

E G Y P T S T U D Y C I R C L E

T H E Q U A R T E R L Y C I R C U L A R

Volume VIII No. 8

Whole Series No. 92

December 1974

FUTURE MEETINGS

To be held at "The Peacock", Maiden Lane, London, WC2.

1st February 1975	...	...	Members Forgeries, Fakes, Changelings, Varieties.
5th April 1975	...	...	1879 Provisional overprints E.L.G. MacArthur.
7th June 1975	...	...	2nd Farouk Issue 1944- Plate Markings, low values. D. Grover.
2nd August 1975	...	...	1953 Bar Overprints - Definitives. W.C. Andrews.
4th October 1975
6th December 1975

THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR

Whole Series No. 92

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EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE

OFFICERS

President	Lt. Col. J.R. Danson, M.C., T.D., F.R.P.S.L., Dry Close, Grasmere, Westmoreland.
Chairman	...	...	Major E.L.G. MacArthur, M.C., C de G., 34, West Park Avenue, Kew Gardens, Richmond on Thames, Surrey.
Keeper of the Philatelic Record		...	D. Grover, 67, Spinney Hill Drive, Loughborough, Leics.
Secretary/Treasurer		...	K. C. Brown, 4, Holmwood Grove, Mill Hill, London, NW7.
Editor of the Quarterly Circular		...	R.A.G. Potter, 'Chertsey House', 162, Upper Fant Road, Maidstone, Kent.

--oOo--

The Chairman's Notes

Since the death of Charles Minett, an appreciation appears in this number of the Quarterly Circular, the Circle Record has been collected through the courtesy and generosity of Mrs. McInnis (Charles' Sister). John Firebrace and Ron Potter made several journeys to convey it from Whitstable to premises kindly lent by G.C. Tonna in Maidstone. Ken Brown and I have now transferred the bulk to London.

About eight months ago Charles and I discussed the appointment of a Deputy Keeper of the Philatelic Record and, in view of the proposed writing up of the chapters, some temporary dispersal of the Record. These early discussions are now standing us in good stead: David Grover has now been appointed Keeper of the Record and, as soon as he is settled in his new house, he will call in the Record for full cataloguing, etc. Thank you David for undertaking this responsibility, we will give you every assistance.

The forgery and reference collection will stay with me, and any reference as to expertisation or status should be referred to me in the first instance.

The Keeper will have the library immediately, including the bound and loose copies of the Quarterly Circular and L'Orient Philatelique. Any member wishing to see individual numbers should contact David - the charge for loan being 10p per copy plus postage, 14 days maximum. I will temporarily hold the Record up to 1879, Ken Brown to 1937 and David Grover the rest. Exceptionally John Firebrace has that portion of Record relating to Military matters, John Sears the Air-mails, and Ron Potter the Officials.

Regarding the Quarterly Circular I would remind members that we are always in need of interesting articles. They need not be long profound studies, as welcome as these are, but small items of information that you may have discovered, and followed up, will always have a valued place.

The greatest distinction the Study Circle can confer on its peers is Life Membership. At the present time we have only two: Col. J.R. Danson, M.C., P.D., F.R.P.S.L., and Charles Fox. It gives me great pleasure to announce that the Circle in meeting have now honoured the following in this way:-

R. Seymour Blomfield,
Jean Boulad d'Humieres,
Ibrahim Chaftar Bey,
Mehanny Eid Bey,
Ahmed Mazloun Pasha.

--oOo--

REPORT of the 154th Meeting of the Egypt Study Circle, held at 'The George', 2 George Court, Strand, London WC2, on the 5th October 1974.

Our Chairman presided and the following were present:-

J.A. Firebrace, C.W. Minett, R.A.G. Potter, J.S. Horesh, P. Andrews, G.P. Green, K.C. Brown, D.H. Clarke, C.E.H. Defriez, D. Grover and J. Sears.

Apologies were received from those unable to attend.

The main business of this meeting was a discussion on the proposed book. The Chairman, after giving a brief resume of what had transpired in the past, reported that he had already received 75% response to his recently circulated questionnaire, from members showing interest: although few had offered to do the actual writing. Charles Minett had updated his prepared Draft Chapters and the list had been circulated to, and comments obtained from, some other members.

General discussion then ensued which showed some divergence of opinion as to whether the chapters should be detailed, or be brief and make reference only to detailed articles already published. This will be resolved as the project progresses but the meeting felt that the object of the book was to be not only a standard reference work but also to publicise the philatelic importance and interest of Egypt with an eye to maximum sales of the book being effected on publication.

It was generally agreed that the first practical step was to get the leaders of the various studies to re-write everything known, as a chapter - when this was completed in draft form then there should be no reason why steps should not be taken to produce the chapter in booklet form with a view to selling to as wide a readership as possible. When sufficient chapters have thus been produced provision could be considered for overall binding. (It must be emphasised that this was not necessarily the view of some correspondents whose letters were considered, but the majority view of those present who were conversant with lines of enquiry that had been made prior to the meeting).

Editorial and publishing details were not to involve this meeting, but would be considered in due course by sub-committees who would report back accordingly.

