

THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. FALL 2014 DEVOTED TO THE PHILATELY OF THE HOLY LAND VOL LXV NO 4

Jewish Women Resistance Fighters

by GENE EISEN page 30

STANISŁAW PIOTROWSKI
**SPRAWOZDANIE
JW ERGENA
STROOPA**



KSIĄŻKA



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Society of Israel Philatelists



From Generation to Generation

Web Archive Library Fund

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DR. ARNIE PADDOCK

BY DICK & BETTY BARSON, DAVID KAPLIN
BY GORDON CIZON

IN HONOR OF

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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

SIP WEB SITE HACKED!

Our web site was "hacked" in late August. What at first appeared to be disaster has turned out to be a blessing. The original web site was 8 years old and built on a software base that was no longer supportable.

The new web site is being built using a program called WordPress - a universally supported program. It is easy to maintain and update.

As a result, your society is aggressively moving fully into the 21st century. A few of the highlights illustrating that point are:

- Rebuilt web site at israelstamps.com accessible 24/7
- Web based access to the Gold medal journal **The Israel Philatelist**
- Access to the monthly SIP newsletter
- Access to the Ed Fund bookstore
- A searchable data base of all Israel Philatelist articles (fully available this spring)
- SIP slide shows available for viewing and downloading from the web site
- A BLOG to have a conversation with the editor
- A means to make donations to the Endowment and Web Archive Project
- The means to make a secure membership payment.

WANTED

To receive these benefits, we need your e-mail address. All members including Life members please note to obtain access to the web site we need your e-mail address. Send an e-mail to: israelstamps@gmail.com. In return, you will receive a temporary password which you should change once you have signed in.

DONATIONS

While renewing your membership via the web site, you can also make a donation to either or both the Endowment Fund or Web Project via the web site.

Remember we are a volunteer organization and our only support

comes from our members generosity. Donations of any size are always welcomed.

NAME CHANGE

One of the primary reasons for updating our web site was to reach out to literally the world for new members. I know there are more collectors who are not affiliated with any philatelic organization just based on the sale of philatelic material on e-bay and DelCampe. We need to reach these collectors and make them aware of our society and the wealth of information we have available in our journal, publications, and slide shows.

To attract the eye of potential members, I feel we need to update the name of the journal (not the society). In 1949 when the Society of Israel Philatelists was founded, the journal was called the Israel-Palestine Philatelist. Ten Years later the name was changed to The Israel Philatelist.

It is now 55 years later and our collecting interests have matured and broadened. Not only do members collect Israel material, but they have expanded interests to the Forerunner Period, various wars, the Holocaust and Judaica material in general. The Executive Committee feels that the journal name limits our potential audience and that a name change for the journal only is paramount to expanding our membership. The name of the society will remain The Society of Israel Philatelist, inc.

To make the change, the Executive Committee is asking the society to vote on a new name. In future society newsletters and journals you will see a list of potential new names and members are asked to submit their suggestions. Please keep in mind the name will only be on the journal masthead which has limited space.

At our convention at NOJEX 2015 in May there will be a vote. Members who can not attend the convention will be able to vote via the SIP web site. There will be a ballot on the web site and a list of suggested names. Only paid-up members will be able to vote. ■

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Don

I have read the article on Anti-Semitism as it manifest itself from a simple postcard, written by Robert Waldman. It is a pity that Robert explains the different calendars but confuses them.

The Gregorian Calendar was introduced in 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII and is used by the western world including Germany. The Russian Empire which is Orthodox, does not recognize the Catholic Church and thus kept the Julian calendar which was introduced by Julius Caesar in 46 BC, more than a thousand years before. It is interesting to know that the Jewish Calendar which was adopted much earlier, when the Jewish people changed from nomad shepherds to agriculture, has remained excellent and there was no need to change.

Dr. David Weiner
Netherlands ■

Dear Don,

Just finished reading this month's **Israel Philatelist** and once again, kudos, but I do find fault with the wikipedia description of the origins of The City of Hope, and I think Joe Weintrob could have given a better introduction to his article since he had the information available from my catalog.

I think we would be remiss if we did not tell the true story of just how the City of Hope really got its start, from its humble beginnings on the streets of Los Angeles as a Jewish burial society to what it is today.

The story of THE CITY OF HOPE began in 1912 in downtown Los Angeles when a young Jewish Tailor fell dead in the street. He died of Tuberculosis (TB). A dozen young Jewish emigres and garment workers traversed the predominately Jewish Fairfax District clutching the four corners of an American Flag as the neighbors pitched in their pennies and nickels and dimes. This change paid for the young Tailors funeral expenses. It was also the birth of THE CITY OF HOPE.

Ailing East Coast sweatshop workers were fleeing to California only to find out that many TB Sanitariums refused to admit Jews. And so the Los Angeles Jewish

community took up the call to fight "The White Plague", Tuberculosis.

By January 1914, their nickels and dimes had purchased 10 acres of land in Duarte, a small town just East of Los Angeles. There the JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION, which was the original name of THE CITY OF HOPE began, with two tents, two patients and one nurse.

When TB was eradicated with the advent of antibiotics in 1940, the charity began tackling another deadly disease, Cancer. Today, The City Of Hope has a 110 acre campus and is one of the most important Cancer hospitals and research centers in the world. The City of Hope is known for manufacturing the first synthetic insulin as well as for its research in cancer genetics and cutting edge treatments for Leukemia, Breast Cancer and a host of other diseases.

Although THE CITY OF HOPE is non sectarian, 70% of its donor base is Jewish. It is California's largest provider of FREE and subsidized medical care.

Best regards,
Alan Beals, Tustin CA ■

Hi Don,

You might want to add an editor's note to the book review of my book **The Arab-Israel Conflict: No Service, Returned and Captured Mail** in the Summer 2014 issue of **The Israel Philatelist**.

An index to the publication does exist, however the reviewer did not have access to it at the time of the review. The index is published in a separate booklet and stuck in a sleeve in the back of the hardcover. The reviewer was sent a copy directly from the printer, without the index.

Kind regards
Daryl Kribble, Australia ■

Don

An interesting Palestine note from the BNA Topics magazine, Volume 67, Number 4, October-December 2010.

The only other Canadian unit that I am aware of as

having been posted to a sunny place (other than St. Lucia) is the 1st Bridging Company, Canadian Railway Troops. This unit joined General Allenby's army in Palestine.

The unit consisted of six officers and 255 men, selected from the CEF in France. They were in position by 5 October 1918 and given the job of repairing two bridges, the first of which was "Number 2" across the Yarmuk River just three miles north of the Sea of Galilee. This low-lying area was subject to malaria and dysentery which was endemic. These diseases hit the new arrivals very hard and, by November, only six men of the unit were fit for work. Health did improve and the unit stayed at work until 14 March 1919, when it departed, leaving its sick in hospital in Egypt.

Nothing is known about the postal arrangements for this unit, but I think we may safely assume they used the British Field Post Offices serving General Allenby's army. Over the years, there have been persistent rumors that a cover or covers from this unit exist. I have never seen such a cover or talked to anyone who claimed firsthand knowledge of them, but its (or their) existence seems very possible to me and would be one of the great rarities of Canadian military mail.

Note from Robert L. Markovits
Stockbridge, MA ■

Don

Could you run the attached picture in The Israel Philatelist. I have contacted numerous sources including Bundes Archives, Yad Vashem, USHMM, Bildagentur für Kunst, Kultur und Geschichte Archives and none of them can tell me what this picture is from. The best guess I have been given is that it's a movie still from a lost propaganda film. There must be someone who knows what this is?

Thank you,
Michael Caplan
Reynoldsburg, OH ■



Dear Editor

I do not wish to appear critical of a wonderful publication, the content of which I always find of great interest, but I feel I must let you know of one particular gripe I have. This concerns the layout of some of the pages which I find particularly irritating.

In general the page layouts are either single column i.e. utilizing the full width of the page and as far as I am concerned are not a problem. But the problem as I find it is for instance, take page 51 of volume 65 No. 1 (Winter 2014), where it becomes two column.

I'm not sure if there is a standard practice, but surely articles should appear vertically or if this is not possible due to utilisation of the page to accommodate more than one article the heading for each article should be centralised, as on page 55. That way one can read immediately where one article finishes. The tendency when there are two columns I find is to continue reading down the page until it becomes apparent that you have started reading a different article.

Incidentally, why at the bottom of the same page and also on page 18 is the message "BE IN THE KNOW" in two columns; surely it would read easier if it was printed across the whole page!

I would be interested your comments

Sonny Kosky
Southend-on-Sea, UK ■

Dear Mr. Kosky

Thank you for your comments.

Regarding page 51, I felt at the time that figures 9-10 should be shown together. I understand that it can be confusing with the layout that I used. At the time I felt readers would be able to understand the arrangement. I guess I was wrong.

Regarding p. 18 "IN The Know." Frankly I could lay it out either way and used editor's choice to use the two column layout.

Thanks for the feedback.
Glad you enjoy the journal.
Don ■

“I Am Interested in What I Cannot Understand”

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg, New York City, NY

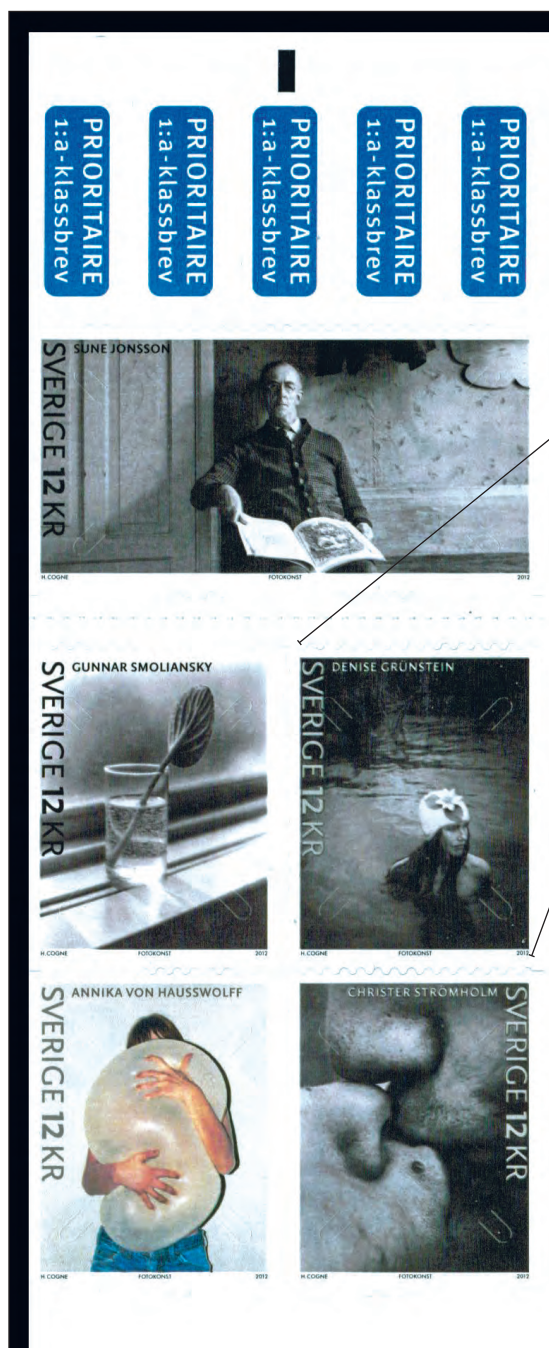


Figure 1

Looking and admiring the unique and mesmerizing photographic production of Denise Grunstein—if only as reflected on the web and in a volume devoted to her work—her self-definition of what pulls her to cast her camera lens on, becomes clearer. As



Figure 2

“June 24” showing a woman bathing in a lake wearing a white floral cap

Arja Miller, wrote about Grunstein, “This quote [in our title] conceals her desire to understand herself through her images, to interpret her memories, perhaps her dreams, fears and hopes.”¹

GUNSTEIN EXHIBITS

While such a characterization does help understand Grunstein’s way of focusing her lens regarding all her photographic production, I found this to be particularly the case when she presented the photos for the exhibition **Zone V**, connected with Stockholm’s celebration as the 1998 Europe’s Cultural Capital.

The 17 photographs that became part of **Zone V** were taken by Grunstein during a 1995 trip she had taken starting in Berlin and later going on to Eastern Europe, the former East Germany, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland. Some of these photos, reproduced in **Figure Out** exhibition, carry titles such as “Jewish

Museum", Budapest, Hungary; "Theresienstadt", Czech Republic; "Ravensbruck", Germany; "Remu'h Synagogue", Kazimierz, Poland; and three different photos entitled "Auschwitz", Poland.

Bo Nilson wrote about these photos that **Zone V** represents a state half-way between black and white. Grunstein's exhibition was characterized by this subdued grey scale which lent historical patina to her black and white photographs. The pictures were mounted on thin aluminum sheets, suspended some distance in front of the wall. This emphasized their ghostlike character—as if they were projections from the landscape of the past. This impression was accentuated by Plexiglas sheets in front of the windows which blocked natural light. It created a shut-in atmosphere, as if history had been encased in a claustrophobic mausoleum.

The exhibited pictures had a low-key feeling, as if they were trying to hide, rather than emphasize their content. It was only when they were assigned GPS locations that they took on a charge of unspeakable human evil. Denise Grunstein's photographs make it clear that time can never heal these wounds from one of the darkest chapters of human history, and the photographs can never do justice to the suffering that was inflicted in these death chambers. How fitting, then, Grunstein's motto in expressing interest in what is beyond human understanding.

MEET THE PHOTOGRAPHER

Denise Grunstein, born in Helsinki, Finland in 1950 began gaining recognition at the end of the 70's. (Her Jewish mother was also born in Finland). She studied photography in the United States and settled in Sweden where she worked as a stage manager with fashion and commercial photographers as well as being responsible for the costumes in several films.

She started showing her photography in solo and group exhibitions in 1981 in galleries and museums mostly in Sweden, although for the 2010 **Figure Out**, Kiasma exhibit, she went back to her native Helsinki. During the last ten years she has dedicated a good part of her work "to staged photography, depicting women in a central position, with nature as her playing ground. She is also one of Sweden's most sought after photographers for commissions."²

SWEDISH STAMP BOOKLET

On March 21, 2012, the Swedish Post released a five-stamp booklet (Figure 1) entitled **Fine Art Photography**. In the process of selecting from thousands of excellent photos from the 1950s onwards, Hans Cogne, Swedish country-living designer and photographer charged with the selection of the photos, turned to photography experts from museums and the media.

The photographers that the majority of experts mentioned gained the honored place of the stamp issue. One of these stamps is an image of a Denise Grunstein's 2006 photo entitled "June 24" showing a woman bathing in a lake wearing a white floral cap (Figure 2).

References

1. Denise Grunstein Figure Out, authors Bo Nilson, Arja Miller, a volume published to accompany her exhibit "Figure Out" at the Museum of Contemporary Art KIASMA, Helsinki, 2010.
2. <http://www.cameralink.com/artists/59/bio>. ■

ISRAEL TABS, BLOCKS AND TOPICALS



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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■ **FOR SALE:** Judaica mint stamps and covers, from large collection. Please state judaica interests. Gary Goodman, 26 Dunbabin Road, Liverpool, L15 6XN, England U.K., e-mail: garygoodman@talktalk.net. ■

■ **FOR SALE:** I have a collection of all the issues of The Israel Philatelist and a bound set of indexes. I would entertain all offers for the set of journals and indexes. Arthur Stein (413) 442-6447, e-mail: owholmesa@nycap.rr.com. ■

■ **WANTED:** 1948/49 P.O.W. mail from the War of Independence in Israel. Both Jewish or Arab mail are of interest. Please send scans and prices to, e-mail: obalmussar@yahoo.com or Baruch Weiner, 15 Chafetz Chaim Kiryat Sefer Modin Illite, 71919, Israel. ■

■ **FOR SALE:** Reprint of Volumes 1-3 of the Judaica Post and 13 individual issues covering Volumes 4, 5 and the first issue of Volume 6. Asking \$5 plus postage and handling. email: bernielubran@verizon.net. ■

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Who Did It?

