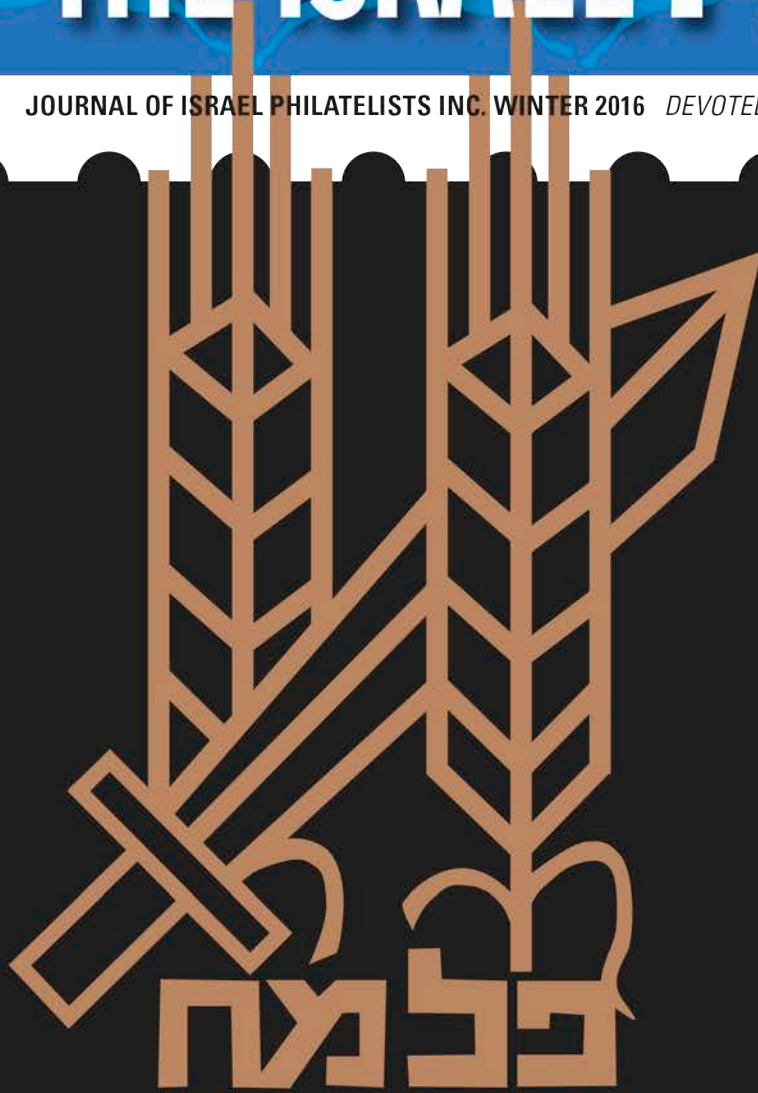


# THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. WINTER 2016 DEVOTED TO THE PHILATELY OF THE HOLY LAND & JUDAICA VOL LXVII NO 1



## Part 1 - Viewed Through Israel Stamps THE PALMACH

YECHIEL M. LEHAVY PAGE 30

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Society of Israel Philatelists

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# Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

## LITERATURE COMPETITION

On occasion of the Monacophil, the CG Awards (Christoph Gärtner) were conferred the 3rd of December 2015 in the Top Car Museum in Monaco.

The CG Award, sponsored since 2013 by the auctioneer Christoph Gärtner/Germany, promotes philatelic studies and the preservation of philatelic knowledge via published articles; this includes the "printed word" and digital media as it relates to the promotion of youth philately. Each year the award is given to the best submission by a study group, society, club, association, or publisher of a philatelic magazine or newsletter.

## INTERNATIONAL JURY

**At the beginning of the ceremony the jury emphasized their independence. Each member of the international jury gave a separate valuation including the points without consultation with the other judges.**

This year the members of the jury were: Rainer von Scharpen, Secretary General of the AIJP and Chairman of the Office of Research and Literature within the BDPh, Prof. Dr. Damian Läge (Switzerland), Patrick Maselis (Belgium), President of the Club of Monte-Carlo and President of the Belgian Academy of Philately and Richard Johnson (South Africa), President of IFSDA, former chairman of the FIP thematics committee,

## COMPETITORS

The jury pointed to the **international character of the prize** and compared the participation in the CG Award with the previous year. The total number of participants has remained almost constant. Even if the majority of participants (40%) came from Germany, the **total of 65 entries had arrived from all over the world**. The number of participating countries shows an increase by 26 % and the entries arrived from 19 countries, among them Switzerland, Austria, Great Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Israel, the United States, Brazil, Costa Rica, India, Taiwan, Malaysia, Hong Kong, South Africa and Germany.

There were world-famous clubs like the Collectors Club of Chicago or the American Philatelic Society, side by side with local clubs from the Mosel valley and Lake Geneva or prominent libraries and specialised postal history societies.



Accepting the award for the Society of Israel Philatelists were  
Moti Kremener, Itamar Karpovsky, Nathaniel Yigal

	Top 10 Societies	Points
1.	Collectors Club of Chicago	83.83
2	Bund Deutscher Philatelisten e.V.	82.5
3	American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors	82.33
4	Dutch Society for Thematic Philately	79.33
5	The Rossica Society of Russian Philately	79.16
6	Hong Kong Philatelic Society	77.5
7	Forschungsgemeinschaft China Philatelie	76.66
8	Motivgruppe Musik e.V.	76.16
9	American Philatelic Society	75.00
10	<b>Society of Israel Philatelists</b>	<b>74,33</b>

## SUSPENSE

For the attendant jury members the announcement of the winners was full of suspense up to the last moment, because three candidates for the first prize were very close together.

The highest award including prize money of 2.000 € was finally attributed to the Collectors Club of Chicago from the United States (83.83 points), followed by the Bund Deutscher Philatelisten (83.83 points) from Germany and American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (82,33). The 2nd prize was endowed with 1,000 €, the 3rd place with 800 €, and the total awarded prize money amounted to 8,350 €.

Ranks four to ten went to: the Nederlandse Vereniging voor Thematische Filatelie, the Rossica Society of Russian Philately, the Hong Kong Philatelic Society, the study group China Philately, the German thematic group Music, the American Philatelic Society and the **Society of Israel Philatelists**

For an overview of all winners please visit the website:  
[www.cg-award.de](http://www.cg-award.de). ■

# Letters to the Editor

Dear Don,



It is with great sadness that I inform you of the passing of Erik Lørdahl in October following a brief illness. As you know, Erik was an exceptional postal historian with broad interests in the postal history of World War II. He was a member of the SIP, APS, GPS, War and Field Post Association, and numerous other philatelic societies.

Erik wrote articles on many topics, and several of his articles on the German concentration camp mail system were published in **The Israel Philatelist**. He also published detailed articles associated with his native Norway, ranging from the Gestapo political prison GRINI to the internment of Norwegian students and officers during the war. He often published these under his own War and Philabooks venture and had just completed a book on the Murmansk (Arctic) Convoys of World War II shortly before he became ill.

Without doubt his greatest postal history contribution is his handbook **German Concentration Camps 1933-1945**, now in its 6th edition. This book is the definitive work for the identification of the extraordinary variety of KZ prisoner mail objects, compiled and organized with a unique registry system. There are no alternatives to this work for collectors of KZ prisoner mail. Erik labored diligently on updating and expanding this reference for over 12 years after publication of the first edition. Erik was a true expert on the German concentration camp mail system and corresponded with collectors all over the world. Those that worked with him have lost a special colleague. Erik is survived by his wife Lisbet and son Lars.

J. Scott Sawyer, Indianapolis, IN ■

Martin Cohen (b. Chicago 1941, d. November 18, 2015)

Marty was a long time member of the SIP and Chicago chapter. He served as official accountant for the SIP for the central office for many years, and as a consultant and contributor for an Israeli revenue catalogue. He was among the foremost collectors of Israeli Revenues. His collection was considered among the best in that area. He exhibited at CHICAGOPEX and at the Israeli 50th and 60th Anniversary Exhibits, where he won Gold and Vermeil medals. Marty also had a significant Canal Zone collection with a number of rarities. Marty was the only stamp collector of Israeli Revenues in our club; thus, he educated and shared with us his rarities and varieties.

He graduated from Northwestern University and became a Certified Public Accountant.

He retired professionally in 2003 and moved to Boynton Beach, Florida in 2008. There he joined the Del Ray stamp

club, continued his interest in Revenues, played golf and baseball (yes, at his age!). Due to declining health, Marty sold his collections in a Ragsdale Auction three years ago (he had a personal relationship with the owner).

I had a happy reunion with Marty three years ago at the February exhibition in Sarasota. At a lecture there on Israel philately, Marty made several important observations. I was not surprised given his excellent and precise philatelic knowledge. Marty was a wise, fun, and dear friend of mine. I will miss him. The Society and Israel philately has lost a significant member.

Marty died from complications of Parkinson's disease. He is survived by his wife of 60 years, Linda, two sons, Barry (Karen) and Jay (Carie), two brothers and two grandchildren.

Dr. Robert B. Pildes ■

Dear Don

Two Footnotes To my recent articles on the United States Jewish Medal Of Honor recipients

Just a few days before my article regarding the Vietnam United States Jewish Medal of Honor recipients appeared in the issue of **The Israel Philatelist**, (2015, Vol. LXVI, no 4), Donald A. Chafetz, our devoted and skillful editor, forwarded to me the copy of an article that appeared in the **National Museum of American Jewish Military History** (NMAJMH) (Vol. 67, N. 2, p. 20) bulletin. Authored by Pamela Elbe, the article, "How Many Jews Have Received the Medal of Honor," deals with the many times when the Jewish identity of military personnel comes into question due to the lack of firm evidence about a person's provenance.

Elbe writes: "At the NMAJMH we err on the side of caution, choosing not to include someone unless research has uncovered evidence that they were in fact Jewish. Possibly the best example of this is the case of John Levitow," who I included as Jewish in the last issue of **The Israel Philatelist**, p. 31. And then Elbe continues: "He is not listed by Wikipedia presumably because he is buried under a cross and his marriage was officiated by a Catholic priest. The NMAJMH includes him because he identified himself as Jewish and was a member of the Jewish War Veterans. His membership application is on display in the Museum's Hall of Honors exhibition."

The National Arlington Cemetery website adds that John Levitow, who died on November 8, 2000, the son of the late Lee Levitow, and his mother Marion. I have tried to trace the children of John Levitow, his son John L. Levitow Jr. and his daughter Corrie, in order to further inquire about their hero/father, but was not successful in my search. Much more sophisticated methods would be required to find such information and that goes beyond my capacity. Is the reasoning offered by Elbe enough to consider Levitow Jewish? Given the information we have, I leave that decision



to each individual Judaica collector to include or not John Lee Levitow in their collection.

On a sadder piece of news, Mauthausen Holocaust survivor and Korean War 2005 Medal of Honor recipient Tibor Rubin (see **The Israel Philatelist**, Spring 2015, p. 42) died this past December 7, 2015 in Garden Grove, California. He was 86, and is survived by his wife Yvonne, and two children, Frank and Rosalyn. ([www.jta.org/2015/12/08/news-opinion/united-states/tibor-rubin-holocaust-survivor-and-korean-war-hero-dies-at-86?utm\\_source=Newsletter+subscribers&](http://www.jta.org/2015/12/08/news-opinion/united-states/tibor-rubin-holocaust-survivor-and-korean-war-hero-dies-at-86?utm_source=Newsletter+subscribers&)) "Hamakom," "May God comfort them and all who have mourned for Zion and Jerusalem."

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg, New York, NY ■

Dear Editor,

In my review of previously published editions of **The Israel Philatelist**, the article written by Gene Eisen once again struck a chord of strong interest in Jewish Resistance Fighters (**Jewish Women Resistance Fighters**, vol LXV, no. 4, Fall, 2014, pp 30-31, 33).

The story of the Warsaw Ghetto and the uprising of that Ghetto in 1943 is a dramatic representation of Jewish actions for survival through resistance against those who seek their destruction. It is my wish that the readership gain awareness of another branch of resistance wherein Jewish women fighters undertook combat roles as functioning members of historically identified Partisan units.

We have in Congregation Ner Tamid of San Francisco California, a living survivor heroine of such identity. Her name is Mira Shelub. She was born in Zhetel, Poland. Her father's name was Chaim Michael Raznov.

She was recruited into a Jewish partisan unit which went through a number of leadership changes, because of a variety of impacts, leading to the command of Nuchem Shelubski. She fought at his right hand and ultimately married him. The story starts in the prewar shetel, through the German invasion and Russian activities. It ends with the war and a new life in America, a small change in names and a dream realized.

A new book of this important period was published by Mira Shelub and Fred Rosenbaum in 2015. It has a Library of Congress Control number 2014954184, Title is: **Never The Last Road, A Partisan's Life**, ISBN: 978-0-9960886-3-3, Lehrhaus Judaica of Berkely California, Tel; 510-845-6420 can supply this book.

Dr. Charles Drucker ■

Good afternoon Don,

The December 2015 issue of **The American Philatelist** had a 2-page article "Digitization Project Adds to The Israel Philatelist - Winter 2016

Archives". The article describes the digitization efforts of the Smithsonian Institution (Washington, DC) to digitize its vast museum resources. This includes many philatelic items. <http://collections.si.edu/search>

At the above link, you encounter a search box. where one may enter such things as "Palestine Mandate Stamps". This yields a long image list; one may click to enlarge and get more details of the item. Some graphics are very clear and some are, sadly, blurry. It is an excellent source for images of stamps that may be used for comparisons - especially for full sheet "plating efforts".

The National Postal Museum's web site can also provide images of many items of interest to readers via a search box at the bottom left of the home page. <http://arago.si.edu/>

High quality images of museum holdings of stamps from the Palestine Mandate and Israel (and many other nations as well) are available here.

Fred Korr, Oakland CA ■

Hello Don

I am sorry I was not clearer in my letter. In my article you printed that "1948 Civilian Mail Gaza to Jaffa via the Red Cross" (**The Israel Philatelist**, Vol. LXVI, No.4, 2015, p. 25). At that time Gaza was not part of Israel and was under Egyptian rule.

Thank you

Baruch Weiner, Modien Elite, Israel ■

Dear Don,

Thanks for the beautiful introduction - opening the new issue of the SIP journal under your guidance, with my covers on the "cover" - your work, excellent as always! (**The Israel Philatelist**, Vol. LXVI, No. 4, Fall 2015, cover design by Irv Osterer)

An error appeared in B. Winer's, "Jaffa Cover..." (see Letter above from Baruch Weiner). After the 1948 war, Jaffa came under Israel control: Tel-Aviv-Yafo. Gaza Strip remained under the Egyptian rule until 1967 (with short Israeli occupation in 1956). So Gaza strip was NOT under Israeli occupation at the time of the sender of cover from Gaza.

At Hanukah on the 9th of December 2015, Israel philatelists gathered for our annually convention: speeches lectures and awards. I received the yearly philatelic award for "Lifetime accomplishments", writing, discovers etc. in Israel and my web site: <http://www.josefwallach.com>. As most of my followers are abroad, including. your journal, I have to thank you all . As the saying goes: "There is no prophet in his home town" and this is always true . I was sure that my works will be appreciated in 50-100 years from now (if at

all). But someone here discovered it earlier.

Best wishes strength and health to continue your good work!

Josef Wallach, Israel ■

Hi Don,

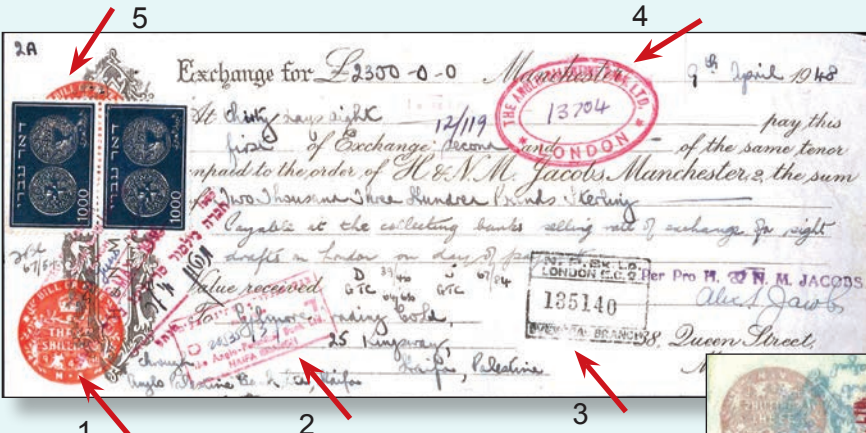
Don't know if I've caught you in time, but I was notified that life member Col. Charles Piver has passed. I'm not certain of the date, but he was from Jupiter, FL.

Best, Becky Dean, Administration Assistant ■

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# 1948 Doar Ivri Revenue Usage

Ed Kroft, Vancouver, Canada



The 1948 use of Doar Ivri High Value stamps as revenues on Bill of Exchange dated April 9, 1948. This magnificent piece was first reported in **The Holy Land Philatelist** in August/September 1958 (Volume IV, issues 46/47) p. 1007. It is a truly representative of the 1948 Transitional Period as it was first drawn during the late British Mandate period but the sum referred to was collected in Haifa under the State of Israel's authorities.

A bill of exchange (BOE) is a written order from one person (the payor) to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand or at some fixed future date, a certain sum of money, to either the person identified as payee or to any person presenting the bill of exchange. A BOE is equally defined as a written, unconditional order by one party (the drawer) to another (the drawee) to pay a certain sum, either immediately (a sight bill) or on a fixed date (a term bill), for payment of goods and/or services received. The drawee accepts the bill by signing it, thus converting it into a post-dated check and a binding contract.

The BOE depicted was drawn by H.&N.M. Jacobs, of 38 Duen Street Manchester 2 England for 2300 Pounds Sterling payable within 30 days. It was sent to the Gilmore Trading Co Ltd. of 25 Kingsway, Haifa, Palestine, presumably for goods purchased. The BOE was made and taxed in England on April 9, 1948 with six shillings as evidenced by the orange British revenue tax markings on the front left corner of the BOE (1). The BOE was transferred and sent for collection to the Anglo-Palestine Bank Haifa Branch (2), through the N.P. Bank-London E.C. 2 Branch (3) and the Anglo-Palestine Bank-London Branch (4).

On May 25, 1948, the BOE was presented for payment in Haifa to the Anglo-Palestine Bank (2). The BOE was then charged with revenues to pay for this service. The BOE was taxed with 2 Pounds and 300 mils. Payment was evidenced by 2 x 1000 mils Doar Ivri stamps on the front (5) and 6 x 50 mils Doar Ivri stamps on the back (6). Additional revenues were also collected on May 26, 1948 as Kofer HaYishuv stamps were also affixed on the back (1150 mils in total) (7). These labels were stamped with the legend "Accepted payable by the Anglo-Palestine Bank Haifa Israel" (8). The BOE was cleared on September 1, 1948 by the Anglo-Palestine Bank-Haifa Branch. ■



# כל ישראל חברים

# SHOW BOOTH 1274

## MAY 28 – JUNE 4, 2016

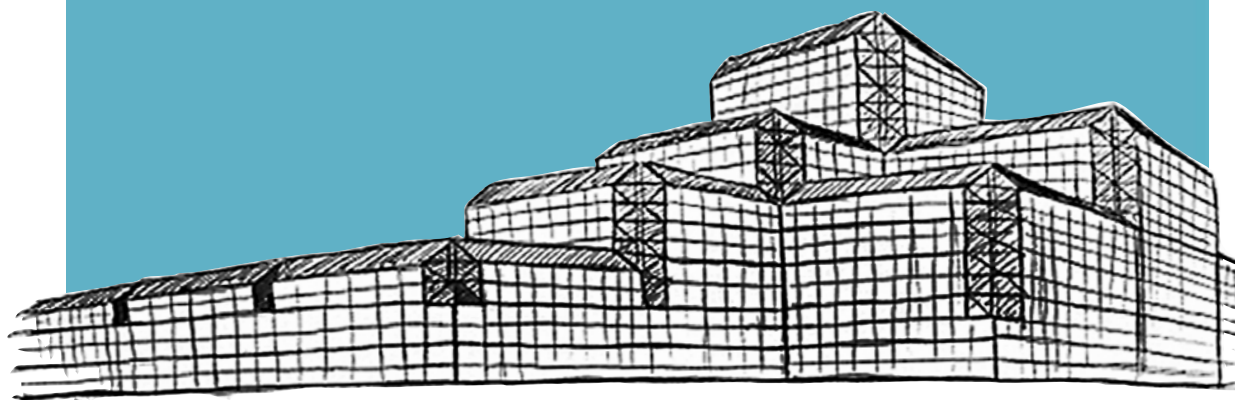
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Saturday, May 28 ..... 10:30 am - 6:00 pm  
Sunday, May 29 ..... 10:00 am - 6:00 pm  
Monday, May 30 ..... 10:00 am - 6:00 pm  
Tuesday, May 31 ..... 10:00 am - 6:00 pm  
Wednesday, June 1 ..... 10:00 am - 6:00 pm  
Thursday, June 2 ..... 10:00 am - 6:00 pm  
Friday, June 3 ..... 10:00 am - 6:00 pm  
Saturday, June 4 ..... 10:00 am - 3:00 pm

World Stamp Show



## SIP MEETINGS

### SUNDAY, MAY 29

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 10:00 - 11:00 am    | <i>SIP General Membership Meeting</i><br>Room 1E07   |
| 11:00 am - 12:00 pm | <i>Postal Rates, Postmarks and Stamps of Three Governments in the Holy Land During 1948</i><br>Room 1E09 |
| 1:00 - 2:00 pm      | <i>Introduction to the Stamps of Palestine Under the British Mandate</i><br>Room 1E11                    |

### MONDAY, MAY 30

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1:00 - 2:00 pm | <i>Holy Land Postage Dues 1900–1970</i><br>Room 1E07 |
|----------------|--|



Contact SIP chair, Don Chafetz at [sipeditor@gmail.com](mailto:sipeditor@gmail.com) for more details.  
Discover more about World Stamp Show-NY 2016 at [www.ny2016.org](http://www.ny2016.org)

# The Untold Story

## HOW LETTER BOMBS IMPACTED ON ARAB-ISRAELI UNDERCOVER MAIL AFTER 1967

Daryl Kibble, Queensland, Australia

**I**n researching for my publication *The Arab Israeli Conflict: No Service, Returned & Captured Mail*<sup>1</sup>, I came across some previously unknown facts regarding the way that the British Post Office handled “undercover mail” between Arab States and Israel in the early 1970s. This is in part summarized in the chapter on Terrorism in the above publication.

