



THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. SPRING 2017

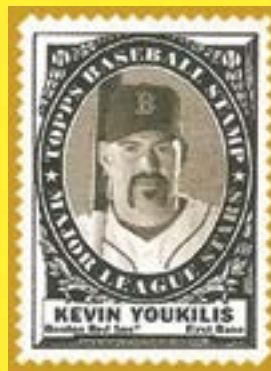
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JEWS, STAMPS and BASEBALL

IRV OSTERER p.30

BASEBALL STAMP ALBUM



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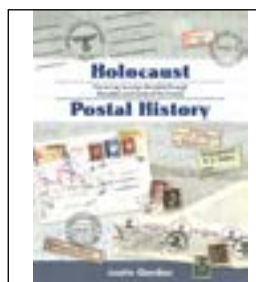
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PHILATELIST, and consideration of applications is made thirty days after publication of the names."

MEMORIES

When our graphic designer, Irv Osterer, e-mailed me that he would like to write an article on Jewish involvement in our national summer pastime, baseball, I was thrilled. Previously, Irv had informed me that he was a serious ball player and so was his entire mishpocheh. You can see Irv's enthusiasm displayed on the front cover and in the article he wrote starting on page 30.

I will admit that I am not a fanatic baseball fan since I live in San Diego, CA and our team, The Padres, do not set the baseball world on fire. But, be that as it may, Irv's article and illustrations brought back childhood memories of my neighborhood friends and our swatting softballs in the vacant lot next to my family home back in Buffalo, New York..

There was a group of around 6 boys and the sister of one of the boys, who were close in age. The quiet street we lived on provided us the perfect setting to play softball. There were not enough of us to form teams, we just rotated through the various positions

In a very short time, we determined that playing in the street was not a good idea since there were occasional parked cars, trees and lawns around. We were fortunate that there were two vacant lots across from each other at the end of the street. The unfortunate part was there were some small rocks and stones and of course weeds in the lots. We just ignored them and were thrilled to have a bigger playing field where we could really hit the softball and not worry about cars or lawns.

But there was one downside to our field. The house I lived in was next to right field and it had a basement with windows. A good hit to right field and a missed grounder by the right fielder occasionally resulted in a broken cellar window. That is how I learned to replace broken window panes.

But the thing that really excited me about Irv's article was the inclusion of many facts about Jewish involvement in baseball starting with the very beginning of the game. I was very surprised to learn of the many players and owners that were involved. As a youngster, I had my pack of baseball cards, but do not remember reading or hearing about any of the pictured players being Jewish. The impression I had was that Jewish boys were not involved in sports.

I want to thank Irv for his fine article, graphic designs and especially for awaking some childhood memories. ■

50 MOST POPULAR HOBBIES

<http://www.ntsoboringlife.com/popular-hobbies/>

While surfing the internet I came across the above web site. I was curious to see where philately ranked on the list. Guess what - it does not even make the list! "Houston we have a problem!!!" The following is from the web site.

Do you have any popular hobbies? When I meet someone new, one of the first questions I ask is "Whats your favorite hobby?" Most shrug and aren't too sure they even have a hobby. They quickly divert the question back to me where I rattle off a list of the hobbies I enjoy. However, if most people took the time to think about it they would realize they have several hobbies; most of which are located on our 50 Most Popular Hobbies list.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Reading | 20. Golf | 37. Writing |
| 2. Watching TV | 21. Church | 38. Boating |
| 3. Family Time | Activities | 39. Motor cycling |
| 4. Going to Movies | 22. Relaxing | 40. Animal Care |
| 5. Fishing | 23. Playing Music | 41. Bowling |
| 6. Computer | 24. Housework | 42. Painting |
| 7. Gardening | 25. Crafts | 43. Running |
| 8. Renting Movies | 26. Watching Sports | 44. Dancing |
| 9. Walking | 27. Bicycling | 45. Horseback Riding |
| 10. Exercise | 28. Playing Cards | 46. Tennis |
| 11. Listening to Music | 29. Hiking | 47. Theater |
| 12. Entertaining | 30. Cooking | 48. Billiards |
| 13. Hunting | 31. Eating Out | 49. Beach |
| 14. Team Sports | 32. Dating On-line | 50. Volunteer Work ■ |
| 15. Shopping | 33. Swimming | |
| 16. Traveling | 34. Camping | |
| 17. Sleeping | 35. Skiing | |
| 18. Socializing | 36. Working on Cars | |
| 19. Sewing | | |

THANK YOU

I would like to thank all members who have made donations to the Ed Fund, Endowment Fund and Digital Archive Library Fund. Your support helps the Society with its long-term goals of modernization and globalization.

Our researchable Digital Archive Library is live with the last 28 years of **The Israel Philatelist** journal available on our web site (www.israelstamps.com). In addition the web site provides a means to renew Membership, purchase literature through the on-line bookstore and peruse our library of newsletters and view digitized slide shows.

If you have not visited and explored our web site I suggest you visit it at www.israelstamps.com. It is with your support and encouragement that we are able to provide these membership benefits.

Thank you ■

Letters to the Editor



Edward Proud passed away on 6th February, aged 86, after a short illness and was still very active up until the time he was taken ill. He was a renowned postal historian and a prolific author having written and published more than 60 books on postal history. He was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London and was invited to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 2008. He was a keen collector as well as a dealer and formed his company – Proud-Bailey – in the early 1960s.

Sid Morginstin ■

ARTICLE CORRECTIONS

Good afternoon Don,

The Winter 2017 edition of **The Israel Philatelist** arrived yesterday. The vast range - and depth - of knowledge of our membership is amazing and wonderfully educational. I well know how difficult it is to write an article, especially if one has many graphics which one wants to number (i.e. Figure 1, 2, 3 etc) in the order they appear and be sure that the numbers coincide with the correct text references. Further, sometimes foreign language specialty letters arise, which may be difficult to include. Given the frequent relationship of German history and personalities to Jewish history, the German “umlaut” above the letters “a”, “o” and “u” - an historical artifact of the combination “ae”, “oe”, and “ue”, then having the “e” written above the “a”, “o” or “u”, and lastly having the superscript “e” replaced by two dots or two short lines as in the quotation symbol (“), yielding ä ö ü.

Two questions of content arose as I read through this issue. In the article (pages 14-18) **Lives Beyond the Cover**: page 16, column 2, second full paragraph, line 3 refers to a Figure 11, but there is no figure 11 in the article. (Was it provided, but omitted?) In the article (pages 10-12) **Einstein's Nemeses**, the author provided images of several German Post Office stamps depicting various German physicists of the early 20th century. There were a few words in the text which use German words which require u-umlaut. a) the bold heading at the bottom of column 1 on page 11, “Deutsche Physic vs Judische Physic” and the same within the text on column 2 of that same page. In both cases, the word “Jüdische” (meaning Jewish) is printed as “Judische” - with no umlaut. b) Similarly, on page 12, column 1, the third line just below the bold heading “The Downfall”, appears: “...the Fuhrer of German...” The German word “Führer” (meaning leader) is written with a “u” plus umlaut. All the best,

Fred Korr, Oakland CA ■

POSTAL RATE CHARTS

Don:

My AD: For the next issue, please change NEXT MAIL AUCTION FEBRUARY 2017 to NEXT MAIL AUCTION LATE SUMMER 2017

RESEARCH HELP NEEDED

Now that I am retired from my full time job, (can't you see the smile?), and **NY 2016** and **JERUSALEM 2016** are past, I am finally working on a complete rewrite of **The Postal Stationery Of Israel**. I know that I promised this before. But now it is getting done.

One of the quandaries a dealer faces is when item he/she needs for his/her collection is offered by a vendor. This happened when a client offered me many rate charts. We quickly came to fair price.

There are many large sheets from March 1983 thru May 1984. These showed the rates for all types of mail to all destinations. I gleaned much information for the air letter sheets and postal cards rates. There is much more. This may be of interest or use for the postal historian. Exhibitor, or someone doing research.

If a member needs a specific rate, I will be more than happy to provide it. Please send an e-mail to LEADSTAMP@VERIZON.NET. Put RATE REQUEST in the subject line. In the e-mail please specify exactly what you need.

BUT better than this. If a member is willing to summarize all of this, I will be more than happy to LOAN him/her the sheets. For most, I have the same sheet in Hebrew and in English. For some I only have the English. For a couple only have the Hebrew. You need only pay postage both ways. I am sure that our great editor will be willing to publish the results.

If any member has stationery items of interest please contact me at LEADSTAMP@VERIZON.NET (please put STATIONERY in the subject line) or send a letter to **Po Box 8101 Trenton NJ**. At this time (February 2017) I am looking for commercial usages of the **Inland Letter Sheets**. I also anticipate needing commercial usages of the entire.

Thanks

Sid Morginstin ■

MANDATE AIRMAIL ARTICLE

Don,

Just received my latest SIP Journal and, as usual, enjoyed immensely the interesting and informative contents. Every issue is read cover to cover and then filed away for future reference. As an avid collector of “Israel Aerophilately” and

living in an area where there is no SIP chapter I sometimes feel isolated and somewhat out of touch as there are no other collectors with whom I can meet with, discuss and compare notes which is the reason that I was delighted to find Nathan Zankel's article entitled *Palestine to India* relating to an 1927 Imperial Airways flight cover from Gaza to Karachi. I have in my collection two Imperial Airways 1931 covers from Gaza to Jodhpur and one to Delhi. It was extremely gratifying to find out that there was another collector out there with the same interests. I will be sending you a scan of these two covers mounted for exhibit by separate email.

I also thoroughly enjoyed Ed Kroft's article on *Exhibiting Holy Land Philately* which will, hopefully, will motivate me to finish my Aerophilately exhibit which I started five years ago and is presently undergoing its umpteenth revision. My wife calls it the *Pyramid Exhibit* because it is taking longer to finish than it took to build the pyramids.

I attended the **Jerusalem 2016** show and I was delighted to see that, contrary to all the doom and gloom philately is not dying, at least not in Israel. I have attended a few shows here in the United States (**Orlando, Sarasota, NOJEX** in NJ) so I was pleasantly surprised by the venue in Jerusalem. Well lite, carpeted, comfortable, areas set aside where attendees could sit and meet with dealers and other collectors and even food service. It was a thoroughly enjoyable experience.

Finally, I would be interested in submitting some articles about items in my Aerophilately exhibit on the lines of Nathan Zankel's article.

However I not sure of the technical aspects of what form the material should take and how exactly it would be set up and transmitted to you. Please let me know your thoughts.

I will be attending the Atlanta show on the January 27th and maybe I will actually meet a fellow Israel collector. Hope springs eternal.

Best Regards
Neil Greenberg. ■

BRITISH GUIANA STAMP

Dear Mr. Chafetz,

You asked in your column about Stuart Weitzman. I do not know them, but my agency, the **Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island**, did bring his wife Jane to speak two years ago for a fund raiser. She and Stuart often travel on missions of the **American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee** (JDC). A few months later, I was traveling with someone who said she often travels with them on the JDC trips. She told me that Stuart is not an active philatelist. However, when he was younger, there were always holes in his albums for stamps such as the British Guiana 1 cent magenta and the inverted Jenny. Since he has the means, he thought he should purchase them. The stamp is on loan to the Smithsonian. Besides this woman's story, I do not have any other source

to back up this information.

Lawrence Katz ■

AIR MAIL COVER REFERENCE

Hi Don,

Really enjoyed the Winter 2017 edition of **The Israel Philatelist**, especially Nathan Zankel's article "*Earliest Air Mail Palestine to India*".

It might be worthwhile to mention that this is Early Flight No. 4 listed under "*Palestine*" in the **American Airmail Catalogue, Fifth Edition, Volume 1, Early Foreign Flights**, page 198. There is no mention of a value or number of pieces carried. I am not sure if the AAMC will be issuing an update to this section, but it might be worthwhile to contact the AAMC editor, and at least provide a scan of the front and rear of the cover as published by Mr. Zankel for a future edition of the AAMC.

There are a total of nine early flights listed in this section under "*Palestine*". Perhaps Mr. Zankel would be interested in publishing information and scans of any of the others that he might also own or have access to. It would be of great interest to those of us who are interested in the aerophilately of Palestine/Israel.

Thanks for the great work!

Regards,
Barbara A. Levine, P.E., Israel ■

BE IN THE KNOW

Receive the SIP monthly E-Newsletter and other important information distributions. To be included, send your e-mail address to: israelstamps@gmail.com today!

IMPORTANT DUES NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS

2017 National dues remain the same as last year at \$30.00 and **The Israel Philatelist** is distributed only on-line. If you wish to receive a hard copy, there is an additional \$20.00 charge.

Life members have access to the journal on-line and can receive mailed copies for a charge of \$20.00. Dues must be paid by January 31, 2017 or you will not have access to the on-line copy.

Dues should be sent to Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Road, Bedford Heights, OH 44146. ■

Georges Charpak

: Gene Eisen, Raleigh, North Carolina

On February 26, 2016, France paid tribute to Georges Charpak, the 1992 recipient of the Nobel prize in Physics, by issuing a postage stamp (Scott 4986)) with his picture (Figure 1). He was born Jerzy Charpak on March 8, 1924 to Jewish parents, Anna (Szapiro) and Maurice Charpak, in the village of Drabowka, Poland, now renamed Dubrovysia, Ukraine. The family left Poland and moved to Paris in 1932.¹



Figure 1
Georges Charpak 1924 - 2010

WORLD WAR II AND THE HOLOCAUST

In 1939, Nazi Germany initiated World War II by first invading Poland, which forced allied nations, Great Britain and France, to declare war on Germany. France was soon overwhelmed by Nazi Germany's superior forces and surrendered in June 1940. Charpak's family refused to wear the yellow star that was supposed to be worn by all Jews; they also hid their Jewish identity by obtaining false papers under the assumed name Charpentier.²

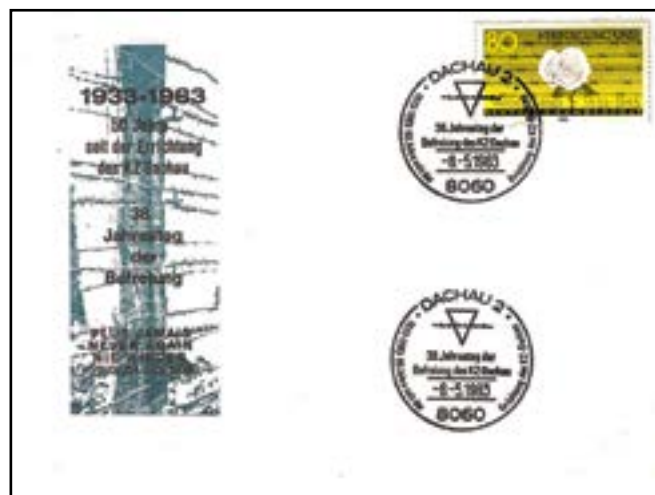


Figure 2

As a teenager, Charpak became active in the French resistance movement against the Nazi occupation.² In 1943, at the age of nineteen, he was captured and imprisoned by the Vichy authorities and was later deported to the Nazi concentration camp at Dachau, Germany,² where prisoners lived in constant fear of brutal treatment and possible execution.³

Figure 2 shows a German cover with a stamp issued on January 13, 1983 (Scott 1386) on the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the camp; the cover notes the 50th anniversary of the construction of the Dachau camp with the phrase "Never



Figure 3

Again” prominently displayed on the cachet.

Charpak was classified as a political prisoner since somehow he was able to conceal his Jewish identity from the camp guards, which, no doubt, saved his life.³ He was released along with the surviving prisoners when the camp was liberated by allied forces in 1945.¹

TIME FOR EDUCATION

Charpak then sought to continue his education interrupted by the war years. After preparatory classes at Lycée Saint-Louis in Paris and Lycée Joffre in Montpellier, it was apparent Charpak was destined for a career in science. In 1945, he was admitted to the Paris-based Ecole des Mines, one of the most prestigious engineering schools in France. He graduated in 1945, earning the French equivalent of a Master’s degree.¹

Charpak then became a student in the lab of Frederic Joliet-Curie at the College de France in 1949, where he received his Ph.D. in Nuclear Physics after completing his thesis on very low radiation due to disintegration of nuclei.¹

CERN

In 1959, Charpak joined the staff of the European organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Geneva where he spent his entire productive research career, retiring in 1991. CERN’s nuclear research is recognized on a French stamp (Scott 1503) issued on October 22, 1976, showing atomic particle acceleration (Figure 3). Charpak was part of a team that in 1961 determined that a particle known as muon was not a separate particle of the nucleus, but just a heavy electron.¹

CHARPAK’S MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO PHYSICS

In the late 1960’s, Charpak led a team that developed the multi-proportional chamber (MWPC). Linked to a computer, it could achieve counting rates a thousand times higher than existing detectors, providing an excellent spatial resolution (Figure 4).⁵ Charpak also developed detectors for biological research based on his multiwire-proportional chamber that could replace photographic recording in applied radiobiology. The increased recording speeds resulted in faster scanning and lower body doses in medical diagnostic tools.⁵

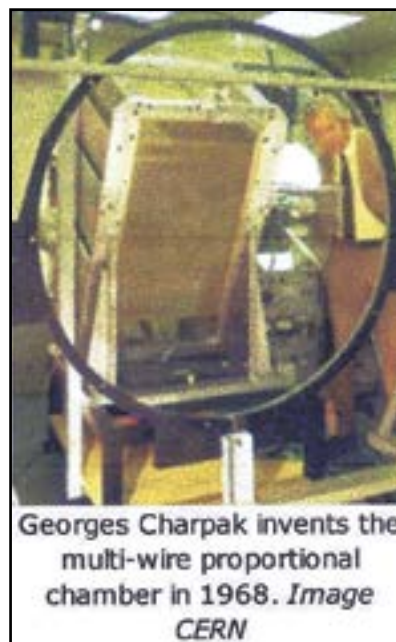


Figure 4

NOBEL PRIZE

The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awarded the 1972 Nobel Prize in Physics to Professor Charpak for his invention and development of particle detectors, in particular the multiwire proportional chamber.

