

مجلة الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد



The 1879 provisional 10 paras on
2½ plastres violet, vertical TETE-
BECHE pair, perf. 12½ (one of the
rarities of Egypt), sold at the
Sale of Byam's Collection, for
£135.

L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE

JOURNAL DE LA
SOCIÉTÉ PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE

JOURNAL OF THE
PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT



« شيف »

ف. شيفارييللو وشركاه

بالقاهرة

ج. ه. ط ٤٩٣

٣١ شارع شريف

س. ت. ق ٩٨٢٢٥

بمجموعات كبيرة من

طوابع - البومات

آلات التصوير - أفلام ألوان

أفلام حبر وجاف

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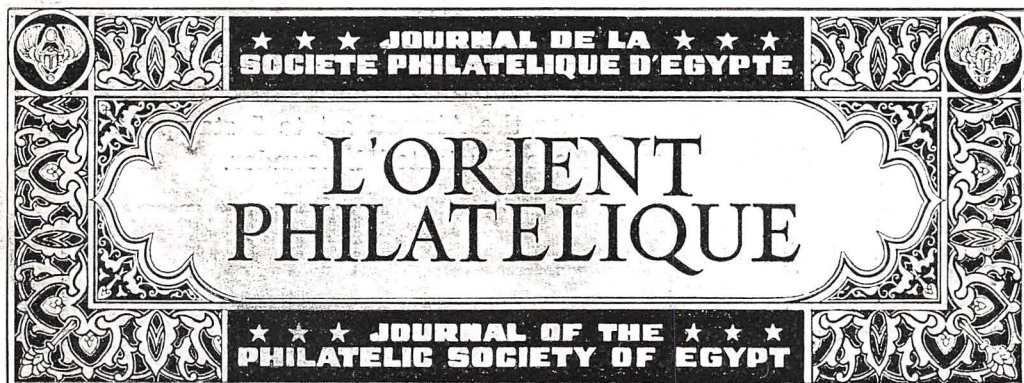
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MEMBRE FONDATEUR DE LA FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA PRESSE PHILATELIQUE

Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique "WIPA 1933"

Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique "PRAGA 1938"

Médaille d'Argent, Exposition Philatélique d'Alexandrie 1939.

Médaille d'Argent, Salon du Timbre, Alexandrie 1945.

Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Philatélique Internationale, Le Caire 1946.

Médaille de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique "Imaba 1948".

Médaille d'Argent, Exposition Internationale Phil. "Reinatex" Monte Carlo 1952.

Diplôme de Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Internationale Phil. "Stockholmia 55".

Diplôme de Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Internationale Phil. Finlandia 56.

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٦٤ الطاقفة الشبيهة
٦١ الاصدارات الحديثة

INFORMATION ABOUT ORDINARY AND AIRMAIL POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUED DURING 1961

One more Airmail Postage stamp of 50 mills was released on May 1, 1961, and thus completing the Airmail set to 5 stamps, the 5, 15, 50, 60 and 90 mills which are illustrated hereunder.



The 50 mills blue sky airmail stamps depicts the Tower of Cairo which is 188 metres high, the highest man-made building in Africa and the Middle East. The stamp was printed on multiple U.A.R. in Arabic and English watermarked paper in the Survey of Egypt Press. Size of stamp $25\frac{1}{2} \times 42$ mm. Perforation $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

On August 31, 1961, four of the ordinary stamp set (1, 4, 10 and 35 mills) were reprinted at the new Postal Authority Press. The stamps were printed on unwatermarked paper, and owing to change of equipment, the marginal inscription (Control No.) gives now consecutive sheet numbers and the date when the sheets were printed.

The 1 mill. stamp retains its size and design of the farmer's wife, but color was changed to light blue.

The 4 mills retains its size and design of the glass lamp but the color was changed to olive-green.

The 10 mills stamp retains only its size but the design was altered and it portrays the Eagle of Saladin (the emblem of the Republic) with a silhouette of the Citadel of Cairo in the background, the color was changed to violet.

The 35 mills retains its size and design, depicting commerce and means of transportation. The color was changed to marine-blue.



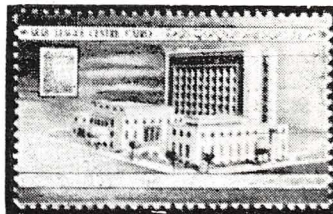
Perforation of all above mentioned ordinary stamps is now $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

UNRECORDED VARIETIES

On the 22nd March, 1960, a commemorative stamp was issued to celebrate the inauguration of the Arab League Centre and the Arab Stamp Museum, instituted at the Centre. The stamp was printed by the Survey Department of Egypt with a unified design for six of the Arab Countries (Libya, Sudan, Yemen, Jordan, U.A.R. (Syria), and U.A.R. (Egypt)).

The stamp depicts the Centre's building, with the text "Arab League Centre, Cairo" in English and Arabic at the top of the stamp. The name of country, its emblem, or the portrait of its king, and the denomination were then overprinted in black.

A sheet of 50 stamps had escaped the overprint and was found in Damascus. It can be therefore attributed to any of these six Arab countries and considered a variety of its stamps.



* * * *

Four sheets of the 2 mills and one sheet of the 40 mills. current regular stamps and also two sheets of the 10 mills. commemorative World Refugee Year stamp, were found with the watermark inverted.

* * * *



One of the two photos illustrated above is for the 3 mills. of 1948 regular PALESTINE stamp, with the overprint inverted; and the other for the 55 mills. on 100 mills. regular PALESTINE stamp, with double overprint, one inverted.

The two varieties are quoted in Zeheri Catalogue (No. 3a, page 257 and No. 68a, page 264) but not illustrated.

UNSOLD COMMEMORATIVES DESTROYED

All commemorative stamps remain on sale for three months only as from date of issuance, unless sold out before. At the expiration of that date, no local sales are allowed to dealers or collectors, but a small quantity is left at the Philatelic Office of the Postal Authority, to satisfy orders to be received from abroad during the next three months.

At the termination of these six months, no sales whatever should be effected, but the remaining quantities should be burnt in the presence of a committee of some high officials.

The most important commemoratives destroyed recently are as follows :

<i>Date of Issue</i>	<i>Occasion</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Quantity printed</i>	<i>Quantity destroyed</i>
7.4.1960	World Refugee Year (PALESTINE)	10 mills	494.400(1)	216.485
7.4.1960	" "	35 mills	491.150(1)	213.259
23.7.1960	8th Anniversary of the Revolution	100 mills Miniature Sheet (Cairo Stadium)	414.479(2)	236.193
6.4.1961	World Health Organization Day	35 + 15 mills	511.450	349.907
6.4.1961	" " (PALESTINE)	10 mills	519.500(1)	236.357
15.5.1961	Palestine Day (PALESTINE)	10 mills	455.600(1)	156.957

(1) 150,000 stamps of each of these quantities were sent to Gaza Strip, to be used for postage on correspondence.

(2) About 10,000 of this quantity were used on parcels.



AVIS AUX JEUNES

Les jeunes membres du club "Internationaler Briefclub" en Allemagne, (garçons et filles de 13 à 25 ans), désireraient correspondre avec la jeunesse de notre pays pour échanger des timbres-poste, cartes illustrées et monnaies ainsi que leurs impressions sur le cinéma, la musique et les langues.

Les correspondances pourront se faire en anglais, français, allemand, espagnol, portugais, hollandais et esperanto.

Les intéressés pourront adresser leurs correspondances directement à l'adresse du club :

INTERNATIONALER, BRIEFCLUB, ESSEN-STEELE, GERMANY.

IS IT A TRIAL OVERPRINT OF BARS?

It was decided in April, 1953, to blot by three bars the face of the portrait on the various ordinary and airmail stamps, still in use at that time. The first denomination which received this overprint was the 10 mills. postage stamp of 1944, being the one used on internal letters, and therefore the most pressing.

The used vertical pair of this stamp, illustrated here, received this overprint twice, once with very short bars measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 millimeters only, the second time with the usual bars of 12-13 millimeters.

The small bars are shifted in such a way that they cover almost all the portrait's face on the lower stamp, while they leave about a half of this face shown on the upper stamp. Most probably the whole face must have appeared on some of the other rows of the sheet.

Consequently, I may come to the conclusion that these short bars were first adapted, but noticing that any small misplacement would make the overprint defective, they were rejected, and much longer bars were used.

The sheet (or sheets) which had received the trial overprint of the short bars, received once more the usual overprint and was released for circulation.

It is true that a large portion of the face, or even the whole of it, shows on some ordinary and airmail stamps overprinted with the usual accepted bars, as can be seen on the 2 mills. airmail stamp illustrated here, but this is due to bad misplacements, which was not anticipated.

Anyhow, the bars used in this overprint are the longer that could have been applied, as they extend to the two sides of the oval frame that contains the portrait.



LES TIMBRES, SURCHARGES ET CACHETS RELATIFS AUX LETTRES EN RETARD

par Me. Gabriel BOULAD

Nous remercions notre confrère Me. Gabriel Boulad, membre de notre Société, d'avoir bien voulu nous permettre de publier cet article, déjà paru dans la revue suisse "Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung", No. 10/1961.

Beaucoup de philatélistes semblent ignorer qu'il y a, en divers pays, des timbres, des surcharges et des cachets relatifs aux lettres en retard.

Une première catégorie de ces timbres, surcharges et cachets, est destinée à percevoir une taxe ou supplément d'affranchissement pour permettre aux lettres en retard de rattraper le courrier, qui a déjà quitté le bureau de poste et de le rejoindre à la gare ou au port. — Les catalogues mentionnent ces timbres ou surcharges et même certains cachets de ce genre.

C'est ainsi que le Catalogue Yvert mentionne des timbres pour lettres en retard en Colombie et dans les deux districts de Antioquia et de Bolivar (voir pages 351, 354 et 356 de l'édition de 1962), comme en Panama-République (voir page 1131), en Trinité (page 1396), en Uruguay (page 1430) et en Victoria (page 1465). — Cette mention se trouve à la suite des timbres de Service. — Il y a lieu de remarquer cependant que pour la Trinité, il s'agit d'une surcharge dont le texte est : "Too-Late" apposée sur certains timbres et que pour l'Uruguay, il s'agit, dit le Catalogue, d'une oblitération dont le texte est : "Fuera de Hora"; mais il semble que c'est aussi une surcharge.

Les Catalogues Stanley Gibbons et Scott font également mention de ces timbres et surcharges.

En Grande-Bretagne, il semble qu'il y a quelque chose de semblable; bien que les catalogues n'en disent rien. — Je possède, en effet, un fragment sur lequel il y a cinq timbres de Grande-Bretagne (no. 95

DOPO LA
PARTENZA



Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Yvert) qui portent l'oblitération de Liverpool à la date du 11 mars 1898 avec le texte : "Late (L X) Fee". Il s'agit donc bien d'un supplément d'affranchissement pour retard, ce qui range cette oblitération dans la même catégorie précédente (Fig. 1).

Par contre, il y a une seconde catégorie de cachets qui, d'après moi, ne sont pas relatifs à une taxe ou supplément d'affranchissement, mais qui sont simplement destinés à indiquer et à certifier que la lettre n'a été postée qu'après le départ du courrier, un courrier probablement unique dans la journée, et qu'elle ne pourra par conséquent partir que par le courrier du lendemain. — Le destinataire ne sera donc pas surpris de ne recevoir la lettre qu'avec un certain retard, probablement de 24 heures.

*Dopo la
Partenza*

Fig. 4.

APRÈS DÉPART

Fig. 5.

APRES DEPART

Fig. 6.

TOO LATE

Fig. 7.

DOPO LA
PARTENZA

Fig. 8.

AVION PARTI

Fig. 9.

