

THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. APRIL 2013 DEVOTED TO THE PHILATELY OF THE HOLY LAND VOL LXIV NO 2



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Interrupted Mail

DARYL KIBBLE PAGE 60

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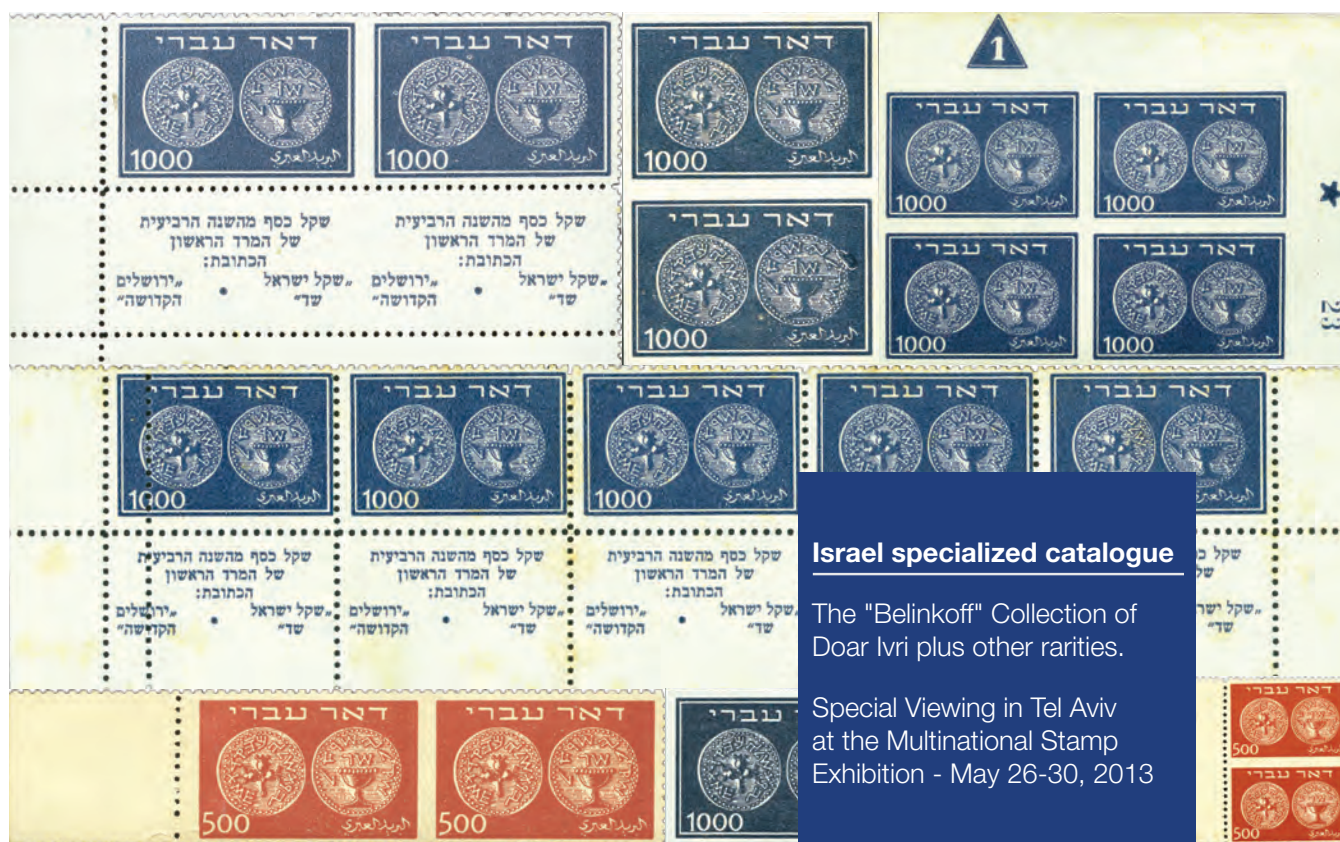
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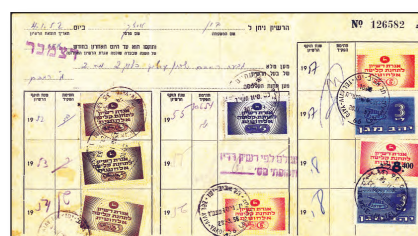
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2013

OFFICERS

President
Convention Manager
Howard Rotterdam
E-mail: hrteach@bellsouth.net

1st Vice President
Edwin G. Kroft
E-mail: ed.kroft@blakes.com

2nd Vice President
Jean-Paul Danon
E-mail: president.cfpi@cfpi-asso.net

Editor
Donald A. Chafetz
E-mail: SIPeditor@gmail.com

Associate Editors
David Schonberg
Zach Simmons
Marty Zelenietz

Graphic Designer
Irv Osterer

Treasurer
Stanley H. Raffel
E-mail: stanraff1927@cs.com

Assistant Treasurer
Executive Secretary
Howard S. Chapman
E-mail: stampareme@aol.com

Immediate Past President
Michael Bass
E-mail: mbass@HY-KO.com

SIP COMMITTEES

Endowment Fund
Gregg Philipson
E-mail: gphilipson@austin.rr.com

Society Archivist
Dr. Todd Gladstone
E-mail: TMG45@aol.com

Membership
Ben Wallace
E-mail: herzl1948@hotmail.com

Research Committee
Dr. Arthur Groten
E-mail: artgroten@optonline.net

Library
Jeff Rudolph
E-mail: clctstamps@comcast.net

Slide Programs
Michael A. Bass
E-mail: mbass@HY-KO.com

Beneficiary Committee
Joseph Schwartz
E-mail: joe@abico.com

Grievance Committee
Paul Aufrichtig

Educational Fund
David Kaplin
E-mail: dKaplin@israelstamps.com

Assistant to the President
Vicki Galecki
E-mail: vgalecki@hy-ko.com

SIP Israeli Representative
Sharon Romano
Romano House of Stamp Sales Ltd
250 Dizengoff Street
Tel Aviv, Israel
E-mail: romano@stampcircuit.com

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Donald A. Chafetz Editor
Contributing Staff:
Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg
Moshe Kol-Kalman
Barry D. Hoffman

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This application is accepted subject to review and acceptance or rejection in accordance
with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society. "Notice of applications for membership
is published in our magazine, **THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST**, and consideration of
applications is made thirty days after publication of the names."

Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

For last two years the society has been talking about and planning for the Website Archive Library Project. In plain English, the indexing of 60 plus years of **The Israel Philatelist** and making it available to members via the internet. Other philatelic societies have done it with varying success.

After investigating other societies approaches and a few false starts on our part, we are now on track to have a preliminary version of the program available for members to test at the SIP convention in Boxborough in early May.

I will be most interested in hearing member feedback on the search capabilities since that is the heart of the program. I am the one creating the search index and while I try to be as thorough, logical and complete as possible I need to hear from other members to make sure I am doing it correctly. When you are at the convention and have tested the system, please let me have your feedback.

One of the interesting side delights of doing the indexing is I must start with the first issues of what eventually became **The Israel Philatelist**, but was really the **Israel-Palestine Philatelist** published by the Israel-Palestine Philatelic Society of New York. It was their club newsletter and featured articles of club happenings, discussion of Israel new issues, special cancellations and a couple of articles on JNF-KKL labels and forerunners.

As I continue the indexing I hope to learn more about how the society developed from a local club to a national and now international society. Another interesting fact to learn will be how and when the name change for the society occurred and the journal received its name. All this indexing and researching is interesting and I hope to be able to report on it in future columns.

o - o - o - o

For those members who are also members of the American Philatelic Society, you saw that a significant number of pages in the April 2013 issue were devoted to thanking members who supported the society with

donations. In each issue of **The Israel Philatelist** we list the many donors to both our Endowment Fund and Website Archive Library Project. Our Education Fund of course receives its "donations" when members buy a publication. It is only through the generous support we receive from these members that we can continue to publish **The Israel Philatelist**, maintain our society web site and undertake the digitizing and indexing of our Journal.

As with most societies, there is a core group which keeps the society alive and vibrant. I know everyone can not join this group for very valid reasons, but you can support the society with your donations, articles and positive suggestions.

Remember **your** society depends on every member supporting it in the best way they can.

o - o - o - o

It seems like a weekly occurrence that I receive a note asking me to exhibit in some show around the country. Unfortunately, it appears to be a fact of life that we are not seeing new exhibitors. We do see new exhibits but they are from experienced exhibitors who have retired one exhibit and are working on an exhibit of other material they collect. I know this is true since I am doing the same thing.

Why are new exhibitors important to the future of philately? In my opinion, they are the ones who inject new blood and enthusiasm into the hobby. They are constantly looking for material to add to their exhibit and challenging the judges with new ideas on how and what to exhibit. They are the collectors who the dealers love to see and those collectors getting ready to dispose of their collections want to know about them too. They are the future philatelists.

Another reason we look forward to new exhibitors is to both see and hear about their learning experiences. This includes discussions on mounting material in an exhibit to the judging of exhibits. But more importantly, it is listening to them discuss what they have learned about their acquisitions because at this point their material has become a collection and they have become a knowledgeable philatelist. Are you ready to accept the challenge of taking your accumulation and making it into an exhibit-ready collection?

o - o - o - o

See you in Boxborough

Letters to the Editor

The “Amicale philatélique France-Israël” (APFI) and the Cercle Français Philatélique d’Israël (CFPI) have decided to pool many of their resources as a first step towards a merger.