The way undercover mail was processed has been detailed in numerous articles in the past by Dr Josef Wallach (including *The Israel Philatelist* Vol 65 No. 1 of 2014) as well as his excellent website on this subject, as referenced in that article.

### LETTER BOMBS

On 19 September 1972 a successful letter bomb attack on the Israeli embassy in London killed an Israeli diplomat. Eight bombs were addressed to diplomats at the embassy. Three were detected in the consulate post room and four others were intercepted at a London sorting office and given to police. All eight letters were posted in Amsterdam, Netherlands, on 18 September 1972.

Palestinian extremist group Black September posted the letters. Numerous letter bombs were also sent to other Israeli embassies, Jewish businesses and identities over the coming months, sparking a worldwide security alert. On one day in November 1972 alone, 42 letter bombs were intercepted in India addressed to Jewish businesses in Europe.

### OFFICIAL PROCEDURES

A selection of pages from hundreds of official post office documents researched for my above publication are reproduced for the first time in the book. These provide an insight into how the postal authorities were dealing in particular with the spate of Black September letter bombs in late 1972.

However perhaps the most fascinating official correspondence researched during this period of letter bomb activity was in relation to British Post’s reluctance to continue handling the now well-entrenched undercover mail system. These undercover mails were mostly used by Arabs who resided in countries that did not have any postal relations with Israel, or Arabs residing within Israel. Such Arab senders would send their mail inside an outer envelope to a third party “neutral” country, typically with International Reply Coupons also enclosed. Britain (by way of The Postmaster London) was the primary “neutral” country being used. The third party country would then send the mail enclosed inside the outer envelope to Israel or an Arab country. See the Wallach website for further information.

### MISSING MAIL

Due to threat of letter bombs, undercover Arab mail received in late 1972 to early 1973 was destroyed by the British Post Office. There may be some exceptions, although none are presently known (and email correspondence from



Dr Wallach confirms that he too has seen no examples of postal history from this period of time). By April 1973 the British Post Office was again accepting Arab undercover mails.

## MISSING MAIL

A summary of my research from the source documents is provided in the table below. Some examples of the official

correspondence used to formulate this table are illustrated in my publication The Arab Israeli Conflict: No Service, Returned & Captured Mail.

### References:

1. Kibble, D. The Arab Israeli Conflict: No Service, Returned & Captured Mail. Vivid Publishing, Perth, 2014. (<http://www.vividpublishing.com.au/darylkibble/>)

Mail Exchange	Between Israeli Senders and Arab Country Recipients (and Vice Versa) via British PO. [Note: the majority of Israeli senders were Arabs residing in Israel]
Demand On British PO	Practice is tiresome for the PO (opening of mail, exchanging International Reply Coupons, placing stamps on letters, date stamping mail).
Letter Bombs	British PO staff refuse to handle “undercover” mail due to letter bomb activity.
Quantity Of Mail	Since commencement of letter bomb activity in late September 1972, and up to 5 October 1972, British Post had accumulated 1,200 items that it refused to service. The Postmaster London was receiving 80-100 letters daily
Operational Decision	Careful consideration was given as to what to do with such mail. Should it be returned to sender and how? Should it be destroyed, and is this legal? How should the “outer” letter be treated – is such mail actually “transit” mail under its true definition? Or is it now the possession of the British Post?
Official Decision	Ministry of Posts communication dated 9 January 1973 gives the green light for destroying all such “undercover” mail. The outer cover would be treated as being “delivered” once the Postmaster London took possession. Obligations under the UPU having therefore been met, such mail could be destroyed.

Summary of British Post Official Correspondence – Letter Bombs impact on Arab “Undercover” Mail. ■

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# GUSTAV DORÉ

Isidore (Issie) Baum, Laval , Quebec, Canada

In the first part of this presentation in the Summer 2015 **The Israel Philatelist** (pp 50 - 52), I introduced my personal interest in the Israel Philatelic Services' special cancels. We took a specific look at some of the Biblical cancels that were based on the 19th century works of the

famed illustrator Gustav Doré and his monumental Old Testament compilation of 160 full size folio prints. We looked at three beautiful cancels, two from Genesis, and one from Exodus. Let us now continue with three more cancels.

## THE TESTING

We now move back to Genesis, to the Patriarchs, and specifically to Abraham. The December 2009 Dizengoff Fair highlighted Doré's 16th print, "The Testing of Abraham's Faith," found in the passage of Genesis 22:3; "When he had cut enough wood for the burnt offering, he set out for the place G-D had told him about." We see here Isaac carrying the wood for his own sacrifice, although the caption (not shown) under the illustration (Figure 4a) actually relates to the angel appearing to Abraham telling him not to harm Isaac. Here too the cancel (Figure 4b) admirably encompasses the main part of the Doré illustration.



Figure 4b



Figure 4a

## THE LAW



Figure 5a



Figure 5b

Doré's 39th woodcut, "The Giving of The Law Upon Mt Sinai" (Figure 5a) now jumps back to Exodus 19:3; "Then Moses went up to G-D" (Mt. Sinai).

This cancel is somewhat different than the previous three, in that here we see the graphic artist, David ben-Hador using only a small detail from this large illustration in the cancel (Figure 5b). Towards the bottom left we see a man facing the mountain with his right hand held high, and this is the only detail from the illustration used in this cancel for the February 2011 Dizengoff show. It takes a keen eye and a fair knowledge of Doré prints to be able to spot the connection.





Figure 6a

## SAUL AND DAVID

For the last of our Doré illustrations “Saul Attempts to Kill David” (Figure 6a) we now leave the Torah and go to Judges and Book of 1 Samuel 19:9: “While David was playing the lyre, Saul tried to pin him to the wall with his spear.” Once again the graphic designer does an amazing job of translating this into a beautiful cancel. (Figure 6b).



Figure 6b

Doré's illustrations for the English Bible - Old and New Testaments - were probably his greatest success.

In 1867 Doré had a major exhibition of his work in London. This exhibition led to the founding of the Doré Gallery in London. In 1869 Doré signed a five-year contract with the publisher Grant & Co that involved his producing a comprehensive portrait of London. He stayed in London for three months a year, receiving the vast sum of £10,000 a year for the project.

## SIGNATURES

It should be noted here that Doré's signature is clearly seen on all of his illustrations in the bottom left corner, while another signature appears in the bottom right corner. That is common on almost all antique prints and maps, where the actual artist's signature appears on the bottom left, and the engraver who has turned the painting into a print (woodcut, copperplate, steel engraving, lithograph, etc.) has his name on the right. Unfortunately, the engraver generally receives very little credit, but in reality, it is his genius that turns a painting - one of a kind by Doré - into a print to be admired by the masses.

## WHO WAS DORÉ

Paul Gustave Louis Christophe Doré (1832 – 1883) was a French artist, print maker, illustrator and sculptor. He worked primarily with wood engravings. Doré was born in Strasbourg and at the age of fifteen his career took off, working as a caricaturist for a French journal. He subsequently went on to win commissions to depict scenes from various books.

## HIS WORKS

In 1853, Doré was asked to illustrate the works of Lord Byron. This commission was followed by additional work for British publishers, including a new illustrated English Bible. In 1856 he produced twelve folio-size illustrations of The Legend of The Wandering Jew for a short poem. In the 1860s he illustrated a French edition of Don Quixote and his depictions of the knight and his squire Sancho Panza, become so famous that they have influenced subsequent readers, artists and stage and film directors' ideas of the physical “look” of the two characters.

The completed book, London: **A Pilgrimage**, with 180 engravings, was published in 1872. It enjoyed both commercial and popular success, although he had many contemporary critics as well, who claimed that Doré appeared to focus on the poverty that existed in parts of London. His later works included illustrations for new editions of John Milton's **Paradise Lost** and Tennyson's **The Idylls of the King**. His work also appeared in the weekly newspaper **The Illustrated London News**.

In addition to his monumental and most famous **Old and New Testament** published in 1866 in Paris, as well as the editions mentioned above, his most famous illustrated works include: Edgar Allen Poe's **The Raven**; Dante Alighieri's **The Vision of Hell**; Shakespeare's **The Tempest**, as well as numerous others. Many of the most famous publishers of the time in France and England vied to publish his works.

For a Doré collector, there are literally thousands of prints, books, drawings and all types of Doré ephemera etc. to choose from. His work and style is unique and many details of his engravings have been used to produce stamps around the world. To understand the prodigious work of this great artist, relatively unknown by many, it comes down to this: Gustave Doré was the most popular illustrator of all time, both in terms of number of engravings (10,000+) and number of editions (4,000+).

In the forty year period from 1860-1900 a new Doré illustrated edition was published every eight days! His 238 Bible engravings (including the **New Testament**) were by far the most popular set of illustrations ever done, with nearly 1,000 editions. Yet Doré was much more than just an illustrator. He did over 400 oil paintings. He also produced several hundred watercolor landscapes and dozens of works of sculpture.



He did the monument to Alexander Dumas that sits in Paris today, and his engravings are everywhere, including the covers of **Time Magazine**. Doré is also one of the best-kept secrets in Hollywood. His engravings were used in many classic films like **King Kong**, **Great Expectations**, and **The Ten Commandments**, as well as many recent films like **Amistad** and **What Dreams May Come**. Doré's name may fade in and out of pop culture usage, but his art has had an enduring influence to generations of romantics and realists alike.

Doré never married and following the death of his father in 1849, he lived with his mother, continuing to illustrate

books until his death in Paris following a short illness. He is buried in Paris' Père Lachaise Cemetery. The government of France made him a Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur in 1861. If you want to truly have an idea of what is involved in collecting Gustav Dore in all his glory, visit the website <http://www.doreana.com>, still under major construction.

#### References

1. With thanks to Wikipedia.
2. Malan, Dan, **Gustave Doré: A Biography**, (available on Amazon).
3. Part III of this presentation will be in **The Israel Philatelist** and will deal with other Israel special and FD cancels. ■

0 - 0 - 0 - 0

# Argentine Holocaust Card

Roberto Brzostowski, Argentine



The United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution by consensus of 104 co-sponsoring Nations. The resolution calls on nations to support the commemorations of the Holocaust and condemn the denial of the Holocaust. The United Nations has to also develop educational materials on this topic. The Secretary General of the international organization is empowered to promote Holocaust remembrance and civil society education in order to deter future acts of genocide. The Secretary General is ordered to report every six months to the General Assembly on the progress.

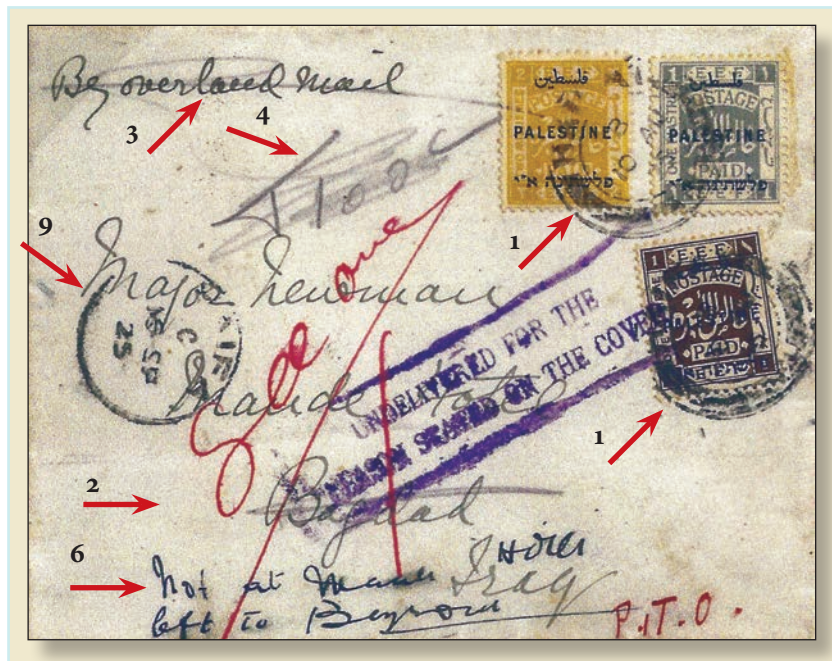
“This is another step forward to ensure the United Nations Organization fully complies with the spirit of its own

Charter and its founding mission of preventing future genocides,” said President Edgar M. Bronfman of the World Jewish Congress . He add that the CJM gives its approval to the remarks the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan as stated in his speech at the historic Special Session on the Holocaust that took place at the UN in January 2006. The United Nations was founded on the ashes of the Holocaust which also lead to the creation of the State of Israel. A delegation of world leaders also visited Yad Vashem in Jerusalem.

In honor of the commemoration, the Correo Argentino-CEFAI applied a special postmark to the postcard. ■

# An Unusual Returned Cover

Nathan Zankel, New Brunswick, NJ

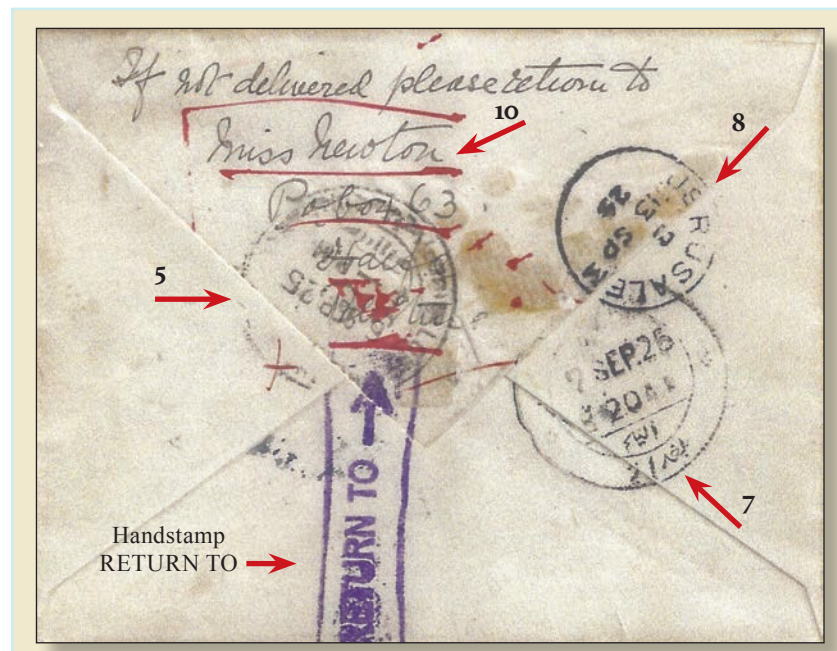


Letter Rate  
1 mils  
2 mils  
1 piastre  
13 mils

Handstamp  
UNDELIVERED FOR THE REASON  
STATED ON THE COVER

Mailed on 10 AUG 25 (1) to an officer at a hotel in Baghdad (2) this cover was originally marked “By Overland Mail” (3). There was insufficient postage for overland mail, so it was marked T100C (postage due 100 centimes) (4). Both markings were crossed out and it must have traveled surface mail since it had correct postage, 13 mils, for that rate.

It arrived in Baghdad on 6 SEP 25 (5). The cover was marked “Not at Maude Hotel, left to Beyrou,” (6) and was returned the next day (7 SEP 25 Baghdad dispatch cancel) (7).!



This cover apparently went back by OVERLAND MAIL because it shows a Jerusalem transit cancel 13 SEP 25 (8) and a Haifa receiving cancel 16 SEP 25 (9). At that time, Bedouin attacks and a Druze rebellion caused the Overland Mail to be rerouted via Amman and Jerusalem. Please note the sender was the well-known Miss Newton (10).



## Provisional Government of ISRAEL



Souvenir sheet (Rochlin 1659)

Immigrant's Ship  
Jerusalem Local, 2nd issue

(Rochlin 1043)  
(Rochlin 1119)

Chaim Weizmann  
Theodor Herzl

(Rochlin 903)  
(Rochlin 655)

The provisional government of Israel (Hebrew: תִּימְנְהָה הַלְשָׁמָה, translit. HaMemshela HaZmanit) was the temporary cabinet which governed the Jewish community in Mandatory Palestine, and later the newly established State of Israel, until the formation of the first government in March 1949 following the first Knesset elections in January that year.

With the British Mandate of Palestine scheduled to come to an end on 15 May 1948, the governing body

of the Jewish community, the Jewish National Council (JNC), on 2 March 1948 began work on organization of a Jewish provisional government. On 12 April 1948 it formed the Minhelet HaAm (Hebrew: מְעָה תִּלְהַנֵּם, lit. People's Administration), all of its members being drawn from Moetzet HaAm (People's Council), the temporary legislative body set up at the same time. The departmental structure of the JNC served as a basis for the interim government ministries. Minhelet Ha'am became the Provisional State Council.<sup>1</sup>

*The Jewish National Fund Minhelet Ha'am Souvenir Sheet was sold at the "Jerusalem 73" Stamp Exhibition. The sheet pictures overprinted JNF stamps that were used postally*

*during the Minhelet HaAm period. Designed by Graphics Yoav and printed by Nachtigal Printers, Tel Aviv. Each souvenir sheet contains a unique serial number.<sup>2</sup> ■*

### Reference

1. Wikipedia, Provisional government of Israel, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provisional\\_government\\_of\\_Israel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Provisional_government_of_Israel).
2. Rochlin, Sidney, **Handbook of the Issues of the Jewish National Fund**, Jewish National Fund, New York, 1990, p. B7.



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## PART 2 - Holy Land 1882 - 1954

# Parcel Post & Parcel Card Usage

Ed Kroft, Vancouver, Canada

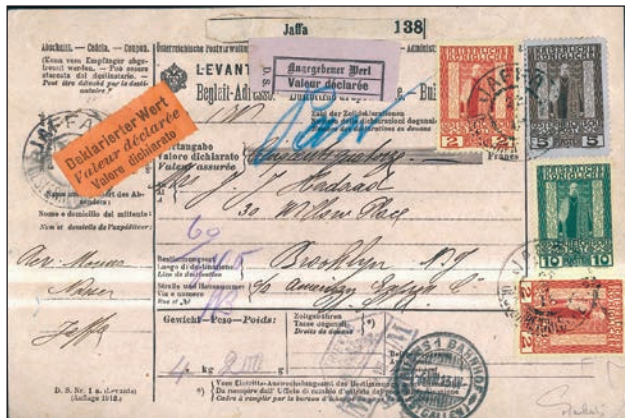
Editor's note: Part 1, Spring 2015, pp 30 - 33

## OVERVIEW: TYPES OF PARCEL CARDS

Part I described the origins of parcel post services after the creation of the Universal Postal Union (UPU). Part 2 shows examples of various parcel cards from Holy Land between

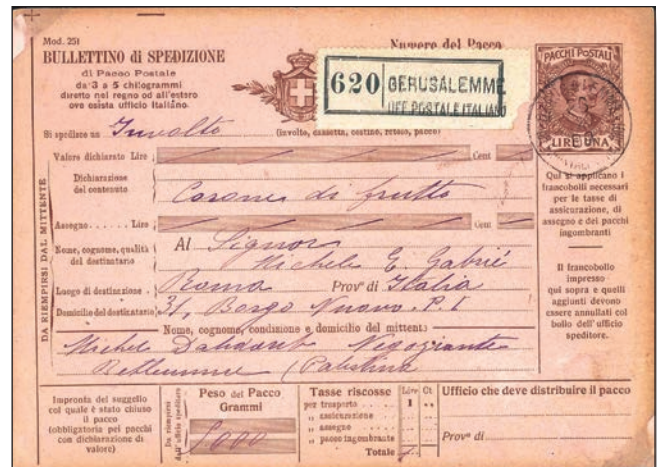
1882 and 1954. Subsequent parts of the article will discuss parcel rates and will show further examples of documents and mail relating to parcel post service.

## FORERUNNER PERIOD



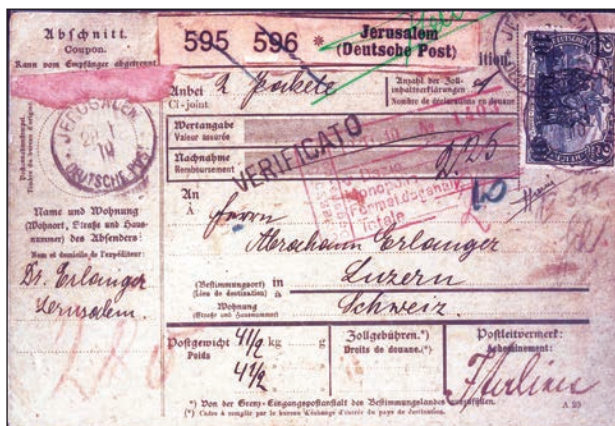
### Austrian Post

1913- Austrian Levant Parcel Card Jaffa to Brooklyn New York. Franked 19 Piaster 1908 Jubilee issue: 2 x 2Pi + 5P + 10P. All tied by 2 postmarks JAFFA/OESTERREICHISCHE POST 22 7 13, additional strike at left on intact coupon. Parcel of 4.2 Kg, # 138. Insured for 514 Francs (Wertangabe Cinq cents quatorze). 2 different color Valeur Declaree- Deklarierter Wert labels affixed. TRIEST AND ST. GALEN/BUCHS BAH NHOF 4 VIII 13 postmarks all on face..



