A Network of Salvation:
The Role of HIAS in the Years Surrounding WW2

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Lipot Gansel was deported and the family was informed, that he and his uncle David were killed by the Germans in Nagycenk. The other members of family were deported to Auschwitz. Marton and Vilmos are alive, they wish to emigrate.

25.1.46
ENDOWMENT FUND 2013
Society of Israel Philatelists
From Generation to Generation

King David Level
Samuel Adicoff
Michael & Faye Bass
Bernard Friedman
Ed Kroft

Queen Esther
Sid Morginstin
with thanks to Vicki Galecki & David Kaplin

Moses
Sydney Bash
Dr. Nachman Brautbar
John Brinckloe
Melvin Chafetz
in honor of Don Chafetz
Howard Chapman
in honor of Mike Bass’ service to the SIP
Doris Dreyfuss
Harriet Epstein
Uriel Paul Federbush

Lawrence Goldman
Harvey Greenstein
Brian Gruzd
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Fred Strauss
Yacov Tsachor
Robert Verna
Robert Waldman
Amy Wieting
Anonymous – 2

Miriam
Daniel Askin
Dr. Steven Baron
Chaim Bendicoff
Rachel Braun
in memory of
Morton Eisenberg
Dr. Stanley Brown
Hy Cohen
Jules Cohen
Robert Cohen
Gene Eisen
Elaine Frankowski
Saul Frommer
Vicki Galecki

Hank Gardner
Leonard Gelblum
Ray Getsug
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Joseph Katz
Lawrence Katz
Samuel Kessler
Dr. David Kreshek
Yechiel Lehavy
Michael Lipstein

Colonel George Miller
Meier Miller
Fuad Mosden
R.A. Moss
Reuben Mowszowski
Sol Novick
Seymour Nussenbaum
Reynold & Bette Paris
Rabbi Dr. Harold & Audrey Salzman
Sidney Schaffer
Blake Sugarberg
Maxime Zalstein
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2014 SIP Convention
Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition
February 7 - 9, 2014
Sarasota Municipal Auditorium
US Hwy 41, N. Tamiami Trail
Sarasota, FL
Membership Application

Name: (Print or type): __________________________________
Address: ______________________
City: __________________________
State/Province: ______________
Country: _______________
ZIP/Post Code: ______
E-mail: ____________________________
Reference: an A.P.S. Number or 2 Commercial References)
1. _________________________
2. ___________________________
Signature: ________________________
Parent or Guarantors Signature_________________

Applications submitted between January 1 and June 30 must be accompanied by a full
year’s dues. Those submitted between July 1 and December 31 must be accompanied
by one and a half (1-1/2) year’s dues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>USA Adult</th>
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<td>$51.00</td>
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</table>

Make all checks or money orders payable to “The Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.”
Mail to: Hy-Ko Products, Company, 60 Meadow Lane, Northfield, OH 44067-1415
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

SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL

If this issue of The Israel Philatelist feels a little heavier than normal that is because there are 12 extra pages and a tear off mail ballot. For the first time in many years, the Constitution of the society has been updated and modernized through the efforts of Howard Chapman.

Constitution
On page 197 you will find Howard’s summary of the reason for the changes and how the Constitution and By-Laws have been restructured. I know it is 10 long pages of “technical discussion,” but it provides the guidelines for how the society operates. Please read it over and if you have any questions or concerns let Howard know. His e-mail address is: stampareme@aol.com. The adoption of the revised Constitution will occur at the February convention.

Officers and directors
If you look at the preceding page you will see a list of the volunteers who work as a team to “run” the society. It is this team which sets the society’s long term goals and does the fund raising to pay for our many activities. We are fortunate to have a very dedicated group. Under the revised Constitution we are moving from a chapter centered management team to a more general member centered team. To accomplish this, we are going to elect 4 Directors to the society's management team. Four experienced members of the society are running for the Director positions. You can find their bios on pages 198-199.

Besides the four Director candidates, the President and two Vice Presidents are to be elected.

The Israel Philatelist
Another issue to be discussed at the convention is The Israel Philatelist. Currently, the journal is published six times a year and mailed to members. It is also available to members on the society’s web site. Postal rates both domestic and international tend to be raised every few years and become a major cost factor. This is on top of the cost of just printing the journal which fortunately, has remained constant for the last few years.

Now that the journal is available on the web site we have a few options on how members receive the journal including:
1. Mailed copy
2. Mailed copy and access on the society web site.
3. Only access to the journal on the society web site, no mailed copy.

On the attached ballot you will find these options listed. We are trying to determine what our members would prefer, so when you return your ballot, please check one of the boxes.

American philatelic society (APS)
I am a life member of the American Philatelic Society, the largest American stamp society. I just received the October issue of their journal the American Philatelist. I was fascinated by the new president, Stephen Reinhard’s column. What first intrigued me is the fact that the society membership has gone from 57,000 members a few years ago to a current membership of around 31,000. They are losing 1,000+ net members per year! In contrast, the SIP has been fortunate in being able to maintain our membership at around 1,000 through the years.

The big discussion at the APS’s recent convention was the hiring of an Executive Director whose main focus would be fund raising and recruitment. A vote on creating that position was defeated by the membership, but will be looked at again.

So what does this have to do with the SIP? While we have been fortunate to be able to maintain our membership level and financial position, we need to be planning for the future. I understand that at the February convention there will be a discussion of a strategic plan looking out at the next 10–20 years and planning what our society should be doing to maintain both our financial position and membership.

My personal feeling is that we need to exploit the use of the internet and social networking to spread the word about our society and as a recruiting tool. From what I read, the Far East is the area that has the fastest growing number of new collectors. The question is how do we recruit them?

E-Newsletter
Watch your e-mail for the new SIP electronic monthly newsletter.
Letters to the Editor

Don,

The August 2013 edition of The Israel Philatelist arrived in today’s mail. The Registered Mail Today article (p. 126 – 129) attracted my attention. The 2nd column of the first page is titled “Procedure”. I read and re-read the 3 sentence paragraph of that section, and could not understand what was trying to be said at all.

Sentence 1: “Generally, the regular postage is prepaid at the normal rate and an additional charge known as a registration fee is added”
Sentence 2: “In Israel nowadays, registration fee(s) exist only for international mail.”
Sentence 3: “For internal (domestic) mail, special registered mail fees exist.”

The obvious issue is to note that Sentence 3 thus contradicts Sentence 2! Per sentence 2, Registration fees apply ONLY to international mail and then sentence 3 asserts that domestic mail has a special registration fee.

So, what is correct?

A significant point that was NOT discussed is WHY do the reregistered mail documents (i.e. Types A, B, C, D, E and F) have so many of the bar-coded, peelable labels of the registration document? I know that one of the labels is provided to the customer at the time the Registered Postal Item is shipped, but what are all the other copies needed for? When registered items from Israel arrive in the United States, I find that only 1 or 2 of the peelable registration number “coupons” have been removed.

Fred Korr

Hi Don!

The beginning of the article it is explained in general what registered mail is. Now in Israel special tariff for domestic registered mail exists and if someone wants to send mail abroad he should pay the regular postal fees and additional registration fee of 4.60 NIS. Special registration fee for domestic mail was cancelled a few years ago and special tariff for domestic registered mail was introduced based on the weight of the item.

And now about the peelable labels. When registered mail is sent one the labels is attached to the receipt of posting which is given to the sender. The other two labels are used by postal clerks for attaching to special invitation to the receiver to come to the post office and receive the parcel or letter or also used for attaching to a special book in which the receiver signs.

If advice of delivery service is used ,one of the labels is also attached to the advice of delivery form itself. That is why some of the barcode forms have 4 peelable labels.

Hope now everything is clear.
Genady Berman

Thanks for sharing the response to my question, Don,

“Special registration fee for domestic mail was cancelled a few years ago and special tariff for domestic registered mail was introduced based on the weight”

It thus appears to be a semantic question. Israel Post has:
1) a registration fee for International, REGISTERED MAIL, but
2) for domestic REGISTERED MAIL, there is a special, tariff, based on weight.

Fred Korr

Don

About 2 months ago I sent you information about the Greenland Post Office and the joint Greenland – Israel Souvenir Sheet stamp issue of June 2013. Many collectors enjoy obtaining issues of BOTH nations participating in such joint philatelic issues.

I noted that internet orders from the Greenland Post Office can be made, on-line. One pays face value for the stamps, with NO postage/handling fee. One would simply pay the foreign currency transaction banking-fee charged by your credit card firm.

https://www.stampsshop.gl/shop.aspx (Greenland Post web site). Greenland Post will establish an account number and password for you. (Indeed, I just noted that they’re selling the joint Israel side of the Souvenir Sheet as well !)
I wrote to Greenland Post via their “contact” link in English and got a nice response, in English. (Greenland uses the Danish Krona as currency.) E-Mail: stamps@tele.gl

Fred Korr

Don

(see June 2013, p. 96 “Zeppelin Cover”)

Greetings, and sincere apologies for not having attended sooner to your request for information on the Jerusalem/Haifa/London/BA cover.

The enquirer needs to know that this cover is a philatelic fabrication. The addressee, J S [John S] Davis, of Liverpool, England, was a collector and relative of A H Davis. A H Davis is a well known creator of Zeppelin mail fantasies along with Stoltz and Sieger. While such covers often carry high monetary premiums, they really are contrived concoctions.

One can find Zep covers addressed to J S Davis at addresses in, inter alia, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Recife/Pernambuco. Davis covers are well known to South America from non-treaty countries such as Palestine and Iraq in the Middle East. The majority of such mail was registered printed matter. Invariably they had transit through the UK, a treaty country, where they could enter the Zeppelin “mail stream” to South America. I am uncertain how such mail travelled from, say, Jerusalem (other than the obvious carriage to the international airport in Haifa) to London where it received the two GB definitives for 1 shilling to pay the printed matter rate to Buenos Aires (10 d.) plus registration (2d.). It is probable the British definitives were affixed to the cover before it entered the Palestine/GB mail stream, but were not cancelled with the Jerusalem registration date stamp of 27 May as were the Palestinian stamps; on arrival in GB they were cancelled by the British GPO before departure to Croydon for the flight to Germany and connection with the Zeppelin. One can assume that Davis had a colleague in Jerusalem who made the appropriate mailing in Jerusalem. All the Davis covers are addressed in identical handwriting and were probably prepared in England before mailing at the apparent point of origin. I am unfamiliar with Palestine postal rates and cannot comment on what rate the 23 pi paid; probably 3 pi for registration plus 20 pi for printed matter airmail to either UK or S. America.

Don, this is all very vague, I only “dabble” in Zeppelin mail as it is very secondary to my main collecting interests. Nevertheless, I hope it helps.

Cheers:
Michael Dixon

Dear Don,

(see Letters to the Editor August 2013)

The history of the Jewish community in Kobe Japan is available on Wikipedia. During World War II the community welcomed thousands of Jewish refugees, including those who traveled across Russia from Lithuania to Japan with “transit visas” issued by Chuine Sugihara, the heroic head of the Japanese consulate in Kaunas (Kovno). Defying orders from Tokyo, he distributed visas to beleaguered Jewish refugees who pleaded for assistance. The cover postmarked June 1941 may be been addressed to a refugee or a resident in Kobe.

Sugihara has been honored on stamps issued by Lithuania and Israel.

Rabbi Samuel Fishman
Bethesda, Maryland

Stamp issued by Lithuania honoring Sugihara

Stamp issued by Israel honoring Sugihara
Part 2 United States Post Offices

Biblical Mountains

Abraham Blum, Rishon 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 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 series of articles, 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. Moriah**

The people of Mt. Moriah, MO were the only ones in the United States who called their locality Mt. Moriah. Not far from there, we can find Bethany, MO and Goshen, MO – proof that we are in Bible County! Moriah, NY and Moriah Center, NY are in the mountains and this inspired the settlers to name their locality after the Biblical Mt. Moriah, but without using the prefix of Mt.