C'est dans cette catégorie qu'à mon avis il faut ranger les cachets suivants :

En Italie, le cachet "Dopo la partenza" en deux lignes, employé entre les années 1840 et 1855 environ (Fig. 2).

En France, le cachet "Après le Départ" sur trois lignes dans un cadre, employé entre les années 1855 et 1870 environ (Fig. 3).

En Egypte, le cachet "Dopo la Partenza" sur deux lignes, employé entre les années 1872 et 1880 environ (Fig. 4), ainsi que le cachet "Après Départ" sur une seule ligne, employé entre les années 1880 et 1900 environ (Fig. 5).

En Turquie, un cachet semblable à ce dernier, employé entre les années 1890 et 1900 environ (Fig. 6).

En Grande-Bretagne, un cachet circulaire avec le texte "Too-Late" suivi des lettres ("F.B.G.P.O."), employé vers 1900.

Dans certaines Colonies britanniques, un cachet de même texte "Too-Late" dans un cadre, vers 1940-1950 (Fig. 7).

De nouveau en Italie, un cachet "Dopo la partenza" sur deux lignes, employé récemment, en 1952 (Fig. 8).

Enfin de nouveau en France, des cachets de textes divers "Avion parti" (en 1932) et "Déposé trop tard" (en 1938, Figs. 9 et 10).

DÉPOSÉ TROP TARD

Fig. 10.

AVION PARTI

Fig. 11.

Et de même en Syrie, le cachet "Avion parti", avec un texte arabe malheureusement illisible (en 1935, Fig. 11).

De toute évidence, ces divers cachets sont destinés à renseigner le destinataire sur le retard dans l'envoi des lettres en question et par conséquent sur le retard dans leur arrivée.

A mon avis de pareils cachets, de l'une ou l'autre catégorie, donnent à l'entier sur lequel ils se trouvent une sensible plus-value.

M. HAGOPIAN

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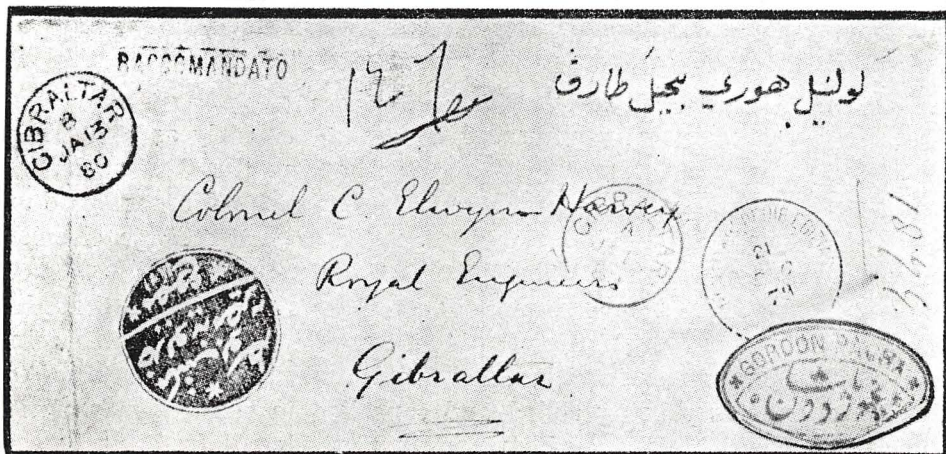
(au dessous de la "Société Philatélique d'Egypte").

COMMENTS ON THE SALE OF THE BYAM COLLECTION

by Peter A. S. SMITH

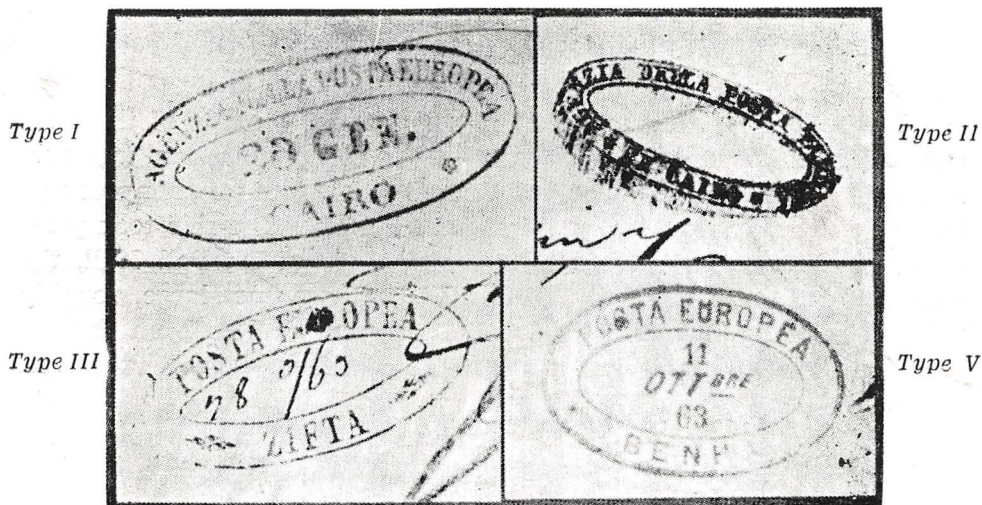
I had the great fortune to be able to attend the sale of the most remarkable Egyptian collection since the Palace Collection was sold in Egypt — the collection of Dr. William Byam, whose many contributions to Egyptian philately are so well known. The sale took place on October 24th and 25th, on the second floor of 50, Pall Mall, the offices of Robson Lowe Ltd. The attendance was not large, roughly thirty, consisting largely of dealers. There were dealers from France, Italy, and Switzerland, but the only collectors from abroad were Jean Boulad d'Humières and myself. Several members of the Egypt Study Circle were present, and Dr. Byam himself attended some of the sessions.

The auctioneer's rostrum was occupied for the initial session by Robson Lowe himself, who started the sale promptly and kept it moving at the rapid pace necessary to go through 212 lots in 66 minutes (it actually ran a little overtime owing to the spirited bidding). It can be seen easily that the atmosphere was tense, and that the bidders had to pay close attention at every second. The bidding started off weakly, but soon picked up when the 1879 cover and letter from General Gordon from Massawa came up. The cover realized £80; the bidding on the letter reached £45.



Cover from General Gordon from Massawa, 21st December, 1879, realized £80.

The Posta Europea material, which was remarkable in its completeness, went at high prices, starting with £12 for a Type I Alexandria. Much of this material was bought by Continental dealers.

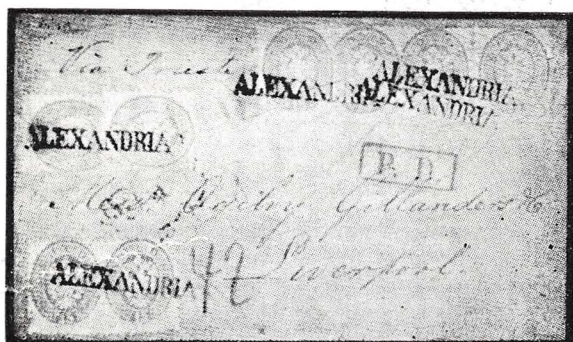


Posta Europea markings.

The 1864 essays (Zeheri 1-4) sold for £60, just half Zeheri catalogue value. Some of the very rare Arabic seal cancellations were represented by covers from Chanak Kile, Mytilene, and a loose 1874 1 p.t. from Cairo. The prices realized, £75, £100 and £12, were exceptional. Not many years ago a very similar cover to the Chanak one was sold at auction in New York for less than a quarter of this price. The British Post Office material followed, and made strong prices all along, often above estimates. There were three examples of the rare combination use of Egyptian stamps with British stamps, they sold at £32 to £40. The equally rare "crowned circle" franks were sold at £36 (Alex.), £38 (Cairo), and £80 (Suez).

The Greek Post was represented with items as early as 1834. The most interesting item, lot 64, was a cover bearing the Greek Alexandria date stamp, a Greek stamp cancelled at Kerkyra for postage due, and an Egyptian 1 p.t. 1867 stamp cancelled with a strange circular mark containing a smudged Turkish inscription, said to read "struck in Constantinople". The explanation given by Dr. Byam is that the cancellation on the Egyptian stamp is an impression of a Turkish coin, and that the letter was introduced as legal evidence in a court action, the Egyptian stamp being added and cancelled in connection with it. The stamp could have played no part in the original franking of the letter, as it was sent in November, 1866, about nine months before the

Egyptian stamp was issued. It is said there were at one time several such covers. The price realized was £67.10.0. A combination cover of 1863 with the Posta Europea frank of Cairo and a Greek 80 L. stamp sold for only £14, much less than the £21 it brought at the sale of the Hinde collection four years ago. Combination covers with Egyptian stamps did far better, bringing £70 to £105.



Austrian Post cover, cancelled with the straight-line ALEXANDRIA handstamp, realized £400, eight times the estimated price.

The lots of Austrian Post material were a rich showing, and evoked some of the more remarkable prices of the sale. In one case *eight times* the estimated price was reached, when a cover bearing eight copies of the Lombardy-Venice 15 s. of 1864 cancelled with the straight-line ALEXANDRIA handstamp sold for £400. A combination cover with the same cancellation on a 15 s. plus an Egyptian 1866 1 p.t. stamp cancelled at Cairo in red brought £320. Such prices reflect the frenzied bidding of the Continental dealers. This led to so many fantastic prices for the Austrian and Italian Post lots that the rest of us were left breathless. High prices were the rule throughout the French Post lots as well. The most interesting item in this section is perhaps lot 146, a cover from Alexandria to London, mailed at the British P.O. but franked with a French stamp (40 c. Empire perf.), duly cancelled with the British "BO1" obliterator. The realization, £60, was five times estimate.

The small section of ten lots of the Russian P.O. reflects the relative rarity of this compared to the offices of the other European powers. Several types of handstamp were represented, and although the strikes were often very poor (as usual with this material), the prices realized were several times estimates. The greatly increased interest in this material may be attributed to the comprehensive treatment of this office given by Tchilinghirian and Stephen in their recent remarkable series of books on the Russian Post Offices Abroad. The prices were roughly five times those for similar material sold four years ago at the Hinde sale.

The Italian Post section featured several particularly fine examples of the very rare covers bearing the imperforate Sardinian stamps in combination with the Posta Europea frank. One of them, in which the stamps were cancelled with the PIROSCAFI POSTALI INGLESII handstamp, the rarest of the group, was bought by Dr. Byam at the Hinde sale in 1957 for £80; this time it realized £360! Another example, possibly the only other such known, brought £400. The rest of the Italian section, which was very large and comprehensive, continued to show unusual strength. There were examples of the most unusual use of the Italian date stamp of Alessandria used to cancel adhesives, and several covers showing the rare combination of the first-type Italian date stamp with the second-type obliterator ("234" in bars).



Italian Post cover, with the Posta Europea frank, bought in 1957 for £80, realized £360!

The Egyptian stamps themselves came up in the second session, and began with the remarkable block of six of the Pellas essay for the 1 p.t. of 1866 (Zeheri 15); it greatly exceeded estimate, and brought £160. By contrast, a single (slightly thinned) brought only £3! A most useful feature of the catalogue of this section is the description of the ten types of the 2 p.t. and 5 p.t. stamps, hitherto unpublished (see L'O.P. for October, 1961). The complete proof sheet of the 5 p.t. that enabled this study to be made was sold for £28, surely a bargain. A remarkable study of the entire first issue, 76 stamps in one lot, comprising examples of the ten types of the para values and the 5 p.t., and

of the nine types of the 10 p.t., with full descriptions of the distinguishing characteristics, brought £350. The patience and effort required to put together such a collection must have been enormous.

