

THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. FALL 2018

DEVOTED to the PHILATELY of the HOLY LAND and JUDAICA ★ VOL. LXIX NO. 4

USA/ISRAEL HANUKKAH JOINT ISSUE



IN THIS ISSUE

A Story or a Tall Tale?	28
Hanukkah Stamps	30
Benny and the Jets	42
Ebba Lund, <i>The Girl in the Red Cap</i>	51
Ottoman Period Perfins	54



2018 Society of Israel Philatelists Fundraising Campaign

Combined Gifts - Endowment Fund & Web Archive Library Fund

<i>KING DAVID Level</i>	<i>QUEEN ESTHER Level</i>	<i>MOSES Level</i>	<i>MIRIAM Level</i>
Ken Horner Stephen & Laura Olson Philanthropic Fund 2 - Anonymous	Irwin Math Sid Morginstin - <i>in memory of Charyl Morginstin</i> Robert Waldman	Leland Abbey Harriet Epstein Steven & Debbie Graham Walter Levy Lt. Col Shimon Stone Ret. USMC Amy Wieting	Elaine Frankowski Todd Heller Arthur Liberman David Lukoff Gary Luxton Dr. Hilton Segal

Total Contributions for Combined Funds - \$4,360

Thank YOU for your generous support!

Gifts directed to the Digital Archive Library Fund

<i>KING DAVID Level</i>	<i>QUEEN ESTHER Level</i>	<i>MOSES Level</i>	<i>MIRIAM Level</i>
1 - Anonymous	Sam Adicoff Michael Landau Sid Morginstin - <i>in memory of Charyl Morginstin</i> David Solomon	Dr. Sasha Englard Harvey Greenstein Arthur Harris - <i>in memory of Robert J Cohen</i> Jacques Remond Howard Rotterdam Louis Schonfeld Richard Uria Benjamin Wallace	C. Daniel Askin Saul Frommer Susan March Martin Richards David Scherr 1 - Anonymous

Total Gifts for Digital Archive Library Fund - \$2,284

The 2018 Fundraising Campaign kicked off in October, 2017. Contributions acknowledged here received through July 2018. Sincerest thanks go out to our wonderful members for your kind support. All monetary gifts are fully tax-deductible. For more information, please contact the Endowment Fund Director, Michael Bass at mbass@hy-ko.com or 330-467-7446 X 3196.



in this issue

Society

- 2 SIP Leadership
- 3 Editor's Notes
- 4 Letters to the Editor
- 5 SIP Convention 2018
- 5 New Member Contest
- 5 Be In The Know
- 8 Snow Birds
- 9 New Member Contest
- 13 Be In The Know
- 32 SIP Booth APS Show
- 33 SIP on Facebook
- 41 Remembering Zeev Galibov, z"l
- 57 Ed Fund Update
- 58 Happy Birthday Don
- 59 New Members
- 59 President's Column
- 60 New Philatelic Issues
- 60 Member's Awards

Forerunner

- 12 An International Fair that Never Happened
Dr. Arthur Groten
- 54 Ottoman Period Perfins
Donald A. Chafetz, Dick Scheper

World War I

- 45 Jewish Soldiers Prisoners of War
Roberto Brzostowski

Mandate Period

- 7 Judah Leon Magnes
Nathan Zankel, Donald A. Chafetz
- 28 Pontifical Biblical Institute
James C. Hamilton, Greg Pirozzi
- 46 A Story or a Tall Tale?
Nathan Zankel
- 49 Every Cover Tells A Story
Donald A. Chafetz
- 52 Four Covers Three Stories
Donald A. Chafetz

Holocaust

- 36 Ebba Lund
The Girl in the Red Cap
Jesse I. Spector M.D.



Cover designed by Irv Osterer

Judaica

- 18 Oleander Hawk-Moth
Vladimir Kachan
- 20 Sarajevo's La Benevolencija
Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg
- 22 Emergency Committee
Joe Weintrob
- 24 The Ministry for Jewish Affairs
Kaunas, Lithuania 1919 - 1922
Raimundas Marius Lapas
- 33 Philatelic Judacia Souvenir
Joe Weintrob
- 42 Benny and the Jets
Irv Osterer
- 48 Ben Richard Bronstein
Dr. Oscar Stadler, z"l,
Joesph Weintrob
- 50 George Antheil
Gene Eisen
- 56 General Israel Orphans Home
For Girls
Joe Weintrob

Israel

- 10 Vatican City Postal History to
Israel 1950 - 2000
James C. Hamilton, Greg Pirozzi
- 14 West Bank of Jordan
Avo Kaplanian
- 30 Hanukkah Stamps
Joint Issue United States - Israel
- 34 The United Nations and
Palestine 1947-1951, Part 5
Fran Adams
- 47 4 Color Israel Gem
Uria Selwyn
- 51 Doar Ivri 1000 Israel Gem
Uria Selwyn

SOCIETY AT FLOREX 2018
November 30 - December 2
Osceola Heritage Park
Events Center, Hall B
1901 Chief Osceola Trail,
Kissimmee, FL 34844

JNF - KKL

- 6 Herzliya Hebrew High School
Moshe Kol Kalman
- 6 Baruch Ben Yehuda
Moshe Kol Kalmana
- 11 KKI-JNF Issues
Moshe Kol Kalmana

Index of Advertisers

Classified ads	29
Doron Waide	8
Education Fund 2018	
inside back cover	
Endowment Fund & Web Archive	
Library Fund	inside front cover
Historama	back cover
House of Zion	13
Ideal Stamp Co., Inc.	9
Israel Philatelic Agency	29
of North America	
The Israel Philatelist	60
Negev Holyland Stamps	33
ONEPS Society	8
Romano House of Stamp Sales	8
Shekel	29
Tel Aviv Stamps	13

SIP Leadership 2018

OFFICERS

President
Howard S. Chapman
E-mail: stampareme@aol.com

1st Vice President
Ed Rosen
E-mail: Hsofzion@aol.com

2nd Vice President
Joel Weiner
E-mail: joel.weiner@ualberta.ca

Editor
Donald A. Chafetz
E-mail: sipeditor@gmail.com

Associate Editors
Arthur Harris
Zach Simmons
Howard Wunderlich
Marty Zelenietz

Web Master
Donald A. Chafetz
Ron Rohin

Graphic Designer
Irv Osterer

Treasurer
Justin Gordon
E-mail: justyod@aol.com

Executive Secretary
Gary Theodore
E-mail: jerseyowl@aol.com

Immediate Past President
Edwin G. Kroft
E-mail: e.kroft@shaw.ca

International Liaison
Jean-Paul Danon
E-mail: jeanpaul.danon@free.fr

DIRECTORS
Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg
Ed Kroft
Zach Simmons
Howard Wunderlich

SIP COMMITTEES

ENDOWMENT FUND
Michael Bass
E-mail: mbass@hy-ko.com

SOCIETY ARCHIVIST
Dr. Todd Gladstone
E-mail: tmg45@aol.com

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN
Howard S. Chapman
E-mail: stampareme@aol.com

LIBRARY
David M. Dubin, M.D.
E-mail: dubin5@aol.com

FINANCIAL TRUSTEE
Michael A. Bass
E-mail: mbass@hy-ko.com
Justin Gordon
E-mail: justyod@aol.com

RESEARCH COMMITTEE
Edwin G. Kroft
E-mail: e.kroft@shaw.ca
Phil Kass
E-mail: phkass@ucdavis.edu

SLIDE PROGRAMS
Michael A. Bass
E-mail: mbass@hy-ko.com

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
Edwin G. Kroft
E-mail: e.kroft@shaw.ca

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE
Paul Aufrichtig

EDUCATIONAL FUND
David Kaplin
E-mail: sipedfund@gmail.com

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Jacqueline Baca Ramos
E-mail: israelstamps@gmail.com

THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST
A.P.S. Affiliate Unit No. 105
Charter Member W.P.C.
Indexed in the
Index to Jewish Periodicals
ISSN 0161-0074
Published 4 times a year

Donald A. Chafetz Editor
Contributing Staff:
Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg
Moshe Kol-Kalman
Gregg Philipson
Jesse Spector
Joel Weintrob

Display Advertising Rates and
Information available from
Jacqueline Baca Ramos
E-mail: israelstamps@gmail.com

Member change of address information
should be sent to:
E-mail: israelstamps@gmail.com
Price per copy \$4.95

The opinions of the authors expressed
herein are not necessarily those of the
society.

©2018 Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Reprinting by written permission only.
Entered as 3rd Class Matter
Nystrom Publishing Maple Grove, MN
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Membership Application

Name: (Print or type): _____
Address: _____ City: _____
State/Province: _____ Country: _____ ZIP/Post Code: _____
E-mail: _____
Signature: _____
Parent or Guarantors Signature: _____
Applications submitted must be accompanied by a full year's dues.

	USA	Canada	Other
Life Membership	\$470.00	\$470.00	\$470.00

	USA	Canada	Other
Digital & Print Journal			
Annual Dues			
Regular Member	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$60.00
Life Member only	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$30.00

	USA	Canada	All
Digital Journal Only			
Annual Dues			
Regular Member	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00
Life Member only - No Charge			

Make all checks or money orders payable to **"The Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc."** Mail to: **Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Rd, Bedford Heights, OH, 44146-1838**. This application is accepted subject to review and acceptance or rejection in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society. "Notice of applications for membership is published in our magazine, **THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST**, and consideration of applications is made thirty days after publication of the names."

As the Society begins its 70th year, I thought it an appropriate time to look back at our birth. As far as I know, no formal history of society has been written. Over the next several issues I plan to use our web site's database of journals to try and piece together our story. It will be based on the reports in the journal of the time.

