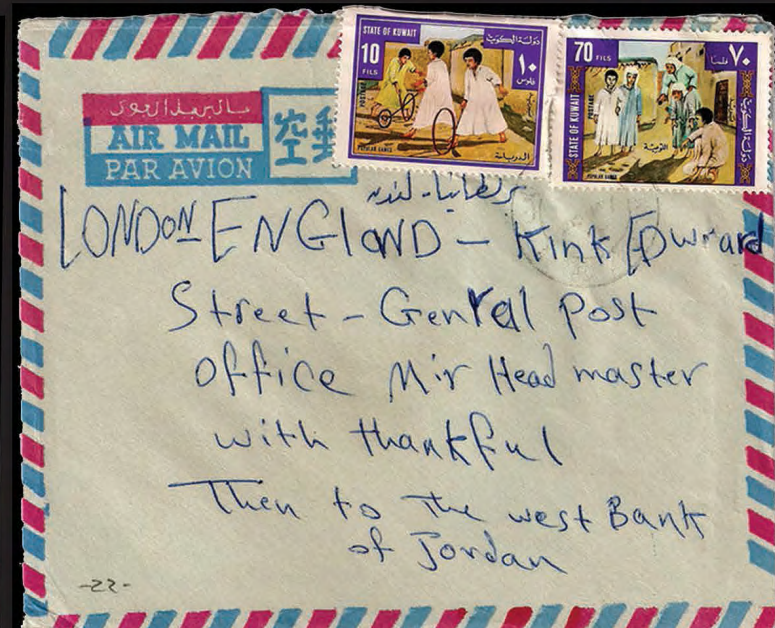


THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. FALL 2015 DEVOTED TO THE PHILATELY OF THE HOLY LAND & JUDAICA VOL LXVI NO 4

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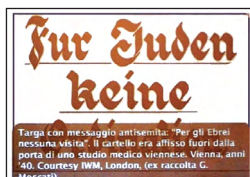
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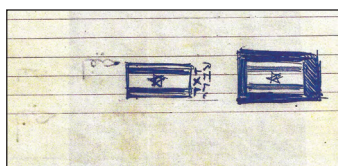
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Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

NEW YORK 2016

Recently I received two business size envelopes that were franked with stamps that I did not recognize. At least I thought they were stamps since they were on envelopes that I received in the mail. Taking my magnifying glass and looking closely I read “2016 World Stamp Show, New York City”. I also saw “USA” and “Forever” (Figures 1 and 2).



Figures 1 and 2
Twice actual size

To be honest, I was not sure if they were truly United States stamps or labels someone had created to advertise the International Stamp Show to be held in New York City. I finally convinced myself they truly were valid United States stamps.

That is when my disappointment set in. Every ten years the United States is host country for an international stamp show. Collectors from all over the world attend the 8 day show. It is truly an extravagant affair with literally the creme-De-La-creme of exhibiting.

Well imagine my disappointment when I realized the two dull stamps were issued to publicize this extravagant event to the world. First, so little mail is sent now with commemorative stamps, I truly wonder how many people will actually be aware the stamps are available. Secondly and more importantly, who will recognize that these colored blobs of paper are really postage stamps publicizing this great event. Unless they have a magnifying glass handy, no one will recognize the stamps as advertising a stamp show.

I truly believe these are two of the worst stamp designs created by the United States Postal Service. Once in 10 years we collectors have a chance to send a message about collecting to the world and these designs are the best that we can produce.?! I am truly embarrassed by these issues. Even the “Sand Dune” countries of years ago could

produce better designed issues. Personally, I much prefer not to purchase these stamps, but instead use the **Circus** and **Batman** stamps on my mail. Now, these are colorful stamps that can instantly be recognized as stamps!!! ■

STAMPSHOW 2015

The American Philatelic Society held its summer Stampshow 2016 at Grand Rapids, MI on August 20-23. **The Israel Philatelist** was entered as usual in the literature competition. While the journal received a vermeil level award, I am truly disappointed. I feel I have let the membership down.

In reading the judges’ critique, he has nothing but praise for the journal, but would like to see more in-depth technical issues. Based on my experience of editing the journal for 12 years that is not what members want. If the membership was deeply interested in in-depth technical articles, those are the kinds of articles they would submit.

Unfortunately, I feel the judges are locked into a mind-set of technical articles and I am at a loss on how to educate them to the reality of what our membership desires.

Nonetheless, hoping that someday the judges will accept the valid and noteworthy interests of our readers. ■

RESERVATIONS

World Stamp Show-NY 2016 has appointed Delta Air Lines as its official air carrier. Arrangements were made and concluded recently through their Group and Specialty Sales Center.

For both domestic and international travelers, Delta is making special discounts available off of regularly published prices. The discounts vary based on flight origination and class of service selected.

There are two ways to take advantage of this offer, either on-line or by phone.

Online go to <http://www.delta.com/meetings>, click on “Book a Trip” at the bottom then find flights to meet your needs. Near the end of your transaction enter the Meeting Event Code of **NMMHB** in the appropriate box and the discount will be applied. Try a different browser if you encounter a problem.

If you prefer, **call Delta Meeting** reservations toll-free at **800-328-1111** Monday through Friday between 8 AM and 8 PM Eastern. Also reference Meeting Event Code **NMMHB**. Please note that phone bookings will incur an additional service fee.

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Make all checks or money orders payable to **“The Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.” Mail to: Howard Chapman, 28650 Settlers Ln, Pepper Pike, OH, 44124-5000** . This application is accepted subject to review and acceptance or rejection in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society. “Notice of applications for membership is published in our magazine, THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST, and consideration of applications is made thirty days after publication of the names.”

Letters to the Editor

Dear Don,

I have two additions to the Winter 2015 Israel Philatelist. Please publish them if you like to.

In addition to Larry Nelson’s article (pages 44-46), “The S. Gold Matter” I like to show a cover also addressed to Alfred Schwarzbbaum mailed even later than the cover shown by Larry:

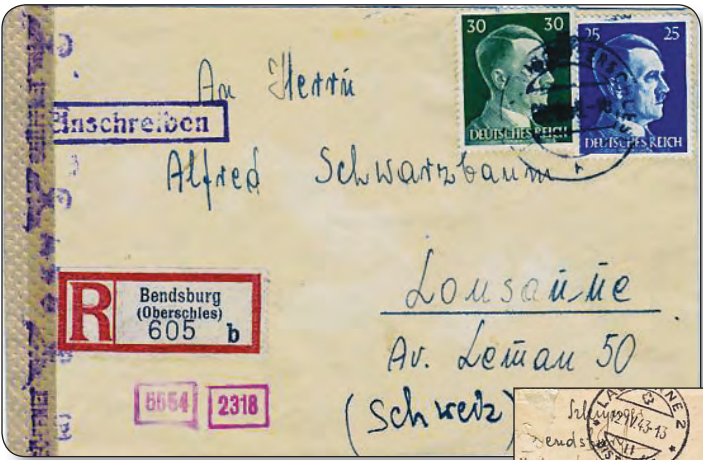


Figure 1
Registered, censored letter sent from Brandenburg O/S, Germany to Lausanne, Switzerland , arrival April 12, 1943

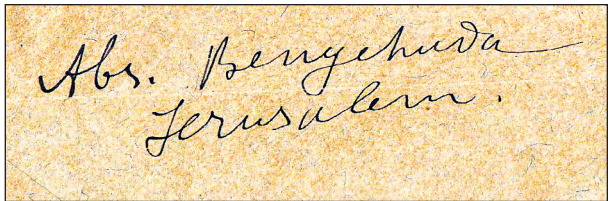


Figure 2
Cover signed on the back by Eliezer ben-Yehuda

An addition to Moshe Kol Kalman’s article “Eliezer ben-Yehuda” (Israel Philatelist, Fall 2015, pages 54-55). I like to show a cover written by Ben-Yehuda addressed to Berlin (Figure 2):

As of August 5, 1908 French currency was used (1 Franc = 100 Centimes). The postage for a cover up to 20 grams was 25 Centimes. The postmark, JERUSALEM * DEUTSCHE POST *, was in use as long as the German post office existed (March 1, 1900 to September 30, 1914).

Ben-Yehuda was studying for his linguistic research work in several European national libraries and museums. Starting in 1910, the first six volumes of his Hebrew dictionary were published by the Langenscheidtschen Verlagsbuchhandlung (publishing house Langenscheidt), Berlin, Germany. In 1856 Gustav Langenscheidt had founded the company which is still operating worldwide today.

Peter Baer, Bavaria, Germany ■
0- 0 - 0 - 0

Hello Donald

Wanted to share exciting news with you!
As of today, the total count of donated postage stamps to the **HOLOCAUST STAMPS PROJECT** has reached 6,303,197, which is 57% of our 11 million stamps goal.
Stamps have been donated by individuals and organizations from 34 States, Canada, Israel, the UK, and Australia.

Donations of stamps in any amount and in any condition, including unwanted stamps collections/ albums are welcome as we push towards making this year’s collection our biggest to date.

Many thanks,

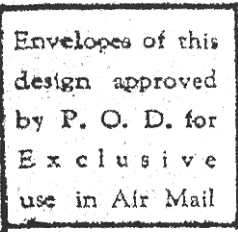
Charlotte
Founder, Holocaust Stamps Project
Save your stamps for us!
Holocaust Stamps Project
Foxborough Regional Charter School
131 Central Street
Foxboro, Massachusetts 02035. ■



Hello Don

There are several errors in the article Palestine Emergency Deliveries Inc. (PEDI), Summer 2015, p.34-35.

1. The letter Marvin Siegel obtained is Figure 1 not Figure 2;
 2. The cover Behrman sent to the Post Office department is Figure 2 not Figure 1;
 3. It would have been nice if either Figure 2 was larger, or you added an enlargement of the cachet in the left lower quadrant so it would be easily read. (Cachet reproduced to the right);
 4. The cover that led me to write the article was Figure 6 not Figure 4 as stated;
 5. You also left out in Figure 6 the sentence that it also contains a charity label (which also makes it unusual).
- Dr. Robert B. Pildes, M.D., Evanston, IL ■



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Editor’s note: In the Fall 2015 issue, p. 3, I asked for help in identifying the above JNF sheet. I received a number of responses.

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Don

I also have the composite sheet shown in your request. I went to my Rochlin catalogue and found it in the section listings of the Teachers’ Council (Moetzet HaMorot - interestingly a feminine plural noun). Rochlin assigns it the number MH 235 - MH 259. He lists it as issued in 1981-1982 as “Eighty Years of JNF - One Hundred Years of Settlement.” I guess counting from the First Aliyah in 1882.

However, in Rochlin it is shown with a large tab to on the left side. Ours has no such tab. He also describes it as black on yellow. Mine and yours show blue on yellow.

Nathan L. Jacobson ■

0- 0 - 0 - 0

Hi Don,

While indexing the Winter 2015 issue of **The Israel Philatelist** - Fall 2015

Philatelist journal for the website Archive Library Project, I viewed this request in your Editorial Notes column. Howard Chapman provided the sheets as a gift to our new members, and it is included in the New Member - Membership Resource Kit binder.

Identification is listed with the sheet as: Rochlin Numbers MH 235 - MH 259, of the setenant Jewish National Fund stamps for 1981-1982 issue, 80 years of JNF – 100 years of settlement. This issue was put out by the Educational Department of the JNF.

Best,

Vicki Galecki, Concord Twp, OH ■
0- 0 - 0 - 0

Hi Don

The sheet is MH 235 - MH 259 in Rochlin section G1 1981-1982. I have the sheet and recognized it. Sometimes seen as singles on ebay, but rare

Happy new year
Joe Weintrob, Norfolk, VA ■

Articles
Are
Needed
Now

Snow Birds
Address changes must be sent to sent to our Administrative Assistant, Becky Dean at bdean@stamps.org., at least 2 weeks prior to the Fall or Winter issue of **The Israel Philatelist**. The journal will not be resent or replaced if Becky Dean, Administrative Assistant, did not receive notification of the change in advance of the effective issue.
The member will be responsible for the payment of the USPS return fee, USPS postage due fee for their new address notification and the costs for resending **The Israel Philatelist**.

Palestine Mandate One Pound Pictorial Stamp of 1942

Ed Kroft , Vancouver Canada

I was looking at the Bale Palestine Mandate Catalog recently and noticed that the stamp on the cover was the one pound pictorial with a view of Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee (Lake Kinneret). I then thought that it would be interesting for readers if I wrote a short article on the usage of this high value stamp. Readers will recall that 1,000 mils=1 Palestine Pound.



Figure 1
Mandate Pictorial One Pound Stamp

STAMP HISTORY

536,400 copies of the one pound stamp were printed on white wove paper. The stamp is perforated 14x14. The stamp is found in both black and grayish black and became demonetized as of May 16, 1948.

On January 15, 1942, the one Palestine pound stamp was one of three put on sale. David Dorfman wrote the following in the Pictorials Issue section of his classic work on the **Stamps of Mandate Palestine**: “World War II brought about economy measures in stamp production. Starting with 1940, all new printings were on a thicker white wove paper. War brought about inflation and increased postal rates. Three new high values, slightly

wider (1 mm), were issued on January 15, 1942, and despite the high face value, First day covers are known.”

A mint or used copy of the stamp is not listed as expensive in The Bale Catalog. However, a First Day cover and commercial cover showing the one pound stamp, are listed as having a value of \$1,350 (FDC) and \$2,300 respectively. These suggested

prices are indicative of both the rarity and scarcity of the usage of the one pound stamp on cover.

POSTAL RATES

The amount of postage paid was a function of the level of service purchased by the consumer. For example, prevailing foreign surface rates in Palestine were fairly low in the period between 1942 and mid-1948:

- Single weight letter weighing 20 grams cost 15 mils;
- Each successive 20 grams cost another 10 mils;
- Express cost 25 mils and later 40 mils;
- Registration cost 15 mils;
- Insured letters cost 25 mils per 12 Pounds of value.



Figure 2
A first day cover dated January 15, 1942, showing all three high values 250, 500 mils and one pound values. It is postmarked in Jerusalem and marked express and addressed to a Jerusalem address. Clearly the letter was over franked for its weight and the level of service purchased.



Figure 3
A censored registered airmail letter postmarked in Tel Aviv on November 18, 1943 addressed to Brooklyn, New York.

The postage (1,115 mils) paid the 15 mils registration fee and 11 times the 100 mil (per 5 gr.) airmail rate at that time to the United States. It means that the letter's contents weighted 55 grams.

The mail traveled on BOAC (British Airways) though West Africa and Brazil via Miami to New York. The transit markings show an arrival in Miami on December 22, 1943 with a next day arrival in Brooklyn. The Tel-Hai Fund world head office in Tel Aviv sent the letter.

Figure 4
A registered express entire sent by Barclays Bank in Tel Aviv to the bank's New York office during the summer of 1944.

The letter was registered and traveled by airmail on the BOAC flight referred to in the Figure 3.

The prevailing airmail rate to the United States was the 100-mil amount referred to above. The cover was sealed with a great deal of sealing wax, which sometimes hides from view the usage of the one pound stamp.



Figure 4
front and back
Figure 4 shows 1,035 mils of postage and 10 cents United States postage for the postal customs inspection packet charge.

The registration number is 0669. The cover arrived in New York on July 20, 1944 and was processed the next day. The postage would have paid 10 times the airmail rate as well as the express and registration fees.

It appears that a 5 mils stamp may have come off the back of the cover to complete the rate of 1,040 mils. Based on the postage and rates, there was at least 50 grams of content.

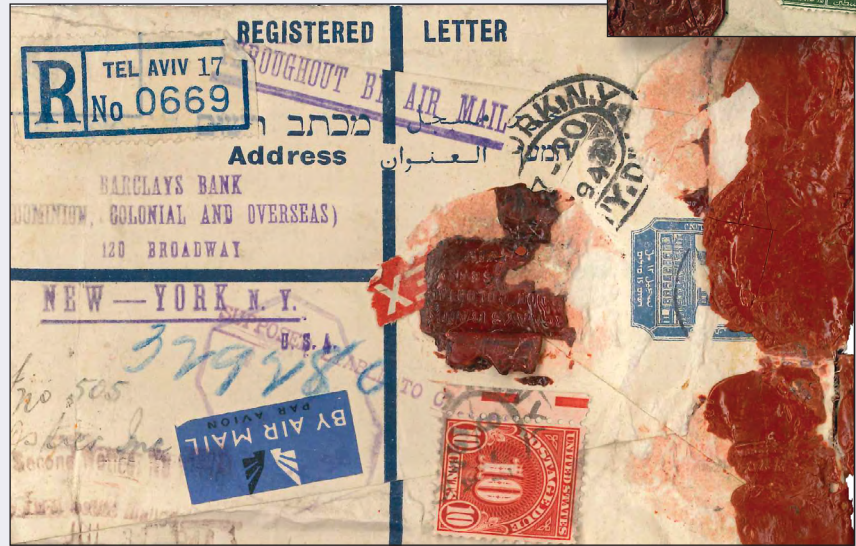


Figure 4 back

Therefore, a surface letter or packet sent abroad would have to be very heavy to attract the usage of one thousand mils or more of postage.

Inland rates within Palestine were even cheaper:

- Single weight letter weighing 30 grams cost 10 mils;
- Each successive 30 grams cost another 6 mils.

Payment of 1,000 mils or more would only involve the transmission of a parcel or a very, very heavy envelope.

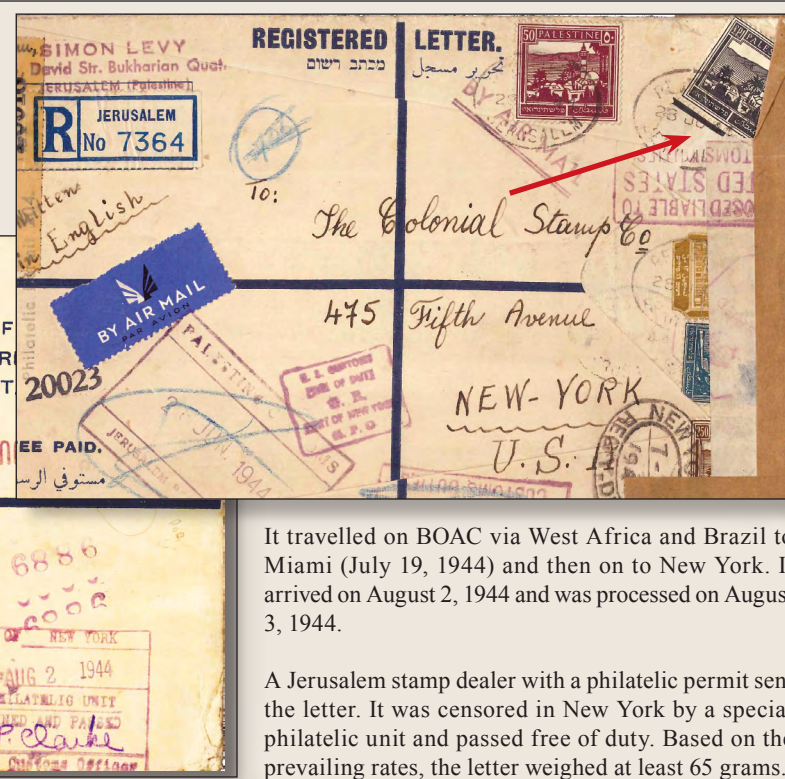
The most typical commercial usage of the one pound stamp

would be on heavy airmail, typically to the United States. The stamp was introduced to pay for higher postal rates necessitated by increased airmail rates. These airmail rates increased by virtue of the entry of Italy and Japan into World War II. This in turn prompted airmail to travel from Palestine throughout Asia and across the Pacific Ocean or alternatively across Africa and the Atlantic Ocean.

Even though airmail rates started to decline once World War II neared its end, heavy parcels or commercial mail still attracted high postage. This postage was evident on registered entires, sealed with sealing wax, large commercial envelopes and/or parcel cards.

Figure 5
front and back

A registered entire sent by airmail from Jerusalem to New York. It is franked with 1,315 mils of postage. It paid the 15 mil registration rate and the prevailing airmail rate of 100 mils per 5 gr.(13 x weight).



It travelled on BOAC via West Africa and Brazil to Miami (July 19, 1944) and then on to New York. It arrived on August 2, 1944 and was processed on August 3, 1944.

