



THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. SUMMER 2015 DEVOTED TO THE PHILATELY OF THE HOLY LAND & JUDAICA VOL LXVI NO 3

US Postal Service Honors World War II Medal of Honor Recipients

RABBI ISIDORO AIZENBERG PAGE 30

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IN THIS ISSUE

Litzmannstadt Ghetto	16
The 1965 Festival Issue	26
Palestine Emergency Deliveries Inc.	34
Dr. Moshe Wallach	36
Economy Us of Official Mail	53

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in this issue

Society

- 2 Membership Application
- 2 SIP Leadership
- 3 Editor's Notes
- 4 Letters to the Editor
- 7 SIP First Dinner Meeting
- 11 SIP Convention
Souvenir Cover
- 42 SIP Convention Minutes
- 45 Dr. Leopold
Memorial Award
- 45 Dick Herman
- 46 The Leslie Reggel
Memorial Award
- 47 Dr. Leslie Bard
- 47 Dr. Steven Rothman
- 48 NOJEX 2015 Awards List
- 58 SIP News
- 58 Member Awards

Forerunner

- 14 Lloyd Agency in Jerusalem
Mihael I. Fock

Mandate Period

- 6 The Not So - Mysterious
Professor from Jerusalem
Yechel Lehavy
- 18 Palestine "Late Fee" Cover
Nathan Zankel
- 23 Jerusalem - Rome
Donald A. Chafetz
- 53 Economy Use Of
Official Mail
Baruch Weiner

Interim Period

- 34 Palestine Emergency
Deliveries Inc. (PEDI)
Robert Pildes, MD
- 41 Thank You Mr. Strauss
Gary Theodore

JNF/KKL

- 52 Arch of Titus
Moshe Kol Kalman

Holocaust

- 16 Litzmannstadt Ghetto
Diego Cinquegrana
- 51 Auschwitz Remembered
Roberto Brzostowski

Judaica

- 28 Just A Catcher
Gregg Philipson
- 30 Medal of Honor-
World War II
Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg
- 36 Dr. Moshe Wallach
Rabbi Dr. Harold I.
Salzmann, Jesse I. Spector
MD, Edwin Helitzer, DMD
- 41 Is This A Judaica Stamp?
Moshe Kol Kalman
- 50 Gustav Doré
Isidore Baum

Israel

- 8 Israel's International Mail
Richard S. Herman
- 20 UNIFIL-Part 4
David J. Simmons, PhD, z"l
- 24 The London Forwarding
Office Part 6
Dr. Josef Wallach
- 26 The 1965 Festival Issue
Irv Osterer
- 54 The Tree and Water Pipe
Revenue Series
Arthur Harris

Index of Advertisers	
Briar Road Company	19
Classified ads	48
Doron Waide	40
Education Fund 2015	59, 60
Inside Back Cover	
Endowment Fund & Web Archive Library Fund	49 inside front cover
Historama	back cover
House of Zion	19
HYCO Enterprise	13
Ideal Stamp Co., Inc.	15
Israel Philatelic Agency of North America	12
The Israel Philatelist	58
Mosden Trading Company	46
Negev Holyland Stamps	18
ONEPS Society	12
Regency Superior	13
Romano House of Stamps Ltd.	13
Tel Aviv Stamps	19
William M. Rosenblum Rare Coins	12
www.WYDLY.com	40

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Letters to the Editor

Hi Don.

I KNOW THE SON OF THE "MYSTERIOUS Professor". He is a good friend of mine. We were together in the PALMACH. I spoke to him today on the phone in Israel. He will send me the biography of his father. His father was teaching French in Palestine/Israel in a high school ;, the ALLIANCE high school. A teacher in French is Professor. Joseph Cohen was also a part time stamp dealer. He expertise stamps of Palestine. I have three of his envelopes in my collection. One of his envelopes even appears in the Bale Palestine catalog.

I will mail you a complete bio of Joseph Cohen once I receive it from his son Titzhak Cohen. By-the-way, his son, my friends brother from the Palmach, was killed in one of Israel's most famous battles during Israel's War of Independence. We both, my friend and I, were wounded during the same war (I was wounded twice).

It is a small world isn't it?

I did not give up about the follow-up on Dr. Galili's article. I am waiting for more information from Mr. Zhiss from South Carolina -- by-the-way, he is a member of SIP. I have all the information I need about Dr. Galili and his stamp collecting hobby from his grand daughters in Israel/

I also did not give up on my article about the PALMACH, of which I was a member. All the best.

Yechiel Lehavy ■

Hello Don

I RECEIVED AN E-MAIL REQUESTING MATERIAL TO support a research project about Jewish Scouting in Europe before the Shoah. I noticed that on eBay there were at least 6 philatelic items that would help supply information to support this research. I believe the many members (including dealers) of the Society of Israel Philatelists have material in their possession such as covers, postcards, letters, flyers, brochures, etc that can add to this research.

Can a notice be put into the next issue of the IP or an e-mail be sent to our members asking for help? A scan of any helpful material may be sent to me at Lshedroff@aol.com and Fernando Brodeschi at brodeschi@scout.org. I have found that philatelists are the most helpful group of hobbyist when asked to help.

Lee F. Shedroff, Lshedroff@aol.com
BSA National Jewish Committee on Scouting ■

Dear Mr. Dubin and Mr. Chafetz,

I HAVE A COPY OF THE ISRAEL AND FORERUMMER Military Postal Stationery book that was published by the SIP Ed Fund in 2002. I was wondering if The Israel Philatelist ever ran an update for items that were not included in the list, as I have acquired a few such items. I have attached one item. The card seems to be another variation of #519.



If no one has printed an update, I hope the journal might ask for submissions of other items that were not listed so that an update might be assembled and published by the SIP.

Thank you,
Lawrence Katz ■

Hello Don

LEO MALZ REQUESTED INFORMATION concerning a postal card in a Letter to the Editor in the Winter, 2015 issue of The Israel Philatelist. He was upset regarding what he considered the “abomination that such donation-solicitation cards were allowed to be passed by the post office without even a second blink.” The card was sent to solicit funds for an organization

that sought to convert Jews to Christianity. Let me be of some service to enlighten on the nature of the card.

The card was sent from the Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Society House was located at 68 East Seventh St. in New York City¹ and the organization was officially named “The Church Society for Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews.” The signature on the card was that of Mr. Bradley, secretary to William G. Davies of the Board of Managers.

The recipient of the card is Reverend Olin Scott Roche, Rector of Chelsea Episcopal Church on West 20th St. in New York City. Reverend Roche published a still extant autobiography, Forty Years of Parish Life and Work 1883-1923. St. Peter’s Chelsea Episcopal Church was founded in 1831. The building and rectory date to 1838, and are considered amongst the most historic and beautiful church buildings in New York City. The church is often referred to as “The Christmas Church” because founder Clement Clarke Moore created “A Visit From St. Nicholas,” the world’s most famous Christmas poem.

Let me say parenthetically that missionary activity to convert Jews, let alone those of other faiths distinct from that of a specific religion’s theology was and still is an ongoing activity throughout the world. What has changed is that the anachronistic clarity of the goal- in this case the clearly unsubtle promotion of proselytizing “Amongst the Jews”- is considered politically incorrect today. I would stress that for the contemporaries of the The Society House, however, this was not considered at all out of order, nor would the Postal Service have considered it as such.

I can certainly appreciate Mr. Malz’s discomfort, but would make the point that history teaches us a great deal about the cultural mores of a time not our own, and should be digested in that light. The postal historian, as you can see, has a bird’s eye view of life at it’s core, would you not agree?

- 1. East Village/Lower East Side Historic District Designation Report, October 9, 2012, Landmarks, p. 202 In 1882, this property was sold to the Protestant Episcopal Church Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews. This group occupied the building until 1904, when it was taken over by a religious Jewish school, operated by the Machzikei Talmud Torah. It subsequently became a synagogue, only returning to private use in 1960.

Jesse I. Spector M.D. ■.

The Israel Philatelist - Summer 2015

Dear Don:

REGARDING THE CARD PRESENTED ALONG with the letter sent by Leo Malz (IP Winter 2015), a Google search of “Mr. William G. Davis and Jews” finds that he is mentioned in the multiple issues of the Journal of the Proceedings of Annual Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and related publications from the 1880s and 1890s. These documents are filled with reports of successful missionary work resulting in conversion of Jews to Christianity. Missionary work is an integral aspect of many Protestant denominations. As repugnant as the concept may be, from these readings one may infer that these are not a group of anti-Semites seeking to rid the world of Jews, but believers who are convinced that the only path to salvation in the after-life is the acceptance of Jesus in this life. The recipient of Mr. Davies’ mailing, the Rev. Olin S. Roche was the Rector of St. Peter’s Episcopal Church in Manhattan.

It may been seen in recent writings, e.g., George Hobson’s treatise on The Episcopal Church, Homosexuality, and the Context of Technology, published in 2013, and Rabbi Leonard Schoolman’s The Changing Christian World: A Brief Introduction for Jews (2008), the stand of the many Christian denomination has been altered to one in which there is “articulation of the idea that G-d’s covenant with the Jews remains valid, alongside a second covenant through Jesus.”

I am surprised that Mr. Malz was “upset ... that such things were tolerated out in the open in those days.” The practice still goes on quite openly among such denominations as the Jews for Jesus, the Mormons, the Witnesses, etc. - - just take a walk through Times Square, a ride on the New York City subway or answer your doorbell on a Sunday morning. As misguided as we believe they are, it is their conviction that what they are doing is in the service of G-d and their adherents are required by their churches to proselytize and convert non-Christians with the objective of bringing salvation into their lives.

A few years ago, I was sitting in a diner in Fairfield, Connecticut and overheard the leader of the local evangelical church discussing with some of his colleagues the fact that the time is right to coax Jewish teenagers into the church, first with non-sectarian, inter-denominational dances and parties, but followed by eventual indoctrination.

Bob Abrahams ■
www.israelstamps.com

The Not So – Mysterious Professor From Jerusalem

Yechiel Lehav, Margate City, NJ

Reference: *The Israel Philatelist*, Spring 2015 p. 25

Figure 1
Registered cover mailed in Jerusalem
on 24 Oct 1919.

Postage	
letter rate	5 mils
over weight	2 x 3 mils = 6 mils
registration fee	10 mils
Total postage	21 mils



Figure 2
Unsealed cover sent 23 July 1925 by Cohen to himself. Sent at the printed matter 2 mils rate but with no postage applied. Four mils postage due charged i.e. twice the printed matter rate.

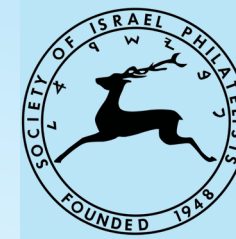
Professor Joseph Chai Cohen is not mysterious at all. He was a teacher, a journalist and a known philatelist. He was born in 1882 in Sfax, Tunisia. He was a pupil at the newly established Jewish school, the Alliance Israelite Univeselle. In 1894, at the age of 12, he went with his father to Paris, France where he continued his education for six years at the Paris Alliance School.

Upon the death of his father he returned to Tunis. He received his teaching certification in French in Tunis and became a full time teacher – professor of French. In addition to teaching, he also worked as a translator translating Hebrew religious books into French. His passion for philately started at the same time.

In 1911, after a short stay in Alexandria, Egypt, where he was teaching French, Professor Cohen immigrated to Jerusalem, Ottoman Palestine. Upon his arrival in Jerusalem, he continued teaching French. After World War I, the area became the British Mandate of Palestine. In addition to teaching, he worked as a journalist for the *Daily Express* and the French newspaper *Le Orient*.

All this time his passion for philately did not fade. As a matter of fact, he became a part time stamp dealer specializing in the stamps of Palestine and Transjordan. He was an expertiser in this field and issued certifications with a small rubber stamp with the initials JHC. He prepared many philatelic covers of

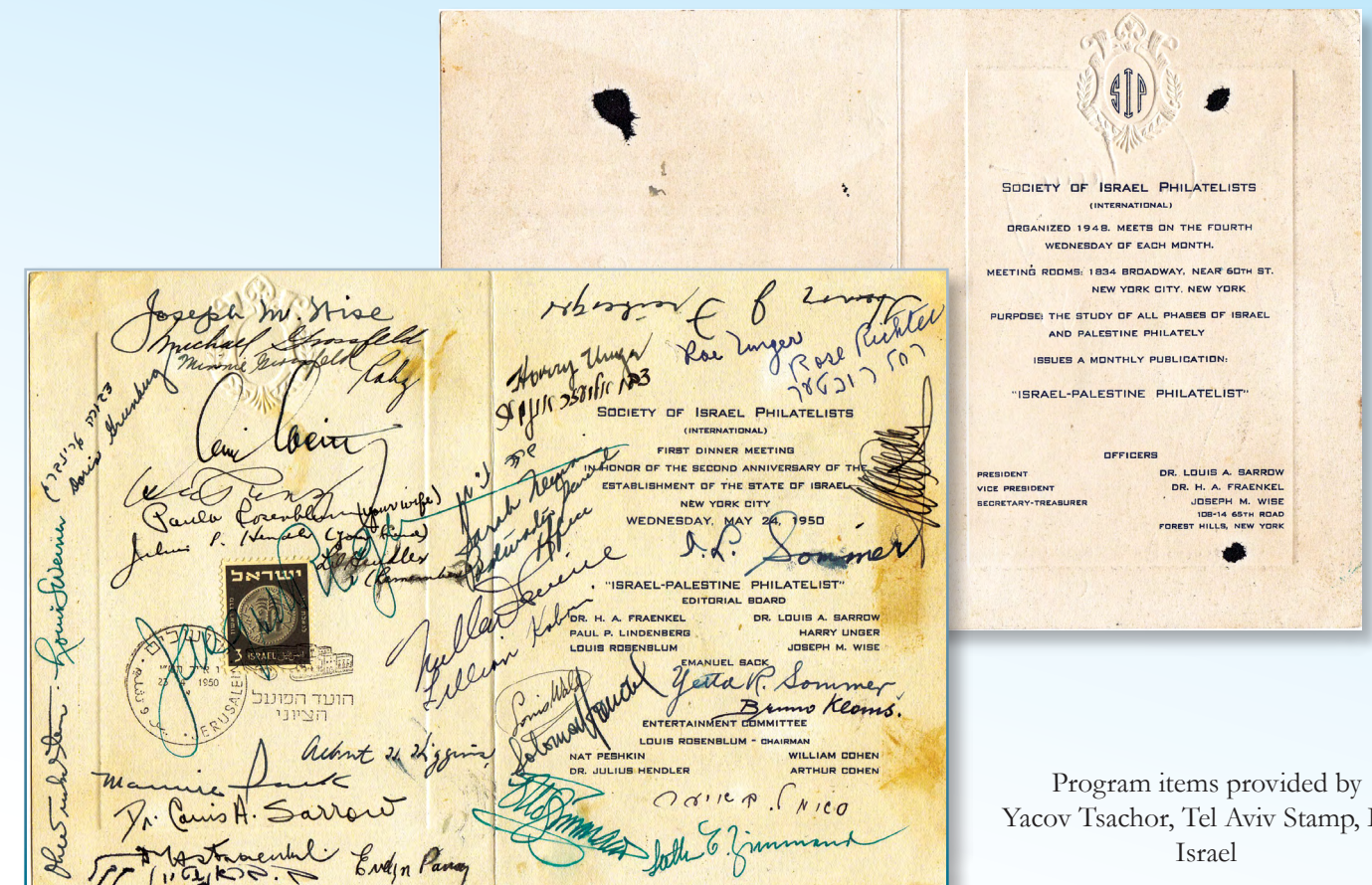
continued on page 7



Society of Israel Philatelist Program for First Dinner Meeting

May 24, 1950

New York City



Program items provided by
Yacov Tsachor, Tel Aviv Stamp, Ltd,
Israel

0-0-0-0

continued from page 7

which I have two in my collection given to me by his son Yitzhak Cohen. (Figures 1 & 2). Nowadays, many of his philatelic prepared covers are considered elusive (*Bale Palestine Catalog of 2010*, page 248). According to his son he was very friendly with Dr. W. Hoexter who also prepared many Palestine philatelic covers.

Professor Joseph Chai Cohen passed away in 1937. His extensive philatelic stock was slowly sold

by his widow which supplemented the widowed family's income. However, his major specialized collection of Palestine and Transjordan covers was sold in June 1955 in the auction of Dr. J. Gotlieb.

I wonder how many collectors have certificates issued by the Professor with the initials JHC or philatelic covers prepared by him. ■

Israel's International Mail

Prior to Joining the Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Richard S. Herman, Delray Beach, FL

ONE OF THE BASIC FUNCTIONS OF A NEW STATE is to provide essential communications. When the State of Israel was created in May of 1948, one of these areas was in complete disarray, i.e. the postal system. During the British Mandate period, the postal system was operated by the British, under the auspices of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) treaty with the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland". As a new independent State, Israel had to join the UPU in its own right. Until that occurred, the only way to move the mail internationally was by treaty with each postal authority involved.

could only be carried as mail on Israel's El Al airline or a carrier under the flag of the destination country. Otherwise, the mail went as freight on a third party carrier. For example, airmail to Great Britain had to go on either El Al or BOAC. If it went on Air France, the mail had to go as freight, delivered to a post office where it then could be entered into the British mail stream. However, many "third party" airlines probably handled Israel's mail as a courtesy and not as freight.

