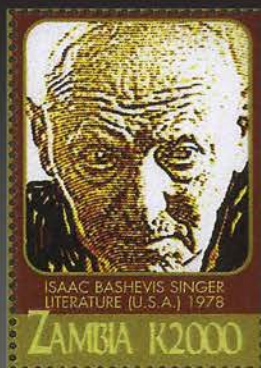
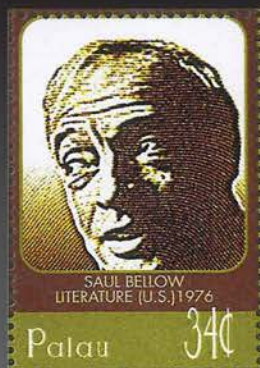


THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. APRIL 2012

DEVOTED TO THE PHILATELY OF THE HOLY LAND

VOL LXIII NO 2



Nobel Winners in Literature

BY SILVIU LANDMAN, MD. PAGES 51-53



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California, Here We Come!

SIP Convention 2012

August 17-19

Sacramento Convention Center

Sacramento, California

Schedule of Events

Friday, August 16th 2-3 p.m. – Ed Kroft

Friday, August 16th 4-6 p.m. – Executive Committee Meeting

Friday, August 16th 6:30 p.m. – Shabbos service

7:30 p.m. – Society Banquet

Saturday, August 17th 8-11 a.m. – Annual Society General Membership meeting

Includes Continental-style breakfast service

Sunday, August 18th 10-11 a.m. – Ed Rosen – “Mail of the Shanghai Ghetto”



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SIP Leadership

2012

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Membership Application

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Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

LATE ISSUE

Yes, this issue is coming to you well past the month listed on the cover page. During the last several months, I was caught in a number of circumstances which "chewed" into my time and I could not work on the journal.

As I indicated in the last issue, I am enrolled in school and frankly last semester I took too many classes with too many projects due on a weekly basis. The projects while delightful to do left me little time for the journal.

Then about half way through the semester I had a major medical problem which set me back a bit, but was successfully corrected.

Now that I am back working on the journal, I can see that there are areas in which I have no articles! To remedy the situation, I am reprinting several pieces from other journals. Hopefully, they will be new to our members, BUT this does raise the point that I need articles in ALL areas so I can present something of interest to all members. While I do not mind reprinting articles, they do take longer to prepare than those submitted by members.

SIP CONVENTION

As noted in the ad on the inside front cover, the SIP convention this year will be held in Sacramento, CA from August 16-19 at the Sacramento Convention Center.

The convention is being held in conjunction with the American Philatelic Society National Summer show. Consequently, there will be an extra number of dealers present as well as more exhibits. This is your opportunity to see all the Grand Winner exhibits from last year as they compete for the Champion of Champion award.

The SIP has a full schedule of lectures and social activities planned so pack your bags and head to California this August.

ADVERTISEMENTS

You may have noticed that we have lost a couple of advertisers and a few dealers have been down sizing their ads. I assume that the state of the economy has contributed to this action. I hope it is not a reflection of the state of the hobby, but rather that of the general economic condition.

In any case, it was decided after discussion with our president Michael Bass that we will open **The Israel Philatelist** to non-philatelic advertisements. If you have a business or would like to send a holiday greeting, we welcome your ad. This is another opportunity to support your Society.

If interested, contact our advertising manager Stuart Freiman whose contact information is on the previous page.

WEBSITE ARCHIVE LIBRARY PROJECT

I was hoping to demonstrate the first phase of our archive project in August at the convention. Unfortunately, we ran into a few problems along the way which will be solved shortly and we will try to get back on schedule. I will be working on the index as soon as the technical people provide the information I need and I will try to have a demo available, but no promises.

APS CONVENTION EXHIBITS

Surprisingly, I received a request from the Chief APS judge wanting me and the other judges to submit an exhibit for the August show. Apparently, they are short a number of exhibits and are looking for some exhibitors to enter their exhibits to round out the frames.

Recently, I was the exhibit chairman for the San Diego Sandical stamp show. Every year I had the same problem in trying to fill the frames. It seems there are fewer and fewer exhibitors every year.

Although the stamp market seems to remain strong as shown by the high prices being realized at auctions and the continuous material available on the web, especially on eBay; finding exhibitors remains problematic. The only explanation I can offer is that collectors like to acquire material, but do not want to spend the time preparing exhibits or submitting articles on their acquisitions.

That's a shame. Why not share with others the items you have so diligently pursued and acquired and which have brought you some joy.

THE WEB

The last issue of The Israel Philatelist was printed by Sheridan Press. This was their first issue which I feel went very well after we settled some technical issues. The main reason for the switch was that they could make the journal available on our web site.

If you visit www.israelstamps.com you will find an interactive version of the journal on the front page. The intent is to place each issue on the Society's web site in the members only section. The February 2012 issue will remain available to the general public, but not the newer issues in the members only section.

One item to be discussed in the Executive Committee meeting at the convention on Friday is the future of membership dues. We have informally discussed the following options for the journal:

1. paper copy only
2. web copy only
3. paper and web copy

There is an added cost to placing the journal on the internet so we will discuss how to recover some of the costs. If you have any comments, please let our president Michael Bass or myself know.

See you in Sacramento in August.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor

In The Israel Philatelist edition of February 2012 you published an article on the China Ghetto. I thought that some additional situations may be of interest to our members.



A copy of the China Visa out of my father's passport as well as his transit visa through Romania.

In May 1939, my grandmother, Regina Schwarz and my aunt and uncle, Alice and Hans Schneider emigrated to Shanghai from Vienna. They used the visas from the Chinese ambassador. They left Vienna and boarded the Conte Verde in Trieste on May 10, 1939.

- 5/10 Trieste
- 5/10 Venice
- 5/11 Brindisi
- 5/13 Port Said
- 5/16 Massana
- 5/17 Aden
- 5/22 Bombay
- 5/25 Colombo
- 5/29 Singapore
- 6/2 Hong Kong
- 6/4 Shanghai

First of all, I want to mention that it was the China Visa which enabled my Uncle to leave the Concentration Camp Buchenwald where had been imprisoned for many months. Their itinerary was as follows:

The China Visas helped many others. My father got his China Visa in Vienna on 30 January 1939 and that enabled him to leave Vienna and get a transit visa into Romania. From there he went to Constanta and joined the Perl transports to Palestine. After many adventures he finally

climbed over the beach into Netanya in August 1939. There the British captured him and for a while he ended up in jail in Palestine.

What is important is that all these events could never have occurred and people being saved had it not been for the China Visas.

Dr. Alfred S. Rhode
Potomac, MD ■

To the editor

I have been reading with great interest the various letters regarding the **BALE Catalogues**. Until this point, I have been hesitant to comment, but now I feel that I need to make a few comments and provide a bit of history.

When I was talking with Michael Bale, in 1998, about buying his business, I told him that I was not interested in the catalogue line. I knew that I would not have the time or resources to handle the immense amount of work needed. I only wanted the **NEGEV HOLYLAND Auctions**. Mr. Bale then sold the catalogue line to Joseph Stier. In July 1999, I bought the auctions.

Mr. Stier asked me about the numbering system. I suggested to him that it should be re-done. Mr. Bale was numbering the stamps as they were issued. As a result, one had to go thru many pages in order to see all of the definitives. I was not pleased with how the re-numbering was done.

I do like that the definitives are all in one place. This makes it easier to find the various stamps. However, the catalogues – all of them – are not **USER FRIENDLY**. More than once I have misread a listing. They layout leaves much to be desired.

As part of my work on the **MAXIMUM CARD** book, I had to go thru the **2006 BALE ISRAEL Catalogue**. I found many errors. I sent these to Mr. Stier. I did not go thru the 2010 edition to ascertain if they were made. Perhaps I should do so.

I also do not like the fact that I have to go to the **WEB** in order to get some listings. I printed them out.

Though I can not speak for the Mandate Study Group, the feeling I get is that the members are not at all pleased with the **PALESTINE** edition.

I recently started to read **BALE POSTAL HISTORY**. It is not easy to read.

I deal with many Israelis whose second language is English. Many of them make the same mistake of writing something in Hebrew and then translating it into English. This is not wise. [I learned this the hard way in college. I minored in French. I did this with a term paper. OUCH!] I am surmising that Mr. Stier is making this error.

Another problem I have is the COST. At about \$100 copy, the average collector cannot afford them. Yes, the color is great. However, the hard covers are not needed.

I see two ways of proceeding. If the SIP has the resources in manpower and finances, it could start to publish its own line of catalogues. This will not be easy. Without asking them, I am certain that the dealer members and those who exhibit would be willing to assist. I for one will step up to the plate. [That is when my re-write of the STATIONERY book is done.]

Alternatively, we as a group must insist that Mr. Stier hire a proofreader – and pay for the position. This will have to be done by the society leadership.

Sid Morginstin
Trenton, NJ ■

Good day Don,

Multi-nation joint issue of stamp designs have always intrigued me. It is both an opportunity to learn aspects of history and of philately.

March 20, 2012 was the date for Israel's most recent joint issue: 2 birds of peace, with China. The bird of peace motif teaches that while the dove is a well known image for peace in the west, the bird having a similar social message in China is the "Waxwing."

Nations offering joint issues usually proudly announce such joint issues in their post offices and, in today's modern age, via their post office internet web sites as well. Israel's Postal web site clearly defines the reason for the 20 March 2012 issue, and the fact that it is a joint issue with China, stating: "Symbols of Peace. 20 Years of Diplomatic Relations Israel-China joint issue". Israel's Post Office has 2 web site listings, one for each of the 2 designs. Also provided is an image of each stamp, its designer and its size (30 x 40mm).

I also looked at the official, English language web site of the (Mainland) China Post Office, termed "China Philatelic Information" to learn how they presented the joint issue with Israel. Oddly the China web site provides a first day of issue of both March 5 and March 20, 2012. The official (Mainland) China Philatelic Agency web site notes the issue as: "Waxwing and Peace Dove – Special Stamps"

An image of each of the 2 designs is shown, but there is NO mention at all of this being a joint issue with Israel, nor the 20 years of diplomatic relations with Israel.

The Philatelic Section of the Israel Post Office usually offers collectors the opportunity to purchase copies of the "joint issue" from the "other" country. The recent new-issue pamphlet from Israel Post did not provide a listing for orders of the China stamps of the March issue. I inquired and was advised, by the Israel Post Philatelic Section, that China had stipulated that Israel Post could sell single

stamps – no sheets – of their 1.20 Yuan issue ONLY within Israel; no foreign sales were permitted. (A joint issue first day Souvenir card with both nation's stamps is available.).

I also advised Israel Post's Philatelic Section that China's web page does NOT list this issue as a joint issue with Israel; nor did it mention the 20 years of diplomatic relations which, presumably, is the purpose of the issue. My Israel Post contact advised that he was not aware of this omission by China and that my information – and the link to the China Postal web site – would be relayed to others at Israel Post.

Thus, a somewhat strange mix of international politics has entered the philatelic world. When one least expects it, there is always something new and unusual to learn in philately!

Fred Korr
Oakland CA ■

Dear Don,

I want to thank you for the great Journal that you are putting out. I have been around for a long time and the journal keeps getting better and better.

I wanted to share something with you about the new plastic wrapper. When I first received the present issue (February 2012), I assumed that the wrapper was put on by the Post Office as the back cover was damaged. However, now that I read that the plastic cover was sent out that way, how could the back cover be torn? I didn't bother to check if the plastic cover was torn too and I have thrown it out. It would be interesting to see if anyone else had this experience.

Fraternally yours,
Dr. Lionel Katchem ■

Dear Don,

I have a question that readers of our journal might know the answer to. It is about the short set Doar Ivri on the Official First Day and Shai First Day covers.

On some of my covers, from one to three of the stamps show normal perforations and then one side has a straight edge as if cut with a paper cutter or scissors. Yaakov Shabtai has tentatively named this a "scissor-cut" variety but is uncertain of its origin.

Other examples also have the perforations cut cleanly rather than being pulled apart. I was wondering if anyone would know how and why this was done and if they have similar examples.

Sincerely,
Robert Verna
Miami, FL ■

After Kristallnacht



Figure 2. Roll call in KZ Buchenwald for Jewish men arrested during Kristallnacht. Notice that the heads of most of the prisoners have been shaved.

J. SCOTT SAWYER, PHD, INDIANAPOLIS, IN

BACKGROUND

On November 7, 1938 a Jewish refugee named Herschel Grynszpan walked into the German Embassy in Paris with the intent of assassinating the ambassador Count Johannes von Welczeck, but mistakenly shot and killed Third Secretary Ernest vom Rath instead. Ironically, vom Rath was not exactly a Nazi in good standing, having previously aroused Gestapo suspicions concerning his loyalty to the Fatherland, particularly in regard to the "Jewish problem."

Propaganda minister Josef Goebbels, not one to miss an opportunity to fan the flames of anti-Semitism, immediately launched a "spontaneous" demonstration in Germany to protest the outrageous murder. Hitler and Goering, busy at the annual celebration of the Munich Beer Hall Putsch, were also quick to seize the assassination as a pretext for a large-scale pogrom, one that would convince the Jews to flee Das Reich en masse. The evil Reinhard Heydrich, leader of the Security Service (SD) and the Gestapo, contacted local police and security forces via telegram early on the morning of November 10 with instructions that "spontaneous demonstrations" from an outraged German and Austrian public should commence immediately (Figure 1). As with all things he turned his attention to, the planning was done with ruthless efficiency.