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, September 1949, vol 1, no. 1 New York - Chicago Organizations

For several months past, there has been an exchange of correspondence between the officers of the New York group and Mr. Shure, the President of IPPSA (Israel-Palestine Philatelic Society America), regarding the future of the organization, with particular reference to the submission of a constitution to the membership and the use of the democratic process in the election of officers. It appeared at the outset that Mr. Shure and the officers in Chicago desired that the New York group, where the greatest activity existed and with the largest section membership, assume responsibility for the continuance of the organization and the issuance of the Newsletter.

Mr. Shure specifically stated that IPPSA had not been organized as a representative philatelic society, but as a publishing venture and that the members were considered as subscribers. Continued correspondence resulted in our agreeing to assume full responsibility for the future development of the organization, and we requested that the records, correspondence and other data belonging to IPPSA be sent to us. Mr. Shure did not agree to this and assumed to place conditions on such arrangement as not feasible or practical and left no room for agreement. In view of this, and in line with the reservation made by the membership of the New York group at the time of the adoption of our constitution we will continue as an independent philatelic society and not as a chapter of IPPSA. The name of our organization will be **ISRAEL-PALESTINE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK (IPPSON)**.

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol 3, no. 7 March-April 1952 Organize First New York Meeting

We are celebrating the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the State of Israel at this our third-anniversary dinner. We are also honoring two of our members who were instrumental in founding the Society and who have contributed so much to the welfare of our organization. I am referring to "Hans" and "Joe."

As an ardent Zionist, and therefore deeply interested in the development of the new state, in 1948, Hans Alexander Fraenkel started writing about Israel and the U.N, became a regular correspondent for a Jewish Swiss paper and now writes for some other papers too. In December 1948, together with Joe, Hans organized the first meeting of IPPSA in New York which laid the groundwork for our Society with our President, Dr. Sarrow, and Joe, Joseph M. Wise.

Joe is Joseph M. Wise who has been a community leader ever since 1915. As a student at Stuyvesant H.S. he embarked on a long career as a Boy Scout executive covering New York and Pennsylvania.

In December 1948, together with Joe, Hans organized the first meeting of IPPSA in New York. which laid the groundwork for our Society. With our President, Dr. Sarrow, and Joe and Manny Sack, Hans started the "Philatelist" in the fall of 1949. Some time ago, his wife took over the stamp business and Hans limits himself to his writing and editing and composing.

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, September 1949 vol. 1 no.1 First Honorary member - Israel Postmaster

At the first meeting of our group a motion was unanimously passed, to confer honorary membership in IPPSON on Mr. Zwi Prihar, Postmaster General of the State of Israel, who was our honored guest at that meeting.

In our Jtme Bulletin reference was made to our establishing a Library for the use of our members. If you have any material that you can spare such as magazines or books in any language, pertaining to the Forerunners or Mandate issues of Palestine, or the issues of Israel, or enlarged reproductions of any of the stamps, communicate with our Secretary. Arrangements have been made for the copying of such enlargements at no cost to the Society. Such a collection will prove a valuable reference source for the membership. general of Israel.

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol 1, no. 3 January 1950 Society's Name

President Dr. Sarrow then suggested that the name of our Society be changed in order to avoid mixups with Mr. Shure's philatelic venture. From the many names mentioned, the majority voted for: "SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS" with the appendage (International) to be used ad libitum..

Truly International we are with members on three continents. The Armory stamp show (New York City) boosted our membership by more than twenty-five, and more and more applications are pouring in.

to be continued ■

WE DID IT!!!



Your journal, **The Israel Philatelist**, was awarded a gold medal at APS Stamp Show/National Topical Stamp Show held last August in Columbus OH.

I would like to thank all the many contributors, proofreaders, advertisers, officers and the membership for your continued support. It is only with everyone doing their part can we produce a Gold Medal journal.

Don Chafetz
editor ■

Congratulations!

Lynn Reemtsma
Nystom Printers ■

Congratulations Don! Finally, after all these years and yes – WE did it under your astute leadership and creativity. Long deserved, hooray for the recognition!!!

Your friend,
Vicki Galecki ■

Don, you will see below that Israel Bonds in Canada posted my article. FYI only. David

<https://www.israelbonds.ca/hh2018-david-matlow-theodor-herzl-a-story-in-stamps/>

Theodor Herzl — A Story In Stamps

By David Matlow
From **The Israel Philatelist**, Spring 2018 ■

AUSTRALIA MEMBER

Just to make the point that in your list of countries with members as per the latest journal -- you have at least one in Australia (and I am a life member). I seem to have been forgotten

Joseph Aron ■

GERMANY LIBRARY

Hello Don,

Personally, I do not know any Israel collector in Munich, but there are people coming in from the county once a month or every 3 months reading a variety of journals.

There still is an Israel Study Group here in Germany, so we should have the most important journal on Israel Philately and Postal History as a bound journal.

We have 63,000 titles/bound volumes on philately but even that size does not make us invincible in today's changing library world.

I do not know what happens when I retire in 3 years. Anyway, your society has a fine journal and thanks for your support in sending the numbers.

Robert Binner
Liberian

Munich, Germany

Editor's note: I send via the internet a copy of each issue of the journal. ■

**Support our
Advertisers**

HAPPY BIRTHDAY SIP!

Dear SIP:

Mazal Tov on your 70th Birthday!

You have been a boon to collectors of Holy Land stamps, Holocaust material, Judaica, and more for a long time now, and you just keep getting bigger and better! Your Journal, **The Israel Philatelist** is a prize-winner; your slideshows make great programs for club meetings, and your annual meetings send members all over the United States to gather for friendship and networking. The bourse and exhibits are always exciting. Keep on going, or to put it more succinctly.

L'Chaim!

Harriet Epstein ■

BE IN THE KNOW

Receive the SIP monthly E-Newsletter and other important information. To be included, send your e-mail address to:

israelstamps@gmail.com

How would you like to own

Israel Doar Ivri 7 - 9!

Well, you might if you enter the contest the SIP is sponsoring. The rules are very simple.

Between now and February 29, 2019, just sign up a new member. You and the new member immediately become eligible in a drawing for a set of **Doar Ivri 7 - 9**.

So here is your chance to help the society grow while at the same time try for the golden ring - **Doar Ivri 7 - 9**.

See **page 9** for details on the contest. ■

SOCIETY AT FLOREX 2018



November 30 - December 2

Osceola Heritage Park
Events Center, Hall B
1901 Chief Osceola Trail
Kissimmee, FL 34844

Society meeting
Sunday, December 2nd 9 am

Hotel Information <http://florexstampshow.com>

Herzliya Hebrew High School

Moshe Kol Kalman.



Rochlin 66

Issued in 1919 to mark the fifth anniversary of the transfer of the JNF to The Hague



Rochlin 1473

Marks the 50th anniversary of Herzliya High School, the first high school where Hebrew was the language of instruction.



Rochlin 66

Overprinted in Hebrew "Tav Misrad"

Herzliya Hebrew High School in Hebrew is called HaGimnasia HaIvrit, is a high school located in Tel Aviv. The school was founded in 1905 in Ottoman-controlled Jaffa. In 1909 it relocated to Hertzl Street, Tel Aviv and was renamed in honor of Theodor Hertzl. Until 1962 the school constituted one of the main centers of culture and education in Tel Aviv.

In 1992 former Air Force commander Ron Huldai was appointed principal of

the high school. He implemented many changes and modernizations that would spread to other schools after his tenure. After leaving the school, he was elected mayor of Tel Aviv. The current principal is Ze'ev Dgannie.

Notable faculty members were physician and poet Shaul Tchernichovsky and the outstanding teacher and writer Yosef Haim Brenner.

References

1. https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/89/Herzliya_Hebrew_Gymnasium%2C_Tel_Aviv.jpg
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herzliya_Hebrew_Gymnasium
3. <http://enacademic.com/dic.nsf/enwiki/1059320> ■

Baruch Ben Yehuda

Baruch Ben Yehuda was born in Mariampole, Lithuania on April 6, 1894 and died in Tel Aviv on July 22, 1990. At an early age he left home without his father's permission and immigrated to Palestine (Israel).

Ben Yehuda as a charismatic person succeeded in introducing the Zionist labor oriented pioneering spirit into the core of liberal bourgeois society. His successful progressive educational projects in the pre-state Zionist entity in Palestine, offer an illustration of a very different educational approach.

EDUCATION LEADER

He spent most of his professional life in the "Herzliya Gymnasium" as a teacher, educator, headmaster and eventually as president. He reached the summit of his career when he was appointed manager of the educational department of the national committee of the Jewish community in Palestine in 1947. In 1948 the state of Israel was established and he was appointed as the first general secretary of the Ministry of Education. On Israel's 31st Independence Day celebration he received the country's highest distinction the "Israel award", for his contribution to the educational system.

1991 JNF Issue

Rochlin 1885 (brown), 1886 (blue)



continued on page 7

Judah Leon Magnes

Nathan Zankel, Donald A. Chafetz



Figure 1

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

In the Spring 2017 and Spring 2018 issues of **The Israel Philatelist**, there was a discussion concerning the postal fee for the Figure 1 Overland cover. It traveled from Haifa to Baghdad. What was not discussed was the recipient of the cover Dr. J. L. Magnes. What follows is a very brief summary of his very active religious and political life.

Dr. Magnes was born in New York City, but his family moved to Oakland, California. At an early age, he began preaching and his bar mitzvah speech of 1890 was quoted in the **Oakland Tribune**.