A cover from Prague, Czechoslovakia and addressed to Tel Aviv, Palestine (sic). It was posted on November 12, 1948 and received in Tel Aviv on November 15, 1948 (back stamp). As further indication that it was actually handled by the postal service, the letter was registered and has a blue line registration mark across its face. The franking is 15 koruna, 50 haleru (i.e. about 31 cents U.S.). The registration fee was 6 koruna.

It was handled under the May 19, 1948 Israel/Czechoslovakia treaty for air mail only and most



Figure 1

likely went on either El Al or Czechoslovakia Airlines (which flew between Prague and Haifa). It could have also gone, as freight on a third party flight, but this is unlikely.

For the purposes of this article and my collection, any Czech airmail posted after May 19, 1948 and before December 24, 1949, could meet the criteria. A perusal of E-bay, Delcampe and other auction houses will indicate that covers like this are fairly common, making it easier to verify the postal rates (even without a chart).

FIRST TREATIES

Thus, while waiting for acceptance into the UPU, the Israel postal authorities had to negotiate individual treaties with all the countries already in the UPU. The first two treaties negotiated were with the United States for surface mail and with Czechoslovakia for air mail, both signed on May 19, 1948. The agreement for airmail with the United States was not signed until May 23, 1948.

Under these treaties, there were still some key restrictions, i.e. mail from Israel to a specific country

COLLECTING INTERESTS

My collecting interest in general collections has waned, and about eight years ago I shifted focus to more limited areas. *Thus, I now focus on covers to and from Israel that entered the international mail stream during that period before the State of Israel was accepted into the UPU.*

This period is from May 16, 1948 through December 24, 1949, i.e. a total of nineteen months. There were a total of one hundred three (103) signed treaties between Israel and other states by the time Israel was finally accepted

into the UPU. Mail that was posted to destinations for which there were no treaties in effect was normally "returned to the sender" by the postal authorities. Areas such as New Caledonia, which was a French Trust and Hong Kong, which was a British Crown Colony, did not operate with separate treaties, but came under the auspices of the French or the British treaty. Other states, such as Eritrea, although a UN Trust under British administration, did sign an independent treaty.

COLLECTION CRITERIA

Finding material that meets the criteria of my collection requires the cover to have been mailed to its destination during the treaty period. For El Salvador, the treaty was signed on March 27, 1949 so there was a valid period of only nine months. The last treaty signed was with Paraguay on December 21, 1949 – three days before Israel was accepted into the UPU. Obviously, a cover to or from Paraguay would be an extremely rare find and a real treat to any collector, especially if he could afford to buy such a cover.

As can be seen, documenting all the information for a specific cover can be a daunting task. The easiest method is to validate franking (postage) amount with good rate charts and reference material with the rates for 1948 and 1949. A secondary method is to compare

the rates on multiple covers from the same time period. However, because of the rampant inflation in many countries in the years following the Second World War, determining the franking in equivalent U.S. currency requires a monthly exchange rate conversion chart for the period. Thus far, the best tracking available are the annual charts (published in the month of October) on a limited number of currencies. With these charts, monthly fluctuations are not captured.

Determining the route is another area of research. In 1948 and 1949, the major airport for Israel was at Haifa. CSA (Czechoslovakian Airlines) flew regularly to Prague, often with a stop in Nicosia. Air France flew regularly to Paris. KLM (Dutch Airlines) flew to Amsterdam with a stop in Athens. Other airlines such as Lufthansa (from Tel Aviv) flew to Germany with stops in other areas such as Hungary. Trans Canada Airlines, BOAC (British Airlines), TWA (Trans World Airlines), LOT (Polish Airlines) and Pan AM (Pan American Airlines) flew regular routes into Israel. Even MISR Airline (Egyptian) had a route to Haifa.

As indicated, there are missing (to me) pieces of information, so anyone who wishes to add to my knowledge and enhance future articles, please e-mail me at dickh8644@comcast.net.

A cover sent by airmail from Brussels to Ramat Gan with a franking of 31 francs. Because inflation was causing major problems with the Belgium monetary system, it is difficult to determine the equivalent United States value (one chart shows this franking to be nearly \$6.00).

Although someone wrote 3-4-49 in ink the actual postmark indicates 4 April 1949, one day later. Since Belgium did not have an airline that flew to Israel at this period in history, and El Al did not fly to Brussels, this letter should have gone as freight. It was more than likely to have gone from Belgium through Paris on Air France, KLM through Amsterdam or by El Al to one of those cities and transferred to a 3rd party carrier. Very little mail was actually handled as freight.

The Israel/Belgium agreement of June 27, 1948 covered both air and surface mail. Again, a check of auction sites indicates that covers to and from Belgium are available at moderate prices.



Figure 2

Figure 3

Official mail from the Ministry of Transportation located in Tel Aviv to Transvaal, South Africa. The letter was first registered at the government office (blue cross and marking) and was reregistered by the Tel Aviv post office (station 20). The franking includes 45 mils for a double weight surface letter and the 25 mils registration fee. Posted on September 5, 1949, it was covered by the Israel/South Africa treaty of September 19, 1948 for surface mail only. Since this is the only surface mail sample from this time period that I have seen, I have relied on rate charts of the period to ascertain the fees.



Figure 4

A cover to Israel from South Africa sent by surface mail and mailed in Amanzimtoti to Hadera. Franked with 11 pence on the front and cancelled on December 2, 1949, it is marked "Day of Issue". However, according to **Scotts Catalog**, the first day of issue for these stamps was December 1, not the 2nd. To further muddy the dates, there is an additional 1 pence stamp on the back that was cancelled on December 3, 1949. Although this was surface mail, it was received in Hadera on December 9, 1949 – and back stamped six days after posting. I have only seen one other cover from South Africa to Israel in this time period of interest. It was out of my price range and would not have added any new information.



Figure 5

A letter from Haifa to Mexico – D.F. sent by airmail and posted on May 26, 1949. The Hebrew date of posting was on Iyar 27, 5709. In this case, the mystery surrounds the franking of 90 mils. None of the postal rate charts that I have seen for 1949 specifically addresses Mexico. The posted rate to South America was 100 pruta (1 pruta = 1 mil). The posted rate to the United States was 70 mils. I have seen no rates to Central America or North America. There is no "c" on the envelope to indicate that a postal clerk checked the franking and no "postage due" to indicate that the letter was under-franked. Another method of validating franking is to have multiple samples and compare the franking of the letters. But, in all the years of looking, this is the only sample I have seen.



Figure 6

An air mail letter from Mexico D.F. to the military Doar Zvai office, Kochot Habitachon (which refers to the security personnel). Posted on November 18, 1949, it was received on November 20. It is franked with 70 centavos, which was the equivalent of about 19 cents U.S. There is an additional 1 centavo stamp that was not cancelled. The Israel/Mexico agreement that was consummated on July 9, 1948 was for both air and surface mail. Again, these are the only examples of Mexican – Israeli mail in the period of interest that I have seen.



Figure 7

The interagency postal agreement between Fiji and Israel for both air and surface mail was signed on August 9, 1948. The registered cover shown was posted in Nadroga, Fiji on October 10, 1949 within the time frame of interest. Franked with 7 pence, it went as surface mail through Sidney, Australia on October 16 and was finally received in Bat Yam, Israel on October 24, 1949. The routing and the intermediate dates are all documented in back stamps. As noted, the cover is a first day commemorative. Again, I have not seen other Fiji covers and I have been unable to validate that the franking is correct.

Figure 8

The last cover in this article was (for me) another rare find. Although there was about an 18 month period of opportunity for mail between Israel and Turkey that would meet my criteria, the cover shown in is the only one I have seen either to or from Turkey. The postal agreement between Israel and Turkey was signed on June 27, 1948.

The agreement covered both surface mail and airmail. Posted on March 31, 1949 at Beyoglu, a suburban post office in Istanbul, the letter was received in Haifa on April 6, 1949 – back-stamped in Haifa. The Hebrew date on the back is Nisan 7, 5709 which is confirmation of the Gregorian date, especially useful when the post-mark date is not quite clear enough. The franking for this letter was 35 kurus(h). I have been unable to find a credible chart for exchange rates for this period, but the Turkish government had a habit of setting arbitrary exchange rates.



References:

1. "Renewal of Postal Services of the State of Israel with Other Countries in 1948" **Holy Land Postal History**, No. 3, Winter 1980, pages 87 - 89.
2. "Table of the Opening of Postal Services Between Israel and Other Countries, 1948 - 1950" **Holy Land Postal History**, No. 8, pages. 560 - 562
3. "Postal Tariffs". **Holy Land Postal History**, No. 8,
4. "Air Mail Service" **The Israel -Palestine Philatelist**, Vol. 3, No 2, page. 20.
5. "Foreign Letter Rates". **The Israel Philatelist**, Vol. XXX, No. 1 - 2, Feb. 1979, Table 6.2, Table 6.3, page. 1835 - 1836.
6. **Scott 2008 Standard Postage Stamp Catalog**.
7. **Israel Postal History**, Bale 2010. ■

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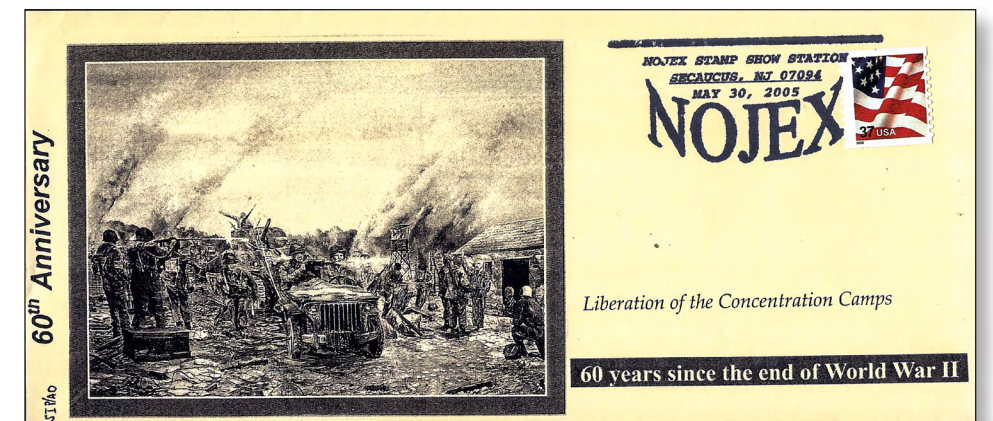
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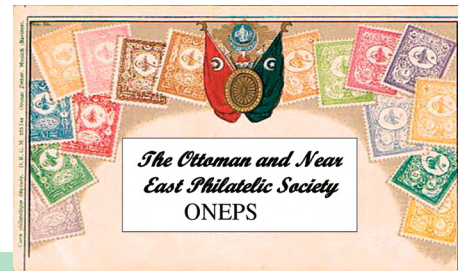
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Summer 2015 - The Israel Philatelist

YEAR	MINT	TAB	USED	FDC	YEAR	MINT	TAB	USED	FDC
1948.....	370.00	—	149.95	—	1981.....	10.95	12.95	8.95	19.95
1949.....	62.50	—	8.95	—	1982.....	15.80	21.50	11.50	17.95
1950.....	15.95	—	14.95	—	1983.....	16.95	19.95	11.50	16.75
1951.....	2.75	129.95	.80	—	1984.....	12.50*	19.85	8.55	13.95
1952.....	13.95	245.00	7.10	16.95	1985.....	21.50*	27.95*	15.75*	12.95
1953.....	3.95	82.50	.80	2.75	1986.....	20.95*	28.95*	17.95*	24.85
1954.....	1.95	13.95	.85	2.95	1987.....	33.95*	40.75*	18.65*	33.25
1955.....	1.50	4.95	.80	4.85	1988.....	17.75*	24.95*	14.95*	24.95
1956.....	1.10	2.50	.75	1.80	1989.....	39.50*	46.50*	22.50*	53.50
1957.....	1.95	29.95	1.30	—	1990.....	26.95*	31.95*	19.95*	34.95
1958.....	1.10	1.95	.60	1.95	1991.....	29.95*	35.75*	19.95*	34.95
1959.....	1.25	2.95	.75	2.90	1992.....	36.75*	52.95*	29.95*	41.50
1960.....	10.50	22.75	6.75	3.95	1993.....	20.75*	24.95*	21.95*	34.95
1961.....	5.95	10.95	1.50	5.90	1994.....	27.50*	34.95*	23.95*	49.95
1962.....	7.95	16.95	1.75	6.95	1995.....	34.95*	41.25*	24.95*	33.50
1963.....	4.75	18.85	1.95	8.95	1996.....	31.50*	34.95*	24.50*	30.50
1964.....	4.50	13.95	2.95	8.95	1997.....	33.95*	37.95*	29.50*	41.50
1965.....	4.75	11.50	2.75	9.75	1998.....	51.95*	57.95*	29.95*	39.95
1966.....	2.95	6.95	2.50	12.95	1999.....	34.95*	36.95*	27.95*	36.95
1967.....	1.95	3.95	1.85	5.75	2000.....	32.50*	36.95*	29.95*	42.50
1968.....	2.25	3.95	1.75	8.25	2001.....	49.95*	54.95*	29.95*	54.95
1969.....	2.95	8.95	2.45	10.50	2002.....	41.95*	48.95*	27.95*	39.95
1970.....	7.75	9.95	3.75	10.45	2003.....	46.95*	51.75*	29.50*	49.95
1971.....	7.75	15.50	3.75	14.50	2004.....	29.75*	37.25*	29.95*	42.95
1972.....	9.95	11.95	3.75	14.85	2005.....	38.95*	39.50*	31.95*	43.95
1973.....	7.95	9.95	7.75	16.95	2006.....	41.50*	41.95*	39.95*	52.95
1974.....	1.60	1.85	1.50	4.25	2007.....	51.50*	51.95*	42.50*	61.75
1975.....	3.75	4.90	3.45	16.50	2008.....	63.95*	64.95*	44.95*	59.95
1976.....	3.40	4.95	3.25	8.85	2009.....	53.95*	54.50*	49.50*	74.50
1977.....	5.95	6.95	5.25	15.50	2010.....	63.95*	64.95*	59.90*	78.50
1978.....	5.95	6.95	4.95	13.75	2011.....	64.60*	64.95*	59.95*	79.95
1979.....	4.50	4.95	4.25	9.95	2012.....	64.60*	69.95*	59.95*	79.95
1980.....	7.95	9.95	11.50	16.95					

*Available in Official Israel Album \$7.95 additional.

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

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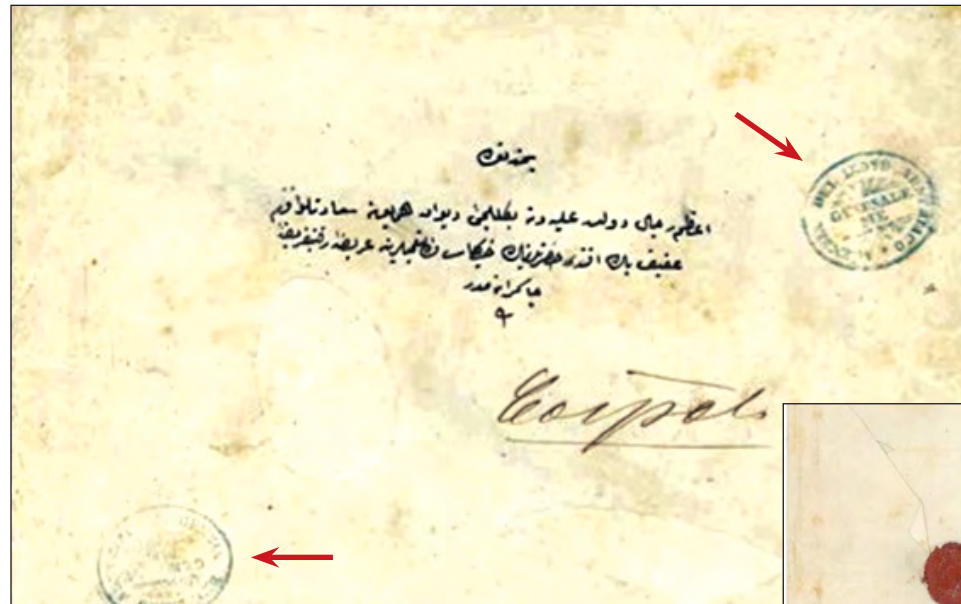


Figure 1

A large letter sent from Jerusalem to Constantinople in 1854 postmarked twice with a green oval AGENZIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO GERUSALE/ME. Large letters handled by Agenzia del Lloyd Austriaco "Gerusalemme" were probably postmarked twice.²



Figure 3
AGENZIA DEL LLOYD
AUSTRIACO GERUSALE/ME

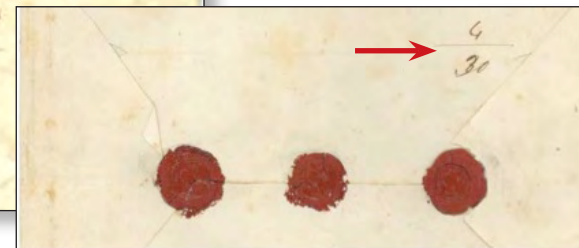


Figure 2

Postage charge 4/30 is written on the back of the letter, 4 kreuzers to be paid in advance and balance of 30 kreuzers on delivery to the addressee.