The Nobel Prize Medal for Physics and Chemistry (Figure 5) represents Nature in the form of a goddess resembling

Isis, emerging from the clouds and holding in her arms a cornucopia. The veil which covers her cold and austere face is held up by the Genius of Science (Figure 5). The press release from the Royal Academy of Science reads: “Largely due to his work particle physicists have been able to focus their interest on very rare particle interactions, which often reveal the secrets of the inner part of matter....” The invention made it possible to increase the data collection speed with a factor of a thousand compared to previous methods for registering charged particle trajectories....”⁶

After retiring from CERN, Charpak returned to Paris. He became an advocate to popularize science and wrote several books that introduced important ideas in physics to the public. He also created an organization to introduce science education into French primary schools.⁴



Figure 5

Charpak died in Paris at 86 on October 2, 2010.¹ His mind was active until the end. He was always excited to hear about the latest progress in physics..⁴

References

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Charpak
2. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/10/03/science/03charpak.html?>
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dachau_concentration_camp#scientist
4. <http://cerncourier.com/cws/article/cern/4431>
5. http://newsline.linearcollider.org/readmore_20101007
6. https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1992/press ■

SNOW BIRDS

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Have you **PAID** you 2017 dues

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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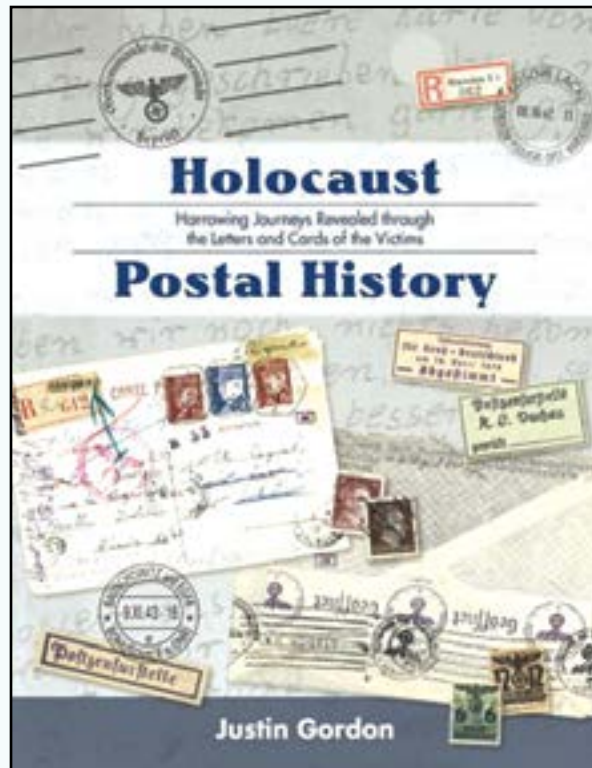
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BOOK REVIEW



Dr. Jesse Spector, Berkshire Hills SIP Chapter

As many times as I picked up **Holocaust Postal History- Harrowing Journeys Revealed through the Letters and Cards of Victims**, I invariably walked

away shocked to the core. And this coming from someone who has written extensively on The Holocaust, often in a similar vein to that of the publication's author, Dr. Justin Gordon. He is a many decades collector, lecturer and writer on The Holocaust

and Past President of The Society of Israel Philatelists.

For you see, what Justin Gordon has accomplished is to have integrated into this splendidly-created text the core, literally gut-wrenching reality of the victims, transport by horrendous transport to the death camps, with their final thoughts as expressed in postal cards and letters, their

...splendidly-created text the core, literally gut-wrenching reality of the victims, transport by horrendous transport to the death camps...

fates- "gassed", "perished," "fate unknown" (Figures 1-2).

The story is tied together with a comprehensive postal history exploration of the entire surreal Nazi creation of a despicable

insult to humanity, that cries for an understanding that cannot realistically be forthcoming even now decades after the fact. All of this is done with an eye for exactitude that chapter by chapter leaves no stone unturned.

If I have gained your undivided attention it is because the end result of this carefully researched work is the fact that whether one is a historian, a philatelist, or neither, rather an interested reader, this work has something for everyone.

For those who are in the latter category, neither as many of us, fixated on stamps or postal history, the story unfolds

Meine liebste Mammi! 30. 1. 1944.
 Bin sehr froh, dass ich so
 lange von Dir nichts habe, aber ich hole
 nach. Bin gesund und
 denke ständig an euch.
 Hoffe bist Du gesund und
 hast alles, was Du brauchst
 von Lina habe von Sept.
 letzte Karte bekommen. Schreibe
 oft meine einzige Freude ist
 von euch zu hören. Es
 liest dir lieblich.

Figure 1

January 1, 1944

My dearest Mommy!

I am very sad, Mommy, that I have had no news from you for so long, but I hope
 something is on the way. I am well, and I think about you constantly. I hope that
 you are well and that you have everything you need. I received the last card
 from [illegible] from September. Write often. My only joy is to hear something
 good from you all. Many kisses, Margit

Note: The you in the second sentence and in the next-to-last sentence is a plu-
 ral pronoun, so Margit is expecting her message to be shared (perhaps with
 one or more family members).

Figure 2

Das 17.12.1944.
 Liebe Mama!
 Vielen Dank für Paket mit Schuhen
 Alles in Ordnung angekommen. Erwarte
 Nachricht wie es Dir geht. Bin gesund,
 habe mit Frau Schals gesprochen.
 Bis bald
 Margit

Figure 3

1 2
 Dear Marta,
 3 4 5 6 7 8
 Many thanks for (the) package with (the) shoes.
 9 10 11 12 13
 Everything in order arrived. (I) await
 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 news of how things for you are going. (I) am healthy.
 21 22 23 24 25
 (I) have with Mrs. Skala spoken.
 26 27 28 29
 (A) thousand greetings and kisses,
 30
 Franz

Figure 4

with carefully constructed chapters on every aspect of the Nazi's bestial and merciless attempt to annihilate an entire religious institution that it interpreted as a "racial" insult to humanity. This in the 20th century no less.

Gordon unfolds his story with a historian's sense of exactitude, from the rise of Nazi anti-Semitism, to the Anti-Semitic Nazi Laws, the propaganda against the "Eternal Jew." There is the establishment, first of ghettos in which to entrap the victim, and then the various types of concentration camps, slave labor camps, specific death camps. Albeit all the Nazi sites of incarceration were pits of inhumanity that, while described as "indescribable," were not that at all. Rather they are easily described, yet, so repugnant and inhumane, that we prefer rather not to detail the reality in words.

For we, philatelists and postal historians, he then intertwines the personal, tragic words of the victims in cards and letters. With carefully researched data whenever available with the assistance of numerous supporting researchers to his work, he relates the fates of those whose handwritten communications we witness before our eyes. That, in many ways is what is so profoundly touching about the juxtaposition of the history and the personal sense of literally being able to evanescently touch these people before their extinction.

Finally, but by no means least, is the piece de résistance, the gamut of beautifully illustrated covers, cards, letters, corner cards, mailing symbols and censor markings

of multiple varieties. Gordon explains the complexity of German postal markings and requirements imposed on those they would soon or already had been liquidated through every gross means of execution. The checking included getting down to a cover where a number over each word was written to ascertain that the writer had not exceeded the thirty-two word permissible limit (Figures 3-4).

Dr. Gordon concludes his work with integrated glossaries of general philatelic terms, stamps pertinent to the time-frame of The Holocaust and an extensive bibliography. Leave it to that, he has done his homework. It may be de rigueur to find some criticism worth mentioning when reviewing a published work, but in the

...he relates the fates of those whose handwritten communications we witness before our eyes.

case of Holocaust Postal History, I decline to invoke what I cannot find. This is a difficult read; yet, one that is unquestionably essential for the future. The generations who are not

old enough to have first-hand knowledge of The Holocaust cannot be left to the leavened texturing of some future history book. Dr. Gordon's work is the sounding board, the last cry, of those martyrs who were lost to the world in a manner that demands, yes, demands, "Never Again." As much as we expect history texts to deliver this message, let it be noted that the words of the victims as invoked in postal history format speak easily, if not more so, to us. ■

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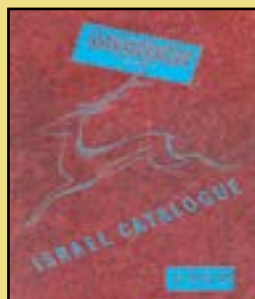
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■ **WANTED:** 1948/49 P.O.W. mail from the War of Independence in Israel. Both Jewish or Arab mail are of interest. Please send scans and prices to, e-mail: balmussar@yahoo.com or Baruch Weiner, 15 Chafetz Chaim Kiryat Sefer Modin Illite, 71919, Israel.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

■ **FOR SALE:** I have back copies of the IP from the 1970's that are available for only the S/H charges. e-mail: bernielubran@verizon.net. ■

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

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

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A Minhelet Ha'am Aligning Of The Stars

Jesse Spector MD, Sol S. Shalit PhD,
Rabbi Harold Salzman and Edwin Helitzer DMD

At a recent monthly meeting of our Berkshire Hills Chapter of the SIP an ongoing postal history presentation on the Minhelet Ha'am Period brought to light a most surprising confluence of circumstances related to two covers in particular from the extensive membership holdings, which were reviewed. Let us share with you the philatelic aspects of these two rare covers as well as our pièce de résistance—the surprising association between the correspondents in these communications and two of our chapter members.

OVER VIEW OF 1948 MAIL SERVICE

British withdrawal from Palestine in early 1948 brought temporary chaos to the postal system. By early May 1948, Mandate Period postal service ended and the Jewish provisional government- the Minhelet Ha'am- assumed the role of postal authority. The establishment of the State of Israel two weeks thereafter resulted in Doar Ivri (Hebrew Post) stamps being issued on May 16, 1948 by the new Israel Postal Authority. It is this brief two-week transition period of Minhelet Ha'am that we now introduce you to.

The absence of available stamps in early May 1948 resulted in the Minhelet Ha'am "creating" postage stamps by utilizing both Jewish National Fund (JNF) labels overprinted with the word "doar", as well as local community tax stamps not given overprints. From May 3-14, 1948 thirty-one different JNF labels used regularly for fund-raising purposes since 1902 were overprinted in various denominations yielding 104 cataloged variants. These JNF stamps were authorized for use through May 22, 1948. Jerusalem under siege was an exception, with overprint labels continuing in use until June 20, 1948. Postage rates during Minhelet Ha'am remained unchanged from those of the Mandate Period.

Towns isolated by fighting during the 1948 War– Safed, Rishon Lezion and Nahariya– developed alternate means of postage and postal services including stamps printed through the Haganah by a local printer (Safed mail Eretz Israel). These locally printed stamps were applied to mail transported in caravans of armored cars (Rishon Lezion). The issuance of local stamps produced by the town administration in cut-off coastal Nahariya north of Haifa and applied to mail then transported south by boat to Tel Aviv.

THE COVERS AND THE CONNECTIONS

Let us now turn to our postal history material and the surprising personal connections brought to light. Of the approximately two dozen Minhelet Ha'am covers reviewed at our SIP meeting on this particular Sunday morning, two covers mailed from the same sender to the same recipient drew our particular attention.

Figure 1 is a registered letter posted at the Machaneh Yehudah station ("Jerusalem 6" on the blue registration label)) possibly on June 22, 1948,



Figure 1
Registered letter from Jerusalem to Rehovot,
Israel, June 22, 1948



Figure 2
Reverse of Figure 1



Figure 3
Registered letter from Jerusalem to Rehovot,
Israel, July 4, 1948



Figure 4
Reverse of Figure 3

although the second number in the date is partially obscured. Jerusalem had six postal locations from which registered mail could be mailed. The letter is addressed to Doctor Chananiah Feinstein in Rehovot. In addition to the registration label, a blue-penciled cross indicates the British system is alerting postal workers to the fact that the letter is registered mail.

Postage was paid utilizing a mixed franking which included two JNF label overprints: a 5 mil map stamp, light blue on white paper, Mosden 1.404, with “doar” overprinted in orange, and a similar map stamp, blue on bluish paper, overprinted in black with the word “doar” and a denomination of 10 mil (Mosden 1.68); together with a single newly authorized first issue Doar Ivri 10 mil stamp (Scott 3). Cancellation of the postage is with two Machaneh Yehudah double circle impressions, indicated by the indented defect notch (red arrows) of the rubber-canceling device from that postal station. A large 41 mm, “egg” Liberation oval postmark (blue arrow) is evident in the upper left corner of the cover. Of note is the rarity of Liberation “egg” cancels on registered mail, with less than ten such covers recorded.

The reverse of the cover (Figure 2) includes the sender information: the name “Ladizinski” written in Hebrew, and an address at Beit Hakerem in Jerusalem. In addition to two additional Machaneh Yehudah cancels, the upper right hand corner reveals a State of Israel trilingual receiving imprint in Tel Aviv on July 4, 1948.

Our second registered cover (Figure 3) is from the same sender to the same recipient as the previous cover. Posting occurred at the Machaneh Yehudah postal station as evidenced by the “Jerusalem 6” blue registration label and the previously commented upon notched defect in the canceling device from this station. Mixed franking includes rouletted First Issue 3 mil (Scott 1), 5 mil (Scott 2), and 25 mil Minhalet Ha’am overprinted JNF map stamp, brown on white paper (Mosden 1.405). The mixed usage, which includes the Minhalet Ha’am 25 mil overprint, despite it having been demonetized two weeks earlier, is a very rare finding.

The reverse of the cover (Figure 4) is backstamped with two additional Machaneh Yehudah cancels as well as trilingual cancels including Jerusalem and State of Israel on July 6, 1948, Tel Aviv (indistinct) on July 7, 1948 and Rehovot on July 8, 1948.

SERENDIPITY

The covers in their own right give fascinating insight into the postal events of the Minhalet Ha’am transitional period. Adding unanticipated drama to the philatelic experience was what next occurred. Staring intently at the obverse of the scanned cover projected on the viewing screen, a new member of our group, Sol Shalit, Emeritus Professor of Economics at the University of Wisconsin, informs the audience that the sender of the two registered covers is most assuredly Professor Itzhaak Ladizinsky, known to his students as “Ladi”, a beloved teacher of mathematics



Figure 5
Professor Itzhaak Ladizinsky teaching physics in 1953

and physics at Hatichon Beit Hakerem High School- Sol’s professor in the early 1950’s!

Thereupon, Rabbi Salzman, from whose extensive Holy Land collection these covers originated, informed us that the receiver of the cover, Dr. Chananiah Feinstein, a physician and highly respected philatelist, had been his good friend as well as supplier of Holy Land philately over a many year period. While visiting Israel in 1964 the rabbi and his wife had dined at Dr. Feinstein’s home in Jerusalem, where the doctor, then in his seventies, was still in medical practice.

THE REST OF THE STORY

Two covers, four individuals, and an SIP chapter in western Massachusetts- what an incredibly small world it is indeed. We could not conclude without giving you, a glimpse at our cover’s two communicants, Dr. Chananiah (Hanania) Feinstein and the marvelous story of the intertwining of his family with that of the sender of this letter, Itzhak (“Ladi”) Ladizinsky.

We owe our first debt of gratitude to co-author and founder of our SIP chapter in the 1950’s, Rabbi Harold Salzman, for his treasured memories of meeting Dr. Feinstein. He and his wife traveled to Israel in 1964 on a vacation gift from his beloved congregation here in the Berkshire Hills of Western Massachusetts. Rabbi Salzman was at that time well acquainted with Dr. Feinstein through almost two decades of communication, in that both were ardent philatelists, and Dr. Feinstein was a prominent philatelist from whom the rabbi had purchased material over the many years. Dr. Feinstein had authored several philatelic exhibitions in the mid 1940s when the two first became acquainted. On Rabbi Salzman’s visit in 1964, Dr. Feinstein invited them to his home for a Shabbat dinner. The details of the doctor’s story together with the subsequent invaluable information provided by our other co-author, Dr. Sol Shalit, allow us to piece together a most intriguing story indeed.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Dr. Feinstein’s father was Jacob Israel Feinstein, born in Poland in 1861 and married in 1877. His own father, one

of the founders of the Jewish community in Palestine, had left Poland years earlier and settled in Jaffe. In 1898 Jacob Feinstein made his first visit to Palestine, and brought with him his son, Hanania. Jacob returned to his business in Poland, but left Hanania with his father.

In 1904, Jacob Feinstein returned for a second visit to Palestine and on this occasion brought his daughter, Hanania's sister, Naomi with him. Two years later in 1906 Jacob made his third trip to Palestine bringing the rest of the family with him, settling in Rehovot and living there until his death in 1928.

We then come to the lives of Jacob's children, Hanania and Naomi, and their connection to Professor Ladizinsky (Ladi) and, of course, to the serendipitous connection to our co-authors, Dr. Shalit and Rabbi Salzman.

It would be Naomi who would meet Ladi and subsequently the two would marry. Co-author, Dr. Sol Shalit, was able to afford our group a first-hand account as well as photographs of this marvelous professor, Itzhaak Ladizinsky. Figure 5 shows Ladi as a teacher in front of the blackboard teaching physics (electromagnetism) in 1953 at Hatichon Beit Hakerem.

About a third of the class would later become among the Who's Who in Israel including Aharon Barak, President of the Supreme Court, and his wife Elisheva, a distinguished judge, both now retired, and back then high school sweethearts. Dr. Shalit, rather amusingly, could recall in this photo the back of the heads of Naomi Vitcon, daughter of the then President of the Supreme Court (Vitkovsky), and "Loki," son of Professor Bonaventure. Loki would become a distinguished professor of physics at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Sol could regale us regarding additional personages in this class, but for now we must move on.

PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATION

As an author, Ladi was known throughout Israel for his series of textbooks on mathematics, geometry and calculus. These remain in print now well over a half-century later and have served as the bedrock for many subsequent Israeli scientists.

The marriage of Ladi to Naomi Feinstein would produce a daughter, Rachel, who married an Oppenheim, possibly a branch of the renowned Jewish banking family whom we previously presented in this journal¹. Rachel Oppenheim would become a famous Israeli poet, and died just within the past several years.

Hanania Feinstein would also make for himself a notable life. Hanania was born in Poland and obtained a medical degree from the University of Königsberg in what was then East Prussia. After World War II the remaining Germans in the war-devastated city were driven out and the area repopulated with Russian immigrants. Königsberg would be incorporated into the Soviet Union and is now called Kaliningrad. During World War I Palestine remained part of the crumbling Ottoman Empire and Hanania was drafted into the Turkish army where he served as a physician.

We next run into Hanania in 1921 when he published a medical monograph under the auspices of the University of Königsberg describing patients in his practice that he had treated for typhus². This lice-borne bacterial infection in the pre-antibiotic era would be a deadly scourge particularly during times of war, and most devastating among soldiers and, in World War II, among concentration camp inmates.

SHABBAT

When we next meet up with our doctor it is in 1964 when Rabbi Salzman enjoyed Shabbat with him. We note that our last contact with Hanania is in 1965 when we find him still practicing medicine as noted in the Jerusalem phone directory.

So, our Dr. Hanania Feinstein's sister, Naomi, married Professor Itzhak Ladizinsky ("Ladi") and gave birth to a prominent Israeli poet, Rachel. And, Rachel's father, Ladi, would be the beloved physics and mathematics professor of our SIP member, professor of economics, Sol (Schlomo) Shalit, when Sol was a teenager attending Hatichon Beit Hakerem High School in Jerusalem in the early 1950s.

CONCLUSION

And, finally, the postal history covers would connect not only the sender and receiver of the communication as Mishpocha- family- but our members who had personal contact with them as well. Yes, a very small world would you not agree?