The list of Chapters was then discussed in detail and members were allocated to the various studies according to the replies received from the Questionnaire. A comprehensive list is being prepared and will be circulated in the near future - probably with the next Quarterly Circular.

Consideration was given to the suggestion that draft chapters should be circulated with the Quarterly Circular, for comment and possible revision. After discussion, however, it was felt that such drafts would be best confined only to those members expressly interested in the subject.

A publication sub-committee was elected as follows:-

Ron Potter (Chairman), Dennis Clarke and David Grover, and given power to co-opt further assistance as required.

Finally, on the subject of the book, it was agreed that the Chairman of the Circle would give a progress report on the studies at each future meeting.

Further business ensued which included discussion on arrangements proposed for President's Day (May 1975), and consideration of the programme for Circle meetings in 1975. It was also agreed that future meetings should commence half an hour earlier than heretofore, viz. 2.00 p.m.

Some material brought by members was then shown and discussed, and the meeting finally closed at 6.45 p.m.

REPORT of the 155th Meeting of the Egypt Study Circle, held at 'The George', 2 George Court, Strand, London WC2, on the 7th December 1974.

Our Chairman presided and the following were present:-

R.A.G. Potter, G.D. Turton, S. Horeish, P. Andrews, P.E. Whetter, C.A. Gilders, K.C. Brown, B. Conway, D.H. Clarke, C.E.H. Defriez, D. Grover, M.R. Hewlett and J. Sears.

The Chairman especially welcomed M. R. Hewlett, attending his first Egypt Study Circle meeting, and his guest R.C. Hyde.

Apologies were received from J.A. Firebrace and G.C. Tonna, and others unable to be present.

The Chairman addressed the meeting on the very sad loss the Circle had sustained in the passing of Charles W. Minett, who had been such a tower of strength as Keeper of the Philatelic Record for so many years, and who had died suddenly on the 10th November. The meeting stood in silence in memory of departed merit.

John Firebrace and Ron Potter had been invited by Charles' sister to remove from 'Fairmead' the Circle Record and various books belonging thereto, and these had been temporarily housed very generously by G.C. Tonna at Maidstone.

The Chairman called for nominations for the now vacant office of Keeper of the Philatelic Record, and himself proposed David Grover who had, he knew, been in Charles' mind as an assistant. Ken Brown seconded this proposition, and there being no further nominations David was duly elected, unanimously. The Chairman suggested that certain sections of the Record should be dispersed to various members leading the studies on those sections, with David as Keeper and recorder of the whole. This was agreed.

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The secretary reported that future meetings had been booked but some alteration in the programme was required due to the death of Charles who was to have led the April meeting.

Regarding expertisation in the future, the Chairman was sure that we had ample talent within the Circle to continue this valuable asset.

The Chairman then handed over to Bert Conway and Dennis Clarke who introduced the main subject of the meeting - the second part of the discussion on 'Interpostal Seals'.

They gave a most interesting continuation on this subject, with much previously unrecorded information, and extremely well illustrated with examples of all the various types and most of the varieties. A full report will be submitted by them for a future number of the Quarterly Circular.

Thanks were expressed to the speakers, and before the meeting closed at 5.30 p.m. various new acquisitions were passed round and discussed.

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MEMBERSHIP

We welcome the following new member who has joined the Circle since we last published membership news:-

E.S.C. No. 190	G. C. Tonna	Brooklyn House, Chatham Road, Maidstone, Kent.
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The following changes of address are noted:-

E.S.C. No. 39	E.A. Kehr	Box No. 1 Richmond Hill, New York 11419, U.S.A.
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154	M. Sacher	Flat 1, 40/42 Eaton Place, London, SW1.
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171	C. Cole	6 Regent Street, Cheltenham.
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184	D. Grover	25 The Grove, Chelworth, Nr. Malmesbury, Wiltshire.
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The following resignation has been received:

E.S.C. No. 151	J. O. Hobbs,	'Helvetia' 16 Blandford Avenue Whitton, Middlesex.
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CHARLES W. MINETT, E.S.C. No. 77.

It is with deep regret that we report the death of Charles W. Minett, aged 65, on the 10th November 1974. The funeral, at which the Circle was well represented, took place on the 15th at Lenham Crematorium.

Charles decided to retire some five years ago in order as he put it 'to get down to my stamps'. It was about then that he joined the Royal Philatelic Society, London. He was an early member of the Societie Philatelique d'Egypte, Cairo; a founder member of the Oriental Philatelic Society London; and a member of the Forces Postal History Society, among many others. His specific interests centred on postal history which included Great Britain postal markings - he was currently building up a collection of Whitstable Postal History, closely associated with his researches, by request, into the history of the local hostelrys.

The philately of Egypt was, however, his first love. He spent some time in Egypt during the second world war in his capacity as architect with the Air Ministry. He joined the Egypt Study Circle in 1951 and took the opportunity of working closely with Dr. Wm. Byam (E.S.C. No.3), Lt. Col. J.H. Danson (No. 32) and other very distinguished philatelists at that time.