Agenzia del Lloyd Austriaco (i.e. Austrian Lloyd Shipping Company) was founded in 1835 in Trieste upon the initiative of Karl Ludwig von Bruck. It was a branch of a multinational shipping and insurance joint-stock company headquartered in London, England.

The company established shipping and postal services in the Mediterranean Sea area. This was continuing a hundred years' old tradition of Venetian merchants, and placed them in competition with the French shipping lines of Compagnie des Messageries Imperiales.

The company established branches in the Holy Land and throughout the Levant – Constantinople, Aleppo, Beirut, Haifa, Jaffa and Jerusalem. It also held a contract with Hapsburg's KuK Ministry of trade (see note).

The company's head office in Jerusalem was located in the orthodox quarter Mea Shearim, north of the old

town center. The office started operating in 1852 as the first one of this type in the Holy Land. Mail was sent by couriers to Jaffa and Beirut and from there by ships to Constantinople and Trieste. A Post office had been in service since 1859. In 1864 the post office was transferred to the KuK* Post office of Austria which started using postal stamps for Lombardy and later for the whole Levant area including Crete.

When the KuK* post office was established in Jerusalem in 1859 (King David street in the old City near the Jaffa gate) it was responsible for the dispatch and delivery of mail. Lloyds ships continued to only carry mail from the Holy Land to Europe so the Agency's post office became unnecessary and was closed.

Both offices (Lloyds and Kuk Post office) were famous for precise, quick and reliable services. They successfully competed with the rather small French postal service

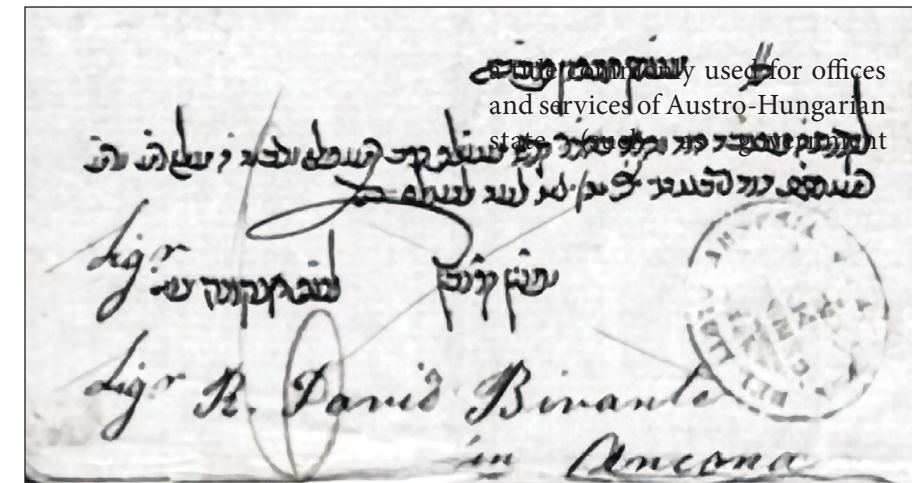


Figure 4

A small Hebrew letter sent from Jerusalem to Rabbi Vivanti in Ancona, Italy. Small letters are postmarked only once.

Postage was paid by conveyer the amount of six kreuzers.

(Feldman 2011 Auction catalogue)

of Compagnie des Messageries Imperiales and the 1868 newly founded Ottoman post offices, neither of which were as successful.

Lloyd's post offices used an oval postal stamp in either black, blue and green. The stamps contained the Roman number of the carrier ship and were used as postage stamps on letters delivered to the ports or directly to the ships. The stamps of "Gerusalemme" are extremely difficult to find nowadays. Approximately a dozen of these interesting stamps have so far been discovered and are very rarely seen in auctions. Those offered are mostly not in perfect condition.

Lloyd Austriaco still operates today under the name Lloyd Triestino and is still known for its successful marine and insurance business.

*Note:

Kuk: Kaiserlich und Koniglich- (meaning Imperial and Royal) title commonly used for offices and services by Austro Hungary state such as government Ministries, Postal service, army, navy, state, hospitals, etc.

References:

1. Steichele, Anton: **The Foreign Post Office in Palestine 1840-1918**, vol. II (1991).
2. Author's philatelic collection of Jerusalem 1655-1917. ■

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LITZMANNSTADT GHETTO

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Throughout the course of the last 50-60 years there have been many philatelic studies relating to the Holocaust and specifically Litzmannstadt Ghetto. They have been undertaken in order to make a proper historical

reconstruction concerning the ghetto’s postal operations Unfortunately, it seems that postcard forgeries never stop appearing on the market, casting doubt on years of research resulting in both damages to the philatelic market and disrespect towards Holocaust survivors.

Many times these forgeries are found at trade fairs, market stalls, and particularly on the internet. The problem becomes more complicated when forged items are offered by respected auction houses,



Figure 1
Two lined round handstamp approximately 1.3 x 1.3 in., inscribed along the rim “Der Aelteste der Juden in Litzmannstadt” (i.e. The elders of the Jews in Litzmannstadt) and a Magen David (Star of David) in the middle.

perhaps by mistake, or, the uninformed buyers fail to spot forged items hidden among genuine and important pieces in the auction lots. Aside from the controversy regarding the good or bad intentions of auctioneers,

any Litzmanstadt related item should be verified with the known Litzmannstadt Ghetto Postal History.

Over the last several years, there have been discovered at least four forged postcards attributed to the Litzmannstadt Ghetto. Among these postcards, three have been sold by important philatelic auction houses at prices ranging from \$150 - \$400. The cards include the forged round rubber handstamp attributed to the Jewish Council of Litzmannstadt (Figure 1).

FORGED POSTCARDS



Figure 2
6 pf post card



Figure 4
Arrow points to Kameraden - comrades.

The four postcards (3 shown - Figures 2 - 4) are written in German and each bear the same sender, Fritz Rasche (German) in Litzmannstadt, and addressee Martha Rasche (German) in Sprockhövel, Germany.

Unfortunately the address of the sender is not clear, but there is no doubt that Fritz would have been living outside of the ghetto’s enclosing barbed wire fence.

The inclusion of the Magen David handstamp should be enough to identify the card as a fabrication, but there are additional specialist methods to identify the forgeries. At this time, this cachet is known only on this group of postal items and it is completely different from other well-known handstamps used by the Postabteilung of Lodz from 1940 to 1944.



Figure 3
A feldpostkarte as proven by the darkened text next to the stamp (number 1)
• Litzmannstadt grosste textif industrie im osten
Litzmannstadt largest textile industry in the East
The two line text in the bottom left part of the card (number 2)
• weitere angaben als dienstgrad und feldpostnummer unzulässig
Further information as rank and Feldpostnummer needed and the message contains the word
• Kameraden - comrades.

It should be evident even to the inexperienced collector that the handstamp is a forgery as it is larger than an OKW (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht) censor mark and the Magen David in the middle is too big.

None of the postal items or documents of Litzmannstadt that I have studied, bear a Magen David within the handstamp used by branches of the Litzmannstadt Ghetto administration.

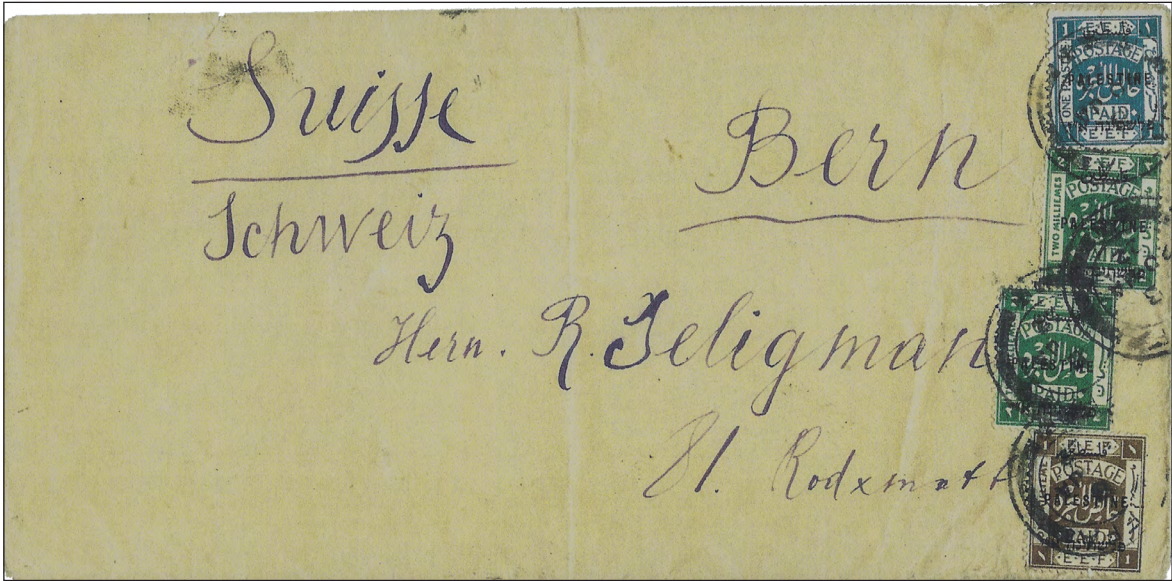
Although, the importance of the Litzmannstadt Jewish Council and its chairman Chaim Mordechai Rumkowski are well known, and it is a controversial matter in Holocaust history, the German people would not have permitted the Magen David used by them as a derogative sign, to be changed into something of pride by producing handstamps with its inclusion.

The postcards (Figures 2 - 4) were mailed at the municipal post office of Litzmannstadt between the spring of 1943 and early summer of 1944 (as shown by the cancels).

The text also uses some revealing terms such as “Kameraden” (Figures 3 - 4). They all bear a clearly forged round rubber handstamp attributed to the Jewish Council of Litzmannstadt (Figure 1). ■

PALESTINE “LATE FEE” COVER

Payment of a “late fee” allowed mailers to have their letters sent to a boat, train, or plane after the regular dispatches had left. Late fee handstamps were not used in Palestine. To prove a late fee was paid, one must see a deliberate overpayment of 2 milliemes on regular mail and 20 milliemes (2 piastres) on registered mail. This cover is the earliest reported late fee cover from Palestine.



Cover mailed to Switzerland, dated 20 JA 22 - The foreign letter rate was 13 milliemes in 1922. The extra 2 milliemes stamp paid the late fee. (From the collection of Nathan Zankel) ■

ISRAEL TABS, BLOCKS AND TOPICALS



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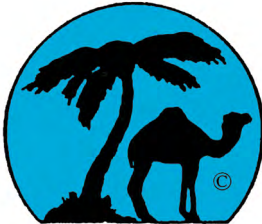
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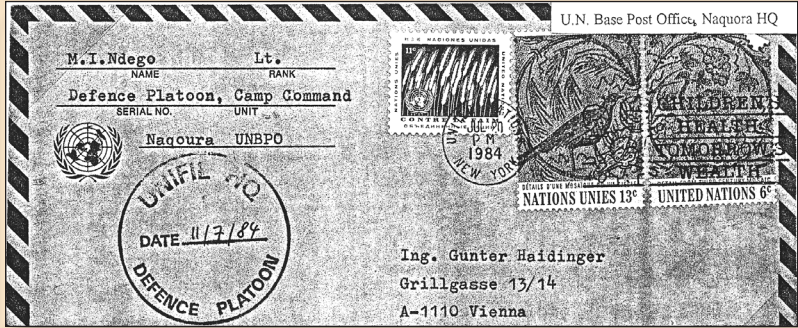
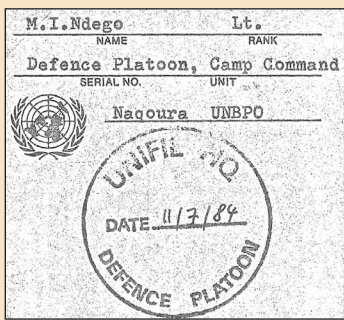
Editor's note: The following article is from the late David Simmons, St. Louis, MO. It is a black and white copy of his exhibit on the United nations forces in the Lebanon border. It was a 2 frame exhibit so it will be reproduced over several issues. (Part 1, Fall 2014, pp. 44 - 46, Part 2, Winter 2015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

DIPLOMATIC POUCH MAIL

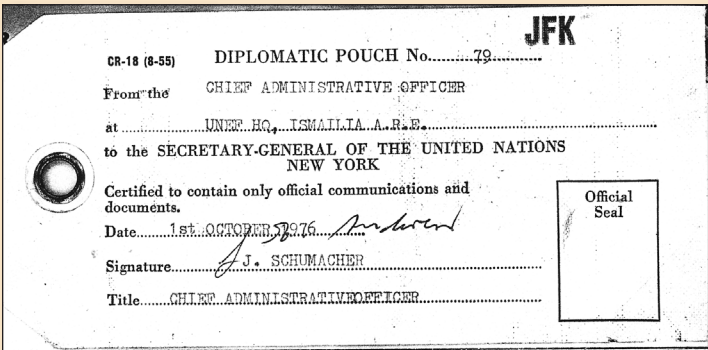
Naquora HQ posted mail via Pouch to U.N.-HQ New York, NY. The U.N. then served as a transit point for 'Force' letters requiring postage and forwarding to non-home countries. This practice often circumvented the rule against the production of philatelically inspired covers.



Fiji Batallion, Naquora HQ



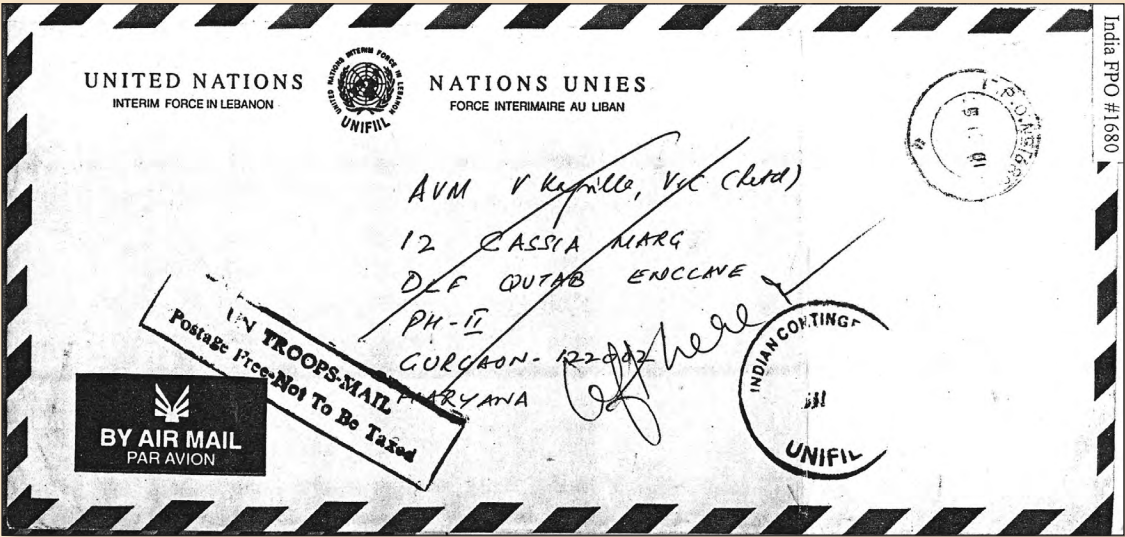
U.N. Base Post Office, Naquora HQ



Example of a Pouch Tag from UNEF-2

U.N. FREE MAIL

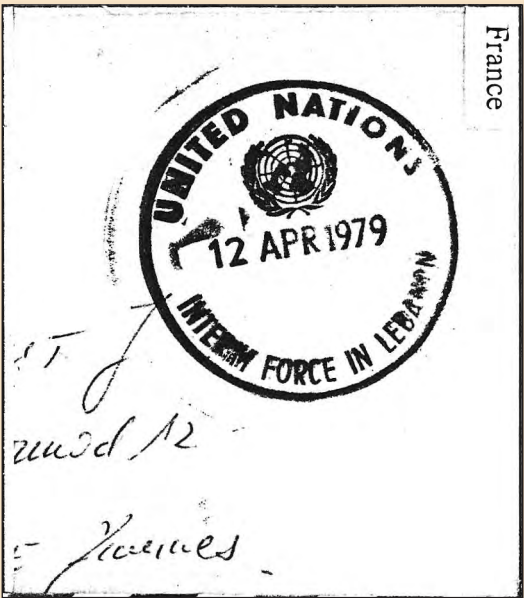
Shown are examples of mail from 3 military contingents entered into the Free Post mail stream. They illustrate that while Fiji and Ireland's soldiers relied solely on the U.N. Post, the Free Post option was open even to the military whose nations operated their own field post offices --with mail carried by their National airline systems (ex. France).



