maybe FDC) with the cancellation from the **Red Crescent Exhibition Istanbul 1959**.

Please offer with picture and price to:

Jens Warnecke

jens.warnecke@web.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 18/001

Currency Notes & Coins

I want to collect currency notes and coins of PALESTINE and 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, Kerala, India

abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.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 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 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 18/003

Wanted: Anti-Semitic Postcards

I'm looking for anti-semiric postcards, propaganda cards, and related material from Nazi Germany.

Offers to:
Barry Hoffman
pakistan@tiac.net

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 18/006

Wanted: Palestine Blues No. 1

I need help to finish a thematic collection: I am looking for a stamp from the "Blues" (Bale 1) with clear dated postmark:
16th February 1918

Offers with scans to:
mmf@comxnet.dk

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

And where is your Ad?

Just write to the editor to register your name and e-mail address, and you will be entitled to place an ad of your own in the next issue of MEPB!

mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/007

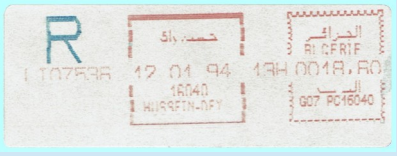
French-made Meter Markings



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 12/003

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)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 18/004

Wanted: Retired Exhibits

I am looking to buy retired exhibits that have done well and are at least 10 years off the exhibit circuit.

I would give credit to the former exhibitor in the reference section. Should be at least 5 frames (80 WSP pages) or more.

Replies to:

stampsofasia@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/006

Exhibition "Der ewige Jude"

Buying postcards, propaganda cards, 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 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 19/003

Middle East Stamps: Varieties & Errors

I'm Interested in buying rare mint Middle East / Arabian stamps, imperforates, errors, varieties, proofs, essays, and colour trials.

My speciality is Egypt: the classical & Royal period, proofs and essays (1866–1962).

The other countries I collect are: Aden, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, and Yemen, also Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Offers to:

Adel Al-Sarraf

asarraf11@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 19/001

WANTED: Royalist Yemen Postal Stationery Cards

I am looking for the 1½ b. green "Radio" cards, "Darul Asfahani" printing, ca. 1970, Types I and II (not the Harrison printing). Thanks if you can help!

Replies to:

Andreas Svrakov

asvrakov2008@live.com

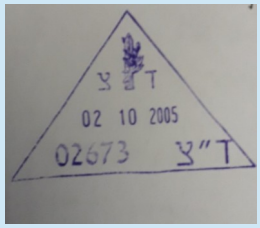
Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/001

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.





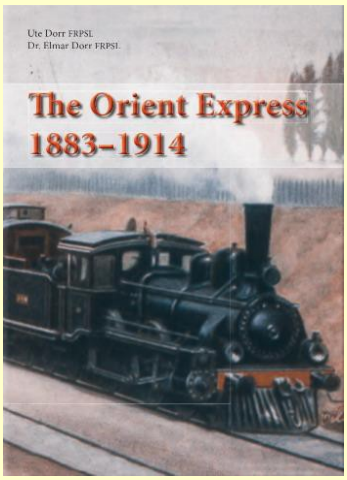


I have almost a complete run of these numbers but am still looking for a few of them including 1014, 1021, 1032, 1035, 1043, 1048, 1049,1060, 1091, 1094 and 1098 and a few others. The most recent zero series style started about 1980 and is still in use. Zero series numbers I am looking for include 01433, 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

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!

Original 2019 German edition, 162 pages, (mostly) coloured illustrations, A4, hardback. Price: 49 €

New 2020 English edition, 162 pages, (mostly) coloured illustrations, A4, hardback. Price: 49 €

Please enquire for postage & packing fees.

Ute Dorr, Pistoriusstr. 3, 73527 Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany, utedorr@web.de

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 18/005

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Mehrdad Sadri – www.persi.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 17/012

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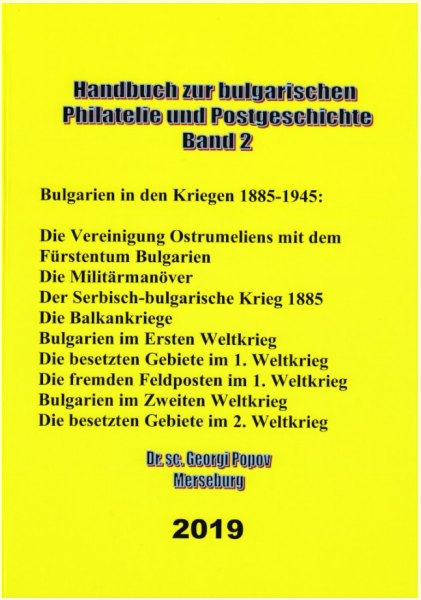
ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 18/201

Handbook of Bulgarian Philately and Postal History by Dr. sc. Georgi Popov



Volume 1: 380 pages, A4, full colour, German

Turkish Post, Austrian Post, Crimean War, French and Russian Consular Posts, Russian Field Post, Russian Administration of Bulgaria 1878/9



Volume 2: 442 pages, A4, full colour, German

Bulgaria at War 1885–1945: Unification with Eastern Roumelia, Manoeuvres, Serbo-Bulgarian War 1885, Balkan Wars, WWI with Occupations and Foreign Field Posts, WWII with Occupations

Price: 58 € per volume. P&P per volume: Germany 5 €, EU 17 €, World 22 €

Orders: Dr. Georgi Popov, Paul-Gerhardt-Str. 12, 06217 Merseburg, Germany, gpopov@t-online.de

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 19/203

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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/009

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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 07/201

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Website: gadtechnology.ca/shirwani.html

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/008

Doar Ivri

Revue du CFPI

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël



« 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 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.