There was hardly an aspect of Egypt philately, with the exception of the actual mechanics of printing, which Charles had not at one time or another studied, and in recent years he had concentrated more and more on the postal markings which included collections of such side-lines as 'Mail in Transit through Egypt', 'Diplomatic Mail', etc.etc..

In October 1961 he succeeded A.S. Mackenzie Low (E.S.C. No. 2) as Keeper of the Philatelic Record, and in this capacity he was always so helpful and willing to spend much time trying to clarify some comparatively minor point raised in query. He was well known by, and on excellent terms with, the staffs responsible for the care of such as Post Office Records, Air Ministry (later Civil Defence) Records, and would spend hours per day checking and recording information likely to prove useful in particular to members of the Circle.

His greatest asset, however, from a philatelic viewpoint, was his ability to read a cover or postal marking and he had the gift of imparting maximum presentation and interest to comparatively humble material.

We have lost not only a very fine philatelist, but one who constantly put the affairs of the Circle and its members before his own collection. He also inevitably played a leading part in the expertisation of Egyptian material. He was always willing to share his knowledge, and time, with others; and set the highest standards of meticulousness and accuracy.

The Circle has lost a valuable member - many of us have lost a friend - we are all honoured to have had the privilege of knowing him.

R.A.G. Potter.

--oOo--

by

Peter Andrews (ESC No. 122)

Civil censorship imposed in Egypt during World War II (1939-45) was suspended by the Council of Ministers on the 27th August 1945 but events in the Middle East led to a resumption of censorship in 1948 and on the 13th May a decree was signed by Farouk as reported in the 'Journal Officiel Numero Extraordinaire' (49) and repeated in the 'Journal des Tribunaux Mixte' of 26/27th May 1948.*

The decree dealt with further provisions relating to the declaration of Martial Law, viz:-

To guarantee the security of the Egyptian armies and to ensure their supplies and the protection of their means of communication and other matters referring to their movements and military operations outside the Realm of Egypt.

Thus it was that on the 15th May 1948 General Censorship was established as reported in the 'Journal Officiel Numero Extraordinaire' (51) and a Chief Censor nominated in the person of H.E. Abdel Rahman Ammar Bey (under Secretary of State to the Minister of the Interior).

The general censorship department comprised three sections:-

1. Censorship of Publications.
2. Censorship of Postal Items.
3. Censorship of Telecommunications and allied matters.

Postal Censorship (which as far as I can ascertain has never been lifted) was to be directed by way of delegation by the Director General of Postal Administration, Me Yacout Saleh.*

Postal items were dealt with by the Censorship Department in the following manner:-

From 1948 to about mid-1962 censored letters were resealed after examination by special censorship labels which are found in two different types and one sub type, all inscribed in Arabic only.

The first type (a) has the inscription in three lines in black letters on white paper, forming a block which is repeated along the label. Usage of this type has been seen between 11th June 1948 and 25th November 1949.

* Translations of the relevant Decrees etc., as reported in the 'Journal des Tribunaux Mixte' will be found at the end of this article.

ر.ب. (استمارة رقم «و.ب.» (استمارة
 المصرية مصلحة الرقابة المصرية مصلحة
 الرقيب فتح بمعركة الرقيب فتح

a

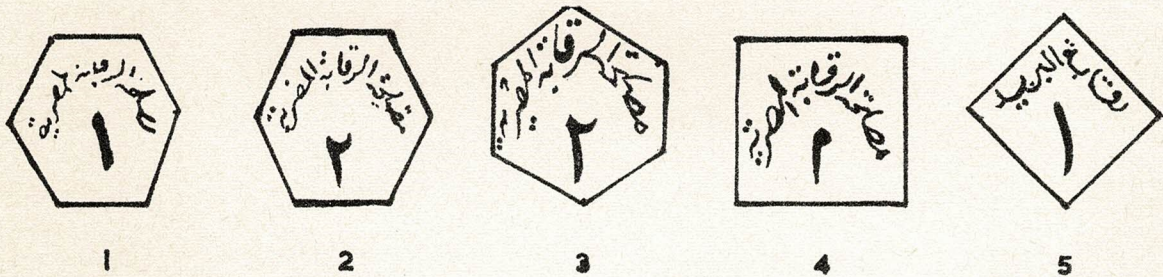
المصرية مصلحة الرقابة المصرية مصلحة
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 المصرية مصلحة الرقابة المصرية مصلحة
 الرقيب فتح بمعركة الرقيب فتح

b ac

The second type (b) has the inscription in two lines in blue letters on green paper, the two lines of text repeating continuously along and also down the label. Usage of this type of label has been seen between 9th June 1948 and 2nd May 1949.

Sub-type (c) has an exactly similar description to that of type b but the lettering is in black (in slightly differing styles) on white paper (the paper is of many different qualities and the colour actually varies from white, through various shades of grey, to a definite buff shade). Usage of this type has been seen between 14th June 1948 and 9th April 1962.

After sealing by application of one of the above labels a censor marking, type 1 to 6 was applied to tie the label to the envelope, this being carried out in a number of different ways and in conjunction with censor markings types 6, 7 and 8 as described below. (I have here classified the methods used in three categories according to their usage with types 6, 7 and 8).