India FPO #1680



Ireland



France

TAXED MAIL

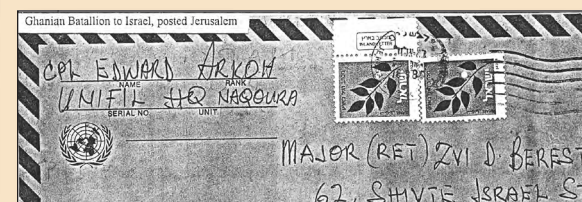
U.N. forces mail was taxed if

1. The addressee was not in the home country,
2. If registration was required,
3. If the correspondence was sent as a package or parcel, and
4. If the letter was posted in a non - U.N. post office .

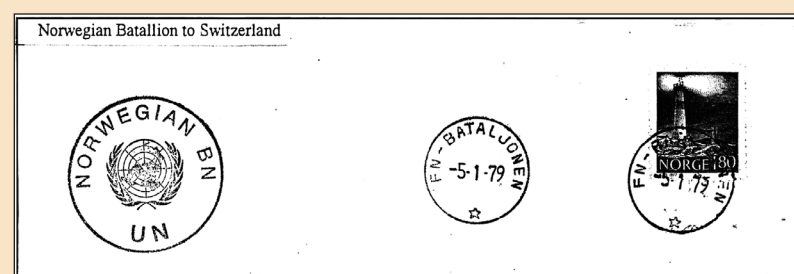
The tax was often assessed when the matter arrived in the first receiving home country post office.



India Battalion to Qatar



Ghanian Battalion to Israel, posted
Jerusalem



Norwegian Battalion to Switzerland

OFFICIAL MAIL

S.P. 25030 appears to be an address used by the postal detachment at Tyre. The cover posted to an Israeli address does not bear stamps, but does have the French military date stamp. This example of UN-mail to a non-French address was taxed by the Israeli civilian post in Tel Aviv. ■



Correspondence Postmaster, B. P.O. S.P. 25030

to be continued

SOUVENIR FLIGHT

Jerusalem – Rome

Donald A. Chafetz, El Cajon, CA

Information for the article is from:
The Aero Philatelist Annals, issue unknown;
The Israel Philatelist, Vol. 6, No. 1, September 1954

One of my collecting areas is the printed matter of the Holy Land which is normally mail sent at the lowest postal rates. There is a wide range of material that falls into this category with some of the more common items being post cards, business circulars and souvenir mail.

In the case of the British Mandate period, I normally look for mail of the 1930's to 1950's which has the green pictorial Tomb of Rachel stamp (Figure 1). This particular cover has a single stamp, an air mail label and a Roma address. But what I found unique about it, was that a 3 mils air mail rate to Roma such as is on this cover, did not exist! There had to be a story here..

My first clue in the story was the accompanied note from the seller – “Cover with Italian cachet belonging to an order in charge of the Holy Sepulchre sent to the Head of the Church in Rome with Rome receiving cancel.” There are the basic facts, but what is the story behind the cover?

To follow up on my clue, I started my quest with the SIP data base of issues of **The Israel Philatelist**. After about a 2 minute search, I found an article that was actually a reprint from the **Aero Philatelist Annals** journal¹. While it did not discuss my specific cover, it did provide the background I needed to solve my mystery. The following is the condensed version –

During the Holy Year celebration of 1933, a special flight was made on April 1, 1933 from Rome, Italy to Jerusalem. The Knights of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem prepared specially printed envelopes to be carried on the flight to His Eminence, Monseigneur Luigi Barlassino, The Latin Patriarch in Jerusalem.

The sponsor of this special Rome-Jerusalem Holy Year Flight was the director of the Italian aviation magazine **L'Aviazione**. He suggested the first aerial link between

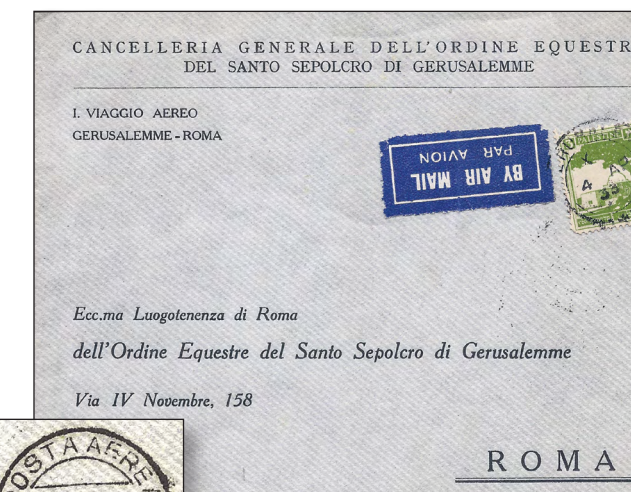


Figure 1

Return address: General Court of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem.

Sent to: ecc.ma Governorship of Rome of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem via iv Novembre 158.

Figure 2

Rome and Jerusalem. What is interesting about this cover is that it went from Jerusalem to Rome.

The stamp is canceled April 4, 1933 and the cover has a receiving Rome back stamp of April 6 (Figure 2). The cover was also prepared by the order of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem and was probably carried outside of the mails to Rome (Figure 3). The covers were collected in bulk and carried to the Jerusalem and Rome post offices for canceling and handed back to the sponsor.



Figure 3
Seal on the back of the cover of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre.

So my mystery was solved. The stamp on my cover was not used for regular postage at all, but part of a souvenir cover meant to be hand carried and backstamped at the post offices. Yes, printed matter can have many unusual uses beyond post card mail. ■

The London Forwarding Office

Dr. Josef Wallach, Rehovot, Israel
Part 1, Winter 2014, pp 43 - 45, Par 5, Spring 2014, pp. 42 - 43, Fall 2014, pp 22 - 23, Winter 2015, pp 18 - 19 Spring 2015, pp 20 - 22

“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 1
To: “Iraq - Baghdad”. (against the rules)



Figure 2
To: “Saudi Arabia” (against the rules)



Figure 3
To: “Sudan Khartoum Faculty Of Pharmacy”
Israel purple handstamp “Insufficient postage for Air Mail”



Figure 4
To: “ALGERIE - ORAN” (against the rules)



Figure 5
To: “to send to Israel, Gaza Strep, thang yaw”
From: Egypt

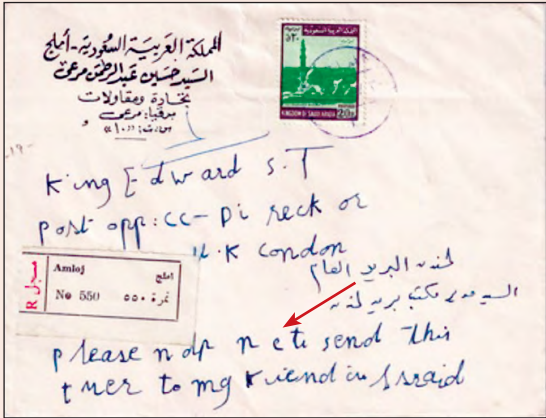


Figure 6
To: “Please n dp n e ti send this t mer to mg friend in Israid”,
From: Saudi Arabia.



Figure 7
To: “Nablu, West Bank, Israel”
From: Iraq.

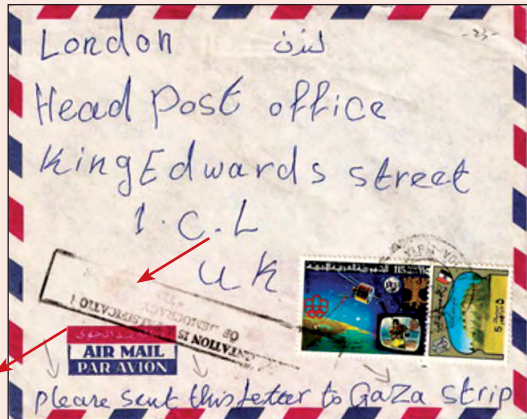


Figure 8
“pls sent this letter to Gaza Strip”
Black handstamp: “Representation is a falsification of Democracy”,
The Green Book by M. Qaddafi
From: Libya

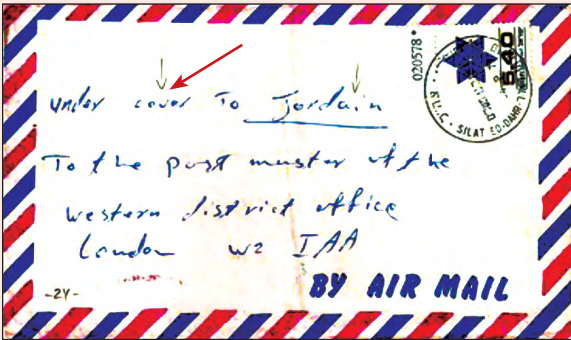


Figure 9
“under cover to Jordan”
Very rare use of this expression.

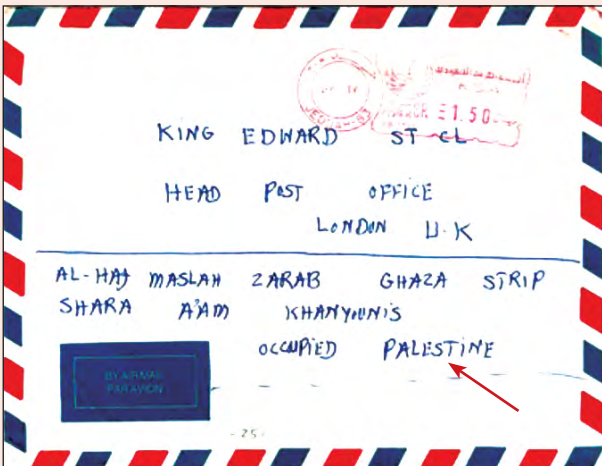


Figure 10
“Ghaza Strip, Khan Yunis, Occupied Palestine”
From: Saudi Arabia. ■

to be continued

OPINION: *My favorite Israel Stamps*

THE 1965 FESTIVAL ISSUE

Irv Osterer – Ottawa, Canada



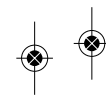
People enter our hobby for a variety of reasons. Some are fascinated with postal history, while others pursue used or mint collections specializing in a particular country or topic. Serious philatelists are lured by the challenge of assembling complex sets with perforation and paper varieties that can be mounted for juries at international shows.

I confess to being lured into stamp collecting for purely aesthetic reasons. As a youngster in the pre-internet era, I was fascinated by the skill of the Canada Bank Note and the British American Bank Note Company artists and engravers, who were able to capture portraits and important historical events on these small canvases. I was able to see some of these efforts first hand by way of one of my instructors at the Ontario College of Art, who brought in some of his impressive samples to show our class. Even today, when looking at enlarged copies of engraved stamps, one marvels at their precision and detail.

I started thinking about Israeli postage stamps that had the most impact over the years. There are a number of commemorative issues that stand out for collectors. David Cohen Paraira was moved by the 1962 heroes and martyrs day stamp with the exquisite *Shema Yisrael* calligraphic flame. I agree with our president Ed Kroft in citing the beautiful 1950 five and fifteen prutah *Sukkot* stamps by Arthur Szyk and confess to having a soft spot for the Beit Alpha Souvenir sheet, the 1968 reunited *Jerusalem of Gold* set and the current *Fiddler on the Roof* presentation pack.



Yet if I had to choose my favorite Israel set, many might be surprised at my choice of the *Mo'adeem le'Simkha*, six days of creation stamps. My good friend Issie Baum (Judaica Sales, Montreal) also gives this issue a nod and recounts that it was cited as the "best stamp design worldwide" in a 1965 German poll. The artwork was supplied by **Asher Kalderon**, then a young graduate of Jerusalem's esteemed Bezalel Academy. Over the next fifty years, the artist would be involved with the production of many coins, medallions and stamps for the State of Israel and the UN postal administration.



The six days of creation issue was dynamically different from the vast majority of similar sized commemorative stamps issued in Canada and the United States when I was a novice collector. In the 1950s and 1960s North American stamp designers worked in generic rectangular formats that were in effect, a reduced version of the normal picture plane. Kalderon's *Mo'adeem le'Simkha* effort employed a very narrow, strong vertical format that presented a unique design problem.

At that time, most North American postage also tended to be either monochromatic or at best, featured localized distinct color rather than the four (or more) color process stamps we see today. Israel's creation stamps were among the few to employ the subtle split fount blending effects possible with gravure printing for the background plate.

Kalderon's design solution epitomizes the famous Mies Van Der Rohe adage that "*less is more*". The artist did a marvelous job creating long, stylized, almost abstract images to illustrate the GENESIS narrative. The decision to use an opaque gold ink was also a departure from convention — it worked perfectly and acted as a unifying element to the set.

It is this simplicity, especially in the face of so many poorly designed and muddled contemporary lithographed stamps, that I feel makes this philatelic effort stand apart.

With the exception of the numerals, the typographic elements look like they were rendered by a sensitive hand, and the entire set looks terrific on the official first day cover—a modest effort when compared with today's elaborate cachets and larger decorative cancellations.

As a youngster, I thought the explanatory tabs on Israeli stamps were a really nice collectable touch that was absent from Canadian postage. And although today it would be curious to see French copy on Israeli stamps, in 1965, this was *de rigueur*, and an added bonus for a Canadian kid who was raised to be able to stickhandle in Hebrew and both our official languages.

The month of *Elul* is now upon us, and Israel's 5776 playful "childhood memories" festival stamps, with their collage inspired motifs have been released. May I take this time to wish everyone in our stamp collecting *khevrav* only the very best of all things in the New Year, an easy and meaningful *Yom Kippur* fast and a *Khatimah Tovah*. ■



JUST A CATCHER

Gregg Philipson, Austin, Texas

When baseball greats Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig went on tour in baseball-crazy Japan in 1934, some fans wondered why a third-string catcher named Moe Berg was included. The answer was simple: Berg was a United States spy.

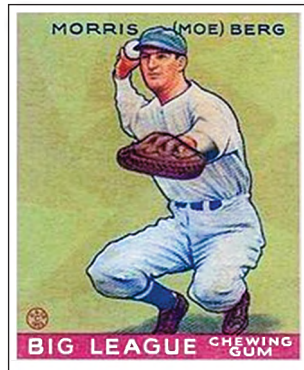


Figure 2
Moe Berg

He never delivered the flowers. The ball-player ascended to the hospital roof and filmed key features: the harbor, military installations, railway yards, etc. Eight years later, Lt. Colonel Jimmy Doolittle studied Berg's films in planning his spectacular raid on Tokyo.

MOE'S EARLY LIFE

Berg's father, Bernard Berg, a pharmacist in Newark, New Jersey, taught his son Hebrew and Yiddish. Moe, against the father's wishes, began playing baseball on the street aged four. His father disapproved and never once watched his son play. In Barringer High School, Moe learned Latin, Greek and French.

He graduated magna cum laude from Princeton - having added Spanish, Italian, German and Sanskrit to his linguistic quiver. During further studies at the Sorbonne, in Paris, and Columbia Law School, he picked up Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Indian, Arabic, Portuguese and Hungarian - 15 languages in all, plus



Figure 1
Lou Gehrig and Babe Ruth

Speaking 15 languages - including Japanese - Moe Berg had two loves: baseball and spying. In Tokyo, garbed in a kimono, Berg took flowers to the daughter of an American diplomat being treated in St. Luke's Hospital - the tallest building in the Japanese capital.

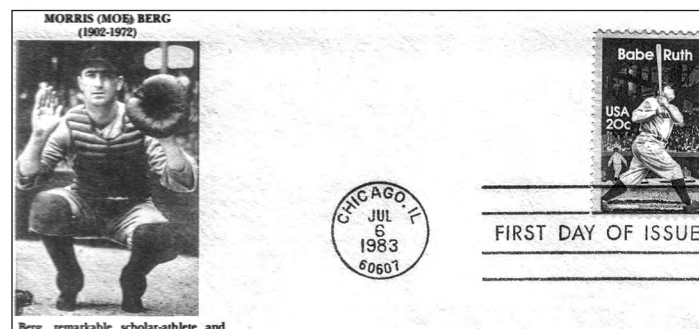


Figure 3
United States First Day Cover Babe Ruth, Moe Berg cachet

some regional dialects. While playing baseball for Princeton University, Moe would describe plays in Latin or Sanskrit.

WARTIME ACTIVITIES

During World War II, he was parachuted into Yugoslavia to assess the value to the war effort of the two groups of partisans there. He reported back that Marshall Tito's forces were widely supported by the people and Winston Churchill ordered all-out support for the Yugoslav underground fighter, rather than Mihajlovic's Serbians.