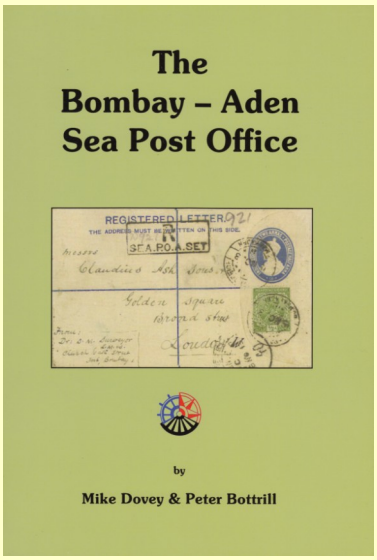
Replies to:

Oman Studies Centre, Berlin Office, Kronenstr. 69, 10117 Berlin, Germany

collections@oman.org

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 19/202

If you collect Bombay–Aden Sea Post Office then these two books are a must have!

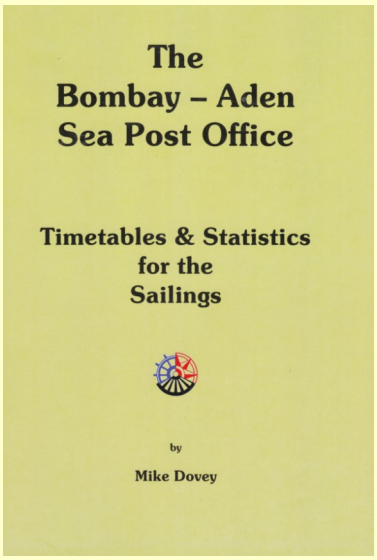


£32.95

Buy them both for a combined price of £42 plus postage which can be arranged at point of purchase.

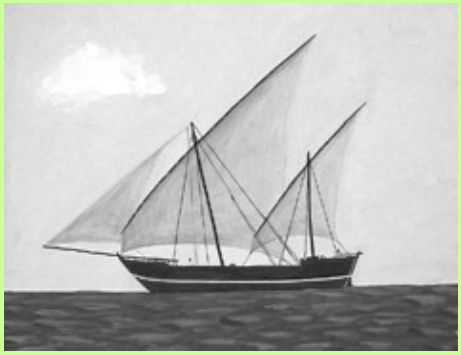
Payment is easily done by PayPal

Need a copy or two? Then send an email to:
mikedovey@btinternet.com



£12.50

Gratis-Anzeige 11/201



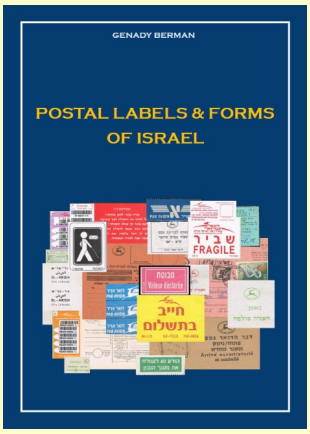
The Aden & Somaliland Study Group

A study group for the collectors of Aden, Yemen and the Somalilands
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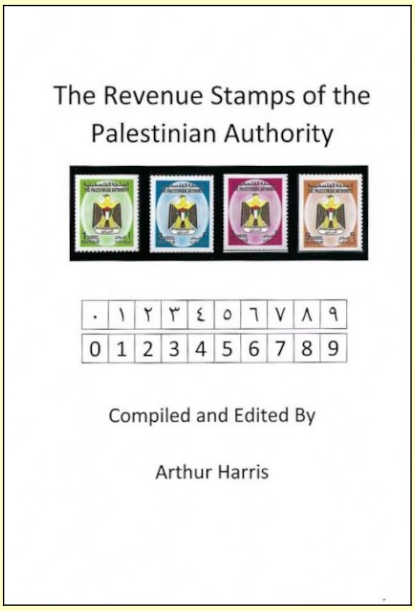
OPAL publishes a couple of journals per year along with a couple of newsletters. Both publications are also used to answer members' queries. If our extensive library can't help with queries, then our membership invariably contains someone who can help, however specialised or esoteric. There are informal 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

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Handbook of Turkish Philately – Part I: Ottoman Empire

Vol. 4: The Ottoman Postmarks

"Die Poststempel / The Postmarks" by the late Dr. Andreas Birken is a bilingual (German and English) catalogue of Ottoman postmarks, including both postal and censor markings.



In 1999 Turkey philatelists held their 4th World Meeting at London. The member societies OPAL, AROS, and TOPS (now ONEPS) launched the Ottoman Postmark Project to continue the work of pioneer philatelists like Orhan Brandt, Saık Ceylân, John H. Coles, Howard E. Walker, and Hilmi Bayındır, with the aim of producing a data-base collecting and comparing all available and new information.

In 2002 Dr. Andreas Birken took on the task of bringing the project to a form usable to all interested collectors. The result is a periodically updated eBook, consisting of PDF-files, one for each vilayet, over 2000 pages in total, presenting all the known postmarks.