The 5 para lots contained an example of the very rare upright watermark. It approached the Zeheri catalogue value of £45 and brought £32, surely a remarkable price for a watermark variety. An example of the rare perforation 13 all around reached £19 (Zeheri £30). The 10 para lots started off with a remarkable corner block of six with marginal inscriptions; it realized £180, more than the block of 21 that followed (£160). A used example perf. 13 sold for £16, just over half Zeheri. A used 20 para in the same perforation made the same price. The 1 p.t. lots started off with a lovely first day cover from Benha, which went for £95, nearly four times estimate. Blocks of this stamp sold for £36 and £26 unused (Zeheri £75), but a used block, much rarer, sold later in the sale for only £11 (Zeheri £100); I was fortunate enough to get it. The really remarkable piece was the unique block of 53, showing many of the perforation 13 rows; it remained unsold when the bidding stopped at £320, which is no more than an equivalent number of ordinary blocks of four would have brought. The 2 p.t. corner block with marginal inscriptions, illustrated on the cover of the October, 1961, L'O.P., exceeded estimate considerably and brought £320. An ordinary block of four, but with perforation 13 at foot, sold for £135 (Zeheri £350). The bisects of this stamp were well represented, and brought significantly increased prices over even as recent a sale as the Cicurel sale earlier this year, where a cover did not make reserve when it was estimated at £30-35. A Byam cover brought £65, and another, bearing the *imperforate* stamp bisected (not catalogued by Zeheri) brought £95.

The 5 p.t. stamps brought £3 to £10 as individuals, the variation being due to condition, particularly centering and gum, which reflects the great scarcity of really fine examples. The error with inscription of the 10 p.t. in a used single perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 15$, brought £90; just a few months before at the Cicurel sale such a stamp sold for only £50. An unused, lightly creased *imperforate* example brought only £10, surprisingly low. The 10 p.t. stamps showed the same dependence of price on condition, the nicest bringing £8. The real scarcity of used copies of this stamp was apparent in the fact that there were only three copies in this sale; a slightly tinned copy brought £8, but an exceptionally fine one sold for the remarkable price of £24! The only recorded copy of the 10 p.t. perf. 13 all around sold for £75 (unpriced in Zeheri). In summary, it can be said that the first issue went for high prices whenever the item was unusual for either rarity or con-

dition, but that ordinary items did not bring unusual prices, often being about 30% of Zeheri, and sometimes did not even reach reserve.



1866

Used 5 P.T. with inscription of the 10 P.T., perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 15$, realized £90.



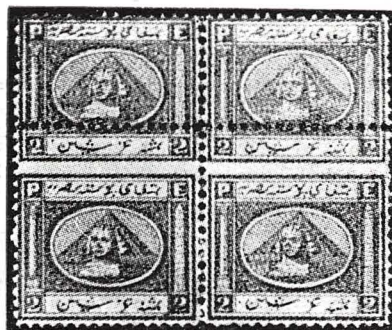
1866

The only recorded copy of the 10 P.T., perf. 13 all around, sold for £75.

An interesting section of essays of the 1867-9 period came next, and brought roughly a third of Zeheri prices. The block of four different designs (Penasson, Zeheri No. 19) in blue sold for £30, almost the same as it brought four years before at the Hinde sale (£31). However, the excessively rare blocks of six in miniature sheet form (Zeheri 20 and 21) brought nearly full Zeheri value — £95 for the two. A die proof of the 10 para issued stamp of 1867 was offered as a single lot, having the "extra character" impressed in albino, and being the piece that provided the clue to the "extra character" variety (Zeh. 9a) in Byam's classic article in the *London Philatelist* and *L'O.P.* It realized £23, well over estimate. Zeheri does not distinguish in the catalogue between the die proofs and the sheet-form proofs, both of which were printed in black. A lot of 25 copies of the black sheet-form proof of the 1 p.t. was also sold, realizing £17, compared to the Zeheri value of £200 (computed as three blocks of four and 13 singles). The Post Office notice announcing the Second Issue, with a complete set of stamps affixed, one of two known, listed by Zeheri without price, realized £30, and I am now the proud owner. For comparison, a nearly mint set of the stamps alone sold for £20. The 5 para value featured some remarkable blocks, one of 76! This attracted no bids above £67.10., rather low when one takes into account the rarity of all blocks of this issue, and remained unsold. The perforation holes on these stamps are so large compared to the size of the teeth, that there is very little paper to hold the stamps together, and blocks have not survived as well as from other issues. The chain flaw on the 5 para (Zeh. 8a) brought only £7.10., surprisingly low compared to the Zeheri value of £40. The analogous flaw on the 1 p.t., Zeh. 11a, did little better, bringing £12 and £6 for a sound and a damaged copy (Zeh. £40).

The 1 p.t. lots contained a rich variety of material, including an enormous number of mint blocks, but nothing as large as the 5 para block. This stamp is of particular interest because of the several printings and the varieties of the extra character and the variation in the number of dots in the inscription. Byam's original study, comprising 195 stamps with many blocks, sold for £130. A start had been made on an expanded study, with partial plating of some of the stones; this material was mostly in one large lot that brought £135. For a stamp usually regarded as "common", these are remarkable realizations, and show the value of study in increasing the value of a collection. The 2 p.t. lots were few, but included one quite remarkable piece — a block of the perf. 12 1/2 all around variety, Zeh, 12g. It sold for £105, compared to £160 Zeheri value as four singles. The 5 p.t. lots contained a mint and a used block, price £160 and £125. Ordinary singles were well represented, but sold at low prices, about one-fifth Zeheri, in most cases.

*A block of the 2 P.T. of 1867,
perf. 12½ all around, with
much original gum, realized
£105.*



A section of essays followed, composed of many of the interesting designs of the 1870's; they went as low as one-fifth Zeheri value in many cases. After that, the 1869 color change stamps, 10 and 20 para, were sold. A block of 35 of the 10 para was unusual not only for its size, but for having a sheet margin — marginal pieces are extraordinarily scarce on the second issue. It brought £100, which is a large sum, but small compared to the Zeheri value of £480 computed for eight blocks of four. The bisects of this stamp were present as two genuine examples (a welcome change when one sees so many doubtful specimens offered about). The one on a large piece of newspaper, the proper use, brought £38, and the one on a smaller piece brought £16.

The second day of the sale started out with the wonderful collection of the Third Issue, recently written up by Dr. Byam himself in L'O.P. Particularly notable was the detailed study of the 20 para,

with many blocks, including a sheet-corner piece. Great interest was shown in any block showing the straight-line bar of color that appears on one side of the sheets of the 1872 printings, and such pieces brought the highest prices. The master study of the many prominent printing flaws of the 20 para sold for £150 for 274 stamps. This section was richly illustrated, but the arrangement of the illustrations and the descriptions in the catalogue unfortunately are in many cases ambiguous, and one cannot tell for sure which flaw has actually been assigned a location. Of particular interest were the lots with matched stereos; that is, the same plate flaw appearing on a typographed and a lithographed stamp. They were broken up into lots of individual pairs, and did not always reach reserve. Nevertheless, the realizations establish that there is a good market for the scarce lithographs. The best realization relative to estimate was the lot that had three examples of the extensive retouching about the "P" of "POSTE"; £30 was the price (est. £20), a handsome price for something that is not catalogued, and could perhaps be found as an ordinary stamp by the diligent searcher.



1872

*A mint block of six
of the 1 piastre, sold
for £200 (Zeheri
L.E. 80 only for a
block of four).*

The 1 p.t. of 1872 is a fairly scarce stamp unused, and is really rare in blocks, more so than any of the lower values and even the 2 p.t. The Byam collection featured a mint block of six, which sold for £200, compared to the estimate of £70, and the Zeheri value of £80 for a block of four. Another stamp of great rarity is the 2 1/2 p.t. perf. 13 1/4 all around, Zeheri 19b. The Byam copy brought £46, justifying the Zeheri value of £100. Forgeries of this stamp are on the market, usually made from the 1874 stamp, an example with large margins being selected and then provided with faked horizontal perforations in the 13 1/4 gauge. The 5 p.t. stamp is perhaps scarcer than catalogue prices indicate, particularly the perf. 13 1/4 variety. The bidders were well aware of this, and the perf. 13 1/4 stamp used realized £5.10 for a particularly nice example, nearly full Zeheri value, from

a dealer at that ! A used 5 p.t. in compound perf. reached £7, nearly twice Zeheri value !

The 1874-5 issues were represented by many blocks, but on the whole provided little excitement. The very rare 20 para perf. 12 1/2 mint block reached £75 ; at the Palace Collections sale the price of £50 was reached for such a block. The 20 para in compound perf. in a vertical pair imperforate between realized £52.10., over estimate ; this variety is Zeheri 16ff, unpriced. The 1 p.t. value had an unusual number of multiple pieces, including four examples of the horizontal tête bêche variety. There was also an example of the extremely rare compound perf. in a block of four with one stamp tête bêche. It sold for £50, the Zeheri price for a vertical tête bêche pair ; the horizontal is unpriced. The 2 p.t. value had the usual varieties of tête bêche, but also a perplexing piece in the form of a vertical tête bêche pair perf. 13 1/2 x 13 on thick, unwatermarked paper. This variety (and this perforation) is not catalogued by anybody, Zeheri and Gibbons included, and Dr. Byam feels it may be a trial printing. It is said that it was purchased from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., very many years ago, when they had more than one example in stock. It would be most interesting to hear if any reader has a similar piece in his collection. The price reached was £22. The 2 1/2 p.t. provided a surprise when the perf. 12 1/2 x 13 1/4 tête bêche variety came up. It was sold for £70, well over the Zeheri price of £60. The 5 p.t. had some wonderful



1874

A block with much original gum of 2½ piastres, perf. 12½ x 13¼, one stamp variety tête-bêche, sold for £70.

blocks, of which a corner block of twelve sold for £42, compared to a corner block of 15 at the Cicurel sale earlier this year, which sold for £36. The used block of 15 in the Byam sale remained unsold when the bids stopped at £120, showing that the greater scarcity of used blocks is not always appreciated. Finally, a cover with a pair of the 5 p.t. used alone from Zefta to Alexandria, registered, sold for £38. I consider it a doubtful item, for its date, January 1877, is long before the known use of the boxed "R" registry marking on it, there is no apparent reason for 10 piasters postage on a cover of obviously ordinary weight, and the Zefta cancellation is slightly different from

genuine ones known to me. Can any reader tell us of an example of use of the boxed "R" plus "EGYPTE" registry marking on *any* Third Issue cover?

The 1879 provisional surcharges provided the high realization of £135 for a vertical tête bêche pair of the 10 para on 2 1/2 p.t. perf. 12 1/2 — £185 is the Zeheri value. It is certainly one of the rarities of Egypt, but is not as rare as the same variety of the 5 para, which is one of the few rarities not found in the Byam collection.

The wonderful selection of De La Rue sphinxes followed, with numerous large blocks, including one of sixteen of the 5 p.t., a very scarce stamp mint. It is of interest that the latest Gibbons catalogue has raised the price of a single of this stamp to £8. At that rate, the £50 paid for the block of 16 was a real bargain! Lot 667 consisted of the 2 para on 5 para essay surcharge, Zeheri No. 58, unpriced. An imperforate strip of six and a perforated single brought £25. Another interesting unissued item was the Fête Du Nil stamps, represented by the set of four die proofs and a set of the completed stamps; £57.10 was realized, compared to Zeheri £62.

The later issues require less comment, although there were very many interesting items, such as the engravers' proofs of the 2m., 5m., and 50m. of the 1914 pictorials. The 1922 Crown overprint series was well represented by studies of the four printings, which are usually so difficult to distinguish. The surcharge errors were exceptionally well represented, with many of the really rare used varieties. Realizations for these were quite high, in some cases approaching Zeheri values, as with the 20 m. inverted overprint, which realized £36 (Zeh. £50). The less said about the clandestine overprint "errors" the better.