Figure 6

We conclude with a philatelic encore- a German commemorative stamp (Figure 6) issued in 1944 on the 400th anniversary of the University of Königsberg where Hanania Feinstein had received his higher education.

And there you have it. Bagels and coffee at a Sunday morning SIP meeting that just happened to include some amazing serendipity as well. Who would have thought?

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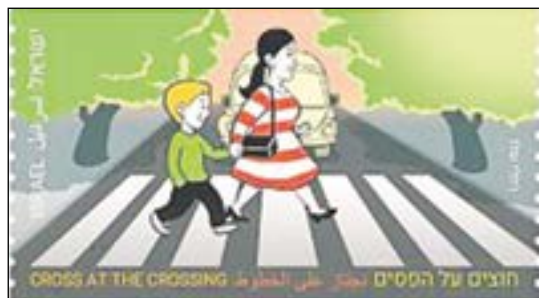


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How Did This Cover Reach Israel?

Alex Ben Arie, Jerusalem, Israel

I asked a question about the Egyptian-intercepted 1948 cover (Figures 1-2), which was published in **The Israel Philatelist** (Winter 2017, p. 4-5). In the meantime I investigated the piece more to try to understand its journey.

BACKGROUND

The cover is from a family correspondence between a lady called Elfinde Heinrici of Arnstadt, Germany in the Soviet Zone to an A. Heinrici in the Waldheim internment camp. On the cover it is referred to as “Camp 2” and addressed to a post office box in Haifa.

The Waldheim camp was one of four internment camps established by the British on the basis of existing German Templar colonies in Palestine: at the outbreak of the Second World War. All Germans in Palestine were deemed “enemy aliens” and interned in these camps. After the war the state of internment ended, however because of tensions between the German-related residents and the Jews, the British kept the camps closed off and guarded them to protect their inhabitants.

THE COVER

The cover was franked with a 50pf stamp at the time the surface rate to Palestine and dispatched on 22-4-1948. If to judge purely by the postal marks on the piece, it was intercepted by the Egyptian army who opened it, resealed it (“opened by the sergeant” my Arabic translator tells me) and stamped with a censor cachet. The cover is backstamped twice ALONIM on 3-11-1948 using the Israeli trilingual cancel. Why Alonim??

If we stop here to consider what the cover shows us and with some postal history information we have in hand, (depending on our library) we could reach certain conclusions:

Shamir and Siegel’s book on Israel’s postal links (among others), informs us of the following events:

1. On 20 March all airlines servicing Palestine, other than TWA and BOAC, transferred their services from Lydda, Palestine to Cairo, Egypt.
2. On 25 March the United Kingdom (UK) suspends surface mail from the UK to Palestine. Surface mail received from this date onwards was returned to the sender (although this deadline was extended to 6 April).



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3
alomin cancel
(Photoshop enhanced)

3. The writers indicate that from “early April” airmail addressed to Jews in Palestine (including mail from the UK) started getting confiscated from the planes landing in Cairo. Most are censored and returned to the sender, although some pieces were delivered. No end-date for this seizure activity is given.
4. On 22 April (the date our cover was mailed) the Sde Dov airfield near Tel Aviv replaced Lydda, which in turn was captured by the Arab Legion on 25 April. It returns to regular Israeli service on 24 November.
5. On 25 April airmail from the UK to Palestine starts being stamped “NO SERVICE | RETURN TO SENDER”
6. On 26 April all external postal services (surface and air) to Palestine are suspended, and between this date and 5 May only unofficial alternative services exist.

All this describes external postal services. If we now consider that civilian airmail from West Germany did not exist until 20 October and in light of what we observe on the cover in question, it would be possible to propose the following scenario:

7. The cover was mailed just as all postal connections with Palestine were being terminated.
8. As surface mail, the cover would never have reached Cairo per Siegel and Shamir’s scenario and would then have reached wartime Israel at least a month or more later where it would have fallen into Egyptian hands/

Now, the cover’s destination is in northern Israel and the Egyptian incursion was in the south. What was happening in the south? On 22 May Egypt captured Isdud (today Ashdod). This was the Egyptian’s northernmost foothold into Israel during the war, and they evacuated it on 28 October – which connects nicely with the cover’s ALONIM backstamps of 3 November.

However, that proposal suggests that surface mail was reaching Israel by ports other than Tel Aviv, Jaffa or Haifa – and this isn’t documented anywhere... New discoveries in history are made daily, but for such a well-researched and documented field as postal history, this may be “a bridge too far” and stretching the facts. Hence my letter in the last issue of the Journal. In this context, I want to say that the editor contacted Zvi Aloni in Israel who said the cover was sent by airmail – but I couldn’t digest how this was given the lack of postal markings on the cover. How could airmail “conveniently” be the solution to my question over a surface-mailed cover?

EXPANDED RESEARCH

In the meantime I got in touch with Daryl Kibble who wrote the incredibly well-researched and documented story of **No Service, Returned & Captured Mail** during

the Arab-Israeli conflict (a stunning book). He made the following observation: “German mail went via the UK – there was no direct mail from Germany to Palestine” and “this is why you will sometimes see British markings on German mail for suspensions.” He further elaborated: “Mail seized/censored/refused and sent back did not have to be re-franked before resending – it was resent without additional franking The Universal Postal Union (UPU) regulations required this... only if the mail was originally under-franked would you add extra postage”.

As such, the cover was sent by surface mailed from Germany to the UK, where it was then sent by airmail to Palestine via CAIRO. In Cairo it was seized, censored and returned to Germany (whereupon it was resent without additional franking to Israel). There is only one gnawing issue with this scenario: the cover was posted 22 April and sent by surface mail and the UK suspended airmail to Palestine on 26 April. How could this cover still have reached the UK in order to be airmailed to Palestine while the routing still included a stop in CAIRO? Indeed any airmail after the 26th (until the resumption of a mail link between Israel and the UK on 22 July) would have been of an unofficial form and then it would certainly not have had to go via Cairo.

HIDDEN MESSAGE?

At this juncture I also want to thank Tobias Zywiets (email Zobbel.com) for raising another interesting point: What is the inverted ink mimeograph(?) text on the front of the cover? Even if this cover was not so marked by a postal authority, its proximity to mail with a special message may shed some light on its circumstances. Unfortunately the text is unclear and I can only make out “letter” and “of 22.1” or “of 22.4”. Scouring Kibble’s book for a similar example (there are others) I couldn’t find one, but it appears to be in English, meaning, it would be from the British postal service only.

A POSSIBLE SCENARIO

As regards the odd locale of the backstamp, this is the story. On 17-04-1948 the Hagana (pre-State militia) took over Waldheim internment camps and evacuated it. This being 5 days before the letter was posted; some sources say the residents were sent to Australia.

Whereupon on 12-05-1948 the kibbutz of Alonei Abba was established on that spot (i.e. Waldheim); and was located next to Kibbutz ALONIM which is in close proximity to HAIFA. By the time the cover reached the Israel postal system, circa November, it probably made more sense to send the cover to ALONIM rather than the post office box address in Haifa because of the availability of a postal facility in Alonim and not Alonei.

If anyone has further insights, I would be keen to hear them: e-mail: alex@historama.com.

continued on page 21

Venice Ghetto

Jaime Kahan, Porto Alegre, Brazil

SNAP SHOT OF VENICE'S HISTORY

Venice located in northeastern Italy, arose with the decline of the Roman Empire in the West. The inhabitants of the area took refuge on the islands of the Venetian lagoon bathed by the waters of the Adriatic Sea, when seeking shelter from the barbarians that invaded the Peninsula Italica. Venice was founded in 421 of the common era, but remaining for centuries under the dominion of the Byzantine Empire. In the ninth century, the city was liberated from this tutelage, and it became an independent state, the Republic of Venice, presided over by a "Doge" and an oligarchy.

In the tenth century, Venice became a commercial and maritime power. It was strategically located, close to the Byzantine Empire. At the time, it had one of the largest naval fleets in Europe, which allowed it to control numerous trade routes between the West and the East. In 1204, the Fourth Crusade took Constantinople and Venice became the dominant power in the region, a point of cultural and commercial exchange between Asia and Europe. By the mid-1500s, it reached its apogee.

JEWISH PRESENCE IN VENICE

There were probably Jews in Venice throughout the Late Middle Ages. The Venetian port was a mandatory stopover for those who went to the East and, as is well known, many travelers were Jews. It is believed that the Spinalonga (Long Thorn) island known as "Giudecca" (Judeca) had since the first few centuries after the year 1000 a Jewish population. This assumption is based on the fact that on the map of 1346 the island appears designated as "Giudecca."

Until the fourteenth century, Jews were forced to live and work in "Fermat Land" in the city. A series of decrees restricted the number of days

they could stay in the city. But if they were not allowed to live in the lagoon, the same restrictions did not apply in the domains of the mainland where the Jews acquired numerical and economic importance,

VENICE GHETTO

Relations have always been marked by relative tolerance between Jews and Venetians. Senators of the Republic of Venice, aware of the commercial advantages that the Jews could bring, allowed them to remain in the region, (around 1515-16). But the state decided to segregate the entire Jewish community by confining it to a specific area of the city, a ghetto.

Some philologists assume that the word "ghetto" was derived from the Hebrew guet (r = separation or divorce), others believe that it comes from the Italian BorgueUo (= quarteirao).

The site chosen was an old iron or cannon foundry, known as the Ghetto Nuovo. The new foundry was on an island connected by canals, with high walls and all the windows closed by bricks. The Ghetto was guarded by Christian vigilantes, 4 at the entrance gates, and 6 on patrol boats. The payment for all 10 was charged to the Jewish community.

Special taxes were to be paid by the Jews, who were also required to pay perpetual rent for the property where they lived at prices one third higher than the market. In this way, Venice "maximized" its economic advantage by accepting the Jewish presence in the state, while ensuring that the Jews had the minimum

of social contact with the other inhabitants. In fact, they were allowed to conduct their business only during the day



Figure 1
Venice

because at night they were locked inside by the gates.

The original Ghetto Nuovo housed Italian Jews, and especially those of German origin. In 1541, Jews from the Levant were moved to the Ghetto Vecchio. Finally, in 1633, the area was enlarged with the addition of the Nuovissimo Ghetto to house Jews from the West. The Jews of Venice paid dearly to live in isolation. The State charged them not only the customs duties and taxes common to other citizens, but also a special annual tax of 10,000 ducats, in addition to other fees imposed at random.

The Ghetto was dissolved in 1797 with the arrival of Napoleon. The Jews were free; they could move wherever they wanted. But they received full freedom, only at the end of the nineteenth century with the emergence of the Italian State

MAIL SENT TO THE GHETTO

Shown are two rare letters sent to the Venice Ghetto. It is believed that there are only 3 known pieces.

There was no autonomous Jewish postal organization in the Ghetto. It is believed that there were two postal agencies, from which they were sent and also received correspondence. In 1706. The first one was located on the Riva (canal) of l'Ogiro delle Baccarie and the other, from 1782 on Campo San. Moise. Certainly, these two

letters arrived in the Ghetto by the first agency.

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6. The Israel Philatelist - Yehuda Kleiner, Letter to the Ghetto in Venice 1760, p.146 - 148] Society of Israel Philatelists Inc, Baltimore, MD; USA, 2008. ■



Figure 2

1750 letter to Ghetto , Venezia (Jaime Kahan collection)



Figure 3

1760 letter to Anselmo (Shlomo)Marini, Ghetto , Venezia (Yehuda Kleiner collection)

O - O - O - O

continued from page 19

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Haifa-Baghdad Overland Mail

Nathan Zankel, New Brunswick, NJ

*The information and the map can be found in the BAPIP monograph **Overland Mail via the Syro-Iraqi Great Desert**. The following is a brief summary of the origins of the overland mail service.*

After the First World War two young New Zealanders who had served with the Royal Service Corps, Norman Nairn as a Captain and Gerald Nairn as a driver-mechanic, decided to take their discharge locally. They recognized the potential of the automobile business and established a garage in Beirut with the backing of the Nasser family of Haifa and Beirut. In the autumn of 1919 Norman drove the company's first reconditioned Buick automobile to Haifa, where it was sold to Nasrallah Khoury, the brother-in-law of the subsequent President of Lebanon. During the next twelve months they opened offices in Alexandria and Cairo, serving as agencies for Oakland, Overland and Chevrolet cars. At the end of 1920, business began to slacken off and finally disappeared altogether. Their backers withdrew their financial interest, and the Nairn brothers were left with three cars on their hands and no one to buy them.

On 23rd of April, 1923 they secured a contract to carry the Egyptian mails for Lebanon and Syria from Haifa to Beyrouth and such mail had to be endorsed in red ink 'By Special Service.' This contract was terminated on 31st January 1924 and from that date Syrian mail vans collected the mails addressed to Lebanon and Syria. This service can be looked upon as a forerunner to the later overland service via the Syro-Iraqi desert.

Just before the Nairns obtained the Egyptian mail contract, they were approached by Mr C E S Palmer and Major D McCallum of the East Yorkshire Regiment and British Liaison Officer with the Haute Commission, who asked the Nairns if they would care to explore the feasibility of crossing the Syrian Desert by car. At first they were noncommittal as they knew that several excursions had been made into the desert, but that few had been attended with any degree of success.

While the Nairns were debating whether to get involved in this venture, encouragement came from an unexpected quarter, the local tribal chief Sheikh, Mohammad ibn-Bassam of the most prominent Syrian Desert tribe, the Rawali. He exercised powerful influence over his tribe, and was also engaged in a profitable gold smuggling enterprise between Damascus and Baghdad. Transporting gold by camel was a slow and risky business, and as they had to follow traditional desert routes that were easy targets for marauding tribesmen and the local French authorities, who were anxious to stamp out Sheikh Mohanmad's smuggling activities.

Once Sheikh Mohammad had agreed to help and to ensure that his own tribe did not molest them, Gerald and Norman Nairn felt more willing to join forces with consul Palmer and Major McCallum in finding a route across the desert capable of taking motorized transport. They decided to take a convoy of three cars in a straight line across the desert in the direction of Baghdad. Though Sheikh Mohammad could guarantee that his own people would not molest them, he could not guarantee the convoy against possible attacks from wandering tribesmen over whom he had no jurisdiction.

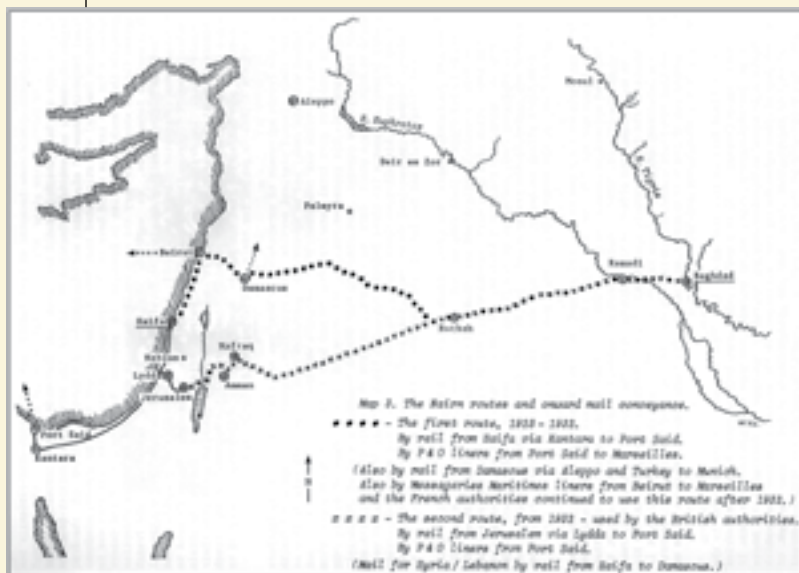


Figure 1

On the 2nd April, 1923 a three car motorcade left Damascus on their desert adventure. Shortly before dark the three cars pulled up in front of the Maude Hotel in Baghdad, having accomplished the 550 mile journey in three days. Satisfied that regular crossing of the Syrian Desert was feasible, the Nairns organized five other expeditionary trips to ascertain the best possible route. Thus was born the Overland Mail service.



Figure 2

A group photograph of passengers involved in the Nairns' inaugural desert crossing of the overland mail service.



Figures 3-4

A registered cover from Jerusalem to Baghdad posted on 26th October 1923. This is the earliest recorded cover from Palestine and proves that mail for the route was being accepted in October 1923. Palestine postal records were lost after the British left Palestine in 1948 and there are no records of the postal rates charged. (page 84, Figure 68).

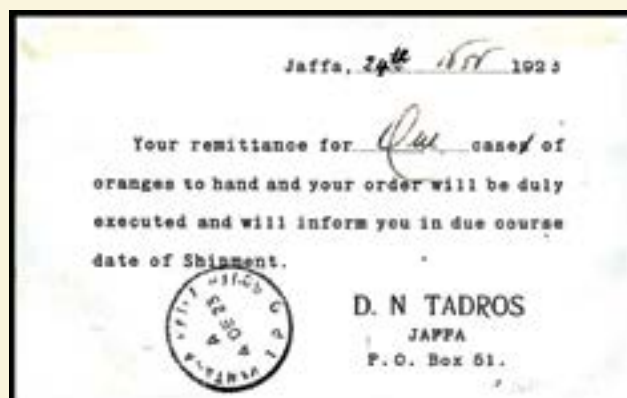


Trans-desert Air Service



Figures 5-6

Mailed on 24 Nov 1923, this is an early example of RAF's Transdesert Air Service. Trials began on 22 June 1921 and official mail was accepted during October and November 1921. Civilian Imperial Airways took over this route 1 Jan 1927. The 33 milliemes postage paid the 8 milliemes post card rate and the 25 milliemes air mail fee. Cover was originally marked "Overland Mail, Printed Matter" which was crossed out and sent by airmail instead ■



Report from London

Spring STAMPEX 2017

Michael Bass, Cleveland, Ohio

Dateline: Sunday, February 19, 2017

Somewhere over the Atlantic - and I'm on the plane headed home from London and the Spring STAMPEX 2017 Exhibition.

BACKGROUND

Last November, I exhibited at the Jerusalem 2016 Exhibition and was encouraged to exhibit in London at the semi-annual, UK, Spring STAMPEX 2017 show. The reason for the encouragement; this show would be hosting the Ottoman Empire collectors group. I was assured the most outstanding Ottoman collections in the world would be there, including 11 different exhibits of the greatest contemporary philatelist, Mr. Joseph Hackmey. I couldn't resist the temptation to submit an application for my Ottoman Foreign Posts in the Holy Land 1852-1917 exhibit and be a part of the moment. Besides, I had never seen Mr. Hackmey's Holy Land exhibit, and it might be my "once in a lifetime" event to see the best Holy Land forerunners in the world. ***Fast forward - my exhibit was accepted.***



**2017 SPRING STAMPEX EXHIBITION AT
BUSINESS DESIGN CENTRE,
ANGEL ISLINGTON, LONDON**



Dealers bringing in their treasures

I left Cleveland on Monday, February 13 and arrived the next morning at Heathrow. Vicki Galecki, my assistant, arranged for a driver to be waiting to whisk me over to the convention hotel in Angel, a section of London. Around noon, I took my exhibit to the hall, and waited my turn to put it up.