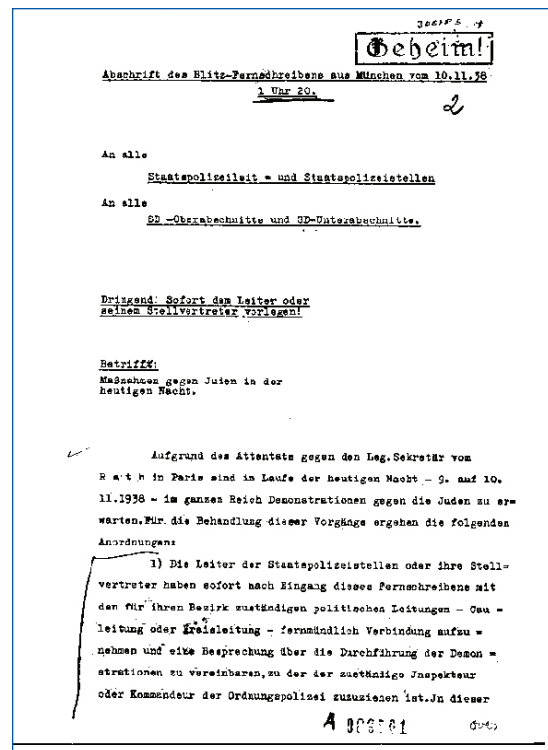


Figure 1. Page 1 of the directive outlining the official plan for what became known as Kristallnacht, written by Reinhard Heydrich. Note the Geheim (secret) stamp at top right.

CRYSTAL NIGHT AFTERMATH

The sad events of the night of November 10/11, 1938 are familiar to most students of the Third Reich era and later became known as Kristallnacht, Crystal Night, or the Night of Broken Glass. Heydrich's own report the following day details the destruction of over a thousand Jewish shops and houses, the damage and destruction of over 200 synagogues, and the deaths of 36 Jews. These figures, particularly the number of shops destroyed and people killed, are far too conservative. There were also 30,000 Jews arrested and most of these were dispersed to various concentration camps, principally KZs Buchenwald (Figure 2), Dachau, and Sachsenhausen.

CORRESPONDENCE

The young Jewish men targeted for arrest received brutal treatment in the camps. The postal card shown in Figure 3 was written by Richard Goldmann to his parents and can be identified as a Kristallnacht item from the date of writing, November 18, 1938, and from the contents on the message side detailing his prisoner number, address for receiving mail, and rules that should be followed. Note also that the address on the front of the card had to be corrected in transit, possibly because the family was forced to move as a result of the events of Kristallnacht.

Prisoner mail from Kristallnacht victims in KZ Dachau is easier to identify mainly due to the forced inclusion of the term *Schutzhäftlinge* Jude or *Schutzhäftjude* (Jew in protective custody) preceding the prisoner's name, often abbreviated Sch. J. The term had a double meaning: to "protect" the prisoner from the wrath of the German people, but far more importantly to "protect" the German people from the prisoner.

Figure 4 shows a postal card sent by Sch. J. Ludwig Messinger to a relative in Vienna. At this point the prisoner had been in Dachau for almost two months and was probably released shortly afterwards. In Figure 5 we have another card sent by Artur (Arthur) Rosenthal on November 15, 1938, just five days after Kristallnacht. The text on the reverse gives his address in the camp, which likely makes this the first card he wrote after his arrest. We know that Rosenthal was a Jewish mathematics professor at the University of Heidelberg and that his teaching license had been revoked in 1935 as a result of the Nuremberg Laws. He was arrested during Kristallnacht and imprisoned in Dachau until his release on December 10. Some months later he moved to the Netherlands, and after a short stay emigrated to the United States where he became a professor at the

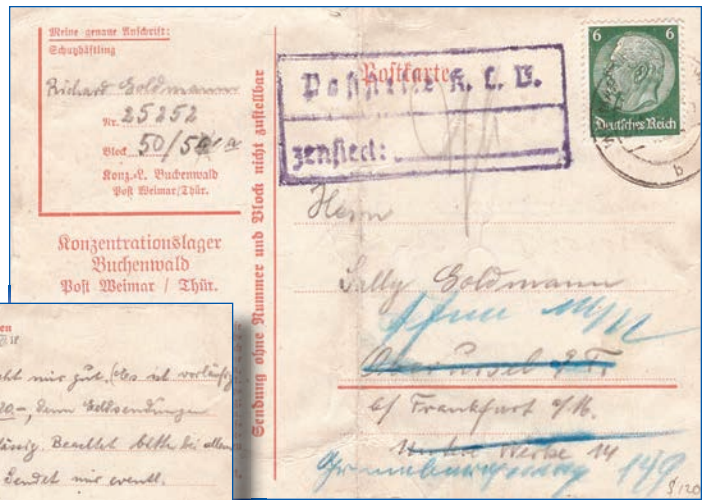


Figure 3. Pre-printed postal card (Lørdahl Type P2) written by KZ Buchenwald prisoner Richard Goldmann on November 18, 1938, one week after Kristallnacht. This is probably the first card he wrote after his internment. (Source: collection of Edward Victor, USA)



Figure 4. Pre-printed postal card (Lørdahl Type P12a) sent by KZ Dachau prisoner Ludwig Messinger on January 6, 1939 to Vienna, Austria. (Source: collection of Thomas Radzuweit, Germany)

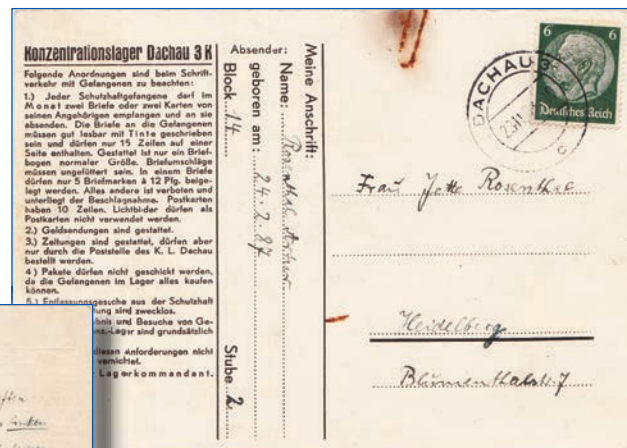


Figure 5. Pre-printed postal card (Lørdahl Type P12b) written by KZ Dachau prisoner Arthur Rosenthal to his mother in Heidelberg on November 15, 1938. Note that at the bottom of the reverse text has been added in a different hand specifying how cards and letters are to be answered. Also note the censor mark in colored pencil. (Source: collection of author).

University of New Mexico and later at Purdue University in Indiana.

The card in Figure 5 was addressed to his mother, who in 1940 was imprisoned in the transit camp at Gurs in France. He was able to free and bring her to the United States in late 1941.

A final example of post-Kristallnacht mail is shown in Figure 6. Here we have an initial correspondence card sent by Schutzhaftjude Josef Eisler to a relative in Vienna. The card was mailed on November 23 and was received in Vienna on November 25, but was marked zurück (return) and sent back to the camp. There also appears to be an attempt to correct



Figure 6. Pre-printed postal card (Lørdahl Type P12b) written by KZ Dachau prisoner Josef Eisler to Bertha Eisler on November 16, 1938, received in Vienna on November 25. This card is marked “return”. (Source: collection of author).

the address, similar to the Buchenwald card in Figure 3. It is not clear why the card was returned but speculation must include the possibility that the recipient was also displaced, arrested, or worse. It must have been disheartening to the prisoner to have this card come back.

CONCLUSION

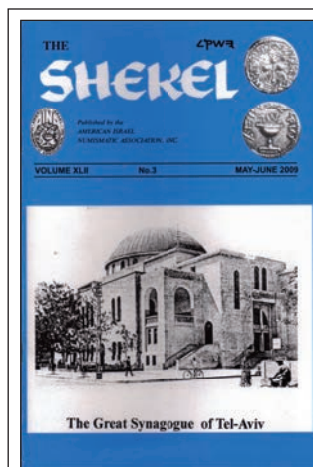
Since the release of the prisoners from the various camps was conditional on them remaining silent about their experiences while incarcerated, one might wonder why they were allowed to write letters at all, especially given the bad press Germany had received because of the events of November 10/11.

As I have written about in earlier articles, Jewish KZ prisoners were in general not allowed to write after the beginning of the war, still a year away from the events of Kristallnacht. However, just after Kristallnacht it served the purposes of the Nazis to have the concentration camp prisoners contact as many of their Jewish relatives as possible using pre-printed camp stationery, this to communicate exactly what awaited them in the future. The message was clear enough: get out now while you still can.

Thanks: Special thanks to Thomas Radzuweit for discussions about Figure 4 and Erik Lørdahl Figure 6.

Sources:

1. William Shirer, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, The Folio Society, London, 1995.
2. Erik Lørdahl, *German Concentration Camps, 1933-1945, History and Inmate Mail*, War and Philabooks Ltd., Tårnåsen, Norway, 2008.
3. www.wikipedia.org Information on Kristallnacht.
4. www.uni-heidelberg.de Information on mathematics professor Artur Rosenthal. ■



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

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Missing overprint

Inverted overprint



Tab single with left margin imperforate between stamp and margin



Missing overprint

Inverted overprint



Missing overprint

Imperforate with tab

5 mils postage due
Vertical pair horizontally imperforated between



From London S.E.I. England
To: Tel Aviv, Palestine
February 1, 1949
Postage Due 85 pruta

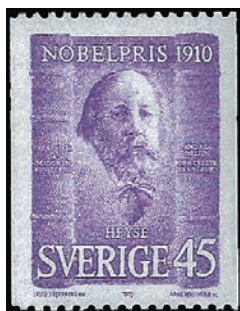
Incoming cover to Israel that was taxed with the Doar Ivri four color postage due stamps

Nobel Prize Winners In

Literature

SILVIU LANDMAN MD, FORT LEE, NJ

THE NOBEL PRIZES IN LITERATURE have been awarded by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm, Sweden, since 1901. Between 1901 and 2011, 104 prizes have been awarded to 108 laureates and 13 of them have been of Jewish extraction. This represents 12 % of the world total. The list published by the Israel Science and Technology home page mentions only 12 Laureates in Literature, since they did not recognize Elfriede Jelinek, who has a Jewish father, but a Catholic mother. Unfortunately Imre Kertesz, the Nobel Laureate in 2002 and Harold Pinter the winner in 2005, both Jewish, have not yet been honored on stamps. The Jewish American writer Elie Wiesel is also a Nobel Prize Winner, however his prize was awarded in the PEACE category, which will be discussed at a later date.



PAUL HEYSE
1830-1914
Sweden
Scott catalog no. 878

Other stamps:
Grenada 2490g;
Guinea-Bissau s/s

Heyse was the first Jewish Laureate in Literature and also the first German to be so honored in 1910. He was born in Berlin to a Jewish mother, and was related to the philosopher Moses Mendelssohn and the composer Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy.

He was a prolific writer of novels, stories and dramas. He spent most of his adult life in Munich, where he was a professor of Romance Philology.

In 1910 he was ennobled by the King of Bavaria, and added "von" to his name! His complete works were published in 1924 in fifteen volumes.



BORIS PASTERNAK (1890-1960)
Sweden Scott catalog no. 1854
Other stamps: Russia 5939,
Monaco 2495, Palau 625a

Pasternak was a renowned Russian writer and activist for human rights. He is best known for the novel **Doctor Zhivago** for which he received the Nobel Prize in 1958.

Due to the hostility of the Soviet regime, he was forced to decline the prize.



HENRY BERGSON (1859-1941)
France Scott catalog no. 934
Other stamps: Maldives 2117b,
Nicaragua 2134f

Bergson was a major French philosopher, who published and lectured widely in Europe and the United States.

He was a member of the French Academy. His Nobel Prize was awarded in 1927 "in recognition of his rich and vitalizing ideas and the brilliant skill with which they have been presented."



NELLY SACHS (1891-1970)
Sweden, Scott catalog No. 2399,
Other stamps: Germany 1695,
Germany 1732, Uganda 1377

Sachs was a German Jewish poet and playwright, who moved to Sweden to escape the Nazis.

Her Nobel Prize in 1966 was given for her "outstanding lyrical and dramatic writing, which interprets Israel's destiny with touching strength."



SAUL BELLOW (1915-2005)
Palau, Scott catalog no. 624f
Other stamp: Paraguay 1775

Bellow was an outstanding American novelist, born in Canada. For his contributions to literature he received the Pulitzer Prize, the Nobel Prize in 1976 and the National Book Award three times.



ISAAC BASHEVIS SINGER (1904-1991)
Zambia, Scott catalog no. 966a

Singer was born in Poland and moved to the United States in 1935. Author of numerous short stories in Yiddish he received the Nobel Prize in 1978 for his "impassioned narrative art bringing universal human conditions to life."



SHMUEL YOSEF AGNON (1888-1970)
Israel, Scott catalog no. 776
Other stamps: Antigua 1945a,6
Paraguay 1775, Mongolia 2067

Agnon a major writer in the Hebrew language, was born in Galicia, in the former Austrian empire. He moved to Palestine and then to Germany, but died in Jerusalem.

His Nobel Prize in 1966 was given for his novels and stories depicting the conflict between the traditional Jewish life and the modern world.