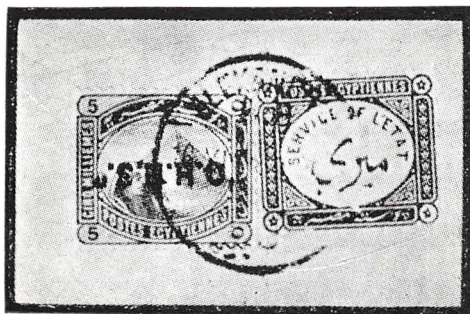
The Essays for the very interesting 1923-4 issue, the first photo-gravure stamps of Egypt and among the first in the world, had an excellent representation; some of the items with notations made by the printers must be unique. Realizations were on the whole not high, but were still good. The issued stamps were sold in only four lots, two of which contained the rare booklets, unfortunately not listed by Zeheri. The collecting of booklets and booklet panes is a recognized and active part of philately, and it is to be hoped that the next edition of Zeheri will remedy this lack with respect to Egypt.

The presumably unique corner block of four with control number of the 15 m. on 200 m. of 1926, surcharge double, reached £60, less than a third of the Zeheri price for four singles.

The most recent item in the collection, the Postage Stamp Anniversary souvenir sheets, exceeded their estimate and brought £5.10.; there was a time when they were selling for twice this.

The postage due section that followed began with a selection of covers that showed the various rate markings; these went for very good prices, often exceeding estimates. The stamps themselves did not do as well, although the bidding was by no means weak. The "die" proofs of the figures of value and inscriptions were of great interest, as I do not believe they have been publicized before. They were bought by our distinguished member, Colonel Danson, for £22. After the sale, the companion piece, the proof of the 20 para before erasure of the internal guide lines, was found in a dealer's stock in London, and I hope to be able to illustrate it later on. The prize of the postage due stamps was the corner block of six with sheet margins of the 5 p.t. grey; it brought £105.

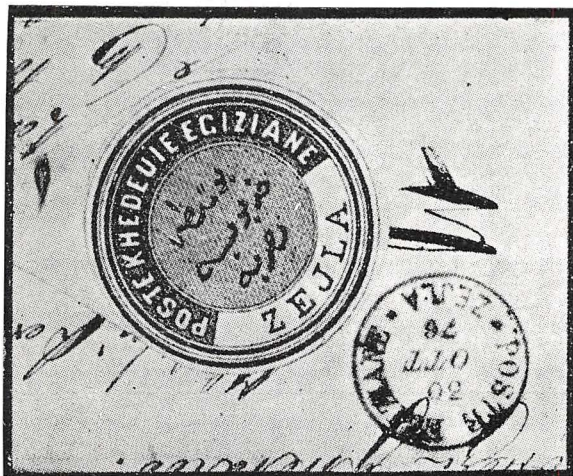
It is interesting to look at the realizations for the 1913 Official stamp with overprint in quotation marks, in view of the article in the October, 1961, of L'O.P. A used single sold for £13, a cover brought £20, and the unique cover with the inverted overprint variety sold for the magnificent sum of £100!



The 1913 Official stamp with inverted overprint in quotation marks, with 1892 (no value) stamp on cover (a unique cover), sold for £100.

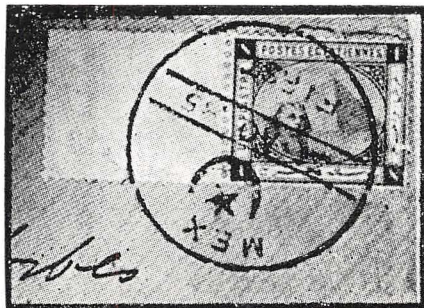
Postal History material made up most of the rest of the sale. It mostly brought record prices, beginning with the only known example of the ZEJLA postmark. This item is in the form of a letter, not a cover, bearing the postmark all alone on the back, while a Zejla inter-postal seal is affixed to the face side of the letter. It brought £70. Early covers followed, showing various rates for which the stamps of the first three issues were intended. The more unusual rates were well appreciated, and a cover with the 1, 2, and 5 p.t. of the second issue exceeded estimate and brought £85, although it was only a front. Red cancellations on the first issue brought great premiums, two covers with the 1 p.t. bringing £22, and a 5 para off cover bringing £6.10. A very rare item, the 5 para first issue used alone on a piece of newspaper, sold for £12.10., which is probably cheap considering the rarity of newspaper-rate "covers". Really high prices were reached when the Suez Canal lots came up; estimates were greatly exceed-

ed, especially for used items. The 1 c. Suez Canal Co., unpriced used in Zeheri, brought £75, and the 40 c., catalogued at £125, brought £80. The provisional cancellations prepared for the Suez Canal Co. and used on stamps of the Second Issue sold almost as high, £22 being paid for a "KIL. 34".



Letter bearing ZEJLA postmark and Zejla interpostal seal, realized £70.

The Napoleonic Post in Egypt was represented by six covers, with different postmarks. The prices were much higher than had been anticipated, running between £30 and £57.10. per cover. The later military post material, such as the 1882 British campaign, continued with prices over-estimate except for the commonest stamp off cover, the Queen Victoria 2 1/2d., which is really not hard to find. A controversial item was in this group: The "MEX/FIRST" cancellation, dated 13 AO 85, on a 1 p.t. blue on cover. It is said to be a short-lived civilian post office opened to cater to the postal requirements of the British troops near Alexandria, and to have been open only from August 1st to September 10th, but I have been unable to learn on what authority or evidence these claims are made. The bidders evidently felt it convincing, however, in order to pay the £40 realized.



Cover with "MEX-FIRST" cancellation, sold for £40.

The more recent section contained one of the rare covers with the 3 mill. Farouk Army Post stamp ; it brought £24. That is really a remarkable price for such a modern item, but is probably justified in view of the extreme scarcity of this stamp on cover (the 3 m. Fuad is relatively common).

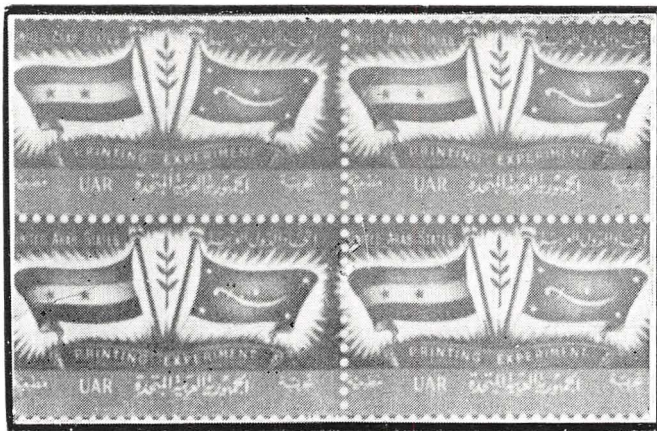
Postal stationery showed strength in the two lots sold, £52.10. being paid for a lot of 23 die proofs (est. £40), and £13 for a collection of 246 of the issued stationery (est. £17).

The sale concluded with a rich lot of Egyptian Offices Abroad, with many covers. Prices were high, and three to four times estimate was not uncommon. The highest price for an ordinary consular office cover was £57.10. paid for a Lagos cover ; a Gedda bisect cover of exceptional appeal sold for £160, however. The even rarer cover with the Type VIII postmark of "DJEDDAH" brought £40 — this cancellation is a rarity even on a loose stamp. One of the few low prices was the £16 realized by a SCIO cover of 1876 ; a similar cover in the Cicurel sale brought £24. Many of the used-abroad lots went to Italian bidders, who forced the price on the RODI cover up to £50. The Sudan Territorial Offices soared higher still, and prices of £5 to £15 were paid for examples of the earlier cancellation types on loose stamps or pieces. The rare cover with the Type VIII Khartoum cancellation was the main contributor to the £72.10. realized by one lot. Many of the Sudan items were pieces of great historical significance connected with General Gordon, and their prices are enhanced thereby. However, even pieces with no historical significance went high.

In conclusion it can be said that the philatelic market for Egypt is clearly strong for rare items, of which there are many that seldom come on the market. The competition now possible from collectors in Europe is forcing prices to new levels, especially in those cases where an item has significance for collectors of other countries as well as Egypt. It is clear that many good pieces, such as those of the Foreign Offices in Egypt, are going into collections of Italy, France, etc., rather than Egypt ; they will be expensive to buy back. The commoner stamps of Egypt have not shown unusual prices, except in cases where they were unusual for outstanding condition. It is possible that the strong market results from a relatively small number of enthusiasts with means. This is nevertheless bound to create greater interest among collectors at all levels. It can also be said that as a result of the Byam Sale, the collections of those of us who have been collecting Egypt long enough to have acquired a few unusual items have become much more valuable ; unfortunately, they have also become much more expensive to add to !

HOW ARE CONTROL BLOCKS OF STAMPS PRINTED BY THE NEW PRESS TO BE COLLECTED?

Stamps of Egypt and the U.A.R. have been printed by the Survey Department Press, since 1925, but recently the Postal Authority established a most modern printing press, the building of which is depicted on the commemorative Post Day stamp issued on the 2nd Jan., 1962 (photo illustrated in New Issue's article). The first production of stamps by this Press was the commemorative stamp issued on July 26, 1961, to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the Suez Canal Company nationalization, but in fact, it did print before this stamp a trial printing, using the design of the United Arab States commemorative stamp of 1959, after substituting the date and value of the stamp by the text "PRINTING EXPERIMENT" in English and Arabic.



Printing Experiment of the Postal Authority Press.

The Survey Department Press continued in the meantime, and will continue for some other time, to print some of the commemorative issues (but not the regular stamps), till such a time when the new press is furnished with all the equipments, necessary to do the whole work solely. This will by no means exceed the current year.

The marginal inscription (Control No. or Plate No.) on sheets printed at the Survey denotes the date of printing, i.e., 40 for 1940, preceded by character A for the first printing or B for the second printing by the same plate in the same year. In the latter case the first inscription is struck off by two horizontal lines and the new

Control No. succeeds, and so forth in the following years; but if a new plate is used for the same stamp, the new Control No. is inscribed solely (without mentioning the previous numbers), preceded also by letter A or B to signify the first or second printing in that year.



The upper block comes from a plate used for first printing in each of two successive years, while the lower comes from the same plate when used for a second printing in the latter year.



The upper block comes from a new plate, the lower comes from a new plate also, used for a second printing in the same year.

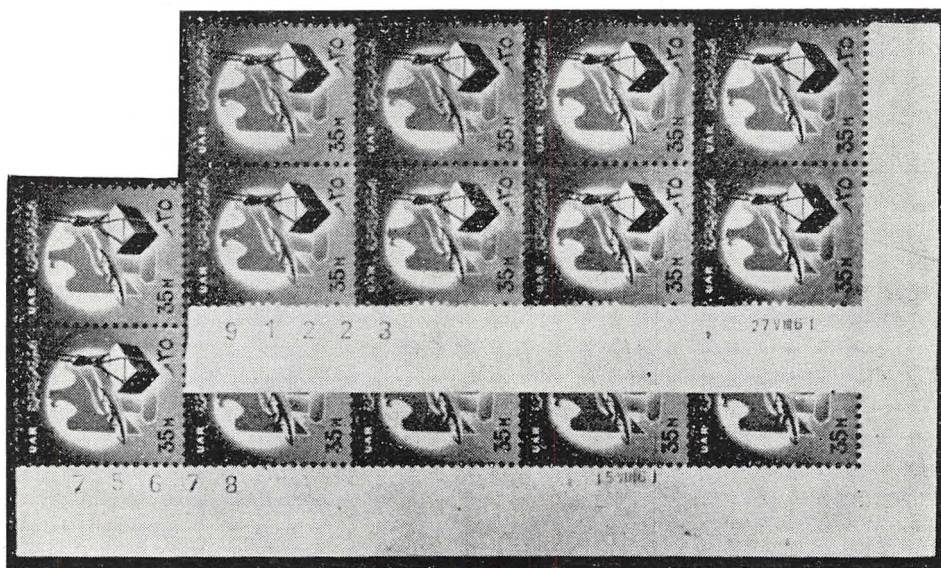
Using a new plate to print the same stamp generally takes place when a defect in the former plate has been left unnoticed till the stamp was released. This was the case in which plate No. A/44 was substituted by plate No. B/44 (see photo illustrated above). The third stamp on the sheet had a plate flaw on the Arabic word for POSTAGE, deforming it to a mistaken word. This is the variety No. 149 b in Zeheri Catalogue, price P.T. 120, which by no means signifies the rarity of this error.