AMONG THE BEST OF THE BEST

Lo and behold, Mr. Hackmey's Holy Land Foreign Post exhibit hung right next to mine, sandwiched between his Foreign Post, French Post in the Holy Land and another eight frames of Turkish Post in the Holy Land. I couldn't believe my eyes...my exhibit was hanging side by side with the world's greatest Holy Land collector. I was so excited to be first in when the show doors opened on Wednesday so I could look over every one of his pages...336 in just Holy Land.



Setting up frames in the Exhibition Hall



**Iraqi
Ambassador
to UK
at
Ceremonies**



Opening Ceremonies

Wednesday got busier when I started visiting dealers. The show had an exceptional number of dealers, and I encourage you to look up the Stampex website to reference them. I was going through a Palestine box, finding awesome Austrian, German, and Mandate covers (for reasonable pounds), while a chap was hovering over my shoulder. He introduced himself - Harris Wolman, a member of our sister group BAPIP, and author of the book, *A Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps*,

co-authored with S. Harris Rosenberg. He worked with our Vicki to publish the fabulous reference book. Harris and I spent over an hour in front of the frames and catching up on everything Holy Land and Israel. What a treat to meet a fellow Holy Land collector.



Harris Wolman and Michael Bass



Dealer Booths



Michael Bass and Jean-Paul Danon

THURSDAY - Philatelic Visit to Paris

I couldn't wait to get up and catch the Eurostar train over to Paris. My friend, Raphael Livnat, was waiting for me in his 1995 Jaguar to give me the quick tour of Paris, lunch and an afternoon of teaching me French forerunners and Doar Ivri. He's a leading authority on the subjects and was incredibly gracious and sharing of his knowledge and time. My head was spinning with perfs, papers, settings, printings, and more. We were like two kids sitting in his bank vault playing with his stamp collection.

After 6 hours, Raphael dropped me off at our dear friends, Jean-Paul and Minda Danon. They hosted me overnight in a gorgeous Parisian flat, and Minda made us a fabulous French meal. Jean-Paul and I were up until the wee hours looking at his collection, along with gabbing about all our worldwide friends. He's one of our hobby's best, an outstanding volunteer, an exhibitor, knowledgeable and a very nice person. Please join the French Doar Ivri Society and support his group.



Eurostar Train Station



Jean-Paul Danon and Barrie Wright

At Stampex, Jean-Paul introduced me to Mr. Barrie Wright, assistant curator of the philatelic collections of the Royal Philatelic Society. We enjoyed each other's company immensely and kibitzed about our hobby over lunch. Barrie and I became instant friends, and he invited me to a "behind the scenes" tour of the Royal's collection on my next visit to London. I am a member of the Royal, and look forward to the visit. Thanks to Jean-Paul for helping network collectors far and wide.

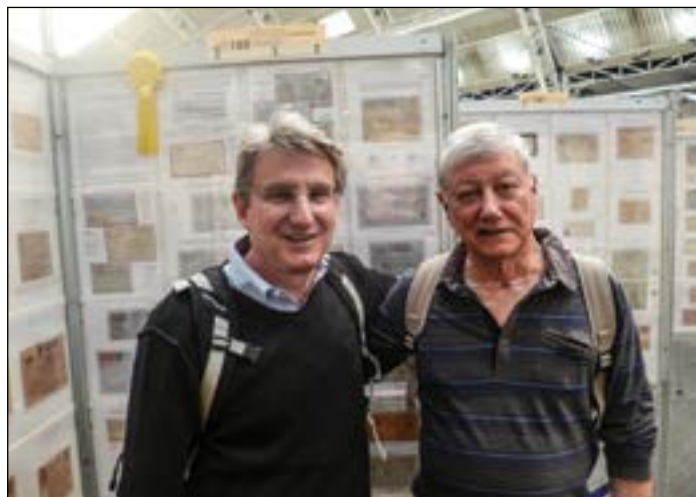


Michael and Ze'ev Galibov

FRIDAY

The next morning, Friday, Jean-Paul and I caught the train back to London where we both could enjoy the STAMPEX show. On the train (2.5 hours), we never stopped talking stamps, and I showed him photos of his friend's Mandate collection, which was exhibited in Jerusalem. Jean-Paul called his friend right from the train and we all three talked about some fantastic covers from the British period; airmails through Hong Kong during WWII. It doesn't get better than that!

Michael and Zvi Aloni



SATURDAY

Saturday, I ran into Zvi Aloni, curator at the Alexander Museum in Tel Aviv, and Liz Hisey (APS) and Pat Walker from the States. I had breakfast with Colin Fraser who was our commissioner in Jerusalem and one of the most knowledgeable philatelic professionals I've met. We spent hours talking about the state of the industry, and concluded that things are fine! Zvi and I kept crossing paths throughout the show and he told me about his new research for a book, Ottoman Post in the Holy Land. He exchanged a reference source with me, and I will send him copies of my Turkish exhibit. He's so smart about our niche, and a real gentleman.

In the evening, I went to dinner with a couple of the finest philatelists in our hobby, Ze'ev Galibov and Mordecai Kremener. Ze'ev hosted us for cocktails and we celebrated his 90th birthday at a local restaurant. His London flat is unbelievably beautiful, and after dinner, he and I stayed up past midnight in his stamp cave talking about EEF and Mandate (Moti fell asleep on the couch).

***Ze'ev is still helping collectors
by sharing knowledge.***

Ze'ev is a leading authority on the subjects and still helping collectors by sharing knowledge. He and I go back over 50 years together, and I get goosebumps when I'm with him. He's the best. Moti and I have much in common and have known each other for years, so you can imagine the camaraderie we all shared. Moti's a dedicated philatelist, judge and exhibitor. Moti's son runs www.stampcircuit.com, which I recommend highly!

PHILATELIC DREAM COMES TRUE

Saturday was the last day of the show, and I finally had a chance to bump into Mr. Joseph Hackmey at the awards ceremony. He won Large Gold after Large Gold. One day, the chroniclers will write about his philatelic collections...they are that great. When I sat with him for a few minutes, he remembered me from years past, including his visit to Cleveland for exhibitions. He told me how much he enjoyed my exhibit, and I knew he wasn't paying me lip service when he pointed out my French Jerusalem cancel, which was the first issued in 1853. He has the first date and I have the last date of use of this true gem. With only three known, we talked about the provenance associated with each of them. He actually went through my exhibit and was quite complimentary. When we parted with "see you soon," I knew that my philatelic dreams had come true.



Result of lots of hard work



Careful with my babies.

EPILOGUE

It starts with your local stamp shows. Exhibiting your personal collecting interest starts with baby steps. Learn everything you can about your chosen philatelic area. Reach out to seasoned exhibitors for hints and helps. Be a lifelong learner. Listen to the judges and experts in your chosen collecting interest. Keep refining and polishing up your exhibit and your knowledge.

Network with fellow philatelists around the world. Exhibit at local, then regional, then national shows. After much hard work and finessing, when your exhibit is ready, attend and then exhibit at international shows. To borrow a phrase from a classic Dr. Suess book..."Oh, the places you'll go!"

A BEAUTIFUL ACTRESS, A BEAUTIFUL MIND

HEDY LAMARR

Victor Manta, New York, NY

Hedy Lamarr was born Hedwig Eva Maria Kiesler (9 November 1914 – 19 January 2000) in Vienna, Austria-Hungary. She was the only child of Jewish parents, Gertrud (née Lichtwitz), a pianist and Budapest native who came from the “Jewish haute bourgeoisie”, and Lemberg-born Emil Kiesler, a successful bank director. Her father died in Vienna before the Holocaust and Lamarr rescued her mother.

EARLY CAREER

She studied ballet and piano at age 10. When she worked with Max Reinhardt in Berlin, he called her the “most beautiful woman in Europe” Soon the teenage girl played major roles in German movies, alongside stars like Heinz Rühmann and Hans Moser.

In early 1933 she starred in Gustav Machaty’s notorious film *Ecstasy*, a Czechoslovak film made in Prague, in which she played the love-hungry young wife of an indifferent older husband. Closeups of her face during swimming and running through the woods, gave the film great notoriety.

At aged 19 she married Friedrich Mandl, a Vienna-based arms manufacturer 13 years her senior. Mandl prevented her from pursuing her acting career, and instead took her to meetings with technicians and business partners. In these meetings, the mathematically talented Lamarr learned about military technology.

HOLLYWOOD CALLS

She separated from Mandl and first she went to Paris, then to the United States. In Hollywood she was usually cast as glamorous and seductive. She starred with famous actors such as Chares Boyer, Spencer Tracy, Clark Gable and James Steward. Lamarr made 18 films from 1940 to 1949 even though she had two children during that time (in 1945 and 1947). After leaving MGM in 1945, she enjoyed her biggest success as Delilah in Cecil B. DeMille's *Samson and Delilah*, the highest-grossing film of 1949.

FREQUENCY-HOPPING (SPREAD-SPECTRUM) INVENTION

Avant-garde composer George Antheil, a son of German immigrants and neighbor of Lamarr, had experimented with automated control of musical instruments, including his music for *Ballet Mécanique*, originally written for Fernand Léger's 1924 abstract film. This score involved multiple player pianos playing simultaneously.

Lamarr took her idea to Antheil and together, Antheil and Lamarr submitted the idea of a secret communication system in June 1941. On August 11, 1942, US Patent 2,292,387 was granted to Antheil and “Hedy Kiesler Markey”, Lamarr’s married name at the time.



Figure 1
Austria. Sc. 2296



Figure 2
Congo (2003)



Figure 3
Austria. Sc. 2296 / Mi. 2911
Maxi Card

This early version of frequency hopping used a piano roll to change between 88 frequencies and was intended to make radio-guided torpedoes harder for enemies to detect or jam. Although a presentation of the technique was soon made to the U.S. Navy, it met with opposition and was not adopted.

Hedy Lamarr and George Antheil, shunned by the Navy, no longer pursued their invention. But in 1957, the concept was taken up by engineers at the Sylvania Electronic Systems Division, in Buffalo, New York. Their arrangement, using, of course, electronics rather than piano rolls, ultimately became a basic tool for secure military communications. It was installed on ships sent to blockade Cuba in 1962, about three years after the Lamarr-Antheil patent had expired.

Subsequent patents in frequency changing, which are generally unrelated to torpedo control, have referred to the Lamarr-Antheil patent as the basis of the field, and the concept lies behind the principal anti-jamming device used today, for example, in the U.S. government's Milstar defense communication satellite system. The design is one of the important elements behind today's spread-spectrum communication technology, such as modern CDMA, Wi-Fi networks, and Bluetooth technology.

WARTIME FUNDRAISER

Lamarr wanted to join the National Inventors Council, but was reportedly told by NIC member Charles F. Kettering and others that she could better help the war effort by using her celebrity status to sell war bonds.

She participated in a war bond selling campaign with a sailor named Eddie Rhodes. Rhodes was in the crowd at each Lamarr appearance, and she would call him up on stage. She would briefly flirt with him before asking the audience if she should give him a kiss. The crowd would of course say yes, to which Hedy would reply that she would if enough people bought war bonds. After enough bonds were purchased, she would give Rhodes his kiss, and he would head back into the audience. Then they would head off to the next war bond rally.¹

RECOGNITION

Perhaps owing to a lag in development, the patent was little-known until 1997, when the Electronic Frontier Foundation gave Lamarr an award for this contribution. In 2005, the first Inventor's Day in German-speaking countries was held in her honor on November 9, on what would have been her 92nd birthday.



Figure 5
Benin (2009)

The Austrian Post issued on the 4th of February 2011, under the title "Austrians in Hollywood - Hedy Lamarr", a postal stamp and a Maxicard to honor the actor and the inventor. Other stamps displayed on this page were issued by Congo (2003) and Benin (2009).

EPILOGUE

Lamarr became a naturalized citizen of the United States on April 10, 1953. She died in Casselberry, Florida on January 19, 2000, aged 86, from natural causes. Her son Anthony Loder took her ashes to Austria and spread them in the Vienna Woods, in accordance with her last wishes.

References:

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2. <http://www.artonstamps.org/Countries/Austria/11-hedy-lamarr.htm>. ■

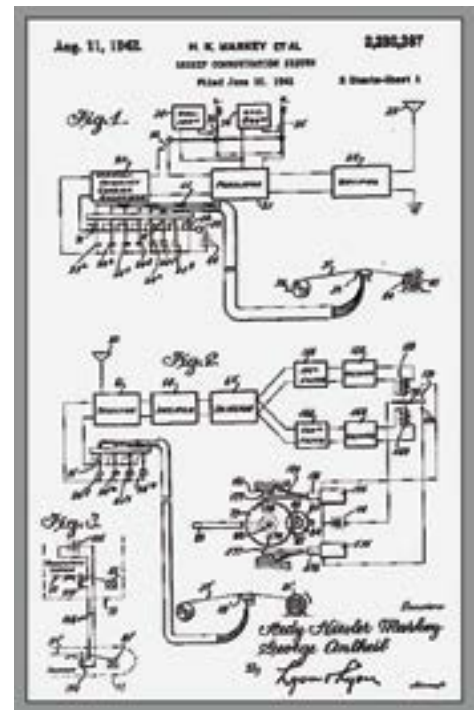


Figure 4
Lamarr - Antheil. Secret
Communication System Patent (1941)



Figure 6
The so-called Starstamp of 1947 was not valid for postal use and is presented here as a curiosity.

JEWS, STAMPS and BASEBALL

Irv Osterer, Ottawa, Canada

*For now the winter is past...
... let us go forth into the field!*

ני-הנה הסתו עבר...
נצא השדה...

שיר השירים | The Song of Songs



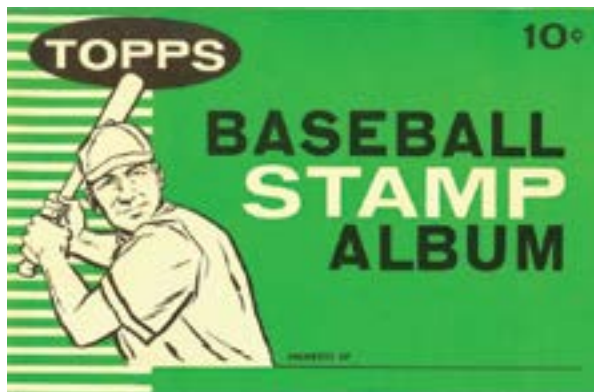
AS I SURVEY THE SIX FEET OF SNOW currently clogging my driveway, the month of February brings promise, as pitchers and catchers report to spring training. Major League Baseball's *Opening Day* — and a long awaited respite from a Canadian winter are now within reach.

Jewish involvement in America's national pastime has been well documented. Many early Jewish sports publications that attempted to identify the Jewish players were well meaning, but often contained factual errors. Sometimes, an affiliation to Judaism was only rumored, and typical Jewish surnames like Cohen, Levi and Rothschild were also in use by sportsmen and women from other religious groups.

Jewish major leaguers were also very marketable commodities — especially for the teams in the metropolitan New York area who were always on the lookout for ballplayers to spark interest among the city's large Jewish population.

This author recommends "From Greenberg to Green: Jewish Ballplayers" a feature article by David Spaner that appeared in *Total Baseball V* (1997) as one of the best places to start when looking into the contributions and participation of Jews on the diamond. For those wishing to explore the topic more thoroughly, there are now many worthy Jewish baseball documentaries and publications, online and in print, and even an extensive set of baseball cards that profiles each professional Jewish player, coach and umpire.

In the philatelic realm, Jewish baseball is almost exclusively an American story. There are interesting cinderella pieces, that deserve consideration that would make interesting companions to mount in a Jewish baseball stamp exhibit.



FAUX BASEBALL STAMPS

Sportscard, cereal and tobacco companies saw stamp and coin collectors as potential customers — and sporadically issued postage sized stamps (many were gummed, and perforated) that were either inserted randomly, printed directly on the packaging or sold as stand alone products. In keeping with the philatelic metaphor, some went to the trouble of printing inexpensive albums to house these collectables.

WHEATIES STAMPS

In 1940-41, Wheaties cereal published a "CHAMPS of the USA" multi-sport series of stamps. The simple orange and blue linear artwork was printed on numbered panels of three athletes, directly on the cereal box cardboard.

- ★ 1940 — #2A, #7B Hank Greenberg, #4 Morrie Arnovich
- 1941 — #16 Hank Greenberg, #20 Harry Danning



TOPPS BASEBALL STAMPS

The most active participant in the baseball stamp market has been the Topps Company Inc. The initial twenty-three *Topps Test Stamps* released in 1955 are perforated and gummed. The design and size are identical to baseball cards issued that year. There were no Jewish players included in this very rare set.



Two gummed stamps measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ " x $1\frac{1}{16}$ " were randomly inserted into wax packs of the 1961 Topps baseball cards. The 207 stamp set has a classically inspired design with a framed oval portrait and was clearly meant to mimic early American postage. The black and white photos used were tinted brown for National Leaguers and green for players in the American League.

- ★ #34 Larry Sherry, #137 Barry Latman



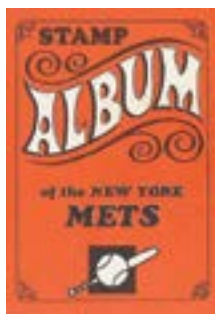
The 1962 Topps Stamps features 181 players, and measure 1⁵/₁₆" x 1³/₄". They were inserted into wax packs of that year's Topps baseball cards in panels of two and include the printer's mark in the selvage. Player portraits were close cropped against a red background for National League players and a yellow background for their AL counterparts much like the 1952 Topps baseball cards.

★ #56 Barry Latman , #106 Sandy Koufax



In 1964, Topps issued a set of 100 stamps that were inserted in sheets of 10 in boxes of Bazooka gum. Each 1" x 1¹/₂" stamp bears a color photo similar to the image used for the baseball card, with a colored information box in the bottom register noting the players name, team and position.

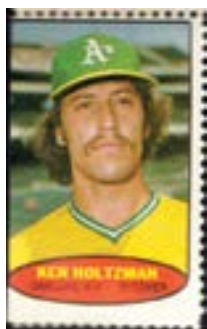
★ #9 Sandy Koufax



There are 240 stamps in the 1969 Topps baseball set each measuring 1" x 1⁷/₁₆". It is similar in design to the 1964 issue, and employs a simple scroll motif to record player data. Sheets of

twelve stamps were sold as a stand alone product in wax packs, with a mini team album.

