



THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

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Artifacts: GREGG PHILIPSON



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From Generation to Generation

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

Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

I was recently asked by the SIP Executive Secretary, Howard Chapman, if I could pick up a collection that was being donated to the society. The collection belongs to Mrs. Leatrice G. Segel of San Diego. Since I live near San Diego, I agreed to the request.

Before I could ship the collection to Howard I needed to sort through it, organize it and eliminate any non-philatelic material. I am still in the process of sorting but would like to share one part of the collection which I find very interesting.

Back in the late 1970's and continuing into the 1990's, the B'nai B'rith of Silver Spring, MD offered a Philatelic Service. It was run by David Firestone, Director and under the auspices of the Brotherhood Lodge. Basically the service offered United States First Day Covers with Jewish themed cachets (Figure 1). What made the covers unique were the cachet images which were related to the stamp on the first day cover and the write-up that was included inside the envelope.

I have selected at random two covers: The first is the stamp issued on July 21, 1980 for the Fifty Year of Service by the Veterans Administration. Figure 1 is a copy of the enclosure telling the history of the Jewish War Veterans organization headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The second example (Figure 2) is the FDC of the Jim

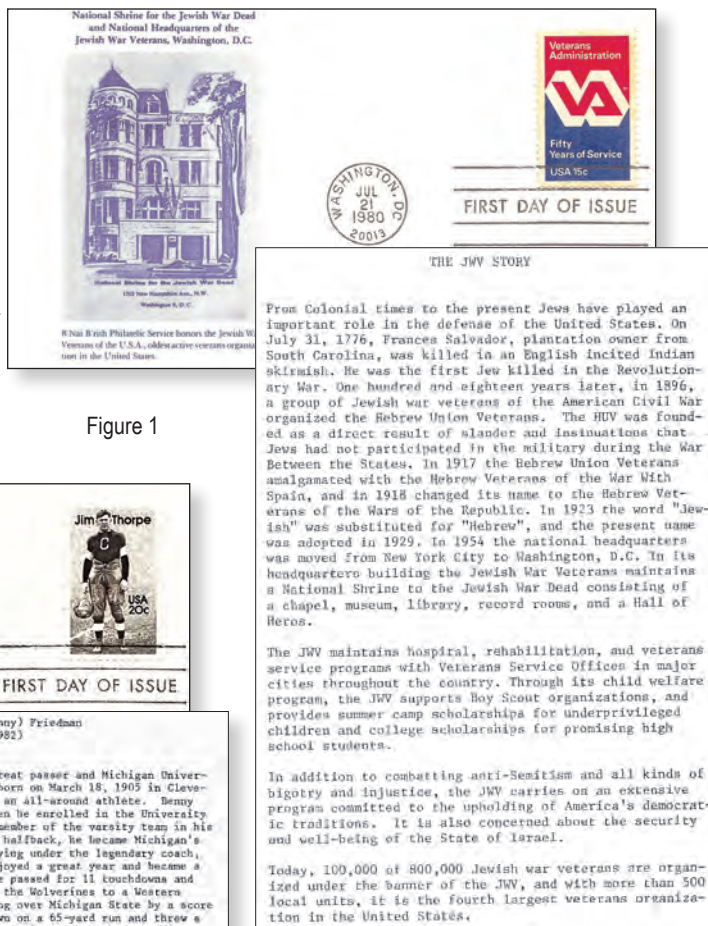


Figure 1

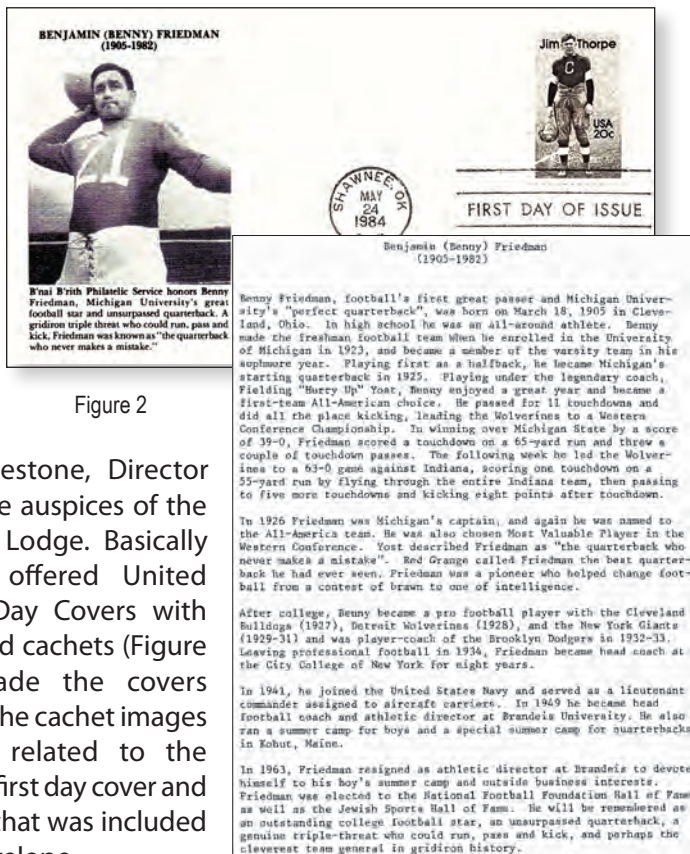


Figure 2

Thorpe stamp issued May 24, 1984. The cachet and enclosed write-up honors Benjamin (Benny) Friedman (1905-1982). Benny was "Michigan University's great football star and unsurpassed quarterback. A gridiron triple threat who could run, pass and kick. Friedman was known as the quarterback who never makes a mistake."

I do not know if Mrs. Segel has a complete collection, but I am estimating she has well over a hundred covers. I would hope that the SIP Education Fund would consider creating a book of the covers and enclosures.

The covers have a tremendous educational value with the enclosures and contain a wealth of American Jewish history which I hope is not lost. ■

Letters to the Editor

Hi Don

As the new SIP librarian, I would like to thank my predecessor, Jeff Rudolph, for his years of maintaining our collection and keeping it up to date. I have spent the past few weeks arranging the library and thinking about how it may be improved.

All new SIP publications will now be sent automatically to the library. The Excel file containing the library's collection will soon be uploaded to the SIP website, so that any member may view our holdings. If any SIP member has pertinent literature that he or she is willing to donate, please contact me to see if we might give the book a new home and potentially a new readership.

Of course, all members are encouraged to make use of the library in their investigations. The regulations concerning withdrawals from the library listed here and on the SIP website.

1. All SIP members in good standing may use the library.
2. Please contact the librarian by e-mail (ddubin@israelstamps.com) or regular mail (David Dubin, 545 Rutland Av., Teaneck, NJ 07666-2925) to borrow an item.
3. No more than 2 items may be borrowed at one time.
4. Materials may be borrowed for 30 days, with possible renewals after contacting the librarian.
5. Borrower will pay postage & packaging costs both ways (payment may be made on returning the material).
6. Lost or damaged literature must be replaced by the responsible party. If that is not possible, the borrower's fee will be determined on a case-by-case basis, based on the value of the item.

The library is missing the following items and asks for donations:

1. Latest **Bale Catalogues**. If a kind member would like to donate any, they would be appreciated.
2. **BAPIP** issues 154 and 156 - present (since 2004),
3. **HLPH (Holy Land Postal History)** issues 41-54, 63-74, 79-82, 89-100, 115-116,

4. Ancient **Bale Auction catalogs** (before #30 in 1967),
5. Old **Tel-Aviv Stamps auction catalogues** (before 1997).

Please contact me before sending any items. Also, any other suggestions to help the library would be helpful.

Respectfully,
David Dubin
ddubin@israelstamps.com. ■

Hello Don

A recent acquisition was a 7 volume mounted collection of Israel registered mail and the off cover mint labels from a very large number of towns. During one of our 2nd Sunday of the month meetings of the 51 year young of the Berkshire Hills S.I.P. Chapter, I asked the dozen members in attendance ABOUT THE LOCATION



Figure 1



Figure 2

OF THE TOWNS ON THE LABELS. Some of the towns were unknown to our knowledgeable members.

So, I ask the following of our broad membership— Is there a complete listing available of ALL TOWNS PAST AND PRESENT IN Israel?

Are any of our members collectors of registered mail? Is there an article or a booklet on Israel registry labels? See Figures 1 and 2 as examples.

I would also like to commend our new President, Ed Kroft, for his monumental work on rates which should be published in book form asap when concluded.

Robert L. Markovits
Stockbridge, MA ■

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SUMMER ISSUE

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YEAR	MINT	TAB	USED	FDC	YEAR	MINT	TAB	USED	FDC
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1949.....	62.50	—	8.95	—	1982.....	15.80	21.50	11.50	17.85
1950.....	15.95	—	14.95	—	1983.....	16.95	19.95	11.50	16.75
1951.....	2.75	129.95	.80	—	1984.....	12.50*	19.85	8.55	13.95
1952.....	13.95	245.00	7.10	16.95	1985.....	21.50*	27.95*	15.75*	12.95
1953.....	3.95	82.50	.80	2.75	1986.....	20.95*	28.95*	17.95*	24.85
1954.....	1.95	13.95	.85	2.95	1987.....	33.95*	40.75*	18.65*	33.25
1955.....	1.50	4.95	.80	4.85	1988.....	17.75*	24.95*	14.95*	24.95
1956.....	1.10	2.50	.75	1.80	1989.....	39.50*	46.50*	22.50*	53.50
1957.....	1.95	29.95	1.30	—	1990.....	26.95*	31.95*	19.95*	34.95
1958.....	1.10	1.95	.60	1.95	1991.....	29.95*	35.75*	19.95*	34.95
1959.....	1.25	2.95	.75	2.90	1992.....	36.75*	52.95*	29.95*	41.50
1960.....	10.50	22.75	6.75	3.95	1993.....	20.75*	24.95*	21.95*	34.95
1961.....	5.95	10.95	1.50	5.90	1994.....	27.50*	34.95*	23.95*	49.95
1962.....	7.95	16.95	1.75	6.95	1995.....	34.95*	41.25*	24.95*	33.50
1963.....	4.75	18.85	1.95	8.95	1996.....	31.50*	34.95*	24.50*	30.50
1964.....	4.50	13.95	2.95	8.95	1997.....	33.95*	37.95*	29.50*	41.50
1965.....	4.75	11.50	2.75	9.75	1998.....	51.95*	57.95*	29.95*	39.95
1966.....	2.95	6.95	2.50	12.95	1999.....	34.95*	36.95*	27.95*	36.95
1967.....	1.95	3.95	1.85	5.75	2000.....	32.50*	36.95*	29.95*	42.50
1968.....	2.25	3.95	1.75	8.25	2001.....	49.95*	54.95*	29.95*	54.95
1969.....	2.95	8.95	2.45	10.50	2002.....	41.95*	48.95*	27.95*	39.95
1970.....	7.75	9.95	3.75	10.45	2003.....	46.95*	51.75*	29.50*	49.95
1971.....	7.75	15.50	3.75	14.50	2004.....	29.75*	37.25*	29.95*	42.95
1972.....	9.95	11.95	3.75	14.85	2005.....	38.95*	39.50*	31.95*	43.95
1973.....	7.95	9.95	7.75	16.95	2006.....	41.50*	41.95*	39.95*	52.95
1974.....	1.60	1.85	1.50	4.25	2007.....	51.50*	51.95*	42.50*	61.75
1975.....	3.75	4.90	3.45	16.50	2008.....	63.95*	64.95*	44.95*	59.95
1976.....	3.40	4.95	3.25	8.85	2009.....	53.95*	54.50*	49.50*	74.50
1977.....	5.95	6.95	5.25	15.50	2010.....	63.95*	64.95*	59.90*	78.50
1978.....	5.95	6.95	4.95	13.75	2011.....	64.60*	64.95*	59.95*	79.95
1979.....	4.50	4.95	4.25	9.95	2012.....	64.60*	69.95*	59.95*	79.95
1980.....	7.95	9.95	11.50	16.95					

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Survivors of Nazi Persecution

Saul Borovich, Buenos Aires, Argentina

On May 8, 2004 CEFAI issued a cover for the Israeli Association of Survivors of Nazi Persecution, Republic Argentina.



The stamp is Argentina's Raoul Wallenberg issue. The center of the cancel features a rose on a barb wire fence and the wording around the rim reads:

The cachet depicts a hand on a camp's barb wire fence and the "Jude" yellow star the Jewish people were forced to wear on their clothing.

In Memory of the Shoah Victims, and the Righteous Among the Nations. ■

Ukrainian Jewish Mutual Aid Society

William Velvel Moskoff, Lake Forest College, IL

THE CITY OF KIEV, ONE OF RUSSIA'S OLDEST CITIES, had a sizable Jewish population in the 19th century, one that was growing. In 1887, the Jewish population of Kiev was perhaps as much as 18,000, a number that grew to about 32,000 at the time of the national population census of 1897.¹ The authorities in Kiev had a long history of a mostly hostile attitude toward Jews. On the one hand, Jews were criticized for isolating themselves from the rest of the population. On the other hand, they were simultaneously criticized when they integrated into the wider Christian community. In particular, some critics complained that they lived in their own neighborhoods, while others were unhappy when Jews integrated themselves into different parts of the city.²

MUTUAL AID SOCIETIES

Jews in Kiev often used mutual aid societies to protect or advance their interests as the following examples will show. In 1880, Jewish clerks petitioned to establish a mutual aid society. The petition was signed by thirty men, nine of whom were from the town of Vasylkiv (Figure 1).

After the great 1905 pogrom, a group of brokers joined together to found a mutual aid society. Some of the mutual aid societies had a mix of Jews and Christians. Typically these groups were developed around a particular trade. It is also possible that they came into existence because there was a law, unevenly enforced, which made it illegal for the majority of the membership of a mutual aid society to be Jewish. It was especially difficult for working class Jews to gain



Figure 1 Ukraine Map

government approval for the establishment of such a society. As a consequence, many of the Jewish mutual aid societies conducted their business in secret.

THE PETITION

Figure 2 shows a letter of petition to the authorities by the *Society of Assistance for Jewish Teachers and Melameds Living in the City of Kiev and its Jewish Pale* to establish a branch of the society in the town of Berdichev.³ The March 13, 1914 letter is cast in highly formal and obsequious language. Addressed to “His Excellency, the Honorable Governor of the City of Kiev,” it says, “Enclosed with the current letter is a petition of teachers, members of our Society of the town of Berdichev making a humble application to open a branch in this town, the Society Board considering Paragraph 27 of the Statutes of the Society, has the honor to obediently ask your Excellency not to reject a registration of the said branch of the Society in the above-mentioned town.”

Also submitted is an excerpt from the minutes of the general membership meeting of the society of 25 February 1914 which shows that the general meeting approved the creation of the branch in the city of Berdichev as well as the Statutes of the Society. The letter was signed by the Chairman of the Board of the Society and the Secretary.