The parachute jump at age 41 undoubtedly was a challenge. But there was more to come in that same year.

Berg penetrated German-held Norway, met with members of the underground and located a secret heavy water plant - part of the Nazis' effort to build an atomic bomb. His information guided the Royal Air Force in a bombing raid to destroy the plant.



Figure 5
Tito's partisans.



Figure 6
Werner Heisenberg

There still remained the question of how far the Nazis had progressed in the race to build the first Atomic bomb. If the Nazis were successful, they could win the war. Most of Germany's leading physicists had been Jewish and had fled the Nazis mainly to Britain and the United States. Berg (under the code name "Remus") was sent to Switzerland to hear leading German physicist Werner Heisenberg, a Nobel Laureate, lecture and determine if the Nazis were close to building an A-bomb. Moe managed to slip past the SS guards at the auditorium, posing as a Swiss graduate student.

The spy carried in his pocket a pistol and a cyanide pill. If the German indicated the Nazis were close to building



Figure 4
United States First Day Cover Raoul Wallenberg; Berg cachet.

a weapon, Berg was to shoot him and then swallow the cyanide pill. Moe, sitting in the front row, determined that the Germans were nowhere near their goal, so he complimented Heisenberg on his speech and walked him back to his hotel.

Moe Berg's report was distributed to Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and key figures in the team developing the Atomic Bomb. Roosevelt responded: "Give my regards to the catcher."

After the war, Moe Berg was awarded the Medal of Merit - America's highest honor for a civilian in wartime. But Berg refused to accept, as he couldn't tell people about his exploits. After his death, his sister accepted the Medal and it hangs in the Baseball Hall of Fame, in Cooperstown. ■

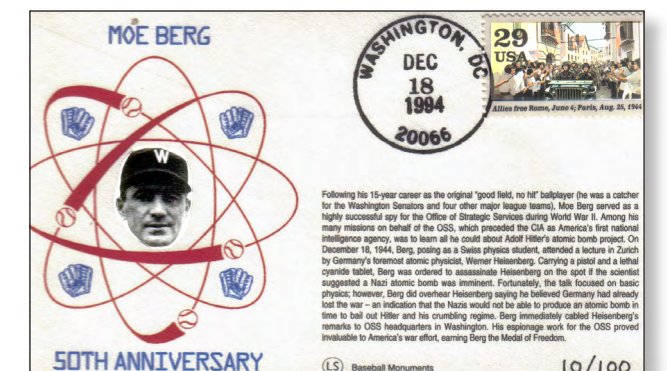


Figure 7
United States First Day Cover World War II, Moe Berg cachet

Medal of Honor - World War II

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg, New York City, NY

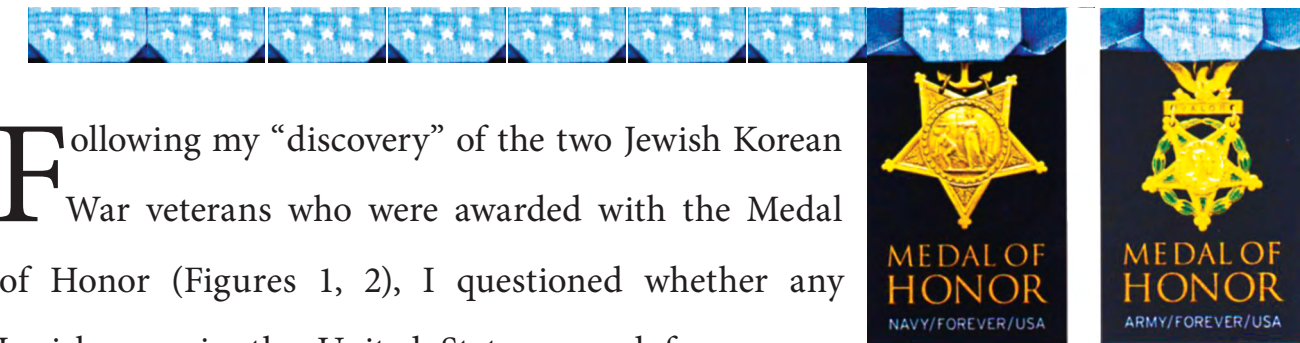


Figure 1
(L to R) Navy and Army Congressional Medal of Honor Awards

Following my “discovery” of the two Jewish Korean War veterans who were awarded with the Medal of Honor (Figures 1, 2), I questioned whether any Jewish men in the United States armed forces were similarly honored in the World War II issue released on November 11, 2013. Then, too, one similar to the Korean War ‘prestige folio,’ was issued for World War II (Figure 3). My curiosity was amply rewarded for among the 464 American veterans who received the nation’s highest military honor and listed in the folio, three were Jewish: Ben Salomon, Isadore S. Jachman and Raymond Zussman.



Figure 2

The nations highest award for valor in combat is presented “for conspicuous gallantry and at the risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty.” More than 16 million people served with the American armed forces during World War II, but only 464 were singled out to receive the Medal of Honor.

In January 2012, the U.S. Postal Service invited the last living recipients of the award from World War II to join in honoring the extraordinary courage of every individual who received the Medal of Honor for his actions during the war.

BENJAMIN LEWIS SALOMON



Figure 3

Benjamin L. Salomon was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on September 1, 1914 (Figure 3). After graduating from Marquette University he went on to graduate from the University of Southern California Dental College in 1937 and began practicing dentistry. In the fall of 1940 he was ordered for induction into the army and became an infantry private.

Following basic training, Ben joined the 102nd Infantry Regiment, won awards as an expert rifle and pistol marksman, his commanding officer graded him as “the best all-around soldier,” and

within a year he had risen to the rank of sergeant and was put in charge of a machine gun section.

PACIFIC WAR

By 1942, Salomon became an officer in the Dental Corps and in June 1944, as newly promoted Captain Salomon he went ashore in Saipan (Northern Mariana Islands) with the 105th Infantry Division. With little work as a regimental dentist he volunteered to replace the 2nd Battalion’s surgeon who had been wounded in action. On June 27, his unit faced desperate Japanese resistance. Together with 919 comrades and after stiff personal courage manning a machine gun, he died on July 7, 1944.

MILITARY BUREAUCRATS

The 27th Division historian, Captain Edmund G. Love went around hospitals interviewing survivors of the

MEDAL OF HONOR CITATION¹

Captain Ben L. Salomon was serving at Saipan, in the Marianas Islands on July 7, 1944, as the Surgeon for the 2d Battalion, 105th Infantry Regiment, 27th Infantry Division.

The Regiment’s 1st and 2d Battalions were attacked by an overwhelming force estimated between 3,000 and 5,000 Japanese soldiers. It was one of the largest attacks attempted in the Pacific Theater during World War II. Although both units fought furiously, the enemy soon penetrated the Battalions’ combined perimeter and inflicted overwhelming casualties.

In the first minutes of the attack, approximately 30 wounded soldiers walked, crawled or were carried into Captain Salomon’s aid station, and the small tent soon filled with wounded men. As the perimeter began to be overrun, it became increasingly difficult for Captain Salomon to work on the wounded.

He then saw a Japanese soldier bayoneting one of the wounded soldiers lying near the tent. Firing from a squatting position, Captain Salomon quickly killed the enemy soldier. Then, as he turned his attention

back to the wounded, two more Japanese soldiers appeared in the front entrance of the tent. As these enemy soldiers were killed, four more crawled under the tent walls. Rushing them, Captain Salomon kicked the knife out of the hand of one, shot another and bayoneted a third. Captain Salomon butted the fourth enemy soldier in the stomach and a wounded comrade then shot and killed the enemy soldier.

Realizing the gravity of the situation, Captain Salomon ordered the wounded to make their way as best they could back to the regimental aid station, while he attempted to hold off the enemy until they were clear. Captain Salomon then grabbed a rifle from one of the wounded and rushed out of the tent. After four men were killed while manning a machine gun, Captain Salomon took control of it.

When his body was later found, 98 dead enemy soldiers were piled in front of his position. Captain Salomon’s extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

attack, and eventually made recommendations for the award of the Medal of Honor to a few of the soldiers killed. While two of his recommendations were accepted, Major General George Griner, the Commanding officer of the 27th Division, denied the one for Ben Salomon. His argument was that although Salomon richly deserved the honor it could not be granted to him since he was in the medical service, wore a Red Cross brassard upon his arm, and that under Geneva Convention rules, “no medical officer can bear arms against an enemy.”

ENDLESS REVIEWS

After the war, Love returned to the United States and in 1946 wrote an article for **The Infantry Journal** where he specifically mentioned Salomon’s heroics. Salomon’s father heard a report about the article on the radio and wrote a letter of inquiry to the War Department and the Secretary of War, Judge Robert Patterson who, in turn, asked Love to submit another award recommendation for resubmission. By 1951 Love had secured all the required documents, but the request was again denied because the time limit on submitting World War II awards had expired!

In the late 1960’s another unsuccessful attempt was made to grant the Medal of Honor to Salomon. Following one documentation review after another the request was again rejected in 1972.

FINALLY RECOGNITION

Finally, in the mid-1990’s Army Dentist, Col. John E. King, came across the story of Ben Salomon. Together with Dr. Robert West, an alumnus of the USC School of Dentistry, who also shared West’s interest, submitted yet another request to honor Salomon to the Senior Army Decorations Board. This time, 58 years after Salomon’s death, President George W. Bush posthumously presented the Medal of Honor to Ben Salomon, with Dr. Robert West receiving the award on behalf of his dentistry colleague.

ISADORE S. JACHMAN

Isadore S. Jachman was born in Berlin, Germany on December 14, 1922, and moved with his family to Baltimore, Maryland, when he was two-years-old (Figure 4). Following his graduation from high-school in 1939, he enlisted in the US Army in November 1942

Serving as a sergeant in the 531th Parachute Infantry Regiment, Jachman and his company were pinned down by enemy fire in the battle of Flamierge, Belgium, on January 4, 1945. “With his unit having suffered heavy casualties, Jachman left his place of cover, dashed across open ground through a hail of fire and grabbed a bazooka from a fallen comrade. He then advanced on the German tanks, firing the bazooka and forcing both tanks to withdraw from combat.

Jachman’s heroic action, in which he suffered fatal wounds, disrupted the enemy attack and his gallantry was rewarded posthumously with the Medal of Honor, awarded to his family in June 1950..

MEDAL OF HONOR CITATION³

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty at Flamierge, Belgium, on 4 January 1945, when his company was pinned down by enemy artillery, mortar, and small arms fire, 2 hostile tanks attacked the unit, inflicting heavy casualties.

S/Sgt. Jachman, seeing the desperate plight of his comrades, left his place of cover and with total disregard for his own safety dashed across open ground through a hail of fire and seizing a bazooka from a fallen comrade advanced on the tanks, which concentrated their fire on him. Firing the weapon alone, he damaged one and forced both to retire.

S/Sgt. Jachman's heroic action, in which he suffered fatal wounds, disrupted the entire enemy attack, reflecting the highest credit upon himself and the parachute infantry.

POST SCRIPT

SSgt Jachman was interred in the Adath Israel Anshe Sfard Cemetery, Baltimore, MD.



Figure 4

Some years after the war, the villagers of Flamierge raised a statue in honor of the unknown soldier who had fought so selflessly to save their village. It was later confirmed that this was Isadore Jachman, and his name was added to the statue. Jachman is also commemorated by the Isadore Jachman Reserve Center which is in Owings Mills, a few miles outside Baltimore.

RAYMOND ZUSSMAN

Zussman was born July 23, 1917 in Hamtramck, Michigan, one of seven siblings (As a boy, Raymond sang in his synagogue’s choir. Following his high school graduation, Zussman joined Teamsters Local 337 in Detroit, and rose to the position of shop steward at his place of employment.



Figure 5

In September 1941, Zussman joined the US Army and in June 1943, he was part of the allied invasion of Monte Cassino, Italy. After being wounded in battle, the Army offered Zussman a headquarters position, an offer he refused. Instead, he requested to be stationed in another front line position, ending up with a tank unit in France.

By mid-September 1944, as a second lieutenant,

MEDAL OF HONOR CITATION²

On 12 September 1944, 2d Lt. Zussman was in command of 2 tanks operating with an infantry company in the attack on enemy forces occupying the town of Noroy le Bourg, France. At 7 p.m., his command tank bogged down. Throughout the ensuing action, armed only with a carbine, he reconnoitered alone on foot far in advance of his remaining tank and the infantry. Returning only from time to time to designate targets, he directed the action of the tank and turned over to the infantry the numerous German soldiers he had caused to surrender.

He located a road block and directed his tanks to destroy it. Fully exposed to fire from enemy positions only 50 yards distant, he stood by his tank directing its fire. Three Germans were killed and 8 surrendered.

Again he walked before his tank, leading it against an enemy-held group of houses, machine gun and small arms fire kicking up dust at his feet. The tank fire broke the resistance and 20 enemy surrendered.

Going forward again alone he passed an enemy-occupied house from which Germans fired on him and threw grenades in his path. After a brief fire fight, he signaled his tank to come up and fire on the house. Eleven German soldiers were killed and 15 surrendered. Going on alone, he disappeared around a street corner. The fire of his carbine could be heard and in a few minutes he reappeared driving 30 prisoners before him. Under 2d Lt. Zussman's heroic and inspiring leadership, 18 enemy soldiers were killed and 92 captured.

Zussman was commanding tanks of the 756 Tank Battalion. During a battle in the city of Noroy-le-Bourg, in eastern France, Zussman repeatedly went forward alone to scout enemy positions, exposing himself to enemy fire. On September 21, 1944, 11 days into the battle, Zussman was killed from a German mortar blast. Later on that same year the Army launched the Lt. Raymond Zussman (FS-246), a small wooden cargo ship.

PRESENTATION

On May 24, 1945, at a graduation ceremony at the US Army Armor School (then located at Fort Knox) Zussman was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, while his father Nathan delivered a thank you address to the graduating class. In 1949, Zussman was disinterred from a military cemetery and reburied in Machpelah Cemetery in Ferndale, Michigan. In 1997, the Army started work on Zussman Village, a military operations in urban terrain (MOUT) training center for urban warfare at Fort Knox.

References:

- 1. http://www.homeofheroes.com/moh/citations_1940_wwii/salomon.html;
- 2. <https://army.togetherweserved.com/army/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=Person&ID=301965>;
- 3. <https://army.togetherweserved.com/army/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=Person&ID=134312>. ■

PROOFS OF

Palestine Emergency Deliveries Inc. (PEDI) Handstamp

Dr. Robert B. Pildes, M.D.

INTRODUCTION

The history of the creation of PEDI Inc. by the New York City office of the Jewish Agency to carry mail from the United States to the new country Israel has been previously well documented by Chaim Shamir and Marvin Siegel¹. None of the following information was known to them when they wrote their article.

My addition to the story starts with the process of producing the envelopes necessary to carry the mail from the United States to Israel (Figure 1). Sarah Behrman, the secretary in the office of the Jewish Agency, Karen Hayesod, with additional help from other employees, created and processed the mail destined for Israel.

Marvin Siegel, a philatelic dealer and expert postal historian of Palestine and Israel philately decided in February 1993 to visit Ms. Behrman to ascertain the facts of PEDI's origin. On that visit she showed him a stamped airmail envelope (Figure 2) she had prepared for the historical record for the organization. The note on the cover states that it is a First Day Cover (obviously not mailed) and is signed by her.

After seeing the cover in Figure 2, Marvin spent the entire day convincing her to let him have it. It was only at the end of the day that she finally agreed to relinquish it. Very shortly after he obtained the cover, Marvin related to me the story and offered me the cover. He knew of my interest in the transition period and said he thought I should have it.

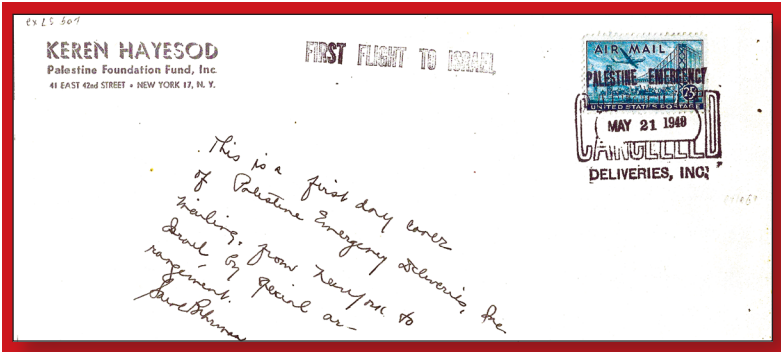


Figure 1

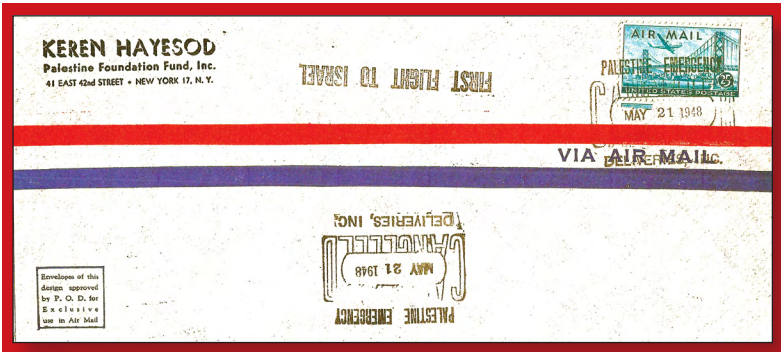


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

USPS APPROVAL

Figure 1 is the original cover with the Type II PEDI cancellation (Figure 3) Ms. Behrman sent to the United States post office department to obtain approval for the service. The cover was obtained from Michael Bale at the Canadian Third International Philatelic Exhibition CAPEX 1987. The cover contains a cachet in the left lower quadrant explaining the above information. Apparently Mr. Siegel was unaware of the cover.