Inscriptions of these Plate Nos. do not take much space on the sheet's margin, and thus enable collectors to acquire them on blocks of four stamps, with few exceptions which have to be collected in blocks of six.



Zeheri No. 149b

The new press substituted this method of inscription by having the date of printing in full (27 VIII 61) printed on the margin, and also the consecutive sheet number, far away up. The space between the date and the serial number differs on the sheets, even on the sheets of the same issue, as shown on the photo illustrated here.



Now, if a collector desires to have both date and number contained in his block, he should have it in eight or ten stamps, as the case may be, but if he contents himself with the date only, he will still have it in four as usual. Collectors may afford the larger blocks of the low denominations, but some of them may not be able to meet the expense of such blocks of the high values. A block of ten of the L.E. 1 value will cost ten pounds, but fortunately for those collectors, this denomination will not be issued again, leaving the 500 mills. stamp to be the top value of the regular set. The stock at the Postal Authority of the one pound stamp will be entirely used in a period of three months. On the other hand, collectors who find pleasure in seeking these blocks in inverted watermarks, will be disappointed to know that the new press will not print any kind of stamps on watermarked paper, except those of a denomination above 50 mills. only.

M. EID

THE FORTHCOMING COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS UP TO JULY 1962

<i>Date of Issue</i>	<i>Occasion</i>	<i>Denom. of U.A.R. stamps</i>	<i>Denom. of Palestine stamps</i>	<i>Printer</i>
1) Febr. 12, 1962	The 1st Death Anniversary of Lumumba.	10 mills	—	Postal Authority
2) Febr. 22, 1962	The Silver Jubilee of the Girl Guides Association	10 mill's	—	Survey of Egypt
3) March 7, 1962	The 5th Anniversary of Gaza Strip Liberation	10 mills	10 mills	" " "
4) March 21, 1962	Mother Day	10 mills	—	" " "
5) March 22, 1962	The Arab Propaganda Week	10 + 5 mills	10 mills	" " "
6) March 23, 1962	Meteorological Day	60 mills Air Mail	—	Postal Authority
7) April 7, 1962	Malaria Combat Campaign	10 & 35 mills	10 & 35 mills	" "
8) April , 1962	The 150th Anniversary of the Military Academy	10 mill's	—	" "
9) May , 1962	Mukhtar Museum	10 mills	—	" "
10) July 23, 1962	The 10th Anniversary of the Revolution	10 stamps of 10 mills each & a miniature sheet of 100 mills.		" "

LONDON STAMP AUCTION YEAR ENDS

H. R. Harmer sales again over £400,000.

Another highly successful stamp auction year ended at H. R. Harmer's New Bond Street Galleries on December 13 when a 3-day sale made £10,767.

The year's total for the 39 auctions was £412,135 a figure only twice exceeded in the firm's history. The combined turnover of the London, New York and Sydney houses was again over £1,000,000. At the end of June £43,470 was realised for the late C. Emerson Huston's Gold Medal Cape of Good Hope collection in which the famous cover bearing the "Woodblock" error in a block of three with a normal single sold for £2,600.

Eleven individual pieces made £1,000 or more with the year's highest price £3,100 paid for the Straits Settlements 1910 \$500 against the catalogue figure of £2,250. This created a new world record for a Commonwealth 20th century stamp.

CAMPAGNE DE L'O.M.S. POUR L'EMISSION DE TIMBRES-POSTE POUR L'ERADICATION DU PALUDISME

Deux évènements publicitaires dignes de mention ont eu lieu au cours du week-end du 17 au 19 novembre 1961 pour lancer la campagne des timbres-poste pour l'éradication du paludisme de l'O.M.S., une agence spécialisée des Nations-Unies.

Le 17 novembre, avait lieu au siège des Nations-Unies une conférence de presse et une réception qui groupa un nombre d'environ 120 des correspondants étrangers, éditeurs philatéliques, attachés de presse et personnalités importantes. Le Dr. R. Coigney, Chef du Bureau de Liaison de l'O.M.S., le Prof. Oswaldo da Silva, Chef de la Section Eradication du Paludisme de la "Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)" à Washington, et Monsieur Manfred R. Lehmann, de l'Agence Philatélique pour l'Emission des Timbres-Poste pour l'Eradication du Paludisme, étaient présents pour décrire l'historique de la lutte et de la campagne en question. Il y avait également un exhibit élaboré de photographies illustrant le travail anti-paludique de l'O.M.S. dans le monde entier ainsi que de dessins, proposés pour les timbres-poste.

Des bulletins furent émis simultanément par les services régionaux de l'O.M.S.

Le 19 novembre, un banquet fut offert à 130 invités à l'Hôtel Ten Park Avenue par l'Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corp. et son président, Monsieur Manfred R. Lehmann. Parmi les invités on comptait : Monsieur Franklin R. Bruns Jr. du Service des Postes des Etats-Unis, plusieurs diplomates étrangers, des représentants de publications philatéliques américaines et de la presse en général, de même que des philatélistes et négociants en timbres renommés. Le Dr. Coigney de l'O.M.S. expliqua de nouveau le but de la campagne des timbres-poste de l'O.M.S. et annonça la nomination de Monsieur Lehmann pour diriger l'Agence Philatélique en charge de cette campagne. Monsieur Franklin R. Bruns Jr. formula les souhaits du Chef du Service des Postes des Etats-Unis et il félicita Monsieur Lehmann pour son succès et sa contribution à la philatélie. Monsieur Lehmann fit appel à la collaboration de tous ceux qui assistaient au banquet pour assurer le succès de l'émission anti-paludique.

Le problème du paludisme:

Le paludisme fait plus d'un million de victimes chaque année. C'est dans le monde entier la plus sérieuse maladie transmise par un

insecte. Plus de 1.100.000.000 de personnes sont encore exposées au paludisme de nos jours. Dans plus de 140 pays, le développement économique et social est entravé à cause de la mortalité et de l'incapacité dues au paludisme.

La lutte contre le paludisme débuta il y a des siècles. Le premier remède effectif fut la quinine découverte en 1820. Le moustique Anopheles, porteur du paludisme, ne fut découvert que beaucoup plus tard. Quoique cela permit de combattre la maladie à sa source, les méthodes employées étaient compliquées et coûteuses. Grâce au DDT, découvert en 1939, une campagne d'éradication sur une grande échelle devint possible.

Une lutte contre le paludisme se livre aujourd'hui sur tous les continents sous la direction et la responsabilité de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé et avec la collaboration des pays bénéficiaires et d'autres organisations nationales et internationales. Il s'agit d'un programme long et coûteux qui requiert une longue préparation, de l'adresse et de la persévérance. Toutefois les résultats de ce travail sont un témoignage de ce que l'humanité peut accomplir d'un commun effort pour des causes humanitaires : selon les dernières statistiques, le paludisme a été tout à fait enrayé dans 15 pays, 69 pays poursuivent une campagne active, 59 pays n'ont rien adopté de programme, mais 25 de ces derniers ont élaboré des travaux préparatoires.

Historique de la campagne pour l'émission des timbres-poste anti-paludiques :

Tenant compte de l'intérêt croissant en philatélie dans le monde entier et de la contribution appréciable qu'apporteraient des émissions spéciales de timbres-poste anti-paludiques à l'effort pour débarrasser l'humanité de ce fléau, le Comité Exécutif de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé décida en octobre 1960 d'élaborer une campagne vraiment internationale de timbres-poste dédiée au thème "Le Monde Uni contre le Paludisme". Un comité d'experts en matières postales de l'Italie, de la République Fédérale de l'Allemagne et de la République Arabe Unie fut établi et fut secondé par les représentants de l'O.M.S. pour le choix de l'emblème officiel de la campagne et des dessins envisagés. Le choix se fixa sur les dessins de Hans Hartmann de Suisse. Le motif symbolique illustre une sphère, signe de coopération mondiale sous les auspices de l'O.M.S., surmontant le moustique Anopheles porteur du paludisme, attaqué par la lance d'Esculape, le tout symbolisant la lutte universelle contre le paludisme.

L'O.M.S. a fait appel au concours de ses 109 membres, leur demandant d'émettre des timbres-poste portant ce motif symbolique

commun et d'offrir des dons de timbres, enveloppes premier jour — ou en argent — au fonds anti-paludisme. L'Union Postale Universelle transmet cet appel à ses Membres. La réaction fut prompte et favorable. Environ 70 nations et territoires dans toutes les parties du monde ont déjà indiqué leur intention de participer à cette campagne.

Il est possible que le nombre total des participants atteigne 90 ou même 100, et la campagne de timbres-poste pour *l'Eradication du Paludisme sera la plus grande entreprise du genre dans l'histoire des Timbres*. Plusieurs émissions paraîtront le 7 avril, mais un grand nombre paraîtra au cours de l'année 1962.

Dessins:

Il est désirable que les timbres projetés portent l'emblème officiel de l'O.M.S. pour la campagne d'Eradication du Paludisme. Les autres timbres se rapportant au paludisme peuvent seulement être décrits "précurseurs".

Un groupe d'artistes de renommée internationale a déjà fourni environ 40 dessins différents, incorporant le motif symbolique mais faisant usage d'une grande variété de thèmes et de styles. Ces dessins seront soumis aux gouvernements intéressés comme preuve des grandes possibilités artistiques pour la création de timbres-poste O.M.S. des plus attrayants.



*Agence Philatélique
pour l'Emission des Timbres-poste
pour l'Eradication du Paludisme.*

MICHEL NICOLAIZOS

Négociant en Timbres-Poste

22, Boulevard Saad Zaghloul — Alexandrie - Egypte

R.C.A. 36569

S.E.P. 907

ACHAT — VENTE — ECHANGE

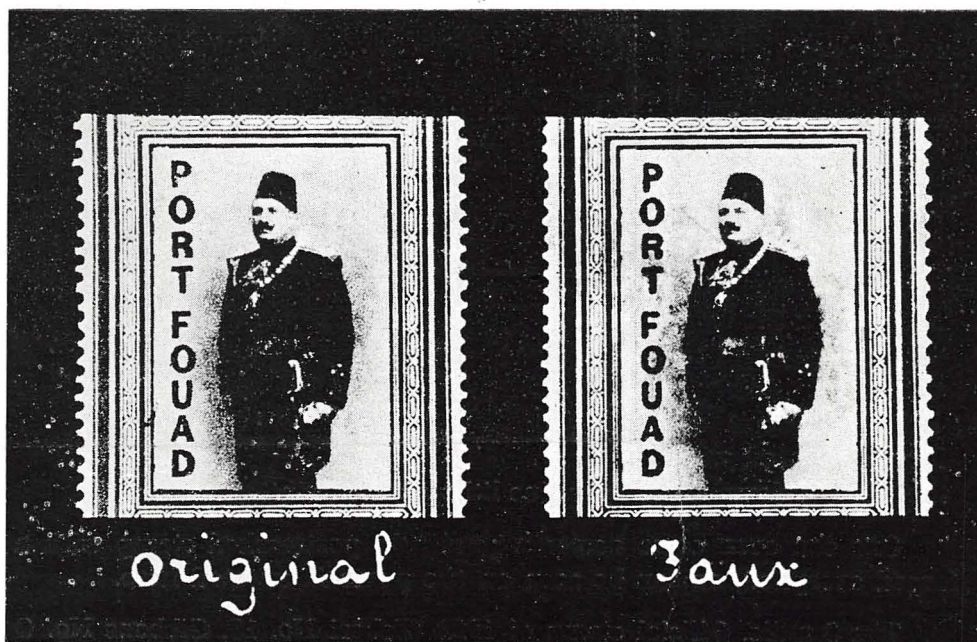
DANGEROUS FORGERY OF OVERPRINT

We reproduce here, with some modifications, the illustrations and descriptions of two of the dangerous forgeries of overprints published in French in No. 7 and No. 8 of this Magazine, and believe that they will help members to identify these forgeries.