Yechiel M. Leheavy, Margate, NJ

Philately to me is more than just filling empty spaces in my album. It is a branch of human history. So, I like to share what I learn with my fellow stamp collectors. Below is another chapter I found in Israel's colorful history.

I recently purchased a Palestine/Israel stamp collection which included a number of envelopes. One in particular caught my eye as it was addressed to a Dr. H. Galili, Internment Camp Latrun. The envelope was mailed from Tel Aviv on November 18, 1943, back stamped Tel Aviv, November 21 and Er Ramla, November 22, 1943 (1945?)



Figure 1

(Figure 1). There is an indication on the envelope that it was written in Hebrew and it was exempt from postage. In addition, on the front of the envelope one can see a faint censor rubber stamp # 3850. The Latrun Internment Camp did not have a post office and its mail was handled by the Er Ramla post office which is located a few miles west of Latrun.

In the search to find out who Dr. H. Galili was, I uncovered a wealth of new information about the history of illegal immigration to Palestine during the British Mandate. I also discovered that we are dealing with two people with the name Galili. Both, at one time or another, were involved with illegal immigration. One Galili is Dr. H. Galili to whom the letter

to Camp Latrun was written. And, the other Galili, whom the British were looking for, was really a person named Moshe Kriboshein who assumed the name Galili.

POLITICAL CONTROVERSY

In one of its weekly meetings, the Israeli Government declared that 1964 would be designated as the year of the Clandestine Immigration (Figure 2). It was to commemorate the symbolic beginning of the clandestine immigration using ships named Vallos in July and the Anyon in August, 1934. The government designation opened a Pandora's box as political controversy ensued over who should get the credit for the clandestine

immigration operation. Was credit due to the Haganah (Figure 3) and the Jewish Agency under the leadership of David Ben Gurion (Figure 4), or the Betar Revisionist Zionist Organization (the Revisionists) under the leadership of Ze'ev Jabotinsky (Figure 5).

However, in April 1964 two journalist, G. Avieser, of the **Yedioth Achronoth** and Y. Golan of the **Heruth**



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



newspapers claimed that credit should be given to an individual named Dr. H. Galili¹. Here begins the short history of illegal immigration to Palestine and the deceptive story of the two Galili's.

BACKGROUND

The growth of anti-Semitism in the late 19th century and the onset of political Zionism led to a mass emigration of Jews from eastern Europe to Palestine. Subsequently, with the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire after World War I, two European powers appeared on the scene, Great Britain and France. The British conquered and occupied Palestine.

On November 2, 1917, Britain made public the Balfour Declaration which declared that Great Britain supported a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. This led the League of Nations to entrust the British with the Palestine Mandate which was formally confirmed on July 24, 1922. Jewish people were encouraged to immigrate to Palestine where they set up a shadow government in waiting, forming the nucleus for a future state. Between 1919 – 1923 about 40,000 Jews emigrated from eastern Europe. They established new agricultural settlements on land purchased by the Jewish National Fund (JNF) from Arabs² (Figure 6).

The Arabs expressed disapproval of the Balfour Declaration and sent a petition to the British authorities denouncing it. Because of negative Arab reaction to the Jewish immigration, and with the emergence of the importance of oil and the need to maintain strategic bases in the Middle East, the British worried about offending the Arab population if they did not put a stop to the immigrant influx². Therefore, Britain restricted the immigration to Palestine by placing quotas as to how many Jews could immigrate. "White Papers" gradually

and progressively closed the gates to Palestine to Jewish immigration. The first "White Papers" were presented in 1922 by Winston Churchill. They limited immigration according to the "economic absorption capacity of the country"³.

The number of immigrants officially allowed to enter Palestine always failed to satisfy demand. From the onset of the immigration restrictions, Jews entered Palestine illegally in four different ways:

1. Crossed the northern Mandate borders.
2. As tourists to attend events such as the 1932 and 1935 Maccabiah Games.
3. Women entered on the strength of fictitious marriages to Palestinian citizens.
4. No restrictions were put on Jews who had large amounts of money³.

GALILI STORY

Now to the story of Dr. H. Galili, a lawyer, who as mentioned above, deserved the credit for being a pioneer in organizing and is credited with bringing over 15,000 illegal immigrants to Palestine. So who was he and how did he operate?

Dr. Henry H. Galili (Styolinski) was born in Lodz, Poland in June 1882. He studied law in Vienna, Austria and in 1912 immigrated to Palestine. Upon arriving, he and a partner established a travel agency, The Palestine Express. In 1918 he returned to Vienna to complete his law studies. While in Vienna he found there was a large number of Jewish people who wanted to travel or immigrate to Palestine however, they were unable to do so because, as mentioned earlier, the British restricted immigration by issuing few travel permits⁴.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Dr. Galili looked for solutions to enable immigration to Palestine. He opened a travel agency in Vienna called Ma'avirim – The Transfer Travel Agency which was affiliated with the Palestine Express Travel Co. The Ma'avirim Travel Agency serviced all passengers who wanted to travel to Palestine. In order to facilitate the travel, he went to Trieste, Italy and signed a contract with the Lloyd Triestino shipping company. The company had two ships sailing weekly to Palestine. The s/s Sirin A sailed biweekly from Trieste to Jaffa with a stopover in Alexandria, Egypt. The s/s Sirin B sailed biweekly from Trieste to Jaffa with a stopover in Istanbul, Turkey.

However, as previously explained, many of the passengers did not have immigration travel permits. Dr. Galili found a way to transport the illegal immigrants by collecting in addition to their travel expenses, three British Pounds. The Palestine Express Travel Agency handled the disembarkation of the passengers including the illegal immigrants. Note that neither Dr. H. Galili nor any of the other travel agencies involved made a profit from the additional money collected. Instead, the three pounds were “baksheesh” – a Middle Eastern term for political corruption or bribe – to smooth the disembarkation of the illegal immigrants.

One pound was given to the British officer in charge of the Jaffa port, Captain Sewall. He was to ignore and avoid examining the passengers for papers. One pound was given to the Arabs who were unloading the passengers belonging and baggages. The head of the Arab water front laborers who cooperated in this was Sheikh Khamis. The last pound was given to an Arab who was the Austrian Consul in Safad. He forged papers and registered the illegal immigrants as Austrian subjects born in Safad.

Once a week the Ma'avirim agency sent about 100 illegal immigrants passengers to Trieste where their travel papers were handled by Dr. H. Galili. This procedure went on for three and a half years. Towards the end of 1923 a new Austrian counsel arrived. He noticed the unusually large number of Austrian citizens living in Palestine and upon checking the records he realized that many had forged citizenship. He informed the British authorities about the activities of the Austrian consul in Safad who was arrested. The British High Commissioner ordered better checking of papers at the Jaffa port.

As a result, the Palestine Express Travel Agency lost its concession to handle arriving passengers in Jaffa. During this period Dr. H. Galili was able to transport about 15,000 illegal Jewish immigrants to Palestine⁵.

NEXT ATTEMPT

Thus ends the first organized attempt to transport a large number of immigrants to Palestine. At the same time Dr. H. Galili joined the Revisionist organization. In the **Government of Palestine, Official Gazette** of July 2, 1925, his company, The Eastern Express, is officially listed. The company is licensed to handle shipping, travel, tour clearing, insurance and exchange⁶. Around 1936 or 1937, the company declared bankruptcy; nevertheless, he kept practicing law and had business overseas, mainly in Austria and Czechoslovakia.

During one of Dr. H. Galili's business trips to Europe he stopped in Vienna. While there he heard that a certain person named Moses Kriboshein identified himself as Galili and was dealing with illegal immigrants to Palestine. Dr. Galili approached Kriboshein and asked him why he identified himself as Dr. Galili. Kriboshein's answered that it is known in Vienna that a company called The Palestine Express dealt with illegal immigration and was handled by a Dr. Galili. Hence, he assumed the name Dr. Galili.

Anti-Semitism and persecutions in Europe began to increase even more, so did the number of immigrants to Palestine. With the rise of the Nazi regime the British increased the number of travel permits granted, but it was not enough. The demand was greater than the number of permits issued. In order to meet the demand in 1934, the Revisionists under the leadership of Jabotinsky and the Haganah each initiated their own respective immigration organizations identified by the British as an “illegal immigration.” This marks the beginning of organized clandestine immigration also known as Aliya Bet. There were many attempts to smuggle immigrants. Some were successful but most were not. Those caught were sent by the British back to Europe which temporarily stopped the escape attempts but they were renewed later.

Two historical events occurred during the years of 1938 and 1939 which caused the Haganah, the Jewish Agency and the Revisionists to renew their activities. The first event, Crystal Night, occurred on November 9, 1938, in Germany where synagogues were burnt

and Jews killed (Figures 7 - 9). The second event was the May 1939 British publication of a new "White Paper" which in effect restricted immigration further. As a consequence, as stated above, the organizations



Figures 7- 9

renewed their clandestine immigration activities. The Haganah activities were organized and handled by people later known as Palmach members (Figure 10). The Revisionists activities were organized by their members stationed in Europe many of them, if not all, were also members of Etzel (Figure 11).

THE OTHER GALILI



Figures 10- 11

refugees camps which made a big impression on him. As a Revisionist and a member of Etzel he decided to find ways to help transport the refugees to Palestine, so he contacted the Revisionist leaders in Vienna.

With their moral and financial help Kriboshein aka Galili was able to help refugees reach Palestine. He named his project "AF_AI_Pee - In Spite Off"². There were even reports that Kriboshein aka Galili met a German officer in Vienna who encouraged Jews to go to

Palestine. The name of the officer was Adolf Eichmann who was ordered by the Nazis to explore the possibility of deporting European Jews to Palestine. "Jews Go to Palestine" was the cry raised by the Nazis in Vienna⁷.

As events escalated and the number of refugees grew, the pressure for immigration grew as well. Until the outbreak of World War II about 24,000 illegal immigrants reached Palestine. Out of that total about 18,000 were brought by the Revisionists many of whom were Etzel members⁸. The British Government decided to take drastic steps in order to put an end to the Etzel activities including illegal immigration.

On August 31, 1939 the British arrested the Etzel leadership. Upon investigations, they obtained an additional list of Etzel members and they continued large scale arrests of members. Among them was Dr. H. Galili who was mistakenly believed to be Etzel member Moshe Kriboshein aka Galili.

EPILOGUE

I was unable to find when Dr. H. Galili was arrested. However, I do know that his detention started in the Mazra'ah Detention Camp, a branch of the Acre prison. In December 1942, the Mazra'ah camp was closed and he was transferred with all the Etzel and Lehi detainees to the Latrun camp (Figure 12). All this time, Dr. H. Galili was under administrative arrest for four years, eight months and eleven days due to a false identification⁵. During this time he kept protesting his illegal detention; however, the British were fighting a war and did have neither the time nor means to handle his case. "They were fighting the EI Almain War," was their response to his protests⁵.



Figure 12

In all probability, Dr. H. Galili was released from the Latrun camp in mid 1944. Afterwards, he continued to practice law until he died on May 16, 1972. Moses Kriboshein continued his underground activities as a member of Etzel. Among the most known Etzel activities were the explosion of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem on July 22, 1946 and on October 31, 1946, the explosion of the British Embassy in Rome Italy. It was reported that Moshe Kriboshein was arrested on that day in Rome⁸. It is not known if the two Galilis ever met again after their brief meeting in Vienna in 1936.

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1. Avieser, Golan, 1964, "The Legend of Ships on their Way," **Yediot Akhronoth** (in Hebrew), and Y. Gurion, 1964 "Not on Numbers will we Argue," **Herut** (in Hebrew). Both newspaper articles deal with illegal immigration and the role of Dr. H. Galili.
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3. **Encyclopedia Judaica**, 1971, "Illegal Immigration," Vol. 8:1248 -1254.
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Glossary

- Etzel** Irgun Tz'va'i Le'umi – "National Military Organization" – An armed Jewish underground organization that directed its activities against the British authorities from 1931 to 1948. The commander was Menachem Begin.
- Haganah** "The Defense" – A Jewish paramilitary organization during the British Mandate from 1920 to 1948.
- Lehi** Lochmai Heruth Israel – "Fighters for the Freedom of Israel" – also known as The Stern Gang. A military group whose major aim was to evict the British from Palestine by force from 1940 to 1948. They split from Etzel in 1940.
- Palmach** Plugoth Machatz – "Strike Force" – The elite fighting force of the Haganah. An underground military organization from 1941 to 1948. ■

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Major Postmark Error

Isidore Baum, Laval, QC, Canada

While examining the special cancels that the Israel Philatelic Services produces regularly, I came across a major Israel postmark error in the midst of preparations for the production of special covers and maximum cards.

In addition to the beautiful First Day cancels issued by the Israel Philatelic Services for their regular issue stamps, the IPS also issues approximately 20-30 special cancels a year to commemorate special events, congresses or conventions taking place, or other such memorable occasions not deemed noteworthy enough for their own stamps.

Some of the more meaningful cancels are the ones issued at the beginning of each month for the Dizengoff stamp shows. These are 1-day bourses that generally take place the first Tuesday of each month at the Dizengoff shopping mall in Tel-Aviv. This bourse brings together about 8 Israeli dealers and their customers at the famous mall, in an inter- mingling of stamps, fine food, and frenzied shopping.

The monthly Dizengoff show cancels are all Biblical related, and generally incorporate quotes in the cancels relating to a particular Parasha or Torah portion. Indeed, each such cancel has incorporated in it the Parasha and the quote attributed to that Parasha - all in Hebrew. So being able to read and understand Hebrew is a perquisite to understanding all these cancels.

As a regular shul attendee every evening to help ensure there is a minyan (male quorum of 10) for those who have to say Kaddish (Mourner's prayers), as well as attending every Friday evening and Shabbat morning services (when I am not at a show or on vacation), I am generally quite familiar with the weekly Torah portions being read every Saturday and their content.

So as I was researching Rabbi Google to find appropriate images relating to the maximum cards for these Biblical cancels, I noticed something wrong with the cancel issued for the November 5, 2013 Dizengoff show. A word of caution here. The Torah portion related to the Biblical cancels are not necessarily read in shul on that

particular weekend because of the lunar calendar, and so can be read within a 2-month period.

Our cancel of November 5, 2013 relates to the Torah portion of Ki Teitzei, which can be read from August to September; on August 17, 2013 and on September 6, 2014. The quote in the cancel attributed to this portion reads, in Hebrew..."Ki Adam Etz Hasadeh" which translates as "And man is like a tree." In the Torah portion it is posed as a question - see below.

While I do not pretend to know many of these quotes by heart, I do remember some of them from the Torah reading itself, or from our Rabbi's sermon, which follows, and I also know where to look them up, which is what I did. And that is when I found that the quote comes from Parashat Shoftim - the 48th weekly Torah portion and not Ki Teitzei, which is the 49th weekly Torah portion. In fact, Parashat Shoftim in 2013 was read on Saturday August 10, the week prior to the August 17th Parasha of Ki Teitzei.

The entire quote from Shoftim 20:19 reads: "When you besiege a city for many days to wage war against it to capture it, you shall not destroy its trees by wielding an ax against them, for you may eat from them, but you shall not cut them down. Is the tree of the field a man, to go into the siege before you?"

I pointed out this error in early December 2013 to Yael Koskas, International Marketing Manager of the Israel Philatelic Services who acknowledged the error, which could not be corrected because it had been issued a month earlier.

