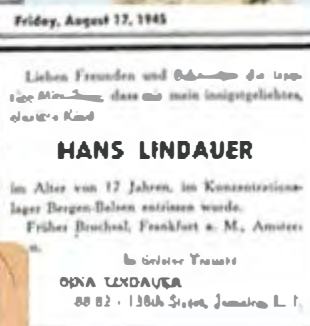


THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

Journal of Israel Philatelists, Inc
Apr 1 2011

Devoted to the Philately of the Holy Land
vol LXII no 2

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USS Truman and the Torah p 80

Paper Shortage in Palestine
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2010 - 2011

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The Israel Philatelist

Journal of the
Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
A.P.S. Affiliate Unit No. 105
Charter Member W.P.C.
Indexed in the Index to Jewish Periodicals
ISSN 0161-0074
Published 6 times a year, bi-monthly

Donald A. Chafetz Editor
Contributing Staff:
Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg
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Display Advertising Rates and Information available from

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Member change of address information
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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 bimonthly magazine, **THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST**, and consideration of applications is made thirty days after publication of the names."

Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

As editor of the *The Israel Philatelists* one of my major concerns has been how to keep the cost of producing the journal to a minimum. Along these lines a small savings was realized when the outer paper wrapper was eliminated a few years ago. It appears to have been successful since I have not received any complaints about damaged journals.

But, until now I have not been able to lower the costs associated with the actual printing of the journal. Our president, Michael Bass, and I have discussed cutting the number of pages included in each issue of the journal. While the costs would barely be lowered, I feel that our current 40 page journal offers enough space to include articles on all areas of interest to members. (As an aside, I would like to put in a plug for some articles on the Forerunner and British Mandate period.)

Another idea we had was to cut the number of issues each year. Presently the journal is published 6 times a year which provides members with 240 pages of Holy Land reading material. Personally, I feel it would be a mistake to cut down the number of issues, since the journal is really the only consistent link the Society has with its members. While we hold a yearly convention only a small fraction of members attend so our contact is very limited.

One thing we have done to lower the cost to our South Africa members has been to electronically send them a copy of the journal as a PDF. Our member Brian Gruzd receives the PDF journal and controls the distribution to our members in South Africa. As a result we can offer these members a yearly membership at United States domestic rates since we eliminate the very expensive postal rates.

For those members who are not aware I "create" the journal on my computer and send it electronically to our printer. He sends me a PDF proof of the journal which I review, make changes/updates as required and then give the OK to print the journal.

If you have looked at the SIP Leadership page near the front of the journal you will have noticed that I have two gentlemen who help me with the proofreading of the articles. Associate Editor David Schoenberg lives in Jerusalem and Marty Zelenietz lives in Nova Scotia. When an article is ready for the review I send them a PDF of the article and they return it with their comments.

I also use e-mail to communicate with authors who submit articles. Most articles are sent to me electronically and I send them a PDF of their article for final review and updating if necessary.

So what does all this electronic communications have to do with my earlier concern about the cost of a printed journal? Well, the programs I use to put the journal together is called Adobe Creative Suite. It is a professional grade set of programs which provides me with great flexibility for producing a print journal.

By now, I am sure everyone knows about smart phones, Tablets, iPads and of course the internet on desktop and laptop computers.

Until now I could publish the journal as a PDF and upload it to the SIP web site. Anyone with one of the afore mentioned devices could read the journal on their device. The problem is that the journal would not have been formatted for each specific device. Instead, it would be a fixed format which would look OK on a laptop or desk computer but only marginally passable on a Tablet and iPad and horrible on a smart phone.

I have just learned that Adobe is updating the Creative Suite set of programs which will contain specific formatting options for each of the devices mentioned above. I intend to do a little investigating of the programs and then update my software. The intent would be to offer the journal in a format that could be readable on a smart phone, Tablet, iPad or computer.

Now, you might be wondering why go to all this trouble. Well, one of the ideas Michael and I have discussed is offering the journal in an electronic format at a reduced membership fee. Members who want a printed journal could still receive one by mail whereas those who wanted it in electronic form could download a copy from the SIP web site. A third option would be to receive both a mailed copy and to download an electronic version.

The advantages to members would be a "menu of options" for membership dues and making the electronic version available on any device at anytime. By using the web to distribute the journal our members can now be anywhere in the world and receive the journal. Another potential benefit is that these options will expose more people to our journal, the searchable database, as well as our society and hopefully will become interested in collecting Holy Land material.

Finally, I see this as a natural tie-in with our project of putting all journals on the web and creating a searchable data base

As might be expected, there are a number of issues that need to be addressed and hopefully resolved over the next 6 months. I hope those members who will be attending the convention in September will share their thoughts with the executive committee. If you can not attend the convention, then e-mails are always welcomed.

o - o - o - o

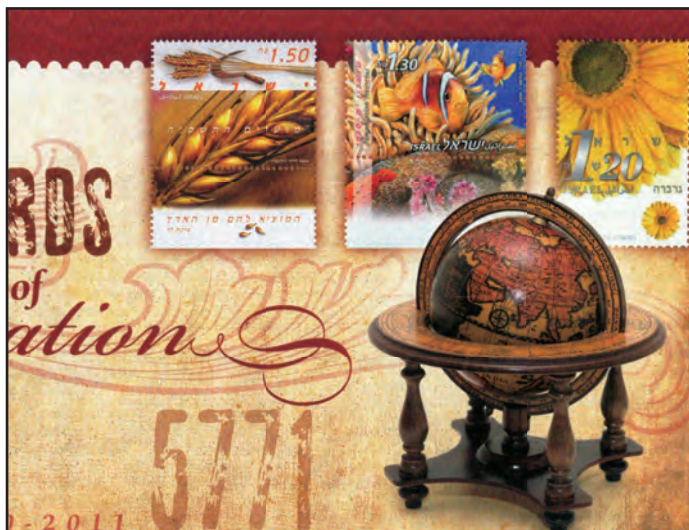
I would like to offer my congratulations to Daryl Kibble for his large Gold with Felicitations awarded at the National Sydney Expo 2011 show held in Australia between March 31-April 3. The title of his exhibit is "Interrupted/Delayed Mail of the Arab-Israeli Conflict" and was shown for the first time at the show. A few of his exhibit pages are shown on pages 64-66 of this issue.

I would also like to congratulate the Centro Filatélico Argentin-Israeli whose journal, *CEFAI*, won a Silver Bronze medal at the international show in Lisbon, Portugal and a Silver medal at INDIPEX 2011 in New Delhi, India. ■

Letters to the Editor

Thought you may be interested in the calendar passed out by Fry's Food Stores (KROGER) in Arizona. The calendar goes through September 2011. I have a limited number of extras that I'll send to members for \$1.56 in stamps to pay my postage. Limited copies available.

Lee Shedroff
9249 West Lone Cactus Drive
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Calendar Cover

A philatelic calendar through September 2011 which lists Jewish holidays, Shabbat candle lighting times across the United States with pictures of Israeli stamps.

o - o - o - o

Dear Editor:

I've just received my copy of the February The Israel Philatelist, and first I must add my voice to the chorus of praise for the beautiful layout and illustrations, as well as the fascinating articles in recent issues of the "Philatelist."

Now regarding the cover shown on p. 15:

It originally was an airmail envelope franked only with the Australian 1/6 stamp, which was the rate for overseas airmail from Australia, and mailed from Perth in Western Australia on July 21, 1941 (Note that it went via the civilian postal service, being addressed to Ray Paxton at the "Australian Soldiers' Club, Jerusalem, Palestine," rather than to an Australian Army Post Office.)

After the cover's arrival, the recipient (or someone to whom he gave it) did four things, in which order is uncertain:

1) He took it to Field Post Office 20 on August 11, 1941 and had the clerk apply the postmark as a favor (it was not usual for nonregistered mail to be postmarked on arrival).

2) He took it to a military censorship office and had a series of five different censor handstamps applied, also as a favor.

3) He took it to a civil post office in Jerusalem, affixed the lowest value Palestine stamp available, and had it postmarked, again as a favor. (The cancellation reads "Jerusalem/ 10 SP/ 41.")

4) He apparently had some reason to go to Damascus, Syria, where he again went to a civil post office, obtained two low value Syrian stamps which he added to the envelope, and had them postmarked (note that the 0.20 stamp is applied over the Australian postmark.)

So the only stamp which actually paid postage was the Australian one. The cover made an attractive souvenir of the recipient's service in the Middle East, but is misleading as an item of Postal History.

I hope this information will be of use to you and the owner.

Sincerely,
Morton R. Laby, M.D.
Setauket, NY ■



Front of cover referred by Dr. Laby's letter.

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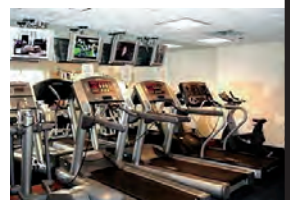
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Fate of the Joshua Family in World War II

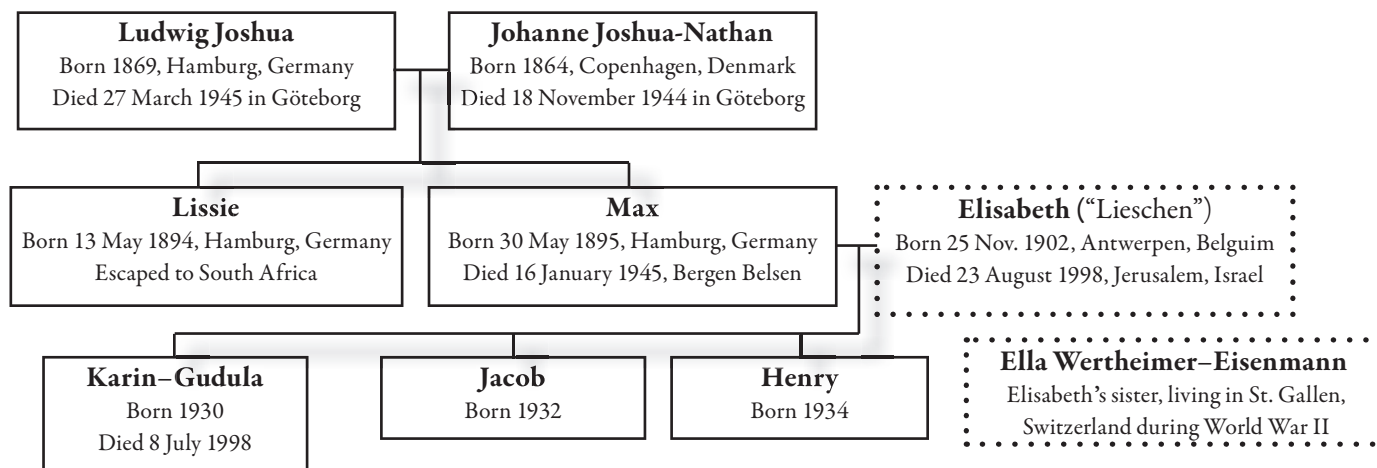
Some years ago I got in touch with Henry Joshua in New York, who sent to me copies of postcards sent from his grandparents who were in Copenhagen and Göteborg to family members caught and interned by the German Nazis. The Joshua family was Jewish and their internment was part of “The Final Solution” in Europe.

This correspondence consists of postcards to three different German internment camps for Jews in World War II:

- Durchgangslager Kamp Westerbork, The Netherlands
- Aufenhaltslager Bergen-Belsen in Niedersachsen, Germany
- Internierungslager I-Lag VB Biberach, in Riss, Württemberg, Germany

All of the cards are addressed **into** the camps and they all bear postal and censorship marks that confirm that they are genuine and have passed through the official postal system. Except for one card sent from Denmark and one from Switzerland, all the remaining cards were sent from Sweden. Some of the cards are shown and described below, but first a short history of the Joshua family:

The following persons are involved in the correspondence:



FAMILY HISTORY

The Joshua family lived in Hamburg during the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.

After Hitler's takeover, Ludwig and Johanne decided to escape Germany and moved to Copenhagen where Johanne had been born. There they lived until 1943 when the Nazis secretly decided to detain and deport the Jews living in Denmark.