The most expensive commemorative set of Egypt is that issued on the 21st December, 1926, to celebrate the inauguration of Port Fuad. It was issued in four denominations by overprinting PORT FOUAD on the three International Navigation Congress's stamps and on the 50 piastres stamp of King Fuad's 58th Birthday. This issue was of a very limited quantity, namely, 2500 stamps of each of the three lower values and 1500 stamps of the 50 piastres stamp.

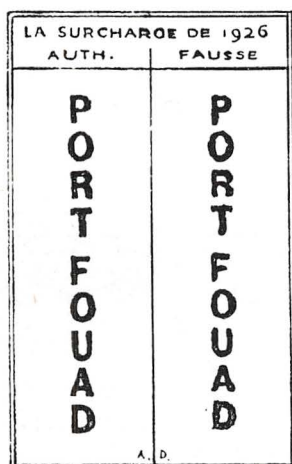
Overprint was made lithographed, horizontally in two lines on the three lower values and vertically on the top value. Forged overprint exists on all the four values.

Two enlarged photos are reproduced hereunder for the 50 piastres stamp, one (at the left-hand side) with the genuine, the other with the forged overprint.



Although both of these two overprints have the same measurement ($23\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters), yet the difference in shape between most of the genuine and forged characters can be noticed, particularly the R, the T, the F and the A.

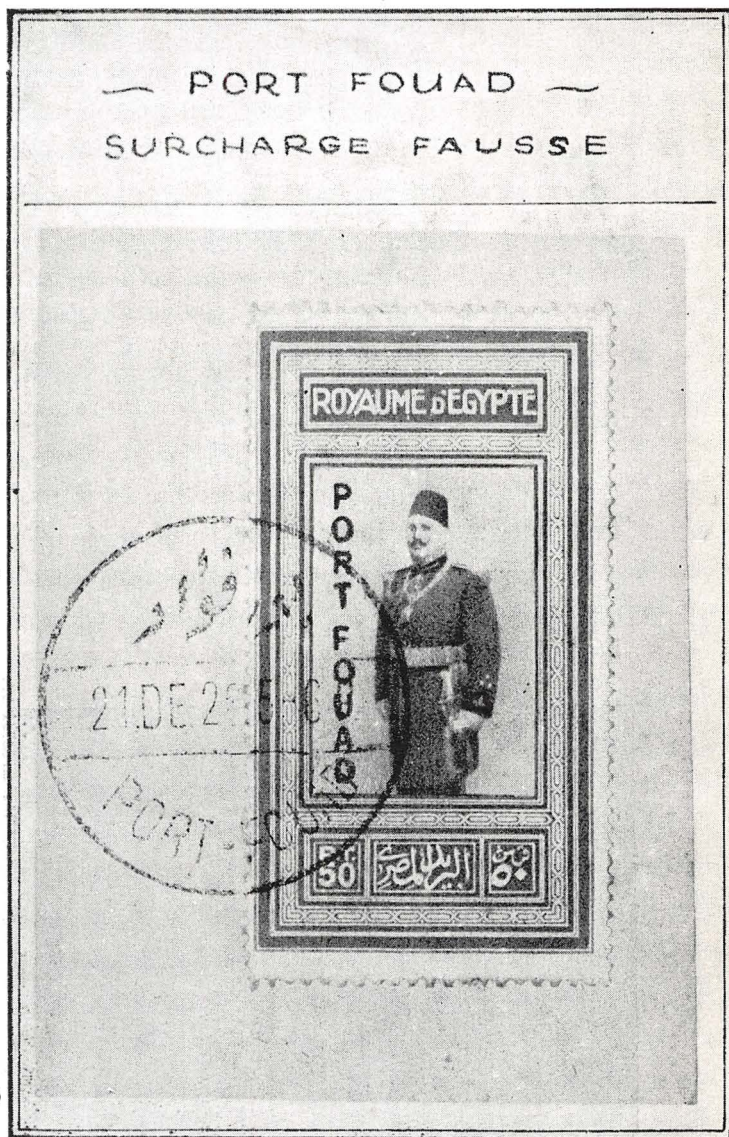
These differences in shape can be more clearly seen on the illustration reproduced here for the two overprints (genuine on the left-hand side).



Moreover, the ink used in the forged typographical overprint has a lightly brilliant colour, compared with the dull colour of the genuine lithographic printing.

One can even come across a genuinely postmarked stamp with a forged overprint, as can be seen on the photo illustrated here.

The 3 mills. Official stamp of 1922 (Zeheri No. 19, Gibbons No. O 24 and Scott No. 0 19), was also issued in a limited quantity, much less

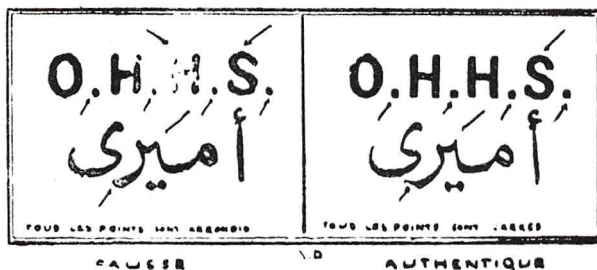


than that of the other three values of the set. It is an ordinary postage stamp, overprinted O.H.H.S. and the equivalent Arabic text, which were dangerously forged.



Here, the dimension of the forged overprint differs slightly, being 15½ millimeters, against 15 millimeters only on the genuine. This dimension is taken from the first character (letter O) to the last stop after S.

LA SURCHARGE DES TIMBRES DE SERVICE DE 1922



The stops after the Latin characters on the forgery are round, while they are square on the genuine stamp. Also the terminals of the vertical bars of the letters "H" are flat on the genuine, while they tend to be curved on the forgery. Some of the Latin and Arabic characters have a different shape on the forgery, as can be seen on the illustration reproduced here; and in general the forged overprint is not so neat as the genuine.

M. EID

—○○—

W A N T E D

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We urgently need quantities of the 1956 Boy Scouts souvenier sheets.

Let us know what you can service us with, we are cash buyers, and will buy regularly.

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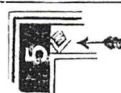
EMISSION du 1er JANVIER 1866

DESCRIPTION DES DEUX DIFFERENTS TYPES

TYPE I

5 PARAS

TYPE II

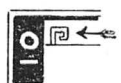


La bordure supérieure gauche en face du 5 commence par un trait



La bordure supérieure gauche en face du 5 commence par deux traits

10 PARAS



La grecque du haut pres de la valeur commence verticalement



La grecque du haut pres de la valeur commence horizontalement

20 PARAS



L'ornementation en forme de croissant au dessus du dessin central est presque fermée et pointue.



L'ornementation en forme de croissant au dessus du dessin central est plate et largement ouverte

1 PIASTRE



Les boucles supérieures de l'ornementation centrale se touchent.



Les boucles supérieures de l'ornementation centrale ne se touchent pas

2 PIASTRES



L'octogone en forme de tresse au dessous des P. E. a dix traits



L'octogone en forme de tresse au dessous des lettres P. E. a onze traits.

5 PIASTRES



Les cercles contenant les lettres P. E. et le chiffre 5 ne touchent pas les boucles du dessin central



Les cercles contenant les lettres P. E. et le chiffre 5 touchent les boucles du dessin central

10 PIASTRES

Une ligne tracée au milieu du zéro inter-jette la perle qui se trouve dans l'ovale



Une ligne tracée au milieu du zéro passe entre les deux perles qui se trouvent dans l'ovale



**DESCRIPTION OF THE TWO DIFFERENT TYPES
OF EACH OF THE SEVEN DENOMINATIONS
OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF EGYPT**

(1st Jan., 1866)

See drawings on the opposite page(1)

TYPE I

5 PARAS

TYPE II

The ornamentation in the top border on the left-hand side next to the figure of value commences by a single stroke.

The same ornamentation commences by double strokes.

10 PARAS

The ornamentation in the top border next to the figure of value commences vertically.

The same ornamentation commences horizontally.

20 PARAS

The little crescent-shape ornamentation over the central arabesque is pointed and nearly closed.

This same ornamentation is flat and wide open.

1 PIASTRE

The two scroll ornaments in the inner oval touch.

These two ornaments do not touch.

2 PIASTRES

The rope-like ornamentation under P.E. in the left-hand top corner has ten strokes.

The same ornamentation has eleven strokes.

5 PIASTRES

Both the outer circles containing P.E. and the value at the top do not touch the loops of the inner scroll ornamentation.

The outer circles touch the loops.

10 PIASTRES

A line drawn through the middle of "0" of figure "10" in the right-hand top corner would pass between the two pearls in the inner oval.

The line would intersect the nearest pearl in the inner oval.

(1) These drawings and descriptions in French are given on page 30 of Zeheri catalogue, 1960.

BYAM'S EGYPT

The sale of Dr. William Byam's collection of Egypt took place in the crowded auction room of Robson Lowe Limited at 50 Pall Mall on the 24th and 25th October. Many foreign visitors were present and contributed to the record total of £25,392, which exceeded the valuations by approximately £4,000.

The four 1864 Posta Europea essays in black went for £60, and the 1837 Waghorn "Cossier" letter made £60. The two examples of the Egyptian stamps with the seal cancellations used on covers in 1868 and 1870 fetched £75 and £100, respectively.

Among the Foreign Consular Posts in Egypt the British crowned circles Alexandria went for £36, Cairo £38 and Suez £84. An 1862 cover bearing the 9d. straw used from Cairo fetched £36 and an 1866 entire from Trieste to Canton bearing six Austrian adhesives and a G.B. 1/- went for £52.

Among the Greek items is an 1866 disinfected cover from Alexandria to Corfu bearing the Egypt 1 pi. and the Greek 80 lep. which fetched £67.10s. and a rather similar cover but with the Greek 40 lep. which was sold for £105; 1870 and 1871 covers both bearing a 20 lep. the first with the Egyptian 1 pi. and the second with a pair of 20 para fetched £70 and £80, respectively.

Among the Austrian items two 1866 covers fetched very high prices, the first bearing eight copies of the 15 sld. brown with the straight line "ALEXANDRIA" went for £400, and the second, bearing a single copy of the same stamp and the Egypt 1 pi., went for £320. Among the items cancelled with the Austrian circular date-stamp, an 1864 front bearing four Austrian and two Italian stamps went for £280, while two combination covers with the large circular date-stamp fetched £170 and £160, respectively. A cover without adhesives but showing the scarce date-stamp of the Austrian Post Office in Port Said, realised £58.