Censor Marking Type 6

This marking has been seen with integral numbers 2 to 145 and used between 1948 and 1955. It should be noted that the integral numbers are no guide to the dates of usage and seem to have been issued or at least used in a very disorderly way, as follows:-

- i) Type (a) label tied to envelope by a hexagonal marking type 2, this always having the arabic numeral 2 and being struck in black or blue-black usually once each side but one cover seen was struck twice on one side only (although both strikes

were legible); on the other hand one cover seen had no mark tying the label. In all cases a censor mark type 6 was then struck on the envelope in black. 99

- ii) Type (a) label tied to envelope by censor marking type 6 usually with integral number 7 (which has only been seen used to tie the censor labels to the envelopes and never as the censor marking on the envelope) and struck in black, red or green. A censor marking type 6 was then struck on the envelope in black, blue or red. Exceptionally I have seen type 6, number 6, in red tying the censor label; and one cover seen had the censor label tied with type 6, number 2, in red and the same marking also struck on the envelope in red. One complete oddity in my collection shews the censor label tied to the envelope with type 6, number 65, in red although the same type 6, number 65, appears on the envelope in green.
- iii) Type (a) label not tied with any Censor marking (although type 6 marking on the envelope).
- iv) Type (b) label tied to envelope once each side by hexagonal marking type 2 always having the arabic numeral 2 and usually struck in black, although examples seen in blue-black and green. Censor marking type 6 was then struck on the envelope in black, blue or green.
- v) Type (c) label tied once each side with hexagonal marking type 2 in black used between 22nd March 1949 to 13th July 1951, in conjunction with type 6, numbers 66, 76, 77, 97 and 100.
- OR hexagonal marking type 3 used between 20th May 1949 to 17th March 1950, in conjunction with type 6, numbers 54 to 130.
- OR hexagonal marking type 1 used between 24th June 1949 to 18th January 1951, in conjunction with type 6, numbers 52, 53 and 55.
- (the type 6 censor markings usually struck in black, but occasionally in blue-black or violet.
- vi) Type (c) label tied once each side by Censor marking type 6 used between 12th November 1952 and 6th July 1953 (numbers 29, 32 and 101), no other censor marking appearing on the envelope.
- vii) Type (c) label reclosing envelope and carefully turned over each end forming two corners on the reclosed end of the envelope, the label then being tied twice each side by type 6, numbers 7 or 9 (one only seen) struck in black, the censor marking type 6 on the envelope in black, numbers 58, 64, 65, 74 and 82, used between 2nd December 1949 and 28th July 1953.



viii) Type 6 Censor marking on envelope usually in black but examples seen in blue and violet, envelope reclosed with small strip of censor label type (c) tied front and back with type 6 (the same colour and number as that struck on the envelope): the envelope then properly re-sealed with censor label type (c) and tied once each side with type 1 in black, used 7th July 1950 to 16th November 1954, (numbers 53, 60, 63, 67, 75, 78, 79 and 118).

OR type 2 in black, used 19th May 1952 to 16th March 1955, (numbers 53, 59, 67, 85, 91, 92 and 94).

ix) Three envelopes seen bear type 6 censor marks in black or blue without censor labels. (numbers 3, 111 and 145).

Censor Marking Type 7.

This marking has been seen with integral numbers 16 to 100 and used between 1956 and 1960. Again the integral numbers are no guide to the date of usage. This type of censor marking has only been seen used with type (c) censor labels, as follows:-

- i) Type 7 censor mark struck on envelope in black or violet, envelope re-sealed with censor label type (c) and tied to envelope twice at front and twice at back with type 2 in black, used 2nd October 1956 to 26th October 1959.
- ii) Type 7 censor mark struck on envelope in black or violet, envelope reclosed with small piece of censor label type (c), and tied front and back with type 7 having the same integral number and colour as that on the envelope. The envelope then properly re-sealed with censor label type (c) and tied to the envelope once each side with type 1 in black, used 14th February 1957 to 23rd December 1960. (Numbers 62, 65, 69, 73, 76, 77, 79, 92, 94, 96, 98 and 99).
- iii) Type 7 censor mark struck on the envelope in violet, envelope resealed with censor label type (c) and tied to envelope twice at front and twice at back with type 4 in black. I have only seen one cover with this type 4 marking, used 27th July 1958. (number 16).
- iv) Four envelopes seen with type 7 on envelope (numbers 17, 53, 55 and 59) in black or violet but with no censor label.



7

Censor Marking No. 8

This marking has been seen with integral numbers 28 to 115, and used between 1962 and 1963. As with previous types, the integral numbers are no guide to dates of usage. This type of censor marking has only been seen used with type (c) censor labels, as follows:-

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Censor marking type 8 struck on envelope in black, envelope reclosed with small piece of censor label type (c), tied front and back with censor mark of same colour and integral number as struck on the envelope. The envelope then properly re-sealed with censor label type (c) and tied to the envelope each side with type 5 in black, used 29th March 1962 to 18th December 1962.

(Numbers 28, 68, 69, 73 and 79).