BERDICHEV

The town of Berdichev (Figure 1), located about 90 miles southwest of Kiev and also located within the Pale of Settlement, long had a majority Jewish population. Although there were many shtetls and towns in the Pale of Settlement that had higher percentages of Jews, Berdichev was considered by some, including the infamous anti-Semitic Black Hundreds, as “the most Jewish town in Ukraine.”⁴

In 1897, there were 41,617 Jewish residents, about 80 percent of the total population of the community. By 1926, many Jews had left Ukraine following the pogroms earlier in the century, leaving only 30,812 Jewish residents, amounting to about 56 percent of the total city population.⁵ It is unknown whether the Berdichev chapter obtained permission to function. Even if they did not, it is clear that the view of Jews in

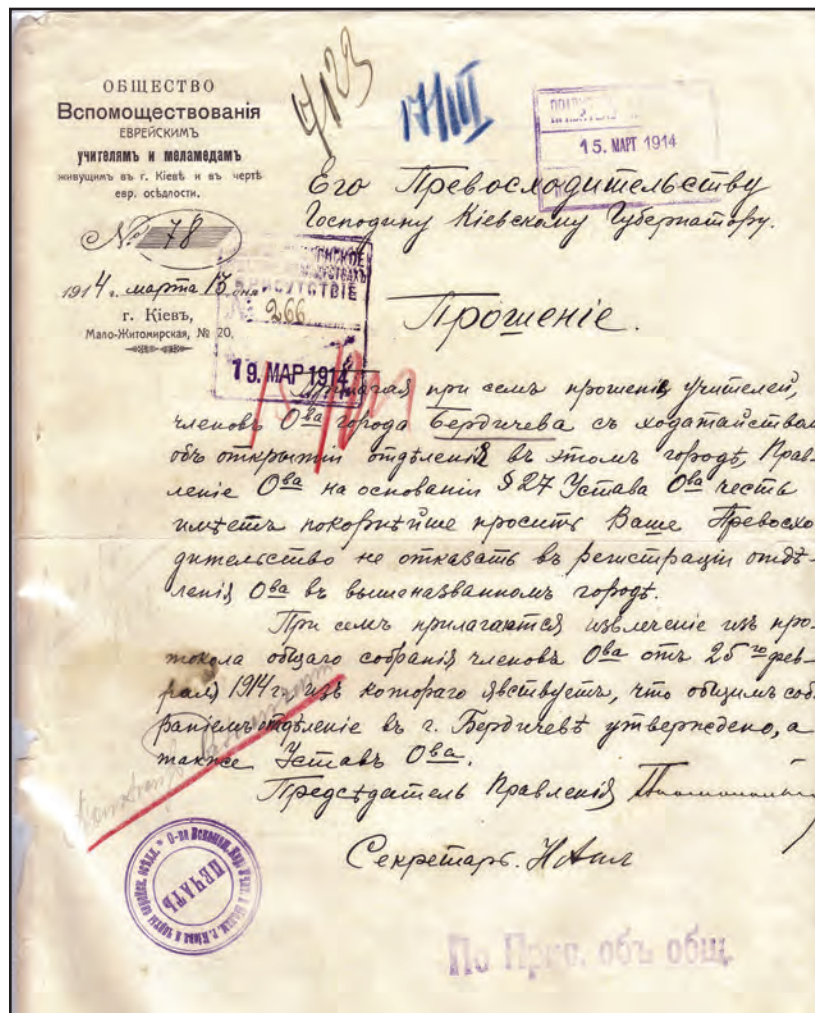


Figure 2
Petition letter

Imperial Ukraine was that they were better off banding together in a hostile world than going it alone. It was a view they brought with them to their new home in America.

UNITED STATES MUTUAL AID

The Jewish mutual aid societies of the United States had their roots in the old country. When Jews left the Russian Empire for the United States in significant numbers beginning in the 1880s, they survived in the strange new world in part by forming mutual aid societies, as did other immigrant groups. Some of Jewish societies were formed around occupations, like the Bronx Bakers Mutual Aid Association. Many others united people on the basis of the place--the city or shtetl from which they came. These were the so-called “*landsmanshaftn*,” literally, societies

comprised of people from the same region. These mutual aid societies had many purposes, often to offer financial assistance. Many landsmanshaftn were formed into burial societies, helping individuals buy plots in areas that had been set aside in a cemetery. These organizations tended to be small, varied and with a focused purpose. And this form of self-help continued well into the 20th century. In the late 1930s, 2,468 landsmanshaftn were identified in New York City alone.⁶

While Jews in Russia and Ukraine found comfort in mutual aid societies, in their various guises such organizations also offered succor and security for Jews

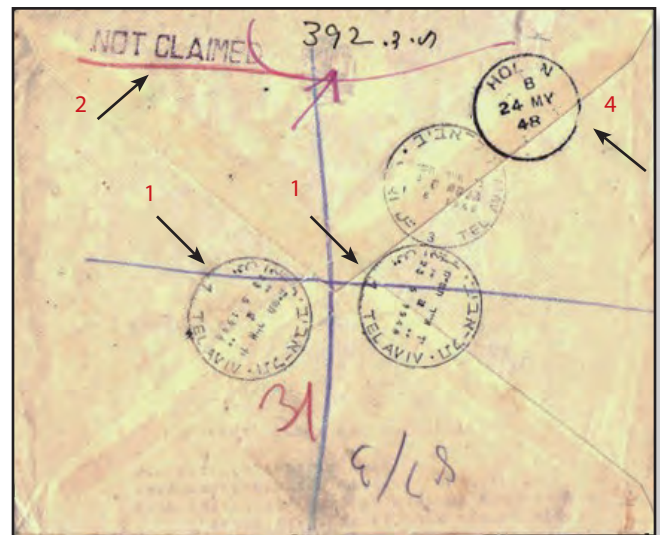
References

in America.

1. Natan Meir's, *Kiev, Jewish Metropolis: A History, 1859-1914*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2010, p. 106.
2. Discussion based on various parts of Meir's book.
3. A melamed was a religious teacher of children, often teaching in his own home.
4. www.berdichev.org, accessed May 28, 2013.
5. *Encyclopedia Judaica*, 2nd edition, vol. 3, Detroit: Thomson/Gale, pp. 402-403.
6. Hannah Kliger, *Jewish Hometown Association and Family Associations in New York*, Bloomington: Indiana University Press, p. 30.
7. <http://www.ezilon.com/maps/europe/ukraine-maps.html> ■

Two Period Cover

Baruch Weiner, Modien Elite, Israel



1. A registered letter sent by a lawyer with the original letter inside. It was posted in Tel Aviv on May 23, 1948 and arrived in Holon on May 24, 1948.
2. The letter could not be delivered. There is a handstamped cachet on back and hand written notation on the front.
3. The 10 and 15 Doar Ivri stamps paid the letter rate 10 mils and the registration fee 15 mils. The stamps are tied by an a Tel Aviv post mark.
4. The single circle Holon arrival post mark and the

Tel Aviv registration label are from the British Mandate period.

5. The patriotic cachet on the front translates from Hebrew- Sign on to the National Loan.
6. Handwritten in Hebrew registered
7. The address information is crossed out because the letter could not be delivered. At the bottom underneath the address in small print are the Hebrew letters ב.י. I think they are the initials of the person who wrote that the letter was not deliverable. ■

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PART 2

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL SERIES OF 1938

ON MAIL TO THE HOLY LAND

Stephen L. G. Rothman MD, Los Angeles, CA

AIR MAIL RATES AND ROUTES

The postal history of the air routes to Palestine is very complicated. In the years before the outbreak of World War II, it was possible for the sender to decide exactly how a letter was to be transported. Fees varied depending on whether the letter traveled by surface or air across the Atlantic and from where the letter was rerouted in Europe.^{1 2}



Figure 8

The cover in Figure 8 was mailed in 1939 and directed across the Atlantic on the "S.S. Aquitania" (Figure 9) with specific instructions that it be sent from London by air to Jaffa. The ship docked in France instead and was forwarded by air from Paris (Paris transit on the reverse). Total franking of 11¢ – 5¢ Prexie for the Trans Atlantic surface fee and 6¢ Wing and Globe airmail for the air fee from Europe.

The Figure 10 letter was mailed from Chicago in 1939 and sent by air all the way to Haifa. Each stamp accounts for a separate portion of the 14¢ postal franking – 5¢ for the surface rate, 3¢ for the internal air surcharge within the U.S., from Chicago to New York and 6¢ for

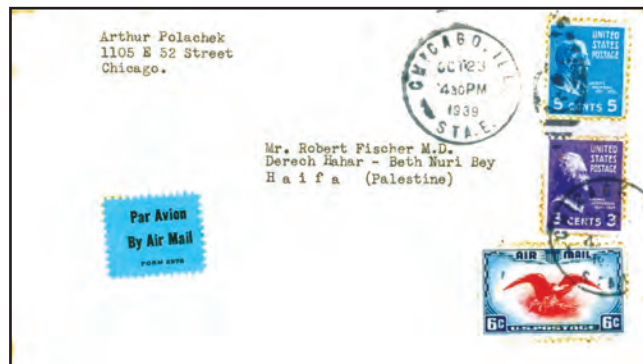


Figure 10

the Imperial airline fee from Europe to Palestine. The blue label is United States Post Office Department (USPOD) form 2978 informing the postal officials in Europe that airmail from London to Palestine had been paid.



Figure 9

Pan American World Airways (Pan Am) transatlantic flights between the United States and Europe began in May 1939. The rate was 30¢ per half ounce to Europe with an additional 6¢ for the rate from Europe to Palestine. Thus the 36¢ (30 + 6) rate is really a composite rate in the same way that the 11¢ (5 + 6) and 14¢ (5 + 3 + 6) rates shown in Figure 10 were a composite rates.

WAR DISRUPTION

World War II caused disruption of the usual postal links between the United States and Palestine. After 1939 there were 3 different possible routes from the United States to Palestine. The usual route was via Europe. The air mail fee through any European city was 36¢ (30¢ for trans Atlantic + 6¢ Europe to Palestine). As the war progressed and more and more of the continent

was under Nazi control, A south Atlantic route was developed via Brazil (12/2/41 – 10/31/46)³ to southern ports of the continent. The rate for this service which required a much longer journey was 70¢. During the period 1940–1941 A second, even longer route was opened through San Francisco via Singapore or Hong Kong.

PERFECT RATE COVER

Figure 11 depicts the perfect postal history cover. Each stamp pays a specific portion of the total 71¢ rate. The writer indicated the specific route that the letter was to take. It was mailed from Seattle Washington to Port Washington New York on August 12, 1939. Forwarded from New York by air to France on August 13th and onward to Tel Aviv where it arrived on August 21st. It was however, franked for the North Atlantic route, 30¢ for the Trans Atlantic portion of the trip + 6¢ for the fee from Europe + 15¢ Registry fee + 20¢ for Express handling in Palestine. The Exprès label is United States Post Office Department (USPOD) form 2977, informing the Palestinian Post Office that the express fee had been paid.



Figure 11

It is likely the letter went on the “American Clipper” airplane leaving New York August 16 and arriving in Lisbon the next day. From there the route would have been via Marseille on August 18 where it would have taken 3 days to get to Palestine by sea plane.⁴

AMERICAN CLIPPER COVER

The Figure 12 cover was mailed on February 18, 1941 and was originally franked 36¢ for transmittal by the Trans Atlantic route (30¢ trans-Atlantic plus 6¢ air from Europe to Palestine). The hand written note in the upper central portion of the envelope indicates that the Trans Atlantic route was no longer open and the

letter was to go via the Pacific route. It was therefore returned for 34¢ additional postage to bring the total franking up to the 70¢ Trans Pacific rate.

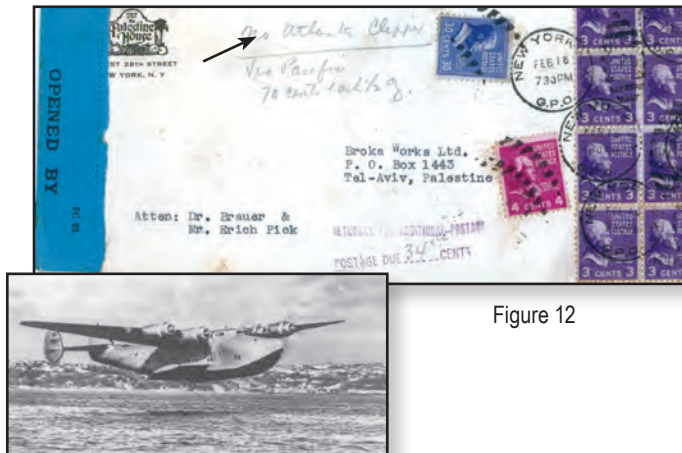


Figure 12

TRANS PACIFIC CLIPPER COVER

Figure 13 cover originated in New York on September 25, 1940 and was sent by the Trans Pacific clipper from San Francisco (September 26th) to Hong Kong where it was passed by British censors on October 4th. The letter was opened by the Palestine censors and ultimately delivered on October 16th. Postal rate: 70¢ for the first weight + 70¢ for overweight + 15¢ Registry fee + 5¢ for a return receipt.

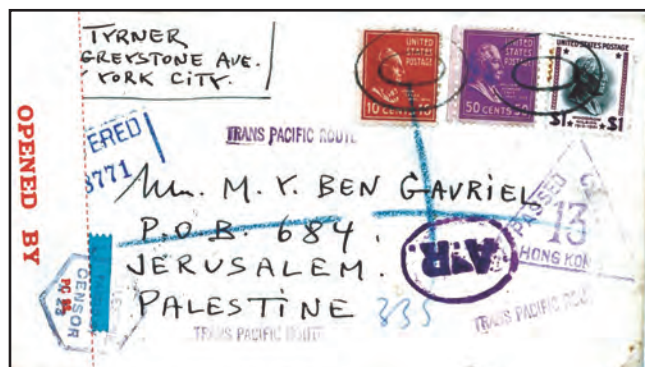


Figure 13

CIRCUITOUS ROUTE COVER

This fascinating cover (Figure 14) took a most unusual route from San Francisco leaving on 18 November 1940 through New York. As indicated on the cover it was to go via Trans Atlantic airmail. Back stamps indicate transit through Lisbon Portugal. From there the letter takes a very unusual turn traveling south to Gibraltar then across North Africa through Egypt where it was censored and forwarded to Tel Aviv.



Figure 14

The rate was penciled in on the face of the cover 15¢ for the registry and 30¢ to cover the combination air surface rate. The 30¢ for air United States to Lisbon, included surface from there to Palestine. The Italians would not allow the letter to be delivered by ship through the Mediterranean, because Palestine was not a neutral country. It would have travelled through Africa in Allied-held territory, and could have taken a circuitous route.

POSTAGE DUE FIRST DAY COVER

After November 1, 1946 the airmail rate to the Holy Land was reduced to 25¢ per half ounce regardless of the route that the envelope took. This Unique envelope (Figure 15) tells a fascinating story that begins in Los Angeles on October 30, 1952.

The sender mailed this air mail envelope which should have been franked with 25¢, but with only 8¢ postage. This was the surface rate at the time. Normally the letter would have been returned for additional postage, but there was no return address, so it was sent postage due instead.

In Israel, the cover was taxed 102 centimes because the cover was 17 cents short. This equaled to 51 centimes at the then current calculation of 1¢ per 3 centimes. International postage due was charged double the deficiency, so 51 centimes x 2 = 102 centimes was noted in New York as being due. This was translated upon arrival to 320 pruta. Upon arrival the cover was actually taxed 335 prutot using Israel's second postage due stamps.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to deliver the letter on November 5, 1952 presumably

because no one was home. The postage due stamps were obliterated using a cachet which indicated that the letter was undeliverable. Three weeks later, (November 30) a second set of postage due stamps were affixed to the envelope this time using Israel's 3rd postage due series. This cover is unique because the third postage dues first day of issue was November 30, 1952.



Figure 15

INTERRUPTED MAIL

This letter (Figure 16) was mailed from Portland Oregon on September 6, 1950. In New York it was transferred to a TWA flight and sent on its way to Tel Aviv. This flight made an unscheduled landing in Egypt and all the mail was removed by postal censors. Note the



Figure 16

circular Egyptian censor cachet and censor label. Since there was no direct postal communication between

Egypt and Israel, the cover was returned to New York on February 23rd 1951 and ultimately forwarded to Israel and arrived on February 28th. This odyssey is documented by the postmarks on the back of the envelope. The postal rate for air mail during this period was 25¢ per half oz. The envelope is franked \$1.25 for 5 x weight + 25¢ Registry rate.

LARGE PACKAGE

Figure 17 is a very large package sent from Washington DC to Jerusalem in July, 1949. Total franking was \$4.25 for 17 times the 25¢ per half ounce airmail rate. Probably the highest multiple of the 5¢ and 10¢ stamps to the Holy Land.



