



THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. SUMMER 2017

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Synagogues of the World Celebrated on B'nai B'rith First Day Covers

GENE EISEN and DAVID FIRESTONE p. 30

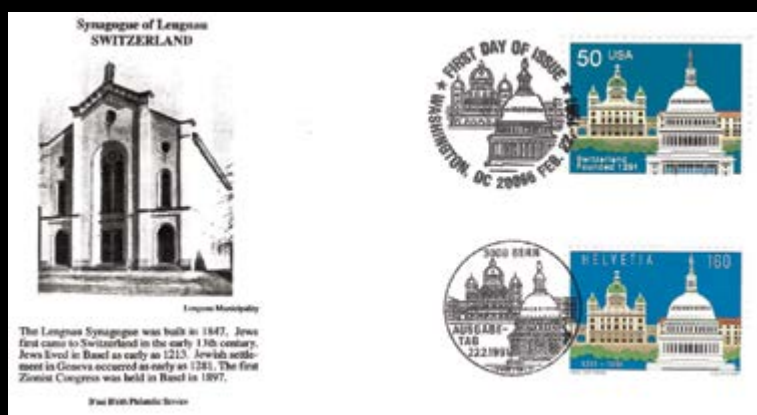


אצגד הוזחעי



Sweden offered asylum to Danish Jewry fleeing from Nazi occupied Denmark during World War II. Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish diplomat, saved many Hungarian Jews from the Nazis.

B'nai B'rith Philatelic Service



Fasenstrasse 5
Charlottenbu



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Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

TOPICAL EXHIBITS

As an exhibit attendee and retired philatelic judge, I have been surprised that I have not seen either Topical or Thematic exhibit related to the Holy Land or Israel. If you are not familiar with these types of exhibits then you will find on page 53 a description of the two types. Pages 54-55 show the opening pages of a gold medal Grand Medal winning thematic exhibit. The pages have explanatory text at the top of the page explaining the philatelic significance of the items and text on each page.

A **Topical exhibit** as the name implies uses philatelic items to illustrate a story. Many articles in **The Israel Philatelist** can be cited as examples. In this issue, Gene Eisen's article on page 30 entitled **Synagogues of the World** is a start. While it is based on the use of Bnai B'rith first day covers it could be augmented with stamps picturing the synagogues.

Another example the Marty Zelenietz series of articles on **Birds of Israel** on page 50 which is the 4th in the series of articles. Again, an article can be turned into an exhibit by the addition of covers featuring birds, postmarks and other philatelic items related to the topic

For both exhibits the only limitation on what to include in the exhibit is limited only by the exhibitor's imagination. Anyone interested in learning more about developing a topical or thematic exhibit can contact the editor at sipeditor@gmail.com. ■

SIP CONVENTION

Pages 54-55 feature photos of the SIP members who have volunteered to fill the various SIP officer positions. Also, included in this issue is a tear out card that can be used to vote for a candidate or write-in a candidate. Members who do not receive a printed copy of the journal can vote via the web site www.israelstamps.com.

The results of the election will be announced at the November convention in Chicago. I hope members will take a few minutes to vote since it is your society.

You will notice on page 57 there are two open positions: Secretary/Treasurer and Director. The Secretary/Treasurer is responsible for taking notes at the convention and during phone meeting and answering correspondence of a general nature. The Treasurer position requires the collection of the yearly dues and paying the SIP bills.

The Director is required to participate in periodic conference calls meetings and provide advice to the officers when asked.

If you would like to receive more specific information on

either position, please contact the editor and I make the arrangements. Remember it is your society and this is your opportunity to help shape its future. ■

WORLD STAMP CHAMPIONSHIP ISRAEL 2018



"Everyone has a city, and its name is Jerusalem," wrote the Israeli poet Natan Yonatan, reflecting the wide range of emotions that this magical city evokes in the hearts of billions of people around the world. For thousands of years, this magical

city has been at the center of existence for people of different religions and cultures.

The **Israel Philatelic Federation** with the support of **The Israel Post Company** and the **Israel Philatelic Service** are proud to host the **World Stamp Championship ISRAEL 2018** in Israel on the 70th anniversary of our Independence.

The **World Stamp Championship ISRAEL 2018** will be held on May 27 to 31, 2018 at the ICC – International Convention Center, Jerusalem.

It will be a Specialized WSC exhibition under FIP patronage covering Traditional Philately, Postal History, Modern Philately, and Literature. We are expecting a display of 1000 frames.

We are pleased to invite your federation to appoint a National Commissioner as well as nominate three FIP Jurors for World Stamp Championship ISRAEL 2018.

The Israel Philatelic Federation welcomes our friends from all over the world who will share the extraordinary philatelic adventure with us. ■

Mark Your Calendar



SIP Convention 2017

November 17 - 19, 2017

Chicago, IL

Westin Chicago Northwest

400 Park Boulevard

Itasca, Illinois 60143

Letters to the Editor

PALESTINE 1ST FLIGHT COVER



Don.

I recently purchased this Poland to Palestine First Flight Cover dated 27/10/1936 and when mounting it I noticed that the Purple Oval Cachet in Hebrew read "First Flight Poland - Eretz Israel", (Maof Rishon Polonia-Eretz Israel).

I thought that it was very unusual that a Polish cover in 1936 would use the phrase "Eretz Israel" as at that time Israel did not exist as a state and even the envelope is addressed to the Anglo-Palestine Bank, Tel Aviv Palestyna.

Even more unusual it seems that the cachet seems to have been stamped in the cover in Poland. According to the Holy Land Philatelist, this cover was flown by LOT the official airline of Poland. I was wondering if any of your readers could provide any further information on this puzzle.

Best regards
Neil Greenberg ■

HOLOCAUST STAMP PROJECT

As the Foxborough Regional Charter School school year winds down, the Holocaust Stamps Project has just pushed past 9.7 million, not including the generously estimated 500k that Scott English personally delivered to the Foxborough school.

Thirteen stamps collages have been completed, two more are nearing completion and another is ready for students to begin working on. Just two more will need to be designed and completed for the full 18 in the series to be done.



Donors represent 44 states with the following not "on our map" yet: Alaska, Hawaii, Indiana, Mississippi, Wyoming, and Idaho

RICHARD "DICK" BARSON z"l

Richard "Dick" Barson passed away on June 25 in Cleveland, Ohio.

He has served in every voluntary capacity for the Cleveland SIP, including President. Maybe Dick's best position was sitting at the Garfield-Perry show with his love of his life, Betty, volunteering to attract new members to the SIP.

His collecting passion was anything related to Albert Einstein. His longstanding friend, Mr. Josef Wallach of Israel, used Dick's Beachwood, Ohio address as a destination for special cancellations and rare routings from the West Bank.

Dick liked to volunteer during every election season. Dick was a rare individual that loved collecting Israel philately and was a friend to all and will be deeply missed.

Michael Bass ■

ROSH HASHANAH V-MAIL

Good Afternoon Mr. Chafetz,

What a pleasant surprise to open the August 2013, page 124 issue of The Israel Philatelist and to read David Braun's note prompted by my Rosh Hashanah V-mail that appeared in the 2013 February issue page 40. I enjoyed seeing the scan of Mr. Braun's very attractively illustrated Rosh Hashanah V-Mail. In 1945,

Rosh Hashanah fell on September 8th. Mr. Braun's V-mail was sent on September 5, 1945, a few days in advance of the holiday. There is no way to tell when it arrived at its destination in Memphis, TN. Approximately 550,000 American Jewish men and women served in World War II. I should have surmised that other illustrated Rosh Hashanah V-mails might exist.

V-mail commenced in June 1942 and ended in November 1945, just two months after Mr. Braun's v mail was sent. My collecting interest has been focused primarily on illustrated Christmas v-mails which was only in use during 1942- 1944. The program came to an end a month before Christmas 1945 and hence there are no Christmas v-mails from 1945. Since I had not seen any other Rosh Hashanah v-mails, I had not considered that one could have been sent in 1945 since the New Year holiday fell before V-mail came to an end.

I wonder how many other Rosh Hashanah V-mails may have survived?

Gene Zhiss ■



Editor's note: This is a follow-up to Irv Osterer's article in the Spring issue, **Jews, Stamps, and Baseball**. The Maccabi World Union is the largest and longest running Jewish sports organization spanning over five continents, more than 60 countries, 450 clubs, and 400,000 members. Maccabi has its unique international signature activity in Jewish sports, the Maccabiah Games in Israel which take place every 4 years. 20th Maccabiah games - July 4 - July 18, 2017. In honor of the game Israel issued a Maccaba stamp. ■

bigames2017.wixsite.com/canadasoftball/single-post/2017/07/11/A-Night-To-Remember-in-Gezer



A NIGHT TO REMEMBER IN GEZER

July 11, 2017 | Dan Berlin

The significance of Canada's 11-0 win over Cuba at Gezer Field extended far beyond the scoreboard.

Played at a softball oasis otherwise surrounded by desert, Tuesday night's game embodied the essence of what Maccabi is all about. It's about respect, love and honour - for our softball brethren, for the game we play, and especially for our families.

Prior to the game, a moment of silence was held in honour of Howie Osterer, who, after making aliyah, dedicated his life to building the game of baseball in Israel. Howie died suddenly while umpiring the game he loved at Gezer Field on November 11, 2014.



(PHOTO - Left to right: Dan Osterer, Jacob Osterer, Robbie Osterer, Stephen Osterer)

His memory was honoured last night by his four nephews - Stephen, Jacob, Dan and Robbie - who currently play for Team Canada Men's Open team.

One of Howie's brothers, Murray Osterer (father of Stephen and Jacob), was also in attendance at last night's game. Softball certainly runs in the Osterer family; Murray was a member of the Canadian team that took home silver at the 1985 Maccabi Games over 30 years ago.

This game was special. The four Osterer boys were placed one through four at the top of the batting lineup by Head Coach Dan Berlin, a gesture to the first time in our softball program's history that four family members have ever been represented on the same team at a Maccabi Games.

And the Osterers responded in the only way they know how - by crushing the ball. With the score 1-0 in the third inning, Dan Osterer delivered a grand slam that captured the evening's emotion while ultimately securing the win for his team - and family. Dan's brother, Robbie, and Jacob preceded Dan's home run with their first career Maccabi hits. Just as the sun was setting, Stephen recorded the final out in centre field to seal the victory.

In the end, the Osterer boys provided a beautiful and fitting tribute to their uncle, on a night at Gezer that won't soon be forgotten.

ROMANIA

THE ODESSA MASSACRE

Victor Manta, PWO, Switzerland

The following information and map are based on Wikipedia:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1941_Odessa_massacre. The
Holocaust memorial pictures, Figures 11-14, are found using
various [google.com](https://www.google.com) searches.

Odesa or Odesa is the third most populous city in Ukraine, located on the northwestern shore of the Black Sea. Odessa is sometimes called the “Pearl of the Black Sea”, the “South Capital” (under the Russian Empire and USSR), and “Southern Palmyra.” In August 1941 during World War II, Odessa was attacked by Romanian and German troops. The Soviet defense of Odessa lasted from August 5 to October 16, 1941, 73 days.



Figure 1
Google map Romania-Ukraine

As a member of the German-Italy-Japan Axis, Romania joined the invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, by committing more troops to the Eastern Front than all the other allies of Germany combined. Romanian forces played a large role during the fighting in Ukraine, Bessarabia, Stalingrad, and elsewhere. Romanian troops were responsible for the persecution and massacre of up to 260,000 Jews on the Romanian-controlled territories.



Figure 2
USSR. 1944. Defenders of Odessa. Sc. 914



Figure 3
USSR, 1961. Defense of Odessa. Sc. 2514

1941 ODESSA MASSACRE

The **Odessa massacre** is the name given to the mass murder of the Jewish and Romani population of Odessa and surrounding towns in Transnistria during the autumn of 1941 and winter of 1942 while under Romanian control.

Depending on the accepted terms of reference and scope, the Odessa massacre refers either to the events of October 22 - 24, 1941 in which some 25,000 to 34,000 Jews were shot or burned, or to the murder of well over 100,000 Ukrainian Jews in the town and the areas between the Dniester and Bug rivers, during the Romanian and German occupation.



Figure 4
Sept. 6, 1943 third anniversary of the
government of King Michael and Marshal Ion
Antonescu Sc. B216

BEFORE THE MASSACRE

Before the war, Odessa had a large Jewish population of approximately 180,000, or 30% of the city's total population. By the time the Romanians had taken the city, between 80,000 and 90,000 Jews were abandoned by the Soviet authorities, the rest having fled. As the massacres occurred, Jews from surrounding villages would be concentrated in Odessa and Romanian concentration camps set up in the surrounding areas.

The Germans and Romanians captured Odessa following a two-month siege on October 16. A delayed bomb placed by Soviet sappers detonated on the 22nd in the Romanian army headquarters, killing 67 people, most of them Romanian and German officers.



Figure 10

. Romania 1941. Occupation of Odessa, USSR, Overprint, Sc. B178A

MASSACRES OF OCTOBER 22 - 24

Blaming the Jews and communists for the bomb, Romanian troops began reprisals that same evening. By noon of the following day, October 23, 5,000 civilians had been seized and shot, most of them Jews. On the morning of October 23, over 19,000 Jews were assembled in nine gunpowder warehouses at the port, and summarily shot, after which the warehouses were set on fire. Some of the prisoners were burned alive.

That afternoon, over 20,000 were led out of the city in a long column. In Dalnik they were tied together in groups of 40 - 50 people, thrown into an anti-tank ditch and shot. Concerned that the killing would take too long, at 5:00 pm the following day, October 24, the Romanians moved the rest of the Jews into four large warehouses in which they made holes for machine guns. The doors were closed and the soldiers fired into the buildings. Then they set fire to three of the buildings, (which were filled mainly with women and children.) Those who tried to escape through windows or holes in the roofs were shot or met with hand grenades. On October 25, the fourth building, which was filled with men, was shelled.

Around 35,000 - 40,000 of the Jews that remained were moved into the ghetto in the suburb of Slobodka where most of the buildings were destroyed. For ten days, between October 25 and November 3, the Jews were left outdoors where many died of exposure.



Figure 5

Romania. 1943. Artillery Centenary. Odessa. Sc. B228



Figures 6-9

Romania. 1941. Occupation of Odessa, USSR. Overprints. Sc. B175 - B178.



Figure 11
Holocaust Memorial in Odessa aerial view



Figures 12
Figures atop Odessa Holocaust Memorial

FURTHER MASSACRES OF THE JEWS

On October 28, a new massacre was started when 4,000 – 5,000 Jews were herded into stables and shot. By the end of December, an additional 50,000 Jews from the concentration camp at Bogdanovka had been killed. A further 10,000 Jews were taken on a death march to three concentration camps. Those who survived the journey were murdered two months later, along with tens of thousands of other Jews who had been brought to these camps from northern Transnistria and Bessarabia.

On December 28, 1941, the Romanian Headquarters Commander followed Marshal Ion Antonescu's orders and deported the Jews from Odessa. In January 1942, the extermination ended with the killing of those who remained in Slobodka. From January 12 - 23, the last 19,582 Jews were transported in cattle wagons to Berezovka from where they were transported to the concentration camps in Golta. Within eighteen months almost all of them were dead.

Notes:

The stamps are often used for propaganda purposes but what they say is not difficult to decipher by those who know the history of the involved countries.

Figure 3 - In the foreground appear sailors of the Black Sea fleet who were thrown into battle in desperation, replacing the missing infantry troops who were much better equipped and trained for ground actions. Note the equipment of the alongside artillery troops.

Figure 4 - Romania was led by the Prime Minister Ion Antonescu, who assumed the offices of Foreign Affairs and Defense Minister. Although King Michael was formally the Supreme Head of the Army and entitled to appoint the Prime Minister, he was forced to remain only a figurehead until August 1944. After the war, I. Antonescu was convicted of war crimes and executed. Following the 2003 Wiesel Commission report, his involvement in the Holocaust was officially reasserted and condemned.

Between the King and Antonescu appears on the stamp the equestrian statue of Prince Michael the Brave who in the Middle

Ages reunited briefly the territories of Romanian speaking populations. It hints to the fight of the Romanian army for the reconquest of Bessarabia and Bukovina, (occupied by the USSR) following the Soviet ultimatum, sent to the Romanian Government on June 26, 1940. The Soviet administration was marked by a series of campaigns of persecution, including arrests, deportations to labor camps, and executions.