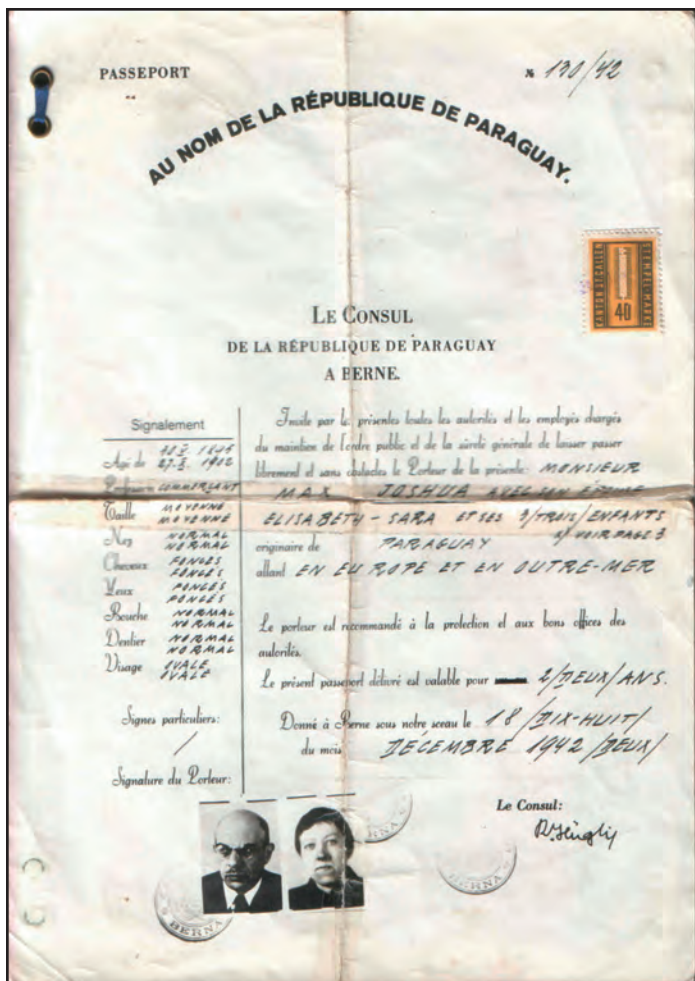
Information about this plan was leaked to the Danish resistance movement who organized a massive escape by transporting about 8000 Jews from Denmark to Sweden. This occurred on the night of October 3, 1943 the Jews were taken in small fishing boats over a narrow water that separates the countries. Among the passengers were Johanne and Ludwig, who for the remainder of their lives, stayed/lived in “Alderdomshjemmet” (Elders Home) in Vegagatan, Göteborg.



Johanne and Ludwig Joshua with children Lissie and Max. Taken around 1902.



Johanne and Ludwig Joshua on their 50th wedding anniversary in December 1942, Copenhagen. On the table to the left there is a photo of their three grandchildren Karin-Gudula, Jacob and Henry.



On the left and above are the Paraguayan passports issued in Bern, Switzerland, in 1942 to the Max Joshua family.

From Westerbork Max, Elisabeth and their three children Karin – Gudula, Jacob and Henry, were transferred to “Aufenthaltslager Bergen–Belsen” near Celle/Hanover, Germany. Here they became what was classified as “Austauschjuden” (Exchange Jews). The internees held in this part of the KZ Bergen–Belsen were to be exchanged for German prisoners in Allied captivity and received better treatment than other internees of Bergen–Belsen. “Austauschjuden” were for mostly Jews with foreign passports.

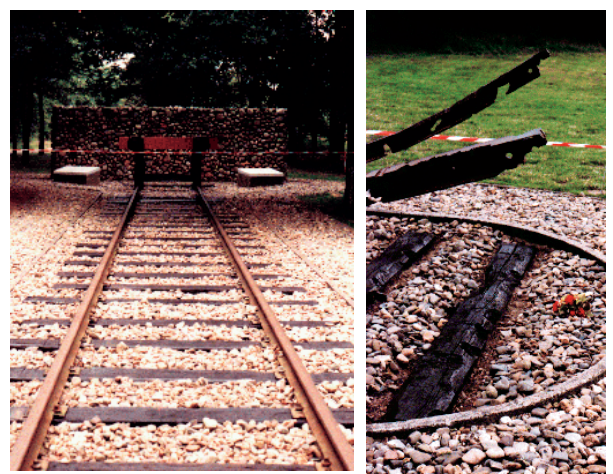
In January 1945 Max Joshua died of starvation in Bergen–Belsen. Soon after Elisabeth and the children, together with about 150 other internees holding South American passports, were transferred to Internierungslager Biberach, Riss in Würtemberg, Germany.

Their children, Lissie and Max, remained in Germany until they fled to Holland via Switzerland. Lissie and her husband escaped from Holland on a freighter ship to Africa where they stayed for the duration of World War II. In 1942 Max and his family obtained Paraguayan passports, but were still arrested in May 1943 and initially interned in Durchgangslager Westerbork till February 1944.

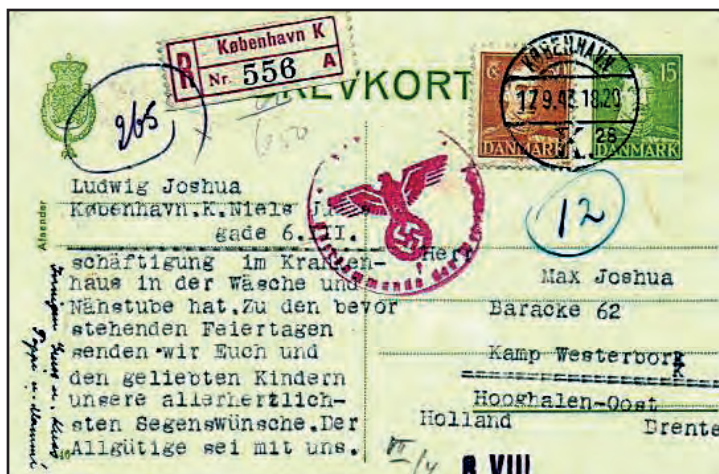
This “I-Lag Biberach” was originally established for the inhabitants of the British Channel Islands, who beginning in September 1942 were deported from the islands to Germany. Here, the Jews from Bergen–Belsen were well taken care of by “The Islanders.” The conditions in this camp were much better than in Bergen–Belsen. In May 1945 they were liberated by soldiers of the French Army.

KAMP WESTERBORK

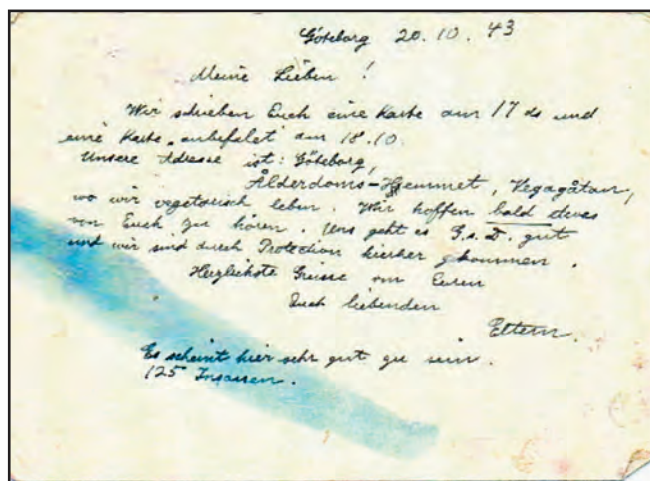
Westerbork concentration camp (Dutch: Kamp Westerbork, German: Durchgangslager Westerbork) was a World War II Nazi refugee, detention and transit camp in Hooghalen, ten kilometres north of Westerbork, in northeastern Netherlands. Its function during the Second World War was to assemble Dutch Jews as well as others, such as Roma for transport to other Nazi concentration camps. On December 15, 1938, the Dutch government, as a gesture to Germany, closed its border to refugees. From then on, the refugees would not have any rights. In 1939, the Dutch government erected a refugee camp, Centraal Vluchtelingenkamp Westerbork, financed, ironically, partly by Dutch Jewry, in order to absorb fleeing Jews from Nazi Germany. The Jewish refugees were housed there after they had tried in vain to escape Nazi terror in their homeland. During World War II, the Nazis took over the camp and turned it into a deportation camp. From this camp, 101,000 Dutch Jews and about 5,000 German Jews were deported to their deaths in Poland. In addition, there were about 400 Gypsies in the camp and, at the very end of the War, some 400 women from the resistance movement. (Source: Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westerbork_concentration_camp).



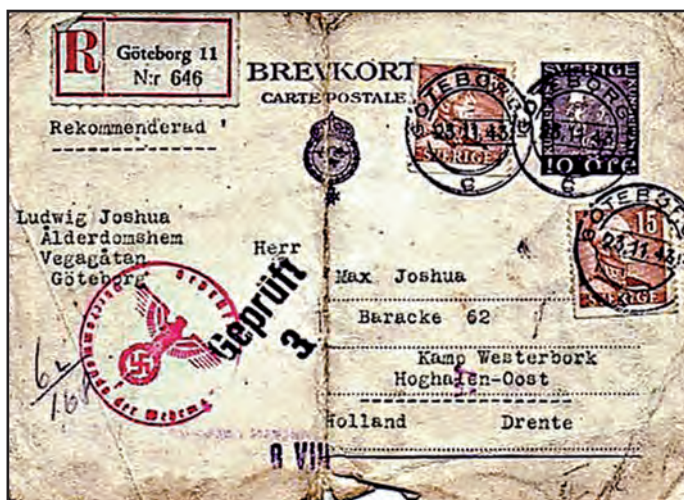
Westerbork: No train will ever leave from here again ...
<http://users.skynet.be/sky35373/westerbe.htm>



Registered postcard from Ludwig Joshua in Copenhagen, Denmark, dated "17.9.43" and cancelled "København-17.9.43," to his son Max Joshua in Jewish Internment Camp Westerbork, Holland. With ABP (AuslandsBriefPrüfstelle) Hamburg censorship cachet. The text on the reverse confirms reception of a registered postcard dated 6.9.43, and a missing confirmation of receipt for parcels sent from Denmark to Westerbork. One month later Ludwig and his wife were in Sweden.



Registered stationery postcard to Max in Kamp Westerbork. Written "Göteborg 20.10.43" - cancelled the same day. No return address, but sent from the parents ("Eltern") now in Sweden. The card passed the Swedish postal currency control (Valuta-kontroll / Postverket) and bears Camp Westerbork censor mark, Geprüft / 1 and a ABP Berlin censorship handstamp. On the reverse is a blue chemical censor test stripe applied by ABP Berlin. The text on the reverse informs Max of their new address: "Ålderdomshemmet, Vegagården, and it wo wir vegetarisch leben". (It lacks kosher food). PS: "It seems to be good to be here. 125 residents."



Registered stationery postcard to Max in Kamp Westerbork. Written 22.11.43 - cancelled "Göteborg-23.11.43". Return address: "Ludwig Joshua, Ålderdomshemmet, Vegagården, Göteborg." With a ABP Hamburg censorship handstamp, and Kamp Westerbork "Geprüft / 3" incoming censor mark. The text on the reverse talks about family matters: "Received letter from Lissie" and it bears ABP Hamburg (f) censor stamp, but no chemical censorship.



Postcard to Max Joshua in Kamp Westerbork from Max's mother, Johanne, and father (no return address). It was written on "21.12.43" and cancelled "Göteborg-22.12.43." With ABP Berlin (b) Ab (in a circle) and Westerbork "Geprüft / 2" censor mark. The card has the text on the reverse written in Danish to "Elskede 5" - "Loving 5", and in the last line "Modtag alle fem inderlige Hilsner fra Eders Mor" (Received all five sincere regards from your mother). The text on the front in German was written by Ludwig. Both he and Max understood Danish.

KZ BERGEN-BELSEN

In February 1943, Germany's Foreign Ministry proposed that Jews with "foreign contacts" should be available for exchange for German prisoners in Allied captivity instead of being sent to extermination camps.

Therefore, in April of that year, Himmler ordered 10,000 Austauschjuden (Exchange Jews) to be sent to an Assembly Camp. For this purpose the SS took over part of the POW camp Stalag XIC in Bergen-Belsen, located near Celle in Germany. With this move the Außenlager Bergen-Belsen was established, and until the autumn of 1944 about 6,000 Jews with foreign contacts were collected there.

Initially, the conditions in the camp for the Jewish prisoners were better than in other KZ because former inmates were at liberty to divulge their conditions upon gaining their freedom. In spite of the name—Außenlager...—the camp belonged to the same organisation as the other KZ. The camp held also other prisoners, besides Jews.



The entrance to Bergen-Belsen

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bergen-Belsen_concentration_camp

KZ Bergen-Belsen was strictly divided into separate divisions and the conditions in the various divisions were very different::

1. Sternlager (Star Camp), i.e. the section where about 4,000 Jews were interned—mostly Dutch. They wore civilian clothes with a Star of David and family members could meet even if they lived apart. Work duty was introduced, except for the elderly.
2. Neutralenlager (Neutral Camp). In this part were about 100 Jews from neutral countries e.g. Argentina, Portugal, Spain and Turkey. Compared with the other sections in Bergen-Belsen the conditions in this part of the camp were relatively good until March 1945. The prisoners in this camp were not assigned to work details.
3. Sonderlager (Special Camp). Up to mid 1943 several thousand Polish Jews were sent to this part of Bergen-Belsen. They held provisional papers from South American countries. They did not do any work and were kept strictly isolated from the other prisoners as they had met with cruelty in Poland and could talk about it. However, in mid 1944 they were deported to Auschwitz where most of them perished. Only ca. 350 remained in Bergen-Belsen.