Figure 17

PEDI MAIL

During the transition period when the British were untangling their Mandate and Air links to the rest of the world had been suspended, a private company "PEDI" Palestine Emergency Deliveries Inc. was founded by the Jewish Agency in New York to collect mail and send it to Israel. The letters were carried as baggage first on KLM to Rome and then forwarded by Czechoslovakian airlines to Israel. This package (Figure 18) was mailed on April 21st 1948 and sent on the first PEDI flight. It is the highest known PEDI franking, a total of \$12.25 for 49 times weight, and the largest known multiple of the \$1 Prexie on cover to the Holy Land.



Figure 18

PRINTED MATTER POST CARD

There are 3 different types of post card rates, printed matter, regular cards and air mail. Figure 19 is an example of a printed matter rate post card. The definition of a printed matter rate card is one that contains 5 or fewer written words. All printed matter was to be franked at 1½¢. per oz.

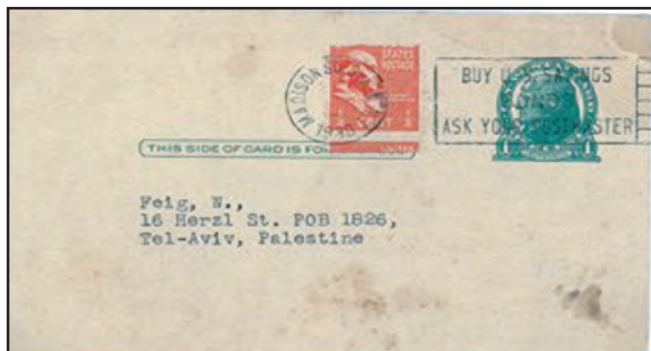


Figure 19

POSTAGE DUE POST CARD

This busy looking post card (Figure 20) was originally sent to Paris franked only 2¢ rather than the correct 3¢ rate. It was therefore taxed 10 centimes for the deficiency, short 1 cent = 5 centimes, doubled to 10 centimes due. The recipient was found to have left Paris for Palestine and the cover was forwarded. The French dues were crossed out because the tax was not collected. Upon arrival, in Palestine, a new tax of 6 mils was applied using Palestine dues and the card was delivered.



Figure 20

CONCLUSION

Fortunately there is no end to the variety of postal history covers that may enhance ones collection.

The sampling here represents a small but interesting fraction of the material which has been amassed over the last few years. To date I have no examples of the \$2 or \$5 on a letter, package, or parcel card. If any reader owns, or even has seen covers to Israel or Palestine franked with the \$2 or \$5 Prexie I would certainly appreciate a photo.

Special thanks to Yaacov Tsachor and Dickson Preston for reviewing this manuscript and for their helpful comments and additions.

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The Search for a “Nitrogen Fix”

Gene Eisen, Raleigh, NC

At the turn of the 20th century, global attention focused on increasing crop production to feed a rapidly expanding world population. The ability to increase crop yields depended heavily on natural sources of nitrogen fertilizer. In addition to manure from livestock, major sources of ammonia nitrate came from two sources in South America: guano from wild birds and mineral deposits called caliche. However, it was becoming apparent that heavy mining would soon exhaust these sources of nitrogen.^{1,2} The only way known to obtain nitrogen from air was by harnessing the nitrogen fixing ability of bacteria living in certain plants, not a practical solution.

The problem of fixing the abundant amount of natural nitrogen in the atmosphere to synthesize ammonia in large quantities would be solved by chemistry research. Germany was the ideal place. It had many talented and ambitious research chemists and an advanced chemical and dye industry capable of scaling-up a laboratory model to industrial production.

MISCUE IN INITIAL RESEARCH

In 1900, Wilhelm Ostwald became the first chemist to develop an “apparent” laboratory apparatus to fix nitrogen.² Ostwald, a Baltic German born in 1853 in Riga, then part of the Russian Empire,³ immediately applied for a patent and contacted BASF, one of Germany’s largest chemical companies, to develop a commercial prototype.² BASF assigned young chemist Carl Bosch to test Ostwald’s system.

Bosch was born in 1874 in Cologne, Germany and studied chemistry at the Technical College of Charlottenburg and the University of Leipzig.⁴ He discovered that Ostwald’s system had failed to account



Figure 1
Wilhelm Ostwald

for contaminants, which yielded false positive results. Ostwald quickly withdrew his patent application. Ostwald had a successful research career, receiving the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1909 for his work on catalysis, chemical equilibria and reactive velocities³, but solving the “nitrogen fix” problem had eluded his grasp. Ostwald was recognized on a Swedish stamp in 1969 (Figure 1).

FRITZ HABER AND THE SOLUTION

Fritz Haber was a German Jew born in Breslau, Germany in 1868. He had a complex personality and sought desperately to be recognized as a German, shedding his Jewish identity. He converted to Lutheranism and also insisted that his Jewish wife, one of the first women PhDs in chemistry in Germany, also convert.

Haber received his chemistry education at the University of Heidelberg, the University of Berlin and the Technical College of Charlottenburg, after which he joined the chemistry faculty at the University of Karlsruhe (1894-1911).⁵ Although his research career at Karlsruhe progressed steadily, he never was fully satisfied. In the early 1900's he started his research on the fixation of nitrogen from the air.^{1, 2, 6} After many trials, he succeeded in synthesizing significant yields of ammonia nitrogen in his laboratory model. BASF directors agreed to develop an industrial version. By 1911, Carl Bosch of BASF began to build a commercial prototype of Haber's model, a difficult task because of the need for extremely high temperatures and pressure and developing an effective catalyst. The successful system became known as the Haber-Bosch Process.²

Just as Haber and Bosch were celebrating their success, the Hoechst Chemical Company filed suit against BASF, claiming that their patents were invalid because Walther Nernst, one of Haber's despised competitors, had invented the nitrogen fixing system several years earlier. However, at the hearing in March 1912, Nernst suddenly changed his mind and the suit was dropped. Perhaps Nernst had a change of heart because prior to the hearing he had signed a generous contract with BASF to serve as a consultant.² Nernst himself had a successful career in physical chemistry, receiving the 1920 Nobel Prize in Chemistry in recognition of his work in thermochemistry.⁷ A stamp recognizing his



Figure 2
Walther Nernst



Figure 3
Fritz Haber

Nobel Prize was issued by Sweden in 1980 (Figure 2).

The Haber-Bosch Process to synthesize ammonia was on-line by 1913, one hundred years ago. Haber received the 1918 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his work on synthesizing ammonia.⁶ He is honored on stamps of Germany (Allied Occupied Berlin) and Sweden (Figure 3). Carl Bosch received his Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1931 for introducing high pressure chemistry,⁴ and has been honored on a stamp of Grenada (Figure 4).



Figure 4
Carl Bosch

HABER, THE GERMAN PATRIOT

In 1911, Haber was appointed director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physical Chemistry, a very prestigious position, especially for a former Jew. When World War I broke out, the Haber-Bosch Process switched its application from making fertilizer to munitions for military use. Haber pioneered the use of chlorine gas for chemical warfare and actually directed the first successful trial of the gas at the front. Haber was labeled by some as a war criminal for this work, which made his later receiving of the Nobel Prize very controversial.

Haber's wife begged him not to use such a horrific weapon, and when he refused, she committed suicide. Haber may have been blinded by success, for the death of his wife never stopped him. His ego was fed further when he was appointed an honorary officer in the German military, even though Jews were banned from becoming officers in the Germany army.

ZYKLON B

While in the early 1920's, researchers in Haber's Kaiser Wilhelm Institute developed a cyanide-based pesticide called Zyklon B, later used by Nazi Germany to murder millions in the gas chambers of concentration camps, there is no evidence linking Haber directly either to the invention or commercial development of Zyklon B.

THE NAZI MADNESS

The defeat of Germany in World War I was devastating to Haber. As a super-patriot, he vowed to rescue Germany from the unfair burden placed on it to pay for the cost of the war. In the 1920's Haber searched for a method to extract gold from the oceans but finally concluded that the extraction of gold from sea water was economically unsound.^{1, 2, 5, 8}

Haber and Bosch continued their successful careers until the Nazis came to power in 1932. Bosch became the first head of IG Farben. Bosch was a severe critic of Nazi policy. When Hitler accused Jews of being the root cause of Germany's economic problems and urged the boycotting of Jewish businesses and the firing of Jewish workers, Bosch did his best to protect Jewish employees at Farben, but was eventually forced out of his position, becoming terribly depressed and drinking heavily until his death in 1940.

In 1933, the Nazis ruled that all civil servants who were Jewish were to be dismissed. The Nazis offered Haber an opportunity to continue his research. However, he would have nothing to do with it—about 75% of his institute's scientists were Jewish. How could he fire them and remain in Germany? He resigned and left Germany in 1933 for a research position in Cambridge, England.

There, Ernest Rutherford (Figure 5), the 1908 Nobel Prize winner in Chemistry, refused to shake hands with Haber because of his use of chlorine gas in World War I. Haber tried to adapt to his new home, but his health began to fail, and he decided to consider a position in Palestine offered by Chaim Weizmann. He stopped to rest in Basel, Switzerland where his health deteriorated, and he died in January 1934.²



Figure 5
Ernest Rutherford

HABER MEMORIAL SERVICE

There was little mention of Haber's death in the German press. Max von Laue, who praised Haber for his many contributions to German science, penned the only obituary for him. Von Laue had won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1914 for his discovery of the diffraction

of X-rays by crystals (Figure 6). Von Laue was a fierce opponent of National Socialism and its Deutsche Physik, which rejected Einstein's theory of relativity as "Jewish physics." Von Laue also secretly helped science colleagues persecuted by the Nazis to emigrate from Germany.⁹



Figure 6
Max von Laue

Despite von Laue's tribute, it was shameful and embarrassing to the German scientific community that no memorial service had been given for Haber because of his Jewish ancestry. Finally, in January 1935, Max Planck, the grand old man of German scientists organized an official memorial for Haber. Planck was winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1918 for developing quantum theory (Figure 7) and was president of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. The Ministry of Education announced that German state employees were forbidden from attending. However, the Nazis backed off from forcing the cancellation of the event itself, predicting that few would dare to attend.²

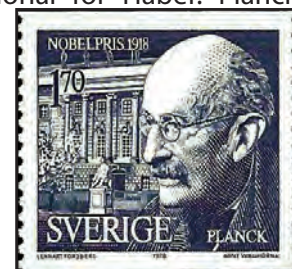


Figure 7
Max Planck

To the shock of the Nazi hierarchy, the memorial hall was packed with standing room only. In attendance were many wives of men who would not attend because of fear of losing their jobs, military colleagues of Haber from World War I, and a large group of industrial chemists and engineers led by Carl Bosch. The keynote speaker was Otto Hahn,² director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Chemistry and a future Nobel Laureate in Chemistry in 1944 for discovering nuclear fission¹¹ (Figure 8). Hahn lauded Haber's scientific work and leadership. Hahn was also a severe critic of National Socialism.¹¹

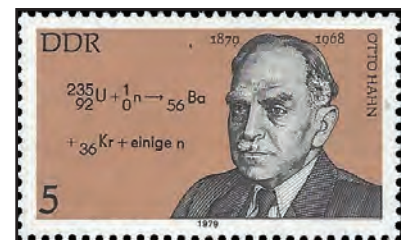


Figure 8
Otto Hahn

continued on page 19

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THE LEGACY

The Haber-Bosch Process has become the major source of ammonia nitrogen fertilizer used to increase crop production to feed the world. The downside is that the increase in nitrogen has become a leading contributor to water pollution. In addition, the use of the process to increase munitions production has contributed indirectly to many severe injuries and deaths in military conflicts.

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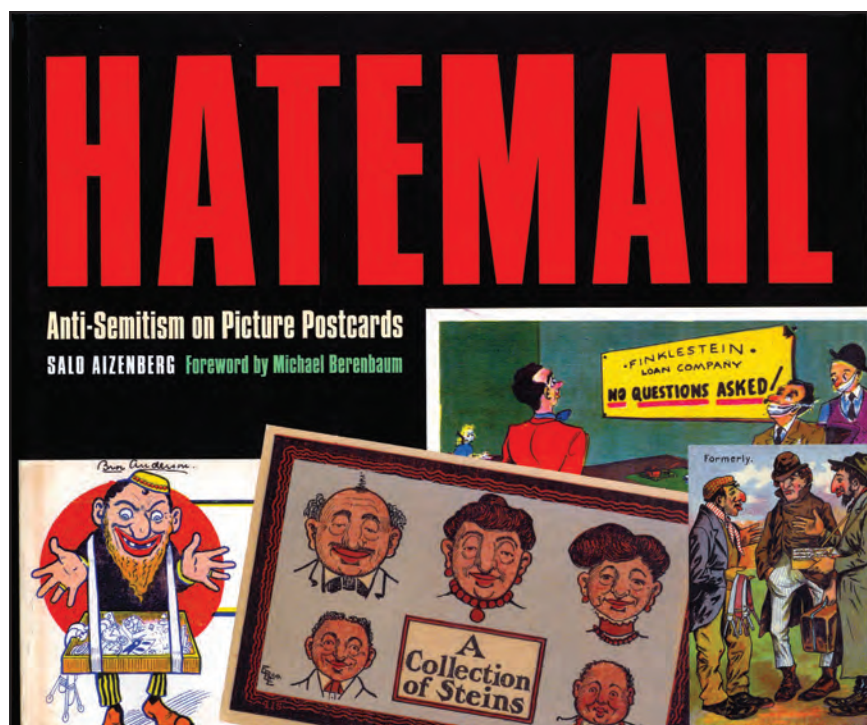
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Book Review by Marty Zelenietz, Dartmouth, NS, Canada

Salo Aizenberg has done it again. In 2010, he brought us **Postcards from the Holy Land**, a richly illustrated book chronicling the Ottoman Era in the Middle East, in which he demonstrated the utility of using picture post cards to explore social history. In his new book, **Hatemail**, he goes a step further to examine a dark side of human behavior and attitude. Dipping into his vast collection, he documents the use of picture postcards to spread hate and loathing around the world. I don't know what is worse: the way people used these couriers of hate to unthinkingly share casual, even banal, messages and thoughts, or the instances when the written contents reinforced the negative stereotypes portrayed on the printed cards. In either case, the cards are a clear marker that anti-Semitism was so deeply rooted and accepted in so many societies that the senders didn't think twice about their actions.

DREYFUS AFFAIR

Aizenberg begins his exploration by examining the Dreyfus Affair, which marks the practical origin of the anti-Semitic postcard. Dreyfus, a French army officer, was falsely accused of selling military secrets to the Germans. His conviction in 1895 triggered a wave of French anti-Semitism that found voice in the newly popular and affordable picture postcards (Figure 1).

THE “OTHER”

In the next chapter, he looks at “The Main Stereotypes and Canards” found on the postcards coming from Europe and the Americas starting in the 1890s, the dawn of the Golden Age of picture postcards. The thrust of the images is to separate the Jew from the rest of society, to isolate the Jew as the “Other.”

Illustrated are such racist stereotypical physical features as the large hooked nose, deformed body, and oversized feet. Behaviors such as greed, cheapness, thick accents, and hand gestures are among the traits “profiled” by the cards. The Jew is shown rootless and/or ruthless, eternally wandering, or scheming to seize control of the world. Dehumanization is furthered by comparing Jews to animals or the Devil. Jews are shown as inept, unsuitable for military service, unassimilated. In short, the Jew is not one of “Us”.

Having established this unsettling global background (cards from places such as French Indochina and Morocco are included (Figure 2)), Aizenberg proceeds to a detailed exploration of the major countries where the cards were produced and circulated.

GREAT BRITAIN

Chapters are devoted to Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States. Each chapter looks at the particular forms of anti-Semitism manifested in the different locales. German cards single out “the enemy within”, a reaction to the influx of Eastern European Jews. French cards show the same xenophobia, identifying the “Jewish Peril” and exhorting “France for the French.”