The APFI, founded by Dr. John KOHN in 1969, and the CFPI, founded by Raphael LIVNAT in 2004, represent about 120 philatelists and collectors of all levels of stamps of France and Israel. The APFI specializes in Judaica and CFPI is more focused on the philately and postal history of Israel and the Holy Land

According to the agreement signed by the two presidents, currently Charles FINEL (APFI) and Jean-Paul DANON (CFPI), and approved by both AGM’s, APFI will contribute articles to the “Doar Ivri” magazine published by CFPI every four months. “Doar Ivri” was awarded a large silver medal in the French National exhibition in Metz in 2011; its editor is Christian-Daniel ABRAVANEL. The number of pages, currently 32 in full color, will be increased to 36 and the magazine will be circulated to members of both associations. They will also receive bi-monthly newsletters.

Each association will continue its affiliation with the FFAP (French Federation of Philatelic Associations) and GAPS (Group of Specialized Philatelic Associations), and will keep responsibility in 2013 for its own website and other services: meetings, library, new issues, pre-expertise, advice and subsidies to exhibitors. CFPI will keep its close ties with the Society of Israel Philatelists

Charles FINEL stresses that the character and traditions of each entity will be preserved. Jean-Paul DANON recalls the complementarities of the two partners, and points out that this agreement will bring more benefits to each of the 120 members whilst enabling substantial economies of scale.

Contacts: charles.finel@wanadoo.fr;
jeanpaul.danon@free.fr ■

Don

I noticed in the latest mailing list there are many members without e-mail addresses. Could we put in a request in the next **Israel Philatelist** requesting that

members send e-mail addresses to me at hrteach@bellsouth.net or Vicki at vgalecki@israelstamps.com so that we can update our list and could we rerun the notice in the next two or three issues.

Thank You
Howard Rotterdam
President, Society of Israel Philatelists
hrteach@bellsouth.net ■



Mr. Lee F. Shedroff

Dear Lee,

It is my pleasure to advise that you have earned the Society's Century Award for your efforts in sponsoring a cumulative total of 100 new APS members. The Society first began keeping membership recruiting records in 1950 and since that time, only 116 members have qualified for this special recruiting award. A list of all the Century Award Winners may be found on the APS website at <http://stamps.org/Century-Awards>.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the American Philatelic Society, I extend hearty congratulations upon attaining this award. Your support of the growth of the APS over many years has been greatly appreciated, and I am pleased to send you the enclosed award plaque in recognition of your achievement.

I trust you will continue to enjoy your membership in the APS and will continue to sponsor new collectors for membership. If we can provide you with additional promotional supplies, let us know.

Ken Martin Executive Director ■

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City of Hope

Joe Weintrob, Norfolk, VA

*Editor's note: The following information is from wikipedia,
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_of_Hope_National_Medical_Center*

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the spread of tuberculosis, also known as “consumption,” was a growing concern in the United States and Europe.

Owing to advancements in the scientific understanding of its contagious nature, a movement to house and quarantine sufferers became prevalent. Construction of tuberculosis sanatoria, including tent cities, became common in the United States, with many sanatoriums

located in the Southwestern United States, where it was believed that the more arid climate would aid sufferers.

In 1913, the Jewish Consumptive Relief Association was chartered in Los Angeles, California, with the intent of raising money to establish a free, non-sectarian sanatorium for persons from throughout the United States diagnosed with tuberculosis. After raising sufficient funds, the association purchased 10 acres of land in Duarte, California, a small town in the more arid San Gabriel Valley, approximately 16 miles east of downtown Los Angeles, and dubbed the property the Los Angeles Sanatorium. Opening January 11, 1914, the sanatorium originally consisted of two tents, one for patients and one for caregivers.

The sanatorium was nicknamed “the city of hope,” and grew in size for several decades, continuing to raise funds, construct permanent facilities, hire doctors and treat increasing numbers of patients. Treating tuberculosis remained the sanatorium’s focus until after World War II, when vaccines for tuberculosis gained widespread use in the United States. ■



25 years fighting tuberculosis



26 years fighting tuberculosis

Labels, Receipts, Membership Card



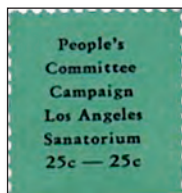
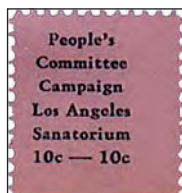
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New York Butchers
District Council



There seems to be 3 distinct
entities issuing stamps for
the City of Hope: Duarte,
California, Detroit,
Michigan and the State of
Ohio



1940 Charity Receipt



Detroit, Michigan



Ohio



Silver Jubilee
Membership Card

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The Rare Newspaper Mail Stamp

I. Karpovsky, Israel



Figure 1

One of the most interesting and important aspects of Postal History in the Holy Land during the Ottoman period, is the “Newspaper Post” and its rates. The importance is due to two reasons. Firstly, such material is scarce since newspapers are generally thrown away after being read. Secondly, the low special newspaper rates which are much lower than those of regular letters, and even lower than those of printed-matter items. To date very few samples of this “Newspaper Post” exist.

Shown in Figure 1 is the Jewish Weekly Newspaper “HABAZELETH,” dated 27th February 1874, published by Israel Dov Frumkin. The newspaper is franked by the 2 soldi Austrian Levant stamp, paying the low newspaper rate. The stamp is canceled by the Austrian circular “GERUSALEMME” postmark of the same date. Only two

such items from the Austrian Post in The Holy Land are recorded.

Shown in Figure 2, is the same newspaper sent 25 years later, but this time by the Turkish Post. The newspaper is dated 11th December 1899, sent from Jerusalem to



Figure 2

The low 5 para newspaper rate of the Turkish post in Jerusalem.

Safed, in the northern part of Palestine. The newspaper is franked by a 5 para overprinted Turkish stamp, paying the low newspaper rate. This rate was the lowest on the rate scale, the next one being the 10 para rate for printed matter mail. The stamp is canceled with the "JERUSALEM" bilingual Turkish postmark (Collins PM 7), of the same date. The addressee was Joseph Hirsch Geiger of Safed, who was the grandfather of Dov Geiger, who became the Postmaster of Safed in 1948.

The newspaper dated 14th January 1901 shown in Figure 3, was sent from the OLD CITY, franked with the newspaper rate of 5 para by an overprinted Turkish stamp. The stamp is canceled by the postmark "QUART ISRAELITE" (Steichele 33/02, Collins PM 3) of the branch post office in the Jewish Quarter in the Old City of Jerusalem.

Both Steichele and Collins note the 11.2.1901 as the first date of use of this postmark. However the "Habazeleth" newspaper shown in Figure 3 appeared on the 14th of January 1901, 28 days earlier. According to the Internet site of The National University Library the dates on which the "Habazeleth" newspaper appeared during January 1901 were: 7, 14, 25. This could mean that the newspaper was posted between the 14th and the 25th of January 1901 and that the postmark canceling the stamp on the newspaper is of the earliest date known so far by at least 21 days before the date mentioned by Steichele and by Collins. This assumption is however, non conclusive as it could have happened that the original recipient of the newspaper has sent it to a third party at a later date. A definite conclusion could perhaps be reached from relevant information from the Turkish PTT Records. Those are not available to the author or to the editor.



Figure 3

Newspaper sent from the Jewish Quarter in the Old City, apparently bearing the earliest date of the "Quart Israelite" postmark of the Turkish Post.

In addition this copy of the "Habazeleth" is the only one known so far that was dispatched from the Jewish Quarter of the Old City in Jerusalem.

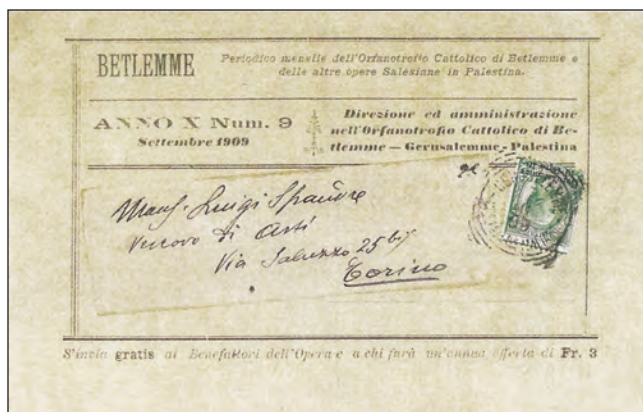


Figure 4

One of two known newspapers sent through the Italian Post Office in Jerusalem.

The newspaper shown in Figure 4 is the monthly "BETLEMME," dated 7th November 1909. The newspaper was sent from Jerusalem to Torino Italy. It is franked with a 10 para Italian Levant 1909 issue, paying the single printed matter rate to Italy. The stamp is cancelled with the "GERUSALEMME UFF. POSTALE ITALIANO" postmark. This is one of two newspapers recorded so far that were posted through the Italian Post Office in Palestine. ■

Editor's note: This article first appeared in the Holy Land Postal History Journal, vol. VI no. 107-108, p. 301-303.

New Ed Fund Publication

DESCENT INTO THE ABYSS: The Shoah



by Boris Chaitovsky
Published by Education Fund, Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., 2012



An educational book, using philatelic material as illustrations, chronicles the erosion of Jewish civil rights under Nazi rule in Europe. It traces the fate of European Jews between 1933 - 1945 when the governance of the short-lived Third Reich put in place

political, and eventually logistical, apparatus to execute what has become known as the Holocaust. \$25.00 + \$3.50 shipping and handling. Number of pages: 129.