### Italian Post

Parcel card from JERUSALEM to ROME with the handstamped parcel label No-620 (large figures) and imprinted Italian 1 Lire stamp (the rate for a parcel to Italy, weight from 3 to 5kg.). Lightly cancelled GERUSALEMME/UFF. POSTALE ITALIANO 26 2 09. No arrival postmark. Parcel card without coupon.



### German Post

Parcel card postmarked twice at Jerusalem German Post office on January 28, 1910. 10 para paid to send two parcels numbered 595-596 (each weighting 4.5 kg) to Lucerne, Switzerland. No insured value declared. Counterfoil/coupon intact reflecting the name of Dr. Erlanger as the sender and the date of transmission.

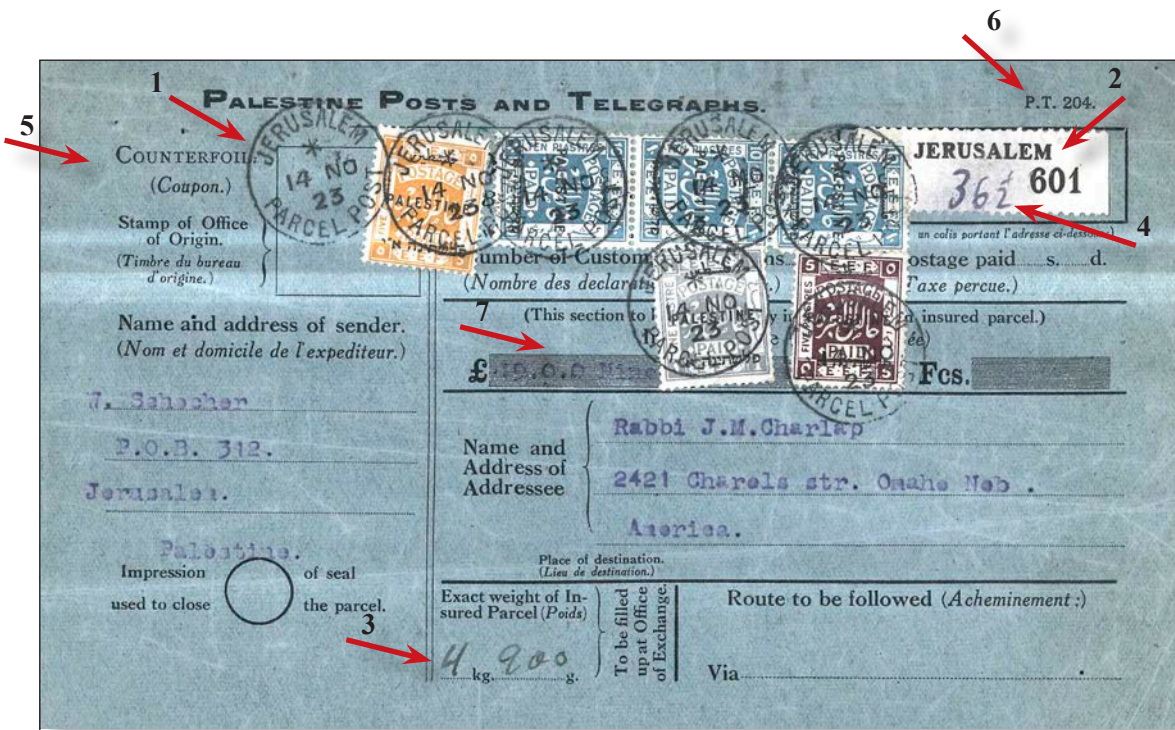


### Turkish Post

May 1918 Parcel Card postmarked at Beni Saab (Tul Kareem) and addressed to Damascus with coupon intact.



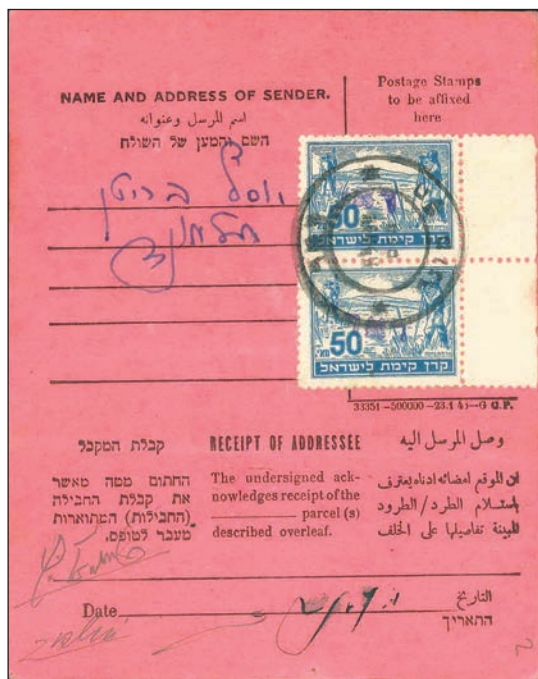
## BRITISH MANDATE PERIOD



## British Mandate Post

Parcel Card sent on November 14, 1923 from Jerusalem to Omaha Nebraska, United States. Postmarked with special parcel post marking (1). 1 parcel (number 601) (2) weighed 4.9 kg (3). Insured value declared (7). Postage of 36 piastres and 5 mils as also noted by “36 ½” notation on label (4). Counterfoil coupon intact (5). Paper-based form (P.T. 204) rather than cardboard (6).

## MINHELET HA'AM PERIOD



### 1948 Interim Period Post

Civilian Parcel Card P.T. 238 sent 6 MAY 1948 from Tel-Mond to besieged Jerusalem. Properly franked 2 x 50m Hula stamp tied by Minhelet Ha'am TEL-MOND postmark repeated on back. Eventually arrived in Jerusalem. Hebrew note: "Apply to Rehavia Post" and signed by the addressee when collected. Less than 10 parcel cards recorded as used during Minhelet Ha'am period.

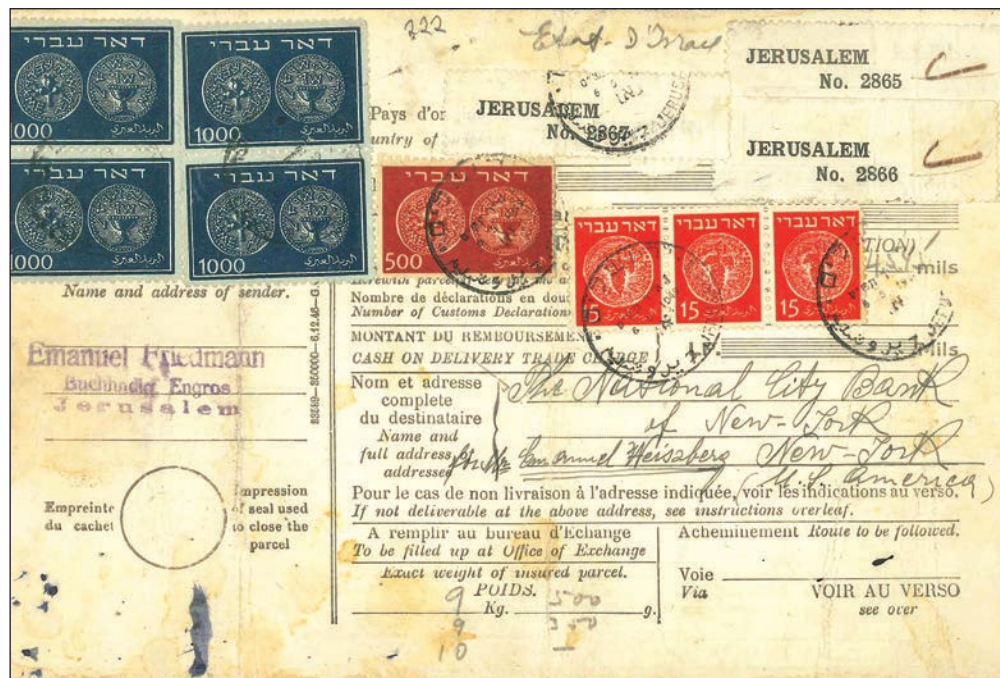
## STATE OF ISRAEL PERIOD

**Israel Post**

June 18, 1948 HOLON Mandate type clear postmarks to Jerusalem. Franked 300m Doar Ivri stamps: 10 + 2 x 20 + 250m to pay for 3 parcels over 5 kg (100m for each parcel) endorsed on back "To Mea Shearim Post Office". Parcel slips #376, 377 & 378 affixed to back. Recipient's signature dated June 28, 1948 on face just after the end of the Jerusalem Siege.

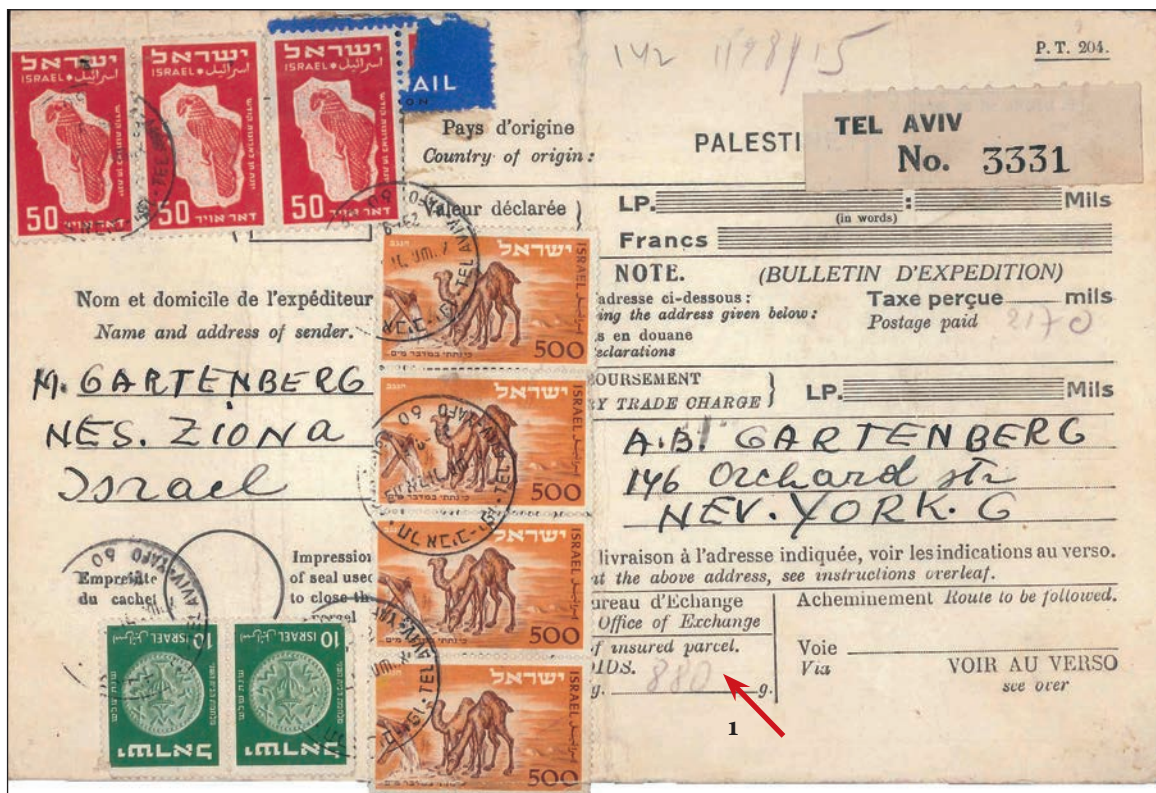


## STATE OF ISRAEL PERIOD



### Israel Post

May 6, 1949 Parcel Card (Mandate type) Jerusalem to New York for 3 parcels nos. 2865, 2866, 2877. Slips affixed to front, for the weight of 9.50, 9.350 & 10.0kgs respectively. Franked 4545 mils Doar Ivri stamps: 3 x 15 + 500 + 4 x 1000m (2 vertical pairs) all tied by clear Jerusalem postmarks. Coupon at left intact. Sent by a local book dealer (Buchhändler Engros - cachet in German). 2nd highest recorded franking of a Doar.Ivri item.



### Israel Post

September 1951 air mail Parcel Card (Mandate type) sent from Tel Aviv to New York. Parcel of 880gr (1) franked 2170pr: 4 x 500pr Negev - Camel stamps + 3 x 50pr 1st Air Mail + 2 x 10pr 3rd Coins. Label affixed in Tel Aviv shows parcel #3331. ■

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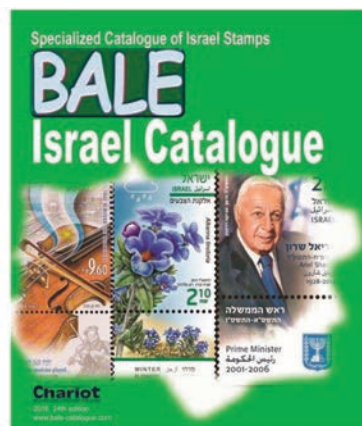
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# Millions of Postage Stamps Delivering More than Just Mail

Charlotte Sheer, Founder, Holocaust Stamps Project  
Retired educator, Foxborough Regional Charter School, Foxboro, MA

Since 2009, students at Foxborough Regional Charter School (FRCS) in Massachusetts have been collecting, trimming, counting, and sorting postage stamps donated to the Holocaust Stamps Project. What began as a history-related enrichment activity in a fifth grade classroom has become a component of the Community Service Learning program at this kindergarten to grade 12 public school-of-choice. The Project serves as a springboard to countless lessons not only about history, but also about tolerance, the importance of accepting others and having respect for differences among individuals and groups.

## WIDE SUPPORT

In the 2015-2016 school session, the Holocaust Stamps Project entered its seventh year. As of December 22, students and community volunteers had counted 6,711,596 stamps, **each one honoring a man, woman or child whose life was tragically ended due to intolerance and inhumane cruelties by the Nazis.**

**6,834,594**  
**STAMPS COLLECTED**  
**60% OF**  
**GOAL**  
**11,000,000**

Donations have come from individuals and groups, preschool children and senior citizens, businesses, organizations, synagogues, churches, and stamp clubs (including members of the Society of Israel Philatelists), representing 37 United States states, Israel, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia.

## LETTERS

Personal letters often accompany the stamps. Some of the most meaningful notes have come from people with personal ties to what happened during the Holocaust – survivors themselves or family members who choose to participate in the Project as a special way to remember their loved ones.

Collecting canceled postage stamps, which would otherwise be discarded by most people after their mail has



been delivered, has become a metaphor for retrieving items of value destined to be tossed out as worthless trash, as the Nazis did with 11,000,000 precious lives.

The stamps not only provide the students with windows into the world's diverse cultures, but they also serve as an art medium for creating unique stamps collage artworks.

## STUDENT VIEW POINT

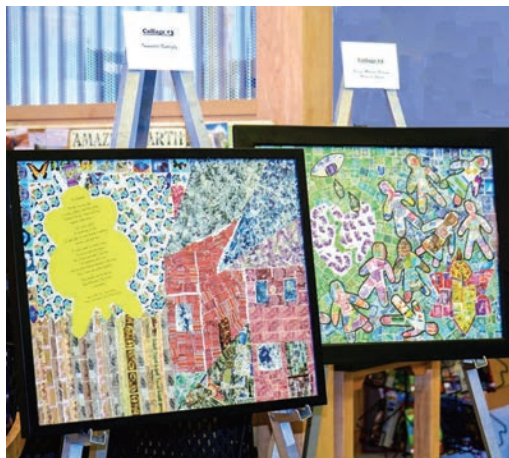
In 2011, work began on the first in a series of 18 one-of-a-kind collages, each depicting the students' evolving knowledge about the events and effects of the Holocaust. The original idea of making pictures with the stamps was inspired by the extraordinary philatelic art creations of Rhode Island brothers Joseph and Harry Jagolinzer who worked in the medium more than a half century ago. <http://www.brownalumnimagazine.com/content/view/2769/40/> and [http://stamps.org/userfiles/file/AP/bonus/2012\\_Dec\\_PostageCollageArt.pdf](http://stamps.org/userfiles/file/AP/bonus/2012_Dec_PostageCollageArt.pdf).



## COMMUNITY EDUCATION

To extend learning opportunities beyond the classroom and into the community-at-large, the Holocaust Stamps Project will sponsor its second annual Open House on Sunday, May 1, 2016. The event is scheduled to coincide with observance of Yom HaShoah (Holocaust Remembrance Day) which occurs this year on May 4, 2016. Each of the completed stamps collages, as well as those on which work is underway, will be on display. Guests may have an opportunity to meet some of the student artists.

The theme for the event will be “Honoring the Righteous Gentiles”. A new collage bearing the same title is being designed and the work-in-progress will be on exhibit.



A special guest has been invited to share the remarkable

story of his grandparents' involvement in the rescue of hundreds who were impacted by Nazi terror. In 2005, Yad Vashem presented the family with documentation recognizing their late relative with the title Righteous Among Nations, a designation reserved for those who put themselves at risk to save Jewish lives. The event will be open to the public, **but registration will be requested for planning purposes.**

At the first Holocaust Stamps Project Open House in April, 2015, Lisa Einstein, a board member of Boston 3G (a third generation Holocaust survivors' organization), shared the story of how her Hungarian grandmother, Eva Reisner, survived the horrors of Auschwitz. This custom-designed pendant necklace was given to Ms. Einstein as a thank you gift. It was created from stamps donated to the Holocaust Stamps Project, including a Hungarian stamp with a Budapest postmark and an Israeli stamp symbolizing the family's eventual aliyah to the Holy Land.



## CELEBRATING OUR DIVERSITY!

One of the new artworks, “Different People, One World Community – Celebrating Our Diversity!” will be assembled by the youngest children in the school, kindergarten students, whose connection to the Project begins when they use thousands of the donated stamps to learn and practice counting by 5's, 10's, and 100's.

At the opposite end of the participation spectrum, one high school student recently based his college application essay on the personal impact of having been involved with the Holocaust Stamps Project at FRCS.



BryAnn Nicholson has the special honor of placing one of the first stamps on the newest 18 x 24 inch Holocaust Stamps Project collage, “Different People, One World Community, – Celebrating our Diversity!” The three people figures are formed of geometric shapes to reinforce the kindergarten students' math concepts.

Each will be filled with stamps from around the world, bearing colorful and varied images of faces and people involved in different activities.



Rylan Scammon uses stamps donated to the Holocaust Stamps Project to practice counting by tens in his kindergarten class at Foxborough Regional Charter School



Kindergarten teacher, Heidi Solivan, engages some students in counting hundreds of the donated stamps. This year the youngest members of the FRCS community will begin work on their own stamps collage for the Holocaust Stamps Project, inspired by their year long study of the importance of different people working together as a Community..

## MUSIC IS A DREAM

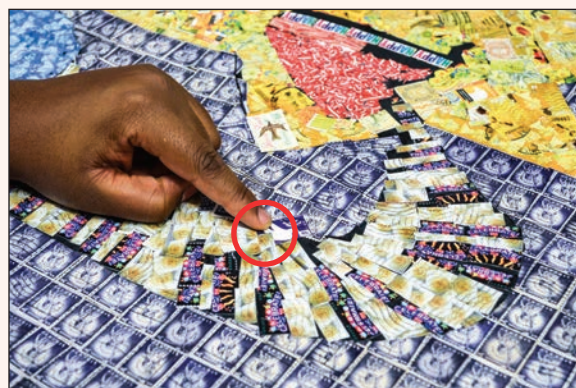


L to R) Students, Nancia Poteau, Temitope Faleye, DeeDee Haith, Marissa Durden, completed the 18 x 24 inch collage, “Music is a Dream” in October, 2015. Shortly thereafter, an anonymous donor who was one of the first to view it, donated the funds needed for the artwork to be the first of the Holocaust-themed pieces to be professionally framed under 99% UV-protected, conservation glass.

In October, 2015, a group of FRCS high school students completed the eleventh Holocaust Stamps Project postage stamp artwork. Their “Music is a Dream” collage honors the life of 110-year-old Holocaust survivor, concert pianist Alice Herz-Sommer. It was begun by a group of six high school students in 2014 while Ms. Sommer was still alive and completed in 2015 after her death.

The teens were inspired to honor the life of this remarkable woman after viewing a powerful YouTube video excerpt from the 2013 Academy Award-winning short film documentary about her, “The Lady in Number 6: Music Saved My Life”.

The design is entirely their own. The students selected purple Liberty stamps for the background to symbolize how music gave Alice Herz-Sommer the liberty and freedom to survive even as she endured the hardship of Nazi



A student positions one of two dove stamps in the “Music is a Dream” collage. Each of the 18 artworks in the collage series includes at least one postage stamp bearing a dove image as a thematic reference to the universal goal for all people of the world to co-exist in peace.

concentration camps, losing both her mother and husband. The music note, made entirely of British stamps, represents Alice’s golden years living in England where she continued playing her favorite Beethoven melodies almost every day.

The piano is partly crafted with repetition of the word “happy” taken from colorful Happy Birthday stamps, reflecting the happiness Alice radiated to those around her. Red Love stamps comprise the rest of the piano indicating her love of music, people, and life in general. Though she had good reason to hate, she chose to love instead.

The black piano keys are made from “Celebrate” stamps, as the overall collage celebrates the life of this extraordinary woman, and the white keys are formed with white Roses stamps, the symbol having been associated with spirituality and “a fresh start”, as Alice saw her life after World War II.

## WE WELCOME YOUR INVOLVEMENT!

Two more Holocaust Stamps Project postage stamp collages are nearing completion, with an additional three designs awaiting the attention of FRCS artists. In the spring of 2016, an exciting new component will be added as a spin-off to the Project. A local philatelist, recently retired from a lifelong career as an educator, will be organizing an after school junior philatelist club at FRCS!

