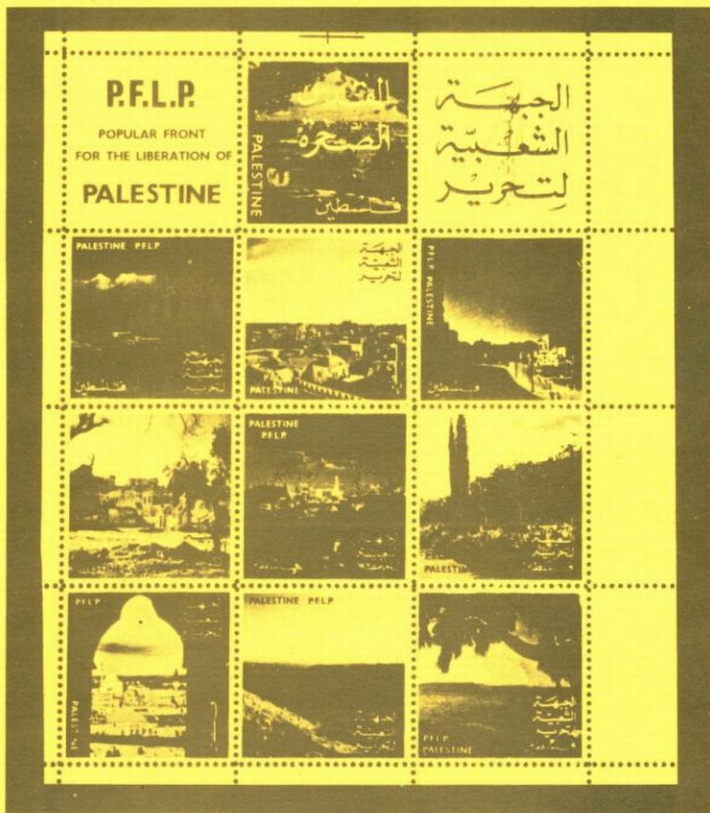




THE *Arab World* PHILATELIST



Premiere Edition

No. 1

THE *Arab World* PHILATELIST

PREMIERE EDITION

No. 1

R. HOWARD COURTNEY
Editor

Single Copy \$4.00
U.S.A.
—
Canada

Single Copy \$4.75
Foreign Nations
(Via Airmail)

Published Quarterly
by



R. Howard Courtney
2135 N. Bigelow
Peoria, Illinois
61604

Printed by
Leonard A. Unes Printing Co.
Peoria, Illinois

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FRONT COVER P.F.L.P. label - PF 3 sheet. See article on page 6.

WHY A JOURNAL?

As a collector of Arab World (and Israel) philatelic material for some years, I have picked up items described in auction catalogs, or by dealers as "unusual" or "scarce." Over the years I gradually built up an accumulation of such material, but could not tie much of it into the philatelic picture of the particular countries that allegedly released it.

Most dealers appeared to know even less about the material than I did. A typical example is a recent experience I had at an auction. One lot was described as "rare," and gave its value as listed in a specialized catalog as \$250. A second lot containing 56 items, described as containing various perf and paper varieties, etc., was given an estimated value of \$25. I purchased the first lot for \$31. and the second for \$18.50. The second lot contained three copies of the one item I had just paid \$31. for, plus 53 other very interesting items.

Another auction house frequently lists covers from the Arab World as having "Persian script" on them. Another listed a proof that catalogs in one of the specialized catalogs at 50c, as "rare" and suggested a bid of \$30.

My frustrations grew from collecting "alone." I knew of no other collector that specialized in the areas I did, or who could share knowledge. Gradually, I met other collectors and joined several philatelic groups. My experience tells me that there are many current, and potential, Arab World collectors who are still not aware of what literature and associations exist.

Some of the best buys on the philatelic market exists in our areas of collecting. The area also offers unlimited possibilities in the way of individual research and study. It is hoped that this journal will encourage both old and new collectors to share what information they have.

There are also many people who possess valuable information that should be recorded for other collectors. This is particularly true regarding the multitude of forgeries, counterfeits and "shady deals" that have occurred regarding much recent material.

The above, coupled with my admiration for Mervin Chaplin's previous *JOURNAL OF ARABIAN PHILATELY*, prompted me to try to bring together information from as many of the Arab World countries as possible.

The format for both journals is quite similar and I hope this effort will compliment his.

Other than the by-line articles submitted and the loan of several covers by Max Mayo, this has been a one person effort. I edited the articles sent, accumulated information and material for illustrations, wrote the articles, typed it, laid it out, delivered it to several photographers and the printer, sold it, mailed it and most important of all - paid for it.

Please tell your fellow collectors about the journal and urge them to submit articles and news items. Through your efforts we can make it work.

R. Howard Courtney
Editor

Due to the amount of material available for inclusion in this premiere edition, the NEW ISSUES listing was dropped for inclusion in the next edition. I hope this does not inconvenience anyone - The Editor.

ASSOCIATIONS

ARABIAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

The APA is devoted to the study of the issues of Saudi Arabia, including the Hejaz and Nejd. Its international membership receives the Association's *RANDOM NOTES* several times a year which contains articles on new issues, newly discovered errors and varieties and specialized articles on particular issues. The association conducts an annual auction in which rare and unusual material is offered. An added feature is Mr. Wilson's generosity in offering new issues to members at a small advance over face. A one-time fee of 25 Saudi Rials is charged upon joining, in addition to the annual dues of 10 Saudi Rials. Consult your bank or Linn's for the current rate of exchange. Fees should be paid to the Arabian Philatelic Association, and mailed to John M. Wilson, c/o ARAMCO, Box 1687, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

EGYPT PHILATELISTS INTERNATIONAL

The E.P.I., which published *EGYPTIAN TOPICS*, was dissolved early in 1978. Dr. Peter A.S. Smith, the past President of the group encourages members to join the Egyptian Study Circle.

EGYPTIAN STUDY CIRCLE

Dr. Peter Smith the President of the Egyptian Study Circle urges prospective members to join their organization which publishes the *QUARTERLY CIRCULAR*. Those interested should write for information to the Secretary/Treasurer, Dennis H. Clarke, 49 Tregelles Rd., Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, England.

THE FRANCE AND COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC.

The Editor of the groups *PHILATELIST* indicates there is little interest in Tunisia or Morocco (before independence) by its members (Algeria?). Collectors interested in pursuing this should write to Walter Parshall, Secretary, 103 Spruce St., Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003.

ORIENTAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION OF LONDON

The Oriental Philatelic Association of London publishes its journal *OPAL* which is distributed free to members. It sells to non-members for one English pound. The Association has reached a point where it must decide which areas it will cover. At the present time, the main area of concentration is the Turkish Empire. There has been a proposal that the group split into a Turkish and a Sudanese society, and members could belong to one or both groups. The problem would be the exclusion of all other Middle Eastern areas. The subscription to *OPAL* is 2 pounds per annum or \$5.00 in U.S. funds. The U.S. representative is Robert W. Stuchell, 940 Cloverly Road, Berwyn, Pennsylvania 19312. The Editor and person handling inquiries in England is K. Tranmer, 8 Billet Lane, Hornchurch, Essex RM11 1XP.

PETROLEUM PHILATELIC SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL

Collectors interested in the topic of Petroleum (oil theme stamps) should write to *PETROPHIL*, 2808 Baylor St., Bakersfield, California 93305.

SUDAN STUDY GROUP

See top of page 5.

YEMEN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

See bottom of page 21.

Sudan Study Group



Since the formation of the Sudan Study Group in the spring of last year, such interest has been shown that the first two issues of the quarterly journal, "THE CAMEL POST", were soon sold out and required reprinting. No doubt this renewed interest is due in part to the appearance of Major Stagg's two books, *"SUDAN: THE POSTAL MARKINGS 1867-1970"* and *"SUDAN: THE STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY OF 1867 TO 1970"*. The former was published in 1974 and the latter last year.

The handsome stamps of the Sudan provide much study and pleasure, but it is probably to those interested in postal history that Sudan offers the most. The early links with Egypt, the campaigns of Gordon and Kitchener, punitive expeditions and two World Wars have provided delights for the military mail enthusiast, while Sudan's vast and difficult geography is reflected in a fascinating variety of T.P.O.'s, Airmails, Postal Agencies and remote trading stations. To the uninitiated, Sudan is a revelation and, tied by the umbilical Nile, a perfect complement to a collection of Egypt.

The Sudan Study Group seeks to cater to collectors wherever they may live, and reflects its international spirit in its membership. If you are yet to join us, please write to me at the address below, or to the American Agent: Charles F. Hass, P.O. Box 106, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania 19046

27 Maidstone Drive
Marton, Middlesbrough
Cleveland, England TS7 8QW

Howard L. Bowyer
Secretary, S.S.G.
Editor, The Camel Post

Literature

ARABIC PHILATELIC PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE STATE OF ISRAEL by Harvey D. Wolinetz, 1975, 9½ x 7 in., stiff paper cover, 74 pp., \$2.25

The author states in the preface that the book is a revised and extended version of his 1973 master's thesis at Yeshiva University Graduate School. The book is profusely illustrated, showing 145 stamps, 1 cover and 5 maps. The stamps discussed were issued from 1945 to 1974. In a brief sketch of the historical nature and function of postage stamps, Mr. Wolinetz states "What is rare in philatelic issues is the use of postage stamps to create negative political propaganda, i.e. to campaign against someone or to stress the negative aspects of another nation". He relates that even the Nazi propaganda machine stressed "positive propaganda" (self-laudatory) in their stamp issues. The two exceptions to the use of "positive propaganda" are a 1942 anti-semitic set issued by Serbia and the Arab issues geared toward hatred, envy and fear of Israel, or pity and revenge.

The various issues are grouped according to their subject and the author has listed twelve categories: Support the War in Palestine; Dier Yassin; Palestine Refugees; al-Aqsa Mosque Fire; Palestine Guerrillas, etc.