This is of course a major error in Israeli postmarks, but is no longer available from the Philatelic Services. ■



Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum And Home

Peter F. Baer, Oberasbach, Germany

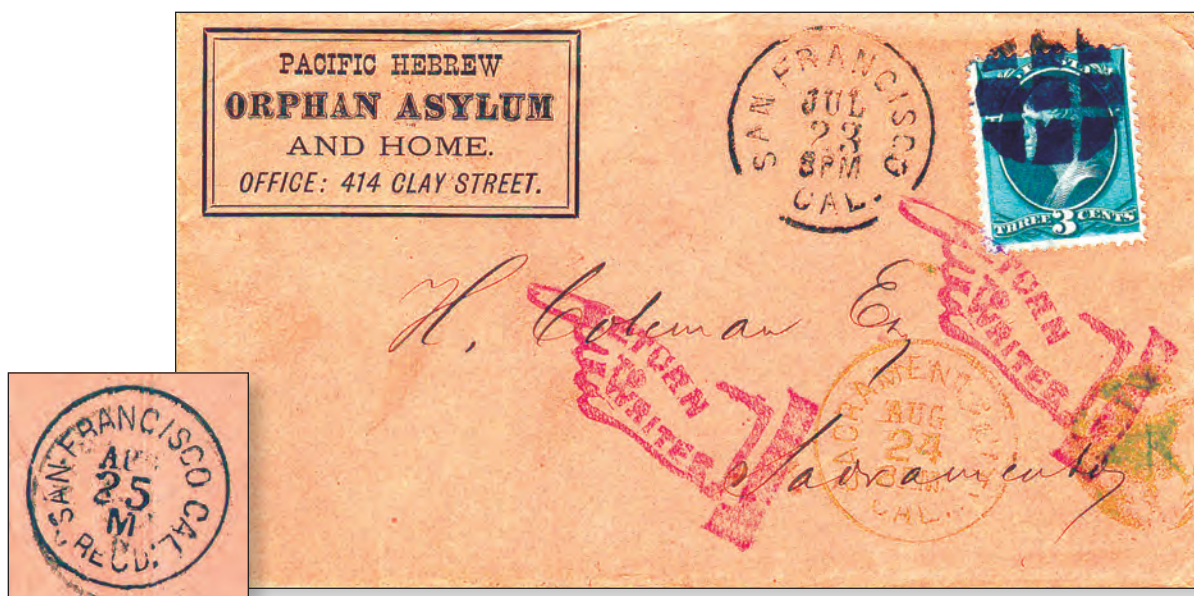


Figure 1a
Backstamp cancel
San Francisco

Figure 1
3¢ United States Bank Note stamp postmarked San Francisco July 23, 1890, stamp tied with grid cancel; lower right corner faint red Sacramento cancel August 24; back stamp San Francisco August 25; 2 pointing fingers "Return to Writer" markings

A few months ago I was lucky enough to obtain a very interesting cover which still contained its contents (Figure 1). This cover had been sent by the PACIFIC HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM AND HOME SOCIETY from San Francisco to Sacramento in July 1880, and was returned in August 1880 for an unknown reason. I think orphans belong to the poorest of the poor in our world, and it is highly interesting how urgently this society tried to obtain new supporting members in 1880.

MEMBERSHIP APPEAL

The history of the Jewish Home of San Francisco can be traced back to 1871 when the Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Home Society were incorporated "to found and maintain an asylum for orphan children" and "to establish and support a Home for aged and infirm Israelites." But nine years later the financial situation seemed to be desperate. Therefore the board of trustees printed a rousing appeal and sent it to probably all Jewish residents on the Pacific coast plus inland California. This document tells us some unpleasant facts about the local value of this Society in 1880 (Figure 2).

Though about 30,000 Jewish residents lived on the Pacific coast and probably knew about the existence of the Society only about 1,600 people supported it. The letter asks "*how anyone can consistently refuse to have his or her name subscribed on the roll of membership*" pointing to the monthly dues of 50 cents. This amounts to about \$12 nowadays. Also they appealed to the Jewish residents' honor: the document reminds the addressees of the characteristic charity among the Jewry.

Finally it is declared that not only male adults can become members but also women and children: "*The full usefulness of our Society in respect to the Home will be retarded*" is one of the concluding sentences, and the message is ended by earnestly entreating to send in the attached application (Figure 3). So much for this printed cry for help.

The addressee in Sacramento had not paid his monthly dues for 13 months. This is proven by the small enclosed document of July 23, 1880, signed by the secretary. The debtor was urgently requested to pay the amount of \$7.50 at once (Figure 4).

SOCIETY HISTORY

In 1872, the Society purchased a site at Silver and Mission in San Francisco where they constructed a rambling two-story wooden Victorian building. Shortly after its founding, the care for the aged was separated from that for orphans. In 1876, the orphanage settled in its first residence, on Divisadero Street and in 1891, opened its doors to twelve residents. The old wooden structure was replaced in 1923 with a red brick Roman-pillared building, which today remains the Home's main building. Over the years, with generous support from

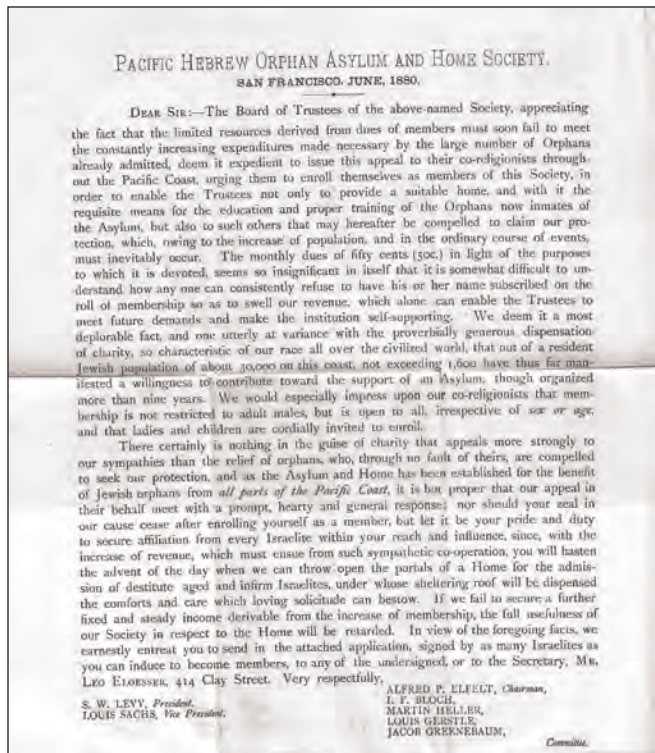


Figure 2
Appeal letter

Figure 3
Membership form

Figure 4
Dues notice

the community, the Home has enlarged and expanded its original facilities and services in response to the changing needs of elders and their families. A new wing was added in 1945; further expansion was completed in 1959. The 82-bed Koret Center was opened in 1984 to provide maximum medical and nursing care and rehabilitation. The Howard A. Friedman Pavilion, a 120-bed state-of-the-art skilled medical and nursing care facility, opened in 1995. The Home's newest addition, the Barbara & Richard Rosenberg Family Center, opened in October 2006.

Reference:

History of Jewish Home of San Francisco, <http://jhsf.org/about-history.htm>. ■

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Kibbutz To Zeppelin?

Jan Billion, Germany

When the Treaty of Versailles in September 1920 awarded Great Britain the Palestine Mandate there was a need for postage stamps. The postal authorities used the current “EEF” (Egyptian Expeditionary Force) postage stamps but overprinted them with the inscription of the name Palestine in Arabic, English and Hebrew. Later with the introduction of a new currency there



Figure 1

was a need for a new series of stamps with Holy Land themes. The Pictorial issue appeared on June 1, 1927. The high face value stamps such as the 250 mils are not easy to find on



Figure 2

Front of the Zeppelin cover, which arrived in Cairo before the airship “Graf Zeppelin” was set out on the return trip to Germany.

covers, but the 90 mils is a distinct rarity (Figure 1). The Figure 2 cover has the 90 mils along with a regular 10 mils stamp that the sender used on a special flight – The Graf Zeppelin!

SPECTACULAR JOURNEY

After the first flight in the fall of 1928, the Graf Zeppelin LZ 127 flight to the Orient was a slightly unlucky star for Egypt and Palestine. For Egypt, there was no overflight permission and for Palestine no landing permission. The Egypt flight was scheduled for April 9 to 13, 1931. It was to demonstrate the performance of the Zeppelin and the travel comfort of the airship.

Under the command of Hugo Eckener the Zeppelin took off from Friedrichshafen, Germany on April 9 at 6:10 and flew over the Mediterranean Sea. The following morning it arrived at the African coast near Benghazi, Libya at 5:15. The craft followed the coast to Alexandria, Egypt and then down the Nile River to Cairo. It passed over the pyramids and again approached the coast, before landing at the Cario Almara airfield on April 11 at 5:15. After a short stay it departed about 6:08 am via the Suez Canal towards Gaza. Jerusalem was reached at 10:00. After a trip to Nablus, the Zeppelin flew over the Sinai Peninsula returning to Cairo at 17:04.

COVER PREPARATION

The airship was not seen in the northern part of Palestine. It is assumed the public learned of the flight through the newspaper articles and radio news broadcasts. Isser Unger, the sender of the cover in Figure 2 lived in Kibbutz Heftziba which is located between Afula and Beit She'an (Beisan). Unger learned of the flight of LZ 127 over the Holy Land and prepared a preprinted cover of the forwarding agency Nettel & Schuster. The company is located in the North Bohemian town of Teplitz-Schönau (now Teplice), Czechoslovakia.

The Zeppelin flight offered an opportunity for a quick transportation of the cover to Europe, since airmail service to/from Palestine was not at the time directly to Czechoslovakia. Only a few kilometers away the kibbutz were post offices in Beit She'an and Ain Harod. Those offices did not appear suitable for the task. Instead, Unger traveled to Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee, about 40 km from his kibbutz. He added his address in Hebrew on the back of the preprinted envelope (Figure 3) and the postman in

Tiberias informed him that the postage for the Zeppelin flight cost 100 Egyptian mils. Unger franked the cover correctly with the current a 10 mils stamp and the very rarely used 90 mils pictorial stamp.

The cover bears on the front the handwritten note "Per Luftschiff Graf Zeppelin von Palestina via Cairo nach Friedrichshafen" (By airship Graf Zeppelin from Palestine via Cairo to Friedrichshafen). Also in the same handwriting was added the country name Czechoslovakia. Both additions are likely to have been added by the sender. Also the hand writing on the cover's front, "via aircraft ,Graf Zeppelin'!", was perhaps added by a postal official in Tiberias. The letter was given to the post office on April 9, 1931, probably hoping it would reach the Zeppelin somewhere in Palestine. As mentioned earlier, the airship appeared over Palestine on April 11, but it did not land, so a postal connection was not possible.

The machine cancellation (Figure 4) on the back shows that the cover went to Cairo and arrived there the morning of April 11, 1931 at 7 am (transit postmark). Since the Graf Zeppelin departed that day at 17:30 from Cairo for Friedrichshafen, the cover would have arrived in time for routing to the airship, providing the Zeppelin mail was received before departure time.

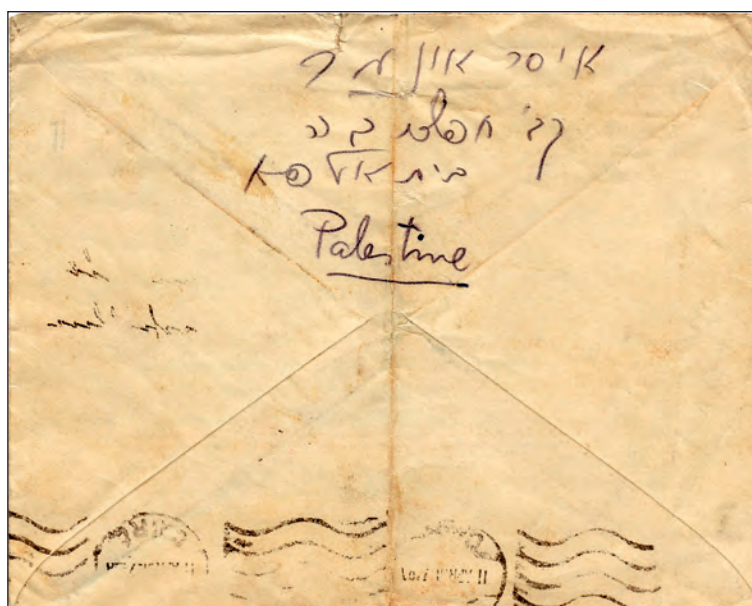


Figure 3
Address of Isser Unger on the back of the preprinted envelope.

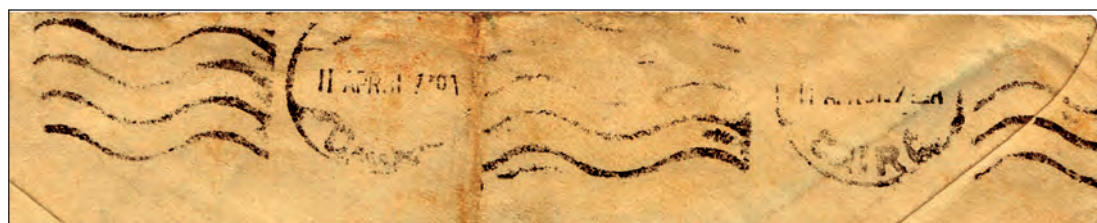


Figure 4
Blow-up and enhanced view of Cario machine cancel.

ARRIVAL POSTMARK OR NOT?

Whether the cover was actually transported on the Zeppelin flight from Cairo to Friedrichshafen, is the question. Between the Palestine and Egyptian post offices there was an agreement that no additional Zeppelin postal fees was charged. The Palestine post office had collected 100 mils for a letter which actually implies airmail transport. Normally a letter would have cost only 28 mils (13 mils foreign postage + 15 mils airmail surcharge to Germany). The Egyptian post had to transfer a part of the Zeppelin fees to Luftschiffbau Zeppelin in Friedrichshafen without recovering any costs from the Palestine Post or the sender.

"A cachet was not available to the Egyptian post to mark the return flight; however, the cover received upon arrival in Friedrichshafen an arrival postmark," explains Zeppelin expert Dieter Leder. In the manual **The Orient trip – The Egypt LZ 127 – Graf Zeppelin** by Fred F. Blau and Cyril Deighton it is stated that part of the Egyptian post carried on the return trip, had no arrival postmark applied in Friedrichshafen. The Palestine postage of 100 mils could be considered an indication the cover was on the flight.

Whether the cover was carried on the Zeppelin's return flight from Cairo to Europe or by ship across the Mediterranean Sea and overland to Czechoslovakia, will probably never be known. "Because in Aerophilately those covers are considered collectible, even if it was never in the air, but was prepared for air mail transport. I believe the letter is absolutely collectable and worthy to exhibit" adds Dieter Leder. "In a special collection of the Egypt flight, a cover with the appropriate description and knowledge of the flight by the exhibitor is more than justified."

90 MILS STAMP USAGE

There is no doubt that the rare franking of 90 mils gives the cover a potentially unique character. The postage stamp with the theme "Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee," released on August 14, 1927 as part of the so-called Pictorial issue, was actually a value for which there was little need. Therefore, it was withdrawn from sale on January 6, 1932. Despite the relatively short time of availability, the authorities decided to make two printings of 28,000 and 31,600 pieces. Within the Pictorials series, the 90 mils either mint or used is by far the most expensive value. The **Michel Catalog Middle East 2013** lists mint

and used copies at 120€. The philatelic market situation for loose copies reflects this valuation.

While used copies are always available, the 90 mils is extremely rare on covers. The author estimates that there are only a few dozen which were used mostly on parcel cards or parcel card cutouts. The few known covers are mostly of a philatelic origin. The use of the stamp on this cover should be considered legitimate based on the somewhat unsightly opening with scissors on the left side.