Both Figures 1-2 covers were created on the organization's imprinted envelopes. They are franked by a US airmail 25 cent stamp to pay the United States airmail rate to Israel. The stamps are canceled by the Type II PEDI cancellation (Figure 3) dated May 21, 1948. This was the proposed date for the first dispatch of mail, but the actual date was several days later.

REST OF THE STORY

I thought, and I know Mr. Siegel did likewise, that these were the only items that existed to document the process of creating the PEDI cover and cancellations. Thus, I was completely surprised to find the cover in Figure 5 in an Ed Rosen's House of Zion auction some years later. It was merely described as an incidental piece of transition period mail and marked with a minimal starting value.

However, a picture of the cover immediately caught my eye when I noticed the handwriting on the cover. It was Sarah Behrman's handwriting of the organization's return address and addressed to an individual in Herzelia. It bore the same 25 cent airmail adhesive and the Type II postmark (Figure 3), the previously noted proof. It obviously was an early trial proof by her, probably predating the covers in Figures 1, 2 and 5 as it does not contain the First Flight cachet. No one recognized it for what it was, surprisingly including the auctioneer. I obtained it at a minimal advance over the start price. Needless to say, I was extremely pleased and added it to my exhibit.

READY NOW, THE REST OF THE STORY

Not the end of the story. At the recent NOJEX 2015



Figure 5



Figure 6

stamp show (May 29 – 31, 2015), I saw the cover in Figure 6 at Yacov Tsachor's Tel Aviv Auctions table. Surprisingly, it was at a very reasonable price despite Tsachor's knowledge of listing it as a proof. Obviously, I quickly purchased it and asked him about the cover's history. He informed me that he had obtained it 10 years ago as part of an Israeli collector's transition period material. That was all he knew about its prior history. This was probably produced after the cover in Figure 1 as it has the First Flight cachet, "FIRST FLIGHT TO ISRAEL".

The Figure 4 cover has led me to write this article as I have found this history so interesting. I believe Figures 5 and 6 were initially found when someone was cleaning out the organization's office and realized that a stamp collector might be interested in them. I am now left to wonder if there is a proof existing somewhere with a Type 1 postmark (Figure 4) since there were two hundred eleven covers that were canceled with this postmark before it was discontinued.

See Figures 3-4 for the postmark types (Copied from Volume III~ Israel Foreign Postal Links. Chaim Shamir and Marvin Siegel, Chapter 5-PEDI, 1991. ■

Dr. Moshe Wallach & SHAARE ZEDEK HOSPITAL, JERUSALEM

Rabbi Dr. Harold I. Salzmann,
Jesse I. Spector MD,
Edwin Helitzer DMD,
Berkshire SIP



Figure 1

A philatelic tribute to Dr. Wallach and the Shaare Zedek Hospital with autograph by his philatelic and stamp dealer nephew on the reverse. Graciously made available by SIP editor Don Chafetz.

“BACK OF THE BOOK” philatelic material has an intrigue all its own. Collecting this material is particularly seductive to individuals who not infrequently shun the mainstream of philately in order to find a quieter alcove in which to work. In this area of philately, not only is the material exotic and highly varied, but surprising discoveries can be made not associated with what one typically associates in more traditional postal venues.

COMMUNICATION NEEDS

The structure of postal service material required to fulfill the public’s needs for communication resulted over the years in the creation of a gamut of forms, documents, tax and revenue indicators, and penalty formats. Many of that required information being affixed to postings which added insight not just to the object itself, but also at times to the purchaser as well.

In that vein we came into possession of a collection of Turkish postal telegraph receipts from the end of the 19th century sent by a Dr. Wallach in Jerusalem, almost all going to a Dr. Roos in Frankfurt am Mein, Germany. We recognized the name as that of Dr. Moshe Wallach, an iconic figure in the history of medicine in Palestine and subsequently Israel during a significant part of the 20th century. Join us as we raise the curtain on a philatelic and postal history saga extending from the late 19th century to the present time.

POSTAL FORMS

We have a group of 9 Turkish tax receipts confirming transmission of telegraph dispatch messages from Ottoman Palestine to Germany (Figure 2). Each has affixed half of a Turkish revenue stamp indicating payment for the service. The other half of the stamp was attached to that section of the receipt maintained by the telegraph agency, and was separated at the roulette border of the two part document. The receipts are printed in both Turkish and French, and cover a period between 1895 and 1901. The ten stamps (Sul #473) in various shades of grey and brown from the 1890s were subsequently changed to red between 1900 and 1901 (Sul #734).

The sender (Expéditeur) in each case is Dr. Wallach, and seven of the receipts are addressed to a Dr. Roos in Frankfurt am Mein, Germany. Addresses on two of the remaining three receipts may also have been to Dr. Roos. Historical records confirm that Dr. Roos was a financial donor to the hospital Dr. Wallach would create.

The standard printed message on the reverse side of the receipts (Figure 2) contains information in Turkish and French regarding procedure for reimbursement if delivery is not completed.



Figure 2
Enlargement of typical receipt - front and reverse.

Figure 3
Note by Dr. Wallach

Figure 5
Turkish negative seal
Telegraf VE Posta Hanei
QDS 282



Figurs 4
Turkish tax receipt from Dr. Wallach
to Dr. Roos, Germany



Note that the reverse of the form in Figure 3 does not contain this message, and instead contains Dr. Wallach’s written notation in German stating that the communication was to Dr. Roos in Frankfurt am Main regarding activities related to Shaare Zedek Hospital.

CANCELLATION

This scripted documentation is on the reverse of the telegraph form of November 5, 1901. The reason for the lack of the official Turkish/French message on this reverse side, thus allowing Dr. Wallach to write his message, is the fact that it is the only one of the forms presented on which the stamp had been inadvertently applied to the side of the rouletted form that was to have been kept by the telegraph office.

Note that the stamp’s cancellation is usually very

indistinct. We did make the fortuitous discovery, however, of an example of an excellent impression of this negative seal impression on a 1908 telegram with full uncut stamp (Figure 4). The 1908 form had changed in that the lower left corner was now devoid of printing and was given over to the full revenue stamp being applied. This photograph was found in the philatelic publication, **The Turkish Post in the Holy Land**¹, with the telegram sent by our Dr. Wallach no less! Truly remarkable we believe. The cancellation (Figure 5) is found in the book **The Ottoman Posts and Telegraph Offices in Palestine and Sinai**².

WALLACH FAMILY

Moshe (Moritz) Wallach was born on December 28, 1866, one of seven children of Joseph and Marianne Wallach

nee Levy. His father was a cloth merchant, owner of the firm, Wallach and Marx in Euskirchen, Germany. His parents married in 1863, and by the time of Moshe's birth the family had moved to Cologne, Germany.

Joseph, a highly observant Orthodox Jew, was one of the founders and later president of Congregation Adass Jeshurun in Cologne. The congregation was a separatist Jewish sect adhering to a strict interpretation of Torah. They were particularly dismayed by the wave of Reform Judaism sweeping Germany at the time. Adass Jeshurun would remain an influential congregation until eventual destruction of both its membership and synagogue building during the Holocaust.

Moshe Wallach's education began in a secular gymnasium and subsequently continued in a Yeshiva in Cologne. Moshe went on to study medicine at the Universities of Berlin and Würzburg, obtaining his medical degree in 1889.

While few Jews from his environs were keen on emigrating to Ottoman-controlled Palestine, Moshe was favorably influenced to consider such an option by an uncle living back in Euskirchen. A year after his medical school graduation, the German Central Committee for the Construction of a Jewish Hospital in Jerusalem selected the 24-year-old physician to emigrate to the Levant and attempt to establish a modern Jewish medical facility in Jerusalem. Certainly no mean task for such a young individual would you not agree?

THE CHALLENGE

Moshe Wallach arrived in Jerusalem in 1891 and over the next five years established a clinic and pharmacy in the Armenian Quarter of the Old City. He also practiced in the Bikur Holim Hospital, one of three Jewish hospitals in Jerusalem, performing gynecology, ophthalmology, neck surgery, as well as becoming the first physician in Jerusalem skilled in the new art of performing tracheotomies. Were this not enough, he also performed numerous ritual circumcisions in the Orthodox Jewish tradition.

It became obvious to Wallach that his efforts were insufficient to meet the demands of a growing Jewish presence in Jerusalem, and that a new hospital was required. Wallach returned to Europe, raised money,

and purchased two and a half acres of land on the Jaffa Road, two miles – better known as a twenty-minute donkey ride – beyond the Old City.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Construction got underway in 1896. In what might be considered the height ofchutzpah, the project foreman, Rav Yaakov Mann, a Talmud scholar at the Etz Chaim Yeshiva with no prior building experience, held lengthy discussions with the hospital's noted architect, Theodore Sandel, convincing the latter that his knowledge of architecture based on study of the Talmudic tractate *Eruvin* qualified him for the position!



Figure 6
Construction of Shaare Zedek Hospital on the Jaffe Road.

Yaakov oversaw 300 workers in the building construction (Figure 6), and the 20- bed institution with out-patient clinic and pharmacy opened for business on January 27, 1902. The guests of honor included the Turkish governor of Jerusalem, the German consul, the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Salant and Sephardic Chief Rabbi Haham Bashi Eliashar.

While the hospital was officially named Shaare Zedek (Gates of Righteousness) Hospital, it would be called "Wallach Hospital" for decades based on Dr. Wallach's overseeing every aspect of its organization and running, with Wallach being the only in-house physician for decades (Figure 7).

HOSPITAL OPERATIONS

Shaare Zedek was run in a rigidly Orthodox manner based on strict adherence to Torah values and

"Halacha"- the exacting, all-inclusive set of Torah-defined rules describing all aspects of living one's life. Shaare Zedek did not discriminate, treating Jews of all denominations as well as non-Jews, while maintaining Halachic rules within the hospital to the letter. Indeed, admission to the hospital was not permitted on the Sabbath, except in life and death situations as required by Jewish law, and carried out personally by Dr. Wallach if required on the Sabbath.

Over the decades Dr. Wallach dealt with epidemics of typhoid, meningitis, polio, scarlet fever, in addition to functioning during riots, massacres and wars.

THE TEAM

Wallach would be assisted by another iconic figure, Selma Mair- "Schwester Selma", his devoted head nurse recruited from Hamburg in 1916 when she was 32-years-old . Known for her work as the "Jewish Florence Nightingale" she was the first Jewish nurse to receive a German State Diploma. Schwester Selma (Figure 8) established a nursing school at Shaare Zedek in 1936 (Figure 9) and together with Dr. Wallach would for years be the only two professional medical personnel, the rest of the staff being home-grown and trained on the job.

Wallach and Mair functioned without electricity, indoor plumbing or central heating for years, working with paraffin lamps and kerosene heaters even as the hospital grew to 150 beds during World War I. A herd of cows was maintained on the hospital grounds so that fresh milk could be made available for

the hospital's pediatric patients. They also established the only isolation ward in Jerusalem during the polio epidemic in the 1950's.

Both Dr. Wallach and Schwester Mair remained unmarried, and both would spend their lives in separate sparsely furnished single rooms at the hospital devoting their existences to nurturing those in need of medical

care. Schwester Mair during her years at Shaare Zedek would adopt three orphaned girls who been abandoned at the hospital at different times. Some stories have it that the adoptions were by both Wallach and Mair. As peas out of the same pod, doctor and nurse were very demanding people- Dr. Wallach to the point of being referred to as "the crazy man."

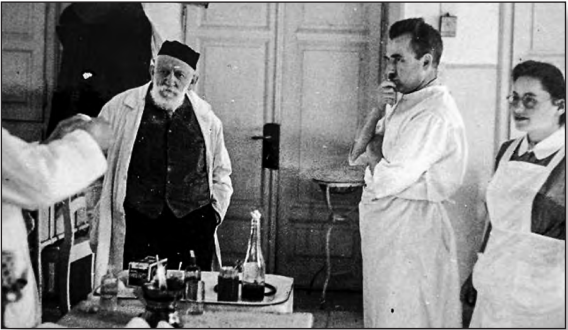


Figure 7
Dr. Wallach, (left) and staff.



Figure 8
Schwester Selma Mair



Figure 9
Student Nurses

A number of employees would leave after being berated or even physically attacked by Wallach for some break of protocol. He would shout at patients who failed to follow his instructions to the letter. Schwester was certainly more contained than the doctor, but working as a nurse under her supervision required great constraint.

RETIREMENT

On the other hand, despite his outward gruffness, Dr. Wallach had a sense-of-humor and a kind heart, with stories- some of legendary proportion - guaranteed to bring a smile to the face, and a tear to the eye.

Dr. Wallach retired from directorship of the hospital at age 80 in 1947, continuing thereafter to lecture and advise on hospital affairs. He died on April 8, 1957 at



Figure 10
New Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem.

Schwester Selma Mair continued in nursing into her eighties. She would live to see Shaare Zedek Medical Center move into a new 500-bed, 10-story facility- three of the floors underground in order to function without interruption during a military attack. A cover story in **Time** magazine in 1975 named her one of the world's "living saints" in a list that included Mother Teresa. Schwester Selma died on February 5, 1984, just days after celebrating her 100th birthday.

*I slept and dreamt that life was joy
I awoke and saw that life was duty
I acted and behold, duty was joy*

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Cover is franked by two military labels reminding soldiers **"Keep Our Secrets"**. The labels are canceled by a Jerusalem dateless cancellation.

1

Minutes



Secausus,, NJ Convention May 29, 31, 2015

WELCOME

The Society of Israel Philatelists held its Annual General Meeting on Sunday, May 31, 2015 at NOJEX in the Emerald Room of the Empire Meadowlands Clarion Hotel. President Ed Kroft presided over the meeting. Those present were Ed Kroft, Michael Bass, Bob Pildes, Zach Simmons, Howard Chapman, Sid Morginstin, Gene Eisen, Joel Weiner, Steve Olson, David Ball, Sam Adicoff, Albert Kahn, Stuart Freiman, Brian Gruzd, David Kaplin, Arthur Biderman, Howard Rotterdam, Martin Borsky, Zvi Aloni, Yakov Tsachor and Becky Dean.

Ed Kroft welcomed all attendees, called the meeting to order, and announced the quorum with sixteen members currently in the meeting. He asked that all rise as he read the list of deceased members.

Howard Chapman made a motion to dispense reading all the individual Executive and Committee reports during the meeting. Sid Morginstin seconded it and it passed unanimously.

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT/THANKS

Ed began his President's report by introducing and welcoming Becky Dean, new executive assistant for the SIP. He also took a moment to pay tribute to Vicki Galecki for her years of hard work and dedication to the Society, and her volunteer work as she will continue to remain active in the society. We offer Vicki our deepest thanks.

Ed continued with heartfelt thanks to all of the SIP members who actively volunteer via writing for *The Israel Philatelist*, judging, small administrative tasks and more. It is appreciated and he hopes it will continue. Also mentioned were Zach Simmons and

the fantastic SIP newsletter. Ed reminded all that any contributions are welcome and appreciated.

2016 NEW YORK SHOW

2016 International Stamp Show in New York City will be the location of our next Annual General Meeting. It will be held on Sunday, May 29, 2016 at the Javits Convention Center. Don Chafetz, who sends his regrets for not attending NOJEX, will man the SIP table. Any volunteers are welcome! Howard Rotterdam reminded members that the Exhibit Application Form must be returned to your National Commissioner no later than August 15, 2015 if you are hoping to exhibit.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Howard Chapman presented the treasurer's report. Sam Adicoff questioned how much money actually was realized from dues. Howard discussed sending most 2016 dues renewal reminders via email accounts to save money and Sid Morginstin offered to include a notice in Negev's next auction catalog with a rate chart for the different payment options and asked Howard Chapman to send him something in a PDF or JPEG format.