**Mt. Nebo**

Among the seven localities with Nebo in their name and also boasting of a post office, only Mt. Nebo, WV chose to include “Mt” in its name, but the other Nebo (in IL, KY and NC) were also named after the same mountain. Actually, West Virginia has a Nebo, WV as well as a Mt. Nebo WV. Nebo, MO and Nebo, VA were named for a church (which in its turn had received its name from the biblical origin).
David then made his way up the Mount of Olives, weeping as he went (2 Samuel 15:30)

Mt. Olive, AL was named for a Baptist church that had been built on a high place. Mt. Olive, IL was founded in 1846 by German settlers who called the place Oelberg (Mount Olive in German). As in many other stories about the early days of American towns, the first store served also as post office. In Mt. Olive, MS, both the church and the post office were built on the highest point of the locality. Mt. Olive, NC too was established on a local peak. Mt. Olive, AR also took its name from the Bible. The local post office of the latter was closed in 1960.

Mt. Scopus is the neighbor of Mt. Olive and both form the border between green Jerusalem and the Judean desert. Mt. Scopus is not mentioned by name in the Bible. The term Scopus is Latin for watch—point. This Roman name was translated into the Hebrew as Har Hatsofim (Mt. of the Watchmen). The only American Scopus which I found is a rural station belonging to Lutesville, MO.

Then Moses went up to Mount Nebo, the top of Pisgah (Deuteronomy 34:1)

The Hebrew word Pisgah means ‘peak of a mountain’—in our case, the peak of Mt. Nebo, from where Moses saw the Holy Land and died without being allowed to enter. In the U.S., there are five localities called Pisgah that have or had a post office. Pisgah, AL was named by its first shopkeeper, who thought the new settlement looked like the biblical Pisgah.

Pisgah, IA was founded by a group of Mormons who, in 1853, were on their way to Utah, but had decided to split off from the new religion and follow a charismatic leader who later proved to be a scoundrel. Some pioneers set up hill farms and called the settlement Mt. Pisgah. When the train arrived in 1899, the farmers of Mt. Pisgah resettled in the valley and renamed the place Pisgah.

The settlers of Pisgah Forest, NC also thought that their hilly surroundings looked like the biblical Pisgah. The settlement is close to a large forest (today Pisgah National Forest) and beautiful waterfalls, quite different from the Biblical Mt Nebo is in the Jordan hills east of the Jordan river, east of Jericho. Pisgah, MO was also named after the biblical Pisgah. Its post office closed in 1956. Pisgah, IL received its name from the local church. The local post office was discontinued in 1919.

A voice is heard in Ramah ..it is Rachel weeping for her children (Jeremiah 31:15)

The Hebrew word Ramah means an elevated place or area. There are six places in the Holy Land which were called Ramah. In the U.S., there are two places which adopted the name Ramah and these (still) have
a post office. Ramah, CO. was named after the biblical Ramah because it is in the Rocky Mountains. There is also a Jewish Outdoor Adventure Camp there. Ramah, NM is one of the 50 places in New Mexico which the Mormons established to baptize the Native Americans. Ramah is also mentioned in the Book of Mormon as the place where Joseph Smith found the Golden Tablets.

**Mt. Sinai**

The U.S. has two localities named after the Biblical Mt. Sinai and which have a post office. The founders of Mt. Sinai, NY encountered this name when they opened the Bible at random to find a name. Also the pioneers who came to Sinai, SD were religious people, but they chose the name Sinai because of its importance, not randomly.

**Mt. Tabor**

Deborah said (to Barak):...March to Mt. Tabor (Judges 4:6)

Mt. Tabor, NJ started out as a Methodist summer camp in 1860. Tabor, IA, a settlement of strict Congregationalists, and Tabor City, NC, were named after the biblical Mt. Tabor. Tabor, SD was given its name by immigrants who originated from the city of Tabor in the Czech Republic. The Czech Tabor had been founded in 1429 by the Hussites. In 1961, when Czechoslovakia was still under Communist rule, the local postmaster wrote me that the Hussites did not believe in the transfiguration of Jesus. They believed in the change of Man and the whole of society. The postmaster added that this was the first time that an attempt had been made to create a classless society.

**Mt. Zion**

The Lord prefers … the gates of Zion to any town in Jacob (Psalms 87:2)

Most of the places in the United States which contain the word Zion in their name (Zion, New Zion, Little Zion, Zion Grove, Zion Hill, Zionville) were named after churches, and these were dedicated to a spiritual Zion rather than to the specific hill in Jerusalem. But four localities with a post office were named Mt. Zion: in GA, IA, IL and WV.
new issues from the
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To purchase these items contact a local dealer or write to:

Israel Philatelic Agency
of North America, Dept. 1P-11
161 Helen Street South Plainfield,
New Jersey 07080
Ph: 908-548-8088 E-mail: ipana@igpc.net
9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

The Israel Philatelist - October 2013 www.israelstamps.com 169
THE JUENRAT – PART 2

A Postal History
Perspective of the Holocaust

Jesse I. Spector M.D. and Edwin Helitzer D.M.D.

MISSING DAUGHTER

Among the great tragedies of the war would be the separation of families, such that even those who seemingly escaped the maws of the Holocaust may have in reality not done so in the long run. In a postcard (Figure 15) sent via the Warsaw Judenrat to Madame Bachman in Geneva, Switzerland from the Warsaw Ghetto on June 8, 1942, several months short of two years since the invasion of Poland, Helena Frenkel, asks for news of her daughter Lilian, who was in Switzerland, as she has not heard from her for two years.

Since Switzerland remained an untouched neutral throughout the war, one cannot help but wonder if Helena’s daughter had intentionally strayed back into the inferno that was Europe, possibly to return to her mother, and was pulled into the death trap of the Holocaust. The reality of desperate escape attempts from occupied countries, only to run afoul of the Gestapo, are stories that many of us who are descendants of Holocaust survivors can attest to.

MISSING WOMEN

It is quite amazing, nay disconcerting, how a bureaucratic-appearing typed postcard between Judenraten can contain a shocking communication. A postcard sent on March 3, 1942 by the Secretary of the Jewish Council in Zamosc, Lublin District, to the Information and Registration Department of the Council in Lublin (Figures 19–20) asks for information on whether or not two women, Nadzieja Perec (Peretz) and Roza Rohstahl, were being held in either a prison or a work camp.
The Germans made use of human labor at the minimum cost required to maintain life (Figure 18), pragmatically for a certain number of months. At that point when the “Stock”- stick- was used up as far as a production entity, extermination would ensue (Figure 17). The situation for incarcerated individuals most frequently was for a similar fate, only sooner than that of the slave laborer.

Figure 18
“Stock”- stick-

Bureaucratic Nonsense

That all mail was under the control of the German occupiers in Poland is a given. A postcard (Figure 16) sent by the Jewish Council of Krasnystaw, Lublin District on October 8, 1941, to the Council in Lublin informs them that a letter had not been enclosed in an

Figure 19
A postcard sent on March 3, 1942 by the Secretary of the Jewish Council in Zamosc, Lublin District, to the Information and Registration Department of the Council in Lublin.

They are asking if they knew whether or not two women, Nadzieja Perec (Peretz) and Roza Rohstahl, were being held in either a prison or a work camp.
envelope, which they had received. Since it seems highly unlikely that the Krasnystaw Judenrat forgot to put the enclosure in the envelope it is more likely that a German mail censor found fault with the communication, removed it, but forwarded the envelope as a “warning” that the mail was indeed being scrutinized for content.

“DISAPPEARED”

We cannot stress enough the fact that Jews simply “disappeared” from homes and streets of Poland, such that even a trip to a store two blocks from one’s home could be the last that a family knew of a loved one as in this street scene in the German occupation of Lvov, Poland in 1941.

Less it seem redundant, the contents of the postcard reinforces the destructiveness of the actions resulting in people vanishing—both to the victim and to those left behind.

The postcard sent on February 13, 1942 from the Jewish Council in the village of Goraj, Lublin District to the Council in Lublin, with the village “box” postmark for Goraj, and the postmark of the nearest town, Bilgoraj reports that a Herszek Honigman was recently arrested by the German Gendarmerie (Rural Police) in the nearby village of Turobin and has completely disappeared, leaving his wife and two children destitute. He asks the Lublin Council if they can help find him. Notes on the front of the card dated March 5th and March 7th, however, state that there is no trace of him in Lublin.

The authors thought of this also, but were unable to locate such individuals in our multiple search engine investigations.

One may ask if a search of archived German records recovered in the post-war period could shed light on his fate, particularly knowing the German penchant for record keeping. We answer in the affirmative, but with the caveat that as previously stated, nine out of ten Polish Jews did not survive the Holocaust.

If a name on one of our cards was that of someone who not only survived, but also reached the United States after the war then there is the chance they could be located in U.S. immigration records, social security files, etc. The authors thought of this also, but were unable to locate such individuals in our multiple search engine investigations.

It should remain clear in our minds that the Judenrat took their jobs seriously. For one thing, failure to comply with the Germans resulted in extreme punishments as already stated. Yet, another function remained for the Judenrat, namely to in any way possible ease the insufferable burden already heaped on their charges for whatever time remained before the inevitable transports occurred. Truly a frustration barely beyond comprehension.
Eventually all of the Jews of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto would be shipped to concentration camps exclusively designed for extermination (Figure 25). The vast majority of the inhabitants of the ghetto would be transported to the Chelmno death camp, one of six exclusive death camps in the General Government territory of central Poland.

Finally, on August 4, 1944, a final liquidation transport of 74,000 Jews from Lodz would be sent to the gas chambers at Auschwitz, and this transport would include Mordechai Chaim Rumkowski and his family.

We conclude with a postcard sent on September 21, 1940 by a Jewish resident of Litzmannstadt (Lodz) Ghetto to a friend in Chicago, Illinois.

The card has the hand stamp of Ch. Rumkowski, the “Elder of the Jews in Litzmannstadt,” with the name and address of the sender below the imprint. The ghetto was in western Poland within the territory incorporated into the German Reich, thus a German 15 pfennig stamp rather than a General Government stamp, and a Wehrmacht censor imprint with eagle and swastika.

We previously presented a photo of Mordechai Chaim Rumkowski (Part 1, Figure 10), a former insurance broker who for uncertain reasons was chosen by the Germans to serve as head of the Lodz Judenrat.

The writer is appreciative of cards received from his American friend, and informs on the health of his family and requests that they keep in touch with one another.
Hannah Arendt, the iconic 20th century Jewish philosopher who escaped the Nazi maw and emigrated to the United States coined the phrase “the banality of evil” in describing the Holocaust as she witnessed the trial of Holocaust enabler Adolf Eichmann in Israel in the 1960’s. Arendt was an outspoken critic of the assistance afforded the Nazis by compliant Jewish Councils. She was convinced that the Nazis did not have the resources to catalog the Jewish census, nor the administrative, military or police manpower to carry out the Holocaust with the efficiency that would prove to be the case through Jewish assistance. She would write that “this role of the Jewish leaders in the destruction of their own people is undoubtedly the darkest chapter of the whole dark story.”

We, the authors, respectfully disagree with Arendt’s thesis. The ruthlessness of the Nazis will forever defy ethics, morality or a perception of what can be logistically accomplished. Had the Nazis been less successful in orchestrating a Jewish-directed cataloging of their own people, we are convinced they would have nevertheless pursued the slaughter by whatever means at hand. The mass extermination of Jews throughout Russia by the crudest of means gives testimony to their doggedness in pursuing the Final Solution. We believe the “what could have been the case if but…” will, at best, remain an enigmatic, controversial question. Not laid to rest, rather, simply unanswerable.

We conclude with a photograph that recapitulates the tragedy of the Judenrat as seen through the eyes of our postal history testament. The burned out remains of the Warsaw Judenrat building following the Warsaw Ghetto uprising in 1944 (Figure 28). More need not be said. ■
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.

Our journal, The Levant, is published 3 times a year, and an index to all articles posted on our website: www.oneps.net.

Membership in the society opens the door to a philatelic community with a wide range of interests,

Application, available from the Secretary, Mr. Rolfe Smith at xbow2@aol.com, or downloaded from our website www.oneps.org. Dues are $20 in USA, Canada, Mexico; £17 in the UK; €20 or $25 all other countries.

The Israel Philatelist - October 2013

www.israelstamps.com
Part 5 – France

Israel Foreign Postal Rates
May 16, 1948 to January 31,1954

Ed Kroft, Vancouver, Canada

EDITOR’S NOTE

This article is part 2 of a series on postal rates to France 1948-1954. Overall, it is the fifth in the series where each article outlines the foreign surface and air postal rates from Israel to a particular country from May 16, 1948 until January 31, 1954.