A Jerusalem stamp dealer with a philatelic permit sent the letter. It was censored in New York by a special philatelic unit and passed free of duty. Based on the prevailing rates, the letter weighed at least 65 grams.

Figure 6
front and back

A piece of a large envelope addressed to New York. It has THREE one pound stamps canceled on January 5, 1945 and the total postage is 4,305 mils.



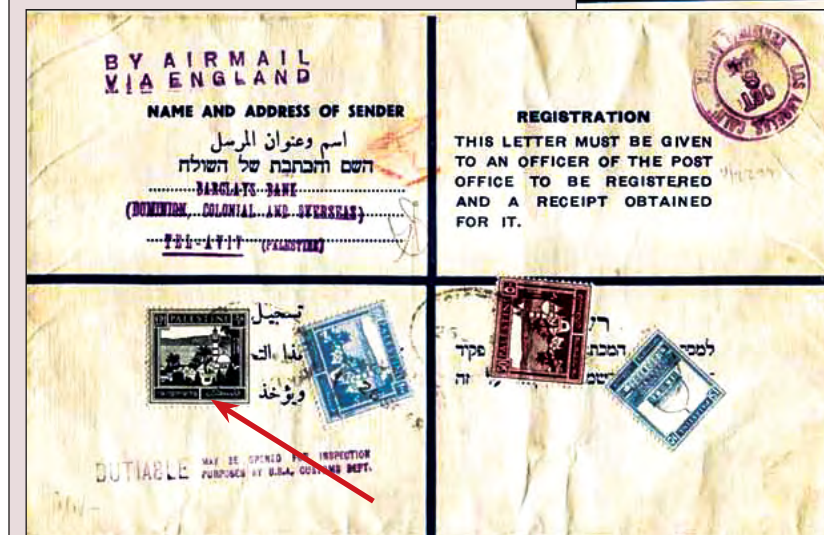
The envelope arrived in New York on February 4, 1945 and was examined and postmarked as registered in New York Station G on February 5, 1945. The prevailing airmail rate to the United States at the time had risen to 130 mils per 10 grams

The envelope would have traveled from Tel Aviv on BOAC via London to New York. Based on the postage, the airmail rate may have been 33 times weight (33x130=4,290) with 15 mils for registration!! The weight would have been 330 grams.



Figure 7
front and back

A registered entire sent by airmail on September 25, 1945 from Barclays Bank in Tel Aviv to The Union Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles.



The letter arrived in New York on October 7 and the next day in Los Angeles. It traveled on BOAC through London to New York. The prevailing airmail rate was 125 mils per 10 gr. The total postage of 1,180 mils paid the airmail rate of 1,125 mils (9 x weight), with 55 mils convenience over franking. Based on the charges, the entire would have weighed at least 90 grams.

Figure 8
front and back

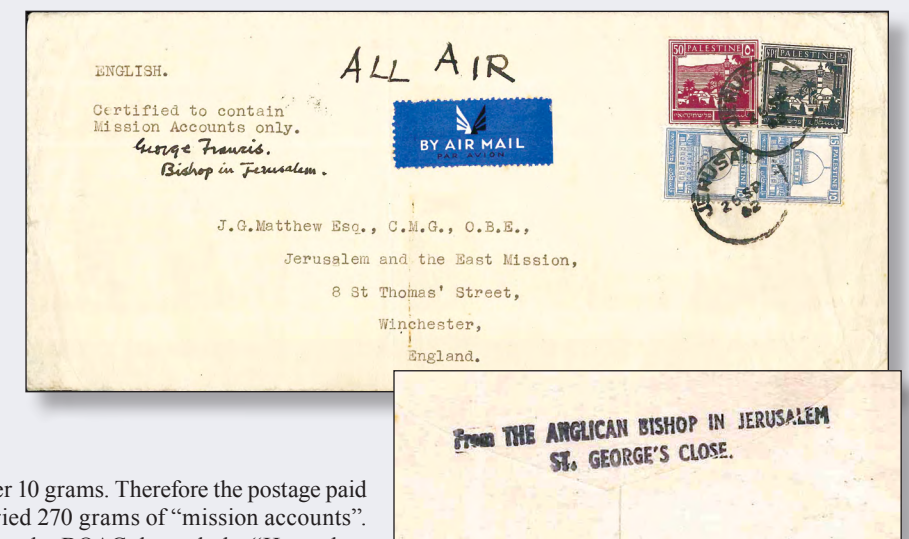
Thus far, the article has shown commercial usage to the United States. I suspect that most one pound stamps on cover would have gone to the United States because that was a very popular destination for mail during World War II when postal rates were very high.

However, the one pound stamp was used on mail to other destinations. For example Figure 8 is a letter sent by airmail on September 25, 1942 from Jerusalem to Winchester England. Franked with 1080 mils, the letter was sent from the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, St. George's Close.

The airmail rate to England at that date was 40 mils per 10 grams. Therefore the postage paid on this letter was for 27 times weight because it carried 270 grams of "mission accounts". Mail to Great Britain at this time was generally flown by BOAC through the "Horseshoe Route" to Durban, South Africa and then traveled by sea to England.

However, this cover bears the handwritten pen notation "ALL AIR". Therefore, the letter may well have been flown across West Africa and then up to England. The absence of transit markings on the cover offers no clues.

After the war, airmail postal rates declined. This in turn diminished the chances of seeing a one pound stamp on cover unless a parcel was very heavy. It might then appear on a parcel card or some heavy envelope or package.



There are likely other commercial usages of the one pound stamp in collections around the world. They may be found on letters to countries other than the

United States and on parcels cards used to convey heavy mail. I welcome others to share other examples of one pound usages with the readership. ■

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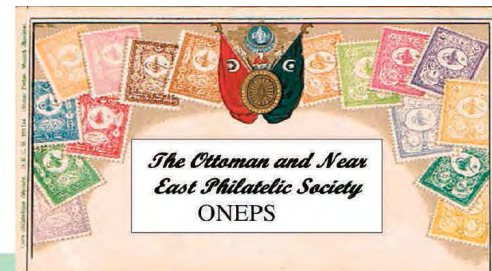


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1949.....	62.50	—	8.95	—	1982.....	15.80	21.50	11.50	17.85
1950.....	15.95	—	14.95	—	1983.....	16.95	19.95	11.50	16.75
1951.....	2.75	129.95	.80	—	1984.....	12.50*	19.85	8.55	13.95
1952.....	13.95	245.00	7.10	16.95	1985.....	21.50*	27.95*	15.75*	12.95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

*Available in Official Israel Album \$7.95 additional.

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Not to Forget the Holocaust



Figure 1

DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

FROM THE COLLECTION

GIANFRANCO MOSCATI

Information and pictures provide by
Diego Cinquegrana

Editor's note: Although not a "true" philatelic article, I felt the history of the Holocaust in Italy was important to share with members.

Seventy-two years after the proclamation of the Armistice by General Badoglio on September 8, 1943, Aimaproject SA is pleased to present the documentary exhibition: **DO NOT FORGET THE HOLOCAUST**, documents and photographs from the collection Gianfranco Moscati.

The exhibition, organized by the Fondazione Corriere della Sera and presented for the first time at the Sala Buzzati of Milan in the winter of 2011, is now being revived with new contents not exhibited before and taken from the famous collection of the well-known philanthropist Gianfranco Moscati. The exhibition includes multimedia resources.

TRANSITION PERIOD

On September 8, 1943, General Badoglio became head of the Italian government after the arrest of Mussolini on July, 25. He proclaimed the unconditional surrender of Italy to the Allied forces. This event can be considered as "the beginning of liberation", but the reality is quite different.

In a very short time Italy, already hurting from the bombing of the RAF started three years before, suffered the brunt

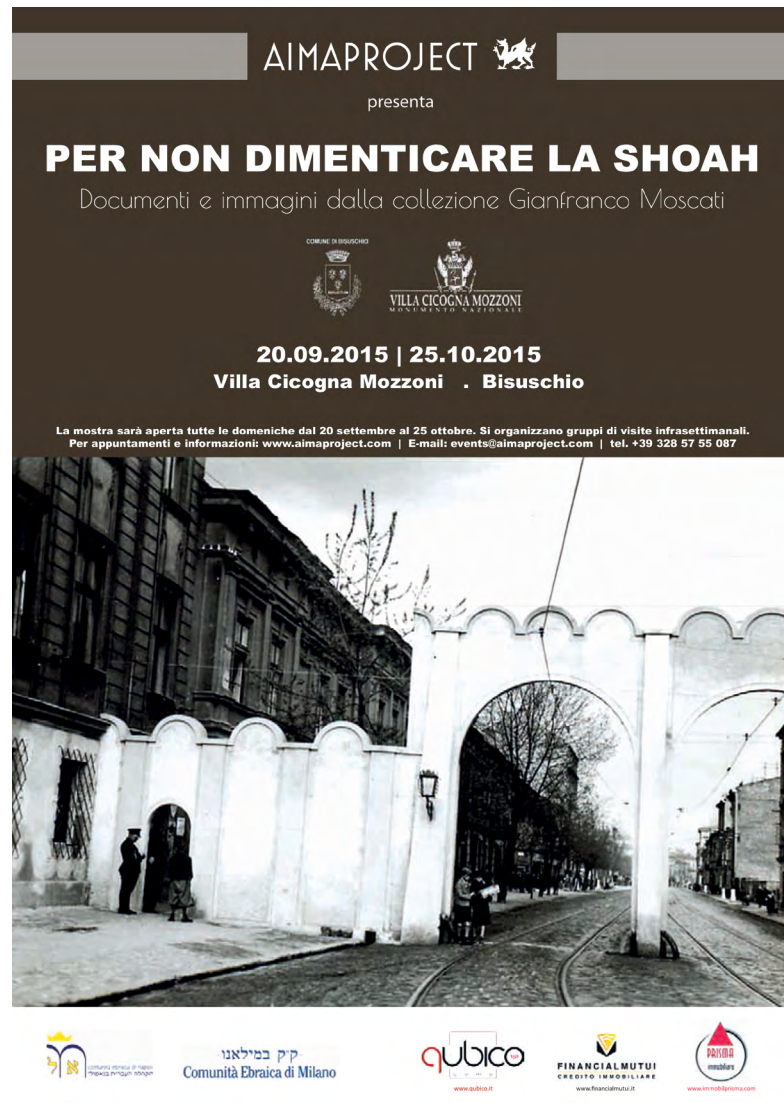


Figure 2
Show catalogue

of the powerful German forces which, in response to the "betrayal", did not pause their Italian offensive even for a moment, further devastating an Italy that was already collapsing.

The Italy of 1943 was a remnant after years of Anglo-American propaganda and ideological bombardment, intended to exhaust the morale and set free the people psychologically from Fascism. In the aftermath of the radio proclamation of General Badoglio, the results were the sudden flight of the King and Badoglio from the capital to Brindisi, the complete dispersion and uncertainty of the army and general chaos. The Germans, who already had control of central and northern parts of Italy, occupied

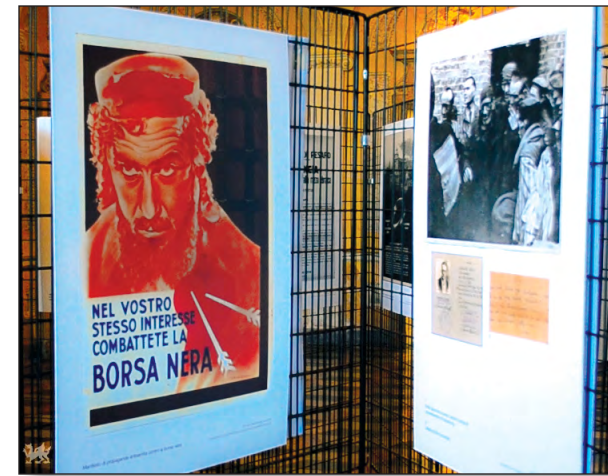


Figure 3
Posters



Figure 4
Posters

Rome. In 1943, at the beginning of October, Italy was split into two. On September 12 Mussolini was liberated by the Germans during the raid on Gran Sasso and was put in charge of the newly formed Italian Social Republic (RSI), thus ensuring German control of more than a third of the peninsula. Together with the creation of RSI, Germany formed and administered militarily two large areas in the northeast, the Alpenvorland (comprising the provinces of Bolzano, Trento and Belluno) and the Adriatisches Küstenland (including Udine, Gorizia, Trieste, Pula, Rijeka and Ljubljana).

GERMAN ADMINISTRATION

In the following two years, the German administration of the peninsula, assisted by the RSI, resulted in very serious consequences and reprisals on the civilian population. It also marked the fate of 8,000 Italian Jews, already victims of crimes and deprivations inflicted on them by the racial laws of 1938.

In Europe, the extermination figure of the Jewish people had reached astronomical levels. Between the spring of 1942 and the autumn 1943, over 1.5 million Jews had already been deported and killed in the Vernichtungslager of Sobibor, Treblinka and Belzec. In Italy the real tragedy of the Jewish people was yet to begin. Not far away in Thessaloniki, more than 40,000 Jews were leaving at the time for Auschwitz, in Poland, the Lodz ghetto had already been virtually liquidated and the uprising of the Warsaw ghetto had been crushed with the subsequent deportation of the insurgents, and the killing of 500,000 Jews.

In November 1943, The Manifesto of Verona, (18 points that defined the government program for the Italian Social Republic and confirmed its anti-Semitic character) Article

The Israel Philatelist - Fall 2015

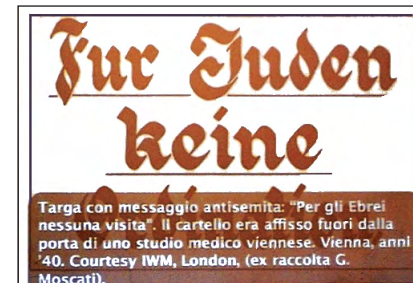


Figure 5

Plate with anti-Semitic message:
"No visit to the Jews."

The sign was posted outside the door of a doctor's office in Vienna, Austria.

"The members of the Jewish race are foreigners."

Manifesto of Verona

By now, some of the internment camps dating back to 1940 already settled in the peninsula and intended for prisoners of war, Jewish refugees and opponents of the regime, became transit camps under the control of RSI and the German authorities were to "accommodate" the Jews in waiting for subsequent deportation to labor camps and extermination camps. Some camps came under the exclusive supervision of Nazis like the Polizeiund Durchgangslager of Bolzano (already active as a POW camp for the allies in 1942) and the Polizeihäftlager at the Rice Mill of San Sabba in Trieste, the only known concentration/extermination camp on Italian territory and equipped with a crematorium.

7 decreed: "The members of the Jewish race are foreigners." ¹ During this war, they are enemies of our nation.

On November 30, 1943 followed police order number 5: "We communicate for immediate execution, the following order of the police to be applied throughout the territory of this Province.

1. All the Jews, although belonging, to whatever nationality they belong, and in any case residing in the national territory must be sent to special camps. All their

property, movable and immovable, must be subjected to immediate seizure, waiting to be seized in the interest of the Italian Social Republic, which will be used then for the benefit of citizens who are victims of enemy air raids.

2. All those who are born of a mixed marriage, had, in application of the Italian racial laws in force, the recognition of belonging to the Aryan race, must be subjected to special surveillance by the police. In the meantime the Jews will be sent to provincial concentration camps waiting to be gathered in concentration camps specially equipped."

The internment camps, places of confinement, the “Ville Tristi”, the mass killings and deportations to the forced labor camps or extermination camps, soon became a sad reality common to all Italian soldiers, civilians, partisans and Jews.

MOSCATI EXHIBITION

The documentary exhibition of Gianfranco Moscati, **Not to forget the Shoah**, traces the fundamental stages of the Jewish Holocaust through objects, documents and photographs collected by Moscati in over 50 years of meticulous research on the history of anti-Semitism and persecution of the Jews of Italy and Europe.

The panels display a small part of more than 3,000 precious documents donated by Gianfranco Moscati to the Imperial War Museum in London in 2007 and which are now the subject of careful studies. This exhibition shows also the history of the Moscati family, that had been victims of Nazi-Fascist anti-Semitism.

The history is told through the exhibition of important documents that testify to the serious hardships inflicted on the Italian Jews as a result of the Italian racial laws of 1938. Gianfranco Moscati and his family were able to cross the Italian-Swiss border in the second half of September 1943, finding salvation which was denied to others. To them this exhibition pays tribute.

References
1. <http://politicsforum.org/forum/viewtopic.php?f=35&t=102658> ■



Figure 6
Cover sent to Mr. Moscati by SIP member Jacob Hennenberg, z"l



Figure 7
SIP material available at the exhibition

ISRAEL TABS, BLOCKS AND TOPICALS



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

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Herzl in Philately

Joel Friedman, Eagan, MN

By training he was a lawyer, but he gravitated to journalism and became the foreign correspondent in Paris for the prestigious Viennese newspaper, the New Free Press.

While covering the 1894 French trial of Captain Dreyfus for treason, Herzl realized a very real anti-Semitism within “Enlightened” Europe. For Herzl, this became a defining moment crystallizing for him the imminent and pressing need for a Jewish Homeland in Eretz Yisrael.

In February 1896, Herzl published his essay, The Jewish State, in which he argued that the establishment of the Jewish State was the only real solution to Jewish persecution throughout the world. The following year the World Zionist Congress assembled in Basel “... to establish a home for the Jewish People in Palestine, secured under public law.” Herzl would later reflect, “In Basel I founded the Jewish State!”



Figure 2
Postcard with Dieter's re-imaged design

ICONIC PHOTOGRAPH

To commemorate the fifth anniversary of the death of Herzl, the Karen Kayemet L'Yisrael (also known as the Jewish National Fund) commissioned the renowned poet-artist Hans Deiters to create a graphic design that would be used for the 1909 charitable labels. Deiters based his vision on the iconic photograph by Ephraim Moshe Lilien, another notable Zionist artist.

The photograph taken captures Herzl during a break in the Congress session wistfully overlooking the Rhine from the balcony of the Trois Rois Hotel in Basel, Switzerland. This photograph was then available to the public as a popular postcard (Figure 1).

Deiters removed the original background of the Rhine Valley and substituted the Tower of David in Jerusalem against a warming sun with Jewish pioneers making Aliyah in the foreground, as pictured on the postcard Figure 2.

DESIGN EVOLUTION

Figure 3

As often occurs, the original design gradually evolved to the finished product. In the first known essay set, the denomination is at top and at the bottom is the inscription “If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, Let my right hand lose it’s cunning” flanked by menorah and Star of David.

Figure 4

The version that followed omitted the menorah and moved the Star of David to the top of the stamp. The inscription below remained, but was now flanked by the denomination.

Figure 5

With the minor change of increasing the size and graphic qualities of the marching pioneers, the charitable label series (Kaplove 12-17) was then released in the varying denominations of the countries wherein they were available



Figure 3
Original essay for the 1909 JNF release.



Figure 4
Color proof preceding the 1909 JNF release.



Figure 5
The 1909 JNF release (Kaplove 12-17).



Figure 6
The Canadian release of 1918 (Kaplove C1).



Figure 7
From left to right, releases of 1918 (Kaplove 90), 1936 (Kaplove 256) and 1938 (Kaplove 37).



Figure 8
Argentinian release bearing the upper inscription of “Dr Teodoro Herzl” (Kaplove SA42).

Figures 3 - 11

The pictured labels are representative copies from long sets of labels.

For full listing of all labels in a set consult the references at the end of the article.



Figure 9
Jewish National Fund Purim Gift Stamp from sheet of 1960 (Kaplove AP55).



Figure 10
The 1941 and 1946 releases (Kaplove 525 and 819).



Figure 11- Haifa



Figure 11 - Tel Aviv

(1/2 English penny, 1 United States cent, 2 Russian kopeks, 5 French centimes, 5 Austro-Hungarian hellers and 5 German pfennigs).

Figure 6

Nine years later, the Jewish National Fund sought to commemorate the British release of the Balfour Declaration, calling for the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine. Dieters’ graphic design was again utilized but altered slightly by excluding the denomination and inscription at the bottom of the stamp. The design of this 1918 charity label would become the standard for future releases with only minor variations.

As an example, the Canadian release of that same year carried the same design except for a coarser graphic and the absence of the sun rays (Kaplove C1).