Figure 5 -The stamp is part of a set of eight, Sc. B224 - B231. Other related stamps are dedicated to the siege of Stalingrad (Sc. B226) and Sevastopol (Sc. B230). Like the stamp for Odessa, these conquests fights cannot be justified as the reconquering of lost territories because they never belonged to Romania.

Figures 6 -9 - The stamps are overprints of the set Sc. B170 – B174. All stamps are labeled “RAZBOIUL SFANT CONTRA



Figures 13-14
Memorial around the edges of the Memorial

Twelfth Congress - Carlsbad

(Karlovy Vary), Czechoslovakia (1921)

This was, of course, the first Congress to be held after the First World War, during which time the Zionist movement had won British support for its endeavors to create a Jewish national home in Palestine (the Balfour Declaration). The Congress passed resolutions welcoming the decision of the principal Allied Powers to grant the mandate for Palestine to Britain and encouraged the ratification of the Mandate by the League of Nations.

With the end of the war, the defeat of Germany and the success of the London branch of the movement, it was clear that the leadership there would be rewarded. Weizmann became President of the WZO and Sokolow President of the executive.

The Congress discussed the activities and organization of Keren HaYesod, which had been established a year earlier at the London Conference and whose purpose it was to raise funds for the upbuilding of Palestine from among the Jewish communities of the Diaspora.

A further issue discussed at the Congress was the question of Zionism's relations with the Arabs. This matter had become serious as a result of Arab riots in Jerusalem (1920) and in Jaffa (1921). The Congress passed a resolution declaring that Zionism seeks,

- “to live in relations of harmony and mutual respect with the Arab people,”
- called on the Executive to achieve a “sincere understanding with the Arab people.”



Figure 1

Leid und Hoffnung (suffering and hope), illustration by Joseph Budko commemorating the Twelfth Zionist Congress, Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary), 1923.

Hebrew inscription reads: 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, says the Lord of hosts.' (Zechariah 4:6)

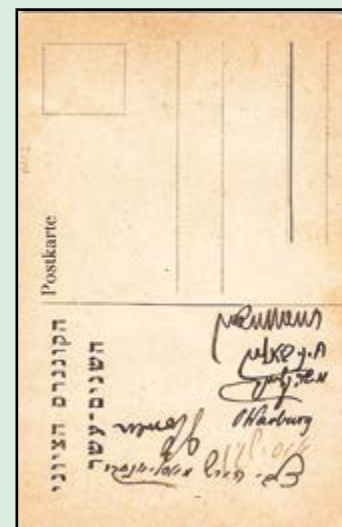


Figure 2
Signatures

1. Chaim Wetzmann
2. Chaim Nachman Bialik
3. Nachum Sokolow
4. David Yelin
5. Leo Motzkin
6. Menachem Ussishkin
7. Otto Warburg
8. Tzvi Hirsch Mssliansky
9. Moshe Klayner

The Congress reflected the growing trend of party and territorial divisions within the Zionist movement. The Executive now met in London and Jerusalem.

Reference

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/first-to-twelfth-zionist-congress-1897-1921> ■

continued from page 8

BOLSEVISMULUI” which means “The Holy War against Bolshevism”. By Bolshevism, the Romanian propaganda was referring to the Soviet Communists and their alleged allies, the Jews. Thus, this propaganda was both anti-Communist and anti-Semitic.

Figure 10 - The overprinted version of the Souvenir Sheet is labeled “22 IUNIE 1941” (June 22, 1941, the beginning of the Romanian war against USSR) and “FRĂȚIA DE ARME”, meaning “Brotherhood in Arms” (of Romanian and German troops).

Figures 11 - 14 Images of Odessa Memorial in Odessa found using google search

Personal Note. My Jewish parents, from Moldova and N. Bukovina, escaped the German-Romanian invasion of USSR by fleeing to

Kazakhstan and then to the Ural mountains (where I was born, during World War II).

The answer to the Editor’s question “...why the Romanians so hated the Jews” is more complicated. Antisemitism, as we know, is a form of racism, and the best explanation of racism I’m aware of comes from the philosopher Ayn Rand - “Racism is the lowest, most crudely primitive form of collectivism. It is the notion of ascribing moral, social or political significance to a man’s genetic lineage...” (<http://www.liberalinstitute.com/OnAynRandOnRacism.html>).

This article was inspired by the author’s visit in 2016 to the Yad Vashem - The World Holocaust Remembrance Center, in Jerusalem, Israel. ■

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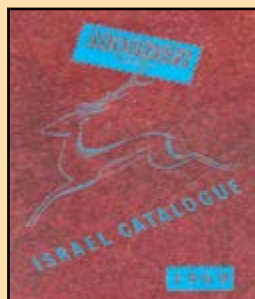
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■ **FOR SALE:** I have back copies of the IP from the 1970's that are available for only the S/H charges. e-mail: bernielubran@verizon.net. ■

■ **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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Léon Bakst

Gene Eisen, Raleigh, North Carolina

On May 11, 2016, Belarus issued a commemorative stamp (Scott 983) for the 150th anniversary of the birth of Léon Bakst, famed artist (Figures 1, 2). The stamp depicts one of Bakst's paintings, **View with Cypress Trees**, with his portrait in the foreground. The cachet on the first day cover illustrates one of Bakst's costumes designed for **The Firebird** by Igor Stravinsky. Russia also issued a postal card on January 26, 2016, with an imprinted stamp of the artist and his painting **Terror Antiquis**, 1908 (Figure 3).

EARLY LIFE

Bakst was born Leyb-Chaim Izrailevich (later Samoylovich) Rosenberg on May 10, 1866, in Gradno, Russia (now Belarus) into a middle-class Jewish family. After winning a drawing contest at the age of twelve, he decided to study art, despite his parents' opposition. Upon graduating from gymnasium, he studied art at the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts as a non-credit student because he failed the entrance exam.¹

At the time of his first exhibition in 1889, he took the surname "Bakst," based on his mother's maiden name. The surname "Rosenberg" was considered "too Jewish" for ready acceptance into the art world.¹ Anti-Semitism has always been a major problem for Jews in Russia.

From 1893 to 1897, Bakst lived in Paris when he studied at Académie Julian, although he returned often to St. Petersburg. During his visits there, he taught in Zvantseva's Art School, where one of his students was Marc Chagall. In 1914, Bakst was elected to the Imperial Academy of Arts.¹



Figures 1, 2
Léon Bakst before View with Cypress Trees picture



Figure 3
Léon Bakst and painting Terror Antiquis

BAKST BECOMES FAMOUS



Figure 4
Self-portrait

Bakst became a member of the circle of writers and artists formed by Sergei Diaghilev and Alexandre Benois, who in 1899 founded the periodical *Mir Isskusiva* (World of Art). Bakst's graphics for this publication helped bring him considerable recognition as an artist.¹

Bakst's paintings are positively exquisite. Examples shown here are Self-portrait, 1893 (Figure 4) and Supper, 1902 (Figure 5).

In the early 1900s, Bakst turned his artistic talents to costume design. At the time there were no specialists trained in theater costume design, so it was a wide-open field for unexplored art. Bakst's fame lay in the costumes he designed for the Diaghilev Ballets Russes and patrons like Ida Rubenstein.² Monaco issued a stamp (Scott 1183) on November 12, 1979 for the centenary of the Salle Garnier, Monte Carlo Opera, *Le Spectre de la Rose* by



Figure 6
Le Spectre de la Rose costume

Carl Marie Weber, showing a costume designed by Bakst (Figure 6).

Bakst's costumes were stunning. Examples of his costumes are *Cléopâtre* for Ida Rubenstein, 1909 (Figure 7); *The Firebird*, 1910 (Figure 8); and *Narcisse*, 1912 (Figure



Figure 5
Supper 1902



Figure 7
Costume for *Cléopâtre*

or four costume changes in an evening, dancers had to change make-up in theaters without proper washing facilities, so

restricting the exposed areas to face and hands helped to make fast costume changes.²



Figure 8
Costume for *The Firebird*

Bakst had a long and successful career both as a painter and costume designer. He died on December 27, 1924, and was buried in the Cimetière des Batignolles in Paris.¹



Figure 9
Costume for *Narcisse* 1912

References

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Léon_Bakst
2. <http://www.vam.ac.uk/content/articles/b/biography-of-Léon-Bakst/> ■

0 - 0 - 0 - 0

Doar Ivri FDC Gem

Kenneth Torby
Southfield, MI

First Day Cover - May 16, 1948
Low value Doar Ivri stamps
50 Mills with an extra row of perforations ■



Judea and Samaria

Arthur Harris, Boca Raton, FL

PRECURSOR SERIES



Figure 1



Figure 2

The 10 shekel “precursor” (Figure 1) to this series of exit stamps was previously described in the Spring 2017 The Israel Philatelist. In addition to the 10 shekalim, there is a 5 shekel (Figure 2) as well.

LETTER SERIES

The “letter” series of self-adhesive stamps were issued on August 15, 1985, for use in Judea and Samaria. These stamps replaced the high values of the tree and water pipe series: 5,000 sh, 10,000 sh and 20,000 sh. They were printed by the Customs House and were only sold in the occupied territories for use on permits for travel to and from Jordan. According to Wallerstein, “these three stamps will no longer be used for this purpose and the new issue of the Dinar stamps will be used as the official permits.” (**Wallerstein 1987 Specialized Catalogue of Palestine and Israel Revenues**, page 193.)

The series issued for Gaza and Sinai will appear in Part 2 of this series.

The exit permits are printed in Hebrew and Arabic and have the identical four lines of Hebrew and Arabic as on the 5 sh and 10 sh “precursors” (Figures 1-2).

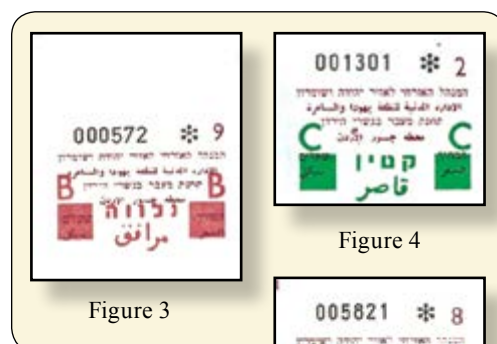


Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

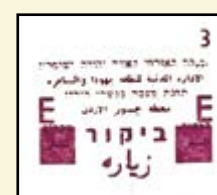
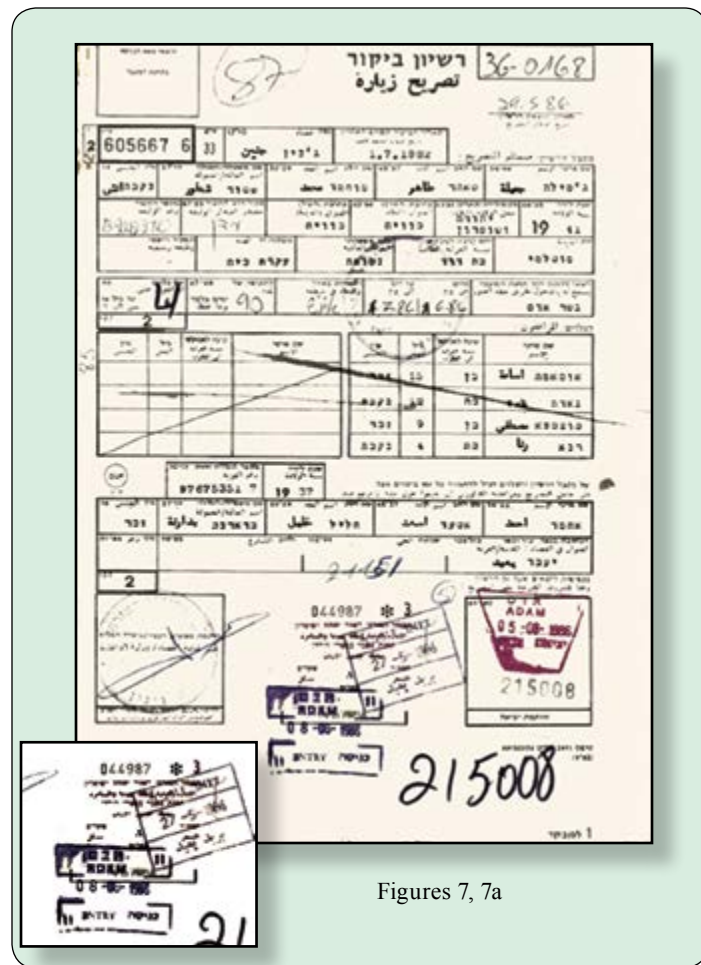


Figure 6

The B to E stamps have overprinted colored double letters as shown in Figures 3-6. The E stamp shown is a “specimen”, as there is no control number. The usage of these stamps is as follows:

- A – red lettering used on bridges between the West Bank and Jordan – 1 dinar.
- B – orange letters used for children under 12 years of age – 3 dinars.
- C – green letters used for children between 12 and 16 years of age – 8 dinars.
- D – blue letters used for exit and entry permits only – 26 dinars.
- E – violet letters used by foreign residents visiting Israel or Jordan – 31 dinars.



Figures 7, 7a

Figures 7, 7a and 8 illustrate a military form. Figures 7 and 7a show the A stamp on the front, and two each of the B and C stamps, for children in 1986 (totaling 23 dinars), on the reverse in Figure 8. A clearer picture of the A stamp is seen in Figure 13.



Figure 9



Figure 10

At some point, the B stamps were revised to reduce the need for multiple stamps (as seen in Figure 9-11) allowing for one, two or three children under the age of 12. I do not know if the same thing was done for the C stamp.



Figure 11

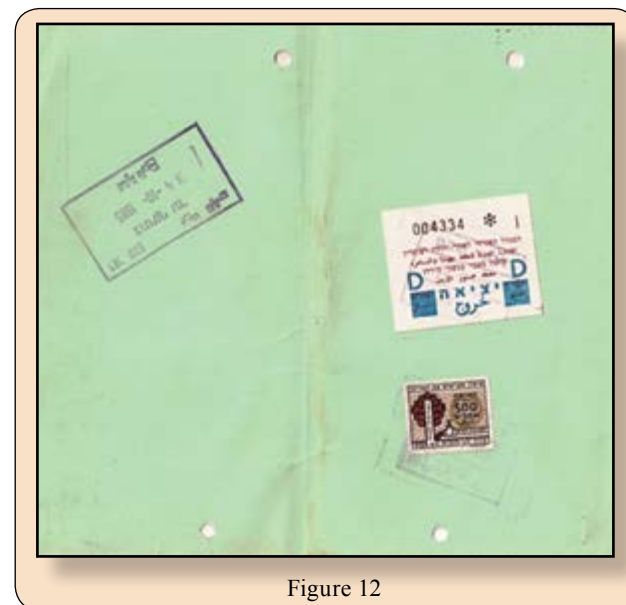


Figure 12

The D stamp in figure 12 was used for exit and entry via the Adam Bridge – leaving 9/19/1985 and returning 6/10/1986.



Figure 8



Figure 13

Figure 13 shows a yellow IDF form for multiple exits and entries (the A stamp) for trips in 1986 and 1991.



Figure 14

An additional self-adhesive with AR (Figure 14) is shown on an orange permit. I do not have information on when the AR self-adhesive was put into use, or the dinar equivalent or its actual purpose.



Figure 15

To compound this lack of information, it became apparent that in the late 1980s perforated stamps with the AR (Figure 15) B, C and D (Figures 16-18) began to appear and seem to have replaced the self-adhesive ones.



Figures 16-18

It is surmised that the gummed perforated stamps were introduced to prevent anyone from peeling off any of the uncanceled self-adhesive stamps and being re-used.

If anyone has any additional information on these later issues, I would love to hear from you- email: arthurhythec@gmail.com. ■

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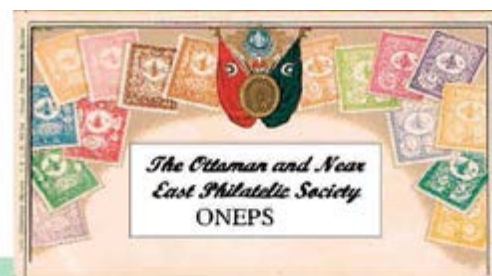
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A Brief Overview of Holy Land Philately

Sid Morginstin, Trenton, NJ

MODERN ISRAEL PERIOD

The Jewish State of Israel was proclaimed on Friday, May 14, 1948. This was also a time of war. Five Arab armies invaded the nascent state. The military set up its own postal service. (Figure 55) which is a story in itself.