The author would like to thank Dieter Leder for his assessment and for providing additional information and Jay Levinson for the translation of the sender's Hebrew address. ■



Figure 5

ISRAEL					ISRAEL				
YEAR	MINT	TAB	USED	FDC	YEAR	MINT	TAB	USED	FDC
1948.....	370.00	—	149.95	—	1981.....	10.95	12.95	8.95	19.95
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					

*Available in Official Israel Album \$7.95 additional.

TERMS: cash or check with order. Mint & Tabs are NH, VF. Price includes airmails & regular souvenir sheets (except used & FDC's). Orders add \$3.95 for P & H. Also available: shts., shtlets, biklets, postal stationery, intern'l reply coupons & specialty items. Insurance or Registration extra. Also available: U.S., U.N., Trust Territories and Ghana Lists. Prices subject to change without notice.

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The London Forwarding Office

Dr. Josef Wallach, Rehovot, Israel

Part 1, Winter 2014, pp 43-45, Par 5, Spring 2014, pp. 42-43

HAND ADDRESS OUTER ENVELOPE

Covers mailed to the London forwarding office contained envelopes addressed to the final destinations, without postal stamps affixed, but included 2 IRCs (international reply coupons). The external envelopes were addressed to "The Manager (or Head) Post Office, King Edward Street, LONDON," with multiple and sometimes amusing variants of the above address. The senders of these letters to Arab countries are known from the Gaza Strip, Sinai, the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Israel.



Figure 1

Reverse: Israeli West Bank postal address, Alaroup i.e. Al Aroub Camp, Hebron. It was against the regulations to specify Israel West Bank.



Figure 2

Sent to Department which deals with 3rd country mail "Foreign Section". There is an arrival postmark on the reverse.



Figure 3

Return address is old city Jerusalem.



Figure 4

Registered cover from Israel proper not the Territories.



Figure 5

Cover posted at the town of YAMIT - SINAI, December 1979. Following the signing of the 1979 peace treaty with Egypt, Yamit was evacuated and destroyed in April 1982.



Figure 6

Registered cover mailed from EL-ARISH (SINAI) with Gaza 3 transit postmark.

PRINTED EXTERNAL ENVELOPES

Shrewd entrepreneurs in the Gaza Strip issued pre-printed envelopes addressed to "The Manager (or Head) Post Office, King Edward Street, LONDON EC1, England (or UK)" address, into which the final-destination letter and 2 IRCs were placed. There were also "address writers," especially in the Rafah area, who sold hand written envelopes with the London address. More than 15 different envelope types are known, as well as several pre-printed envelopes addressed to: The Post Manager, Nicosia, Cyprus.



Figure 7

Pre-printed envelope sent from Gaza.



Figure 8

Pre-printed registered envelope sent from Al Nuseirat (camp in Gaza).



Figure 9

Rubber stamped envelope addressed to London sent from El-Mughazi camp, Gaza.



Figure 10

Prepared by professional "Address Writer."

to be continued

The Holy Land

An Intersection of Faiths and Sacredness

Jesse I. Spector M.D. and Edwin Helitzer D.M.D., Berkshire Hills Club

We Holy Land philatelists share a passion for not only the philately of the Middle East, but for its intriguing history as well. The land's perpetual tensions are manifold, whether the result of its strategic location, its geopolitics or competition among various faiths for hegemony over its sacred sites. Having come into possession of two United States postcards sent to an American minister on a tour of the Holy Land in 1914, we were again reminded of this manifest intersection of faiths at the physical junction of Africa, Asia and Europe.

The mailings also aroused our curiosity as to who the recipient might be. With millions having undertaken a similar pilgrimage, one individual vignette might not prove any more engaging than countless others. Then again, perhaps there was much to be learned from this search. Finally, were we to embark on the task, there remained the inconsequential issue of finding our protagonist a century later.

POST CARDS

The fact that the journey of Reverend Charles E. Fultz occurred exactly a century ago, almost to the day, seemed to convey a sign that a story might indeed be found if we but pursued the investigation. And that story did indeed materialize. Let us then introduce you to Reverend Fultz and his two-month pilgrimage to the Holy Land- an area whose geographic boundaries remain contentious, varying in degrees by emotional and physical attachment



Figures 1-2
Post cards from
Washington, D.C. to
American Consulate,
Jerusalem

to the sites sacred to different faiths. For Reverend Fultz this would include places intrinsic to events unfolding in the Old and New Testament, stretching from Egypt to Syria to Constantinople. And, by the by, did we mention that the reverend's pilgrimage was the outcome of a contest he won with over 1.3 million votes?

Our two post cards were mailed from Washington, D.C. in early July 1914, five weeks before the onset of World War I. Figure 1 is a novelty card in the shape of a baggage tag sent to Reverend Charles E. Fultz, in care of the American Consulate in Jerusalem. It was posted on July 6, 1914 utilizing a 1912-1914 regular issue 2-cent Washington stamp. The obverse contains a pithy

humorous poem and a bon voyage greeting from a Dorothy Crews. A rectangular blue receiving stamp applied by the American Consulate in Jerusalem indicates receipt on July 25, 1914.

A second post card (Figure 2) mailed to Reverend Fultz on July 7, 1914 from a Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cooper was received at the American Consulate a day after the arrival of Dorothy Crews' card. Postage, cancellation and rectangular consulate receipt stamp are essentially identical for both post cards.

THE REVEREND CHARLES E. FULTZ, D.D.

Granted, while our initial thoughts on these cards were but a guess, they did indeed prove correct—bringing to life Reverend Charles E. Fultz, D.D., spiritual leader of the United Brethren Church of Washington, D.C. and Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren Church. Reverend Fultz (Figure 3) was born January 28, 1861 in York, Pennsylvania. He married Lydia Franklin Cooper, also of Pennsylvania, in 1883, and the couple would spawn three daughters and a son over a seven-year span between 1884 and 1891. Based on our assessment of census and newspaper clippings, the oldest child, Edna, apparently did not survive to adulthood.

Charles Fultz was ordained in 1897 and would serve in but three pastorates in his ministerial career: Greencastle, Pennsylvania, 1897–1899, Otterbein Memorial Church in Baltimore, Maryland, 1899–1908, and Memorial United Brethren Church in Washington, D.C. from 1908–1925. He would then be elevated to the Superintendency of the United Brethren Church Pennsylvania Conference where he served until retirement in early October 1931. We quote a few lines from a 1928 historical sketch from the Memorial United Brethren Church to give insight into the character of our reverend: “He has built for himself in this city not so much a monument of material things as a spiritual structure that will not only endure, but shall grow to proportions that none of us may now dream of. In this gigantic task it goes without saying that his success is assured.”¹

THE REVEREND CHARLES E. FULTZ, D.D.

Well then, Reverend Fultz's endeavors from early-on in his career were not only respected and admired, but would lead to his becoming the leading vote getter in what was, to say the least, a most extraordinary contest



Figure 3

The Reverend Charles E. Fultz, D.D (center, large image) on The Washington Post front piece of winners of the Holy Land contest..

created by The Washington Post in 1914. In an open, at large election of all congregants of Washington's churches the fifteen ministers obtaining the most votes were to participate in a tour of the Holy Land as guests of the newspaper! Figure 3 shows the Post's front piece pertaining to the outcome of the contest, with brief biographies and statements by the winners, as well as the detailed itinerary, which included travel to Rome, Egypt, Ottoman Palestine, Syria and Istanbul. Our Reverend Fultz's impressive photograph is front and center, below which is an article describing his leading the contest with over 1.3 million votes. In subsequent biographies he was noted to be Washington's favorite minister. The contestants repeatedly mention the fairness of the contest and that “no tricks” were involved.

On close reading of the itinerary one cannot help but be impressed, if not overwhelmed by the breath and scope of this tour. Considering the frenetic travel experience common to most in our contemporary lives a century later, a trip of this magnitude would be a most uncommon venture.



Figure 4
Austro-Hungarian Steamship Kaiser Franz Joseph

Reverend Fultz obtained his passport on June 24, 1914 and departed New York auspiciously on Independence Day, Saturday, July 4, 1914; but, interestingly, on an Austro-Hungarian Line steamship, the Kaiser Franz Joseph (Figure 4). Despite the outbreak of European hostilities a month later, the pilgrimage proved a tremendous success. Reverend Fultz returned to the United States on the S.S. D'Italia, arriving in New York on September 15, 1914, as noted in the arriving passenger manifest. A newspaper clipping months later reports that the reverend had by then given nine lectures detailing his experiences on the tour.

EPILOGUE

The Reverend Fultz lived a peripatetic life when we consider that during his ministry in Washington he gave sermons numbering into the thousands, received 1,780 persons into the church and baptized 1,547 individuals. He spoke to Congressional committees on subjects as varied as obtaining land for a school playground to improving workers' benefits, particularly for the many printers who made up a substantial segment of his congregation. He was also admired for the great sense of patriotism that infused many of his sermons. Reverend Charles E. Fultz, D.D. died on October 24, 1931 following surgery for gallstones and appendicitis- just two weeks after retiring from his ecclesiastical post. He rests for the ages in Pine Grove United Methodist Church Cemetery, Rayville, Maryland. His wife, Lydia, would survive him for another two decades, passing away in 1951.

The "Holy Land" means various things to people of different faiths. In Judaism it is the Land of Israel, as described in the Old Testament, and depicted in this 1759 map (Figure 5). As defined by Christians and

Muslims it refers to area between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea, overlapping our map and including holy sites described in the New Testament and Koran respectively. The permutations extend far beyond the arbitrary physical boundaries; but the unifying existential commonality is the sacredness which each of the religions attributes to this mystical space on our planet. We conclude with a personal observation that, regardless of ones religious persuasions, or not, setting ones feet down in the Holy Land is undeniably a moving, palpable experience of tremendous breath. If you haven't yet...consider it. Trust us on this one.

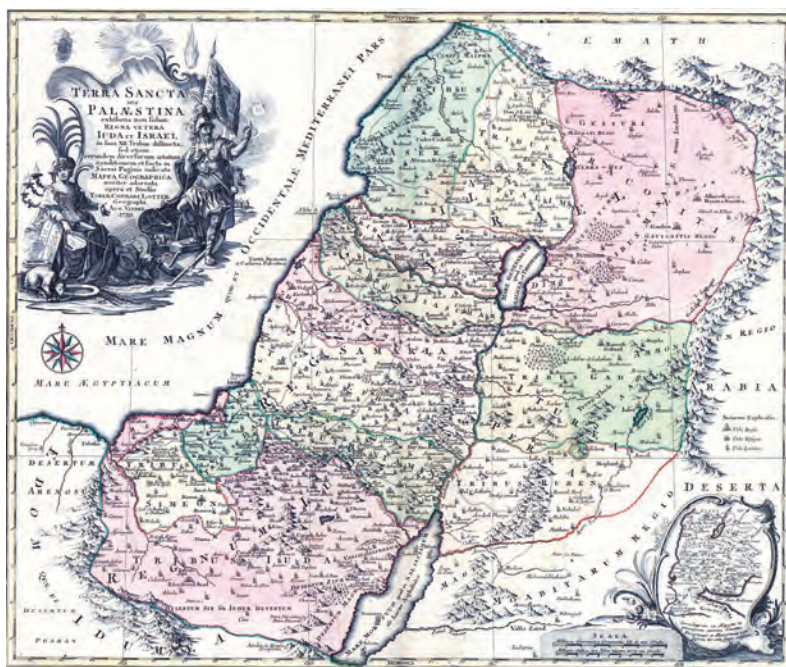


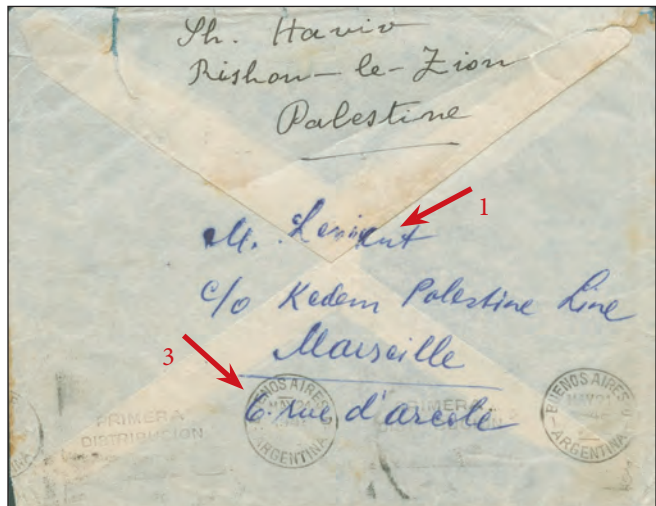
Figure 5
The Land of Israel, 1759 map

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3. What is this Holy Land, <http://www.seetheholyland.net/what-is-this-holy-land/>. ■

Outgoing Courier Cover

Ed Kroft, Vancouver, Canada



Outgoing courier cover originated in Rishon Le Zion, Haviv family correspondence addressed to Z. Haviv c/o Zionist Federation Argentina, carried by the courier on board the S.S. Kedma leaving Haifa 6 May 1948 arriving Marseille 11 May 1948, handed over to the Kedem Palestine Line for onward mailing, (their address on back) (No. 1).

o - o - o - o

NEWLY DISCOVERED SEMI-OFFICIAL CANCEL FROM

The 21st Zionist Congress

Robert J. Cohen, Bronx, NY

Dr. Riemer in his monograph on the **Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses** recorded only one semi-official cancel for the 21st Zionist Congress in 1939. Figure 98 in Dr. Riemer's monograph illustrates a wrapper with a PP (Postage Paid) semi official cancel with the words 21e CONGRES SIONISTE GENEVA. This was a single devise.

I found a cover with a unrecorded two line cancel with the words "21e CONGRES SIONISTE GENEVA". The cancel is in red and is in a completely different size and

font than the PP cancel. The cover was sent to England and returned to Geneva with a censor label on the left. The 21st Congress was the last Zionist Congress until the end of World War II and the Holocaust. ■



Palestine POW Camps

Larry Nelson, Mantoloking, NJ

POW LETTER SHEETS

In response to Rabbi Goldstone's request for information on POWs in Palestine (Summer 2014, page 4), I have attached two scans of my Palestine POW covers (Figures 1-2, 3-4).



Figure 1

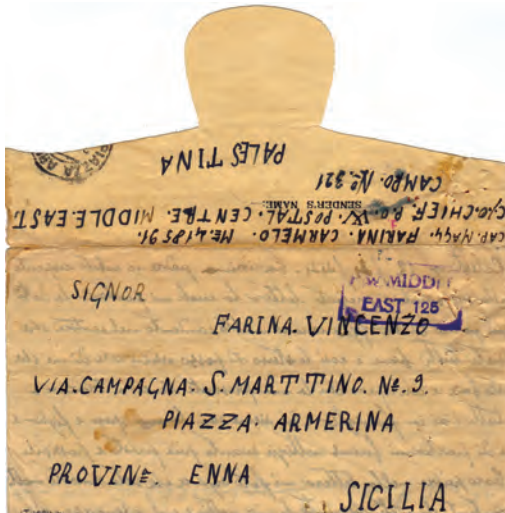


Figure 2

The letter sheet (Figures 1, 2) is similar to the Figure 2 in the Rabbi Goldstone article. It has a printer code of "1021/GHQP/30,000 Pads/6-42" which means that 30,000 letter sheets were printed in June 1942. The letter sheet was censored in the Camp on 16 APR 1944 and received in "SICILIA" on 24.5.44.