He attended the University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College where he was ordained in 1900 as a Reform Rabbi. After graduation, he traveled to Germany to continue his studies at Heidelberg and



Figure 2

Dr. Judah Leon Magnes
July 5, 1877 - October 27, 1948

Berlin Universities. While at Berlin, he received his Ph.D. in Philosophy and became a Zionist.

Upon returning to America, he settled in New York City. Among his activities was the leading the formation of the American Jewish Committee (AJC). He served as the president of the organization from 1908 to 1922. His first visit to Palestine was in 1907 and he later returned in 1912. In 1922 he emigrated to Palestine.

While living in Palestine, he played a key role in the 1925 founding of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

During this time he was also a controversial figure because he was a pacifist.

A more full discussion of his life can be found at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judah_Leon_Magnes. ■

0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0

continued from page 6

Hachug hazaken (the group of elders), a group of Herzelia's gymnasium students, established new kibbutz settlements in the Yisreel Valley. Ben Yehuda supervised the group and encourage it to establish a Zionist-socialist pioneering youth movement. The movement, Machanot Ha'olim, is still active today.

The Teachers Council for the Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel (JNF), was one of the initiators and Yehuda was an active member until his death. The council generated a national curriculum referring to the JNF as a key national symbol around which it is possible to nurture values such as personal sacrifice for the sake of the community, manual labor and frugality. ■

Doron Waide

P.O. Box 536 Clarks Summit PA 18411 USA

E-mail address: doronwaide@aol.com

Internet and mail bid auctions

Web Site: www.doronwaide.com

Ebay seller ID: [doronwaide](#)
Tel: 570-319-9803 Fax: 570 319-9804
P.O. Box 536
Clarks Summit, PA 18411

Palestine Forerunners, Palestine Mandate
Israel 1948 Interim, Doar Ivri and Postage Dues
Israel regular issues, Judaica and JNF
Stamps, covers, Documents and related items

Material accepted for future Auction Sales

Please Write or Phone for details

MEMBER: A.P.S.S.I.P



Romano House of Stamps Sales Ltd.
250 Dismantling St.
Dunsmuir Center Mall,
Gate 4, 2nd floor, store
No. 10245
PO Box 23274 Tel Aviv
61211, Israel
(972) 3-5250119

Romano House of Stamps Sales

YOUR PLACE IN THE HOLY LAND



Stamps
Covers
Military mail
Autographs
War memorabilia
Medals
Banknotes
Coins
Accessories

Are you seeking to develop your collection?
Are you on a quest for gem stamps?
for unique covers?

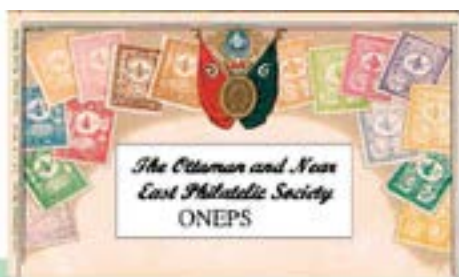
Here you will find it all!

Contact Information
<http://www.romanoauctions.com>

Israel's Office 972-3-5250119 support@romanoauctions.com	United States Representative George Bailey 651-338-9622 gbailey15@gmail.com
--	---

Ask for a Romano Auction Catalog, and visit our web site at:
<http://www.romanoauctions.com>

LINDNER



ONEPS promotes the collection and study of postage & revenue stamps, stationary and postal history of the Ottoman Empire, the Republic of Turkey, and Ottoman successor states, including the Near and Middle East, Egypt, Arabia, & the Balkans.

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

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

Reminder
PAY
you 2019 dues
NOW!

SNOW BIRDS

Address changes must be sent to Jacqueline Baca 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823-1367 at least 2 weeks prior to the issue for **The Israel Philatelist**. The journal will not be resent or replaced if the treasurer did not receive notification of the change in advance of the effective issue.

The member will be responsible for the payment of the USPS return fee, USPS postage due fee for their new address notification and the costs for resending *The Israel Philatelist*.

New Member Contest



All new members who pay full dues (by PayPal or check) by February 29 and their current paid up SIP sponsor will be eligible to win an unused set of

Doar Ivri Israel 7 - 9

One name from all new members and one name from sponsors will be drawn.

A total of two sets of Doar Ivri Israel 7 - 9 will be awarded.

This is a great opportunity for all members to add these key stamps to their collection.

Sponsor must sign the application and mail to
Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Road, Bedford Hts., OH 44146.

Buying and Selling

Israel, US, British Commonwealth

We Buy It All!



We are the leading buyers of U.S. better grade material and quantity items, British Commonwealth, Israel, Russia, Vatican and other Foreign material - Please offer.

**COLLECTIONS, ACCUMULATIONS,
DEALER'S STOCK, SINGLE ITEMS IN
LARGE QUANTITIES, ETC.**

We will travel for large lots

IDEAL STAMP CO., INC. (Sam Malamud)

172 Empire Blvd. Third Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11225 USA

Ph: +1-212-629-7979 FAX: +1-212-629-3350

E-mail: info@idealny.com



Member over 50 years



Member over 50 years

Vatican City Postal History to Israel 1950 - 2000

James C. Hamilton, Greg Pirozzi

The article was first published in the **Vatican Notes Journal**, First Quarter 2018, Volume 66, no 375. Published with permission.



Figure 1

January 28, 1960 registered aerogramme mailed to Tel Aviv



Figure 2

May 12, 1956 airmail printed matter (STAMPE) to Tel Aviv



Figure 3

May 6, 1966 registered airmail to Jerusalem (Zona Araba - Arab Zone), Jordan

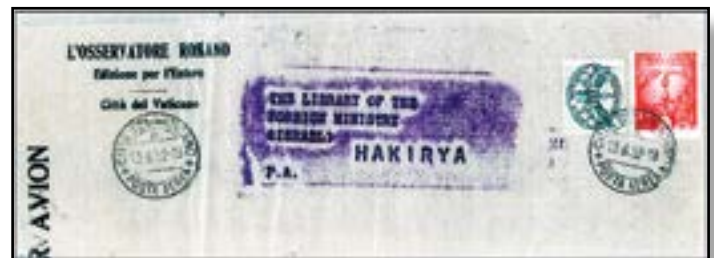


Figure 4

January 13, 1953 airmail printed matter wrapper from the Vatican City newspaper **L'Osservatore Romano** to the Library of the Foreign Ministry, Hakirya.



Figure 5

September 16, 1967 airmail from the Vatican Radio shortwave station (HV3SJ) to Tel Aviv



Figure 6

May 16, 1952 postcard to Israel ■

KKL-JNF Issues

Moshe Kol-Kalman

1909 HERZEL ISSUE



Figure 1
United States - 1 cent
Rochlin #8



Figure 2
Russia - 2 kopeks
Rochlin #9



Figure 3
France - 5 francs
Rochlin #10



Figure 4
Germany - 5 pfennings with
overprinted Dienstmarke (Official)
Rochlin #12c

In 1907 the Head office of the JNF-KKL moved from Vienna to Cologne. It was under the supervision of Dr. Max Bodenheimer. The first stamps to be issued in Cologne were the famous portrait of Herzl standing on the hotel balcony and visualizing Jerusalem. The stamps were issued for all the various country delegations present.

1976 RENEWED ZION



Figure 7
English
Rochlin #1670



Figure 8
French
Rochlin #1671

1911 LAND OF ISRAEL LANDSCAPE



Figure 5
overprinted Dienstmarke
(Official)
Rochlin #27a



Figure 6
Rochlin #25

Now I have a request, could anybody identify the meaning of the blue Magen David on the Figure 6 Palestine Landscape, If you know, please email the editor at sipeditor@gmail.com

The center of the stamps have the picture of the 1902 first Zion stamps and a quote from Isaiah "For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace". Each stamp in the set has the sentence in one of the following languages: English, French, German, Russian Hebrew and Spanish. The Spanish stamp was issued in a strip of 10 stamps while the other five stamps are in a sheet of 20 stamps. ■

An International Fair that Never Happened

Dr. Arthur Groten

Regional and World trade fairs have been a staple of international commerce since the mid-19th century. As markets and industries developed outside the European sphere, such fairs were instrumental in demonstrating the capabilities of these emerging countries or regions.

An International Fair was planned in 1898 as part of the celebration of the German Kaiser's visit to Turkish Palestine. A special label and advertising cover were prepared and used, but the fair itself was never held (Figure 4). The label is known perforated (Figure 5) and imperforate (Figure 1-3). It is not clear whether the imperforate labels are proofs or, perhaps, cut-outs from some form of as-yet undiscovered stationery. ■



Figures 1-3

These three imperforated stamps are on thin paper. They may be proofs or cut-outs from postal stationery. No intact lettersheet has been found to confirm this hypothesis.



Figure 4

Cover promoting the 1898 International Scientific, Industrial and Philanthropic Fair to be held in Jerusalem as part of the Kaiser's visit. ■



Figure 5

A perforated poster stamp was issued.

MAIL AUCTION

HOLYLAND - Turkish and the Foreign Post Offices, Palestine, 1948 Interim, Israel, Judaica, Holocaust, JNF and Postcards

WORLD WIDE - Stamps and Postal History

We offer the following services:

AUCTIONS - twice a year

EXPERTIZING - Y. Tsachor: Member of Association Internationale des Experts Philatelique

APPRAISALS AND OUTRIGHT PURCHASES

For free illustrated catalogue contact:

TEL-AVIV STAMPS (Y. TSACHOR) LTD.