HARRIS

A Catalogue of
Israel's
Triangular Military Unit
Handstamps



By
S Harris Rosenberg and Harris Wolman



Published by Education Fund, Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., 2012

The catalogue outlines the history of this particular type of postmark used by Israel's armed forces. Consolidating previous works on KBA (Land Security Forces) postmarks, this publication then portrays the evolution of the triangular handstamp to recent times. Includes color illustrations of the types of cover used as well as a list of military unit numbers, verified by the authors. \$12.50 + \$3.50 shipping & handling. Number of pages: 50.

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ONEPS promotes the collection and study of postage & revenue stamps, stationary and postal history of the Ottoman Empire, the Republic of Turkey, and Ottoman successor states, including the Near and Middle East, Egypt, Arabia, & the Balkans.

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INTERNATIONAL HOLOCAUST DAY 2011

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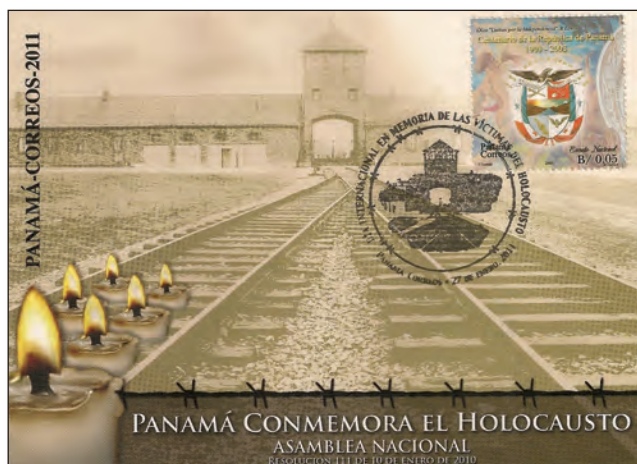
It was back in 2005

when the United Nations approved resolution 60/7 establishing the 27th of January as the International Commemoration Day of the Holocaust. This particular date was chosen since it coincided with the same date in 1945 when the Soviet army liberated the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

It was also on the same day in 2011 that Panama's National Assembly, (akin to the United States Congress), with the participation of the Embassy of Israel in Panama, held a special session in commemoration of the Shoah. Attending the solemn event were the then vice-president of the Assembly, Manuel Cohen Salerno, the Israel ambassador to Panama, Yoed Magen, and a Holocaust survivor, Marianne Granat. Panama's First Lady, Marta Linares de Martinelli, also in attendance at the Assembly's special session, joined Ambassador Magen and Representative Manuel Cohen in the lighting of six candles in memory of the Six Million.

In his remarks before the Assembly, Ambassador Magen made reference to the new manifestations of anti-Semitism in the world and the never ending claims made by Holocaust deniers. In light of these facts, Magen called on Panama's legislative authorities to implement the teaching of the Holocaust in all the Panamanian educational establishments, so that the



younger generations would be made sensitive to the devastating consequences of hatred, racism, and fanaticism.

ARTIST EXHIBITION

Two additional events took place along with the National Assembly's session.

One was an exhibit of paintings by Panamanian artists and students touching on the Holocaust.

COMMEMORATIVE CACHET

The second was Panama's Postal Authority issuing of a commemorative cachet, fruit of a combined effort of the Israeli Embassy in Panama, and the Panamanian Friends of Yad Vashem.

The background picture on the cachet is of the iconic railroad tracks leading to the Auschwitz Concentration Camp entrance gate on top of which are six lit candles. On the left side of the envelope are the words "Panama-Post-2011," and on the bottom "Panama Commemorates the Holocaust, National Assembly, Resolution 111, January 10, 2010."

The postmarked Panama stamp used for the occasion was issued to commemorate the centenary of the Republic of Panama celebrated in 2003, (Scott Catalog no. 919/5). The background of the stamp includes the painting "The Fights for Independence" by R. Lewis, and the seal of Panama in the center.

continued on page 55



SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS

Annual Convention—Boxborough 2013

Society Dinner—Friday, May 3, 2013

8:00 p.m. The Boardroom at the Holiday Inn Boxborough

Advance Reservations Required - Cost \$30 per person

Please select from Chicken Piccata or Grilled Salmon

Please contact Vicki Galecki with your reservation and dinner selection
by April 26th at vickigalecki@hotmail.com or 330-467-7446 X 3196.



HELP

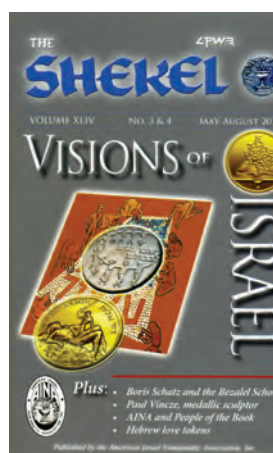
Editor needs
short one page articles

NOW!

continued from page 54

The postal cancellation features the same picture as the cachet's background and around a circle made to look like a barbed wire it says "International Day in Commemoration of the Victims of the Holocaust, Panama Post, 27 January, 2011."

My gratitude is extended to my colleague, Rabbi Gustavo Kraselnik of Congregacion Kol Shearith Israel in Panama City, for facilitating the commemorative cachet. ■



The **American Israel Numismatic Association** is a non-sectarian cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's coinage, past and present, and all aspects of Judaic numismatics. AINA publishes The Shekel six times a year.

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“Biblical Mountains”

Abraham Blum, Rshon Le Zion, Israel

Among the hundreds of localities and their post offices in the U.S., quite a number of post offices were named after mountains that are mentioned in the Tanach, the Hebrew Bible. Some use the prefix Mount, while others prefer the shorter Mt., but most are not consistent in the choice of this prefix. In this article, I shall apply the prefix 'Mt.' to all of them. A third group of localities were named after biblical mountains without mentioning that the name is that of a mount.



(Mt.) Bethel

(Jacob) named the place Bethel (Genesis 28:19)

Mt. Bethel, PA is probably the only one among tens of places named Bethel which uses the prefix *mount* before Bethel, despite the fact that the biblical Bethel is not a mountain. The place in Pennsylvania, apparently situated on a hill, started as a prayer meeting place for the Moravian community and now also contains a Christian retreat center. Bethlehem, PA is not far from Mt. Bethel, PA.



Mt. Carmel

Ahab called all Israel and assembled the prophets on Mount Carmel (I Kings 18:20)

Most localities that bear the name of Mt. Carmel were given that name because the locale to which the settlers had come reminded them of the biblical Mt. Carmel. This was the case for Mt. Carmel, IL (a Methodist settlement), Mt. Carmel, PA, Mt. Carmel, SC and Mt. Carmel, UT (named by Joseph Young himself).

CARMEL



Three other places were named Carmel without the prefix Mount, namely Carmel, ME, Carmel, NY and Carmel, ND. The connection between Carmel, CA and the Bible is not a direct one. The locality adopted the name of the Spanish Mission which had been constructed there.

(Mt.) EDEN



God planted a garden in Eden ... and there he put the man he had fashioned (Genesis 2:8)

Is there a mountain in the Garden of Eden? I could not find the reason that led the people of Mt. Eden, KY to think so. But they must have liked the name, because when a group from this place went to California in the wake of the Gold Rush, they named the new settlement after the one from which they had come - Mt. Eden, CA.

(Mt.) Gilead



(Jacob) fled with all he had ... making for Mount Gilead (Genesis 31:21)

At a place in Ohio balsam was produced and the residents remembered the famous biblical Balm of Gilead. Therefore, they called their community Mt. Gilead, OH – not a bad trademark.

Mt. Gilead, NC was named after a church. There are three more Gileads that do not have Mt. before their name. They also chose the name for religious reasons, but their post offices were closed quite some time ago: Gilead, LA was discontinued in 1966, one year after I received a reply postcard from them. The post office in Gilead ME was closed as early as 1955, and since then, mail reaches the town from the no less biblical Bethel, ME. The post office of Gilead, MO was closed even earlier – back in 1905.

Mt. Gilboa



O mountains of Gilboa, let there be no dew or rain on you (2 Samuel 1:21)

When the people of Gilboa, NY established their location, they opened the Bible at random and the first place name they came upon was Gilboa.

Gilboa, OH too received its name for religious reasons. However, it is unclear whether the name of Gilboa, WV was chosen directly from the Bible or if the founders came from another Gilboa. There is no place in the United States that has a post office called Mt. Gilboa.

(Mt.) Hebron



Abram went... to settle at the oak of Mamre at Hebron (Genesis 13:18)

There are more than twenty places in the U.S. called Hebron that have a post office, and all but one have a biblical connotation.

Biblical Hebron is a city in the Judean hills, 930 m.a.s.l. (meters above sea level), but it is not a mountain. For one reason or another, the founders of Mt. Hebron, AL (less than 100 m.a.s.l.) added the prefix Mt. to the name. Mt. Hebron, CA did the same with more justification – the locality is at an altitude of 1,300 m.a.s.l. Both Mt. Hebrons had a post office, but they have been discontinued.