Figure 3

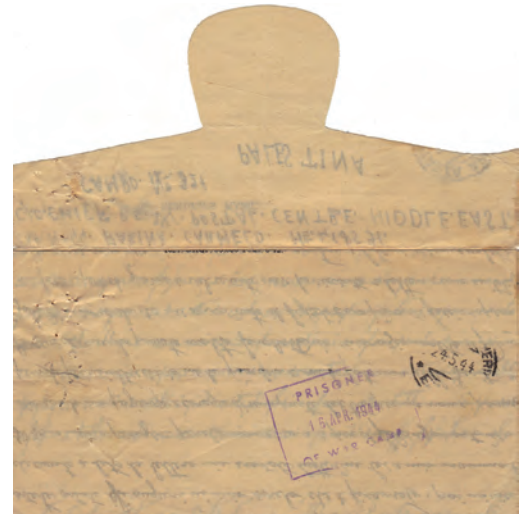


Figure 4

The Figures 3, 4 letter sheet was sent to Palestine 11.9.42 and was censored by both the Italians and the British. The censor tape on the left side of the letter sheet in Figure 3 is not common.

POW CAMPS IN PALESTINE

I have also attached page 37 from Giorgio Migliavacca's book **Italian POWs and Internees in Africa** (ed 2, 1983) which lists the various Camps in Palestine. I hope this helps. (see next page).

CIVILIAN INTERNEES CAMPS

Acri	Latrun camp No 1
Jaffa	Wilhelma, settlement
New House Casa Nuova	No 5
Tantour No 19	Sarona, settl. No 4
Qubein Beck / Emmaus	Jerusalem "Scourging Camp" No 6
Jericho	Perimeter settlements No
Caifa No 5	10; 12; 13 and Tantour
Rafat	No 19
Betlehaem	
Jerusalem No 9	

P.O.W CAMPS

Camp No 321 (Latrun)
Camp No 322
Camp No 179
administered by Camp No 321

HOSPITALS FOR POWs

No 12 at Sarafant Garison No 23
No 13 Bir Yacov
No 21. ■

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USS Hyman G. Rickover

Phil Schreiber, Highland Park, NJ



On December 14, 2006 at Norfolk VA a pictorial postmark was issued commemorating the "Deactivation of the USS HYMAN G. RICKOVER," a nuclear submarine that had been in service since 1984. Deactivation refers to the preliminary process to decommissioning, or actual removal from naval service. The deactivation process is the removal of the nuclear propulsion components of the submarine.

Named after Hyman George Rickover who has been called the father of the nuclear submarine in recognition for his long struggle and success in his efforts to harness nuclear power for what was to become the key strategic naval weapon, Rickover was one of the longest serving admirals in the US. Navy. One of his final requests is that he be buried at Arlington National Cemetery with a Jewish funeral.

Although the quantity of Jews attending the Naval Academy at Annapolis, or even making a career of the navy is not large, their qualitative service is profound, as exemplified not only by Rickover, but also by Albert Abraham Michelson who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1907. It was because of Michelson's work in measuring the speed of light, that Albert Einstein was able to determine the formula $E=mc^2$ for nuclear power which led to Rickover's success in developing the nuclear submarine. It was the nuclear submarine that replaced the navy's battleship as the foremost naval weapon.

The USS HYMAN G. RICKOVER was not the only naval vessel named after a Jew. A navy hydrographic research ship was named after Michelson as were many other warships with such names as Bronstein, Silverstein, Hyman, Levy, Weiss And Israel. ■

Jewish Women Resistance Fighters

Gene Eisen, Raleigh, NC



Figure 1
FDC issued by Poland on April 21, 2013 to commemorate
the 70th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising¹

The Polish Post issued a beautiful stylized Star of David flower on a stamp (Scott 4076) and a first day cover (FDC) cachet to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising (Figure 1), the 1943 act of Jewish resistance that arose within the Warsaw Ghetto in German-occupied Poland during World War II. The heroic Jews fought against Nazi Germany's final effort to transport the remaining Ghetto population to certain death in concentration camps. The most significant part of the rebellion took place from April 19 to May 16. The Nazis crushed the rebellion and liquidated the Ghetto, but not without suffering significant losses. It was the largest single revolt by Jews during World War II¹.

WOMEN IDENTIFIED

The FDC features a photo of two Jewish women resistance fighters who were captured during the uprising. The woman on the right is identified as Malka Zdrojewicz. A photo of Malka, taken in 1937, in happier days, was from Yad Vashem files (Figure 2).² The photo on the FDC was taken from the *Stroop Report*³ prepared by Jürgen Stroop for Heinrich Himmler, which was commissioned by Friedrich-Wilhelm Krüger, a high-ranking SS officer. The photo on the FDC deleted a third woman, as can be seen by the picture on the title page of a book of photographs from the *Stroop Report* (Figure 3).³ The caption on the original photo was “Women of the *He-halutz* movement, captured with weapons.” *He-halutz* or *Hechalutz* (pioneer) was an important Zionist youth organization.³

Malka survived her capture, and years later, she recalled the circumstances behind the taking of the photograph: “We went to a neutral place in the ghetto area and climbed down into the underground sewers. Through them, we girls used to carry arms into the ghetto; we hid them in our boots. During the ghetto uprising, we hurled Molotov cocktails at the Germans. After the suppression of the uprising, we went into hiding, taking refuge in an underground shelter where a large quantity of arms was piled up. But the Germans detected us and forced us out. I happened to be there with Rachela and Bluma Wyszogrodzka (and that is how they took our pictures). Rachela and I, together with the others, were driven to an *Umschlagplatz*. They later took us to Majdanek from there.”²⁴

MAJDANEK EXTERMINATION CAMP

The notorious Majdanek extermination camp, located near Lublin, Poland, operated from Oct. 1, 1941 to July 22, 1944 (Figure 4). The camp was liberated nearly intact by the Soviet Army⁵. Figure 5 shows a memorial sculpture at Majdanek on a stamp issued by East Germany (August 26, 1980).

It is not clear why one of the Wyszogrodzka sisters pictured on the FDC is not identified, nor why the second sister was deleted from the FDC. Malka survived Majdanek and moved to Palestine in 1946, where she married (taking her husband's name of Hornstein), and had four children. In Jerusalem in July 1967 she recorded her wartime experiences (Source: Yad Vashem



Figure 2
Malka Zdrojewicz Horenstein, 1937
(Yad Vashem.Org)²



Figure 3
Title page of a book containing photographs from the *Stroop Report*,³ with photo of Malka Zdrojewicz (right) and the Wyszogrodzka sisters.



Figure 4
Majdanek Extermination Camp



Figure 5
Majdanek memorial on East German stamp.

continued on page 33

Hermann Schapira

Joseph Weintrob, Norfolk VA

Dr. Zvi Hermann Schapira (1840-1898) was a Russian Mathematician and Zionist and the first to suggest the idea of founding a Jewish National Fund to buy land in Palestine. Born in a small town in Lithuania and educated in the Rabbinate but studied mathematics and physics. He was a life long student of Hebrew literature and an ardent Zionist adhering from the start to the Basel program (i.e. The establishment of a home for the Jewish people in Palestine secured under public law). In 1884 Schapira suggested the idea of founding the Jewish National Fund (JNF) in order to acquire land in Palestine. He voiced his opinion in the First Zionist Congress in 1897 but it was only realized 4 years later after he had died. See more in Wikipedia.

The following are JNF stamps depicting Dr. Schapira from my collection.

HEAD OFFICE IN THE HAGUE 1916 Pioneers of Zionism



Figure 1
Hermann Schapira bottom
row, left stamp

VAAD HAARTZI - 1939



Figure 2

GERMANY PRESIDENTS OF THE JNF 1945



Figure 4
Hermann Schapira left stamp

MEN OF THE JNF - 1940



Figure 3

ARGENTINA ZIONIST PERSONALITIES - 1953



Figure 5

POLAND PERSONALITIES 1927



Figure 3





Figure 6



Figure 8

Teacher's Council sheet; Schapira in row 4, right most column (red arrow). ■

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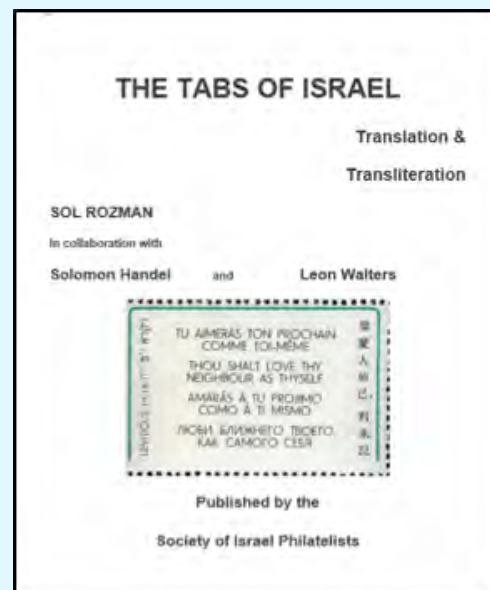
ED FUND NEW PUBLICATION

Tabs of Israel

Sol Rozman in collaboration with Solomon Handel and Leon Walters

The tabs attached to the bottom or side row of stamps on a sheet are described herein. The translations or transliterations of these tabs carry a legend or message, or the significance of the issue. This book has just been revised book; the black and white images of the depicted stamps have been replaced with color images.

Price: \$3.50 plus shipping and handling.



O - O - O - O

continued from page 31

Bulletin, Jerusalem, No. 22, May 1968, pp. 3739)⁴. I was not able to uncover the fate of the Wyszogrodzka sisters.

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Israel Bar Association Revenue Stamps

Arthur Harris, Boca Raton, Florida



Figure 1

The Israel Bar Association (Lishkat Orchei HaDin) revenue stamps, had their beginnings as early as 1948 as seen in this portion of a Power of Attorney document with first revenue series stamps and the 250 mils stamp of the Tel Aviv Organization of Jewish Lawyers (Figure 1).



Figure 2

According to Wallerstein catalogue, **Palestine and Israel Self Adhesive Stamps 1987**, pp. 248-250, the Israel Bar Association first series of revenue stamps were issued between 1958 and 1971. This first series, all in 1 IL denominations (Figure 2), of which there are at least 12 colors, were used by the attorney on different documents such as powers of attorney, wills, notary documents and real estate contracts.

A second series (Figure 3), with at least three different colors, was in 2 IL denominations and were either perforated or rouletted.



Figure 3

The Israel Bar Association was established in 1961 as an autonomous statutory entity in order to incorporate the lawyers in Israel and to ensure the standard and integrity of the legal profession.

In the early 1970s a new series (Figure 4) began to appear with a totally new design. This series has both regular perforations and rouletted ones. Wallerstein lists eight values in this series. There may be additional unrecorded values in addition to the red 6/1 IL.



Figure 4



Figure 5

As with other revenue issues, there are errors that have occurred (Figure 5) with missing values or inverted paper when originally printed.

With the high inflation rate and the change in currency, the third series was replaced with shekel denominations. Wallerstein lists only one value of 150 shekels in two different colors. There are additional values as seen in Figures 6, 7 including a 1/7 overprint.

Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

When the currency changed again in 1986, the last series in NIS denominations started appearing (Figure 8). Wallerstein lists only the 0.15 value. There are other values as well as seen in the 1 NIS gutter pair.

Additional documents showing the usage of the first and third series stamps are shown in Figures 9, 10. Any comments, additional information or scans of unlisted values/errors would be appreciated. My e-mail address is: arthurhythec@gmail.com. ■

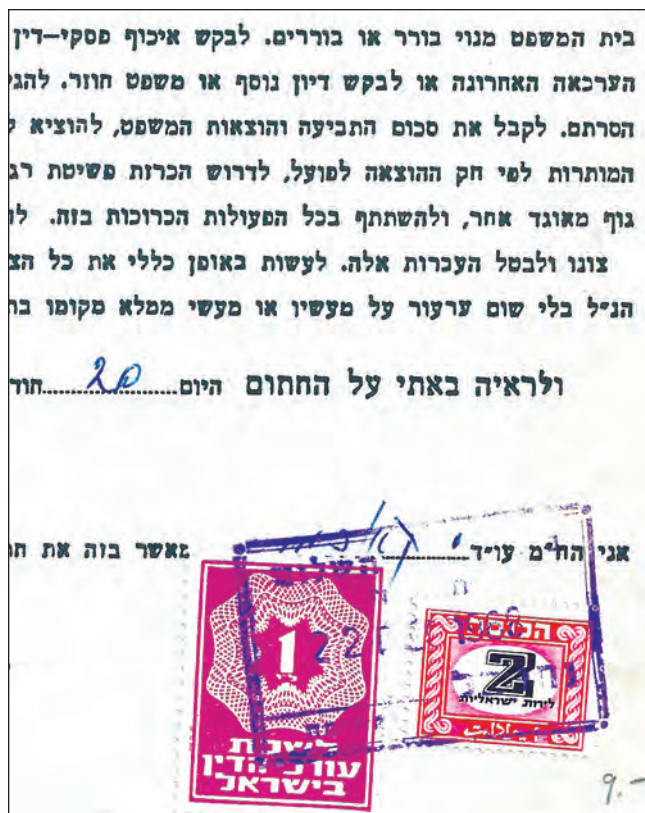


Figure 9



Figure 10

Israel Self Adhesive Stamps

1996 - 2005

Adam Caplan, Cameron Park CA



Figure 1

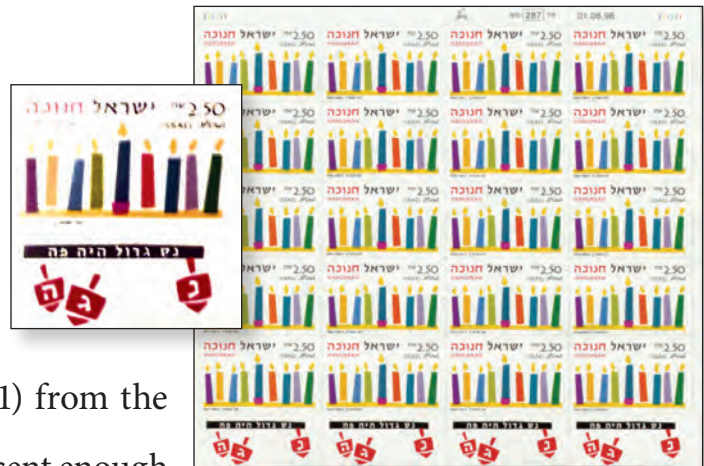


Figure 2

It started with Bulletin #541 (Figure 1) from the Israel Postal Authority. It was an innocent enough start, a single joint issue with the United States for a

Hanukkah stamp. The stamp, a 2.50 NIS stamp issued on October 22, 1996 was the first of its kind in Israel — a self adhesive stamp (figure 2). It was printed, according to the printing date in the upper right had corner, on 8/1/96. The pane of 20 contains only 4 tabs. I don't recall any great fanfare over this stamp at the time, and it took over two years year before the next self adhesive stamp was issued in Israel. This is the one that started it all.

2ND ISSUE

Bulletin 590 describes the second self adhesive issue as Israel's National Flag (Stand-by Stamps) (Figure 3). These stamps are a completely different format than the Hanukkah stamps, a pane of 40 this time, with the much smaller stamps no longer touching each other. The "tab" being a blank white strip across the entire bottom of the pane of stamps, rather than individually associated with a stamp (Figure 4).



Figure 3

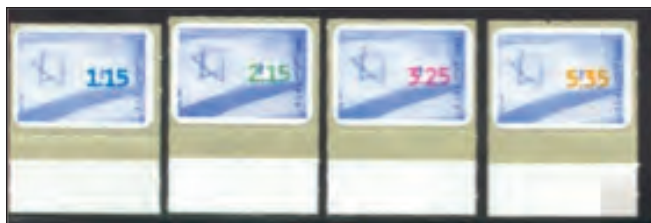


Figure 4

The four stamp set each have the denomination in a different color:

- blue for the 1.15 NIS,
- green for the 2.15,
- magenta for the 3.25, and
- orange for the 5.35.