1950 Mail

Airmail Postcard - 20 p

Postmarked Tel Aviv February 21, 1950.

Airmail Letter - 120 grams, 12 x weight, registered - 540 p


Airmail Letter Single weight, mixed franking - 40 p


Air Mail Letter, single weight - 40 p

Surface Printed Matter - 10 p

Postmarked Haifa - October 1, 1950.

1951 Mail

Air Letter - 25 p, censor mark

Postmarked Jerusalem April 18, 1951
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postmarked Tel Aviv May 1, 1951 arrival Paris May 4, 1951.</td>
<td>Air mail letter, single weight - 80 p, express, censor mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postmarked Jerusalem May 9, 1951 arrival Paris May 15, 1951.</td>
<td>Air mail letter, single weight - 65 p, registered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postmarked Tel Aviv March 9, 1952 - 45 p rate applicable for two months only – 5 p over frank.</td>
<td>Air mail letter, single weight - 50 p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postmarked Tel Aviv March 30, 1952 arrival Paris April 2, 1952. Rates applicable for two months only. Registration fee – 40 p, express fee 60 p and letter rate 2 x 45 p = 90 p, 10 p over frank.</td>
<td>Air mail letter, double weight - 200 p, registered, express.</td>
</tr>
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Postmarked Haifa April 22, 1952.
Registration fee – 60 p and letter rate 2 x 110 p = 220 p.

Postmarked Zikhron Ya’aqov January 1, 1953, transit Haifa same day, arrival Mendon January 6, 1953. Letter rate 3 x 110 p = 330 p, registration fee - 60 p, 85 p stamp fell off of top left corner.


Postmarked Tel Aviv May 5, 1951 arrival Paris May 4, 1951.

Postmarked Tel Aviv April 22, 1953.
Express fee - 95 p and airletter rate - 55 p.

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.

American Israel Numismatic Association (A.I.N.A.)  
P.O. Box 20255  
Fountain Hills, AZ 85268  
http://www.theshekel.org/

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The **American Israel Numismatic Association** (A.I.N.A.) offers membership to individuals interested in the numismatic aspects of Israel and the Jewish people. The association publishes The Shekel, a quarterly newsletter, and maintains a database of members and their interests.

**ISRAEL TABS, BLOCKS AND TOPICALS**

We have classified all of the stamps issued by the modern State of Israel in its first 65 years of Statehood into 22 different topics. Every issue is related to at least one Topic. All items are available at affordable, popular prices. Our intention is to increase the interest in the history and personalities that we have read about through the ages.

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Impressions of a Philatelic Trip

Thomas Schubert, Ahrensfelde, Germany

For more than 20 years, I have been collecting philatelic material related to the complex postal history of Palestine, beginning in the 19th century. Inspired by the hopeful developments of the Oslo-Process in the mid of the 1990’s and by the first articles about the birth of a postal service of the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) published in philatelic journals, I started to collect not only newly issued stamps or First Day covers of the PNA but also covers with postmarks and registration labels of various post offices in the West Bank and the Gaza strip. Later I concentrated my philatelic activities completely on this new and very dynamic aspect of the postal history of Palestine.

Philatelic Contacts

I got in contact with a handful of other philatelists, both in Germany and in Israel, interested in this very special area. Studying more than 1,500 envelopes and forms, Tobias Zywietz and I developed a classification of the various types of postmarks used by the Palestinian post since 1994. This classification is published and continuously updated at http://www.zobbel.de/stamp/pna_11.htm#class. Despite a number of obstacles, a more or less regular correspondence with the philatelic offices of the PNA in Gaza and later in Al-Bireh has grown over the years. I received valuable information from employees of these offices as well as from their colleagues in other post offices of the PNA. However, I never had the opportunity to visit Israel or the Palestinian territories during all these years.

As one of my sons received a scholarship for Haifa University last year, I finally could fulfill my dream to visit the area of my philatelic studies. Due to other obligations, I had only one week but I used the opportunity to visit fellow philatelist Dr. Josef Wallach in Rehovot as well as Kifah Maraqa, head of the Philatelic Office at the Postal Administration in Al-Bireh (east of Ramallah). I have been in contact with both by mail and e-mail for a several years.

Dr. Joseph Wallach

I was very happy to visit Josef Wallach, who collected postmarks of the emerging postal service of the PNA beginning in 1994. I got to see his collections that focus on special aspects of the rich postal history of the Holy Land. And of course, I saw a large quantity of letters sent from and to the post offices in Jericho, Gaza and other places under the administration of the PNA. Among them were letters with the Mobile Post 1 and 2 postmarks, which had already been prepared for the day of opening but were never put into postal service because plans for a Mobile Post System in the Palestinian territories never came to fruition (Figure 1).

When I bid good bye to Dr. Wallach after some hours of an exciting and friendly discussions, he presented me with a copy of his book The Postal History of the...
Figure 1
Cover sent from Ramallah to Amman with Postmark Mobile Post 1, dated June 29, 1997.

Figure 2
Cover sent from AL-MASRA AL SHARQIYA. The old bar code label, ALMASRAA ESHARQIYA, was pasted over by a new barcode label, RR212000015PS (i.e. RR – registered letter, 212 post office number (same as in the metallic postmark), 000015 – from the old bar code label and PS – Palestine).

Figure 3
Cover from Deir Istiya. A rare case when the bare-code label was not stuck on the top of the old label but beside it.

Figure 4
Registered letter from Broqeen, double circle postmark, dated June 5, 2010.

Figure 5
A cover dated November 19, 2012 with the postmark of the newly opened West Ramallah Post Agency in Saffa. The correct abbreviation should be WRPA.

Figure 6
First Day Cover dated February 8, 2012 from the Post Agency in Al-Ezariyah.
During my stay in Israel I rented a car, but driving it within the Palestinian territories was not allowed according to the rental contract. Therefore, I had to use public transportation to reach Al-Bireh. Following the advice of a Dutch fellow collector, I went to the bus station near the Damascus gate in East Jerusalem and took bus No. 18 to go to Ramallah. I passed the border at the checkpoint in Qualandia after a short stop for passport control.

After about 45 minutes the bus reached the building of the municipality of Al-Bireh, which is located in the immediate vicinity of the postal office and the central postal administration.

When I met Kifah Maraqa and his colleagues they extended a warm welcome to me. They were glad for my visit and they kindly and very patiently answered all my questions, which I had prepared beforehand.

Concerning the general situation, Kifah Maraqa and his colleagues told me that employees of the Palestinian Post have not been paid for more than two months. The Israeli government had stopped the transfer of fiscal revenue to the PNA, after the State of Palestine was granted an official observer status at the United Nations.4

Later we discussed in detail the organization of the Palestinian Postal Service in the West Bank.

The West Bank is divided into three main postal areas: North, Central and South. Each postal area has a main post office: Nablus, Ramallah and Bethlehem. The mail is collected from all post offices or agencies in the area and brought to these main post offices on a daily base.

From there all mail goes to the Central Sorting office in Al-Bireh, where letters are sorted and redistributed. All mail marked internal mail goes to the addressee’s main post offices. A private company, “Marakesh”, transports the mail to Gaza. Only letters can be sent from the West Bank to Gaza. Parcels are not allowed by the Israeli authorities.

Outgoing international mail is sent abroad in one of two ways. Mail to countries serviced by the Jordanian Royal Airline is sent via the Jordanian capital.5 This outgoing international mail is taken to Amman by car twice a week. Outgoing mail to any other country goes via Israel. Incoming international mail is transported only via Israel. Mail is collected at the Shatner Center Givat Shaul in West Jerusalem and is transported by car to Al-Bireh. I was told, the transporting of the mail via Israel is not always regular and sometimes delayed.6

Postal Code

In January 2011, the implementation of a system of postal codes was announced. Towns or their quarters and villages both in the West Bank and in Gaza were assigned postal codes between 100 – 9997. I asked whether these postal codes played any practical role in the daily postal service. The answer was as I thought. Neither the new metallic postmarks nor the registered mail labels, which were implemented in 2010, and which bear the number of the respective post office have any relation to the postal codes.

All new postal code labels are printed at Al-Bireh and then distributed from there to the other post offices.

The old labels are still used mostly in the small post offices. In these cases, postal code labels are stuck on top of the old labels at the Central Sorting post office where the numbering of registration labels is maintained.

I was told that the different types of postal code labels could be explained by the use of different printers.

Postmarks

Concerning the postmarks, there are still a number of different types in use. Beside the new metallic cancelers produced in Germany, there is a combination of old and new rubber postmarks in use. See Figures 2 – 6.
As Imad explained all letters are hand-stamped. Therefore, the employees prefer to use the self inking rubber stamps instead of the metallic cancels, which has to be pressed onto the ink pad before canceling a cover. In contrast to the metallic cancels, the life span of the rubber stamps is limited and they have to be replaced quite often. In the manufacturing of new rubber stamps, various administrative offices are involved; therefore, the designs of a new postmark can vary from one post office to another.

**SUMMARY**

At the end of my visit I bought some stamps. I asked for the latest 2012 Arab Postal Day issue. This set was printed in Oman and had not yet reached the PNA. As in other examples, stamps of the PNA are sold earlier on e-Bay than in the post offices in the Palestinian territories. Kifah showed me the design of a 2009 stamp which was devoted to Al Quds Capital of Culture and printed in Tunis and was confiscated by the Israeli authorities. Whether the complete set was destroyed or if it is still available anywhere is not clear.

After some hours I said good-bye to Kifah and Imad, We took some photos in front of the Post Office and then I went back by bus to Jerusalem.

Crossing the border from the PNA to Israel took longer than in the morning because all young people had to leave the bus for interviews. The bus had to wait about one hour at the checkpoint. It seems this is the normal procedure and no one made any comment.

Some days later, when I was in Eilat, I went to the local post office, which is a very modern large building. I wanted to send a registered letter to Gaza, but regardless of my efforts, the very kind employee told me with an pleasant smile that it is not possible.

I had been in Israel for just one week and spent one day in the West Bank. During this time, I collected a number of interesting facts about my hobby, observed the situation and problems of the Palestinian Post, but I also witnessed the kindness and cooperation of philatelists both in Israel and in the PNA.

Furthermore I am convinced that philately is not only a hobby, but it can also build bridges of understanding and cooperation among people – even under difficult political circumstances like in the Middle East.
INTRODUCTION

As part of the program to take away the rights of German Jews, the New York Times announced on August 19, 1938 that effective January 1, 1939 the Nazis required that any German Jew with a non-Jewish first name legally adopt either Israel (males) or Sara (female) as part of their name. The New York Times also published a list of Nazi–approved Jewish first names on August 23, 1938.

MY RESEARCH

The Nazi Decree of August 17, 1938 provided criminal penalties for failure to comply with the name change requirements. Article 3 of the Decree provided that Jews must use Sara/Israel in their name “in legal and business transactions.” As a result of this requirement, starting in 1939 there is business mail from Jewish lawyers, etc. which use “Israel” in the return address. There was, however, no requirement in the Decree to use Sara/Israel in the return address of personal correspondence. It is clear, however, that at some point Jews were required to use Sara/Israel in the return address of their personal correspondence.

In an attempt to try and establish when this return address requirement became effective, I reviewed my collection of private Jewish mail sent during 1939, 1940, and 1941 for Sara/Israel covers. A total of almost 100 such covers were identified. The results are as follows:

- 1939 – 15 covers, none with Sara/Israel
- 1940 – 9 covers with no Sara/Israel; 8 of which were dated July or earlier;
- 14 covers with Sara/Israel; 11 of which were June or later.
- 1941 – 2 covers with no Sara/Israel, both sent in January; 56 covers with Sara/Israel.

In addition to the review of my covers, Ben Deede reviewed the Amtsblatt for 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941 and found no reference that required Jews to use Sara/Israel in the return address of their personal correspondence. Mr. Deede also reviewed other reference material and found nothing relevant.