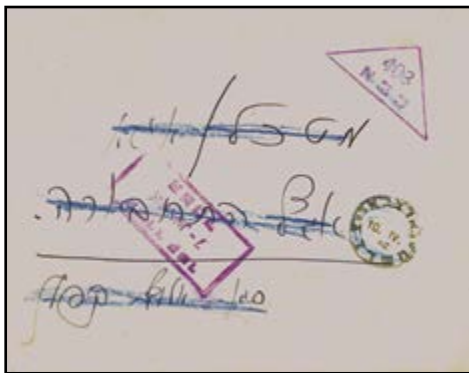


Figure 55

KBA Unit 403 Triangle military handstamp
Circular cancellation, Military Post Office 3

ISRAEL'S FIRST ISSUE

The production of its first postage stamps is a most interesting story.

During the Interim Period (March-May 1948), a few people gathered at the Government Printing Press factory and worked hard under the dangers of war to prepare and produce stamps for the new State soon to be proclaimed. The stamp designs chosen were those of the ancient coins from 1800 years ago when the Jews were struggling for freedom from Rome (Figure 56). They started printing the stamps on May 4th by the typographical process. As the new name of the State had not yet been decided, they inscribed the words DOAR IVRI, "Hebrew Post", in Hebrew and Arabic and the value was printed in figures only. At the time, the unit of currency was in milliemes (or mils).

The people creating the stamps were not experienced printers and had very little technical equipment or the appropriate paper and ink for the job. They collected whatever stocks of paper were available locally. The printing and perforation of the stamps were primitive, as the situation prevented them from paying much attention to the process of printing. As



Figure 56

Israel's first stamps on presentation sheet.

a result, there are many printing and paper varieties.

As the proclamation was not issued until late in the day on Friday, May 14 and no work could (or would) be done on the Sabbath, the first stamps were issued on Sunday, May 16.

TABS ARE BORN

As many people would not understand the words on the ancient coins, it was decided to print a description of the bottom row of the selvage – what collectors call the margins around the sheet of stamps. Thus the TAB was born (Figure 57). In the early years, collectors did not know what to make of the tabs so many tabs were torn off.

The printing of tabs on the stamps continues to this day. Now please note this. On some early issues, the tab



Figure 57
Two part tab

came in two parts: the descriptive tab itself and a small piece of selvedge. BOTH must be kept.(Figure 57)

On the POSTAGE DUES and OFFICIAL stamps, nothing was printed in the selvedge. Nevertheless, the blank selvedge is collected as if it were a tab. (Figure 58)



Figure 58
Postage due blank tab

Since 1948 there have been a few currency systems in Israel. The government kept dividing by 10 100 or 1000 the currency value. The current currency, in use since 1986, is NEW ISRAEL SHEKELS (NIS).



Figure 60
Negev tab stamp



Figure 61
Personalities: Eliyahu Golomb, Dr. Moshe Sneh



Figure 63
1949 New Year stamps with tabs

VARIETY OF ISRAEL STAMP SUBJECTS

In its 60 years, Israel has issued many beautiful stamps. The most frequent topics have been the various Jewish Holidays, Memorial Day, Independence Day, many personalities, and history. (Figures 59-65)



Figure 59
Petah Tikvah tab stamp



Figure 62
Ottoman Clock Towers FDC

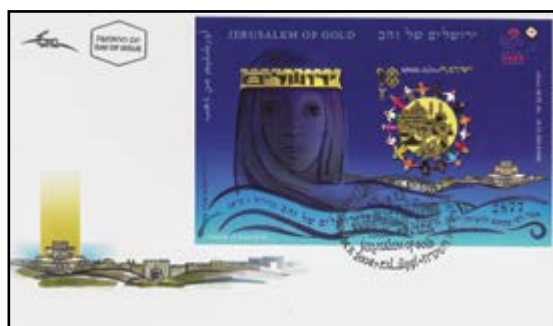


Figure 64
Souvenir Sheet,
3,000 years
Jerusalem of Gold



Figure 65
First Day Cover Chabad House

DEFINITIVES VS COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

Israeli stamps can be divided into two categories: commemoratives and definitives. The commemoratives are issued just once. Commemoratives as the name implies, mark an event (Figure 63).

Definitives are regular issue stamps and are issued many times. These are quite collectible as there are differences in paper and most notably phosphor tagging, used by the automated sorting and canceling machines. The same basic stamp can have no phosphor bars, a bar on the right, a bar on the left or two bars. The differences were required due to changing postal rates. (Figures 66-68)



Figure 66
1949 2nd Coin Definitive issue



Figure 67
1980-1982 Shekel Definitive Series



Figure 68
1971-1976 Landscapes Definitive issue

STATIONERY ISSUES

Israel has also issued stationery (Figure 69). These include air letter sheets, postal cards, picture postal cards, and envelopes. I wrote a book on the subject many years ago. It is in desperate need of an update which I am now in the process of re-writing.



Figure 69
1952-1954 Flying Stag airletter sheet

ISRAEL REVENUE STAMPS

Israel has also issued many revenue stamps. These are used for nearly everything (Figures 74-75).



Figure 74-75
Radio Licence Revenues

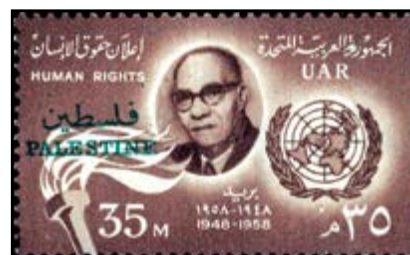
JORDAN WEST BANK



Figures 70-71
Jordan West Bank issues

After the War of Independence, Jordan was in control of the West Bank of the Jordan River between 1948 and 1967. Jordan overprinted their stamps for use in the West Bank. (Figures 70-71).

EGYPT GAZA, SINAI



Figures 72-73
Egypt West Bank issues

Egypt did likewise for Sinai and Gaza (Figures 72-73). These stamps and the covers are considered as part of Holy Land Philately.

WEST BANK REVENUE STAMPS

After the June 1967, Israel won Gaza and the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, the West Bank of the Jordan River from Jordan and the Golan Heights from Syria.

There are special revenue stamps for the areas won in 1967 (Figures 76-86)



Figures 76-86
Military Revenues for the West Bank

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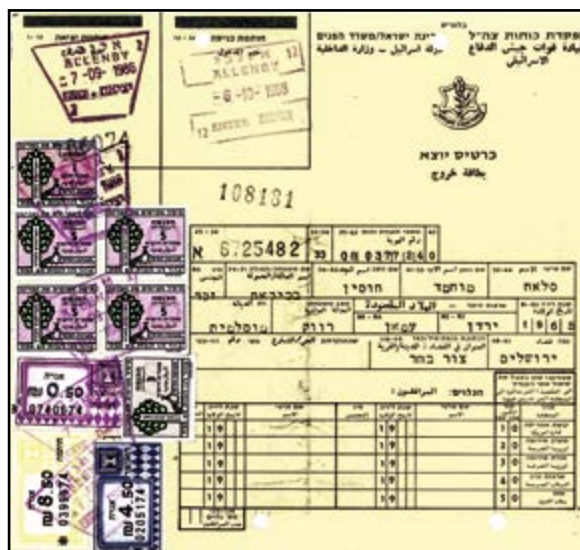


Figure 87
Exit Pass From West Bank With Israel Revenues.

CONCLUSION

Holyland Philately is a very rich area for collecting and study. You can get a good knowledge of Jewish history from the stamps and mails. It spans hundreds of years and includes some very nice collectible material. In this series of articles, I did not cover every aspect Israel Philately. I hope that I have given you a small taste of what is involved. ■

In Memory of Richard Barson

To Betty and the children on the passing of a friend, philatelic host, and active member of the SIP for many, many years

We mourn your passing

Rachel and Josef Wallach

Rehovot - Israel

Stamps And Politics

Yechiel M. Leheavy, Margate, NJ

Occasionally I like to look at my stamp collection in order to refresh my memory of what I have and where specific items are located. This also gives me an opportunity to clean the dust accumulated on the albums while sitting on the shelf. Recently, while conducting this routine procedure I came across an item and a letter I wrote a few years back. The subject matter is even relevant to nowadays issues.

It is about two stamps that were issued by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The subject matter of the stamps is the Israel/Palestine conflict. My collection includes stamps from Israel, Palestine, and stamps related to the Israel/Palestine conflict. This, of course, includes Arab propaganda items against Israel. Therefore, I try to add to my specialized collection items that were issued to illustrate the conflict.

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA STAMPS

On July 2, 1979, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued a stamp (Scott# 781) depicting the Dome of the Rock (Figure 1). The Dome of the Rock is located in the Old City of Jerusalem. The area is called by the Muslim's Dome of the Rock and by the Jews The Temple Mound. According to Islamic tradition, it is the place whence the prophet Muhammad went on his journey to heaven.

According to Judaism, it is the location where the First and the Second Jewish Temples stood. At the time, I took it that the Saudis issued the stamp to assert the notion that although the area is under Israeli control it still is a Muslim shrine.

The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt was signed in 1979. The treaty was condemned by all Arab states. I presumed that the issuance of the Dome of the Rock stamp was to remind the world that the conflict still exists and was not resolved.

STAMP DESIGNS

The **Figure 1** stamp was issued on July 2, 1979. It is a Saudi Arabia stamp (Scott# 781). On the upper left side, one can see the abbreviation K.S.A. which stands for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In addition, to the right of it is an inscription with green letters in which it reads in Arabic the Kingdom

of Saudi Arabia. On the upper right corner appears in Arabic numbers the Muslim year date, 1399. At the bottom between the values, the stamp is identified as a Palestinian stamp.

The second stamp, **Figure 2**, was issued in September 1983 (Scott# 866). It is a redrawn stamp of the 1979 issue. The green Arabic inscription that identified it as Saudi Arabia issue was omitted as well as the Muslim year date with the mauve color. The year date was replaced with the emblem of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, cross swords and pine tree (Figure 3). The inscription at the bottom in green Arabic letters is the word Palestine. Overall the green color in the redrawn stamp is very pronounced. Islam is identified by the green color. The stamp itself reemphasized the notion that the Dome of the Rock is a Muslim shrine.

MY ASSUMPTION AND REACTION

It was obvious to me that the Saudis' redrew the stamp to make it appear as a Palestine stamp. This fact motivated me to write a very provocative letter to the U.P.U.– Universal Postal Union. I made the tone of the letter very neutral, yet, I was hinting to the fact that we are dealing with a political offensive issue that was ignoring the U.P.U. rules.

continued on page 24



Figure 1 Scott 781
Muslim's Dome of the Rock



Figure 2 Scott 866
Muslim's Dome of the Rock



Figure 3

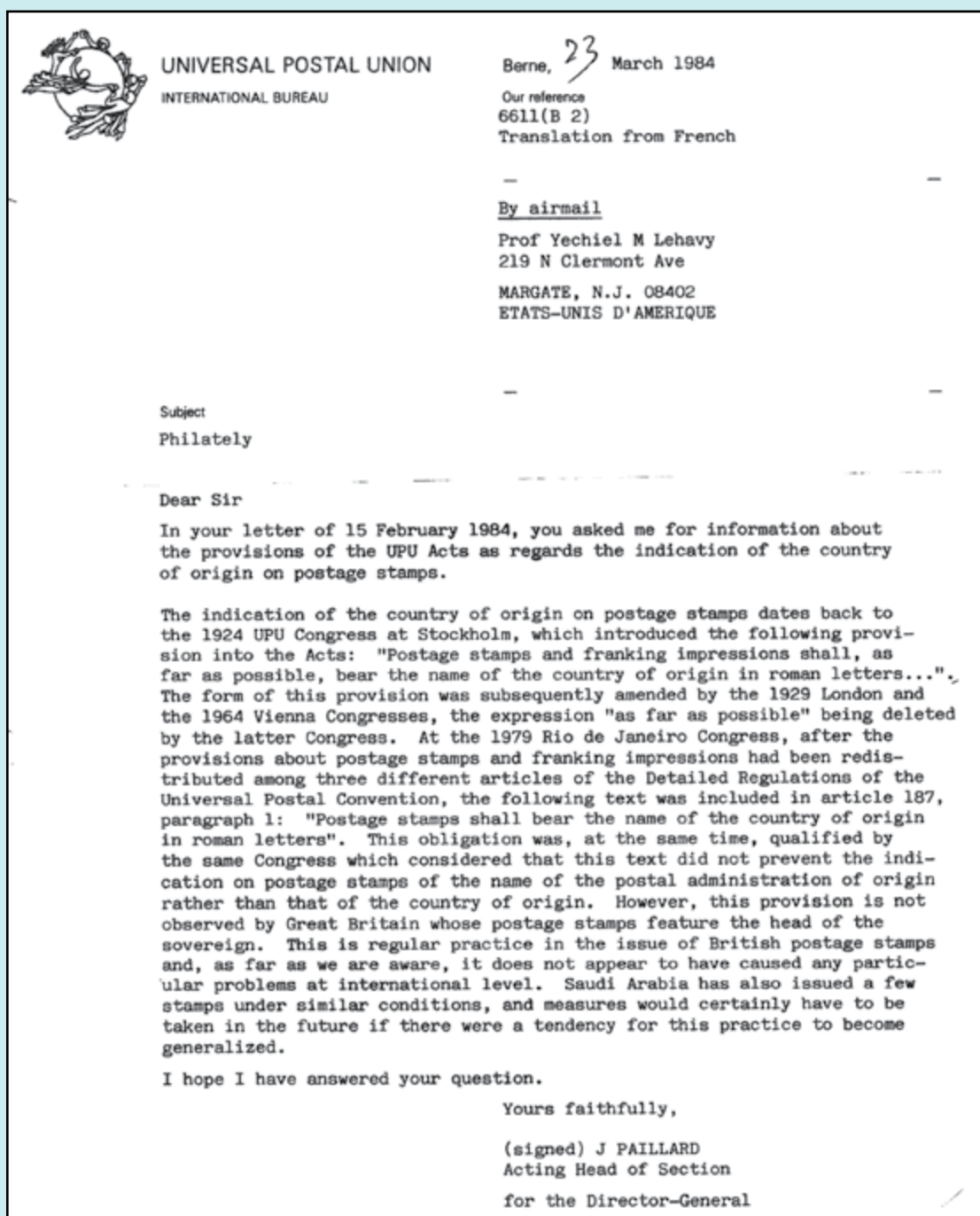


Figure 4

I was hoping that the U.P.U. will get the hint about the political issue behind the stamp. In their reply, they ignored the political and spelled out the U.P.U. rules. They emphasized that the name of the country has to appear in Roman letters.

The letter did acknowledge the fact that the Saudi Arabia has issued other stamps under similar conditions. And, that “measures would certainly have to be taken in the future if there were a tendency to this practice become generalize). I took it that subject matter was a closed issue.

POST SCRIPT

1. From 1982 onwards all Saudi stamps bear no Roman letters to identify them. All Saudi stamps bear the Kingdom's emblem (Figure 3). The emblem portrays two crossed swords with a palm tree above. The swords represent the former Kingdom of Hejaz and the former Sultanate of Najd. The palm tree stands for the people and heritage

of the United Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It seems that the U.P.U. let the tendency of the emblem practice to become generalized.

2. On November 29, 2012, the Palestinian Authority was admitted to the U.N. as a non-member Observer State status. As such the Palestinian Authority was able to join specialized U.N. agencies. Henceforth, they started issuing their own postage stamps.
3. While searching for a reason why both stamps were issued on these dates, I found no specific answer. However, I found a curious story. A person named Ahmed al-Ghamdi was born in Saudi Arabia on July 2, 1979. Ahmed al-Ghamdi and Marwan al-Shehhi hijacked United Air-Line flight #175 in Boston, MA, and smashed it on 9/11/2001 into the South Tower at the World Trade Center (Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmed_al-Ghamdi). ■

0-0-0-0

AN UNUSUAL AIR LETTER FROM THE WEST BANK

From Bethlehem With Love

Avo Kaplanian, Landsmeer, The Netherlands

A while ago I purchased a box full of air letters from Jordan and the West Bank at the German auction house Christoph Gaertner in Bietighelm-Bissingen, Germany. Among the many interesting frankings, postmarks, slogans, destinations etc. I found a very interesting and definitely unusual aerogramme: a 25 fils air letter with an additional 2 x 10 fils stamps making the correct tariff of 45 fils to the United States.