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

More information about, and photos related to, the Holocaust Stamps Project can be found on the website:

<http://www.foxboroughrcs.org/students-families/frcs-holocaust-stamp-project/>

- Your donation of domestic or foreign stamps, in any condition and in any amount is appreciated.
- The Holocaust Stamps Project is grateful for monetary donations to help fund the cost of professionally re-framing each of the postage stamps collages, thus ensuring long-term, maximum protection from harmful UV light.
- Suggestions are being sought for a permanent public venue where the entire collection of 11,000,000 stamps, 18 collages, and related Holocaust Stamps Project materials can be permanently housed, exhibited, and professionally curated.

Holocaust Stamps Project, Foxborough Regional Charter School, 131 Central Street, Foxboro, MA 02035, USA

For questions and comments, please contact Holocaust Stamps Project facilitator, Mrs. Jamie Droste ([jdroste@foxboroughrcs.org](mailto:jdroste@foxboroughrcs.org)), Student Life Advisor. ■



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Figure 1a -Pilots Scramble



Figure 1b - Supermarine Spitfires



Figure 1c - Supermarine Spitfires

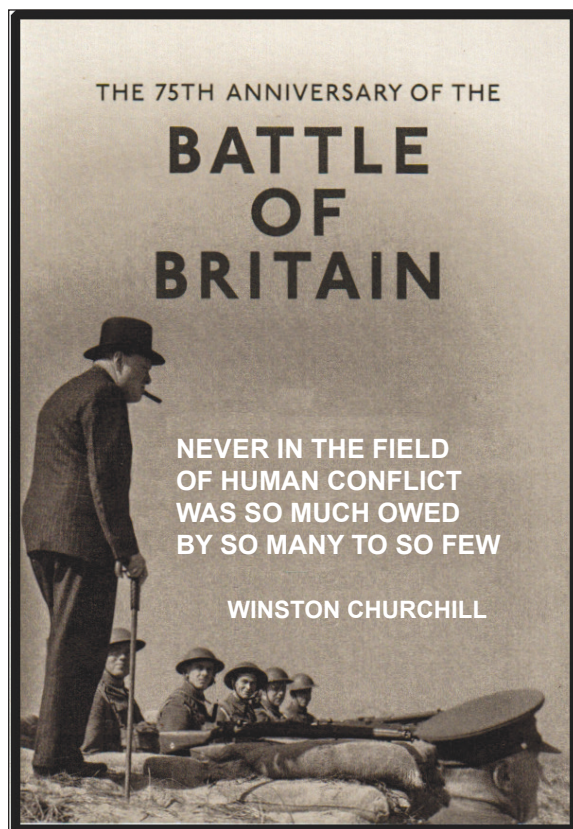


Figure 1

Great Britain 2015: 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Britain



Figure 1d - Pilots of Squadron 32



Figure 1e - Operations room



Figure 1f - Spotters

Robert A. Moss, Metuchen, NJ

In 2015, Great Britain issued a set of six stamps honoring the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Britain (Figure 1). Here, we will very briefly review the background, course, and outcome of this crucial engagement, which staunched the flow of Nazi victories, saved Britain from invasion, and initiated the long trek to ultimate victory. We will also consider the under-appreciated role of Jewish airmen in the battle.

## BACKGROUND

Addressing Parliament on June 18, 1940, Winston Churchill offered words that were both prescient and stirring. Two days previously, France sought an armistice with Germany. Now, Churchill, who became Prime Minister just five weeks earlier, prepared Britain to fight on alone: “What General Weygand has called the Battle of France is over. . . the Battle of Britain is about to begin. Upon this battle depends the survival of Christian civilization. Upon it depends our own British life, and the long continuity of our institutions and our Empire. The whole fury and might of the enemy



Figure 2a

Figure 2b

Figure 2c

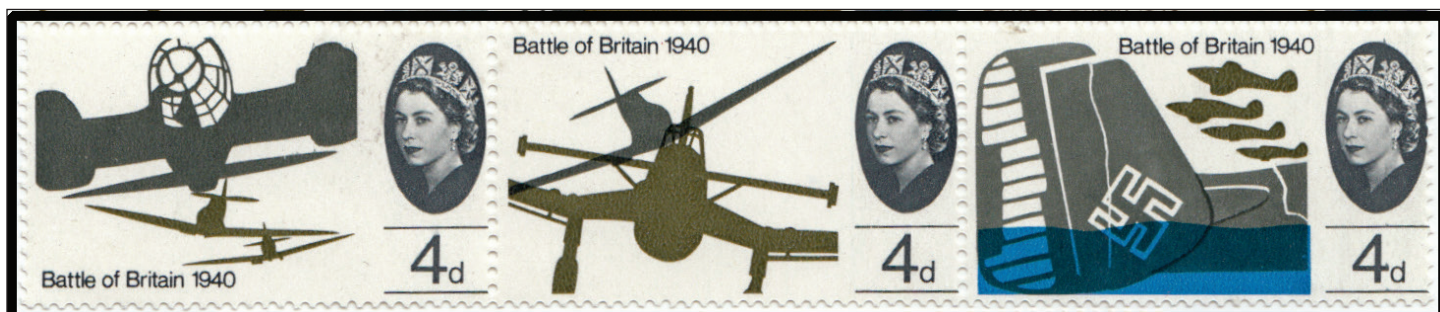


Figure 2d

Figure 2e

Figure 2f



Figure 2g



Figure 2h

Figure 2

Great Britain 1965: 25th anniversary of the Battle of Britain

must very soon be turned on us. Hitler knows that he will have to break us in this island or lose the war. If we can stand up to him, all Europe may be freed and the life of the world may move forward into broad, sunlit uplands."

## THE BATTLE <sup>1</sup>

To defeat Britain, Hitler knew that he would have to invade and conquer the island. The Germans therefore planned Operation Sea Lion, a cross-channel invasion of Britain. Hitler's admirals, responsible for the transport of troops and equipment, understood that no invasion could succeed without the neutralization of Britain's formidable navy by German air power - the Luftwaffe. In turn, this required the prior destruction of the Royal Air Force (RAF) Fighter Command. The resulting series of air engagements, now known as the "Battle of Britain," began in the summer and continued through the autumn of 1940.

Figure 2 comprises the 1965 Battle of Britain stamps, issued on the 25th anniversary. The intensity and chaos of individual "dogfights" are well represented by Figures 2d and 2e which depict RAF pursuit of Dornier and Stuka

bombers. The Figure 2g stamp evokes the contrails of combat over St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

There was significant tabloid controversy in Britain over the propriety of including German and especially Nazi insignia on Figures 2c and 2f. It was pointed out, however, that the swastika appeared on a destroyed aircraft (note the cracks) that was sinking into the Channel, while RAF fighters flew above.

At the outset, the Germans fielded an impressive fleet of 1000 bomber aircraft, but the balance of the all-important fighter planes was nearly equal at 805 Messerschmitts (ME-109) vs. 749 British Hurricanes and Spitfires. The conquest of France allowed the Germans to use nearby French airfields to launch their cross-channel raids, saving fuel for their fighters, thus giving them more time over Britain.

Nevertheless, the British retained several advantages. Vital was the early warning provided by radar; see Figure 3 <sup>2</sup>. Pioneered by Robert Watson-Watt (1935), under the aegis of Sir Henry Tizard's Aeronautical Research Committee, radar was developed and by early 1940, deployed in a





Figure 3  
British discovery, radar

“chain home” system for the detection of approaching German aircraft. Most importantly, Air Chief Marshal Dowding created an underground “operations room” at Bentley Priory, where radar signals and sightings from coastal spotters were integrated, animated, and displayed on a large map table by women; see Figures 1e and 1f.

Pilots were on continual call, awaiting orders to “scramble” (Figure 1a). At the height of the Battle they often flew three or more sorties a day, returning to their bases for brief rest while their planes were refueled and rearmed (Figures 1c and 1d).

The continually evolving positions of enemy aircraft were “filtered” by radio to the squadrons of RAF fighters aloft. In this way, the defenders were most rapidly and efficiently directed to intercept the incoming Luftwaffe raiders. Dowding also insisted that only several squadrons of RAF fighters, with twelve planes per squadron, take on the Luftwaffe formations at any given time, thus causing the Germans to underestimate the true strength of Fighter Command. Moreover, Dowding’s tactics denied them the possibility of a major victory, while inflicting continual casualties on German planes and pilots that, over time, became insupportable.

In the summer and autumn of 1940, the Luftwaffe attacked nearly every day. Protected by ME-109s and ME-110s, the Dornier, Heinkel, and Junkers bombers attacked RAF airfields and factories. And every day, the Spitfires and Hurricanes rose to meet them; see Figures 4a, 4b.

Baffled by the Luftwaffe’s inability to neutralize Fighter Command, Göring planned a mammoth “Eagle Attack” for August, designed to eliminate the defenders. However a combination of poor weather, faulty German intelligence, and spirited RAF resistance parried the Luftwaffe’s thrust.

The Eagle Attack continued day after day, while the RAF whittled away at the enemy. On August 15th, hundreds of German fighters and bombers arrived in waves. RAF airfields took a pasting, while their pilots flew continual sorties all day. “It was taken as a rule of thumb that anybody

who had come through three combat sorties unscathed was either naturally good at flying a fighter or just bloody lucky, which was even better”<sup>1</sup>.

By day’s end, the Germans had lost 75 aircraft, but the British had lost only 34. The Luftwaffe proved unable to destroy Fighter Command.

The battle continued into the fall. On September 11th, nearly 500 German bombers hit London, Portsmouth, and Southampton, followed by evening raids on London and Liverpool by another 200 planes.

The climactic battle occurred on September 15th, with Churchill in attendance at the operations room of No. 11 Group at Uxbridge. By the early afternoon, 500 planes of the Luftwaffe and RAF were engaged in battles over Kent. Bombs fell on many parts of London, including Westminster, Kensington, and Buckingham Palace. The conflict continued in waves all day and into the evening, but the knockout blow Göring needed never landed.



Figures 4a , 4b  
Jersey 1990: Spitfire and Hurricane.

Churchill later described the heft of these battles with an unsurpassed economy of expression: “The odds were great; our margins small; the stakes infinite.” The next day, Hitler indefinitely postponed Operation Sea Lion. The

invasion of Britain was abandoned; the Nazi tide in western Europe had been stemmed. And Churchill’s accolade to the RAF would be remembered to the latest times: “Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.”

## JEWISH AIRMEN

Martin Sugarman offers a detailed analysis of “Jewish Pilots and Aircrews in the Battle of Britain”<sup>3</sup>. Among the 2917 airmen who ultimately flew for the RAF in the Battle of Britain - officially defined as July 10 through October 31, 1940 - Sugarman identifies 34 Jewish participants, some 1.1% of the total, and more than twice the Jewish proportion of the British population<sup>4</sup>. Jewish participation would likely have been higher except that in 1940 the RAF resembled an English club of “highly educated middle and upper class non-Jews.”

Sugarman provides capsule biographies of the Jewish participants in the Battle of Britain, a few of which will be noted here.

## STANLEY BAMBERGER

Bamberger shot down two ME-109s. Later, he fought in Malta, Sicily, and North Africa, destroying 3 Stukas and another 109. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) by the King, and survived the war.

## GEORGE ERNEST GOODMAN

A Haifa-born sabra, George shot down several ME-109s, as well as Heinkel, Stuka, and Dornier bombers. Goodman received the DFC in November 1940. He was himself shot down twice, but survived to later fly at Tobruk where he destroyed several more German aircraft. He was killed in action over Gazala in 1941.

## EUSTACE "GUS" HOLDEN

## KENNETH HOLDEN

They were the only Jewish brothers to fly in the Battle of Britain; both survived. Gus was credited with four Me-109s and three bombers and was honored with the DFC in August 1940. Kenneth accounted for seven Me-109's, damaged several others, and received the DFC in July 1941.

## ZYGMUNT "JOE" KLEIN

Klein flew for the Polish air force against the Luftwaffe during the German invasion of Poland. Escaping via France to Britain, Klein joined the RAF, shot down one 109 and damaged two ME-110s. On a foggy day, when the RAF was grounded, "Klein heard a German aircraft patrolling over the aerodrome and against orders took off and brought it down in very dangerous flying conditions." He went missing in November 1940 and was believed shot down near the Isle of Wight. He was awarded the Polish Cross of Valour.

## JACK ROSE

Jack downed three Luftwaffe planes over France in May 1940. He was himself shot down over the Channel in August, but was rescued. Awarded the DFC in October 1942, he led squadrons in 15 sweeps over France and later fought in Burma. In 1946 he was awarded the MBE (Member of the Order of the British Empire) and the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

## ROBERT ROLAND STANFORD TUCK

## BRIAN VAN MENTZ

Tuck's career is legendary; credited with 30 kills, he was the 8th ranking ace of the RAF. "Tuck was shot down 4 times, collided twice, was wounded twice, baled out, crash landed, and dunked in the Channel." Once, he parachuted over the estate of Lord Cornwallis, who invited him in for tea. Tuck received the DFC and two "bars," one of only two RAF pilots so honored. Despite his continual flirtation with disaster, Tuck survived to die peacefully at age 70 in 1987.

His friend, the South African-born Brian van Mentz, matched Tuck's bravado but was not as lucky. He shot down

ten German aircraft, damaged another eight, and together with Tuck, received the DFC from King George VI in October 1940. It is bitterly ironic that after 75 sorties, van Mentz was killed by a bomb in April 1941 while at the Ferry Inn pub in Coltishall. He had been together with Tuck, who had left for Norwich shortly before.

## CONCLUSION

In his June 18, 1940 speech to Commons, Winston Churchill prophesied the coming Battle of Britain. In the peroration of the same address, he issued an unforgettable call to arms: "Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties, and

This  
was their  
finest hour.

so bear ourselves, that if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say, This was their finest hour." The men and women of the RAF answered his call. The communities they served, among them postal authorities and philatelists, have not forgotten (5).

References

1. *With Wings Like Eagles*, Korda, Michael, 2010. I have relied on Korda's book for much of the history recounted here.
2. *Science and Government*, Snow, C.P., 1962.
3. <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/ww2/sugar4.html>

4. *Men of the Battle of Britain*, Wynn, Kenneth, 1999.

5. There are a number of other Battle of Britain stamp issues, particularly from the Channel Islands: Alderney, Guernsey, Isle of Man, and Jersey. ■

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# Serendipity

Donald A. Chafetz, El Cajon, CA

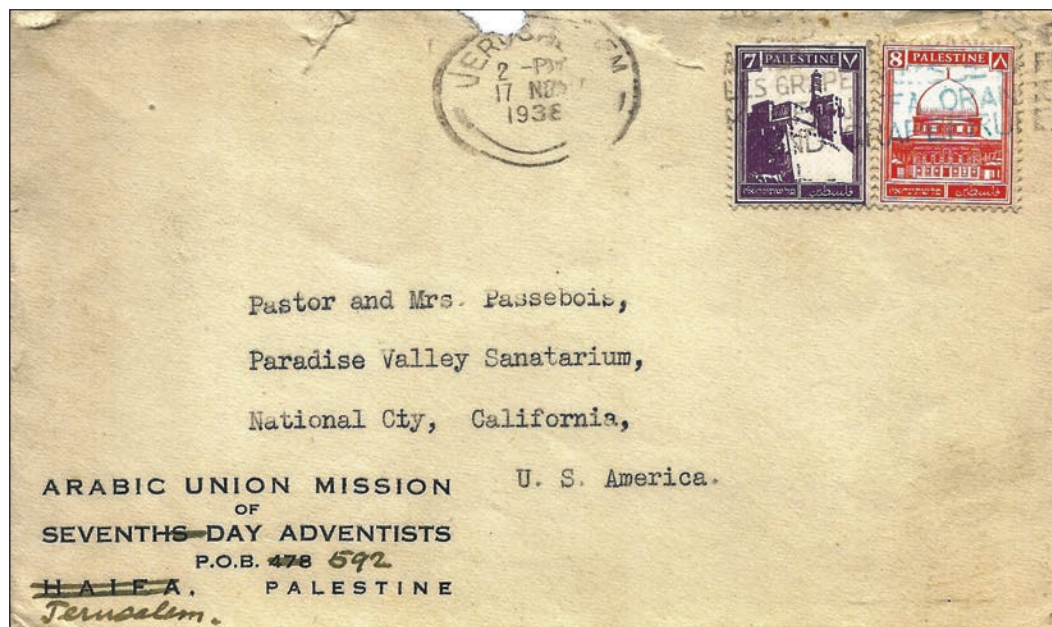


Figure 1

## A GIFT

At our local club meeting, I was chatting with my friend Bill who knows I collect Holy Land material. He said he had found the cover in Figure 1 in an accumulation and he had no interest in it so he gave it to me.

The cover “appears” to be a regular letter envelope sent from Jerusalem to the United States on November 19, 1938. The 15 mils postage paid with two pictorial stamps pays the foreign letter rate to the United States. The two stamps are canceled by a weak Jerusalem machine slogan cancel “Buy Jaffa Oranges.”<sup>1</sup> All-in-all it presents itself as a not too remarkable cover.

## WRONG!

Wrong! A few days later, I took the cover out and examined it a little closer. The return address is on the cover’s front and was for me the first interesting point:

Arabic Union Mission of Seventh Day Adventists,  
Jerusalem.

This was the first time I had seen this address/cachet on a cover. I did a search on the Internet and found the following information:

“Although a few Seventh Day Adventists had visited

Palestine prior to 1898, John H. Krum, a German Adventist from the United States, arrived in Jaffa that year to sell denominations books. Over the next two years two nurses arrived, who opened treatment rooms in Jaffa.

In 1901 Krum moved his activities to Jerusalem. Ludvig R. Conradi visited Palestine in 1904 and organized the Jaffa-Jerusalem church, made up mostly of missionary families and German converts. By 1908 the missionaries were reporting about 20 members.

Although World War I interrupted Adventist efforts in Palestine, in 1929 Bror Farnstrom reopened treatment rooms in Jerusalem and about five years later the Arabic Union Mission moved its headquarters from Beirut, Lebanon, to Haifa, where additional treatment rooms opened. With the advent of World War II and the creation of the State of Israel in 1948, Adventists experienced considerable difficulty, although the Farnstroms stayed until 1952, at which time the denomination had about 12 members in the country.

Since that time the church has grown slowly, largely the result of immigration. As of 2003, the Israel Field, organized in 1931, was an attached field of the TransEuropean Division. It had 13 churches with a membership of about 1,000.”<sup>2,3</sup>

## THE SANATORIUM

Once I realized the cover was from the Seventh Day Adventists, I took a closer look at the addressee. It was sent to Pastor and Mrs. Passebois, Paradise Valley Sanatorium, National City, California. A number of years ago, the name of the Sanatorium was changed to Paradise Valley Hospital. Again, a google search provided the following information.

“Rather than one ‘mammoth institution’, Ellen White counseled that the denomination should establish many smaller sanitariums in different locations.

The time was right for such a move. In the previous two decade’s entrepreneurs had built many health resorts in southern California’s balmy climate. But hard times had hit the institutions, and many were up for sale at bargain prices. Ellen White, recognizing the opportunities, requested Dr. T. S. Whitelock and Pastor John A. Burden to keep their eyes open for suitable properties. That watching soon paid off.

In 1904 a group of Adventists under Mrs. White’s leadership acquired what became the Paradise Valley Sanitarium at less than one sixth of the price of its construction some 15 years before. For eight years a group of Adventist ministers and laypeople operated the institution as a private venture. But they decided it as a gift to the local conference when the conference became willing to accept responsibility for it in 1912.”<sup>4,5</sup>

## SMALL WORLD

So those are the facts of this rather mundane cover, but why did I title the article “SERENDIPITY.” It turns out that I worked at Paradise Valley Hospital, National City for a number of years. So a rather common cover with an interesting cachet, machine slogan cancel from Jerusalem has found its way many, many years later to a collector of Holy Land philately who worked at the hospital. SERENDIPITY indeed.

References:

1. Glassman, E. and M. Sacher, **The Postmarks and other markings of Mandate Jerusalem (1917 - 1948)**, Ze’ev Galibov, London, England, 1982, p. 34, 37.
2. Land, Gary, **The A to Z of the Seventh-Day Adventists**, The Scarecrow Press, Inc., Plymouth, UK, 2009, pp. 148-149 .
3. <https://books.google.com/books?id=a2nauTiPRjUC&pg=PA148&lpg=PA148&dq=john+h.+krum,+a+german+adventist+source=bl&ots=dSyuj9ZwVM&sig=mbezFllNRX8-3KvSN7RWn6SNuT0&hl=en&sa=X&aj9ZwVM&sig=mbezFllNRX8-3KvSN7RWn6SNuT0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjn7euAhcTKAhVpmoMKHdSeDw8Q6AEIMjAA#v=onepage&q=seventh-day%20adventists%20paradise%20valley%20sanatarium&f=false> ■
4. Knight, George R., **A Brief History of Seventh-Day Adventists**, 2nd Edition, 2004, pp. 148-49.
5. <https://books.google.com/books?id=9qj-gaM5zvkc&pg=PA121&dq=seventh-day+adventists+paradise+valley+sanatarium&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjn7euAhcTKAhVpmoMKHdSeDw8Q6AEIMjAA#v=onepage&q=seventh-day%20adventists%20paradise%20valley%20sanatarium&f=false> ■

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## PART 1 - VIEWED THROUGH ISRAEL STAMPS



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 6



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 5

# The Palmach

Yechiel M. Lehavey, Margate, NJ

During the period of the British Mandate for Palestine, the Haganah (Figure 1) was the underground army of the Yishuv - the Palestinian Jewish Community. During the 1936-1939 Arab Revolt in Palestine the Haganah developed from a militia into a military body. On May 19, 1941, the Haganah established the Palmach (Figure 2). Palmach is an acronym for “Pelugot Hamachatz” meaning striking force. The Palmach was the elite striking force of the Haganah. It was established due to fears of a German invasion of Palestine, and, if the British army were to retreat from Palestine Jewish settlements might come under attack from the Arab population.