Source: Erik Lørdahl: *German Concentration Camps 1933–1945, History and Inmate Mail*, 2000



Postcard from Ludwig J. in Göteborg, dated 4.9.44, cancelled "Göteborg - 5.9.44," to Max J. now in "Außenlager Bergen-Belsen," via "Die Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland (RvJD), Iranische Strasse 2, Berlin" (1). The card has passed the APB Berlin (b) censorship and has also three chemical stripes (white, blue and brown) on front and reverse from test for invisible writings. The "R" in upper right probably stands for "Revier" (hospital) (2). Max Joshua was in the Revier. On reverse "Mutter" gave thanks for the postcard and congratulations on her birthday.

Doron Waide

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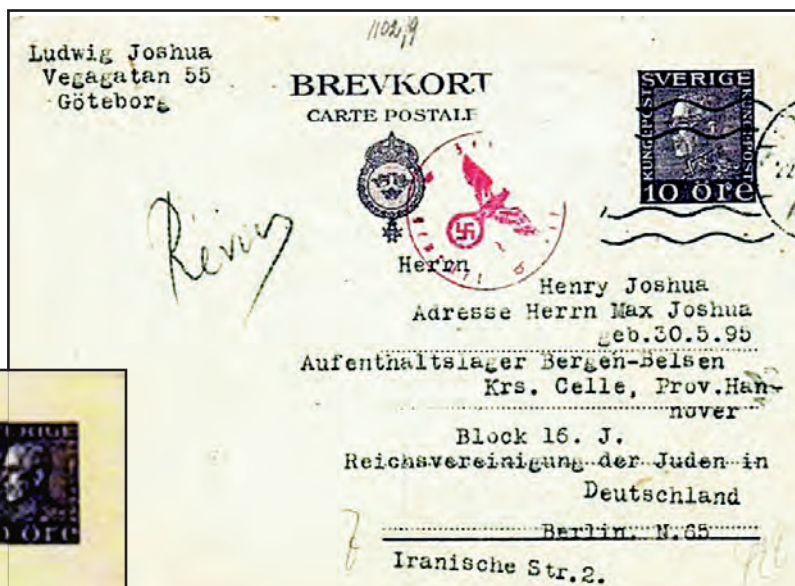
Palestine Forerunners, Palestine Mandate
Israel 1948 Interim, Doar Ivri & Postage Dues
Israel regular issues, Judaica & JNF
Stamps, covers, Documents & related items

Material accepted for future Auction Sales

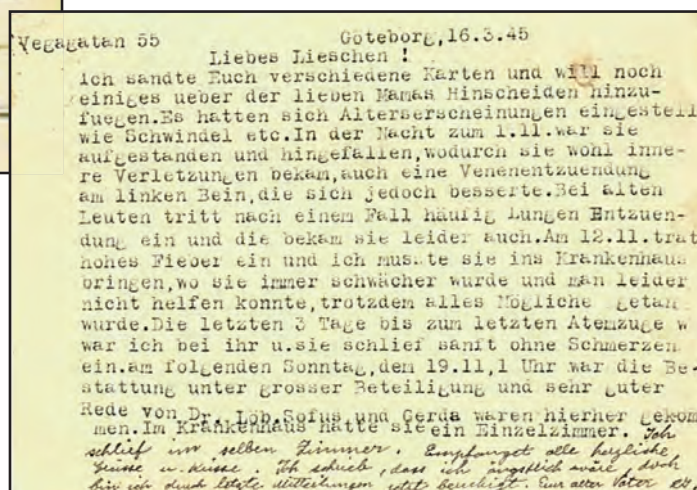
Please Write or Phone for details

MEMBER: A.P.S S.I.P

Postcard from Ludwig in Göteborg, dated 20.10.44, cancelled the same day, to Henry (c/o) Max in "Aufenthaltslager Bergen-Belsen," via "RvJD." The card has a APB Berlin (b) censor mark, but no chemical test strip. To the left is a handwritten "Revier" (hospital). This card is addressed to his grandchild Henry.



Postcard from Ludwig in Göteborg, written 16.3.45, to Max, in Aufenthaltslager Bergen-Belsen, addressed via "RvJD." The card bears no postal marks and was probably not mailed. The text on the reverse tells about the death of Ludwig's wife, Johanne, and her funeral. The card was written only eleven days before Ludwig died and was the last card he wrote. Max died January 16, 1945 in Bergen-Belsen, which might have come to Ludwig's knowledge and therefore this card was not mailed.



The cachet partially translates as:
Answer only in German via RdJD...



Postcard (not Joshua family) sent out of KZ Bergen-Belsen cancelled in Berlin on "14.12.44". (Most cards observed out of Bergen-Belsen are cancelled on this date.) No written date on the reverse.

From the camp the cards were sent in bulk to the Gestapo organization "Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland" (RvJD) in Berlin for registration. After this, the cards were franked and put into the mail system. Replies were also to be addressed through this office..

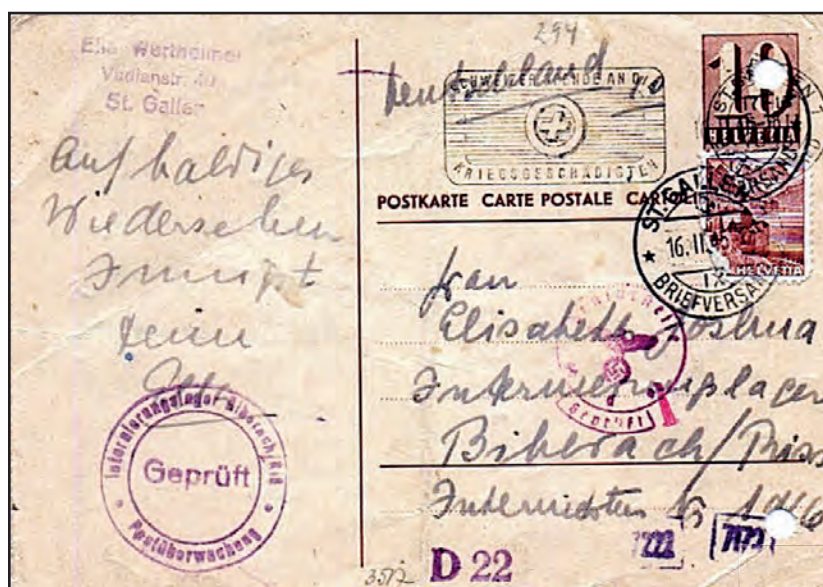
Source: Collection of J. Scott Sawyer, USA.

INTERNIERUNGSLAGER BIBERACH/RISS

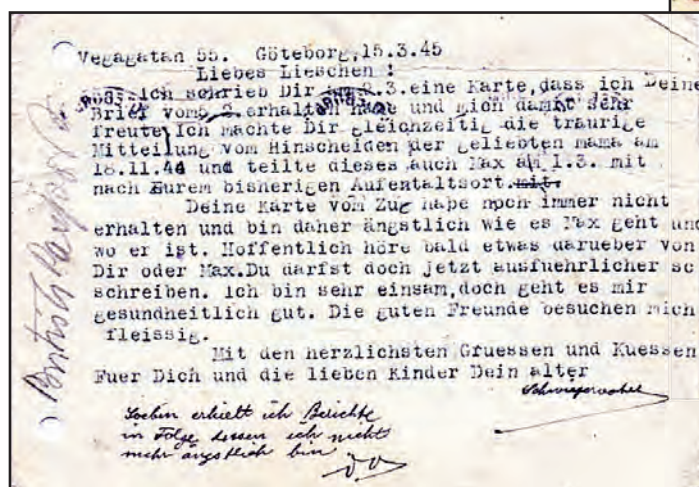
When the Germans in May/June 1940 overran France, the British Channel Islands, very near to the French coast, were occupied. In 1941 the British arrested a number of Germans in Iran and, as a countermove, Hitler ordered a number of Channel Islanders arrested and deported to Germany. However, it took about a year before Hitler's order was carried out, when about 5,000 islanders were sent to Germany. Out of these, about 1,000 were sent to Internierungs-Lager Biberach an der Riss, Württemberg in southeast Germany. Other Internierungs-Lagers where Islanders were sent include Dorsten, Wurzach, Laufen, Kreutzbürg, Liebenau, Spittal, Marlag-Milag Nord and more.

Internierungs-Lager Biberach was originally established as a military barracks, but was later used as a P.O.W. camp before it became an internment camp. The conditions in this Internierungs-Lager were far better than in the KZs and Gestapo prisons in Germany. In January 1945 about 150 "Austauschjuden" in KZ Bergen-Belsen holding South American passports were sent to camp Biberach where they were well taken care of.

Literature: Roger E. Harris: *Islanders Deported*, Channel Islanders Specialists Society 1980, ISBN 0-902633-63-5.



Postcard from Ella Wertheimer in St. Gallen in Switzerland, written and cancelled 16/2-1945, to Elisabeth Joshua, "Internierten Nr. 1916" in "Internierungslager (I-Lag) Biberach" Riss, Württemberg, Germany. The card has passed the ABP München (d) censor office, and also the camp censorship with a cachet applied "Internierungslager Biberach /Riß-Geprüft-Postüberwachung" in lower left.



Postcard from Ludwig (signature: "Schwiegeväter"), dated 15.3.45 and cancelled "Göteborg-15.3.45" to Elisabeth, internee no. 1916 in I-Lag Biberach/Riss. Written only 12 days before Ludwig died. There is no ABP censor marks, but one of Biberach's camp censor. The text starts with "Lieschen" (Elisabeth) and confirms reception of postcard from her dated 2.3.45. Vertical to the left on reverse is handwritten "British Passport." But none of the Joshua family held such a passport.

References:

Adler, Reinhard: *Karneval im August*, ISBN 3-9806818-2-3.

Lördahl, Erik: *German Concentration Camps 1933-1945 - History and Inmate Mail*, ISBN 82-995588-0-8.

Schwab, Henry: *The Echoes that Remain*, Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, Weston, MA, USA.

Sawyer, J. Scott: *Ghetto and KZ-postal collections*. •

Postcards Reflect The Mood Of The

Six-Days War

In June 1967 Israel fought a war, the Six-Days War, which lasted from June 5 to June 11, 1967. Israel fought against Egypt, Jordan and Syria, and hence, Israel's reserve soldiers were mobilized. Just before and during the war Israeli soldiers mailed army issued postcards home to their families. Their thoughts, and feelings of longing and euphoria, are reflected in their writings as well as in the army's messages. The writings of three of these soldiers, Gil, Kuti and Pepo (their last names are omitted for privacy reasons) are expressed in seven postcards demonstrating three distinct phases of the war.

“WAITING PERIOD”

Egyptian Actions

The first phase occurred from May 14 to June 5, 1967. This phase was dubbed as the “Waiting Period”–HaHamtana in Hebrew. The second phase was the war itself. This phase started June 5 and ended on June 11, 1967, which was followed by a sense of euphoria.

The “Waiting Period” started on May 14, 1967, Israel's nineteenth Independence Day. Gamal Abdul Nasser, President of Egypt, violated a cease-fire agreement and sent military forces into the Sinai Peninsula. He expelled the United Nations Emergency Forces–UNEF–from the Gaza Strip (Egypt, Scott #394). The UNEF functioned as a buffer between Israel and Egypt. This act was followed by the closing of the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping. On May 16, 1967, Cairo radio announced that “the existence of Israel has continued too long...The peak hour has come. We shall destroy Israel.”¹

To the Israelis it was clear that the United Nations (U.N.) and the United States failed to live up to previous promises that such aggression would not occur. Nasser felt encouraged by the inaction of the U.N. and the United States. As a consequence, he started massing troops in the Sinai Peninsula. He assured the Arab world that imminent destruction of Israel was a reality. In June 1967 Egypt issued a victory stamp (Egypt, Scott #720). The stamp shows Nasser waving a victory hand over glowing liberated Palestine. With Nasser's promised victory the armies of Jordan and Syria joined the war of the liberation of Palestine.

Israeli Actions

Israel considered all the above actions as an act of war. The level of tension in Israel increased. The political leadership was unable to reach a decision whether to go to war. Under great public pressure on June 1, 1967, the prime minister of Israel, Levi Eshkol, formed a “National Unity Government.”

Despite the imminent danger, or perhaps because of it, the

“Waiting Period” was characterized by a spirit of volunteerism. The entire reserve army was drafted. People who were not drafted volunteered their services to maintain essential services. All-in-all, the morale was high despite the anticipated and threatening danger. The mood of the nation of Israel in the “Waiting Period” can be described by two postcards mailed by two mobilized reserve soldiers. The mailed cards were supplied by the army. There are a few types of postcards, some with pre-printed illustrated messages and others with space to write.