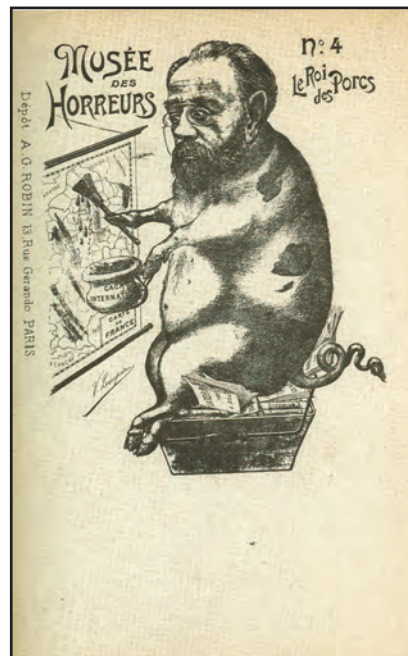


Figure 1
Emile Zola a French journalist who exposed the “Dreyfus Affair.”

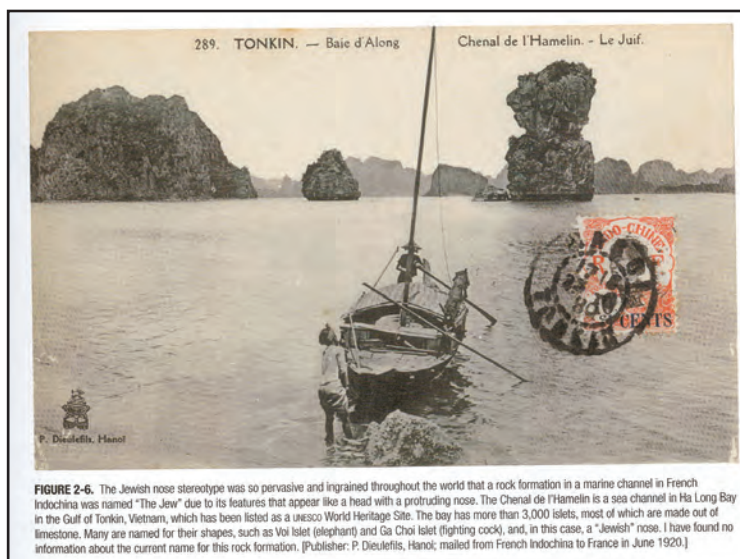


Figure 2
Indochina “The Jew”

Cards from Great Britain recall money-grubbing Jewish characters in English literature: Shylock, Fagin (Figure 3).

UNITED STATES

Perhaps most chilling, because it is so close to home and so close to our time, are the subtle “exclusionary” messages embedded in advertising cards from United States hotels, motels and real estate developments: phrases such as “select clientele”, “restricted lake”,



Figure 3
Oliver Twist and Fagin

"a carefully restricted community" conveyed the message that Jews (and other minorities) were not wanted (Figure 4). Sometimes the message was more direct: "strictly Gentile clientele" or "No Hebrews need apply".

OTHER COUNTRIES

Cards from a host of other areas (Austria, Poland, Hungary, Ukraine, French North Africa, Argentina, Belgium, Mexico, and Switzerland) are collectively examined in another chapter. An entire chapter is devoted to the cards of "The Little Cohn", an anti-Semitic "comic" song that took the German theatres and music halls by storm in 1902. "Little Cohn" is a philandering husband whose plans are thwarted by the untimely appearance of his wife on the scene. His plight seems to have triggered a "Where is Waldo" search for the diminutive, bumbling Jewish rake, who, like his co-religionists, couldn't get anything right.

Two additional chapters plumb the depths of European anti-Semitism. "The Spa Towns of Karlsbad and Marienbad" looks at the clash of vacationing Jews

and Gentiles, and the segregation of populations. "Nazi-era Postcards" gives a brief glimpse of Nazi portrayals of the alien "Other" in the Third Reich. The book closes with a short examination of more-or-less contemporary anti-Israel postcards, reminding us that "The latest trend in anti-Semitism is substituting Israel and Zionism as a proxy for Jews".

FINAL THOUGHTS

Aizenberg structures his book with a clear, coherent text that makes constant reference to the illustrated cards. The cards, shown in full color (and presumably in full scale), reinforce the message of the text with strong visual images. Each card, in turn, is extensively captioned to support the author's main argument, and to illuminate specific details. The cards are identified by publisher and year of printing, when known.

Postcards offer a window to other times and places: they are brief public statements of the social history

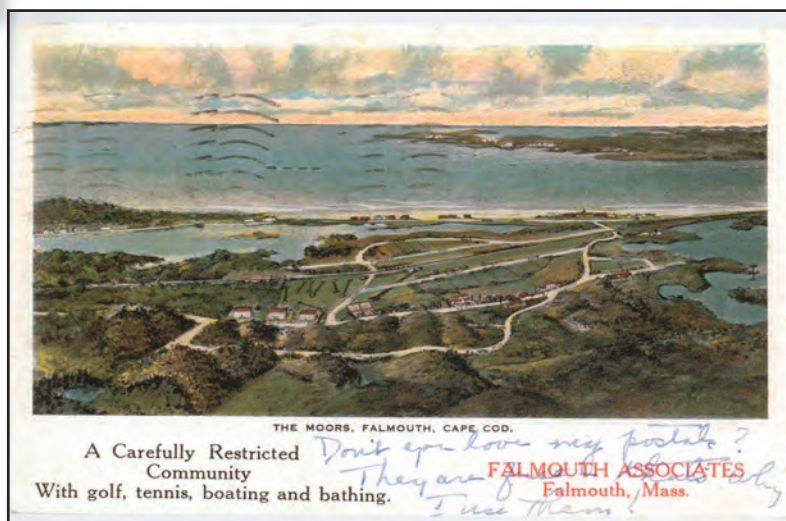


Figure 4
Restricted living area

and attitudes of their day. They are, as Aizenberg notes, the "tweets" of the past. And the postcards presented in **Hatemail** should give us pause about our immediate past, where we have come from. This is not a book that you sit down to "read": the contents are too disturbing and powerful to absorb all at once. Instead, this is a book to be taken a chapter at a time, to reflect and ponder. Above all, this is a book that teaches us how easy it was to spread hatred in the absence of critical thinking and questioning. This is a lesson for us all that we ignore at our own peril. ■

The Israel Philatelist

1



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Honor Teachers

Moshe Kol Kalman, Kibbutz Hahav, Israel

1953 TEACHERS CONGRESS

Issued to mark the First Congress of Hebrew Teachers. A tab under each stamp bears the text "The Teacher's Organization in the Land of Israel was founded in Zichron Yaakov in July 1903 with the participation of the founders Menachem Ussishkin, David Yellin, Eliezer Ben Yehuda and others."



Rochlin 1412



Rochlin 1413



Imperforated gutter pairs
Horizontal and vertical

1953 HONOR YOUR TEACHER

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



Rochlin 1414
Teacher with pupils



Rochlin 1415
Teacher with hands on globe



Rochlin 1416
Lady teacher with pupils

IMPERFORATED



COLOR ERRORS



BLUE ON REVERSE



A History of Jewish Banking

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

We have come into possession of three stampless, folded letters mailed to the banking house of B. L. Fould and Fould Oppenheim in Paris, France in the mid 19th century. The letters set us on a mission to unravel an intricate weave of intermarriage, power politics, nobility and global finance at the pinnacle of the golden age of the international Jewish banking tradition. It was through our curiosity at the complex name– Fould and Fould Oppenheimer– that we were to find an intertwining of the greatest names in banking at the time, including the families Fould, Oppenheim and Rothschild. Whereas the name Rothschild is familiar to most, the less well known Oppenheim and Fould contingents were similarly at the top of their game during this era.

CATCH 22

There is an adage that money and power marry money and power, and in many cases that is true, even in very egalitarian societies. While our story is not necessarily the model for an era, it does demonstrate a certain repetitiveness that certainly doesn't deny the veracity of the adage. Let us introduce you to several families who truly moved in the highest circles of their time.

First however, we must characterize the Catch 22 that would result in many centuries of a Jewish “genealogical” line of world bankers. For you see, this was no random societal or financial happenstance; rather, it was the product of a seemingly endless ambivalence which would characterize a significant degree of Christian and Moslem sentiment towards Jews over the millennia.

CORRESPONDENCE

All three stampless correspondences (Figures 1-3) were mailed to the banking firm of B.L. Fould



Figure 1

Group, addressing the firm in the receiving address and salutation as either B.L. Fould Group; B.L. Fould, Oppenheim et Cie; or, B.L. Fould and Fould Oppenheim, in Paris, France. The sender was the firm of Tachis, Levi & Co. in Turin (Torino in Italian), Italy, between 1856 and 1861.

Turin is located in northwestern Italy, and in 1861 was the political center and first capital of newly

unified Italy. The scripted writing is similar in all the communications and the essential information contained in each letter pertains to credit and interest ratings in various Italian cities as well as disposition of various financial transactions and the date of settlement of said action. Postage charges for mailing of the letters are in scripted notation on each letter, together with multiple posting circular date cancellations (CDC) imprints from Turin and receiving CDC imprints in Paris. The 1856 dated letter is written on business letterhead paper, whereas the 1860 and 1861 communications are written on plain paper.



Figure 3



Figure 2

BANKING HOUSES

With these business communications serving as an introduction to the world of Jewish banking, we now embark on an exploration of the remarkable heritage of this institution, and focus in on a few of the thousands of Jews who comprised this unique social and financial world.

By the 19th century, Jewish banking houses were firmly entrenched as part of the normal business landscape throughout the world, never more so than in the five financial capitals of the world- London, Paris, Naples, Frankford and Vienna. Although no longer co-opting the world of banking as a monopolistic entity, they coexisted in the global banking world as highly respected, professional, skilled financiers with every nation having Jewish banking houses of varying sizes numbering in the hundreds, competing against or partnering with both other Jewish firms or non-Jewish concerns.

Although the percentage of Jewish banking establishments as part of the whole would be

exaggerated by anti-Semitic propaganda in a Europe rife with prejudice- an issue foretelling worse to come in the Nazi era a century later- the Jewish financiers would prove in the main highly successful, and in the case of those represented by our stampless covers, remarkably so.

ROTHSCHILDS DYNASTY

We now highlight the family banking houses represented by our folded letters- the Foulds and the Oppenheims- with additional brief mention of the Rothschilds and their interaction with the former two firms. For more on the Rothschilds we refer you to our forthcoming article in a future issue of **The Israel Philatelist**¹.

The establishment of Jewish money lending and banking would take place throughout the Diaspora, from Spain to India; but, nowhere with greater success than in Germany. The Rothschild dynasty was founded by Mayer Amschel Rothschild, court Jew of William I, elector of Hesse-Cassel in the early 19th century in Frankfurt am Mein.

The dynasty would flourish under his five sons who would expand the family tradition from Frankfurt to Vienna, Naples, Paris and London, eventuating in the House of Rothschild possessing what was believed to be the largest private fortune in the world. Titles of nobility were awarded to family lines and the Rothschild banking industry would finance wars, support nations during depression and permit the

colonizing ambitions of the great powers in the fin de siècle. Their coat of arms would be a clenched fist with five arrows pointing outwards indicating the five dynasties, a reference to Psalm 127: "Like arrows in the hands of warriors."

FOULDS DYNASTY

Beer-Leon Fould, son of a wine dealer in the Moselle Valley, sought his fortune in Paris in 1784 in a collaborative banking and arms dealing enterprise. His success eventuated in his founding a bank in 1795 whose name would change repeatedly from B.L. Fould and Fould-Oppenheim to Fould Oppenheim and Co. and eventually Fould Co. The Foulds attained ever greater prominence under the Second Empire when Beer-Leon's son Achille (Figure 4) would become a competitor of the Rothschilds and a supporter of Napoleon III, later becoming his finance minister.

Together with his brother Benoit he inherited the Paris firm of Fould Oppenheim et Cie. Achille's political career would be highlighted by his successful promotion of a number of innovative financial measures related to banking, taxation and pensions. He would organize the Exposition Universelle of 1855 and become a member of the Privy Council and the Academy of Fine Arts. He would marry a protestant and his children would be raised in that faith. His son and grandson would both acquire high political office.

Benoit Fould, Achille's older brother, would rise to the position of Judge of the Tribunal of Commerce and be elected to the French Legislature representing St. Quentin in 1834. He devoted his career to financial issues and was active in Jewish communal affairs.

BANKING MERGER

The firm of B.L. Fould et Fould was the approximate coequal of the Paris Rothschilds when Benedict, the eldest son of Beer-Leon Fould married, Helene Oppenheim, the daughter of Salomon Oppenheim, Jr. of Cologne, Germany. Benedict then went into business with his father, utilizing his wife's dowry as his start-up money. Of note is the fact that one of Helene's brothers, Baron Abraham Oppenheim, would have an illustrious career as one of the leading bankers of the 19th century; while also endeavoring as a staunch proponent for social and political emancipation of Prussian Jews.



Figure 4

Following the marriage of Benedict Fould to Helene Oppenheim, Benedict's younger brothers, Achille and Benoit, joined the Fould firm and united the banking firms of Fould and Oppenheim, conjoining the family enterprises into a larger and more powerful banking house, lending credence to the shibboleth that "money marries money."

At times the Rothschilds and Foulds would participate in joint banking ventures including the Cologne Reinsurance Co., the first of its kind of insurance institutions in the world. Interestingly though, while the House of Fould would reach the periphery of the inner circle of banking in the 1830's– the *la haute banque*– which would become merchant bankers no longer dependant on the government for loan monies and thus able to independently underwrite loans to the public– this honor would still elude the Rothschilds at that time.

At other times the Rothschilds and Foulds would be in direct competition for global contracts including development of railways, such that Benoit Fould, possibly jealous at the increasing ascendancy of the Rothschild Dynasty at mid century, would leap at the chance to outmaneuver the Rothschilds creating a "railway bank" in concert with Pereires Bank. So, at times there was clearly no love lost between the

clans. A similar occurrence would relate to the competition between the families related to the creation of Credit Mobilier in 1852 to solve the problem of providing capital and credit for a rapidly industrializing society. It should be stressed that in these interactions the competition would remain outwardly quite civil, and historically neither firm would consider the competition as anything out of ordinary business sense.

THE END

We conclude with photos of two impressive extant monuments memorializing several of the protagonists. Figure 5 is a photograph of the grave where Achille Fould reposes at Pere Lachaise Cemetery, Paris. Achille— banker, four times minister of finance, senator and minister of State was born on November 17, 1800 and died on October 5, 1867. And finally, Figure 6 is the bust on the gravestone of the Fould family tomb also in Pere Lachaise Cemetery where



Figure 5

Beer-Leon Fould, Madame Helena Oppenheim Fould, wife of Benoit and other Fould family members rest.

Our story of Jewish money lending and banking through



Figure 6

the ages certainly supports the thought that in life one must adapt to the hand that has been dealt. On reliving the experience of so many generations of Jews through the Diaspora, we believe on this account they did just that— and brilliantly. Would you not agree? ■



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Morris “Two-Gun” Cohen

Steven Plaut, Professor, Haifa University, Israel

Published August 30, 2012: www.jewishpress.com

Artifacts from Gregg Philipson, Austin, TX

From the “Jewish Press November 1947, the United Nations was considering the creation of a Jewish state in parts of Western Palestine and a new Arab state in the other parts.

The hopes of the Jews rested in large part on China. The five-member Security Council had to approve putting the resolution before the General Assembly, but China, one of the five, was threatening to veto it.

The head of the Chinese delegation was approached by a hero of the Chinese campaign against the Japanese during World War II, a man who had been a general and senior adviser to President Sun Yat-sen (Figures 1, 2). The general persuaded the delegation to abstain. The Security Council voted approval and the Partition Resolution was sent to the General Assembly, where it passed. Modern Israel came into existence”.



Figure 1
Morris Cohen



Figure 2

EARLY LIFE

The general who persuaded the Chinese not to oppose the resolution was not Chinese himself – but, in fact, a Jew born in Poland in 1887.

Morris Abraham Cohen was brought to London from Poland when he was still a toddler and grew up in the impoverished East End of London. By the time he was 12 he had become a skilled boxer and a pickpocket.