Mt. Hermon

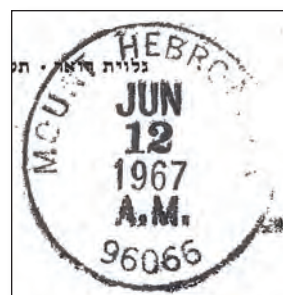


Copious as a Hermon dew falling on the heights of Zion.. (Psalms 133:3)

Mt. Hermon, CA started out as the first Christian “camp” west of the Mississippi, where settlers met for prayers and to hear sermons. Today the post office is located in a Christian convention center.

Mt. Hermon, LA and Hermon, IL (without Mount in its name!) were also named after churches. Mt. Hermon, KY and Mt. Hermon, NJ were named by people who were very conversant with the Bible. The latter’s post office was already closed in 1901. Hermon, NY had a post office as early as in 1828, even before being given its biblical name.

Mt. Horeb



Moses ..led his flock...and came to Horeb, the mountain of God (Exodus 3:1)

Mt. Horeb, WI was named by a Methodist minister. It pretends to be the “World Capital of the Trolls” – the mysterious dwarfs who traditionally roam the forests of Scandinavia. It is only in Mt. Horeb, WI that the trolls walk in full sunlight along Main Street to attract tourists.



(Mt.) Judea

(Jotham) built towns in the mountains of Judah (2 Chronicles 27:4)

Mt. Judea, AR in the Ozarks is probably the only locality (and post office) in the U.S. that bears this name.

(Mt.) Lebanon



The righteous shall ... grow like a cedar in Lebanon (Psalms 92:12)

There are no less than 36 localities in 20 states that bear the name Lebanon, and all of them have a (direct or indirect) biblical reference. In 11 communities, where cedars grow, the people remembered the biblical Cedars of Lebanon and therefore selected Lebanon as the name for their locality. The USPS allows only one place in each State to use a given name, therefore, 16 localities had to add a suffix, e.g. Lebanon Church, VA and Lebanon Springs, NY, or a prefix (New, South, etc.). Only two localities added the prefix “Mt.”: Mt. Lebanon, PA. and Mt. Lebanon, LA. (The latter’s post office closed in 1955). East Lebanon, ME has a rural station named West Lebanon. ■

to be continued



SOCIETY HAPPENINGS AT BOXBOROUGH 2013

Fun for everyone Exhibits Dealers Lectures Society Activities

Society Event Listing

Friday, May 3:	2:00 p.m.	Society Lecture – Deck Room “Postal Usage of Doar Ivri Stamps in 1948 and a Selection of Early Postal History/Rates” – Edwin Kroft
	3:00 – 5:00 p.m.	SIP Executive Meeting – Greenwood Room (Board members and Committee Chairs only)
	7:30 p.m.	Shabbat service – The Boardroom
	8:00 p.m.	Society Dinner – The Boardroom (Advance Reservations required - contact Vicki Galecki at vickigalecki@hotmail.com or 330-467-7446 X3196)
Saturday, May 4:	9:00 a.m.	SIP Members’ Continental Breakfast – Deck Room
	9:30 – 11:30 a.m.	House of Delegates’ Meeting – Deck Room Annual General Membership meeting <i>All members welcome</i>
	6:30 p.m.	Boxborough Show Banquet - Colonial Room Advance Reservations – Jeff Shapiro at coverlover@gmail.com
Sunday, May 5:	10:00-11:00 a.m.	Society Lecture – Deck Room “TBA ” – Howard Rotterdam

For more information, go to: www.israelstamps.com

1956 Suez Crisis:

Interrupted Mail

Daryl Kibble, Queensland, Australia

The Suez Crisis was a diplomatic and military confrontation between Egypt on the one side, and Britain, France and Israel on the other. Its history is well known so it will not be covered in this article. Less well known is the resultant postal history of this conflict which resulted in mail being interrupted from being delivered in its normal course. Such postal history is very scarce and little exists. This is because the conflict lasted for only one week and over a very small geographical area.

KEY DATES OF THE CRISIS

- 26 Jul 1956 President Nasser of Egypt nationalizes the Suez Canal, taking control from Britain and France;
- 29 Oct 1956 Operation Kadesh sees Israel invade the Sinai;
- 31 Oct 1956 Operation Musketeer sees Britain and France open with a bombing campaign against Egypt;
- 01 Nov 1956 (pm) Israel attacks Gaza City (last day of Egyptian postal services in Gaza);
- 07 Nov 1956 Britain and France declare a cease fire;
- 05 Mar 1957 Last day of Israeli postal services in the Gaza Strip;
- 06 Mar 1957 Israel withdraws troops from Gaza Strip.

INTERRUPTED MAIL FALLS INTO FIVE CATEGORIES

1. Civilian Egyptian mail captured at Gaza by Israel

With the fall of Gaza City, Israel took control of the Arab post office and any mail currently inside it. It is not known how many covers were actually captured, but so far around 25 such covers are known to have survived in the nearly 60 years since the event. All

are dated at Gaza between October 31, 1956 and November 1, 1956. There are two types of covers. Those that originated in Gaza City but never left the post office, and those that originated outside of Gaza City and were addressed to Gaza City for local delivery (Figures 1–2).



Figures 1 and 2

Letter originating in Gaza City on November 1, 1956. 20 mils foreign letter rate addressed to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Egyptian military censor number 38. Israeli censor label Gladstone Type 8a but with TAV 1027 which is unrecorded by Gladstone. The label was postmarked in Tel Aviv on the reverse side on 27 February 1957.

All known mail was censored by Israel between late January and late February 1957 before later being released. This resulted in the mail being held for between three and four months. The earliest known censor date applied is January 23, 1957, while the latest known censor date is February 27, 1957. All were censored in Tel Aviv.

Two different censor labels were used by Israel. *Gladstone Type 7a*, red on cream paper (perforated) and *Gladstone Type 8a*, red on cream paper (not perforated). The labels have one-line Hebrew "Opened by The Censor", as well as the Hebrew initial TAV (Tel Aviv) and a censor number. The known censor numbers are:

- TAV 1021 (Type 8a)
- TAV 1027 (Type 8a)
- TAV 1030 (Type 7a)

Note that TAV 1004 was also used, but crossed through with manuscript 1027 written next to it. The Censor was obviously using up some old censor labels but then changed the number to the correct one. Two examples like this have been seen.

It is believed that these censor numbers were only used on covers captured in Gaza for two reasons. First, the censor numbers on these labels have not been seen used on any other documents; and second, they are not recorded in the 1978 definitive work on Israeli censors by Gladstone¹.

2. Service Suspended Mail: Israel to Kuwait (via London)

As an Arab State, Kuwait has not had any relations (including postal) with Israel. However in the mid 1950s, Kuwait tolerated mail from Israel to Kuwait provided that it was routed via London (United Kingdom).

A notice in *Al-Kuwait Al-Yaoum*² (Kuwait's official gazette) in July 1955 stated that it came to the authority's knowledge that some letters had recently arrived in Kuwait from Israel via London. The notice instructed that any such mail had to be forwarded to the Department of Publications (now the Ministry of Information) to conduct postal censorship. A degree of political tolerance was evident in that the authorities then would return the letters to the post office and it was then the responsibility of the postal authorities to either distribute the letters, or return them to the sender. To date no letter sent from Israel to Kuwait that was subject to this censorship has been seen. However some letters did get through, as evidenced by the official gazette, as well as by two covers that were ultimately returned to Israel as described below.

With the Suez Crisis, this policy immediately changed. Kuwait suspended this service just over a year after it had commenced, and would never again allow mail to enter from Israel.



Figure 3

Registered letter leaving Haifa, Israel, on 22 November 1956 and clearly marked "via London". A Kuwaiti registration postmark receipt of 28 November 1956 is on reverse. The "Service Suspended" label was then applied on 2 December 1956 and the letter was returned to the sender in Israel.

Mail that was received in Kuwait immediately after the Suez Crisis, from Israel via London, had a paper typed label affixed reading: "Retour / Service Suspended" (Figure 3). These labels were cancelled in Kuwait with a cancelling device that was used on typical returned

mail to the Dead Letter Office. The earliest date the label is known to have been applied is November 24, 1956, and the latest date known is December 2, 1956. Only two covers are known and these covers hold great importance in the history of Arab–Israeli relations, and are exceptionally rare.

3. No Postal Links

Regular mail services into any region of conflict tend to get disrupted for a period of time, particularly when the sending country relies on one of the conflicting country's postal routes. As the Suez Crisis was brief, the period of disruption of normal mail services was very short. Due to this, finding disrupted mail has proven to be very difficult.

One rare postal history item showing this is a commercial letter sent registered from Germany to Egypt. A gummed "*Return to Sender*" label has been stuck over the Egyptian addressee, with a rubber stamp applied over the label reading "*Forwarding is not possible*" (Figure 4).



Figure 4

Registered letter from Koblenz, Germany, dated 7 November 1956, addressed to Cairo, Egypt. Gummed label "*Zurück an den Absender!*" (return to sender) attached over addressee with a rubber handstamp applied to the label by the Frankfurt Railway Post Office IV/2 of "*Weiterleitung nicht möglich*" (forwarding is not possible).

4. Postal Communication with Gaza Zone (via Israel) Suspended

Israel's last day of postal services in the Gaza Strip was March 5, 1957. As such, any mail that arrived too late to be distributed to Gaza by Israel would not be serviced, and was returned to the sender. There are two types of mail that fall into this category:

- **Mail originating within Israel.** Such mail would receive an instructional marking consisting of a boxed rubber stamp (99 mm x 9 mm) with

one-line of Hebrew: *Postal Communication with Gaza Zone Suspended* (4 mm text). Only a few examples have been found of this marking (Figure 5).