8

In this series of censor markings I have one envelope with no censor label and one envelope re-sealed simply with type (c) label and tied to the cover in four places by an intaglio seal marking which unfortunately is not legible enough to reproduce.

It has been suggested that the method of re-sealing with a small strip of censor label as described under types 6 (viii), 7 (ii) and type 8 may have been adopted during passage through the censorship department, the temporary seal being affixed to prevent loss of the contents. However, of the examples seen none appear to have the small piece of label broken (as it would have been on further examination), and it is, therefore, possible that the envelopes were sealed in this manner by the censor and then passed on for final re-sealing later.

Running concurrently with these three major groups of censor markings there are a number of smaller groups, none of which appear to have been used in conjunction with censor labels types (a), (b) or (c): Although their dates of usage fall within the period of use of the labels.

With the exception of group 8, these minor groups do not seem to have had very extensive usage and in certain instances only one example has been seen as indicated in the listings below, which for convenience have been grouped as far as possible under their geometric designs. In view of the small number of examples seen of these minor groups details have been restricted to a listing of dates of usage only.

Group 1



9



10



11

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Type 9. | 24.5 mm. Diameter. | 25 Nov. 48 to 25 Nov. 53. |
| 10. | 25.0 mm. diameter. | 3 Apr. 49 to 30 Apr. 49. |
| 11. | 21.5 mm. and | 3 Jul. 50. |
| | 24.0 mm. diameter. | |



12



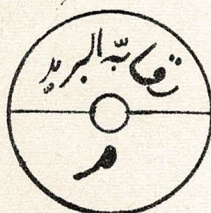
13



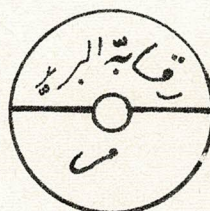
14

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Type 12. | 27.5 mm. diameter. | 19 Dec. 53 to 13 Oct. 58. |
| 13. | 25.0 mm. diameter. | 8 Mar. 54 to 17 Mar. 58. |
| 14. | 27.5 mm. diameter. | ? Nov. 55 to 5 Feb. 59. |

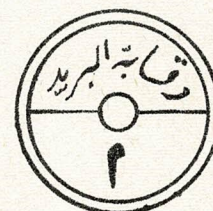
Group 3.



15



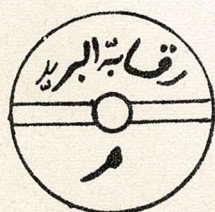
16



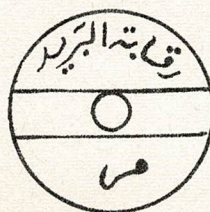
17

- | | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Type 15. | 27.0 mm. diameter. | 12 Oct. 54 to 1 Nov. 56. |
| 16. | 27.0 mm. diameter. | 18 Sep. 54 to 19 Mar. 58 |
| 17. | 24.0 mm. and
27.0 mm. diameter. | 12 Mar. 55 to 20 May 56. |

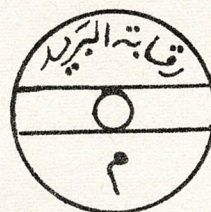
Group 4



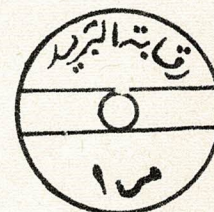
18



19



20



21

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Type 18. | 27.0 mm. diameter. | 26 Dec. 55 to 7 Sep. 60. |
| | | (Lines of separation 3 mm.) |
| 19. | 27.0 mm. diameter. | 27 Jul. 59 (6 mm.) |
| 20. | 27.0 mm. diameter. | 10 Apr. 60 (6 mm.) |
| 21. | 27.0 mm. diameter. | 23 Dec. 60 (6 mm.) |



22



23



24

- Type 22. 27.0 mm. diameter. 12 May 56 to 10 Sep. 59.
 23. 26.0 mm. diameter. 9 Oct. 56 to 6 Jan. 59.
 24. 24.5 mm. and 27.0 mm. diameter. 25 Mar. 54 to 2 Mar. 56.

Group 6



25



26

- Type 25. 22.5 mm. diameter. 25 Oct. 60 to 2 Apr. 61.
 (No number, No. 1 and No. 2)
 26. 22.5 mm. diameter. 29 Nov. 60 to 21 Dec. 60. (No. 2)

Group 7



27



28



29

- Type 27. 27.0 mm. diameter. 17 Apr. 54 to 21 Aug. 61.
 28. 27.5 mm. diameter. 10 Jan. 56 to 23 Mar. 60.
 (No. 1 and No. 2).
 29. 28.0 mm. diameter. 23 Jul. 62 to 23 Jan. 63.
 (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4).



30



31



32

- Type 30. 28.0 mm. diameter. 6 Jan. 62 to 8 Oct. 62.
(Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5).
31. 28.5 mm. diameter. 22 May 62 to 11 Apr. 64.
(Nos. 3 and 4).
32. 30.5 mm. diameter. 21 May 67 to 13 May 70.
(Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9).

Interspersed with these minor groups are a series of oval markings, up to the moment only seen on registered items without censor labels, although registered items were not dealt with exclusively by these markings since many registered letters have been seen with other types of censor markings. These latter items were, however, all re-sealed by labels.