Figure 7

The 1936 (Kaplove 256) and 1938 (Kaplove 375-7) differed only in that they were printed on white paper and had less pronounced sun rays.

Figures 8-9

Some later releases featured the addition of an inscription along the top. Among these are the 1936 Argentinian release (Figure 8) bearing the inscription “Dr Teodoro Herzl” and the United States Purim release of 1960 with its “Jewish National Fund” (Figure 9).

Figure 10

The Goldberg Press of Jerusalem printed the next evolution of Dieters’ graphic design for the 1941 release. This featured 3 labels (Kaplove 525-527) which were printed in differing colors and values and instead of the previously used 4 or 8-stamp pane booklets, these were produced in 16 stamp sheets with the two middle 4 stamp rows in tete-beche arrangement. This set would be completed by the 1946 release, which celebrated the Jubilee of Herzl’s essay, “The Jewish State” (Kaplove 818-819).

Figure 11

These same stamps were then turned over to the Minhelet Ha’Am Postal Offices in 1948 for emergency usage. After over-stamping with the Hebrew word for postage (דאר) these stamps were made available for official postal use in both the Haifa and Tel Aviv Post Offices during the interim postal period in May 1948 between the end of the British Post and the creation of the State of Israel.

In Tel Aviv, rubber stampers with serif lettering were used with violet or red ink, while in Haifa aluminum stampers with black ink featured a non-serif type. While the 5 mils was available only with a Haifa overprint and the green 2 mils and blue Jubilee stamps were only available in Tel



Figure 12
Stamp celebrating the 1960 centenary of Herzl’s birth (Bale 197).



Figure 13
The 1996 centenary of the World Zionist Congress (Bale 1235).

Aviv (both violet and red), the violet 10 mils stamps were available with all three overprints.

Figure 12

The Israeli Postal Authority returned to this iconic imagery in 1960 and 1996. On the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Theodore Herzl, the graphic artists M and G Shamir were commissioned to update EM Lilien’s original photo. To this was added a selva tab inscription with Herzl’s Hebrew name Benjamin Ze’ev Herzl along with his signature.

Figure 13

For the centenary of the first Zionist Congress at which EM Lilien took the photo, Israel in 1996 commissioned Ophir Meirav. Meirav’s design features a 74 x 143 cm Sephardic, woven wall hanging interpreting Dieters’ design.

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1. Chapman, Howard S., “JNF Essays, Proofs and Early Issues.” *The Israel Philatelist*, LVII:2, page 61, 2006.
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5. <http://israelphilately.org.il/en>.
6. Stier, J.D., editor., *Bale Specialized Israel Postage Stamps Catalogue* 1948-2013. Chariot Global Marketing, Ltd., 2012. ■

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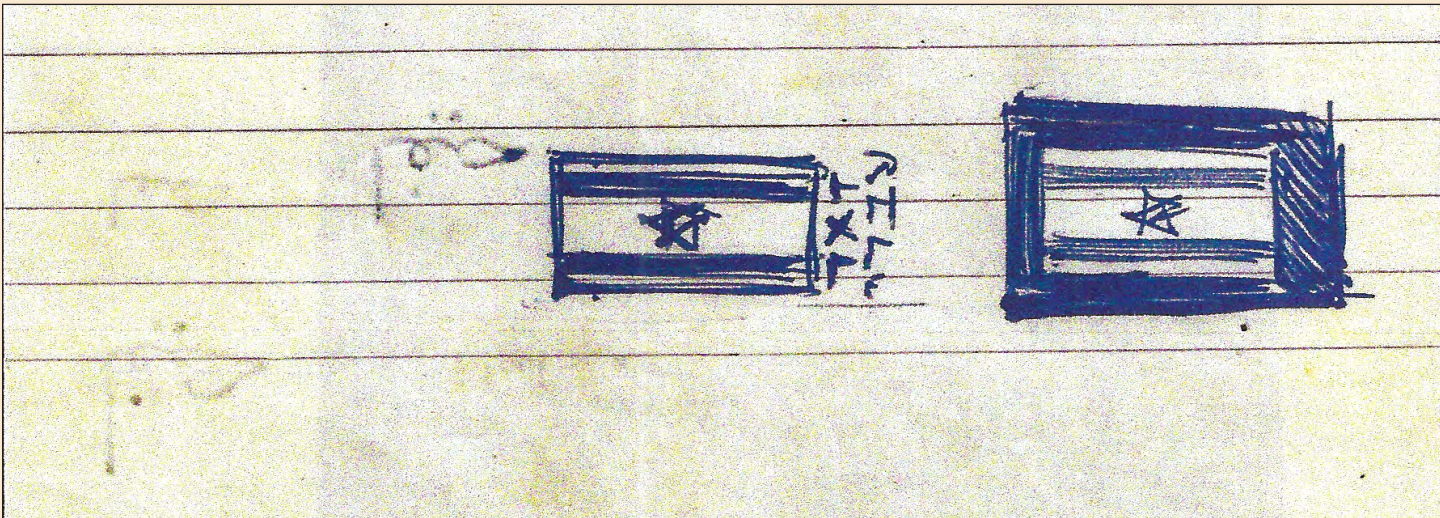


Figure 1
Two slightly different hand drawings of the vignette on lined paper.
Depicts Israel Flag and inscription Hebrew "Doar Ivri."

I have always wondered why no one ever mentions this letter sheet when discussing the Doar Ivri issue and I believe I have found out why and you will see the answer later in this article. It is a government issued item that was sold at the post offices for 20 mils. I believe it is of interest to describe the origin of its design (Figure 1).

Otto Wallish drew this sketch while on an air flight. He apparently took some available paper and quickly made this sketch, the design chosen for this letter sheet. This information was related to me by the late stamp dealer Marvin Siegel who obtained the drawing directly from Otto Wallish. Fortunately, he offered it to me knowing of my interest in the Doar Ivri proofs and essays.

The sheet, as issued, is shown in the lower portion of the illustration, but folded so as to show the entire printing on the sheet. Its size as issued is 15.3 x 21 cm. The "FLAG" is in the upper left corner and the date is in the lower right corner.

Figure 2
Final issued letter sheet
Sold at postal counters for 20 mils
Flag in left hand corner - date in lower right hand corner
Dimensions when folded 15.3 x 21 cm.



It apparently saw very little, if any, use as Tsachor and Rothman simply state they have seen postmarked examples from Jerusalem and Natanya in their book (1). However, in current contact with both of them, I was informed by Tsachor that he has only seen philatelic examples of the above, bearing Doar Ivri and First Holiday stamps as examples from exhibitions but has never seen a commercial usage. Rothman has informed me the same. In addition, the long time dealer Sid Morginstin of Negev Holyland Stamps also recently told me that he has never seen a used copy. I have never noticed one in any auction.

I would venture a philatelic guess that a genuine commercially used letter is extremely rare, if it exists at all.

This is probably due to the fact that one could easily send a letter for only 10 mils so why pay double for a piece of paper.

I have rarely shown this item in exhibits of the Essays and Proofs because, in the few times when I did, the judges told me it didn't belong with the adhesives exhibit.

If anyone reading this article has a commercially used copy, I would enjoy a copy of it.

Reference
1. **The Doar Ivri Issue of Israel**, Rothman and Tsachor 1985. ■



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I have a large accumulation of Mandate covers. Though mostly with pictorials, they can have other issues or be stationery. The postmarks can be from the various towns or big cities.

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A Postal History Perspective of Poland in the Holocaust

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

Part 1, *The Israel Philatelist*, Winter 2015, pp. 22-25,
Part 2, *The Israel Philatelist*, Spring 2015, pp. 16-18.

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY PRISONER MAIL

Protective custody prisoners were those deemed by the Nazis to be political or racial opponents of the German Reich. The Gestapo would then issue protective custody (Schutzhaft) orders, authorizing incarceration in concentration camps of Jews, clergy who opposed the Nazis, Communists, liberals, Jehovah's Witnesses, Freemasons, Social Democrats, members of national opposition movements, and, from 1939 onward, any non-Germans were considered political threats to the Reich. With the onset of World War II Himmler would decree that no concentration camp inmate could be released for the duration of the conflict.

Protective custody prisoners were those deemed by the Nazis to be political or racial opponents of the German Reich.

Figures 24 - 26 are Polish Red Cross cards supplied to protective custody prisoners. Figure 25 is from the Majdanek sub-camp in Lublin, central Poland, and used to acknowledge receipt of a parcel on December 10, 1943. The card was sent to the wife of the prisoner in Putawy, Lublin District.

Figure 26 is the front of a similarly mailed card from a prisoner in Majdanek to his wife in Rybnik, Upper Silesia acknowledging receipt of a parcel.

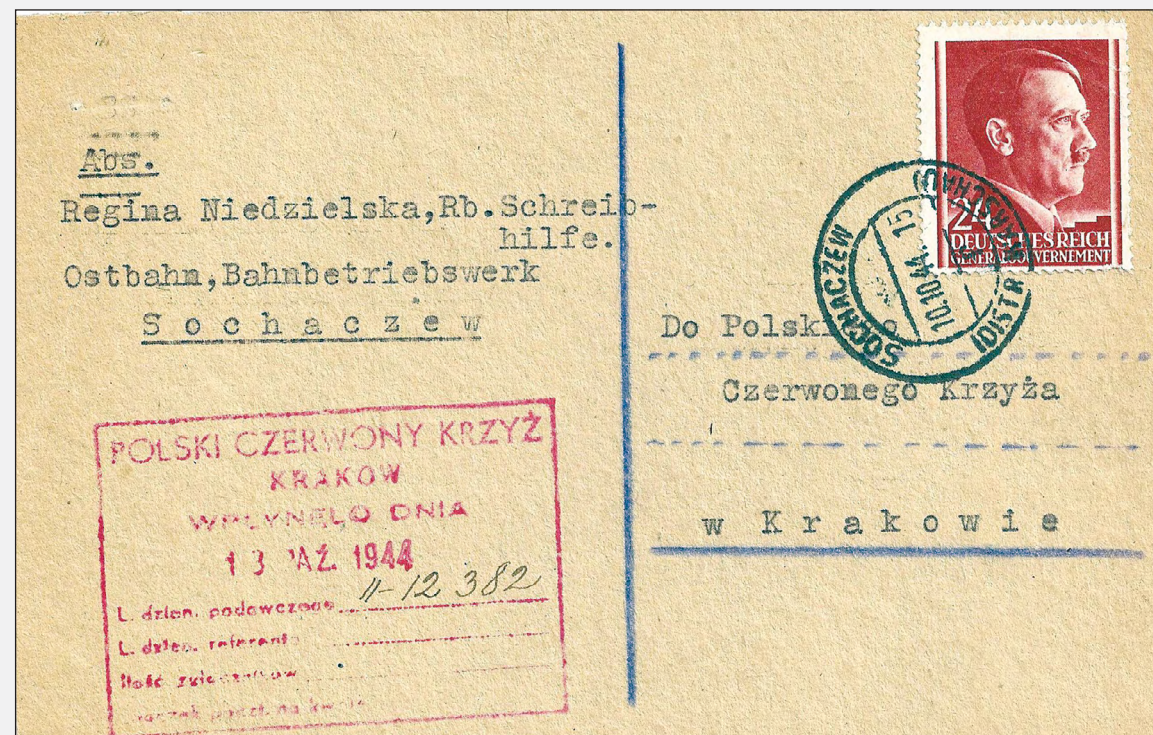


Figure 24

Polish Red Cross cards supplied to "protective custody prisoners" incarcerated in German concentration camps to confirm receipt of a parcel.

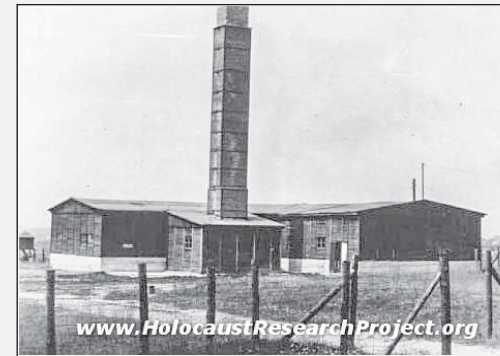


Figure 27
Crematorium at the Majdanek extermination camp



Figure 25

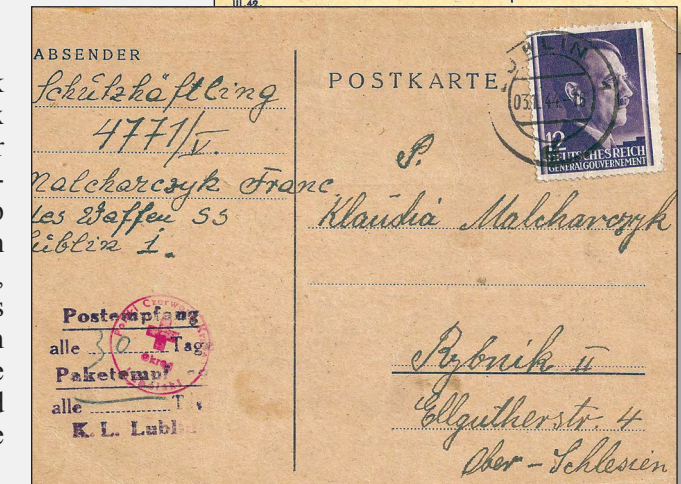


Figure 26

It should be noted that Majdanek Concentration Camp was one of the six camps in Poland designed specifically for mass extermination (Figure 27). Being a non-Jew in one of the Polish concentration camp would in no way protect against liquidation once incarcerated, whether through beatings, starvation, torture, gassing or disease, as would be the outcome for three million Polish Jews. For Polish, ethnic non-Jews, the Nazis would exterminate between 1.8 and 1.9 million people, the majority within the concentration camp system.

CONCENTRATION CAMP MAIL

Ethnic non-Jewish Poles were frequently sent to sub-camps of concentration camps to work as slave laborers, or alternatively, were placed in "Task Force" camps to work in subsistence environments for the Nazis. Figure 28 is a card sent to the Council for the Relief of Poles in Krakow, Poland, seeking information about missing persons.

Our final entry into this postal history perspective includes letters from Auschwitz concentration camp. A son writes to his mother, or a husband to his wife (Figure 29). One reads poignant words of trapped humans, whose one wrong word detected by censors would lead to immediate torture and death. "I am well, and still await a letter from you." Prisoners from whom missives were received were likely already liquidated



Figure 29



Figure 28

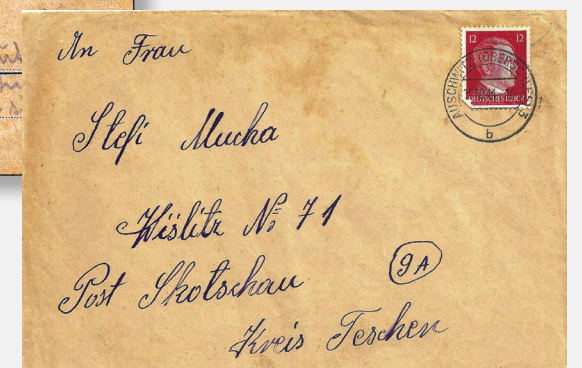


Figure 30

Figure 30 is a cover sent from Auschwitz (Oswiecim) on October 12, 1944 to a woman in Skotschau (Skoczow), Upper Silesia likely from a



Figure 31

Polish slave-laborer. The way the Auschwitz address is given suggests a poor knowledge of German and a greater comfort with the use of Polish.

The scope of this type of concentration camp mail is beyond the intent of our current article, and in many ways much better known than some of the areas we have addressed here. Nevertheless, its import is such, that not including it would be a sign of disrespect. Seeing the covers without further comment allows a time for silent introspection we believe.

FINAL WORDS

We conclude this postal history perspective of Poland in the Holocaust with two last entries. Erma Goldberg, likely deported following the anti-Jewish riots on November 9, 1938 (Kristallnacht) to a camp at Zbaszyn, a Polish frontier village on the railway from Berlin to Pozan, asks for help, and expresses her fears (grosze Sorge) for the fate of her relatives still left in Germany (Figure 31).

And our final entry: a business postcard sent on April 28, 1944, from the Office of the German Resettlement Trust



Figure 32

Company in Danzig to Gotenhafen (Gdynia), Danzig, West Prussia (Figure 32). The company was responsible for dealing with confiscated Jewish and enemy property. How tragically prescient Erma Goldberg would prove to be.

One year after the posting of the business cover from the German Resettlement Trust Company-almost to the day- the German Reich would capitulate. The inestimable catastrophe had concluded. Thus ends our odyssey as told to you, dear reader, not so much through our words, rather by the poignant, indelible script of the cards and letters of this story. A silent, powerful, terribly sad story, indeed. ■

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1949 CIVILIAN MAIL

Gaza To Jaffa Via The Red Cross

Baruch Weiner, Modien Elite, Israel



As a Result of the 1948 war between Israel and Arab countries, the Arab countries had a total boycott of Israel.

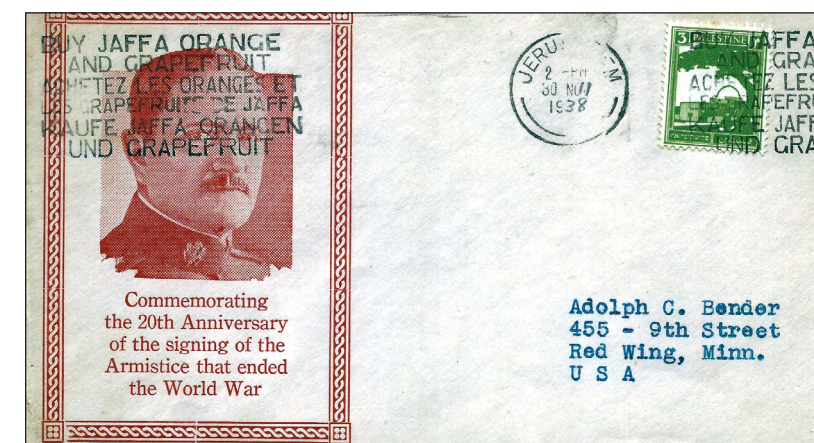
This created a situation where there were Arabs living in Israel who were cut off from their families in Egypt or Egyptian occupied territories in Israel. Because of the boycott between the two countries, there was no postal connections. Although this is not like the undercover mail we find later in Israel's history, here there was mail delivered via the Red Cross. Shown is a cover sent from

Israel occupied Egyptian Gaza via the Red Cross to an Arab citizen in Jaffa. The postmark is dated June 20 1949. It has an Egyptian red censor cachet but the cover was not opened by the censor. There is no Red Cross cachet, but it bears the Israeli two line cachet: "The National Liaison of the Army to the International Red Cross."

The cover is franked with two Egyptian stamps that were overprinted "Palestine" for the Egyptian occupied territories in Palestine. It has the correct postal rate of 10 mils and an Egyptian Censor mark. ■

0 - 0 - 0 - 0

Commemorating World War I Armistice



Donald A. Chafetz, El Cajon, CA

General Allenby cachet philatelic cover commemorating the 20th anniversary of the end of World War I.

Jaffa Orange Universal slogan Machine cancel
Dated: November 30, 1938
Rate: 3 mils paid foreign printed matter rate

Cover prepared by Weston Satterly, Brooklyn, NY
Advertisement within the cover indicates non-Holy Land covers are for sale. ■

Palestine Pictorials

Irwin Math, Princeton Junction, NJ

About thirty years ago I acquired a collection of the Pictorial Issue of the Palestine Mandate. In addition to the stamps there was research already done on the identification of varieties. I was impressed and decided to devote time to an area that wasn't as strongly researched as other areas of the Palestine Mandate. Work on this specialization presented many problems. While individual stamps could be obtained, identification of a position could only be determined from large multiples.

PAPER TYPES

The earliest sheets (Table 1) were of semi-transparent paper and are rare as the stamps curl from humidity and then separate at the perforations. These sheets are therefore very difficult to obtain.

Vertically ribbed paper replaced the semi-transparent paper and complete sheets are seldom seen. A subsequent issue of vertically ribbed paper is more obtainable. Horizontally ribbed paper was introduced for a short period of time and is the rarest of the papers. White wove paper was the last paper utilized and sheets are obtainable.

Paper	Years available
Thin, semi-transparent	1927
Vertical ribbed, thick	1928-1932
Wove, white	1936-1942
Horizontal, ribbed	1937

Table 1

PRINTING PLATES

The sheets of the semi-transparent issue comprises 25 x 10 stamps and have no gutters.