I checked the German Censorship Directives and in the May 13, 1940, First Order of Execution for the Directive on Communications Service of April 2, 1940, Section A4, states that “All mail to non–enemy foreign countries must bear the complete address of the sender (first name, surname, permanent residence and identification of the street) on the outside.” (The April 2, 1940 Directive established the ground rules for German censorship).

EARLY SARA/ISRAEL USAGES

It seems to me that, although not expressly stated, this language would require that Jews use Sara/Israel in the return address of their personal correspondence. Based on my sample of Jewish covers, there were only four situations where Sara/Israel was not used after May 1940 (1 in July 1940, 1 in October 1940, and 2 in January 1941).
Figures 1 and 2 show a correspondence from a Jewish lady in Wien to a relative in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. The card in Figure 1 is dated December 6, 1939 and there is no Sara in the return address. Figure 2 shows a card dated Tuesday, January 5, 1940 with the use of Sara in the return address. This card was hand dated January 4, 1940 and represents the earliest date in my collection for using Sara in the return address.

Request for information

Subsequent mail from this correspondence used Sara on the return address (Figure 3), dated April 2, 1940. Perhaps January 1, 1940 was the date when Sara/Israel was “legally” required in the return address? In any event, based on the covers I reviewed, the use of Sara/Israel in the return address did not appear until January 5, 1940 and was in full swing by 1941.

Recognizing that what I present here is preliminary, I request that members go though the Jewish mail in their collections and see if they can find a cover dated earlier than January 5, 1940 for the use of Sara/Israel in the return address and send the information to me or the editor. Also if you know of any German Laws, Decrees or Regulations that required the use of Sara/Israel in the return address of personal Jewish mail, please send that information as well. My e-mail address is: censorship@comcast.net.
A NETWORK OF SALVATION

William Velvel Moskoff, Lake Forest College, IL

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) was founded in 1881 for the purpose of assisting Jews leaving the Russian Empire, in part to escape economic oppression, in part running from the pogroms that followed the assassination of the Tsar. In 1909 the original Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society merged with the Hebrew Sheltering House Association and for a while called itself the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigration Society of America. For many years HIAS operated as an independent entity.

COALITION PERIOD

Then in 1927 it became part of a coalition of Jewish organizations, merging with two other organizations: HIAS, which was headquartered in New York City joined with the ICA, (the Jewish Colonization Association), based in Paris; and Emigdirect, located in Berlin to form HICEM, an acronym developed from the names of the three groups.

In 1945, the organization dissolved and HIAS was once again an independent organization. In fact, HIAS kept its identity throughout the merger period. Although HICEM had its headquarters in Paris, HIAS had offices all over the world during the war, including in Europe, South and Central America and the Far East. The demand for HIAS’s services intensified during World War II and its aftermath. Below, I present a set of philatelic examples of HIAS’s presence during the war and in the years that followed.

PRE WORLD WAR II

As the war in Europe was unfolding, a Dawid Weisz wrote to HIAS from Nazi-occupied Vienna in November 1939, some 19 months after Austria was annexed by Germany in March 1938. (Figure 1) At the time HIAS was headquartered at 1317 F Street in Washington D.C. in the famous Sun Building, also known as the American Bank Building, which Weisz called the American Building. It should be noted that Weisz addressed his letter to the “Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrations Society of Amerika [sic].” Who Weisz was and what he wanted of HIAS is unknown. But as a Jew living in Austria at the time, it is not hard to imagine that he was requesting assistance with emigration from Austria; HIAS was a beacon of hope.

CHINA EMIGRATION

In Shanghai, HIAS became a major facilitator in the
emigration of German and Austrian Jews who went to China. Following the violent events of November 1938, which came to be known as Kristallnacht, Jews left Germany for Shanghai in considerable numbers. The Jewish refugee population in Shanghai went from about 1,500 at the end of 1938 to about 17,000 a year later. Because of the relaxed admission requirements, many of them came as whole families.2

While this community of refugees suffered greatly during the war, it survived. In the early postwar period there were communications between Shanghai and Australia trying to resettle Jewish refugees. Figure 2a shows an envelope sent to the Australian Jewish Welfare Society in Sydney in the early postwar period.

The Australian organization was formed in 1938 for the purpose of providing support in the form of financial relief for the Jewish immigrant population and was a successor to Australia’s German Jewish Relief Fund that had been established in 1936 for the same purpose.3

The cover shown in Figures 3a and 3b was also sent to the Australian Jewish Welfare Society from the Shanghai office of HIAS. Figure 3a is tied to China, Scott 630, issued in December 1945 and Scott 572, issued in 1946, thereby indicating the earliest dates of these letters, both of which have indistinct postmarks.
FAMILY SEARCHES

One of HIAS’s primary missions was to serve as a vehicle for messages sent by family members trying to find or assist other family members in the chaotic aftermath of the war.

Figure 4 is a form letter sent by HIAS–Tel Aviv to a Yitzak Gansel on Yonah/Jonah Street in Jerusalem. The letter, dated February 27, 1946, less than ten months after the end of the war in Europe, is transmitting the wish by surviving members of the family in Hungary to emigrate, presumably to join the Gansel family already living in Palestine. The letter provides sad details about Yitzak Gansel’s Hungarian family:

“Lipot Gansel was deported and the family was informed that he and his uncle David were killed by the Germans in Nagycenk. The other members of the family were deported to Auschwitz. Marion and Vilmod are alive, they wish to emigrate. January 25, 1946.”

HIAS-Tel Aviv wrote to Yitzak Gansel that, “...we received the letter from the HIAS office in Budapest that asked us to pass on the following message sent through the Notary of Nogradbercel. You can respond to your relative through us.” HIAS also indicated to Yitzak that it could supply his relatives with food packages.

HIAS IN LATIN AMERICA

A part of HIAS’s far-reaching efforts to save the Jewish community after the war included a visible presence in Latin America, having created a network of committees in a number of South American countries, including Colombia (Figure 5) and Brazil.

There were many obstacles to Jewish immigration to Latin America after the war, including anti-Semitism and local economic problems. HIAS fought hard to overcome the multiple obstacles, with positive results. Evidence of the communication between Jewish advocacy groups is shown in Figures 6 which depict a registered letter postmarked June 19, 1948 sent to the Comité de Proteccion a los Inmigrantes Israelitas (The Committee for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants) in Santiago, Chile from HIAS in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The history of the Comité and its relationship to HIAS is instructive about the way HIAS connected to other Jewish refugee organizations.
Not long after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Peru adopted several anti-German polices, including the deportation of German Jews. The Joint Distribution Committee in the United States and HICEM in Paris, that is, HIAS, along with the Comité de Proteccion a los Inmigrantes Israelitas del Peru (founded in 1935) exerted pressure on the Peruvian government to accept Jewish refugees. The Jewish community in Lima was successful in saving “some German Jews from deportation [from Peru] and transacted visas for Jews who came from Bolivia.”

**Europe Connection**

Figure 7 is the reverse of a cover that went from Bogota, Columbia to HIAS’s international headquarters in Paris, postmarked December 2, 1947. HICEM closed its headquarters in Paris after the Nazis invaded France in June 1940. The office relocated first to Bordeaux and then Marseilles, where it was constrained by the French Vichy regime’s collaboration with the Germans. It was only after the liberation of France that HICEM moved its main office back to Paris in January 1945, where it once again offered emigration and repatriation assistance as well as help to families searching for relatives who survived the war. Figure 7 was sent from HIAS–France to Santiago in October 1948.

**HIAS in Israel**

HIAS had been involved with emigration to Palestine since the 1920s through its several East European offices. The persecution of Jews in Nazi Germany and severe economic problems for Jews in Poland in the 1930s had given rise to a significant increase in the migration of Jews from both countries, a process with which HIAS was deeply involved. During the war, HIAS aided refugees from Spain and Portugal in their efforts to get to Palestine.

After statehood in 1948, HIAS took on an expanded role in Israel. Among other things, HIAS took on financial responsibility for 1,000 immigrants to Israel, helped pay for a portion of the airfare for immigrants, and organized the transmission of remittances to immigrants sent by relatives and friends. In 1949, under the auspices of HIAS, 20,000 Polish Jews were allowed to leave Poland for Israel.

Figure 8 is evidence of HIAS’s continuing role, even after the big wave of emigration from Europe had subsided, in Israel. It shows an October 29, 1951 cover from HIAS headquarters in Israel to HIAS in Munich, formerly part of the American Zone of Occupation. The envelope notes that the contents are in English. International mail was routinely censored by Israel in this period, including mail to and from the venerable HIAS. The purple alpha censor mark is a Gladstone Type 5, one of fourteen such marks represented by Hebrew letters inside a circle.

**Conclusion**

It is difficult to overstate the importance of HIAS to European Jews in the tumultuous and destructive years that encompassed World War II and its aftermath. There were well more than a quarter million Jewish displaced persons in the war zone of Europe and HIAS took it upon itself to rescue as many of them as possible. In the six year period, 1945 to 1951, HIAS in some fashion helped resettle 167,450 emigrants from...
Europe: 79,675 of them went to the United States, another 24,049 to the British Commonwealth; 24,806 to Latin America; and 38,920 to Israel and elsewhere\textsuperscript{10}. HIAS was indeed a key part of the network of salvation for European Jews.

Footnotes

\textbf{New Ed Fund Publication}

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.

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A.R. = Avis de Réception
"Advice of Delivery" in Palestine

By: Nathan Zankel for the Palestine Study Group

Avis de Réception is Advice of Delivery in the French language used by nations in the Universal Postal Union. Senders of registered mail in Mandate Palestine could have an Advice of Delivery returned to them. This is similar to “Return Receipt Requested” in the United States of America. The fee for this service in Palestine has been reported to be an amount equal to the registry fee at the time of mailing. The fee was paid by adding postage stamps to a form that accompanied the letter and was returned to the sender after delivery.

Figure 1
Shows the upper two-thirds of an OETPA No. 25 form dated 6 JY 20.
At the beginning of July, the Palestine Civil Administration had taken over from the military administration, but continued to use this OETPA form. It is used for a registered letter from Tiberias to Constantinople.

These long forms were returned to the sender. The A.R. fee was paid by the one piastre Typographed stamp on the upper right corner of the form.
This photo is from the collection of David Handelman, Ph.D. of Canada.

A registered envelope addressed to Germany, mailed on 23 DE 20 at the Mea Shearim branch post office in Jerusalem. The manuscript A.R. marking in indelible pencil indicated Advice of Delivery was required.
The Jerusalem I stamps on the cover paid 1 Piastre for the registry fee, 1 piastre for the first 20 grams foreign mail rate, and 6 milliemes for an additional weight up to another 20 grams.
Figure 3
The upper two-thirds of a P.T. 506 form sent on 24 AP 22 from Jaffa to Austria. It has three London 1 stamps totaling the 13 milliemes A.R. fee. The part of the form folded under contains instructions on processing the form in English, French, Hebrew and Arabic.

Figure 4
P.T. 506 “short form” in the size of a European post card. It was mailed on 10 OC 22 to an address in Jerusalem. The 13 milliemes A.R. fee was paid by a 1 piastre London I stamp and a 3 milliemes London II stamp. This is the earliest recorded use of the 3 milliemes value.

Figure 5
A letter mailed in Jerusalem on 20 MR 36 with A.R. hand stamped in block letters. The use of A.R. handstamps has only been seen on covers from Jerusalem. The 18 mils in Pictorial stamps pays 13 mils for registry and 5 mils for inland postage.

Figure 6
A new shortened version of the long form, numbered P.T. 520. It is for a letter sent from Jerusalem to Nazareth on 9 AU 39 and returned on 12 AU 39. The address side is franked with two 5 mils Pictorial stamps paying the A.R. fee.

Figure 7
A registered letter sent from Nablus to Jerusalem on 18 JY 43. It shows a manuscript A.R. marking in the blue pencil commonly used in Palestine post offices. The two Pictorial stamps pay 10 mils inland postage and 15 mils for registry.
This article is an introduction to Advice of Delivery mail. Not much has been written about this subject. We ask our readers to send us photocopies of their A.R. covers and related forms in their collections to the Palestine Study Group at PO Box 7449, North Brunswick NJ 08902 or e-mail: nate@nbls.com so we can do a follow up article.