The book concludes (Appendix C) with a listing of the stamps illustrated by country, year and Scott catalog numbers. The text, done on an electric typewriter, is well laid out and cleanly printed. The only shortcomings are three of the maps that are rather amateurish in form and the failure of the printing process used to pick up all of the colors on a few stamps illustrated. All propaganda issues for this period are not mentioned or illustrated. These complaints are minor and the book is recommended to anyone interested in the subject.



PALESTINE PROPAGANDA LABELS

by
ROBERT HUDSON



While living in Beirut, Lebanon, I was advertising in most of the major stamp publications to buy and sell Lebanese and other Arab nations stamps. Several of these publications had short blurbs of someone finding a propaganda label from the al-Fateh, Palestine Arab Organization, or the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Although my ads did not mention anything about propaganda labels, I started to receive inquiries regarding them due to my Beirut mailing address.

Basically, I'm a talker and I believe most problems can be settled without resorting to fighting. As a result of this philosophy, I wasn't interested in having anything to do with the Palestinian labels. The people that wrote to me were politely informed of such and that ended the matter - or so I thought.

Business had been good prior to the 1967 war, but after having been evacuated to Germany and returning several months later, I found the demand for all Arab related material had slacked off considerably. I had married an American studying in Beirut and it appeared that if business didn't pick up we would soon be starving. In view of such, I felt it was time to review the situation regarding the labels.

To start with, I had no idea of where to obtain them. I felt if anyone would know, it would be a Palestinian taxi cab driver. So, into a cab I went, with instructions to the driver that I wanted him to take me to the Palestinian Liberation Organization Headquarters.

We were met outside by an armed Palestinian in full battle dress who wanted to know "what-in-hell" I was doing there. A brief exchange of conversation followed and the guard gave the taxi driver directions to an apartment building which was only a ten minute walk from where I lived.

The apartment turned out to be a small part of the propaganda machine of the al-Fateh and was staffed with a polite but nervous secretary. I was informed that she didn't have any of the labels but could get them and I should return in a week. I was back a week later and found that she had forgotten. Again, I was told to return in a few days. After four or five such trips, she eventually had something for me. That last trip made all the others worthwhile.

She pulled out imperf sheets of each of four different labels - #'s A1, A2, A6 & A7 (*See listing at end of article*) and asked if that was what I wanted. To be sure! One sheet had been partially torn and before I could do anything, she finished separating it. She explained that what she had were samples and she couldn't sell them to me. "Why not?" She explained that they didn't have any "teeth" (non dentele) - a translation from French meaning imperforated, or without teeth. I told her it was alright as I could separate them at home with scissors. Joy in the morning, she sold me the whole lot.

Once I had that deal consummated and my appetite whetted, I wanted to know where I could get more. She was quite concerned with my interest and said it was "secret". I told her I needed more and, furthermore, I had no intentions of blowing up their offices. Surprisingly, she gave me an address of an apartment building where I could obtain more.

Again, it was within walking distance of my apartment. It turned out to be the central offices of the al-Fateh propaganda machine. I rang the doorbell and was examined by a pair of eyes, which called a couple of his buddies and eventually admitted me. After telling them what I wanted and my efforts, I was given a table and was permitted to sort through what they had available.

One of the first labels issued was a blue Coat of Arms, probably issued about 1964. This is the only item I have been missing to date but have been offered some and should have them shortly. The next label issued was #A10, probably around 1964-65. Most of those that I found were rejects. Their stock consisted of about seven sheets of 16 stamps each of imperf, misperf, unaligned color, or the normal variety. The balance had long since been either sold or destroyed.

A5 was probably issued just after A10, followed by A3 and then A8 and A9. The A1, A2, A6 and A7 were printed in panes of 144 and then cut into sheets of 36. Of the latter four, only a few errors of each were found. The last issues were A4, A11 and A12.

For dates of issue, I can only guess and have used "probably" to be on the safe side. I tried to establish their dates with the staff but was unable to do so as everyone working with the al-Fateh was a volunteer. Transfers between offices were common and none of the staff knew where the information could be obtained.

The majority of the stock had been held in Jordan. When the civil war broke out the King gave instructions to his loyal troops to destroy. During the war, eyewitnesses stated if gun fire was directed at the King's troops from a building, either the entire building was dynamited or a tank would fire directly into a particular apartment. In any case, the result was devastating. What labels remained in the hands of private collectors were banned. Prior to the war, one would find the propaganda labels on letters along with government franking. After the war, it was forbidden to use the labels with any postage stamp picturing King Hussein.

After acquiring as many varieties as I could from the al-Fateh, and spending as much as I could afford, I had to wait about six weeks before pursuing the Popular Front labels.

About ten days before Thanksgiving I decided to try the P.F.L.P. The al-Fateh are a mild bunch compared to the gun-toting, grenade throwing, plane hijacking group at the P.F.L.P., and I wasn't certain I wanted to get near them. I knew I had to get their labels, so off I went, cash in hand, not sure if I would return, much less with the labels or money carried.

I arrived at their headquarters late in the afternoon. All was peaceful. They invited me in and I was ushered to a back office and introduced to their executive director. As we sat and talked, I had the feeling he wanted to recruit me. He mentioned others that had visited them, including an American husband and wife who had come in a few days earlier and wanted to offer their "services." Thank you very much but "No thank you." I was still upset over the multiple plane hijackings to the Jordanian desert and for very personal reasons. Just prior to the hijacking, I had dispatched a large shipment of stamps to the U.S. and there was a remote possibility they could have been on one of those planes.

A conversation with an Arab is initially never to the point. This one was no exception. After much idle chit chat, we finally got down to what labels he had. As it turned out, most of theirs too had been in Jordan and, as it was shortly after the civil war, the earlier sets were now ashes. I ended up buying what he had left of the Views of Palestine, some of the Martyrs of the P.F.L.P. and two other single values.

Perhaps I should mention that the walls were covered with posters. The most noticeable and notable was one of a desert scene with skull and crossbones and a picture of King Hussein.

When he opened the door to his office for me to leave, there were at least 20 people in the front room, few of who had been there when I arrived. Grabbing me by the arm he asked if I recognized anyone. The faces were vaguely familiar, and I had the feeling of having seen them on the front pages of the newspapers. He rattled off names and places - "That's Leila Khalid, who was just released from prison in London this morning and flew in this afternoon via Cairo; that's so-and-so who hijacked a plane in Zurich, Munich, Athens, London, etc., etc." The whole room was full of hijackers! Fortunately, they were all in good spirits and celebrating the return of Leila.

The first set of labels issued by the P.F.L.P. (# PF 1) was a literal advertisement of things to come. One value in the set of four portrays an airliner burning. I haven't been able to determine when this set first appeared. There is a later issue of the P.F.L.P. of "Paintings by Kanafani," with inscriptions in several languages - perhaps three or four. There is also a set of four stamps portraying a woman and child with U.S. currency valuations (face \$6.75).

To my knowledge, the Palestine Arab Organization (P.A.O.) issued only one label and it was obtained for me by one of my suppliers. From what I understand, the P.A.O. is a relatively small Syrian based group.

I eventually started to advertise the labels in the U.S. and sold more than I expected. But the story didn't end there.

In March of 1972, about nine months after returning to the U.S. and settling in Florida, I received a phone call.

"Are you Robert E. Hudson?"

"Yes."

"Are you the stamp dealer?"

"Yes."

"Good, I'll be out to see you in 20 minutes."

Click. The conversation went exactly as described. I was a bit put off by the brevity of it all. Twenty minutes later my doorbell rang.

"Hello. My name is Mr.-----, F.B.I."

"Judas Priest!", I thought to myself. I don't mind saying it surprised the hell out of me. The closest I'd ever been to the F.B.I. was an elementary school tour in Washington, D.C.

I invited the agent in and he began questioning me. Was I an American? My wife? etc. Fine, no problem. He then asked about my connections with the Palestinians and the labels I was selling. After explaining why I had them and how I acquired them, he asked "Who buys them?"

"Israel collectors mostly, but also some of my regular clients for the Arab countries." From his expression, I knew my answer surprised him. "How do you know they are Israel collectors?"

"Well, how far can you go with Israel? - 1948 to date. And it's no problem to buy Israel complete. So, what do you do" Either you go backwards into Palestine Mandate and/or even further back into the Ottoman Empire occupation or you branch out and add some color to your collection." I also told him that many of the customers were Jewish.

"Yes, but how do you know they are Jewish collectors of Israel?"

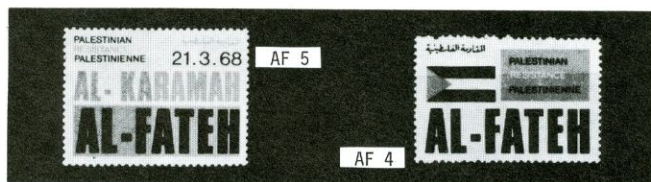
"Well, while I was living in Beirut, I received a number of letters which stated, "We are sorry we are at war with you." Well now, I'm an American and no one was at war with me."

The F.B.I. agent was finally convinced. During our conversation I learned he too was a stamp collector. For nearly six years now he has been on my mailing list, occasionally buying Canadian lots from my auctions.