The letter was written by a Mr. Wadie Samuel and was mailed from Bethlehem on September 2, 1956. At that time the West Bank was administered by the Kingdom of Jordan. The letter was addressed to “Miss Lana Turner (Movie Star)” in “Holly Wood (sic!), California, U.S.A.” (Figure 1).



Figure 1

As many people know, Lana Turner was a very well-known actress of the 1950s and 1960s who starred in many popular films.

Regardless of the fact that the addressee is not just a common person, the contents of the letter are surely not common and are indeed very amusing and interesting.

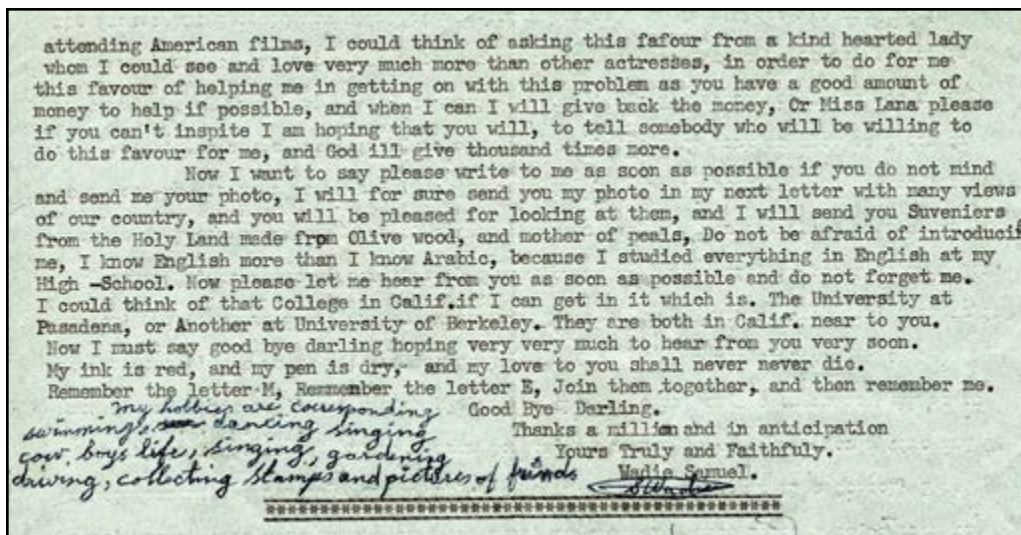


Figure 2
Schnorr and love letter

When we read the letter, we see that it is indeed both a begging and a love letter at the same time. The writer dates the letter as: “dated on the 1st of September, 1956. @ 1.25 p.m.” and opens with “Dearest Miss Lana Turner”. He continues with a vivid description of himself as a young man of 20 years who was born on the 7th day of the 7th month (July) at exactly seven o’clock! He writes further that he is a Presbyterian Christian who was born in Jerusalem where ‘Lord Jesus’ was born. This is wrong of course as we all know that according to the bible Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem and definitely not in Jerusalem.

He furthermore writes that he receives aid from the UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Work Agency) because he is poor. He says that he plays the piano, the organ, and the harmonica. He begs Ms. Turner to help him financially with the fees for university study in the United States, preferably in California, because he wants to help his parents. He asks her to be a guarantor for his travel visa to the United States. He adds that he is not a lazy bum and is willing to work or have a job while he is studying to contribute financially to his daily living costs and needs and for his travel expenses to America. He explains that he has chosen her to help him financially because he



Figure 3
Lana Turner

finds her a “kind hearted lady whom I could see and love very much more than other actresses” and because “you have a good amount of money to help”.

Then he asks her to send him her photo and he promises to reciprocate by sending her a photo of himself with some olive wood and mother of pearl souvenirs. He explains to her that he would rather go to one of two universities in California because both are close to Ms. Turner’s address. These two are The University of Pasadena and Berkley. He ends his letter with “Good Bye Darling” hoping to receive a quick answer from her.

At the end of the letter he bids her farewell with the following two cliché sentences:

“My ink is red, my pen is dry, and my love for you shall never die. Remember the letter M, Remember the letter E, join them together, and then remember me .”

The whole letter is typewritten (Figure 2) except for a handwritten kind of P.S. at the end of the letter in which he sums up his hobbies. They are numerous including corresponding, swimming, dancing, singing, cowboy life, gardening, driving, collecting stamps and pictures of friends. ■

JOSEPH TRUMPELDOR

1880-1920

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

JOSEPH TRUMPELDOR was born in Pyatigorsk, Russia. In his youth, he was strongly influenced by the model of collective communal life which he witnessed at a nearby farming commune established by followers of the Russian writer Leo Tolstoy. Originally studying to be a dentist, he instead volunteered for the Russian army in 1902. During the Russo-Japanese war, he participated in the siege of Port Arthur where he lost his left arm and was captured. Subsequently, he received four decorations for bravery, which made him the most decorated Jewish soldier in Russia. In 1906 he became the first Jewish person in the army to receive an officer's commission.



Figure 1

Joseph Trumpeldor

1927 Personalities & Landscapes
Series

Rochlin 153 (bright orange)

Other colors: black, light blue, brown,
bright green, rose pink

PALESTINE IMMIGRATION

1936 Trumpeldor Issue



Figure 2

Joseph Trumpeldor

Rochlin 399 (greenish blue)

Other colors: blue, black

In 1911 he immigrated to Palestine living for a time at Kibbutz Degania. He dreamed of establishing agricultural communes in Eretz Israel which if necessary would be defended by armed force. When World War I broke out he went to Egypt where he proposed the idea of the Jewish Legion to fight with the British against common enemies.

As a result, the Zion Mule Corps was formed in 1915. The Mule Corps remained in Gallipoli through the entire war and was disbanded shortly after being transferred to Britain.

Upon his return to Russia in 1918 he established the He-Halutz, a youth organization that prepared immigrants for an aliyah (immigration). He returned to Palestine, which was under the administration of the British Mandate. He was one of the founders of the Zionist Socialist movement in pre-state Israel.

1936 Trumpeldor Issue



Figure 3

Joseph Trumpeldor

Rochlin 920b (green)

Other colors: blue, brown
Stamped "5 mils E.I." in violet



Figure 4
Joseph Trumpeldor
Rochlin 919b (blue)
Other colors: green, brown
Stamped "5 mils E.I." in violet



Figure 5
Joseph Trumpeldor
Rochlin 1336 (green)
Other colors: gray, blue
imperforated



Figure 6
Joseph Trumpeldor
Rochlin 1339 (green)
Value: 20 lower right corner

MILITARY LEADER

In 1920 Hashomer Hatzair asked him to organize the defense of its settlements in Upper Galilee. Trumpeldor agreed and quickly took command of Tel-Hai where he was killed during a battle with Arabs. His last words "Never mind, it is good to die for our country". After his death, the Revisionist Zionist movement named its youth movement, Betar, while the left-wing Hashomer Hatzair remembers Trumpeldor as the defenders of its kibbutzim and has established memorials in his honor. Shortly after his death, a new settlement at the foot of Mount Gilboa was named Tel Yosefin in his honor. The town of Kiryat Shmona (City of Eight) is named after Trumpeldor and the seven others who died defending Tel Hai.

JNF STAMPS

In 1927 the Jewish National Fund (JNF/KKL) issued the first stamp to honor Yossef Trumpeldor of the First Teacher's Convention. The stamp is orange colored and the letters KKL is written on both sides in a vertical form from top to bottom in white on an orange background. In a very strange way; at the bottom in orange on a white background is the name Yossef Trumpeldor (Figure 1).

In 1936 a set of 3 stamps were issued in green, blue, and black. All of the stamps are without denomination, just the words KKL in Hebrew in white (Figure 2).

Once again in 1945, a set of 3 stamps were issued. Design wise they are exactly the same as the issue of 1936 but much lighter (Figure 3). They commemorate the 25th anniversary of the death of Joseph Trumpeldor at the defense of Tel Hai.

There are also stamps overprinted with a value of 5 mils E.I. (Figure 4). They were used by the Minhelet Ha'am (Interim Period) with the overprint word "Doar" in Hebrew. The

violet 5 overprint is seen very clearly against the white/blue background.

In 1950 again appeared 6 stamps, three with a denomination and three without were issued. Once more, the stamps have the portrait of Trumpeldor and on the right side in a vertical strip in Hebrew is his name. Above the portrait written in Hebrew is the name "Tel Hai" and the years Taf Resh Pay-Taf Shin Yud (1920-1950)" (Figures 5, 6). The Figure 6 stamp has a small number denomination on the bottom right side.

The stamps mark the 30th Anniversary of the death of Yossef Trumpeldor. ■



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Recent and Upcoming Publications

The Education Fund has added two items to the Bookstore this spring: Irwin Smalhauser's **The Remembrance Letters and Commemorative Covers of the Ministry of Defense State Of Israel** and the **Philatelic Megillah Esther in Hebrew**.

NEW PUBLICATIONS



Remembrance Letters and Commemorative Covers of the Ministry of Defense State Of Israel documents Yom Hazikhron Remembrance letters, including translations of the letters and covers that were sent to families of the Fallen from inception through 2015. The book (Item #453) is \$40 plus shipping and handling.



The **Philatelic Megillah** is an Israel Philatelic Federation publication, which uses stamps to illustrate the Book of Esther. The book (Item #454) is \$14 for orders shipped to an Israeli address and \$22 for all others. Shipping and handling are included in the price.

PLANNED PUBLICATIONS

The Ed Fund expects to publish the remastered **Handbook of the Issues of the Jewish National**

Fund by Sidney Rochlin. The book may be published or have gone to the printer by mid-July. The price will be \$75 plus shipping and handling. The project is not completed; the SIP Education Fund hopes to continue to improve the catalog by replacing the remaining black and white images with color and by continuing to add unreported items to the catalog. We hope all of the JNF collectors will forward to the Ed Fund or to Howard Chapman missing color images and unreported items (including background). These will be included in the catalog and periodically a new version will be issued.

The Ed Fund has a number of other books in various stages including:

1. **Commemorative Covers for the Opening of Israeli Post Offices in Gaza 1956-1957** by Steve Zwilling
2. **The Transformation and Evolution of the Civilian Postal System in Palestine During the British Military Campaign of 1917-1918** by Ed Kroft
3. **Postal Stationery of Israel, 2nd Edition** by Sid Morginstin.
4. Also, the Ed Fund will start work within the next few months on **Israel/Holy Land Exhibits: ChicagoPex 2017**. If you plan to exhibit, please contact me.

DIGITAL BOOKS

The Ed Fund carries a number of book titles in digital format (on CD). Though I am slow to admit it, technology has changed and fewer digital devices can accept a CD. I propose shifting from the current system, which is mailing a CD upon ordering, to posting electronically via apps, such as Dropbox or Hightail. The advantage is that patron could receive the item quicker and without any shipping charges. CD versions would still be available upon request. Before I make any changes, I would like the SIP membership feedback (e-mail: SIPedFund@gmail.com). ■

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Synagogues of the World

CELEBRATED ON B'NAI B'RITH FIRST DAY COVERS

Gene Eisen and David Firestone

INTRODUCTION

Synagogues can be found throughout the world where Jews have established permanent residence. When David Firestone was Director of B'nai B'rith Philatelic Service, he issued first day covers (FDC) featuring a synagogue on the cachet broadly associated with a United States stamp issue. The synagogues chosen provide evidence of Jewish presence in the different cities around the world. Each cover also included an insert describing the history of the Jews in the country and/or city where the synagogue is located. We will discuss in a series of articles, the European, Asian and African synagogues on cachets issued from the 1980s to the early 2000s. Covers were also issued with cachets illustrating synagogues in cities in the United States.

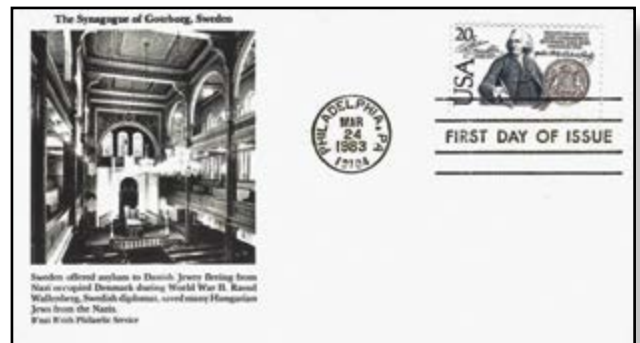


Figure 1
Göteborg Synagogue FDC

SWEDISH SYNAGOGUE

Sweden has long been considered a liberal country, but few Jews resided there before 1779. In that year, with the King's support, the Swedish Parliament granted Jews the right to settle in several Swedish cities with a measure of religious freedom. In 1838, a royal decree held that Swedish Jews, formerly considered foreigners with limited rights, were now citizens of the Swedish state.

The Göteborg (Gothenburg) Synagogue is illustrated on the cachet for the stamp marking the 200th anniversary of signing the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and Sweden, Scott 2036, March 24, 1983 (Figure 1). It was the first treaty negotiated by the United States with a neutral country. The picturesque synagogue, designed by the German architect August Krüger, opened in 1855.¹ Front and interior views of the synagogue are in Figures 2, 3.



Figure 2
Göteborg Synagogue Exterior

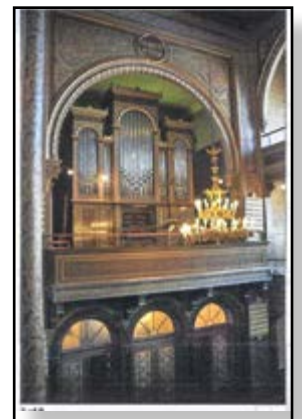


Figure 3
Göteborg Synagogue Interior

SWISS SYNAGOGUES



Figure 3
Basel Synagogue FDC

Jews first arrived in Switzerland early in the 13th century. A Jewish community in Basel dates from the beginning of the 13th century when Basel was a German free city. On February 22, 1991, the United States (Scott 3532) and

BASEL SYNAGOGUE



Figure 5
Basel Synagogue FDC



Figure 6
Basel Synagogue FDC

The synagogue was built between 1866 and 1869, designed by the architect Hermann Gauss, and extended in 1892 by Paul Reben². The eye-catching domes of the Basel Synagogue make it a recognized landmark around the city (Figure 5). The interior is very attractive as well (Figure 6).

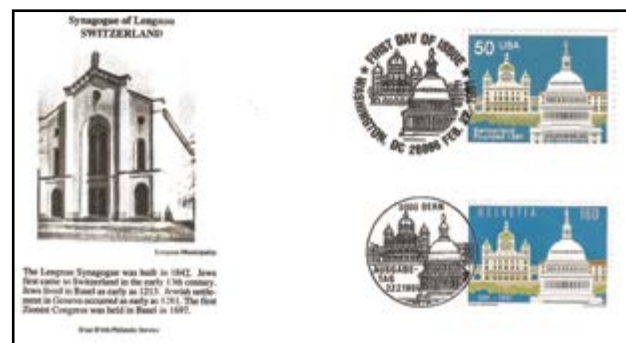


Figure 4
Lengnau Synagogue FDC

Switzerland (Scott 888) jointly commemorated the 200th anniversary of the founding of the country of Switzerland. The FDCs issued on the occasion feature the beautiful Basel and Lengnau Synagogues (Figures 3, 4).

LENGNAU SYNAGOGUE



Figure 7
Basel Synagogue FDC

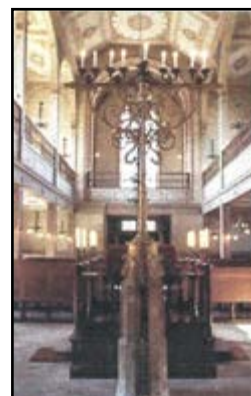


Figure 8
Basel Synagogue FDC

Jews resided in Lengnau as early as 1622 under the rubric of "protected foreigners." The first Lengnau Synagogue was built in 1750 and renovated in 1848³. The synagogue clearly resembles a church with the steeple and clock (Figure 7). The interior displays a menorah and other religious symbols, signaling that it is definitely a synagogue (Figure 8).