Over the 68 years of Israel's statehood, dozens of postage stamps were issued dealing with the Palmach. The stamps subject matters are based on battles fought by its respective units, historical events carried out by Palmach members or commemorating some of its commanders. The aim of this article is not to tell the complete history of the Palmach rather to present and illustrate the historic story with stamps. The presentation will be based on the chronological historical events

as they occurred and not according to the date of the stamps issuance. By doing so, parts of the history of the Palmach will emerge but not the complete history of this fighting force.

Initially, the Palmach consisted of around one hundred men. As mentioned above, the unit was established due to fears of the German invasion of Palestine from the Western desert of Egypt. In light of this threat, the Palmach was supported by the British Army. The British trained its members in guerrilla warfare against the German Army. Palmach members helped the British seize control of Syria and Lebanon from the Vichy French forces. In the fall of 1942, after the Allied victory at the Battle of El Alamein, the British authorities ordered the dismantling of the Palmach. The order caused it to go underground.

## FOUNDING MEMBERS OF THE PALMACH

The first commander of the Palmach was **Yitzhak Sadeh** (1890 - 1952), (Figure 3). With the creation of Israel's army, the Palmach was merged into the newly formed IDF. During Israel's 1948 War of Independence, the Israel Defense Forces - the IDF -- assigned him to command the 8th Armor Brigade.

Among other prominent founding members of the Palmach helping the British fight Syria and Lebanon were **Yigal Alon** (Figure 4), **Moshe Dayan** (Figure 5) and **Yitzhak Rabin** (Figure 6). With the onset of Israel's War of Independence all three served in leading positions in the IDF. After the war they served as prominent leaders in the Israeli government.

## GOVERNMENT POSITIONS

**Yigal Alon** (1918 - 1980) was the Palmach commander-in-chief from 1945 until it was disbanded. After the war, Yigal Alon was elected to the Israel parliament - the Knesseth. He served as Minister of Labor from 1961 to 1967.

**Moshe Dayan** (1915 - 1981) was an Israel military leader and politician. He was wounded in 1941 losing his left eye while helping the British Army liberate Lebanon and Syria from the Vichy French Forces. During Israel's War of Independence, Moshe Dayan was commander of the 89th Battalion of the 8th Armor Brigade under the command of Yitzhak Sadeh. Dayan served as the Military Chief of Staff from 1953 to 1958 and during the 1956 Suez Crisis.

After his resignation from the IDF, Dayan entered politics and was elected to the Knesset. He served as Minister of Agriculture (1959 -1964), Minister of Defense (1967 -1973 and Minister of Foreign Affairs (1977 -1979).

**Yitzhak Rabin** (1922 -1995) was an Israeli politician, statesman and general. He was the chief operation officer of the Palmach and in April 1948 Rabin was appointed by Yigal Alon to command the Harel Palmach Brigade, IDF

Brigade # 11. After the disbandment of the Palmach, he remained in the IDF in several leading positions.

Upon his resignation from the IDF, Rabin was appointed Israel's ambassador to the United States (1988 -1972). In 1973 Rabin entered politics and was elected to the Knesset. During his tenure as a member of the Israeli government, Rabin served as Minister of Labor (1974), Prime Minister twice - (1974 - 1979) and from 1992 until his assassination in November 1995.

## WORLD WAR II: THE PARACHUTISTS

After the Battle of El Alamein in 1942, the British ordered the dismantling of the Palmach. At that point, the unit went underground, but nevertheless, the relationship between the British and the Yishuv continued.

In 1942, the Jewish Agency for Palestine applied to the British for assistance in sending Jewish volunteers to Europe. As emissaries of the Yishuv, they would help organize local resistance and help rescue Jewish communities<sup>1</sup>. Initially, the British were unwilling to do so. In the meantime, the Palmach became a fully mobilized underground voluntary military force organized into six companies which grew in time to twelve.

Part of the training included establishment of special platoons such as the German Unit and the Balkan Unit. Some members of these two units parachuted into Europe. Initially, the British were unwilling to send Jewish volunteers envisioned by the Jewish Agency. However, ultimately they agreed to train a few units of Jewish parachutists (Figure 7).



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

Most of the candidates were selected from the ranks of the Palmach. From 110 who were trained, 32 were sent on missions to Europe (including three women). Of the 32, twelve were captured and seven were executed. Two of the seven were Hanna Szenes (Figure 8) and Haviva Reik



(Figure 9), both Palmach members. The Jewish parachutists succeeded in making contact with various resistance movements in the Balkans. Several were active participants in the Slovak National Uprising while others succeeded in aiding allied POWs in Romania. They helped organize immigration to Palestine in the immediate post-liberation period <sup>2</sup>.

## PALMACH STRUGGLE:

### SUMMER OF 1945 - THE END OF 1947

As we recall, after the Battle of El Alamein in 1942, the British ordered the dismantling of the Palmach. As a consequence, British funding stopped driving the Palmach units underground. Leaders of the kibbutz movements suggested the Palmach could be self-funding by having its members work in the kibbutzim.

The solution reached was to house the Palmach units in various kibbutzim where they worked to support themselves for a half month and trained for the remaining half. Each kibbutz would host a Palmach platoon and supply them with food, homes and resources. The proposal was accepted in August 1942. The program combined military training and agricultural work. As World War II was nearing its end, Hachsharoth, groups of young men and women from youth movements, joined the Palmach.



Figure 10

The British administration suppressed the Jewish settlement movement and blockaded Jewish immigration. Nevertheless, Jewish settlements continued aggressively with a large number of settlements being established, mainly in the Galilee and the Negev. Many of the settler members were Palmach hachsharoth. In addition, the Palmach was engaged in bringing to Palestine, illegally 65 ships with tens of thousands of Jewish refugees and Holocaust survivors from Europe (Figure 10). The illegal immigration was carried out with the Palmach naval company called Palyam.

**On October 1, 1945**, David Ben Gurion, the head of the Jewish Agency at the time, decided to launch an armed struggle against the British. A few of the major operations carried out by the Palmach were:

1. **October 10, 1945** - Palmach freed 208 illegal Jewish immigrants who were detained at the Atlit prison camp. The raid was planned and led by Yitzhak Rabin, at that time a young officer in the Palmach (Figure 6).
2. **October 31, 1945** - Palmach units sank three British guard boats that were patrolling the shores of Palestine to prevent illegal immigration.
3. **June 16-17, 1946**, the Night of the Bridges, the Palmach

blew up ten bridges connecting British Mandatory Palestine to the neighboring countries. (The author of this paper was among one of the demolition men who blew up one of the bridges.)

4. **August 22, 1946** - Palyam, the naval unit of the Palmach frogmen, attached a limpet mine to the side of the British cargo ship SS Empire Rival which had been used to deport Jewish illegal immigrants to Cyprus.
5. **November 1, 1946** - Palmach sank again three British naval police crafts. The boats were actively patrolling the shores of Mandatory Palestine to prevent illegal immigration.

There were more operations carried out by the Palmach units during this period. For a full list one should view the article "Jewish Insurgency in Mandatory Palestine" [www.Wikipedia.org](http://www.Wikipedia.org)



Figure 11

By the beginning of 1947 the Palmach had grown to twelve companies. Ten were regular military units and two were special units. One of the special units was the naval company, Palyam, founded in 1943. Palyam was charged to carry out underwater demolitions. However, its major activities were related to escorting the illegal immigration ships - Aliya Bet (Figure 11). The other special unit was the air company, Sherut Avir, Palavir which consisted of Jewish pilots. The company was formed on January 14, 1947, with the purchase of two aircrafts <sup>3</sup>.

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to be continued



## BOOK REVIEW:

# PALESTINE STAMPS (1865-1981)

Sid Morginstin, Trenton, NJ

I recently came across a most interesting book in English: **PALESTINE STAMPS**

**(1865-1981)** by Dr. Nabel Ali Shaath, and Hasna Reda Mekdashi. It presents the history and stamps of Palestine from the Arab point of view.

In this brief review, I will, to the greatest extent possible, attempt to avoid the political aspects the authors delved into. Their views are spread out throughout the otherwise well done book.

One of these points of view is most apparent on the front cover. Please look carefully. What is missing? The omission is noted in the text. [One criticism: there are no page numbers.]

The authors cover the Ottoman period, the British Mandate, Egypt/UAR for Palestine, and other areas. They do not mention any issues from Israel.

The authors discuss some items that I do not recall reading any articles about. They may very well be available in the literature. Please email me if interested in discussing the issues at [leadstamp@verizon.net](mailto:leadstamp@verizon.net).

On the original Jerusalem One overprint, the ALEPH YUD ,””X, (i.e. Eretz Israel abbreviation) preceded the Hebrew PALESTINE. There was a lawsuit about the word order. As a result of the law suit and protests the ALEPH YUD was placed after the Arabic Palestine

After the Jerusalem One issue protest and other protests the British authorities issued the Jerusalem Two stamps – with the length of Arabic increased from 8mm to 10 mm.

On the London Two issue the Arabic overprint is back to the original 8 mm (same as on the Jerusalem One series). I did a fast check of the lengths: The Arabic on London One is also 8 mm. [This is the only philatelic factual error I found.]

There was a contest for the designs of the British Mandate Pictorial sites issue. The Palestinian entrants suggested only Arabic and Christian sites while the Jewish entrants favored Jewish and Christian sites.

The information about stamps to aid the Arab cause is well covered. This includes the overprints on Iraqi stamps,

AL FATAH issues, and more. Issues of the Palestinian Administration are not presented as they started to be issued well after 1981.

The color photos of all issues are well done. As far as I can tell, it is complete and accurate.

Despite the political overtones (boy – that is an understatement) I think that this book would be a nice addition to the library of any Mandate collector or for that matter, any Holy Land library.

*Editor's note: The following information was found when doing a google search using the book's title. In addition, one copy of the book was for sale on e-Bay.*

*Compiled by: Dr. Nabil Ali Shaath, Hasna' Mikdashi Artistic director: Al Labbad Second edition: 1985 First published in 1981 Publishers: Dar al Fata al Arabi, Corniche al Mazra'a, P.O. Box 5236/14, Beirut Lebanon And the Arab experimental workshop for children's books, 4 al Malla st. Al Matariyye, Cairo. Hard Cover ■.*

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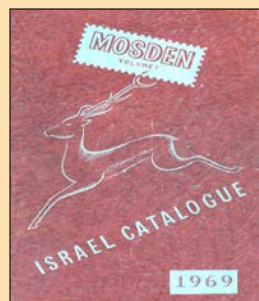
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# Stateless in the Third Reich

Jesse I. Spector MD, Edwin Helitzer DMD,  
Robert L. Markovits Esq, z"l

We recently acquired two impressive appearing Nazi-era documents that, while not presenting a problem in translating, did create in the authors consternation as to the implication behind the generation of the documents. For you see, that single long German word “Staatsangehörigkeitsausweis,” printed across the top of the paper just below the German Eagle and Swastika in Figure 1 identifies an individual as “belonging” to the German state. In simple terms it is proof of citizenship – in this case for Alfred Robert Johann Rehders, born in Hamburg, Germany on March 24, 1904.

Similarly, Figure 2 represents the “personal description” of sixteen year old Maria Katharina Paquet. She was born in 1927 in the Saar, a German Federal State which was a League of Nations governed territory at the time. Note



Figure 1  
Nazi-era proof of  
citizenship document



Figure 2  
Nazi-era proof of citizenship document

again the typewritten word “Staatsangehörigkeitsausweis” in Figure 2. Our concern was with the implication of an individual not being in possession of such a document in wartime Germany in the Nazi era.

## THE PROBLEM

Do not be too hasty, dear reader, to shrug your shoulders and respond: “Well, is that such a big deal?” For the answer is quite simply, “yes, a very big deal.”

Not *belonging*, so to speak, to the state then made you a stateless person. And being stateless – as was the case for all Jews in Germany following the 1935 Nuremberg Laws – classified you under the legal and administrative system of the Third Reich a “Fremdvölkische” (literally, “foreign people”) and thereby subject to restriction of rights, limitation of protection under the law, and liable to extraordinary legal sanctions and extralegal police actions<sup>1</sup>. So then, the answer to the question of the import of this document becomes very quickly all too clear indeed. Join us as we first dissect this document, and follow then with a test of the reality if one were not in possession of such a paper.

## THE DOCUMENT

The document drawn up for Alfred Robert Johann Rehders is dated June 25, 1942 when Mr. Rehders was 38-years old (Figure 1). It attests that he had been born in Hamburg, and it was in that city that the document was obtained under the auspices of the police president (Polizeipräsident). A purple circular seal of the Hamburg Police President is affixed in the lower left corner (Figure 3).

Just to the right of president’s seal is a similar circular cancellation seal in deep blue used to cancel a Third Reich revenue stamp applicable for documents with an administrative tariff over five Reichmarks (RM). The actual fee of exactly five RM is typewritten below the stamp. The last line on the page indicates the daybook in which the administrative information had been recorded.

The signature on the document is of an official with the family name, Taufen, who signed it by proxy for the president of the police (iV= in Vertretung). Finally, in parenthesis just below the formal title of the document near the top, is a statement indicating that the document is to be used-“Inland” – internally, i.e. within the Reich.

A succinct translation of the document by a German relative of author Dr. Spector was as follows: “The document states that Alfred Rehders belongs to the German State – that means, he was not Jewish, because all Jews in Germany were stateless (staatenlos). Also then, Maxim (Dr. Spector’s father and our translators grandfather) was stateless.” Yes, it does get a bit personal as well.

## NEED FOR A DOCUMENT

For Maria Katharina Paquet, her more extensive, two page document with photograph and fingerprints assures her “Statehood through German Birth” (Figure 2). The reverse of the document is an application for her to receive an identity card.

For Jews during the Holocaust the difference between life and death often depended on any one of a variety of documents ranging from visas to various protective letters. To cross a border, avoid deportation, receive ration cards, or, in the worst case scenario, to avoid transport to a concentration camp, required a valid document or a counterfeit document that went undetected by the official scrutinizing the paper for security purposes. With the passage of the Nuremberg Laws in 1935 ethnic German Jews were summarily stripped of their German citizenship and at the mercy of a genocidal totalitarian regime.

By declaring Jews stateless, the procedurally Nazi bureaucratic machine could rationalize a number of judicial and administrative actions to lend an air of legitimacy, or so they thought, within the international community<sup>2</sup>. Among these would be:

1. Stateless individuals could be deported under the Police Decree on Foreigners Act of August 22, 1938, giving police sole responsibility for their expulsion.
2. Once an individual was declared as being stateless, their property could be confiscated at will without having to prove “behavior detrimental to the Reich” as required by the German Constitution. Confiscation could then follow under the Law on the Seizure of Assets of Enemies of the People and State Act of July 14, 1933.

3. In order for forfeiture of German citizenship by Jewish refugees to take effect with the greatest speed and to be as all-inclusive as possible, the term “foreign country” was used to refer to any place outside of the Reich’s borders, specifically including occupied lands.



Figure 3



Figure 4

The two Jewish Frenchwomen seen in Figure 4 were thus considered stateless individuals during the German occupation of France<sup>3</sup>.



## FINAL SOLUTION

Thus, the vast majority of the extermination sites established were juristically situated abroad. Those to be liquidated in these occupied areas were not considered German state subjects; rather, they were considered stateless persons of Jewish descent. Since the law stated that once the stateless individual had been transported outside of the Reich the right of return was denied. They then became prisoners – until death in the gigantic prison that Poland would become.

It occasionally becomes the unsolicited task of the postal historian intimately acquainted with the Holocaust to “see things” in his or her philatelic explorations that might otherwise be overlooked, or if not overlooked, then not pursued. These documents demonstrating proof of citizenship are one of them. Could it not be left at that

– Nazi era documents and no more? Of course, but truth be told, the voices silenced will always require a spokesperson will they not? If not us, then who?

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Karina Pfützner-Gabriel (Leipzig, Germany).

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# HOLY LAND EXHIBITS NY 2016

<b>CLASS 2D- TRADITIONAL</b>			Frames
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Palestine (1865-1948)	Syed Imtiaz Hussain	Pakistan	5
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The Jewish Homeland, Our Struggle for Survival	Lawrence Fisher	Israel	8

# Indian Expeditionary Force

## “E” and “F”

Major T. L. C. Tomkins

*Editor's note: This article is reprinted by permission of Gibbons Stamp Journal. It was originally published in the December 1967 issue, pages 66-68. Normally, I do not reprint articles, but I receive very, very few articles dealing with World War I and the fighting in Palestine so I felt it was justified. Note that the information may be dated and if any collector has update information, I would appreciate receiving it so I can update the article. Covers with cancellations would also be appreciated.*



Field Marshall Allenby

### BACKGROUND

The State of War which existed between the United Kingdom and Turkey as of November 5th, 1914 led to immediate activity on the part of the Authorities in India. It was realized that the principal objective of the Turks would be to invade and capture Egypt in order to deny the British the use of it as a staging post for Commonwealth troops en route from India, Australia and New Zealand. Capture of Egypt would also sever the vital line of communication with the East, namely the Suez Canal.

The troops already in Egypt were deemed insufficient. As soon as the first Indian troops passed through the Canal (**Force “A”** bound for France), a Brigade was detached, the 9th (Sirhind), to strengthen the Canal defenses pending the arrival of reinforcements from India.

### ESTABLISHING POSTAL SERVICES

The 9th Brigade was in position by the middle of September. To serve their postal services needs, a detachment of the Indian Army Postal Service under a Major Hughes was sent on ahead of the main 11th Indian Division (**Force “E”**). They arrived in Egypt in October 1914, and by early November had the first Field Post Office (No. 28) in action at Ismailia, near the center of the canal.

The 11th Division arrived in Egypt in November as also did the 12th Division (**Force “F”**), together with their attendant Divisional Postal Sections and Field Post Offices. The latter Force included staff for a Base Post Office as well.

This Base Post Office was situated at Port Said, and used the cancellation shown in Figure 1. This was a double circle type, of 30-22.5 mm diameters, with BASE OFFICE round the top and the letter G between the circles and the date belt.

Field Post Offices were opened at many points along the general line of the Canal, mostly in towns such as Port Tewfiq, Suez, Moascar, Serapiurn, Toussoum, Ismailia, El

Perdan, Kantara, Point Said and additionally, the principal towns to which leave would normally be granted, i.e., Cairo and Alexandria. In addition, there were FPO's attached to some units, though at this time not normally below Brigade level. The field post offices used cancellation type 3.

An added duty which fell to the Indian Post Office was the servicing for a time of advanced units of the Australian Expeditionary Force, which had arrived in the Canal Zone, but without any Postal Units. These arrived later.

### TURKISH ACTIVITY

The expected attack by the Turks on the Canal came on February 3rd 1915, but was a complete failure, and the Turks never crossed the Canal. Following this abortive move, the Turkish force fell back to prepared positions in Sinai, and a condition of stalemate arose.

In the meantime, the ubiquitous Turk was threatening trouble elsewhere, particularly at Aden. A force, comprising the 28th Indian Brigade, was detached from **“E” Force** and sent to Aden post haste to reinforce troops sent from India. About the same time, the Mesopotamian campaign required reinforcing, and again **“E” Force** had to supply some troops (30th Indian Brigade).

### GALLIPOLI PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

By this time it was decided to amalgamate the two Forces and **“F”** by name ceased to exist; thereafter **“E” Force** was the only Indian force in Egypt. However, in April 1915 it was decided to try to effect landings on the Gallipoli peninsula, force the Dardanelles and proceed to Constantinople the easy way. The 21st Indian Infantry Brigade sailed from Port Said and Alexandria and took with them FPO 34. This Brigade landed at the infamous Suvla Bay where the FPO was duly opened.

With the expected increase of Indian troops in the peninsula



however, a larger postal force was considered necessary, and so a separate Force known as “G” came into being with a Base Office at Alexandria. They used a cancellation as in Figure 2, another double circle of 31-22 mm diameter with killer arcs at the sides and a capital “H” at the foot. The post opened on June 28th, 1915. Another FPO, No. 33 opened at Mudros, the island which served the Expeditionary Force as an advanced base. The only other FPOs that I can trace as being at Gallipoli are FPOs No. 2 and 66, Type 3, though there must surely have been others cancelers in use.

## PALESTINE INVASION

When Gallipoli was evacuated some of the Indian FPOs were sent to Salonika, and thus by the end of the year there were only about nine FPOs remaining in the Canal Zone.

The British Army Postal Service arrived in Egypt during 1916 and the Indian service operated under the British DAPS (Department Army Postal Services), Colonel P. Warren, who was appointed Director of all the postal forces in the EEF. It was he who organized a series of TPOs to serve the troops in Egypt, instead of having to make use of the Postal Administrative vans and trucks. This led, after the invasion of Palestine, to the establishment of a number of TPOs in Palestine also.

The advance into what was Turkish held Palestine began on January 9th, 1917. At the start of the campaign, there were relatively few Indian troops involved. Most of the original “E” Force had been sent to help with the war in Mesopotamia where things were not going too well. At the time of the first Battle of Gaza, for example there were only two Brigades - the 20th and 29th (both attached to the 54 Division).

## POST OFFICE OPERATION PROCEDURE

The organization of the Post Office altered from serving a predominately static force, to one which was on the move, and here the railway lines, which were laid as rapidly as possible to follow the advance, played a big part. Near the sharp end, so to speak, was the Indian Railhead P.O. which served, so to speak, as a focal point from which the postal organization could spread towards the actual troops on the front line.

Normally, it had been the standard practice for FPOs to be attached to Brigade and Divisional HQs, but this was found to be impracticable during the advance. FPOs were located at Divisional and Brigade focal points, and mail would be collected from the Railhead P.O. by mounted trucks and taken to the Division Sorting Office (located at the Divisional Supply Dump). From here, Division and Brigade Supply columns would collect their respective mails for delivery to the FPOs at the refilling points from whence Units would collect by their own post orderly.