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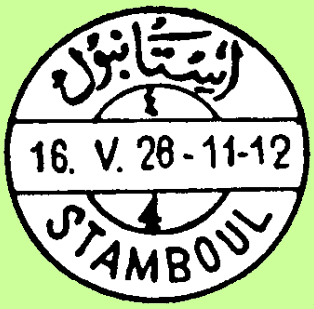
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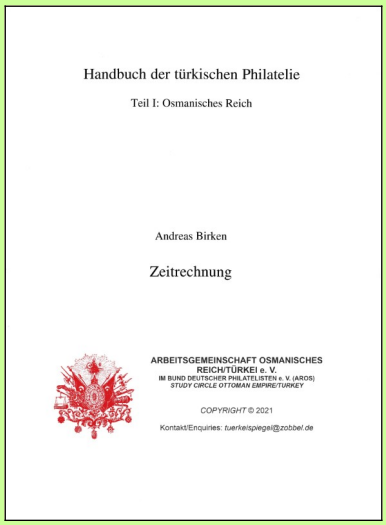
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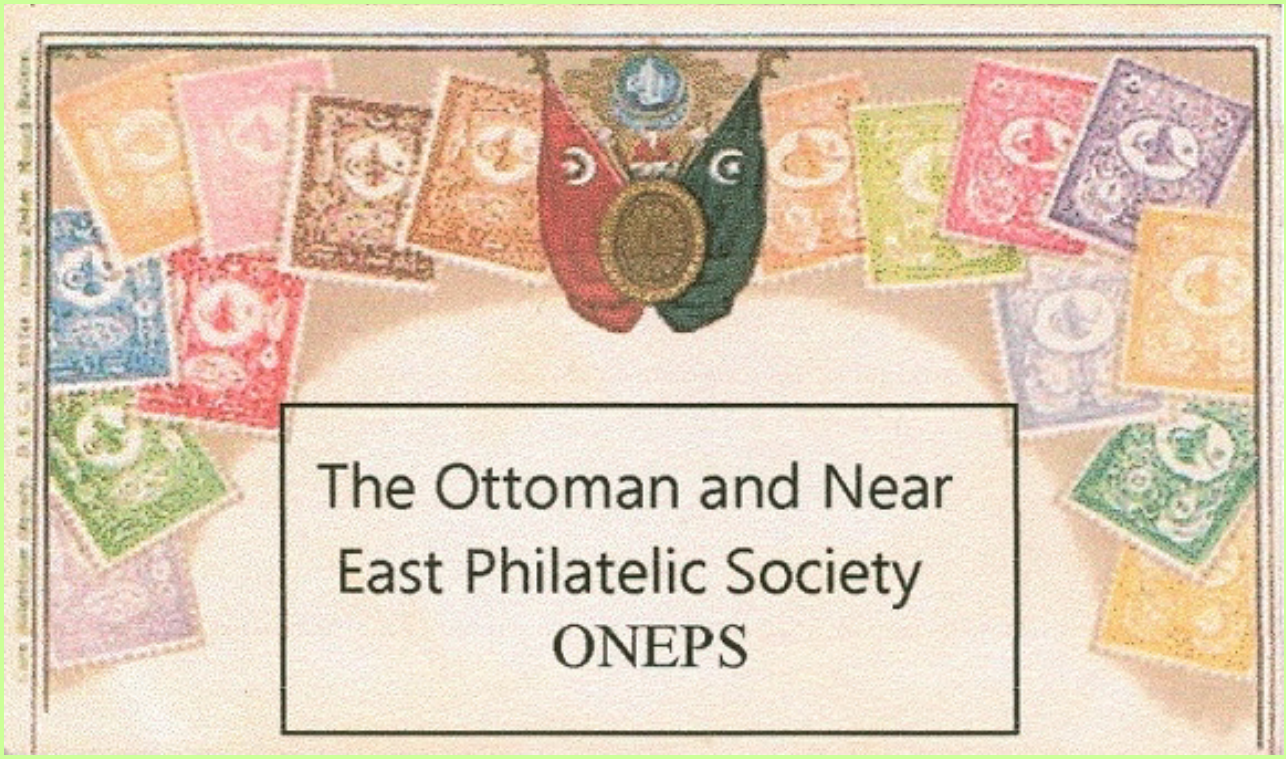
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Our journal, "The Levant," is published three times a year, and an index to all articles is posted on our website: www.oneps.net.

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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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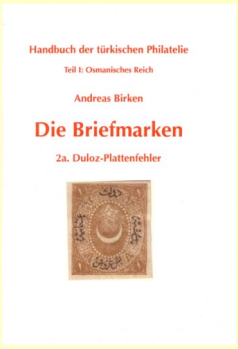


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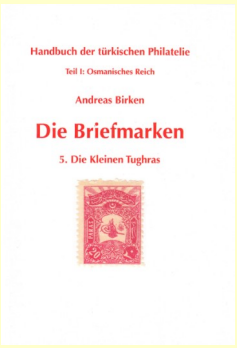


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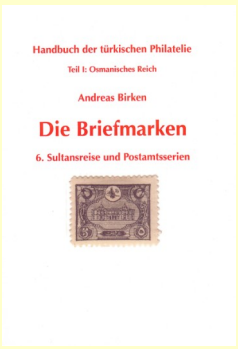