GERMAN SYNAGOGUES



Figure 9
Worms/Rashi Synagogue Diaspora Stamp

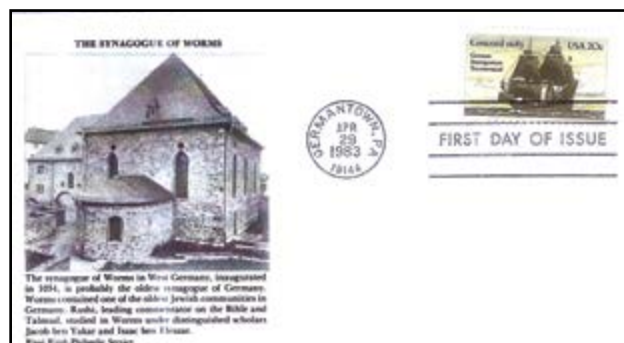


Figure 10
Worms/Rashi Synagogue FDC

The Ashkenazi Jewish community of Germany goes back to the early 5th to the 10th centuries common era (CE). The City of Worms on the Rhine River had one of the oldest Jewish communities in Germany. The famous Synagogue of Worms, also known as the Rashi Synagogue, after the famed Talmudic scholar who studied there, is believed to be the

oldest synagogue in Europe. It was originally built in 1034.

The Rashi Synagogue is found on the Israel Interim Period Diaspora Series 1, Bale 146 (Figure 9). The FDC of April 29, 1983, commemorating German immigration to the United States (Scott 2040), pictures the Worms Synagogue (Figure 10).

WORMS/RASHI SYNAGOGUE



Figures 11,12
Worms/Rashi Synagogue

The Rashi Synagogue was built at the point when late Romanesque style was fading and Gothic style was rising. The rectangular prayer hall features a pair of Romanesque columns supporting double barrel vault or cross vaults. The windows in the thick stonewalls are Gothic arches. The exterior and interior of the synagogue are shown in Figures 11, 12.

On Kristallnacht in 1938, the Rashi Synagogue essentially was destroyed. It was completely rebuilt in 1961, using as many stones as could be salvaged from the original structure. The synagogue is now a museum but continues to be used as a functional synagogue. It was firebombed in 2010, but no serious damage occurred.^{3,4}

CHARLOTTENBURG SYNAGOGUE

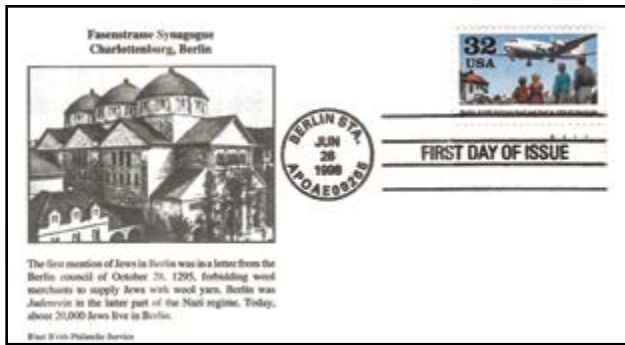


Figure 13
Fasanenstrasse Synagogue FDC

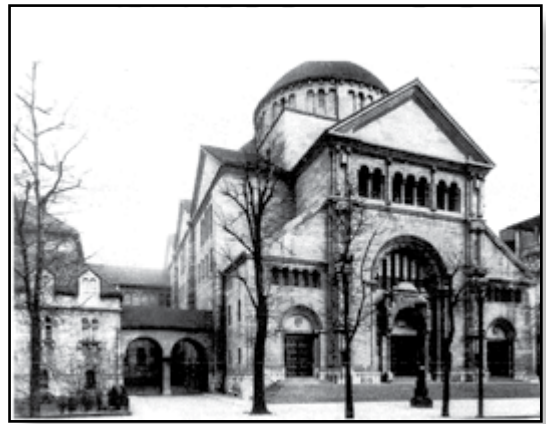


Figure 14

A building, in contrast, was the Fasanenstrasse Synagogue built between 1910 and 1912 in a Neo-Romanesque style in the Jewish community of Charlottenburg, Berlin. It is pictured on the FDC of June 26, 1998, remembering the 50th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift, Scott 3211 (Figure 13).

While older synagogues were erected in backyards, this temple with its richly decorated frontage was intended as a visible statement of Jewish emancipation in the German Empire.⁵

The beautiful interior circa 1912 and classic architectural style of Ehrenfried Hessel⁶ (Figures 14, 15) is a testimony to its elegance at the time. The structure was large enough to accommodate up to 1,720 worshippers.

The takeover of Germany by the Nazi regime spelled disaster for this beautiful building and for the Jews of Germany and much of Europe. Like many other

synagogues, the Fasanenstrasse was destroyed during the 1938 Kristallnacht pogrom.

After World War II, a Jewish Community Center (Jüdisches Gemeindehaus) was built on the site where the synagogue had stood.⁶

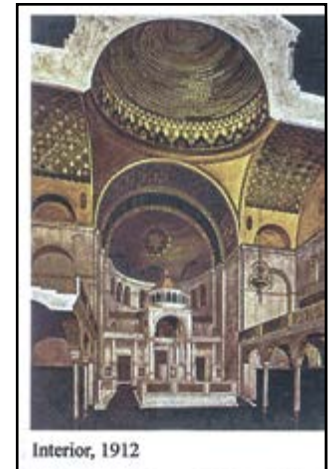


Figure 15

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gothenburg_Synagogue
2. <http://www.gpsmycity.com/attractions/basel-synagogue>
3. <http://jguideeurope.org/enregion//switzerland/german-speaking-switzerland>
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Worms_Synagogue
5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fasanenstrasse_Synagogue
6. <http://www.bh.org.il/fasenenstrasse-synagogue-berlin-germany>

To be continued ■

0 - 0 - 0 -0

Doar Ivri FDC Gem

Kenneth Torby
Southfield, MI

First Day Cover
May 16, 1948

Low value Doar Ivri stamps
10 mils stamp with extra
row of perforations ■



Vichy France during the Holocaust

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

We have come into possession of a registered letter (Figures 1-2) sent from Vichy France in June 1942 to the editor of **The Forward**, a progressive, liberal Jewish newspaper published in the United States since the 19th century.

What attracted our attention to this cover were several aspects of historical interest as well as the specific scripted address of the receiver, raising questions of the sender's intent in the absence of the envelope's content. For you see, the address of the receiver is: **Redaction** (editor in French) **of Forward Jew paper, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.** and the sender is **Exp** (sender in French) **B. Konstabler, 22 rue Chapannay, Lyon, Rhone, France.**

Since the authors have published fairly extensively on The Holocaust, we were initially perhaps oversensitive to what seemed like a possible pejorative description of the newspaper as that **Jew paper** and took enough offense at

that possibility that we thought it best to see if we might clear the air on this point. In so doing we did, we believe, clarify the intent, and at the same time found, or shall we say, constructed a story that might befit this cover as well.



Figure 1
Registered letter from Vichy France to **The Forward** newspaper in New York City in June, 1942



Figure 2
New York receipt cancellations

CAMP DES MILLES

With our interest in this cover having been tweaked, we then almost simultaneously came into possession of the second cover of coincidental import. Figure 3 is a postal card with added postage applied. It was sent by a prisoner of a Vichy internment (concentration) camp, Camp des Milles, located in the Bouches-du-Rhone department in the southwest corner of the Provence region, of which Marseille is its principal city.



Figure 3

Postal card from a Camp des Milles internment camp prisoner to Antwerp, Belgium, December, 1941

Inmate Raphael Haber sent the card to Alfred Hilfgott (ironically, German for “God’s help”) in Antwerp, Belgium. The card was canceled in Marseille on December 4, 1941, and is stamped with a prominent red Wehrmacht censor’s imprint. It should be recalled that Belgium had been overrun by the Nazis in their May–June 1940 Blitzkrieg in the West. Belgium remained occupied for the duration of the war.

The communication on the reverse, dated December 3, 1941, is written in German apparently to the family, with a particular inquiry regarding an in-law in the United States, and their concern of not having received communication from certain other family members. As with all such concentration camp mail, the content is quite benign for fear of reprisal for stating anything considered inflammatory. One week after this card was written, Germany would declare war on the United States, several days after the Pearl Harbor attack by Germany’s Axis partner, Japan.

CAMP GURS

The adage, “when it rains it pours,” well serves our next experience since we then came into possession of a trove of covers from another infamous French internment Camp, Gurs (Figure 4). It was located in the southwest corner of France, 34 kilometers from the Spanish border within the Vichy domain.



Figure 4

Letters sent from Gurs internment camp in 1941-42 to the United States

The camp was an incredibly primitive facility (Figure 5) consisting of 382 identical World War I–designed “cabins” built of thin planks of wood serving as walls, covered with tarred fabric that deteriorated so that the rain entered. The windowless buildings were “furnished” with straw thrown on the floor. The camp was without toilets: rather open pits were dug over which were placed platforms with toilet seats.

Camp Gurs had initially been set up by the French government immediately prior to the German invasion of France in May 1940. It was established to house ordinary prisoners such as French activists, common criminals, Nazi sympathizers and Germans found in France after September 1939 when the two countries became belligerents.



Figure 5

Gurs internment camp in Vichy France

With the subsequent creation of the Vichy government, the most painful period in Gurs’s history began in October 1940 with the roundup of 7,500 German Jews from Baden, Germany who were then sent to Gurs at a time when the camp was essentially empty. Eventually, 5,500 of the Jews located at Gurs and were turned over to the Nazis and transported via the Drancy deportation camp to Auschwitz where the majority were murdered. Hanna Arendt, the renowned philosopher was one of the inmates permitted to emigrate before the deportation took place.

VICHY FRANCE

With these wartime postal history pieces serving as stimuli, we now raise the curtain on yet another of the tragic aspects of Jewish experience during World War II. We invite you to relive the history of the Jewish experience in the collaborationist world between the French people and the Nazis in Vichy France following the German invasion of 1940.

It likely strikes you as unusual that the Figure 1 registered letter postmarked in Bordeaux, Rhone, France would be received in New York initially on June 4, 1942. It was subsequently transferred to two further sites including postmarks of June 9th and then June 10th and clearly underwent censor examination.

The striking aspect, of course, is that France had been overrun by the Germans in May 1940, yet the letters in Figures 1, 6-7 from one ostensibly belligerent country to an enemy nation would be transported through the regular mails.

This would be due to the fact that the German victory would result in a partition of sorts, whereby the southern two-fifths of France would become, at least ostensibly if not, in reality, an independent French State with its capital at Vichy, in central France (Figure 8). The United States, as well as other countries including Canada, Australia, Russia, and to some extent Great Britain, would recognize Vichy as the official government of France despite the ongoing world conflict with Germany. Thus, the mail between Vichy and the United States would be delivered. More on Vichy shortly.

THREE ASPECTS

We wish to address three aspects in our presentation:

1. the nature of the recipient newspaper and the probable intent of the sender;
2. the historical perspective of the collaborative Vichy government;
3. the fatal history of the Jews who found themselves trapped in Vichy as World War II unfolded.

The Forward, for short, is **The Jewish Daily Forward**, and we will venture to guess that many a reader can remember a family member faithfully reading this Yiddish publication and its English language successor. The paper dates backed to 1897 when it began publication as a Yiddish socialist publication in New York City. By the early decades of the 20th century, it had grown tremendously to reach a maximum circulation nationally of 275,000.

The Forward would remain a liberal leaning, activist forum throughout its existence, but by the late 1930's, with strict immigration laws limiting arrival of Jewish immigrants, its circulation would begin to fall off. Indeed, by the 1960's circulation would decline to about 56,000 and the paper would switch from a daily to a weekly publication with an English supplement. In the 21st century it exists in both English and Yiddish format, but with the latter a mere shadow of its past



Figure 6
From Camp de Gurs, canceled June 21, 1942 to United States, written in German, American censor label

Figure 7
From Camp de Gurs, canceled June 17, 1941 to United States, registered, written in German, French censor hand stamp



Figure 8
Map of German-occupied northern zone of France and southern France Vichy "free zone"

greatness, while continuing as a liberal, left editorial entity.

With regard to the Figure 1 cover, the authors are convinced that the sender did not intend the receiving address to represent a derogatory statement of racial bias. As it turns out, the name Konstabler is an extremely common name among Jews, particularly of Polish ancestry. It clearly is of German derivative with its meaning being that of "constable." One can easily locate large numbers of Jews with the surname Konstabler listed in Warsaw, Poland from the early 19th century onward, and the name remains ubiquitous worldwide in contemporary times. We do suspect that the sender of our registered letter, B. Konstabler, was simply using an abbreviated version of the newspaper's full name in the correspondence.

1. THE FORWARD & KONSTABLER

With regard to the identity of B. Konstabler, we regrettably did hit a wall, in that an extensive internet

search failed to bring the individual back to life, so to speak. Nevertheless, we do have a reasonable supposition as to a probable scenario regarding the individual based on the historic framework of the location of the mailing in wartime Vichy, France, together with the outcome of the Jewish experience in that location.

We also did come across one tantalizing documentation that would likely support the contention that we will shortly unfold. Survivor list from the files of the World Jewish Congress includes a Rosa Konstabler among the list of Jews who arrived in Palestine from Switzerland in June 1945 (Figure 9).

Holocaust: Survivor List from the files of World Jewish Congress	
Name:	Rosa Konstabler
Birth Date:	18 Nov 1922
Birth Place:	Anvers
Nationality:	Belgian
Source:	List of Jews who arrived in Palestine from Switzerland June 19, 1945.
Record Set, Page:	D5L14J, 3

Figure 9
Survivors list from the World Jewish Congress

There is as well a Jewish Displaced Person Refugee Card for displaced persons from Munich, Vienna, and Barcelona after World War II. There is a listing for a Rosa Konstabler at an emigration office in Barcelona, Spain.

We believe that the events that Rosa Konstabler experienced were very likely similar, albeit with a far better outcome than that of one-quarter of the Jewish population of Vichy France who were victims in the maw of Nazi genocide in this initially sovereign nation.

2. JEWISH STORY OF VICHY FRANCE

The devastating capitulation of France after the remarkably brief and tactically successful German Blitzkrieg in May 1940 resulted in a major conundrum for the victors, namely how to deal with a thirty-nine million strong newly acquired captive nation. The Germans had neither the bureaucracy nor adequate military strength to maintain an occupation while at the same time pursuing Hitler's grand plan to obtain Lebensraum in the east with the inevitable confrontation with the Bolsheviks in Russia.

Hitler gained by agreeing to an armistice, signed on June 22, 1940, dividing France into an occupied northern zone and a "free zone" in southern France, headquartered in Vichy which nominally was an independent state headed by the eighty-four-year-old World War I French hero Marshall Philippe Petain. The Vichy regime also maintained civil jurisdiction over most of the occupied northern zone, although German desires could still trump that of Vichy. Both the United States and Russia would recognize Vichy as a sovereign nation.

Initially, French public response to Vichy was favorable, predicated on the knowledge that there were no viable alternatives for the captive nation and the paternalistic

Petaín appeared a reasonable figure to entrust their hopes for a better life.

The Germans gained from the arrangement by denying the British access to the intact French Navy which was under the command of the Vichy government and, the French colonies in North Africa were also to be administered by Vichy, allowing Hitler to concentrate his militaristic bent on bringing the British to heel, and to pursue his Eastern ambitions.

Petaín would become the autocratic head of a government whose Prime Minister, Pierre Laval, would become the architect of the Free State governance and collaboration with the Germans. And, with this collaboration would develop the onerous role that Vichy would play in determining the fate of its Jewish population.



Figure 10
Marshall Philippe Petaín and Adolf Hitler

The collaboration was stated publicly by Petaín in October 1940 (Figure 10) and would be characterized by French reactionaries' historic dislike of prior left-leaning French governments, and indeed, a long-standing antipathy of the republican form of government dating back to the French revolution. Such are the consequences resulting from long memories.



Figure 11
Anti-Semitic propaganda in France

Additionally, many within the newly created Vichy government were Nazi sympathizers and anti-Semites. Jews would almost immediately be classified as undesirables (Figure 11) together with other targeted groups including Gypsies, Protestants, Communists, homosexuals, etc.

Vichy policies would follow German policy quite closely resulting in Jews becoming denaturalized. Internment camps were rapidly established to serve as transit



Figure 12
Drancy internment camp



Figure 13
Jewish inmates in Camp de Milles



Figure 14
Camp des Milles internment camp
in Vichy France

camps, rather than sites of extermination themselves. The Vichy government would establish racial laws excluding Jews from civil service and required them to register with police stations, creating a system permitting easy identification for future action by French police, militias and the *Gestapo*.