PALESTINE PROPAGANDA LABELS

Item #	Description	Per 1
	<u>AL-FATEH</u>	
AF 1	Coat of Arms	\$ 5.00
AF 2	Horse (brown)	wanted
AF 2a	imperf vertically	40.00
AF 2b	imperf single	50.00
AF 2c	"2b" with rusty-red color shift	65.00
AF 2d	diagonal misperf (vert. or hor. strip of either 3 or 4)	100.00
AF 2e	horizontal multiple misperf single	75.00
AF 3	Horse (blue)	wanted
AF 3a	top margin imperf	10.00
AF 3b	imperf vertically	25.00
AF 3c*	imperf single, red color shift	12.00
AF 4	Palestine Flag	2.50
AF 4a	Arabic inscription missing	20.00
AF 4b	"4a" imperf single	20.00
AF 5	Al-Karamah	2.50
AF 5a	imperf single	10.00
AF 5b	horizontal misperf single	8.00
AF 5c	vertical misperf single	8.00
AF 5d	black color ("al-Fateh", "Palestinian", "Palestinienne") entirely missing	30.00
AF 6	Al-Karamah souvenir sheet of 4	5.00
AF 6a	shifted color (black)	25.00
AF 6b	shifted perfs	15.00
AF 7	Jerusalem	3.00
AF 7a	imperf single	10.00
AF 7b	shade variety	3.00
AF 8	Resistance Fighter	3.00
AF 8a	top margin perf error, tab at top & bottom	7.00
AF 8b	"8a" in block of four with two normal	20.00
AF 8c	bottom margin perf error, as "8a"	20.00
AF 8d	color variety	3.00
AF 8e	imperf single	10.00
AF 9	Shalom and Napalm	3.00
AF 9a	brown color shift	8.00
AF 9b	imperf single	17.50
AF 10	Body Borne Aloft	3.00
AF 10a	imperf single	10.00
AF 11	Fifth Anniversary (stamp on stamp), red	2.50
AF 12	Fifth Anniversary (stamp on stamp), yellow	2.50

Item #	Description	Per 1
AF 13	Fifth Anniversary (stamp on stamp), brown	\$ 2.50
<u>PALESTINE ARAB ORGANIZATION</u>		
P 1	Resistance Fighter	2.00
<u>POPULAR FRONT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PALESTINE</u>		
PF 1(a-d)	Hijacked Plane in Flames, Israel Octopus, Falcon Attacking Israeli Snake, Woman with Torch and Flag, complete set of 4 inscribed "5 fils"	2.50
PF 1 shts.	-As above, miniature sheets (4) of 30	75.00
PF 2	Woman with Torch and Flag "25 fils"	1.75
PF 3 sht.	Views of Palestine, 10 values and 2 tabs se-tenant in miniature sheet	4.00
PF 4	Notorious Hijackers and Martyrs of P.F.L.P., 24 values plus 1 tab se-tenant in miniature sheet	3.50
PF 5	"The Zurich Affair", 1 value complete, Burning Plane and Hijacker, inscribed "50 fils"	5.00
PF 6(a-d)	Woman Refugee Holding Child, 4 values complete (face \$6.75)	8.00
PF 7	Paintings - 2nd Anniversary Martyr Comrade Ghassan Kanafani, 7 values se-tenant strip, English text	3.50
PF 7a	-As above, but blind perfs between two values	7.00
PF 8	-As PF 7, French text	3.50
PF 9	-Same, German text	3.50
PF 10	-Same, Spanish text	3.50



Please note that items on the above list may have more variations per piece than listed. All pieces illustrating this article were purchased by the Editor from Mr. Hudson several years ago. Descriptions on the older price list differ little from this list. Prices are included as items of this nature are seldom seen by dealers and collectors. Consequently, prices vary greatly. Within the last year prices have skyrocketed on this material.

The next issue of this journal will include a listing and illustrations of al-Fateh stationery.

MORE ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGE 29



AF 2e



AF 10



AF 3



AF 9b



AF 2

AF 5c

AF 2c



AF 4b



lebanese forgeries?

Mr. Robert Hudson, who contributed the article on the Palestinian Propaganda Labels, informed the Editor several years ago of the existence of counterfeit Lebanese stamps. He stated he discovered their existence while living in Beirut and has assembled a reference collection of such material for the Stanley Gibbons firm in London, England.

It is his contention that the counterfeit stamps were not printed to defraud stamp collectors, but the Lebanese Post Office. Evidently the stamps were sold to businesses to circumvent large postal costs. He believes he knows who is responsible for them.

Mr. Hudson states that an entire stamp can be counterfeit, an overprint, or both. The paper on some issues appears different and the printing on others is of poor quality.

I have a small assemblage of seventy-some stamps obtained from Mr. Hudson several months ago and am including the Scott catalog numbers below. Nearly all are postally used and bear Beirut cancellations.

In the next issue of the *ARAB WORLD PHILATELIST* the only article on the subject will appear. The subject will certainly be controversial, as the dealers I have spoken with claim no such counterfeits exist. Having lived in Beirut, and been a dealer of Lebanese philatelic material, Mr. Hudson has had the opportunity to acquire information most dealers did not have access to.

# 50	178	203	215	235	257	C138	C162	C175	C182	C206
86	179	204	216	236	C119	139	163	176	200	233
115	180	205	228	237	122	140	164	177	201	234
137A	197	210	229	245	123	146	165	178	202	235
137B	198	211	230	245	124	159	166	179	203	
138A	199	213	231	247	125	160	167	180	204	
177	201	214	234	256	137	161	168	181	205	

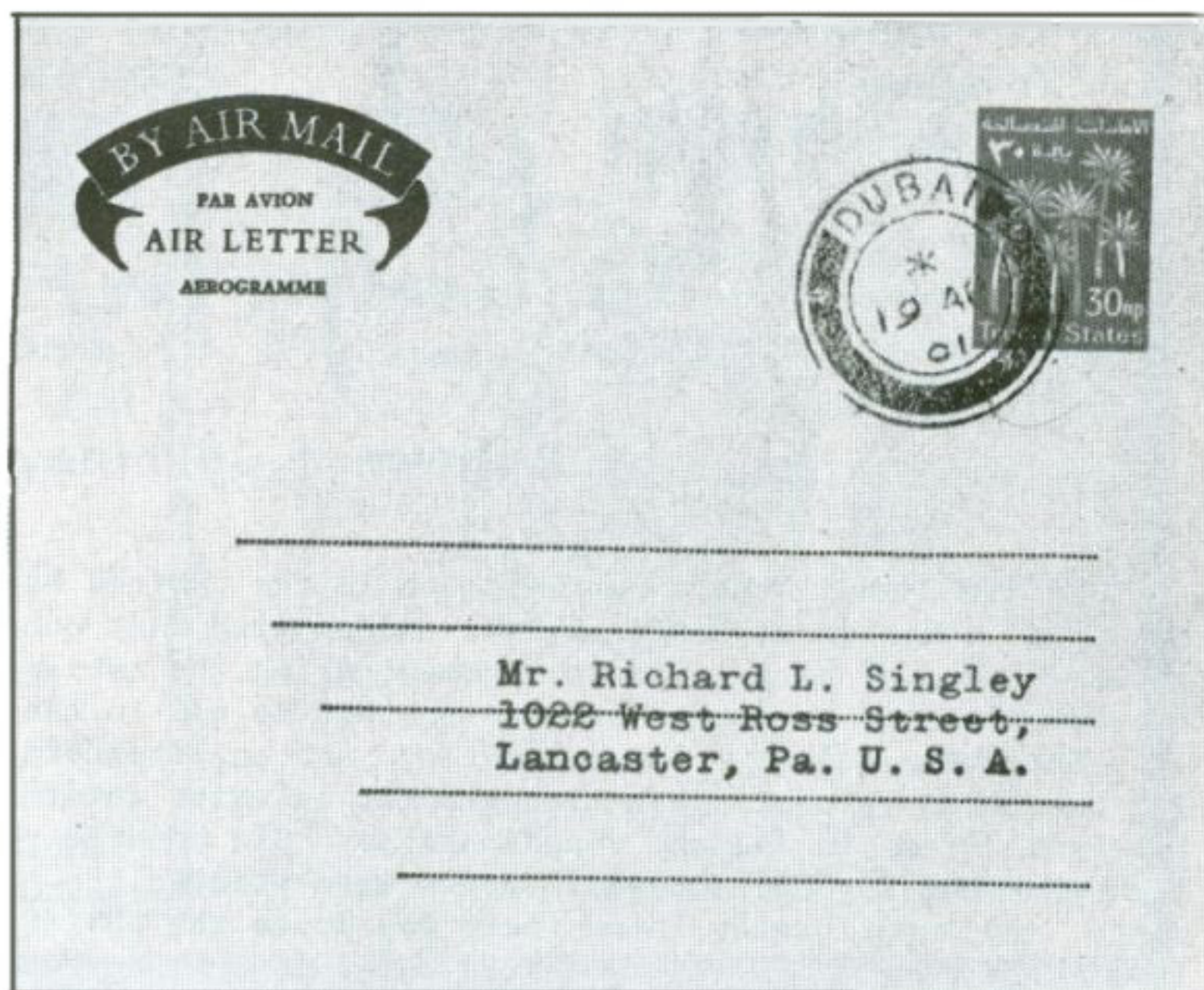


Lebanese counterfeit stamps discovered by Mr. Hudson.

THE TRUCIAL STATES AEROGRAMME

by

John A. Nicolini, Jr.



During its short period of existence, the Trucial States issued one aerogramme. The lettersheet, with a face value of 30np, was issued on January 7, 1961 along with the country's one set of stamps. Like the lower values of the stamp set, the aerogramme bore the same stamp imprint of the seven palm trees, representing the seven states. The imprint was carried on a light blue paper with mailing and other instructions in deep blue. During this period, the Trucial States were protected by the British who handled the country's postal affairs. Consequently, the aerogramme was produced in a form quite similar to those of the British Commonwealth countries. Thus, all folding and mailing instructions were in English. Only the stamp imprint carried any Arabic.

Due to its 30np value, the lettersheet could be mailed to any country. Mention is made of this fact as some of the Arab countries issue aerogrammes of three different values. Depending upon the country and postal policy involved, the different values are issued for the following usages: 1) domestic or local use within the issuing country, 2) locally and to countries belonging to the Arab Postal Union and, 3) international use to any and all countries. The first two items can also be used for international mailings as long as adhesives are added to make up that particular rate.

While only one aerogramme was issued, varieties do exist. The first release of this item had the center folding line pointing to the letter "O" of "FIRST FOLD HERE", and when properly folded had the sealing flap at the top portion of the aerogramme itself. Copies have also been seen with the sealing flap on the bottom and with the center folding line pointing to the letters "OL" and also the letters "LD".