The Indian Railhead Post Office was originally located at El Arish, and later it was transferred to Dier-el-Bclah, whilst FPOs were established at Romani and Bir-el-abd

Rafa. (Railhead P.O. by the way was No. 83).

After the second Battle of Gaza, it became obvious that the British were once again sending a boy about a Man’s business, and that they would not get anywhere unless and until the EEF obtained some massive reinforcements. As a result the EEF was largely reorganized and by April the following was the strength of the Indian contingent: Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade; 10th Queens Own Sappers and Miners; 1/23 and 2/23 Sikh Pioneers; 2/3rd and 3/3rd Gurkhas; the 123rd (Outrams) Rifles, and the 58th (Vaughan’s) Rifles.

Following the third and decisive Battle of Gaza, the Railhead P.O. moved to Dier Sneid. Following the capture of Jerusalem and Jaffa, FPOs were opened in both towns, and the Railhead moved to Ludd. During 1918, more and more Indian troops poured into the theatre to replace British troops which were desperately needed in France to stem the German offensive on the Somme in April (which, if you remember, nearly broke through).

## FORCES REORGANIZATION

It was during this period that the original components of the invading force, 20th and 29th Brigades (which had been having a spell of Lines of Communication duty back in Egypt), moved up, and the 7th (Meerut) Division arrived from Mesopotamia (complete with four Indian FPOs). Also, from France, there arrived the 4th and 5th Indian Cavalry Divisions, it being rightly thought that Cavalry would be of more use in Palestine than in the Flanders mud.

These were followed by the 3rd (Lahore) Division and by many others so that by September 1918 the line up for what was to prove the decisive campaign (at Megiddo). saw a proportion of three Indian Regiments to every one British. It was agreed that it would be better for the British and Indian Postal staffs to work side by side to save manpower, and so two British and two Indian Orderlies staffed each FPO.

One of these combined FPOs was attached to each Brigade and each Division HQ had either British or Indian personnel according to whether the staff of the HQ were a British or Indian establishment.

At this time, Indian FPOs were distributed as follows:

1. Three each with the 10, 53 and 60 Divisions (XX Corps)
2. Three each with 4th and 5th Cavalry. Division and
3. One with 20th Indian Infantry Division (Desert Mounted Corps)

Four each with:

1. 3rd, 7th and 75 Divisions (XXI Corps) and
2. 18 odd FPO’s on the Line of Communication.

In addition there were 2 Base Post Offices (at Port Said and Port Tewfiq).



The following is a list of all the FPO's I have managed to locate both in Egypt and in Palestine, and after the armistice, in Syria and Turkey. Most of these I have seen at one time or another, but all have been recorded as being used in one or other of the theaters under discussion. I would emphasize however, as I did in a previous article, that whilst the use of FPO numbers was originally to deny information of possible value to an enemy, it also effectively hampers the work of any postal historian, and therefore it has not been possible to allocate a number of FPO's to any particular unit except in a few instances.

#### Cancellation Type 1.

BASE OFFICE "G" - Port Said.

#### Cancellation Type 2.

Base Office "H". Originally at Ismailia, then at Alexandria for the Gallipoli show then Chanak after the Armistice.

#### Cancellation Type 3.

##### FPO NOs

4 Palestine.  
7 Ain Tab (Cilicia)  
14 Egypt 02/21/16.  
16 Alexandria 1916  
Palestine 1920  
17 Palestine 1919  
18 Palestine 1920  
19 Syria. 1919  
20 Palestine  
22 Palestine  
26 Egypt  
27 Egypt  
28 Ismailia  
(Opened 11/14/1914)  
29 Gallipoli, later Syria,  
Egypt 05/03/1916  
30 Suez. Palestine in 1918  
31 Cairo. Capernaum in 1919  
33 Egypt. Later Mudros (1915)  
Salonica (1916),  
TPO in Thrace (1918),  
Constantinople (1919)  
34 Port Said,  
later Suvla Bay (1915)  
35 Alexandria

38 Ismailia  
39 Nazareth 1918  
40 31st Brigade,  
later 27th Punjabis  
49 Hama 1919  
54 Syria  
66 Gallipoli, Salonika 1916,  
Egypt 1916,  
Palestine (1918)  
65 Egypt. Gallipoli,  
later Mudros  
69 Cairo 1920  
79 Egypt, later Palestine  
83 Railhead P.O. Ludd,  
later at Haifa  
97 1st Guides Cavalry  
99 9th (Hodson's) Horse  
177 Palestine  
106 Haifa. Bir-es-Siba  
310 Egypt, then Palestine  
311 Suez  
313 Ismailia, then Jerusalem  
325 Egypt. Gallipoli. Salonica,  
Haifa  
328 Haifa 1921  
332 Palestine 1920  
362 Egypt, later 2nd. Lancers,  
Semekh  
383 Egypt, later Haifa, Semekh  
385 Belah  
396 Beitut  
397 Egypt. Palestine  
400 Chanak (Turkey) 1918  
407 Buyuk Dere

#### Cancellation Type 4

This is a double circle of 31-21 mm. diameters with the FPO at the top and the usual ornament at the foot. I have only seen the following numbers, all from Egypt - 26, 27, 70.

#### Cancellation Type 5.

This is a double circle of 30-16 mm. diameters with a wide central belt containing the date. It has MILITARY POST OFFICE in two lines round the top and ALEXANDRIA curved round the foot. I have only seen it cancelling blocks of both Indian stamps overprinted I.E.F. and blocks of Egyptian and French Alexandria, and these look to my suspicious mind very like "Cancelled to Order".

This is fair enough. I can imagine troops in Alexandria on leave sending blocks of the local Egyptian stamps, or French Alexandria for that matter, to their stamp collecting children at home! I'd have done the same myself probably.

Talking of cancelling to order; the Type 3 FPO No. 35 was also used in this way rather a lot. I have seen it cancelling blocks of Egyptian, Indian I.E.F. and Alexandria and Port Said issues.

Normally all the other cancellations mentioned above would be found, whilst the troops were in Egypt, on the Indian I.E.F. stamps, and on stampless Active Service covers when they went into Palestine (or any other place. where stamps were not readily available).

Sometimes however, the FPO markings can be seen on both British stamps (usually on Registered Parcels), and also the ordinary Kangaroo and King George V stamps of Australia.

#### Cancellation Type 6

It is rather a puzzling one. It is 33 mm. in diameter with C,S, OFFICE round the top and I.E.F. at the foot. Rayner says it could be for Chief Sorters, and this is a possibility; on the other hand it could equally well stand for Chief Signals Office. I have only seen one example myself, and that was on the front of an envelope which bore no other marking though there could well have been markings on the back which were missing. It would, of course help if it were to be found on a definite Signals type of cover!

## POST WAR REORGANIZATION

After the collapse of Turkey, there was naturally a certain amount of reorganization and certain Indian units took over garrison duties in Syria and Turkey itself. The 19th Indian Infantry Brigade for example, garrisoned Northern Syria with its HQ in Cilicia. They had FPOs at Mersian, Adana and Bosanti and a TPO was in use between Adana and

Aleppo. The 7th Indian Division was stationed in Syria, as also were the 4th and 5th Cavalry Divisions. The 3rd Indian Division was kept in Palestine. The 75th Division took over duties in the Canal Zone and the 10th Division returned to Egypt. ■



# Luxembourg Shoah Stamps

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg, New York City, NY



## BACKGROUND

### LUXEMBOURG NAZI PAST

On June 9, 2015, the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted a resolution in which it recognized the suffering of Jews during World War II and apologized for their persecution. The debate over the resolution was prompted by the publication of a report compiled by University of Luxembourg historian Vincent Artuso with the help of a committee of experts.

Published in February 2015 and only available in French, **The “Jewish Question” in Luxembourg [1933-1941] Luxembourg Faces up to the anti-Semitic Nazi Persecutions** had been commissioned by then Prime Minister Jean-Claude Juncker’s government was propelled to action following the 2013 discovery by historian Denis Scuto of a list containing the names of 280 Jewish children, thought to have been compiled by Luxembourg school authorities and submitted to the Nazi occupiers. The list

further confirmed that during Luxembourg’s occupation, the then administration and other institutions, “collaborated once they were invited by the occupier and often fulfilled their task with diligence, zeal even—certain heads of the administration did not hesitate to take the initiative...”

The Luxembourg administration collaborated with the German civil administration in three areas of anti-Semitic persecution: (1) in identifying people considered Jewish according to German racial parameters; (2) the expulsion of Jews from public office, liberal profession, and schools; and (3) the spoliation of their belongings.” (Artuso, p. 223 and 229).

### SHEET ADDITIONS

Aside from the six stamps, we see on the bottom left of the sheetlet “1945-2015 Lëtzebuerg recalls the 70th Anniversary since the End of World War II.” (Lëtzebuerg

is the Luxembourgish word for Luxembourg, a German word). On the bottom right is a photo of the National Museum of Solidarity of the People of Luxembourg and an eternal flame in front. The museum, a national site, honors all the Luxembourg nationals that suffered, were deported, or murdered by the Nazis.

Following my request, Mr. Espen further made available to me the e-mail addresses of the six artists whose work was chosen for the stamps. I contacted them and all responded. I remain grateful to Mr. Espen and the stamp artists, and I'm glad to be able to share their thoughts about their art work.

## PHILIPPE KONSBRUCK: THE SHOAH



Thirty-three-year-old Philippe Konsbruck is a teacher at a technical high-school in Esch-sur-Alzette where he resides. While studying in Grenoble, France, he became interested in screen-printing, becoming an admirer of the American street-artist and graphic designer Shepard Fairey, founder of the OBEY-clothing. Still in France, Philippe joined several venues aimed at honing his screen-printing skills which he continued to develop upon returning to Luxembourg. In time, he went on to add additional techniques such as stencil, collage, and drip-painting. He had had his work exhibited in personal and collective exhibits since 2007 and was awarded several prizes in his hometown galleries.

Entitled "The Shoah," the stamp's image is of the iconic train wagon, evoking one of the thousands used by the Nazis in the forced transport of European Jews to

the concentration camps. In the stamp's background is displayed the equally iconic gate to the camps. According to Konsbruck, his original intent was to portray a more generic theme of "terror" and not of the Shoah. However, after presenting his silk screen work and realizing its connection to the Shoah, he agreed to have it displayed under that title.

Further, the artist wrote, "My work was inspired by a photo upon which I stumbled during my research. In most of my work I don't dwell on people or their feelings but rather on the concrete things, artifacts, or what is produced by human hands: buildings, ruins, cars, etc. I

find of special interest the personal connection that exists between the objects and the people that made them. And this is what I found in the photo. How is it that a train, a symbol of technological progress, is a symbol of human cruelty, and what kind of meaning will this train car have in the future? Can it become the symbol of an idea, a history lesson?"



## KELLY MARQUES: 70TH ANNIVERSARY WORLD WAR II



Luxembourg-born Kelly Marques is presently pursuing marketing studies in Brussels. Before leaving for the Belgian capital, she had been an art student at the Luxembourg Lycée Technique des Arts et Métiers (Technical School of Arts and Crafts).

Some time back, Emil Espen, the Chief of the Philatelic Services, visited the class. He invited students to submit designs for a future postal issue commemorating the 70th anniversary of the end of the war. According to Marques her design includes nine triangles in different colors, a yellow star, and a red circle.

"These badges," she wrote to me, "represent some that served to identify the deportees. [For example, political prisoners, Jehovah's witnesses, homosexual men, Roma males, and the yellow star for Jews]. Prisoners wore the badges on the left side of their jackets and on the upper part of the pants." Then Marques adds: "I grouped the

badges in the shape of a bird, specifically a dove carrying an olive branch, representing peace and freedom. The olive branch in the bird's beak forms '70', the branch '7' and the leaf a '0'."





## STÉPHANIE UHRES: FORCED ENROLMENT



Presently residing in Germany, although born in Luxembourg, Stéphanie Uhres studied biology, but her vita since 2000 is fully devoted to the arts. During the last fifteen years she studied in several art schools, and her work has been exhibited in both individual and group shows. In 2006, Uhres started to paint pictures about the

wars of the 20th century; two of them, are displayed in Luxembourg's Ministry of Culture. "Perhaps," Uhres wrote to me, "I was invited to contribute my work for the stamps since my work on the subject was already known." The assignment she received for the stamp was to focus on the forced enrolment that the Nazis imposed upon Luxembourg's population.

This enrolment clearly left a pronounced mark on Luxembourg history. In a statement issued last June 2014 by the Fédération des Enrolés de Force Victimes du Nazisme, (Forced Enrolment Victims of Nazism Federation) Gauleiter Gustav Simon imposed the compulsory military service for young Luxembourgers on August 30, 1942, forcing them to enroll in the German labor service (the "RAD) and the German military service." The very next day, a strike broke out all over the country in a spontaneous reaction to this decree. The

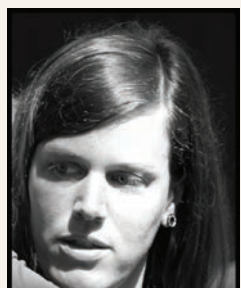
strike went on to be avenged with executions by order of a court-martial. About 11,200 young Luxembourgers were forcefully conscripted.

It was precisely to preserve the memory of these events that the Luxembourg Hollerich train station became the headquarters of the documentation and research of forced enrolment. It was from this very station that politically unfavorably and Jewish Luxembourgers were deported from, Jews directly to the death camps.



These were the events that pulled Stéphanie Uhres to produce the art work for "L'Enrolment force." Her past experience with war images, a catalogue of Luxembourg's Musée de la Résistance that she had kept since a visit as a 12-year-old, her living in Paris as an artist-in-residence close to the Shoah Memorial on 17 Rue Geoffroy l'Asnier—became all elements contributing to her stamp design. The image of the young man running away as if looking back to his pursuers conjures up someone who is fleeing from being recruited or perhaps a deserter. Uhres wrote: "The deserters are the positive reversal of being forcefully recruited. I knew that many tried to escape from being recruited. This was the perfect pose for my draft."

## NATHALIE NOÉ ADAM: CIVILIAN COURAGE



Civilian courage during the Nazi occupation of Luxembourg was closely related to the help that local civilians offered the young people being forcefully enrolled by the Nazis. This was the theme that 35-year-old Luxembourg-born artist Nathalie Noé Adam contributed with a design to the stamp entitled "Civilian Courage."

Trained in the École Supérieure des Beaux Arts de Marseille and the Universität der Künste Berlin, Adam went "from big acrylic paintings to small drawings," as she wrote to me, in coming up with the stamp's design. With an interest in World War II themes gained from exposure to her grandparents, she had recently contributed a series of works for the exhibit "Traqué, cache, quatre mois au bunker Eisekaul" ("Hunted, Hidden, Four Months in the

Eisekaul Bunker") at the Musée de la Résistance in Esch-sur-Alzette. (The Eisekaul Bunker, part of an abandoned mine, served as a refuge to 25 young Luxembourg forced German army recruits and political deserters found refuge).



"I was most impressed by a photo of a young Luxembourg man," adds Adam in her e-mail to me, "who after refusing to join the German Army, helped other people to escape and cross the border to France. He was caught and beheaded in Cologne. I was fascinated by people willing to help others even if that meant being killed themselves for their courage. I tried to portray a very quiet scene on the stamp. There are two men going through a forest, one guiding the other, one possibly saving the other. Civil courage."

## CORINNE GOETZ—THE TERROR



I have to admit that the theme of terror was the most difficult for me,” Goetz, an independent artist, wrote to me. She went on to say: “How to represent terror in an artistic aesthetic way? So I focused my thoughts on:

1. The bonded eyes, ears and nose, representing the deprivation of personal judgment enhanced

through one’s senses;

2. The mouth trapped in barbed wire representing the loss of one’s voice;

3. The color of blood;

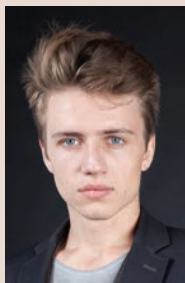
4. The incapacity of being human.”



Born in Luxembourg, Corinne Goetz admits to being far from the post-war trauma that affected her country. Even her own parents, she wrote, were born after the war was over. Her education about World War II came as a result of reading, research, and contacts with war survivors.

Holding a Master degree in Visual Arts from the Marc Bloch University in Strasbourg (France) since 2003 and having studied painting and composition in a number of German and Luxembourg art academies from 1999-2014, Goetz has also participated in solo and collective exhibits in Luxembourg, Germany, and Turkey.

## STÉPHANE PEKALA COLLES: THE RESISTANCE



How did you come to be included in the stamp issue with one of your works?

My class was one of the high school classes that participated at the stamp contest. The post stamp was part of my senior year grade.

1. How do you see your art responding to the theme on the stamp?

A brief with the theme for the 70 Years commemoration was given to us. As a photographer I thought it would be hard to use photos for this project, so I used graphic illustration. I think that for this project the simpler the better it would be.

2. Did you intentionally create the art used on the stamp or was it something you already had in your portfolio? It was created for this project.

3. What exactly inspired you in the specific work for the stamp? A sight, a memory, something you read, a personal or family experience?

I felt compassionate about the story of the Luxembourgish resistance in the 2nd World War, I wanted to honor them. As the “Gelle Fraa” is the symbol of it, I decided to use it as the main subject.

From there on it was pretty clear in my mind what I wanted to represent with my stamp.



4. Did you have any other works addressing the general theme of the stamps?

No, not that i could think of.

5. Can you provide me with some biographical information including your training and formation in the arts?

My name is Stéphane, studying in London for a bachelor in documentary photography. I graduated with a general art degree in Luxembourg in 2014. ■



# Interim Postage: the Shear Yishuv Label

Joel Friedman, Eagan, MN

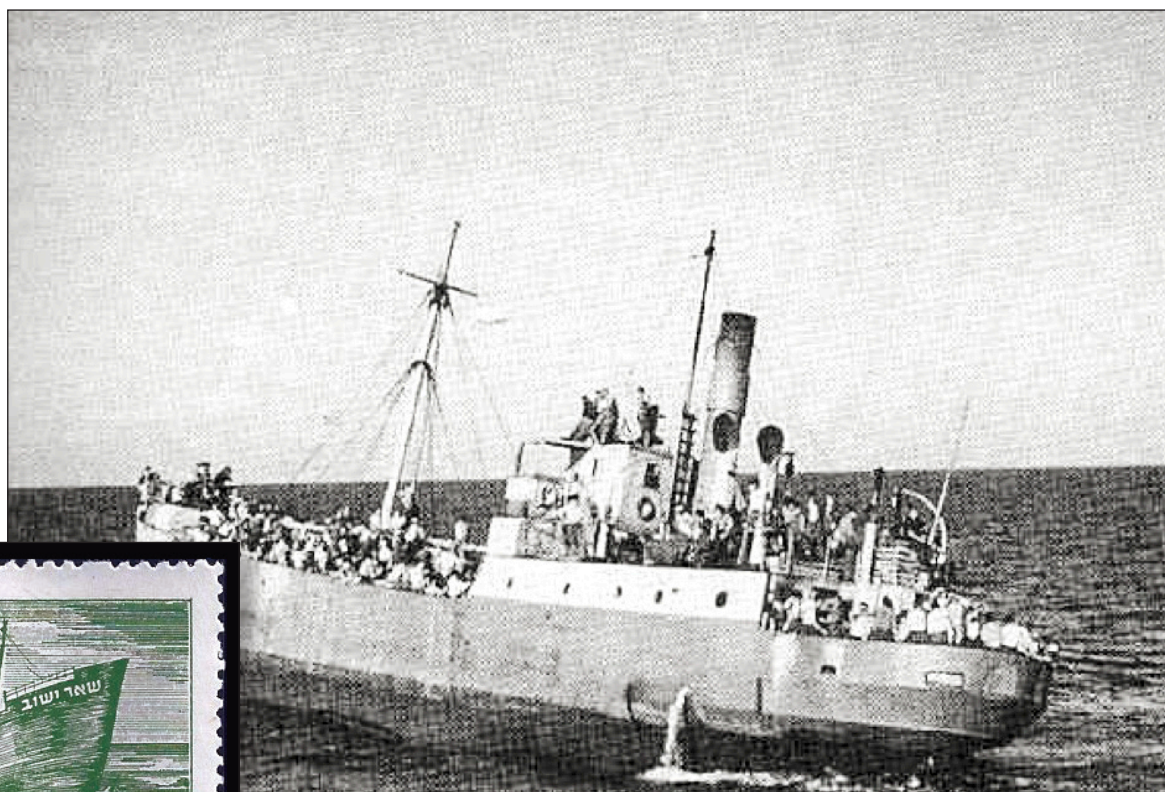


Figure 1  
Shear Yishuv listing at sea



Figure 2  
KKL Label - Immigrant Ship Shear Yishuv refused  
entry into Palestine

In the years immediately following World War II, Jewish immigration to Palestine was severely hampered by the British. They had responded to repeated Arab armed violence with the White Paper of 1939. Formulated by Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald, under Neville Chamberlain's government this White Paper made clear that Britain would only allow *"...some 75,000 immigrants over the next five years. These immigrants would, subject to the criterion of economic absorptive capacity, be admitted as follows: For each of the next five years a quota of 10,000 Jewish immigrants will be allowed..."*<sup>1</sup>

At the end of World War II, however, the British government decided to extend the quota beyond the originally planned 1944 end and continue to limit entrance visas to only 1,500 per month.<sup>2</sup>

## THE REMNANT SHALL RETURN

In the meantime, European Jewry, clawing its way out of the Holocaust, was forced to turn to clandestine immigration. The operation Aliyah Bet (code name for illegal immigration) was comprised of sixty-six illegal sailings with over 70,000 Holocaust survivors. Only a few ships managed to penetrate the British blockade.<sup>3</sup> Approximately 50,000 survivors were captured and detained in Cypriot detention camps, of which 28,000 remained incarcerated at the conclusion of the Mandate and the creation of the State of Israel.