By October 1940 Vichy statutes established Jews as an underclass excluded from the military and professions including law, medicine, the arts and entertainment, and teaching. By 1942 Jews were not permitted the use of telephones and radios and were restricted from appearing in public places and using the Paris metro. In July 1942 the first roundup of Jews by the French police acting under German orders occurred. An internment **Camp at Drancy** (Figure 12) would serve as a way station for eventual transfer by train to death camps in Germany and Poland.

In a similar vein, **Camp des Milles** was a French internment camp opened in September 1939 in Vichy (Figure 13) at the site of a former tile factory near the village of Les Milles (Figure 14). Initially used to intern Germans and Austrians considered subversive by the Nazis, its inmates included men of letters and artists, as well as scientists and Nobel laureates.

3. FATAL HISTORY OF THE JEWS

An even more ominous change took place in 1941–1942 when the camp served as a transit camp for male Jews, before deportation, first to Drancy concentration camp and then on their way to **Auschwitz**.

The most dramatic and notorious police round-up of Jews, the **Vel d'Hiv**, on July 16–17, 1942 included 13,152 Jews, of whom 6,000 were women and 4,100 were children. A fleet of fifty Metropolitan Company buses was used to transport the arrested to the Vel d'Hiv. Buses were guarded by French police and no German took part in the operation. The captives were held in the open-air velodrome, a bicycling arena in western Paris. The conditions were deplorable with few latrines, little water, and no food over several days. Children were separated from their parents and sent in separate transports from Drancy to extermination camps, usually being terribly abused before being killed. The vast majority were gassed in **Auschwitz**.

Following the Allies invasion of North Africa in November 1942, Germany would dispense with the charade of a free south France and occupy the country in its entirety. A collaborationist militia, the **Milice Francaise** would



Figure 15
Milice francaise



Figures 16 - 17
Round-up of Jews from internment camps in Vichy for transport to German Concentration camps



aggressively assist the *Gestapo* in rounding up Jews for deportation to concentration camps including **Dachau**, **Buchenwald**, and **Auschwitz** (Figures 15-17).

At the time of the German invasion of France in 1940, approximately 350,000 Jews lived in France. Of this number approximately half were foreigners who had fled to France during the rise of Nazism in the 1930's, and now found themselves trapped without resort to emigration and safety. Of the total number, approximately 90,000 would be deported and exterminated, about one-quarter of the Jewish population of France.

While this percentage is lower than in some other countries overrun by the Germans, and has been used as an argument by Vichy revisionists that there was an attempt to protect Jews, the reality is that Vichy actively collaborated with the Germans to carry out a degree of deportations which the Germans themselves were incapable of carrying out for want of manpower. Additionally, many children were deported despite explicit German orders to the contrary.

One additional revisionist myth has been propagated that "foreign Jews" were deported in preference to French Jews in order to protect their own citizens. On the other hand, French racial discrimination against Jews antedated Jewish deportations by at least one to two years regardless of naturalization status. There apparently was little sentiment by anti-Semites for discriminating between "theirs" and "ours." Still, historians to this day give a mixed verdict, with some evidence suggesting that at least initially in 1942-43 that may have been the case. Once German policy became that of exterminating all European Jews. France fell in line with other occupied countries. At war's end, approximately 15% of French Jews and 30% of foreign Jews in France had been exterminated.

CONCLUSION

At the end of the war Laval would be executed and Petain given a death sentence that would later be commuted to life in prison by de Gaulle. Marshall Petain would die in prison in 1951.

As for our B. Konstabler, not finding him or her in a post-war list of known concentration camp survivors is disappointing, but our research has been unable to come up with a footprint to follow, as was the case with Rosa Konstabler.

We conclude with a synthesis based on the preceding discussion leading us to several conclusions. We are comfortable in our belief that B. Konstabler was very likely of Jewish heritage and the "Jew Paper" was an abbreviation with no pejorative intent implied. We furthermore believe that the presence of B. Konstabler in Vichy was a harrowing experience under the continual threat of deportation and extermination, similar to the well-known, oft-repeated, tragic story of Anne Frank in Holland and millions more Jews throughout Europe and the East.

It is because of stories such as these, that even today, we who are students of the past, or the offspring of survivors, are, shall we say, "sensitive" to words that may have implications more so than what others may perceive. We believe these are the invisible scars that sear the brain, if not the body. When the immediate cold chill dissipates we hope to again get a good night's sleep, yet indelibly in our thoughts as we might drift off is the recurrent thought- **never again, no, never again.**

POSTSCRIPT



Figure 15
Leni Affenkraut, Holocaust victim, age 15

Written with 15-year-old Leni Affenkraut (Figure 15) sadly in mind. Leni, one of my mother's sisters, was among 175 Jews from Rivesaltes internment camp in Vichy transported on August 23, 1942, to Drancy internment camp near Paris, and on to Auschwitz concentration camp and exterminated within hours of arrival (co-author JIS).

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4. Gurs internment camp https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gurs_internment_camp
5. Camp des Milles <http://www.campdesmilles.org/home2.html>
6. Camp des Milles https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camp_des_milles ■

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Brian Gruzd, Birman Park, South Africa

Editor's note: Part 1, Spring 2016, Part 2, Summer 2016

Part 3 Winter 2017, Part 4 Spring 2017

Israel's First Airmail Stamps 1950

50 Prutah Stamp

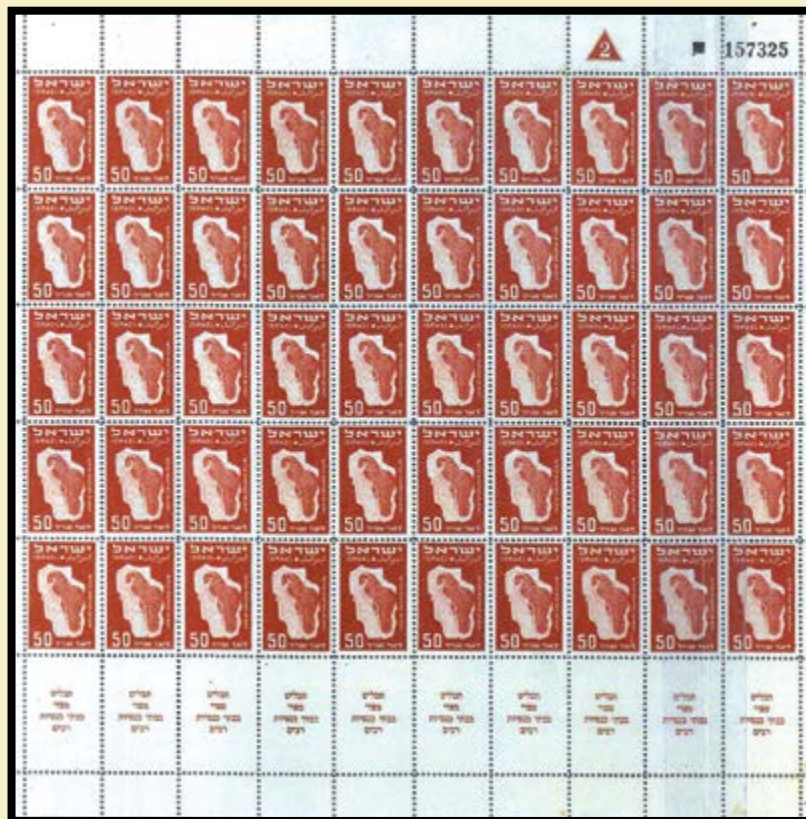


Figure 1
Full printers pane of 50 prutah stamps, pane 2 of second printing



Figure 2
Red arrow - cut beaked variety



Figure 3
Red arrow - tongued beaked variety

DOMESTIC USAGE

First day cover - day of issue June 26, 1950



Figure 4
Postmarked Lydia Airoport, June 25, 1950
Stamps with printers sheets pane #1

First day cover - day of issue June 26, 1950



Domestic fee 15 pr/30 gram
Express fee 40 pr

Figure 5

Mairled December 12, 1950 from Acre
Arrived the next day at Haifa
Mute triangle censor mark



Figure 6
Domestic feel 15 pr/30 gram
Registration fee 25 pr

Airmail stamp late Usage - with drawn July 31, 1973



Figure 7
Postal rate period June 1, 1953 - January 31, 1954
Domestic feel 45 pr/30 gram
Express fee 150 pr
Registration 80 pr

FOREIGN USAGE



Figure 8

Air mail letter, Tel Aviv to Zurich, Switzerland, June 3, 1951

Airmail fee 40 prutah

Express fee 40 prutah

Photocopy of the receipt cancellation

on the reverse side, date June 4, 1951

Israel ensored label



Figure 9

Air mail letter, Haifa to New York City, 1951

Airmail fee 240 prutah (3 x 80 prutah)

Registration fee 25 prutah

Forwarded from New York to Lenox, Mass.

Israel ensored label, United States censor oval cancel

Tel Aviv to Johannesburg, South Africa



Figure 10

July 5, 1951

Airmail letter to Quito, Ecuador.



Figure 11

Airmail letter sent to Montevideo, Uruguay, Purple circular censor mark Mixed franking of 125 prutah airmail rate to South America



Figure 12

Air mail letter rate to South Africa - 50 prutah

Sent from Tel Aviv to Johannesburg, South Africa in September 1950.

Postmarked in Johannesburg and Northcliff Johannesburg on October 8, 12, 14, 15, 22, 1950.

Cape Town return office sent the cover back to Tel Aviv on October 24, 1950. Marked "unknown". Arrived in Tel Aviv on December 1, 1950. ■

WHAT IS TOPICAL/THEMATIC COLLECTING?

American Topical Association

TOPICAL STAMP COLLECTING

The **American Topical Association (ATA)** defines a Topical/Thematic collection as one that “consists of stamps and other philatelic material which are *chosen for their designs, rather than for the countries that issued them or the class of postal services they provide.*”

‘The collector doesn’t care whether the stamp was issued for regular mail or special delivery; whether the stamp was issued in 1890 or 1990; or whether the stamp comes from Afghanistan or Zaire. *If the stamp or other philatelic material has the common theme in its wording or pictorial design, it is a candidate for inclusion in a topical collection for that topic.*

A topical collection is not a hodgepodge of empty spaces in a worldwide album separated by a few stamps it is always complete. True, a topical collector may be missing stamps associated with a given topic, but no one will know if one or more species may be lacking from a flower bouquet in a collection of flowers on stamps.

Topical collecting provides all the joys of the general collector (such as the lure of faraway lands) without the disadvantages of a partially-filled stamp album. There is the fun of watching for new issues and the excitement of discovering an old issue that fits into a specific topic. *You have an unlimited range of philatelic material available* and you will become familiar with more countries than most conventional collectors.

The scope of your topical collection is entirely up to you. One of the beautiful aspects of this most exciting and rewarding branch of the hobby is that the topicalist can collect and classify philatelic material in any way that provides maximum pleasure. The results will produce a unique collection. No two topical collections on the same topic will ever be identical. This is Adventures of Topical Stamp Collecting.

TOPICAL COLLECTING EXAMPLES

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| • Automotive | • Dogs | • Religion |
| • Aviation | • Fish | • Ships |
| • Birds | • Lighthouses | • Space |
| • Botany | • Medicine | • Sports |
| • Butterflies | • Music | • Synagogues |
| • Cats | • Railroads | |

Reference

Griffenhagen, George & Jerome Husak, Adventures in Topical Stamp Collecting, Second Edition, Quebecor Printing Company, Canada, 1997

THEMATIC STAMP COLLECTING

For several decades, there was no recognized difference between the topical and thematic. They both involved the acquisition and arrangement of stamps and other philatelic material based on the subject of the design rather than on the country of origin. But after various topical associations began to refine methods of arrangement, two types of collections were identified: *Topical and Thematic collections.*

Both types consist of an assemblage of postage stamps and other philatelic material relating to the subject matter depicted, but here is where the similarity ends.

The typical *Topical collection* for a **given topic** is generally arranged by country of issue in chronological order by date of issue. Some Subject collections are called Purpose-of-Issue collections such as those limited to stamps recognizing organizations like Europa, the International Red Cross, or Rotary International.

Some topics lend themselves to a logical organization. For a collection of anything relating to flora or fauna, one obvious arrangement is by genus, family, and species. Similarly, a collection on aviation might be arranged by types of aircraft as depicted in the stamp design. A collection of art and artists might be organized according to the various schools of painting.

On the other hand, a *Thematic collection* is arranged in such a way as to **tell a story**. Here the arrangement is not by country of issue; instead, the arrangement develops a theme.

Instead of breaking up a set of stamps depicting several different types of flowers to arrange them in such a way as to tell a story (**Thematic collection**), the stamps can be mounted as a set in country order in a **Topical collection**.

A collection devoted to a famous personality would be organized by country of issue in a **Topical** arrangement, while a **Thematic** arrangement would start with stamps associated with the birth of the personality and end with stamps relating to the person's death; this might be followed by living memorials such as statues or town names.

But a **Topical** arrangement would most likely exclude the related material found in a **Thematic** arrangement - material such as ancestors and associates, as well as places (birth, home, work, and death locations, and events (political and social) associated with the theme notable personality.

A **Thematic** collection which tells a story is much more educational to develop and more interesting for those to whom you may show your collection. ■

Over the next several issues, the single frame exhibit **The United Nations and Palestine: 1947-1951** will be presented. The exhibit consists of 12 oversized pages which have been reduced to fit the pages of **The Israel Philatelist**. It is constructed as a thematic exhibit with a social history viewpoint, which is slightly different than a pure thematic as it uses official mail from the United Nations. The exhibit has received Large Gold and Grand awards. Our purpose in presenting this thematic is to encourage Judaica collectors to consider building an exhibit which focuses on educational goals.

The United Nations and Palestine : 1947-1951

This exhibit documents efforts between 1947 and 1951 of the fledgling United Nations organization to settle the land dispute between the Arab and Jewish populations in the Palestine Mandate.

Exhibit Plan

Special Session on Palestine	- General Assembly discussion of the issue	Pg 2
Special Committee on Palestine	- Committee gathers data & prepares proposals	Pg 3
Palestine Commission & Secretariat	- Monitoring transition to independent states	Pg 6
Truce Commission	- Administration of cease-fire, truce & armistice	Pg 7
Palestine Mediators	- Count Bernadotte & Ralph Bunche seek peace	Pg 8
Relief for Palestine Refugees	- United Nations aid to the Arab refugees	Pg 11
Conciliation Commission for Palestine	- Resolution for ongoing issues & assistance	Pg 12

**Key items are mounted
on dark blue mat**

Prelude

The newly formed United Nations replaced the League of Nations in 1946 as the international body promoting peace and security for the world community. As such, it inherited the League of Nations' international responsibilities, including the oversight of mandates. Great Britain had previously been assigned civil administrative and defense obligations for the Palestine mandate by the League and those obligations were extended under the United Nations.

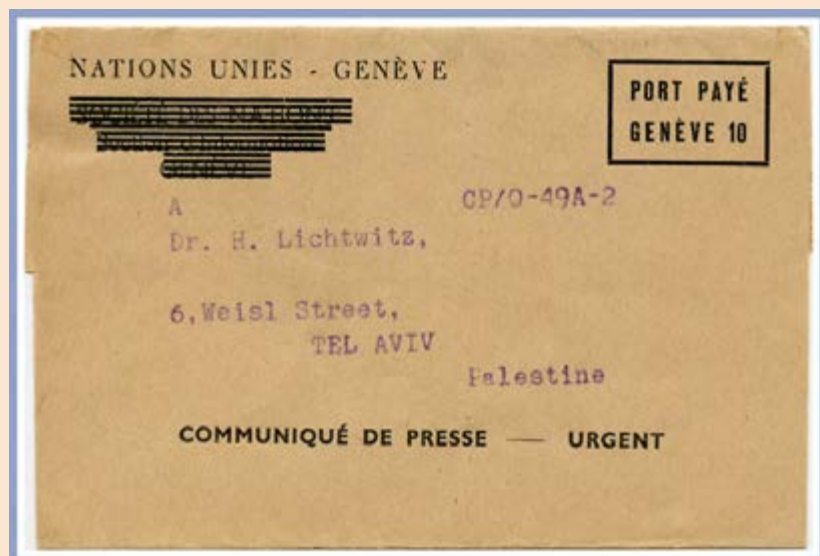
Great Britain announced on 2 April 1947 that it would terminate its jurisdiction over the Palestine mandate due to the great financial burden of military policing and the ongoing political unrest and escalating civil violence between the Palestinian Arab population and the Jewish immigrants over possession of land.