Mint and used copies, while not abundant, can usually be located. Genuinely used copies are much more difficult to locate and are eagerly sought after by collectors.

With the break-up of the Trucial States in 1963, and the states going their separate ways, an end to the use of this lone aerogramme issue was realized. Within a short time, three of the then independent states issued aerogrammes of their own.

Saudi Anti-malaria Overprints

by R. Howard Courtney

In 1962 Saudi Arabia participated in the United Nations World Health Organization's campaign against malaria. Along with many other countries, Saudi Arabia released several postal issues commemorating the Anti-malaria theme. Part of the receipts were to be turned over to the WHO to aid in the campaign.

The three values - 3p, 6p and 8p, and an imperforate souvenir sheet containing the three values, were lithographed on white watermarked paper by the Dar al-Isfahani Press in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Six hundred thousand (600,000) sets and five thousand (5,000) souvenir sheets were printed. In addition, proofs, printer's waste and imperforates found their way on to the philatelic market. To make certain that imperforate copies are not from the souvenir sheets, they should be collected in pairs.

While first day covers bear a cancellation of May 7, 1962, the stamps were not available in Saudi post offices until about June 7-10, 1962. Around the beginning of July approximately 40,000 sets were delivered to the WHO in New York where their sale and distribution was handled by an agency chosen by the WHO.

The stamps bear both the Hegira year date 1381 and the Gregorian date 1962 in Arabic. On June 3, 1962, the Islamic year had changed from 1381 to 1382. In addition, the Islamic year was to the left of the Gregorian date. Since Arabic reads from right to left, this did not seem appropriate. About a week later, when the stamps became available at the Saudi post offices, collectors and dealers thought the "error" would soon be detected and corrected. It had been claimed that since the three stamps were regular postal issues there was hope that a 6p airmail value would be made available for the then current airmail rate to the member countries of the Arab Postal Union. (The author believes this idea emerged after the appearance of the later overprints to justify the issue. In 1960-61, the second Saudi airmail set was issued, including a 6p value, thus negating the "need" for a commemorative airmail to meet the postal rate.)

In August of the same year, the set began to appear in the Middle East with two different overprints. The first consists of a three-line overprint with the year dates 1962 and 1382 in Arabic numerals, making up the top line. The middle line has 1382 and 1962 in western numerals and the bottom line consists of four bars obliterating the original dates printed on the stamps. The overprint on the 3p and 6p is olive-green and the 8p is lime-green.

The second overprint consists of the silhouettes of two airplanes, one in each upper corner on an oblique angle, pointing inward and upward. Below, are the words "AIRMAIL" in Arabic and English, with the latter on the left. It is curious that the Arabic is "al-Jawwī", the form of the word more frequently used in Lebanon and Syria for "airmail." The Saudi's use "Barid Jawwī" on all their airmail stamps.

Under the inscription are the year dates in Arabic, with the Islamic date on the right. Below these dates, the original dates are blocked out by four horizontal bars. The 3p and 6p overprints are in rust, with some shade varieties, and the 8p is lime-green.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17



Covers bearing the First Day date with the unofficial overprints and cancelled at Riyadh.



Stamps with the unofficial overprints. Above stamp has inverted overprint.

Cover below with First Day date and no overprints. Cover has Jed-dah cancellation.

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Ministry of Health

Minister's of Fice

No.



وزارة الصحة

مكتب الوزير

عدد



Saudi Issue Withdrawn



Stamps illustrated above bear the incorrect date of 1975-3-13 (bottom date). Reissued stamps below have corrected date.



sold by the postal authorities: 20 halalah value - 21,455 copies and 80 halalah - 4,710 copies. How many were actually returned is not known. Within a short time, a few sets were seen on the New York market and commanding a price of \$20. The set will certainly be difficult to locate as none were supplied to dealers.

The set, with corrected dates, was reissued in October of 1977.

Saudi Anti-malaria

On August 13, 1962, the Jeddah newspaper *AL-BILAD* carried a story by the editor of the stamp column about "faked" stamps. The article asserts that the Saudi Postal Authorities stated that the Anti-malaria stamps had not been overprinted by the government. The stamp dealer in Jeddah that first handled the overprints issued a circular to collectors and dealers warning that the overprints were not considered official.

It is believed that the large quantities of stamps overprinted were purchased in New York from the stock donated to the WHO. No genuine postally used copies of the overprints have been seen, although first day covers do exist. Ironically, they bear the same date as the original issue - May 7, 1962.

The material for this article was drawn from Max Mayo's book *THE POSTAL ISSUES OF SAUDI ARABIA, THE HEJAZ AND NEJD*, and the Arabian Philatelic Association's *RANDOM NOTES*, NO. 10 (July 29, 1977). A listing of all known varieties of the stamps, overprints, souvenir sheets, imperforates and related material can be found in the Mayo book.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued two stamps (20 and 80 halalah values) bearing the portrait of King Khalid on Thursday, March 3, 1977. On Saturday, Friday being the day of rest, the government withdrew the two issues due to an error in one of the Gregorian dates. The date (printed in Arabic) read "1975-3-13," but should have read "1975-3-25."

The normal distribution for a commemorative issue such as this is 400,000 and is as follows:

Dammam	100,000	Medina	25,000
Riyadh	100,000	Abha	25,000
Jeddah	100,000	Qasim	25,000

Apparently, the remaining 25,000 are held out for other distribution.

In the Eastern Province, local authorities contacted large buyers of the issue and repurchased them. ARAMCO returned all they had, having distributed none. However, some stamps did see postal use and others made their way into the hands of collectors.

John Wilson, Editor of the Arabian Philatelic Association's *RANDOM NOTES* (#9, April 1977) reported that of the 100,000 sets sent to the Eastern Province the following quantities were

THE SHEIKDOMS:

TRUCIAL STATES TO U.A.E.

by R. Howard Courtney

When an historian hears reference to the Trucial States, he or she associates them with piracy, the English and the eastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula. Quite different visions are conjured up by stamp collectors. The first is the term "Sand dune countries", followed by rockets, nudes, antique cars, J.F. Kennedy, gold and silver foil, overprints and souvenir sheets. While youngsters and topical collectors may be delighted by the three dimensional race car issues of Umm al-Qiwain or the Bugs Bunny issues of Sharjah, most veteran collectors turn their backs on them and similar issues that have flooded the philatelic market since the early sixties.

Most collectors are unaware of the early postal history of this area prior to each sheikdom assuming the responsibility for its own postal issues. It has generally been believed to have been one of exploiting collectors with endless, and often mindless, sets and souvenir sheets.

In this article I intend to cover the history from 1961 to the formation of the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Before entering on such, I feel a brief mention of the early political history is warranted.

In the late eighteenth and up to the mid-nineteenth century, merchants of the East India Company were plagued by piracy and the internal fighting in the Persian/Arab Gulf region. Since such activities were not conducive to trade, they attempted to remedy the situation by drawing up agreements with the various local rulers. The first was concluded in 1798 between the Company and the Imam of Muscat. Numerous other treaties were signed over the years and in 1853 a Perpetual Maritime Truce, establishing peace among the sheikdoms themselves, was signed. It is from this treaty (truce), that the later name Trucial States was derived. Prior to that time, the area was referred to as the Pirate Coast. On later maps it is labeled Trucial Oman.

On January 7, 1961 the seven sheikdoms of Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujaira, Sharjah, Ras al-Khaima and Umm al-Qiwain were united into a political entity - the Trucial States. The states were not protectorates, but autonomous "British political states." Their subjects could obtain British passports and entry into the sheikdoms, except in the Arab states, was given by British consular representatives throughout the world.



The two designs of the only set issued by the Trucial States portray seven palm trees (representing the seven sheikdoms) and an Arab dhow.

A set of eleven postage stamps and one aerogramme were commissioned by the British Post Office and issued on January 7th, the date the union was recognized.

The seven lower values of the set and aerogramme picture seven palm trees, representing the seven sheikdoms, and are perf. 15 x 14. The four high values show an Arab dhow at sail and are perf. 13 x 12½.

The set was designed by M. Goaman and M.C. Farrar-Bell, and printed in London by Thomas De La Rue & Company.

The stamps and aerogramme were only used in Dubai, as none of the other states had a post office. The set is listed in catalogs under the issues of the British Empire and can be found mint with little difficulty. It occasionally appears in auctions and price lists

and sells for about twelve dollars. Cancelled copies are listed in the catalogs at the same price. While the mint stamps are not scarce, the opposite is true of cancelled copies. Since eight of the eleven values are priced below a dollar, dealers tend to ignore them due to the small demand. Of equal importance, is the impossibility of locating a complete set in used condition. Those dealers that do have a set, most likely purchased it as a "new issue-used." Cancelled-to-order (CTO) copies were not produced for the philatelic market. Another factor that makes it difficult to locate the set used was the short period they were in use - January 7, 1961 to September 30, 1963.

Several catalogs price the set as follows (mint and used at the same price):

<u>No.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Scott*</u>	<u>Official**</u>	<u>Minkus***</u>
1	5np	.06	.10	.08
2	15np	.15	.15	.15
3	20np	.18	.20	.18
4	30np	.25	.25	.25
5	40np	.30	.30	.30
6	50np	.40	.40	.40
7	75np	.60	.60	.60
8	1R	.75	.70	.70
9	2Rs	1.50	1.35	1.35
10	5Rs	3.50	3.50	3.50
11	10Rs	6.00	7.00	7.00
+	the set	\$13.69	\$14.50	\$14.51

Two and one-half years after its formation, the Trucial States broke up into its component parts, with each sheikdom issuing and handling its own postal issues. As mentioned above, the Trucial States set and aerogramme were valid for postage until September 30, 1963, although they were withdrawn from sale on June 14th. On June 15th, Dubai issued its first set bearing its name, and within two and one-half years each sheikdom had its own postal issues. Two sheikdoms had dependencies which in turn had their own issues.