Stamps on semi-transparent paper were printed on one plate. The stamps on vertically ribbed paper and white wove paper were printed on three different plates. Stamps on horizontally ribbed paper were printed on two different plates. The low values were arranged in 3 horizontal panes of 100 x100 x 50 separated by intersecting gutters (Figure 1).

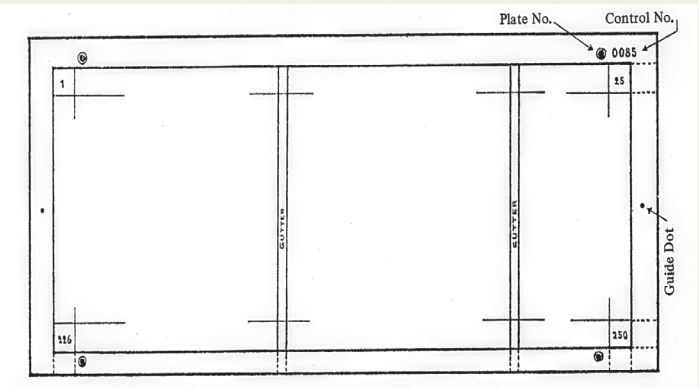


Figure 1

Arrangement of the sheets of the low values from the 1928 second printing on ribbed paper. Available till the end of the Mandate.

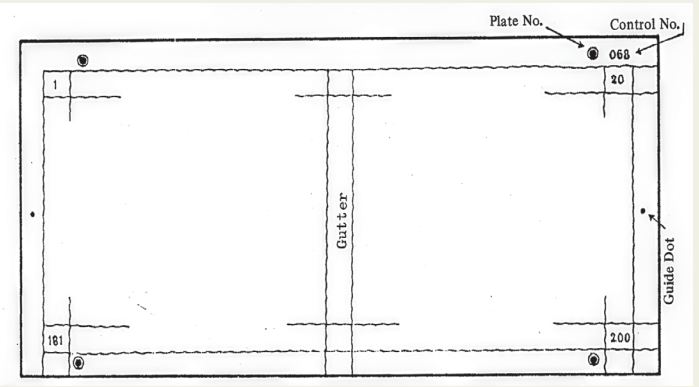


Figure 2

Arrangement of the sheets of the high values from the 1928 second printing on ribbed paper. Available till the end of the Mandate.

Due to the nature of the white wove paper, the inking process was not as well defined as on the other papers. This created inking varieties. A third plate was utilized for two denominations for the final printings of the Issue.

PLATE BLOCK SEARCH

As large identifiable pieces were difficult to obtain, I resorted to obtaining plate blocks in order to ascertain a specific variety location. Duplicates of each example were necessary to determine continuity of the variety.

Due to my continual attempt to acquire all positions for my research, I am aware of the scarcity of those that I have not been able to obtain. In addition, in order to purchase one or two blocks needed for my research, I have had to purchase larger lots.

To complete a full plate block collection containing three of the four papers (due to its extreme scarcity, horizontally ribbed papers are not included) and the three plates issued, it is necessary to obtain 248 different plate blocks. (Typical plate block examples: Figures 3, 5).

PLATE BLOCK VALUE

Recently I was asked whether I thought the values of the most recent Bale catalogue were appropriate for the Pictorial plate blocks. The question interested me, so I reviewed my collection and the accumulated duplicates. Combined, they comprise a sizeable population for analysis.

Results of the analysis showed that the greatest percentage of plate positions were those of the upper right position (36%). The upper left and lower left positions were basically equal (23%) and the lower right position had the lowest percentage (18%).

It is interesting that in Bale Palestine Specialized Catalogue, the values, with only a few exceptions, the upper right position is at a larger premium over the other positions. Other plate positions are generally valued equal to each other.

Apparently, value, as it pertains to the positions, is not based on scarcity, but on what the collector believes to be more pleasant to the eye.

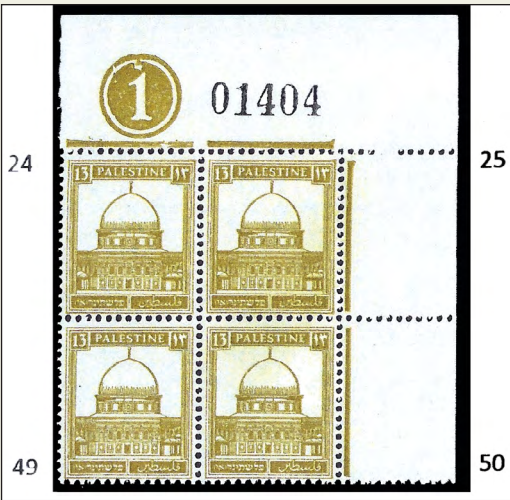
It is also interesting that known varieties of stamps that exist in the plate blocks are, with a few exceptions, valued in the catalogue greater than the plate blocks in which they are contained (Figures 4, 6).

Reference
Bale, Michael, Table 1, Figures 1-2, **The Stamps of Palestine Mandate 1984, Ilfracome, England 1984**, pp 79-80, 87-88. ■



Figures 3, 4

2 mil, semi-transparent paper with an Arabic break in frame line (red arrow, position 202). catalogue values single stamp value \$13.00, plate block \$7.00.



Figures 5, 6

13 mil, white wove paper; "T" of Palestine with dot (red arrow, position 25); catalogue values single stamp \$10.00, plate block \$1.00.

The London Forwarding Office

Dr. Josef Wallach, Rehovot, Israel

Winter 2014, pp 43 - 45; Spring 2014, pp. 42 - 43; Fall 2014, pp 22 - 23; Winter 2015, pp 18 - 19 Spring 2015, pp 20 - 22; Summer 2015, pp. 24-25

“HELPFUL INFORMATION”

These are remarks added by senders who hope to “help” ensure that their letters reach their destination, and include “instructions” to the Forwarding Post Office Clerks, e.g. destination of internal letter, or address of sender, appearing on external envelope despite prohibition according to the rules of undercover mail.

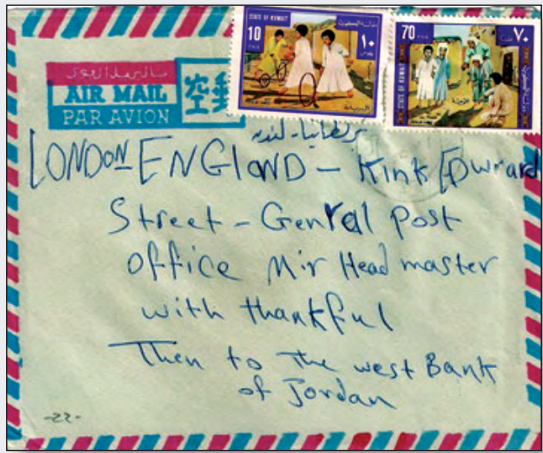


Figure 2
“...With Thankful, then to the West Bank of Jordan”
from Kuwait



Figure 4
“under cover to Jordain”
very rare use of this expression



Figure 1
“Under cover to Kuwait”
Thanks on a separate piece of paper.



Figure 3
“Representation is a falsification of Democracy”
The Green Book (M. Qaddafi)
from Libya, “please send this letter to Gaza Strip”



Figure 5
“...Ghaza Strip, Khan Younis, Occupied Palestine”
from Saudi Arabia

CENSORED EXTERNAL ENVELOPES



Figure 6
“Printed” envelope from Dir El-Balah (Gaza), opened by Israeli Censor (label). Gaza transit postmark and London 20 Dec 1979 arrival postmark on the cover’s back.



Figure 7
Different type of censor label

ARRIVAL POSTMARKS

Usually there are no arrival postmarks



Figure 8
“Head Post Office”



Figure 9
Backstamp: “London E.C. IA IAA 31 Oct”



Figure 10



Figure 11
Backstamp sent from Anabta arrive 19 Jan 77

Medal of Honor - Vietnam

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg, New York City, NY

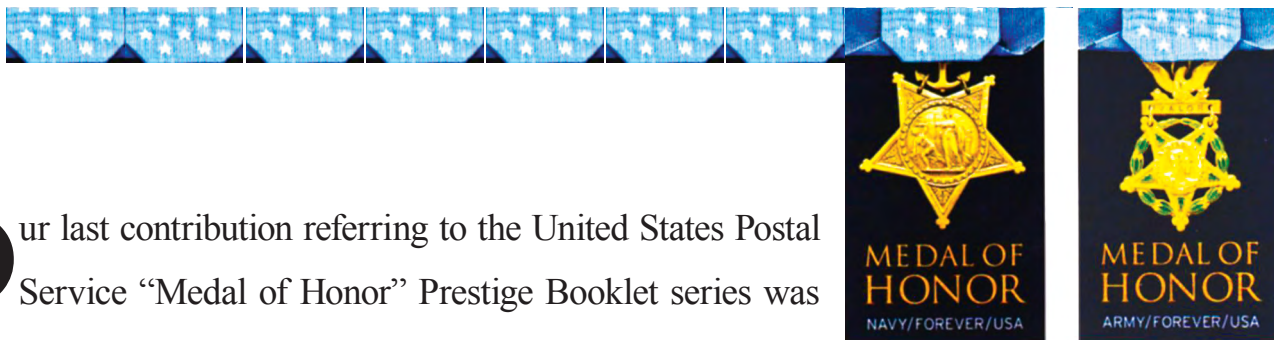


Figure 1
(L to R) Navy and Army Congressional Medal of Honor Awards

Our last contribution referring to the United States Postal Service “Medal of Honor” Prestige Booklet series was devoted to the Jewish servicemen included in the World War II booklet (Summer 2015, p. 30). Our first article about these booklets dealt with the Korean War honorees (Spring 2015, p. 42).

VIETNAM WAR

The third of the United States Postal Service limited edition booklets issued on May 25, 2015 and modeled after the first two, was devoted to the Vietnam War “Medal of Honor” recipients. Fittingly, the Prestige Booklet was dedicated at the site of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

The war was a military conflict between the then Communist-supported Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States supported Republic of Vietnam. The war was the result of a protracted conflict between North and South Vietnam beginning in the mid-1950s, ending with the fall of Saigon in the south in 1975. Several million United States members of the military served on active duty in Vietnam, a conflict that claimed more than 58,000 American lives.

VIETNAM BOOKLET

The folio of the Vietnam War Prestige Booklet lists the names of the 258 Medal of Honor recipients, six among them who received the recognition posthumously. The folio stamp sheet depicts 48 of the more than 50 living Vietnam War honorees (some chose not to have their name and/or photograph included). Two American Jews received the Medal, Jack Howard Jacobs (August 2, 1945-), and John Lee Levitow (November 1, 1945 - November 8, 2000).

JACK HOWARD JACOBS

Jack H. Jacobs was born in Brooklyn, NY and currently lives in the New York borough of Queens. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees from New Jersey’s Rutgers University where he also became a member of the school’s ROTC (Army Reserve Officer Training Corps) program, entering the military service as a second lieutenant in 1966.



Figure 3
Jack Howard Jacobs

Jacobs had a distinguished army career, serving first in Panama and then for two tours of duty in Vietnam. His valor while serving in Vietnam earned him the Medal of Honor awarded to him by President Richard Nixon. In addition to the Medal of Honor, Jacobs also received two Silver Stars, three Bronze Stars, and two Purple Hearts. In his memoir **If Not Now, When?: Duty and Sacrifice in America’s Time of Need**, co-authored with New York Times best-selling author, Douglas Century (Penguin Group 2008), Jacobs recounts that he had to use subterfuge to return to a combat role in Vietnam after being awarded the Medal

After retiring from the Army, Jacobs developed a successful career in investment banking. But his ties to the military were not severed. He is vice chairman of the Medal of Honor Foundation, a member of the Board of Trustees for the National World War II Museum, and holds the McDermott Chair of Politics at the United States Military Academy.

JOHN LEE LEVITOW

John L. Levitow became the only Air Force enlisted man to be awarded the Medal of Honor during the Vietnam War. The award was given to him by President Richard Nixon at the White House on May 14, 1970.



Figure 4
John Lee Levitow

Following his military service, Levitow worked for federal and state veterans’ agencies for more than two decades. He was the legislative liaison and director of planning for the Connecticut Department of Veteran Affairs at the time of his death. Long after receiving the nation’s highest military honor, Levitow was honored again. In a ceremony at Long

MEDAL OF HONOR CITATION ¹

Captain Jacobs battalion was advancing when it came under intense heavy machine gun and mortar fire from a Viet Cong battalion in well fortified bunkers. As they deployed into attack formation the advance was halted by devastating fire.

Captain Jacobs called for and directed air strikes on enemy positions to facilitate a renewed attack. Several of the command group, including the company commander, were wounded and the attack stopped and the friendly troops became disorganized. Although wounded himself, Captain Jacobs assumed command and ordered a withdrawal from the exposed position.

With complete disregard for his safety, under intense fire he evacuated a seriously wounded advisor to the safety of a wooded area where he administered first aid. He then returned through heavy automatic weapons fire to evacuate the wounded company commander and then made repeated trips across the open rice paddies evacuating other wounded. Three times he drove off Viet Cong squads who were searching for allied wounded and weapons, single-handedly killing three and wounding several others.

His gallant actions and extraordinary heroism saved the lives of one U.S. advisor and 13 allied soldiers.

of Honor, as the military was unwilling to assign Medal of Honor recipients to combat roles. It should be noted that the beginning of Jacobs book is a quote from Pirkei Avot, Teachings of the Sages, 1:14.

After the war, Jacobs became a member of the faculty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. He taught international relations and comparative politics for three years (1973-1976), and at the National War College in Washington, D.C. He retired from the Army in 1987 as a colonel. In 2012, Jacobs published a second book, **Basic: Surviving Boot Camp and Basic Training**, co-written with David Fisher (Thomas Dunne Books). He is also a military analyst for NBC/MSNBC.

The Israel Philatelist - Fall 2015

Beach, CA in January 1998, the Air Force named a C-17 Globemaster III plane for him. The text on the fuselage read: “The Spirit of Sgt. John L. Levitow.”

Levitow died of cancer at the young age of 55 in his Rocky Hill, Conn. home and was buried at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.

OTHER RECIPIENTS UPDATES

Among those still among the living, we listed Holocaust survivor and Korean War hero, Tibor Rubin. To complete his unimaginable story, it has come to my attention that Daniel

Airman First Class John L. Levitow, assigned to the United States Air Force 3rd Special Operations Squadron was awarded the Medal of Honor for actions on 24 February above Long Binh, Republic of Vietnam for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty. Airman First Class Levitow distinguished himself by exceptional heroism while assigned as a load master aboard an AC-47 aircraft flying a night mission in support of Long Binh Army Post.

Airman First Class Levitow's aircraft was struck by a hostile mortar round. The resulting explosion ripped a hole two feet in diameter through the wing and fragments made over 3,500 holes in the fuselage. All occupants of the cargo compartment were wounded and helplessly slammed against the floor and fuselage. The explosion tore an activated flare from the grasp of a crew member who had been launching flares to provide illumination for Army ground troops engaged in combat.

Airman First Class Levitow, though stunned by the concussion of the blast and suffering from over 40 fragment wounds in the back and legs, staggered to his feet and turned to assist the man nearest to him who had been knocked down and was bleeding heavily. As

he was moving his wounded comrade forward and away from the open cargo compartment door, he saw the smoking flare ahead of him in the aisle. Realizing the danger involved and completely disregarding his own wounds, Airman First Class Levitow started toward the burning flare. The aircraft was partially out of control and the flare was rolling wildly from side to side.

Airman First Class Levitow struggled forward despite the loss of blood from his many wounds and the partial loss of feeling in his right leg. Unable to grasp the rolling flare with his hands, he threw himself bodily upon the burning flare. Hugging the deadly device to his body, he dragged himself to the rear of the aircraft and hurled the flare through the open cargo door. At that instant the flare separated and ignited in the air, but clear of the aircraft.

Airman First Class Levitow, by his selfless and heroic action, saved the aircraft and the entire crew from certain death and destruction. Airman First Class Levitow's gallantry, his profound concern for his fellow men, and at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Air Force, and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

M. Cohen recently published **Single-Handed**, a chronicle of Rubins life, his heroic deeds during the war, and the long efforts made on his behalf for him to be awarded the medal. (**Times of Israel**, July 11, 2015). As we stated, anti-Jewish prejudice kept Rubin from being recognized for his heroic actions as well as those of other Jewish servicemen before him.

Only last June 2015, President Barak Obama recognized two World War I soldiers, one African-American and one Jewish-Sgt. William Shemin who died in 1973, and was honored posthumously thanks to the efforts of Jewish organizations. (**The New York Times**, June 3, 2015, p. A11-12).

References:

1. http://www.homeofheroes.com/photos/7_rvn/jacobs.html
2. http://www.somf.org/moh/levitow_john_AF.htm ■

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

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

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

■ **WANTED:** Der Ewige Jude exhibit ticket stub or Fritz Hippler Film Der Ewige Jude film stub, e-mail: Chai18life@sbcglobal.net ■

■ **WANTED:** Lombardy Venetia (Austrian Post) 1863/1864, single stamps with any Holy Land postmark. Aaron Huber, Hadad 9, Petach Tikvah, 4961316, Israel, e-mail: ashuber@gmail.com. ■

■ **FREE:** Set of Holy Land Philatelic, vol. 1-7, Israel Philatelist vol 1-65, Pickup in NJ or pay shipping, e-mail: rmpx11@verizon.net ■

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Doar Ivri Booklet FDC?

Jean-Paul Danon, Paris, France



Doar Ivri booklet stamps on cover

The date of issue of the three Doar Ivri booklets and their four “varieties” is given as September 9, 1949 in all catalogs. No doubt

this date was inspired by Stephen L. G. Rothman and Yakov Tsachor's statement on the subject in their 1985 reference work **The Doar Ivri Issue of Israel**.

Looking for examples of Doar Ivri postal usage, I came across the above cover sent from Tel Aviv to Brooklyn, New York, It is franked at the correct airmail rate of 70 prutot and canceled August 30, 1949. The 20 prutot stamp and the block of four 10 prutot stamps are cut at the top and the block also at the bottom. In all likelihood the stamps are from a 300 prutot booklet while the pair of 5 prutot stamps are “normal”. Checking the book **The Doar Ivri Issue of Israel**, I find that the authors were anything but absolute about the booklet issue date. They cautiously write “the booklets first appeared for sale on 9-9-49”. It is conceivable but improbable that the date on the cancellation is wrong and should really be September 30.

In the absence of official or private first day covers or other information from the philatelic services, how about the booklet stamps issue date being 8-30-49, ten days or perhaps even earlier than listed in the book? ■

DEATH NOTICE

Sid Morginstin - I am saddened to report the passing of URI SHALIT on 16 September 2015. He was a long time dealer and expertiser of Israeli material.

Michael Bass - I have known Uri Shalit since 1969. I spent some wonderful times with him, his wife and daughter right here in Cleveland. He was a very close with Dr. Al Friedberg. He was by far one of Israel's elite philatelic dealers. I am sad about the passing of that era. ■

בצער רב וביגון קודר
אנו מודיעים על פטירתו של

אורי שליט

יליד קמניץ, גרמניה

ההלוויה התקיימה ביום רביעי,
ג' תשרי תשע"ו, 16.9.2015

השבעה תתקיים בבית שליט,
רח' פייבל 10 תל אביב
בימים המישי (17.9.2015)
ועד שני (21.9.2015)
בשעות 10:00 – 20:00

ילדיו: מאיר שליט וב"ב
קרן ושלומית שליט וב"ב
גילי שליט משעל וב"ב

1985 Nobel Prize in Chemistry

Gene Eisen, Raleigh, North Carolina

INTRODUCTION

Two City College of New York graduates of the class of 1937, Herbert Hauptman (Figure 1) in mathematics and Jerome Karle (Figure 2) in biology, set out on their separate careers, never dreaming that their paths would

ever cross. Both were born into secular Jewish families in New York City, and both were drawn toward careers in science.^{1,2} Although they had met as undergraduates,³ it would be ten years after graduation before they would meet again.