These stamps were printed on 11/18/98 and rushed out to the public 6 days later on 11/24/98. There was a printers strike going on, and the supplies of stamps must have been running extremely low.

BOOKLET ISSUES

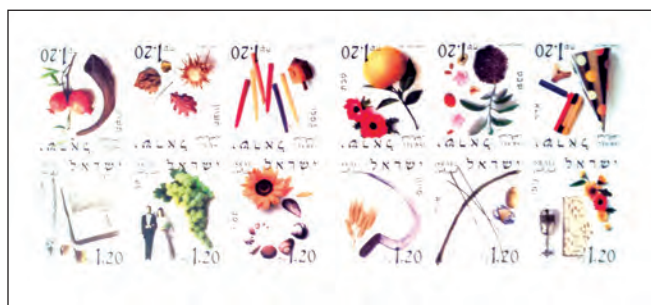


Figure 5

It would take until February 24, 2002 for Israel to issue its next self adhesive stamp (Figure 5). Only this time, instead of a unique design, it was the booklet format for the Months of the Year stamp that was issued in traditional water activated gum version the same day as the self adhesive stamp. Both sheets have 2 rows of 6 stamps, but the self adhesive version has no tabs.

In addition, the booklet version was reprinted in 2003 on non phosphor paper. The reprint was first sold on August 1, 2003. The backing cover of the booklet has the year of issue printed on it, so it is easy to tell the difference between the two when intact.

This started a trend, as the next self adhesive stamps issued were also reprints of definitive stamps in booklet format. The Hyacinth booklet was issued on November 4, 2003. The original stamp was issued in 1999, but was

reprinted several times. There were two printings of this booklet, a Holland print and a Jerusalem print. Both booklets had 20 stamps, arranged in 2 panes of 10, with each pane having 2 rows of 5 stamps (Figure 6).



Figure 6

MITZPE REVIVIM STAMP

It would take another two years until the next self adhesive stamp was issued. This time it was the Mitzpe Revivim stamp from the Historic Buildings series. This is the 2.20 NIS value (Figure 7).

The booklet was issued on June 7, 2005. This time, the booklet of twelve stamps included two panes of 6, with the panes being in a tete-beche arrangement.

There are 2 different versions of this booklet. The differences are with the phosphor. There is a 3 line version and an 8 line version. It does not appear possible to tell if an individual stamp was from a particular sheet, but you can clearly see the difference between the 2 when looking at the complete sheet.



Figure 7

GAGEA COMMUTAE STAMP



Figure 8

It was just 5 months later when the next self adhesive booklet came out. On November 30, 2005 the Gagea Commutae stamp was printed as a self adhesive booklet. This time, there were multiple versions of the booklet released over the next two years. Once again, the booklets were of 20 stamps each, in the same 2 panes of 10. The major differences between the various versions are on the back cover of the booklets. There are versions

with and without a barcode, as well as with the Israel Postal Authority logo and the Israel Post logo. The Israel post logo is seen in both a large and a small version. There are also differences in the phosphor on the stamps, but that is not as obvious.

Editor note: This is an introduction to Israel Self Adhesive stamps. Anyone wanting additional information should contact the author at e-mail: adam.caplan@intel.com. ■



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Passed By Censor - Jerusalem

Gary Theodore, West Long Branch, NJ
Palestine Study Group



Figure 1

INTRODUCTION

The start of World War II on September 1, 1939 had a direct and immediate impact on many aspects of Palestine postal history. In the mid-1920s the cancellation of mail by way of an automatic cancelling machine was introduced to reduce the load of work in the major Palestine post offices. These machines handled bulk mail and made cancelling faster.

The first type of these machine cancelers was introduced in the mid-1920's and had five wavy lines and two heads.

In E. Glassman's book, **Mandate Jerusalem Postmarks 1917-1948** he writes that in 1939 a new cancel type appeared with a "1" in brackets in the bottom section of the cancel. The earliest known date of its use was on 12 August 1939 and the latest was on 6 October 1939 (5 weeks after the start of the war). Figure 1 shows a machine cancelled cover to the United States from Jerusalem with a date of 18 August 1939.

MODIFIED CANCELLATION

Shortly after September 1, 1939 this cancel was modified to include the words, which appear in block letters, and on three lines "PASSED BY CENSOR JERUSALEM." Glassman states that this was used almost exclusively on incoming mail and known examples are struck on the back of the envelope. The earliest known date of its use is 11 October 1939 (5 days after latest date for the above discussed cancel) and the latest date is 29 October 1939.

Figure 2 shows a charity cover from New York City to Jerusalem. It was canceled 27 September 1939 and has an arrival cancel in Jerusalem on 19 October 1939. This cover has the censor cancel on the rear (Figures 3,4).

FRONT CANCELLATION

Figure 5 shows a charity cover from Vineland, New Jersey to Jerusalem, dated 11 September 1939. It was cancelled in Jerusalem on 18 October 1939 and the



Figure 2



Figures 3, 4



Figure 5

cancel is on the front (red arrow). This was probably reversed in the bundle of covers fed into the machine.

This cancel seems to have been used for only 18 days. It may be assumed that by the end of October 1939 all incoming mail was censored with the resulting use of censor labels or rubber stamped cachets. The use of all machine cancels in Palestine continued until 1948.

Glassman states that approximately 25 covers with the "Passed By Censor Jerusalem" were known when he published his monograph in 2002. If you have any unusual examples of this cancel or if you have earlier or later dates please contact me so I can do a follow-up article.

Reference

1. E. Glassman, *Mandate Jerusalem Postmarks 1917-1948*, 2002, pages 42-45.

Acknowledgment I would like to thank Nathan Zankel for providing the covers used in this article and his assistance. ■

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Hulah Valley

Moshe Kol Kalman, Kibbutz Hahav, Israel

BRIEF BACKGROUND

The Hulah Valley is an agricultural region in northern Israel with abundant fresh water. It is an important stopping site for birds migrating along the Syrian-African Rift Valley between Africa, Europe and Asia. Lake Hulah, the Biblical Lake Meron and its surrounding swamps were drained in 1950's as an attempt to alter the environment to suit agricultural needs. With time it became evident that the benefits from transforming the "wasteland" of Lake Hulah and its swamps were limited, thus a small section of the former lake and swamp region was recently flooded in an attempt to prevent further soil deterioration and to revive the nearly extinct ecosystem.

The Hulah Valley lies within the northern part of the Syrian Rift Valley at an elevation of about 70 meters above sea level. On both sides of the valley are steep slopes, the Golan Heights to the east and the Upper Galilee's Naftali mountains to the west rise to 400 to 900 meters above sea level.

The Hulah Valley has a Mediterranean climate of hot dry summers and cool rainy winters. The annual rainfall varies greatly between different parts of the valley and ranges from about 400 mm in the south of the valley and up to 800 mm in the north of the valley. The wind is dominated by regional patterns in the winter with occasional strong north-easterly wind storms known in Arabic "Sharkiyah."

LAKE'S NAMES

Lake Hulah was historically referred to by several different names, the Egyptians called the lake "Samchuna," while the Hebrew Bible records it as "Meron," the historian Flavius Josephus called it "Semechonitis," while in the Talmud it is called "Yam Sumchi" (Sea of Sumchi). Currently the lake is called

HULAH PROJECT JNF LABELS



Figure 1

1939 Construction and Defense Series
(Issue of the Vaad HaArtai)

Hulah Survey - Marks the 5th anniversary of the Jewish concession in the Hulah swamps. Inscribed "Survey of the Hulah." Rochlin 509.



Figure 2

1952 Hulah Project Issue

Marks the drainage of the Hulah marshes. Inscribed "Hulah Project, 5702," Rochlin 1407.



Figure 3

1954 Hulah Project Issue

Another issue marking the drainage of the Hulah swamps. Inscribed "Hulah Project." Rochlin 1458.

“Buheirat el Hulah” in Arabic and “Agam ha-Hulah” in Hebrew.

RECENT HISTORY

Prior to the drainage in the 1950's Lake Hulah was 5.3 Kilometers long and 4.4 Kilometers wide, extending over 12-14 square kilometers, it was about one and a half meters deep in summer and three meters deep in winter.

The traditional crops were rice (as early as the Hellenistic period) and cotton, sugar cane, sorghum and maze brought by the Arabs. The first modern Jewish settlement in the Hulah Valley, Yesod HaMa'ala on the western shore of the lake was established in 1883 during the First Aliyah, by 1948 there were 12 Jewish and 23 Arab settlements in the Hulah Valley. Following the establishment of Israel and the 1948 Arab-Israeli War; the Arab inhabitants fled the valley to neighboring Arab countries.

HULAH DRAINAGE PROJECT

The draining operations carried out by the Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel began in 1951 and were completed by 1958. Two main engineering operations, the deepening and widening of the Jordan River downstream was completed and two newly dug peripheral canals diverting the Jordan at the north of the valley. Scientists and naturalists voiced concern, so a small 3.5 square kilometers area of papyrus swampland in the southwest part of the valley was set aside and in 1963 became Israel's first nature reserve.

Lake Agmon located in the southern part of the Hulah Valley in the area that once served as the transition between Lake Hulah and the surrounding swamps was created as part of the rehabilitation program of the valley. This new lake is shallower and much smaller than the original lake; it has an irregular shape, covering an area of one square kilometer and mostly less than one meter deep. Several smaller islands were created in the middle of the lake to provide protected nesting sites for birds. ■

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UNIFIL

David Simmons, PhD, z"l

Editor's note: The following article is from the late David Simmons, St. Louis, MO. It is a black and white copy of his exhibit on the United Nations forces on the Lebanon border. It was a 2 frame exhibit so it will be reproduced over several issues.

United Nations (U.N.) involvement in Lebanon began when Britain decided to relinquish its Mandate over Palestine. Lebanon was among the regional nations which disapproved the plan to partition Palestine into Arab and Jewish states. When the Jewish population declared an independent State of Israel within the borders suggested by the partition plan, Lebanon along with Syria, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt militarily opposed the move. Israel prevailed and an armistice was signed in July 1949 on the Island of Rhodes under the auspices of the U. N. Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO).

ISRAEL WAR OF INDEPENDENCE – MAY 1948 - JULY 1949

U.N. Mediates Israel-Arab Armistice

Israel's War of Independence with its Arab neighbors began the day after it announced its Statehood on 14 May 1948. The War officially ended when the parties signed an Armistice at U.N. Headquarters on the Island of Rhodes, 29 July 1949.

Time line for U.N. Peacekeeping Efforts

1948

- 14 May: Israel declared Independence

- 15 May: Israel invaded by Arab armies
- 20 May: Count Bernadotte appointed U.N. Mediator in Palestine.
- 21 May: Truce Commission requests U.N. Security Council to send military advisors, i.e., the beginning of the U.N. Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO).

1949

- 29 July: Armistice signed on the Island of Rhodes.



Figure 2

A rare U.N. service cover from U.N.-HQ Rhodes, Greece where Count Bernadotte had established his office and Staff.

1958- 1959

The French mandate over Lebanon ended on 26 Nov. 1941, but Lebanon became a truly independent state in 1946. A governmental crisis led to internal strife in 1958, with Lebanon complaining to the U.N. that it feared arms smuggling from the United Arab Republic

(U.A.R.). The U.N. responded by stationing observers (UNOGIL – U.N. Observer Group in Lebanon). Figure 2 is an example of postal communications for Observer Group Lebanon (OGL) via the civilian Lebanese post, with a Base Post Office at the Beirut airport.



Figure 2
Cover from an Irish UNTSO officer on active service with OGL in February 1959.

U.N. OBSERVER GROUP IN LEBANON (UNOGIL)

General Considerations

The U.N. involvement in Lebanon began in May 1958, in the midst of a constitutional crisis, Lebanon accused the United Arab Republic (U.A.R.) of destabilizing its half-Maronite Christian and half-Muslim population by terrorist activities and arms smuggling to its Muslims. Although the U.A.R. denied the charge, the U.N. authorized (10 June) the deployment of an unarmed observer force to Lebanon to investigate the charges and mediate/arbitrate whatever disputes might arise. UNTSO provided the first 10 of the 100 officers assigned to UNOGIL in June. At full strength, UNOGIL numbered approximately 600 officers drawn from 20 nations U.N. Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL) (Figure 3).

withdrew its complaint to the U.N. UNOGIL stations began to be closed and the withdrawal was complete by 9 December 1958.



Figure 3

25 Sept. 1958 Hotel cover posted in Beirut to Denmark via Lebanese post. Return address on the reverse: Major P. G???, UNOGIL, P.O. Box 4656, Beirut, Lebanon.

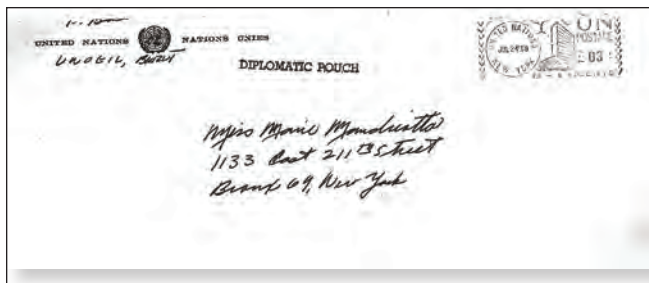


Figure 4

via Diplomatic Pouch

Cover sent from a UNOGIL observer to a friend in the United States, 20 July 1958. It was carried by diplomatic pouch to U.N. Headquarters in New York, where the U.N. applied postage at the domestic United States rate (3c) with an official U.N. meter machine (Figure 4).

via U.N. Free Post

Cover posted at the Beirut airport U.N. Post Office by an Irish UNTSO observer attached to UNOGIL. The cover illustrates the fact that UNOGIL personnel were eligible for the U.N. Free Post (Figure 5).



Figure 5

Return address on reverse: Ben Ahern, UNTSO/OGL, Irish Contingent, UNPO Beirut Airport, Lebanon.

Official Correspondence

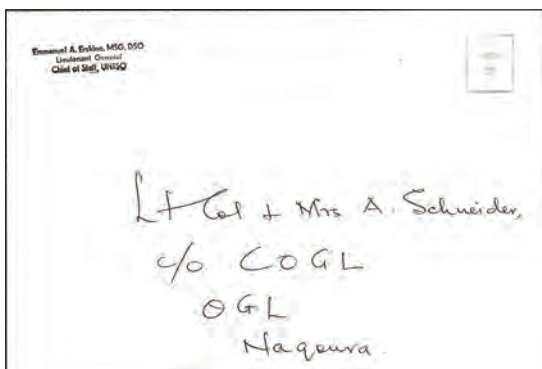


Figure 6

Stampless cover (Figure 6) circa March 1958 from the UNTSO Chief of Staff Lt. General Emmanuel Erskine stationed in Jerusalem, Israel, to an officer of the Observation Group Lebanon (OGL) at UNIFIL-HQ, Naqura, Lebanon. At the time this cover was sent, Israeli troops occupied most of Southern Lebanon.

End of Operation

When UNOGIL operations were terminated at an earlier than expected date, their stationary and their POB number was acquired by UNEF-1. The name UNOGIL was blacked-out with a bar (Figure 7).



Figure 7

This cover was mailed from Beirut to the United States on 14 Sept. 1959 by a Canadian UNEF soldier, Return address on the reverse: Pfc Wood DE SB 179770, GPG DET UNEF BPO, Beirut, Lebanon.

Transition: UNOGIL/UNEF-1

Stationary shows the return address of P.O. Box 4656 originally opened by OGL in 1958. Upon withdrawal in 1959, UNEF began to use the post box. The note at the upper left indicates the cover was mailed by the Radio-unit, Military Police Detachment in Beirut on the FPO opening day: 7 June 1960 (Figure 8).