<u>Sheikdom</u>	<u>Date of First Issue</u>	<u>Last Issue</u>
Dubai	15 June 1963	31 July 1972
Sharjah	10 July 1963	? 1972
Abu Dhabi	30 March 1964	3 June 1972
Ajman	20 June 1964	? 1972
Umm al-Qiwain	29 June 1964	11 December 1972
Fujaira	22 September 1964	? 1972
Ras al-Khaima	21 December 1964	? December 1972
Khor Fakkan		
(Sharjah)	20 March 1965	? 1972
Manama (Ajman)	? October 1966	21 July 1972

*SCOTT 1978 CATALOG, New York: Scott Publishing Co., 1978.

**OFFICIAL TRUCIAL STATES CATALOG, 1976 edition, Italy: Printed by Carus, (?). This catalog also lists the set imperf at the same price. This is in error as the set was never released imperf. The same catalog mistakenly lists other sets (Abu Dhabi and UAE) as existing imperf. The catalog also has hundreds of listings for these sheikdoms that are not found in the Minkus catalog.

***MINKUS TRUCIAL STATES CATALOG, 1974-75 edition, New York: Minkus Publications, Inc., 1974.



The thousands of issues produced by agents for these small sheikdoms covered every topic imaginable and the sheikdoms all lost credibility on the philatelic market. Outlandish subjects were portrayed on the stamps and souvenir sheets when one considers the conservative attitudes of this part of the world i.e., nudes, Christmas and Easter issues (In a Moslem area that has no Christian shrines?), J.F. Kennedy stamps and souvenir sheets, plus overprints each year to commemorate his memory.

Below is a listing of the number of stamps issued by each sheikdom as listed in the *OFFICIAL* catalog:

<u>Sheikdom</u>	<u>Number Issued</u>	<u>Sets of Delux Souvenir Sheets</u>
Abu Dhabi	84	0
Ajman	2873	67
Dubai	413	0
Fujaira	1508	0
Khor Fakkan	231	0
Manama	1508	49
Ras al-Khaima	1036	70
Sharjah	1247	14
Umm al-Qiwait	1507	0

The above numbers do not include imperf issues of most sets that were also released by all countries except Abu Dhabi.

It was unfortunate that the stamp issuing policies of many of the sheikdoms caused most collectors to drop what interest they might have had in any of them. As seen in the above list, Abu Dhabi carefully controlled its issues, only issuing 84 stamps in an eight year period. Dubai started with an attractive long issue and good intentions. Within a short time one to five souvenir sheets appeared with most sets, as did perforation varieties and overprints.

In time, Dubai changed its issuing policies and held things in check. Later issues, though attractive, were similar in their "slickness" to those of the other sheikdoms. That, coupled with their continued practice of issuing CTO's, did not help Dubai improve its status on the philatelic market.

When the British decided in 1968 to withdraw its military presence from the Gulf by the end of 1971, the seven sheikdoms (excluding Khor Fakkan and Manama) plus Bahrain and Qatar, began serious attempts to unite into some form of federation to increase their capabilities for modern government and reduce their vulnerability to subversion. Due to the disparities in wealth, education and population between the sheikdoms, and relations between the ruling families, the agreement signed in Dubai on February 22, 1968, announcing the creation of the Federation of Arab Emirates, never took place.

Bahrain declared itself independent on August 14, 1971 and was followed by Qatar on September 1, 1971. The remaining states, with the exception of Ras al-Khaima, merged to form the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on December 2, 1971. Ras al-Khaima joined on February 10, 1972. Within a year, the three states (Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates) were full members of the United Nations and the League of Arab States.

Shortly before and after the union, agents began dumping quantities of new issues from the sheikdoms on the philatelic market to take advantage of collectors right up to the last minute. After January of 1972, 584 additional stamps from Fujaira appeared. Some dealers are still offering these as "new issues" as late as 1978. along with issues of Ajman.

YEMEN GROUP SEEKS MEMBERS

YEMEN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Y.P.S. published its journal the *YEMENOPHILE* from March 1973 through October 1976. The organization is currently inactive but is planning to resume its activities through this journal. For those interested in contributing information and articles contact Blair D. Stannard, 262 St. Laurent Blvd., Ottawa K1K 2Z1, Canada.



Readers who are interested in the 4b handstamped surcharges of Yemen (Scott #30, 44-48, etc.) and who are willing to engage in a cooperative study of these should contact Carl R. Catherman, 107 Hiles Ave., Salem, New Jersey 08078. You can supply valuable assistance in this study even if you have only a small number of these stamps. If results are worthwhile, they will be published in this journal.

YEMEN WARTIME POSTAL STATIONERY

by Bruce Condé

By early November, 1964, in the second year of the Yemen war against the Nasserist Egyptian invaders and their "Yemen Arab Republic" client regime in Sana'a, the Royalists postal service had run out of its only postal stationery aerogramme items. Only a few hundred of the 1956 6b and 10b aerogrammes existed at the time (Scott's type 84 and C14). The letter sheets had been overprinted "Free Yemen... etc." and the 6b had additionally been surcharged "+4" and "AEROGRAM".

An attractive aerogramme, in the design of the 1b and 4b "King in battle dress: regular definitives, printed by Harrison & Sons of London and scheduled for release in 1965, had been ordered from the same printer but interminable delays had made its production and issue remote. To fill the gap, the Royalists G.P.O. at Camp al-Mansur, in Qara, Hajar Province, in N.W. Yemen's high mountains, got out a hundred or so provisional aerogrammes of an extremely primitive type.

Taking 32 x 40 cm full sheets of Ministry of Communications official stationery with the Royal Arms in red and black at top, postal clerks folded the sheets into covers 186 x 101 mm in size with 12 and 10 mm ungummed flaps. A trilingual (Arabic, English and French) airmail handstamp was applied in blue in the lower left corner (49 x 30 mm in size, in a single-line frame).

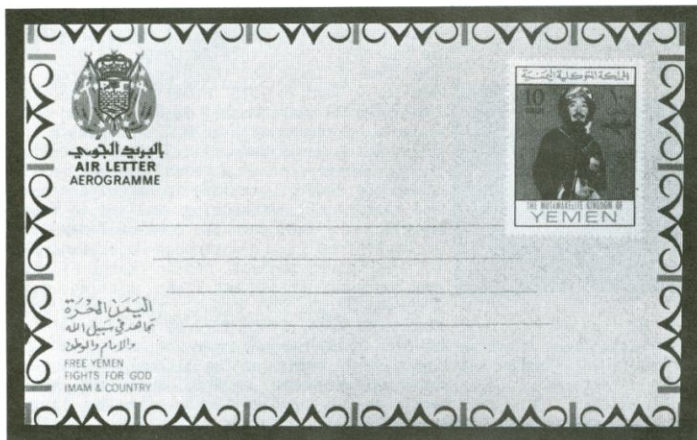
For franking these formula aerogrammes a 6b 1963 FAO airmail stamp, bearing the "Free Yemen..." overprint in red, was affixed on the right hand side. A red surcharge was applied above and below the stamp (sometimes touching the stamp). The single line in Arabic above the stamp reads "AIRMAIL", and the top line of the two lines below the stamp reads "+ 4b" in English and Arabic. The bottom line reads "AEROGRAM".

A few score of the aerogrammes were also handstamped "FIRST DAY COVER" in green (within a single-line frame), as there was neither time nor were there any facilities to prepare a FD cachet. The aerogrammes carried the ordinary dated cancel of Camp al-Mansur (Qara) of 8-11-64 (November 8, 1964).

One of these FDC's is illustrated herewith. As it was for intra-Arab transit only, its address and return address are inscribed in Arabic as follows: "To the Hon. Brother Salah ud-Din Mohammed, Dar al-Asfahani, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia" and, "Sender: Lt. Col. Abdurrahman Conde, Royal General Headquarters, Camp al-Mansur, Qara, Yemen". There is a small one-word inscription in the lower left corner reading "URGENT".

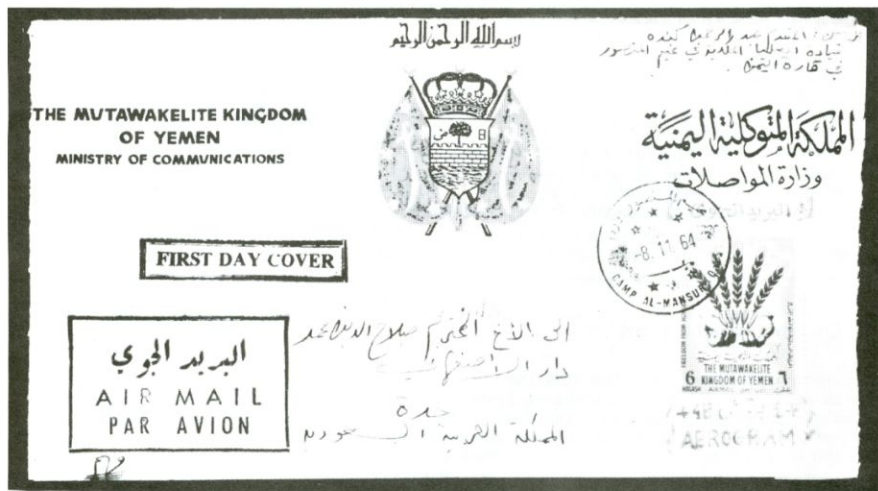
The inside message, aside from ordering fixed-date postal cancels for "about 50 P.O.'s" and transmitting some unissued 1963 Red Cross essays for Salah ud-Din (Saladin)'s collection, is of postal history interest in that it describes delays and uncertainty as to a definitive aerogramme issue ordered from Harrison & Sons of London. It further queries the Saudi Dar al-Asfahani press of Jeddah, the former stamp printers for the Saudi government, on the possibility of filling the aerogramme order provisionally, with a printing of 5,000 copies.