Both cards reflect the high morale among the drafted troops. The first card was mailed on June 4, 1967. It is a pre-printed illustrated military post card issued by SHEKEM–military canteens and shopping centers for soldiers (Bale MIPC# 6). The card was cancelled on June 8, 1967. On the reverse side of the pre-printed card is an illustrated printed message which basically says that the soldier arrived at his base. “The morale is very high. The soldiers do what they have to do. Don't worry. Everything will be OK See you soon Yours...signed by Pepo” (Figure 1). The second card was also mailed during the “Waiting Period.” There is no date indicating when it was mailed, but it also has a June 8 cancellation date. This card was issued by the IDF–Israel Defense Forces Education Department (Bale MIPC# 5) (Figure 2). The soldier wrote the personal message, saying:

Hi–Shalom–to all. I feel great. Everything is fine, I hope that you are fine as well and especially that the children are not scared. It is very important that they will not feel what is going on. Take care of the children and yourselves. Miss you and waiting for a letter... signed by Gil.

6 DAY WAR

On June 5, 1967, rather than wait to be attacked Israel launched a preemptive war. Two cards were written during the war. They are the types issued by private companies (Bale MIPC #9). These cards were written by the same soldier who wrote the card in Figure 2–Gil. It seems that he had time to write the two cards since his unit was not engaged in the war as yet (personal communication).

“WAITING PERIOD”

Egyptian Actions



Gaza Strip
Scott Catalog #394



Egyptian Victory Stamp
Scott Catalog #720

Israel Actions

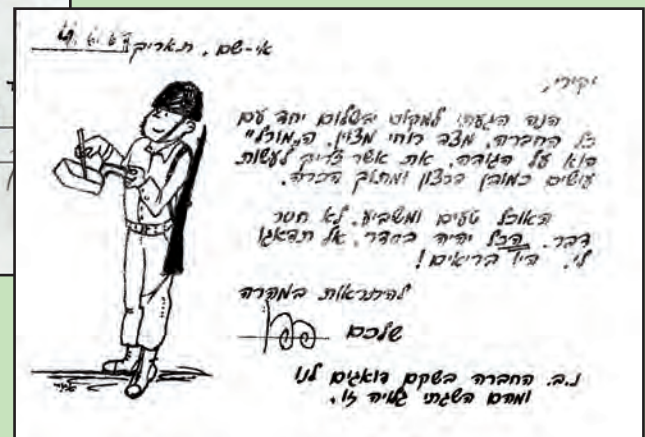
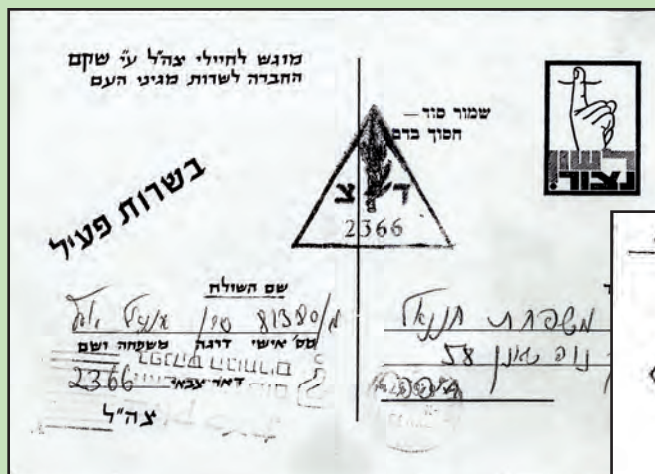


Figure 1

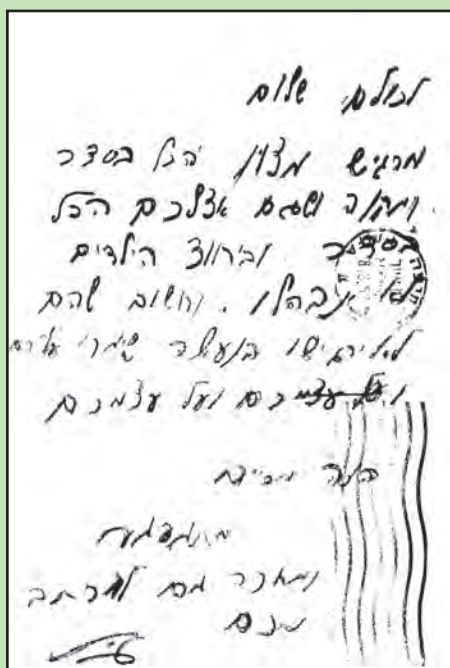


Figure 2

[illegible]

ולא מנאב אהיה
האני מרגיש אצל
אני אים ואקד אפי
303

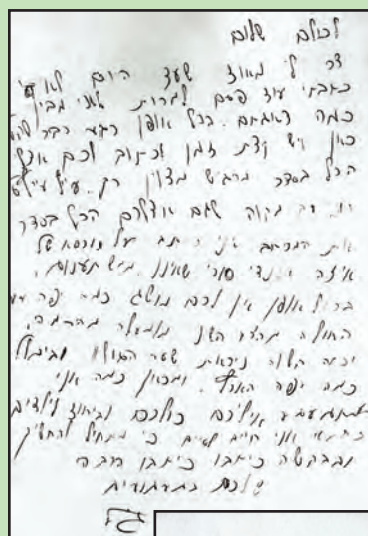
303

בית מנחם לרש טען.
כתוב היותה!

מסירות



POST WAR EUPHORIA

[illegible][illegible]

המגור - המשפחה

The writer of card in Figure 3 did not date it. However, we know it was written on June 5, the first day of the war. The card was canceled on June 7, 1967. The card in Figure 3 has a very short message:

Hi-Shalom—to all. It is the first day of the war. I feel great.
The morale is very high. Hold on and keep yourselves calm.
Kisses to the children and the rest of you—signed by Gil.

The card in Figure 4 was written on the second day of the war and is not dated. The card informs the family it is the second day of the war. "I feel great. I worry about you. Hope everything is all right. Regards to the children" signed by Gil.

POST WAR EUPHORIA

After six days, on June 11, 1967, the guns fell silent. Israel found itself in possession of territories that was tripled its size. The impact of the resounding military victory war great. The mood in Israel moved from the perplexity of the "Waiting Period" to a sense of euphoria. The thought was that for the first time in its history Israel was in a position to trade land for peace.

The satisfaction of the quick victory and the sense of euphoria can be detected in the following postcard (Figure 5). The card was written by the same soldier who wrote the cards in Figures 2, 3 and 4—Gil. It is a card issued by a private company (Bale MIPC #9). The writer did not date the card but it has a cancellation dated June 14, 1967. The card was written right after the Six-days War was over. This time it is obvious that the soldier was active in the war. This is what Gil writes:

Hi-Shalom—to all. I am very sorry that until today I did not write despite the fact that I know you were worried about me. Either way, it is quiet now and I have some time to write you. Everything with me is fine. I feel great. However, I am tired, tired, tired. I only hope that you are OK as well. I write this card sitting in an arm chair of a Syrian EFENDI—a

lord—who is not here. What a pleasure. In any case, you have no idea how pretty it is from here to look down on the other side watching the Hulah Valley from the Heights—The Golan Heights. How beautiful is Sha'ar Hagolan and how beautiful is our land from up here. I miss you all and especially the kids. Please write, write a lot....signed by Gil.

There are two more postcards mailed after the war. They are illustrated cards by unsigned artists (Bale MIPC # 4). The first of the two cards (figure 6) was mailed on June 17, 1967, but was not canceled. The card shows a woman in her bed and a child at the foot of the bed and it seems as if they are watching TV. Below is a printed statement that says "soon, soon I'll be home.... signed by Pepo." The last illustrated card (Figure 7) was mailed on June 18, and canceled on June 23, 1967. On the address side the soldier writes, "regards from abroad," i.e. from the conquered territories—it was the West Bank (personal communications). The illustrated side shows a entire family posing and the print below says "a kiss to everyone.... signed by Kuti."

POSTSCRIPT

The sense of euphoria was short lived. Exchange of fire began not long afterward as Egypt started the War of Attrition that lasted for three years. It is also amazing to note that despite the war the postal service did not fail to deliver the soldiers' mail.

For the full story of the Six-Days war:

Oren, Michael B., *Six Days of War and the Making of the Modern Middle East*, Oxford University Press, 2002. •

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Israel Joint Issues

Having read Mr. Rotterdam's story about Israel's joint issues in the December issue of *The Israel Philatelist*, I'd like to add my take on joint issue collecting. The collecting of joint issues is fairly easy. The finding of items that relate to the topic of joint issues is what makes stamp collecting fun for me. In addition to the twin and parallel issues he addresses, I have added some miscellaneous issues. I define miscellaneous issues as stamps or cancellations issued by Israel and another country for the same topic. So far, I have found four such items.



Scott Catalog Israel #724



Scott Catalog Egypt #1104



Scott Catalog Egypt #1105



Scott Catalog Israel #724a

Although the design and date of issue is different, the stamps commemorate the signing of the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty.

Issued March 26, 1979

Sixteen months after Sadat's visit to Israel, the Israel-Egypt peace treaty was signed in Washington. It contains nine articles, a military annex, an annex dealing with the relation between the parties, agreed minutes interpreting the main articles of the treaty, among them Article 6, the withdrawal schedule, exchange of ambassadors, security arrangements and the agreement relating to the autonomy talks. The latter issue was contained in a letter addressed by President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to President Carter. The two stamps and souvenir sheet was issued by Israel and Egypt in recognition of the peace treaty signed by both countries.

Issued August 21, 1993

This joint issue by Romania (Scott #3851) and Israel (Scott #1178) called attention to the Israel-Romania Philatelic Exhibition, Telafila '93 held in Tel Aviv on August 21-22, 1993.



Romania Scott Catalog #3851



Israel Scott Catalog #178



Third is a souvenir leaf issued by Israel on January 24, 2002. The theme of the souvenir leaf is the recognition of ten years of diplomatic relations between Israel and China. Although the stamps are different and have no relationship to the reason for the issue, they are cancelled on the same date with the same information.

Issued January 24, 2002

This special cancel was issued by China and Israel on January 24, 2002 in recognition of ten years of diplomatic relations between the two countries.



Fourth is a maximum card with different stamps and different dates. The relationship is that they support the same subject matter. The stamps are from the Israel and the United States. The Israel cancel ties the issue of child health to both stamps.

Issued September 7 (United States) and September 27 (Israel) 2005

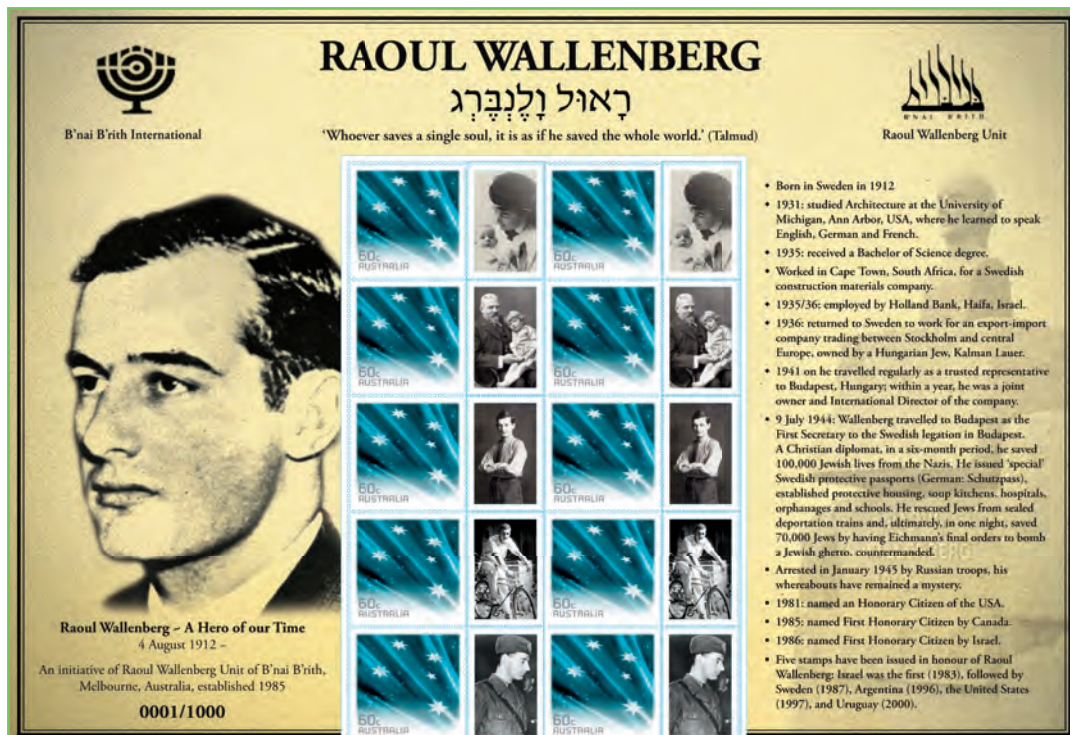
Although these two stamps do not qualify as joint issues, they support the same subject matter. Child Health in the United States and Pediatric Medicine in Israel is the topic of both stamps. ■