Figure 5

Registered letter originating in Tel Aviv on March 4, 1957, addressed to Rafiah in the Gaza Strip. As the letter would not have reached its destination in time for distribution, it was returned to the sender with the Hebrew instructional marking applied.

- **Mail originating outside of Israel.** The rarest example is a single letter sent from Germany that was sent several days prior to the closure of postal services. The letter was returned to the sender after being treated like any other letter received by Israel that was meant for an Arab country – it was given a Pas de Service instructional marking. The cover shown is the only known example (Figure 6).



Figure 6

Registered letter originating in Cologne, Germany, on March 1, 1957 addressed to Rafiah in the Gaza Strip. In Jerusalem, the addressee was crossed through (being now an Arab destination), and a Jerusalem CDS applied with a Pas de Service marking (Kibble Type J-I.3)³, before being returned to the sender.

However mail that began arriving weeks after the closure of postal services to Gaza would receive a two-line bilingual instructional marking in French and English: *Postal service with Gaza region suspended* (67 mm length; 2 - 3 mm text) (Figure 7).



Figure 7

Letter originating in the USA on 17 March 1957, addressed to Gaza. It was applied with the bilingual instructional marking before being returned to the sender. It was received back in Moundville, United States on May 6, 1957.

Overall, very few documents exist for mail addressed to Gaza at this time. It was first of all exceptional to have mail sent into the Gaza Strip, and second the time period was so brief.

5. French Postkrieg against Egypt

After Britain and France withdrew from the Suez Canal, Egypt saw this as a military victory and immediately set about issuing propaganda postage stamps to honor their achievement. On 26 July 1957 Egypt issued a set of stamps for the *Tomb of the Aggressors*.

France would refuse mail that it received using these propaganda stamps as postage. To do this it relied upon the conventions of the Universal Postal Union.

Article No. 59 of the Universal Postal Convention of the Congress of Brussels (1952), then in force, indicated the types of objects that were forbidden by mail, including dangerous goods, drugs, explosives, or obscene or immoral objects. Sub-paragraph 1 of Article No. 59 indicated that a country was not permitted to ship objects whose admission or circulation is prohibited in the country of destination. France held the view that the Egyptian stamps from the series *Tomb of the Aggressors* were both misleading as well as insulting to France, and as such, prohibited these stamps from being used on mail to France.

In the near 60 years that have passed, only two covers have surfaced that were intercepted by France and returned to Egypt. These are now very important pieces of postal history and much sought after, particularly by Postkrieg collectors.

Both known covers originated in Alexandria, Egypt, between 10th and 13th September 1957. Both would have been placed in the same mail bag to France. After arriving in France during the same month, they were refused entry. The French authorities stamped the covers with a boxed instructional marking *INADMIS* (inadmissible). Further, each had a typed gummed label attached to the letter: *INADMIS – RETOUR / Convention Postale Universelle / (Art. 59, § 1°, d)*. They were then returned to the sender, arriving back in Cairo, Egypt on October 3, 1957 (Figure 8).



Figure 8

Letter sent from Egypt to France and refused entry under Article 59 § 1 of the Universal Postal Convention (1952).

The chance of other covers materializing is low. It is likely that France only did this as a one-time act to that one mail bag, and only a small sample of the letters in that bag would have had offending stamps. Further, as the mail was returned to a country where preserving postal history would not have the same priority as in perhaps some other countries, it is likely that any others were probably destroyed or lost.

References:

1. Gladstone, N. (1978) *Postal Censorship in Israel 1948 – 1978*, London: Central Stamp Gallery.
2. *Al-Kuwait Al-Yaoum* [the official gazette], no. 29, year 1, 2 July 1955, p. 5-6.
3. Kibble, D. 2010. "Instructional Markings & Labels of the Arab-Israeli Postkrieg – NO SERVICE," *The Israel Philatelist* LXI (5):192. ■

Have you
prepared an
EXHIBIT

U.S. Remittances to Russian-Jews Through the

Blitzstein Bank of Philadelphia

William Velvel Moskoff, Lake Forest College, IL

Jews of the Russian Empire formed a large and unusual group among late 19th century immigrants to the United States, fleeing both religious and ethnic persecution as well as poverty. They left Russia in extraordinary numbers after pogroms set off by the assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881. Between 1881 and 1925, 2,378,000 Jews arrived in the United States.¹

The immigrants established several institutions that could assist them, among them so – called immigrant banks. Typically, these banks were not traditional banks and almost all of them were quite small.² They were mostly individual proprietorships and were not incorporated. Banking was usually not even their primary source of income, as the banks were often housed in other business entities, such as groceries, saloons, bakeries, and even peddlers' carts.

The businessmen–bankers helped immigrants in a variety of ways, including safeguarding their savings and writing letters for their clients or receiving their mail. Virtually all of these banks sold steamship tickets; in the first decade of the 20th century, 94 percent of businesses selling steamship tickets were involved in immigrant banking.³ The second thing that they did was to facilitate the sending of money back to Russia to the families of immigrants.

It is this activity of sending remittances to Russia that is the focus of this article. What I will argue is that all of these remittances represent contributions to supplement the income of the recipients rather than money sent for them to buy passage to the United

States. The evidence will show that there were, first of all, extraordinary barriers to emigration during the periods which we will be considering and, secondly, that the required steamship fare was considerably higher than the amount of money sent from America .

One of the banks that was heavily involved in sending remittances was the Blitzstein Bank of Philadelphia. The Blitzstein Bank was established by Marcus (Moishe) and Anna (Hannah) Blitzstein, husband and wife from the city of Odessa in the Russian Empire, who brought their growing family to Philadelphia in 1889, part of the first wave of Jewish immigrants into the city. They established their bank in 1891 and, until they were forced to close their doors at the end of 1930s, during the Great Depression, the bank was a prosperous institution. The bank employees all spoke Yiddish and thus were able to help their customers in ways that the more traditional American bank was unable. It is the remittances sent through this bank that we will examine.

REMITTANCES

A study of the late 19th century deposit records of

Philadelphia's largest savings bank, the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, showed that immigrants' savings were essentially transferred savings to families living abroad.⁴ The total sum of immigrant remittances to Russia sent through all immigrant banks was large, amounting to \$15,241,482 in 1907, \$11,416,009 in 1908, and \$4,477,271 in the first half of 1909.⁵

Immigrant banks were not the only vehicles through which remittances were sent abroad, because immigrants could also send international money orders issued in the United States and paid in the recipient's country. Nonetheless, immigrant banks dominated money transfers abroad.

As a proportion of all remittances to Russia, the amount sent through immigrant banks was 68 percent in 1907, 59 percent in 1908, and 58 percent in 1909. The large size of all remittances sent home by Russians who had migrated to the U.S. (a total of \$19,314,493 in 1908 alone), indicates great generosity on the part of the collective Russian immigrant community. At the same time, the average size of an individual remittance was small, amounting to \$28.72,⁶ which suggests that sending money abroad was spread widely among many immigrants. Most of these were workers earning only modest incomes and having little discretionary income. Remittances were sent to the Russian Empire, during World War I, and to the Soviet Union at least through 1926.⁷

BLITZSTEIN BANK

Figures 1-4 show postal receipts for money sent through the Blitzstein Bank to Jews in Russia during World War I (two from 1916) and the other seven illustrate transfers after the Bolshevik revolution. All the recipients have obviously Jewish names and it seems reasonable to assume that all the senders of money were Jewish as well.

Figures 1 and 2 constitute an acknowledgment of receipt of 200 rubles, sent as a postal money order by the Blitzstein Bank to F. Sh. Kogan who lived in or near Kiev as suggested by the postmark Kiev, June 21, 1916. Kogan was illiterate, which is why the "semi" (*malo*) was crossed out in the category of 'semi-literate' (*malo-gramoti*). It also explains why the money was signed for by a bank official (*chinovnik*) rather than the uneducated recipient.

The original sender of the receipt was the Libava Branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Petrograd, which sent it to Piatigory, Kiev Province, and it was then returned to the Petrograd where it was mailed to the Blitzstein Bank so that both the bank and the individual who sent the money would have a receipt. The receipt took two months to travel from Petrograd to Philadelphia, as indicated by the August 15, 1916 Philadelphia postmark.



Figures 1 - 2
Acknowledging receipt of
money sent.

Figures 3 and 4 are an acknowledgement of receipt for 30 rubles, sent to Ch. Kleiman living in Kishinev in Moldava. He signed for the money himself. The receipt was sent from Petrograd which mailed it to the Blitzstein Bank on April 18, 1916 where it was received on June 26, 1916, a little more than two months later.



Figures 3 - 4
Acknowledging receipt of
money sent.

SOVIET PERIOD

Figure 5 is a registered receipt for a money transfer to Abram Krasniansky in the amount of \$10 in exchange for which he received 40 rubles. Krasniansky picked up this money in person in Uman (Ukraine) on approximately April 21, 1923. The receipt was mailed back to Moscow and received on April 30, 1923. What is perhaps most interesting about this receipt is that the card formerly served as a postal card for World War I prisoners of war. A form for the receipt was simply stenciled or printed in the space designated for the prisoner's message.



Figure 5
Soviet period 1923 receipt acknowledging money sent.