As the specifications given to Dar al-Asfahani are essentially those which were eventually carried out by Harrison, with a delay of several years duration, they are reproduced here: ". . . on bluish paper in red and blue Arabesque border with portrait (the battle dress one) of H.M. the IMAM and 10 bog. value, upper right, "Free Yemen. . . etc." lower left, "AEROGRAMME" trilingual on front; on the back (Arabic only) "Sender", and "If Anything Enclosed This Will Be Sent By Ordinary Mail", folding in from right and left and with gummed flap." The Harrison's finished product, one of the world's most attractive aerogrammes, is illustrated herewith.



ABOVE: Harrison & Sons aerogramme.

BELOW: Provisional aerogramme made from Ministry of Communications stationery.



'ABDURRAHMAN CONDÉ



The writer on 11th century Arab tower of his morisco house in Granada with the Alhambra in background.

"Bruce Conde" has been, for the past three or four decades, the pen-name of Major General A.B.A. de Bourbon, the Prince de Conde, A.D.C. to H.M. the Imam of Yemen and the Kingdom's former Postal Advisor. Born in 1913 in California, he has spent the past 28 years mostly in Arabia and Spain. A U.C.L.A. graduate with an M.A. in Spanish ('35 and '37) and a World War II U.S. Army and Air Force Major, Conde became a Yemen citizen in 1958 to spend the rest of his life in Yemenite archaeology and historical research, as well as in free lance writing. He served in the 1962-70 Yemen Civil War in ranks from Lt. Col. through Major General, P.R. O., was correspondent and in charge of the Kingdoms 50 post offices and stamp printing, designing a number of the war issues, the "Crown and Flag" postmarks, etc. Since 1970, he has made his home in an old 15th century morisco house in Granada, Spain, in front of the Alhambra, where he researched and wrote on Arab Spain and philatelic articles. A stamp collector since age 12, his col-

lecting interests are Yemen Kingdom (1926-72), worldwide (1840-1940), Hawaii (highly specialized) and worldwide postal stationery. He is currently working on a detailed catalogue and handbook on Royalist Yemen's civil war issues.

Yemen Stationery

Although Dar al-Asfahani did not print this issue, they did reprint another London-printed Yemen postal stationery item, a 1½ postal card, pre-addressed "For request program use to Mutawakelite Radio Station only". The reprinting resulted from the rapid exhaustion of the Harrison originals by avid radio fans taking advantage of the special postal rate, the kingdom's lowest for first class postage---but that, and the story of Yemen's only postal card issue, whose designs were inspired by a Hawaiian one of the 1880's, belongs to another episode of the Free Yemen's postal history under wartime conditions.

Dubai postcards

Dubai issued two sets of postal cards (3 cards each) with the same imprints as three values of their Boy Scout set of 1964 (Scott 28-32, C20-24; Minkus 51-60). These cards carry the following valuations - 10np, 15np and 25np, and each of the six are on different color card stock and are in different colors. One set measures 140 x 100 mm and the other 147 x 100 mm. Numerous produced "errors" exist, such as double impressions, wrong color imprints, etc. Most collectors are not aware that these items exist, including those who collect the Trucial States and Scout topicals. Can anyone provide first day dates, correct colors of the card stock and imprints?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

I have been attempting to locate a copy of the 1975 Saudi Arabian souvenir sheet honoring the late King Faisal, but dealers do not have it. It is listed in catalogs and I believe Scott prices it at about \$30.00. Where can I purchase a copy and why is it so expensive and difficult to find?

The King Faisal sheet was not made available to dealers nor was it sold freely across the counter at the post offices. Those wishing to purchase it, and the accompanying FDC of the three commemoratives bearing the same image, had to appear in person (in Saudi Arabia) and fill out a form signifying one's intention to purchase. The sheet and FDC were limited to 5,000 copies and were sold as a unit - one per customer. In the last Arabian Philatelic Association auction (October 21, 1977), a copy of the sheet went for \$63.00. I would suggest you join the APA and let your wants be known.

Frequently I see reference to "Zeheri" in the descriptions of Egyptian and Sudanese stamps in auctions. What, or who, is Zeheri?

The late George Zeheri was the first editor and publisher of the first four editions of a specialized catalog on the stamps of Egypt and the Sudan - *THE ZEHERI CATALOG*. Originally published in French, the language was changed to English in the 8th edition. The current, and last edition to be printed (9th ed.), was edited by M. Eid and published in 1972 by the Philatelic Society of Egypt. The 396 page hard-bound catalog sells for about \$8.00. Peter Feltus, 4970 Desmond St., Oakland, California 94618, hopes to have some hard-bound or paperback editions for sale after his return from Egypt in mid-June of this year.

What is the difference between the postal issues of the Sultanate of Oman and the State of Oman? Are they following the former policies of the Sheikdoms in issuing multitudes of stamps?

The Sultanate of Oman, formerly the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, has had a very conservative policy regarding its issues, and its stamps are valid for postal use throughout the world.

The State of Oman issues are propaganda labels and are printed for, and handled by, an agent in London. Every topic imaginable has appeared, including "errors" in the overprints (inverted, double, etc.). Evidently an agreement was made with someone in the Jordanian postal administration, as covers bearing these "stamps" enter the mails in Amman, Jordan and are forwarded. Mr. H. Goldberg of the Subway Stamp Shop, 87 Nassau St., Dept. L., New York, N.Y. 10038 handles this material here in the States and advertizes them as propaganda labels. Through his cooperation and the agent, we hope to have an article in the future on this and similar material from Dhufar and Nagaland.

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WANTED: Dubai freaks, errors, misperfs, color shifts, inverted centers, missing colors, printer's waste, etc. Most of this material was "produced" for the philatelic market and I am attempting to compile a list for later inclusion in a catalog on Dubai. R. Howard Courtney, 2135 N. Bigelow, Peoria, Illinois 61604.

LEBANESE REVENUES

by George W. Brown

One of the least-studied areas in the revenue field is the Arab countries. As one of them, Lebanon presents a fascinating opportunity for collecting and research. The full extent of the fiscal issues of Lebanon is unknown. Each specialist of the area could produce from his collection an item that none of the others had seen. Lebanon's revenue stamps are closely connected with its history, and the large number and considerable variety of fiscal issues made during the first decade after the founding of the State of Lebanon reflect the turbulent period in the eastern end of the Mediterranean following WWI.

This article will attempt to describe the general trends of Lebanese revenues and periods of the country's history as reflected on its revenue stamps.

As Lebanon, along with Syria, was ruled by the Ottoman Turks from the early 1500's until WWI, a brief history of the last years of the Ottoman Empire is in order to show the circumstances for which the first Lebanese revenues of 1920 were issued.

In the latter half of the 19th century, due to inefficient administration, the Ottoman government fell heavily into debt, and in 1876 declared itself bankrupt, unable to pay back loans made by European nations or even the interest thereon. The European creditor nations, desiring to obtain at least the interest from the unpaid loans, formed with the Ottoman governments' cooperation the Ottoman Public Debt Administration, or OPDA, which levied duties on the imports of various goods. The funds generated went toward payment of the interest on the loans. Revenue stamps were issued by the Ottoman government for use by the OPDA to show payment of the duties, and were in use throughout the Empire.

After the outbreak of WWI, the OPDA went temporarily defunct, as Turkey entered the war, joining the Central Powers, and thus payments ceased to the creditor nations that were on the Allied side. The Central Powers were defeated in the war, and the Turkish Empire, "The Sick Man of Europe" as it was known, was dismantled. Through the approval of the Allied Council, France obtained the mandate over Syria and Lebanon. France and Britain, as two of the creditor nations, were interested in obtaining repayment of the debt from the territories of the former Ottoman Empire, and revived the OPDA, and prepared new fiscal issues to show payment of duties.



For use in Lebanon, the former Turkish Public Debt fiscals were overprinted "A.D.P.O.Z.O." (Administration Dette Publique Ottomane Zone Ouest). The "Zone Ouest" refers to the West Zone, or Lebanon.

The ADPO issues of both Syria and Lebanon offer ample opportunity for specialization. The first attempt at compiling even a basic listing of these stamps was made only a few years ago and published in the journal of the American Revenue Association.

There are about 110 basic varieties from Lebanon, but there are countless errors and varieties in the overprints and surcharges, and many perforation, shade, and watermark varieties of the basic stamps. Quite a few of these stamps, particularly the low values, are rather common.

While the OPDA had its own issues, the French occupation government in Lebanon issued a separate series of revenue stamps for its own tax purposes. These are a rather motley assortment of stamps, being the issues of three different countries overprinted.

The first were Turkish fiscals overprinted "O.M.F." (Occupation Militaire Francaise), with denominations in "P.S." (Piastres Syriennes). While the OMF issues are not as extensive as the ADPO issues, they are of considerably greater scarcity. The occupation government also overprinted and/or imprinted blank key type fiscals of France with "G.L." or "Grand Liban." The "G.L." overprint was also applied to a few French postage stamps. These are all scarce to rare. About half a dozen values of the Lebanese pictorial postal issue of 1925 received bilingual French/Arabic revenue overprints. These are rather common.

In 1926, Lebanon was proclaimed a republic, with nominal independence, while still under the French Mandate. This occasioned a new series of revenue stamps.



A bilingual "R.L." overprint (Republique Libanaise) was applied to numerous values of the French Effets de Commerce revenues.

Four distinct issues were made between 1926 and 1928. A similar overprint was made on a few Lebanese postage stamps, and there also exists an extensive series of Lebanese postage and postage due stamps with a two-line revenue overprint in Arabic only.

In 1930, Lebanon received from the French printer Vaugier its first custom-printed revenue stamps, a giant fifty-seven stamp series. The denominations ranged from the infinitesimal ½ centime to the large 2500 piastres. The series consisted of three parts, the stamps of each part bearing a different inscription designating their fiscal usage - "Fiscal," "Notarial," and "Judiciaire."