Certificate VSPV 4028
League of Nations, Geneva
Inverted overprint error
100 printed



Palestine as British Mandate
September 1923 - May 1948



The British proposed a 'special session' of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the necessary preparations for a civil police force and government administration for the mandate, under the auspices of the United Nations, once British forces withdrew on 14 May 1948.

United Nations, Geneva, Switzerland
to Tel Aviv, Palestine, circa 1947
News release wrapper with pre-printed "port payé"
(postage paid) indicia for printed matter
Content likely announced United Nations activity in Palestine

Overprinted League of Nations wrapper use is
recorded between late 1946 and early 1948
Examples are scarce

The purpose of the exhibit is to document efforts between 1947 and 1951 of the fledgling United Nations organization to settle the land dispute between the Arab and Jewish populations in the Palestine Mandate. That theme is explored using material which includes a wide variety of philatelic elements such as various types of stamps, stationery, covers, etc. The title page presents the introduction and an exhibit plan which is a guide to the content of the exhibit as a whole. Each subsequent page explores a different facet of the United Nations effort and includes as many different items as possible. The body text provides the historical story line. As the exhibit presentation progresses, I hope you find it both entertaining and informative.

Special Session on Palestine

28 April - 30 May 1947



Flushing Meadows, N.Y.
margin inscription

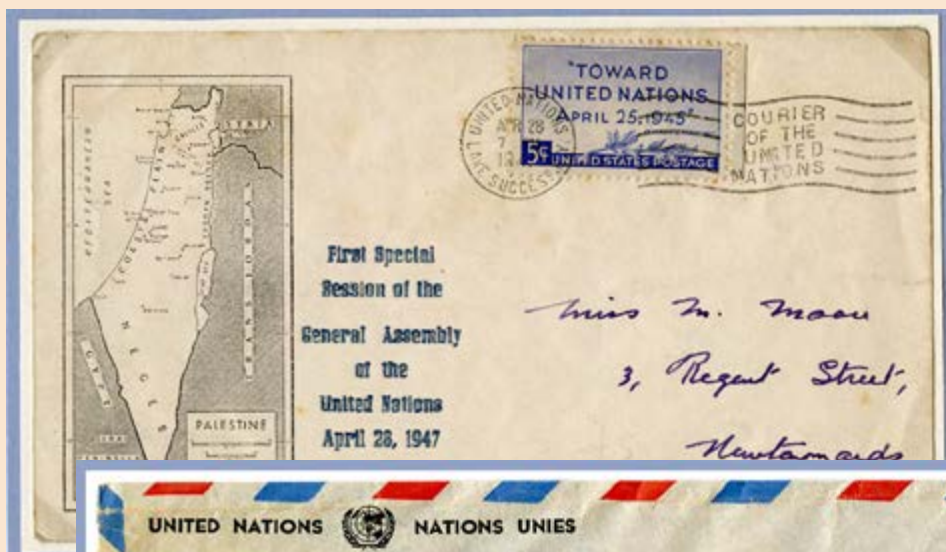
Flushing Meadows, N.Y. was the site of the first 'special session' of the General Assembly under Session President Oswaldo Aranha. The session's purpose was to form a committee "whose duty was to prepare material for consideration in the next regular session of the General Assembly concerning the government of Palestine."



United Nations General Assembly
1st class letter rate



Oswaldo Aranha
semi-postal



The 'special session' met from 28 April - 15 May 1947, and resulted in the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP). Eleven representatives and more than twenty staff members completed their plans by 30 May and left for Palestine.

United Nations, Lake Success, N.Y. to Newtownards, Northern Ireland. 28 April 1947
5c International surface letter rate < 1oz.
'Courier' machine cancel used 23 Sep 1946 - 31 Dec 1950
Private cachet commemorates the first special session

The United Nations post office used U.S. postage stamps, rates and services.



United Nations, Lake Success, New York to Velp, Holland, 13 May 1947; 2 x 15c European airmail rate per half-ounce (30c total)
Pitney Bowes postage meter PB 115515, used 15 Jan - 28 Nov 1947, mailed during the General Assembly's "Special Session on Palestine"

1948 Egyptian Occupation of Palestine Territory

Josef Wallach, Rehovot, Israel



Figure 1

Egyptian post to P.O.W. held by Israel
BethlAhem, Jordan, December 1948
Israel censor handstamp
Red Cross handstamp

Note unusual spelling of BethlAhem



Figure 2

Egypt occupation 1948
Bethlehem, Jordan, April 1949
British Mandate single circle cancellation used by Egyptian post



Figure 3

1949 Bethlehem, to Cario, Egypt
British Mandate double circle postmark



Figure 4
BethlAhem Souvenir Cover while under Egyptian control
Air mail to United States
British Mandate registration label



Figure 5
BethlAhem Souvenir Cover while under Egyptian control
Air mail registered to London
Egyptian metal BethlAhem registration marking

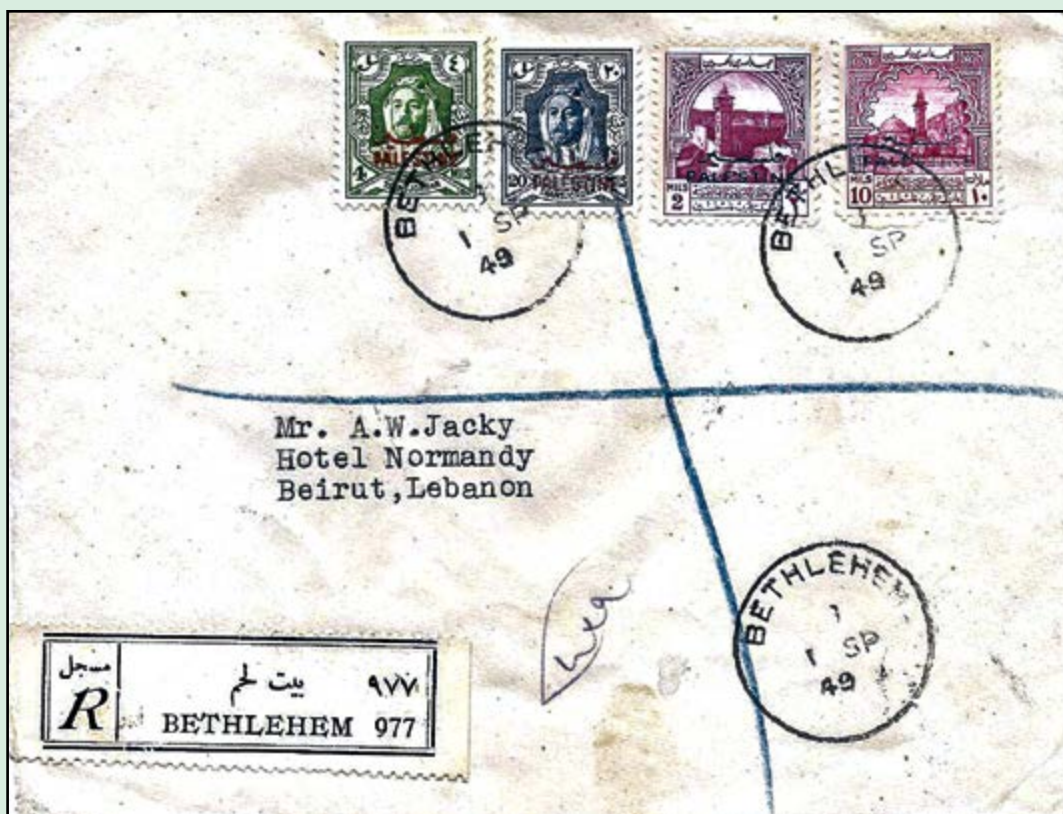


Figure 6
1949 Bethlehem, to Beirut, Lebanon
British Mandate single circle postmark
Jordanian registration label



Figure 7
June 7, 1950 to United States
Cancellation - Bethlehem Jordanian large single circle top part and a semicircle bottom part



Figure 8
December 20, 1950 Bethlehem, to Beirut, Lebanon
Bethlehem Jordanian small double circle cancellation
Jordanian censor label,, tourist cachet



Figure 9
1962 United States letter sent to Israel.
Misdirected to Jerusalem, Jordan
Box cachet "pas de communication" (no service)
Label on reverse "Received torn/open...and..."
Postage fee: .25¢ per ½ oz.

Note: The Jordan cancellations in Figures 8 and 9 were introduced by Jordan almost at the same time in other West Bank offices i.e. Hebron, Betlehem, Jericho, Jerusalem, Ramallah, Nablus, Genin, Tulkarem and Qalqilya

More information available in SIP library book: **The Postal History of the West Bank of Jordan** by Josef Wallach. ■

Birds on Israel Stamps

Marty Zelenietz, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

Note: Part 1 Summer 2014 V 65 #3 pages 50-53, Part 2 Fall 2014 V65 #4 pages 52-55, Part 3 Spring 2015 V 66 #2 pages 48-50.

Israel has issued a number of stamps showing birds since my review of the subject in these pages. I want to update our readers on the situation, showcase those stamps issued during the four year period from mid-2013 to mid-2017, and share a few personal comments on the material.

2013 STYLIZED BIRDS



Stylized birds appeared on two stamps of the Israel National Trail issue of 26 May. One is perhaps an ostrich or maybe a white stork, while the other is a generalized gull (not shown). Neither is going into my collection, although I might chase down the ostrich if I ever see one in the field.

2013 STYLIZED BIRDS



One of the stamps for the Israeli Music- Children's Songs issue of 26 August features a bevy of colorful stylized songbirds.

Lurking among them, however, is a photo of a genuine bird, the Bluethroat (*Luscinia svecica*). I have yet to see this bird in the wild.

2014

DEARTH OF BIRDS

2014 saw a dearth of birds on Israeli stamps.

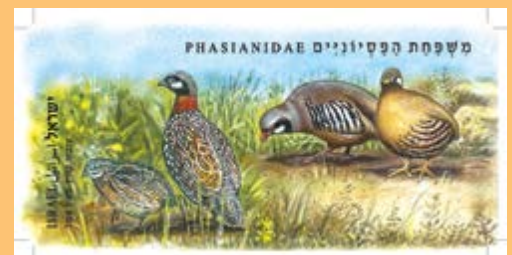
There is a tiny, unidentifiable black bird pictured on one of the Simchat Torah Flag stamps of 9 September.

I am preserving my vision and eschewing identifying the bird.

2015 BANNER YEAR

2015 saw a number of bird stamps issued, mostly in the ATM Postage Label format. The first appeared on 11 February and depicted two species from the family Phasianidae (partridges and pheasants), the Black Francolin (*Francolinus francolinus*) and the Chukar (*Alectoris chukar*).

Subsequent issues in the series included the Chukar (14 April), the Sand Partridge (*Ammotridix heyi*, 16 June), the Black Francolin (2 September) and the Quail



(*Coturnix coturnix*, 8 December). While some collectors ignore these postage labels, I enjoy adding them to my collection: the ones from Israel provide good likenesses of the subject material.

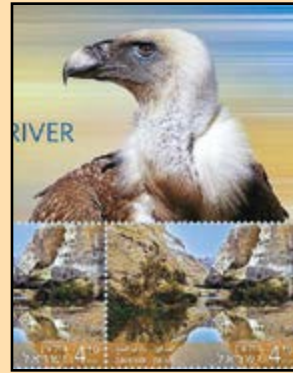
2015 BANNER YEAR



The year's Memorial Day stamp issued on 14 April shows a White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) in flight over ripened wheat.

The tab shows Dorit Tzameret's poem "The Wheat Grows Again", written to commemorate the 11 members of Kibbutz Beit Hashita who fell in the 1973 Yom Kippur war.

2015 BANNER YEAR



A Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) adorns the top sheet margin of the Zin River stamp of the Rivers in Israel issue of September 2.

The last bird of 2015 was a carrier pigeon on the tab of Philately Day (Mamluk Postal Road) stamp issued on 8 December.

2016 JOINT ISSUE



A September 13 joint issue with Bulgaria was the first bird issue of 2016.

The NIS5 stamp depicts a White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*) fitted with a tracking device on the migration route from Europe to the Middle East.

Advances in technology have dramatically improved the ability to track migrating birds. The joint issue emphasizes that birds are creatures without borders, deserving of protection everywhere they roam.

2016 PARABLES ISSUE



Two stylized birds are found on the Parables of the Sages issue of September 13.

I'm happy to call the bird on "The Lion and the Heron" stamp a Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*), although that might be wishful thinking on my part.

The little blue bird on "The Reed and the Cedar" stamp is just a cute little blue bird.

2016 KING SOLOMON'S SHIPS



Although the most striking bird on the King Solomon's Ships souvenir sheet of November 13 is the Indian Peafowl (Peacock *Pavo cristatus*, imported for the luxury market), the native birds that caught my eye were the Yellow-legged Gulls (*Larus cachinnans*).

The souvenir sheet was also available in a "peacock" version, imperforate, for the upscale market.

2016 ISRAEL MOSAIC



The Peacock also appeared on one of the Mosaics in Israel stamps also issued on November 13.

The image shows a 6th Century synagogue floor from Maon. Fainter images of other birds can be seen in the tab.

2016 ISRAEL EXOTIC



The final bird stamp for 2016 was another “exotic” import, a Blue-and-yellow Macaw (Ara ararauna) on the Biblical Zoo stamp of the Tourism in Jerusalem issue (sheet and booklet) of November 13.

A smaller parrot adorns the tab of the sheet stamp.

No bird-related stamps appeared in the first half of 2017. ■

0 - 0 - 0 - 0

Bar/Bat Mitzvah

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

What do the words Bar/Bat Mitzvah actually mean? The phrase translates as “son/daughter of commandment” – the young person becomes responsible for observing the commandments of the Torah. The purpose of the commandment is to keep our lives focused on what’s truly important: family, community and a relationship with God. A Jewish boy automatically becomes Bar Mitzvah when he turns 13 years old and a girl at the age of 12.

On the Shabbat following his 13th birthday, the young man is called up to the Torah. The ceremony's date is set by the Jewish calendar. At the conclusion of his final blessing, some synagogues have the custom to good-naturedly pelt the young man with candies.

At this point it is customary for the father to recite the following blessing: “Blessed is the One are You, Lord our God, King of the Universe, Who has freed me from the punishment due to this boy.”

One popular feature of the Bar/Bat Mitzvah celebration is a reception, this should ideally be held on the day that the young man/woman becomes 13/12 years old. The new adult should appreciate that this is a celebration of maturity and responsibility, a message which will carry through for the rest of their life.

Upon reaching age 13 a boy begins the obligation to put on tefillin every day except Shabbat and holidays. The tefillin are two square leather boxes which contain parchments of Torah verses. Attached to each box are black leather straps. One of the boxes is worn on the bicep and the other is worn on the front of the head. The arm tefillin contains one parchment in one compartment, whereas the head tefillin contains four parchments, each in its own separate compartment.



1987 Bar Mitzvah Stamp
Rochlin 1830

Depicts one of the Bar Mitzvah Books (Sefer Bar Mitzvah) kept at the JNF Head Office.

In Jewish life, a Bar/Bat Mitzvah does not represent the culmination of one’s Jewish education, but rather a stepping-stone to a more mature and profound relationship with Jewish learning. ■



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(815) 670-5869
t.wait@comcast.net

For more information, check SIP web site: www.israelstamps.com



Figure 1

Finlandia 2017

Les Glassman, Jerusalem, Israel

It was a great honor and privilege to represent Israel as its commissioner to **Finlandia 2017** (Figure 1), the largest and most important philatelic event in Europe this year. The exhibit was part of the **Finland 100 Projects** of the Finnish Council of State with the President of the Republic, Sauli Niinistö, Patron of the Exhibition. Finlandia 2017 which was held from May 24 to 28th, had FEPA patronage and FIP recognition with 43 participating countries, (Figures 2, 3) 2,248 exhibition frames, 65 philatelic literature entries and over 50 dealer stands. The largest exhibition in Finland since the **Finlandia 88**, FIP exhibition. The year 2017 is a celebration of the Republic of Finland's Independence Centenary.

NEW EXHIBIT PROCEDURES, CLASS

The show broke new ground as Picture Postcards were introduced for the first time as a competition class at the international level. Exhibitors were invited to send scans of their exhibits enabling the international jury to evaluate the exhibits prior to and during the exhibition electronically with iPads.

We were very proud that Eli Webber was appointed International Jury Team Leader.