Special thanks to several who helped make this project possible. We thank Ed Kroft (Canada), Ed Rosen (California), David Handelman (Canada) and Yacov Tsachor (Israel) for their input.

Figure 8
A P.T. 520 form that accompanied a money order for 8,400 Palestine pounds sent by “The Government Agents for Transport” in Haifa to a Mr. Bassal in Safad. Note that Advice of Delivery is misspelled Delivery. No postage stamp appears on the return address side so it is assumed official or Post Office mail was exempt from A.R. fees.

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The Leslie Reggel Memorial Award

Leslie Reggel was the founder and the first President of the Pittsburgh S.I.P. Chapter. He passed away on October 11, 1983. Shortly thereafter, the executors of his estate advised the Educational Fund that they, the executors, are authorized to establish a memorial in Leslie Reggel’s name, using certain designated funds from the Reggel Estate to be invested for that purpose. The S.I.P. Educational Fund was appointed to administer The Reggel Memorial Award permanently.

The cash from the estate is invested and will continue to remain so for the foreseeable future earning sufficient interest to cover the cost of the annual award.

The “Reggel Memorial Award for Outstanding Service and Contribution to Holy Land and Israel Philately” is an annual award. The winner is selected each year by the two prior year’s winners. In 2002, the Award was presented to the seventeen prior award recipients.

The first Reggel Award was presented in 1984 to Dr. Albert Friedberg. Since then, a total of 22 individuals have been presented the award.

1984 Albert Friedberg 1993 Michael Madesker 2003 Dr. Robert Pildes
1985 Marvin Siegel 1994 Bea Stadtler 2005 Donald A. Chafetz
1990 Norman J. Collins 1999 Stanley H. Raffel 2010 Michael Bass

It is with great pride that we announce the honoree for 2012 to be Edwin Kroft. Ed is a past SIP president, an International and National gold medal exhibitor, a philatelic postal historian and philatelic research writer extraordinary. It is with great pleasure that the committee present the 2012 award with warm personal congratulations and best wishes for good health and further continued success in your service to our Society.

The Awards Committee

New Ed Fund Publication

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. Number of pages: 50.
Hi everyone-I am writing to you because you are an officer, director or possible future director of the SIP or a member who has shown an interest in the workings and future of our society. It is a society we cherish and are proud to be a part of.

Our friend Howard Rotterdam has resigned from his post as President of the SIP for personal reasons. We all wish him the very best and hope he will continue to work with us in the society.

The society needs us all to pull together to spread the word about the benefits of Holy Land philately and the benefits of being involved with the SIP. It is in my view the premier forum for the exchange of information about Holy Land philately and for making friends and acquaintances who share the same passions. We equally respect and acknowledge the fine work done by the other sister organizations around the world dedicated to Holy Land philately and Judaica.

Given Howard’s resignation, I, as first vice president, have assumed the role of the presidency. At the urging of others, I have also agreed to run for president of the SIP at our convention in Sarasota in February 2014 and to then serve the three year term as president.

I cannot do this alone. I need your help to do the jobs we do as volunteers in the society and to get others enthused and involved. We need to do many things. Each of us can do something small and it will count. Vicki Galecki, Don Chafetz, Howard Chapman, Stuart Freiman and Mike Bass have openly pledged their support. Howard Rotterdam will be spearheading the organization of our convention in Sarasota in February 2014. I will be an apprentice judge there. I hope you might attend at some point and possibly even exhibit one frame or perhaps just show up and meet colleagues with like interests. Overall I ask all of you to volunteer to do some small task for the society in the year to come – it will be appreciated!!!

We also will be trying to raise funds for the Endowment Fund and any amount is appreciated from you and others – especially those whom you know benefit from the publications of our Society. We love The Israel Philatelist under the remarkable editorship of Don Chafetz. Our Educational Fund proudly produces monographs written by generous volunteers who unselfishly share their knowledge.

You are our ambassadors in the philatelic world, and in the Jewish and non Jewish communities so please spread the word about our society. Yet in this world of social networking and technology, the society wants to stop being a well hidden secret. To add new “friends” I would like to get The Society featured on Facebook and Linkedin. I will also circulate a short e-mail burst to the membership from time to time to let those with internet access know what is going on. The Israel Philatelist will still feature a president’s column for those without computer savvy.

However, all these efforts take time and dedication. For example, Don Chafetz, Vicki Galecki, Mike Bass and Jean-Paul Danon have been busy with trying to link the SIP with other Holy Land societies and creation of a permanent collection of SIP literature in electronic form. It is and will be a magnificent tool for collectors. Some of us contribute articles or letters to The Israel Philatelist. No contribution is too small or to big!!

Zach Simmons is working on stamp materials for children and his idea and handiwork is to be encouraged.

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We are beginning discussions with the APS about locating the SIP permanently in Pennsylvania at APS headquarters with a part time assistant. Until that is done, Vicki has agree to help us out as have others. We are blessed to have good colleagues who care about the SIP but we need more. Our society wants to remain fiscally responsible with its budget and our members want increases in membership dues kept to a minimum without a significant compromise to the benefits derived from the society.

After many years we have finally created a new and modern constitution for the SIP. Howard Chapman is to be congratulated for spearheading the project and it will guide us once approved by the membership in February.

I urge you to e-mail or call me with suggestions. I will also try to reach out to you and others for support, assistance and inspiration. This is my second go around as President and I know from 10 years ago that the job takes a lot of time and dedication. A handful of people cannot do it all.

I look forward to working cooperatively and effectively with all members of the society.

I love this society and I am passionate about it being successful. If you each equally spread your passion about the society and its bright future then the good health of the SIP will continue for years to come.

May you and your loved ones enjoy a happy, healthy and prosperous new year with sealed inscription in the Book Of Life.

Best regards,
Ed Kroft

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Constitution and By-Laws Update

Howard S. Chapman, Executive Secretary

In this issue of The Israel Philatelist, the Executive Committee of the Society is presenting a revised Constitution and By-Laws for approval by our Members. The revisions to our Constitution and By-Laws are to give our Society direction into the future.

At the time of writing our original Constitution and By-Laws, there was no such thing as an “Internet” or “virtual meetings.” Most Members belonged to Chapters and annual conventions were heavily attended. This is not the case today.

The revised Society Constitution and By-Laws include the following significant changes:

1) The government of the Society will be vested in a Board of Directors, elected for a three (3) year term.
2) The President and Vice-Presidents of the Society shall be elected by the Members of the Society for three (3) year terms.
3) The Executive Committee is eliminated.
4) Members will vote by a written ballot included in The Israel Philatelist.
5) While Members are encouraged to join Chapters, Chapters shall no longer elect delegates to the Annual Meeting or have voting authority.
6) Provision is made to permit in the future, the Board of Directors to hire an Executive Director for the Society and/or to establish a National Headquarters for the Society.
7) Other less significant changes were made to the Constitution and By-Laws to coincide with the above stated changes.

Please take the time to read the new Constitution and By-Laws and mail in your ballot.

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BE IN THE KNOW – receive the SIP monthly E-Newsletter and other important information distributions. To be included, send your e-mail address to: israelstamps@gmail.com today!

The Israel Philatelist - October 2013 www.israelstamps.com
Candidates for SIP Offices

Ed Kroft (President)

Ed Kroft is a tax lawyer who lives in Canada. He has been very involved with the SIP for many years, having previously served as its president and as an author of many articles for The Israel Philatelist and other philatelic journals. Ed has exhibited both nationally and internationally. He enjoys collecting, exhibiting, writing and speaking on Holy Land postal history. Ed is a national apprentice judge of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and is also an avid runner. Ed is the most recent recipient of our Society’s Leslie Reggel Award for outstanding contributions to Holy Land Philately.

Donald A. Chafetz (1st VP)

Don is a life member of both the SIP and APS. He has authored the monograph on Israel’s Dateless Cancellations and since 2003 he has been the editor of The Israel Philatelist. He recently retired after seven years as a national philatelic judge. Don’s Holy Land and New Jersey exhibits have won numerous gold medals. He is currently creating the electronic philatelic index of The Israel Philatelist.

Zachary Simmons M.D. (2nd VP)

I’m a neurologist who works and teaches at Penn State’s Hershey Medical Center in Hershey, PA. I began collecting stamps during my childhood, initially concentrating on United States issues. Over the past 10 years I have become increasingly interested in Israel and the Holy Land, with an emphasis on Palestine. I’ve had the great fortune to have received mentoring from Nate Zankel, Mike Bass, Yacov Tsachor, Ed Rosen, Ze’ev Galibov, and other SIP members and Holy Land dealers. I also do some editing for The Israel Philatelist, where I have been lucky enough to work with Don Chafetz. I’m now a lifetime SIP member, and hope to exhibit in the near future. I consider it a privilege to have been nominated for an SIP officer position, and hope to continue learning and contributing and to contributing.

Gene Eisen (Director)

Gene Eisen has been collecting Judaica and Israel stamps for many years. He has contributed articles on Judaica stamp topics to The Israel Philatelist and the Judaica Thematic Society Newsletter on a variety of topics, including “Conversos and Crypto-Jews on Stamps” (2013), “Jewish Women in Science Win the Nobel Prize” (2009), and “A Review of Works by Jewish Sculptors on Stamps” (2013).

Gene is a native of The Bronx, NY. He holds degrees from the University of Georgia (BSA) and Purdue University (MS, PhD). He is retired WNR Distinguished Professor of Animal Science and Genetics from North Carolina State University, Raleigh. Gene and his wife Jackie have three children and six grandchildren.

Gregg S. Philipson (Director)

Mr. Philipson has over forty years of experience in the Technology, Data Communications and Security industries. He has traveled extensively working on security projects with both U.S. Federal and State Law Enforcement Agencies and Foreign Government Agencies. Mr. Philipson’s experience includes several executive positions including his current position of vice president at Austin, TX based Softex, Inc.

Mr. Philipson, originally from Utica, NY, holds a Bachelors of Science Degree in both Finance and Marketing from the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, NY. He has been a resident of Austin, TX for 23 years. He currently sits on the Advisory Board of Directors at the Holocaust Museum Houston. He was previously...
Howard J. Wunderlich (Director)

I have been a life member of the SIP for many years. My collecting goes back over 40 years with interests in Israel, world locals, Middle East and assorted other areas. In addition to the SIP, I am a member of the AAMS, APS, ARA, SRS, Cinderella Stamp Club and numerous other societies. I have served as the President, Vice-President and Editor for the Local Post Collectors Society and as Editor for the Postal Label Study Group.

My interests in Israel philately are general in nature although the PATCO labels hold a special interest of late. I believe it is important that a society be inclusive and responsive not just to the specialists, but also to all collecting interests of its members and I hope to continue that trend in the SIP.

Jesse I. Spector M.D. (Director)

A graduate of Temple University (BA in biology and English) in 1963, and Temple University School of Medicine (1967), Dr. Spector performed his internal medicine residency at the University of Michigan, followed by a fellowship in hematology and oncology at New England Medical Center, Boston, and Scripps Clinic and Research Center, La Jolla, California. He was a Lt. Commander at the Naval Blood Research Laboratory, Chelsea, Massachusetts from 1973-75, followed by thirty two years as a clinical hematologist- oncologist and cancer researcher with Berkshire Hematology-Oncology, P.C. in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, retiring in 2007.

Dr. Spector and his wife Patricia have had a working 35 acre farm with about fifty animals for the past thirty five years in Lenox, Massachusetts. They have two children, a daughter Laura, an Olympian in the 2010 Vancouver Olympics on the U.S. Biathlon Team, and currently a PhD candidate in genetics and Masters student in Medical Science at Stanford University, and a daughter Molly, a third year law student at James Cook University in Townsville, Australia.

How to contact us:

For information or general inquiries, please visit our website at www.israelstamps.com.
CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE
WE, the Members of various philatelic societies, having discovered our mutual desires of promoting interest in and the knowledge of all phases of philately associated with the historical study of the Holy Land, and having discovered that through intimate association with one another such knowledge will accrue and will be of benefit to all who wish to associate with us, do hereby establish this Constitution for the Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.

ARTICLE I – NAME
The name of this organization shall be The Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.