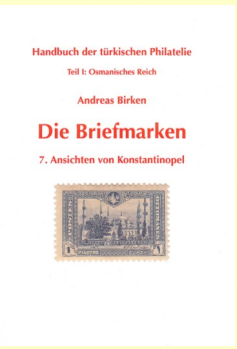


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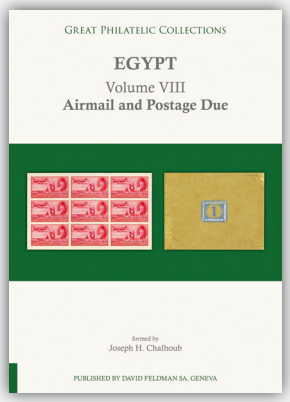
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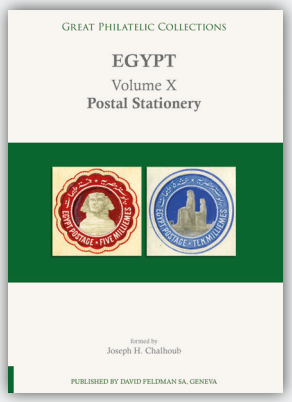
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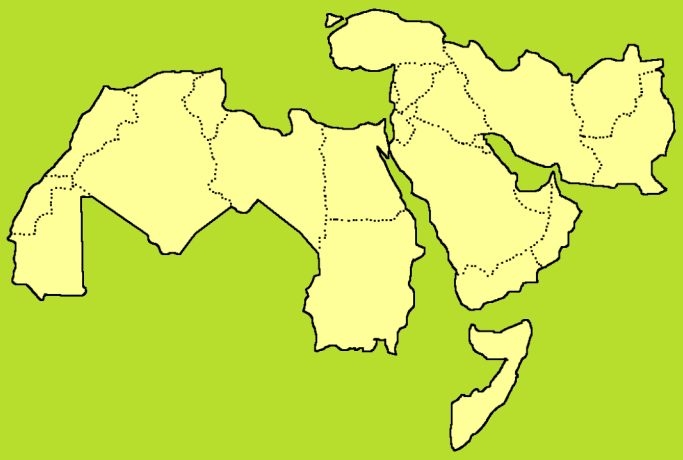
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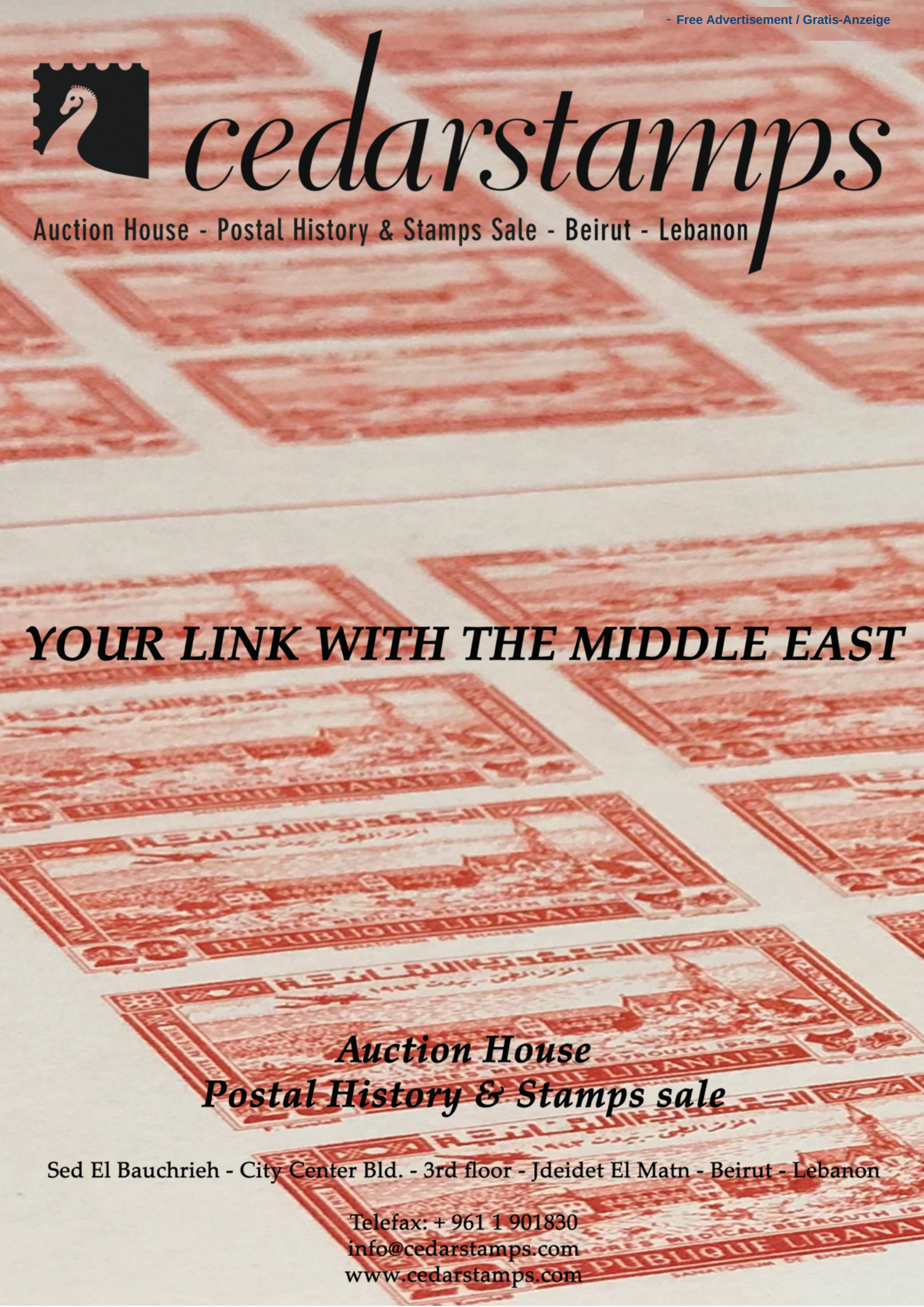
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Editorial

by Tobias Zywietz (mep-bulletin@zobbel.de)
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In this Issue