★ # 69 Art Shamsky, # 235 Mike Epstein



In 1974, Topps issued a 240 baseball stamp set measuring 1" x 1¹/₂" that was also sold in strips of six as a stand alone product. The photos used in this set mirror the images on the baseball cards manufactured that year.

★ #142 Mike Epstein, #148 Richie Scheinblum
#211 Ron Blomberg, #224 Ken Holtzman

1983 FLEER BASEBALL STAMPS

Fleer had a brief fling with simulated definitive sized postage in 1983. No Jewish ballplayers were included in this set.

2006 BAZOOKA STAMPS

In 2006, Bazooka issued an unperforated thirty sticker set based on the 1961 Topps stamp design. There were no Jewish players.

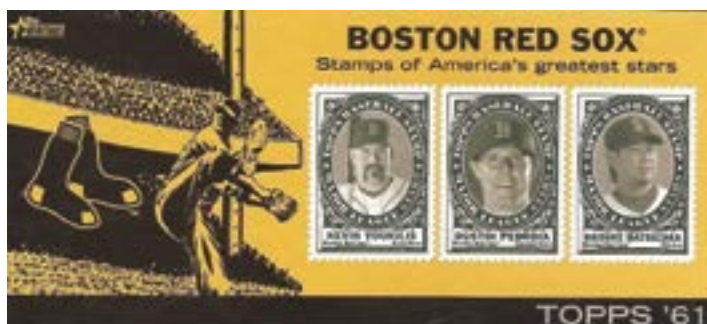
2010 TOPPS HERITAGE FRAMED DUAL STAMP CARDS/50



The 2010 Topps retro 206 Heritage set includes a hard to pull series of 208 stamps, based on the popular 1961 design, and bearing distinct diamond shaped perforation holes. Each was printed in a green and

brown version, and were randomly paired and mounted on a single card in a limited edition of fifty copies. Each also appear in a series of two or three printed on the "Stamps of America's Greatest Stars" boxtops.

★ S10 Ryan Braun (with Ichiro), S15 Ian Kinsler (with Justin Upton), S134 Scott Feldman (with Ryan Theriot) and S17 Kevin Youkilis (with Troy Tulowitzki and also on a card with Chase Utley).



2011 TOPPS HERITAGE DUAL STAMP CARDS/62



This set reprises Topps' 2010 Heritage program, but this time, uses the design employed by their 1962 baseball stamps. Full color stamps are again randomly paired and mounted on a single card in a limited edition of sixty two copies. A boxtop panel for each team was also printed for this set.

★ FTS-71 Ian Kinsler (with Raphael Soriano) FTS-91 Ike Davis (with Dan Uggla). FTS-150 Ryan Braun (with Brett Wallace),

Upper Deck's 2009 *SP Legendary Cuts* includes an insert set that is die cut with a perforated edge to simulate a baseball card sized stamp.

Several card companies have included postally used commemoratives from a specific era or theme to compliment their card designs.



STAMPS as STICKERS

In 1955, Topps experienced some competition from *The Golden Stamp Book Company*, who specialized in information packed albums and large 2" x 2½" player stickers that really were not stamps, even if marketed as such. Brooklyn, Cleveland, Milwaukee and the New York Giants were represented.

- ★ Of interest to Jewish collectors are —
Sandy Koufax (Brooklyn Dodgers)
Jake Pitler (Coach – Brooklyn Dodgers)
Hank Greenberg ("Unsigned", Cleveland Indians)
Al Rosen (Cleveland Indians), and the most curious,
Bobby Weinstein (Batboy – New York Giants)

I also include in the "large sticker" category: 1964 *Wheaties Stamps*, 1969 *MLB PhotoStamps*, 1970 *MLB PhotoStamps*, 1972 *Topps Venezuelan Stamps*, 1982 *Fleer Baseball Stamps*. The *MLB 1996 ProStamps* depicts each player in a decorative stamp motif — but these self adhesive stickers are not perforated to simulate postage. There were no Jewish players in any of these sets.

This list is by no means complete as there are in all likelihood more regional stamp/stickers and private post issues.

✎ Although these are not postage stamps, collectors use many of the same philatelic criteria to assess their value. Because of the difficulty of printing accurate well centered small reproductions, and the issues of perforation, selvage and gum application, baseball stamps that meet a philatelist's high standard, often command a premium.

AUTHENTIC BASEBALL POSTAGE STAMPS

FORBES FIELD and the WORLD SERIES

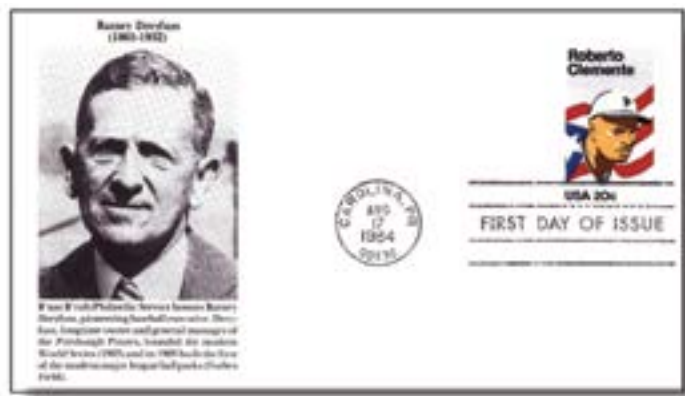


The first World Series was largely the brainchild of Jewish immigrant Barney Dreyfuss (1865-1932), owner of the Louisville Colonels (1890-1899) and Pittsburgh Pirates (1900-1932) National League baseball teams. The

October 1903 classic that saw the AL Boston Pilgrims beat the Pittsburgh Pirates in seven games was featured on a Millennium stamp issued by the USPS in 1999. A specially designed First Day "Celebrate the Century" cancellation was used.

Dreyfuss also oversaw construction of Forbes Field, the double deck stadium which revolutionized the way people saw baseball in the city. Forbes Field was included in a sheet of eight 2001 USPS vintage ball park 34¢ self-adhesives and 21¢ postcards. On the back of the stamp, the inscription reads:

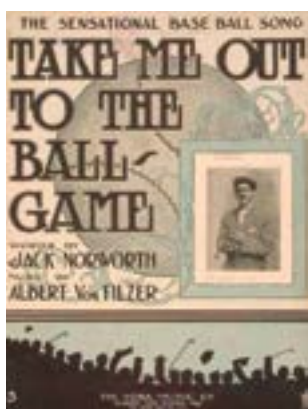
With expansive foul territory and deep outfield dimensions, this park was a pitcher's friend. Ironically, in the 61 years that the Pittsburgh Pirates called Forbes Field home, no one ever pitched a no-hitter there.



The innovative and highly respected Dreyfuss was also celebrated on a Roberto Clemente first day cover sponsored by the B'nai Brith Philatelic Service in 1984. Dreyfuss was inducted posthumously into the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown in 2008.



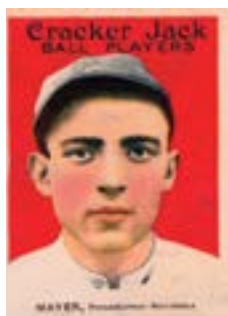
In 2008, the USPS issued a 42¢ *Take Me Out to the Ball Game* stamp celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of baseball's unofficial anthem. The commemorative was issued in a sheet of twenty self-adhesives. First Day Covers were postmarked in Washington, D.C. An attractive USPS color digital postmark was also available for this issue.



The baseball classic was written in 1908 by lyricist Jack Norworth (1879-1959) and composer Albert Von Tilzer (1878-1930). Prior to writing baseball's hit tune, neither had ever attended a ball game. Von Tilzer (originally Gumbinski), was one of five Jewish brothers from Indiana who had successful careers on Tin Pan Alley and in Vaudeville.

The song was not an instant hit — but it gradually caught on. The late Harry Caray began singing it at Chicago's Comiskey Park, and later popularized it at Wrigley Field. It is now a seventh inning tradition at virtually all Canadian and American ballparks and in 2001 was ranked number eight on the *Songs of the Century List*, a project sponsored by the Recording Industry of America and the National Endowment of the Arts.

In 2016, Von Tilzer was inducted posthumously into the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame in Israel.



Those wishing an interesting Judaica companion piece for their albums or exhibits, can purchase Jewish pitcher Erskine Mayer's card, #172 in the 1915 series of Cracker Jack sponsored baseball cards. While the original commands a very hefty premium, a inexpensive and convincing replica can be purchased on eBay for a few dollars.



Four of the MLB's greatest hitters were captured on a miniature self adhesive sheet of twenty stamps released in 2006. Posterized images, with a thin black keyline that stylistically look very much like the black and white photos that were colorized on the 1952 Topps baseball cards were used for the design. Henry Benjamin "Hammerin' Hank" Greenberg (1911-86), baseball's first Jewish superstar is featured on one of the 39¢ stamps. A companion 24¢ postcard with the same image, only cropped a little closer was issued at the same time.

Three first day cover postmarks from the Bronx were possible for this issue— a standard FDC cancel, an illustrated black and white curved version and a full color United States Postal Service digital postmark.

● **SIP INTERACTIVE** – Mandy Patinkin sings *Take me out to the Ball Game* in Yiddish! www.youtube.com/watch?v=bXTauo3l7A8



Central American, Caribbean and African postal authorities have issued baseball stamps that have featured Hall of Famers, as well as star players that were active on their respective issue dates. The only Judaica connection seems to be the 1996 St. Vincent and the Grenadines Scott #2356 Sandy Koufax *Sports Legends* sheet and its companion #2356E, a gold foil \$30 stamp. It is unlikely that many of these stamps were used for postage!

EXTRA INNINGS



For the first time, Team Israel has qualified to play in the 2017 *World Baseball Classic*. The roster has been filled with professional Jewish players, many who have had Major League experience. Several travelled to Israel in January to promote the event and practiced at Baptist Village.

It is also worth noting that baseball will be once again be contested as a U18 sport at the upcoming Maccabi games.

Players featured on the Stamps

Morrie Arnovich was an All Star in 1939 with the Phillies and on August 21, 1941 took part in a 4-0 New York Giants victory over the Boston Braves with fellow members of the tribe Harry Danning, Sid Gordon and Harry Feldman.

Ron Blomberg became the game's first designated hitter on April 6, 1973.

Ryan Braun was the NL Rookie of the Year in 2007 and was named the National League Most Valuable Player in 2011. He was named to five consecutive All-Star games between 2008 and 2012 and again in 2015.

Harry Danning caught for the New York Giants from 1933-1942. He was a World Series Champion and on June 15, 1940, was the first Jew to hit for the cycle.

Ike Davis set a Mets rookie record in 2010 for total bases (230), and shares Mets first year records for walks (72) and extra-base hits (53).

Mike Epstein won a World Series ring as a member of the Oakland A's in 1972 and a gold medal as a member of the U.S. Olympic Baseball Team in 1964.

Scott Feldman has performed effectively in the Major Leagues as a starter and reliever. In 2009, Feldman had a record of 17-8. In the 2010 World Series, he allowed only four hits, no walks or runs and recorded ten strikeouts 10¹/₃ innings pitched.

Hank Greenberg hit 331 home runs in a nine year career. He won the AL home run crown and led the league in RBIs four times. He appeared in four World Series and five All Star games and was twice named the American League's Most Valuable Player. He was the first Jewish player inducted into Baseball's Hall of Fame in 1956.

Ken Holtzman pitched two no-hitters and is the Jewish pitcher with the most career victories! From 1973-75 he won 3 consecutive World Series titles with the Oakland A's.

Ian Kinsler is only the second Jewish player to hit a single, double, triple and home run in a single game. In both 2009 and 2011, Kinsler hit 30 home runs and stole 30 bases.

Sandy Koufax won the 1963, 1965, and 1966 Cy Young Awards. Koufax threw four no-hitters, one of which was baseball's eighth perfect game. The four time World Series champion was inducted into Baseball's Hall of Fame in 1972.

Barry Latman pitched for 1959 pennant winning White Sox and went on to pitch for Cleveland, the Angels and the Astros as a starter and reliever.

Ersine Mayer was the first Jewish pitcher to win twenty games in a season — 21 in 1914 and 21 again in 1915 for the Philadelphia Athletics. Mayer was also the first Jew to take the mound in a World Series game.

Jake Pitler played one season for the Pirates, hitting .233. He holds the record for most putouts in a game by a second baseman, with 15, made in a 22 inning game on August 22, 1917. From 1947-57, he was the Dodgers' popular first-base coach.

Al Rosen hit .287 with 37 home runs and drove in 116 runs in 1950, his rookie year with the Cleveland Indians. It was the first of four straight 100-plus RBI seasons. In 1953, he became the first player to be unanimously elected American League MVP.

Richie Scheinblum was the starting right fielder for the American League 1972 All-Star team, and the first Jew to play in Japan.

Art Shamsky hit .300 with 14 homers and 47 RBIs in 100 games and hit .538 in the World Series for the 1969 Miracle Mets.

Larry Sherry pitched in the Major leagues for eleven years and while with the LA Dodgers, was the 1959 World Series MVP.



Kevin Youkilis, a team leader and gold glove, won World Series rings in 2004 and 2007. On August 8, 2005, Youkilis along with Red Sox teammates Adam Stern and Gabe Kapler, was part of the first all-Jewish outfield in major league history.

Bobby Weinstein, the batboy for the 1955 World Series champion New York Giants took part in a Giants reunion held in 2012 at AT&T park in San Francisco.



אנו שמחים לבשר על הקמת אצטדיון בייסבול חדיש ומתקדם בלב העיר בית שמש ובשיתוף האיגוד הישראלי עם תמיכתו של ארגון ה JNF.

הצטרפו לשחקני בייסבול מהליגה הטובה בעולם לטקס הנחת אבן הפינה לאצטדיון בייסבול הראשון בעיר

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Howie Osterer ז"ל, was working closely with Israel Baseball at the time of his death in 2014. I created this *HaBool Sheli* stamp in his memory. On January 6, 2017, earth was turned for the construction of a new baseball complex in Beit Shemesh. The park is the realization of my late brother's dream — a facility that will serve to popularize and grow the sport in Israel.

Notes

Player information is cited from www.jewishbaseballmuseum.com and from the *Society for American Baseball Research Bio Project*

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ROMANO

Judea and Samaria 1948 - 1967

Lecture by Dr. Josef Wallach
SIP Slide program #125

INTRODUCTION

Collectors of postal history of the Holy Land are proud to include the postmarks of Hebron, Rarnallah, Jericho, etc. in the Turkish and Mandate Periods in their collections. What about the post 1948 period when part of Palestine was occupied by Jordan? This period, between 1948 and the war of 1967 is the topic of our lecture, most of it yet unknown.



Figure 1
Letter sent to Jerusalem, Israel



Figure 2
Letter sent to Jerusalem, Jordan

Since 1948 Palestine was divided into two parts: The State of Israel and the Western Bank or part of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. This division was reflected most by the division of Jerusalem into two parts: the new city (Figure 1 Israel) and the old city (Figure 2 Jordan). Letters which were misdirected to either side got a rubber cachet: NO SERVICE THROUGH OR VIA ISRAEL

Postal services were given to the village of ATTIL as can be seen by the circular rubber postmark on two lower covers. Since the Six Day War of 1967 the village got the Military postmark: reading: ATIL • ZA'HAL (IDF). So we can build the collection by showing side by side the Jordaniaan and Israeli (Military) postmarks of this part of Palestine.

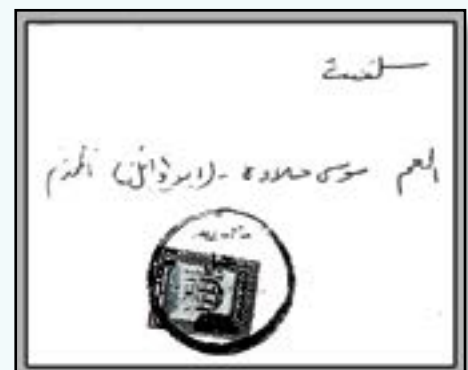


Figure 3
Village of Attil Jordanian Circular rubber cancellation

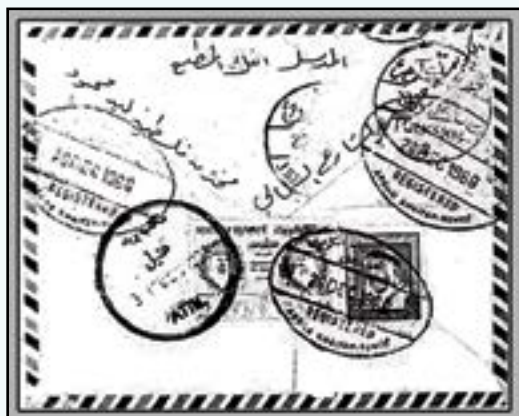


Figure 4

Village of Attil Jordanian Circular rubber cancellation

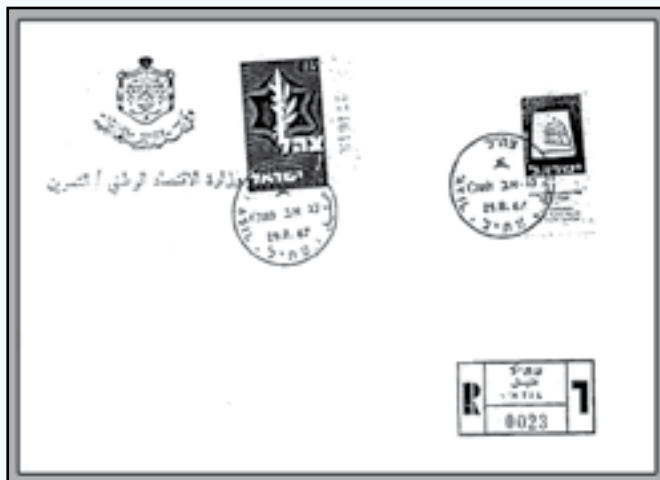


Figure 5

Atil (Za"hal) postmark

YABAD, DEIR EL GHUSUN, DAMIYAH

Next we see the postal agencies (for P.A. of the villages of Yabad and Deir El Ghusun both today opoerted by ZA"HALpost offices. In the former slide we saw the metal cachet of Yabad this one shows the double circle

In the former slide we saw the metal cachet of Yabad this one shows the double circle rubber cachet of the village. The lower envelope ~the postmark of the Damiyah postal agency next to the Jordan river today famous to the Damiyah or Adam bridge , crossing to Jordan.