He quickly amassed a police arrest record and his family sent him to reform school until he was 16. Once released, he went to Canada to work on a farm in rural Saskatchewan, near some Indian reservations. The farming bored him; he preferred work as a carnival barker and con man. This got him arrested yet again and he did some jail time.

While wandering the Canadian West he became

friendly with the local Chinese. Cohen liked Chinese cuisine (what Jew doesn't?) and the Chinese outlook on life.

LIFE ON THE PLAINS

One day Cohen wandered into a Chinese eatery and realized the owner was being robbed. Cohen beat the robber to a pulp. The Chinese were so impressed, they embraced Cohen as one of their own. He joined the local chapter of nationalist leader Sun Yat-sen's political movement and started to pick up some basic Chinese. Cohen raised funds for Sun's movement and helped procure arms.

LIFE IN CHINA

After serving in World War I as a Canadian soldier, Cohen headed off in 1922 to China with plans to work as a railroad developer. But once in Shanghai he found work as a writer on the English-language newspaper associated with Sun Yat-Sen's movement.

The Chinese called him *Ma Kun* ("clenched fist"), which was as close as they could get to Morris Cohen. He procured arms for a warlord of Canton

Cohen was wounded in his hand while driving off one group of assassins, he started carrying a second pistol and local Westerners immediately dubbed him "Two-Gun" Cohen, the nickname he carried with pride for the rest of his life (Figure 4).

Eventually he was appointed head of the Chinese secret service. His sidekick was another Jew, an anti-Soviet Russian named Moses Schwartzberg who had been part of a plot to assassinate Lenin in 1918.

Because of the importance of the Schwartzberg-Cohen pair, Yiddish became one of the three languages of the Chinese secret service, after Mandarin and English. Schwartzberg would later organize a regiment of 1,200 Jewish volunteers to fight for Israel in its War of Independence.

After Sun Yat-sen died, Two-Gun Cohen was named commander of the Chinese 19th field army. He worked for a while for Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek and led Nationalist troops in fighting against both the Japanese and the Chinese communists. He was the only European ever to serve as a Chinese general.



Figure 3

in the 1920s and was adviser to Wu Tiecheng, the Canton police chief who later became mayor of Shanghai. Cohen began to serve as part of Sun's guard force, and eventually commanded the entire 250-man presidential bodyguard unit (Figure 3).

Always armed, Cohen managed to defend Sun from more than one assassination attempt. After

WORLD WAR II

When the Japanese invaded China in the 1930s, Cohen worked for British intelligence. Just after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hong Kong was invaded by the Japanese. Two-Gun got Sun Yat-sen's widow out safely on one of the last planes to escape. Cohen himself was captured by the Japanese and thrown into the Stanley Prison Camp, where he was beaten and mistreated.

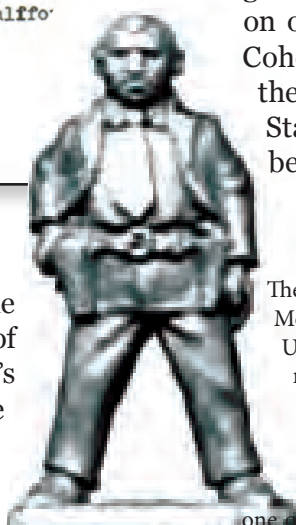


Figure 4 - game piece
Statue of "Two Gun" Cohen

Two-Gun Cohen Game Pieces

There are seven miniature game pieces of Morris Cohen from Copplestone Castings a UK-based company that manufactures 28 mm sculptures of European adventurers. The War in Central Asia grouping from the "Great Game" in the 1920's includes Cohen as Sun Yatsen's bodyguard and general assistant. This little figurine and one other can be found in the Gregg Philipson collection.

LIFE AFTER CHINA

After the war he lived in Canada, where he helped the Zionists obtain arms for Israel's War of Independence. He eventually returned to England where he and his cousins went into the raincoat business, the weather in England being ideal for such a venture (Figure 5). Two pistols and a Chinese generalship notwithstanding, Two-Gun was a proud Jew – and he could even get you a raincoat wholesale!



Figure 5
"Two Gun" Cohen in retirement

TWO-GUN THE MOVIE

He died in 1970 and on his tombstone in Manchester his name appears in English, Hebrew and Chinese characters. His funeral was attended by representatives from both Chinas, which were still at war with each another. It was the only thing in the world on which they could agree.

There is a special entry about Two-Gun in the Spy Museum in Washington. Two books have been published about Two-Gun's life.

Two-Gun's cousin, the journalist Marion Dreyfus in New York City, tells me her family still has many scrolls and silks that Two-Gun sent them from China. She found a plaque on the wall of the Shanghai synagogue commemorating Two-Gun as one of the ten most important Jews in Chinese history.

Two-Gun Cohen is a Great North/Heartland Motion Picture production for the Canadian series on History Television. "It was developed by Zoot Capri and the Zoot production team of R. Leslea Mair and Leif Storm Kaldor who researched, co-wrote, co-produced and co-directed this documentary film."

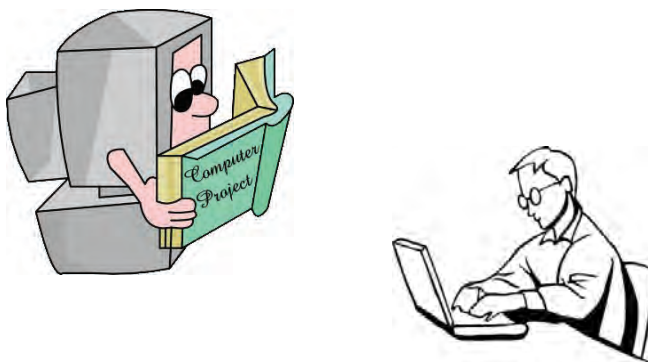
Doug Liman was to direct a 2013 film about Morris "Two-Gun" Cohen but I can find no trace of it ever being done or released. It was going to be produced by Rob Reiner and Alan Greisman working from a script by Matt Brown.

POSTSCRIPT

He died in 1970 and on his tombstone in Manchester his name appears in English, Hebrew and Chinese characters. His funeral was attended by representatives from both Chinas, which were still at war with each another. It was the only thing in the world on which they could agree.

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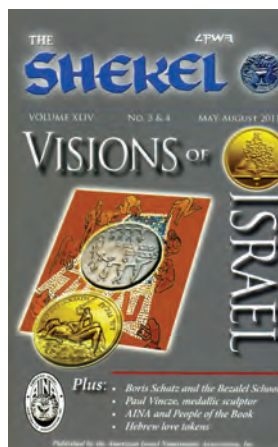


Looking for something to do that is both interesting and challenging now that you have retired. When modern Israel was founded in 1948, many of us took ethnic pride in the democratic country where the citizens had the right to freedom and equality. We just had to have a connection with the dream! Every stamp collector had to start a collection of the stamps issued by Israel. As the collectors were side-tracked with the responsibilities of career and family our Israel stamp collections got put aside. Now it is time to fill in the spaces in your Israel collections that were left unfilled. How can you leave your grandchild a collection that is missing important pieces that help to tell the story of Israel? We would be happy to fill in some or all of these spaces for you.

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Israel Foreign Postal Rates

MAY 16, 1948 TO DECEMBER 31, 1954

Ed Kroft Vancouver Canada

Editor's note

This article is part 1 of a series on postal rate to New Zealand 1948-1954. Overall, it is the sixth 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.

DEDICATION TO

STEPHEN SHIMMIN, BRUCE CHADDERTON

I had the pleasure of visiting New Zealand in late 2013–early 2014. It is a magnificent place. When doing research there, I decided to dedicate this article to two “kiwis” who are friends of the Society of Israel Philatelists.

The first, Stephen Shimmin, lived in Christchurch and sadly passed away at a young age in March 2013. I had occasion to meet him at an SIP Convention and correspond with him about his Minhelet Ha'am collection. He exhibited his **1948 Palestine Postal History** in Bangkok in 2011 and he will be missed on many counts—including as an interested and dedicated member of our Society.

The second person is Bruce Chadderton, President of the Auckland Philatelic Federation and a delegate to the New Zealand Philatelic Federation, who lives in Auckland. His book, **Descent Into the Abyss: A Philatelic Retelling: the Shoah**. It is an extraordinary book which is published by our Society's Educational Fund. Bruce deserves the kudos he continues to receive for creating this outstanding work.

INTRODUCTION

This article outlines the foreign surface and air postal rates from Israel to New Zealand from May 16, 1948 until December 31, 1954. To perform this work, I have drawn on material in my own collection and upon limited primary and secondary sources. Many thanks to Yacov Tsachor for his assistance. The errors and omissions are my own.

SCOPE OF THE ARTICLE

Surface and airmail service to all parts of New Zealand did not begin immediately in May 1948. Airmail service began around August 7, 1948 and surface mail on or about November 2, 1948. There was no registration service until February 25, 1949. The prevailing Israel currency changed from prutot to mils in late 1948/early 1949.

PHILATELIC IMPORTANCE AND ENJOYMENT

Collecting this area of postal history is most enjoyable for at least two reasons.

First, mail to New Zealand from Israel was not common. There were few Jews living in New Zealand during this period. For example, there were only about 4,000 in mid to late 1948, with most located on the North Island in Auckland and Wellington. Some Jews lived on the South Island in Christchurch and Dunedin. If the absence of Jews resulted in little mail going from Israel to New Zealand then it naturally makes it harder to locate.

Second, the service fees for sending mail were high—in fact much higher than to Europe or the United States. Rates for mail to New Zealand also increased much more quickly (beginning in 1948) than mail to other locations. Therefore, collecting the postal history is interesting because of multiple frankings or higher amounts of postage used on the covers. For example, in 1948–1949, mail reflects the usage of stamps with higher denominations (e.g. definitives or airmail stamps) on letters and not just heavy parcels.

A. SURFACE RATES

From	To	Letter Rate (20 gr)	Letter Extra (each 20 gr)	PC	Print Matter (PM) (50 gr)	Printed Matter Extra each 50 gr	Reg Fee	Express Fee
Nov 2, 1948	Feb 28, 1949	20 mils	13 mils	13 mils	5 mils	5 mils	No service until Feb 25, 1949	40 mils and then 40 prutot (p)
Mar 1, 1949	Jan 31, 1952	30 p	15 p	15 p	10 p	5 p	25 p	40 p
Feb 1, 1952	Mar 31, 1952	35 p	20 p	20 p	15 p	10 p	40 p	60 p
Apr 1, 1952	Jun 30, 1953	95 p	55 p	55 p	40 p	20 p	60 p	95 p
Jul 1, 1953	Jan 31, 1954	95 p	55 p	55 p	40 p	20 p	80 p	150 p
Feb 1, 1954	Dec 31, 1954	120 p	70 p	70 p	50 p	25 p	100 p	200 p

B. AIRMAIL RATES

From	To	Letter Rate (10 gr)	Letter extra (each 10 gr)	PC	Print Matter (PM) (1st 25 gr)	Printed Matter Extra	Reg Fee	Express Fee	air Letter
Aug 7, 1948	Oct 31, 1948	70 mils	70 mils	35 mils	no reduced rate	n/a	No service	40 mils	no rate
Nov 1, 1948	Oct 15, 1949	170 mils later prutot (p)	170 mils later prutot (p)	85 mils later prutot (p)	no reduced rate	n/a	25 p as of Feb 25, 1949	40 mils later prutot	no rate
Oct 16, 1949	Apr 30, 1950	190 p	190 p	95 p	no reduced rate	n/a	25 p	40 p	no rate
May 1, 1950	Jan 31, 1952	145 p	145 p	75 p	no reduced rate	n/a	25 p	40 p	25 p as of Jul 1, 1950
Feb 1, 1952	Mar 31, 1952	165 p	165 p	85 p	105 p	105 p	40 p	60 p	75 p
Apr 1, 1952	Jun 30, 1953	400 p	400 p	200 p	290 p	290 p	60 p	95 p	150 p
Jul 1, 1953	Jan 31, 1954	300 p	300 p	150 p	230 p	230 p	80 p	150 p	120 p
Feb 1, 1953	Jan 31, 1954	500 p	500 p	250 p	400 p	400 p	100 p	200 p	200 p

RATE TABLES AND USAGE EXAMPLES

The tables for the years under review included in this article reflect the surface and airmail rates for letters and postcards, and when applicable, printed matter and air letters. The tables also outline the relevant surcharges for express and registration services when available. This article contains examples of mail reflecting the correct rates. The postage stamps used on mail changed over the relevant periods under

review based on the issue date, removal from sale and the amounts charged for the varying rates based on level of service. Usually postal authorities allowed a 5–7 calendar days grace to users to adapt to new rates, though this was not always observed. Sometimes, more time was given and at other times, postage due was levied. The examples shown are addressed to places on either the North or South Island and are so identified when first used. Major centers are well represented.

1948 MAIL

AIR MAIL-SINGLE WEIGHT - 85 MILS, REGISTERED



Postmarked Tel Aviv on August 9, 1948. 15 p paid registration fee paid but no registration service available as reflected by Hebrew manuscript on front and back. This letter may have left on the first flight or shortly after the first flight to New Zealand. Blue crayon on front and back denoting registration was crossed out. Addressed to Christchurch (South Island). 70 p was a carryover rate from the British Mandate period single weight airmail letters.

AIR MAIL LETTER - 5 TIMES, 350 MILS, REGISTERED



Postmarked Rishon le Zion August 20, 1948 and August 23, 1948. Opened and censored in Wellington (North Island). 5 x 70 mils weight = 350 mils, registration fee 15 mils paid but service not available.

1949 MAIL

SURFACE MAIL - SINGLE WEIGHT



Postmarked at Jerusalem June 21, 1949. Circular Israeli censor mark. Addressed to Hamilton (North Island). Single weight 30 p.

1949 MAIL

AIR MAIL LETTER RATE - SINGLE WEIGHT



Postmarked Haifa April 17, 1949. Addressed to Auckland (North Island). Letter rate 170 p.

AIR MAIL LETTER RATE - 170 P



Postmarked Jerusalem June 18, 1949. Sent by the Jewish National Fund to Wellington. Single weight letter rate 170 p.

AIR MAIL LETTER RATE - SINGLE WEIGHT



Postmarked Jaffa December 13, 1949. Sent to Tel Aviv (North Island). Single weight letter rate 170 p.

1949 MAIL

SURFACE MAIL - REGISTERED, CENSORED



Postmarked and registered Haifa , December 13, 1949. Arrival Epsom (Auckland) December 28, 1949. Letter rate 190 p, registration fee 25 p = 215 p.

1950 MAIL

SURFACE - SINGLE WEIGHT 30 P



Postmarked at Safad August 31, 1950. FDC marking for 3rd Festival stamps. Back flap shows sender was in Haifa (Kiwi 616). Addressed to Auckland.

AIR MAIL LETTER - SINGLE WEIGHT 145 P



.Postmarked Haifa ,June 18, 1950. Sent by American consulate to Wellington

1951 MAIL

AIR MAIL LETTER - DOUBLE WEIGHT 290 P



Postmarked Jerusalem , April 1950. Israel censorship label below back flap.. Addressed to Wellington.

AIR MAIL LETTER - DOUBLE WEIGHT 290 P



Postmarked Jerusalem, July 12, 1950. Addressed to Wellington..

SURFACE POSTCARD 15 P



Postmarked Bat Yam, March 28, 1951. Addressed to Dunedin(South Island). Overfranked 3 p.

AIR MAIL LETTER - SINGLE WEIGHT 145 P



Postmarked Haifa January 10, 1951. Addressed to Auckland.

AIR MAIL LETTER - SINGLE WEIGHT, CENSORED



Postmarked Tel Aviv ,November 29, 1951. Israeli censor tape at left reflecting inspection. Addressed to Wellington. Single weight -145 p.