MEPB 19 starts with a reminder that there are limits to an expertiser's capabilities, especially when venturing beyond his very own area of expertise. In "Mission Bopp: Persia via Baghdad" members of German Arge Feldpost 1914/18 make a combined effort to explain covers from that area. Hans Paul Soetens continues his catalogue of Ottoman Censorship Markings with a first part on the positive varieties. *Osman Levend Seral* and *Hakan Yılmaz* helped to decipher a 1916 quarry bill featuring Hedjaz Railway Stamps.

Hubert Gerzabek shows the 1917 "Ox Head" overprints on Cover, *Oscar van der Vliet* has assembled examples of Ottoman Revenue Stamps used in former territories of the Ottoman Empire, whereas *Schalk W. de Klerk* looks at the development of Imperial Airways routes in the Middle East. Our exploration of Reply Coupons continues with Mandated Syria, i.e. Syria, Latakia, and Lebanon from 1926 to 1944, with research again lead by *Wolfgang Leimenstoll*.

The next article is quite assertive: *Alex Ben Arieh* dissects the comprehensiveness of the data in Norman J. Collins' book "The Crown Agents Requisition Books". Not all his conclusions are shared by the editor, but his arguments need to be heard and discussed. *Adel Al-Sarraf* follows *Avo Kaplanian*'s piece in MEPB 18 with more proofs and essays of (Trans)Jordan, likewise *Avo* responds to the *Fisher & Winter* article on Palestine Slogan Markings. Another story covered on previous editions is furthered by the research of *Phil Le Page*: Lebanon Gum-Side Surcharges.

Avo Kaplanian researched a more modern topic: Revenue Stamps of Jordan 1995–2020. This is supplemented by a new discovery described by Fareed Tawara: a fluorescent overprint on the 2002 issue.

Two recently published books are reviewed: David Trapnel's "Aspects of Palestinian Postal History" and Zvi Aloni & Joseph Hackmey's "The Postal History of the Ottoman Post in the Holy Land," the latter with some necessarily quite critical observations.

In the *Reactions, Comments, Queries* section a wide range of subjects is covered: NOTOS, Mytilene IRC, UAE postage rates, frankings of US Diplomatic Pouch mail, the new APAI Website, WWI Censor Seals, Pogon Ambulant post office, İzmir Quarantine Administration 1889, Palestine 'Blues' with grey surcharge, and an interesting CTO sheet of Jordan.

In the *Archive* section I resume my series on the Official Gazettes for Palestine with its twelfth part: 1933.

Donations

I would like to thank all readers who have donated amounts following my appeal in the last edition. I will not mention any names here as some donors like to stay anonymous. The donations will be used primarily to upgrade the website to increase storage capacity.

Download Statistics

As of early December 2021, the number of downloads of the first seventeen issues continue to rise steadily, the cumulative total is now 63,074, averaging 115 downloads per month per issue. The totals for each issue are:

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Issue 16 (December 2020):	1,501	121/month
Issue 17 (May 2021):	1,258	169/month
Issue 18 (August 2021):	860	224/month

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 help, advise, and guide. Translation into English can be arranged, and all steps and processes are closely coordinated with the author.

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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!*

Future Articles and Research Projects

These are some of the topics and articles I am working on, together with many authors, to include in future issues of MEPB. If you have information, covers, opinions about any of these subjects, please let me know!

- The Barīd: Umayyad, Abbasid and Mamluk Postal Services in Egypt and Syria
- The "Er Ramle" Zeppelin covers of 1931
- Julius Bolthausen: The Caiffa Bisects
- The Printing Process of the Blues of Palestine
- PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011
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- 1924 Transjordan cover Haifa-Kantara TPO
- Yemen registration labels
- Book Review: The Postal History of Paiforce (D. Trapnel)
- Book Review: Hejaz Railway (Steve Jacques)
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- Book Review: Turkey Ottoman Empire Military Censorship during WWI (John .P. Garton)
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The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

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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.
- Die gespeicherten Daten werden zum Versand von Informationen zum Erscheinen und Inhalt meiner elektronischen Zeitschrift *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin* genutzt sowie zur zweckdienlichen indiduellen Kommunikation.
- 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*.
- The stored data include the name and e-mail address of the user.
- The stored data will be used to send information about the publication and content of my electronic journal *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin* and for appropriate individual communication.
- Every registered user can request the modification or deletion of the data at any time. The modification or deletion takes place immediately.

Datenschutzerklärung

Datenschutz hat einen besonders hohen Stellenwert für mich. Eine Nutzung meiner Zeitschrift ist grundsätzlich ohne jede Angabe personenbezogener Daten möglich.

Die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten, beispielsweise des Namens, und der E-Mail-Adresse einer betroffenen Person, erfolgt stets im Einklang mit der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung und in Übereinstimmung mit den für mich geltenden landesspezifischen Datenschutzbestimmungen. Mittels dieser Datenschutzerklärung möchte ich die Öffentlichkeit über Art, Umfang und Zweck der von mir erhobenen, genutzten und verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten informieren. Ferner werden betroffene Personen mittels dieser Datenschutzerklärung über die ihnen zustehenden Rechte aufgeklärt.