Figure 7

Yabad Jordanian circular metal postmark



Figure 6

Yabad Jordanian double circle rubber postmark



Figure 8

Deir El Ghusun P.A. Jordanian postmark

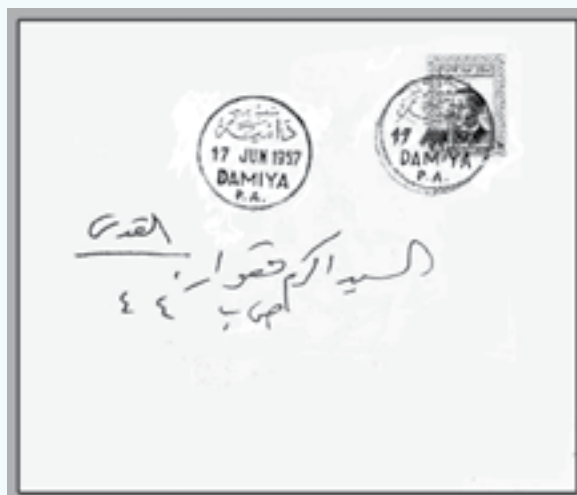


Figure 9

Damiyah P.A.

Next to Jordan River, famous for Adam Bridge crossing the Jordan

JIFNA PA, BOUQA, TURMUS AIYA, BIR ZEIT, TUBAS



Figure 10
Jifna PA, First rubber postmark



Figure 11
Jifna PA, Second metal postmark



Figure 12
Bouqa, Rubber postmark



Figure 13
Bir Zeit, Opened after the 1967 was
opened by the Za"hal postal administration



Figure 14
Turmus Aiya



Figure 15
The extremely rare rubber double circle postmark
of Tubas. About two to four pieces are known

SELET ED DAHR, ANABTE, AZUN



Figure 16
Selet Ed Dahr



Figure 18
Arabic oval postmark of Azun
The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan postal
agency of Azun Registration label
Regional town of Tul Karem
Name is crossed out and the name
Azun written by hand.



Figure 17
Anable

RECTANGULAR RUBBER POSTMARK



Figure 19
Rectangular rubber postmarks were
used all over the West Bank area.
Receipt rubber postmark on a
letter from Qatar shows the
postmark of Deir Abu Masha.
These are genuine post office
postmarks and not official
cachets which are shown later.

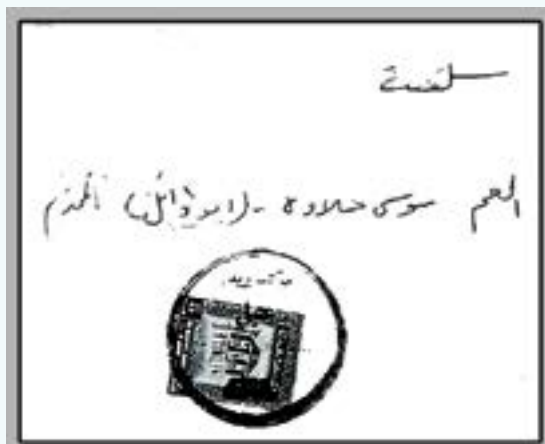


Figure 20



Figure 21

Cover shows a registered letter from a village with the rubber rectangular cachets and registration label written by hand.
Showing the actual use of both rectangular cancels and registered labels. ■

Massad Labels

Evyatar (Tari) Chelouche, Reut, Israel

BACKGROUND



Figure 1
“Frama” type essay
proposed franking label

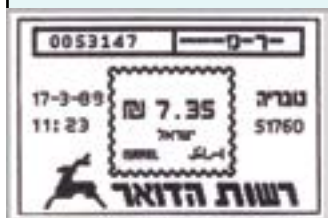


Figure 2
With locality, date & time,
transaction sequence no. and
franking type information

In late 1991, as part of the computerization process of the Postal Offices, counter meter terminals were introduced for the first time. This was the advent of a new postal service and philatelic item, for franking letters and packages: the Computer Vended Postage Label. The label, received its popular name Massad, from the Hebrew initials of the name of the technology project for computerization of the postal offices (in Hebrew: Mihshuv Snifey Doar = מס"ד מיהשוב סניפי דואר).

On June 17th 1991, the Trail Massad System started operating at the Beit-Hakerem Post Office Branch in Jerusalem. To many philately enthusiasts, this is considered the official birth of the Massad label - as it was the first time it became available to the public. Indeed, it was a milestone of a new era.

Little is known about the period that preceded the official launch of the new trial service. Yet from a postal history and philatelic perspective, the “prehistoric era” of the Massad label it is even more intriguing. The study of the process that lead to the first day of issue of the Massad label is the topic of the following paragraphs.

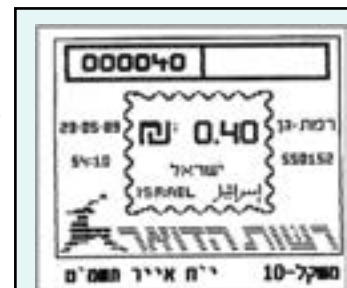


Figure 3
Regular rate franking with
weight and Hebrew date



Figure 4
Registered rate franking with
weight and Hebrew date

BIDS FOR COMPUTERIZATION OF POSTAL OFFICES

The activity within the Postal Authority for introduction of a computerized system started in 1989. Late that year, the Postal Authority issued an RFI (Request For Information), for presentation of possible technical solutions for computerization of the Postal Offices. The purpose of the new system was to provide computerized capabilities for all the financial services required at a post-office counter.

One of the vendors that responded to this request was **Eldor**, which together with **Point-of-Sale** (as a subcontractor), brought forward the idea using the system terminals to print-out franking labels. As part of their proposal, the companies presented essays of the proposed label (Figures 1-4). These essays present various approaches to the display of information on the future label

Figure 1 had the Postal Authority Logo, tri-lingual “Israel” and the franking rate. This approach bears close resemblance to the design of the Frama stamp, issued the previous year.

Figure 2 had the more comprehensive approach including information about the date, time, locality, branch ID, transaction sequence number and franking type identification.

Figures 3 and 4 adds to the Figure 2 label the weight of the letter/package and the Hebrew date (bottom part of the label) both on the regular type franking (Figure 3) and the registered rate franking (Figure 4).

SYSTEM PROTOTYPE

The idea of using the system to print-out franking labels was adopted by the Massad Project Team, who embarked on an experimental process based on the initial idea. The project team led by Gidi Goel, started an in-house prototype project on a PC platform, to prove the concept and to market it internally, to Postal Authority decision makers.

The team included Michal Kerem, who wrote the application



Figure 5
Label design for the Prototype System

for the PC and designed the label (Figure 5), and Zion Hadar who wrote the print driver. The prototype was written in the "C" Programming Language

“EL-COM” EXHIBITION

October 1990 was the time for the grand-presentation of the Massad System Prototype. Various companies and organizations, enrolled to participate in the exhibition that focused on communication technology.

The “El-Com” exhibition took place at the Tel-Aviv Exhibition Grounds, for two days - October 28–29, 1990. The Postal Authority had a large display, part of which was the presentation of the Massad Prototype System. In the photo taken during the exhibition (Figure 6), one can see the Massad Terminal and its connected printing device.

Amongst the many visitors to the Postal Authority display was Mr. Pinhasi, Minister of Telecommunication, and his staff. They were greeted at the Massad Display by Mr. Gidi Goel, Head of the Massad Project Team (Figure 7, holding the Massad Labels strip) and Mrs. Michal Kerem developer of the prototype application and designer of the trial label.

POST “EL-COM” PRINTING TRIALS

Following the “El-Com” Exhibition, the Massad team continued experimenting with different printings options to support a variety of postal services, which were to be provided by the computerized system. This additional information was printed on the bottom row of the label, as can be seen in the following samples:

Figure 8 - the type of postal service offered:
Parcel Post, Express, COD,

Figure 9 - commemorative printing “Desert Storm”,

Figures 10 - 11- registration sequence number. Notice the development of the registration printing from a narrow print setting (Figure 10)



Figure 6
Massad Prototype System
at the “El-Com” Exhibition
The inscription on the white board
translates as follows:
Massad - The computerized branch
Terminal 2000 - A financial workstation
including:

- A Personal computer
- Document reader
- Electronic scales
- Display for the customer
- Printer

- All the workstations in the branch are connected in a Token-Ring local-area-network
- The branches are connected with a private data transfer network of the Postal Authority to:
- The Postal Authority Bank
- Control and Billing System
- Message Transmission Services
- The branches are connected to extra Postal Authority computerized systems (public agencies, etc.).



Figure 7
The Massad System Prototype
presented to the Minister of
Telecommunication



Figure 8
Trial printing of Postal Services Types:
Parcel Post, Express & COD



Figure 9
Commemorative Printing
“Desert Storm”



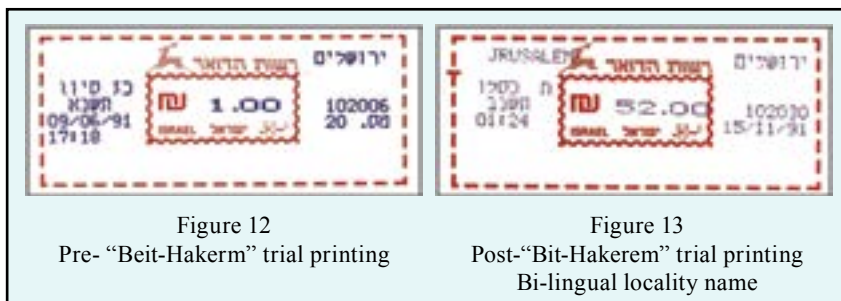
Figure 10
Printing of registration sequence
number (narrow setting)



Figure 11
Printing of registration sequence
number (wide setting)

to a wider "R" print setting (Figure 11).

Towards the up-coming start of the Trial Service at the “Beit-Hakerem” Branch in Jerusalem (June 17, 1991), several trials were conducted with the printing of the branch ID number - 102 (Figure 12). It was only after the suspension of the service, and a short time before the First Day of the Regular Massad Service (December 17, 1991) that bi-lingual printing was attempted. Notice the addition of locality name in English (Figure 13).



SUMMARY

The facts and samples presented in this article enable us to take a closer look at the process of the birth of the Massad label. From a Postal History perspective one can witness two interesting changes. The first, is the

merging of the stamp and the registration sticker into one entity. The second, is the inclusion of the identification of the type of the postal service, for which payment was made, on the label itself (e.g. Express). Both these formats survived only until 1996, when the first self-adhesive bar-code stickers for registration, express and other mailing options were introduced

Previous articles in this series:

1. "Part 1: Massad Labels – Forerunners And Experimental Issues – A Summary," **The Israel Philatelist** December 2011.
2. "Part 2: Massad Labels - Forerunners and Experimental Issues – Addendum," **The Israel Philatelist** February 2012. ■

O - O - O - O

Moshe Kol Kalman, Kibbutz Lahav, Israel
Jewish National Fund Labels

Galilee JNF Labels



Figure 2
1921 Land of Israel
Issue. Rochlin 73



Figure 3
1949 Galilee Issue
Rochlin 1272



Figure 4
1965 Galilee Development Issue
Depicts new settlements
in the Galilee
Rochlin 1548



Figure 5
1988 publicist label to
promote the development
and settlement of the
Galilee.
Depicts group of small
settlements perched on
hilltops

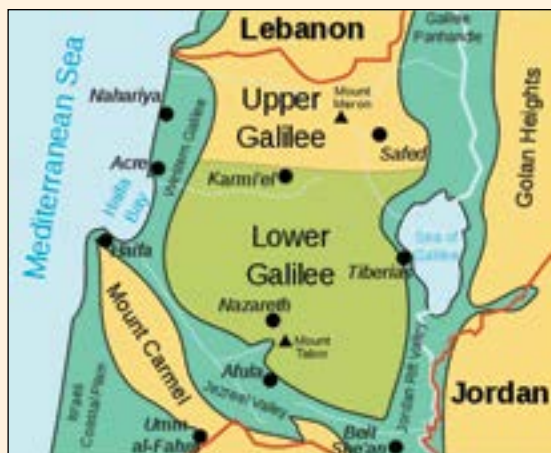


Figure 1
Dolní_Galilea.svg: Daniel Baránek derivative work:
TheCuriousGnome (talk) - Dolní_Galilea.svg, CC
BY 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=9884967>.
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galilee>.)

The frontiers of this hilly area were set down by the Roman-Jewish historian Josephus (1st century ad). They were: Akko (Acre) and Mount Carmel on the west; Samaria and Bet She'an (Scythopolis) on the south; Transjordan on the east; and a line running through ancient Baca (probably modern Bezet) on the north, that line generally corresponding to the modern Israeli-Lebanese boundary. Some geographers extend Galilee's border northward to the Nahr al-Līṭānī (Leontes River).

Galilee is divided into two parts: Upper and Lower. Upper Galilee (chief city: Zefat) has higher peaks separated by narrow gorges and defiles. Lower Galilee (chief city: Nazareth) is a region of lower hills. (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Galilee-region-Israel>.) ■

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428	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c. 1930-1975 - Groten	\$26.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
430	The Flying Camel: Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten Full Color	\$47.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
431	Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses - Riemer	\$13.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
432	Postcards from the Holy Land - A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era 1880-1918 - Salo Aizenberg - Full Color NO DISCOUNTS		\$29 US \$50 Can/Mex \$60 Intl		
433	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks - Simmons & Pearl	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
434	Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel: March-July 1948 - Forsher	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
435	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 1 - Shimony, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS		Israel \$55.00 All Other Countries \$72.00		
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437	Israel Definitive Stamps-Specialized Catalogue, 1982 & 1983 - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
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439	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Goldstein & Dickstein	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
440	The Doar Ivri Issue -Printings & Settings Handbook - Shabtai NO DISCOUNTS	\$150.00			
441	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol III: Israel Foreign Postal Links - Shamir & Siegel NO DISCOUNTS		Israel \$22.00 All Other Countries \$30.00		
442	The Philatelic Pesach Hagada in Hebrew - Rimer Published by Israel Philatelic Federation NO DISCOUNTS		Israel \$11.00 All Other Countries \$19.00		
443	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel - Exploring History through Stamps - Marty Zelenietz - single copy prices - special qty prices available. NO DISCOUNTS		\$10.50 US \$17 Can/Mex \$23 Intl		
444	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
445	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
446	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$23.50	
447	Hatemail - Aizenberg NO DISCOUNTS	\$31.95	\$3.50	\$32.00	
448	The History of Israel's Postage Stamps (Stamps from 1948 to 1956) - Ribalow	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
449	Places and Post Offices with Biblical Names - Blum	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$16.50	
450	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol I: Official Postal Services: Postal Administration of British Mandate, Minhelet Ha'am and Israel - Aloni NO DISCOUNTS	\$82.00			
451	Artists' Drawings, Essays, and Proofs of the 1948 Doar Ivri Issue of Israel and their Usage - Pildes NEW NO DISCOUNTS	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
452	Holocaust Postal History: Harrowing Journeys Revealed through the Letters and Cards of the Victims - Justin Gordon NEW NO DISCOUNTS	\$30.00	\$3.75	\$40.00	
500	BOOKS ON CD				\$
530	The Flying Camel - Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	
543	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel -Marty Zelenietz NO DISCOUNTS	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	
544	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$12.50	\$3.50	\$6.50	
545	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	
546	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	
700	ISRAEL/HOLY LAND EXHIBITS AT SIP NATIONAL CONVENTIONS				\$
701	Sarasota 2014 NO DISCOUNTS	\$65.00	\$5.00	\$39.50	
702	NOJEX 2015 NO DISCOUNTS	\$105.00	\$7.50	\$75.00	
703	NY2016 NO DISCOUNTS	\$120.00	\$7.50	\$75.00	
800	ISRAEL/HOLY LAND EXHIBITS AT SIP NATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON CD				\$
801	Sarasota 2014	\$39.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	
802	NOJEX 2015	\$60.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	
803	NY2016	\$65.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	
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Brian Gruzd, Birman Park, South Africa

Editor's note: Part 1, Spring 2016, pp. 36-37, Part 2, Summer

2016, pp. 22-23, Part 3 Winter 2017, pp. 28-29

Israel's First Airmail Stamps 1950

Figure 1
Photo essay of central tablet
of philatelic services Bulletin .



Figure 2

Proof reader's copy of the Philatelic Services Bulletin No 9 showing the complete set of 6 values. This is on white glazed paper and the blue ink annotations in the handwriting of the designer, the late Otte Wallish (upper right side).



Figure 3

Philatelic Services Bulletin no 18 as issued which was a follow up to Bulletin no 9.




Figure 4

Artists sketch in water colors of the six issued stamps in the issued colors with outlines of the tabs, the stamps showing the correct denominations for a proposed souvenir sheet. The eagle design from the 30 pr stamp is in the middle of the sheet.



Figure 5

Imperforate proof of 100pr carmine, final design on white gummed paper, corner copy with 4cm wide frame on bottom margin. ■



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E-BAY SELLER ID: LEADSTAMPSID

The Family Camp

Justin Gordon, OD

NAZI EUPHEMISMS & TERMINOLOGY

Briefaktion German for Letter Action or as some philatelists refer to it “Operation Mail” was a Nazi ruse used a number of times throughout the history of the Reich. **Aktion** is a famous Nazi term used to define any non-military campaign to further Nazi ideals of race, but most often the term referred to the assembly and deportation of Jews to concentration or death camps.

Brief is the common German word for letter. The ruse lies in the total misinformation conveyed by these letters, as they were always letters sent after people had died or heading to their demise. The most famous example of this type of deception was practiced in the **Familienlager** or “Family Camp” in the Birkenau section of Auschwitz.

Nazi euphemisms and terminology were used throughout the history of the Reich for misdirection and to disguise the actual action intended. “**Arbeit Macht Free**” Work makes you Free was a sign placed over the entrance of Auschwitz the work of course was slave labor. **Endlösung**, or Final Solution is the term used to define the elimination of all Jews. Just a few of the more famous euphemisms originate in the Reich.

BRIEFAKTION

Figure 1 9 A unique document in the Auschwitz Museum Archives shows an order for a truck to implement a Briefaktion (Juden). It was for a truck and 2 persons to pick up mail at sub camps of Auschwitz 3 or Monowitz, Camp Javisciovitz. The mail would be taken to Berlin were it would be censored and post marked.

Other noted Briefaktion that took place: In the summer of 1942 this type of letters were received from victims of mass deportations of Jews from Warsaw to Treblinka. The Gestapo had their victims write that they were in the east, that they were working and employed and that things were good. The letters were falsely postmarked from Smolensk or Bobruisk. The letter writers were taken to the gas chambers.

Another example took place in Kielce, where boys were sent for forced labor in a munitions factory in Skarzysk-Kamienna. They wrote to their relatives that they were in

Figure 1

good health, and had sufficient food and were with their families. People therefore should not be frightened about deportations as they were not really deportations, but merely transfer to a new place to work.