ELIAS CANETTI (1905-1994)
Bulgaria, Scott catalog no. 4351
Other stamp: Maldives 2116d

Canetti grew up in a Sephardi Jewish family in Bulgaria and lived in Vienna, London and Zurich. He wrote novels, plays, and essays in German, and received the Nobel Prize for his "broad outlook, wealth of ideas and artistic power". He received the award in 1981.



JOSEPH BRODSKY (1940-1996)
Nicaragua, Scott catalog no. 2135k.

Brodsky was a Russian poet and essayist, expelled by the Soviets in 1972. He went on to lecture and write at major American Universities.

He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1987 and became an American Poet Laureate in 1991. His likeness will be on a United States Postal Service stamp in the poetry series to be issued in 2012.



NADINE GORDIMER 1923
Sweden, Scott catalog no. 2310
Other stamps: Antigua 1945 h,
South Africa 955g, Egypt 2039f

GORDIMER was born in 1923 in South Africa. In addition to her literary career she is a social activist and fought her whole life against apartheid.

Her Nobel Prize in 1991 praised her writing as a “benefit to humanity.”

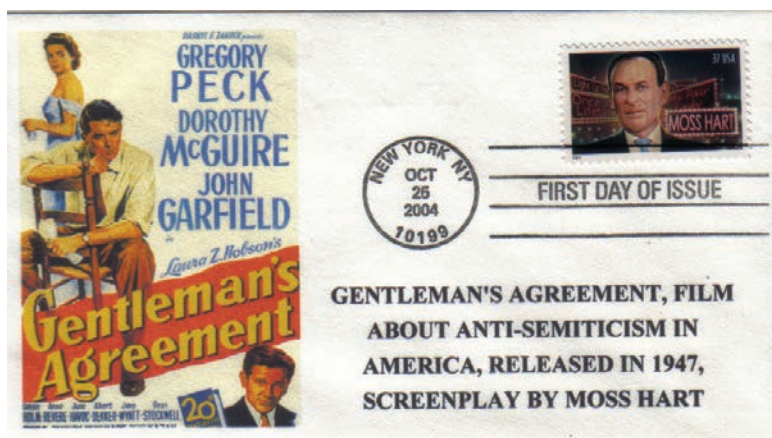


ELFRIEDE JELINEK (1946-)
Guinea-Bissau Scott Catalog 5306a,

JELINEK born 1946 in Austria Her Jewish Father was a playwright and novelist.

She was awarded the Nobel Prize in 2004 for “her musical flow of voices and counter-voices that reveal the absurdity of society’s clichés.”■

Moss Hart



First Day Cover for the Moss Hart Stamp, issued October 25, 2004

GREGG PHILIPSON, AUSTIN, TX

Moss Hart was born October 24, 1904, in New York City. He grew up in poverty with a burning ambition to make his mark in the theater. When he was in eighth grade-just before his fifteenth birthday-he had to quit school and work full time to help support his family. After being employed for several years in the garment industry, Hart found a foothold in the theater by landing a job as an office boy for a producer. Later he worked as an actor, a social director at summer camps and a director of amateur theatrical groups-all the time writing plays and hoping for his big break. As he wrote in his autobiography, Act One, “My feet were embedded in the Upper Bronx, but my eyes were set firmly toward Broadway.”

In the 1930s he teamed up with George S. Kaufman to pen stage hits *You Can't Take It With You* (which won the Pulitzer Prize) and *The Man Who Came to Dinner*. Hart also directed the original productions of *My Fair Lady* (1956) and *Camelot* (1960). His screenplays include *Gentleman's Agreement* and *A Star is Born*.

PLAYS

- 1930 Once In A Lifetime (Kaufman and Hart)
- 1934 Merrily We Roll Along (Kaufman and Hart)
- 1936 You Can't Take It With You (won a Pulitzer Prize) (Kaufman and Hart)
- 1937 I'd Rather Be Right (Kaufman and Hart)
- 1939 The Man Who Came to Dinner (Kaufman and Hart)
- 1940 George Washington Slept Here (Kaufman and Hart)
- 1941 Lady in the Dark, with Kurt Weill and Ira Gershwin
- 1943 Winged Victory
- 1948 Light Up the Sky

SCREENPLAYS

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------|
| 1944 | Winged Victory | 1952 | Hans Christian Andersen |
| 1947 | Gentleman's Agreement | 1954 | A Star Is Born |

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

- 1959 Act One: An Autobiography by Moss Hart

Reference:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moss_Hart ■

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A laptop screen is shown at an angle, displaying a search engine interface. A large, bold, red text overlay reads "Goal \$40,000". The search engine interface includes a search bar with the text "Search for:", a dropdown menu for "All results", and a list of search results. The first result is "Search for:", followed by "Select the range of Years/Issues that you want to search in:". Below this, there are radio buttons for "All results", "Articles/Year/Issue", "Year - Number (1-124)", and "A range of Years/Issues". The "A range of Years/Issues" option is selected, and the range "1988 - Number 2-3" is entered. The search results list includes "Show additional Keyword criteria", "Show additional Periods and Topics criteria", "Author(s)", "Articles", "Editor(s)", "Book Reviews", "Outlines", "Classified Advertisements", and "Display Advertisements". A red arrow points to the "Classified Advertisements" option. The laptop is black with a silver hinge. The background is a solid light blue.

Henry & Rosalyn Frank
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Walter Levy
David Matlow
Michael Mehr
Gordon McIntyre
Gregg & Michelle Philipson
Blake Sugarberg
Robert Waldman
Anonymous - 1

17

Taxed Mail of the Ottoman Period

E. LEIBU, HAIFA, ISRAEL

*Editor's note: ~ e article origianl appeared in a 5 part series in the **Holy Land Postal History** journal, vols. 53-59, 1993-1994.*

In an article published in the last Bulletin, Norman Collins gave a revised and updated version of his long census of postage dues covers during the Ottoman Period (HLPH #52, pp. 594-605). In his article he showed the rarity of this material. I will deal with almost the same subject from a different approach – the study of mail taxed in the Holy Land. This study involves various aspects of Postal History:

1. The reasons for taxation (rates, validity of stamps, etc.).
2. Methods of collection of the charges from the addressee (P.D. labels, ordinary stamps, payment in cash).
3. Relations between various Postal Administrations.

The challenge is to explain the way each item had been processed. This is sometimes an easy task; in other cases, almost an impossible one.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Mail sent unfranked, insufficiently franked or franked by non-valid stamps was taxed by the Postal Authorities, the charge collected upon delivery from the addressee. A "T" (French "Taxe") mark and a notation of the amount due were usually applied on the cover's/post card's front. In many cases, the "T" handstamps had a characteristic shape, indicating which administration struck them.

On international mail the notation of the amount due was made in gold centimes of the Swiss Franc – the currency adopted by the U.P.U. During the period under review the Swiss, French and Italian centimes were of equal value. The rate of exchange for other relevant currencies were: 10 Centimes = 2 Cents United States = 0.4 Egyptian Piaster. The Turkish Piaster had a value of slightly less than the Egyptian Piaster.

In order to facilitate correct prepayment of the deficiency, the charge imposed was double the shortage. Exceptions to this exist: redirected mail was charged only the difference in postage. The single rate was also charged for the return of printed matter franked according to the special reduced rate.

Special postage due labels were issued by many countries and served as an indication to collect the postage due charges. When no postage due stamps were issued, the amount due was marked by manuscript or special handstamps.

THE OTTOMAN POST OFFICE

U~o " " ~^~^ E DU~^~^ M'S V~.
RDIN~ RY " ~^~^ ~^~ M~

The Ottoman Post Office used postage due stamps for taxation of mail, although initially these stamps were used for another purpose – on letters mailed pre-paid but unfranked from rural places. On the other hand, a large portion of the mail taxed by the Post Office show ordinary stamps used for taxation. Obviously the postal clerks did not pay much attention to the specific stamps used.

Further proof of this conclusion is the use of postage due stamps in place of ordinary stamps to frank mail.

MAIL TAXED BY POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

The earliest recorded item taxed in the Holy Land is shown in Figure 1¹. The cover was posted at the French post office in Beyrouth on November 18, 1895, arriving at the French

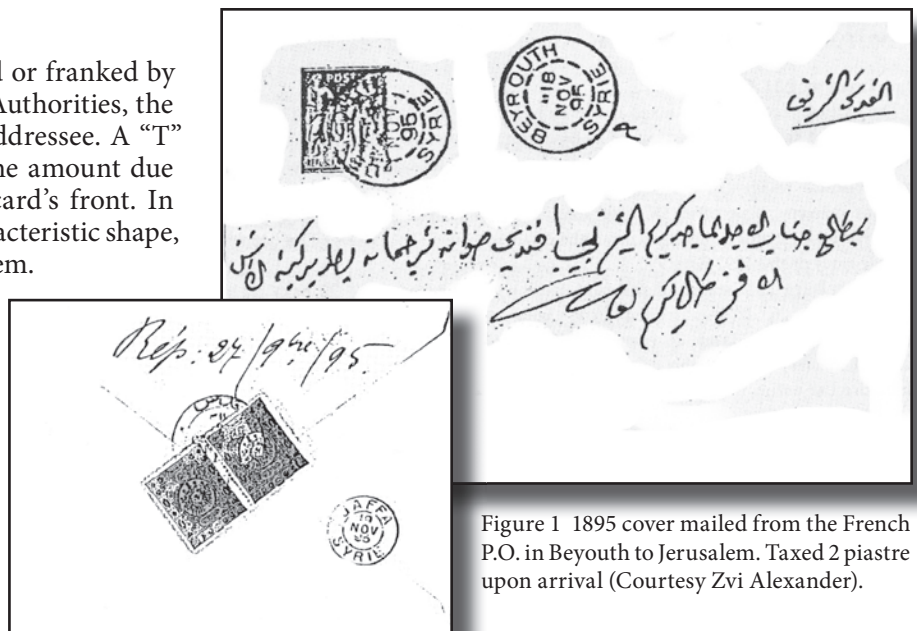


Figure 1 1895 cover mailed from the French P.O. in Beyouth to Jerusalem. Taxed 2 piastre upon arrival (Courtesy Zvi Alexander).

post office in Jaffa the next day. At that time there was no French postal facility in Jerusalem, so the cover was transferred to the Ottoman Post for delivery. This office did not accept foreign franking on mail originating from Ottoman territory, therefore taxed the cover with two 1 piastre postage due stamps (double rate) of the 1892 issue.

1. All earlier covers shown by Norman Collins are not taxed mail, nor were the postage due stamps applied in the Holy Land..



Figure 2 Littoral rate (20 paras) entire mailed on July 4, 1902 from Jaffa to Jerusalem. Taxed in Jerudalem 1 piastre – double the difference between the littoral rate and the inland rate of 1 piastre.

In Figure 2 a 1 piastre postage due stamp of the 1901 issue was used to tax the 20 para entire shown. It was mailed from Jaffa on July 4, 1902 and taxed in Jerusalem three days later. The littoral rate (coastal rate) was 20 para (against the inland letter rate of 1 piastre) which in this case was not accepted for mail between Jaffa and Jerusalem. Therefore the entire was taxed 1piastre – double the missing 20 para fee. This is the only recorded usage of the 1901 postage due issue used on taxed mail in the Holy Land.



Figure 3 Cover sent from Halfa, Sudan to Jerusalem, franked 5 milliemes (inland postal rate). Taxed 1 piastre in Jerudalem on March30,1910.

Figure 3 shows the front of a under-franked cover mailed from Halfa, Sudan to Jerusalem (5 milliemes postage instead of 1 piastre) on February 24, 1910. It bears an Egyptian-type postage due "T" mark and a manuscript notation "25" (centimes) in the upper left corner. Accordingly, it was charged in Jerusalem 1 piastre ($2.5 \times 0.4 = 1$ Egyptian piastre of almost equal value to 1 Turkish piastre). A 1 piastre postage due stamp of the 1908 issue was used to collect the charge.



Figure 4 Underfranked (4 paras instead of 20) view card mailed from Rehovot to Jerusalem on September 10, 1914. Taxed in Jerusalem by a pair of 5 paras and 20 paras single postage dues of the 1914 issue.

Only one item is recorded taxed in the Holy Land with the 1914 postage due issue. It is the postcard mentioned by Collins and is shown in Figure 4. It was mailed from Rehovot to Jerusalem on September 10, 1914 and franked only by a 4 para stamp. The postcard rate was 20 para, thus the card was underpaid by 16 para. In Jerusalem the card was taxed 30 para on September 14, using a pair of 5 para and a single 20 para postage due stamps. The exact amount due, 32 para, was not collected probably because this stamp series had no denomination lower than 5 para.

MAIL TAXED WITH ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS

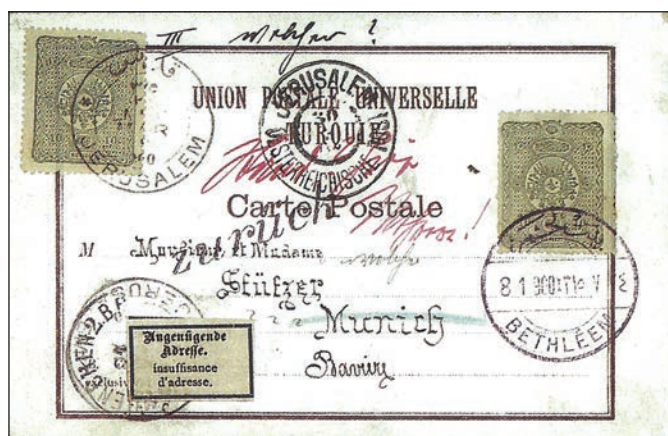


Figure 5 Returned printed matter rate postcard charged in Jerusalem 10 para for the return of the card on 20 March 1900

The earliest recorded usage of ordinary stamps as postage due is shown in Figure 5. The postcard had been mailed from Bethlehem on January 8, 1900 and franked 10 para only – the printed matter rate. Having been insufficiently addressed it was returned from Munich, Germany via the Austrian Post Office (Jerusalem) to the Ottoman Post Office in Jerusalem. There, a 10 para stamp was affixed and cancelled on March 30. This was the fee for the return of printed matter mail.