Three years later, from 1932 to 1934, a locally printed issue of vertical format picturing a cedar tree was produced, consisting of the same three parts and a similar number of stamps as the 1930 issue.



The issues from 1950 to the present are numerous, but regularly issued and predictable. Approximately every year a series of ten to fifteen stamps are issued, and a fixed series of values are repeated each year. The designs are small in size and are pictorial, illustrating various national monuments.

The above mentioned issues are merely the general trends of Lebanese revenues, for within each category there is a whole range of stamps for different usages, i.e., Judicial and Court Fee stamps, Consular and Passport stamps, Professional Guild revenues, Medicine Tax stamps, Cigarette and Tobacco stamps, etc.

Many opportunities exist for specialized study, as in the varieties of the overprints on the issues of the 1930's, and the numerous watermarks to be found on the 1932-34 issue.

The above article appeared in slightly different form in the October 24, 1977 issue of LINN'S STAMP NEWS.

Mr. Brown would like to hear from others who are interested in this subject. He can be reached by writing to him at 1630 Arch St., Berkeley, California 94799

archbishop capucci



To honor Archbishop Capucci, the following countries have issued stamps portraying him:

LIBYA	18 August 1977	3 values
EGYPT	1 September 1977	1 value
SUDAN	22 October 1977	3 values
KUWAIT	1 November 1977	2 values
SYRIA	? December 1977	1 value

As he was about to leave for a religious conference in Beirut, Lebanon on August 18, 1974, Hilarian Capucci, the Greek Catholic archbishop of Northern Israel, was arrested by Israeli police at his home in Jerusalem. It was disclosed that Capucci, a Syrian by birth, had been under surveillance since 1973 for suspected collaboration with terrorists and had been detained for questioning ten days earlier as he was leaving Nazareth. A search of his limosine uncovered pistols, Kalashnikov carbines, magazines, 400 detonators and about 450 pounds of explosives.

According to Israeli authorities, Capucci claimed that he had been forced into aiding terrorists when al-Fateh personnel had threatened him with physical harm and would disclose certain actions that would jeopardize his position in the church.

A meeting in Amman, Jordan by Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Greek Catholic archbishops and Moslem religious leaders, resulted in a public statement the following day asserting that Capucci's arrest was part of a plan by the Israeli's to "Judaize" Jerusalem and obliterate everything non-Jewish.

Capucci was indicted on September 3, 1974 and charged with: maintaining contact with foreign agents; carrying and possessing illegal weapons and; performing services for an unlawful association. Also named in the indictment were his contacts, Abu Jihad, head of the Black September Organization, and Abu Firas, leader of al-Fateh operations on the West Bank. The indictment stated that demolition material transported by Capucci from Lebanon had been used for sabotage in Jerusalem.

The trial, which started on September 20, 1974, resulted in a guilty verdict on all three counts and Capucci was sentenced to twelve years in prison. At the time of sentencing he announced in the courtroom that he would not serve the full twelve years.

The conviction was immediately denounced by leaders in Lebanon, Syria and the PLO, who claimed they would rescue him. The Vatican stated the sentence would only inflame the Middle East more.

Propaganda labels



Capucci _____

During his imprisonment at Ramla, Capucci was described as arrogant. Unlike other prisoners, he refused to work, demanded privileges denied others, even though he had a six-man cell to himself, and expected, and was, waited on by other inmates. He revelled in the attention directed to him when his name frequently appeared on lists of prisoners whose release was demanded by terrorist organizations.

Shortly after Prime Minister Begin's government came into power, the Vatican began to make overtures regarding Capucci's release. During the Vatican/Israeli negotiations concerning him, the following conditions were agreed upon: Capucci be assigned a religious post far from the Middle East; he not be permitted to make anti-Israeli propaganda on behalf of the Arabs; that the request for his release be made officially by the Pope and; there be no denial of Capucci's guilt.

Pope Paul VI sent a personal appeal to President Ephraim Katzir on October 31, 1977 asking for his release on humanitarian grounds, stating that the commutation of his sentence would not harm Israel and his release would be appreciated. President Katzir's reply, dated November 4, 1977, indicated that Capucci was being released and was aware of the importance of the Vatican's request in bringing about his release.

Capucci was released on November 6, 1977 and taken to the airport under guard where he was put on a plane for Rome. Upon his arrival in Rome he was met at the airport by a PLO delegation led by a representative sent by PLO leader Yasir Arafat. At the time of his release he was to be assigned a post in Brazil.

AUCTION RESULTS

BECK STAMP AUCTIONS (Dec. 11, 1977), P.O. Box 2216, Mesa, Arizona 85204. No charge for catalogs.

LOT #	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	SOLD
574	YEMEN: #96-7, imperfs on FDC, F, scarce.	\$ 25.00	\$ 8.00
596	LIBYA (Italian): #1/01, mint and used, lot of 115, w/53 diff. from Italian period, all on pages.	25.08	5.00
748	FR. MOROCCO: #6-8 (3), 6 & 8 mint, VG,-F.	130.00	13.50
860	SYRIA: Sanabria 42A, mint, first 2 lines only, hr.	75.00	20.00
1263	DUBAI: #18-21, C9-12, Red Cross issue cpl. on FDC.	3-5.	5.50
1264	#28-32, C20-24, Boy Scout set cpl. on 2 FDCs, VF.	5-7.	5.00
1265	#33-37, perf. & imperfs on 2 FDCs, N.Y. Worlds Fair.	2-3.	5.00
1266	#C9-12, airmails, perf. & imperfs on 2 FDCs, VF.	5-7.	5.00
1267	#16-19, UN issue airmails cpl. on FDC.	3-5.	5.00
1287	PALESTINE: #64, Dec. 24, 1934, nice "Christ the King" cacheted cover to Hawaii.	3-5.	4.00
1396	SYRIA: 1943 reg. cvr. to Tel Aviv, bkstd. purple crown censor mrk., nice cover	10-15.	3.50

BECK STAMP AUCTIONS (Feb. 12, 1978)

331	SO. ARABIA: used, #15 (x100), 500F dark red, VG-F.	175.00	21.00
896	ISRAEL: 1948 war cover, P.O.W. at Arab Legion POW camp, Red Cross mail strikes & illegible Legion censor mk. (Folds & stains but very scarce).	50-60.	32.00
903	LIBYA: #C4-6 on FDC to Roma, F, scarce.	20-25.	10.00
941	EGYPT: #C1-2, cpl. set, VF, OG.	12.00	3.50
1030	LEBANON: #114-134, 1930-35, cpl. set imperfs, F-VF, NH.	40-50.	21.00
1031	#156-159, 1942 Indep. Rep., cpl. set imperfs, F-VF, NH.	20.00	?
1032	#177-80, 1945 cpl. imperfs, F-VF, NH.	12-15.	9.00
1033	#163-66, 1943, imperfs, cpl, F-VF, NH.	35-40.	4.50
1034	#181-88, 1946, Soldiers & Flag, cpl. imperfs, F-VF, NH.	40-50.	6.25
1035	#189-196, 1946, May 3 issue cpl., imperfs, F-VF, NH.	30-40.	5.75
1036	#189-96, as above in vert. prs., imperf, F-VF, NH.	50-60.	30.00
1037	#220-24, UN issue cpl., imperfs, F-VF, NH.	20-30.	12.00
1038	#220-24, as above but used, F-VF.	12-15.	7.50
1039	#C4a, inverted ovpt., mint, F-VF.	25.00	8.50
1040	#C37A, B, D, 3 diff. mint, F-VF.	29.00	11.00
1041	#C141-45, cpl. set, F-VF, NH, OG.	21.00	6.50

<u>LOT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>SOLD</u>
1042	Sanabria 53A-62A, (Scott C39-48), cpl. set, imperf F-VF, NH.	\$ 40.00	\$ 16.00
1043	Sanabria 63A-70A, (Scott C49-56), mint imperf, F-VF, OG.	75.00	13.50
1044	Sanabria 88A-95A, cpl. 1940 issue, imperf, mint, F-VF, NH.	30.00	12.50
1045	Sanabria 96A-97A, (Scott C80-1), cpl. mint, imperf, F-VF, NH.	20.00	10.50
1046	Sanabria 100A-105A, (Scott C82-7), cpl. mint, imperf, F-VF, NH.	40.00	5.25
1047	Sanabria 115A-118A, (Scott 97-100), cpl., mint imperf, F-VF, NH.	50.00	12.50
1048	Sanabria 115A, 117-118A (3) mint, imperf, F-VF.	37.50	6.75
1049	Sanabria 118B, 300p, printed on gum side, (Scott type C110), VF, NH.	40.00	3.50
1050	Sanabria 121A-126A, (Scott C101-106), cpl., imperf, mint, F-VF, NH.	30.00	7.50
1051	Sanabria 121A-126A, as above but prs.	60.00	30.00
1052	Sanabria 134A-137A (Scotts C111-14), cpl. mint imperf, F-VF, NH.	30.00	4.25
1053	Sanabria 134A-137A, as above but prs.	60.00	7.50
1054	Sanabria 139A-142A (Scott C115-18), cpl. mint imperf, F-VF, NH.	30.00	4.00
1055	Sanabria 171A-175A (Scott C141-5), UN issue cpl. mint imperf, F-VF.	50.00	21.00
1056	Sanabria 171A-175A (Scott C141-5), cpl. mint imperf, F-VF.	50.00	17.00
1057	Sanabria 171A-175A as above but prs., F-VF, NH	100.00	50.00
1058	Sanabria 171A-175A, used singles, F-VF.	15-20.	2.00
1059	Sanabria 178A-79A (Scott C146-7), mint imperf, F.	12-15.	2.50
1060	Sanabria 229A-232A (Scott C193-6), cpl. mint imperf, F-VF, NH.	20.00	2.75
1064	LIBYA: #C4-7, cpl. set mint, VG-F.	63.50	6.00
1110	SYRIA: #C1-4, 1920-21, mint, cpl, VG-F, sold as is.	607.50	75.00
1111	#C8, C15, short set, mint, F, OG, scarce.	55.00	22.00
1112	#C25A, invtd. ovpt., mint, F-VF, NH.	17.50	NB
1113	#C30A, C31A, C32A, mint, all w/invtd. ovpts., signed "Kessler", F-VF.	30.00	10.00
1114	#C34, 34A, B, C, (4), mint, F-VF.	28.20	NB
1115	#C35, C35A, C36, C36A, C37, C37A, plus C37 w/dbl. ovpt., mint, all F-VF but C35A thin, (7).	40.20	6.25

<u>LOT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>SOLD</u>
1116	#C46-9, C51-4, C56 (9) mint imperf, F-VF.	\$ 12-15.	\$ 11.00
1129	IRAQ: #403-05, cpl. set used (x 100), F.	27.00	3.50
1328	#23-709, lot of 24 covers, incl. 23 FDCs, F-VF.	10-12.	9.00
	Lots 1128, 1130-38 (Iraq) consisting of from 50-100 stamps had no bids (NB).		
1367	EGYPT: 2 scarce covers w/Cook's Tourist Service (1906) & Shephard's Hotel cds., VG-F.	10.00	2.00

JOHN W. KAUFMANN (Jan. 21 & 24, 1978), 1522 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005 No charge for catalogs.