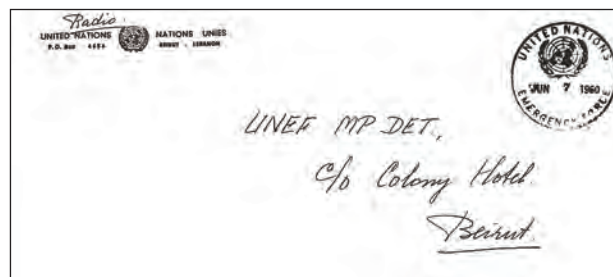


Figure 8

to be continued

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Millions of Stamps Teaching “Countless Lessons in Tolerance”

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Retired educator

Foxborough Regional Charter School, Foxboro, MA

4,298,466 STAMPS COLLECTED

In 2009, fifth grade students at Foxborough Regional Charter School (FRCS) began collecting cancelled postage stamps. But these young people were not aspiring to become junior philatelists. They were the first participants in a hands-on exercise designed to visually represent the enormity of 11 million lives senselessly and tragically wiped out by the Nazis during World War II.

Today, the **Holocaust Stamps Project** is a Community Service Learning component at FRCS. It serves as an educational springboard for history-based lessons about the dangers of prejudice and discrimination as well as the importance of practicing tolerance and developing respect for differences.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

In August, 2013 **The Israel Philatelist** article “*Collecting Millions of Stamps*” (p. 140) detailed the origin and evolving goals of the ongoing Project at this kindergarten to grade 12 public school in Foxboro, Massachusetts. The student population represents a demographically and culturally diverse cross section from more than 20 area communities, making FRCS an especially appropriate venue for such an ambitious anti-bullying initiative.

The students and adult volunteers who trim, sort, and count the stamps donations often comment on the variety of philatelic images depicting people, places, historical themes, and human values. Ironically it was

Hitler’s lack of respect for diversity and his intolerance for differences that resulted in the Holocaust.

An important part of the Holocaust Stamps Project (HSP) is that middle and high school students have opportunities to express their evolving understanding of the events and effects of the Holocaust. This is accomplished through teacher-directed class work, participation in an HSP club, and in small, supervised groups where students use thousands of the stamps to design and create original collage artworks.



Figure 1



Figure 3



Figure 4

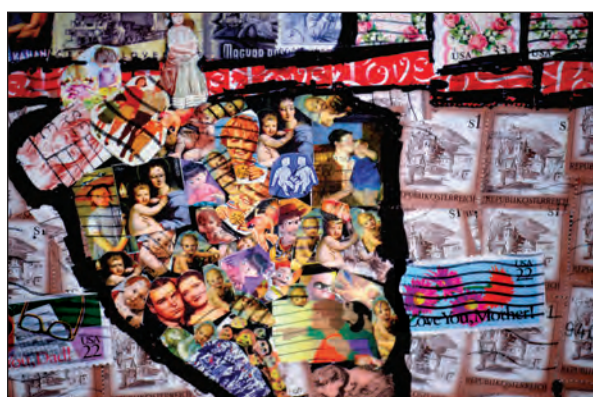


Figure 2

Figure 1 Bright blue skies filled with NATO dove stamps to symbolize peace and sunshine, made of British stamps, await the refugee children from Czechoslovakia and other Third Reich-occupied countries.

Figure 2 To reflect the strict Nazi rule that parents were not allowed to board the trains with their children, the student designers strategically placed the "Love You, Dad" and "Love You, Mother" stamps at the outside edges of the crowded kindertransport platform filled with children.

Figure 3 The Kindertransport ("children's train") engine shape is filled with numerous postage stamp images of trains, including several from Czechoslovakia, the country of origin for (Sir) Nicholas Winton's rescue mission. Love stamps form the railroad tracks,



Figure 5

honoring the extraordinary love of parents who had the courage to place the lives of their children in the hands of compassionate strangers. Always looming was Hitler's evil plan, dramatically represented by a single stamp bearing his visage within the smoke of the train as the children board. Tragically, more than 200 children aboard one last train from Prague were unable to escape when their kindertransport was prevented from crossing the border due to the outbreak of World War II on September 1, 1939.

Figure 4 The Kindertransport collage is an original interpretive artwork conceived and completed by three creative freshmen who were deeply moved by what they'd learned about the plight of so many innocent children whose very existence was threatened by the rapidly expanding Nazi occupation.

Figure 5 Detail of stamps used to represent children on the train platform awaiting the kindertransport trip were finished during the 2013–2014 school year.

KINDERTRANSPORT DESIGN

Since 2012, the young artists have completed ten Holocaust-themed pictures entirely out of stamps, two of which The *Kindertransport* design (Figures 1-5) was inspired by an April, 2012 visit to the school by Mrs. Eva Paddock. She was just four years old when she and her nine-year old sister were put on one of (Sir) Nicholas Winton's rescue trains by their parents for the long journey from Prague, Czechoslovakia to London prior to the outbreak of World War II in 1939.

Three freshman students conceptualized the interpretive design to represent this extraordinary humanitarian effort which rescued 669 mostly Jewish Czech children from the reach of the Nazis. Elsewhere in Europe nearly 10,000 more youngsters were saved via kindertransports arranged by other courageous rescuers. Sadly, only Sweden and England were willing to take in the young refugees, with the latter sheltering the majority of them.

The young artists selected stamps with images of children and parents to represent the emotional scene at a train platform where family members would have been separated from their dear *kinder*, hoping for safe passage into the hands of benevolent strangers in England. The United Kingdom's stamps in the collage honor all those who opened their homes and hearts to the thousands of European refugee children, most of whose parents perished in the concentration camps (Figures 3, 5).

The focal point of the *Kindertransport* collage is a steam engine traveling along a colorful track formed by Love stamps (Figure 4). While blue NATO "peace dove" stamps fill the sky ahead of the engine, the visual story line also includes philatelic images of Hitler and the swastika. In completing this unique artwork, the students demonstrated incredible compassion and understanding of the subject.

KRISTALLNACHT DESIGN

In February, 2014, after more than a year of work, sophomore Nathan O'Connor put the finishing touches on the Holocaust Stamps Project collage entitled *Kristallnacht: The Night of Broken Glass*. Nate was part of the original student group that had begun the artwork 13 months earlier, during the week of United Nations International Holocaust Remembrance Day (<https://www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/>). The design recalls the horrors of the well-organized

November 9, 1938 overnight attack on Jews living under the rule of the Third Reich in Germany and Austria.

"I have a passion for history, specifically (having) to do with World War II," said Nate, whose involvement with the Holocaust Stamps Project dates back to when he was in the fifth grade class where it began five years ago. He had already trimmed and counted thousands of the donated stamps prior to his HSP Student Life club work on the *Kristallnacht* collage.

With literally millions of stamps to consider before they could start work on the collage, it seemed serendipitous that the students came across one with the brilliant, multi-colored image of a stained glass window created by Jewish artist Marc Chagall. The window, installed at the United Nations building, honors Nobel Peace Prize winner UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld. They used the cut-up pieces of the Chagall stamp to symbolically represent the shattered windows in one of the 267 synagogues torched and destroyed during *Kristallnacht* (Figures 6, 7).



Figure 6

The stamps collage, *Kristallnacht: The Night of Broken Glass*, was inspired by a small group of students being moved to create a visual representation of the terror experienced by the Jewish people whose villages were attacked by the Nazis and destroyed without warning on November 9, 1938.

Nate chose to leave black, empty spaces in the windows of the non-synagogue buildings to represent the families for whom the light of life was extinguished that night. He also felt that there should be a sense of hollowness in the human figure outlines in the streets. The ghostly shapes honor the memories of those who were either killed on the spot or were marched off to concentration camps.



Figure 7

The Star of David and the row of four windows above the synagogue doorway were created using pieces of one stamp bearing the image of Marc Chagall's brilliant colored United Nations stained glass window.

The heart-wrenching effects of this all night hate-driven attack is further illustrated by the presence of a desecrated Torah scroll unfurled in the street outside the sanctity of a burning synagogue.



Figure 8

A High school student worked meticulously using tweezers to carefully place each piece of postage stamp onto the Kristallnacht collage.

LESSONS LEARNED

As a result of working on the Holocaust Stamps Project, a student says he has "learned that we have people in our school whose family members were personally affected (by the events of the Holocaust)." He continues,

"The Stamps Project has made me more tolerant of

others (because it) emphasizes the need for tolerance in our society. With such a diverse population, there are so many different groups that need to be accounted for."

As the 2014–2015 school year gets underway, the Holocaust Stamps Project enters its sixth year. Several generous Society of Israel Philatelists members have already donated thousands of stamps from their personal collections. Stamp clubs across the country, as well as church, synagogue, and civic groups, businesses, schools, non-profits, and hundreds of individuals helped the total number of stamps grow to more than 3, 888,000 –about 35% of the Project's goal – as of the last day of school in June (2014).

The student feels very strongly about the relevance of this unique educational initiative. "The (Holocaust) Stamps Project is such a great learning experience," he says, "and while we are losing the most resilient generation, people are going to forget about the Holocaust eventually. The Project is a good way to keep the memories of the victims alive."

More information about, and photos related to, the Holocaust Stamps Project can be found on the website: <http://www.foxboroughrcs.org/students-families/frcs-holocaust-stamp-project/>.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Your donation of stamps (in any quantity) is welcome: Holocaust Stamps Project, Foxborough Regional Charter School, 131 Central Street, Foxboro, MA 02035

Questions and comments? Please contact Holocaust Stamps Project facilitator, Mrs. Jamie Droste (jdroste@foxboroughrcs.org), Student Life Advisor.

Part of the Foxborough Regional Charter School's mission is to "promote positive ethical, moral, and civic values and prepare students to serve their respective communities as leaders and good citizens." ■

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Birds on Israeli Stamps

Marty Zelenietz, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

Note: Part 1 appeared in the Summer 2014 issue, vol. LXV, no 3, pps 50-53.

1993 NATURE RESERVES

The 1993 “Nature Reserves” issue of three stamps has only one stamp that features a bird on the tab (Scott 1154). The NIS 1.20 Hof Dor stamp shows a Sanderling, *Calidris alba*, a small and active shorebird.



Figure 10
Sanderling

1996 CHINA '96

The ten Songbird definitive stamps reappeared in a revalued form (all at NIS .30, or 30 agorot) with gray borders in a souvenir sheet (Scott 1152) issued for **China 96**, the 9th Asian International Philatelic Exhibition.



Figure 11
Songbird Definitives

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • NIS .30 Wallcreeper | • NIS .30 Sinai Rosefinch | • NIS .30 Graceful Prinia |
| • NIS .30 Palestine Sunbird | • NIS .30 Black Eared Wheatear | • NIS .30 Barn Swallow |
| • NIS .30 White Wagtail | • NIS .30 White-spectacled Bulbul | |
| • NIS .30 Tristram's Starling | • NIS .30 Trumpeter Finch | |

1998 CHILDREN'S PETS

The Crimson Rosella (*Platycercus elegans*) is an Australian bird not normally found in the wild in Israel (except perhaps as an escapee). It appeared on a 60 agorot stamp (Scott 1335c) included in a set featuring "Children's Pets". See the upper right stamp in Figure 12.

Figure 12
Children's Pets, Crimson Rosella



2000 ENDANGERED SPECIES

The four stamp "Endangered Species" issue of 2000 (Scott 1401-4) features one stamp showing a hungry Blanford's Fox eyeing a Mourning Wheatear (*Oenanthe lugens*). All stamps in the set were denominated NIS 1.20.



Figure 13
Mourning Wheatear

2000 WILD ANIMALS

The "Wild Animals in Israel" set of 2001 consisted of four different values. The NIS 1.20 stamp (Scott 1435) shows a male and female Lesser Kestrel (*Falco naumanni*), a small falcon. The stamp was also available in as a tabbed single in the "Wild Animals in Israel" booklet pane (Scott 1438a).



Figure 14
Lesser Kestrel

2002 JORDAN VALLEY

The Jordan Valley is an extension of the Great Rift Valley of Africa, and serves as a flyway for hundreds of species of migrating birds. Three large and impressive birds appear on the 2002 "Birds of the Jordan Valley" set (Scott 1489-91), designed as a panoramic triptych. Right to left, the birds are:

- NIS 2.20 Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*
- NIS 2.20 Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*
- NIS 2.20 Common Crane *Grus grus*



Figure 15

2005 ANIMALS OF THE BIBLE

Two of the four stamps in the 2005 “Animals of the Bible” set (Scott 1589-92) have images of birds. One stamp features Ostriches and their chicks, and on another a Spur-winged Plover shows no fear of the nearby crocodile (Figure 16). The stamps were also issued in a smaller format as part of a souvenir sheet (Scott 1593).

- NIS 2.20 Ostrich *Struthio camelus*
- NIS 2.20 Spur-winged Plover *Vanellus spinosus*



Figure 17
Ostrich
Spur-winged Plover



Figure 16
Spur-winged Plover

2006 FESTIVALS: SIX ORDERS OF THE MISHNAH

One lone bird appeared on Israeli stamps in 2006: a Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) on the NIS 2.20 stamp of the “Festivals: Six Orders of the Mishnah” set (Scott 1654).

- NIS 2.20 Rock Pigeon *Columba livia*



Figure 18
Rock Pigeon

2007 DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEGEV AND GALILEE

2007 proved to be a sharp contrast to 2006, with birds appearing on a number of issues. First out of the gate was the “Development of the Negev and Galilee” issue (Scott 1669-70). Each of these two stamps has small images of identifiable birds incorporated into the upper right part of the design: a Macqueen’s Bustard on the Negev stamp, and Common Cranes on the Galilee stamp (Figure 19).

- NIS 2.50 Macqueen’s Bustard *Chlamydotis macqueenii*
- NIS 3.30 Common Crane *Grus grus*



Figure 19
Common Crane

2007 HULEH NATURE RESERVE

The next bird-bearing issue of 2007 is fairly complex. The three stamps showing a panorama of the “Hulah Nature Reserve” (Scott 1708), with existing birds shown in color on the stamps, and extirpated or reintroduced species depicted in muted tones on the tabs. The stamps were also issued in self-adhesive form (Scott 1709-11), in a booklet of six that sold for NIS 13.50, and in a 2008 prestige booklet.

- NIS 2.25 (Jungle Cat - Figure 20)

Eurasian Reed-warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>
Marbled Teal	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bulbulcus ibis</i>
Tab: Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
Tab: Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>
- NIS 2.25 (Pelican)

Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>
Tab: White-tailed Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus alibicilla</i>
- NIS 2.25 (Otter)

Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>
Tab: African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>



Figure 20

Eurasian Reed-warbler
Marbled Teal

Cattle Egret
Purple Swampphen
Goliath Heron

2007 NOAH'S ARK

The final 2007 issue showing birds was the Noah's Ark souvenir sheet (Scott 1712), issued to publicize **Israel 2008**. A plethora of birds are included, both on the stamps and in the selvedge. I don't think I've found or identified them all, so what follows is a partial list. I start in the upper left-hand corner, and work counter-clockwise. Some of the identifications are tentative. Only a few of the species depicted occur in Israel. The stamps also appeared in a 2008 prestige booklet.



Figure 21

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| • Bald Eagle | <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> | • Greater Flamingo | <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> |
| • Blue-and-yellow Macaw | <i>Ara ararauna</i> | • Black Crowned Crane | <i>Balearica pavonina</i> |
| • Great Egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> | • Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> |
| • Ostrich | <i>Struthio camelus</i> | • Red Junglefowl | <i>Gallus gallus</i> |
| • Indian Peafowl | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> | • Rook | <i>Corvus frugilegus</i> |

to be continued



"Shana Tova" everyone. I hope this year bring good health and happiness to you and your loved ones. May you also find time to enjoy your stamp collecting and philatelic pursuits.