REGISTERED AIR MAIL - SINGLE WEIGHT



Postmarked and registered at Jerusalem December 21, 1951. Addressed to Wellington. Letter rate of 145 p, registration fee 25 p..

to be continued

Sarasota Convention

The Sarasota Show was a well-attended Show in Sarasota, Florida with many interesting exhibits, including Holy Land, excellent dealers, and a chance to meet and talk with fellow Philatelic friends from all over. Unfortunately, there were no specialized Holy Land dealers in the Bourse. President Ed Kroft called the Annual Meeting to order at approximately 10:00 A.M., with welcoming comments to the persons in attendance.

Howard Chapman gave the results of the balloting for the Amendment to the Society Constitution and the election of officers. There were a total of a 139 ballots returned. This was a much greater voting presence than when we used the old delegate method of voting. The results were as follows: The new Constitution was approved with 121 persons voting "Yes" and 4 voting "No." All officers were elected for a new two-year term; they were as follows:

President - Ed Kroft
1st Vice President – Donald A. Chafetz
2nd Vice President – Dr. Zachary Simmons

Directors: Gene Eisen, Gregg Philipson, Jesse Spector and Howard Wunderlich

President Kroft reappointed the following non-elected officers:

Treasurer – Stan Raffel
Assistant Treasurer – Howard S. Chapman
Controller – Sam Adicoff
Executive Secretary – Howard S. Chapman

The question with regard to distribution of **The Israel Philatelist** showed results that were different from originally anticipated. It showed that 133 members want a printed copy of The Philatelist while 6 members would accept Web only.

Stan Raffel read the names of those members who had

passed away during calendar year 2013 and a moment of silence was held in respect of them.

A Motion was made by Howard Chapman and seconded by Dr. Robert Pildes to dispense with the reading of all individual executive and committee reports during the Meeting. This was voted on and passed unanimously. The reports were available in the handout prepared for the Convention by Vicki Galecki.

The Society Controller, Sam Adicoff presented a proposed budget for the Society and a discussion was held regarding the budget. After the discussion a motion was made by Ken Horner and seconded by Dr. Robert Pildes, with a vote held approving the budget.

There was some discussion regarding advertising in **The Israel Philatelist Journal**. Don Chafetz, our Editor, has approved receiving non-philatelic advertising. With this, we would hope that some of our members who have businesses would advertise in **The Israel Philatelist** as a form of a contribution to our Society to help us to continue to put out the excellent Journal.

A motion was made to modify the dues structure for the Society commencing in calendar year 2015. The following dues structure was proposed:

1. **The Israel Philatelist** would be distributed to all members, including life members, in digital format

continued on page 40

CONVENTION SNAPSHOTS



Steve & Vicki Galecki



Steve Olson



Arthur Harris



Bob & Rosita Pildes



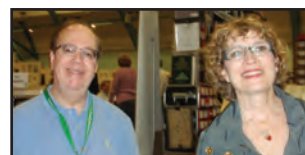
Barry Schneider



Aaron Kaplin



Bob Lesser



Howard & Linda Chapman



Stan & Nancy Raffel



Ed Kroft



Ed Rosen



Ellen & Howard Rotterdam



Bass Birthday Cake



Hy & Susan Cohen



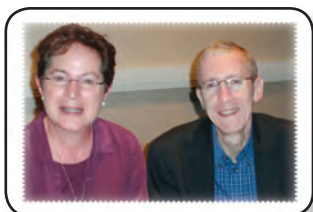
Mr & Mrs Neil Greenberg



Judy & Dick Herman



Jesse & Janet Kane



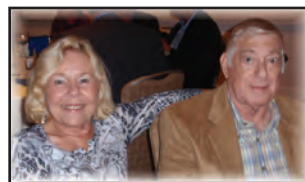
Nancy & Zach Simmons



Ken Horn



Marc Issacs



Linda & Marty Cohen



Jamie & Faye Bass

2. New Dues Structure

Country	Dues Digital Journal Only	Dues Digital Journal and Print Journal
United States	\$30.00	\$50.00*
Canada	\$30.00	\$55.00
International	\$30.00	\$60.00
Life Member	No Charge	\$20.00

After much discussion, a motion was made by Howard Chapman, seconded and approved for the dues increase effective with calendar year 2015.

A discussion was held with regard to the Society having a permanent headquarters at the APS Match Factory Building. Meetings will be held with the APS to further discuss this matter.

It was also discussed that **The Israel Philatelist** currently issues 6 times per year, with 40 pages each, being a total of approximately 240 pages. Commencing with the 2014 Spring issue, **The Israel Philatelist** will be issued 4 times per year with approximately

60 pages per Journal. Keeping the total page count approximately 240 pages per year.

Our Convention Chairman, Howard Rotterdam made an announcement with regard to upcoming convention sites for future Society Annual Meetings. They are, subject to change, as follows:

- 2015 – NOJEX
- 2016 – World Show in New York
- 2017 – Chicagopex (Tentative)
- 2018 – Balpex (Tentative)

President Kroft presented the Leslie Reggel Memorial Award for 2013 to Art Groten for outstanding contributions to Israel Philately. Unfortunately, Dr. Groten was unable to attend the Convention and his award will be sent to him.

Plaques for the Leslie Reggel Memorial Award for 2011 and 2012 were presented to the following prior recipients: Vicki Galecki for 2011 and Ed Kroft for 2012.

Announcements were made regarding the Endowment campaign and other educational projects for the Society. In addition, discussions were held regarding awards for exhibitors and trying to get more awards from dealers. The Society would like to encourage more people to exhibit, whether it is a single frame exhibit or multi-frame exhibit.

Howard S. Chapman
Executive Secretary ■

SARASOTA PALMARES

Silver - Single Frame

Jean-Paul Danon 1948 New Year - Rates & Uses
Through 2 Postal Periods

Vermeil - Multi Frame

Howard Rotterdam Postage Due System of Israel
1948-1959
Richard Herman World Recognition of the
State of Israel
SIP Presidents Award
Howard Chapman JNF Fund Raising Cinderellas

Gold - Single Frame

Nathan Zankel Palestine's 1918 Interim Period
SIP Award #3

Gold - Multi Frame

Robert Pildes 1948 Doar Ivri Issue of Israel
SIP Award #1
Michael Bass French & Austrian Postal
Operations in the Holyland
1852-1914
SIP Award #2 ■

Rare Jaffa Ottoman Censor Cachet

World War I - First Day Cancel

Yehuda Kleiner, Raanana, Israel

Following the termination of the Capitulation agreement with Turkey at the breakout of World War I, all foreign post offices in the Ottoman Empire were closed as of 1.10.1914. A censorship organization was set up under the control of the War Ministry. Censor officers were nominated for the troops and censor clerks for the various civilian post offices.

Three important censorship directives were enforced:

1. The writer had to indicate on the address panel of the letter/card the language in which the letter was written. (17 different languages were spoken throughout the Ottoman Empire at the time).
2. The letter had to be handed open at the post office, and then following the censor process, the letter was closed and a special censorship sticker was applied.
3. A censorship cachet had to be applied on the address panel of the letter/card.

The censorship organization in the Holy Land was organized geographically under three head branches with sub offices as follows:

AKKO	NABLUS	JERUSALEM
Haifa	Bnei Sa'ab	Beersheba
Nazareth	Jenin	Gaza
Safet	Hebron	Jaffa
Tiberisa		

Three head branches and their sub offices.

According to Steichle's book **The Osmanische Post in Palestine** there were 25 different censor cachets for civilian mail during 1914-1917. Collins in his book **The Ottoman post and Telegraph offices in Palestine and Sinai** recorded 24 for Palestine proper. Some of these cachets have been in use for a few days only, like the one in Figures 1, 2.

The cachet is on a picture post card written in Jaffa on 12.12.1914 and sent to Berlin Germany. The post card is franked by a 20 para stamp (correct post card rate), cancelled by the Jaffa 5 postmark dated 13.12.1914, and bearing the violet one line "MUAJENE OLUNMUSDUR" i.e. passed censorship, Ottoman censor cachet. (Steichele # 42111, Collins # Jaffa CM2).



Figure 1: The picture post card from Jaffa to Berlin with the censor cachet at the left corner. The postmark cancelling the stamp is dated 13.12.1914.

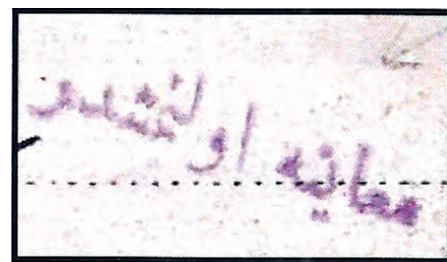


Figure 2: The censor cachet enlarged and darkened.

Steichele recorded the first day of use as 13.12.1914 but put a question mark about the last day of use. Collins indicated also the 13.12.1914 as the first date of use and the 17.12.1914 as the final day. This means the cachet was in use for only 5 days, hence its rarity. In addition, the postmark cancelling the stamp is dated 13.12.1914, thus according to both Steichele and Collins this is also the first date of use of this censor cachet.

Editor's note: reprint from Holy Land Postal History, VI, 123-124, Spring 2013, p.789-790. ■

PART 2

Undercover (Clandestine) Mail Between Israel & Arab Countries

Josef Wallach, Rehovot, Israel

Web site: <http://www.josefwallach.com/undercovermail/index.html>

1952-1968 VIA THIRD COUNTRY MAIL

The following covers are examples of mail transfers between Arab states and Israel via third countries between 1952 to 1968. This is prior to the 1967 "Six Day War" and immediately thereafter.

Figure 1

1952 Forwarded Mail

A 1952 letter from Egypt, mailed by R. Cohen to Paris. In Paris the local address was crossed out and Haifa, Israel address added plus a French stamp. The letter was censored in Egypt (circular censor mark) and in Israel a censor label and censor mark applied. The cover has a Haifa arrival cancellation.



Figure 1

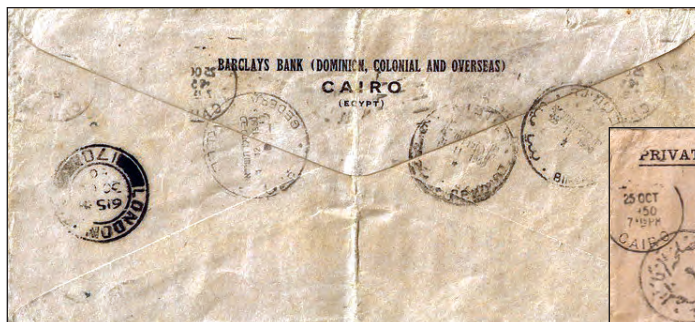


Figure 2

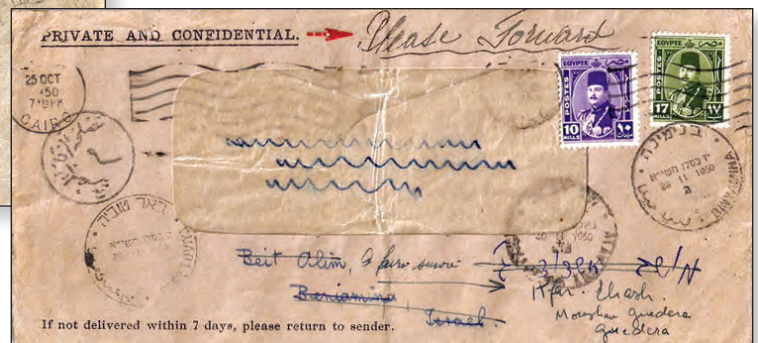


Figure 3

Figures 2, 3

- 1950 Forwarded Mail
1. Cairo 25 Oct 1950 + censor cachet
 2. London 30 Oct 1950

3. Israel: Beit Olim ("Immigrants Housing") - Binyamina 23 Nov 1950,
4. Binyamina 26 Nov 1950,

5. Rehovot 27 Nov 1950,
6. Beer-Tuviya 29 Nov 1950,
7. Tel Aviv 30 Nov 1950,
8. Gedera 1 Dec 1950.

Figures 4, 5

1. 1968 Red Cross Forwarded Mail
2. DAMAS/SYRIA 13(?) Jan 1968 Via Red Cross, cachet,
3. 23 Jan 1968 + ser Nr "CIS Jordaine" (handwritten),
4. back-stamped HEBRON ZAHAL 14 Feb 1968,
5. "The Int Red Cross, Geneva, Swiss" crossed out since it probably was a shorter route via Jordan



Figures 6, 7

1. Lebanon 25 Feb 1969 to Old City, Jerusalem,
2. via Red Cross,
3. Back-stamped East Jerusalem 30 Mar. or 30 May 1969



Figure 8

1968 Red Cross message form. From Damas. Syria (Red Cross cachet) 27 Feb 1968 to Nablus/West Bank under Israel administration.

COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA CROIX-ROUGE
GENEVE - (Suisse)
اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر
(جنيف - سويسرا)

22 MAY 1968

DEMANDEUR - ENQUIRER - المرسل

Prénoms: Ahmed اسم الشخص
Nom: Ahmed اسم الأب
Famille: Ahmed اسم العائلة
Nom de famille: Ahmed اسم العائلة
Adresse du demandeur (street - locality - country): West Bank

Prénoms: Ahmed اسم الشخص
Nom: Ahmed اسم الأب
Famille: Ahmed اسم العائلة
Nom de famille: Ahmed اسم العائلة
Adresse du destinataire (street - locality - country): West Bank

Prénoms: Ahmed اسم الشخص
Nom: Ahmed اسم الأب
Famille: Ahmed اسم العائلة
Nom de famille: Ahmed اسم العائلة
Adresse du destinataire (street - locality - country): West Bank

Prénoms: Ahmed اسم الشخص
Nom: Ahmed اسم الأب
Famille: Ahmed اسم العائلة
Nom de famille: Ahmed اسم العائلة
Adresse du destinataire (street - locality - country): West Bank

Figure 9

Answered 12 Apr 1968, Israel Censor cachet, red arrival cachet in front 22 May 1968. ■

Nouvelles de caractère strictement personnel et familial
Prière d'écrire très lisiblement
Family news of a strictly personal nature - Please write very legibly
أخبار عائلية فقط - الرجاء الكتابة بخط واضح جدا

MESSAGE A TRANSMETTRE - MESSAGE

27 2 68

RÉPONSE - REPLY - الرد

22 5 68

Figure 9

Figure 8

to be continued

Slovakia's Levice Synagogue

Roberto Brzostowski, CEFAL, Argentina

SLOVAKIA has issued a stamp under "Cultural Heritage of Slovakia" series dedicated to the Synagogue in Levice (Figures 3, 4). The first Jews in Levice are mentioned in the beginning of the 18th century, however their earlier presence is



Figure 1

presumed. The Jewish residence and settlement were restricted by imperial regulation in order to protect the near mining towns from the influence of the Jewish merchants. Only after 1836 did the Jewish population start to grow in Levice and create a Jewish community which was in existence during the following century.

THE SYNAGOGUE

The first synagogue in Levice was built in 1853 - 1854 on a building lot obtained after the moat of a former fortification was filled in. The unstable surface is also the reason for constant sinking of the building.

The congregation increased in size and in 1883 it was decided to build a new, larger synagogue that is still standing. It was built thanks to the support and financial backing of then president of the congregation: Dr. Jozef Polya. The architect and contractor for the synagogue project was Gustav Sisak of Kalnanad Hronom. In 1902 the synagogue underwent a reconstruction that was designed and carried out by an architect and builder Rudolf Czibulka from Levice.

The synagogue is a mediocre mélange of various architectural ideas: Renaissance west front, archaic buttresses along the side façades and the main nave

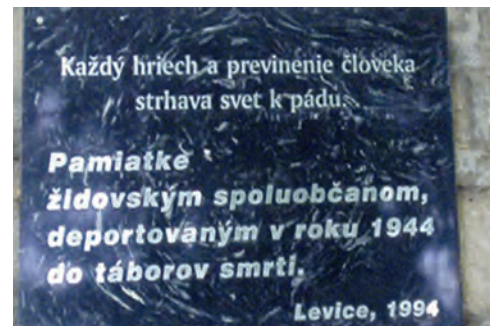


Figure 2

Plaque on synagogue wall
In Memory of Jewish Citizens deported in 1944
to the death camps

supported by the cast iron construction of the women's gallery. Originally, the synagogue had two turrets, which were later dismantled as a sign of compromise between the traditionalists and reformists in the community.