Group 9



33



34

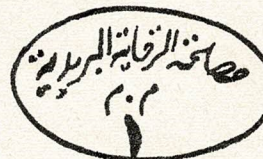


35

- Type 33. 28.5 x 19.0 mm. 23 Aug. 48 to 8 Jan. 51.
34. 29.5 x 18.5 mm. 5 Jun. 51 to 17 Feb. 58.
& 32.5 x 21.5 mm.
35. 31.5 x 21.0 mm. 7 Sep. 58 to 20 Dec. 60.

Group 10

- Type 36. 36.0 x 22.0 mm. 2 Mar. 58 to
22 Jan. 61.
(No. 1).



36

Group 11

37

38

Type 37. 24.0 x 15.0 mm. 24 Nov. 62 to 24 Oct. 65 (Nos. 4 and 5).
 Type 38. 25.0 x 13.0 mm. 14 Apr. 57 to 7 Oct. 69 (Nos. 9 and 11).

Certain censor markings seem to have been applied to either incoming or outgoing postal items, or to both, and the following is a list of items seen to date:-

i) Outgoing only.

Censor type Nos: 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23,
 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34.

31, 35, 37, 38 (from Cairo only).

ii) Incoming only.

Censor type Nos: 20, 21, 36.

30 (to Alexandria only).

iii) Incoming and Outgoing.

Censor type Nos: 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 17, 27, 28, 29.

In view of the small amount of covers seen, some of the details given above will undoubtedly have to be amended and it is hoped that members will forward details of covers in their collections.

Examination of covers which have come to hand since writing these notes extend certain dates of usage as shewn under:-

- i) Censor label type (b) latest date now 21st May 1949.
- ii) Censor label type (c) latest date now 18th December 1962.

Type 15 has been seen in red on a postcard dated 30th July 1956, and in addition two new markings:-

- i) Similar to type 11, but single ring of 23 mm. diameter in black on a cover from Port Said to London, dated 11 - MR - O without censor label, which I propose to call type 11-1.

- ii) An entirely new marking (possibly NOT a civil censor mark), comprising double ring (25 and 23 mm. diameter) enclosing large Arabic figures 760 struck in purple on a native cover with c.d.s. CAMPO ALMAZA and dated 17-8-58, to Alexandria.



Peter Andrews led the discussion on these Civil Censorship markings at the 145th Meeting of the Circle held on the 3rd February 1973 - see report of that meeting in the Quarterly Circular Volume VIII No. 1 (Whole Number 85), March 1973, page 2. (Editor).

The following is a translation from the French text of reports in 'LE JOURNAL DES TRIBUNAUX MIXTES' dated 26/27th MAY 1948.

LAWS, DECREES AND RULINGS

Law No. 73 of 1948 adding a new case to the two cases in which Martial Law may be declared.

(Journal Officiel Numero Extraordinaire (49) of 13th May 1948 - edition in Arabic only).

We, Farouk 1st, King of Egypt,
The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have adopted,
We have ratified and issue the Law, of which the
purport follows:-

ARTICLE 1

Without prejudice to the dispositions of Law Number 15 of 1923, regulating Martial Law, notified by Laws Numbers 23 of 1940, 21 of 1941 and 81 of 1944, Martial Law may be declared, to guarantee the security of the Egyptian Armies and to assure their supplies and the protection of their means of communication and other matters referring to their movements and military work outside the Realm of Egypt.

Applicable in this case, are all the dispositions of Law 15
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of 1923 and the Laws which modified it, when it concerns the guarantee of the security of these Armies.

However, if the Council of Ministers uses the powers granted to it by the last paragraph of Article 3 of the said Law, to increase the powers of the authority charged with application of Martial Law, it must put the decisions taken on this subject before Parliament within one week from the date on which they have been taken. If such decisions are not tabled within one week, or, if one of the two houses does not approve them, they will become ineffective.

ARTICLE 2

The present Law will be effective for a maximum period of one year from its enforcement.

ARTICLE 3

Our Ministers of the Interior, of Industry and of National Defence are charged, each in that which is his concern, with the execution of the present Law, which will be enforced from the time of its publication in the 'Journal Officiel'.

We order that the present Law shall be signed under the Seal of State, published in the 'Journal Officiel', and put into effect as the law of the state.

Made at the Palace of Koubbeh, 4 Nagab 1367 (13th May 1948).

FAROUK.

By the King:

The President of the Council of Ministers, Mahmoud Fahmi El Nokrachi.

The Minister of the Interior, Mahmoud Fahmi El Nokrachi.

The Minister of Justice, Ahmed Moursi Badr.

The Minister of National Defence, Mohamed Heidar.

PROCLAMATION NO. 1

Relative to the Censorship.

(Journal Officiel Numero Extraordinaire (51) dated 15th May 1948)

We, Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrachi pasha,
consider the decree of 13th May 1948 declaring Martial Law,
and by virtue of the powers granted to us by the said decree:
ORDER THAT WHICH FOLLOWS:-

ARTICLE 1

In the interest of security of the Egyptian Army, to guarantee its supplies and to protect its means of communication, or anything relative to the movement of troops and to military operations outside the realm of Egypt, general censorship is established and will continue to be so until further orders, in all the Territories and territorial waters of Egypt.