These vessels of hope ran the gamut from large transport ships like the American Pan Crescent (renamed the Atzma'ut), to rickety landing crafts such as the Af-Al-Pi Chen. Some, like those aboard the Parita, were fortunate. As the ship beached, Tel Aviv residents milled among the passengers and whisked them away to safety. Others ship's passengers were less fortunate, such as those on the ship depicted on the stamp used during the Interim Postage Period of the Minhelet Ha'am (Figures 1 & 2).

Originally christened the Galata, the ship came into the possession of the Hagana, who renamed her the Shear Yishuv (The Remnant Shall Return). The vessel was readied near Genoa, Italy and set sail from the port of Bogliasco under a Turkish flag with 622 refugees on April 7, 1947 under the command of Menachem Cohen and his 11 man Italian crew. On the tenth day at sea, the ship Albertina met them in the Peloponnesian Sea, transferring its 151 refugees to the Shear Yishuv. Four days later on April 21, the Shear Yishuv was spotted by a British scout plane and was soon escorted by the British Destroyer HMS Cheviot of the 1st Destroyer Squadron out of Malta.<sup>4</sup>

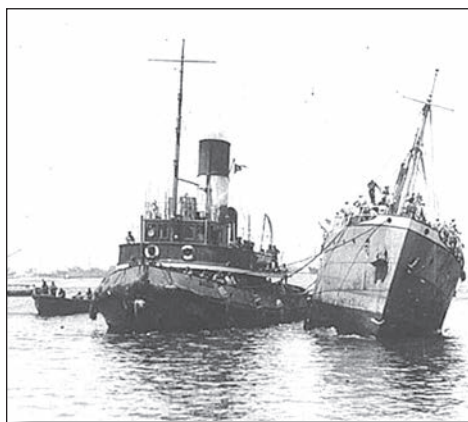


Figure 3  
Towing the Shear Yishuv into port  
armed resistance resulting in three deaths and 27 injuries.

As a result, when the Shear Yishuv sailed with 768 passengers, captain Menachem Cohen was under strict orders to pursue only passive resistance in the event of capture.<sup>5</sup> In the face of water hoses and tear gas, the badly listing ship was quickly subdued and towed to the port of Haifa (Figure 3) by the HMS Cheviot. Thereafter, the refugees were barred from the Promised Land and shipped instead to Cyprus for internment.<sup>5</sup>

The Israel Philatelist - Winter 2016

## KKL LABEL - STAMP

It is not known why the Karen Kayemet chose to immortalize the Shear Yishuv on a KKL charity label. Perhaps it was to mark the powerful moment when the Hagana had chosen passive, as opposed to armed, resistance. More likely it was the ship's name, which had come from the Biblical promise of Isaiah the prophet to the returning remnant of Israel<sup>6</sup>. Its name captured the very intent of the entirety of Aliyah Bet and the future hopes of the Yishuv – to salvage the pitiful remnants of European Jewry following the Holocaust.

The Shear Yishuv is pictured run aground and was released originally as a 40 x 31 mm charity label by the Karen Kayemet L'Yisrael (Jewish National Fund) having a perforation of 10½. There were two releases made, with and



Figure 4  
KKL stamp with no value



Figure 5  
KKL stamp with value



Figure 6  
Tel Aviv overprint violet



Figure 7  
Tel Aviv overprint red



Figure 8  
For overprinting the KKL labels, Tel Aviv used small rubber hand stamps, presumably 16 different ones



Figure 9  
Haifa overprint black



Figure 10  
The Haifa overprint differs from the Tel Aviv overprint in form and color. The DOAR is enclosed in a circle and its color is black. There are two different types.





Figure 11  
Two Shear Yishuv and Negev Pipeline labels  
paying postage of 5 mils and 15 mils for  
registration. Sent within the city of Tel Aviv.

without a “10” denomination in the lower corners (Figures 4 & 5) in sheets of 10 and 20. <sup>7</sup> After the departure of the British Postal Services, the leaders of the Yishuv established the Minhelet Ha’Am Interim Postal service, which chose

this charity label to be included with its postage issues. It is found with overprints (ראד = Doar, or Post) (Figure 8) in violet and red used in Tel Aviv (Figures 6 & 7) and in black used in Haifa (Figures 9 & 10).

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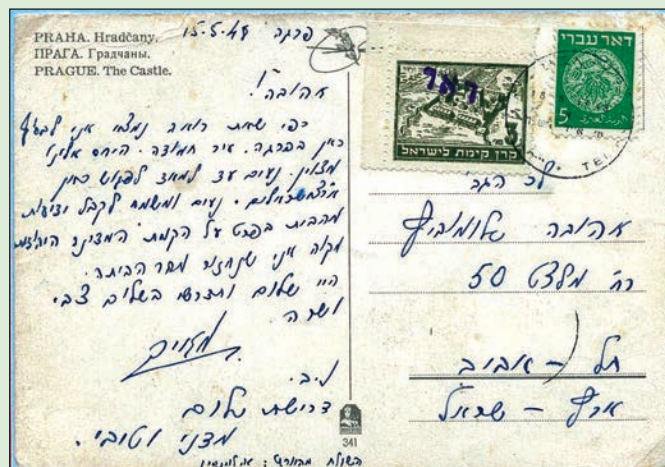
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## May 15, 1948 Courier PC

Ed Kroft, Vancouver, Canada

A postcard, written on May 15, 1948 in Prague. It was taken unfranked by courier to Israel, (on the Czechoslovak airlines flight that landed in Haifa on the May 17). Postage of 8 mils was applied to the card in Tel Aviv. It has mixed franking of a 5 mils Doar Ivri stamp and a 3 mils Minhelet Ha’am stamp. The postage is overpaid by 1 mil. This paid the domestic postcard rate. The stamps are cancelled by the Israeli trilingual postmark of May 18, 1948.

The postcard was written by Meir Roof, a pilot in the Israeli Air Force on a training mission in Prague. He mentions a few of his friends who later became the backbone of the Israeli Air Force.



Mail from abroad treated as domestic  
The prepaid rate of postage on a domestic postcard was 7 mils.

# Haim Arlosoroff



Figure 1  
Kaplove Cz26

## EARLY LIFE

Vitaly Victor Haim Arlosoroff, known as Haim Arlosoroff (1899 - 1933), was born in Romny, Ukraine. Due to anti-Semitism and the pogrom in 1905, his family was forced to leave his birth place and moved to Berlin, Germany. This is where he grew up and went to school. While attending the university, he wrote articles on Zionist matters. Among the articles was one on how send money to the settlers in Palestine, and a second on planning a program of cooperation between Jews and Arabs. After finishing his studies, he left Germany for the British Mandate of Palestine in 1924. In 1926, he was chosen to represent the yishuv at the League of Nations in Geneva.

## POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Arlosoroff became a leader of Mapai, the most important Jewish political party of the time. He was a close friend of the Jewish scientist and statesman Haim Weizman. He was soon appointed head of the political department of the Jewish Agency. At first, he believed that the British would help in the settling of Jews in Palestine. Consequently, he worked with the British government which was in charge of running that territory.

Soon, he came to feel that the British could not be trusted and that the Jews must risk angering them in order to



Figure 2  
Kaplove 267

rebuild their own homeland and save the Jews of Europe from the nationalist and authoritarian regimes under which they lived, especially in Nazi Germany.

At this point, Arlosoroff visited Nazi Germany to negotiate the controversial Ha'avara agreement with the Nazi government. This agreement was to allow for the emigration of Jews to Palestine along with most of their property. The Nazis were happy to get rid of Jews, but unwilling to allow them to take their property with them. Via this agreement, the Jews had to put their money into a special bank account. The money was then used to purchase German goods for export to Palestine. The proceeds of the sale of these goods were given to the Jews on their arrival in Palestine.

## PRICE OF SUCCESS

On June 16 1933, just two days after his return from negotiations in Germany, Arlosoroff was assassinated. Two rank and file Revisionists were arrested as the murderers. They were identified by Arlosoroff's widow, but they vehemently denied the accusation. One of them later rose within Irgun ranks and was responsible for the procurement of the Irgun arm's vessel known as the "Altalena".

About fifty years after the murder, following the publication of a book on the assassination by Shabtai Tevet, the Israeli government now led by Menachem Begin established a formal investigation committee. The committee decided unanimously that the accused, Rosenblatt and Stavsky, had nothing to do with the murder. ■



# Y.B. Zeldovich

## Physics Prodigy

Gene Eisen, Raleigh, North Carolina



Figure 1  
Yakov Borisovich Zeldovich on  
Russian Stamp, May 6, 2014.

### BIRTH OF A FUTURE STAR

On May 6, 2014, Russia issued a stamp (Scott 7530) commemorating the centenary of the birth of Yakov Borisovich Zeldovich (YaB) (Figure 1). He was born on March 8, 1914 to a Russian Jewish family in Minsk, Russia (now Belarus). Four months later, the family moved to St. Petersburg (Leningrad from 1929 to 1991).<sup>1</sup> His father, Boris Naumovich Zeldovich, was a lawyer and his mother, Anna Petrovna Zeldovich (nee Kivelovich), was a translator.<sup>2</sup> Later in life, Zeldovich declared himself to be an atheist,<sup>2</sup> which was not unusual for most Russian Jewish scientists of the Soviet era.

### DISCOVERY OF A PRODIGY

After graduating from high school in 1930, YaB found a job as a laboratory assistant at the Institute for the Mechanical Processing of Mineral Resources in Leningrad. At the time, his main interests were in chemistry, primarily because his physics instructor in high school was dull. In March 1931, YaB went with a group from his laboratory to visit the Institute of Chemical Physics in Leningrad simply to learn what research was being done at a sister institute.<sup>3</sup>

YaB was immediately taken by the research underway at this institute and was attracted to the open welcome his questions received. Likewise, the staff was greatly impressed by the 17-year-old's knowledge of physics and chemistry and his sharp questions. After extensive discussion, it was agreed that YaB would apply for a transfer. To everyone's satisfaction, his transfer was successfully approved on May 15, 1931.<sup>3</sup>

In his memoir, YaB relates three legends about how his transfer may have been accomplished:

1. he was exchanged for an oil pump;
2. the academician A.F. Ioffe wrote that YaB would never be of any use in solving practical problems; and
3. Ioffe couldn't stand "infant prodigies."<sup>4</sup> In any case, the Institute of Chemical Physics had picked a star for their team.

## EARLY SUCCESS REALIZED

YaB literally took off running as an independent researcher as well as successfully collaborating with colleagues. He published his first research paper at age 18. There seemed no need for him to earn a university degree because of his advanced knowledge, so he skipped it. YaB was able to defend his thesis for the Candidate of Science Degree (approximately equivalent to a Ph.D.) in 1936 at age 22 and subsequently his Doctor's Dissertation (equivalent to the Doctor of Science) on the oxidation of nitrogen in 1939.<sup>5</sup>

## A BRILLIANT RESEARCH CAREER

Early on, YaB excelled in both experimental and theoretical physics, but he eventually concentrated on theory. His research emphasis can be divided into three broad topics:

1. chemical physics and hydrodynamics and the field of nuclear chain reactions (1931-1947);
2. nuclear physics and theory of elementary particles (1947-1963);
3. astrophysics, general theory of relativity and cosmology (1964-1987).<sup>5</sup>

His classified research on nuclear weapons has never been released in detail.<sup>5</sup> YaB was among the founders of the new field called relativistic astrophysics where general relativity theory is applied to astrophysics. He also explored the topics of black holes and the cosmology of the early universe.<sup>5,6</sup> In 1972, Zeldovich and Rahid Sunyaev predicted that it would be possible to observe distortions in the cosmic microwave background, the afterglow of the Big Bang, whenever it interacts with free electrons. This phenomenon, named after its discoverers as the thermal SZ effect, has been observed in galaxy clusters.<sup>7</sup>

## AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

YaB received many well-deserved honors for his research including the Dirac medal of the International Center



Figure 2  
1983 Bruce Medalist

of Theoretical Physics (1985) and Bruce Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific (1983).<sup>1</sup> He was elected as a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1946 and a Full Member in 1958. He was also elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society of London and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. He received about every recognition, multiple times, that the USSR gave. A unique honor was having asteroid 11438 named Zeldovich in 2001.<sup>1</sup>

Zeldovich died of a heart attack in Moscow on December 2, 1987 at age 73, an abrupt end to a brilliant career. One can only wonder what direction his *life* would have taken if he had *not* taken that initial field trip in 1931.

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# Gold Medal

Lawrence Fischer, Israel

**M**y collecting area is the **Arab Propaganda War Against Israel**. I have been collecting this subject since 1982 when I was a conscript in the Israeli army. While in Lebanon, I saw a letter with a stamp on it depicting a blood-dripping dagger striking into the heart of a map of Israel. Pro-Israel stamp? I eventually discovered that the stamp was issued to commemorate the 1948 Dir Yassin incident. The stamp was issued in 1965 17 years later and I saw the letter 17 years after 1965.

Why was the stamp issued for an incident that happened 17 years earlier? Difficult to know. Perhaps the omnibus issue for Dir Yassin was related to the newly created Palestinian umbrella organization called the Palestinian Liberation Organization? Why was that stamp used 17 years earlier. I do not know, and probably never will.

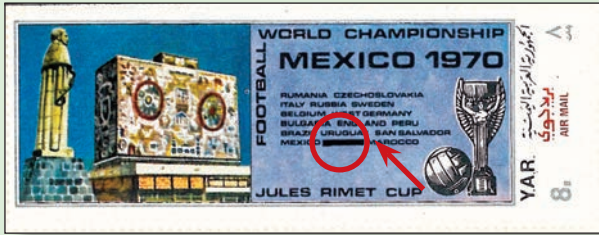
## MY FIRST EXHIBIT

In 1990, at the urging of a well-known stamp dealer, I decided to try my hand at exhibiting which I did at the **1990 Beersheva** exhibition. This was the first time that an exhibit depicting the Israel - Arab conflict was displayed in Israel. I received a Bronze medal, but it was a great honor and enjoyment for me. The local Arab workers who put up my exhibit were all enamoured. All those wonderful stamps from Arab countries, the likes of which had not been seen in Israel. I wondered what they were actually thinking.

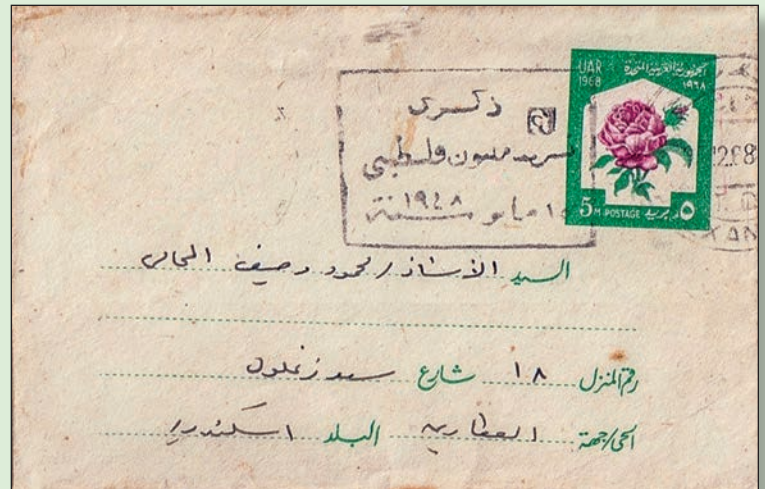
## WRONG WAY MAIL

A dealer had convinced me that the world of propaganda extends not only to stamps but also to postal history. I looked at him strangely and asked why? He produced a letter sent in error to Jerusalem, Jordan, which arrived when Jerusalem was at last unified. The Jordanian authorities had handstamped the cover “Delivery prevented due to enemy occupation of Jordad (sic) territory”. Ohlala, I want it. My eyes and mind were opened.

## EXAMPLES FROM THE EXHIBIT



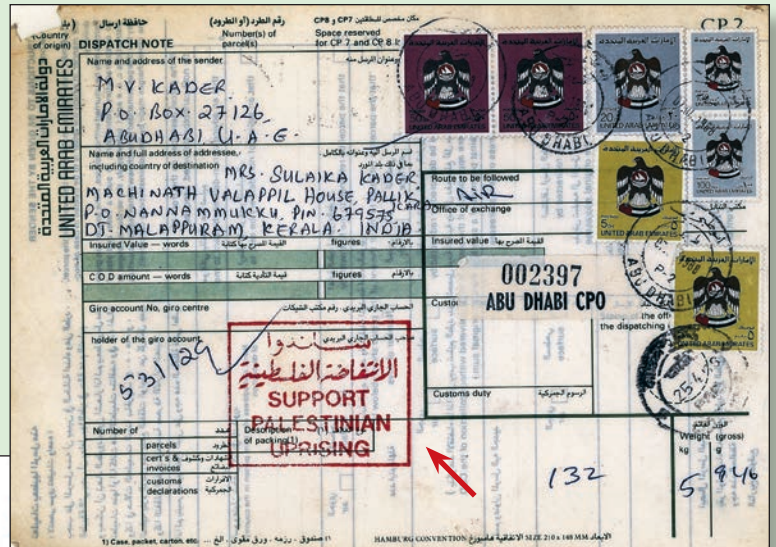
Yemen Arab Republic Stamp issued for World Cup football in Mexico in 1960. Israel was one of the participating teams. The stamp was issued including the name of Israel, but they soon discovered the error and blacked out Israel's name denying our existence.



Egypt 1960 World Refugee Year slogan cancellation. "Anniversary of one million homeless Palestinians 15 May 1948".



Yemen Arab Republic specimen for Solidarity with the Palestinians. Dated May instead of November (1). Note English spelling error. (2) No evidence it was ever issued.



Abu Dhabi 1988. Parcel receipt voucher with "Support Palestinian Uprising"cancel. Added on incoming mail during the first Intifada. Although there are presumably many examples of this cancel,, less than ten are known to be with collectors.



Free-frank registered letter from Israel Boycott Office in Abu Dabi. Exempt from franking due to quasi government status. ONLY TWO COVERS SEEN



I found that there were many letters sent in error to Arab countries. The postal authorities refused to deliver them, but opened, resealed and returned them to the sender. I wrote articles about the use of the Red Cross in the conflict and undercover mail.

## THEMATICS EXHIBIT

I slowly developed my exhibit and I eventually decided to go into the world of thematics. In one of the critiques, a judge said to me that in his opinion, the conflict did not start with the creation of the State of Israel, it started with the Holocaust. I did not agree with his logic, but he was right in that the conflict did not start with the creation of the State of Israel, but started earlier.

At that stage, I saw it starting with the **British Mandate of Palestine**. There are many ways to look at this but when dealing with an exhibit, you have to show the judges your point of view. So I started collecting the Mandate period.

Going back to the judge's comment, I realized that although he did not express it correctly, the Holocaust was the catalyst for the creation of the State of Israel. At this point, I realized that in order to get a fuller understanding of the conflict, I needed to add the holocaust to my exhibit.

So my exhibit's new title became "**Holocaust, Statehood and the Struggle for Survival**". I received good feedback from the judges at a local show and later was awarded a national Vermeil award in 1995, **Jerusalem 3000!** This meant I could exhibit internationally.

## REJECTED

Now the problems started. I was not accepted. No country, not even the United States wanted to hear of an exhibit about the Arab-Israel conflict. It was not until 2004 that I was accepted at an international exhibition.

I eventually received an International Vermeil award and was stuck. I could not receive a higher medal level. A judge came to me and said that I must write a story. So I did. I read the Bible and took ideas from it. I read about Zionism. I read and read and then I wrote a story. I started the story with Abraham, **Genesis 12:1** in which G-d turned to him and said "Go forth from your country, And from your relatives, And from your father's house, To the land which I will show you". A friend of mine said that if exhibiting will get you to read the Bible, then I am all for it.

My story showed me how we received the name Israel, the Jewish Kingdoms, the Roman Occupation and then our return to the land and the birth of modern Zionism. The extended story took me through the creation of the State of Israel, the three major wars, the current wars against terrorism and the Arab's lack of recognition of the State of Israel.

By this stage, I had managed to purchase some gems from the Israel Boycott Office. I ended the story with peace. Of course I have to end the story on a positive note. I changed the exhibit title to "**The Jewish Homeland, the Struggle for Survival**".

The story line was sound and revision paid off. At exhibits in **China** and **Rome** in **2009**, I received an international Large Vermeil award. I exhibited in Essen, Germany in the **European Championship** in 2011 and was in fourth place in the history category. Not bad for an exhibit about the Arab-Israel conflict.

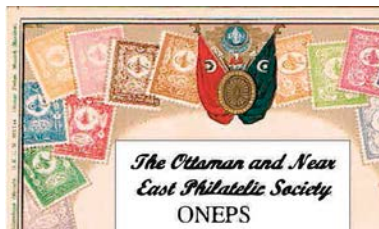
Unfortunately, my exhibit was stuck again. Although I had better material, I was still stuck at the International Large Vermeil level.

## INTERNATIONAL GOLD

In 2013, I decided to make a change, a huge change. I looked at my exhibit and I realized that it was a history book. A great story, but a history book. I decided that I would tell the story in a different way - through the eyes of a 10 year old named David, who asked his family questions and they answered him. He speaks to his parents, grandparents and great grandparents and they are happy to answer David. I changed the name to "**The Jewish Homeland, Our Struggle for Survival**".

It paid off. I received first prize in Germany in 2015, an International Gold Medal! I was very excited. Now I will be exhibiting in New York in 2016. I hope you get a chance to enjoy my exhibit as much as I enjoyed creating it.