Our website: www.TelAvivStamps.com E-mail: tastps@gmail.com

Postal Address: P.O.Box 16218, Tel-Aviv, Israel, Tel: +972-3-5226294. Fax: +972-3-5245088

BE IN THE KNOW

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

israelstamps@gmail.com

Mark Your Calendar

SIP Convention 2018

November 30 - December 2

FLOREX 2018 Orlando

Central Florida Fair Grounds
(Commercial Exhibit Hall)
4603 West Colonial Drive
Orlando, FL 32808

HOUSE OF ZION

Your **COMPLETE**
Philatelic Resource



For Israel, Holy
Land and Judaica



House of Zion

PO Box 5502, Redwood City, CA 94063

1-650-366-7589 1-801-340-2236 (fax)

[e-mail: hsofzion@aol.com](mailto:hsofzion@aol.com)

www.houseofzion.com

West Bank of Jordan

Avo Kaplanian

INTRODUCTION

The British Mandate over Palestine ended on May 15, 1948. When the British withdrew from the area, the Jordanian forces occupied all that part of Palestine adjacent to its western boundary. The rest of Palestine became the State of Israel.

The government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan assumed all administrative and judicial authority over the newly occupied territory covering the districts of Bethlehem, Hebron, Jenin, Jericho, Jerusalem, Nablus, Ramallah and Tulkarm and all their villages¹. This entire area was popularly known as the West Bank of Jordan. It was ruled by Jordan till June's 1967 Six Days War when the area was captured by Israel.

Postally speaking, this meant that all Palestine Mandate stamps, postmarks, registration labels, PT forms, etc. ceased to be used and were replaced by those of the Jordanian Kingdom. However, due to the chaotic authority transition and sometimes late arrival of the needed materials at the different post offices, some of these offices used the old Mandate postmarks which were still available and at their disposal. Another reason for using the old blue Mandate registration labels was the fact that some post office managers wanted to exhaust the available old Mandate stock before starting to use the new Jordanian ones.

But as the use of the Mandate material did not happen very often, such items with Mandate postmarks and registration labels are considered quite unusual if not relatively scarce.



Figure 1

A cover mailed in Bethlehem on May 26, 1949 to Montreal, Canada. The cover is franked by three King Abdullah stamps overprinted "PALESTINE" totaling 80 mils plus two 20 mils obligatory 'AID PALESTINE' tax stamps. Furthermore, the cover is hand stamped with the boxed 'A.V.2.' (Avion) cachet.

BETHLEHEM



Figure 2

The Mandate double circle cancel with bars and a Maltese cross postmark cancels the stamps. .

Figures 3-4 are the front and back of a cover mailed in Jericho to San Francisco on February 8, 1949.

JERICHO



Figure 3

The cover is franked by six King Abdullah 'PALESTINE' overprinted stamps totaling 85 mils plus four obligatory 'AID PALESTINE' tax stamps totaling 50 mils. and registration label No. 0024..



Figure 4

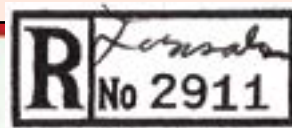
The Jericho Mandate double circle cancel with bars and a Maltese cross canceled all the stamps.



What makes Figures 1-4 most interesting is that the obligatory 'AID PALESTINE' tax stamps on the covers are dated 26 MY 49 and 8 FE 49 respectively. According to **Stanley Gibbons Middle East Stamp Catalog**, the stamps were issued in October 1949. This means that the stamps on the Bethlehem cover were used almost five months before the date of issue, while the stamps on the Jericho cover were used almost nine months before the issue date!

JERUSALEM

In Figures 5 and 6 we see two registered covers, both mailed in Jerusalem and both having the British Mandate blank registration labels with the name Jerusalem written in manuscript.



Hand written Jerusalem registration label

Figure 5

A local cover mailed to Bethlehem is addressed in Arabic.

On the cover sent to New Jersey, the address is in English. Furthermore, the cover has the double circle violet all Arabic censor mark (red arrow) applied in Amman which reads: "The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan / Censored / Amman".



NABLUS

Figures 7, 8 and 9 show three covers, all mailed in Nablus and showing the blue Mandate registration labels of Nablus.



Figure 7
Sent to Beyrouth



Figure 8
Sent to New York



Figure 9
Sent to Cincinnati

RAMALLAH



Figure 10
Cover mailed in Ramallah on April 14, 1949 addressed to Cairo, Egypt. It has the Ramallah Mandate registration label plus Egyptian and Jordanian censor mark on the front and back.

Again, the obligatory 'AID PALESTINE' tax stamps were used six months before the official issue date.

BETHLEHEM



Figure 10

A more modern cover mailed in Bethlehem on June 29, 1957 (!!!) to Beyrouth, Lebanon.

The cover has the Bethlehem Mandate registration label. As far as I know, this usage date is the latest known use of the Mandate registration labels in the West Bank of Jordan.

EPILOGUE - BEIT JALA

At this point I thought the article was complete and ready to be published. But, all of a sudden I remembered a very important item, which I forgot to include in the article, and which forms the crown of my West Bank cover collection.

The item is shown in Figure 11 and carries the rarest of all the West Bank postmarkss, i.e.. the Egyptian circular bilingual strike of Beit Jala (which is near Bethlehem).

It was used when the Egyptian troops entered Beit Jala during the 1948 war. It was used for a few weeks at the end of 1948 and the beginning of 1949.



Figure 11

Six King Farouk air stamps frank the cover with the bilingual 'PALESTINE' overprint making a total franking of 235 mills.

According to the **Negev Holyland Postal Bid Sale** of April 15, 1999, the cover is one of only two registered covers known to exist with the Beit Jala postmark plus the blue British Mandate registration label Beit Jala No. 0287.

The cover was mailed on February 14, 1949 to Alexandria, Egypt. On the back is the Egyptian 'Beth Lahem' transit postmark as well as a Cairo transit and Alexandria arrival postmarks.

REFERENCES

1. Ledger, R.T.: **Philatelic History of Jordan, 1922 – 1953**. Published by R.T. Ledger MBE, Amman 1953.
2. Kaplanian, A.: *A few Interesting Covers From the West Bank*. In: **The Israel Philatelist**, Vol. LIV, No. 6. December 2003, pp 223 – 224.

3. Najjar, Abed Habib: **The Postal History of Jordan, 1400 – 1959**. Sahara Publications Ltd. London 2009.
4. **Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue, Part 19, Middle East**, 7th Edition. Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. London and Ringwood 2009.
5. Wallach, Josef: **The Postal History of the West Bank of Jordan 1948 – 1967, Vol. I**. Published by Dr. Josef Wallach, Rehovot 1983. ■

Oleander Hawk-Moth

Similar To A Jet Aircraft

In Israel there are an estimated 2,300 Lepidoptera species. At the creation of butterflies and moths, nature used the huge bucket of paints and the talent of a major artist. The moth *Daphnis nerii*, the **oleander hawk-moth** or army green moth, is one of the most beautiful representatives of a numerous family of moths (Figure 1). It is a member of the family Sphingidae and was described by Carl Linnaeus in his 1758 10th edition of *Systema Naturae*.

The oleander hawk-moth is named after one of its main food plants, oleander, on which moth caterpillars feed. The oleander plants contains toxins which may help protect the caterpillar against predators.

Figure 1
1965 Moth *Daphnis nerii*



Vladimir Kachan
Belarus

Daphnis nerii is a large hawk-moth found in wide areas of Africa, Asia and certain Hawaiian Islands. It is a migratory species, flying to parts of eastern and southern Europe during the summer, particularly Turkey.

The adults feed on the nectar of a great variety of flowers. They have a preference for fragrant



species like petunia, jasmine and honeysuckle. They are especially active at twilight hovering over the flowers after sunset.

Figure 2
1992 Romania
maximum card

Admirers of moths enjoy the richness of their colors and the fantasy patterns on the wings. Perhaps the most spectacular of all the hawk-moths, the *Daghus nerii*, is a large species with intricately patterned shades of green and purplish pink. The hindwings are greyish brown.

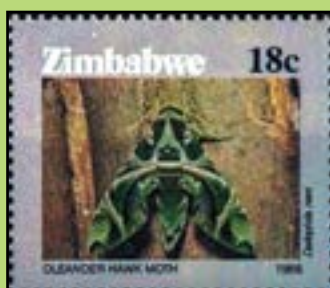


Figure 3
1986 Zimbabwe

The body is patterned in a similar way to the forewings so that the entire moth is extremely well camouflaged when it settles among foliage. In the tropics, this moth occurs throughout the year.

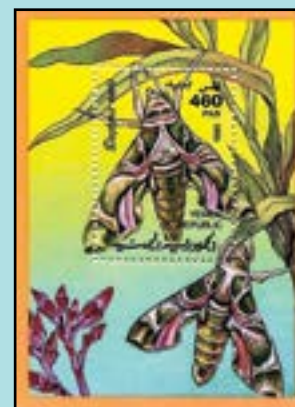


Figure 4
1990 Yemen souvenir sheet

Figure 6
1965 Israeli
booklet



OLEANDER HAWK-MOTH

A large night moth with a wingspan of up to 12 centimeters, it is famous for its propensity for migration. It flies huge distances as it moves from the tropical latitudes to the temperate zone (Figure 5).

The movement is facilitated by the moth's ability to develop high speed in flight. This species of moths is considered the fastest among Lepidoptera insects, where their speed can reach 50 km/h.

Their narrow wings and streamlined abdomens and body are adapted for swift flight. Maybe that is why the *oleander hawk-moth* looks like a jet aircraft (Figures 6 - 7).