The censorship will be applied to all written, printed and
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photographic material, packages or pieces of luggage entering or leaving Egypt or circulating within the country; to all messages sent by telephone or telegram whether by radio or direct wire; to all news information or other broadcasts; to plays, films, gramophone records and all other means or reproducing sounds or pictures.

Exempt from the control of the censorship are all subjects and all messages interesting the Royal Egyptian Government or other Governments which the Chief Censor may have decided to exempt from the censorship.

ARTICLE 2

A special Department of Censorship is created for the purpose of applying and controlling all the forms of censorship. The head of this department will be named 'Chief Censor' and will be responsible for recruiting and electing the censors and personnel necessary to carry out the censorship.

ARTICLE 3

The Chief Censor and the subordinate personnel, who will have been authorised by him, will have the right to examine and to control all matters, messages and news, subject to the censorship as defined above; to delay, suspend, obliterate, confiscate, destroy or dispose of all matters, messages or news which may be of a nature to damage the goal aimed at in the establishment of the censorship as detailed in the first article; to suspend, temporarily or finally, the publication of newspapers or periodicals; to seize printed matter of all forms, printing machinery and materials, as well as the premises used for the production of material and matters prohibited by the censorship; and to confiscate all installations capable of transmitting or receiving messages either by wireless telegraphy, by radio telephone or by any visual signalling apparatus or by all other means of whatever nature they may be.

ARTICLE 4

It is forbidden to individuals leaving or entering Egypt, or members of societies or transport authorities, to carry or cause to be carried from Egypt or in Egypt by means other than the Postal Administration, any written or printed matter, drawings, charts or pictures including films, photographic plates, packages and other objects put in the control of the censorship.

Any holder of one of the objects described in the preceding paragraph must swiftly return it to the Customs Authority of the nearest Government department.

For the execution of the first paragraph, the Chief Censor and those of his subordinates whom he might delegate to that end, will have the right, notwithstanding the arrangements in this respect of the Criminal Investigation Code or of any other law, to search the persons and their belongings, as well as the means of transport which they have used, terrestrial, naval or aerial, and to seize the papers or other articles which form the object of the infringement.

ARTICLE 5

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The different Ministers and departments of the State, notably the Postal Administration, the State Telephones and Telegraphs, the Customs and the Ports and Lighthouses, are required to give the Department of Censorship all the facilities and necessary assistance which the Chief Censor might ask them to furnish.

ARTICLE 6

The Marconi Radio Telegraph Company of Egypt, the Broadcasting Service of the Egyptian State, the Managers of all Newspapers and other publishing houses, the Commanders of all Ships - other than warships - in Egyptian waters, Pilots of all aeroplanes (commercial or private) flying over Egyptian territory or territorial waters, as well as any other society or firm which could be affected or interested by the functioning of the Censorship are required to conform totally and immediately with the instructions of the Chief Censor.

ARTICLE 7

All persons, of whatever Nationality they may be, who live within the Egyptian territory, are required to comply without hesitation with the conditions of the censorship and to observe strictly the orders and instructions which the Chief Censor may issue relative to the function of the various branches of the censorship.

ARTICLE 8

Packages, Postal Consignments and Telecommunications of units of the Egyptian Forces which are placed under the Military Censorship according to Military practice, will not be placed under the present censorship.

Also exempt from this censorship, are the correspondence, packages and other things coming from the exterior to the address of members of the said forces providing they have passed through the services established by the Military Authorities.

ARTICLE 9

The Chief Censor will establish orders and instructions determining and showing in detail the functions of the Censorship in its various branches. These orders will have force of law as long as the state of emergency might be maintained.

ARTICLE 10

No responsibility can be incurred by, or Judicial action taken against, the Egyptian Government, or any department or Civil Servant of the Government, or the Chief Censor or any duly authorised member of his personnel, or any persons for carrying out any deeds of whatever nature they may be when carrying out the duties of the censorship as defined in the present proclamation.

Any breach of the present proclamation or the orders and instructions given by the Chief Censor in the execution of the present proclamation will be liable to an imprisonment not exceeding one year and to a fine not exceeding £E100 or to either one of the two punishments.

Cairo. 15th May 1948.

Signed: Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrachi.

PROCLAMATION NO. 2

Being the Nomination of a Chief Censor.

(Journal Officiel Numero Extraordinaire (51) dated 15th May 1948)

We, Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrachi pasha,
consider the decree of 13th May 1948 declaring Martial Law
and the proclamation no. 1 relating to the censorship and
by virtue of the powers granted to us by the said decree

ORDER THAT WHICH FOLLOWS:-

His Excellency Abdel Rahman Ammar Bey, Under Secretary of
State to the Minister of the Interior, is appointed 'Chief Censor'.

Cairo, 15th May 1948.

Signed: Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrachi.

PROCLAMATION NO. 3

being appointments within the Department of the Censorship.