In comparison the French Post Offices were much quieter, the best prices being paid for an 1868 cover bearing the French 40 c. and the Egyptian 1 pi. cancelled with the Crescent and Star of KAFRE DAWAR which realised £72.10s. and an 1866 ship letter to London bearing the 40 c. cancelled BO1 at a British P.O. in Alexandria sold for £60.

Several of the Russian items went extremely well including the two 1868 covers, each of which bore the 20 k., the first to Beirut and endorsed "Vapore Russo" in manuscript at £105, and the second cancelled "785" at Alexandria went for £40. An 1873 cover bearing copies of the 1 k. and 5 k. with the large Alexandria date-stamp realised £130 while an 1868 cover from the Russian office in Alexandria to Port Said with the date-stamp of the last went for £190.

All these records paled before the Italian Post Offices. The three-line types "PIROSCAFI POSTALI" aroused a lot of competition between the continental collectors and surprisingly enough it was not the Italian contingent that purchased most of these attractive covers. The "Austriaci" cover without adhesives went for £100, while among the "Francesi" that bearing Sardinian stamps went for £90, while the attractive cover bearing five Italian stamps, two of which were the 2 lire, went for £230. The Sardinian stamps used on covers via the "Inglesi" packet went for £360 and £400, respectively, while among those carried by the Italians, the Sardinian covers fetched £110, £170 and £270, respectively. Of the "234" covers, the best was a strip of six 10 c. used in combination with the 1 pi. which went for £190.



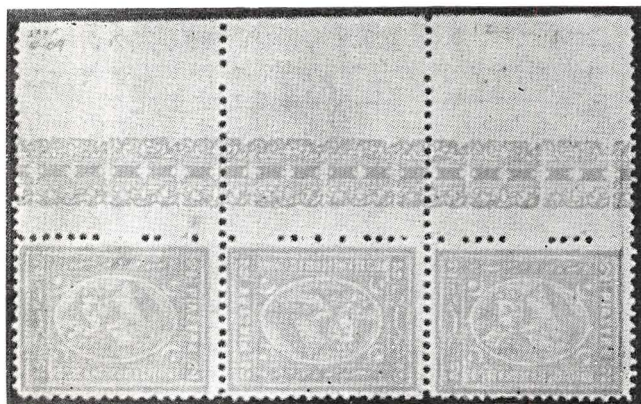
Cover with Sardinian stamp and Posta Europea hand-stamp, sold for £400.

The Egyptian definitive stamps produced some interesting prices but nothing like the same enthusiasm as had been shown for the earlier session. Among the first essays there was an imperforate block

of six of the 1 pi. in mauve with the 10 paras inscription and this went for £160. The reference collection of first types was sold for £350 and among the unused blocks of 10 para (6) £180, 20 para (4) £180, 1 piastre (4) £36 and 2 piastres (6) £320 were outstanding. Other scarce items in the first issue included the 20 para imperforate pair for £46, 1 piastre used on a first day cover £95, a strip of three of the 2 piastres imperforate vertically £42, a bisect on a large piece which also bore the Italian 60 c. mauve — £95, 5 pi. pair mint £48, another imperf. vertically £100, a used copy on a registered cover with the 1 pi. mauve £65, and the perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ error with the 10 pi. inscription — £90, 10 pi. perf. 13 unused £75, and a pair perf. $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ — £67.10s.

Among the 1867-69 essays, the two sheets of each of six impressions setenant of the Penasson essays went for £95, the mint block of the 2 piastres $12\frac{1}{2}$ realised £105, while the mint and used blocks of the 5 piastres fetched £160 and £125, respectively. In the 1869 colour changes, a mint block of thirty-five of the 10 para mauve went for £100, while one of twenty of the 20 para yellow-green realised £75.

There were some interesting prices in the 1872 issues, the master collection of the 20 para typograph realising £150, while a mint block of sixteen went for £140. Among the lithographs, imperforate between pair of the same value realised £140, and a mint block of six of the typographed 1 piastre realised £200. The best of the 1874 issue were the mint blocks of the 20 para perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ at £75, the 1 piastre perf. $13\frac{1}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ with one tête-bêche £50; and the 2 piastres strip of three with one tête-bêche at £58. Surprisingly enough the superb used block of fifteen of the 5 piastres did not sell.



The 2 piastres strip of three of the 1874 issue, with one tête-bêche, fetched £58.

Among the 1879 provisionals the rarest item was the tête-bêche pair of the "10 PARAS" on $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. which fetched £135.

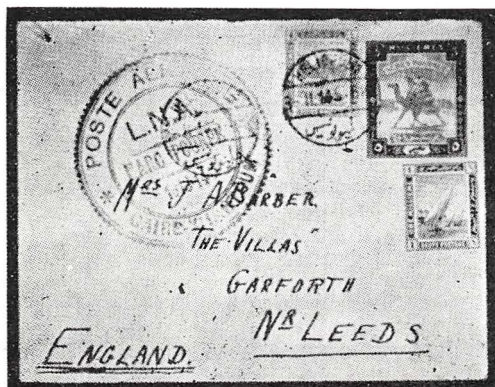
There were many good prices in the De la Rue issue and the original artists' sketch of the 2 piastres fetched £50, the same figure being paid for a mint block of sixteen of the 5 piastres green with inverted watermark. The 1895 Cairo Winter Fête essays (both proof and the set) went for £57.10s.

Among the more modern issues, the mint corner block of the 1926 "15 Milliemes" on 200 m. double surcharge fetched £60, and the Port Fouad set just £3 more. Among the Postage Dues, the mint corner block of six of the 5 piastres grey fetched £105, and the block of four of the 1905 soldier's stamp doubly surcharged went for £42.10s.

The best of the Officials was the 1913 5 m. with the inverted "O.H.H.S." overprint with overprint between inverted commas used on cover and this realised £100, and a mint block of fifteen of the 1922 15 m. second type went for £55. The inter-postal seal of Zeyla on a postmarked letter realised £70.

Among the many covers illustrating the postal rates, an 1867 cover from Alexandria bearing the first 2 pi. and 5 pi. went for £80, and an 1869 front bearing the second issue, 1 pi., 2 pi. and a pair of the 5 pi. fetched £85. Among the Suez Canal a 20 c. on front fetched £85, while off paper the 1 c. went for £75, and the 40 c. at £80.

The Campaign covers sold extremely well, the six Napoleonic items realising £234.10s. The covers used during the British Occupation in 1882 went for £40 and £45. The best of the Airmails was the 1914 3rd February cover to Leeds carried by Marc Pourpe went for £170.



1914 airmail cover with the hand-stamp of "Marc Pourpe, Caire-Khartoum", sold for £170.

Among the "Used Abroads" covers was one used in 1866 from Constantinople bearing a pair of 20 pa. (£80), Lagos 1871 with 1 pi. (£57.10s.), Salloniachi 1871 1 pi. (£44), Dardanelli 1873 1 pi. (£52.10s.), Smirne 1866 1 pi. and 2 pi. (£52.10s.), Gedda 1875 2 pi. bisect plus a whole stamp (£160), Khartum 1884 1 pi. (£72.10s.), Sawakin 1888 from Slatin Pasha written on a portion of his shirt (£155).

FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATELIE

Commission de la Jeunesse, Schwelm/Westf., Boite Postale 112, Allemagne

SERVICE D'INFORMATIONS

Chers Philatélistes,

Après un assez long délai nous vous adressons un nouvel exemplaire de notre Service d'Informations. Nous avons obtenu l'assurance que la F.I.P. en publiera deux éditions par an. Ainsi nous allons pouvoir vous rendre compte des travaux de la Commission de la Jeunesse et des résultats obtenus dans les différentes fédérations nationales. Nous serions heureux de connaître vos propositions et lançons un appel à votre collaboration.

HARTWIG DANESCH

Président de la Commission de la Jeunesse.

Congrès de la F.I.P. en 1961 à Budapest.

Ce congrès vient de se terminer. Il fut très important pour la Jeunesse Philatélique, car une partie de l'ordre du jour fut consacrée à cette commission. La commission de la jeunesse avait soumis aux fédérations nationales un projet d'un règlement pour la classe de la jeunesse lors des expositions internationales placées sous le patronage de la F.I.P. Ce projet, mis en discussion, a permis de constater l'intérêt apporté par les délégués pour certains paragraphes. Le résultat obtenu est l'acceptation d'un règlement pour la jeunesse même si quelques points n'ont pas obtenu l'unanimité des fédérations représentées à Budapest. Tout le monde a approuvé les principes démocratiques qui forment la base de ce règlement dont les points essentiels sont les suivants:

Des participations individuelles et collectives peuvent être exposées.

Les âges respectifs vont de 12 à 18 ans.

Un jury spécial doit fonctionner et se baser sur un système de points.

Les récompenses prévues comprennent des médailles en argent, bronze-argenté, bronze, diplômes, ainsi que des objets de valeur.

Ce règlement étant adopté, il dépend maintenant des jeunes collectionneurs d'envoyer de bonnes participations afin que le jury puisse l'appliquer et donner satisfaction aux meilleures participations.

Exposition de Budapest 1961.

Cette exposition internationale comprenait également une riche participation de la jeunesse dans une classe spéciale. Cent vingt-cinq collections de jeunes philatélistes venant de treize pays se trouvaient réunies dans un bâtiment spécial abritant en même temps un bureau de poste temporaire. A part quelques rares exceptions, ces participations ont atteint un niveau très satisfaisant pour une exposition internationale. On a pu constater les efforts fournis par les différents pays ainsi que les progrès réalisés. Il y avait d'excellentes feuilles de timbres classiques de Suisse, de Finlande, de Hongrie et de la Yougoslavie prouvant que les jeunes s'intéressent aussi aux anciens timbres. La philatélie thématique se distinguait également par de très belles présentations. Le jury spécial a pu attribuer un assez grand nombre de médailles en vermeil, bronze-argenté et bronze aux deux-tiers des objets exposés. Nous profitons de cette occasion pour remercier particulièrement le comité d'organisation de l'exposition pour sa parfaite compréhension vis-à-vis de la jeunesse philatélique.

Exposition mondiale en 1962 à Prague.

Elle aura lieu en 1962 sous le patronage de la F.I.P. et son rang d'exposition mondiale signifie que les participations ne seront pas exposées d'après les groupes que nous connaissons, soit: classe nationale, Europe, Outre-mer, Thématique, Aviation, Jeunesse, etc..., mais d'après les pays d'origine. Ainsi toutes les participations envoyées par la Suisse par exemple seront réunies dans un groupe qui comprendra: la participation du Ministère des PTT, la cour d'honneur, la classe d'honneur et toutes les classes prévues au règlement international de la F.I.P.

De cette façon il sera possible de juger d'un seul coup d'œil le niveau philatélique de chaque Etat. La jeunesse philatélique pourra ainsi et sans aucune difficulté, comparer les différentes collections présentées par les pays respectifs. Il serait donc souhaitable que dès maintenant, les travaux préparatoires soient entrepris dans les fédérations en vue de cette exposition. Le comité d'organisation de l'exposition a déjà nommé dans de nombreux pays des commissaires qui donneront tous les renseignements nécessaires et fourniront les formulaires d'inscription.

La situation dans les fédérations nationales.

Il est réjouissant de constater que de nombreuses fédérations ont des groupes de jeunesse philatélique très actifs. La preuve extérieure de cette activité intense est montrée par les expositions nationales des jeunes philatélistes qui ont eu lieu à Oslo (Norvège), à Aalborg (Danemark), à Budapest (Hongrie), à Wuppertal (Allemagne fédérale) et à Zagreb (Yougoslavie).

Il y a lieu de souligner que toutes les fédérations nationales ont organisé de petites expositions pour la jeunesse philatélique, ce qui est très important pour le développement général de la philatélie parmi les jeunes.