Figure 5
1994 Mali artwork



Figure 7
1995 Marshall Islands
Jet Fighter Plane



Figure 8
1985 Madagascar souvenir sheet



The *oleander hawk-moth* does not sit on flowers during feeding. It hovers over them while quickly moving its wings. From the side, it may appear as if a hummingbird is fluttering above the flower. The *oleander hawk-moth* is able to quickly pollinate a large number of flowers (up to 100 flowers in three minutes). This is due to its ability to move quickly and the presence of a long proboscis (Figure 8).

The *oleander hawk-moth* can rightly be called the most beautiful of all the twilight and night insects. Both adult moths and their caterpillars are an adornment of and benefit to nature, and worthy of our protection.■

Sarajevo's La Benevolencija

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg

Originally appeared in the *Judaica Thematic Society Newsletter*, August 2013, No. 93. Reprinted with permission.

INTRODUCTION

“The world rests on three things” taught Shimon Ha-Tzaddik, and they are:

- “Torah,
- Service of God, and
- Deeds of love.” (Pirkei Avot 1 :2).

It is the last of these principles that according to the Jewish sages sustain the world. This thought inspired a unique institution created by the Jewish community of Sarajevo, (Bosnia & Herzegovina) during the last decades of the 19th century. It was called La Benevolencija, “The Benevolent Society.”

The word is of Latin-Spanish origin spelled in the Judeo-Spanish spoken by the majority of the Sephardic Jews who lived in Bosnia & Herzegovina for centuries. Meaning “doing good,” La Benevolencija was established in 1892 as a Jewish cultural, educational, and humanitarian society.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF OTHER COMMUNITIES

In fact, many other Jewish communities throughout the world created similar organizations based on Shimon Ha-Tzaddik’s principle.

- The historic Sephardic Jewish community of Charlestown, South Carolina, for example, founded the “Hevrah shel Gemilut Hasadim” in 1784.
- About the same time, a community in Kiev, Ukraine, created a similar society, originally intended to extend loans and later expanded to provide other kinds of help.
- In our own days, the student association at The Jewish Theological Seminary runs a “Va’ad Gemilut Hasadim,” that is, a “Benevolent Committee,” that extends financial and personal help to those in need.

But, as we shall see, La Benevolencija, reached beyond its community's needs.

BOSNIAN JEWISH HISTORY

Following the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492 and from Portugal in 1497, the Ottoman Empire welcomed the exiled in its vast territories that included the province of Bosnia & Herzegovina.



To commemorate the 120th anniversary of La Benevolencija, Bosnia & Herzegovina issued a stamp on September 10, 2012 featuring the organization’s distinct menorah. The Bosnian text reads: “The 120th celebration year of the humanitarian Jewish community.”

- By 1856 Bosnian Jews were granted full equality under Ottoman law and twenty years later some of them were elected to the Ottoman Parliament in Constantinople.
- In 1878, the Austro-Hungarian Empire occupied Bosnia & Herzegovina, opening the doors for Ashkenazi Jews to immigrate to the until then exclusive Sephardic enclave.
- In 1908 Bosnia was annexed by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, a move that a few years later, following the assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand, lit the match provoking World War I.
- At war’s end, Bosnia & Herzegovina became part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

This fragile political arrangement wouldn't last long.

- In 1943, the onset of World War II brought about the breakup of the Kingdom. The invasion of Yugoslavia by Hitler's army brought about the Jewish community's decimation: out of nearly 12,000 Sarajevo Jews in 1941, 13% of its total population, 8,000 perished at the hands of the Nazis.
- In 1945 "A mere 1,400 Jews registered at the Jewish community center that year"¹.

While in Sarajevo "there had been collaborators, informers, even a brigade of Muslim Fascists" visited by Hitler's ally, the mufti of Jerusalem Hajj Amin al-Husseini, many other Jews found rescuers among the local population. In addition, "a large percentage of the Jews who survived in other lands were not given the chance to join a guerrilla army and spent the war in exile, ghettos, or concentration camps."¹

In the case of Sarajevo, however, nearly a thousand Jews joined the Partisans. Under Tito's Communist regime, there remained about 6,500 Jews in the whole of Yugoslavia, but an active Jewish life continued even under not such propitious conditions.

BOSNIAN WARS

MARCH 1992-DECEMBER 1995

- Following Tito's death in 1980, a decade of multi-ethnic strife would rock Yugoslavia leading to the 1991 Yugoslav wars and the breakup of the country.
- The Bosnian Wars followed in 1992-1995 involving ethnic Bosnian Serbs and Croats, leading to the creation of Bosnia & Herzegovina in 1992.

LA BENEVOLENCIJA

It was at the time of the Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia in 1892 that the Sephardic community created La Benevolencija. Like other institutions of its kind it began its functions by providing:

- Medical assistance and financial aid.
- By the end of the century, La Benevolencija had expanded its mission extending help in **education** and **cultural programs**.

Its work waned and grew according to the community's needs. It never anticipated the kind of pivotal humanitarian role it would play during the Bosnian Wars, March 1992-December 1995.

As a very small minority, Bosnia's Jews succeeded in remaining neutral throughout the bloody conflict. While most of Sarajevo's Jews left the city once war began, (1,500

Bosnian Jews were evacuated to Israel) those who were left behind took it upon themselves to help their fellow citizens.

This was the time when La Benevolencija, with the aid of many non-Jews, took on the role of **mediator** and **conduit of aid** to all the groups involved in the war: Bosnians, Croats, and Serbs. As Jakob Finci, longtime leader of the Jewish community told Ruth Ellen Gruber almost a decade later, in an October 11, 2004 interview, "We have just 700 members, among them 180 survivors of the Holocaust, so we are an aging community. At the same time, during the war we succeeded in helping at least 10,000 people."²

Edward Serotta, photographer and journalist, was in Sarajevo during the war recording events in photos and notes. Some years later he went back to the notes he took during one day in November 1993 describing the Jewish community's activities during the siege of the city by the Bosnian Serbs and the Serbian government of Siobodan Milosevic.

- A simple service such as the receiving and delivering of mail had become a feat. "La Benevolencija's mail system was started in the summer of 1992 after international mail delivery collapsed. By the end of 1993, 76,000 letters had been taken out of Sarajevo by La Benevolencija, and 29,000 were received. The **Jewish post office** was so efficient that the city's postmaster also funneled sacks of mail through it. If telephone numbers were written on the incoming envelopes, La Benevolencija's volunteers rang up the recipients.
- In what had once been the synagogue's social-hall, boxes were stacked ten feet high: rice, beans, pasta, tinned meats, fish, vegetables, and tomato sauce, salt and sugar and more.
- Upstairs, in the anteroom of the synagogue, two men were cutting sheets of Plexiglas set upon saw horses. Every glass window in the community was in the process of being replaced.
- Downstairs in the community lounge, 320 people came for lunch daily.
- The office of the medical division was down the hall. The community's center first-aid clinic had three doctors and three nurses."³ As Serotta noted in the inside flap of his book: "For the first time during a modern European war, Jews [saved and protected] Christians and Muslims wherever they could."

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

Much of La Benevolencija's ability to dispense help was aided by the **American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee** (JDC) and other international organizations. Among them was the Austrian film producer George Weiss, who founded the Dutch foundation **Friends of La Benevolencija**, based

continued on page 23

Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People in Europe

Joe Weintrob

These stamps were sold by the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe, in order to raise money to stop the genocide of Jews in Europe and to raise awareness that those most at risk were children and the elderly

The “stamps” were created by Arthur Szyk (1894-1951), a Jewish emigre artist originally from Lodz, Poland, who used his art to promote religious tolerance and racial equality. The stamp was commissioned by the Emergency Committee. (United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn522736>.)



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

This set of 4 stamps (Figures 1-3) was issued in September 1944. The stamps represents “THE FOUR FREEDOMS“. At the top of each stamp is the name of the “Freedom” and at the bottom of the stamp is the name and address of the organization. One printing (Figure 3) has the name of the organization missing and one set is on cream paper (Figure 2).



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6 ■

o - o - o - o - o

continued from page 21
in Amsterdam. Weiss went on to found the **Dutch Radio Benevolencija (RLB) Foundation**, “devoted to trauma healing, reconciliation and the prevention of violence” Using radio and the internet, RLB aims at reducing violence and developing humanitarian projects. Its projects were developed in Rwanda, the Middle East, and Gujarrat (India).⁴

In Sarajevo, La Benevolencija continues to aid the elderly. It sponsors a public kitchen, runs a Jewish Sunday school, and organizes cultural activities.

References

1. Serotta, Edward, *Survival in Sarajevo: How a Jewish Community Came to the Aid of its City*, p.8.
2. http://jta.org/news/article-print/2004/1_0/11_112040/BosnianJewishleader
3. op.cit. Serotta , pp. 49-52.
4. [http:// www.labenevolencija.org](http://www.labenevolencija.org). ■

DRESSING SOMEBODY IS EASIER THAN LETTING THEM DRESS THEMSELVES

The Ministry for Jewish Affairs Kaunas, Lithuania 1919 - 1922

Raimundas Marius Lapas

After World War I the temporary Lithuanian government felt the need to guarantee the Jewish community the rights as outlined in the Paris Peace Conference Declaration.

For this reason, it supported the idea of having a Minister for Jewish Affairs. As early as November 11, 1918, the chairman of the Vilnius Jewish community, Jakov Vygodski (Figure 1: in Lithuanian Jokūbas Vygodskis), was appointed Minister without Portfolio for Jewish Affairs. He remained in his office until March 5, 1919.



Figure 1
The first Minister for Jewish Affairs in Lithuania Jakov Vygodski.