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Raoul Wallenberg

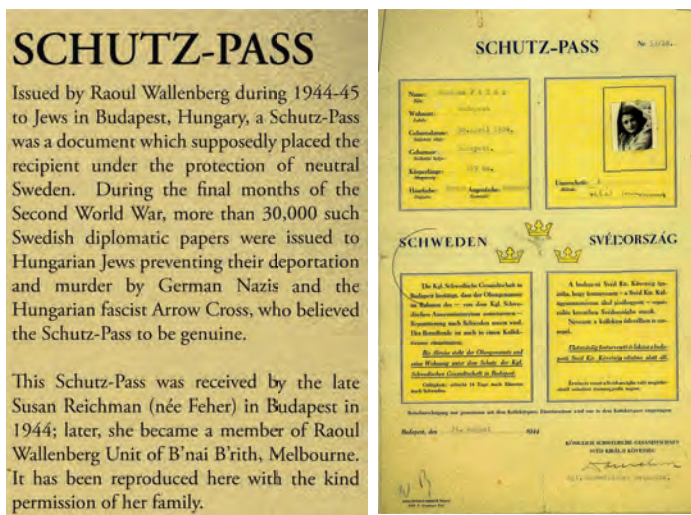


Raoul Wallenberg Unit of B'nai B'rith in Melbourne, Australia, recently launched a Raoul Wallenberg Stamp Sheet and Envelope to mark its 25th anniversary. A new, limited edition Stamp Sheet honouring Raoul Wallenberg was officially launched by Jan Anger, the son of Per Anger, a Swedish diplomat who worked with Raoul Wallenberg in saving Jewish lives in Budapest in 1944-45. After the war, Per Anger became head of Sweden's international aid program and served as Ambassador to Australia, Canada and the Bahamas. In launching the Stamp Sheet, Jan Anger spoke in detail about the humanitarian work his father had engaged in in Budapest and later in other diplomatic postings throughout the world.

The new, limited edition Raoul Wallenberg Stamp Sheet has been released in conjunction with Australia Post and Max Stern & Co. One thousand sheets have been printed; each includes ten 60 cent Australia Post stamps with tabs featuring photos of Raoul Wallenberg from early childhood to adult soldier. A brief history of his life appears on the right side of the stamps. The back of the special envelope depicts a Schutz-pass (protective passport) similar to those which saved the lives of thousands during the Second World War.

You might be interested to know that there are various prominent monuments to honour Raoul Wallenberg in Melbourne and Sydney and several trees have been planted in his honour, among them, one was planted by Raoul Wallenberg Unit in the presence of the then Prime Minister Bob Hawke, in the forecourt of Parliament House in Canberra. Many Australian citizens are Holocaust survivors whose lives were saved by Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest in 1944-45.

The Raoul Wallenberg Stamp Sheet and Envelope set is available for \$A20 + \$A5 handling and postage (in Australia) or \$A20 + \$A12 (overseas). Payment may be made by cash, personal cheque, bank draft or EFT. Further information: Judi Schiff +61 (0)3 9816 9414; judi@judischiffphotography.com, or by mail: Raoul Wallenberg Unit, B'nai B'rith House, 99 Hotham Street, Balaclava 3183, Australia. ■



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soner in en-Belsen

BRIEFAKTION

The Bergen-Belsen complex, originally set up by Himmler as a holding camp for *Austauschjuden* (exchange Jews), was also part of this mail action, and as a result Jewish prisoners were required to write cards to family members explaining that they were alive and well. These were then forwarded to Berlin for censoring and cancellation. The illustrated cards in Figures 1 and 2 are typical, and most of these were then delivered to addresses in Switzerland and Sweden. However, other destinations such as Hungary have been observed (Figure 3). Note that these cards also have the typical *Briefaktion* Lördahl SC22b cachet (*Rückantwort nur* etc...), the standard *Außenabtslager Bergen-Belsen* cachet, and a number of censor marks. A large group of these cards, including those illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, were cancelled on December 14, 1944, indicative of the bulk processing that took place. There were in fact probably three different mail actions executed between August and December 1944.

Figure 2

Bergen-Belsen prisoner postal card (Lördahl Type PoL) addressed to Stockholm as part of the Gestapo Briefaktion des RSHA (Juden), cancelled on December 14, 1944. Note the application of blue-green chemical stripes on both sides to check for hidden text, and the red ABP censor cachet with code "b" (Berlin office). This card was sent by Elsa "Sara" Diefenbronner, a German Jew, to her son Erich, who lived in Sweden. Elsa died in KZ Bergen-Belsen on January 17, 1945.



Figure 3



Bergen-Belsen prisoner postal card (Lördahl Type PoO) addressed to Budapest as part of the Gestapo Briefaktion des RSHA (Juden), cancelled on August 25, 1944. Generally, the 15 pfennig rate paid for international delivery of a postal card, but this example was delivered with a 6 pfennig stamp. Note also the vertical red ABP roller censor from the Vienna office. This card was sent to Hungary by Feivel and Cecilia Roth, members of the Kastner transport, confined to the Hungarian (Star) Camp. (Source: Harry Nieuwstraten, Netherlands).

E-BAY AUCTION

At first I was puzzled why the card in Figure 1 hadn't attracted more bids than it did, as this was only the second piece of Bergen-Belsen prisoner mail that I've seen listed on eBay in over 10 years. Prisoner mail from Bergen-Belsen is rare primarily because most of the inmates were Jews, and as such not allowed to write except in special circumstances, such as Operation Mail. It could have been merely a slow day for KZ collectors, but a partial explanation for the low number of bids may lie in the sender's address field, where the prisoner's name has been erased. I've seen this occasionally on other pieces of prisoner mail, and while it doesn't detract from the value of the item very much, it could still be considered damage depending on how it happened. One possibility is that the recipient erased the name right after receiving the card, but it could have occurred much later after the war. Curious to know what the name was, I turned to the information in the address field. The assumption I always begin with is that the family name of the recipient in the address field is the same as that of the prisoner. This will generally be true about 80% of the time.

PRISONER SEARCH

Looking at the reverse of the card (Figure 4), we know that the prisoner's first name was Hans, but the date of writing is missing, which is frequently the case with mail action cards. The recipient, F(ietje)

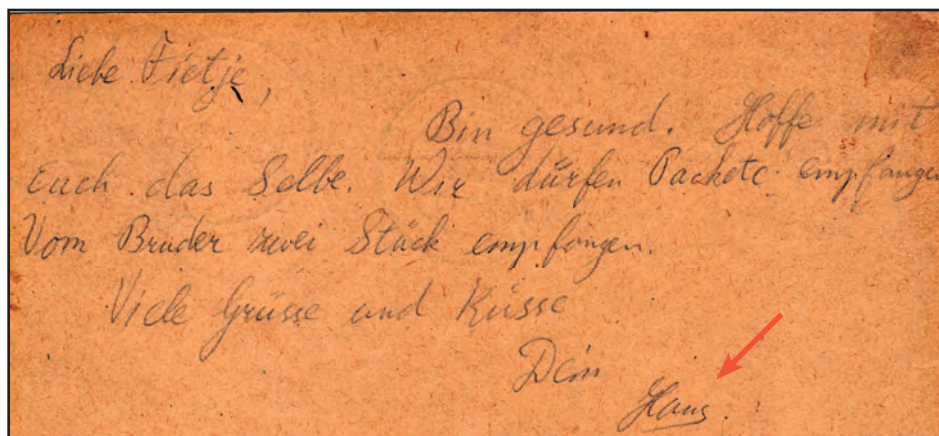


Figure 4

The first name of sender of the card in Figure 1 is Hans.

Kerfeld-v(an) Meekren (Figure 1), led me to believe that I was dealing with a Dutch family. However, searching the available databases for either Fietje or Hans Kerfeld-van Meekren did not turn up any connection with Bergen-Belsen or any other camp, but I did come across a Fietje van Meekren, daughter of Herman and Leni van Meekren of Amsterdam. This was significant as several thousand Jews in Amsterdam were eventually deported to Bergen-Belsen. Here the trail almost disappeared, but I still had the prisoner's date of birth, June 9, 1927. Continuing my research on the van Meekren family, I finally discovered that in 1939 a German boy, Hans Lindauer, had been sent to live with them in Amsterdam by his mother, Dina. Hans was born in Karlsruhe, Baden-Württemberg, Germany on June 9, 1927. At this point the main mystery was

solved: Hans Moritz Lindauer, a German Jew seeking refuge in Amsterdam, wrote the card in Figure 1.

HANS' LIFE

There is not much known about how exactly he wound up in Bergen-Belsen. He apparently survived for years in Amsterdam South and later in Amsterdam East (Jewish Quarter), even working as an archivist for the financial department of the Jodenraad (Jewish Council). At some point the usual unhappy story began to play out. He was discovered, arrested by the Gestapo, and on June 20, 1943 sent to the Westerbork transit camp, where he was put to work



Figure 5
Hans Lindauer

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■ **WANTED**: Plate no. blocks of the first Revenue Series, Bale Rev. 1-18. Margin strips will also do as long as they show the full plate number information, [email: jfurman@rivercross.com](mailto:jfurman@rivercross.com).

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■ **WANTED**: Zahal Revenues 250 fils small frame plate block, Israel Radio stamps in gutter pairs and gutter blocks. [email: rjcohen885@optonline.net](mailto:rjcohen885@optonline.net).

Friday, August 17, 1945
AUFBAU

Lieben Freunden und Bekannten die traurige Mitteilung, dass mir mein innigstgeliebtes, einziges Kind

HANS LINDAUER

im Alter von 17 Jahren, im Konzentrationslager Bergen-Belsen entrissen wurde.
Früher Bruchsal, Frankfurt a. M., Amsterdam.

In tiefster Trauer:
DINA LINDAUER
88-82 - 138th Street, Jamaica, L. I.

Erst jetzt erhielten wir die traurige Nachricht, dass unsere liebe, gute Mutter, Schwiegermutter u. Grossmutter, Frau

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New York 32

PERSONALIA

In dieser Rubrik werden Gedenkteile gebracht, die runden Zeitabscchnitt bei der Geburtstage über 86 alljährlich angelegt.

Reif Landauer, Sohn v. Landauer, 1771 West 86, New York City, nach 40 Jahren sein Diplom für Frauen aus der Harvard University magna cum laude der jüngsten Abschluss der Vereinigten Staaten.

88. Geburtstag: Julius (aus Hartsdort) 32, 201 East 32nd St., New York.

89. Geburtstag: Lisa man (fr. Hauptstadter) 25, August: 79 Crescent Ave., Cincinnati.

90. Geburtstag: Julius berg (fr. Hannover), 12, 201 East 32nd St., New York.

75. Geburtstag: Helene Margaret Sachs, geb. Bredach, 19, August: 1375 St., New York City.

76. Geburtstag: Wilhelm Reimer, 1001 Eldy St., Chico, Calif. — Paul Reh

Figure 6

Detail of the search advertisement pages from the August 17, 1945 edition of the newspaper Aufbau. The Aufbau (Reconstruction) published the names of over 33,000 Holocaust refugees from the end of the war through September 1946. Much of the data associated with these refugees is currently held by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, D. C. The Aufbau is still published today.

as a messenger boy. Although most of the Jews deported from Westerbork were sent to KZ Auschwitz, Hans was sent to KZ Bergen-Belsen on January 11, 1944. It is possible that he possessed special papers that provided him with some limited protection as a potential “exchange Jew,” and was thus spared the trip to Auschwitz.

We also know that after the war his mother Dina Lindauer, now living with her sister in New York, was still unsure of his ultimate fate. However, she clearly knew that he had been sent to Bergen-Belsen. Figure 6 is a detail from the August 17, 1945 search advertisement section of *Aufbau*, a German-language Jewish newspaper known for publishing lists of persons missing

from the Holocaust. She placed the ad on the left for her son Hans. It communicates that her only child was taken to Bergen-Belsen when he was 17 years old.

Contrary to initial reports, Hans Lindauer did not die in the camp. He survived until the evacuations of Bergen-Belsen in April 1945, when he was loaded onto a train and transported back and forth across Germany for several weeks before being liberated by the Russians at Tröbitz near Leipzig. Unfortunately, by then Lindauer had contracted typhus and died a short time later.