THERESIENSTADT

The family camp concept began within the Theresienstadt Ghetto outside of Prague Czechoslovakia. Theresienstadt was considered the “model ghetto” set up by the Nazis to be a working town. It had stores, factories, schools, musical productions and a “government” which functioned under the Nazis oversight. The concept was to have a real life working town to show off on how well the Nazis treated their Jews. The only thing that changed were the people. Jews were constantly being shipped in and transported out to Auschwitz. The population was gathered mostly from the “Protectorate,” Germany and other western European countries. They were particularly prominent persons, old people, or those who had served in the German Army during World War I.

Theresienstadt was built as a fortress under the orders from Joseph II of Austria in 1780 to 1790. Its intent was to be a fort for the Austrian Royalty, but never really developed into that. It was named after Maria Theresa who ruled from 1740-1780. The Nazis took control on June 10, 1940 and turned the little Fortress, the Kleine Festung into a prison and by November, 1941 the bigger fortress was turned into a ghetto.



Figure 2

Post card from the Kleine Festung, the little Fortress a section within Theresienstadt, it has the circular cancelation "1/5/42 Theresienstadt/ Terzein." The return address is Theresienstadt Kleine Festung. The mail coming out of the Theresienstadt Jewish Ghetto did not have the Name Terzein in the cancelation.



Figure 3

Examples of mail sent from Theresienstadt with the Berlin circular cancel: "7/22/43 Berlin-Charlottenburg" and hand stamp "Return through The Jewish Council of Germany, 158 Kant Steet, Berlin-Charlottenburg." Mailed to Hamburg, Germany.



Figure 4

A card with Prague circular cancel “3/19/45 Prague2” and Prague hand stamp “Answer Solely through the, Jewish Council of Elders in Prague, Phillip Demontegasse 18.” Mailed to a work camp for spouses of mixed marriages located outside of Prague

The postal system in Theresienstadt was erratic and inconsistent, but it seems there was one constant oddity. The mail from the ghetto was not canceled with a Theresienstadt cancel; only the mail from the Kleine Festung, “the little fortress” had a Theresienstadt circular cancel (Figure 2). The Kleine Festung was the section where non-Jewish political and criminal prisoners were kept. All Jewish mail out of Theresienstadt went by truck to Prague or Berlin to be canceled and distributed (Figures 3 and 4).

AUSCHWITZ/FAMILY CAMP

During the week of September 3-8, 1943, (figure 5) five transports of Jews were transported to Auschwitz by the usual method; cattle cars. Four of these transports were processed with the usual selection, head shaven, possession taken away and selection. On September 8 transport with 5008 Czechoslovakian Jews went to form the “Family Camp” in Birkenau.

They did not go through the usual selection process, but were kept as whole family unit and all housed in a separate camp

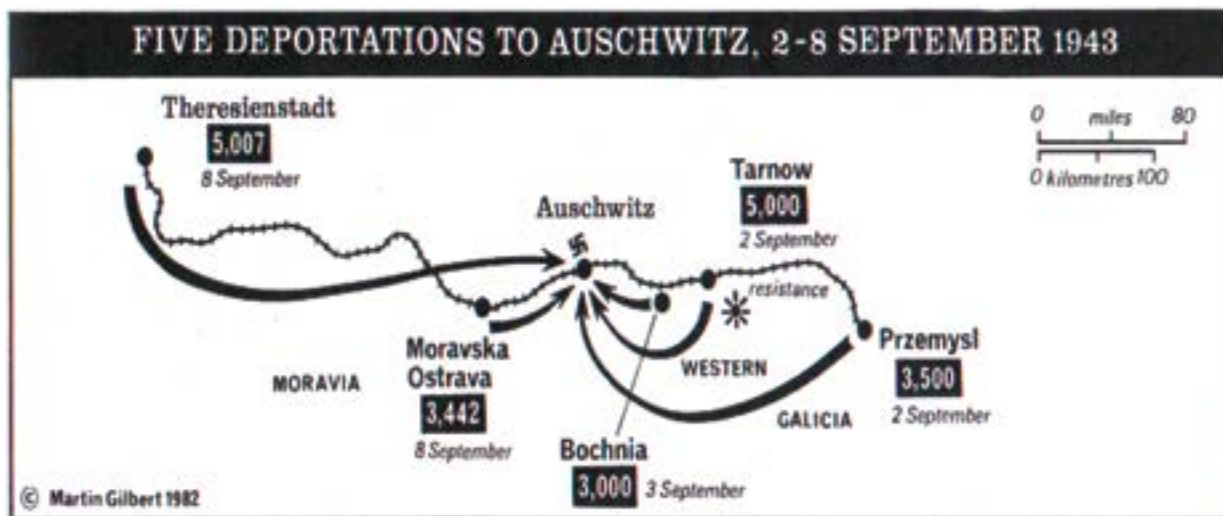


Figure 5

Martin Gilbert diagrammed the human transports to Auschwitz the week of September 2, 1943 the 2 of Elul, 5703. Four of the five went the usually way with the usual results of selection. On the 5th September 7, 1943 the family camp was organized.

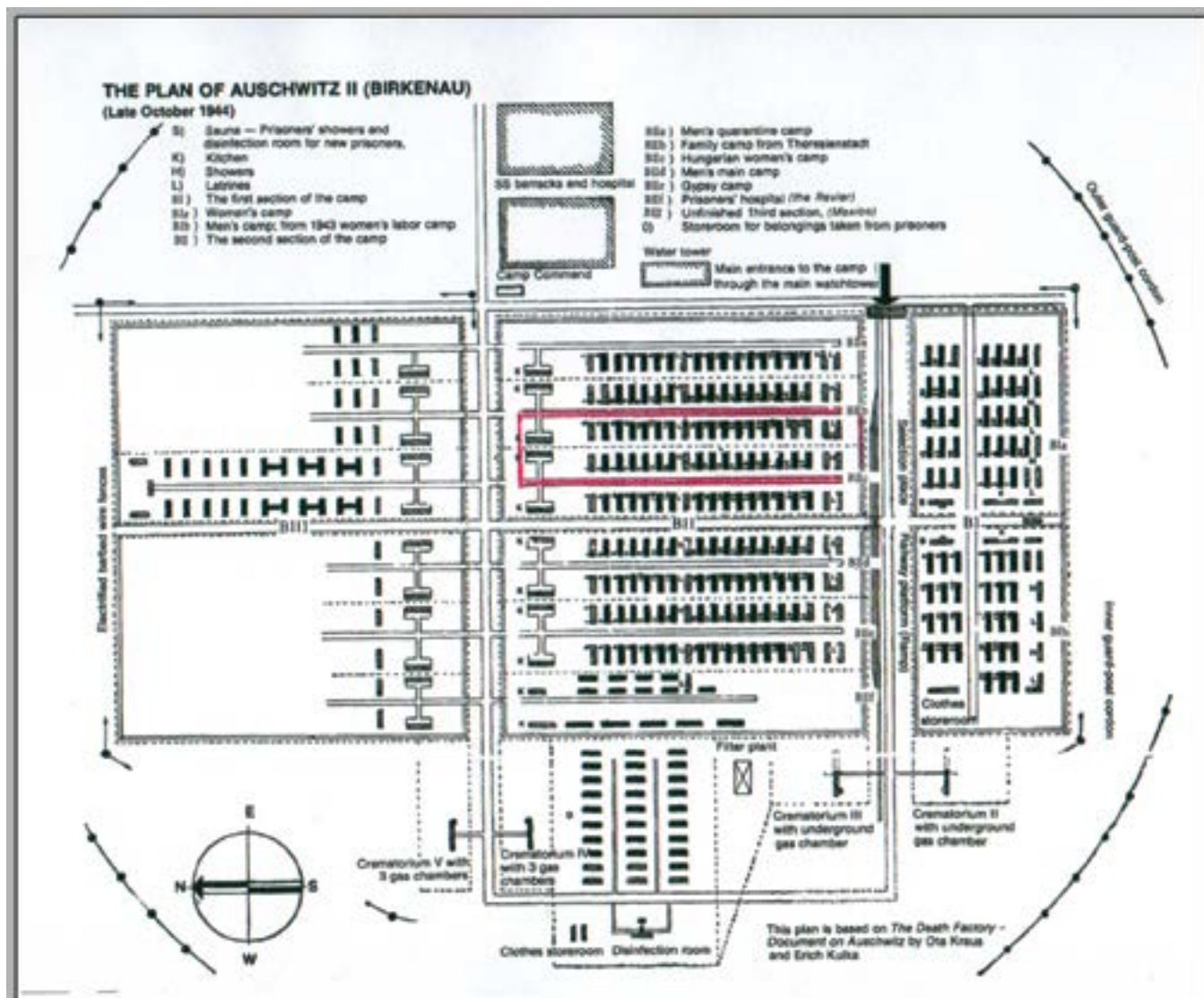


Figure 6

Map of Birkenau, Auschwitz with the BIIb section that housed the "Family Camp." Conditions were awful, but families were kept together and the camp was set up as a small town.

in Birkenau designated BIIb. (Figure 6) This was located not far from the main gate. Camp BIIb was commonly referred to as "the Family camp." They were allowed to keep their possessions, their hair was not cut and the man and women stayed together, but living conditions were as deplorable as in the rest of the Birkenau Camp. Within the first month almost a thousand people died. In December, 1943 another 5,000 people were transported from Theresienstadt to the Family camp.

The purpose of the camp was twofold one to act as another model camp to show the world how well Jews are treated, and two, to initiate a Briefaktion to send postcards and mail back to Theresienstadt and other camps. This was a tactic for misdirection.

With the Birkenau "Family Camp" the Nazis set up a self-contained environment, to include schools for the children, and basic services. They kept the families together functioning as mock town. "The men did not have to report to work and the children went to school under the leadership

of the inspirational Freddy Hirsch. There was a small garden area for the children. With the exception of the camp Elder all the administration positions were held by the inmates. Best of all the men's and the women's barracks were across from each other and in the evening families could gather on the Lagerstrasse." The one thing the Nazis forced the inmates to do was to write postcards from the time they were transported to the camp.

Mail emanating from the "Family camp" had a distinctive return address: Arbitrager Birkenau, Post Neu-Berun Oberschlesien (i.e. Work Camp Birkenau, Mail Neu-Berun Oberschlesien.) The letters were transported to Berlin where they were postmarked with Berlin circular cancel, and the Jewish Council cachet. "It was very unusually, when Jews in Auschwitz 1 or 2 use ordinary postcard, not the forms customary in the concentration camps."

On March 7, 1944 on the eve of the Fast of Esther the camp administration had the original transferred families write multiple cards directed to friends in Theresienstadt and



Figure 7

Post card sent from the “Family Camp” with the family camp return address: Mandler, Mina: Arbeitslager Birkenau: Bei Neu-berun Obersclesien: to Pilsen in the Protectorate. Circular dated “4/6/1944 Brelin-Charlottenburg and Hand stamp from the Jewish Council of Germany,” a different address than the cards out of Prague.”

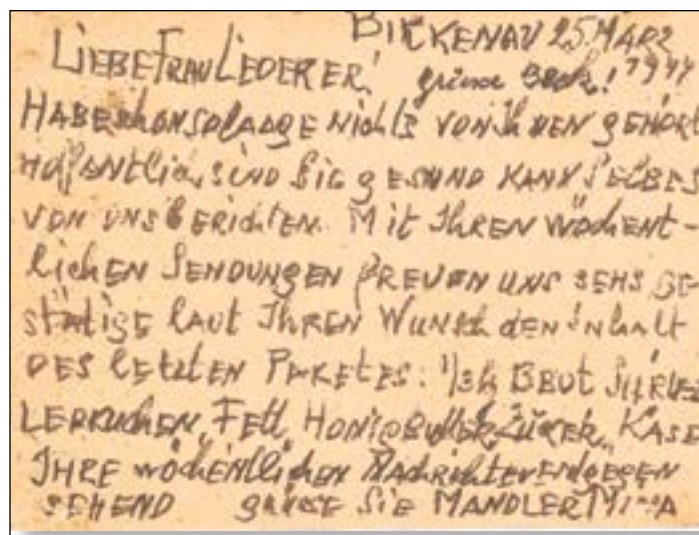


Figure 8

Reverse side of the card with the date March 25, 1944. These cards were sent out weeks after the writer was deceased. Operation Briefaktion.

relatives in the Protectorate. The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia (in German: Reichsprotectorat Böhmen und Mähren) was a German protectorate that arose in central parts of Bohemia and Moravia on March 15, 1939 when Germany invaded the western part of former Czechoslovakia. The former Austrian provinces Bohemia and Moravia, and ceased on May 8/9 1945 when Germany capitulated and World War II ended. This was about 6 months after their arrival. The next day the entire transport was gassed! For the next two weeks the cards were sent out. Many of them had the dates changed to March 25 and were sent after those that wrote the letters were already dead. The cards were taken to Berlin and canceled with a Berlin cancel and sent out. Two more transports came from Theresienstadt to “the family camp.” It seems that each transport lasted six months and then “the family camp” was gone.

The reasons for the “Family Camp” and Briefaktion were found in documents and correspondence between the International Red Cross and Adolf Eichmann’s office. The Nazis organized a visit for the International Red Cross and the Danish Red Cross to Theresienstadt, and then on to “the Family Camp.” After the visit to Theresienstadt the International Red Cross wrote a glowing report about Theresienstadt and felt the trip to the “Family Camp” was not needed. And the camp was liquidated.

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Life members have access to the journal on-line and can receive mailed copies for a charge of \$20.00. Dues must be paid by January 31, 2017 or you will not have access to the on-line copy.

Dues should be sent to Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Road, Bedford Heights, OH 44146. ■

Part 2

A Brief Overview Of Holy Land Philately

Sid Morginstin, Trenton, NJ

STATIONERY

Many stationery items were also issued: postal cards, registered entires and various types of letter sheets. Here is an example of a registered entire. (Figure 26 Postal Stationery) These were provided by the post office for use to mail valuables.

WORLD WAR II

We now move the clock forward to World War II. The war had an effect on Palestine. Prior to the start of the war, mail for the United States and England was sent thru Europe. But, during the war, some mail had to take the long way route – via the Pacific Ocean. (Figures 27, 28: Pacific Route; this went via Singapore to England)



Figure 26

Registered envelope, postage fee 2 piastre 13 mils



Figure 27

Registered censored airmail sent via trans-Pacific route



Figure 28

Singapore backstamp



Figure 29

Jewish Brigade



Figure 30

usage of a British military envelope

Members of the YISHUV (the Jewish Settlements in Palestine) volunteered for service. They formed the Jewish Brigade (Figures 29, 30:).

HOLOCAUST MAIL



Figure 31
Dachau letter sheet



Figure 32
Ravensbrück letter sheet



Figure 33
Red Cross Form – Inquiry about a relative



Figure 34
Aid to Jewish Victims



Figure 35
October 1946 Cyprus camp
document sent to Histadrut listing
total number of inhabitant



Figure 36
Camp in Gilgil, Kenya where
the British sent those intercepted

Now, please permit me to go off subject for a moment. I would be remiss if I did not mention the Holocaust.

While in the various concentration camps, the inmates could send and receive a very limited number of mail pieces or packages a month. The Germans had some very strict regulations regarding the mail. Here are two examples (Figures 31, 32).

After the war, many former inmates were in Displaced Person Camps. While there, they wrote letters to various organizations that aided them. I will show just two items. (Figure 33, 34).

Many Displaced Persons tried to reach Palestine. Unfortunately, the British intercepted many of the ships and

sent the refugees to camps in Cyprus. Figure 35 is a document in Hebrew related to a Displaced Person camp. The British also sent refugees to a camp in Gilgil, Kenya. (Figure 36).

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND (JNF)

Dr. Theodore Herzl was the founder of the modern Zionist movement. The first Zionist Congress was held in Basel Switzerland in 1897. At the fifth Zionist Congress in 1901 a fund raising arm was established: The Jewish National Fund, or JNF. In Hebrew it is Keren Kayemet Le Yisrael or KKL. Its main aim was to raise funds for the purchase of land in Palestine. One of the methods used to raise funds was the issuance of stamps (or labels), tags, and other items. The first stamps were issued in 1902 (Figures 37-42).



Figure 37
Bar Ilan



Figure 38
Frankfort Ghetto



Figure 39
The Engraver by E.M. Lilian

INTERIM PERIOD

On November 17, 1947, the United Nations General assembly voted to partition Palestine into two states: Jewish and Arab. The end of the British Mandate rule was set for May 14, 1948.

The British, instead of providing for a gradual and orderly takeover of the administration of the postal system (as well as the government itself) by the new state, abruptly closed all post offices between April 15 and May 14, 1948. These four weeks are known as the INTERIM PERIOD.

It was the Jewish Agency (or Minhalelet Ha'am in Hebrew) that stepped in to fill this void in government and the postal services.

The Jewish Agency ordered all postal employees in the proposed Jewish areas of Palestine to remain on the job after April 15, 1948. The Agency took various JNF stamps and overprinted them with the Hebrew word for posts or mail DOAR.



Figure 48
Tel Aviv "Post"



Figure 40
Tag



Figure 41
Tag



Figure 42
Tag

MANDATE PERIOD

During the Mandate, the Jewish Agency was formed. It provided for the needs of the Jews and acted as a Provisional Government for Jews in Palestine.

To raise funds, the agency as well as various cities and towns issued numerous revenue stamps. These were used for nearly everything. (Figures 43-47)

There are two basic types of overprints. Those made in Tel Aviv have a straight line (Figure 48). This stamp shows the map of the proposed Jewish State. Those from Haifa have DOAR in a circle (Figure 49).



Figure 49
Haifa "Post"

These were valid for domestic postage only. However, some were used in international mail.

These stamps were used in 80 different cities and towns to mail letters (Figure 50).

During this time many areas of the country were under Arab siege. In order to provide postal services, the local authorities printed their own stamps and set up their own postal systems. The siege cities included Safad (Figure 51) north of the Sea of Galilee, Nahariya north of Haifa, Rishon Le Zion (Figure 52) south east of Tel Aviv, and Jerusalem.

Be careful if you collect the INTERIM material. There is much fraudulent, faked material and philatelic material in this period That is many covers have the stamp and postmark only – they did not go thru the mails. Pure commercial usage (like the one I showed you from Ramat Gan) is hard to find. More often



Figure 43
Hotel



Figure 44
Chocolate



Figure 45
Safad



Figure 46
Safad



Figure 47
Singer Sewing Machine



Figure 50
Registered cover sent from Ramat Gan



Figure 52
Rishon Le Zion



Figure 51
Safad



Figure 53
Emergency Post - Tiberias



Figure 54
Rishon Le Zion

than not the covers that you see, even though they may have gone thru the mail, were created by or for the philatelist. In fact, if it were not for these covers, we may not have anything.

Two areas I want to show you are the Emergency Post and Patco labels. The Mandate pictorial stamps were overprinted in Hebrew, Emergency Post in Nahalal Afula and Tiberias (Figure 53).