(Journal Officiel Numero Extraordinaire (51) dated 15th May 1948)

We, Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrachi pasha,
consider the decree of 13th May 1948 declaring Martial Law
and by virtue of the powers granted to us by the said decree

ORDER THAT WHICH FOLLOWS:-

The Censorship Department will comprise three sections:

- i) Section for the censorship of publications which will be directed, by way of delegation, by Me Towfik Salib, Director General of the Press Office.
- ii) Section for the censorship of post, which will be directed, by way of delegation, by Me Yacout Saleh, Director General of the Postal Administration.
- iii) Section for the censorship of telecommunications which will be directed, by way of delegation, by His Excellency

Cairo, 15th May 1948.

Signed: Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrachi.

PROCLAMATION NO. 4

relating to special zones

(Journal Officiel Numero Extraordinaire (51) dated 15th May 1948)

We, Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrachi pasha,
consider the decree of 13th May 1948 declaring Martial Law
and by virtue of the powers granted to us by the said decree

ORDER THAT WHICH FOLLOWS:-

ARTICLE 1

The parts of the territory defined hereafter shall be considered
as special zones.

- A) Cairo. This zone will comprise the Administrative Constituency
of the Governorate of Cairo as well as the places subse-
quently determined in the Markaz of Guizeh, Embabeh,
and Kalioub.
- B) Alexandria. This zone will comprise a region bordered by the
perimeter of the Fort El Hamra, the Station at Kafr El
Dawar, the Old Barracks, and the Sea Coast 10 KM. South
West of the Fort El Alyana.
- C) Suez Canal. This zone will comprise
 - a) the region to the East of the Canal bordered by a
straight line 50 KM. from Port Fouad running from
the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.
 - b) the region to the West of the Canal on a line, Fort
El Gamil, the Station El Mahsamad, Tower No. 13 on
the Cairo-Suez road and the coast of the Red Sea at
Ras Umm Mughara.
 - c) the Oriental desert and the Frontier zones.

ARTICLE 2

In the special zones, the representative of authority
proposed under Martial Law may, in the interest of the aims alluded to
in the declaration of Martial Law, take the bye-laws applicable to all
or part of the zones and ratify punishments not exceeding three months
imprisonment or a ££100 fine.

In addition to such punishments, the said bye-laws may provide
for an arrangement giving the tribunal power to pronounce confiscation,
removal or closure for a maximum of one week.

The representatives of authority proposed under Martial Law will have the right, each in that which concerns him, to ratify sentences for breach of conditions made in the bye-laws.

ARTICLE 4

Nominated representatives of authority referred to in the preceding articles are:-

- 1) In the Cairo zone, the Director of Public Security.
- 2) In the Alexandria zone, the Governor of Alexandria.
- 3) In the Suez Canal zone, the Governor of the Canal who will reside in the town of Ismailia.
- 4) In the Oriental desert and frontier zones, the Director General of the Frontier Army.

Cairo, 15th May 1948.

Signed: Mahmoud Fahmy El Nokrachi.

The following is a translation from the French text of reports in 'Le Journal des Tribunaux Mixtes' dated 24/25th May 1949.

LAWS, DECREES AND RULINGSPROCLAMATION NO. 87

being the nomination of a Chief Censor.

(Journal Officiel Numero Extraordinaire (108) dated 15th August 1949)

We, Hussein Sirry pasha,
consider the decree of 13th May 1948 declaring Martial Law, Proclamation No. 1 relative to censorship, Proclamation No. 2 relative to the nomination of a Chief Censor and by virtue of the powers granted to us by the decree dated 30th July 1949

ORDER THAT WHICH FOLLOWS:-

His Excellency Ahmed Mortada El Maraghi Bey, Under Secretary of State to the Minister of the Interior, is appointed 'Chief Censor'.

Bulkeley, 15th August 1949.

Signed: Hussein Sirry.

PROCLAMATION NO. 88Relative to the Presidency of the section of Publications Censorship

(Journal Officiel Numero Extraordinaire (108) dated 15th August 1949)

We, Hussein Sirry pasha.

consider the decree of 13th May 1948 declaring Martial Law,
 Proclamation No. 3 regarding appointments within the
 Department of Censorship and by virtue of the powers granted
 to us by the decree dated 30th July 1949

ORDER THAT WHICH FOLLOWS:-

Delegated for Presidency of the Department for Censorship of
 Publications, Dr. Hassan Aboul Seoud, Joint Professor of the faculty
 Farouk 1st, to replace Me Tewfik Salib.

Bulkeley, 15th August 1949.

Signed: Hussein Sirry.

--oOo--CORRIGENDA.Volume VIII No. 6 (Whole No. 90) - June 1974.Notes from the Keeper of the Philatelic Record - page 65/66.

Against (a), (c) and (d) in the text,

DELETE the words "applied in Egypt"

since later information indicates that this may not be so.

Charles V. Minett

(October 1974).

--oOo--EDITOR'S NOTE

In place, at least temporarily, of our usual feature 'Notes from
 the Keeper of the Philatelic Record' it is hoped that members will submit
 'tit-bits' for publication under the heading 'Information from members'.

Please help to make this an interesting and informative section of
 the Quarterly Circular.

--oOo--

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