It was later decided that Jews residing in Lithuania should form a council, which would represent their national interests. After the general elections of 1920, a Jewish National Council (although not fully regulated by law) was established to evaluate Jewish community disagreements with the state. This left the Minister of Jewish Affairs merely in a mediator status between the Jewish minority and the State.

ELECTIONS

The first Jewish National Council elections took place in Kaunas in 1920. Out of some 139 proposed community representatives, 34 were elected. They formed the Jewish National Council under the leadership of chairman Simon Yakovlevich Rosenbaum (Šimsonas Rozenbaumas), vice chairmen Nahman Rachmilewitz (Nachmanas Rachmilevičius) and Ozer Finkelstein (Ozeris Finkelšteinas). The Jewish National Council was autonomous and became the primary ruling body for the Lithuanian Jewish Community. By the early 1930s, all issues as declared in the Zionist Bureau of

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JEWISH CHANCELLERY

Vygodski's replacement was Max Soloveitchik (Maksas Soloveičikas) whose job was not solely to coordinate Jewish affairs. He was put in charge of a newly formed institution entitled Chancellery of the Minister without Portfolio for Jewish Affairs, which dealt with the various Jewish communities and also worked towards the integration of Jews into the surrounding communities.

This ambitious endeavor eventually led to the supervision of Jewish education, and social guardianship including Jewish participation in local election matters. The Chancellery was also responsible for introducing acts of legislation to meet the needs of the Jewish community.

Although the Minister was without a portfolio (that is "without a Ministry") in 1919 the Cabinet of Ministers proposed a "Temporary work statute for the Minister of Jewish Affairs." This empowered the Minister to ensure that he as well as his Chancellery would be funded by the State.



Figure 2
Trilingual Lithuanian, Hebrew and Yiddish corner card of the Minister for Jewish Affairs sent by registered mail from Kaunas October 27, 1919, to Z. Aberson in Genève, Switzerland. Genève receiving cancel on the reverse dated November 4, 1919,

Copenhagen manifesto regarding Jewish life in the diaspora along with its legal rights and national autonomy were fully executed for the Jews of Lithuania.

ORGANIZATION OF JEWISH EDUCATION

Besides playing a political role, the Minister for Jewish Affairs and the Chancellery assumed responsibility for Jewish education by establishing schools as well as providing educators. Thanks to these efforts, by 1922 Jewish elementary schools appeared in almost all Lithuanian cities and towns.

Some six years later, the number had significantly increased to 144 schools. Some schools were private, while others were operated by the State. They represented the different cultural and political factions. For example, there were “Javne” schools, which were different than other traditional Jewish religious schools. The global-oriented “Tarbut” provided instruction in Hebrew and the “Kultur Liga” were promoting educational programs in Yiddish. Despite differences in the various Jewish ideological factions, the Chancellery of the Minister for Jewish Affairs ensured that the Ministry of Education for State funding would register the schools.

EDUCATION



Figure 3

A page from the Minister for Jewish Affairs Maksas Soloveičikas's internal passport. (April 12, 1919 - January 18, 1922)..

Minister Soloveitchik had taken on additional activities, which were not connected to his direct responsibilities. He urged the Jewish community to:

- Learn the Lithuanian language,
- Understand that the Constitution recognized Jews as full-fledged citizens with equal rights,
- That Jews would not be prevented (and in his own words) “from fully joining the ranks of society.”



Figure 4

Preprinted trilingual Lithuanian, Hebrew and Yiddish corner card cover of the Minister for Jewish Affairs 'National municipalities' branch (“Tautos savivaldybių skyrius”) sent to the Council of the Jewish Community in Veluona.

The Lithuanian post did not recognize free frank privileges. A Damokėti 2 auks. postage due marking was applied.

Reverse has the Minister's rubber stamp in violet (see insert) and an illegible Veluona February 10, 1922, postal receiving mark.

Although the lack of knowledge of the Lithuanian language at times hindered the relationships between Jews and Lithuanians, Jewish efforts to learn the language were not overlooked. There were Lithuanian language newspapers oriented for the Jewish reader. Lithuanians were informed about Jewish matters through one of the largest circulating newspapers in the country - *Apšvalga*. Lithuanian language courses were organized and mandatory Lithuanian lessons were introduced in Jewish schools. All of these efforts proved very fruitful; however, with World War they were not able to fully enjoy the results of such efforts.

LEADERSHIP CHANGES

In April of 1922 Soloveitchik resigned and moved to London. There he was elected one of the leaders of the International Zionist Association.

- Between April 1922 and February 22, 1923, his vacancy was briefly filled by Julius Davidovich Brutzkus (Joselis Bruckus). Brutzkus was a noted Jewish historian, scholar, and politician who in November of 1923 was elected to the Lithuanian Parliament.
- Lithuanian born lawyer and journalist, Bernard Nathaniel Friedman (Bernardas Fridmanas), served as the Minister between February 22 - June 29, 1923.
- Fridman was replaced by attorney Simon Rosenbaum, one of the Zionist leaders in Lithuania. He was a prominent politician who was in the National Council and assigned the position of Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. Rosenbaum resigned from his position on February 12, 1924.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

The declaration of Jewish autonomy proved favorable for Lithuania's politics. Towards the end of 1922, Lithuania was acknowledged as a free and independent state in the international arena. Such recognition was shown by the United States, France and the United Kingdom closely scrutinized democratic process by often using as a deciding indicator the rights of minorities.

For example, the assurance of Jewish autonomy was prevalent in the recognition of Lithuania's de jure. It was resolved flawlessly.

Another major factor in Lithuania's foreign relations were border agreements with Poland. The agreements were an unfavorable blow to the nation. Even if the Jews had assisted in the border quest, it is highly doubtful whether Lithuania would have won the border suit.

With the settling of international relations, internal economic and social processes attained even greater importance. One can only surmise that with the strengthening of Jewish autonomy, the nation would grant equal rights to Jews (as well as other minorities).

SUCCESS LEADS TO PROBLEMS

State funding for an educational system and community participation led to a rapid growth of Jewish power in the economic structure of the nation, but caused a feeling of betrayal among the rest of the Lithuanian citizens. This in turn resulted in a decline in the influence of foreign relations, which directly or indirectly could have been utilized to help the Jews. The damage to foreign relations sharpened the nation's internal tension causing a decrease in Jewish political influence.

Initial indications of the decline appeared after the elections for the Constituent Diet (in Lithuanian "Steigiamasis Seimas"). Jewish candidates were upset by the election system and requested a recount using different rules, which did not infringe on the rights of the minority representatives as outlined in the Constitution.

Finally, the Jewish autonomy question was "resolved" by the Diet. Although not abolishing the position of the Minister of Jewish Affairs and its Chancellery, the Diet opted to no longer fund its operations. Under these circumstances, the Minister for Jewish Affairs, Rosenbaum, had no choice but to resign from his post in 1924. That same year the Diet eliminated the position of the Minister, hence ending Jewish autonomy in Lithuania completely. As if that was not enough, the semi-official Jewish National Council ceased operations due to the negative political climate. Hence, the only defender of Jewish interests in the Lithuanian political arena was the scant Jewish representation in the Diet.



Figure 5

A commercial cover reveals a dramatic story.

A registered cover sent airmail via Yankee Clipper from the Consulate General of Lithuania in Palestine (located at 3 Hagilboa Street in Tel Aviv) on September 19, 1940. It is addressed to Jonas Budrys, the Consul

General of Lithuania then located at 46 Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, New York.

Note the numerous receiving and forwarding markings - apparently, the postal clerks had a free-for-all stamping this cover's back!!

LITHUANIAN CONSULATE IN PALESTINE

Soon after ceasing operations in Kaunas, most of the Ministers of Jewish Affairs found refuge in Tel Aviv. Not all of their plights were so easy.

- Brutzkus moved to Berlin in 1924. There he was employed by YIVO (established in 1925 in Wilno (now Vilnius, Lithuania) in the Second Polish Republic as the Yidisher Visnshaftlekher Institut (Yiddish: אינסטיטוט וויסנשאַפֿטלעכער – Yiddish Scientific Institute) and was elected vice-president of the World Health Organization OZE. In 1934 he emigrated to France. Although arrested by the Vichy government, he managed to flee to the United States. In 1946 he departed for Palestine where he passed away in 1951.
- Minister Rosenbaum left for Palestine in 1924. Some three years later, he became Lithuania's honorary consul, and as of 1929 – the Consul General of Lithuania in Tel Aviv. He died there on December 6, 1934.
- Nahman Rachmilewitz immigrated to Palestine in 1935. On February 28, 1935, King George (United Kingdom) appointed him Consul General for the Republic of Lithuania in Tel Aviv. Despite the Soviet occupation of Lithuania, the Consul continued its work. Rachmilewitz passed away in 1945.
- The Consulate's secretary Gershon Valkauskas filled the Consulate position. However, on February 5, 1947, in a



Figures 6 - 7

Top cover - Pre-printed commercial window cover of N. Rachmilewitz franked with Postgebiet Ob Ost definitive 15 pf. and sent from Wilna (Vilnius) February 9, 1917. Cover also sports a local "W" circular censorship marking.

Bottom cover - Pre-printed commercial window cover of N. Rachmilewitz franked with the first postage stamps of Lithuania - 20 sk. and 30 sk. of the second Vilnius issued on December 31, 1918. These stamps were valid until January 5, 1919 as Bolshevik forces occupied the city. Note the provisional Gothic Wilna handstamp, as no Lithuanian postal date cancellations were created in such a short period.

statement to the Lithuanian Government in Exile, the Consulate General of Lithuania in Tel Aviv was no longer recognized by the local government and ceased operation.