ARTICLE II - OBJECTS
This organization is organized and shall be operated exclusively for charitable and education purposes and in furtherance thereof and for no other purpose. It will encourage, create, sponsor and guide philatelic research, prepare and distribute literature of a philatelic nature, and periodicals dealing with philately of the Holy Land, its history, customs and culture and/or Judaica; establish and support study and research groups devoted to research in various aspects and interest of the Holy Land, its history, customs and culture as reflected in philately and Judaica as reflected in Philately; to maintenance of a philatelic library and/or support of another Holy Land Library for research through sponsorship and aid in the creation of philatelic interests in schools, museums, websites, philatelic exhibitions and other institutions, to foster and encourage the use of philately of the Holy Land and/or Judaica as an educational medium; to provide slide/digital presentations and lectures and travelling displays relating to philately of the Holy Land and/or Judaica for schools, hospitals and other community services and organizations, and to encourage correspondence and communication among persons interested in philately as a medium for the development of philatelic knowledge of the Holy Land and/or Judaica; and to receive and hold by grant, gift, purchase, deed of trust or devise, and to dispose of and convey any real or personal property, subject to such limitations as the laws of the land may prescribe and as these purposes may require for the benefit of its members and the public generally, and subject also to the provisions of Article VI, Section 2 of this Constitution; all of which services shall not be performed for the monetary profit of any individual or corporation.

ARTICLE III – MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1
The classes of membership shall be Senior, Junior, Life and Honorary, as prescribed by the By-Laws.

SECTION 2
The Society shall have the right to prescribe in its By-Laws such regulations and rules deemed necessary to govern the admission to membership, the privileges and duties of membership and the suspension and expulsion from membership.

SECTION 3
Admission fees, if any and annual dues shall be in such amounts as prescribed in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV – GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1
The government and direction of the Society shall be vested in the elected Officers and the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2
The Board of Directors shall be composed of Directors at large. The By-Laws shall provide for the number and manner of their selection. In addition, the Elected Officers and Appointed Officials specified in the By-Laws of the Society shall be voting members of the Board of Directors. The immediate four (4) past Presidents of the Society shall be voting members of the Board of Directors providing they are not voting members in any other capacity.

SECTION 3
The Members of the Society, at its Annual Meeting every third year, shall elect the following Officers: President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President, each of whom shall hold office for three (3) years and until their successors are elected and duly installed. The President, First Vice-President and Second Vice-President shall also serve as Directors.
of the Society. It shall not be a prerequisite that these offices shall be filled from members of the Board of Directors, but only that the elected Officer be a member in good standing of the Society and in a position to fulfill the term and duties of his or her office. No person may serve the same office as President, Vice-President or Director-at-large for more than two consecutive terms.

SECTION 4
The Board of Directors shall have the power to elect or appoint assistants to any of the elected Officers.

SECTION 5
The power and duties of the Officers shall be as prescribed in the By-Laws of the Society.

SECTION 6
The removal or suspension of Officers, for cause, shall be as prescribed in the By-Laws of the Society.

ARTICLE V – MEETINGS

SECTION 1 – ANNUAL MEETING
(a) The Annual Meeting, or Virtual Meeting (online) of the Society shall be held at such time and place, and conduct such business, as the Board of Directors shall determine. The Board of Directors shall have authority to include on behalf of the Society, any amount of the expense of holding any such meeting as may be deemed advisable.
(b) The Board of Directors shall receive reports of all officers and committees at the Annual Meeting, and shall conduct any other business that may come before it.

SECTION 2 – OTHER MEETINGS
Other meetings of the Society may be held at such time and place, and shall conduct such business, as the Board of Directors shall determine. The Board of Directors shall have authority to include on behalf of the Society, any amount of the expense of holding any such meeting as required.

SECTION 3 – SPECIAL MEETING
Special meetings of the Society may be called by the Board of Directors, or by not less than one percent of the membership. Notice of such meeting shall be published in The Israel Philatelist and on the Society website or by such other method as the Board of Directors deems appropriate not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date for which it has been called. The call for the meeting shall specify the purpose of the meeting and the matter or matters to be submitted for consideration and action at the meeting; however, no other business shall be transacted at such special meetings. Publication of the notice of such special meetings shall be construed as an official call for the meeting.

SECTION 4 – ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEETINGS
Not later than forty-five (45) days prior to the date of any annual or other meeting of the Society, the President shall issue the official call for the meeting. The call shall state the time and place of the meeting and shall be published in The Israel Philatelist and/or shall be publicized by such other method as the President shall determine.

SECTION 5 – QUORUM
A quorum for the transaction of any and all business at any meeting of the Society shall consist of not less than fifteen (15) senior members, as defined in the By-Laws, present in person, by proxy or if a virtual meeting, by those who have indicated they are participants in the virtual meeting.

SECTION 6 – REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS
All reports of officers and committees and all resolutions presented at any meeting shall be in writing.

SECTION 7 – RULES OF ORDER
All parliamentary questions shall be decided according to the latest edition of Robert’s Rules of Order.

ARTICLE VI – PROPERTY INTEREST

SECTION 1
No dividends shall be paid for the benefit of any person or corporation. No part of the net earnings of the Society shall accrue to the benefit of any member or person.

SECTION 2
In the event of dissolution of the Society, no property, real or personal, shall be distributed to members, but after payment of all debts, liabilities and obligations, all remaining property shall be applied to the advancement of Holy Land Philately, including Judaica, by distribution thereof exclusively for such literary, educational or scientific purposes in the United States of America to such organizations as the Board of Directors may deem worthy of bestowal and best equipped to continue the promotion of the interests of the Society as expressed in its Objects.

ARTICLE VII – AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION
The Constitution of the Society may be amended as

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herein provided. Amendments may be proposed (a) by a majority vote of the Board of Directors or (b) by action of one percent (1%) of the Members in good standing of the Society. A proposed amendment shall be placed in the hands of the President not later than ninety (90) days before the next Annual Meeting, and shall be published in the official publication of the Society in at least one issue prior to the Annual Meeting and may also be publicized on the Society website. Each Member shall vote in person or by proxy on the proposed amendment of the Constitution at the forthcoming Annual Meeting. Three-fourths of the votes cast is required to pass the Amendment. If so passed, such amendment shall become effective on the day of the opening of such Meeting.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE 1 - STRUCTURE

1.1 - Fiscal year
The Fiscal Year of the Society shall begin on January 1st and end on December 31st of the same year.

ARTICLE 2 – MEMBERSHIP

2.1 - Qualification for Senior Membership
Any person 18 years of age or older, of good character and presenting satisfactory references may become a senior member of the Society in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2.2 - Qualifications for Junior Membership
Any person under the age of 18 years, of good character and presenting satisfactory references, may become a junior member of the Society, in accordance with the provisions of this Article. Junior membership shall not carry with it voting privileges. An application for membership by a person under 18 years of age shall be accompanied by a guarantor, acceptable to the Board of Directors, that all financial obligations to the Society will be met when due. When admitted to membership, such person shall be assigned a membership number prefixed with the letter “JR.”

2.3 - Application for Membership
Applications for membership in the Society shall be in writing and in such form as the Board of Directors shall from time to time prescribe.

2.4 - Annual Dues
The membership year shall commence with the first day of January. The annual dues shall be determined by the Board of Directors at the Society Annual Meeting, however, the Board of Directors at the Society’s Annual Meeting may authorize a discount of those dues if the annual dues are paid prior to January 1st of the dues year. An application for membership shall be accompanied by the annual dues on applications received between the first day of January and the 30th day of June. Applications received during the period of July 1st and December 31st shall be accompanied by one-half of the current annual dues plus the annual dues for the next ensuing year. If an application is not accepted, the accompanying dues shall be returned to the applicant.

2.5 - Admission to Memberships
(1) The Board of Directors shall pass upon the eligibility of new applicants in the following manner: THE NAME OF EACH APPLICANT AND HIS OR HER CITY, STATE AND COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE SHALL BE PUBLISHED IN THE FIRST AVAILABLE ISSUE OF THE OFFICIAL SOCIETY PUBLICATION AFTER RECEIPT OF THE APPLICATION. If no objection is received within thirty (30) days after publication, the applicant shall automatically become a member. In case of objection, the Board of Directors shall investigate and accept or reject the applicant at its discretion.
(2) An applicant may be accepted as a member on a pro tem basis until the final processing of the application is completed in accordance with this Section and Article.

2.6 - Good Standing
A member in good standing, within the meaning of these By-Laws, is one who is not in default in the payment of dues or other indebtedness to the Society.

2.7 - Life Membership
Any person 18 years of age or over may upon application to and approval by the Board of Directors become a Life Member on contribution of an amount to be determined by the Board of Directors at its Annual Meeting. Payments of that amount shall be made in an initial installment and two (2) or more subsequent installments to be determined by the Board of Directors at its Annual Meeting.

2.8 - Honorary Membership
(1) Honorary membership may be bestowed upon such persons not members of the Society who have made outstanding contributions to Holy Land Philately, including Judaica, or the Society by vote of three-fourths (¾) of the Board of Directors.
at an Annual Meeting after nominations as herein provided.

(2) The President, with the consent of the Board of Directors, shall appoint a special committee consisting of five (5) active members of the Society as a screening committee for candidates for honorary membership.

(3) Any five (5) members of the Society in good standing may nominate a person for honorary membership. The President shall forward such nomination to the Chairperson of the Screening Committee, which committee, after consideration, shall make its recommendation in writing to the Board of Directors for its determination.

2.9 - RESIGNATIONS
The resignation of a member in good standing shall be submitted to the Treasurer and shall become effective at the expiration of thirty (30) days after receipt of the written request or such later date as the member desires within the current membership year.

2.10 - NONPAYMENT OF DUES AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS
Any member in default in the payment of dues or other indebtedness to the Society for more than sixty (60) days shall automatically be expelled from the Society without the requirement of further notice. A member expelled for non-payment may apply for reinstatement at any time after payment of the dues or other indebtedness owed at time of expulsion and a Five Dollars ($5.00) reinstatement fee.

2.11 - LIFE MEMBERSHIP PAYMENT DELINQUENCY
A Member in the Life Membership Program delinquent in the payment of an annual installment shall thereupon automatically revert to regular membership; any payments in the Life Membership Account being payment of the dues applicable to regular members beginning with the year such member elected the Life Membership Program and ending when such credits have been utilized, a balance credit of more than one-half (½) the dues for the final year being payment in full. Such a member may be reinstated in the Life Membership Program prior to the usage of their entire payment credit only upon payment in full of the then applicable charge for Life Membership, reduced by any remaining credit after application of prior amounts through the year of such reinstatement. Upon use of the full credit for regular membership dues, the former Life Membership applicant shall cease being a member of the Society on the last day of the fiscal year through which such dues have been deemed paid, unless such member shall continue payment of the applicable regular dues.

2.12 - EXPULSION
(1) Any member found guilty by the Board of Directors of any one or more of the following:
   (a) Failure to reply to official correspondence,
   (b) Failure to satisfy financial obligations to the Society,
   (c) Failure to resolve philatelic indebtedness without claiming a defense thereto,
   (d) Advertisement of membership in the Society in connection with philatelic business solicitation while not a subscriber in good standing of the Society Code of Professional conduct, as the same may be set forth by the Board of Directors, or
   (e) Conduct which in the discretion of the Board of Directors is deemed inimical to the welfare of the Society may be suspended or expelled from the Society, as herein provided.

(2) Charges of such conduct shall be in writing, and may be preferred by any delegate, officer or member in good standing. All charges shall be definitive and specific. A copy of such charges shall be mailed to the member against whom they are preferred by certified mail, or any other means requiring a signature on delivery, at the address of the member then current in the records of the Society, not less than thirty (30) days prior to the date fixed by the Board of Directors for decision of the matter. On or before that date, the member against whom the charges have been preferred shall have the right to submit an answer, either orally or in writing, to the charges against him or her.

(3) The Board of Directors shall investigate charges preferred against a member. A majority vote of the Board of Directors shall prevail.

(4) Except by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board of Directors, present and voting at any Annual or Special Meeting, no member expelled under this Section may be readmitted to membership, nor shall any repayment of paid dues be made.