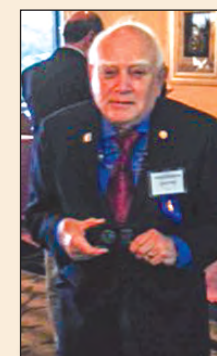
INVESTMENTS

Bob Pildes reported he was very happy with the results of the Society investments. He went on to thank Michael Bass for his years of service and for the wonderful growth the investments have produced, as Michael is stepping down from the financial trustees. Sid Morginstin asked what stock/bond funds we currently had and it was answered as mutual funds of

NOJEX 2015 - MEMBERS AT THE SIP CONVENTION



SIP Members



Dr. Robert Pildes



NOJEX representative
Dr. Zachory Simmons



NOJEX representative
Howard Chapman



Ed Kroft, Bob Pildes, Linda & Howard Chapman, Mike Bass,
Linda & Joel Weiner, guest, Zach Simmons



Ken Martin (APS), Mike Bass



Bob Pildes, Linda & Howard Chapman



Bob Rose (NOJEX), Brian Gruzd



Linda & Joel Weiner, guest,



Mike Bass, Bob Rose (NOJEX)

both treasury and stock bonds. Bob Pildes nominated Howard Chapman to replace Michael as a financial trustee, Sid Morginstin seconded it, and it was passed unanimously.

ENDOWMENT FUND

Mike Bass briefly discussed the Endowment report and told the group that it was important to have a core asset base. He stated that his goal for the remainder of 2015 and 2016 was to complete and send grant requests to foundations that promote education of Holy Land Philately. Ed thanked both Mike and Vicki Galecki for their continued hard work with the Endowment fund.

EDUCATION FUND

David Kaplin presented a condensed version of the Education fund report. He explained that the expenses are front loaded; the only way to sell books is to print them. The Education fund is self sustaining and doesn't use any dues money. Discussed was the absurd cost of international shipping rates, the new books being written and published, the suggestion of both color and black/white options, and books on CD. Ed Kroft personally thanked David for running the Education fund with thanks to Vicki Galecki as well for all of her help.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Becky Dean presented the membership report, and David Kaplin stated he picked up a member reinstatement at the SIP table at NOJEX. It was mentioned that it was difficult to learn of a member's passing and possibly their **Israel Philatelist** continues to be mailed to them at a cost to the society. We will continue to encourage our membership to provide email addresses to us at bdean@israelstamps.com. Mike Bass stated that 95% of new members are joining online via the website and PayPal. We are hoping that the APS affiliation with the Society and Becky will help catch new members with Israel, Holy Land and Judaica interests, and we are learning relationship building with non-members while working to try and reach new members. Ed suggested speaking in your community about stamp events; people will listen and possibly join. Also mention **The Isrel Philatelist** for advertising as it doesn't need to be a stamp related ad to be included.

DATA BASE & WEB SITE

Mike Bass lead the discussion of the website and archives. The archives are completed from 1949 through 1987. Currently, Vicki and Don Chafetz are working with volume 43, year 1992. Becky is helping with editing and will spend time in the future helping as well. Ed and Mike expressed many thanks to all involved.

NEW MEMBER

David Ball, one of our newest members spoke to say the way we communicate with our members is wonderful. "The website is fantastic and it's why I joined the Society. He states it is very clear, clean and useful. We all agreed it was good information to know and very nice to hear.

JOURNAL ADS

Steve Olson spoke in regards to advertising in **The Israel Philatelist**. He suggested that each of the members has a dealer they like to work with and he requested they email him the dealer's information at olsonsteveh@gmail.com and he will contact them as potential advertisers. He also asked for the possibility of a survey of the membership in regards to collecting interests. Lastly, advertising rate sheets were passed out to members present asking for small personal ads as Howard Rotterdam recently submitted. Heartfelt thanks to Sam Adicoff for the check we received from the sale of donated materials.

BUDGET

The discussion moved to the 2015/2016 proposed budget. Howard Chapman stated that the donation line used a minimal amount and that amount may rise. He also hopes to lower the bottom line of a deficit. Sid Morginstin motioned that the budget be accepted, Steve Olson seconded it and it was passed.

AWARDS

Ed discussed the contributions of the Leslie Reggel award winners, Leslie Bard and Steve Rothman, and The Leopold Dickstein award winner, Dick Herman, for the best article in **The Israel Philatelist**. He offered hearty congratulations and thanks for all of their service and commitment to our society.

JOURNAL NAME

The final item on the agenda to be addressed is the possible name change of **The Israel Philatelist**. Don Chafetz suggested the change and Ed said the constitution states the membership must vote to change. Howard Chapman stated he received the most votes for 'leaving the name alone.' Other votes were received for **Holy Land Judaica Philatelist and Israel Judaica Philatelist**. There wasn't much interest or more people would have responded. Howard Rotterdam voiced the opinion from a few members stating that the main title should remain the same with the byline altered by adding Judaica. David Kaplin played devil's advocate for Don Chafetz and said nobody reads the byline and that we are trying to attract a larger membership. Ed motioned for the

name to stay the same, Sid Morginstin and Bob Pildes seconded it and it was passed. Howard Rotterdam motioned for the byline to add 'and Judaica', it was seconded by Sid Morginstin and passed. Howard Chapman wanted to discuss and offered the option to leave it up to Don. Ed stated that the membership wants to vote and it's up to them as a society. It was so carried.

The meeting adjourned at 10:15am. The next regularly scheduled meeting will be held on Sunday, May 29, 2016 at the Javits Convention Center in New York City.

Respectfully Submitted,
Becky Dean
Executive Assistant ■

Dr. Leopold Dickstein Memorial Award

The S.I.P. Educational Fund announced in 1992 the establishment of the Dr. Leopold Dickstein Memorial Award. It is presented annually at the S.I.P. Convention and recognizes excellence associated with the Society publication, **The Israel Philatelist** or the **Society web site**. The Award could be for previous years **services** to **The Israel Philatelist**, the **best single** or **series of articles** published or contributions to the society' web site.

In 1992, this award was created by the Society to honor the memory of Dr. Leopold "Paul" Dickstein - philatelist, author, translator, pianist and medical doctor. This award recognizes excellence in endeavor

in the field of philatelic publication, translation, editing, exhibiting research and web site.

Paul Dickstein might easily have been a concert pianist had he not opted to attend medical school. He was a highly respected physician garnering many local and statewide honors and appointments. He lectured on Jewish bioethics, enjoyed chamber music and was fluent in six languages. He was an avid stamp collector and studied and wrote prolifically about the stamps and covers of the Holy Land.

All contributions to the Dr. Leopold Dickstein Memorial Fund are tax exempt. ■

1992 Dr. Oscar Stadler
1993 Dr. Arthur Hochheiser
1994 David Dorfman
1995 Fred Blau
1996 Dr. Albert Friedberg

1999 Marvin Siegel
2000 Fritz Nussbaum
2001 Bea Stadler
2014 Richard S. Herman

This year's winner is

Richard S. Herman, Delray Beach, FL
for his article
Israel's Pre-UPU Mail (Summer 2014, p. 18-20)

It exemplifies the true philatelic experience of original research in a previously undocumented area and sharing the knowledge learned with fellow collectors. ■



The Leslie Reggel Memorial Award

Leslie Reggel was the founder and the first President of the Pittsburgh S.I.P. Chapter. He passed away on October 11, 1983. Shortly thereafter, the executors of his estate advised the Educational Fund that they, the executors, are authorized to establish a memorial in Leslie Reggel's name, using certain designated funds from the Reggel Estate to be invested for that purpose. The S.I.P. Educational Fund was appointed to administer The Reggel Memorial Award permanently.

The cash from the estate is invested and will continue to remain so for the foreseeable future earning sufficient interest to cover the cost of the annual award.

The "Reggel Memorial Award for Outstanding Service and Contribution to Holy Land and Israel Philately" is an annual award. The winner is selected each year by the two prior year's winners. In 2002, the Award was presented to the seventeen prior award recipients.

The first Reggel Award was presented in 1984 to Dr. Albert Friedberg. Since then, a total of 22 individuals have been presented the award

It is with great pride that we announce the honoree for 2014 to be Dr. Leslie Bard and Dr. Steven Rothman Leslie and Steven National gold medal exhibitors, a philatelic postal historians and philatelic research writer extra-ordinary. It is with great pleasure that the committee present the 2014 award with warm

MEMBERS ONLY KEY

Do you have your "key" to the Members' Only pages of your website? If you don't, you are missing a treat! Israel Philatelist journals from 2012 to current can be found under the Israel Philatelist link. Slide presentations are accessed under the Slide Show link. The Research link holds the Archive Library journals from 1949 through 1988. Newsletters and the Lending Library information are also listed under the Members' Only link.

Please contact: israelstamps@gmail.com if you have not yet received your login and password for the Members' Only pages of the website.

personal congratulations and best wishes for good health and further continued success in your service to our Society.

The Awards Committee ■

1984 Albert Friedberg	1999 Stanley H. Raffel
1985 Marvin Siegel	2000 Henry B. Stern
1986 Emil Dickstein	2001 Howard S. Chapman
1987 Arie Ben David	2003 Dr. Robert PiIdes
1988 Oscar Stadtler	2005 Donald A. Chafetz
1989 Arthur Hochheiser	2006 David Dorfman
1990 Norman J. Collins	2007 David J. Simmons
1991 Nathan Zankel	2008 Moshe Kol-Kalman
1992 Fred Blau	2009 Brian Gruzd
1993 Michael Madesker	2010 Michael Bass
1994 Bea Stadtler	2011 Vicki Galecki
1995 Fritz Nussbaum	2012 Edwin Kroft
1996 Arthur Hochheiser	2013 Dr. Arthur H. Groten
1997 Irvin Girer	2014 Dr. Leslie Bard
1998 Joseph Schwartz	2014 Dr. Steven Rothman

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Leslie Reggel Memorial Winners

Dr. Leslie Bard

Dr Leslie Bard's passion for philately dates back to his childhood in Baltimore, MD. Born in 1934, he started collecting US postal stamp first editions and following World War II took an interest in United Nations issued stamps. His interest in British Mandate Palestine Airmail Covers began during high school as a student at Baltimore City College, marrying his interests in both aviation and history.

Leslie completed his medical training in ophthalmology at Johns Hopkins University and while in practice took a hiatus from philately to pursue ophthalmologic genetic research. Upon retiring in 1994, he returned to philately and renewed his focus on British Mandate Palestine Airmail Covers. Then, collecting, researching and preparing his admirable collection for presentation at international philatelic events became his



Dr. Bard and his daughter Allison Bard Shellim along side his award winning collection.

full-time avocation. He travelled around the United States, to Israel and Australia to present, research and meet other collectors. He won numerous awards for his collections and became a prolific writer of articles in his specialty. He retired from his avocation in 2014.

Dr Bard was honored with the Leslie Reggel Award for outstanding contributions to Holy Land philately at NOJEX in May 2015.

Leslie is married to Dr Penny Bard and has four has four children, seven grandchildren, and one great-grand daughter living across the globe in Israel, Los Angeles, Dallas, and Sydney Australia. ■



Dr. Steven Rothman

Dr. Rothman SIP member number 854 (one of the lowest active numbers) has been collecting the stamps of Israel since childhood. He was mentored by Solomon Handel, a close family friend, one of the founders of the SIP and associate editor of the SIP Journal. He was invited by the society to join Minister Joseph Burg to cut the tape at the opening ceremony of ISPEX 1958 in New York.

Dr. Rothman began seriously collecting Doar Ivri varieties the night before his organic chemistry final examination when he was given a starter collection purchased for him by his uncle Rabbi Norman Pauker of blessed memory, a noted collector of holocaust postal history.

Exhibited collections:

- Mandate cancels on Doar Ivri stamps
- Doar Ivri plate blocks and tab varieties
- Postal rates of Israel 1948-1952

- Doar ivri tab settings
- Postal rates of the holy land 1875-1950
- The US presidents on mail to the Holy Land

Recipient of numerous awards including the Werner Hoexter award for his Doar Ivri collection. Dr. Rothman was the coauthor with Yaakov Tsachor of the book on the **Doar Ivri Issue of Israel**. Along with over 100 articles in the scientific literature and 2 text books in Neuroradiology and has published some 25 articles on Israel philately and postal history. ■



NOJEX 2015 Awards List	
Gold Medal	
Michael A Bass	Foreign Postal Operations in the Holy Land 1852-1914
Henry Nogid	The Four Siege Cities of 1948 Rishon Le Zion, Safad, Nahariya, Jerusalem
Joel Weiner	The Civilian Postmarks and Postal Markings of British Jerusalem 1918-1948
Robert B Pildes	Holyland Forerunners-Foreign Post Offices
Donald Chafetz	Printed Matter into the Holy Land 1898-1948
Brian Gruzd	Israel First Airmail Issue-1950
Vermeil Medal	
Howard Chapman	JNF Fund Raising Cinderellas
Silver Medal	
Richard S Herman	World Recognition of the State of Israel
One Frame Exhibits	
Gold Medal	
Robert B. Pildes	Palestine Emergency Deliveries, Inc.
Vermeil Medal	
Nathan Zankel	Palestine's London One Overprints
Donald Chafetz	Printed Matter into the Holy Land 1898-1948
Silver Medal	
Zachary Simmons	Italian and French Forces in the Holy Land; 1917-1921
Silver - Bronze Medal	
David Shachar	The Alphabet Stamps of the Jewish National Fund
Society and Club Awards	
Medal of Excellence: 1900-1940	
Donald Chafetz	Holy :land Printed Matter1889-May15, 1948
Claire Nutik Nogid	Postal Stationery of the British Control of Palestine 1917-1948

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MAIMONIDES: 850th anniversary collection MNH stamps from Israel, Spain, Grenada, Lesotho, Dominica, Bolivia, Gambia and others. Over 40 items nicely mounted and identified by Scott numbers. Asking \$200 or best offer. Yechiel M. Lehavy, (609) 822-5022, e-mail: lehavy@yahoo.com. ■

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

Novice Award	
Zachary Simmons	Italian and French Forces in the Holy Land; 1917-1921
Plan & Heading Award	
Michael A Bass	Foreign Postal operations in the Holy Land 1852-1914
Women Exhibitors	
Sterling Achievement Award	
Richard S Herman	World Recognition of the State of Israel
Military Postal History Society	
Henry Nogid	The Four Siege Cities of 1948 Rishon Le Zion, Safad, Nahariya, Jerusalem
SIP Awards	
President’s Award – At the discretion of the president Ed Kroft, may be best in show or an award to encourage an exhibitor or to reward excellence in a particular area.	
Presidents Award	
Joel Weiner	The Civilian Postmarks and Postal Markings of British Jerusalem 1918-1948
Multi Frame 1st Place	
Michael A Bass	Foreign Postal Operations in the Holy Land 1852-1914
Multi Frame 2nd Place	
Donald Chafetz	Printed Matter into the Holy Land 1898-1948
Multi Frame 3rd Place	
Henry Nogid	The Four Siege Cities of 1948 Rishon Le Zion, Safad, Nahariya, Jerusalem
Best Single Frame Exhibit	
Robert B Pildes	Palestine Emergency Deliveries Inc.
Best Post – 1948 Exhibit	
Brian Gruzd	Israel First Airmail Issue-1950
Best Holy Land Philatelic Research	
Robert B Pildes	Holyland Forerunners-Foreign Post Offices

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

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

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

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

Wanted: Lombary 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■

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BIBLICAL CANCELS AND THE DIZENGOFF STAMP FAIRS
PART I

Gustav Doré

Isidore (Issie) Baum, Laval, Quebec, Canada

When I was 9 years old I discovered stamp collecting. It wasn't actually that hard to discover in 1950, as almost every kid collected stamps, what with no television, no internet, no video games and not much of anything else except perhaps for baseball and hockey cards, marbles, and those games that you yourself invented. Today I am 74, and have still not lost my love for what was once called the "King of Hobbies" and the "Hobbies of Kings." Except today, I am much more involved in the hobby, both as a collector, dealer, writer, researcher etc.

CANCELLATIONS BEAUTY

Stamp collecting embraces much more than just stamps. No matter the country or topic, you will find them in stamps, First Day Covers, maximum cards, postal history and many other related philatelic spheres of interest. But one of the most overlooked philatelic items today are the beautiful first day and special cancels that many countries produce for their various issues.

In the case of stamps, the first day cancel itself relates to and compliments the stamp. But in the case of a special commemorative cancel, the designer must research and produce a cancel from scratch, commemorating some special event, anniversary or individual for which no stamp will be issued, and which can be used to cancel any stamp on an envelope, with the cancel bearing no relation whatsoever to the stamp. Consequently, I tend to think that designing a special cancel is much more difficult than designing a First Day cancel for a stamp.

Many countries have extraordinary beautiful cancels; France and Germany especially come to mind because in the past year I have purchased over 30,000 first day covers, maxicards and special cancel covers from these 2 countries and have had a chance to admire them up



Figures 1 – 2

close. But the cancels that always have a special meaning for me are those of Israel. Most are extraordinarily beautiful and meaningful, and complement any Israel philatelic collection.