The cover shown in Figure 6 was mailed on May 19, 1904, from Luxor, upper Egypt to Cairo and franked 5m - the



Figure 6: Returned printed matter rate postcard, charged in Jerusalem 10 para for the return, on 30 March, 1900.

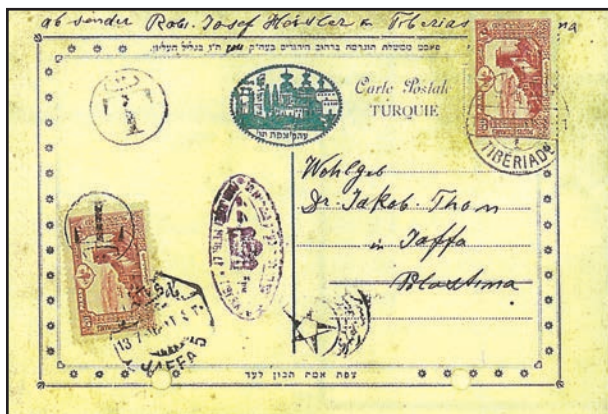


Figure 7: A post card from Tiberias to Jaffa sent on June 19, 1916. The mandatory war tax of 10 paras had not been prepaid, hence on arrival in Jaffa a double charge of 20 paras was collected with a definitive 20 paras stamp on July 13.



Figure 8: Underpaid cover from Jerusalem to Tiberias, taxed 20 para in November 1916 with a 1914 definitive stamp.

correct Egyptian inland postal rate and redirected to Jerusalem. The forwarding fee required was indicated by "T" mark strike and a manuscript 12½ centimes = postage difference of 5m) on May 22 in Cairo. Upon arrival in Jerusalem the charge was disregarded and the cover was taxed 1 Piaster - double rate and indicated by the 1 Piastre stamp of the 1901 issue.

The ornamental postcard (printed by the postal agency in the Jewish quarter in Saffed) shown in Figure 7 was mailed from Tiberias to Jaffa on June 19, 1916. The 20 para stamp covered the postcard rate, but not the war tax of 10 para imposed in 1915. Therefore the deficit was indicated by an encircled "T" and upon arrival in Jaffa the postcard was taxed 20 para with a stamp of the 1914 issue. The stamp is cancelled by the "Jaffa 5" postmark dated July 13, 1916. In addition the stamp is also tied by another encircled "T" mark, very similar, but not identical with the first one.

The cover in Figure 8 was mailed from Jerusalem to Tiberias, and franked by a strip of three 10 para stamps cancelled by the "Jerusalem 3" octagonal postmark, dated November 11, 1916. The franking on the cover is 10 para short of the internal letter rate of 1 Piaster (1 Piaster = 40 para), therefore the cover was charged 20 para upon arrival in Tiberias on November 16. Again, a definitive stamp – 20 para of the 1914 issue – was used to collect the charge. It appears that this time the war charity tax was ignored or forgotten by the postal officials. ■

to be continued

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JNF Stamps—a collector's diary

Yigal Allon

1918 - 1980

Allon was born October 10, 1918 in Kfar Tavor in the Jezreel Valley. In 1937 he graduated from the Kadoorie Agricultural School and that same year joined Kibbutz Ginnosar on the shores of Lake Tiberias (Kinnerett).

His military activities began when he served as commander of a field unit of the Haganah and then as a commander of a regiment during the Arab riots of 1936-39. In 1941 he became one of the founding members of the Palmach. That same year he took part in the British invasion of Lebanon and Syria. In 1943 he became the Deputy Commander of the Palmach and

served in that post until 1945 when he became Commander in Chief. During the 1948 War of Independence he was promoted to Major General and remained in the military service until 1950 when he retired.

After ending his military career, he embarked on a political career and was first elected to the Knesset in 1955. He served as the Minister of Labor from 1961-67; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Immigrant Absorption from 1967-69 and interim Prime Minister following the death of Levi Eshkol until Golda Meir took office March 17, 1969.



He was a part of the group that planned the Six Day War and the architect of the Allon Plan, which proposed returning areas of the West Bank occupied in 1967 in a negotiated settlement. ■

Alexander Zaid

1886 - 1938

Zaid was born in Zima a town in Iktutsk Oblast, Siberia. His father had been deported from Vilna, Lithuania to Siberia due to revolutionary activity and his mother was a Subbotnik. In 1889 his mother was murdered by a bandit and in 1901 the remaining family returned to Vilna. There his father remarried, but tragically, two years later he died.

The orphaned teenager met Michael Halpern a First Aliyah pioneer sent to Vilna to promote immigration to Palestine. In 1904 Zaid immigrated to Palestine under the auspices of the Zionist Labour Movement and 1907 he helped establish the first Jewish watchmen's organization, the clandestine "Bar Giora." In 1909 he was one of the founders of Hashomer, a Jewish defense organization to safeguard the Jewish agricultural settlements in Palestine.

Zaid and his wife Tzipora were founders of Kibbutz Kfar Giladi in the Galilee "which became a center of Hashomer's underground activities." In 1926 following the establishment of the Haganah, David Ben-Gurion demanded that the Hashomer become subordinate to the new organization and transfer its weapons to the Haganah. Zaid and his wife supported this move but most members of Kfar Giladi were opposed to it. As a result, the Zaid's with their 4 young children were forced to leave the kibbutz and move to Sheikh Abreik in the Valley of Jezreel where he worked as a watchman overseeing the lands of the KKL-JNF.

Zaid survived two attacks by Arab marauders, but on the night of July 10, 1938 he was murdered. On a hilltop overlooking the Jezreel Valley is located a statue of Alexander Zaid on horseback. ■



NAZI LAW #174

ISRAEL AND SARAH

JESSE I. SPECTOR MD, KARINA PFÜTZNER-
GABRIEL PHD, EDWIN HELITZER DMD

INTRODUCTION

The Jewish people under the totalitarian rule of the Nazis were ostracized, intimidated, profiled and ultimately dehumanized. The purpose was to trivialize their lives literally into dust. In the philatelic presentation to follow we witness an affront so pervasive as to include their very identity—their name. We introduce you to the 1938 Nazi law #174.

"ISRAEL COVER"

Figures 1 and 2 are the front and back of a United States Scott Catalog UC3 air-post stamped envelope mailed to Vienna from New York on October 2, 1941. The thirty cents postage was paid by the six-cent airship stamped envelope, a strip of four James Madison Scott Catalog 810 five-cent Prexies and two 1940 National Defense issue two-cent, Scott Catalog 900, Army and Navy stamps. There is irony in the stamps applied: the National Defense stamps on a cover mailed to Germany at a time when the two countries were belligerents in all but a declaration of war, which would indeed ensue just two months hence. The James Madison stamps honor the president responsible for Federalist Paper #10 advocating the superiority of democracy over all other forms of government.

The postage was cancelled at the Madison Square Garden postal station on the evening of October 2, 1941, with the reverse showing an undated German army (Wehrmacht) censor's strip and a return address from a Mrs. Roberts in Jamaica, New York.

The letter is addressed to Mr. Siegfried Israel HULLES in Vienna, Germany. Austria had been expunged as an entity following the 1938 Anschluss, incorporating the country into Greater Germany.

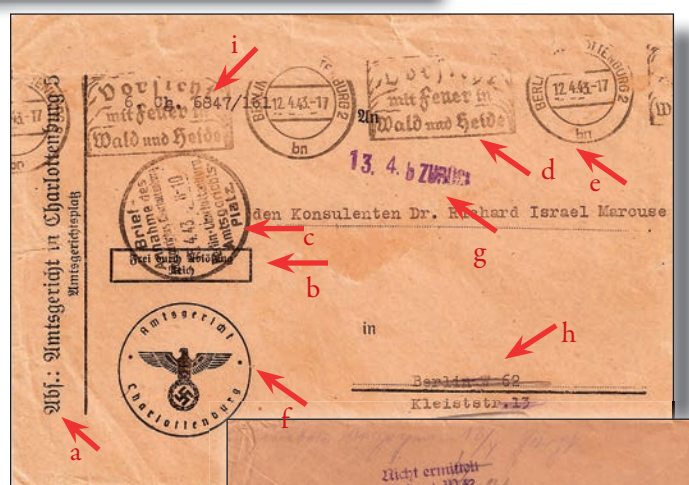
The final issue, the most troubling, is the middle name applied to the recipient of the letter. This artifice was a Nazi government requirement that all Jewish males utilize "Israel" as their middle name. One's individuality was stripped and men were classified as a group. The added insult is that the sender apparently felt compelled to include the contrived racist sentiment, most likely to insure that the letter would actually be received and not returned for lack of conformity with German law.

"KONSULENTEN" COVER

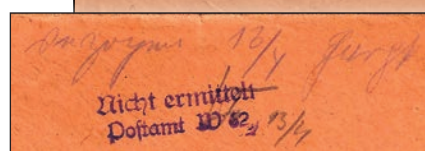
Our second cover (Figures 3 and 4) is a large, imposing manila envelope with multiple imprints front and obverse



Figures 1 and 2



Figures 3 and 4



addressed to a Dr. Richard Israel Marcuse in Berlin. The title "Konsulenten" referred to Jewish physicians and lawyers, who, from 1938 onward, were no longer permitted to carry the title of "physician" or "lawyer" but were permitted to continue with their profession in limited fashion if restricted to a Jewish clientele. The role of a physician was essentially restricted to consultation rather than treatment, and that of a lawyer to offering advice rather than representation.

The return address imprinted vertically indicates mailing from the County Court in Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin(a). The rectangular imprint in the left center indicates official business not requiring postage payment (b). The circular over-stamp on the rectangle indicates the letter was mailed at Courthouse Place (c). The rectangular imprints running horizontally across the top of the cover are public service notices to protect against fires “in the forest and on the heath.” The two circular imprints between these announcements indicate posting on April 12, 1943 at 5 pm (1700 hours)(e). The circular imprint in the lower left corner with eagle and swastika is the seal of the District Court in Charlottenburg (f). The purple imprint above the name of the recipient states that the letter was returned on April 13 (g). The recipient’s name has been crossed over in pencil (h). Finally, the typewritten numbers in the upper left refer to the office of the sender (i).

The obverse has several handwritten penciled notations including the word “return” and the date 4/13 (see insert). The purple imprint informs that the receiver could not be found, and the second line indicates the post office handling the letter. Most interestingly, written in pencil in old German style in the left corner is the notation “unbekannt verzogen” which translates as indicating that the receiver of the letter changed his residence and no one knows where he is currently living. Nevertheless, according to our co-author (Karina Pfützner-Gabriel), many Germans were aware that the meaning “unbekannt verzogen” was, in the Nazi era, often synonymous with “picked up” or “taken away.” The final notation in script on the obverse is the name of the postman (Fürst) and the date.

GENOCIDE PLAN – HUMAN TOLL

A letter sent but not received by a Jewish person in Berlin with the pejorative use of “Israel” as an enforced middle name, and with the notations as described above, clearly raises the troubling question as to the subsequent whereabouts of Richard Marcuse. Our concern on initially reviewing this cover was the fear that Richard Marcuse’s fate was that of the millions caught in the maw of a totalitarian nightmare.

We have similar concerns for the receiver of the letter in Vienna. Was he either not fortunate enough to have emigrated or did he maintain a belief that the insults could be ridden out? With that in mind we examine the strategic genocidal plan that evolved—one part of which is reflected in our two covers—namely, a gradual, yet relentless encroachment on multiple aspects of one’s existence, rather than a single cataclysmic event.

A recurring theme in genocidal undertakings is that the victims are initially denigrated, ostracized, and made defenseless. Only then are they eliminated through slaughter, either primitive or ingeniously sophisticated. Thus we come to the Nazi’s formulation of genocide, with four hundred and thirty laws of exclusion for Jews— the outcome well known to posterity.

Anti-Semitism represented a central tenant of Nazi ideology

dating to the 25-point Programme published in 1920. Nazi intentions were to segregate Jews from “Aryan” society and to deny them legal, political and civil rights. In 1925 Jews made up less than five percent of officials in the German government, yet Hitler’s propaganda inflated this number to sixty percent. By 1930, with Jews making up one percent of the German population, the Nazi’s claimed that Jews controlled banking and the press. The reality was that of eighty-five major German newspapers, only ten had Jewish editors, and only eight percent of directors of German banks were Jewish. Nevertheless, skillful propaganda resulted in the inculcation of the public’s perception of Jews as being political, economic and social threats to the nation, and thusly leading to justification of restrictive laws that would ensue immediately on the Nazi’s succession to power in 1933.³

THE LAWS

In April 1933 the first major law curtailing the rights of German Jews was the **Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service** whereby all non-Aryans were expelled from the civil service. Anyone whose parents or two or more grandparents were Jewish were considered to be non-Aryans.