Ich habe als für die Verarbeitung Verantwortlicher zahlreiche technische und organisatorische Maßnahmen umgesetzt, um einen möglichst lückenlosen Schutz der über diese Internetseite verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten sicherzustellen. Dennoch können internetbasierte Datenübertragungen. wie E-Mail, grundsätzlich Sicherheitslücken aufweisen, sodass ein absoluter Schutz nicht gewährleistet werden kann. Aus diesem Grund steht es jeder betroffenen Person frei, personenbezogene Daten auch auf alternativen Wegen an mich zu übermitteln.

I. Name und Anschrift des Verantwortlichen

Der Verantwortliche im Sinne der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung und anderer nationaler Datenschutzgesetze der Mitgliedsstaaten sowie sonstiger datenschutzrechtlicher Bestimmungen ist

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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.

2. Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten

Soweit ich für Verarbeitungsvorgänge personenbezogener Daten eine Einwilligung der betroffenen Person einhole, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a EU-Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO) als Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten.

Bei der Verarbeitung von personenbezogenen Daten, die zur Erfüllung eines Vertrages, dessen Vertragspartei die betroffene Person ist, erforderlich ist, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage. Dies gilt auch für Verarbeitungsvorgänge, die zur Durchführung vorvertraglicher Maßnahmen erforderlich sind.

Soweit eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung erforderlich ist, die mir unterliegt, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. c DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage.

Für den Fall, dass lebenswichtige Interessen der betroffenen Person oder einer anderen natürlichen Person eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten erforderlich machen, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. d DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage.

Ist die Verarbeitung zur Wahrung eines berechtigten Interesses von mir oder eines Dritten erforderlich und überwiegen die Interessen, Grundrechte und Grundfreiheiten des Betroffenen das erstgenannte Interesse nicht, so dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. f DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung.

3. Datenlöschung und Speicherdauer

Die personenbezogenen Daten der betroffenen Person werden gelöscht oder gesperrt, sobald der Zweck der Speicherung entfällt. Eine Speicherung kann darüber hinaus dann erfolgen, wenn dies durch den europäischen oder nationalen Gesetzgeber in unionsrechtlichen Verordnungen, Gesetzen oder sonstigen Vorschriften, denen der Verantwortliche unterliegt, vorgesehen wurde. Eine Sperrung oder Löschung der Daten erfolgt auch dann, wenn eine durch die genannten Normen vorgeschriebene Speicherfrist abläuft, es sei denn, dass eine Erforderlichkeit zur

weiteren Speicherung der Daten für einen Vertragsabschluss oder eine Vertragserfüllung besteht.

III. Mailing-Liste

Es steht jedem Nutzer frei, sich freiwillig und kostenlos per E-Mail in meine Mailing-Liste einzutragen. Dadurch entstehen keinerlei Verpflichtungen für den Nutzer.

1. Beschreibung und Umfang der Datenverarbeitung

Folgende Daten werden hierbei erhoben:

1. Name und Vorname des Nutzers
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.

4. Dauer der Speicherung

Der Nutzer kann jederzeit die Mailing-Liste verlassen. Die Daten werden umgehend gelöscht.

5. Widerspruchs- und Beseitigungsmöglichkeit

Die Erfassung der Daten zur Bereitstellung der Mailing-Liste ist für den Betrieb der Mailing-Liste zwingend erforderlich. Es besteht folglich seitens des Nutzers keine Widerspruchsmöglichkeit.

Der Nutzer kann aber jederzeit der Speicherung widersprechen und damit die Mailing-Liste verlassen.

IV. E-Mail-Kontakt

1. Beschreibung und Umfang der Datenverarbeitung

Auf meiner Webseite ist eine Kontaktaufnahme über die bereitgestellte E-Mail-Adresse möglich. In diesem Fall werden die mit der E-Mail übermittelten personenbezogenen Daten des Nutzers gespeichert. Es erfolgt in diesem Zusammenhang keine Weitergabe der Daten an Dritte. Die Daten werden ausschließlich für die Verarbeitung der Konversation verwendet.

V. Rechte der betroffenen Person

Werden personenbezogene Daten von Ihnen verarbeitet, sind Sie Betroffener i.S.d. DSGVO und es stehen Ihnen folgende Rechte gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen zu:

1. Auskunftsrecht

Sie können von dem Verantwortlichen eine Bestätigung darüber verlangen, ob personenbezogene Daten, die Sie betreffen, von mir verarbeitet werden. Liegt eine solche Verarbeitung vor, können Sie von dem Verantwortlichen über folgende Informationen Auskunft verlangen:

(1) die Zwecke, zu denen die personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet werden;
(2) die Kategorien von personenbezogenen Daten, welche verarbeitet werden;
(3) die Empfänger bzw. die Kategorien von Empfängern, gegenüber denen die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten offengelegt wurden oder noch offengelegt werden;
(4) die geplante Dauer der Speicherung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten oder, falls konkrete Angaben hierzu nicht möglich sind, Kriterien für die Festlegung der Speicherdauer;
(5) das Bestehen eines Rechts auf Berichtigung oder Löschung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, eines Rechts auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung durch den Verantwortlichen oder eines Widerspruchsrechts gegen diese Verarbeitung;
(6) das Bestehen eines Beschwerderechts bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde;
(7) alle verfügbaren Informationen über die Herkunft der Daten, wenn die personenbezogenen Daten nicht bei der betroffenen Person erhoben werden;
(8) das Bestehen einer automatisierten Entscheidungsfindung einschließlich Profiling gemäß Art. 22 Abs. 1 und 4 DSGVO und – zumindest in diesen Fällen – aussagekräftige Informationen über die involvierte Logik sowie die Tragweite und die angestrebten Auswirkungen einer derartigen Verarbeitung für die betroffene Person.