VISIT REPORT TO APS

In my last President's Column, I advised that Vicki is going to step down as the Executive and Administrative Assistant for the Society. As a result, we have been in a dialogue with Ken Martin of the American Philatelic Society (APS) to reach an arrangement to headquarter the Society at the APS and to use administrative assistance found there. Here is the text of their report:

"On September 11-12, Howard Chapman, Vicki Galecki and Michael Bass traveled to Bellefonte, PA to visit with Mr. Ken Martin, Executive Director of the APS for the purpose of discussing the hiring of a part-time (up to 20 average hours per week) Administrator that will work for the SIP but be employed through the APS and housed inside their headquarters. We were fortunate to have the opportunity to meet with Ken for several hours over the two days to explore this initiative, and found Ken very open and easy to work with.

The APS views the SIP as an "Affiliate" and likes the idea of helping us sustain and grow utilizing their resources. The main reason for the investigation is because our current Administrator, Vicki Galecki, won't be able to serve in this role beginning January 1, 2015 and we're proactive in finding a suitable replacement to insure the Society's business is being cared for. We traveled to the APS at the direction of our President, Mr. Ed Kroft and Editor Don Chafetz, and were in contact with them before and during our visit. Ken Martin has authority to talk on behalf of the APS, though this matter must be approved by their Board. This memo is a recap and outline of the Needs of our Society, the Discussion Points with the APS, and the Next Steps we propose both organizations proceed to take.

SIP NEEDS

It has become clear to all SIP Executives and Committee Chairmens that to sustain the ongoing operations of the SIP, we need to maintain continuity through different leadership changes. It's not a mystery that all organizations, including the SIP, are struggling to find volunteers to lead and handle the day to day matters of running our philatelic society. By having an Administrator position, which Vicki has filled for 8+ years, proved the crucial need of having a responsible individual available to handle running a great deal of the day-to-day functions of the SIP. The SIP is a mini-business, a 501(C)(3) nonprofit with almost 1,000 members. The needs of our membership are widespread, and daily.

The requests for all kinds of information, Ed Fund publications, new member support, dues renewals, conventions, website, endowment, bookkeeping, President support, and correspondence are daily activities. We've been fortunate to have the services of Vicki, but our leadership understands we have to move ahead and put a more permanent individual in place to keep the continuity of excellent support for the next decade. Our Steering Committee is investigating options, and the leading direction is to hire a part-time Administrator associated with the APS to handle our affairs.

The premise behind working with the APS is:

1. Have our Administrator close to the hub of philately and all that goes on within our hobby;
2. Take advantage of the many resources the APS has, including technology, contacts, fulfillment, convention, marketing, and expertise;
3. The opportunity to be a pioneering Affiliate within the APS and spark a new position for Affiliate support (which should give us the opportunity to coop the cost down); and,
4. No matter who leads the SIP, there will be a secure location to house our operations, Ed Fund, Library and other assets in a protected manner.

Our alternative is to hire an Administrator somewhere else and go forward independently, or continue to seek voluntary support. We can run the risk of managing the Administrator elsewhere and supporting this individual

with technology and other needs on our own, or pretend that we can elicit volunteers who may or may not be able to serve reliably. Or, we can try a direction that has the chance of keeping our Society viable and protect our intellectual assets and the value of our collections. This is our Society's cross-road moment.

DISCUSSION POINTS

We discussed our needs with Ken, and his feedback was quite positive. He already met with the APS Board and got approvals to proceed forward. We outlined the variety of needs, and discussed how the APS can help. Initially, they will advertise and gather candidates for us to interview and select. Ken showed us the space within the APS that is available to host our Administrator (overlooking a beautiful park) once a hire is made.

APS will set up the computers and SIP files. The APS will provide a dedicated address, dedicated phone extension (free long distance service), technical support, i.e., the use of their server, office systems and computer backups, including Go-To-Meeting, and employment oversight. Ken won't interfere with our management of the Administrator, but will act as our liaison within the APS and help us. A 2-3 year agreement was discussed, and a preliminary proposal is being drafted, which Howard Chapman will coordinate, pending the approval of our Board to proceed.

We discussed how other Affiliates function, and Ken shared numerous examples of other Societies and their structures. A number of Societies have paid Administrators or Directors, but may need to switch to a coop position due to financial difficulties. Smaller Affiliates have limited resources, but may desire or need limited Administrator support.

We discussed the SIP pioneering a new Affiliate Administrator position, with the ultimate aim of:

1. Reducing our costs by offsetting the burden with other societies also utilizing the position and the position going from part-time to full-time;
2. Helping the APS develop an Affiliate Sustainability Program to support other societies' need to maintain their operations; and,
3. Provide a means for other societies to buy Administrator services from us as needed. There's an opportunity for the SIP to get in on the ground floor of this initiative and benefit operationally and economically in the long term.

NEXT STEPS

Everyone outlined a Phasing process, going slow and steady, in transitioning our Administrative functions from Vicki to a new hire:

Phase I (Deadline: 3/31/15)

- Get SIP and APS Board approvals to proceed;
- Sign an Administrative Services Agreement between the SIP and APS (Howard and Ed);
- Interview and Hire an Administrative Assistant (Vicki and Mike);
- Train the new Administrator (Vicki and Mike);
- Implement a communication link between the new Administrator and our President (Ed).

Phase II (2nd half 2015)

- Continue developing the Administrator's duties and responsibilities;
- Market the Administrator service to other APS Affiliates to help share the cost;
- Move the SIP's Ed Fund bookstore to the APS Fulfillment Center;
- Work on finding Donations and Grants to help fund the Affiliate Initiative.

Phase III

- Develop the Administrator into a full-time position;
- Improve the Society's technologies, i.e. Website, E-Library, On-line Membership, marketing, remote meeting capabilities, etc.;
- Expand the quality of the SIP's services and products to its members.

CONCLUSION

The SIP needs to figure out how to keep supporting our members' needs and offering the myriad of products (Israel Philatelist, publishing books) and services (Convention planning, Education, Membership, Accounting and Banking, Estate). We're at a critical juncture in putting a long-term plan in place to position our Society for the next decade and beyond. Our leadership sees the need for a paid Administrative position because volunteerism is lagging, and the needs of our Society are real. As we migrate to eliminate printing the Israel Philatelist and distribute it via the internet, the goal is to use any savings to fund the Administrator position.

Over time, it will be imperative that we work to get other Affiliates to use the service and help reduce our costs

even further. Our investment in the E-Library software and the Society website may provide new revenue sources by licensing our technologies to other Affiliates that need to digitize their journals or need web services. Every move we're making now is an attempt to insure the Society of Israel Philatelists is a relevant philatelic organization going forward in this 21st Century.

Very truly yours,
Mike Bass"

JOURNAL NAME CHANGE

It has been suggested that the time has come to change the name of our journal after 55 years. Many members collect not just Israel stamps or postal history but Judaica-related topics and stamps, Holocaust material, and postal history of the forerunner, pre-forerunner British Mandate periods. These collecting interests reflected in part by articles submitted to **The Israel Philatelist** journal suggest that the title of our journal may be too narrow and may cause prospective members to refrain from joining our Society because of a narrow focus. **THERE IS NO INTENTION TO CHANGE THE NAME OF OUR SOCIETY.** The decision to change the name of our journal is a membership decision which will be the subject of a vote via our web site and at our annual general meeting at NOJEX in New Jersey at the end of May, 2015. Our esteemed editor, Don Chafetz, will be writing further about possible names to replace the current name.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

We continue to ask our members for help. Please contact me if you wish to do so. With Vicki's departure, we will need more members to assist- whether it is at NOJEX in May 2015, at the 2016 New York International Show or with processing membership applications from new members.

SIP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-

OCTOBER 19 MEETING

Our executive convenes at least quarterly to discuss matters our next meeting will occur in mid-October. I have asked the individuals listed below to lead discussions on specific topics:

- Mike Bass, Vicki Galecki- APS
- Sam Adicoff- Consolidation of Financial Accounts
- Don Chafetz- Digitization

- Vicki Galecki- Website
- Jesse Spector- Publicity
- Howard Rotterdam- NOJEX preparations
- Don Chafetz- Name Change for IP
- Other Matters

THANK YOU

My thanks to all of you for continuing your membership in our Society. Please encourage others to join. My thanks to the volunteers who support the efforts of the Society and to the stamp dealers who work with the Society to serve the needs of our members. ■

New Members

Members are requested to inform the Grievance Committee within 30 days if they know of any reason why the following applicants should not be admitted to membership as provided by the Society By-Laws.

10622	Henri Grinbaum	Joinville Le Port, France
10613	Martin Borsky	Bridgewater, NJ
10614	Frank Zdrojowy	Renton, WA
10615	Bruce Chadderton	Aukland, NZ
10616	Alexander Klyachko	Brooklyn, NY
10617	.Jon Greene	Middlesex, UK
10618	Scott Cohen	Chesterfield, MD
10619	Charles Hall	Shelton, WA
10620	David Rapoport	Berkeley, CA
10621	Diego Cinquegrana	Varese, Italy
10622	David Morris	Bellaire, TX
10623	Glen Singer	Tulsa, OK

STAMP EXHIBITS

APS Stampshow 2014, Hartford, CT
August 21-24, 2014

Dr. Robert Pildes **Gold**
Artists' Drawings, Essays and Proofs of the 1948
Doar Ivri issues (10 frames)
American Philatelic Society 1940-1980

Medal of Excellence

Dr. Robert Pildes **Gold**
Palestine Emergency Deliveries (1 frame)
Special Award Auxiliary Markings Club

Philatelic Society Journals, Periodicals
Donald A. Chafetz **Gold**
The Israel Philatelist

STAMP EXHIBIT

South Africa National (Literature)
October 8-11, 2014

Daryl Kibble **Large Gold**
Jonas Michelson Literature Award
Society of Israel Philatelic Award
(best Israel / Holy Land Exhibit)

BERKSHIRE HILLS

Rabbi Harold I. Salzmänn

Program: 19th Century Jewish
Periodicals

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: The Festival Stamps
of 1948:

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. ■

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. ■

SAN FRANCISCO

BAY AREA

Ed Rosen

SOUTH FLORIDA

Howard Rotterdam

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

TORONTO/CAFIP

Sheldon Sonenberg

VANCOUVER, BC CANADA

Ed Kroft

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of Israel, Holy Land, Judaica from
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423	The Foreign Post Offices in Palestine, Vol. II - Steichele	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$28.00	
424	Minhelet Ha'am - Fluri	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$28.00	
425	The Stamps of Palestine - Hoexter	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$23.50	
427	Palestine Postal Forms Civilian Administration 1921-1948 - Groten	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
428	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c. 1930-1975 - Groten	\$26.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
430	The Flying Camel: Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten - Full Color	\$47.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
431	Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses - Riemer	\$13.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
432	Postcards from the Holy Land - A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era 1880-1918 - Salo Aizenberg - Full Color NO DISCOUNTS		\$29 US \$50 Can/Mex \$60 Intl		
433	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks - Simmons & Pearl	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
434	Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel: March-July 1948 - Forsher	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
435	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 1 - Shimony, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS	\$55.00			
436	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 2 - Shimon, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS	\$50.00			
437	Israel Definitive Stamps-Specialized Catalogue, 1982 & 1983 - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
438	Postal History of the West Bank of Jordan 1948-1967 Volume I - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
439	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Goldstein & Dickstein	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
440	The Doar Ivri Issue -Printings & Settings Handbook - Shabtai NO DISCOUNTS	\$150.00			
441	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol III: Israel Foreign Postal Links - Shamir & Siegel NO DISCOUNTS	\$22.00			
442	The Philatelic Pesach Hagada in Hebrew - Rimer Published by Israel Philatelic Federation NO DISCOUNTS	\$11.00			
443	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel - Exploring History through Stamps - Marty Zelenietz - single copy prices - special qty prices available. NO DISCOUNTS		\$9.50 US \$11 Can/Mex \$16 Intl		
444	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
445	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
446	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$23.50	
447	Hatemail - Aizenberg NEW NO DISCOUNTS	\$31.95	\$3.50	\$32.00	
448	The History of Israel's Postage Stamps (Stamps from 1948 to 1956) - Ribalow NEW	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
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Rev10.1.13



Israel/Holy Land Exhibits at Sarasota 2014

The book documents seven SIP members' Israel/Holy Land/Palestine/Judaic philatelic exhibits at the 2014 SIP National Convention. The exhibits are:

- **French and Austrian Postal Operations in the Holy Land - 1852-1914,**
- **Palestine's 1918 Interim Period,**
- **JNF Fund Raising Cinderellas,**
- **1948 Doar Ivri Issue of Israel,**
- **1948 New Year – Rates & Uses through Two Postal Periods,**
- **World Recognition of the State of Israel**
- **Postage Due System of Israel 1948 – 1959**

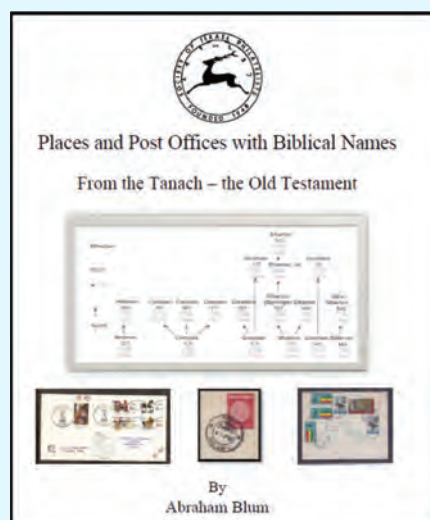
Price: \$65 plus shipping and handling.

The History of Israel's Postage Stamps (Stamps from 1948 to 1956)

Harold Ribolow

The book gives a historical background on the motif or individuals depicted on Israel's postage stamps between 1948 and 1956. The short but highly readable book is must have for anyone interested in Israel, Holy Land and Judaic philately.

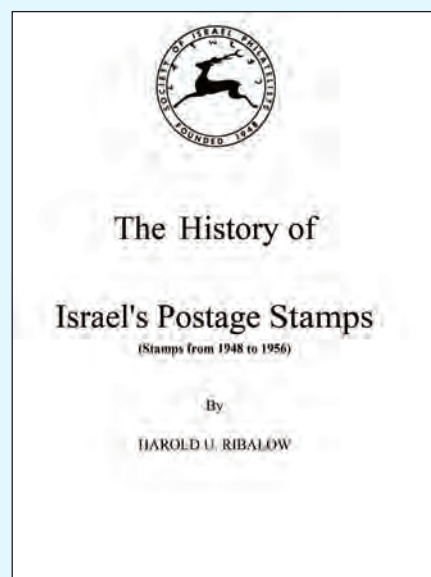
Price: \$20.00 plus shipping and handling.



Places and Post Offices with Biblical Names Abraham Blum

The author explains how non-Biblical places and post offices got their Biblical names. This interesting book, which is an expansion on the many articles published by the author, traces the movement of people through the town and post office names. Even though the book covers the movement of Biblical names to communities around the world, the focus is on the United States because the United States has more communities with Biblical names and post offices than the rest of the world.

Price: \$20 plus shipping and handling.



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HARRIS

**A Catalogue of
Israel's
Triangular Military Unit
Handstamps**



By

S Harris Rosenberg and Harris Wolman



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

Now Available from the SIP!

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

Using philatelic material as illustrations, *Descent Into The Abyss – the Shoah* chronicles the erosion of Jewish civil rights under Nazi rule in Europe. It traces the fate of European Jews between 1933-1945 when the governance of the short-lived Third Reich put in place political, and eventually logistical, apparatus to execute what has become known as the Holocaust.

DESCENT INTO THE ABYSS:

The Shoah

- a philatelic retelling -



by Bruce Chadderton

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



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