In 1934 Jews were no longer permitted to serve in the military, and were excluded from the stock exchange. Laws restricted Jewish entry to schools and universities, and curtailed activity in business, law and medicine. Jewish doctors were restricted from reimbursement by public health insurance funds.

September 1935 saw the institution of the **Nuremberg Laws** excluding Jews from citizenship, prohibiting intermarriage or sexual relations with persons of “German-related blood,” depriving Jews of political rights and disenfranchising them from holding public office. The definition of who was a Jew subsequently became even more restrictive, such that even if a person’s grandparents had converted to Christianity, one was still defined as a Jew.

Through supplemental decrees and laws, Jews were excluded from professions, limited in their business activities and systematically removed from contact with non-Jews. By 1939 German passports were stamped with a “J” to identify Jews. They were required to register their businesses and properties, facilitating the subsequent confiscation or forced sale at rock-bottom prices which impoverished the Jewish population. Jewish physicians were barred from treating non-Jews, Jews were banned from hotels, theaters, movie houses, and were prohibited from living or even walking in certain sections of towns.

Of some 430 laws passed restricting Jewish life, the forgoing are among the most notable, yet are by no means the full story. For example,

- Law #195 prohibited Jews from walking about in public
- Law #197 prohibited them from possessing a driver’s license

- Law #234 restricted landlords from renting to Jews, resulting in their evictions and the inability to find other places to live
- Law #242 prohibited Jewish children from attending schools
- Law #392 closed all Jewish schools so that education of any kind was eliminated
- Law # 329 required a yellow Star of David to be attached to all outer clothing, and also attached to the front door of the few homes remaining in Jewish possession.

With Jews being thusly easily identifiable, they were no longer permitted to use the sidewalks; rather, they were forced to walk in the street.

And this then brings us to Law #174, authored by Dr. Hans Globke and legislated on August 17, 1938, which forced Jews to assume two Jewish names: one, a name from a published list of what were considered recognizable "Jewish" names; and, the other, a uniform middle name, that of "Israel" for men, and "Sarah" for women. The "new" names had to be recorded on all birth and marriage certificates.

If one thinks about it, our philatelic presentation of this seemingly almost unobtrusive findings- the middle name "Israel" on two envelopes seems surreal. Incomprehensible, however, it is not. We are witnessing the slow motion decent into incivility, years in the making.

WHAT HAPPEN TO THE RICHARD MARCUSE?

Well then, what of our two protagonists, Richard Marcuse and Siegfried Hulles? Harold Marcuse, associate professor of history at the University of California, Santa Barbara, and grandson of German Jewish philosopher, sociologist and political theorist, Herbert Marcuse, who emigrated from

Germany in 1933, informs us that our Richard Marcuse was apparently not a relative of theirs. Nevertheless, based on Professor Marcuse's writings and study of the Holocaust, he is aware of a database created by the city of Berlin years ago that listed names of Holocaust victims, which contained the names of about one hundred and forty "Marcuse" individuals. The database was later removed for privacy reasons.

Professor Marcuse stated that the imprint on the cover indicating that the recipient of the letter could not be found, suggested that Richard Marcuse left without leaving a forwarding address and might have escaped. He theorizes this based on the penchant of the German bureaucracy for record keeping, so that had Richard Marcuse been sent to a concentration camp, the apartment registration office

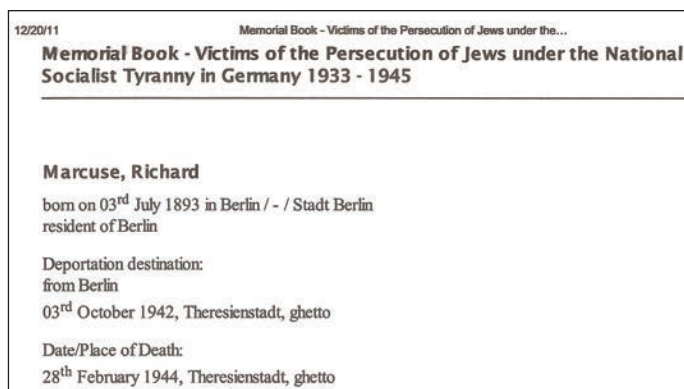


Figure 5 Entry for Richard Marcuse

would have had a record available for the postal service. His caveat was that we contact the Berlin Jewish Museum for help.

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We were less optimistic, as was particularly our co-author Karina. Escaping from Berlin for a Jew in 1943 would seem highly improbable.

The Berlin Jewish Museum supplied us with the information from the **Memorial Book–Victims of the Persecution of Jews under the National Socialist Tyranny in Germany 1933-1945** (Figure 5). Our suspicions, regrettably, proved correct. Richard Marcuse, born in Berlin on July 3, 1893, was deported to the Theresienstadt ghetto on October 3, 1942 and died in Theresienstadt on February 28, 1944. Furthermore a text entitled **History of Jewish lawyers in Berlin after 1933** (1) clearly locates our Richard Marcuse as a practicing attorney with his private address at Kleiststrasse 13 in Berlin.

AND WHAT ABOUT SIEGFRIED HULLES?

And what of Siegfried Hulles? The obverse of his cover, containing a return address of a Mrs. Roberts, with an address in Jamaica, New York proved a blind alley for us. Nor did we locate any postwar information within the United States repositories to enlighten us regarding Siegfried except for one tantalizing piece of information that is, at least from a speculative perspective, most intriguing.

On October 24, 2004, the Claims Resolution Tribunal, in the case of Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation awarded one hundred and seventy-eight thousand Swiss Francs (\$135,000 U.S.) regarding the accounts of a Paul Hulles, to one of two claimants whose names were redacted (Figure 6). The six-page litigation award report is highly redacted naming only the two individuals, brothers Paul and Emil Hulles from whom the Nazi government had wrongfully taken possession of their assets. Paul Hulles was born in Vienna, Austria in 1902 and was a lawyer residing in Vienna. His brother Emil born in 1894 owned a shoe company. The brothers fled to the Netherlands in 1938, then immigrated to the United States and resided in New York City. Both brothers married and neither marriage produced any offspring. Paul died in 1991, his wife in 1996, and his wife's will bequeathed her estate to a friend who was the sole heir. He is listed as claimant #1 in the Tribunal records. Claimant #2 was the adopted daughter of his brother Emil.

The tribunal's inquiry identified Dr. Paul Hulles' safe deposit box, which was confiscated by the Nazi's in 1938 from a Swiss bank in Vienna. The Tribunal awarded the entire sum to Claimant #1 based on proof that Paul Hulles' wife did bequeath the full estate to him as her beneficiary upon her death. The sum determined was based on a multiple established for a 1945 estimated value of 14,240 Swiss francs in the Hulles' account.

What we can only speculate is that perhaps Siegfried was a relative, even another brother, who elected to stay behind or was unable to escape in time, and was entrapped in the Nazi killing machine. We concede that this is pure speculation

CLAIMS RESOLUTION TRIBUNAL
In re Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation Case No. CV96-4849
Certified Award
to Claimant [REDACTED 1]
and to Claimant [REDACTED 2]
in re Accounts of Paul Hulles
Claim Number: 500368/MD; ¹ 500571/MBC; 500778/MBC
Award Amount: 178,000.00 Swiss Francs
This Certified Award is based upon the claim of [REDACTED 1] ("Claimant [REDACTED 1]") to the published account of Paul Hulles and upon the claims of [REDACTED 2] ("Claimant [REDACTED 2]") (together "the Claimants") to the published accounts of Emil Hulles. This Award is to the published account of Paul Hulles (the "Account Owner") at the [REDACTED] (the "Bank").
All awards are published, but where a claimant has requested confidentiality, as in this case, the names of the claimant, any relatives of the claimant other than the account owner, and the bank have been redacted.
Information Provided by the Claimants
<u>Claimant [REDACTED 1]</u>
Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted a Claim Form identifying the Account Owner as his friend, Paul Hulles, who was born on 13 February 1902 in Vienna, Austria, the son of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], née [REDACTED]. Claimant [REDACTED 1] stated that Paul Hulles, who was a lawyer, resided and had his office in Vienna at Kaiserstrasse 1/3. Claimant [REDACTED 1] indicated that the Hulles family owned shoe stores named <i>Hermes F. Hulles</i> in Vienna as well as real estate in Vienna and in Berlin, Germany. Claimant [REDACTED 1] explained that Paul Hulles was Jewish, and that he fled Austria for the Netherlands in 1938. According to Claimant [REDACTED 1], the property of Hulles family in Austria and Germany was confiscated by the Nazis.
¹ Claimant [REDACTED 1] submitted an additional claim to the account of [REDACTED], which is registered under the Claim Number 500777. The CRT will treat the claim to this account in a separate decision.

Figure 6

based on names, locations, and family history; yet it provides much food for thought.

As often as we may convince ourselves that we are fully versed and perhaps fully saturated with genocide history, personal accounts such as these intrude into our lives. The Hulles and the Marcuses of the past shake our wish for oblivion with a taste of reality. It is easier to lose oneself in the overview, but much more difficult to snuff out the immediacy of an encounter with an individual being.

Endnotes:

1. Ladwig-Winters, Simone: **Anwalt ohne Recht: das Schicksal jüdischer Rechtsanwälte in Berlin nach 1933**. Verl. für Berlin-Brandenburg, 1998.
2. Auschwitz, Inside the Nazi State, University of North Carolina, 2005
3. http://www.unctv.org/auschwitz/prewar_nazi.html ■

LETTERS INTO THE JEWISH GHETTO IN FERRARA, PAPAL STATES DURING THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC OF 1855

In an effort to prevent the spread of disease, mail was disinfected. The following disinfected folded letter was sent from the town of Comacchio to Ferrara and is franked with the 2 Baj bluish green, Sassone 2a, postmarked with an “X” and a straight line “COMACCHIO” [cover 1a]. The letter was sent to a Jewish merchant in the Ferrara Ghetto.

Governo
Tambo


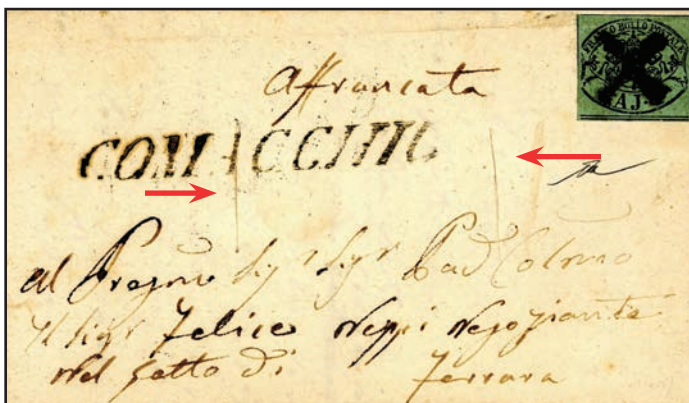
1855
19 Aug

26 95

1855
19 Aug

26 95

I have another disinfected cover from Austria franked with no. 4 or 4b to the same merchant Neppi and Son in Ferrara but without the “getto” designation [cover 2a]. The reason for the lack of “getto” designation is probably due to the revolutionary times. The election of Pope Pius IX led to the removal of the Ghetto walls on March 21, 1848 but by 1849, they were re-instituted and the Jews lost many of their newly acquired liberties. By 1861, the Papal States were incorporated into the Kingdom of Italy under Victor



Signori
 Felice Neppi e fratello
 Ferrara

COVERTO
 19. JUL
 6 KREUZER.

The Israel Philatelist–April 2012

Emmanuel II with a Constitution protecting the rights of Jews and eliminating ghettos.

The stamp is postmarked "ROVERETTO 19 JUL" and this cover also has similar disinfection slits and stamp. It is back stamped with the arrival postmark "FERRARA 21 LUGLIO 55" [cover 2b]. Dr. Miglavacca and Co has expertised both covers.

There is much more that remains to be written about how disease has

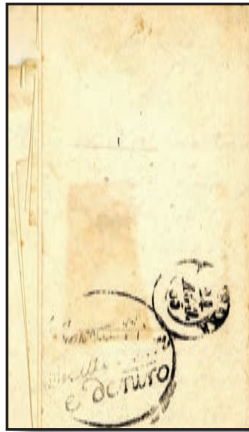


Figure 4

affected the Jewish People and postal history.

References

1. **Disinfected Mail**, Dr. K.F. Meyer; The Gossip Printery, Inc.; Holten, KS; 1962
2. **Il Ghetto, Forging Italian Jewish Identities 1516-1870**, Exhibition Guide 9/25/08 – 2/15/09; MUSEO ITALOAMERICANO, San Francisco, CA
3. **Encyclopedia Judaica**
4. Eur. J. Epidemiology, 2003; 18(7); 617-621; **Sociomedical Indicators in the Cholera Epidemic in Ferrara of 1855**
5. **Kosher Delight** (Jewish Online Magazine); Italy – Ferrara
6. Wikipedia - **Cholera**. ■

O - O - O - O

Doar Ivri “*Scissor-cut*”

ROBERT VERNA, MIAMI, FL

I have a question that readers of **The Israel Philatelist** might know the answer to. It is about the short set Doar Ivri on the Official First Day and Shai First Day covers.

On some of my covers, from one to three of the stamps show the entire stamp perforations but there is one straight edge as if cut with a paper cutter or scissors. Yaakov Shabtai has tentatively named this a "scissor-cut" variety but is uncertain of its origin (see red ovals below). Other examples also have the perfs cut cleanly rather than being pulled apart. I've attached a couple of photo examples (Figures 1, 2) for our readers to see. I was wondering if anyone would know how and why this was done and if they have similar examples.