Special thanks to Erik Lørdahl and Henry Joshua for valuable information relating to Bergen-Belsen, and Harry Nieuwstraten for Figure 3.

1. Sources:
2. Erik Lørdahl, *German Concentration Camps, 1933-1945, History and Inmate Mail*, War and Philabooks Ltd., Tårnåsen, Norway, 2008.
3. www.kaminsky.nl A genealogical site with information on the extended Kaminsky family, including branches in Poland, Lithuania, Germany, Prussia, Hungary, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic. The Lindauer family appears to belong to the German branch.
4. www.aufbauonline.com Official website of the newspaper Aufbau. ■

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Loading and unloading air mail in the early years of the State.

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Editor's note: The following three pages are sample pages from Daryl Kibble's National Large Gold Medal with Felicitations exhibit. It was shown for the first time at the Sydney Stamp Expo 2011 held in Australia March 31-April 3. Daryl resides in Australia and it is very difficult for him to show his exhibit outside of his country. Consequently, over the next several issues of The Israel Philatelist we will include several exhibit pages in each issue.

Interrupted/Delayed Mail of the Arab-Israeli Conflict

During the past 60 years, the Middle East has endured prolific instability: *conventional warfare, Islamic terrorism* and the longest postal boycott in philately. The postal boycott stems from the Arab League's wider anti-Israel boycott, resulting in the refusal to service mail to Israel. This breaches the Universal Postal Union (UPU) Constitution Article 1 (summary at right →).

For clarity in this exhibit, *interrupted/delayed mail* is defined as mail that:

1. *did not reach its intended destination and/or addressee; or*
2. *was returned to sender (whether or not subsequently reforwarded); or*
3. *reached its final destination but only after significant delay, or after other interventions such as security screening.*

[By this definition, mail in this exhibit travelled the postal system *multiple times*, experiencing more wear and tear than typical covers of the period].

Lead-Up to Conflict:

- 1922: League of Nations approves the British Mandate for Palestine, which includes the British-created Transjordan east of the Jordan River;
- 1946: Jordan (Arab) independence, equalling 77% of original Mandate lands;
- 1947: UN partitions remaining 23% of the Mandate between Arab & Jewish;
- Net result of Mandate lands: 87% Arab, 13% Jewish, <1% shared;
- 1947-48: Civil War in Palestine: Jews accept partition plan as "the indispensable minimum"; Arabs reject plan claiming all of Palestine;
- 1948: (May 15th) War of Independence - Arab States attack Israel.

Chapter 1 – Conventional War

Many rarities as noted in the exhibit (eg. *earliest recorded mail arriving in besieged Jerusalem May 1948; some of the few parcels captured in the Six-Day War*):

Civil War in Palestine: April/May 1948 sees the Jewish & Arab militias fighting for control of key areas, particularly Haifa, Jaffa, & Jerusalem, with social consequences of population migration, business disruption, & tampering of mail.

War of Independence: Arab League attacks Israel May 1948. War till July 1949.

Mail Suspensions: The important fabric of social & business interaction – communication – disrupted for many months. Some suspended mails re-sent by Jewish organisations via Emergency Mails.

Other Wars: Suez Crisis 1956/57, Six-Day War 1967, etc. with captured mails.

Chapter 2 – Terrorism

Terror in the Air & in the Mail

All Palestinian terrorist events represented. Rarities incl.: 1970 Swissair 330 Coronado bombing; 1973 JAL747 Hijack by PFLP; 1974 BA870 Hijack (both Types).

Chapter 3 – Political War

The exhibitor's collection includes an example of every recorded Arab and Israeli marking. A selection are shown, including all key markings where only one or few examples have been recorded, as well as earliest usage dates and unique routings.

Arab Postal Boycott: Arab League economic boycott of Israel, which includes refusal to have postal relations. Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon the primary offenders. Many rarities, including unique Lebanon Type I & unique "Jewish or Arab" French label.

Israeli No Service: Israeli response to Arab boycott & Palestinian Authority. Rarities including the earliest recorded foreign incoming mail to Israel with "Pas de Service".

Political Representation of Material

Primary Arrival Destination (where key Instructional Markings struck):

Arab 40%; Israeli 39%; Mandate 6%; Other 15%.

Intended Destination (but interrupted re: social factors of war & discrimination):

Israeli 38%; Arab 33%; Mandate 19%; Other 10%

E = Expertised

UPU Constitution Article 1 re: Postal Boycott

Under the Treaty setting up a General Postal Union of 1874, contracting parties are obligated to treat letter-post items in transit from other countries as if their own, without discrimination.

This idea was written into the Constitution to guarantee the principle of freedom of transit, obligating administrations to:

"Redirect missent items of all kinds to their intended destination without delay and by the quickest routes."

The anti-Israel boycott has seen some Arab and Islamic countries in contravention of Article 1 vis-à-vis Israel. Israel has responded in kind.

Abbrev.: IM: Instructional Marking;
RTS: Returned to Sender.

Research: Significant new personal research throughout, including below:

References:

1. Gladstone, N. 1978. *Postal Censorship in Israel 1948...1978*. London: Central Stamp Gallery;
2. Shamir, C. & Siegel, M. 1991. *Israel Foreign Postal Links (The Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel, 1948, Vol III)*. Jerusalem: Society of the Postal History of Eretz-Israel;
3. Kibble, D. 2008, 2009, 2010. "Instructional Markings & Labels of the Arab-Israeli Postkrieg – NO SERVICE", *The Israel Philatelist*
A) 2008 LIX [6]: 214-215;
B) 2009 LX [1]: 22-26;
C) 2009 LX [2]: 66-69;
D) 2009 LX [4]: 150-153;
E) 2009 LX [6]: 216-219;
F) 2010 LXI [2]: 50-53;
G) 2010 LXI [4]: 146-147;
H) 2010 LXI [5]: 189-193.
4. Kibble, D. 2010. "West Bank Delayed Mail Due To The Six-Day War", *The BAPIP Bulletin XVIII* [160]: 1-13;
5. Kibble, D. 2010. "Israeli Security Cachets & Labels – Another Perspective", *The BAPIP Bulletin XVIII* [161]: 1-14.

Mail stopped arriving in Jerusalem due to the siege after 20 April 1948. Regular services would not resume until 23 June 1948. The desperate situation meant that the few light planes reaching Jerusalem from Tel Aviv were confined to weapons & medicines. There was no room for mail, with priority going to Army correspondence of a military nature. It was nearly impossible for private mail to be sent in, with only a small number known.

ROUTE:

New York (USA) 08.IV.1948

→ Lydda (Palestine) prior to 24.IV.1948

→ Tel Aviv (Palestine)

→ Jerusalem (Palestine) 02.V.1948

10c Air Letter rate.

Arrived on the army plane after transfer to Tel Aviv. Pilzer had connections with the main bank APC, enabling air transports for communication between two brothers. Privileged Civilian Mail

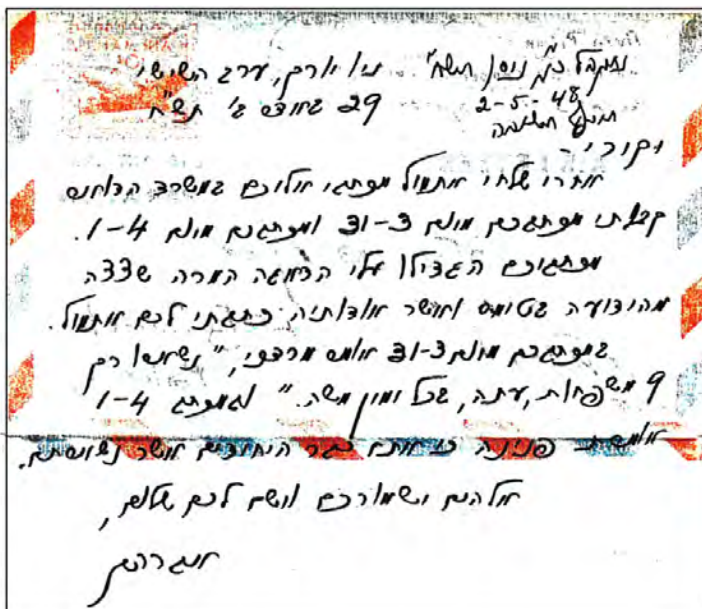
Earliest recorded flown mail into besieged Jerusalem. One of three earliest dates existing. From the Pilzer family correspondence discovered in 2006.

24 days in transit.

E: 25 Aug 2009



Incoming Flown Mail to Besieged Jerusalem – Earliest Recorded (2 May 1948)



The Pilzer family correspondence provide rare examples of such privileged civilian mail.

Hebrew correspondence inside this Pilzer letter speaks of the desperate situation in Yamin Moshe, Jerusalem:

When I sent you my letter yesterday, your letters from 31/3 and 1/4 were waiting for me at the post office. Your letters increased my bitter concern that was raised from the article in the Times which I wrote to you about yesterday. In your letter of 31/3, Mordechai writes that "only 9 families are left in all of Yamin Moshe" and in the letter of 1/4, Pnina writes that you are the last ones left. May G_d keep you safe.

Inside correspondence of the Air Letter – Earliest Recorded Flown Mail into Besieged Jerusalem. Pilzer wrote all arrival dates of correspondence in both Hebrew & Latin.

Yamin Moshe was slowly evacuated so that the *Haganah* could defend Jerusalem.

Palestinian terrorists also resorted to aircraft hijackings. On 20th July 1973 the PFLP together with the Japanese Red Army hijacked a JAL 747 en route from Amsterdam to Tokyo. After surviving a mid-air explosion, the plane landed in Dubai. Several days later the plane landed in Libya where it was blown up at Benghazi airport. Most mail was destroyed. 195 charred mail items addressed to New Zealand from the Netherlands however were recovered, of which few survive today.





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LINDNER

Moshe Castel Museum of Art



Israel 2005
Israeli Art Stamp
Castel's Tablets of the
Covenant

Many *heimische* and orthodox people are almost ambivalent to art and often view it in somewhat derogatory terms. Perhaps this is due to common non-Jewish motifs in classic paintings or an offensive immodesty that is sometimes depicted. Yet, there is a strong Jewish tradition in art dating back to Bezalel and Biblical times. Paintings and drawings, when used properly, can convey an effective religious message. That is what Moshe Castel (1909-1991) has done.

BACKGROUND

Castel (taken from “Castella,” or “Spain”) was a fifteenth (15th) generation resident of Eretz Yisrael. His family arrived in Gaza following the Spanish Inquisition, then as the centuries passed they moved to Hebron. During the 1929 riots his uncle was murdered, and the family fled to Jerusalem and to Zefat.



Moshe Castel

Childhood years made a strong impression on Castel. Several times he drew pictures of his distinguished father, a *sofer s'tam*, *chazzan*, teacher, poet in Ladino and artisan in his own right, after whom a synagogue is named in Machane Yehudah. Curiously, the father also made the covering on the ascribed traditional burial site of the Biblical High Priest Aharon in Jordan's Petra Enclave. Even at an early age his artistic talents

were recognized, and after excelling in the Bezalel School of Art, at age 16 he was sent to Paris to develop his skills. At one point a renowned Jewish leader, Ze'ev Jabotinsky, came to see the artwork of this artist from Eretz Yisrael.

CASTEL'S ART

It is hard to describe the many works of Moshe Castel. One that he produced is a very moving oil painting depicting the *aron kodesh* in the Ari shul in Zefat, with light emanating from the *sifrei Torah*. The message is clear that the Torah enlightens our existence.

Castel's perspective was most definitely religious, with emphasis on Jerusalem and with a touch of mysticism. Another of his paintings (“Ancient Scrolls,” 1940, oil on canvas) on display in the museum shows the continuity of Torah from the *Akeida* (sacrifice of Isaac) in the lower part of the picture through the

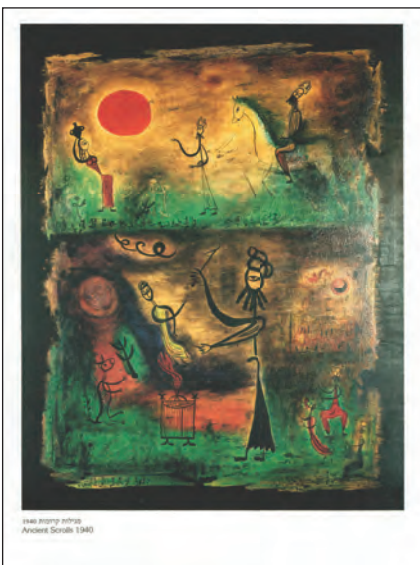
much later story of Purim shown above. The old Hebrew script joins the two scenes, and also expresses the post World War II sentiment of progressing from imminent slaughter to total triumph.

There is one interesting religious statement to be inferred from the Akeida. In the shadows near Yitzhak there is the very vague figure of a woman. This is Castel's way of suggesting that although Sarah was not physically present, her psychological support never wavered. A mother always pays attention to her child.