Labels featuring a plane were overprinted Patco for Palestine Air Transport Company. (Figure 54). These are pure philatelic creations. However, they are collected. Be very careful if you should buy any of this material. ■

to be continued

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Israel Bridge Revenue Stamps

Arthur Harris, Boca Raton, Florida



Adam Bridge

<http://www.israel21c.org/israel-jordan-announce-bridge-to-connect-industrial-zones/>



Allenby Bridge

<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/82/Allenby-Brücke.jpg>

After the Six Day War ended on June 11, 1967, two sets of military revenue stamps were issued for use in the Gaza and Sinai areas (denominated in agorot and lirot), Judea and Samaria on the West Bank (denominated in fils and dinars) and the Golan Heights area. The “Open Bridge Policy” maintained two Jordan River crossing checkpoints at the Adam and Allenby Bridges. There were at least three series of military permits issued, as well as application forms, and is in some cases a form for a surety bond.

1ST REVENUE ISSUES

At some point, after 1967, a new type of “revenue stamp” was utilized for services on the Adam and Allenby Bridges. To date, the only copies I have seen have been for 1977 and 1978. The fee for either bridge in 1977 was 3.50 IL (figures

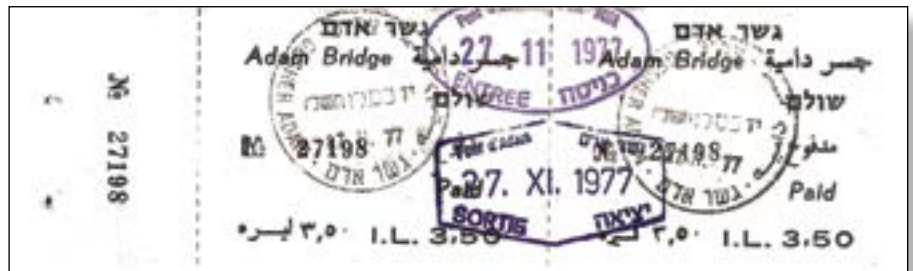


Figure 3

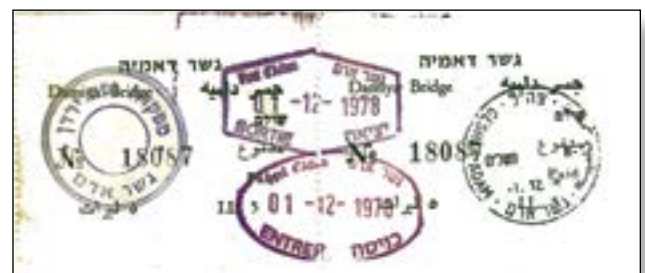


Figure 4

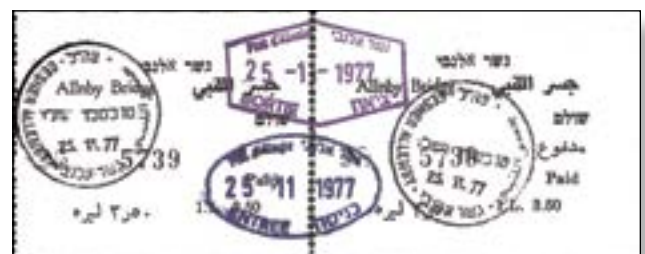


Figure 5

3 and 4) and increased in 1978 to 5 IL (figure 5 courtesy of Darryl Fuller). These are not listed in the Wallerstein catalogue.

There are several differences between the Adam and Allenby Bridge stamps: Adam is gummed and Allenby appears not to be gummed; Adam is rouletted between the two halves as well as between the left half and the serial number stub while the Allenby is perforated. Both bridge stamps appear to have been issued in booklets.



Figure 6

A 10-shekel stamp was issued at a later date, probably around 1980 when the shekel replaced the pound as the currency.

Figure 6 (courtesy of The American Revenuer ¹) shows what looks like an early version of the letter A-E Judea and

Samaria and B-H Gaza and Sinai area stamps. The lettering on this stamp is similar to the lettering on the later “letter” stamps. (The letter stamps will be the subject of a future article.)

A series of five revenue stamps was issued around 1986 in new shekel denominations (figure 7) and were sold only

REVENUE STAMPS



Figure 7

on the two bridge crossings for trucks moving products to other countries. The tax varied based upon the value of the products being transported. I have not seen any of these stamps used on receipts/documents. Several values of this set have been reprinted with much sharper details and different colors (figure 8).

I would appreciate hearing from anyone with more information or scans of additional material for future updates



Figure 8

1. “The Bridge Revenue Stamps of Israel,” Saul Sugar & Arieh Lapid, *The American Revenuer*, Vol. 42, No. 2, pp. 32-36. ■

Martin Marco Z.L.



Figure 1

Yechiel M. Lehavey, Margate, NJ

How many stamp collectors or dealers does one know that a philatelic person was issued in their honor in their life time, not alone an Israeli item? Well, I know only of one, Martin Marco, Z.L., 1911-2010.

Romania issued a stationary stamped envelope to honor Martin Marco on his 90th birthday. (Figure# 1).

The event was also acknowledged by The Israel Postal Authority, The Philatelic Service (Figures 2-3). The official envelope depicts Martin Marco and the envelope itself shows him as a F.I.P. judge in one the many exhibitions he judged. Underneath the picture, it says in Romanian the following,

"born on October 1, 1911 in Bucharest, Romania -- an F.I.P. judge, expert of Romanian, Levant and Israel stamps".

I knew Martin personally. My late father was a stamp collector and he introduced me to him. As a kid, I was collecting everything as all of my age group friends did at that time. Upon my release from the I.D.F., the Israeli army-in 1950, I continued collecting the same way. However, with the introduction to Martin the nature of my collecting habits changed. In addition to being a stamp dealer, he also guided me to make my collecting more meaningful and more subject matter oriented. I followed his advice and became a regional geographical collector.

MARCO'S LIFE

Martin Marco was born in Bucharest Romania, in 1911. He started collecting stamps as a teenager when his uncle, his mother brother, gave him his collection. He started to deal in stamps as a teenager to supplement his family's income. At this time, he already was dealing with collectors all over the world.

His parents emigrated to Palestine/Israel in 1945. Martin followed them in 1950. Not long after, in 1951, he opened his first store in Tel Aviv. At the beginning, he worked only on commission because he did not have an inventory. He was forced to leave his collection and inventory behind in Romania because it was unlawful to take out of the country valuable stamps. Very slowly and with his connections he had established prior to his immigrating to Israel, he was able to build a nice inventory.

In addition of being a successful stamp dealer, he put a lot of energy into his beloved hobby. He was one of the leading experts on classical stamps. Martin issued many certificates for classical stamps, especially Romania, the Levant and Israel. From 1974 onwards, he was an F.I.P. judge at many international stamp exhibitions. He was invited to judge at EFIRO 2008 World Philatelic Exhibition in Bucharest, Romania. However, the Romanian postal officials asked the EFIRO philatelic association to cancel the invitation due to his age and failing health.



Figure 2

Ya'akov Wides (Deputy of the Israeli Philatelic Service)
 , Martin Marco,
 Eli Weber, Esq. (President of the Israeli Philatelic Federation)

I met Martin Marco at Israel's 2008 World Stamp Exhibition. We reminisced and reminisced about past friendly events.

Upon the issuance in his honor of the stationary stamped enveloped he mailed me an envelope from Israel. (Figure 1).

I was very privileged to have known him.

For Further reading

ISRAEL POSTAL AUTHORITY The Philatelic Service

July 17, 2001

It was a great pleasure and honor to receive from you at the meeting of the Philatelic Service the stamped envelope that was dedicated by the Romanian Government in honor of your philatelic activity.

It is very rare that a person receives such an item in his life time, and hence it is a great honor.

This honor from the Romanian Government is a part of the appreciation you received in the field of philately in recognition of your achievements worldwide and of course Israel.

Signed: Yanon Bailin
 The Philatelic Service

Figure 3

Translated from Hebrew

1. "Martin Marco, Philatelic Dealer, 2002", **Israel Philatelic Federation, Sovel # 44**, February, 2002: 18-19, (Hebrew).
2. "Martin Marco, Z.L. Obituary", **Israel Philatelic Federation, Sovel # 80**, January, 2010:2. (Hebrew). ■

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Forerunner Gems

Ed Kroft, Vancouver, Canada

1914 Jewish colony postal stationery card from Zichron-Yaacov sent to Austria showing all hebrew 'Zichron-Jakob' + 'Zicron' (Steichele & Collins PM 716) + bilingual 'Zamarin(Caiffa)' postmarks (Bale Holy Land Catalogue 879).

זכרון יעקב



Turkish censor mark



1916 Jewish colony cover from Rehoboth to Germany bearing single franking 1 piastre tied by bilingual 'Rehoboth(Jaffa)' postmark (Bale Holy Land Catalogue 849). ■

SIP President's column



Reflections on my term as President and as a member of the SIP Executive Committee

Hi everyone. I hope that you are enjoying all aspects of our great hobby. This is my last year as President of our Society and one of my last columns. Therefore I have been reflecting on my involvement with SIP other than as a member. During the last 15 years, I served 2 1/2 terms as the President spanning almost 7 years. I was a First Vice President for 2 terms spanning 3 years and was a Past President for almost the entire remaining period. After my term ends in November 2017, I will be a Past President for the next 3 years. Therefore by 2020, I will have served our Society in an Executive capacity for 18 years.

It has been a great honor to be a part of SIP and my involvement has brought me great joy. I have made so many friends and have shared many good times. It has equally been sad to see friends pass away. We still remember them and their legacies to our hobby and to our Society. Our Society has flourished with the help of the membership and the work of our executive and our Board of Directors. Thanks to all of you. You have all helped to make our Society the largest Holy Land Philatelic Society in the world.

Look at what our Society has achieved over the last number of years:

The Israel Philatelist: We have an award-winning journal to which the membership has contributed interesting and well-researched articles. Thank you to our editor, Don Chafetz, for his tireless and extraordinary dedication and work to make this a publication the which membership eagerly anticipates reading.

Electronic Journal: We are now have an electronic journal like other societies. Members (including Life Members) can still purchase a paper copy for an additional amount.

Electronic Data Base for The Israel Philatelist: We have an electronic data base for our membership to search. Thanks to Mike Bass, Vicki Galecki, Becky Dean and Don Chafetz for your dedication to this project.

Ed Fund: The Educational Fund continues to produce outstanding literature for our membership and non-members to purchase and enjoy. Thank you David Kaplin.

Finances: Our Finances are in good shape thanks to prudent management of our funds and the fund raising efforts for the Endowment Funds. Thank you Howard Chapman, Mike

Bass, Bob Pildes and Ken Horner. Our membership dues have not increased recently.

APS Affiliation and Society Location: We now have a formal affiliation with the American Philatelic Society in Pennsylvania and an administrative assistant who answers questions, sends out slid/digital shows, helps with SIP conventions, and assists with membership dues issues. Thank you Becky Dean and Vicki Galecki!

Bi-Monthly Electronic Newsletter: We try to keep the membership current on shows, exhibits, membership achievement and other matters. **We need "news" from all of you.** Thank you Zach Simmons!

SIP Website and Social Media: The SIP has a website with many features. It will continue to improve with the help of a web master. Thanks to Don Chafetz, Ron Rohin and Vicki Galecki. The Society now also has a Facebook site which I encourage you to visit. Let your friends know. It is one way to reach new generations of possible collectors who may not have ever mailed a letter! Thank you Becky Dean !

Modernization of the SIP Constitution and Revisiting the Name of the IP: The old constitution was updated and modernized. We had discussions and a vote about changing the name of the Journal and its byline.

Conventions and Speakers: Our membership had the benefit of meetings and acclaimed speakers on an annual basis at different locations in the United States.

International Affiliations: We have been in touch with and have tried to have joint venture in some ways with other Holy Land Societies. Thanks to our membership abroad and in particular to Jean Paul Danon.

A More Open and Inclusive Society: We have encouraged people to step forward and get involved wherever they are. I am in Canada. It has not been a problem for me to communicate with the membership in this technological age. Our executive meets by phone for 2 hours on a quarterly basis. The Society has an annual general meeting. Last year in New York over 50 people attended the meeting.

What the future holds is in the hands of our membership and the executive who will lead the Society in future. Volunteer! Be a part of it all! The Society needs to attract new members and therefore I ask everyone in the Society to do his or her part during the next year to try to recruit at least one new member.

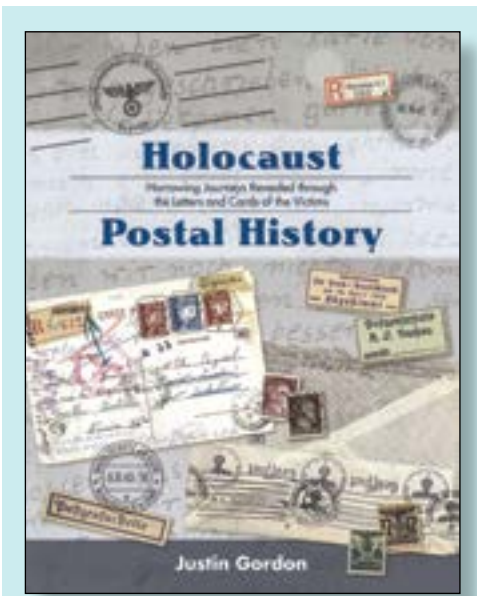
Elections for Society Executive and Board of Directors: On November 19, 2017, we will elect a new executive and Board of Directors. A few individuals have stepped up and are interested in running the positions. The Summer edition of The Israel Philatelist will contain the names of candidates and their biographies.

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RECENT AND UPCOMING PUBLICATIONS



The Education Fund just published **Israel/Holy Land Exhibits at the SIP National Convention: NY2016**. The book, available in both print (2 volumes), Item #703, and digital (CD) format, Item #803, documents the thirteen of the exhibits in over 1200 pages. The print version (Item #702) is \$120 while the CD version (Item #802) is \$65 plus shipping and handling.



Justin Gordon's book **Holocaust Postal History** is available for \$30 plus postage and handling.

The book takes the reader on a journey, using actual correspondence written by Holocaust victims to document the steps along the way. Correspondence sent during the Holocaust is made all the more poignant by the circumstances in which the senders and recipients lived and died. The book begins with

Hitler's rise to power, his creation of anti-Semitic laws, and how those laws were reflected in the postal system. It passes through ghettos, concentration camps, and work camps, examining the struggles of individuals who were trapped in the Nazi web of lies and cruelty. However, it also focuses on the hope provided by kind individuals and the ultimate destination—the creation of a new state for the Jews of Europe. Holocaust philately does not provide answers to the major questions that still haunt us; however, it does offer insight into the personal, unique journeys of victims of the Nazi onslaught. In many cases, an envelope or a postcard, as highlighted in this book, is the final remnant of an individual's life.

Bound **Israel Philatelist Vol. 66-67** (Winter 2015 - Fall 2016) is now available for \$60 plus postage and handling.

The Ed Fund has a number of other projects that will hopefully be available to members within the next six months:

Irwin Smalhauser's **The Remembrance Letters and Commemorative Covers of the Ministry of Defense State Of Israel** has been updated with the assistance of Ben Wallace and Dr. David Dubin. The book documents the Yom Hazikhron Remembrance letters, including translations of the letters and covers that were sent to families of the Fallen from inception through 2015.

JNF has assigned rights to Sidney Rochlin's **Handbook of the Issues of the Jewish National Fund** to the SIP Education Fund. For the past 6 months, I have been working with Howard Chapman and Ben Wallace to remaster the catalogue. Work has included replacing black and white images with color images, adding items not capture in the

continued on page 60

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continued from page 58

Exhibiting Holy Land - Chicagopex November 2017

In the Winter 2017 issue of The Israel Philatelist, I wrote the second installment of the **series on exhibiting**. My intention is to continue publishing articles about exhibiting. Please consider now applying to exhibit in Chicago in November 2017. **The deadline is fast approaching.** We want lots of Holy Land Exhibits there to attract other collectors who are interested in this aspect of the hobby. The Society is always looking for new exhibitors on any topic. There are members in the Society who can answer your questions or assist.

Fundraising

Thank you to everyone who made a contribution to the fund raising campaign. Please continue to keep our Society in mind if you wish to make a charitable donation.

All the best,
Regards Ed ■

Rochlin's original catalogue and updating the value of the items. We have maintained Rochlin's formatting. The work has reached a critical point where we need the assistance of all of the JNF collectors to finish the project. We are still missing many color images and there may be items that were unreported by Rochlin that are in your collection. I request that you contact Howard Chapman if you can assist us. (e-mail: stampareme@aol.com)

Other books that are in various stages include: **Commemorative Covers for the Opening of Israeli Post Offices in Gaza 1956-1957** by Steve Zwillinger; **The Transformation and Evolution of the Civilian Postal System in Palestine During the British Military Campaign of 1917-1918** by Ed Kroft; and **Postal Stationery of Israel, 2nd Edition** by Sid Morginstin

THANK YOU

The Ed Fund receives from time to time philatelic donations, which in the past have not been publicly acknowledged and this was a lapse on my part. These donations are used in a number of capacities including generating revenue for the Education Fund and as giveaways to create interest in Israel philately. In 2016, the Ed Fund received philatelic donations from Steven Rod and Jonathan G. Geiger. Your generous donations are much appreciated. Thank you.

CONCLUSION

As always, the SIP Education Fund is looking for new publications. Many of you have wonderful Israel/Holy Land/Judaic collections and in some cases, you have written article(s) about it and/or exhibited it in juried stamp show

while others of you who don't exhibit are interested in seldom reported topics. Please consider documenting these items in a manuscript that can be published by the Education Fund before the knowledge is lost or scattered upon the dispersement of the collection. The topic of the publication is up to you, the philatelic collector. ■

NEW MEMBERS

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

10682	Uria	Richard	Beachwood	OH
10445	Shalit	Sol	W. Stockbridge	MA

Members Awards

Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition

February 3 - 5, 2017

Sarasota, FL

Dr. Robert Pildes

The 1948 Doar Ivri & Dmei Doar Issue of Israel and their
Usafe Large Gold

1940 - 1980 APS Medal of Excellence

Palestine Emergency Deliveries, Inc. Large Vermeil

Rockford Stamp Exhibition

March 11-12, 2017

Dr. Robert Pildes

Holyland Forerunners, Austrian Foreign Postoffices

Large Gold, Grand Award



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415	Study of Israel's Dateless Cancellations - Chafetz	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
416	Postal Stationery of Israel - Morginstin	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
417	Israel & Forerunner Military Postal Stationery, 2nd Ed. -Dubin & Morrow NEW	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
418	History of Israel Through Her Stamps - Stadler Full Color	\$12.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
419	A History of Jewish Arts & Crafts - Courlander	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
420	Palestine Mandate Stamp Pages (blank pages)	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
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