Figure 1

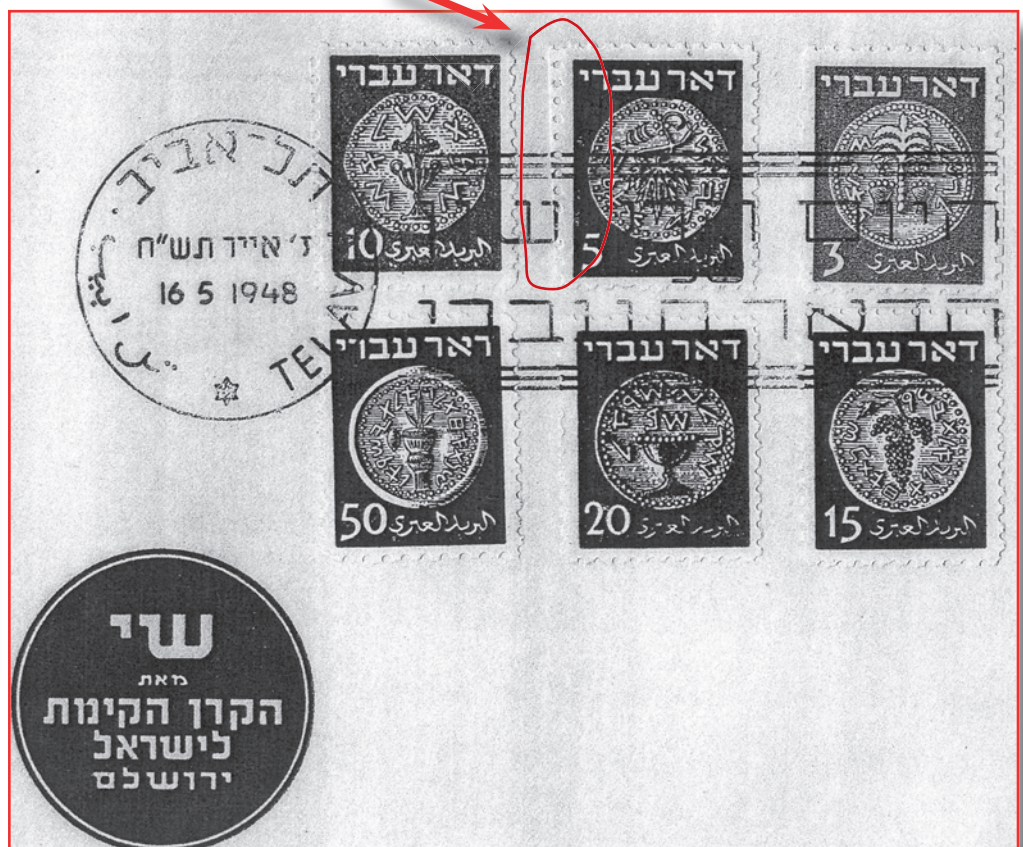


Figure 2



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Endowment Fund 2012 News

Listed below are Hall of Famers for 2012. As no official Endowment Campaign was launched in 2012, these folks are especially dear to us and appreciated by us for their unsolicited contributions to the Endowment Fund. Their commitment to supporting the SIP and investing in the future of Holy Land philately is admirable and praiseworthy.

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Key Bank

Gene Eisen

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Seymour Nussenbaum

Dallas Chapter of the SIP

Dr. Marshall Train

We would again like to acknowledge the following chapters and societies who invested in the SIP during 2011: As they closed their chapters, these groups honored us with Special Society Gifts:

Israel Plate Block Society

Baltimore SIP Chapter

Philadelphia SIP Chapter

Berkshire Hills Chapter

As they celebrated the

Chapter's 50th Anniversary

with original members

Rabbi Harold Salzman

George Frankel

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

Dallas Chapter in memory of Manny Marx

Dick and Betty Barson in memory of Sam Jaffe

In Memoriam Gifts to the Web Archive Fund:

Dick and Betty Barson in memory of Dr. Arnie
Paddock, late Dallas Chapter President

ISRAELI CENSOR TAPES

The article was first printed in the BAPIP Bulletin, volume XVII - number 157, May 2008.

INTRODUCTION

Norman Gladstone's monograph which documented the resealing tapes and handstamps used by the postal censors in Israel (1948–1978) was published by the Central Stamp Gallery (London) nearly 30 years ago.¹ His work made it clear that the Israeli censorship...while directed toward illicit financial transactions...was based on patterns established by the British Mandate during World War II (1939–1945).

First, like British practices, all incoming and outgoing mail—defined as anything “written”—was censored in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa. Materials considered “sensitive” included telegrams, press releases, postcards, and even letters enclosed within philatelic matter (FDCs). The censor was at liberty to retain and/or destroy suspicious items such as correspondence and parcels originating from and/or addressed to post office boxes, correspondence between civilian and military personnel, and letters that failed to indicate the language of the correspondence.



Figure 1 Censored cover example

Our particular focus is on the *printed adhesive tapes* used to reseal letters before they entered the foreign or domestic mail streams (Figure 1). Acquisition of new material has closed some gaps in the record.

NEW FINDINGS

First, Gladstone had described 20 major types, and it was presumed, but not always asserted by example, that each type had been used by a censorship office in each of Israel's 3 major cities. In most cases, the location of the censor was indicated by a small Hebrew letter at the lower left of the labels. A Yod represented Jerusalem, a Tav –Tel Aviv, and a Cheit –Haifa. The censor's number was paired with these consonants. This general proposition has been affirmed by material documented in this report.

Second, Gladstone knew that at least 3 different labels were inscribed with printing dates, but multiple printing dates for any one label were unknown. My study material

revealed additional dates which could explain reported inconsistencies in the size of the labels.

Third, I am able to describe a new white paper censor resealing label used on soldier's mail. The label measures 76 x 37mm. (Figure 2).



Figure 2

The printing in red ink reads HATSENZUR HATZVAYIT/ NIVDAK AYIN “YOD HATSENZUR. The lengths and letter heights of the text of the first and second lines is 57mm/ 4.5mm and 38mm/ 3.0mm respectively. It has rounded corners and seems to be a self-adhesive label. There is no additional printing to tell us the location of the censor, but the label is tied by a double circle unit military censor mark 25mm in diameter stuck in violet ink.

The Tables which follow permit us to incorporate my recent observations into Gladstone's original data sets for Types 1- 4, 7- 11, 13-14, and 17-18. Gladstone's information is reproduced in plain type while my observations are presented in bold face type and with a color strip background.

An important observation was that we found a greater than expected variation in label size even when there was no evidence that they had been trimmed to fit the cover. This suggested the obvious that each label type had undergone many different printings that were not always a matter of record. In fact, of the labels that display printing form numbers, Gladstone listed but a single date. We now know that Type 17 labels had undergone a minimum of 3 printings, and that types 18 and 18a labels had each 2 different printing dates.

It is of particular note that we can now document the use of:

- A Jerusalem censor for Type 3 labels.
- A Tel Aviv censor for Type 2a, 3, 13, 17 & 18 labels.
- A Haifa censor for Type 18a labels

The newer materials have also led to an appreciation of the duration of the use of these labels.

Reference:

Gladstone, N.: **Postal Censorship in Israel. 1948- 1978.** Central Stamp Gallery. Walmar House, London W1. 1978, 99pp. ■

Table 1: Israeli censorship labels, 1948- 1950						
Type	Figure	Cities	Censor Nos. & Location (lower left)	Colors	Size (mm)	Use (Year)
1	3	Jerusalem	no record	-		
		Tel Aviv	1022/ Tsadei Bet Tav	black on white paper		1948
		Haifa	1008/ Tsadei Bet Cheit	blue on white paper		1948
1A	4	Jerusalem	1001/, 1006/, 1010/ Tsadei Beit Yod	blue on white paper	114-116 x 46- 49	1948
		Tel Aviv	1008/, 1022/ Tsadei Beit Tav	blue on white paper		1948
		Haifa	1008/ Tsadei Beit Cheit	blue on white paper		1948
2	5	Jerusalem	1002/, 1008/, 1012/ Yod	red on cream paper	115 x 48	1948, 1950
			1009/, 1024/ Yod	black on red paper	"	1949, 1950
		Tel Aviv	1000/, 1002/, 1004/, 1019/, 1028/, 1029/ Tav	black on red paper	115 x 48	1949
			1011/, 1015/ Tav	black on orange paper	"	1949
			1003/, 1015/, 1020/ Tav	red on orange paper	"	1949
			1007/ Tav	red on blue-green paper	"	1949
			1019/ Tav	red on white paper	"	1948
			1020/ Tav	red on green paper	"	1950
			1024/ Tav	red on red paper	"	1950
2		Haifa	1002/, 1003/, 1008/ Cheit	black on red paper	115 x 48	1949
			1005/ Cheit	red on cream or orange paper	"	1949
			1005 Cheit	black on red paper		
			1007/ Cheit	red on cream paper	"	1949, 1950
			1007/ Cheit	red on red or orange paper		
			1010/ Cheit	red on cream or green paper	"	1948, 1949, 1950
			1010/ Cheit	black on red paper		
			1013/, 1014/, 1015/, 1024/, 1025/ Cheit	black on red paper	"	1949-1950
			1017/, 1031/ Cheit	red on white paper	125 x 42	1948
			1018/ Cheit	red on cream paper	114 x 42	1948
			1028/, 1030/ Cheit	red on cream paper		1948, 1950

Table 2: Israeli censorship labels, 1948- 1952						
Type	Figure	Cities	Censor Nos. & Location (lower left)	Colors	Size (mm)	Dates of Use (day, mo. yr.)
2a	Fig. 6	Jerusalem	1008/, 1022/ Yod	black on red paper	128 x 40/ 102x41	23.5.49
			1012/ Yod	red on cream paper	124 x 41	16.11.48
			1018/ Yod	red on white paper	113 x 39	6.1.49
			1024/ Yod	red on grey paper	102 x 40	16.2.49
2a		Tel Aviv	1017/, 1030/ Tav	red on cream paper	111 x 42	13.6.48, 28.7.48
			1021/ Tav	red on orange paper	111x 39	16.2.49
			1018/, 1023/ Tav	black on red paper	124-125 x 42	21.2.50, 17.5.50
2a		Haifa	1009/, 1012/ Cheit	red on cream paper	92-94 x 42-43	26.9.48, 2.2.49
			1014/, 1017/ Cheit	black on red paper	120 x 42-43	1950
2b		Jerusalem	1001/ Yod	black on red paper	-	-
3	Fig. 7	Jerusalem	unknown	black on orange paper	125 x 38	-
		Tel Aviv	1021, 1024, 1025	black on orange paper	125 x 37- 38	2.1.49- 28.1.49
		Haifa	1005, 1007, 1020	*black on orange paper	125 x 38	14.3.49- 24.3.49
4	Fig. 8	Jerusalem	1004/ Yod	red on cream paper	101 x 39	9.5.50
4c		Jerusalem	1008/ Yod	"		
4		Jerusalem	1015/ Yod	red on yellowish paper	unknown	30.12.49, 3.1.52
4		Tel Aviv	1021/ Tav	red on cream paper	-	1950
4c		Tel Aviv	1022/ Tav	"		3.5.50
4c		Tel Aviv	1025/ Tav	"	105 x 40	14.3.50
4		Haifa	1001/ Cheit	red on cream or white paper	117 x 43	1949-1950
4		Haifa	1004/, 1005/ Cheit	"		
4a		Haifa	1012/ Cheit	"	117 x 43	1949-1950
4b		Haifa	1014/ Cheit	"		

Table 3: Israeli censorship labels, 1950- 1961						
Type		Cities	Censor Nos. & Location (lower left)	Colors	Size (mm)	Dates of Use (day, mo. yr.)
7b	Fig. 9	Jerusalem	1016 Yod	red on cream paper	100 x 20- 33	~1950
7a			1025 Yod	"		~1950
7b			1027 Yod	"		~1950
7a		Tel Aviv	1005, 1017 Tav	red on cream paper	100 x 20- 33	
7b			1008, 1010, 1021 Tav	"	93 x 23	20.11.50
7b			1015 Tav	"	90 x 23	21.11.50
7b			1017 Tav	"	97 x 22	28.7.51
7c			1019 Tav	"	92 x 28	24.8.61
7a			1021 Tav	"	96 x 28	??
7b			1022 Tav	"	96 x 22	19.11. ??
7			1023, 1026 Tav	"	100 x 20-33	
7d			1026 Tav	"	"	
7		Haifa	1002, 1005, 1020 Cheit	red on cream paper	100 x 20- 33	
7a			1007, 1028 Cheit	"	"	
7b			1007, 1018 Cheit	"	" & 102 x 21	
7c			1008 Cheit	"	"	
7b			1018 Cheit	"	"	
7d			1025 Cheit	"	"	
7e			1025 Cheit	"	"	