ARTICLE 3 – MEETINGS AND MAIL VOTING
3.1 – ANNUAL MEETING AND SPECIAL MEETINGS OF THE MEMBERSHIP
(1) The Society shall have one Annual Meeting at such time and place as shall have been selected by the Board of Directors. The Annual Meeting may be a virtual (online) meeting.

(2) Meetings of the Board of Directors may be called on its own motion, or by written request of a majority of the members of the Board. Such special meeting may be a virtual meeting and/or held at such time, date and place as the Board may designate.

(3) A call for a special meeting of the Members shall be made not less than sixty (60) days prior to the date for which such a call is designated and submitted in writing to the President of the Society. The President shall send notice thereof, detailing in full the reason for the call and the agenda for the meeting, to the Editor of the official Society publication and place said notice on the Society website no later than thirty (30) days prior to the scheduled date of the meeting.

3.2 - Procedure at Member Meetings or Board Meetings

(1) The President shall preside at all Meetings, and in the absence of the President and Vice-President, a presiding officer shall be chosen by the Meeting.

(2) A quorum at an Annual Meeting or Special Meeting shall consist of at least ten (10) Society members in good standing present in person or by proxy.

(3) All reports and resolutions to be presented to a Meeting of Members, as they are required or requested, must be submitted in writing no later than thirty (30) days prior to the Meeting.

(4) The Executive Secretary shall detail the agenda, and due notice thereof shall appear in the official publication of the Society and/or on the Society website in the issue prior to the month of the Meeting of Members. Each active Chapter shall be sent a copy of the agenda no later than thirty (30) days prior to the Meeting of Members.

(5) The Meeting shall be conducted in accordance with Roberts Rules of Order, as from time to time revised.

(6) Any actions taken by the Society pursuant to a vote of the Board of Directors, shall be valid even though such action may have been taken without full compliance to some minor rules.

(7) All proxies shall be submitted to a Proxy Committee composed of the First and Second Vice Presidents, Society Executive Secretary and Society Treasurer for validation. Any two (2) members of this committee shall constitute the committee upon the absence of the third and/or fourth. In the absence of two (2) or more, the President may appoint two (2) members of the Board of Directors to such committee. The validated proxies shall then be submitted to the Society President.

3.3 – Minutes of Proceedings

A true and complete record of the proceedings of all Meetings and any other meetings of the Board of Directors shall be made by a reporter or secretary designated by the President, or other presiding officer of that meeting.

ARTICLE 4 – GOVERNMENT

4.1 – Board of Directors

(1) Each Director shall have one (1) vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors.

(2) The Board of Directors shall fill any vacancy on the Board between Annual Meetings of the Society.

4.2 – Assistants and Appointed Officials

(1) The Board of Directors shall have the power to elect or appoint assistants to any of the elected officers.

(2) The Board of Directors may appoint the following officials to serve the Society at the will of the Board of Directors:

- Director of Research
- Society Assistant Treasurer
- Society Historian
- Librarian
- Director of Publicity
- *Society Attorney
- *Executive Secretary
- *Parliamentarian
- *Society Treasurer
- *Financial Trustee(s)
- *Editor of the official publication of the Society
- *Director of the Education Fund
- *Controller
- Director of International Affairs

Only the persons appointed to the position marked with an “asterisk” shall also be a member of the Board of Directors.

4.3 – Vacancies

The Board of Directors shall fill vacancies occurring among the officers of the Society.

4.4 – Removal from Office:

Any officer, elected or appointed, may be removed from office, or suspended for a definite period of time, by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board of Directors, if found guilty of conduct inimical to the
welfare of the Society. The provisions of Section 2.2 of Article 2 of these By-Laws shall govern the procedure to be followed.

4.5 – MEETINGS OF THE MEMBERS
The Board of Directors may commit the time and place for future Meetings of the Members for up to and including five (5) years in advance.

ARTICLE 5 – DUTIES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS & CERTAIN APPOINTED OFFICIALS

5.1 - BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Board of Directors shall:
(a) have full power to manage the business and affairs of the Society, except as otherwise provided in these By-Laws;
(b) shall prescribe the amount of the indebtedness, if any, to which the Society may become subject;
(c) shall have the authority to define by resolution the types of conduct unbecoming a member, in addition to anything in the By-Laws, which shall be the basis for disciplinary action;
(d) shall keep a record of all its proceedings, which record shall be permanently filed with the Executive Secretary as otherwise directed by the Board of Directors;
(e) may appoint a successor to fill, for the unexpired term, any vacancy in any elective and/or appointed office of the Society;
(f) shall have the power and authority to receive and hold by purchase, grant, gift, deed of trust or devise, real and personal property for and in the name of the Society, and may elect three (3) trustees from among members of the Society in good standing to hold any or all of the property of the Society and confer upon such trustees as much of the power and obligations of the Board of Directors in relation to the care, custody or management of such property as may be deemed advisable, but any such transfer of Society property shall first be approved by a majority vote of the Board of Directors at any meeting, actual or virtual, called for that purpose, or by mail ballot.

5.2 - PRESIDENT
The President of the Society shall:
(a) preside at all Meetings of the Society and at all meetings of the Board of Directors;
(b) be a member, ex officio of all committees;
(c) execute all contracts and other obligations of the Society, when so authorized by the Board of Directors;
(d) issue calls for all Meetings of the Society and for all meetings of the Board of Directors;
(e) act in the name of the Society, and at each Meeting to submit a written report of his or her official acts as President during each fiscal year of his or her term;
(f) appoint, with the approval of the Board of Directors, the various standing committees and all assistant and appointed officials;
(g) have general supervision over all officers and committees to the end that there shall be full and complete performance of their duties by each and all said officers and committees;
(h) certify all proxies for Meetings and/or special meetings of the Board of Directors; and
(i) prepare the Annual Meeting Agenda.

5.3 - FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
The First Vice-President of the Society shall:
(a) in the absence of the President, perform the duties of the Presidency. Should the office of the President become vacant, prior to the Annual Meeting, the First Vice-President shall assume the office of the President until the election of a new President by the Directors;
(b) be an ex officio member of all committees;
(c) perform such other duties as the President may prescribe.

5.4 - SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
The Second Vice-President of the Society shall:
(a) act as the liaison with the Chapters of the Society;
(b) act as the liaison with Holy Land societies outside of the United States; and
(c) perform such other duties as the President may prescribe.

5.5 – TREASURER
The Society Treasurer shall:
(a) be responsible for the custody of all funds of the Society except funds in the Educational Fund;
(b) make all disbursements of funds, subject to the approval of the President or the Controller or such other person as may be authorized by the Board of Directors;
(c) issue all bills, collect all dues and fees, and keep and maintain proper books of account in books belonging to and provided by the Society showing
all receipts, disbursements properly voucher, balances of cash on hand and other assets;
(d) deposit all monies of the Society in a bank to the credit of the Society, subject to withdrawals as hereinafter provided;
(e) furnish a bond at the expense of the Society in such form as the Board of Directors may require;
(f) have custody of all gifts and funds which have been or may be deeded or given to the Society other than those which may be placed under the control and administration of the trustees of the Educational Fund; and
(g) keep in record form all applications for membership.
(h) The Society’s Assistant Treasurer may perform some of the duties of the Treasurer as detailed in Section 5.5 of the By-Laws.

5.6 - ASSISTANT TREASURER
The Society Assistant Treasurer shall, as necessary:
(a) make all disbursements of funds, subject to the approval of the President or the Controller or such other person as may be authorized by the Board of Directors;
(b) keep and maintain proper books of account in books belonging to and provided by the Society showing all receipts, disbursements, balances of cash on hand and other assets; and
(c) deposit all monies of the Society in a bank to the credit of the Society, subject to the withdrawals as hereinafter provided.
(d) Assist the Treasurer in the performance of his/her duties.

5.7 - CONTROLLER
The Society Controller shall:
(a) advise the President and the Society on all financial matters;
(b) supervise the disbursement of funds by the Treasurer;
(c) present to the Board of Directors at each Annual Meeting or special meeting, a financial report prepared in accordance with sound accounting procedures, detailing the assets and liabilities of the Society and all financial transactions of the Society;
(d) present to the Board of Directors interim financial reports on a regular basis;
(e) supervise the Treasurer’s maintenance of the original books and records of the Society;
(f) maintain the general ledger of the Society;
(g) reconcile the checking, savings, investments and any other accounts of the Society on a regular basis;
(h) prepare tax returns and other related filings; and
(i) serve as Chairperson of the Finance and Budget Committee.

5.8 - EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
The Executive Secretary of the Society shall:
(a) keep a record, in books belonging to and provided by the Society, in permanent and accurate form, of all the proceedings of the Society; and
(b) receive and answer all correspondence as indicated by the President, Board of Directors and/or any other officer or official of the Society as authorized by the Board of Directors.

5.9 - OFFICERS
ELIGIBILITY
Any member of the Society, in good standing, who is eighteen (18) years of age or over, shall be eligible to hold any office in the Society or to serve upon any committee; provided, however, that a candidate for the office of President shall have previously served either as an officer or as a member of the Board of Directors.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
(1) The electable officers and directors shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, and up to four (4) Directors-at-Large. Such officers shall serve from the time of the adjournment of the Annual Meeting in the year of their election, to the adjournment of the Annual Meeting held three years thereafter, and until the election and qualification of their successors in office.
(2) The term of office for all elected officers, including Director-at-large, shall be a three (3) year term.
(3) No person shall hold the office of President, Vice-President or Director-at-Large, for more than two (2) consecutive terms in the same office.
(4) There is no term limit for someone appointed by the Board of Directors, i.e., Editor of the official publication of the Society as described in Section 8.3 of these By-Laws.
(5) Only qualifying (position designated with an asterisk) Society officials appointed by the Board of Directors pursuant to Article 4.2(2) of the By-Laws shall be a member of the Board of Directors as a result of said appointment.
The Directors-at-large shall serve as the representatives of the general members of the Society.

**NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS**

The Board of Directors may establish a National Headquarters where the administrative affairs of the Society shall be conducted.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

The Board of Directors may hire an Executive Director to help run the administrative affairs of the Society. The Executive Director shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall hold office at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

**ELECTION**

(1) Time. The Members of the Society in good standing shall elect the officers and directors of the Society by ballot triennially.

(2) Nominations. Nominations may be made, with the consent of the nominee, by:

2.1 A petition or petitions signed by no fewer than five (5) Members, or

2.2 All nominations and seconds thereto shall be filed with the National Headquarters no later than four (4) months preceding the month during which the Annual Meeting is held in that year. If the sole candidate for an office dies or is found to be ineligible after nominations have been published, the Board of Directors shall nominate another candidate for such office to fill the vacancy thus created.

(3) Official Ballot. An official ballot shall be prepared by the Board of Directors containing all nominations and spaces for indicating a choice opposite each name. The ballot shall be in such form as shall preserve the secrecy thereof and shall provide for proper identification, and may be in such form as to allow electronic counting. An official ballot shall be provided by the Board of Directors of each member in good standing by direct mail, by inclusion in The Israel Philatelist, or by a secure online method, as permitted by the applicable law, not less than forty-five (45) days prior to the date of the Annual Meeting.

(4) Return of Ballot. Ballots shall be returned to the Executive Secretary or Executive Director, if applicable, by mail or by a secure online method.

(5) Closing, Canvass, Election. The election shall close at twelve o’clock noon, ten (10) days before the Annual Meeting. The Board of Elections shall thereupon canvass the vote and report the results of the election to all officers and candidates. A plurality of all valid votes shall be required for the election of a candidate.

(6) The Votes. In the case of a tie vote for any office, the tie shall be broken by vote of the sitting Board of Directors from among the candidates whose votes remain equal. The Board shall convene and vote within ten (10) days of the date of the announcement of the tie vote. If a successful candidate dies prior to taking office, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by vote of the Board of Directors sitting at time of death.

(7) Announcement. Election results shall be announced in a manner in which all members shall receive the notice.