The synagogue served as a house of worship until June 1944 when it became a part of the ghetto during the deportation period.

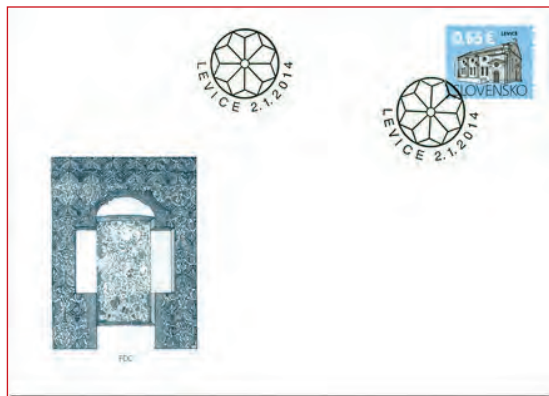


Figure 3
Firs Day Cover



Figure 4
Issued January 2, 2014

SYNAGOGUE'S SECOND LIFE

In 1967 the congregation sold the synagogue to the state, and then it served as a furniture warehouse. It was declared an Historic Landmark in 1980. Since 1991, the municipality has owned the synagogue.

An extensive reconstruction began in 2010. On March 24, 2011 in the lower part of the face wall (at the northeastern corner), the workers discovered a valuable artifact – the founding charter of the synagogue stored in a pharmaceutical bottle. The charter was placed there during the occasion of the foundation stone laying on April 24, 1883.

During the restoration of the mural painting, the names of painters were revealed on the arch – its authors were the painter Karl Tromsdorff of Levice and the assistant painter Ferdinand Reltscha of Nitra – with the completion date of the painting (August 30, 1883).

The opening ceremony of the synagogue was held on April 26, 2012. It now serves as a place for various cultural events, such as concerts and exhibitions.

continued on page 47

BEFORE RESTORATION



Figure 5
Synagogue interior



Figure 6
Synagogue exterior

AFTER RESTORATION



Figure 7
Synagogue interior



Figure 8
Synagogue exterior

Judaica Collecting in Morocco

Rabbi Sam Fishman, Bethesda, MD

The postal history of Morocco (Figure 1) includes several area of interest to Judaica collectors. In 1956 three zones of Morocco from the colonial era (French, Spanish and Tangier) were united to form an independent nation. Prior to that date mail services were provided at various intervals by France (which governed Morocco as a protectorate), Spain (which ruled over Spanish Morocco), Germany, and Great Britain.



Figure 1

POST OFFICES

Toward the end of the nineteenth century and during the first years of the twentieth century separate post offices were established within the Jewish quarter (the mellah) of several Moroccan cities – Fez (1893), Marrakech (1915), and Tetuan (1907).

Evidence of these post offices is found in their cancellation marks – “Fez Mellah,” “Marakech Mellah,” etc. Examples include covers and stamps from the French postal services, which functioned between 1891 and 1956 (Figures 2 and 3); the German post offices, which were open from 1899 to 1914 and which overprinted in two spellings, Marocco and Marokko (Figures 4 and 5); and the Morocco Agencies of Great Britain, which served between 1898 and 1956 (Figure 6).



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The next area of interest is from Tangier, which was recognized as an International Zone between 1923 and 1956. In 1925 the autonomous Jewish community of Tangier issued a set of seven court stamps, denominated from 25 centimos to 25 pesetas. The stamps spelled out the name of the city in Hebrew letters and featured the traditional symbol of the scales of justice (Figure 7).



Figure 7

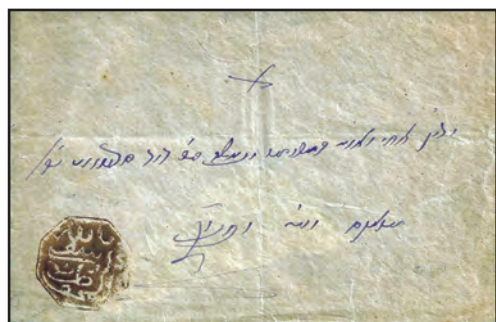


Figure 8

Also of interest is the cover from a Jewish address in Safi, written in Judeo-Moroccan. The brown postmark is the "stamp" of a possibly private postal service (1892-1912) (Figure 8).

The Morocco paintings of French artist Eugene Delacroix (1798-1853) include many scenes of Jewish interest. In 1832 he traveled to Morocco as part of a diplomatic mission. He was attracted to sketching Jewish subjects because the women were willing to pose without a veil. His attendance at a Jewish

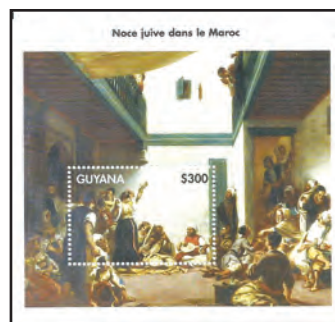


Figure 9

wedding was portrayed in an oil-on-canvas painting that was exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1841. Images of Delacroix's Jewish scenes have appeared on stamps issued by Guyana, Sierra Leone and Gambia (Figure 9).

Another topic illustrates the commercial ties between Jewish businessmen in Morocco and Jewish firms in Europe, especially France and England, as shown by the cover from Tangier to London (Figure 10)



Figure 10



Figure 11

Last of all, collectors of stamps with six-pointed stars may take note of a 1948 issue from Spanish Morocco. The two stamps of the issue are said to represent emblems of the "Tuberculosis Association" (Figure 11). ■

continued from page 45

References

1. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/cam37/3732281602/>
2. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levice>
3. <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsourc/vjw/slovakia.html>
4. <http://www.pinterest.com/joyskydancer/synagogues/>
5. https://www.google.com/search?q=levice+synagogue+pictures&client=safari&rls=en&tbm=isch&imgil=9cOQ6bghv5pjkm%253A%253Bhttps%253A%252F%252Fencrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com%252Fimages%253Fq%253Dtbn%253AAND9GcRihT_garbJdxCrHDLb7_rBiZ0ImTcBXJasexrBDa8X_2HSOhj%253B236%253B13

2%253BuwaUVKGatXI6uM%253Bhttp%25253A%25252F%25252Fwww.pinterest.com%25252Fjoyskydancer%25252Fsynagogues%25252F&source=iu&usg=__UEhmyQJylmutwK9qBDOJHlykPGw%3D&sa=X&ei=sddzU8utGsfvoATg6oDIBQ&ved=0CD0Q9QEWcQ%252F%252Fmedia-cache-ec0.pinimg.com%252F236x%252F8d%252F87%252F1a%252F8d871acb707b94bf09eff6d17113ab14.jpg%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.pinterest.com%252Fjoyskydancer%252Fsynagogues%252F%3B236%3B132 ■

The French Office in Palestine - 1948

Raymond McGarrity, France & Colonies Society

*Editor's note: The following article is a reprint of an article that appeared in January 2008 issue of the **French and Colonies Philatelist**, Whole No. 291, January 2008.*

In Palestine in April 1948 war was in the air. By 25 April, all mail services ceased in West Jerusalem. As so often happens during times of military stress, an innovative solution was found by Rene Neuville, the French General Consul in Jerusalem. He started a postal service between his consulate and France. His authority came from article XII of an Edict issued on 3 March 1781 by King Louis XVI. While the French consulate was in a building the size of an embassy in a medium size country, this was not a country: it was the British Mandate of Palestine.

STAMPS

During the short existence of the consular post office, four stamps were issued. The first three were provisional overprints that were produced by the Azriel Printing Works in Jerusalem while waiting for stamps from France.

The first two stamps (Ceres 1) and (Ceres PA1) were authorized by a consular ordinance on 30 April 1948. On 5 May 1948 the post office was opened to the public. Due to the then current UPU regulations, only French nationals were to use the service. However, mail was known to be accepted from non-French people if the destination was within France or her empire.

The first stamp was created by surcharging the Ministry of Foreign Affairs fiscal stamp (Figure 1). This stamp was "GRATIS," or free, indicating no denomination. The new value was 6 francs which was equivalent to 7 mils in local currency. The base stamp, is green with



Figure 1

JERUSALEM
Postes françaises
6 Frs.

Figure 2

an orange medallion of Marianne on the left side. To create the provisional stamps, the word "GRATIS" was covered by a blue horizontal line approximately 13.25 mm long by 2 mm wide. On the left side of the stamp, the surcharge was printed, Figure 2.



Figure 3

JERUSALEM Poste aerienne 10 Frs.

Figure 4

The second stamp (Figure 3) was an airmail stamp which sold for 10 francs or 13 mils. Since the airmail rate was 16fr per 10 grams, both the 6fr and 10fr had to be used for a single weight letter. The air mail stamp used the same fiscal stamp as a base for the 6fr surcharge. Again, a bar was printed over the word “GRATIS,” and the surcharge applied to the medallion (Figure 4).



Figure 5

JERUSALEM Postes françaises 20 millièmes

Figure 6

This time (Figures 5, 6) the surcharge was expressed in local currency rather than in francs: 20 milliemes. The overprinting used 80 half sheets of 25 of a different fiscal stamp for a total printing of 2,000 stamps. The fiscal stamp used was yellow orange with a medallion of Marianne in brown red. On the right hand side of the

stamp two bars in blue were printed over the words Agences Consulaires in two lines, while on the left hand side the surcharge applied over the medallion

Although this stamp is not listed as an air mail stamp, it paid the airmail rate to France for letters weighing 10 grams or less. It went on sale 15 May 1948. Figure 7 shows a “first day of issue” usage on a post card that was never sent through the mails.

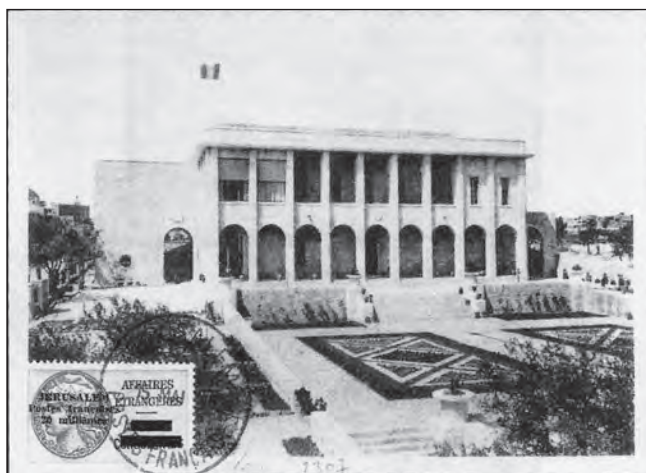


Figure 7

First day cover showing the French consulate

DWINDLING SUPPLIES

In fact, because of dwindling supplies of the first two values, they began using their third stamp as early as 12 May 1948 as shown in Figure 8. This particular cover is also interesting in that it has a Paris arrival cancellation (2 June 1948) on the back and a notation by the Foreign Affairs office that the letter was being forwarded. This is seen in Figures 8, 9. Not all such covers were backstamped in this manner.



Figures 8, 9

Letter France with arrival backstamp and forwarding notation.

FOURTH STAMP

Finally, the shipment of stamps from the PTT in France arrived. By a consular ordinance issued on 26 May 1948, the stamps were made available to the public immediately. This fourth stamp (Ceres 3) is shown in Figure 10

Five thousand 6fr red Marianne stamps, consisting of 50 sheets of 100 stamps, were sent. The 6fr Marianne was surcharged in two lines on the bottom third of the stamp normally just below the nose (Figure 11).



Figure 10

JERUSALEM
20 millèmes

Figure 11

These stamps were overprinted in Marseille. According to one reference, all known sheets are dated 26.2.48, and the shade of the base stamp is rose. Ceres gives the color of the 6 fr stamp as rose carmine. However, this same catalog states that the overprint was printed on number 721A which is listed as being rouge. Is this listing an editorial error, or were there two shades of the underlying stamp? Yvert et Telliers catalogue also lists the stamp as rose carmine, and indicate that the underlying stamp, in their numbering scheme, is the same 721A as noted in Ceres. Finally, Berck lists a 6fr Marianne (A276) as carmine. A usage of this stamp is shown in Figure 12 on the cover sent to France on 25 Nov 1948.

Two types of overprint are known:

- Type 1 has a vertical space of 1 mm between 20 and millèmes
- Type 2 has the space as 1.5 mm.

When buying or selling this stamp, both parties should be in agreement as to the spacing because there is

not complete agreement on the two types depending upon the reference sources being used.



Figure 12

The last issue on cover to France dated 25 Nov 1948.
(Note that the letter was down rated from airmail service)..

There are a number of alignment differences and flaws in the overprinting which result in the following collectible varieties:

- A broken "S" in JERUSALEM (positions 51 and 56)
- A cracked "A" in JERUSALEM (positions 1, 6, 13, 18, 45 and 50)
- The "2" is centered under the "JE" in positions 1 and 6
- The "2" is centered under the "ER" in positions 41 and 43.

CONCLUSION

This paper has presented a summary of the story of the short-lived stamp issue from the French consular post office in Jerusalem during 1948. It shows how an issue of four stamps can be far from simple to analyze and understand. This complexity is discussed in great detail in Livnat's fine work. This newly published study has 153 large-sized (A4) pages.

I noted that Ceres 3 was used for mail to France by air, but not beyond. It would take mail at the first step to any point in the French Empire by surface. An interesting destination was to the French Zone of Germany. The cover has a Jerusalem 2 December 1948 postmark and an arrival back stamp of 18 December 1948.

Also, French troops in Jerusalem had a free frank, but not the ones attached to the United Nations. Mail is illustrated with the military cancellation combined

continued on page 51



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

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with the consulate's postmark. **This postal facility was very much used.** It was the only way to get mail out of Jerusalem in a secure and reliable manner.

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4. Souchard, Y., "Jérusalem - Émissions Consulaires de 1948", **Documents Philatéliques**, No. 147, 1996.
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Embassy Mail

Donald A. Chafetz, El Cajon, CA



Figure 1

You are in the military and stationed overseas. Your duty station is the United States embassy and you have a personal letter you would like to mail to the United States. How do you accomplish your mission?

You have two choices:

1. Post the letter in the local mail box with the appropriate postage and hope it arrives in the United States in a timely fashion.
2. Place it in the embassy mail and have it shipped with the diplomatic mail. Probably a quicker method .

The cover in Figure 1 was sent by a T/Sgt. in the embassy's Office of the Air Attache. It is addressed to a stamp company in Philadelphia, PA. One of the requirements for using the embassy mail for personal mail is that the cover must contain the correct postage as if it was placed in the local mail. In this case the cover has the 400 prutoth tabbed Bezalel stamp.

When the embassy mail was received in the United States it was marked "This article originally mailed in the country indicated by postage" and machine canceled in Washington, DC on April 15, 1953. It is assumed the sergeant ordered some stamps since the writing on the covers reverse has notations that appear to be Scott catalogue numbers, but I am not sure for which country the numbers referred to. ■

Lovell Friedman

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg, New York City, NY

ROCK GIRL

The unspeakable crime of rape has been epidemic in South Africa. The postal history of Morocco includes several areas of interest to Judaica collectors. In 1956 three zones of Morocco from the colonial era (French, Spanish and Tangier) were united to form an independent nation. Prior to that date mail services were provided at various intervals by France (which governed Morocco as a protectorate), Spain (which ruled over Spanish Morocco), Germany, and Great Britain.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century and during the first years of the twentieth century separate post offices were established within the Jewish quarter (the mellah) of several Moroccan cities – Fez (1893), Marrakech (1915), and Tetuan (1907). Evidence of these post offices is found in their cancellation marks – “Fez Mellah,” “Marakech Britain.

On February 23, 2011, the first such bench went up at the Cape Town International Convention Center. It was designed by South African Jewish mosaic artist Lovell Friedman.