Table 4: Israeli censorship labels, 1951- 1962						
Type		Cities	Censor Nos. & Location (lower left)	Colors	Size (mm)	(day, mo. Yr.)
8	Fig. 10	Jerusalem	1013 .Yod	red on cream paper	112 x 29mm	17. 2 .60
8			1016 .Yod	"	109 x 36mm	1.5.54
8			1020. Yod	"	?	1952
8b			1028., 1030. Yod	"		1954, 1960
8a		Tel Aviv	1005 .Tav	red on cream paper paper	107.5 x 31 mm	16.1.55
8a			1006. Tav	"	100 x 30	1953
8a			1006 .Tav	"	110 x 25 mm	~17.11. 56
8a			1007 .Tav	"	107 x 29 mm	14. 5 .52
8a			1015 .Tav	"	108 x 33 mm	17. 4. 52
8a			1016. Tav	"	100 x 30	1954
8a			1023 .Tav	"	?	1955
8a			1024 .Tav	"	88 x 30 mm	4.3.57
8a			1025. Tav	"	100 x 30	1960
8a			1026. Tav	"	100 x 30	1952
8a			1026 .Tav	"	99 x 30 mm	7. .55
8a			1028 .Tav	"	103 x 29 mm	16.5.55
8		Haifa	1003., 1004. 1005., 1007. Cheit	red on cream paper paper	100 x 30	1952- 1954
8			1010., 1011., 1014., 1015., 1017. Cheit	"	"	1954
8			1028 Cheit	"	"	1956
8			1028 .Cheit	"	-	25. 9. 56
8			1029. Cheit	"	"	1954
9c	Fig. 11	Jerusalem	11, 1013, 1015, 1023, 1028 Yod	red on cream paper paper	92 x 37mm	1953
9			1016, 1028 Yod	"	93 X 37 mm	1951, ~ 9.10.59
9		Tel Aviv	1005 Tav	red on cream paper paper	94x40 to 97x45	1951-1952
9b			1001, 1016 Tav	"	86 x 41mm	2.4.51
9b			1005 Tav	"	92x38, 94x40-42mm	31. 5. 55
9b			1018, 1019 Tav	"	93-94 x 40 mm	5.6.51, 24.7.53
9b			1027, 1028 Tav	"	93 x 37, 90x39 mm	25.3.58, 22.7.51
9c			1005 Tav	"	80x45-47,81x35 mm	1954
9c			1005 Tav	"	87 x __ mm	20.4.55, 1955
9c			1005 Tav	"	92-94 x 44 mm	12 9 55, 7.3.57
9c			1016, 1016 Tav	"	92x44 mm, 96x43	28 3 55, 19.3.55
9c			1021 Tav	"	"	1962
9c			1023, 1023 Tav	"	90x29, 98 x 27 mm	3.7.55, 4.8.55
9		Haifa	1007, 1009, 1010, 1017 Cheit	red on cream paper paper		1951



Figure 3



Figure 4 - " located in middle



Figure 5 - " located at top



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16

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Table 5: Israeli censor labels, 1954- 1973						
Type		Cities	Censor Nos. & Location (lower left)	Colors	Size (l)	Dates of Use (day, mo. yr.)
10	Fig. 12	Jerusalem	2 Yod	red on cream paper	105 x 44	06/03/58
		"	3 Yod	"	100 x 44	19 .11. 59
		"	3 Yod	"	137 x 44	30. 11. 59
10		Tel Aviv	1005 Tav	red on cream paper	98 x 45	1955
10		Haifa	1, 17 Cheit	red on cream paper	98 x 45	1954
			2 Cheit	"	"	1948/ 1959
			3 Cheit	"	"	1955
			4 Cheit	"	"	1956/ 1960
			6, 13, 15 Cheit	"	"	1956
			9, 18, 19 Cheit	"	"	1956/ 7
10a			20 Hei (printing error)	"	"	1955
11	Fig. 13	Jerusalem	1001 Yod	red on cream paper	40 width	10. 12. 74
			1003 Yod	"	"	20. 11. 70
			1004 Yod	"	"	19. 1. 73
			1006 Yod	"	"	5.7.68-16.1.73
			1008 Yod	"	"	5. 11. 69
			1009 Yod	"	"	9.8.70
			1010 Yod	"	"	9.12.70
			1011 Yod	"	"	24.1.70
11		Tel Aviv	1004 Tav	red on cream paper	40 width	?? . ?? . 70
			1011 Tav	"	"	29.5.61
			1017 Tav	"	"	19. 8. 61
			1025 Tav	"	"	20. 1. 62
			1028 Tav	"	"	30. 7. 70
			1016 Tav	"	102 x 39	17 3 62
			1017 Tav	"	91x39, 122x39,100x40	16 & 24.7. 61
			1017 Tav	"	93 x 40	61
11		Haifa	1006 Cheit	red on cream paper	125 x 41	16. 5. 61
		"	1010 Cheit	"	110 x 40	12 .10. 70
		"	1011 Cheit	"	104 x 40	1961
		"	1014 Cheit	"	40 width	5.5.63
		"	1014 Cheit	"	93-95 x 40	7 7 71
		"	1016 Cheit	"	102 x 39	28. 5. 71

Table 6: Israeli censor labels with form numbers, 1957- 1962							
Type		Cities	Censor Nos. Location (lower left)	Colors	Printing Form Format (lower Rt.)	Size (mm)	Dates of Use (day, mo. yr.)
14	Fig. 14	Jerusalem	mute	black on white paper	6014 Tofes	120 x 20	10.7.60
		Tel Aviv	-	"	6014 Tofes	103 x 21	1958
		Tel Aviv	-	"	6014 Tofes	120 x 21	23.10.58
		Haifa	-	"	6014 Tofes	114 x 23	10.12.57
17	Fig. 15	Tel Aviv	Tav	red on creamy white paper	2250 Tofes/ (4/59)	98-99x 38-41	1-27.9.59
			Tav	"	2250 Tofes/(2/60)	100 x 38	5.6.60
"			Tav	"	2250 Tofes/ (6/60)	incomplete	22. 2. 61
18	Fig. 16	Tel Aviv	Tav	red on white paper	2250 tofes & (vertical) 4/56	98x37-38,100-101x39-42	5.8.57- 6.8.59
18		"	Tav	"	2251 tofes & (vertical) 4/61	"	17.7.61
18a		Haifa	Cheit	red on white paper	2250/1 tofes & (vertical) 4/56	99-101 x 37-40	8.4.58- 23.9.59, 61-62
18a			Cheit	"	2250/1 tofes & (vertical) 4/61	99-100 x 38-39	23.4.62- 13.11.62

New Tel Aviv Postmarks

JOSEF WALLACH, REHOVOT, ISRAEL

Recently I discovered a two new postmarks on commercial covers. The concept and style are radically new - consisting of two halves:

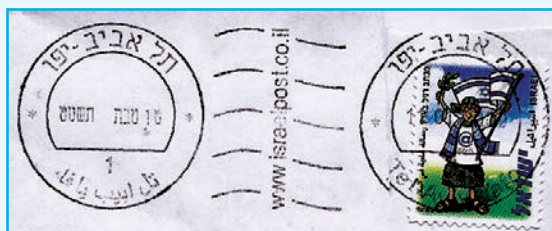


FIGURE 1

Machine cancellation:

Tel Aviv

- Left circle inscription is in Hebrew/Arabic with a Jewish date.
- Right circle inscription is in Hebrew/English, Gregorian date
- In between the two circles, reading vertically is the web address of the Israel Postal Company

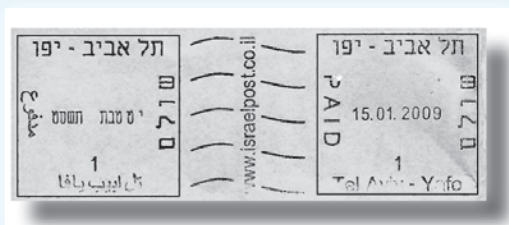


FIGURE 2

Machine Paid cancellation Tel Aviv

- Left box inscription is in Hebrew/Arabic, paid/shulam, Jewish date.
- Right box inscription is in Hebrew/English, Gregorian date
- In between the two boxes, reading vertically is the web address of the Israel Postal Company

Mosden Trading Corp.

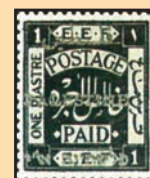
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■ **BUY/TRADE:** Mint, non-hinged and in good condition definitive plate blocks. Send an e-mail for a list of wants/trades to email: minissen@bigpond.net.au, post: Dr. Nissen, Unit 201/461 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, VIC 3004, Australia. ■

■ **JUDAICA/ISRAEL:** Jewish theme items, stamps, coins, religious articles, antiques, bought/sold. Israel Bick, Box 854, Van Nuys, CA 91408, 818-997-6496, email: ibick@sbcglobal.net, www.bick.net. ■

■ **WANTED:** Israel tourist type aerogrammes (pikolets) and regular aerogrammes with cachets. A. Goldstone, 166 Bury Old Road, Salford M7 4QY, England. ■

■ **ISRAEL COVERS:** 100 for \$60 postpaid to USA addresses. These will be mostly commercial but may include FDC and philatelic covers. Negev Holyland, PO Box 8101, Trenton, NJ 08650. ■

■ **WANTED:** First New Year tabbed commercial covers, rates, origins, destinations. Please send scans, prices to email: jeanpaul.danon@free.fr or Jean-Paul Danon, 157 Avenue de Malakoff, 75116, Paris, France. ■

■ **BUY/TRADE:** Mint, non-hinged and in good condition definitive plate blocks. Send for a list of wants/trades to email: minissen@bigpond.net.au, post: Dr. Nissen, Unit 201/461 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, VIC 3004, Australia. ■

VYHNE



Figure 1

The memorial commemorates the site of the former Jewish labor camp, one of the three established in 1942 by the Slovak Fascist government. Originally a spa, this settlement declined during the 1920s and 1930s and its buildings were at first used to concentrate Jewish refugees from the Protectorate in 1940. Most of the detainees were deported in March, April and September 1942 to extermination camps in Poland. The camp was dissolved on September 21, 1944. At the end of the war, the locals plundered the compound and set it on fire. There is a water park with swimming pools at the location of the former camp today. <http://www.slovak-jewish-heritage.org/database/database.php?MonumentID=202&LangID=1&CategoryID=0>

Editor's note: In examining two Negev Holyland Stamp Auction catalogs I noticed two lots related to Gisi Fleischmann, A Woman of Valor. The following information is from the auction catalogs for the two covers and the internet.

THE STORY OF AN UNUSUAL RESCUE!

Vyhne labor camp was established in early 1940 to house 326 Jewish refugees from Prague who had been imprisoned in Sosnowiec, Poland. The group was brought to Slovakia by the Slovak Jewish Center, mostly through the efforts of Gisi Fleischmann. Ultimately, most of the 326 successfully reached Palestine.

In March 1942 the Germans began the mass Deportation of Slovak Jewry. At that point, the Jewish Center asked the Slovak government to establish camps where Jews could work and be spared from deportation. The first two camps were Novaky and Sered; soon Vyhne was also turned into a Jewish work center. (Figures 1, 2).

The Jews at these camps showed the Germans how valuable



Figure 2 Camps

The map below shows the locations of detention, concentration, labor, and extermination camps during the Holocaust. This is not a comprehensive listing of Nazi camps, which numbered in the hundreds—only camps which specifically pertain to the interviews in this collection are included here. (Voices of the Holocaust , <http://voices.iit.edu/maps?type=camp>)

they were as workers. In Vyhne they developed a productive textile industry (Figure 3). In addition, the conditions at the camps were not bad: the prisoners received adequate food rations, the children there had a school, and the inmates were even allowed to leave the camp from time to time (Figure 4).



Gisi Fleischmann

When the Slovak National Uprising erupted in August 1944, Vyhne was liberated. Many of the young inmates left to join the revolt, while most others found refuge in the areas of Slovakia liberated during the uprising.

HEROINE

Gisi Fleischmann (1897-1944), a woman of valor, was one of the few female Jewish leaders in Europe during World War II. During 1939-1940 the flow of refugees to Slovakia increased, as many Jews believed that they would be able to reach Palestine by way of the Danube. Hundreds of these refugees were forced to spend long periods of time in Bratislava before continuing their journey to Palestine. Gisi Fleischmann was among those who encouraged them and provided for both their physical and cultural needs. Through her efforts many people who passed through Slovakia eventually reached Palestine. At the end of 1940, Slovakia became an independent state with a fascist puppet regime controlled by the Nazi Germans.

Gisi Fleischmann was an early member of the Slovak Judenrat [Ustredna Zidov]. As the representative of HICEM/



Figure 3

Hats made at the Vyhne, Slovakia, labor camp. <http://collections.yadvashem.org/photosarchive/en-us/7931152.html>



Figure 4

Between 1941 and 1944, Jewish inmates worked at forced labor in Czechoslovakia's Vyhne concentration camp. http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_ph.php?ModuleId=10005688&MediaId=2782



Figure 5

A registered Slovakian airmail cover marked in upper left to go by Transatlantic Clipper and franked 4+10 Kronen, mailed from Vyhne, dated 25.NOV.1940 and addressed to the **Jewish Daily Forward** paper in New York City. On the back is a two-line hand stamped address in Slovakian "JEWISH IMMIGRANTS GROUP-VYHNE (Slovakia)". Cover was inspected twice and resealed by both British and American censors. It is backstamped twice in New York: 6 JAN 41 and 7 JAN 41. (74rd Negev Holyland Stamp Auction, May 8, 2011, lot 201)

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HIAS in the Judenrat's immigration department, she tried desperately to get as many Jews out of Slovakia as possible. Among her many activities was as a member of the "Bratislava working group" an underground organization lead by Rabbi Chaim Michael Dov Weissmand,

Thanks to his initiative and the efforts of the Working Group, which bribed German and Slovakian officials and paid negotiated ransom to the Germans, the mass deportation of Slovakian Jews was delayed for two years, from 1942 to 1944. Her efforts saved thousands Jews, but she was sent by the Nazis to Auschwitz with a specific order "Return undesirable."