Figure 6 is a registered postal receipt recording the money sent to a woman named Feiga Sokolinskaia, who also lived in Soviet Ukraine. The \$20 she was sent on June 30, 1925 reached Moscow three weeks later on July 21 and then was dispatched to Boguslav, a city about 60 miles south of Kiev, where it arrived three days later. Because she was illiterate, a relative, Basia, signed for the money. Feiga Sokolinskaia received 38 rubles in exchange for the dollars, a sign that the earlier inflation had largely been brought under control. At the bottom of the card, in addition to the date, the words "M.L. Blitzstein Co. Philadelphia" are stamped. This is the only English writing on the receipt (Figure 7).



Figure 6
Soviet period 1925 receipt acknowledging money sent.

Figure 8 indicates that L. G. Platkin received 20 rubles in exchange for the \$10 that was sent. This card is notable for the 6-kopek revenue stamp affixed to it. This stamp, issued in 1926, was commonly used on postal money orders.⁸

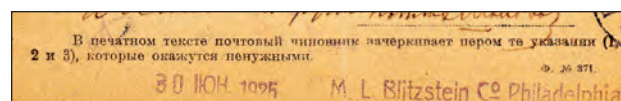


Figure 7 Bank name "M.L. Blitzstein"

Figure 9 was likewise an exchange of \$10 for 20 rubles and the recipient was Aron Slipoi who lived in Novaia Chartoriia in the Berdichev okrug located in northern Ukraine. Figure 10 dates from 1929, the year before the bank was forced close. The recipient, Chaia Leia Furman, was an illiterate Jewish woman from the small town of Golovanevsk, located about 135 miles almost due north of Odessa in Ukraine. Golovanevsk had a population of just over 4,000 in 1926, 86% of whom were Jewish.⁹

The money sent from America must have been a significant gift for the individual recipients in Soviet Russia. The average monthly wage of workers in 1924-1925 was 25.18 rubles and in 1925-26 it was 28.57 rubles.¹⁰ The sum of 38 rubles received by Feiga Sokolinskaia amounted to nearly a month and a half worth of wages. At the same time, sending remittances



Figure 8
Soviet period 1926 receipt acknowledging money sent.

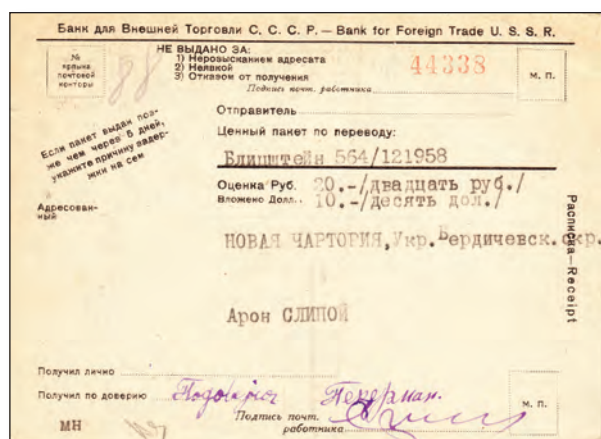


Figure 9
Soviet period 1926 receipt acknowledging money sent.

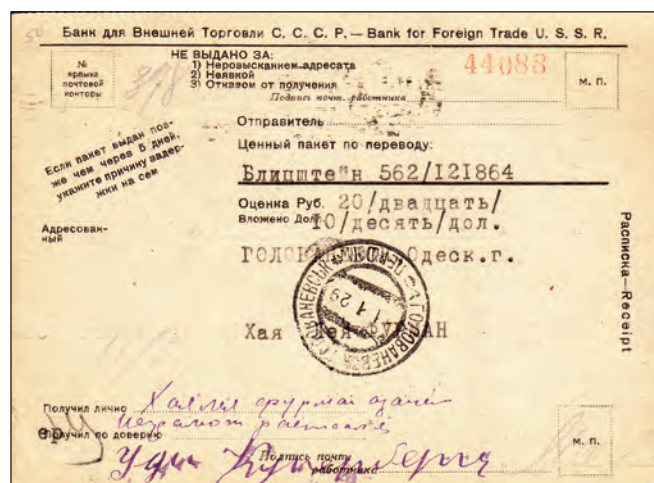


Figure 10
Soviet period 1929 receipt acknowledging money sent.

represented a real sacrifice for the American immigrants in Philadelphia. Taking the average weekly earnings of U.S. production workers in manufacturing as a proxy for blue-collar wages, in 1923 weekly earnings were \$23.56.¹¹ Thus, the \$10 that was sent to Abram Krasniansky represented about 43 percent of a week's pay to his American relative. In 1925, when the average weekly wage was \$24.11, the \$20 worth of rubles sent to Feiga Sokolinskaia was 83 percent of her relative's weekly pay. These figures suggest that the money Russian Jews in the U.S. sent abroad constituted a significant portion of their earnings. The overall lesson is that great sacrifices in the United States yielded great benefits abroad.

THE PURPOSE OF THE REMITTANCES

The logical question is: What purposes did the

The Israel Philatelist - April 2013

remittances serve? Were the monies sent to buy steamship tickets or were they sent to help with the ordinary family living expenses? The amount of money transferred was nowhere near sufficient to buy a steamship ticket. In 1916, there was no migration to the United States from Russia because of the war and the extraordinary danger to transport ships from German warships. In the 1920s, the fares were several times the amounts sent by Americans. In 1922, the typical single adult fare was \$122, in 1923, \$114, and in 1925, \$170.¹² This would suggest that these transfers were for financial assistance only. This is reinforced by the presence of highly restrictive immigration laws in both the United States and in the Soviet Union, which slowed the movement of Russian Jews to a trickle in the decade of the twenties.

Soon after the Bolshevik revolution in November 1917, the regime began to institute a series of controls that had the effect of making it much harder to leave the Soviet Union, culminating in rules issued by the two largest republics, the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and Ukrainian Soviet Republic, which made legal emigration virtually impossible.¹³

On the United States side there were two restrictive laws passed, one in 1921 and a second in 1924. The First Quota Immigration Law (1921) restricted immigration to 3 percent of the number of people from that country already residing in the United States as of 1890. The Immigration Act of 1924, also known as the Johnson-Reed Act, was even more restrictive, reducing the number of immigrants who could enter the United States to 2 percent of the group's population in 1890. The quotas achieved their goal: from 1925 to 1930, a period of six years, only 23,829 Russians (Jews and non-Jews), an average of 4,000 a year, immigrated into the United States.¹⁴

Remittances, so much a part of the goal of foreign workers in places as disparate as the United States and the United Arab emirates, played a notable role and important role in the lives of Russian Jews who remained on their native soil early in the twentieth century.

Acknowledgments. I thank David Skipton for his assistance in interpreting the Blitzstein remittance receipts. Mostly I wish to thank Carol Gayle, with whom I discussed the ideas in this paper and who also read and carefully critiqued earlier versions.

1 "United States of America," *Encyclopedia Judaica*, 2nd edition, vol. 20, Detroit: Thomson Gale, 2007, p. 322.

- 2 The general description of immigrants banks is taken from an extensive Congressional study carried out in 1909 – 1910, **Reports of the Immigrant Commission**, 61st Congress, vol. 37, Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1911, and from Jared N. Day, **Urban Castles**, New York: Columbia University Press, 1999.
- 3 **Reports of the Immigrant Commission**, vol. 37, p. 212.
- 4 Rohit Daniel Wadhvani, "Banking from the Bottom Up: The Case of Migrant Savers at the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society in the Late Nineteenth Century," **Financial History Review**, vol. 9, April 2002, pp. 41-63 .
- 5 **Reports of the Immigrant Commission**, vol. 37, p. 274.
- 6 Ibid., p. 278.
- 7 1926 is the latest year for which we have seen remittance receipts; remittances may have been sent through the bank until it closed in 1930.
- 8 I am indebted to Dave Skipton for this information.
- 9 "Golovanevsk," www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org
- 10 Alec Nove, **An Economic History of the U.S.S.R.**, London: Allen Lane, p. 114.
- 11 George Thomas Kurian, ed., **Datapedia of the United States 1790-2005**, 2nd ed., Lanham, MD: Bernan, 2001, p. 89.
- 12 Ledgers of M.L. Blitzstein & Co., housed at the Philadelphia Jewish Archives of Temple University.
- 13 Alan Dowty, **Closed Borders: The Contemporary Assault on Freedom of Movement**, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1989 .
- 14 **Abstract of the Fifteenth Census of the United States (1930)**, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1933. Reprint edition, Arno Press, 1976, p. 174. ■



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Israel Foreign Postal Rates

May 16, 1948 to January 31, 1954

Ed Kroft, Vancouver, Canada

INTRODUCTION

This article is the second in a series. Each article outlines the foreign surface and air postal rates from Israel to a particular country from May 16, 1948 until January 31, 1954. The articles build on the work I published in 2006 in **The Israel Philatelist**. Determining the postal rates for the 1948 – 1952 periods can be challenging, given the limited published information and few

reported examples of mail sent to certain countries. To perform this work, I have drawn upon material in my own collection, that of other collectors and limited primary and secondary sources of information. I am most grateful to Yacov Tsachor, the noted Holy Land philatelic expert for his assistance. The errors and omissions are my own.

TO CANADA (PART A)

Surface Rates

There was no service to Canada until August 8, 1948. Rates until then shown below reflected prevailing surface postal rates in Israel. In 1949, currency changed from mils to prutot (p).