Hauptman went on to receive his MA in mathematics from Columbia University in 1939. After World War II, he joined the United States Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) in Washington, D.C. while pursuing a PhD program in mathematics at the University of Maryland.⁴

In 1938, Karle completed an MS degree in biology at Harvard. To save money for continuing in graduate school, he took a job at the New York Department of Health in Albany where he developed an assay for determining the amount of fluorine in water. In 1940, he enrolled in a PhD program in chemistry at the University of Michigan. There he met his future wife, Isabella Lugoski. She happened to be sitting at an adjoining desk during his first course in physical chemistry. They married in 1942 and both completed their PhDs the following year. After several temporary research positions, the Karles moved to permanent research positions at the NRL in 1946.⁵



Figure 1
Herbert Hauptman

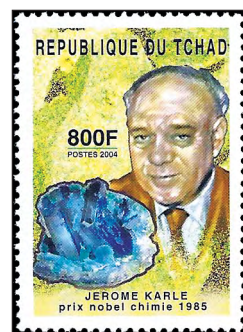


Figure 2
Jerome Karle

IMPORTANCE OF X-RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

Back in 1912, the German physicist, Max von Laue, showed that X-rays are waves and that crystals are composed of regular arrangements of atoms. Physicists later showed that the diffraction pattern in the crystals can be analyzed to sort out the location of their atoms. A classic example of the application of X-ray crystallography was its use to unravel the crystal structure of DNA.^{6,7}

ENTER HAUPTMAN AND KARLE

The major challenge of the technique was interpreting the diffraction pattern of a crystal, which often amounted to a year or more of laborious educated guesses. It was fortuitous that Hauptman and Karle had arrived at the NRL at about the same time. They soon discovered common research interests and began a collaboration to solve the tedious and difficult task of interpreting X-ray diffraction data. The greatest difficulty was that although it was possible to measure the intensity of an X-ray wave, it was not possible to measure the timing of the wave's phase. Hauptman and Karle developed a series of mathematical equations that would solve the problem in a timely fashion.⁶

Although they published their landmark papers in the 1950s, it took many years before their method was accepted by colleagues. Karle's daughter, Louise Karle Hanson, said, "In the beginning, people didn't understand what my father was saying," adding that she could "remember his frustration."³ Eventually, colleagues began to recognize the validity of their equations, partly fueled by the introduction of fast computers and specially written computer programs to solve the equations.⁶

Karle continued to work at the NRL until his retirement in 2009. In 1970² Hauptman moved to the crystallography group at the Medical Foundation of Buffalo. He became a professor of biophysics at the State University of New York at Buffalo, and in 1972, he was elected director of the Institute.¹

THE NOBEL PRIZE

In 1985, Herbert Hauptman and Jerome Karle received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for their work in deriving the equations they had solved thirty years earlier,^{1,2} equations to solve crystal structure that few crystallographers had accepted at that time.

In 2004, the Republic of Chad issued stamps (Figures 1, 2) and souvenir sheets (Figures 3, 4) in honor of Hauptman and Karle. Earlier in 2002 the Democratic Republic of Congo issued a stamp and souvenir sheet picturing Hauptman

The Israel Philatelist - Fall 2015

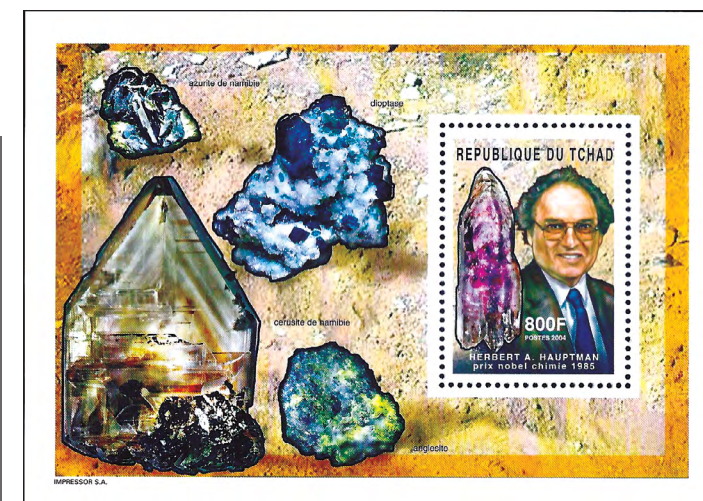


Figure 3
Herbert Hauptman

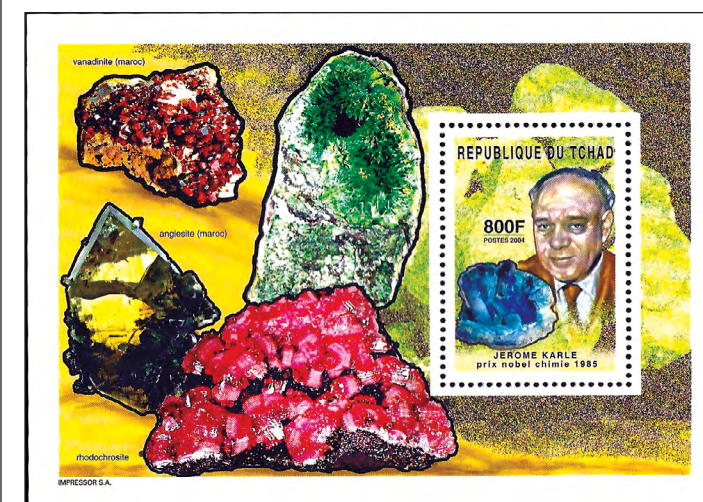


Figure 4
Jerome Karle



Figures 5, 6
Herbert Hauptman

Palestine's First Provisional Entire

Nathan Zankel, New Bruswick, NJ

Linen-lined envelopes without imprinted stamps with gummed flap, were sent from England to Palestine. These envelopes were all manufactured by McCorquodale & Co. Ltd. who printed the English text on the front in block letters. Printers in Palestine completed the printing by adding the Arabic and Hebrew text on the front. **FEE**_____ **PAID** is printed on the face at the lower left on this example.¹



Figure 1

Mailed on 17 May 1922, the cover has a Haifa Kantara TPO South transit cancel (Dorfman #17). The postage fee charged were 13 milliemes for registration, 13 milliemes of the first 20 grams and 9 milliemes of the additional 20 grams. All postage fees were paid with London One stamps.



Figure 2
Entire reverse

Reference

1. Dorfman, David, *The Stamps & Postal Stationery of Palestine Mandate 1918-1948*, 2004, pages 82, 83;
2. Dorfman, David, *Palestine Mandate Postmarks*, 1985, pages 29, 31 99, 101.

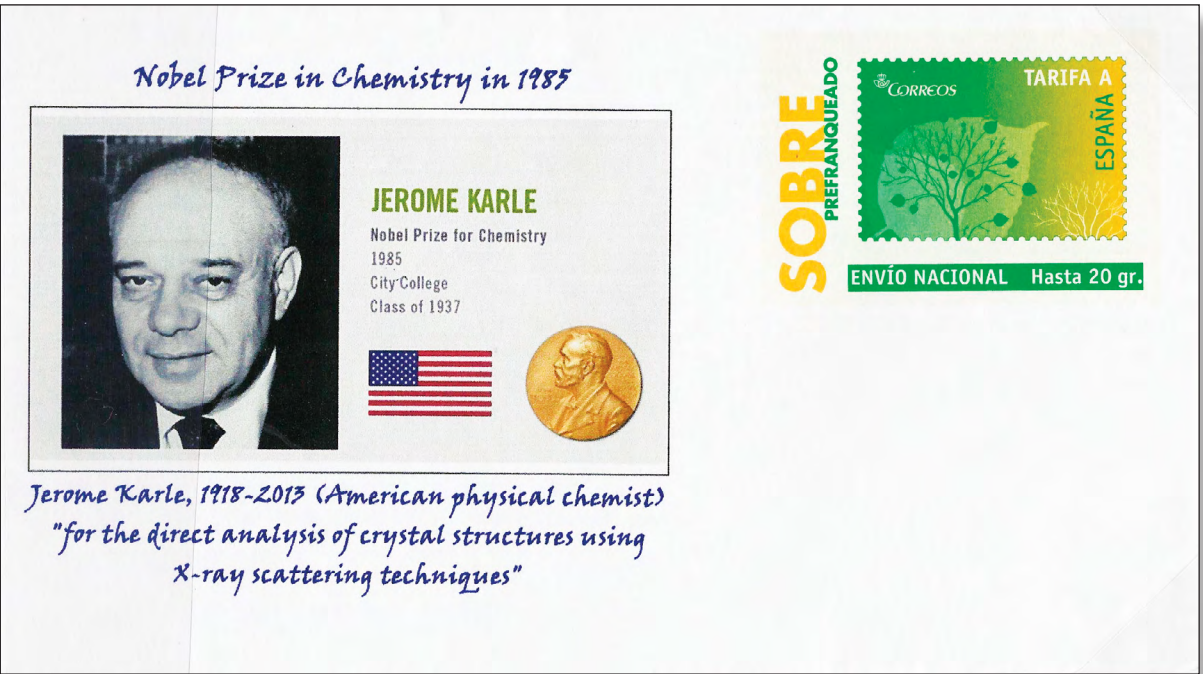


Figure 7

(Figures 5, 6). There exist several prepaid inland covers from Spain with cachets of Hauptman and Karle, one of which is shown in Figure 7.

PEER RECOGNITION

The high esteem in which Hauptman and Karle are regarded by their colleagues is illustrated by an episode which occurred soon after their Nobel Prize was announced, as told by Dr. Louis J. Messa, one of Karle's collaborators.

At a meeting of the American Crystallography Association, Hauptman and Karle entered unannounced into a large auditorium packed with members. "They were immediately recognized, and everyone stood and clapped. That gives you the sense of the enormous importance of the problem these guys solved."³

The awards were not without some controversy. Many felt that Isabella Karle should have shared the prize. Karle had often stated that his early collaboration with his wife had laid the groundwork for their Nobel Prize.⁶ Both scientists had long productive lives, each living until 94. Herbert Hauptman died in 2011, and Jerome Karle passed away in 2013.

References

1. <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/biography/hauptman1.html>.
2. <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/biography/karle.html>.
3. Chang, Kenneth, June 14, 2013. "Obituary: Jerome Karle, Nobel Prize for Crystallography, Dies at 94". *New York Times*.
4. http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/chemistry/laureates/1985/hauptman.
5. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jerome_Karle.

6. http://www.scs.illinois.edu/xray_exhibit/books/karle.php.
7. http://www.scs.illinois.edu/xray_exhibit/index.php.



Jerusalem Via British Post Office In Alexandria

Michael I. Fock, FRPSL, Slovenia

INTRODUCTION

In 1837, the rather tolerant Mehmet Ali Pasha, First Viceroy of Egypt (1805-1848) took an unprecedented step in the history of Ottoman Palestine by modernizing and opening the region to the West. Through strong and centralized power he revoked official discrimination of non-Muslim population, probably for economic reasons as well as his personal sympathies towards France and Britain. Great Britain at that time established a vice consulate in Jerusalem as well as consular agencies in other cities. Missionary associations were given relatively a free hand for their work.

BRITISH POSTAL SERVICE

In 1838 William Tanner Young, was appointed as paid Vice-Consul in Jerusalem and was the first subordinate of the British Consul General in Alexandria. In 1841 he was promoted to Consul. The Consulate used the British Post Offices in Alexandria and Beirut, mail being carried via Jaffa by couriers.

The British Post Office started to send mail to the Holy Land in 1837, using the French and British Packet Service through Smyrna, Constantinople and Alexandria. Letters traveled via Marseilles.

In 1839 they opened their Post Office in Alexandria (Aron, Bale), and were the third country to do so. They had been preceded by the French (1838), and the Austrian (1838) while it was only in 1857 that the Russian ROPIT opened its Post Office.

Letters sent from the British Post Office in Jerusalem were transported to Jaffa by messengers for onward sea transmission to Alexandria. Up to 1864 the letters were usually stampless. Very few letters are known and are nowadays very rare.



Figure 1
Mehmet Ali Pasha

POSTAL ROUTES

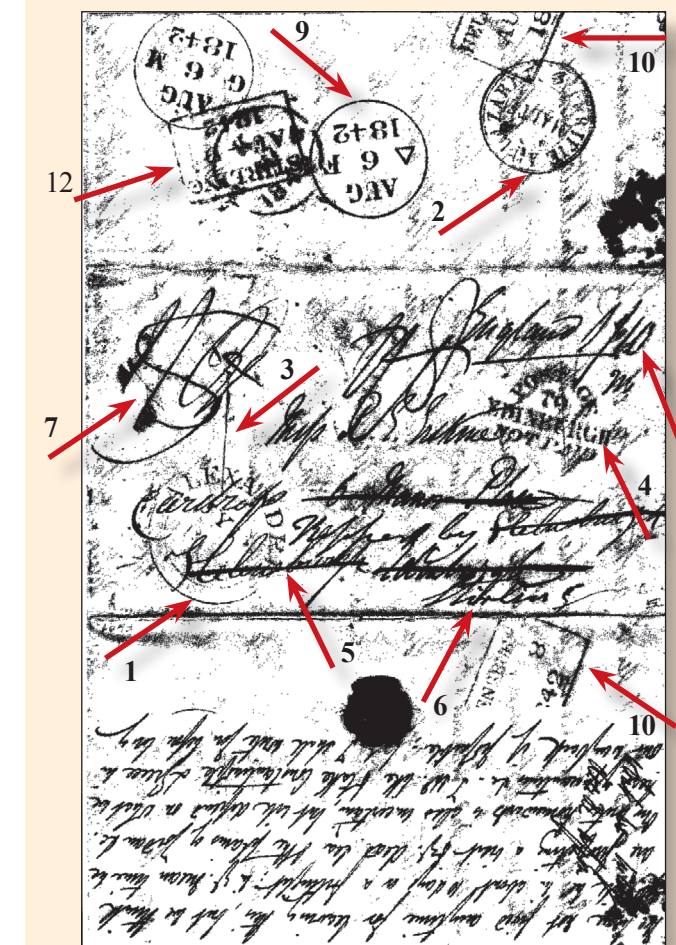
The letters in transit to Alexandria were taken from Jaffa by the Turkish "sail boat service", which sailed monthly from Jaffa to Alexandria and back with sea and land connections to Beirut, Jerusalem and Damascus. From Alexandria, English and French steamers were used on routes towards Europe, usually those coming from India through Alexandria to Europe.

Another route from Alexandria was by steamers which stopped briefly at Malta and Gibraltar where a connection was established (by means of closed post sack) from Alexandria to Marseilles and vice versa. Corresponding tender for this service was held by Wilcox and Anderson (Peninsular Company) and later renamed O & P (Oriental & Peninsular Steam Navigation Company) which opened this service on September 1, 1840.

When the French opened their Post Office in Beirut in 1845 (Santelli & Micciarelli) and then the Post Office in Jaffa in 1852, a weekly postal service from Jaffa to Jerusalem and vice versa was established. Also a regular ship service from Jaffa to Marseilles and Beirut (Compagnie des Messageries Impériales) started to operate thus rendering the mail

transmission destined to Europe in transit via Beirut and Alexandria redundant. Consequently, there was no longer the need to use the British Post Office in Alexandria for the mail from Jerusalem and the British Post Office in Alexandria remained to serve Egyptian postal needs only.

LETTERS



References:

1. Figure 1, <http://www.touregypt.net/images/touregypt/muhammadali4.jpg>.
2. Figure 2, Aron, *The Holy Land- 3000 Years of pre philatelic Postal History*.

Figure 2
Connection of Jerusalem to Britain (Scotland) via Alexandria's Post Office.¹

The cover is probably one of the first and oldest known letters sent from Jerusalem via the British Post Office in Alexandria. The letter dates from 1842, (The oldest one mentioned in the *Bale Catalogue* dates from 1852) and was sent from Jerusalem to Scotland (Edinburgh).

1. Cancelled by Alexandria double ring postmark;
2. Maltese disinfection office cachet, "PURIFIE AU LAZARETIMALTE";
3. Disinfection slits;
4. Unusual cancel "POSTAGE/TO EDINBURGH! NOT PAID" is used to collect extra postage fee;
5. Redirected to Helensburg (8th August);
6. Further redirected to Stirling (9th August 1842);
7. It is interesting to note that two postage fees of 40 and 48 pence - have been crossed out. These were the postage fees for the carriage of the letter from Alexandria to Malta and then to England via Marseilles;
8. In England a 1 pound 110 shillings new postal charge had to be paid, the postage to Edinburgh. Who paid the additional charge? Probably the addressee;
9. On the reverse side there are English circular control cancels (applied 3 times);
10. As well as transit red square Helensburg (8th August 1842) Black Jerusalem Via British Post Office In Alexandria;
11. Square Stirling cancel (9th August 1842).

Figure 3
Connection between England and Alexandria's Post Office.

1. Letter sent from Liverpool (red circular cancel, December 6, 1845);
2. via Marseille to Alexandria (December 21, 1845);
3. Postage fee was 1s8d;
4. Red handstamp "T/PAID/8 DE 8/1845" (ship charge);
5. Manuscript Paid;
6. Alexandria's arrival cancellation dated Dec.21, 1845 on reverse.

Since postage stamps were already in use in England at the time, it is likely that the letter travelled in a closed post (sack) placed directly on board a ship destined for Alexandria.



Righteous Of The Nations



Figure 1
French souvenir sheet

Roberto Brzostowski, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Gilberto Bosques Saldivar, the only Mexican named so far by Yad Vashem as a “Righteous person between the Nations” During World War II he saved thousands of Jews and Spanish Republicans from the clutches of the Nazis. He was honored on July 16, 2015 by France with four stamps which featured his photo. Saldivar was a man who touched other lives and was a witness to the most tragic events of the 20th. Century.

Bosques was born in 1892 and died in 1995. When he was 9 years old, he lived through the uprising against the dictator Porfirio Diaz in his native Ciautia, State of Puebla. At the age of 17, he took up arms in the Mexican Revolution under the command of Aquiles Serdán Alatríste, the first martyr of the Revolution. Bosques organized the First National Pedagogy Congress (Primer Congreso Nacional Pedagógico), and worked as a journalist with several newspapers and publications.

He went on to serve as a state legislator in Puebla and as a federal deputy on two occasions: 1922-1923 and again in 1934-1937. In the latter period, he belonged to a bloc of legislators supporting the new president, general Lázaro Cárdenas (from 1934 to 1940). In 1938, he was the director of the government owned newspaper, El Nacional. In 1938 he was named by President Lázaro Cárdenas as Consul General in Paris.

THE RESCUES

In 1942 he was assigned to the Consulate in Marseilles where he issued visas to Mexico to any Spanish Republicans who were refugees from the Francisco Franco regime after the conclusion of the Spanish Civil War in April 1939.

His efforts to save Jews was assisted by Ambassador Alfonso Guerra, the consul general of Mexico in Hamburg. Bosques rented two castles (Reynarde and Montgrand) where he provided refuge and asylum to hundreds of people. He provided food by cultivating some fields and maintaining herds of cattle. He organized an orchestra and mounted a theatre to lift the spirit of the escapees. In Reynarde castle there were 850 refugees and in Montgrand castle about 500 children and women who had food, a playground, medical care and school camps. He created an atmosphere where the women rescued from the concentration camps could physically and mentally recover.

CARE PROVIDED

Bosques was responsible for providing medicines to the concentration camps and health care services to hotels and guest-houses where Spanish refugees resided. He also installed a legal office to defend the refugees in case the Spanish fascist government demanded their extradition

He obtained jobs for the refugees to prevent the Germans deporting them to death camps. Many times he managed to rescue people from the concentration camps by providing them with a Mexican visa so they can travel to Mexico.. He founded a Recovery House in the Pyrenees where 80 children rescued from the concentration camps could recover from anemia and frozen toes. In total he saved the life of about 7000 Jews, which lead to his being named one of the “Righteous between the Nations”.

In 1942 the German troops stormed the Mexican diplomatic legation and Bosques and his family were confined to the Pyrenees and later to Bad Godesberg, Germany. They remained there for fourteen months until they were exchanged for German prisoners in Lisbon, Portugal. When released, they departed for New York and onward to Mexico. When the family arrived in Mexico they received a big welcome by all of the Jewish community and 7000 Spaniards.