1941 official stationery cover of the "USTREDNA ZIDOV"(The Slovak JUDENRAT! HICEM department (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society), air mailed registered cover from Bratislava post office nr.4, cancelled 7.8.41 addressed to the American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC), Lisbon, Portugal (wartime headquarters was set up there).

On the back is a 5 line printed address of the Judenrat (Gizi Fleischmann bureau) showing a remarkable international efforts to save Jewish life, by the Slovakian Judenrat, Gizi Fleischmann's office and the AJDC through their Portugal offices. The censor strip on the back is marked "30" in red and has a clear Lisbon 14.8.41 receiving postmark. (77rd Negev Holyland Stamp Auction, April 29, 2012, lot 299) ■

References:

1. Map: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Slovakia_-_outline_map.svg.
2. Wite-up: Shoah Resource Center, Yad Vashem. http://www1.yadvashem.org/odot_pdf/Microsoft%20Word%20-%206347.pdf.
3. Yad Vashem: www.yadvashem.org.
4. Jewish Women Encyclopedia: <http://jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/fleischmann-gisi>.
5. Jewish Virtual Library: http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/judaica/ajud_0002_0007_0_06564.html.
6. United States Memorial Holocaust Museum: http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/media_ph.php?ModuleId=10005688&MediaId=2782.
7. Synagoga Slovaca Databas: http://www.slovak-jewish-heritage.org/database/database.php?LangID=1&MonumentID=202&CategoryID=1&form_TypeID=&form_RegionID=&form_LocationID= ■

Ed Fund Publications

David Kaplin, Director Ed Fund

The Education Fund released a new publication and is finalizing two new publications in both print and CD format.

Published in November 2011, **Return to the Land** by Marty Zelenietz, traces the Jewish presence in the Holy Land from the Zionist movement to the establishment of the State of Israel using philatelic material. The pricing for **Return to the Land** is unique because the Ed Fund is promoting sales to schools and offering volume discounts.

The two upcoming publications are a **Catalogue of Israel Philatelic Related Items** written by Sid Morginstin and Bernard Perrin and **Descent into the Abyss** by Bruce Chadderton based on his exhibit by the same name.

Morginstin and Perrin's catalog, as described in the March Israel Philatelist, have compiled a catalogue of Israel philatelic related items such as Maximum Cards and Stamp Information Folders, which are not covered in traditional stamp catalogs such as Bales. This publication will be an update to and supersede **The Maximum Cards, Stamp**

Information Folders And Stamp Information Bulletins Of Israel (Item 429 and 529) and items, 429 and 529 will be withdrawn when the catalog goes into print.



Descent into the Abyss uses primarily philatelic material to trace major events of the Shoah (Holocaust) starting with the appointment of Hitler as Chancellor of Germany.

Both publications should be available within the next two to four months.

Also, the Ed Fund instituted price increase on most publications and on shipping charges in March. Ed Fund printing and shipping costs have been going up and the old price structure did not cover Ed Fund costs. ■

NEW DISCOVERY AFTER 108 YEARS

ROBERT J. COHEN BRONX, NEW YORK

The description of lot 778 in the June 2011 Tel Aviv Stamp Company's auction caught my attention. It was described as two Zionist Congress post cards from the 1905 Congress with different straight line "Kongress" cachets in black.

Before I received the lot, two scenarios came to mind to explain the different cachets. We know that the 1903 Congress had a red straight line imprint on the cards mailed from the Congress (Figure 1). The first scenario is that the card was purchased at the 1903 Congress and never used or it was an unsold remainder left over from 1903. The second scenario was that the straight line "Kongress" cachet was reintroduced in the early days of the Congress and used until the large circular cachet of the 1905 Congress was put into use on mail from the Congress (Figure 2).

When the lot finally arrived, I was surprised to see the "Kongress" cachet on both cards was markedly different than the 1903 cachets not only in color but in font (Figures 3 and 4). Both cards were sent by the same delegate

With the help of Yacov Tsachor I contacted Professor Dr. Hans Riemer author of the S.I.P. monograph and bible of Zionist Congress mail.

Dr. Riemer kindly answered my letter and said in all the years he has been collecting he has not seen another example of these markings.

I would appreciate hearing from any Zionist Congress collectors who have similar "Kongress" cachets in their collections. ■



Figure 1 Post Card with the "Kongress" cachet of 1903 in red.



Figure 3 Newly discovered "Kongress" cachet of 1905 on imprinted Swiss 10 rp post card sent to Russia on 28.VII.05.



Figure 2 Swiss imprinted envelope with large circular cachet of 1905 congress.



Figure 4 Newly discovered "Kongress" cachet of 1905 on imprinted Swiss 10 rp post card sent to Russia on 30.VII.05.

President's Column



Good day Fellow Philatelists.

I decided to use this President's letter to share some collecting fun with everyone. Most of us acquire our stamps and covers at stamp shows, collector's swap events, EBay, dealers or auctions. In April, the Daniel Kelleher firm held a significant Holy Land auction of Joe Schwartz's "Jericho" collection. Many of us know that Joe accumulated a world-class Palestine Mandate collection and won many Gold medals at the national and international levels. You can imagine my childlike exuberance when I opened the catalog and saw dozens of gems that would fit nicely into my WWI and Mandate collections. I spent two weeks combing every lot and comparing items to my collection. What am I missing? What enhances my exhibit? What's my budget? Aren't these the same questions you ask yourself when building your collection?

Anyways, I had made my list and checked it twice (or thrice) on items that I could afford and that would enhance my collections. I started with close to 40 items that interested me and scaled it back to 20 that I could potentially afford. I called the auction house to alert them that I'd like to participate via a phone bidding process so I could listen in to what the bids were coming in at. The auction was Saturday starting at 9 a.m. EST.

Lo and behold, a representative from the auction house called me that morning and I patiently waited on the phone until my first lot came up for auction. I decided to bid on this lot because it is the first day of airmail service of the E.E.F. on March 17, 1919, with a handwritten "Aerial Post" marking. The lot also contained a second Aerial Post cover with a double line "Aerial Post – EEF" hand stamp. I already possess a third type of marking with a box Aerial Post cancel on the front of the cover dated April 1919.

So I jumped into the auction, at or near the start prices and before I knew it, this lot's bids were jumping through the roof! I won't deny it, I got caught up in the action on the very first lot and did win it. Was I happy! And then the trouble started. Over the next hour, I sat on the phone and tried for the rest of the 19 "wants" but didn't get a single lot. Almost every lot went for 10-20 times the original start prices and I was listening as two or three bidders on the floor, phone or Internet competed with each other for First Interim, POW and other Mandate material that seldom comes to the market. I was exhausted when I hung up from participating in the Jericho auction.

So how do I feel now? Absolutely...wonderful. I quickly forgot about what I didn't win and focused on what I DID

New Philatelic Issues

Stamp Name	Value
Chain of Generations Center, The Western Wall	9.30 NIS
Children's Books, sheet of 8 stamps	each stamp 2.00NIS
The Renaissance of Jewish Seamanship	
Hehalutz, 1919 Jaffa	3.00 NIS
Sarah A, 1936 Haifa	3.00 NIS
Har Zion, 1936 Tel Aviv	3.00 NIS
Memorial Day 2012	1.70 NIS

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.

10577 Carl Barna Emmaus, PA

acquire. When the covers came in the mail, I quickly started researching about flight and aerial advancements in the early part of the 20th century. To my amazement, I learned that the Wright brothers had their inaugural flight in 1902. I also learned that the first commercial flights started happening circa 1912

So when I started to think about these first aerial post covers from 1919, I got excited about how many bi-planes actually made their way into the Holy Land in that era? There couldn't be many under the desert conditions within the Middle East, and these two covers are a piece of aviation history in the earliest stages of aviation throughout the world. I feel so fortunate to round out my two pages of Aerial Post in the Holy Land during WWII. I now possess the first flight and two different hand stamp markings used by the Egyptian Expeditionary Forces on mail sent through the British Aerial Service.

I hope my fun experience of hunting and acquiring pieces that fit into my collection inspires you to keep up your collecting interest. I learned that a collection doesn't have to be hundreds of items, but can be small and representative of specific aspects of postal history that gives each of us the excitement of owning a moment in time. Good luck and I hope you're able to get one of your "wants," too.

Oh, by the way, I hope you enjoy looking at the first airmail covers from the Holy Land that are in my collection.

continued on page 79.

BERKSHIRE HILLS

Rabbi Harold I. Salzmänn

Program: Show and Tell
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

Program: Passover Holiday
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 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

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 Candlenut
Dallas, TX 75244

Program: Perry Denton
Stamps at the Back of the Book
Chapter meets 3rd Monday, 7:00 pm at the Conference Room, Jewish Community Center, 7900 Northaven Road, Dallas, TX. ■

DETROIT-OAK PARK

Ken Torby

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

GREATER HARTFORD

Jeffrey Rudolph

MARVIN SIEGEL CHAPTER

Alan Doberman

0

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

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Program: Ship's Mail
by Mark Issacs

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

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A. Katz

0 - 0 - 0 - 0

continued from page 78

1919 Air Mail Service of the E.E.F. – March 17, 1919 to May 3, 1919

General unrest, looting and rioting led to a state of emergency. When a strike was called April 4, 1919, all government offices, including the telegraph and post offices, were closed. A large number of troops were still in Egypt and Palestine and it was essential that official mail

be transported between the various units. It was decided to use the R.A.F. to fly special emergency air mail service between the various centers in Egypt and Palestine. This is the first official air mail service in the area. ■



Earliest known cover of the emergency air mail service from Kantara to Cairo, March 17, 1919; the first day mail was flown. This is the only recorded cover with a handwritten "AERIAL POST" marking.



March 20, 1919 first day of service from Alexandria, "AERIAL POST E E F" cachet applied to covers posted from Alexandria.

45 recorded covers.

Escape to Palestine

DR. ALFRED S. RHODE, POTOMAC, MD

In The Israel Philatelist edition of February 2012 you published an article on the China Ghetto. I thought that some additional situations may be of interest to our members.

In May 1939, my grandmother, Regina Schwarz and my aunt and uncle, Alice and Hans Schneider emigrated to Shanghai from Vienna. They used the visas from the Chinese ambassador. They left Vienna and boarded the Conte Verde in Trieste on May 10, 1939.

First of all, I want to mention that it was the China Visa which enabled my Uncle to leave the Concentration Camp Buchenwald where had been imprisoned for many months. Their itinerary was as follows:

5/10 Trieste	5/22 Bombay
5/10 Venice	5/25 Colombo
5/11 Brindisi	5/29 Singapore
5/13 Port Said	6/2 Hongkong
5/16 Massana	6/4 Shanghai
5/17 Aden	

The China Visas helped many others. My father got his China Visa in Vienna on 30 January 1939 and that enabled him to leave Vienna and get a transit visa into Romania. From there he went to Constanta and joined the Perl



transports to Palestine. After many adventures he finally climbed over the beach into Netanya in August 1939. There the British captured him and for a while he ended up in jail in Palestine.

What is important is that all these events could never have occurred and people being saved had it not been for the China Visas. I'm attaching a copy of the China Visa out of my fathers passport as well as his transit visa through Romania. This may add another dimension to the China story. ■

Social Aid for Jews in Germany

BART BELONJE, PRESIDENT DUTCH STAMPCLUB, NEDERLAND-ISRAEL PHILATELIE

In The Israel Philatelist of February 2012, you asked on page 30 what is the name of the organization represented by the menorah. That is the organization for social aid for Jews in Germany. In German Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der Juden in Deutschland. See their website <http://www.zwst.de/home/>.

Since 1985 they have issued every year until now two stamp booklets of the summer and winter stamps with a surtax for different German organizations. ■



Cover: Marc Chagall's "King David" window in the parish church St. Stephan Mainz
Located in the south-eastern choir window

Content: 5 1985 Christmas stamps
Visit of the "Three Kings" from the Altar Kings Prussian Foundation Berlin

cost: 50Pf plus 20 pf surcharge



Cover: Marc Chagall's "Levi" window in the synagogue of the Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem

Contents: 5 1984 Christmas stamps

cost: 50Pf plus 20 pf surcharge

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203	IP Index 42-50 Feb 1991 - Dec 1999	\$10.00		413	Greeting Telegrams of the JNF - Ladany	\$7.00	
300	IP REPRINTS			414	Palestine Mandate Stamp Catalog 2001 - Dorfman	\$50.00	
301	IP Reprints 1-10 Sep 1949 - Jun 1959	\$20.00		415	Study of Israel's Dateless Cancellations - Chafetz	\$10.00	
302	IP Reprints 11-16 Sep 1959 - Jun 1965	\$15.00		416	Postal Stationery of Israel - Morginstin	\$8.00	
303	IP Reprints 20-22 Oct 1968 - Aug 1971	\$15.00		417	Israel & Forerunner Military Postal Stationery - Dubin & Morrow	\$10.00	
304	IP Reprints 23-24 Oct 1971 - Aug 1973	\$10.00		418	History of Israel Through Her Stamps - Stadtler	\$7.00	
305	IP Reprints 25-27 Feb 1974 - Dec 1976	\$20.00		419	A History of Jewish Arts & Crafts - Courlander <i>Beautiful Color Copy</i>	\$40.00	
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