Editor's note: The exhibit has been accepted for the international show stamp show - New York 2016, May 28, 2016 - June 4, 2016 ■



ONEPS promotes the collection and study of postage & revenue stamps, stationary and postal history of the Ottoman Empire, the Republic of

Turkey, and Ottoman successor states, including the Near and Middle East, Egypt, Arabia, & the Balkans.

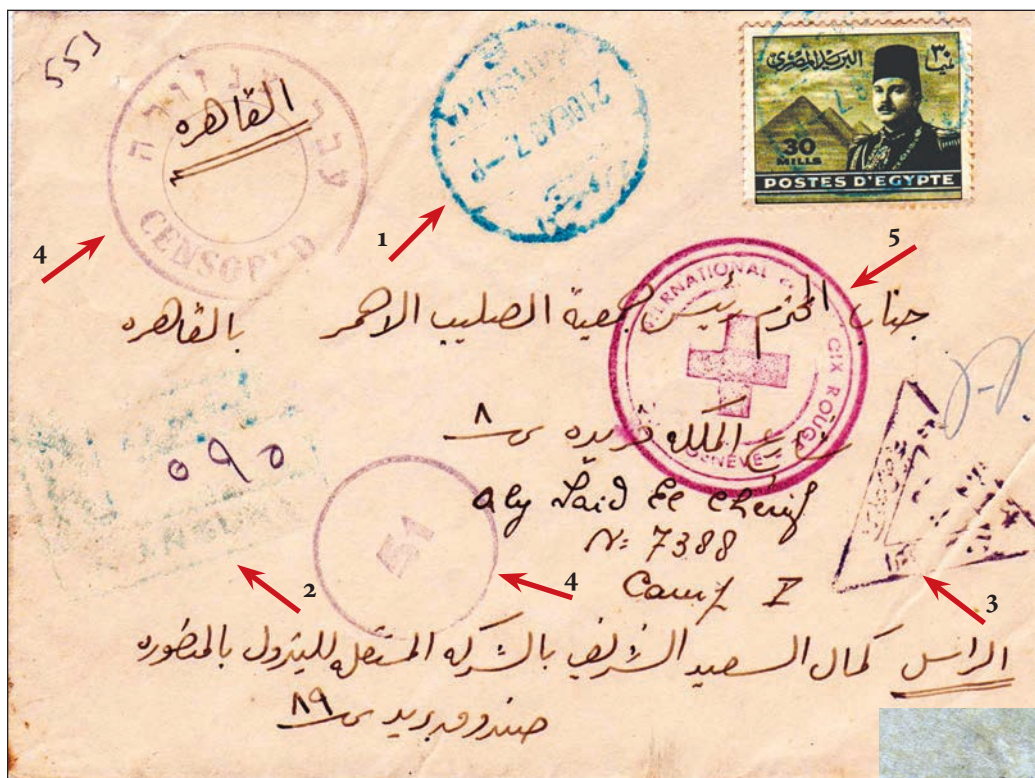
Our journal, The Levant, is published 3 times a year, and an index to all articles posted on our website: <http://www.oneps.net> Membership in the society opens the door to a philatelic community with a wide range of interests.

Application, available from the Secretary, Mr. Rolfe Smith at [xbow2@aol.com](mailto:xbow2@aol.com), or downloaded from our website <http://www.oneps.net>. Dues are \$20 in USA, Canada, Mexico; £17 in the UK; €20 or \$25 all other countries. ■

# Arab POW

Baruch Weiner, Modien Elite, Israel

In May 1948, as a result of the proclamation of the State of Israel, the neighboring Arab countries attacked the new state. As in war there were captives on both sides. Israel captured 6,292 POW's and placed them in seven different camps in Israel. There were 1098 POW's from Egypt. Presented here is a unique cover sent to Egyptian POW Aly Said El Sherif by the head of the Egyptian Petrol Co. Aly was in held in Camp #1 named Jalil.



**BACK CANCELS**



This cover was sent from Egypt with a postmark dated 21 DE 48 (1) from Mansura. It has a registered cachet and numbered 595 (2). It is properly franked 30 Mil for a registered cover. There are two censor cachets one Egyptian (3) and the other Israeli (4). It was sent via the Red Cross in Geneva (5) and has their cachet. According to Mr Yakov Tsachor in Israel this is the only known registered cover to an Arab POW from 1948. ■



# REVISITED

Yacov Tsachor, Tel Aviv, Israel

Reference "The Note so - Mysterious Professor From Jerusalem",  
**The Israel Philatelist**, Summer 2015, page 6.

The French teacher Prof. Joseph Cohen was a well-known philatelist and a part time dealer in the early years of the British Palestine Mandate. During my years in the trade, I have seen dozens of covers made by him, generally properly franked.

Of special interest are the covers he made franked with the British Mandate Period 5 milliemes stamp, (Stanley Gibbons and Bale #2), for the domestic letter rate (in effect as of 16 FE 18). The many letters and postcards sent by the

public as domestic mail were franked with the 5 milliemes stamp - Stanley Gibbons and Bale #4. Only 6 covers are known franked with the #2 stamp (information shared by the late Mr. W. Hoexter and Mr. G. Muentz). Professor Cohn made all the three covers that I have seen.

The Dr. Eddie Leibur Palestine collection had 1 such cover - Unintentionally Prof. J. Cohen created some of the gems of Palestine Philately. ■



Figure 1 (Tel Aviv Stamps Auction #12, March 1997, Lot 848). The stamp is tied to the cover by the Jerusalem Military postmark APO SZ 44 27 FE 18.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

Members and Non-Members. Advertising rates are 20¢ per word and the minimum cost is \$4.00 per ad. You must send payment with the ad. Each paid up member is entitled to one free 15 word ad each year. If you want your free ad to appear more than one time, ask for the rates. Send all ads and payments to Classified Ad Editor: Barry D. Hoffman, 291 Spurwink Ave., Cape Elizabeth, Maine 04107. Include a SASE if you expect correspondence. Typed ad appreciated. Members can fax free ads to (617) 266-6666, ore-mail: [pakistan@tiac.net](mailto:pakistan@tiac.net). ■

■ **BAPIP WANTED** Complete set or individual superb journals. Please contact Bob at [\\_Getsmart@bellsouth.net](mailto:_Getsmart@bellsouth.net). ■

■ **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. Leheavy, (609) 822-5022, e-mail: [\\_lehavy@yahoo.com](mailto:_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](mailto:_garygoodman@talktalk.net). ■

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

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

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

■ **WANTED**: Der Ewige Jude exhibit ticket stub or Fritz Hippler Film Der Ewige Jude film stub, e-mail: [Chai18life@sbcglobal.net](mailto:_Chai18life@sbcglobal.net) ■

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

■ **FREE**: Set of Holy Land Philatelic, vol. 1-7, Israel Philatelist vol 1-65, Pickup in NJ or pay shipping, e-mail: [rmpx11@verizon.net](mailto:_rmpx11@verizon.net)

■ **WANTED**: for a new collection. Mail from the USA to the holy land. Interesting usages, routes rate etc. Prefer before 1936. Contact me or send photos to [Slgrothman@aol.com](mailto:_Slgrothman@aol.com). ■

## ISRAEL TABS, BLOCKS AND TOPICALS



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

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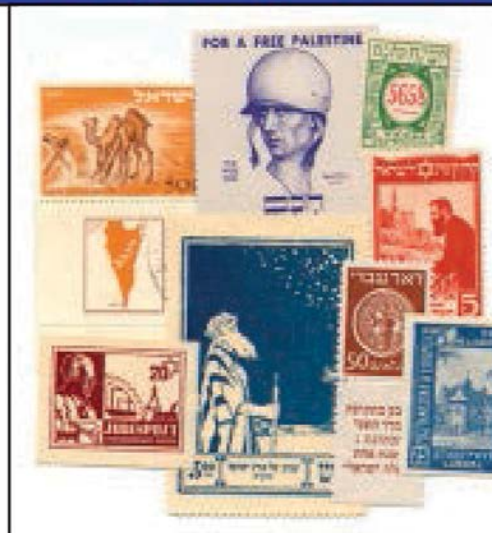
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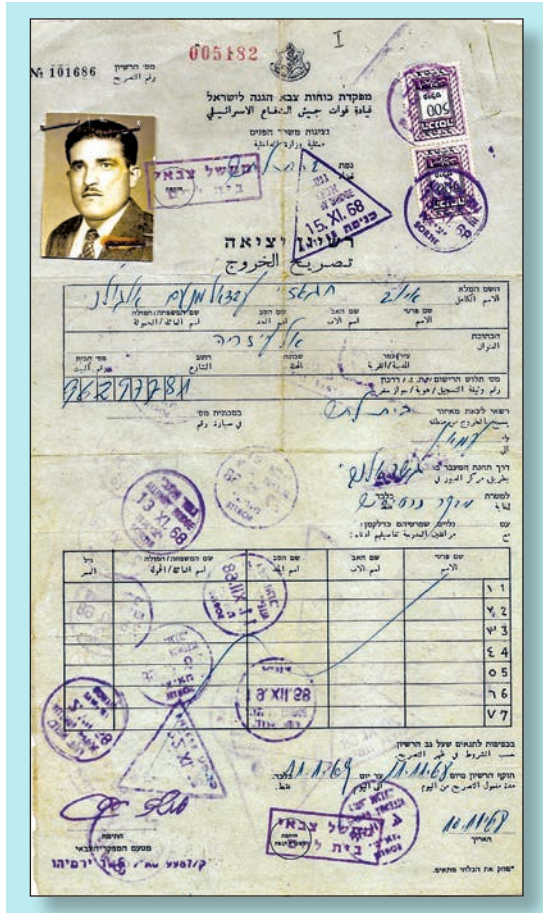
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# Multiple Pass Permit

Josef Wallach, Rehovot, Israel

Israel Zahal/IDF 1968/69 multiple pass permit  
for a bus ticket controller on the line  
Jerusalem-Jericho-Amman line.



Fiscals: 2 x 500 fils,  
(twice regular fee of  
500 fils for a multiple  
pass permit)



Jordan Exiting  
"stamp"

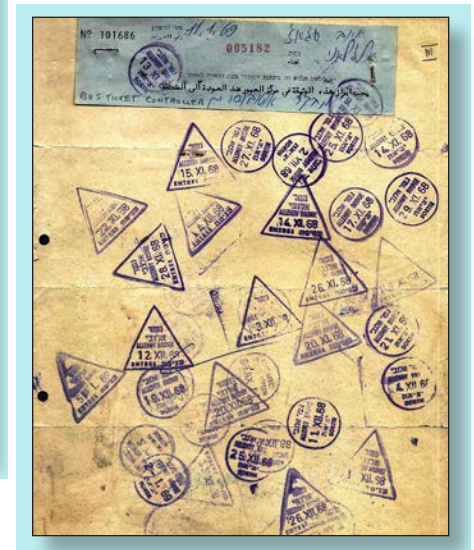
Samaria & Judea Mas  
Hachnase Revenue  
Stamps



Israel Entering  
"stamp"



Back side pass permit



Auxiliary sheet

H.Q. Israel Defense Forces  
District: Bethlehem  
EXIT Permit

Name: Ayub Hijzzi Abd  
ul Nunah Alqulazi

Is allowed to exit: Bethlehem

To: Amman

Via: cross point Allenby Bridge

Purpose: Bus Ticket Controller

Good for period: 11 Nov. 1968 to 11 Jan. 1969

Issued: 11 Nov 1968

Military Government  
Bethlehem

An unusual multiple pass permit issued by Bethlehem Zahal/IDF military governor to a bus ticket controller. Due to his job, his permit was stamped on the rear and on an additional page 24 times for exiting (circular cancel) and entrance (triangle). This was done during a 2 1/2 month period. ■



# Robert Markovits

## BERKSHIRE CHAPTER



Front center, seated Bob Markovits

Ed Kolodny, Audrey Salzmänn, Harold Salzmänn, Howard Kogan, Alan Morganstein, Boris Fuchs (he's the one in the back with his head just noticeable), Jesse Spector, Sol Shalit, Ed Helitzer

It is with great sadness that the Berkshire Chapter of the Society of Israel Philatelists informs you of the recent sudden passing of our dear associate, Robert L. Markovits. Bob was a giant among men- physically, intellectually, and unquestionably philatelically. In our tight-knit, active chapter he was one of the linchpins of our organization.

Bob had been an active philatelist since the age of eight. He never lost his love for collecting, writing, dealing in and exhibiting stamps and postal history. His prolific publications ran the gamut of philatelic enquiry, and continued with unremitting vigor until just several days before he died. His articles will continue to be published for quite some time yet as a result of his participation in a gamut of philatelic endeavors either on his own or in collaboration with others.

Bob had the unique ability of combining his encyclopedic mind and near-perfect recall to enthrall our group, and ever-so frequently keep us in stitches, with marvelous stories of his many decades experience in the world of philately. Our monthly Sunday morning SIP meetings over bagels and coffee hosted at his home here in the Berkshires has been in one word- a joy- for all of us.

We cannot underestimate how fortunate our group has been to have him as a member. An APS Champion of Champions winner in 1999 for his internationally renowned United States Special Delivery Exhibit, a weekly contributor to **Linn's Stamp News**, and one of but a very small cadre of individuals ever inducted into the Philatelic Hall of Fame, Bob was a philatelic polymath who could as easily discourse on Holyland philately as on his beloved special delivery stamps, or on early issue U.S. classics, or postage

stamps of exotic South Pacific islands

But enough, or, as Bob would say: "ok already, get on with the show." Rest in peace dear friend, you will be greatly missed. ■

APS Int. Federation of stamp dealers' associations					ISRAEL				
YEAR	MINT	TAB	USED	FDC	YEAR	MINT	TAB	USED	FDC
1948.....	370.00	—	149.95	—	1981.....	10.95	12.95	8.95	19.95
1949.....	62.50	—	8.95	—	1982.....	15.80	21.50	11.50	17.85
1950.....	15.95	—	14.95	—	1983.....	16.95	19.95	11.50	16.75
1951.....	2.75	129.95	.80	—	1984.....	12.50*	19.85	8.55	13.95
1952.....	13.95	245.00	7.10	16.95	1985.....	21.50*	27.95*	15.75*	12.95
1953.....	3.95	82.50	.80	2.75	1986.....	20.95*	28.95*	17.95*	24.85
1954.....	1.95	13.95	.85	2.95	1987.....	33.95*	40.75*	18.65*	33.25
1955.....	1.50	4.95	.80	4.85	1988.....	17.75*	24.95*	14.95*	24.95
1956.....	1.10	2.50	.75	1.80	1989.....	39.50*	46.50*	22.50*	53.50
1957.....	1.95	29.95	1.30	—	1990.....	26.95*	31.95*	19.95*	34.95
1958.....	1.10	1.95	.60	1.95	1991.....	29.95*	35.75*	19.95*	34.95
1959.....	1.25	2.95	.75	2.90	1992.....	36.75*	52.95*	29.95*	41.50
1960.....	10.50	22.75	6.75	3.95	1993.....	20.75*	24.95*	21.95*	34.95
1961.....	5.95	10.95	1.50	5.90	1994.....	27.50*	34.95*	23.95*	49.95
1962.....	7.95	16.95	1.75	6.95	1995.....	34.95*	41.25*	24.95*	33.50
1963.....	4.75	18.85	1.95	8.95	1996.....	31.50*	34.95*	24.50*	30.50
1964.....	4.50	13.95	2.95	8.95	1997.....	33.95*	37.95*	29.50*	41.50
1965.....	4.75	11.50	2.75	9.75	1998.....	51.95*	57.95*	29.95*	39.95
1966.....	2.95	6.95	2.50	12.95	1999.....	34.95*	36.95*	27.95*	36.95
1967.....	1.95	3.95	1.85	5.75	2000.....	32.50*	36.95*	29.95*	42.50
1968.....	2.25	3.95	1.75	8.25	2001.....	49.95*	54.95*	29.95*	54.95
1969.....	2.95	8.95	2.45	10.50	2002.....	41.95*	48.95*	27.95*	39.95
1970.....	7.75	9.95	3.75	10.45	2003.....	46.95*	51.75*	29.50*	49.95
1971.....	7.75	15.50	3.75	14.50	2004.....	29.75*	37.25*	29.95*	42.95
1972.....	9.95	11.95	3.75	14.85	2005.....	38.95*	39.50*	31.95*	43.95
1973.....	7.95	9.95	7.75	16.95	2006.....	41.50*	41.95*	39.95*	52.95
1974.....	1.60	1.85	1.50	4.25	2007.....	51.50*	51.95*	42.50*	61.75
1975.....	3.75	4.90	3.45	16.50	2008.....	63.95*	64.95*	44.95*	59.95
1976.....	3.40	4.95	3.25	8.85	2009.....	53.95*	54.50*	49.50*	74.50
1977.....	5.95	6.95	5.25	15.50	2010.....	63.95*	64.95*	59.90*	78.50
1978.....	5.95	6.95	4.95	13.75	2011.....	64.60*	64.95*	59.95*	79.95
1979.....	4.50	4.95	4.25	9.95	2012.....	64.60*	69.95*	59.95*	79.95
1980.....	7.95	9.95	11.50	16.95					

\*Available in Official Israel Album \$7.95 additional.

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## President's column



Hi everyone. As we enter 2016, I wish you all the best of health and prosperity. I also hope that you're enjoying your hobbies during this winter.

### New York World Philatelic Exhibition Commencing May 28, 2016

Every 10 years there is a major philatelic exhibition in the United States. Our society is participating at the show in New York and we hope that you will be able to attend. Please feel free to come to our society booth and meet with Don Chafetz, Becky Dean, me or one of our volunteers. I hope to see you at the Society's annual general meeting on Sunday, May 29 or at one of the talks given by members of our Society on the 29th or 30th. Details can be found on our Society's website.

### Volunteers

I have said on many occasions that our society cannot run by itself. We need your assistance to run our society effectively and to help our membership. In late November 2017, I expect to conclude my second term as president of our society at our annual general meeting to be held in Chicago. The terms of our current board members will also expire. It is now time for those of you who want to lead to step up and join us. We also need people now who can assist in serving as webmaster, comptroller or in some other capacity.

### Membership

Our society is the largest holy land philatelic organization in the world. We want to keep it that way. We need to attract new members. We hope that this will occur in New York in May. However we ask everyone in the society to do his or her part during the year to try to bring in at least one new member. We need new membership to not only lead the organization in the future but also to keep operating dues constant.

### Fundraising

Thank you to everyone who has made a contribution to the fund raising campaign for 2016. Please continue to keep the society in mind if you wish to make a charitable donation.

### Thank yous

My continued thanks to all of our executive and board members for their dedication to the aims and goals of the Society. I am grateful for the fantastic work of Becky Dean and Vicki Galecki who assist so ably with Society administration. I am also grateful for our affiliation with

 	
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Nehama Pohatchevsky	2.30 NIS
25 Years of Diplomatic Relations Haifa and Thessaloniki Ports	4.10 NIS

the American Philatelic Society and the benefits from that relationship.

### Benefits of Membership

It is wonderful to be part of a community of like-minded people. Membership in our Society provides access to the award-winning journal, the Israel Philatelist, and discounts to acquire many books from our Educational Fund chaired by David Kaplin. Watch for various new forthcoming monographs. Our slideshows and library books are available to be lent. The Society also has a worldwide network of members who are very knowledgeable about HolyLand and Judaica philately. Contact us if you are looking for info when doing research. Perhaps we will be able to direct you as needed.

### Marty Cohen

Marty served with me on the executive of the Society a number of years ago and served our Society well. Marty was an avid HolyLand revenue collector who first acquainted me with that specialized field of collecting. Marty passed away last year and may his memory be for a blessing.

Hope to see you in New York in May. If not, please feel free to drop me a line at [ed.kroft@blakes.com](mailto:ed.kroft@blakes.com).

With best wishes  
Ed Kroft

## New Members

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

10644 Aron Small                      Concord, ON Canada  
10645 Robert Aschheim              Hollywood, FL  
10646 Pierre Hassid                  Saint Cloud, France

### BERKSHIRE HILLS

Rabbi Harold I. Salzmann

Program:

"LIVES BEYOND THE COVER"

A Jesse I. Spector, M.D.,  
Rabbi Harold I. Salzmann

Chapter meets February 14  
at Dr. Helitzer' Offices  
Doctors' Park, South Street  
Pittsfield, 10:30 am. ■

### BROOKLYN SIP CHAPTER

First Sunday every month  
9:00-11:00 a.m.

435 Neptune Ave.,

Room 2b,

Brighton Beach area, Brooklyn

### CENTRAL, NJ

Gary Theodore

Program: Errors, Freaks and  
Oddities Chapter meets the 2nd  
Tuesday of each month (except  
July and August) at 8 p.m. at the

Congregation B'nai Tikvah, 1001  
Finnegan's Lane, North Brunswick,  
NJ, ■

### CHICAGOLAND IPPSA

Program

Forerunner Foreign Destinations  
Presented by Bob Pildes

Chapter meets the 4th Thursday of the  
month (except November to March)  
at Lincolnwood Public Library,  
4000 W. Pratt Ave., Lincolnwood,  
IL at 7:15 p.m. For more information  
write Bob Pildes, 1319 Ridge Avenue  
Evanston, IL. ■

### CLEVELAND

Howard Chapman

The chapter meets the first Wednes-  
day evening of each month (except  
August, January and February) at  
a member's house at 7:30 p.m. Call  
1-440-735-6140 for details. ■

### MARVIN SIEGEL CHAPTER

Alan Doberman

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

### SAN FRANCISCO

BAY AREA

Ed Rosen

### SOUTH FLORIDA

Howard Rotterdam

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

## AFFILIATED CHAPTERS

### JOHANNESBURG

Brian Gruzdl

Programs:

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

## AFFILIATED STUDY GROUP

### J.N.F. STUDY CIRCLE

Howard S. Chapman ■

### PALESTINE STUDY GROUP

Irwin Math ■



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