From	To	Letter Rate	Letter Extra (each 20 gr)	Post Card	Print Matter (50 gr)	Printed Matter Extra (each 50 gr)	Registration Fee	Express Fee
May 16, 1948	February 28, 1949	20 mils	13 mils	13 mils	5 mils	5 mils	No service until Nov. 25, 1948 and then 25 mils	No service until Nov. 25, 1948 and then 40 mils
March 1, 1949	January 31, 1952	30 p	15 p	15 p	10 p	5 p	25 p	40 p
February 1, 1952	March 31, 1952	35 p	20 p	20 p	15 p	10 p	40 p	60 p
April 1, 1952	June 30, 1953	95 p	55 p	55 p	40 p	20 p	60 p	95 p
July 1, 1953	January 31, 1954	95 p	55 p	55 p	40 p	20 p	80 p	150 p

Airmail Rates

Airmail service began on August 12, 1948 and the rates below reflect those used in Israel. The currency changed from mils to prutot (p) during 1949.

From	To	Letter Rate (10 gr)	Letter Extra (each 10 gr)	Post Card	Print Matter (PM) (1st 25 gr)	Printed Matter Extra	Registration Fee	Express Fee	Air letter
August 12, 1948	October 31, 1948	65 mils	65 mils	35 mils	no reduced rate	n/a	No service 15 mils in Israel until September 30 then 25 mils	no service 40 mils in Israel	no rate
November 1, 1948	October 15, 1949	75 mils	75 mils	40 mils	60 mils	60 mils	As of November 25, 1948 25 mils	40 mils	no rate
October 16, 1949	November 26, 1949	80 p	80 p	40 p	70 p	70 p	25 p	40 p	no rate
November 27, 1949	January 31, 1952	80 p	80 p	40 p	60 p	60 p	25 p	40 p	no rate
February 1, 1952	March 31, 1952	85 p	85 p	45 p	80 p	80 p	40 p	60 p	no rate
April 1, 1952	June 30, 1953	220 p	220 p	110 p	220 p	220 p	60 p	95 p	110 p
July 1, 1953	January 31, 1954	200 p	200 p	100 p	200 p	200 p	80 p	150 p	100 p

TABLE EXPLANATION

The tables for the years under review reflect the surface and air mail rates for letters, postcards and where applicable, printed matter and air letters. The tables also outline the relevant surcharges for express and registration services when available. This article contains examples of mail reflecting the correct rates and, in some cases, mail with charges for postage due applied in the destination country. The postage stamps used on mail changed over the relevant periods under review based on issue date, removal from sale and the amounts charged for the varying rates based on level of service. For example, mail to Canada became more costly in 1952-1954 and the Road to Jerusalem (250 p), Negev (500 p) and Menorah (1000 p) stamps were used on single weight airmail letters as well as on parcels or heavier mail.

The examples set out in this article illustrate the usage of the varying rates. Usually postal authorities gave about 5-7 calendar days grace to users to adapt to new rates, though this was not always observed. Sometimes, more time was given and at other times, postage due was levied.

1948 MAIL

AIRMAIL LETTER - POSTAGE DUE, CENSORED



Postmarked August 16, 1948 in Haifa and arriving on August 20, 1948. Double weight air mail letter, franking should be 130 mils (2 x 65 mils) not 80 mils so taxed 35 cents. Back flap shows the letter was sent by a soldier in Unit 295, company A. There is no military unit triangle or APO postmark even though the letter was passed by a censor.

AIRMAIL LETTER - 65 MILS



Postmarked September 10, 1948 in Hadera. Mailed at standard air mail rate.

SURFACE MAIL - OVERFRANKED



Postmarked October 7, 1948 in Jerusalem. Sent at letter rate of 20 mils rather than postcard rate of 13 mils so overfranked by 7 mils.

1949 MAIL

NEW SURFACE RATE - 30 MILS



Single weight letter rate (30 mils) postmarked in Tel Aviv on March 9, 1949, 9 days after the introduction of the new rate.

AIR MAIL LETTER RATE - 75 MILS



An air mail letter postmarked in Haifa in September 1949. The stamps used came from a booklet as reflected by the bottom straight edge.

NEW AIRMAIL LETTER RATE - 80 P



Single weight letter postmarked at the opening of the post office in Ramat David on October 20, 1949. The rate changed from 75 to 80 on October 16, 1949 and the new rate was applied notwithstanding post office practice to permit the use of the old rates for a few days after the change.

REGISTERED AIR MAIL - 3 X WEIGHT - 265 P



Triple weight (3 x 80 p) censored airmail letter, registered (25 p). Obverse shows postmarked November 2, 1949 at Tel Aviv and arrival on November 6, 1949.

AIRMAIL POST CARD - 40 P



Postmarked October 14, 1949. Postal rates changed on October 15 but the postcard rate remained at 40 p.

REGISTERED AIRMAIL - 16 X WEIGHT - 1225 P



Postmarked September 22, 1949 at Tel Aviv with arrival in Winnipeg on September 28. Letter rate (75 p x 16) 1200 p and 25 p registration rate.

1950 MAIL

AIR MAIL LETTER - SINGLE WEIGHT



Postmarked at Jerusalem on July 8, 1949. Long tabs used on letter.

AIR MAIL LETTER - 27 X WEIGHT 2055 PRUTOT, REGISTERED



Postmarked June 10, 1949 at Tel Aviv. Transit Montreal June 18, 1949. Arrival in Winnipeg on June 20, 1949. 2055 p letter rate (75 p x 27) and 25 p registration rate, 5 prutot over franking.

AIRMAIL PRINTED MATTER



Postmarked at Tel Aviv on March 1, 1950 with arrival in Winnipeg on March 8. Rate changed 70 p to 60 p on November 27, 1949. Letter from philatelic services was over franked by 10 p.

AIRMAIL LETTER RATE - 80 P



Postmarked April 4, 1950 at Tel Aviv with arrival on April 27, 1950 in Montreal.

SURFACE PRINTED MATTER - 10 P



Postmarked in Jerusalem on September 6, 1950 and sent to Saskatoon.. No triangular holiday cancel applied to the cover even though a Jewish New Year card was enclosed in the envelope.

AIRMAIL SINGLE WEIGHT, EXPRESS - 120 P



Postmarked in Tel Aviv-Yafo on August 29, 1951 with arrival in Edmonton Alberta. Letter rate was 80 p and the express fee was 40 p.

SURFACE LETTER PARCEL CARD - 615 P, REGISTERED



Postmarked in Tel Aviv on February 14, 1950 and sent to Hamilton, Ontario. Parcel weight was 1 kg. and 200 grams, Letter rate was 585 p (30 p + (15 p x 37) and registration was 25 p. Convenience over franking of 5 p. Rate based on surface mail is 79 times weight.

SURFACE RATE DOUBLE WEIGHT, REGISTERED - 85 P



Postmarked at Tel Aviv on June 4, 1950. Arrival in Vancouver on June 27, 1950. 2 x 30 p (60) and 25 p for registration

AIR LETTER - 50 P



Up rated air letter postmarked at Tel Aviv on October 30, 1950 with arrival in Lindsay, Ontario on November 8, 1950. Request to be forwarded to Chicago, IL but no additional postage added or sign of forwarding. Rate of 50 p accepted for air letter to Canada even though no evidence of any published rates promoting this rate or service.

1949 MAIL

AIRMAIL LETTER 5 X WEIGHT, EXPRESS - 500 P



Postmarked in Nathanya on January 7, 1951
Express rate was 40 p and letter rate was 400
p (80 p x 5). Convenience over franking of 60 p.

AIRMAIL LETTER 4 X WEIGHT, REGISTERED,
EXPRESS - 385 P



Postmarked in Tel Aviv on August 26, 1951 with arrival in Toronto on August 28. Letter rate was 320 p (4 x 80 p) ,registration fee 25 p and express fee 40 p. Commercial mail sealed with wax on obverse.

**SURFACE MAIL LETTER SINGLE WEIGHT,
REGISTERED - 55 P**



Postmarked at Tel Aviv-Yafo on May 28, 1951
with arrival in Hamilton, Ontario on June 22, 1951
25 p for registration and 30 p for the letter rate.

AIRMAIL LETTER 5 X WEIGHT,
REGISTERED - 425 P



Postmarked in Tel Aviv - Yafo on December 9, 1951 with arrival in Montreal, Quebec on December 16, 1951. Letter rate is 400 p (5 x 80 p) and registration fee is 25 p.

AIRMAIL LETTER REGISTERED, EXPRESS - 145 P



Postmarked in Haifa on August 12, 1951 and arrived in Toronto, Ontario on August 16, 1951. Letter rate is 80 p, registration fee is 25 p and express fee is 40 p.

AIRMAIL LETTER SINGLE WEIGHT, EXPRESS,
LETTER - 120 P



Postmarked in Tel Aviv on September 23, 1951
Letter rate 80 p and express fee 40 p. ■

to be continued

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LINDNER

I.L.6 PINK RADIO STAMP

Robert J. Cohen, Bronx, NY



Figure 1

A block of 25 of the 6 pound stamp in a dark pink color. The stamp has a straight line Israel watermark. The block also has two very light large "DUGMA" or "SPECIMEN" stamps in violet covering 14 stamps. The block also has a punched hole often seen on archival material.