“Friedman worked with Township women on the motifs: hands signifying both healing and caution; eyes watching out and representing community. A toll-free number displayed on the bench encourages Capetonians to hear more about their countrywomen’s experiences.” (Julie Lasky, “Rock Girl Benches,” Permalink, 02/25/11) While this and many other benches like it will not cure an epidemic, it does contribute to raise the citizenry sensitivity to the crime of violating women (Figures 1, 2).



Figures 1, 2

GARDENS BUS STATION MOSAIC

Lovell’s creativity can be seen in other Cape Town venues. Reminiscent of the “Rock Girl” bench, she also contributed another mosaic bench, this time located in the Gardens bus station. “Two exotically beautiful serpentine benches form the centerpiece of the interior where customers will wait for their buses. Meticulously covered in mosaic depicting a fabulous landscape of flowers and nature, the curves look and feel inviting. Solid as a rock, the seating is as comfortable as it is playful” wrote Melvyn Minnaar, in “Artists enliven MyCiTiscape [sic],” **The Good Weekend**, December 16, 2012, p. 12.

SOCCER MOSAIC

Two years earlier, in preparation for the 2010 Soccer World Cup, Lovell designed and executed a unique work of art, a “mosaic-lined walkway leading from the Stadium’s plaza to the bus station terminus” (Figure 3).

She received the commission to do the project having won it in a competition advertised by the Cape Town City Council. (“Lovell’s mosaic creation adorns Stadium Walkway,” [sic] **Cape Jewish Chronicle**, August 2010, p. 20).



Figure 3

JEWISH CEMETERY WASHING STATIONS

The Cape Town Jewish community too benefited from Lovell’s distinct skill. She, together with other artists, collaborated in a project to enhance the space of the Jewish cemetery in Pinelands. Her contribution is found in the mosaic work of the cantilevered washing stations (used for the customary ritual of washing the hands before leaving a cemetery).

As Lovell herself declared, “I wanted the mosaics to be quite contemplative. I mostly used hand-chopped pieces of limestone in different sizes. Like the gravestones, the pieces are all similar and emphasize that in death everyone is the same.” (Anne Duncan, “The Contemplation Stage,” **Landscape Design and Garden**, Summer 2012, p. 23).

MOSAIC ON STAMP

One of Lovell Friedman’s mosaic creations was honored with the issue of a unique and exclusive commemorative stamp issued by the South African Post Office on June 6, 2012 celebrating the centenary of the Faculty of Health Sciences at the University of Cape Town.

As Lovell kindly wrote to me about her work, “The image on the stamp comes from a collaborative project done with women living with HIV/AIDS. The image was drawn on paper by Nondumis Hlwele as part of a process called ‘body mapping’ which helped women tell their stories through images and symbols and in so doing help reframe the narrative from one of shame and despair to hope and well-being.

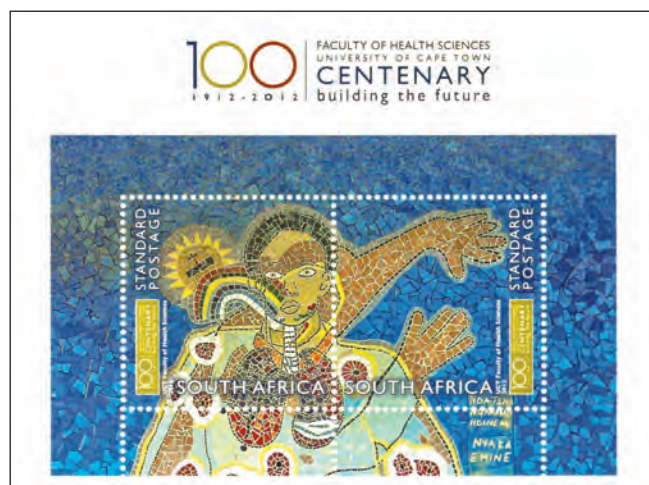


Figure 4

The stamp is a close up of one of three images that are larger than life and can be found on the outside of the medical library

opposite the main state hospital, Groote Schuur. The mosaic mural, commissioned by the University of Cape Town, has become a significant landmark and hence UCT chose it as a way to mark the centenary of the university.”

Quite an honor!

I am grateful to Lovell Friedman for facilitating the material regarding the stamp featuring her work. ■

Consular Service Stamps

“Bul Srad”

Arthur Harris, Boca Raton, FL

This article is limited to the first series of passport stamps issued in 1948–1949. The first series is comprised of eleven stamps: 5pr, 10pr, 25pr, 50pr, 100pr, 250pr, 300pr, 500pr, 1 and 2 lira and the hinam. The latter stamp, inscribed “hinam” (free of charge), was used on visas and passports of government officials. Perforated and imperforate copies were signed by the designer, M. Shamir (Figure 1). In addition, proof copies of the 50 prutoth in blocks of four exist in color combinations of gold and brown and gold, grey and green.



Figure 1



Figure2
The stamps were used on Inotarized documents that were issued or certified by consulates

Figure 3
The denominated stamps were used by the overseas Israeli consulates for use on passports and visas

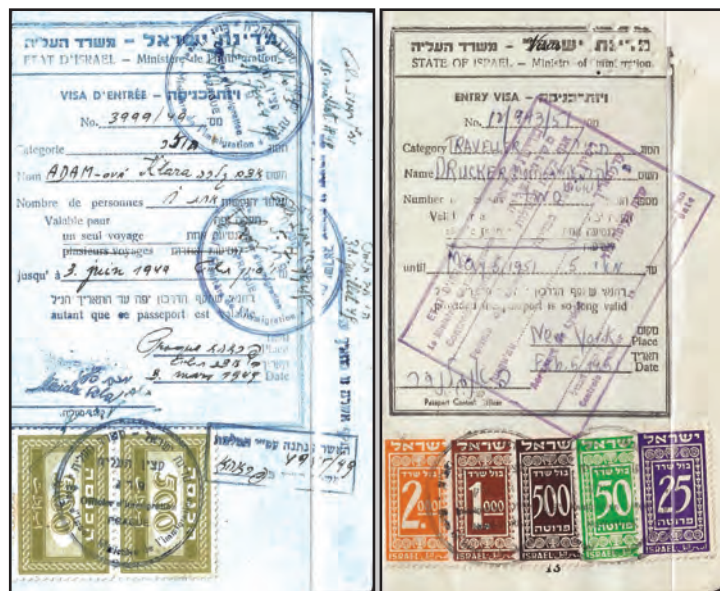


Figure 4
At some point in late 1948 and 1949, various consulates ran out of the consular stamps and with the permission of the Israeli government, stamps from the first revenue series were permitted to be used on passports, visas and documents

Note that the document on the right has an Israel 500 prutoth stamp and 3 French revenue stamps.



Figure 5

The large multiples were probably canceled as a favor, possibly for a diplomat or collector, as both are fully gummed with no evidence of having been attached to a document. I have never seen large multiples like these used in consular functions.

I have been very fortunate to have recently obtained the mint 5 prutoth. The 1969 Mosden Israel catalog does not mention this lowest value at all. The Bale and Wallerstein catalogs added this low value to complete the eleven stamp series.



I would like to hear from other members/collectors who may have additional information and/or other usages of the consular stamps. . (E-mail address: arthurhythec@gmail.com).

Editor's note: The 5 and 10 values have in Hebrew the coinage value written as prutoth (in the plural) while the 25, 50, 100, 250, 300 and all have in Hebrew the word prutah (in the singular. ■

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The raid on the Izieu home led to the arrest and deportation of: 44 Jewish children (aged 5 to 17 years) and 7 adults. Miron Zlatin and 2 teenagers were shot at Reval (Tallin today) in Estonia, 42 children and 5 adults were assassinated at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Léa Feldblum, a helper at the home, was the only survivor

On 6th April 1944, Klaus Barbie, head of the Lyon Gestapo, signed a telex announcing the arrest and deportation to Drancy of the 44 Jewish children and 7 adults at the Izieu home.

LYON 6th April 1944 – 20h10h
To: BDS – ABTL 4B – Paris
Subject: Jewish children's home – Izieu – Ain

The Jewish children's home at Izieu-Ain was cleared this morning. In all, forty-one children, aged between

three and thirteen years, were arrested. Furthermore, all the Jewish personnel, ten individuals including five women, were also arrested. We could secure neither cash nor foreign money. Transportation to Drancy will take place on 7th April 1944. Sipo and SD commander, Lyon 4 B 61/43, by order of SS Lieutenant Barbie.

In this document, the three teenagers Fritz Loebmann, Théo Reis and Arnold Hirsch, aged over 15 years, were included with the adults. This explains the reference to 41 children and 10 adults.

On 4th July 1987, Barbie was found guilty of the five crimes against humanity for which he was tried. The jury granted him no mitigating circumstances. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. Klaus Barbie died on 25th September 1991 at Saint-Joseph prison in Lyon, a month before his seventieth birthday. ■

Roundup of Jewish Children in Izieu

Gregg Philipson, Austin, TX, French Postal Service

These Jewish children's families were of various origins: German, Polish, Austrian, Belgian or French – from Metropolitan France or Algeria. Many crossed Europe at different times, fleeing pogroms and anti-Semitic acts or misery, hoping to find refuge in France. In September and October 1940, the Vichy regime enacted the first anti-Semitic laws.



Figure 1

These families found themselves entrapped by wartime Europe and anti-Semitic politics. Persecuted, hunted, arrested and interned in France, 76,000 Jewish people, including 11,400 children, would be handed over to the German authorities, then deported and murdered. Humanitarian organizations set up escape networks and tried to shield children from these persecutions.

CHILDREN'S HOME



Figure 2
France stamp issued April 7, 2014

In May 1943, Sabine and Miron Zlatin, in conjunction with the "Œuvre de Secours aux Enfants" (OSE) [French

humanitarian organization for Jewish children], took in some fifteen children at Izieu in the Italian Occupied Zone at that time, sheltering them temporarily from anti-Semitic manhunts.

Up to January 1944, the month of the last list in the attendance register kept by Miron Zlatin, 105 children, mostly Jewish, had stayed at the Izieu home (Figures 1, 2). The home was frequently a transit location within a much wider escape network integrating other houses, host families or transfer channels in Switzerland.

On 6th April 1944, 45 children and 8 adults were present at the home. All were Jewish except for one boy, René-Michel Wucher. Under the orders of Klaus Barbie, Gestapo agents and Wehrmacht soldiers were sent to arrest all those present. One adult, Léon Reifman, managed to escape and hide at the time of the raid. Little René-Michel Wucher was released when the lorries stopped at Brégner-Cordon, a village below Izieu.

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Spring has finally arrived. I hope that you enjoyed the recent holidays and found time to enjoy your stamp collecting. I am grateful for the e-mails and phone calls that I receive from members regarding our hobby and about possible involvement or contributions to the SIP. Please keep them coming.

EXHIBITING- IT IS LOTS OF FUN

I would like to encourage some of you to try to do an exhibit in 2014 or 2015. Exhibiting can be beneficial and fun for a number of reasons. You become more knowledgeable about the subject matter. Other collectors get to see what you collect and then can and do share information they have about your topic. You get to see what you are missing which you might not realize. Finally, you help spread the word about Holy Land philately by exhibiting. My congratulations to a number of our members who just exhibited in Cleveland. Please let me know about other successes so we can trumpet your achievements in our monthly newsletter.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND PUBLICITY

THE SIP NEEDS YOUR HELP

The Society can use your help in other ways. It is always looking for new members. This has been a constant theme since 1948 and will remain so. Please reach out to friends and relatives to try to interest them.

Some of you despair and claim it is not possible or not worth doing. You would be surprised how many collectors are unaffiliated. A common refrain I hear is that "my kids are not interested in collecting stamps." We all need assistance in this regard. We need to show and demonstrate to the community at large what philately is about and how it has relevance in the 21st century.

Speeches at synagogues, articles in Jewish newspapers and other publications about topics involving Judaica and postal history will assist. If half of the members of the Society did one thing to promote the Society we would have more collectors and more members. Many

people are retiring from jobs. They may have time and money to enjoy our hobby. Appeal to them!

I have been doing some of these activities and they are beginning to bear fruit.

Inaction will not expand our base. I have appealed to you for a while for a volunteer to assist with Social Media. We must continue to get our message out! I renew that appeal to you! Your grand kids are tech savvy. If they don't want to collect stamps, they can show their love to you and us by helping the SIP set up a Facebook page, to start a twitter feed or to help us with ideas about how the younger generation gets the word out about things that interest them.

Recent revolutions around the world have been greatly assisted by social media. The American Philatelic Society uses Social Media to try to get messages out. The SIP needs to also get there. Many of you belong to synagogues and other non-profit organizations. What are they doing?

I have struck a committee within the SIP to deal with publicity with a number of volunteers. If you can help please contact me.

SOCIETY BENEFITS

Everyone likes to get value for their money. You get that being a member of the SIP. A fantastic journal, access to our website and the digitization of knowledge, books about Holy Land philately, and a network of people who share common interests, I encourage you to enjoy them.

THE REST OF 2014

There will be stamp shows around the world which I hope you can attend. May you use the internet or local stamp club gatherings to find new treasures for your stamp collection. May you write a short article for **The Israel Philatelist** or some other philatelic or non-philatelic publication. May you just show someone a page or item out of your collection which in turn will ignite your pride and display your knowledge about what you collect. But most of all, may you have healthy and joyous times to enjoy all of this. Until the next issue.

Best wishes,
Ed

BERKSHIRE HILLS

Rabbi Harold I. Salzmänn

Program: The Minhelet Ha'am Period

Presented by Salzmänn-Helitzer production

Chapter meets the 2nd Sunday of the month at Markovits

Stamp House 1 Shamrock St., Stockbridge, MA, at 10:30 am. ■

CENTRAL, NJ

Gary Theodore

Program: JNF Labels
Presenter:

Chapter meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month (except July and August) at 8 p.m. at the Congregation B'nai Tikvah, 1001 Finnegan's Lane, North Brunswick, NJ. ■

CHICAGOLAND IPPSA

Program: Forerunner Foreign Destinations

Presented by Bob Pildes

Chapter meets the 4th Thursday of the month (except November to March) at Lincolnwood Public Library, 4000 W. Pratt Ave., Lincolnwood, IL at 7:15 p.m. For more information write Sam Fireman, 7250 N. Western Ave. Apt #297, Chicago, IL 60645-1843. ■

CLEVELAND

Ben Wallace

The chapter meets the first Wednesday evening of each month (except July and August) at Temple Tifereth Israel, Beachwood Branch at 7:30 p.m. ■

DALLAS

Lawrence Goldman

Program: The Philately of Israel
Presented Multimedia Presentation
Chapter meets 3rd Monday, 7:00 p.m. at the Conference Room, Jewish Community Center, 7900 Northaven Road, Dallas, TX. ■

DETROIT-OAK PARK

Ken Torby

Program:

- Holocaust Part 2

Chapter meets every 2nd Tuesday of the month at the Oak Park Community Center, 13600 Oak Park Blvd., Oak Park at 7:30 p.m. Philatelic bourse, trading, new issues, interesting program. Everyone welcome. Contact Nathan Peiss, 24610 Seneca, Oak Park, MI 48237 (248) 548-1888 for information. ■

GREATER HARTFORD

Jeffrey Rudolph

MARVIN SIEGEL CHAPTER

Alan Doberman

Meets alternatively at the Young Israel Ohav Zedek Synagogue, 6015 Riverdale Ave, Bronx, NY and The New City Jewish Center, Old School House Road, New City, NY. Discussions, philatelic program each month. Everyone welcome. ■

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Ed Rosen

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Jonathan Becker

Wherever you place yourself in Israel, Holy Land, Judaica philately, an SIP Chapter can further your pleasure and knowledge. ■

SOUTH FLORIDA

Howard Rotterdam

Program: Postal History of the West Bank

Chapter meets the second Monday of each month at 1 p.m. at Temple Sinai, 2475 West Atlantic Avenue, Delray Beach, Florida 33445. ■

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DESCENT INTO THE ABYSS:

The Shoah

- a philatelic retelling -



by Bruce Chadderton

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