ISRAELI EXHIBITS

I am very grateful to our Federation for nominating me as commissioner and to our exhibitors for entrusting me with



Figure 2
Commissioners



Figure 2
Judges

their valuable and unique exhibits. We had 5 magnificent exhibits which totaled 33 frames. I was joined in our Israeli delegation by Eli & Gila Webber, Yigal & Sharona Nathaniel, and Yoram Lubianiker. (Figure 4).

I found the Organizing Committee to be very helpful and professional. Being a non-EU country, our customs declaration was furnished electronically via a phone call through “the cloud”. This procedure went very smoothly.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The exhibition was held in the beautiful city of Tampere, which is approximately 160 kilometers north of Helsinki. The exhibition was held in the magnificent Tampere Hall, which was in walking distance of our hotel. The Opening Ceremony was a very impressive event which included representation from the Ministry of Transport & Communications, the Mayor’s office of Tampere, with a very talented Sympaatti Youth Choir accompanied by the Pirkanmaan Music Institute Symphony Orchestra.

Other outings included a visit to the Finnish Postal Museum, where we marveled at gems from the collections of Queen Elizabeth II and the Finnish Postal Museum, a reception at Tampere Old City Hall with a view of the finest Finnish artwork and an address from the Deputy Mayor Leena Kostiainen. A Gala Concert was held at the main auditorium with the very talented and world renowned Pirkanmaa Wind Orchestra.

PALMARES

The Palmares dinner was held at the Scandic Rosendahl Hotel. It was a very lavish event and included the Award Ceremony of Large Gold and Gold medals as well as the Grand Prix Prizes. We can be extremely proud of our exhibitors who excelled.

- Yoram Lubianiker received Gold 92 points with SP (treatment) for **“Chess – The Game of War”**
- Itamar Karpovsky received Gold 92 points for **“Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1850 – 1914”**
- Les Glassman received Gold 90 points for **“Mozambique and Mozambique Company”**
- Shlomo Shtern received LV 88 points for **“The Road to Jerusalem.”** Shlomo was third out of 47 in the One Frame Exhibits
- Izhak Barak received LV 87 points for **“The Development of Aviation and Transportation of Mail by Air until 1914”**
- The Israel Philatelic Special Prize, a beautiful model of Jerusalem, was awarded to Nicholas Kirke from the United Kingdom for his exhibit **“The Progression of New York City Foreign Mail Cancels 1845 -1878”**
- Joseph Hackmey was awarded the Grand Prix International for his **“Classic Romania”** exhibit.

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

Finland is located at the top of the world. With its deep green



Figure 4
Eli & Gila Webber,, Yigal & Sharona Nathaniel,
Yoram Lubianiker, Les Glassman.

forests, rolling hills and glittering lakes, it has been ranked the most stable country in the world and has the best quality of life in the EU. I found the people to be very warm and helpful. May Finns who saw me wearing a kippa, came up to me and told me how much they love Israel and the Jewish People. I developed many new friends and a week after the exhibition two families from Tampere came to visit our home in Jerusalem.

I am indebted to our wonderful Israeli delegation, who gave me tremendous support in every way. We really felt like mishpocha, family when we lit the Shabbat candles and said Kiddush at 10:30 pm! I would like to thank Yoram for helping me and especially for walking with me on Shabbat to the Palmares in the rain. To the Organizing Committee of Finlandia 2017, words cannot express my sincere appreciation for a wonderful and very successful exhibition, which I will always fondly remember.

Thank You very much - Kiitos Paljon. ■

Mark Your Calendar



SIP Convention 2017

November 17 - 19, 2017

Chicago, IL

Westin Chicago Northwest
400 Park Boulevard
Itasca, Illinois 60143

Candidates for SIP Offices

Tear of and mail inserted postal card to vote

HOWARD CHAPMAN (PRESIDENT)



I am married and currently work as a transaction attorney for a real estate development/management company in Cleveland, Ohio.

I have been collecting Holy Land material since I joined the Society in approximately 1961. My collecting interest and exhibits are primarily Jewish National Fund labels,

Palestine and Israel Revenues and Postage Dues. I also collect the United States.

I have previously served as National President of this Society. Since then, I have been Assistant Treasurer, Treasurer and Executive Secretary of this Society. I have also served as President of the Cleveland Chapter SIP.

My philatelic memberships include the SIP (LM), APS (LM), Garfield-Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland and the Collectors Club of Akron. For the past four years, I have been President of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, which Club is 127 years old and sponsors the annual March Party stamp show.

ED ROSEN (1ST VICE PRESIDENT)



Edward Rosen, stamp collector since 8 years old. Started "specializing" when I was 13 years old, as my tutors for my Bar Mitzvah were all Israelis studying here and more than happy to give me stamps off their mail.

In 1967 I started the part-time business "HOUSE OF ZION" specializing in

Israel and Holy Land stamps and covers. In 1980 left the advertising business for full-time work as a stamp show promoter (Edward G. Rosen Enterprises) and House of Zion. I have visited Israel over 75 times. Now preparing for our 100th Public Auction.

Co-founded National Stamp Dealers Association. Qualified Stamp Judge locally. Life Member APS, SIP. Member Israel Stamp Dealers Association and International Federation of Stamp Dealers.

I still collect Shanghai Ghetto, Anti-Semitic propaganda and postal history of Redwood City California 1875–1900. I have a Bachelor's degree "Jewish Historical Experience".

JOEL WEINER (2ND VICE PRESIDENT)



Joel Weiner was born in Montreal, Canada.

I have been collecting stamps since I was 9 years old and specialize in Holyland philately for 45 years. My interests range from Palestine Mandate stamps to Jerusalem and World War 1 postal history.

My other diverse collecting interests extend from Canadian inkjet cancels and Centennial booklets to all aspects of Great Britain stamps and cancels

I have several awards winning multi-frame and single frame exhibits of Palestine Mandate postal history and stamps, Great Britain one penny Machins, triangle cancels and Canadian Centennial booklets. Joel has been an RPSC national level judge for over 20 years and has judged at many shows in Canada, the United States, and Australia

I am a member of many philatelic organizations including LM-SIP, LM-APS, RPSC, BNAPS, PHSC, BAPIP, BPS, Perfin Soc. MGBPC, GBCC etc.

I went to University at McGill, Canada and in the United States Cornell and Stanford Universities. I am a Distinguished University Professor Emeritus at the University of Alberta and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada

I am married to Linda and have two grown sons.

HOWARD WUNDERLICH (DIRECTOR)

I am a life member of the SIP for many years. My collecting goes back over 40 years with interests in Israel, world locals, Middle East and assorted other areas. In addition to the SIP, I am a member of the AAMS, APS, ARA, SRS, Cinderella Stamp Club and numerous other societies. I have served as the President, Vice-President, and Editor for the Local Post Collectors Society and as Editor for the Postal Label Study Group.

My interests in Israeli philately are general in nature although the PATCO labels hold a special interest of late. I believe it is important that a society is inclusive and responsive not just to the specialists but also to all of collecting interests of its members and hope to continue that trend in the SIP.

ZACH SIMMONS (DIRECTOR)



I am a neurologist at the Penn State Hershey Medical Center. I specialize in caring for patients with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS, Lou Gehrig's disease), and conducting research in this area.

My interest in philately dates to childhood, although my more specific interest in Holy Land philately has developed over the past 12 years or so. I am particularly interested in World War I military postal history from the Holy Land and have exhibited in this area.

I am completing a term as 2nd Vice President of the Society. I originated and edit the SIP Newsletter, which was developed as a way of keeping members up to date about Society events and member news. In seeking a position on the Board of Directors, my goal is to continue regular writing and distribution of the Newsletter and to serve the Society in other capacities as determined by the Board and Officers.

RABBI ISIDORO AIZENBERG (DIRECTOR)



I collect everything related to the Jewish people and the Land of Israel that is positive and constructive and is dear to me, including Judaica philately.

I have been collecting for the past 50 years. I'm passionate about my collection that encompasses all areas of Judaica.

OPEN (SECRETARY/TREASURER)

Please volunteer to fill this important position as a way "to give back."

OPEN (DIRECTOR)

Please volunteer to fill this important position as a way "to give back." ■

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.

10683	MR.	SOL	SHALIT	W. STOCKBRIDGE	MA
10684	MR.	EMIL	COBAR	LOS ANGELES	CA
10685	MR.	STEVEN	ZWILLINGER	SILVER SPRING	MD
10686	MR.	DAVID	ITZKOWIC	BELLEVUE HILL	NSW AUSTRALIA
10687	MR.	VINSON	FRIEDMAN	BAYSIDE	NY
10688	MR.	MELVIN	BOROFKY	LEESBURG	FL
10689	MR.	JONATHAN	STERN	WANTAGH	NY

Reinstate

P10622	MR	DAVID	MORRIS	BELLAIRE	TX
D10601	MR.	PATRICK	STEUER	PARIS	FRANCE
D10121	MR.	LARY	ZUCKER	CHERRY HILL	NJ

SIP President's column



I hope that all of you are enjoying all aspects of our great hobby and the summer. This is my last column as President. In my last column, I reported on the state of the Society. Thank you all for your help during my tenures in office.

BECKY DEAN

I am sorry to report that Becky no longer works for the American Philatelic Society (APS) and is no longer heading up our Society administration. We thank Becky for her service to our Society. The APS has stepped up to assist with its other staff on an interim basis, pending the hiring of a new person. Please continue to make calls or send inquiries to the APS as you did before to Becky.

CHICAGOPEX

On November 17-19, members of our Society will gather for our annual convention. The AGM and one or two talks will likely occur on Sunday, November 19. Details will follow. We will try if possible to hold a Friday night fixed price dinner for members.

ELECTIONS FOR SOCIETY EXECUTIVE AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In November 2017, we will also elect a new executive and Board of Directors. Some individuals have stepped up and are interested in running for some of the positions. You see their names and profiles in this issue. However, we still need more candidates. Please consider putting your name forward. Voting occurs in person at the AGM or by Mail ballot or by proxy.

ISRAEL 2018

We understand that there may be a philatelic exhibition in Tel Aviv in April 2018 to coincide with Israel's 70th birthday. Hopefully, details will emerge soon.

EXHIBITING HOLY LAND

We have outstanding exhibitors in our Society ranks. We need more to showcase the material and stories in our area of philately. My intention is to encourage others so as to add to the growing numbers of collectors who are interested in this aspect of the hobby. The Society is always looking for new exhibitors on any topic. We have members in the Society who can answer your questions or assist.

VOLUNTEERS

Since my last column, I have heard from some of who are willing to volunteer to do work for the Society. Thank you. We need more of you!!

MEMBERSHIP

Our society is the largest holy land philatelic organization in the world. We need to attract new members and ask everyone in the society to do his or her part during the year to try to bring in at least one new member.

FUND RAISING

Thank you to everyone who has made a contribution to the fund raising campaign for 2017. Please continue to keep our Society in mind if you wish to make a charitable donation or charitable bequest.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP

Membership in our Society provides access to the award-winning journal, **The Israel Philatelist**, and discounts to acquire many books from our Educational Fund chaired by David Kaplin (see pages 62-63). Watch for various new forthcoming monographs (page 44). Our slideshows and library books are available to be lent (web site, members). Check out the website (www.israelstamps.com). The Society also has a worldwide network of members who are very knowledgeable about Holy Land and Judaica philately. Contact us if you are looking for information when doing research. Perhaps we will be able to direct you as needed.

Wishing you all a joyous, sweet healthy and prosperous balance of 2017 and New Year!

ST. PIERRE EXHIBITING



In the picture, I am in front of my exhibit "Rishon Le Zion- From Settlement to Statehood: 1882-1948." I received 88 points- Large Vermeil- from the panel of 5 judges. The exhibition is affiliated with FIAF and was judged under FIP

rules by judges from the US, Canada, Mexico, Costa Rica and Argentina. Exhibitors from the seven invited countries showed 39 exhibits in total.

I am told that this is the first time that a Holy Land exhibit

Member's Awards

has ever been shown in St Pierre, drawing great interest from the inhabitants and philatelic enthusiasts on this tiny archipelago which is French colony located in the Atlantic Ocean off the shores of Newfoundland.

It has been a great time in St Pierre. My wife Susan and I have greatly enjoyed the fine hospitality and kindness shown to us by the people here. Peter McCann also gave an outstanding lecture- sanctioned by the FIP - on Postal History.

Two weeks ago, the same exhibit won a national level large gold medal (90 points) and research prize at Royal 2017, the annual convention of the Royal Philatelic Society Of Canada outside of Montreal, Quebec. At that event, I was elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada a great honor.

All the best,
Regards Ed ■

Chicago COMPEX

May 19 -21, 2017
Arlington Heights IL

Dr. Robert Pildes

Artists Drawings, Essays, and Proofs of the 1948 Doar Ivri and Dmei Doar Issues of Israel Large Gold (95 points)
Superior Honorable Mention with Prize
Palestine Emergency Deliveies, Inc. Gold

Rockford Stamp Exhibition, IL

March 11-12, 2017

Dr. Robert Pildes

Holy Land Forerunners Austrian Foreign Post Offices
Grand Award Large Gold



Dr. Bob Pildes reciving the
Grand Award at Rockford - The Sock Doll ■

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* Life Member Discount only applied to price

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
			US	INTNL.	
400	BOOKS				\$
425	The Stamps of Palestine - Hoexter	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$23.50	
427	Palestine Postal Forms Civilian Administration 1921-1948 - Groten	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
428	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c. 1930-1975 - Groten	\$26.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
430	The Flying Camel: Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten Full Color	\$47.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
431	Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses - Riemer	\$13.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
432	Postcards from the Holy Land - A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era 1880-1918 - Salo Aizenberg - Full Color NO DISCOUNTS	\$29 US \$50 Can/Mex \$60 Intl			
433	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks - Simmons & Pearl	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
434	Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel: March-July 1948 - Forsher	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
435	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 1 - Shimony, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS	Israel \$55.00 All Other Countries \$72.00			
436	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 2 - Shimon, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS	Israel \$50.00 All Other Countries \$62.00			
437	Israel Definitive Stamps-Specialized Catalogue, 1982 & 1983 - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
438	Postal History of the West Bank of Jordan 1948-1967 Volume I - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
439	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Goldstein & Dickstein	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
440	The Doar Ivri Issue -Printings & Settings Handbook - Shabtai NO DISCOUNTS	\$150.00			
441	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol III: Israel Foreign Postal Links - Shamir & Siegel NO DISCOUNTS	Israel \$22.00 All Other Countries \$30.00			
442	The Philatelic Pesach Hagada in Hebrew - Rimer Published by Israel Philatelic Federation - NO DISCOUNTS OUT OF STOCK	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	\$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	
453	Smalheiser's The Remembrance Letters and Commemorative Covers of the Ministry of Defense State Of Israel: 2nd Edition NEW NO DISCOUNTS	\$40.00	\$3.50	\$23.50	
454	The Philatelic Megillah Esther in Hebrew - Rimer Published by Israel Philatelic Federation NEW NO DISCOUNTS	Israel \$14.00 All Other Countries \$22.00			
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	
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803	NY2016	\$65.00	\$3.50	\$6.50	
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311	IP Reprints 34-35 Feb 1983 - Dec 1984	\$50.00	\$4.75	\$32.00	
312	IP Reprints 36-37 Feb 1985 - Dec 1986	\$50.00	\$4.25	\$32.00	
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324	IP Reprints 60-61 Feb 2009 - Dec 2010	\$60.00	\$4.25	\$34.50	
325	IP Reprints 62-63 Feb 2011 - Dec 2012	\$60.00	\$4.25	\$33.00	
326	IP Reprints 64-65 Feb 2013 - Fall 2014	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
327	IP Reprints 66-67 Winter 2015 - Fall 2016 NEW	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
400	BOOKS				\$
401	Palestine Mandate Postmarks 2nd Edition - Dorfman	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
402	Tabs of Israel - Rozman	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$11.00	
403	Palestine Postal Forms – British Military Administration 1917-1920 - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
404	Palestine Mandate Issues of 1921-1948: Crown Agents - Collins	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
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406	Tel Aviv Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Groton	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
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414	Palestine Mandate Stamp Catalog 2001 - Dorfman	\$50.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
415	Study of Israel's Dateless Cancellations - Chafetz	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
416	Postal Stationery of Israel - Morginstin	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
417	Israel & Forerunner Military Postal Stationery, 2nd Ed. -Dubin & Morrow NEW	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
418	History of Israel Through Her Stamps - Stadtler 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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