<u>LOT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>SOLD</u>
1158A	EGYPT: 10 diff. Helio-Vaugirard, incl. #49, 51, 55, 56, 58, 70, 151, B9, 11 and 12, printed in 1950 F-VF.	200-250.	120.00
1464	PALESTINE: 1918 British Mil. Occup. (#2, 3), tied by military cds. with Registered label and "Palestine Censorship No. 2" marking, F, very scarce.	50-75.	52.00
1465	15M, 100M, 1927 issue (#76 pr., 80) tied Haifa pmk. on 1944 cover to Cedar Rapids, ONWARD AIR TRANSPORT (OAT) RED OVAL APPLIED AT CAIRO, ONLY OAT COVER ON RECORD FROM PALESTINE, edge tears, F. (Eds. note - other OAT covers are known)	100-150.	26.00
1479A	SAUDI ARABIA: (8p) gray olive (#C13E) imperf essay pair, og, nh, vf, only 100 exist. (Eds. note - possibly 300 exist)	-----	50.00

ROGER KOERBER (Feb. 10-11, 1978), 605 Northland Towers West, Southfield, Michigan 48075 Catalogs are collector's items themselves due to the numerous illustrations and high quality production. Subscription rate is \$10 for the next six catalogs.

1039	ALGERIA: 1926/55 coll. of 25 diff. FFCs mostly mtd. on cards giving background of the flights, some w/special vignettes all bearing the appropriate flt. cachets and bkstds.	75.00	40.00
1040	1930 Centenary of the French occupation of Algeria, cpl. on 2 cvrs. tied by Exposition Philatelique Intle. d'Alger, vert. folds to cvs. not affecting stps, f-vf. #B14-26	50.00	20.00
1041	1946/49 Imperf singles, cpl. sets, first set w/right sheet margin (plane over Algiers), og, nh, vf. Sanabria #2a-7a, 12a-15a \$70.	40.00	25.00
1069	LEBANON: 1947 Red Cross cpl. imperf bottom sheet margin singles, og, nh, vf, w/Kessler signature and original invoice. #CB5-9: Michel 230 DM	60.00	42.00
1084	FRENCH MOROCCO: 1922 Saffi-Casablanca, FFC w/violet 3 line flt. cach. Inauguration-Avion/Saffi-Casablanca/Toulouse, bkstd, very scarce leg, vert. fld. not affecting stps. or cach., f. Muller #4c	50.00	65.00

LOT #	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	SOLD
1085	1923/53 Coll. of 10 airpost cvrs., mostly FFCs incl. 1923 Casablanca-Dakar (Muller #6) plus other flts. of the 1930s-50s, f-vf.	\$ 60.00	\$ 35.00
1086	1949 UPU large sunken deluxe die proofs, 3 sheets cpl., fv. #256-58; Maury 200 FF	30.00	21.00
1107	SYRIA: 1934 Village of Bloudan, 2 perfed copies and 3 wide margin imperf proofs, all missing value, 2 items w/o gum, rest og, f-vf. #C58/62	50.00	30.00
1108	Essay folder #3 containing card proofs in issued colors w/o values of 4 diff. President Hassani sets, hand written notations as to quantities to be printed, etc. f-vf. #282-87, C96-98	75.00	50.00
1109	1943 President Hassani and Map, cpl. plus black border mourning set, imperf bottom sheet margin singles, og, nh, vf. #288-97, C99-106	45.00	20.00
1110	1946-47 Imperf sets, 4 diff., all sheet margin copies w/exception of #315-18, og, nh, vf. #315-27, 31-33, C124-34	65.00	37.00
1111	1955 Rotary cpl. imperf plus trial color plate proofs, cpl. imperf (nh), og, vf. Sanabria #222a-25a, PP222-25 \$60	35.00	17.00
1113	TUNISIA: 1949 UPU cpl., incl. airpost in corner margin imperf singles, og, nh, light traces of tropical spotting, o/w vf. #208-9, C12; Maury 300 FF	35.00	12.00
1283	GERMAN OFFICES IN MOROCCO: 1908 3c on 3pf tied by Casablanca 17.3.08 cds. to picture side of photo card of a balloon accompanying troops in the field, letter (in French) speaks of war, vf. #33	30.00	18.50
1480	TURKEY: 1898 Turkish 20pa Arms horiz. pr. tied to cvr. by double ring bilingual <i>Jerusalem/Juin 4 98</i> cds. Pollack running no. D, sent regis. to Napoli w/ rare bilingual <i>Jerusalem/Palestin R</i> hs. at bl, Pollack type B, violet <i>Grand New Hotel</i> business cach. at tl, bkst, all markings strong, bit of tropical toning around stamps, an appealing and scarce cover. #96	300.00	450.00
1481	20pa Arms tied by clear Jerusalem cds. to colored view card of the German colony there w/inset of Kaiser Wilhelm, bkst. Stuttgart, light tape mrks. in tl. and br. corners, o/w vf. #96	150.00	100.00
2412	EGYPT: Italian 40c carmine tied by 234 in grid of dots to letter bkst. Bologna, <i>Alessandria d'Egitto/Poste Italiane/15 Apr 71</i> cds. struck nearby, f-vf. Tchil types 5B, 8	50.00	60.00
2413	1884/88 Sphinx and Pyramid (Proofs) lPi ultra-marine, 1m brown and 5m carmine rose, imperf vert. prs., og, nh, vf. #37, 43, 45	45.00	50.00

<u>LOT #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>SOLD</u>
2414	1914 Monuments (Proofs) cp. to 10m, horiz. imperf prs. og, nh, vf. #50-55	\$ 90.00	\$ 90.00
2415	Postage Dues 1889 (Proofs) 2m, 4m, and 1Pi cpl. thus in vert. imperf prs., og, nh, vf. #J15-17	45.00	24.00
2416	Officials 1893/1907 (Proofs) no denomination orange brown, and Sphinx and Pyramid 1Pi and 5Pi in vert. imperf prs., og, nh, vf. #01, 6-7	45.00	24.00
2417	OFFICES IN TURKEY: 1867 Sphinx and Pyramid litho- graphed issue w/Constantinople cds., full strikes on a single 10pa and a pr. of 1Pi, partial strikes w/the key word prominently readable on the 20pa and 2Pi, scarce, one stamp in 1Pi pr. damaged, rest f-vf. #9, 10, 11 (2x), 12	60.00	34.00
2418	5Pi brown, central V.R. <i>Poste Egiziane/Constanti- nopoli/22 Nov 1870</i> cds., very scarce on this high denomination, a showpiece, shallow thin spot scar- cely detracting from vf appearance. #15	90.00	50.00
2419	1872/75 Four Sphinx and Pyramid types w/V.R. <i>Poste Egiziane/Constantinopoli/cds.</i> , f-vf. #22, 25b, 22c, 23d	50.00	28.00
2420	1877 Sphinx and Pyramid 20pa and 1Pi perf 12½, tied by V.R. <i>Poste Egiziane/Constantinopoli/ 11 Apr 77</i> cds. to small piece, f-vf. #20b, 22b	35.00	20.00
2421	1879 Strip of 3 (rejoined) 1Pi rose w/two full strikes of rare COL. VAP. DA/COSPOLI (ship mail from Constantinople), vf. #36 (3x)	75.00	40.00
2422	1879/81 New designs Sphinx and Pyramid, 7 vars. to 5Pi green incl. vert. pr. of 20m ultramarine w/V.R. <i>Poste Egiziane/Constantinopoli</i> cds., all either full strikes or showing large portion of <i>Constantinopoli</i> , f-vf. #29-31, 34 (2x), 36, 38, 40	90.00	40.00
2696	SUDAN: 1901/32 A specialized cancellation coll. on 100 stamps of the Camel Postman types w/Army Service and O.S.G.S. ovpts and a few postage dues, cancels incl. T.P.O.s (17), Paquebots (15), "A.R." (7), Boxed "T" (14, of which 13 are postage dues), and the scarce Retta cancellations of dots (47), mostly in lozenge form, with many originating from the Lado Enclave in the Belgian Congo on mails forwarded by the White Nile T.P.O., a marvelous assembly of rare material.	400.00	300.00
2697	1931 Africa-London service, 3 FFCs Khartoum and Wadi Halfa to London, and scarce Khartoum-Athens, bkst., f-vf. Field #6, 6a, 7	25.00	5.50
2698	1935 20Pi Camel Postman, 3 diff. imperf color proofs, frames in black, centers in green, light blue and bright ultramarine, ungummed, vf. #50 (3x)	75.00	75.00

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QATAR - SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ASCENSION OF THE AMIR

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