FINALLY RECOGNITION

Bosques’s feat in saving nearly 40,000 people from execution by the Nazis or the Franco dictatorship went unrecognized even among specialists in the history of rescuers of Jews



Figure 2
French souvenir card

until after 2000, and especially the year 2008. At an award ceremony held in Beverly Hills, California on November 13, 2008, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) awarded him the **Courage to Care Award**, created in 1987 to honor rescuers of Jews during the Holocaust Era. But this was not the first major posthumous recognition given to him. He was memorialized in Vienna on June 4, 2003 by having a street in the 22nd district named after him: the Gilberto-Bosques-Promenade. In 2007 a photographic exhibition in his honor was mounted at the Jewish and Holocaust History Museum in the Condesa neighborhood in Mexico city. In 2008 the exhibition traveled to Xalapa, Veracruz.

Reference
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilberto_Bosques_Sald%C3%ADvar. ■

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Draining Lake Hula

Moshe Kol-Kaiman, Kibbutz Lahav, Israel

Prior to the drainage in the 1950s, Lake Hula was 5.3 kilometers long and 4.4 kilometers wide, extending over 12 - 14 square kilometers. It was about one and a half meters deep in summer and 3 meters deep in winter (Figure 1).

LAKE HULA DRAINING

Lake Hula (Hahula Lake) and its surrounding swamps were drained in an attempt to alter the environment to suit agricultural needs. During the 1930s it was estimated that 70% of the local adults were infected with malaria and in some villages few if any, children lived beyond the age of 2.

Beginning in 1940, measures were taken to purge irrigation canals of their vegetation, the water was dosed with kerosene and improvements in healthcare were introduced. It was not until 1945 with the introduction of DDT that the war against malaria was finally won.

In 1948 the Jewish National Fund decided to undertake a drainage project. The project was started in 1951 and completed by 1958. The bed of the Jordan River south of the lake was deepened and straightened for a distance of about 4.5 km. The draining of the lake was calculated to take no more than 48 hours, but huge amounts of mud and debris blocked the outflow. The winter floods cleared the outlet and by the summer of 1958 the whole swamp and lake area was dried out.

Concern was voiced by scientists who opposed the project because they viewed the swamp as an ecological treasure that must be preserved for future generations. A small (3.5 sq. km) area of papyrus swampland in the southwest corner of the Hula valley was set aside and in 1963 became Israel's first nature reserve.

Though initially perceived as a great national achievement for the State of Israel with time it became evident that the benefits from transforming the "wasteland" of Lake Hula and its swamps into agricultural fields were limited. In the summer of 1958 fields, maize planted in the area of the old lake gave bumper crops without any fertilization. Gradual

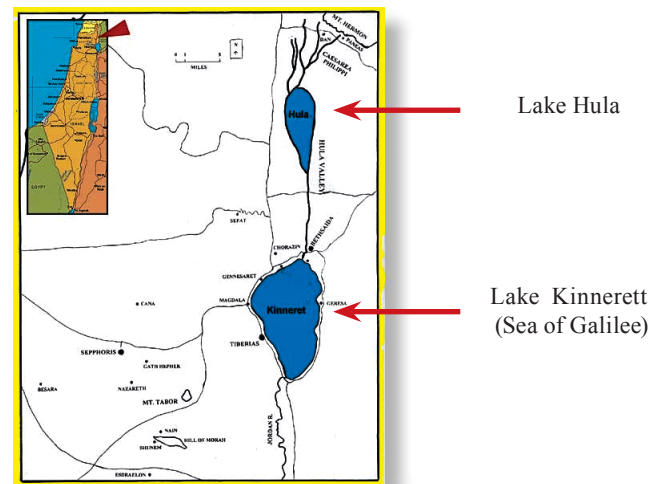


Figure 1

<http://www.jewishpress.com/news/breaking-news/international-birdwatchers-flock-to-israel-for-bird-festival/2012/12/10/>

however, because of frequent flooding, the agricultural value of the reclaimed land continually decreased.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND LABELS

In 1936 the Jewish National Fund (KKL) issued a set of 12 identical stamps called "Map of Eretz Israel" (Figure 2 - Rochlin #387). Lake Hula is seen very clearly if you start at the bottom of stamp, at the Dead Sea, and follow the Jordan River north you reach Lake Kinnerett (Sea of Galilee). Continuing a little more north and you will reach Lake Hula. On the stamp it looks like a big dot. The stamp is imperforated, brown on yellow paper and in all four corners is a value of 100 MBI (mils eretz Israel). At the top in yellowish is Eretz Israel and at the bottom in Hebrew is Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel (KKL).

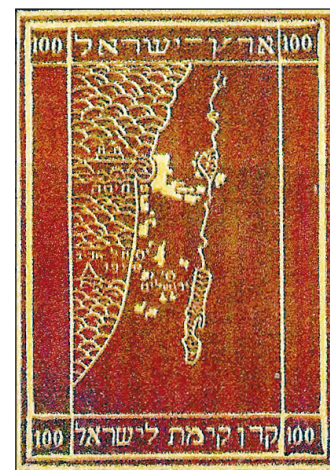


Figure 1
1935 Map of JNF Land
Design is a map of Palestine on which are shown JNF land holdings. The stamps were in use on land lease agreements.

In 1952 the KKL issued 2 same design stamps, one is blue (Figure 2 - Rochlin #1407) and the other green. A third

INSCRIBED "HULEH PROJECT, 5702".



Figure 2
Rochlin #1407



Figure 3
No Rochlin number



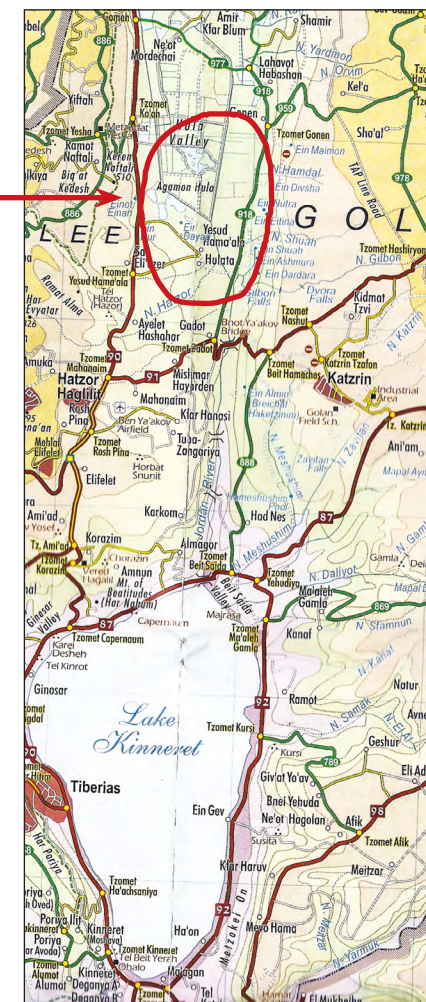
Figure 4
Rochlin #1458

stamp is imperforated (Figure 3) and all three stamps are without denomination. At the top in blue or green in Hebrew is Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel and at the bottom is "Mifal Hahula Tav Shin Yud Bet" (Hula Project 1952).

In 1954 the KKL produced a set of 3 stamps. The denominations are in the top left corner: 50 prutot (brown), 100 prutot (green) (Figure 4 - Rochlin #1458) and 100 prutot (purple). At the bottom of each in white and in Hebrew is Keren Kayemeth L'Israel and on the right side vertical, in Hebrew is "Mifal Hula" (Project Hula).

Editor' note: See "Birding Israel", **The Israel Philatelist**, volume LXI, no2. 2010, pages 60 - 64. ■

Figure 5
Hula Valley
(present day)



Jewish Community of Greater Phoenix Presents Stamp Exhibit History Lesson



Lee Shedroff

Article and photo by Matthew Seeman

Lee Shedroff first began collecting stamps in 1951, when his aunt received mail from Israel and gave him the stamps. His first stamp was of Arthur Szyk, an artist and illustrator.

Shedroff still has that stamp though it has suffered some wear and tear. He has continued to collect Jewish-related stamps and has donated his collection to the Arizona Jewish Historical Society. Many of the stamps are now on display at the Cutler-Plotkin Jewish Heritage Center in an exhibit called **Signed, Sealed, Delivered: A Jewish Biography Through Stamps**.

"Right off the bat, I knew I was going to give" the collection to AZJHS, Shedroff says, who formally donated the collection more than three years ago.

He first exhibited his collection in Los Angeles in 2004 for **350: Jewish Life in America 1654-2004**, he said. Shedroff has more than 200 stamps on covers (the stamp-collecting term refers to the outside of an envelope or package with an address, typically with postage stamps that have been cancelled), about 60 of which are currently on display at the Cutler-Plotkin. Caitlin Dichter, an AZJHS volunteer, curated the entire exhibit, researching the stamps and creating the displays. Lawrence Bell, executive director of AZJHS, said Dichter put in an immense amount of work to create the exhibit. ■

Israel Revenue Gems

Robert Cohen, Bronx, NY

Editor's note: Mr Cohen submitted copies of two full sheets of revenue. Each sheet contains the errors that he discusses below. I have used Photoshop to extract representative copies so I could enlarge and make the errors and/or markings visible.

Sheet of 100 Israel revenue #46. Two lira red and black.



Figure 1
The value missing in the third vertical row..



Figure 2
Evidence of a problem with the black ink in the second vertical row (yellow arrow).

Sheet of 100 Israel revenue #69. Twenty lira blue and red.



Figure 3
Missing the value on each stamp, bears a red crayon mark across the sheet defacing the stamps, bears three rubber stamps that partially read Doar Tel Aviv Yaffo (yellow arrows).



Figure 4
A hand made red crayon 20 was inserted in the value area of one stamp in the lower left corner of the sheet.

Covers With Contents - 3

“Heal the Sick, Raise the Dead...”

Leslie A. Bard M.D., Carmel, CA

During free time at a medical meeting in Baltimore, Md., I located a small stamp shop in the suburb of Towson. While looking through some covers, I found a group of 38 covers, almost all of which were mailed from Palestine to the family of Henrietta Szold in Baltimore. Some letters were from Henrietta herself. None contained letters or other articles.

FIRST COVER

Figure 1 shows the one cover that was not part of the Szold correspondence. The addressee, Miss Henrietta D. Stonestreet, was a lawyer living in Baltimore and involved in Democratic politics. Her family was from Rockville, Montgomery County, Md. where there is a Stonestreet Museum and a Stonestreet Ave. I could not find any connection between her and the Szold family.



Figure 1

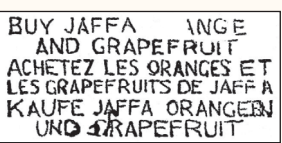


Figure 2



Figure 3

The tan envelope is franked with a 3 mils stamp which paid the rate paid for foreign printed matter weighing less than 50 gr. The machine cancellation is Sacher Jerusalem F7 “Buy Jaffa Oranges...” which was used from 28 Jan 36 to 19 Oct 40 (Figure 2). The date is only partially readable: 18/---/19--. There were no enclosures. There is a faint violet oval hand-stamp located in the address area: “U.S. customs / FREE / Baltimore, Md” (Figure 3) I cannot explain the necessity for that. Could it have been a top-of-the-stack marking?

The return address in the upper-left corner and the citation “Matt. 10: 8” in the lower-left corner are in blue ink. The first part of verse 8 of Matthew 10 is “Heal the sick, raise the dead, cleanse those who have leprosy...” The Greek word translated as leprosy in the King James Version of the Bible was used for various diseases that whitened the skin. At least some of the diseases described probably were leprosy.

ADDITIONAL COVERS

Subsequently, I found 4 almost identical covers to the United States, all with the same postmark, none with enclosures. These provided additional date information. One was 22 / MC- / 193-, and the second was 19 / M-H / 193-. The third added nothing to the mailing date(s), but had an arrival

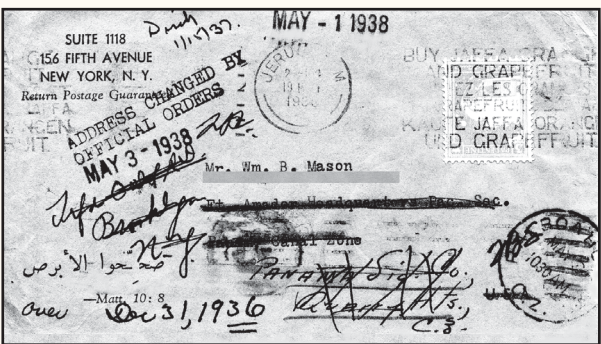


Figure 4

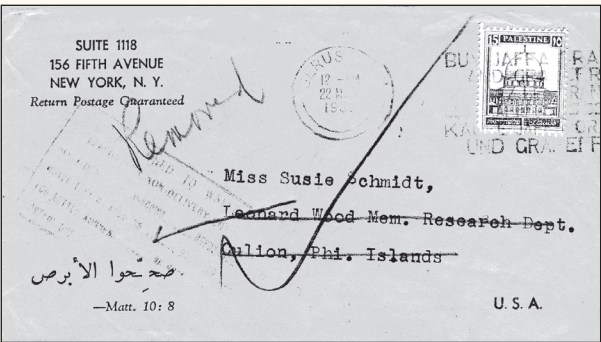


Figure 5

UNIFIL

Editor's note: The following article is from the late David Simmons, St. Louis, MO. It is a black and white copy of his exhibit on the United Nations forces on the Lebanon border. It was a 2 frame exhibit so it will be reproduced over five issues. (Part 1, Fall 2014, pp. 44 - 46, Part 2, Winter 2015 pp. 20 - 21, Part 3, Spring 2015, pp. 38 - 41, Part 4, Summer 2015, 20 - 22.)

POSTAL STATIONARY

FRENCH BATTALION

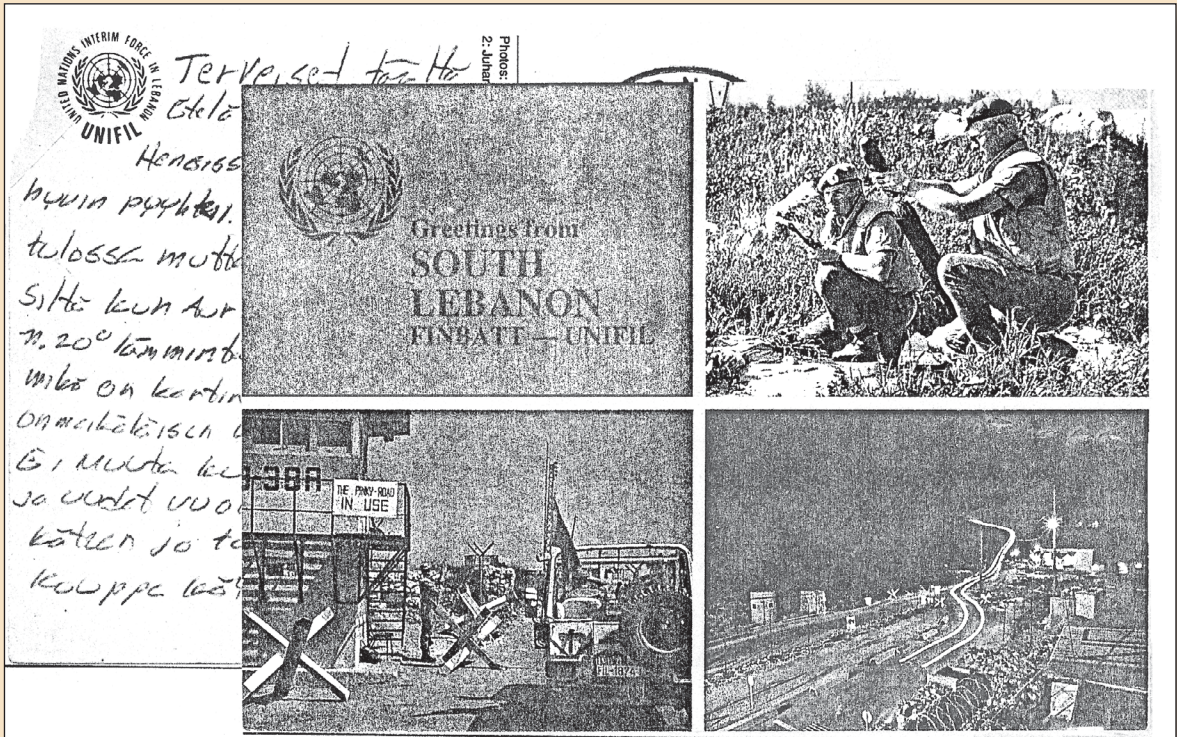
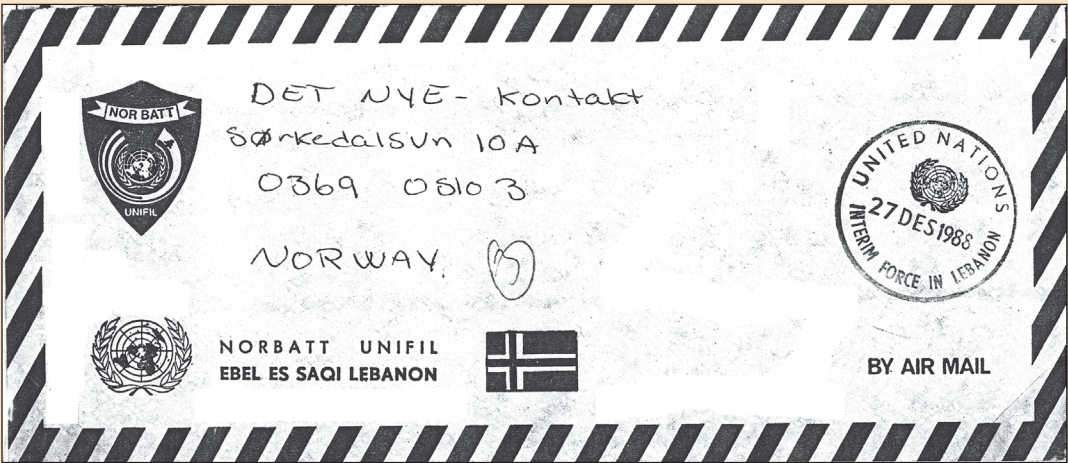


Figure 1
Postcard

NORWEGIAN BATTALION



SWEDISH BATTALION

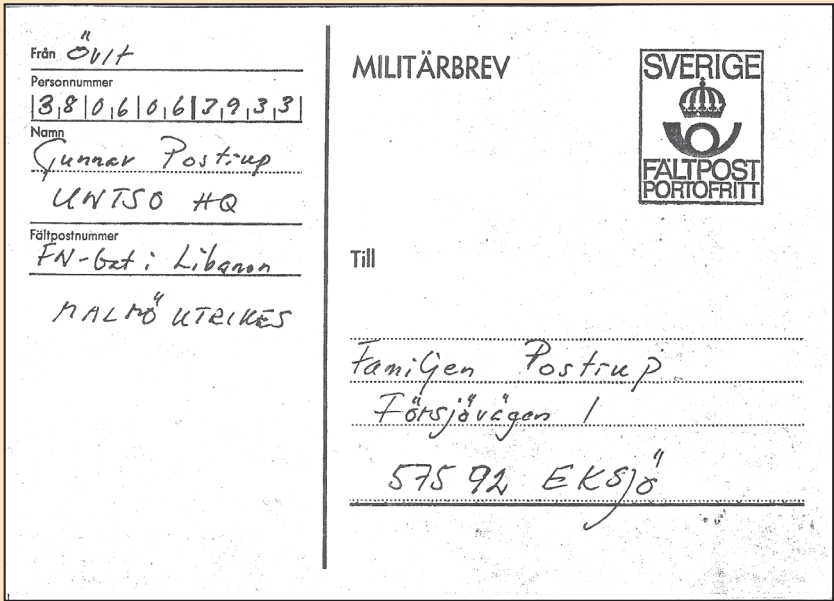


Figure 3
Military Free Envelope

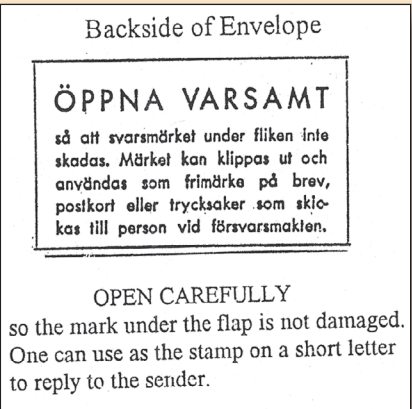


Figure 4
Note on backside of envelope

POLISH BATTALION

Military mail was flown by Polish National Airlines (LOT) to the Warszawa-60 post office where it was franked with a meter bearing the slogan Polish Postage Paid and forwarded as normal correspondence.