Some of Castel's pictures are not exactly serious. Not only did Mordechai reject the grandeur of Haman and refuse to bow down to him. One work shows Esther displaying a comically mocking disrespect for Haman.

There are also paintings that are not realistic. "Olive Gathering" (1940) shows an idealistic view of the harvest with no one toiling under the summer heat. But isn't that realism? —the idealized childhood memories of a boy growing up in Palestine.

Another painting illustrates a religious figure speaking or perhaps singing with letters of the ancient Hebrew script rising to the heavens and descending. This is a trigger for thought. Our heritage of ancient writing should not be forgotten. We maintain a communication of praise with the Almighty. Our very presence in this world is a result of speech, since Creation was the result of words, as G-d said there will be, and there was.



Ancient Scrolls 1940

CASTEL MUSEUM

The cornerstone for this museum was laid in 1992, but work proceeded slowly according to the architectural plans of David Reznik. Only in March 2010 was work completed. Since opening more than 7000 visitors have enjoyed the fine collection of Castel's monumental works. Although art is the main theme of the museum, Reznik's architecture with magnificent views of the Judean Hills and Jerusalem on the horizon should not be neglected.

Not all of Castel's art is on display in the museum. As the Nazis advanced toward Paris, Castel fled, leaving his art behind; after the war none of these works were to be found. Today Castel's art can also be seen in the Knesset, the Weizmann Institute, Binyanei Ha'Umah, the Technion and other prestigious places. One of his favorites is the

subject of a postage stamp issued by Israel in 2005, depicting the Tablets of the Covenant.

The museum is definitely recommended. It is a fine example of yet another method of religious expression. It is not a museum to race through. Sit, look, think, and let the artwork speak.

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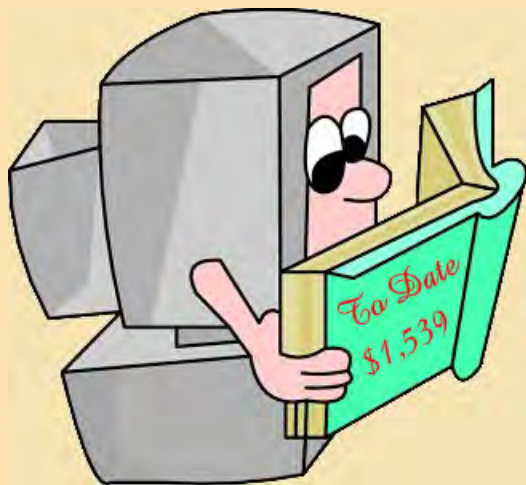
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YOUR SUPPORT IS VITAL TO THE FUTURE OF THE SIP

Anne Frank

The Dutch Post TNT in cooperation with the Anne Frank Museum has issued a stamp sheet in a folder for promotion of the museum. No First Day Cover's or maximum cards were prepared. There are three stamps in the sheet and each has the face value of 1.0€. The stamps are not for sale separately. This sheet is only available at the museum or direct from the TNT Philatelic Services for EUR 4,95.



The Netherlands' Anne Frank stamp sheet

MUSEUM BACKGROUND

The Anne Frank house is situated at Prinsengracht 263-267 in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. In this house the Frank family hide during World War II from the Nazis. On August 4, 1944 everyone in the Secret Annex (Achterhuis = Backhouse) was arrested and deported to Auschwitz. Later Anne and her sister Margot were sent to Bergen Belsen where Anne died in March, 1945, at the age of 15. Only her father Otto Frank survived and retrieved her diary.

For more information visit: www.annefrank.org

If you would like help obtaining the folder, please contact Bart Belonje by e-mail at: b.belonje@hetnet.nl.

Anne Frank has been honored on several stamp issues. Here are two examples.



Israel
Scotts Catalog #985

Israel's 1988 stamp showing 4 school pictures of Anne and the house her family hide in from the Nazis in Amsterdam.



Germany
Scotts Catalog #1293
Germany's 1979 issue showing a school picture of Anne.

O - O - O - O

Dr. Arnold Paddock, Dallas, TX

Super Dvora Mk III



Stamp issued by Sri Lanka honoring the 60th anniversary of their Navy. The patrol boat is the Super Dvora Mk III made in Israel by IAI Ramta. The boats are operated by the Israelis, Sri Lankan and nearly a dozen other international customers.

Super Dvora Mk. III is the latest generation of the venerable Dvora/Dabur family of fast patrol boats (FPB). Selected again

in January 2002 by the Israel Navy as its next generation FPB, the Mark III has superior operational capabilities evidenced in higher interception speeds against sea targets, increased operational ranges, incorporation of more advanced stabilized weapon systems, and improved human engineering and accommodations for the crew.

Super Dvora Mk III is 25 meters long, has an operational radius of 700 nautical miles while reaching speeds in excess of 45 knots at a full displacement of 65 tons.

Source: <http://defense-update.com/directory/super-dvora-3.htm> ■

Paper Shortage in Palestine Pseudo-Airmail Covers

Economy and convenience have been factors in the use of mail communication since covers came into use, and even before that. I became interested in this phenomenon when I noticed a few covers from Palestine with airmail etiquettes, labels or endorsements described on ebay.com as airmail, when their rate paid was clearly for surface carriage. More often, similar covers were not described at all, only illustrated. This is my attempt to show that these “Pseudo-Airmail” covers and similar ancillary postal items can be interesting and collectible.

BACKGROUND

Pseudo-airmail covers can be distinguished from covers actually intended for air carriage, but not always at first glance. The significant paper shortage in Palestine during World War II led senders of surface mail to increasingly use envelopes that were previously created and/or endorsed for airmail. These covers have an airmail label affixed, a printed airmail etiquette, and/or a script endorsement (often erroneous and occasionally absent). It appears that some senders may have actually intended to use these covers for airmail, but changed their minds. More likely they used covers that were just conveniently at hand, whether or not the cover already indicated that airmail handling might be intended. In addition, the Palestine Government, the PTT and the British Army encouraged the reuse of official forms and envelopes, some of which involved airmail.

These covers graphically illustrate the fact that the most important observations identifying a cover to be sent by airmail were the destination and the applied postage. If the rate paid did not clearly differentiate airmail from surface handling, the next most important observation was the weight as noted by a postal clerk. However, that was rarely necessary. Airmail etiquettes, labels, and/or endorsements only alerted the postal clerk to be aware of the possibility that the sender expected the cover to be sent by air. The clerk was charged with determining the rate paid and then sending the cover in the most expeditious manner available, either by the appropriate airmail route, or by surface if that was the best route paid for under the circumstances at that time.

Examples

The largest group of pseudo-airmail covers in my collection (37) were sent to foreign countries. Seven are from the pre-War period.



Figure 1
Mailed 24 Sep
31 to the United

States. The airmail label was lined over with graphite pencil two times by the sender, but that is barely noticeable. The postal clerk was more emphatic, using a blue pencil. The cover paid 13 mils for registration plus 13/7 mils/20 g. (i.e. 1st 20g costs 13 mils, each additional 20 g costs 7 mils) for foreign surface: total= 33 mils. The required air fee probably would have required an additional 15 mils.



Figure 2
Mailed 20 May
36 to Poznan,
Poland. The printed
airmail label was

supplemented by an ink endorsement “Via Roma-Berlin” (K.L.M.?) that was underlined with red pencil. All were vigorously scribbled over with a graphite pencil. Nothing was paid; so the Haifa postal clerk hand-stamped the empty upper right corner, indicated a tax of 40c in blue pencil, and certainly sent it by surface. In Poznan the addressee paid the tax on 28 May; transit ≤ 8 days.



Figure 3

Sent 28 Jun 36 to the United Kingdom (U.K.), paid with 8 mils. The printed airmail etiquette was canceled with a grid pattern of black ink lines. The correct surface rate to the U.K. was 8/5 mils/20 g, while the airmail rate was 13/10 per 10 g.



Figure 4

Mailed 19 Mar 37 to "Ohio, Japan." The "By Air Mail" endorsement was lined over with black ink, but the lines are barely noticeable at first glance. It was paid with 13 mils but the airmail rate was 50/40 mils/10 g. to Japan (via air to Singapore). The Palestine postal clerk convincingly "X"ed out the airmail label. "Japan" was lined over and "Ohio" underlined with red ink, probably in Shimonoseki, Japan on 16 Apr 37 (back-stamp); transit = 30 days. Presumably the cover was forwarded to the addressee in the United States, but there are no other markings.



Figure 5

Mailed 3 Nov 37 to Switzerland and paid 15 mils. The surface rate was 15/10 mils/20 g. The airmail rate was 15/10 mils/10 g. via Imperial Air and 20/15 mils/10 g. via KLM. The airmail label was scribbled over with graphite pencil by the sender, but that could be easily missed in the rapid sorting of mail. A clerk made certain that it was clearly "Insufficiently prepaid for air mail..."



Figure 6

Mailed 12 Jul 38 to the United States. The postcard was issued for the foreign surface rate of 8 mils on 1 Jun 32. Without an additional 2 mils to meet the airmail rate of 10 mils, it would have had a tax indicated, to be assessed on the recipient. The sender used the graphite scribble technique on the airmail label. The postal clerk probably decided that was sufficient and very likely sent it via surface, as the sender intended. I have several postcards like this sent to prewar Europe. Most were taxed and apparently sent by air, but one was sent without evidence of cancelled air carriage and without being taxed.



Figure 7

Sent 1 Aug 39 to (Japanese occupied) Shanghai and paid 15 mils. The surface rate was 15/9 mils/20 g. The airmail rate to China was 40/35 mils/10 g. to Hong Kong. The mailer, Gerhard Ritter, whose first language was probably German, obviously wanted the cover to be sent by air. Also, he was very likely to have known what was going on there at that time, and was distracted by concern for his family. The postal clerk noted the rate paid and simply sent it as surface mail. There is a back-stamp of Port Said Traffic, Egypt on 3 August and a Shanghai back-stamp 28 August transit = 27 days. This supports the handling. Was the sender simply unaware of the correct rate, or did he not have the money to pay for airmail service?

In the pre-War period, convenience, i.e., using an envelope that was "near-at-hand," was probably more important than economy.

War & Post War Covers

The following 30 covers sent during and after WWII were more likely to have been used for reasons of economy, primarily due to the significant paper shortage. All of the following quotations related to the shortage of paper in Palestine are from the *Palestine Post*, the only English language newspaper in Palestine, published every day but Saturday.



Figures 8 and 9

Mailed on 15 Oct 39 to Switzerland, paid 15 mils. The airmail etiquette is crossed out with black ink. The airmail rate was 30/25 mils/10 g., and the surface rate 15/9 mils/20 g. The censor used the PC23 label to reveal the cover instead of the standard procedure of covering the address with it. The cover was returned to the sender with an explanatory memorandum, P.C. 3, enclosed (Figure 9). The ink script on it reads "enemy country." It has been estimated that about 5% of covers mailed to other countries were returned by Palestine censors to the sender with a PC23 label and an explanatory insert.



Figure 10
Mailed 3 Dec 39 to Yugoslavia, paid 15 mils for the foreign surface rate of 15/9 mils/20 g.

It was endorsed at the lower left "Par Avion." The airmail rate was 25/20 mils per 10 g. via ALA or KLM. The PC 23 label was placed over the address per regulation and the cover returned to the sender in Haifa.



Figure 11
Sent 4 Dec 39 to Italy, and paid 15 mils for the foreign surface rate of 15/9 mils per 20 g. The airmail rate was 25/20 mils/10 g. via ALA or KLM. The postal clerk canceled the airmail label

with one of the four types of "Insufficiently prepaid..." hand-stamps used in Palestine. It was sent by surface and back-stamped in Genova on 18 December = 14 days transit.

Government Notices

6 May 40, p 6 – "Reflections, Paper - Although there may not yet be much visible sign of it, there is a paper shortage in Palestine. Prices are going up, and orders are hard to fill... We consume a large quantity of newsprint, comparatively, in proportion to the population, and some of it could be repulped..."

30 Jun 40, p 6 – "Justice Cuts Paper (When and if the shortage becomes acute) The Chief Justice has advised Judges in the Palestine Courts to use both sides of the paper in making their depositions."



Figure 12

Mailed 24 Dec 39 to the United Kingdom, paid 10 mils. The surface rate was 10/6 mils/20 g. The airmail rate was 25/20 mils/10 g. via ALA or KLM to Italy, then surface; or 60 mils/10 g. via Imperial Air to the United Kingdom. The airmail label was scribbled over with pencil that could be easily missed in rapid sorting. An alert postal clerk applied an "Insufficiently prepaid..." hand-stamp to be certain of surface delivery.