Ihnen steht das Recht zu, Auskunft darüber zu verlangen, ob die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten in ein Drittland oder an eine internationale Organisation übermittelt werden. In diesem Zusammenhang können Sie verlangen, über die geeigneten Garantien gem. Art. 46 DSGVO im Zusammenhang mit der Übermittlung unterrichtet zu werden.

Dieses Auskunftsrecht 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.

2. Recht auf Berichtigung

Sie haben ein Recht auf Berichtigung und/oder Vervollständigung gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen, sofern die verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten, die Sie betreffen, unrichtig oder unvollständig sind. Der Verantwortliche hat die Berichtigung unverzüglich vorzunehmen

Ihr Recht auf Berichtigung 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.

3. Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung

Unter den folgenden Voraussetzungen können Sie die Einschränkung der Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verlangen:

(1) wenn Sie die Richtigkeit der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen für eine Dauer bestreiten, die es dem Verantwortlichen ermöglicht, die Richtigkeit der personenbezogenen Daten zu überprüfen;
(2) die Verarbeitung unrechtmäßig ist und Sie die Löschung der personenbezogenen Daten ablehnen und stattdessen die Einschränkung der Nutzung der personenbezogenen Daten verlangen;
(3) der Verantwortliche die personenbezogenen Daten für die Zwecke der Verarbeitung nicht länger benötigt, Sie diese jedoch zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen benötigen, oder
(4) wenn Sie Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung gemäß Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO eingelegt haben und noch nicht feststeht, ob die berechtigten Gründe des Verantwortlichen gegenüber Ihren Gründen überwiegen. Wurde die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten eingeschränkt, dürfen diese Daten – von ihrer Speicherung abgesehen – nur mit Ihrer Einwilligung oder zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen oder zum Schutz der Rechte einer anderen natürlichen oder juristischen Person oder aus Gründen eines wichtigen öffentlichen Interesses der Union oder eines Mitgliedstaats verarbeitet werden.

Wurde die Einschränkung der Verarbeitung nach den o.g. Voraussetzungen eingeschränkt, werden Sie von dem Verantwortlichen unterrichtet bevor die Einschränkung aufgehoben wird.

Ihr Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung 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.

4. Recht auf Löschung

a) Löschungspflicht

Sie können von dem Verantwortlichen verlangen, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten unverzüglich gelöscht werden, und der Verantwortliche ist verpflichtet, diese Daten unverzüglich zu löschen, sofern einer der folgenden Gründe zutrifft:

(1) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten sind für die Zwecke, für die sie erhoben oder auf sonstige Weise verarbeitet wurden, nicht mehr notwendig.
(2) Sie widerrufen Ihre Einwilligung, auf die sich die Verarbeitung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO stützte, und es fehlt an einer anderweitigen Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung.
(3) Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein und es liegen keine vorrangigen berechtigten Gründe für die Verarbeitung vor, oder Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 2 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein.
(4) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden unrechtmäßig verarbeitet.
(5) Die Löschung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten ist zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung nach dem Unionsrecht oder dem Recht der Mitgliedstaaten erforderlich, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt.
(6) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden in Bezug auf angebotene Dienste der Informationsgesellschaft gemäß Art. 8 Abs. 1 DSGVO erhoben.

b) Information an Dritte

Hat der Verantwortliche die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten öffentlich gemacht und ist er gem. Art. 17 Abs. 1 DSGVO zu deren Löschung verpflichtet, so trifft er unter Berücksichtigung der verfügbaren Technologie und der Implementierungskosten angemessene Maßnahmen, auch technischer Art, um für die Datenverarbeitung Verantwortliche, die die personenbezogenen Daten verarbeiten, darüber zu informieren, dass Sie als betroffene Person von ihnen die Löschung aller Links zu diesen personenbezogenen Daten oder von Kopien oder Replikationen dieser personenbezogenen Daten verlangt haben.

c) Ausnahmen

Das Recht auf Löschung besteht nicht, soweit die Verarbeitung erforderlich ist

(1) zur Ausübung des Rechts auf freie Meinungsäußerung und Information;
(2) zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung, die die Verarbeitung nach dem Recht der Union oder der Mitgliedstaaten, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt, erfordert, oder zur Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde;
(3) aus Gründen des öffentlichen Interesses im Bereich der öffentlichen Gesundheit gemäß Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. h und i sowie Art. 9 Abs. 3 DSGVO
(4) für im öffentlichen Interesse liegende Archivzwecke, wissenschaftliche oder historische Forschungszwecke oder für statistische Zwecke gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO, soweit das unter Abschnitt a) genannte Recht voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Ziele dieser Verarbeitung unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt, oder
(5) zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

5. Recht auf Unterrichtung

Haben Sie das Recht auf Berichtigung, Löschung oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen geltend gemacht, ist dieser verpflichtet, allen Empfängern, denen die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten offengelegt wurden, diese Berichtigung oder Löschung der Daten oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung mitzuteilen, es sei denn, dies erweist sich als unmöglich oder ist mit einem unverhältnismäßigen Aufwand verbunden. Ihnen steht gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen das Recht zu, über diese Empfänger unterrichtet zu werden.

6. Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit

Sie haben das Recht, die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die Sie dem Verantwortlichen bereitgestellt haben, in einem strukturierten, gängigen und maschinenlesbaren Format zu erhalten. Außerdem haben Sie das Recht diese Daten einem anderen Verantwortlichen ohne Behinderung durch den Verantwortlichen, dem die personenbezogenen Daten bereitgestellt wurden, zu übermitteln, sofern

(1) die Verarbeitung auf einer Einwilligung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a DSGVO oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO oder auf einem Vertrag gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO beruht und
(2) die Verarbeitung mithilfe automatisierter Verfahren erfolgt.

In Ausübung dieses Rechts haben Sie ferner das Recht, zu erwirken, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten direkt von einem Verantwortlichen einem anderen Verantwortlichen übermittelt werden, soweit dies technisch machbar ist. Freiheiten und Rechte anderer Personen dürfen hierdurch nicht beeinträchtigt werden.

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.

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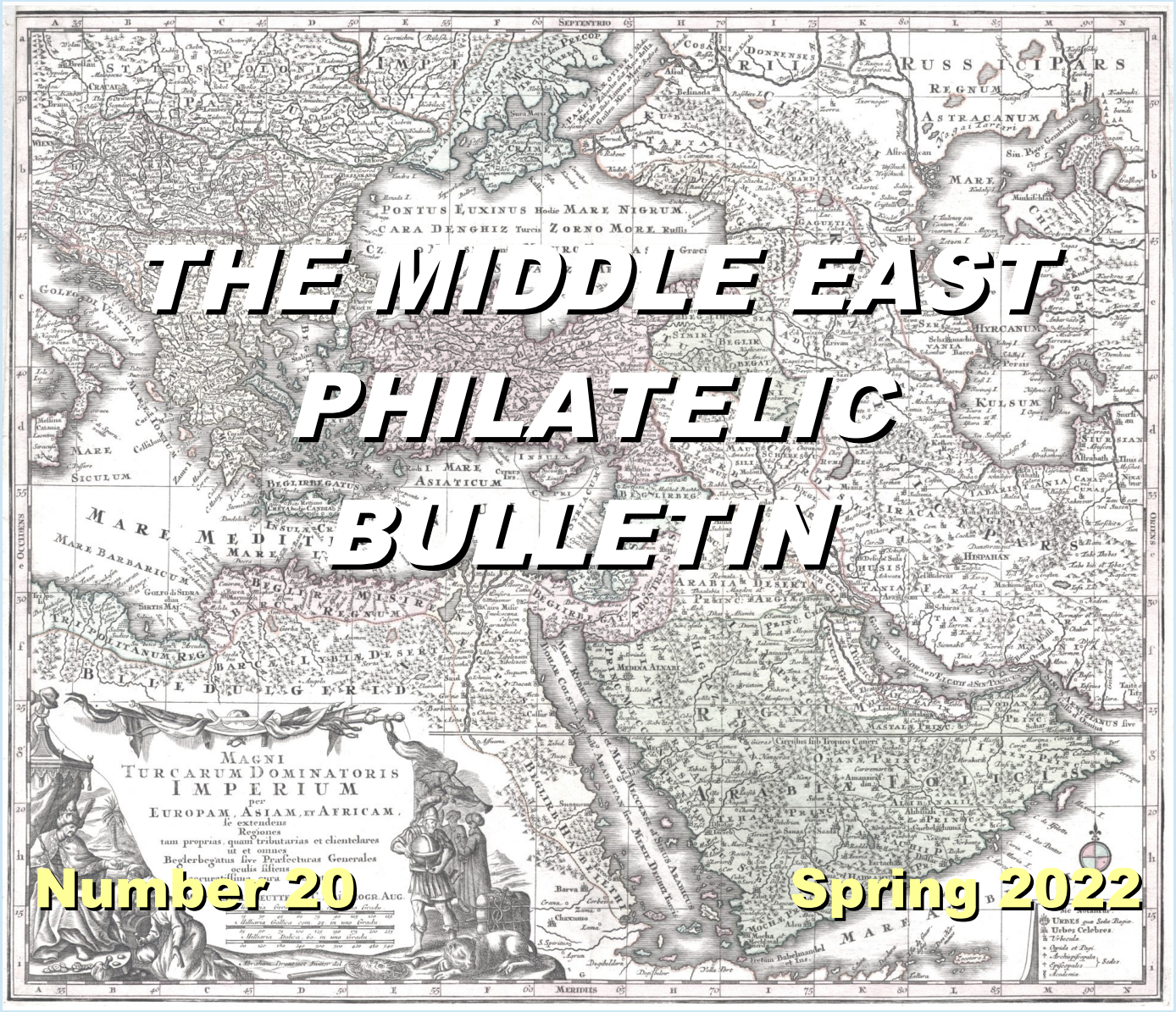
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THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Number 20 **Spring 2022**

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Turkey: Ay Yıldız Revisited

Walter Mittelholzer's Persia Flight 1924/25

Istanbul City Post Liannos

Istanbul Delivery Markings

Archive: Ottoman Fiscal Stamp Laws 1893

Archive: Ottoman Censorship Instructions 1914

Archive: The Stamps of Bukhara