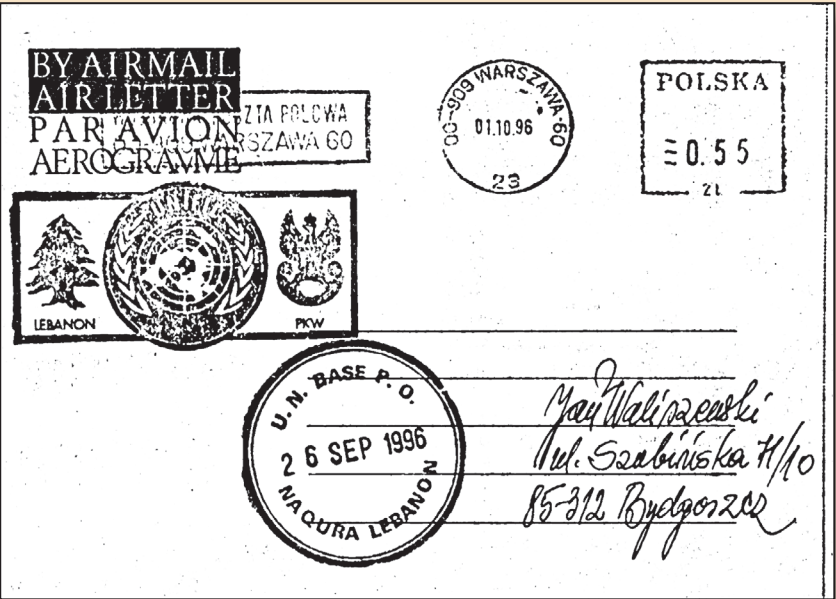


Figure 5
Machine postmark

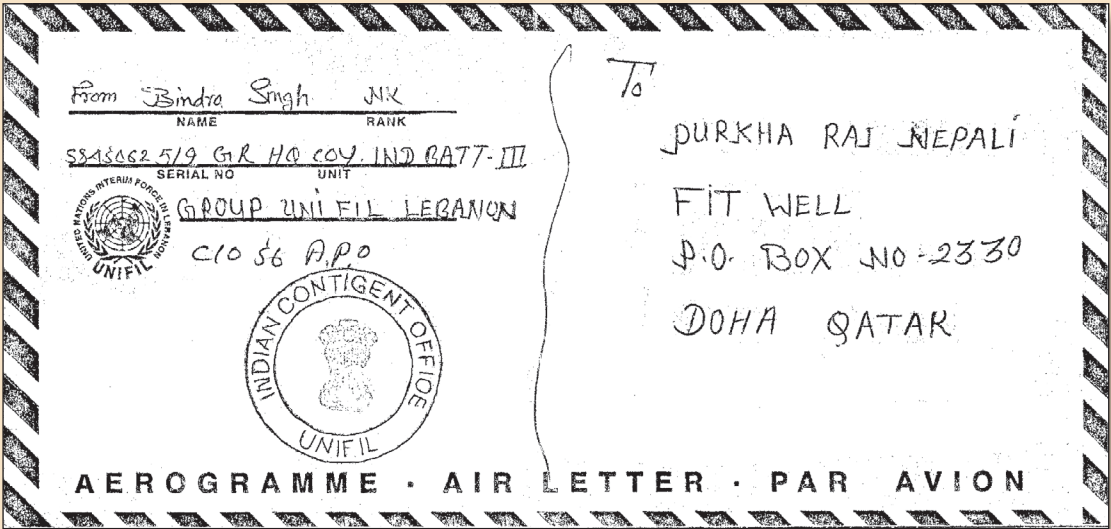


Figure 2
Airletter sheet

ITALAIR

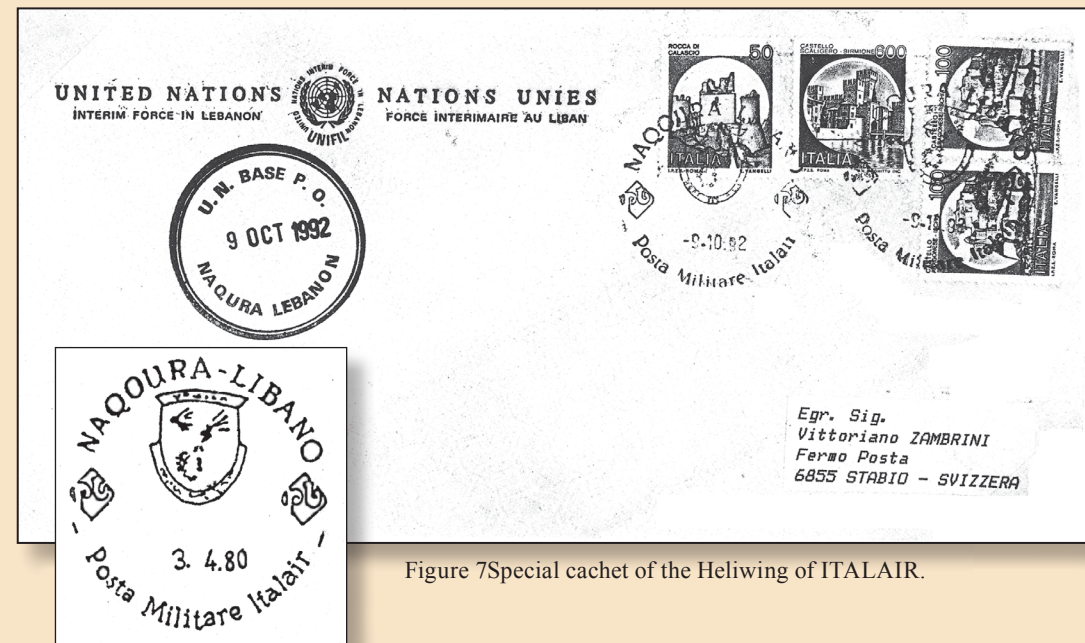


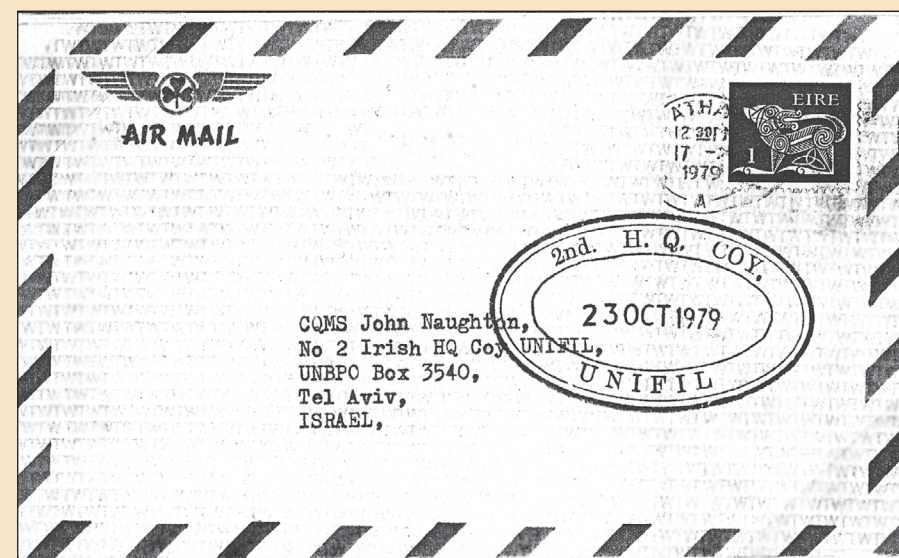
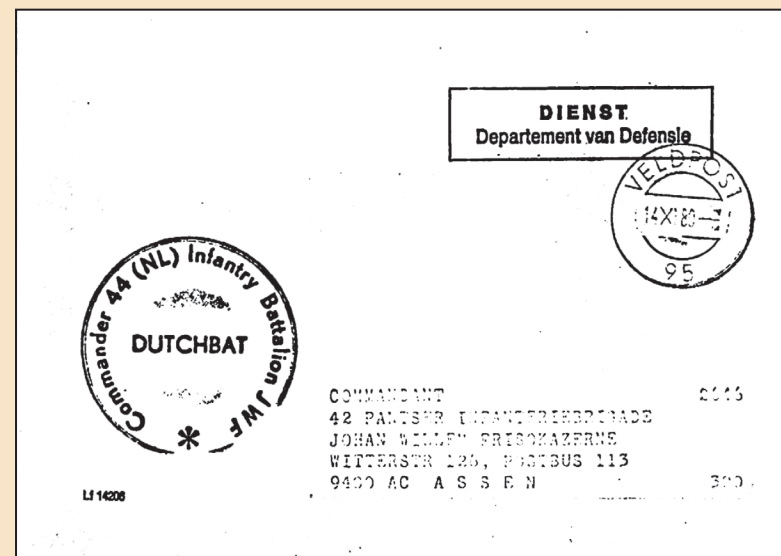
Figure 6

ITALAIR operated 4 Ab-205 helicopters of the 1st Regiment "Antares" whose tasks were recognition, search and aid, transporting. The service period was July 1979 - ?. There were 34 airmen assigned with their headquarters at Naqura, Lebanon.

Figure 7 Special cachet of the Heliwing of ITALAIR.

THE NETHERLANDS BATTALION

Figure 8
Official Mail of the 44th Infantry Battalion.



IRISH BATTALION

Figure 9
Cachet like receipt data stamp on letter from Dublin to an IRISHBAT soldier via U.N. GPO, Tel Aviv, Israel.

Figure 10
Diplomatic Pouch Mail via U.N. - HQ to Austria



FRENCH BATTALION

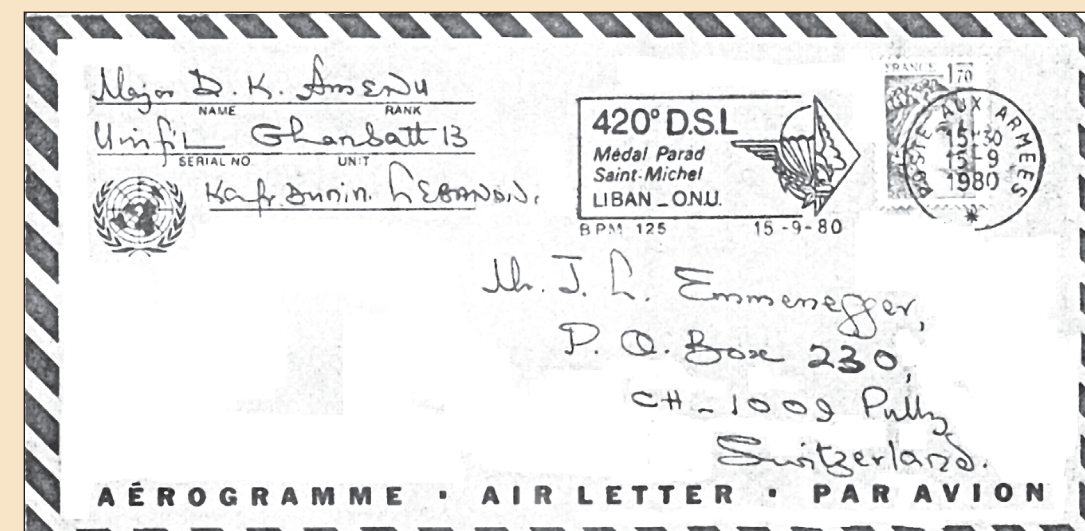
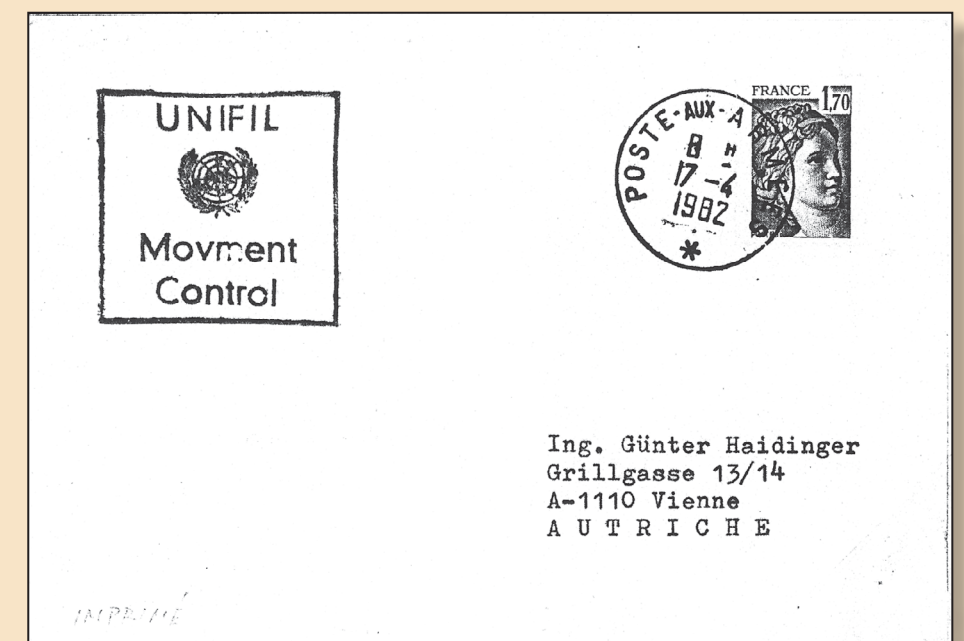


Figure 11

The French FPO used two different machine postmarks in 1980/81, one with a wavy line killer and one shown in Figure 6 with the logo of the 420th D.S.L. (Detachment Southern Lebanon).

Figure 12
Logistical Unit Cachet
Field Post Office: S.P. 25010



FORCE MOBILE RESERVE

The Force Mobile Reserve was established in 1986 as a rapid response unit. It was comprised of elements originally drawn from Fijian, Finnish, Ghanian, Irish, Nepalese, Norwegian and Swedish battalions. Stationed near the HQ of FIJBATT, it was available for quick deployment to trouble spots where UNIFIL troops guarding against anti-Israel terrorist infiltrators, clashed with armed elements of the Lebanese Christian Militia, Hizbullah, the P.L.O. and the Israel Defense Forces. It became a permanent composite unit in January 1987.

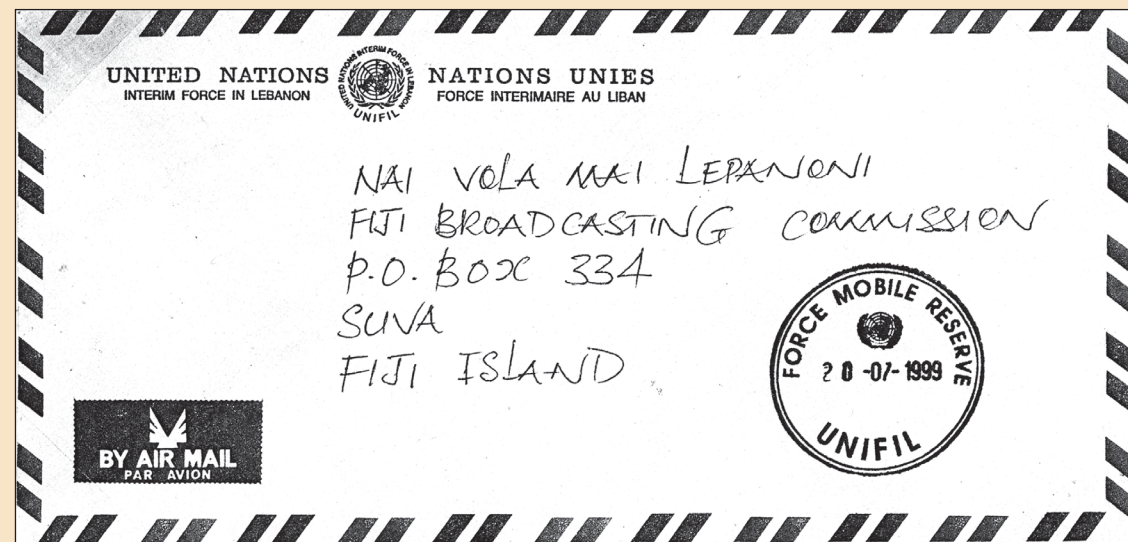


Figure 13

Letter from a Fijian member of the Force Mobile Reserve to Suva, Fiji Island.

FORCE MOBILE RESERVE

INDIA PLATOON/INDIA FPO NR. 1680

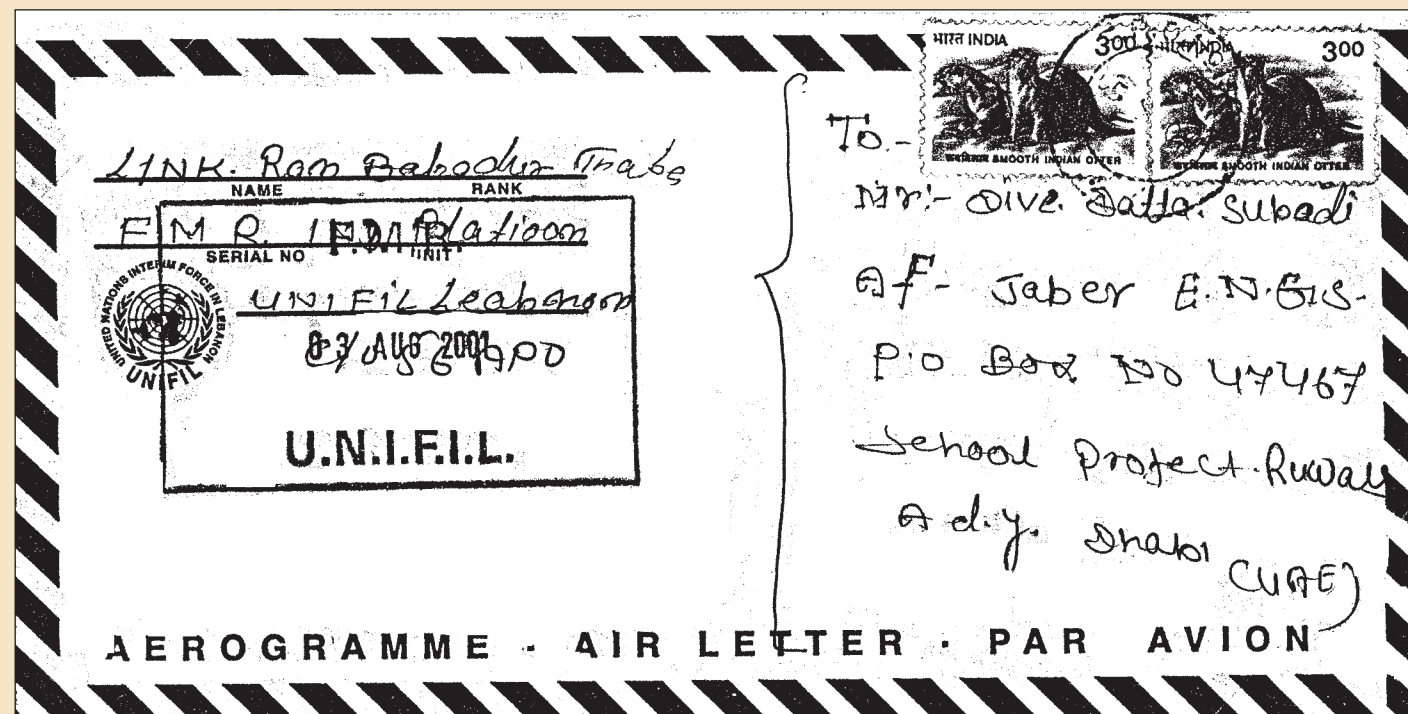


Figure 14 ■

Ed Fund Happenings

David Kaplan, SIP Ed Fund Director, SIPEdFund@gmail.com

Recent and upcoming publications

The Education Fund has just published 2013 – 2014 **Israel Philatelist** bound reprint. The book, Item 326 in the catalogue, sells for \$60.00 plus shipping and handling. It is now available both through the mail order catalogue, which is found on page 62 of this issue, and the on-line bookstore.

A number of projects will be published in the next 6 months. These are:

- Second Printing of David Dorfman's **Palestine Mandate Postmarks**;
- Updated **Israel & Forerunner Military Postal Stationary**”, NOJEX 2015;
- Monograph based on Dr. Robert Pildes' **Doar Ivri Exhibit**.