ISRAEL PHILATELIC FEDERATION

Unfortunately they are not as popular within the Israel stamp collecting community outside of Israel, as they are within Israel itself. That is a pity, because cancels can teach us so much about the past 67 years of history of the country, as well as our ancient history dating back to millennia. The Israel Philatelic Federation has on its website (<http://english.israelphilately.org.il/en/>) a complete list with images, dates, catalogue numbers, descriptions etc, of every cancel issued by the Israel Philatelic Services (IPF) since day one. This includes first day cancels, special cancels and metered cancels.

DIZENGOFF STAMP FAIR

The cancels are easily available and very inexpensive to collect. Of course there is much more on the IPF website, but that is for you to discover. The site is available in both Hebrew and English so is it extremely easy to collect the cancels - especially by topic - which leads directly into this article.

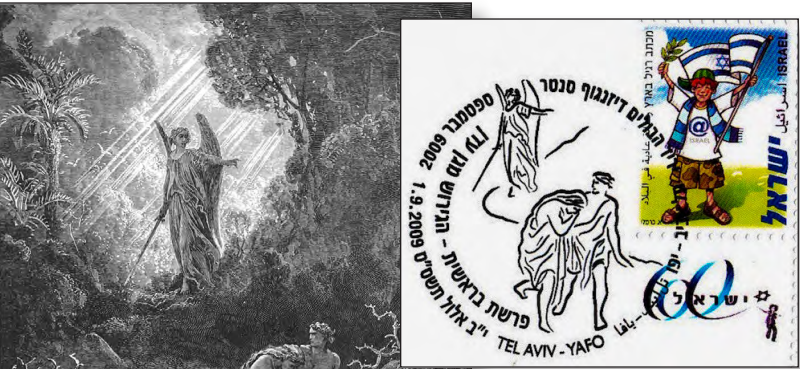
Of the many thousands of cancels noted on the IPF site, this part 1 of a 3 part series will deal exclusively with one specific type of cancel; the special cancel issued for the monthly Dizengoff Stamp Fair run by the Israel Philatelic Federation since January 2005. Each of these monthly cancels relates to a different and specific passage in the Bible.

The Dizengoff Stamp fair is held on the first Tuesday of every month at the Dizengoff Circle Mall in Tel-Aviv from noon to 5 PM. Apart from the Israel Philatelic Federation table, about 7-9 tables are rented out to stamp dealers, all of whom must be members of the IPF. In addition, the Philatelic Service is also represented and is in charge of the special stamp cancel. Approximately 150-300 visitors show up each time, and kids as well as adults are encouraged to attend. There is always a kids section, and dealers offer free evaluations.

BIBICAL SCENIC CANCELLATIONS

The Biblical passages for the cancels at these shows are chosen at the sole discretion of the Israel Philatelic

Federation, and more specifically by Moshe Rimer, whose aim is to assist teachers in elementary schools through philately. It then goes to graphic designer David ben-Hador by way of the Israel Philatelic Services. David is a freelancer who designs both Israel as well as foreign stamps and all the Dizengoff show cancels.

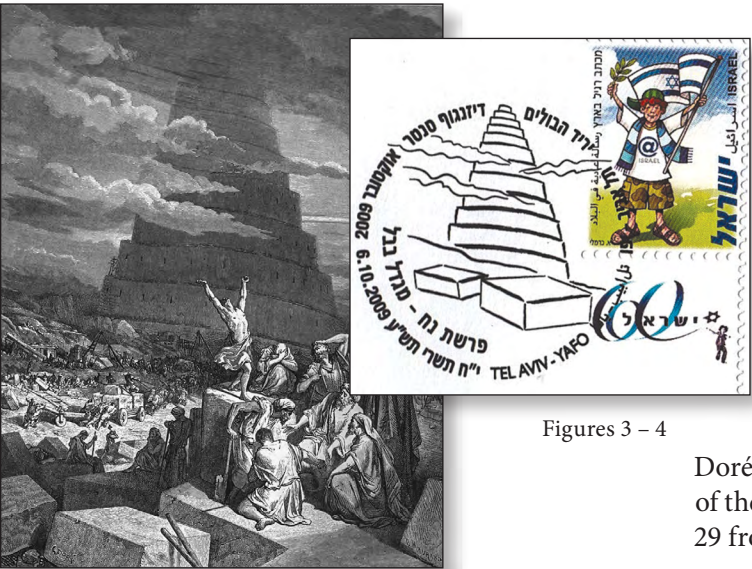


Figures 5 – 6

I am not sure exactly which of the Dizengoff show cancels first caught my eye a few years back, but the subject matter looked very familiar and I couldn't place it at first. Enter my other collecting interests. In addition to stamps, I also specialize in antique maps and prints of the Holy Land and Judaica subjects worldwide. And that's where I started my search, looking for some Biblical woodcuts of the famous 19th century illustrator, Gustav Doré. After barely a 5 minute search I came across the very Biblical subject in the cancel I had seen and which was now staring me in the face on an original Doré woodcut.

Although a cancel may frequently incorporate only a small detail of an original print, painting, or other subject matter, in this case most of the illustration appeared in the cancel, making it somewhat easier for me to recognize it. The artist, in this case David ben-Hador, accurately illustrated the Biblical passage quoted in the cancel. As for my part - I personally was proud of the fact that I recognized this detail as coming from a Doré print. A word on Doré in Part II of our presentation, but first let's take a look at this prodigious artist's massive Old Testament output.

Doré produced a staggering 160 full size folio woodcuts of the Old Testament; 45 from the Torah represented by 29 from Genesis, 12 from Exodus and 4 from Numbers.



Figures 3 – 4

It is not known why he completely left out Leviticus and Deuteronomy. 68 woodcuts came from Judges, while the remaining 47 came from Writings including the Megillot and Maccabees. Let's take a look at the three woodcut illustrations and their corresponding Israel cancels.

The first illustration is from Exodus and is Dore's 40th in the series and one of his most famous prints, "Moses Coming Down from Mt. Sinai" which shows Moses descending from Mt. Sinai with the Ten Commandments in his arms (Figure 1). "And it came to pass, when Moses came down from Mt. Sinai with the two tables of testimony." Exodus 34:29. Almost the entire design is encapsulated in this cancel (Figure 2), shown here on a cover where the cachet is also that of the original Dore woodcut. In this case, it is easier to make a clearer comparison between the original illustration and the cancel.

"Come, let us build ourselves a city, with a tower that reaches to the heavens" is the Biblical passage in Genesis

11:4. Doré's 10th woodcut in the series is "The Tower of Babel" (Figure 3) and indeed shows the tower reaching to the heavens and getting lost in the clouds; but here the designer has taken some liberties in making the tower even higher than in the woodcut, surpassing the clouds and eliminating all the people surrounding the tower. (Figure 4). The October 2009 show was the recipient of this cancel.

The 3rd illustration of his Bible epic (Figure 5) is titled "Adam & Eve are driven out of Eden." Genesis 3:23 reads "therefore the Lord G-D sent him out from the Garden of Eden." The cancel (Figure 6) encompasses the greater part of the illustration and is easily recognizable. This cancel was used for the September 2009 Dizengoff show.

In our subsequent follow-up in the next issue of **The Israel Philatelist**, we shall expand further on Doré and his Biblical cancels, as well as look at the man himself, and his amazing body of work - until this day unequalled by no other living or dead illustrator.

0-0-0-0

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND LABELS

Arch of Titus

Moshe Kol Kalman, Kibbutz Lahav, Israel

The Arch of Titus is constructed with marble from Mount Pentelicus in Greece, The triumphal arch located on the Via Sacra just to the south east of the Forum in Rome has a single arched opening. It was constructed by the emperor Domitian shortly after the death of his older brother Titus. It commemorates the capture and sacking of Jerusalem which effectively terminated the Jewish War begun in 66 AD, but the Romans did not achieve complete victory until the fall of Masada.

The arch has a tablet bearing the dedication inscription in Roman square letters and reads: SEANTVS POPVLVSQVE-ROMANUS DIVO TITO DIVI VESPASIANI F(ILIO) VESPASIANO AVGVSTO. "The Senate and People of Rome, to Divus Titus, son of Divus Vespasian, Vespasian Augustus".

One of the panels depicts the only contemporary depiction of the spoils taken from the Temple in

Jerusalem – the menorah and trumpets are clearly depicted as well as the Table of Showbread.

Due to the depiction of the destruction of Jerusalem and the desecration of the Temple, Jews refuse to walk underneath the arch with a notable exception occurring in 1948 at the founding of Israel. At that time a large contingent from the Roman Jewish community walked through the arch in the opposite direction from the original Ancient Roman triumphal march.

The depiction of the Menorah from the Temple in Jerusalem on the arch was used for the coat of arms of Israel.



Rochlin no. 863, 873, 883
Arch of Titus
1943 Jewish National Fund
Diaspora label.
The label's border has the
emblems of the 12 tribes.

Economy Use Of Official Mail

Baruch Weiner, Modien Elite, Israel

ORIGINAL POSTING

- 1. The cover left Jerusalem October 30, 1947, by express mail to Gaza.
- 2. It arrived in Gaza on November 1, 1947. It is struck on the back twice with two types of cancels – a double circle and single circle.
- 3. As official mail, there was no postage fee, but 40 mils was paid to cover the express fee.

REPOSTING

- 4. The address on the cover was crossed out and a new "ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE" label applied on the back.
- 5. It was sent from Gaza on November 3, 1947. The double circle departure postmark was applied on the new address label.
- 6. The address label was also stamped with an official cachet that reads- District Commissioner Gaza District.
- 7. No postage was required since this was official mail and did not require payment.
- 8. Since this was sent as "ordinary mail" there was no postmark on the original address side of the cover.



0-0-0-0

Auschwitz Remembered

Roberto Brzostowski, Buenos Aires, Argentina

On January 27, 2015 the Uruguay post office issued two stamps commemorating the liberation of the Auschwitz concentration camp by the Russian Red Army. That same day the United Nations proclaimed the day as Holocaust Remembrance Day.

One of the two stamp's pictures the Auschwitz Death Camp while the second features Mrs. Ana Vinocur (nee Benkel), a survivor of the Holocaust who made her new life in Uruguay. In the words of her daughter "she was born in Poland and she give lessons to thousand of new students and other generations about the Shoa". Her eyes transmitted happiness, but she never forget her family's exterminated by the Nazis – her parents and little brother.

She founded the "Shoa Center" of Montevideo and died in the capital city of Uruguay in 2006. The honor paid by the Uruguayan Post was accepted in Montevideo's City Hall by her daughter and granddaughters. At the ceremony, there was a reading of parts of her book about Auschwitz, **A Book Without A Title.** ■



The Tree and Water Pipe Revenue Series

Arthur Harris, Boca Raton, Florida

9TH REVENUE SERIES

In March of 1984 a totally redesigned revenue series began to appear, starting with the 1,000-shekel value. According to **Wallerstein Specialized Catalogue of Palestine and Israel Revenues**, the top inscription reads, "Your tax maintains the State". The center has "Hachnasa" (revenue), the value and shekel

below. The bottom inscription reads, "help us to collect precise tax". The water pipe has "computation of taxes" and the tree has "services to the citizen".

There are 13 values in this first series (Figure 1). The three high values – 5,000, 10,000 and 20,000 shekels – were printed by the Customs House and were to be specifically used on exit permits to Jordan (Figure 2).



Figure 1
9th Revenue Series
Wallerstein R110 - R122

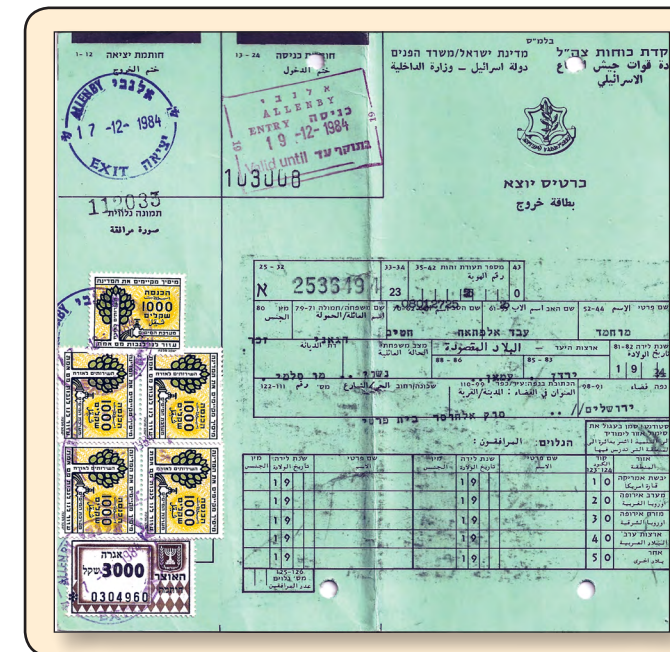


Figure 2
9th Revenue Series



Figure 3
10th Revenue Series
Wallerstein R125 R134
Light green leaves - 1, 3, 80, 100, 150 NIS
Dark green leaves - 5, 10, 20 NIS

10TH REVENUE SERIES

In 1986, the second series began to appear that replaced the first series due to devaluation and introduction of the "shekalim chadashim" (New Shekel or NIS). There are 10 values in this photogravure printed series, from the 1 NIS to 150 NIS, with the major difference being in the color of the leaves on the trees (light green) and in the currency (Figure 3). The lower values are most commonly seen on tax receipts and bank documents as well as on exit permits.

These revenue stamps were in use for over thirteen years and interestingly, it is in this series that there were reprints. These reprints can be easily recognized by the dark green color of the leaves (figure 4). The high values, from the 60 NIS to 100 NIS were also reprinted.

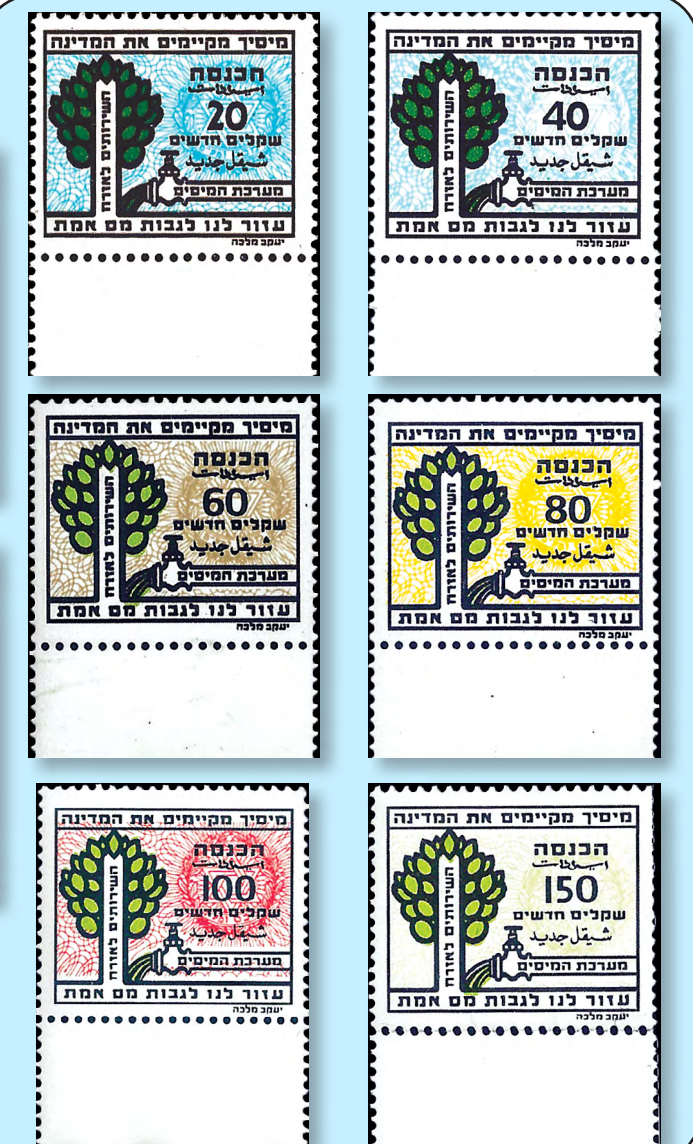




Figure 4a
2008 revenue series



Figure 4b
2010 revenue series

2008 SERIES

At some point in 2008, the third series of the tree and water pipe revenues began to appear with larger and sharper Arabic and with slightly different colors, although this may be due to the offset printing. This latest series has 9 values with the addition of the 4 NIS and the dropping of the 100 and 150 NIS from the previous issue (Figure 4). The 80 NIS began circulation in 2010 (Figure 5).



Figure 5
2008 Series

ERRORS/VARIETIES

As with other revenue stamps, there are errors and varieties throughout this series with misperforations, double perfs and missing colors (Figure 6).

I would love to hear from anyone with more information or date corrections. My email address is arthurhythec@gmail.com. I would also like to acknowledge the work of my friend, Darryl Fuller, on this series of revenues. ■



Figure 6
Color strip in margin



Missing color
Middle stamp

Missing colors
3 - 4 stamps,
part of 5th stamp

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www.israelstamps.com

SIP NEWS

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August 14 - 19, 2015

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