In 1956 and 1957 the fee to renew a radio license in Israel was 5 Israeli pounds. A new penalty of 20% was added to the license fee for people who failed to renew the radio license on time. The new penalty fee was 6 Israeli pounds.

For some 50 years I have been trying to find a mint original gum copy of the stamp without success. Over the years I have seen a few of these stamps that had washed off post marks, and were regummed.

Many years ago Jacques Minkus, head of the Israel Philatelic Agency, offered most of the radio stamps for sale to his Israel new issue customers. In conversations with him, he informed me that he never received information about a 6 pound stamp being issued or in use.

In several conversations with Gershon Litzman, a pioneer Israeli stamp dealer who came to the United States in the late 1950's, said he knew of the existence of the stamp but it was not sold to the collecting public. The stamp was to be purchased at the post office and immediately placed on the license and cancelled with an Israeli post mark. Litzman told me he never saw a mint stamp, only used cancelled stamps either on a license or soaked off a license.



Figure 2

A block of 25 of the 6 pound stamp in a very pale pink color. The block has an inverted straight line Israel watermark. The block also has one archival punch.



Figure 4

represents a radio license also used from 1952 thru 1958. On this card the radio owner was late in renewing his license. In 1956 and 1957 the late fee was paid with the pink 6 pound stamp. In 1957 the "tank" stamp was added in addition to the late fee.

Recently stamp dealer Ed Rosen of the House Of Zion offered me this elusive stamp. It came from a printer's archive that was being sold and offered to the public by several Israel stamp dealers.

In 1957 and all subsequent years a 3 pound surtax was added to all radio license holders to help pay for the Sinai campaign. The additional stamp design pictured military tank. This stamp was also not to be sold to the collecting public. ■



Figure 3

A radio license used from 1952 to 1958. The owner of this radio license renewed his radio license on time and did not have to pay late fees for the years 1956 and 1957.



Figure 5
Stylized tank

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN



As I write this issue's column I am preparing my exhibit for Boxborough.

My topic was decided months ago and I committed to the size of the exhibit. Now I need to pick the items to be displayed and need to sort through my accumulation to select the best examples. I need to decide how to display my larger items, do I use double pages or not? Do I put one item on a page or two? Do I use that obvious philatelic item to fill a hole? What font do I use? How much verbiage will the frames contain? How do I make my topic, which I am fascinated with, interesting to my audience which will include mostly non collectors of Israel and certainly non collectors of postage due? How do I impress the judges? Lots of decisions to make. Lots of questions to answer?

Is it worth the effort? Is it worth the expense? Is it worth the time? To me the answers to these questions are invariably, "Yes!" In recent years, we have seen a decrease in the number of shows that have exhibits and a decrease in the number of frames that are exhibited at those shows that do have exhibits. Many who have not exhibited, shy away from it. How can I compete against those guys that spend so much money on their collections or how can I compete against those guys that have professional designers mount their exhibit? The truth is that much of exhibiting is not a competition. You are really competing against yourself. I have been exhibiting my postage due items for a few years and continue to see it grow from a two frame exhibit that received a generous silver bronze to a four framer that has received a vermeil. I have now expanded it to an eight-frame exhibit that might be ready for gold. I emphasize that it might be ready. If it isn't, I'll get plenty of feedback from the judges and fellow collectors on how it can be improved. I really don't feel that I'm competing against others; I'm competing against myself.

As for the expense, you do not have to spend thousands of dollars. Most of the items in my exhibit have been



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10591	Arthur Biderman	N. Brunswick, NJ

The name of a new member was spelled incorrectly for which I apology. The correct spelling is

10586	William Velvel Moskoff	Lake Forest, IL
-------	------------------------	-----------------

acquired for relatively little money from dealer's, auctions, and E-bay. There are a few expensive items but 90 per cent was obtained for less than 20 dollars an item.

If you wish to enter this way of sharing your hobby, you can start with a one-frame exhibit of just 16 album pages. One framers are a lot of fun and I have had the pleasure of preparing a few that have been exhibited at my synagogue, and the local JCC.

If you have any questions about exhibiting feel free to contact me at hrteach@bellsouth.net or talk to any of the exhibitors at Boxborough. Another great source of information is the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors <http://www.aape.org/>. ■

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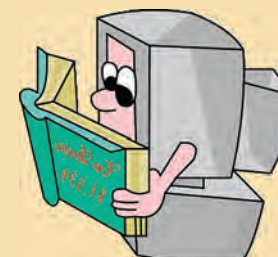
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TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION IN ISRAEL

Moshe Kol Kalman, Kibbutz Lahav, Israel

The Teachers' Association was founded in 1903 at a teachers meeting in Zichron Ya'akov, convened by Menachem Ussishkin who was visiting Eretz Israel at the time. The aims of the association were to:

1. Improve the educational facilities in Eretz Israel and standardization of the schools.
2. Revive the Hebrew language and instill a national spirit.

During the first decade of its existence, the Teachers' Association contributed greatly toward the establishment of the Hebrew school system. It decided to use the Sephardi pronunciation of Hebrew. The outstanding achievement of the Teachers' Association was the establishment of Hebrew as the language of instruction in the schools of Eretz Israel. The first attempt to teach in Hebrew was made by Eliezer Ben Yehuda in 1889 and teachers in the early settlements followed his example. When the central committee of the Teachers' Association learned in 1914 that the Board of Governors of the Haifa Technion had decided that the language of instruction in the new institution would be in German, they declared a boycott of the institutions.

In 1925, the Teachers' Association called its first strike because their salary were late due to financial difficulties of the Zionist Organization. When the State of Israel was established in 1948, the kindergartens and elementary schools became state-controlled and the teachers became state employees.

Among the important achievements of the association are:

1. The linking of the teachers' salaries to those of other university graduates in Israel.
2. The reduction of over crowding in classes.



Rochlin Catalog no. 1416

1953 Honor Your Teachers Issue


Commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Hebrew Teachers' Association and publicizes the "Honor Your Teachers Project."

3. Compensation for teachers on extension courses.
4. The application of the Pension Law to teachers.

In the 1930s the association set up branches and affiliated groups were established for kindergarten teachers, secondary school teachers and headmasters. In 1951 Arab teachers joined the association and a special department was opened for them.

In 1957 a joint committee was formed by the Teachers' Association and the Ministry of Education to plan teachers' extension courses and their administration and inspection. In 1951 the association established contacts with international teachers' associations and in 1961 it was the host to the Conference of the Federation of Teachers' Associations. In 1959 the association set up a central archive documenting the history of Hebrew education.

In 1968 it had a membership of approximately 20,000 elementary school teachers, 3,000 kindergarten teachers, 3,000 secondary school teachers, 2,000 Arab members, 700 instructors at teachers' training colleges and 500 school inspectors. By 2005 it had 100,000 members making it the largest trade union in Israel. ■

Name					Contact: David Kaplin	Email: dkaplin@israelstamps.com	
Address					1167 Bonnie Ln, Mayfield Hts., OH 44124		
City - St. Zip/Country					440-835-7664		
Email					Please make checks payable to SIP Educational Fund		

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	REG PRICE	TOTAL	ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE
400	BOOKS			\$	400	BOOKS	
401	Palestine Mandate Postmarks - Dorfman	\$18.00			428	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c. 1930-1975 - Groten	\$26.00
402	Tab's of Israel - Rozman	\$3.00	\$35.00		430	The Flying Camel: Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten - Full Color	\$47.00
403	Postal Forms of Palestine Mandates - Hochheiser	\$8.00			431	Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses - Riemer	\$13.00
404	Palestine Mandate Issues of 1921-1948: Crown Agents - Collins	\$7.00			432	Postcards from the Holy Land - A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era 1880-1918 - Salo Aizenberg - Full Color Special Shipping Prices NO DISCOUNTS	\$40 US \$50 Can/Mex \$60 Intl
405	Government of Palestine Post Office Ordinance of 1930	\$11.00			433	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks - Simmons & Pearl	\$15.00
406	Tel Aviv Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Groton	\$6.00			434	Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel: Mar-Jul 1948 - Forsher	\$20.00
407	Plate Blocks & Tabs - Levinson	\$9.00	\$3.00		435	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 1 - Shimony, Rimón, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS	\$55.00
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410	Safad - Ben David	\$6.00	\$10.00		439	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Goldstein & Dickstein	\$15.00
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417	Israel & Forerunner Military Postal Stationery -Dubin & Morrow	\$10.00					
418	History of Israel Through Her Stamps - Stadler	\$7.00			500	BOOKS ON CD	
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422	Judaica in Philately - Borodinsky	\$22.00					Sub-Total
424	Minhelet Ha'am - Fluri	\$8.00			U.S.A. Shipping & Handling - \$3.50 per item		
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**A Catalogue of
Israel's
Triangular Military Unit
Handstamps**



By

S Harris Rosenberg and Harris Wolman



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A Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Unit Handstamps outlines the history of this particular type of postmark used by Israel's armed forces. Consolidating previous works on KBA (Land Security Forces) postmarks, this publication then portrays the evolution of the triangular handstamp to recent times. Includes color illustrations of the types of cover used as well as a list of military unit numbers, verified by the authors.

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DESCENT INTO THE ABYSS:

The Shoah

- a philatelic retelling -



by Bruce Chadderton

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CONTACT

Society of Israel Philatelists
PO Box 507
Northfield, OH 44067

www.israelstamps.com