Palestine Mandate Postmarks: The Second Printing incorporates all of changes that David Dorfman published in **The Israel Philatelist** between 1998 and 2002. These changes affect many tables: replace tables published in the First Printing with those published in **The Israel Philatelist**, updated individual entries in given tables with earlier or later usage dates and renumbering of catalogue entries.

Israel & Forerunner Military Postal Stationary: Dr. David Dubin is writing a supplement to the definitive monograph that he coauthored with Lt. Col. Nancy Morrow. He hopes to complete the task with members' assistance, as seen in his request published in this issue of **The Israel Philatelist**, within the next few months. This supplement will be appended to the currently sold book and will be sold as a single book.

NOJEX 2015 Holy Land, Palestine, Israel and Judaic Exhibits: As with Sarasota 2014, the SIP Education Fund is proud to have the permission of all of the NOJEX 2015 exhibitors to publish their exhibits. All 15 exhibits will be published in two volume print set and digital format (CD). At this time, all but one exhibit have been received.

Artist's Drawing, Essay, Proofs and Associated Material of the 1948 Doar Ivri exhibit: Dr. Robert Pildes is turning his award winning exhibit into a monograph. This monograph will focus primarily on the evolution of the Doar Ivri stamps from rejected concepts to the accept designs and subsequent printing trials. This work

significantly expands on Chapter One of **Doar Ivri Issue of Israel** by Rothman and Tsachor.

B'nai Brith Youth Organization (BBYO) Cachet First Day Covers: Don Chafetz is preparing a definitive catalogue of the these covers, which were designed by Dr. David Firestone. Dr. Firestone has agreed to supply missing covers.

INVENTORY REDUCTION/FIRESALE

The two Israel Philatelist Indexes (Items 201 and 202) and four Israel Philatelist Reprints (Items 301, 303, 304 and 305) are free except for postage and handling while supplies last. The free Reprints are: Vols 1 – 10 (Item 301), Vols 20 – 22 (Item 303), Vols 23 – 24 (Item 304) and Vols 25-26 (Item 305). There is no limit that an individual or Holyland dealer can order other than the quantity of books in the inventory. The **Firesale** goal is to significantly reduce the inventory of these selected items. This sale is coming to an end.

PRICE CHANGE

Return to the Land: A price change for Marty Zelenietz's book was implemented to reflect printing and shipping costs. The new single copy price structure is:

United States	\$10.50
Canada/Mexico	\$17.00
International	\$23.00

Special quantity pricing for 10 or more books is still available. To learn more contact me at SIPEdFund@gmail.com. Periodically, price changes will be implemented to reflect cost of printing and shipping of the various publications.

CONCLUSION

As always, the SIP Education Fund is looking for new publications. Many of you have wonderful Israel/Holyland/Judaic collections and in some cases, you have written article(s) about it and/or exhibited it in juried stamp show. Those who don't exhibit are interested in seldom reported topics. Please consider documenting these items in a manuscript that can be published by the Education Fund before the knowledge is lost or scattered upon the dispersement of the collection. The topic of the publication is up to you the philatelic collector. ■

Slovenia One Frame Exhibits

Les Glassman, Israel



Figure 1

The Israel Philatelic Federation donated a special prize, a silver model of Jerusalem which was displayed at the exhibition and was awarded to an Italian exhibitor - Luigi De Paulis for his exhibit **The Postal Service in Friuli during the Napoleon occupation 1791 – 1805/1813**.

INVITATION

It was a great honor and privilege to be invited as the Israel Commissioner to the 7th Bi-Annual One Frame (Sedmo Okno) Exhibition with international participation of Alps Adria Philately and ex-Yugoslavia countries, which was held in Kranj, Slovenia from the 3rd to 12th September 2015. Mihael Fock – President and co-organizer of the Exhibition, a close and dear friend of mine who is also a member of the SIP, together with his lovely wife Wima, hosted my wife and I for the duration of the exhibition. There are no words which could convey our deep appreciation for their outstanding hospitality.

ONE FRAME EXHIBIT

The ‘EnoOkno’ One Window (as a window looking into a story) – One Frame Exhibition, is the brainchild of Mihael Fock and Igor Pirc. Their goal was to stimulate this new competition class among established collectors and exhibitors as well as to attract as many new ones as possible. Since 2003 when it was first initiated, it has increased in popularity and has successfully attracted many new exhibitors.



Figure 2

Catalogue which included a double page article on **The Israel Philatelic Federation**, as well as **A letter to King of Jerusalem** by Mihael Fock in both Slovenian and English).



Figure 3

Kranj Museum – with Igor Pirc and Mihael Fock : in the old town, where the exhibition was held



Figure 4
Exhibit organizers

Stamps know no boundaries - they cross-oceans and seas throughout the world. The array of commissioners, judges and representatives from the participating countries which included Slovenia, Croatia, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Germany, Austria and Israel as the special guest. We became like a small family of nations by interacting not only on a philatelic but personal level. Genuine friendships and new acquaintances were made.

Federation for not only inviting Israel to participate but also for accommodating my wife and I in a hotel over Shabbat so that we could attend the Palmares Prize Award Ceremony, which was held in the old town of Kranj.

I am indebted to the organizers of the Slovenian Philatelic. Slovenia is not only a very beautiful country but also friendly and welcoming. It was a wonderful experience which we will always fondly remember.

AWARDS

Four Gold medals and 1 Vermeil were awarded to the Israeli Philatelists. I was very fortunate to be awarded the Grand Prix Prize for my **Jerusalem Pre-Philatelic** Exhibit.

Les Glassman	Pre Philatelic Postal History of Jerusalem: 92 points gold, special award,
Shlomo Shtern	The Road to Jerusalem: 88 points gold, special award,
Meer Kossoy	Telegraph Communication in Russia 1858 – 1879: 88 points gold,
Julian Schamroth	Cancellation Errors on Early Stamp issues of Rhodesia 1892 – 1912 : 80 points gold,
Paulo Duek	Ayrton Senna 1960 - 1994 , : 71 points vermeil



Figure 4

Les Glassman presenting Luigi De Paulis the Israel Philatelic Federation donated a special prize, for his exhibit **The Postal Service in Friuli during the Napoleon occupation 1791 – 1805/1813**.

There were 50 exhibits from 8 countries. The judges observed a high level of exhibitions awarding 13 gold medals, 16 vermeil medals, 11 silver, 5 silver-bronze, 3 bronze medals and 2 graduation medals. Exhibits were in the following categories: Traditional Philately, Postal History, Thematic Philately, Maximaphily, Picture Postcards, and Youth Philately.

We felt sLOVEnia. ■

Australia Airmail Rate

Sid Morginstin, Trenton, NJ



Figure 1

I came across the item in Figure 1 on e-bay. It seemed somewhat philatelic, but, the description gave me pause to think. The title was **Australia 1941 Airmail With Palestine Stamps Emergency Use Concession Rate**. The description was:

Australia 1941 (January 14) cover sent airmail to Australia franked with Palestine Scenes 10m grey, 6m green, 5m brown, 4m maroon, 3m light green and 2m blue tied BASE P.O. / B.W.I date stamp used at Gaza, Palestine paying 30m per ½oz **concession airmail letter rate**, censored with violet triangular crowned PASSED BY CENSOR / No. 3390 cachet on face.

Australian stamps were supposed to be used after the introduction of the 30m (equivalent to 9d) concession airmail rate on 30 Nov 1940, but stocks were quickly exhausted and emergency use of Palestine stamps was allowed; a large supply of Australian stamps were received on 8 Dec 1940 and Palestine stamps in canteen stocks were quickly replaced; before 30 Nov 1940 Australian servicemen had to pay the full civilian 60m (1/6d) per ½oz airmail letter rate for mail sent home.

I wrote to the dealer asking for the source of his statement regarding Australian stamps. He wrote back “The source for the information is the book by Phil Collas **The Postal History of the Australian Army During World War II**, page 35. He added the text reproduced in Figure 2 to the description.

The abbreviations are:
ADAPS – Assistant Director Army Postal Services;
ME – Middle East;
APS – Army Postal Service;
AIF – Australian Imperial Forces.

I did a very fast and cursory scan of the literature I have at hand. I did not find any references to the information provide.

RATE REFERENCE

The following information is from the book **The Postal History of the Australian Army During World War II** by Phil Collas, p. 35.

Protracted negotiations between ADAPS and Palestine Post Office eventually brought about a compromise solution to the question of air mail postage charges. It was agreed that the base rate for AIF troops, from Palestine to Australia, should be 9d, payable: Australian stamps, and that should meet all costs of air transportation, and carriage to airports, by the Australian authorities. This agreement operated from 30 November 1940. Local postage rates were not affected so that letters within Palestine, and to Egypt, were charged lilt the prevailing civil rates.

The use of Palestine stamps on airmail letters naturally continued for the period immediately before the agreement became operative and complete changeover to Australian stamps on 30 November was to be expected. However, there was only a small stock of Australian stamps available in the ME at the time and these were quickly sold out. They included the 9d Kangaroo and other values, which were not in great demand earlier as they had been needed only for surface registered mail and parcels.

In this emergency situation, and so that the troops would have the benefit of the cheaper rate, the Palestine Post Office agreed to supply APS with appropriate Palestine stamps and charge only the cost of printing. On the basis of the new rates, the dominant requirement was for a 30m stamp, equivalent to 9d. However, there was no 30m denomination in the series and it would appear that the emergency supply consisted mainly of 10m and 15m stamps which the AIF canteens and Post Office sold in threes and in pairs to meet the: 9d charge. Covers of the period, bearing such stamps, arc comparatively scarce, not only for the reason that by 30 November a considerable body of the AIF had moved to Egypt, but also because from 8 December 1940, when APS received a large supply of Australian stamps, the bulk of Palestine stamps in canteens and PO's were quickly replaced.

Military Postal Rates ¹

Forces	To	Stamps used	Ordinary Airmail Letter 1/2 oz or less	Air Mail Letter Card
British Forces	Great Britain	British	10 pence	3 pence
		Palestine	20 mils	16 mils
	United States	British	23 pence	
ANZAC	East Africa	British	13 pence	
		Australia or New Zealand	9 pence	3 pence
		Palestine	45 mils	
Empire Forces	Iran	Palestine	20 mils	
Polish Forces	United States	British	2Sh.	

Note: For British Commonwealth and Polish forces personnel paying air mail with stamps of Great Britain, the registration fee was 3 pence.

SAUDI ARABIA, YEMEN, MUSCAT OMAN

Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Muscat and Oman did not have internal air mail services and were not on any scheduled air mail routes. The Kingdom of Saudi and the Sultanates of Muscat and Oman were near enough to the Empire Route located along the Persian Gulf coast, with a stop at Bahrain,

1. Boyle, Thomas H. Jr., **Airmail Operations During World War II**, 1998, Chapter 13, “Middle East and Egypt”, Table 99. p.554. ■

that air mail being sent from and to those countries could be readily transported by surface transport to Bahrain. Most of these countries issued air mail postage stamps before or during the war and it is believed that air mail was not extensively used.

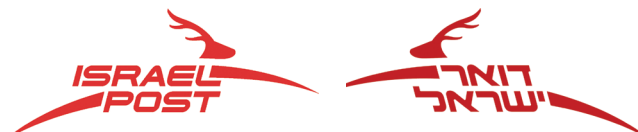
Happy New Year to all of you. May it be one filled with good health and success.

Now that the holidays are over, I hope that you can find time to enjoy our great hobby. The philatelic auction season has arrived and various dealers who patronize our journal are holding sales with materials that might add to your collections. Our Society continues to attract new members though not at the pace we would like to see. Our esteemed editor of **The Israel Philatelist**, Don Chafetz, continues to publish a quality and award-winning product filled with a variety of articles on various Holy Land topics. If you get a chance, please share your knowledge with the membership and take the time to write about something of interest to you.

David Kaplin of the Educational Fund has been working towards publishing new manuscripts for sale, including the collection of exhibits displayed at **NOJEX 2015**. Having been one of the judges at NOJEX, I can easily say with knowledge that this publication would make a great addition to any collector's bookshelf and will serve as a valuable reference source for research and exhibiting.

My continued thanks to all of our executive and board members for their dedication to the aims and goals of the Society. Thank you to Howard Chapman, Howard Wunderlich, Gene Eisen, Jesse Spector, Don Chafetz, Mike Bass, Steve Olsen, Bob Pildes and Zach Simmons for all the value you add to the Society. Thanks also go out to Becky Dean who has ably performed as our administrative assistant, filling the big shoes of Vicki Galecki who still assists with many tasks.

Please do keep the Society in mind for making a donation to one of our Funds. The digitization project is very near completion and I urge you to use what is on the website for study and research. It is fantastic. I also ask that you consider serving as a volunteer in some capacity. Our executive positions will be up for election in 2017 and I hope that you can join the team if you have an interest in serving. The Society cannot run by itself and I am continuously trying



Stamp Name	Value
The Mamlub Postal Road	10.00 NIS
Nili Centenary	5.00 NIS
Israeli Nostalgia (3 stamps)	2.30 NIS
Pension Savings	11.70 NIS
Theater and Entertainment Personalities	
Channa Marron	4. 10 NIS
Sefi Rivlin	2. 30 NIS

The last but not least in our Partridges and Allies ATM series is the cute Quail, the smallest of this species.

And of course, December comes with best wishes for the Season's Greetings and our festive ATM label direct from the Holy Land.

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

10643 Alex Ben Arie Jerusalem, Israel

to involve more of you in some way in the operations of our Society.

Please also mark **May 29 2016** on your calendars. That will be the date of our next **General Meeting and Society meetings** at the **World Stamp Exhibition in New York**. Come and see friends, lots of dealers and great exhibits.

Feel free to drop me a line anytime at ed.kroft@blakes.com
With best wishes Ed Kroft ■

JOHANNESBURG
Brian Gruzdl\

Programs:
Dec 1 - Latkes and Schnapps
Chapter meets 1st Monday of every
month in the Board Room of the
Waverly Synagogue at 7:30 p.m. ■

J.N.F. STUDY CIRCLE
Howard S. Chapman ■

Dr. Robert Pildes	
Artist's Drawings, Essays, Proofs and Associated Material of the 1948 Do'ar Ivri and Dmei Do'ar Issue of Israel and their Usage Palestine Emergency Deliveries, Inc	Gold Vermeil
Donald A. Chafetz	
The Israel Philatelist	Vermeil

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216 406-5522

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300	IP REPRINTS				\$
301	IP Reprints 1-10 Sep 1949 - Jun 1959 INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$38.50	
302	IP Reprints 11-16 Sep 1959 - Jun 1965	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$66.00	
303	IP Reprints 20-22 Oct 1968 - Aug 1971 INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$32.00	
304	IP Reprints 23-24 Oct 1971 - Aug 1973 INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$30.00	
305	IP Reprints 25-27 Feb 1974 - Dec 1976 INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$36.50	
306	IP Reprints 17-18 Sep 1965 - Aug 1967	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
307	IP Reprints 19 Sep 1967 - Aug 1968	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
308	IP Reprints 28-29 Feb 1977 - Dec 1978	\$36.00	\$3.50	\$32.00	
309	IP Reprints 30-31 Feb 1979 - Dec 1980	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$32.00	
310	IP Reprints 32-33 Feb 1981 - Dec 1982	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$34.00	
311	IP Reprints 34-35 Feb 1983 - Dec 1984	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$32.00	
312	IP Reprints 36-37 Feb 1985 - Dec 1986	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$32.00	
313	IP Reprints 38-39 Feb 1987 - Dec 1988	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
314	IP Reprints 40-41 Feb 1989 - Dec 1990	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
315	IP Reprints 42-43 Feb 1991 - Dec 1992	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
316	IP Reprints 44-45 Feb 1993 - Dec 1994	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
317	IP Reprints 46-47 Feb 1995 - Dec 1996	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
318	IP Reprints 48-49 Feb 1997 - Dec 1998	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
319	IP Reprints 50-51 Feb 1999 - Dec 2000	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
320	IP Reprints 52-53 Feb 2001 - Dec 2002	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
321	IP Reprints 54- 55 Feb 2003 - Dec 2004	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
322	IP Reprints 56-57 Feb 2005 - Dec 2006	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
323	IP Reprints 58-59 Feb 2007 - Dec 2008	\$50.00	\$4.25	\$34.50	
324	IP Reprints 60-61 Feb 2009 - Dec 2010	\$50.00	\$4.25	\$34.50	
325	IP Reprints 62-63 Feb 2011 - Dec 2012	\$50.00	\$4.25	\$33.00	
326	IP Reprints 64-65 Feb 2013 - Fall 2014 NEW	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
400	BOOKS				\$
401	Palestine Mandate Postmarks - Dorfman	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
402	Tabs of Israel - Rozman Full Color Illustrations	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$11.00	
403	Postal Forms of Palestine Mandates - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
404	Palestine Mandate Issues of 1921-1948: Crown Agents - Collins	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
405	Government of Palestine Post Office Ordinance of 1930	\$11.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
406	Tel Aviv Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Groton	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
407	Plate Blocks & Tabs - Levinson	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
408	Basic Israel Philately - Simmons	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
409	Postal Stationery of Palestine Mandate - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
411	Doar Ivri Issue of Israel - Rothman & Tsachor	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
412	The Postal History of the Polish Field Post Offices - Kucharski	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
413	Greeting Telegrams of the JNF - Ladany	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
414	Palestine Mandate Stamp Catalog 2001 - Dorfman	\$50.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
415	Study of Israel's Dateless Cancellations - Chafetz	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
416	Postal Stationery of Israel - Morginstin	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
417	Israel & Forerunner Military Postal Stationery -Dubin & Morrow	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
418	History of Israel Through Her Stamps - Stadler	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
419	A History of Jewish Arts & Crafts - Courlander	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
420	Palestine Mandate Stamp Pages (blank pages)	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
Total Amount Due including Shipping & Handling (S&H)					

Rev10.1.13

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Publication Listing Fall 2015

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422	Judaica in Philately - Borodinsky	\$22.00	\$3.50	\$28.00	
424	Minhelet Ha'am - Fluri	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$28.00	
425	The Stamps of Palestine - Hoexter	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$23.50	
427	Palestine Postal Forms Civilian Administration 1921-1948 - Groten	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
428	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c. 1930-1975 - Groten	\$26.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
430	The Flying Camel: Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten Full Color	\$47.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
431	Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses - Riemer	\$13.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
432	Postcards from the Holy Land - A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era 1880-1918 - Salo Aizenberg - Full Color NO DISCOUNTS		\$29 US \$50 Can/Mex \$60 Intl		
433	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks - Simmons & Pearl	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
434	Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel: March-July 1948 - Forsher	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
435	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 1 - Shimony, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS	\$55.00			
436	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 2 - Shimon, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS	\$50.00			
437	Israel Definitive Stamps-Specialized Catalogue, 1982 & 1983 - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
438	Postal History of the West Bank of Jordan 1948-1967 Volume I - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
439	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Goldstein & Dickstein	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
440	The Doar Ivri Issue -Printings & Settings Handbook - Shabtai NO DISCOUNTS	\$150.00			
441	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol III: Israel Foreign Postal Links - Shamir & Siegel NO DISCOUNTS	\$22.00			
442	The Philatelic Pesach Hagada in Hebrew - Rimer Published by Israel Philatelic Federation NO DISCOUNTS	\$11.00			
443	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel - Exploring History through Stamps - Marty Zelenietz - single copy prices - special qty prices available. NO DISCOUNTS		\$10.50 US \$17 Can/Mex \$23 Intl		
444	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
445	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
446	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$23.50	
447	Hatemail - Aizenberg NO DISCOUNTS	\$31.95	\$3.50	\$32.00	
448	The History of Israel's Postage Stamps (Stamps from 1948 to 1956) - Ribalow	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
449	Places and Post Offices with Biblical Names - Blum	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$16.50	
500	BOOKS ON CD				\$
530	The Flying Camel - Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	
543	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel -Marty Zelenietz NO DISCOUNTS	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	
544	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$12.50	\$3.50	\$6.50	
545	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	
546	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	
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701	Sarasota 2014 NO DISCOUNTS	\$65.00	\$5.00	\$39.50	
800	ISRAEL/HOLY LAND EXHIBITS AT SIP NATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON CD				\$
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