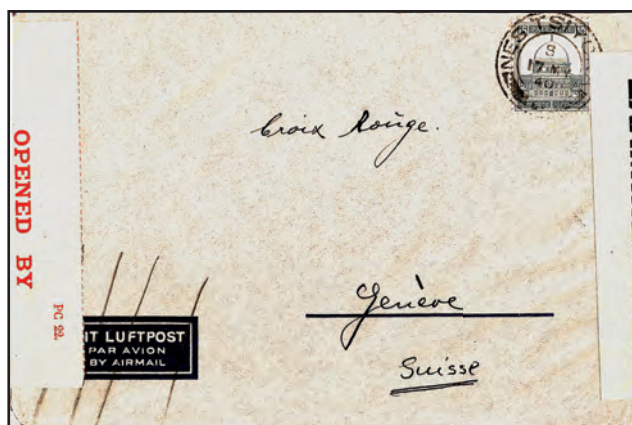


Figure 13

Sent 17 May 40 to Switzerland. The printed airmail etiquette "MIT LUFTPOST" was effectively canceled with pencil by the sender. The 15 mils for the first 20 g. paid was correct for surface. Air via ALA to Rome, then surface, would have cost 25 mils/10 g. Censored in Palestine (PC 22) and London (PC 90). •

to be continued

Jewish National Fund- new issues



DEGEL YISRAEL- ISRAEL'S FLAG

12 self adhesive stamps in a booklet. Each stamps has value of 3 NIS. On the booklet cover is a note that the Degel Israel is a new issue of an older and historic one. The previous issues were glued to school certificates for many years.

The stamps design consists of two Israeli flags on a background of green and blue, the colors of the KKL-JNF.



SHIMON PERES

A booklet of 16 self adhesive stamps with each stamp having a value of 2 NIS. The message on the cover states "The stamp with President Shimon Peres continues the series of Presidential stamps beginning with the first one of Chaim Weizman. Shimon Peres was born in Poland in 1923. Through the years he has filled many important positions in the government. He was very active in the Knesset and was twice the Prime Minister of Israel. In 1994 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. On June 13, 2007 he was elected the 9th President of Israel.



CARMEL FOREST FIRE

The Mount Carmel forest fire (December 2-5, 2010) was a deadly forest fire that started on Mount Carmel in northern Israel, just south of Haifa. The fire began at about 11:00 local time and spread quickly, consuming much of the Mediterranean forest covering the region. The fire claimed at least 44 lives, making it the deadliest in Israel's history. More than 17,000 people were evacuated, including several villages in the vicinity of the fire, and there was considerable property and environmental damage. The fire was put out on December 5 after raging for four days.

The 2 NIS stamp shows a burnt match with a green leaf sprouting from it. At the bottom is the emblem of the KKL-JNF with the letters KKL (Keren Kayemet L'Yisrael) in Hebrew. ■

Bar-Ilan University



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

Founded in 1955, Bar-Ilan, sited outside Tel Aviv in Ramat Gan, is the second largest University in Israel. Its organizing principles were to blend tradition with modern technologies and scholarship, and to teach the compelling ethics of a Jewish heritage. The overarching concern, then, is to synthesize the ancient and the modern, the sacred and the material, and the spiritual with the scientific. While most of its faculty and perhaps half of its student body are religious Jews, all students are required to spend ~25% of their time in Jewish studies. The dual mission of the University – to promote critical understanding of both Torah and science – is evident in the central design of her special cancellations (Fig. 1) and meter marks (Figs. 2-3).

o-o-o-o

Doron Waide, Hamlin, PA

Gem of the Holy Land



Doar Ivri 5 Mil sheet

Group 20, rouletted perforations
serial # 9999

This is the last rouletted sheet
printed.

The next serial # of 10000 is:
group #21 perforation 11x11. ■

Society Of Israel Philatelists 2011 Endowment Fund

HALL OF FAME

Please join us in thanking the following friends and supporters of the SIP Endowment Fund.

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From Gregg & Michelle Philipson in memory of
Mr. Jack Schwartz

From Dallas Chapter of SIP in memory of
Manny Marx

From Dick & Betty Barson in memory of
Marvin Jaffe

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President's Column



Dear Fellow Philatelists,

Good day to you. Your Society is quite busy with activities to help our members and Holy Land philatelists throughout the world. Many of us are working on our exhibits by updating pages for the new gems we've acquired. Holy Land and Israeli exhibitors are signing up for frames at BALPEX 2011 and planning to attend

our SIP national convention this September. Please see www.israelstamps.com for details and information concerning hotels and activities. Plan on attending our SIP banquet on Friday, September 2nd and reconnecting with old friends. Space is limited and the frames are filling up quickly so please act soon on these matters.

Progress is being made on digitizing all *Israel Philatelist's* since 1948 and we'll be unveiling the SIP's new technologies in Baltimore during our national meeting. Our mission of modernization is on schedule and will be the hub of Holy Land and Israel philatelic knowledge for current and future collectors. Along with digitizing *The Israel Philatelist's*, we're also learning how to convert the SIP's slide lectures into Internet-based presentations and we'll be showing these advancements at BALPEX. All of this progress means your hobby and Society are best positioned to be sustainable for many decades to come and preserve the importance of Israel philately.

Our second endeavor continues to be globalizing our Society with European, South American and Israeli philatelists dedicated to Holy Land collecting. You'll note in the last issue of our *Israel Philatelist* that Editor Don Chafetz has been working closely with our sister organizations and providing an expanded global forum for overseas members to write articles. These are large steps in developing a central, worldwide hub of collectors focused on our niche. As we're all witnessing massive consolidations of global organizations to streamline costs and improve services, your Society is working vigilantly to meet the 21st century challenges and we believe, succeeding with our initiatives.

Along the lines of efficiencies and cost controls, the SIP is not immune from rising costs to print and distribute *The Israel Philatelist* or attend conventions in far away cities. Your executive team is working hard to keep dues stable, while keeping up the standards and quality that the SIP has maintained. We're exploring distributing *The Israel Philatelist* via the Internet as an alternate way of getting the knowledge and articles to its members using similar techniques that the largest media organizations are adopting. How exciting will it be to have an Apple App for Israel philately that gives access to our Society anywhere/anytime? We believe once our web initiative moves to the next level of expanded content, the SIP will be positioned to market itself in a whole new realm. This plan will attract new members throughout the world and help preserve the value of our material. We must continue



New Philatelic Issues

Stamp Name	Value
Israel-Gibraltar Joint Issue	4.90 NIS
Rabbi Shlomo Goren	1.70 NIS
Clown Care	9.00 NIS
Nahal Singing Troops Sheet	38.00 NIS
Whinie the Pooh Sjeet	38.00 NIS
Israeli Achievements Agriculture	
Growing Crops with Saline Water	2.50 NIS
Irrigating with Reclaimed Water	2.50 NIS
Improving Tomatoes Through Breeding	2.50 NIS



Emblem of the Postal Authority in use from the setting up of the Authority in 1987.

New Members

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

10562	Larry Marks	Piscataway, NJ
10563	Dr. Carlos Zorea	Northville, MI

to support modernizing and globalizing our Society and our collecting interests as a long term survival strategy.

I want to thank all those members who have contributed to our Endowment and the Web Archive Library special project fund because you see how important it is for our organization to have the proper financial resources that support these initiatives. Please go to the Endowment section of our website and make an online contribution today.

I look forward to seeing you in Baltimore and if I can be of any service, please don't hesitate to contact me at the email address listed within this *Israel Philatelist*.

Michael A. Bass

J.N.F. STUDY CIRCLE

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28650 Settlers Lane
Pepper Pike, OH 44124

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Milnerton 7435, South Africa
✉mail: akatzef@mweb.co.za •

JOHANNESBURG

Brian Gruzd
PO Box 37153
Birnam Park 2015 South Africa •
✉mail: ggzg@iafrica.com

Programs:

- Dec 1 - Latkes and Schnapps

Chapter meets 1st Monday of every month in the Board Room of the Waverly Synagogue at 7:30 pm.

MINNESOTA

Wayne Hassell
2180 Hartford Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55116-1467
Tel. (651) 699-2166 •

ROCHESTER

Dr. Sherwin Morris
1840 Monroe Ave.
Rochester, NY 1461 •

ST. LOUIS

Alan Barasch
PO Box 411571
St. Louis, MO 63141 •

CHERRY HILL

Ronald Zukin
8400 Atlantic Avenue
Margate, NJ 08402-2612
✉mail: ronzukin@gmail.com •

BERKSHIRE HILLS

Rabbi Harold I. Salzmann
24 Ann Drive
Pittsfield, MA 01201

✉mail: RabbiHarold@aol.com

Program:

Interesting Jewish Periodicals of the 19th Century

Chapter meets the last Sunday of the month at Markovits Stamp House 3 Shamrock St., Stockbridge, MA, at 10:30 am. •

CENTRAL, NJ

Gary Theodore
PO Box 3025

Long Branch, NJ 07740

Program: Show and Tell

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

Robert B. Pildes, M.D.
1319 Ridge Ave.
Evanston, IL 60201-4131

Program: Australian Imperial Force in WW2 in Palestine

Chapter meets the 4th Thursday of the month (except August and December) at Lincolnwood Public Library, 4000 W. Pratt Ave., Lincolnwood, IL at 7:15 p.m. For more information write Sam Fireman, PO Box 59106, Chicago, IL 60659. •

CLEVELAND

Howard S. Chapman
25250 Rockside Road
Bedford Heights, OH 44146

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

DALLAS

Dr. Arnold Paddock
3952 Candlerut
Dallas, TX 75244

✉mail: etroggreen@hotmail.com

Program:

Jewish History Through Stamps

Chapter meets 3rd Monday, 7:00 pm at the Conference Room, Jewish Community Center, 7900 Northaven Road, Dallas. •

DENVER

Mark Vanier
44 S. Adams
Denver, CO 80209

Chapter meets 4th Wednesday at Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library, 2038 South Pontiac Way, Denver at 7:30 pm. •

DETROIT-OAK PARK

Ken Torby
27655 Lasher Rd., #112
Southfield, MI 48034

Program:

- Holocaust Part 2

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

GREATER HARTFORD

Jeffrey Rudolph
124 Fuller Drive
West Hartford, CT 06117 •

MARVIN SIEGEL CHAPTER

Alan Doberman
PO Box 239
Pomona, NY 10970

✉mail: alandobey@yahoo.com

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
PO Box 5502

Redwood City, CA 94063 •

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Jonathan Becker
✉mail: jbecker@nwastma.com

Wherever you place yourself in Israel-Holyland-Judaica philately, an SIP Chapter can further your pleasure and knowledge. •

SOUTH FLORIDA

Howard Rotterdam
3601 N 47 Avenue
Hollywood, FL 33021

✉mail: hrteach@bellsouth.net

Program: Theresienstadt Postal

Servicess

by Dottie Miller

Chapter meets the second Monday of each month at 1 p.m. at the Anshei Emuna Congregation Synagogue, 16189 Jog Road, Delray Beach, Florida. •

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1 Clark Ave. West, Apt. 606
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Address changes must be sent to the treasurer at least 2 weeks prior to the issue month for **The Israel Philatelist**.

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The "Israel Post" emblem was designed by Maxime and Gavriel Shamir

The Emblem was inspired by the expression "...Runs like a gazelle" (Fathers, 5, 20) though the animal is actually a deer. •

USS Truman and the Torah



An envelope with Harry Truman stamps and signed by the Captain, Herman A. Shelanski, of the USS Harry S. Truman. The USS Truman (CVN75) is a Nimitz class nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.



(June 24, 2007) – Lt. Elizabeth Steffen, right, and Lt. Julia Weber close the door of the ark protecting a Jewish Torah at the conclusion of the Torah dedication ceremony in the hangar bay of the Nimitz-class aircraft carrier USS Harry S. Truman (CVN 75). The Torah, one of the few from Lithuania to survive the Holocaust, was presented to Truman's Commanding Officer, Captain Herman Shelanski, and will be on loan and displayed aboard the USS Truman for the duration of the ship's life. U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist 2nd Class Kristopher Wilson. http://www.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story_id=30284.



USS Truman (CVN 75). U.S. Navy photo by Photographer's Mate Airman Ryan O'Connor. http://www.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story_id=30284.



Weizmann Centenary Issue, issued by the New York Office, Rochlin Catalog #A355, 1974

The Jewish National fund labels picture Chaim Weizmann presenting President Truman with a Torah that is now on the carrier. ■

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS, INC.

Contact David Kaplin, 1167 Bonnie Lane Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124

E-mail: dkaplin@israelstamps.com

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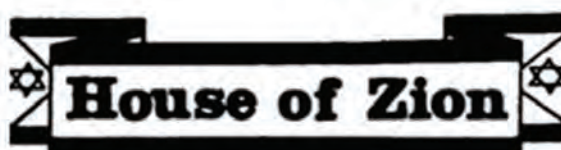
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