**5.10 - GENERAL PROVISIONS:**

(a) All officers and officials are to perform such assignments or duties as are delegated to them by the President;

(b) All officers and officials shall serve without compensation. Reasonable expenses incurred by any officer or official in the performance of his or her duties shall be repaid, when such expenses were previously authorized by the President or the Board of Directors;

(c) No officer or official, elected or appointed, shall incur any debt or obligation in the name of the Society without the prior approval of the Board of Directors;

(d) Except as their duties are otherwise herein provided for, the duties of the various appointed or elected officers shall be such as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors;

**ARTICLE 6 – COMMITTEES**

**6.1 - APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

Subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, the President may appoint the following Committees, each to consist of such number of members as the President may determine:

- Beneficiaries
- Grievance
- International Affairs
- Referral
- Publications
- Library
- Research
- New Chapters
- Financial & Budget
- Philatelic Auctions
- Educational & Charitable Fund
- Dealer Relations
- By-Laws & Parliamentary Procedure
- Investment Committee
- Conventions & Exhibitions
- Such additional committees as the President and/or
The Board of Directors may desire.

**6.2 - Other Committees**

There shall be such other committees as the President, with the approval of the Board of Directors may from time-to-time determined to be necessary.

**6.3 - Tenure**

Such committees shall serve for the term for which the officers of the Society are elected and until their successors are appointed, but any member of any committee shall be subject to removal by the President at any time.

**6.4 - Duties**

The Board of Directors shall prescribe the duties of the various committees and the rules and regulations governing their operations.

**6.5 - Nominating Committee**

The Nominating Committee shall consist of the four (4) most recent living Past Presidents of the Society with the Immediate Past-President as Chairperson.

It shall present a slate of proposed nominations to the Society for election of officers under such rules and procedures as the Committee shall adopt for its own determination. This shall be in addition to nominations pursuant to Article 5, Section 5.9 hereof.

**ARTICLE 7 – STUDY AND RESEARCH GROUPS**

The Society shall promote the formation of study and research groups to advance research in the philately of the Holy Land and/or Judaica. Members having a common interest in a specialized field of philatelic study and desiring to form a study group shall, upon making such desire known in writing to the Research Director, be entitled to a notice in the official publication of the Society for the purpose of securing the participation of other members in such study groups. They shall thereafter be entitled to the official publication of the Society.

**ARTICLE 8 – OFFICIAL PUBLICATION**

**8.1 - Name**

The official publication of the Society shall be **THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST**.

**8.2 - Scope**

The Israel Philatelist may carry reports of officers and the Board of Directors, official notices of the Society, notices of the activities of the Chapters, research and study group reports and such literary matter of a philatelic nature as shall be determined by the Editor, in consultation with the President and/or Board of Directors. The Society financial report shall not be published in The Israel Philatelist.

**8.3 - Editor**

The Editor shall be appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Board of Directors.

The literary content shall be directed by the Editor who shall have the right to appoint Associate and Assistant Editors, subject to the approval of the President or Board of Directors of the Society.

**8.4 - Income**

All income accruing to the Society in consequence of the publication of The Israel Philatelist, whether from advertising or otherwise, shall be payable directly to the Treasurer, and shall be deposited into the accounts of the Society.

**ARTICLE 9 – CHAPTERS**

**9.1 – Application**

Whenever at least four (4) persons, residing within a convenient distance of each other, shall so desire, they may be granted a charter to operate as a Chapter of the Society by filing an application with the Second Vice-President or the Chairperson of New Chapters. A group thus applying shall attach to said application a supplementary statement giving the full names and addresses of all members of the Society belonging to said group, and of all the members of the said group who may not be members of the Society.

**9.2 – Charter**

The charter of a Chapter shall be in such form as the Board of Directors shall prescribe and it shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Second Vice-President and impressed with the seal of the Society.

**9.3 – Name**

The name of each Chapter shall include the words “The Society of Israel Philatelists” and shall contain name of the city, town or area in which such Chapter is located. In all instances, each Chapter must indicate its connection with the Society in any publication or newsletter it may issue.

**9.4 – Membership in the Society**

If, at the time of application for a charter, the group is one which has been in existence for at least six (6) months prior to the filing of the application, then a charter will be granted if at least eighty percent (80%) of the then enrollment of members are or then become members of the Society. If the group
has been in existence for less than six (6) months at
the time of the application being filed, than all of
the members must be or simultaneously therewith
become members of the Society. A Chapter as an
entity shall not have a separate vote in the Society.

9.5 – New Members
The President or Treasurer of each Chapter shall
submit to the Society Treasurer the application
of each new member together with the dues as
provided for in Article II of these By-Laws.

9.6 – Dues
Each Chapter shall have the right to charge such local
dues as it may prescribe over and above the dues
payable to the Society, providing that each Chapter
shall forward to the Society Treasurer any Society
dues received from any member within thirty (30)
days of such receipt. The President or Treasurer of
each Chapter shall furnish the Society Treasurer with
a certified list of the names and addresses of all its
members as of the first day of the month in which
the Annual Meeting is to be held. No Chapter shall
obligate the Society for any expenses.

9.7 – Forfeiture of Charter
A Chapter shall continue to enjoy its rights and
privileges as such unless said rights are forfeited or
revoked for any of the following reasons:
(a) for failure to forward collected Society dues;
(b) for failure to maintain the appropriate number of
members and/or failure to respond to official Society
communications; or
(c) suspension or expulsion by a three-fourths (¾)
vote of the Board of Directors finding that the actions
of the Chapter were or are inimical to the welfare of
the Society. Such action shall be taken on such notice
and on such rules as the Board of Directors may by
majority vote, specifically prescribe.

9.8 – Non-Payment of Dues by a Member
The expulsion from membership in the Society for
non-payment of dues or other indebtedness by any
member of a Chapter shall automatically require the
expulsion of such member from membership in such
Chapter, but expulsion from a Chapter will not for
that reason result in expulsion from the Society. Such
a member would then be a non-Chapter member.

9.9 – Local Rules
Each Chapter may have its own constitution and by-
laws, but such may not in any manner contravene
any of the provisions of the Constitution and By-
Laws of the Society. It is the intention and will of
the Society that each Chapter shall have absolute
autonomy in the direction of such Chapter, except
for dissolution of a Chapter, which shall remain the
prerogative of the Society. Each Chapter shall submit
the name and address, to the Society, of its President
and such other persons as may be indicated on forms
to be supplied by the Society for listing in the official
publication of the Society.

ARTICLE 10 – Membership Benefits
Each Member of the Society in good standing will:
(a) receive each forthcoming issue of the official
publication of the Society; provided, however, Junior
members shall only receive the official publication in
digital format;
(b) be eligible to participate in Holy Land study and
research philatelic groups;
(c) be eligible to participate in the Society
circulating library;
(d) be permitted annually one (1) free ten (10) word
advertisement in the official publication of the
Society;
(e) be permitted reduced rates on any specialized
publications sponsored by the Society to the extent
such reductions are offered;
(f) be permitted access to the Society website and
the Society publication on the website;
(g) be permitted access to the Israel Philatelist data
base of indexed articles and other journals that
may have been indexed and placed on the Society
website; and
(h) be offered various philatelic services undertaken
by the Society as they may occur.

ARTICLE 11 – Funds and Finances
11.1 – General Fund & Operating Fund
The General Fund and Operating Fund of the Society
shall consist of all dues and other income received by
the Society.

11.2 – Educational and Charitable Fund
(a) In accordance with the Objects of the Society as
outlined in Article II of the Constitution, a permanent
revolving fund is hereby established, which shall
be known as the Educational and Charitable
Fund. Said Fund shall consist of all donations, gifts,
bequests, contributions real and personal, of cash
and/or property and of any other case and property
expressly collected for the Fund. Said Fund shall in
accumulation and disbursement be separate from
any other Fund of the Society and shall be governed

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www.israelstamps.com
by an independent committee.

(b) The President of the Society, with the consent of the Board of Directors, shall appoint a committee consisting of a Director, Treasurer and such other member as he or she deems advisable, to administer said Fund.

(c) Disbursement from said Fund shall be made by the Committee at its Annual Meeting which shall be held concurrently with the Annual Meeting of the Society, or as its Committee shall otherwise determine, and shall be limited solely to educational and charitable purpose and shall in no event inure to the benefit of any individual member of the Society. Material to be distributed may be acquired from any source, including Society publications, training materials and slide and/or digital programs, but only if such acquisitions from the Society are approved by a majority vote of the Committee.

(d) Disbursements from the Fund in any fiscal year shall be limited to the income of the Fund from the prior fiscal year, except with the approval of the Board of Directors.

(e) The Committee shall file an annual account of the Fund prepared in accordance with generally acceptable accounting principles with the Treasurer of the Society at least thirty (30) days prior to the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors. Thereupon, it shall be made a part of the permanent records of the Society.

11.3 – Appropriation — Official Publication

At least one-half (½) the collected dues of the Society and all advertising revenue shall be made available for the publication and distribution of the official publication of the Society. To the extent not needed in any fiscal year, any excess therefrom shall revert to the General Fund on an unrestricted basis.

11.4 – Life Membership Fund

All funds received from Life Memberships shall constitute a special fund, which shall be invested and kept separate from all other funds of the Society. Except as otherwise authorized by the Board of Directors, only the earnings of such fund shall be transferred to the General Fund.

11.5 – Budget

A proposed budget shall be prepared for the ensuing fiscal year by the Controller and shall be submitted to the President for presentation to the Board of Directors, showing the estimated receipts and the proposed expenditures. Except when expressly authorized by the Board of Directors, the expenditures for any fiscal year shall not exceed the estimated income and all expenditures shall be in accordance with the Budget as thus approved.

11.6 – Disbursement of Funds

All disbursement of funds shall be by check requiring any one (1) or two (2) signatures of the following Officers:

President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Executive Secretary, as the Board of Directors may designate.

11.7 – Auditing of Accounts

The accounts of every officer and official, elected or appointed, committee chairpersons and members, employees or otherwise, who are entrusted with the funds of the Society, shall be audited annually by an independent accountant, selected by the Board of Directors. Such requirement, however, may be waived by a vote of the majority of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 12 – Cessation of Property Interest

12.1 – Dissolution

In the event of dissolution of the Society, no property, real or personal, shall be distributed to members, but after payment of all debts, liabilities and obligations, all remaining property shall be applied to the advancement of Holy Land philately by distribution thereof exclusively for such literary, educational or scientific purposes in the United States of America to such organization(s) as the Board of Directors may deem worthy of bestowal and best equipped to continue the promotion of the interests of the Society as expressed in its Objects.

12.2 – Property Rights

All rights, titles and interest, both legal and equitable, which a member may have in and to the property of the Society, subject to the foregoing Section, shall cease and terminate in the event of any of the following:

(a) the expulsion of such member;

(b) the striking of his or her name from the roll of members; or

(c) the death or resignation of a member.

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POSTAL FEES

On October 1st, the Education Fund has shifted from a flat fee of $8.00 per item for International Shipping and Handling to weight basis charge for each item. The change was necessary because the $8.00 charge was insufficient to cover the actual International Shipping and Handling charges, which range from $6.50 for CD publications to over $30.00 for most The Israel Philatelist reprints. In fact, the average International Shipping & Handling charge is closer $19.50 per publication. The new prices are already live on the online SIP Ed Fund Bookstore and published in the updated SIP Ed Fund publication list. (See the two page listing of the Education Fund Bookstore in this The Israel Philatelist)

There is no change in the domestic (United States) charges at this time. The domestic Shipping and Handling charge of $3.50 per item is sufficient.

THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST REPRINTS

The Ed Fund sells bound multiyear reprints of The Israel Philatelists. Because of an oversight on my part, the most recent multiyear reprint covers Volumes 56-57 (Feb 2005 - Dec 2006). In the coming year with the assistance of Don Chafetz and Vicki Galecki, the following bound reprints will be published:


The Ed Fund will aim to publish subsequent multiyear reprints of the The Israel Philatelist within a year after the last issue in the series.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

In conclusions, the SIP Education Fund is always looking for new publications. Many of you have wonderful Israel/Holy Land/Judaic collections. In some cases, you have written article(s) about it and/or exhibited it in juried stamp show. Some of you are interested in seldom reported topics. Please consider documenting these items in a manuscript format that can be published by the Ed Fund before the knowledge is lost. The topic of the publication is the brainchild of you the Israel/Holy Land/Judaic philatelic collector and not the Ed Fund.
### Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
**Publication Listing October 2013**

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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.

Using philatelic material as illustrations, Descent Into The Abyss – the Shoah 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.

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