Two other ministers never left Lithuania and died of natural causes.

- In Finkelstein served in the first three Parliaments (in Lithuanian Seimas) until April 12, 1927. He passed away Kaunas on August 28, 1932.
- Friedman worked as an associate member of the District Court of Panevėžys beginning in 1925. He died there on October 22, 1929.

SUCCESS FOR A SHORT TIME

Although Jewish autonomy in Lithuania was short-lived, much was accomplished in this brief period. Jews were granted the rights of citizenship and permission to create a local Jewish self-government. Along with a general Jewish council, the Jews were allowed to participate in the nation's political activities as well as have a representation of their minority interests. Another important element was that a Jewish organization could anticipate governmental financial aid not only for the establishment of schools and their operation, but assisting in the needs of their communities.

From this Lithuanian government also reaped certain benefits from the relationship. The country's political and economic outlook blossomed due in part to the vital participation of Jews in governmental affairs.

continued on page 28



Figure 8

A fighter for Jewish rights in Lithuania and Jewish citizens of Lithuania in Palestine: Nahman Rachmilewitz



Figure 9

In the March 2, 1942 edition of The Jewish Floridian (published in Miami) announced the appointment of journalist Gershon Volkauskas (formerly with the nationalist daily Lietuvos Aidas in pre-war Kaunas and the Zionist newspaper Yiddish Times) the new Consul General of Lithuania in Palestine.



Figure 10

Former Minister for Jewish Affairs in Kaunas Simon Rosenbaum raises the tri-color flag of Lithuania in front of the facade of the Consulate General of Lithuania's building in Tel Aviv.

Pontifical Biblical Institute

James C. Hamilton, Greg Pirozzi

This article was first published in the **Vatican Notes Journal**, First Quarter 2018, Volume 66, no. 375. Published with permission.



Figure 1

The post card depicts a view of the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Jerusalem.

The **Pontifical Biblical Institute** (Pontificio Istituto Biblico) maintains a center in Jerusalem for students pursuing studies in the Holy Land including Hebrew University, the Ecole Biblique Archologique Francaise, or the Studium Biblicum Franciscanum.

The Pontificio Istituto Biblico (or Biblicum) was established by Pope Pius X in 1909. It began granting degrees in 1916 and doctorates in 1928 in affiliation with the Pontifical Gregorian University.

The Jesuit Order is in charge of the Biblicum which also includes the Pontifical Oriental Institute.

A September 11, 1939 post card sent from Jerusalem to Madrid, Spain.

There is a British Palestine censor mark. Germany had invaded Poland on September 3, 1939 and Great Britain declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939.

There is a Madrid receiving cancel dated October 6, 1939 along with a faint partial Madrid censor on the card.

The Spanish Civil War was in its final stage and censorship marking was still in effect. ■



Figure 2

0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0

continued from page 27

The paramount hope was that Jews could possibly contribute in the international recognition of the State of Lithuania during the Paris Peace Conference. Such Jewish participation on Lithuania's behalf had an influential effect in attempts to reach a compromise in the conflict with Poland regarding the

illegal occupation of the Vilnius territory.

Comments or questions regarding this article would be appreciated. Address all such correspondence to studijar@msn.com. All items illustrated in the article are from the author's reference collection. ■

CLASSIFIED ADS

Members and Non-Members. Advertising rates are 20¢ per word and the minimum cost is \$4.00 per ad. You must send payment with the ad. Each paid up member is entitled to one free 15 word ad each year. If you want your free ad to appear more than one time, ask for the rates. Send all ads and payments to Classified Ad; **Jacqueline Baca**, E-mail: israelstamps@gmail.com

Typed ad appreciated. Members can fax free ads to (814) 933-3803 x212, or e-mail: israelstamps@gmail.com. ■

■ **WANTED:** Collector seeking complete set of four 1954 Postal (Children's) Savings Stamps. Contact bjhcpa@juno.com. ■

HELP

WANTED

Now

ARTICLES!!

EDITOR: SIPEDITOR@GMAILCOM

New Issues from the ISRAEL PHILATELIC AGENCY



To purchase these items contact a local dealer or write to:

Israel Philatelic Agency
of North America, Dept. 1P-11

172 Empire Blvd., Third Floor
Brooklyn, N Y 11225

Ph: 1-212-629-7979 Fax 1-212-629-3350

E-mail: ipana@igpc.net
9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

MORE ARTICLES ABOUT COINS, MEDALS & TOKENS OF THE HOLY LAND, ANCIENT JEWISH COINS, JUDAIC MEDALS, ISRAEL COINS, MEDALS & PAPER MONEY THAN IN ANY OTHER PUBLICATION.



**THE
SHEKEL**

The Journal of Israel and Jewish History and Numismatics

Quarterly magazine published by the American Israel Numismatic Association
P.O. Box 20255 • Fountain Hills, AZ 85269
818-225-1348 • www.theshekel.org

Included with AINA Membership: United States \$25/Year, Foreign \$35/Year

Hanukkah Stamps



Tamar Fishman
Original art designer

My art is inspired by the folk tradition of the Jewish paper cut.

During the mid-and late-nineteenth century this beautiful expression of Jewish creativity was widely practiced in Jewish communities of Central and Eastern Europe. It also appeared, with stylistic variations, in North Africa and the Middle East.

With the disruption and near-total destruction of Jewish communities during World War II, this tradition virtually disappeared.

Paper cuts embellished the home and synagogue. They decorated and celebrated the Jewish holidays, and added artistic enhancement to Jewish marriage contracts (ketubot).

BRIEF PAPER CUT HISTORY

The art of Jewish paper cutting was customarily practiced only by men. Using a sharp blade or penknife, yeshiva boys and their teachers cut designs into a vertically-folded paper. When the paper was opened, the symmetrical pattern displayed the artist's creative skills.

In recent years there has been a revival of this style and technique among Jewish artists all over the world. Mindful of traditional forms and patterns, today's paper cut artists – men and women – create new works with their own distinctive qualities.

TAMAR'S VARIOUS CREATIONS

In my work, usually by commission, I seek to integrate elements of Jewish tradition and culture with the distinctive interests of my clients. In recent years I have concentrated on



Figure 1
USPS stamp



Figure 2
Israel stamp

personalized ketubot, but I have also designed larger pieces for synagogues and Jewish centers in the Greater Washington area and elsewhere.

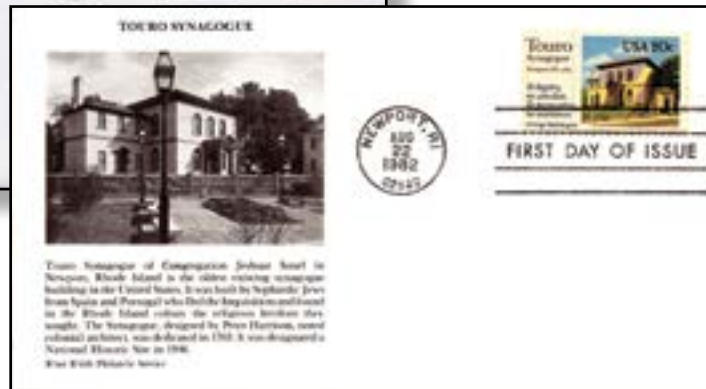
Preparing the design for the 2018 Hanukkah stamp was a pleasure and a challenge. Typically my paper cuts measure about 18 x 23 inches. The conventional size of today's postage stamps, about one inch square, required a degree of miniaturization I had never before attempted. I was especially thrilled to learn that Israel, where I was born, agreed to the proposal for a joint issue.

2018 USPS HANUKKAH STAMP ANNOUNCEMENT

The United States Postal Service has announced the issuance of a new Hanukkah stamp for 2018. The stamp was designed by Tamar Fishman, who specializes in the art of the Jewish paper cut. She is the wife of Rabbi Samuel Fishman, a long-time SIP member and occasional contributor to **The Israel**

Philatelist. Tamar's work is based on a Jewish folk tradition that flourished during the mid- and late-nineteenth century among Jewish communities in Central and Eastern Europe.

The central image of the new Hanukkah stamp is a representation of the traditional seven-branched menorah of the ancient Temple of Jerusalem. The background design is reminiscent of an ancient oil jug and the report that the temple menorah



Figures 3 - 4

First day covers prepared by David Firestone, B'nai B'irth Philatelic Service, Metropolitan Lodge, Silver Spring, MD. August 22, 1982

1982 (Figures 3 - 4). The 1983 Hanukkah stamp was a joint issue with the Israel Philatelic Authority.

There was clear intent on the part of the USPS to link the event to the earlier (1983) stamp commemorating the first synagogue in America. continued on page 32



Figure 5

Color guard. picture provided by Lawrence M. Katz

FIRST DAY COVERS



Figure 6

Israel Postal Service FDC

Figure 7
First Day Cover cachet created by Walter Horowitz and signed by the stamps's original art designer Tamar Fishman and Art Director Ethel Kessler. Cover image provided by Lawrence M. Katz.



Figure 8
USPS Official First Day Cover

SIP Booth

FANTASTIC NEWS

THE APS AWARDS SIP THE TITLE
"BEST SOCIETY BOOTH!!!"

THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST WAS AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL!



Ed Rosen 1st Vice President
Howard Chapman President



Ed Rosen, Linda Rosen, Linda Chapman



Linda Rosen, Mark Isaacs

continued from page 31

The ceremony was live-streamed to the American embassy in Jerusalem, where the first day issue of the Israel stamp took place. If you have 40 minutes to spare, you can watch the Newport program at <https://www.facebook.com/USPS/videos/hanukkah-stamp-first-day-of-issue-ceremony/411141849418268/>.