DEMANDE correspondant pour échange nouveautés. Echange 100 timbres-poste Egypte contre 100 autres Espagne, Europe. Ecrire Hernan Vidal Zarranz = Granja Avicola = Torre de Utiel = Espagne.

زنگنه غراف سفينكس

وارتاف داکسیان

۲۰ شارع دوبريه

استعداد تام. إتقان في العمل. دقة في المواعيد

من ب. بصر ۸۸۱۱۱

تليفون ۵۱۴۴۲

ZINCOGRAPHIE SPHINX

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PROMPTITUDE DANS LES LIVRAISONS

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**COMPTE-RENDU DU CONGRES DE LA FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATELIE TENU
A BUDAPEST DU 1^{er} AU 3 OCTOBRE 1961**

Le Congrès annuel de la F.I.P. vient d'avoir lieu à Budapest du 1^{er} au 3 Octobre. 27 délégués de 16 fédérations s'y étaient rendus et 5 fédérations s'y étaient fait représenter. Assistaient également au Congrès comme observateurs le président de la Société Philatélique de Moscou, les délégués de l'association des Philatélistes de la République Démocratique du Viet-Nam, de la Section Philatélie du Kulturbund de la République Démocratique Allemande, de l'Association Philatélique de Mongolie, d'Albanie, du Soudan et de l'Administration des Postes de Corée.

Dans son rapport sur l'exercice 1960/61, le Président de la F.I.P., Monsieur Berthelot, souligna le rôle de la F.I.P. qui consiste surtout à coordonner le travail des fédérations et à réunir par-dessus les divergences politiques les philatélistes de toutes les nations et de toutes les tendances dans une amitié établie au-delà des frontières.

L'assemblée discute ensuite et adopte le nouveau règlement de la classe de jeunesse des Expositions Internationales.

Les membres sortants du Bureau, du Conseil et du Comité Exécutif sont réélus à l'unanimité.

Le Congrès examine les demandes d'admission à la F.I.P. La demande de la Section Philatélie du Kulturbund de la R.D.A. a été rejetée à la majorité des votants. L'Association des Philatélistes de la République Démocratique du Viet-Nam fut priée de représenter sa candidature au prochain Congrès, sa fondation récente n'ayant pas encore permis de juger de ses activités philatéliques. Les demandes d'admission de la Fédération Philatélique de la République Populaire de Mongolie, de l'Association Philatélique Péruvienne, de l'Union des Philatélistes du Soudan et du Clube Filatelico del Uruguay, n'étant pas arrivées dans les délais réglementaires, seront examinées au prochain Congrès.

Il est décidé d'inclure dans les jurys des Expositions Internationales des experts pour les différentes branches de la philatélie : Entiers postaux, aérophilatélie, collections thématiques, et marcophilie.

Le Congrès décide la création d'une Journée F.I.P. tenant lieu d'une Journée du Timbre Internationale, et qui coïncidera avec les Congrès de la F.I.P. Il sera demandé à toutes les Fédérations Natio-

nales de commémorer cette Journée par un cachet spécial dans leur pays, pendant que les organisateurs du Congrès seront priés de lui consacrer un timbre spécial.

Le prochain Congrès aura lieu à Prague du 30 Août au 1er Septembre 1962 à l'occasion de l'Exposition Mondiale du Timbre-Poste organisée par la Fédération des Philatélistes Tchécoslovaques. La première Journée F.I.P. se tiendra donc le 1er Septembre 1962.

Le Congrès décide d'adresser aux Administrations Postales une résolution pour les mettre en garde contre le trop grand nombre d'émissions nouvelles qui risquent de porter préjudice à la Philatélie. Il décide également de renforcer les démarches en vue de la libération des échanges internationaux de timbres-poste.

LA LUTTE CONTRE LES FALSIFICATIONS

La Centrale Internationale pour la lutte contre les falsifications communique :

Les timbres-avion de la Poste Consulaire de l'U.R.S.S. de 1922 ont été falsifiés ensemble avec des cachets d'experts "Jemtchoujin" (vert) et "Richter" (noir). Les autorités compétentes à Moscou ont confirmé que cette émission a été imprimée en une seule fois et qu'il n'existe pas de "seconde émission" ni réimpression comme le prétendent les vendeurs. Il s'agit de faux reconnaissables pour les spécialistes.

LA VENTE DES "STOCKS" ITALIENS

Nous apprenons que l'Administration des Postes italiennes mettra en vente aux enchères publiques ses stocks de timbres hors cours d'une valeur approximative de 9 milliards de lires.

Cette décision a été prise par le Ministre des Postes malgré l'avis des associations italiennes et des négociants italiens.

La Fédération Internationale de Philatélie élève une protestation formelle contre cette décision qui risque de porter un coup fatal à la philatélie italienne.

LA VENTE DES TIMBRES "EUROPA"

La F.I.P. a été informée des conditions de vente des timbres Europa dans certains pays, où un petit groupe de négociants spéculateurs a accaparé la presque totalité du tirage de ces timbres. La F.I.P. a le devoir d'attirer l'attention des collectionneurs sur le fait que le tirage des timbres Europa 1961 est de beaucoup supérieur au tirage habituel. Elle demande aux Fédérations Nationales de conseiller l'abstention devant les prix prohibitifs demandés pour ces émissions.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

"ARGENTINA 62"

An international Philatelic Exhibition, to be known as "ARGENTINA 62", will be held on 19-29 May, 1962, in the City of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, under the patronage of the International Philatelic Federation (F.I.P.). This show has been programmed in honour of the Centenary of the Argentine postal stamps issue known as "Escuditos", which stamps, for the first time reproduced the National Coat of Arms and the wording "Republica Argentina".

Any information on this event shall be gladly granted by the Executive Committee, "ARGENTINA 62", Post Office Box No. 3888, Central Post Office, Buenos Aires.

It has been decided by the Argentine Department of Foreign Affairs and Religion that the Argentine diplomatic representations abroad take charge and forward to Buenos Aires the material delivered to them by those wishing to exhibit at "ARGENTINA 62". Said material will be returned to interested parties once the Exhibition is over.

* * *

WORLD STAMP EXHIBITION

"PRAGA 1962"

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Antonin Novotny has consented to act as patron of the PRAGA 1962 World Stamp Exhibition.

Since this is a world stamp exhibition it will be set up on different lines to what is the usual practice on international shows. Its world characteristics will be given not only by its extent — 10,000 sq. meters of exhibition surface in the Exhibition Halls of the "Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Recreation" — but also by the different arrangement of frames. Each participating country will be allotted an exhibition space for itself. In this space all the exhibits of that particular country will be grouped together, starting with the State Postal Administration exhibit (Official Class) it will proceed to display exhibits of philatelic organizations and stamp collectors, printing offices, designers and graphic artists of stamps, exhibits of philatelic literature, such as magazines, philatelic columns in newspapers, catalogues, albums, works and studies, publicity material or other philatelic objects not previously mentioned.

Architects in charge of the interior decoration of the Exhibition Halls of PRAGA 1962 have successfully designed frames that will hold 16 album pages instead of the formerly announced 12. No additional charges will be made by the Exhibition Committee for this improvement. The rate of exchange of foreign currency will be announced to the General Commissioners very shortly.

Mailing address:

World Stamp Exhibition PRAGA 1962, Praha 1, P.O.B. 804.

Telegraph address:

Expomondiale Praha.

Schedule of time-limits:

Final Entry Forms to be in by February 15th. 1962.

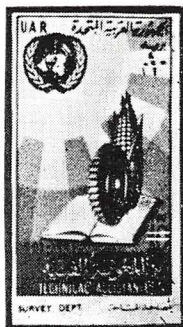
Payments of Exhibition charges by July 17th. 1962.

All exhibits must be in Prague by August 1st. 1962.

Date of Exhibition: August 18th to September 2nd. 1962.

NEW ISSUES

A SET OF TWO COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS ISSUED TO HONOUR
THE U.N. TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES AND TO CELEBRATE
THE 16TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS



Date of issue: October 24, 1961.

Design depicts:

10 mills: U.N. emblem throws light on symbol of agriculture, industry and education.

35 mills: U.N. emblem inside symbol of industry behind which the two halves of the globe are portrayed.

Denomination and colour:

10 mills: Frame: deep grey; Design: yellow ochre.

35 mills: Frame: maroon; Design: greenish blue.

Dimension and Perforation of stamp:

10 mills: $25\frac{1}{2} \times 42$ mm.; Perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

35 mills: $42 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; Perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.

Sheet composition:

10 mills: 50 (10×5).

35 mills: 50 (5×10).

Watermark: Multiple U.A.R. in Arabic and English.

Printing Process: Photogravure.

Printer and Engraver: Survey of Egypt.

Designed by:

10 mills: Mr. Moh. Badr Bahgat.

35 mills: Mr. Edmondo Calivis

Executed by: Mr. Mohammed Badr Bahgat, for both stamps.

Quantity:

10 mills: 2 million stamps.

35 mills: 600,000 stamps (I.P.)

Control No.: A/61.

A PALESTINE COMMEMORATIVE SET FOR THE SAME OCCASION

A set of two stamps was released on the same day, to be used in Gaza Strip of Palestine. The set is identical with that of the Egyptian Region in design, size and perforation.

Denomination and colour:

10 mills: Frame: blue; Design: light red.

35 mills: Frame: vermillion; Design: maroon.

Quantity issued: 300,000 Sets.

(Initial printing).

THE U.N. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

"Faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small".

All technical assistance activities of the United Nations are based on the philosophy of human solidarity which flows from the above principles as expressed in the very preamble of the Charter.

Therefore, the United Nations and its related network of specialised agencies, provide the most extensive apparatus ever devised for nations of the world to cooperate in tackling international economic problems.

Moreover, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, in addition to banking and monetary activities, carry a number of projects in the field of technical assistance.

The Special Fund which came into existence in 1959 to provide systematic and sustained assistance in the fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of less developed countries, is another financial tool in implementing many major projects.

THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND THE SPECIAL FUND IN THE U.A.R.

The share of the U.A.R. in the Expanded Programme is, except for that of India, the largest among all the countries and territories covered by that programme.

Amongst the most important projects approved for the U.A.R. under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance are for instance:

1. — The Arab States Fundamental Education Centre in Sirs El Layyan, Menofia.
2. — The Higher Institute of Nursing in Alexandria.

On the other hand, the following projects have already been approved under the Special Fund on the basis of requests presented by the Government:

1. — Pilot project for drainage of irrigated land.
2. — Soil Survey from aerial photographs.
3. — Civil Aviation School.
4. — Desert Locust Survey.
5. — The Near East Animal Health Institute.
6. — Instructor and Technician Training Institute.
7. — Cotton Research Laboratory — Cotton Ginning, Fibre and Spinning Testing.

Finally one must not forget the appeal of the U.A.R. Government, to save the monuments of Nubia which immediately was responded by the UNESCO.

A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUED TO CELEBRATE THE 15th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNESCO AND TO HONOUR ITS PARTICIPATION IN SAFEGUARDING THE MONUMENTS OF NUBIA

Date of issue: November 15, 1961.

Design depicts: Photo of Philae Temple in Nubia.

Denomination and Colour: 10 mills (blue).

Dimension of stamp: 28×61 mm.

Perforation: 11½×11½.

Sheet Composition: 50 (10×5).

Watermark: Unwatermarked paper.

Printing process: Rotogravure.

Printer and engraver: Postal Authority Press.

Designed by: Mr. Mohammed Nabil El Hendawi.



Executed by: Mr. Mohammed Fathi Hendawi.

Control Number: Date and serial number of the sheet.

Quantity: 2 million stamps.