Note: Hanukkah 2018 begins on the 25th of Kislev on the Hebrew calendar. That can be a date that falls in late November or December. In 2018, Hanukkah begins at sundown December 2. ■

Philatelic Judacia Souvenir

Joe Weintrob



The first full national strike in the history of the British Post Office took place from Wednesday 20th January to Sunday 7th March 1971. It took place against a background of increasing inflation and worsening industrial relations over the preceding decade, both in the Post Office and in the country in general.

The Government announced that the Post Office's monopoly on carrying letters would be suspended for the duration of the

strike. Several hundred private posts were set up throughout the country; some of these were of course "philatelic", but many operated with efficiency and transported significant quantities of mail, although normally at a much higher price than the normal first class rate.

Reference

<http://www.gbpa.org.uk/displays/1971-postal-strike/> ■

SIP ON FACEBOOK



Thanks to Jacqueline, the SIP is now on Facebook. Place the below link in your browser and visit the site - it is free!

<https://www.facebook.com/MySIP123/>

WHAT IS FACEBOOK?

Facebook is a social networking site that makes it easy for you to connect and share with your family and friends on line.

For many, having a Facebook account is now an expected part of being on line, much like having your own email address. ■



NEGEV HOLYLAND STAMPS

Holy Land Postal Bid Sales
Are Held Twice A Year

Profusely illustrated catalogue sent free on request to serious collectors

Forerunners, British Mandate, Interim, Israel, Judaica

Material is always accepted for auction. Please write providing full details

Ask about special low commission rates

NEGEV HOLYLAND STAMPS AUCTIONS

presented by BUTTON STAMP COMPANY

Sid Morginstin
P.O. Box 8101
TRENTON, NJ 08650, USA

Cell Phone: 609-456-9508
E-mail: LEADSTAMP@VERIZON.NET
Fax: 609-291-8438

Please visit us on our WEB site: <http://negev.stampcircuit.com/> this is part of <http://www.stampcircuit.com/>

E-BAY SELLER ID: LEADSTAMPSID

Additional pages of a **gold medal** and **Grand Award** winning thematic Exhibit. Over the next several issues, the single frame exhibit **The United Nations and Palestine: 1947-1951** exhibit 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. Our purpose in presenting this thematic is to encourage Judaica collectors to consider building an exhibit which focuses on educational goals.

Conciliation Commission for Palestine

11 December 1948 - 31 December 1951

The Conciliation Commission, formed 11 December, mediated agreements, disputes and addressed residual issues.



UNCCP, Geneva, Switzerland to Lake Success, N.Y., 5 May 1950; 40rp <20 grams, 2 x 40rp airmail fee per 5 grams (1.20Fr total)
Hand cancel device with un-shaded cross and long "I" in lower semicircle, **Four recorded examples of Conciliation Committee service mail**



UNRWAP, Beirut, Lebanon to Versailles, France, 27 November 1953; 15p <20 grams, 20p airmail fee (35p total)

Conciliation Commission duties were assumed by both the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWAP) and the Treaty Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in late 1951.



UNTSO Peace-keepers
1st class letter rate

Peace efforts continue to this day as the final resolution to the land dispute has yet to be realized.

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 storyline. As the exhibit presentation progresses, I hope you find it both entertaining and informative.

Relief for Palestine Refugees

1 December 1948 - 1 May 1950



AFSC / UNRPR, Geneva, Switzerland to Hanover, New Hampshire, 8 April 1949
40rp <20 grams, 2 x 40rp airmail fee per 5 grams (1.20Fr total)
Howard Wriggins was AFSC Liaison. **Only recorded example of AFSC service mail**



Graf Carton de Wiart

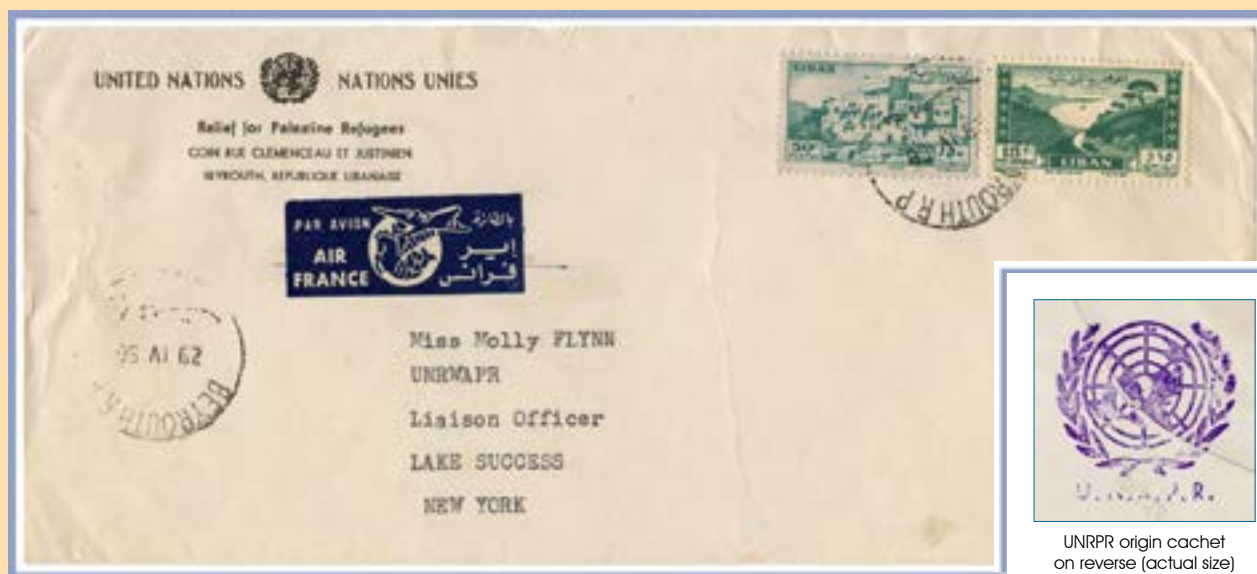


UNRPR office in Beirut



U.N. Relief and Works Agency

The ongoing conflict forced many Arabs to abandon their homes. On 1 December, Graf Carton de Wiart of Belgium proposed an interim U.N. Relief for Palestine Refugees (UNRPR) organization. The U.N. invited the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC - Quakers) to assist with refugee relief efforts. The UNRPR was absorbed on 1 May by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWAPR).



UNRPR, Beirut, Lebanon to U.N. Refugee and Works Agency (UNRWAPR) office in Lake Success, N.Y., 29 April 1950; 25p <20 grams, 40p airmail fee (65p total)
Mailed on last operational day of the UNRPR organization. **Four recorded examples of UNRPR service mail from Beirut, only example with origin cachet**



UNRPR origin cachet
on reverse (actual size)



EBBA LUND

The Girl in the Red Cap

STORIES CONCERNING THE HOLOCAUST dramatize an endless variance in the nature of the beast. Rarely there comes along a sliver of sunshine that gives one needed sustenance as this story relates— a tale of bravery and bravado by a 19-year-old Christian, Danish student coming face to face with evil.

*Let us raise the curtain on **The Girl in the Red Cap** and her compatriots in the Danish Resistance unit, Holger Danske.*



FIGURE 1

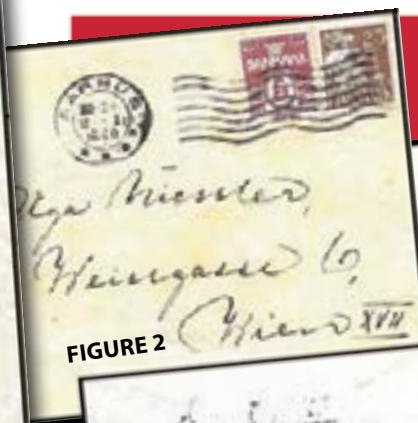


FIGURE 2

Jesse I. Spector M.D.



FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4



I was drawn to this story upon obtaining a trove of postal covers mailed from Denmark during the German occupation of Denmark following the Nazi invasion of April, 1940.

FIGURES 1- 4 from the collection demonstrate censor markings and evidence of resealing by the German military, with the exception of FIGURE 1, a registered letter to the United States with a censor imprint indicating absence of opening for inspection. With these in mind our story now unfolds.

THE INVASION

It was about five-thirty in the morning on April 9, 1940 when a 17-year-old schoolgirl, Ebba Lund, was awakened from sleep by a heavy, humming sound. Little did Ebba realize that what she heard was the air arm of a three-prong German invasion force, *Operation Weserbüing*, invading Denmark and Norway. Ebba was awakened by what would become a five-year Nazi occupation of her country.

Heinkel He 111 and *Dornier Do 17* medium bombers flew over Copenhagen dropping leaflets calling for the Danes to accept the German occupation of Denmark peacefully. It was also informing the populace that the occupation was intended to thwart a British/French plan to invade Norway and Denmark.

A year earlier Germany and Denmark had signed a treaty of non-aggression. With the onset of World War II in September 1939, the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Sweden and Norway had declared their neutrality, thus hoping to avoid the depredations of the previous world war. Despite being warned by both the British and French of an impending German invasion several days prior to the actual German attack, the Danes inextricably ignored the information passed on to them.

At 03:55 hours on that fateful morning streams of German parachutists (*Fallschirmjäger*) surged out of three-engine Junkers JU 52 transports. They captured airbases and fortress strong-points in northern Jutland peninsula, while thousands of *Wehrmacht* soldiers crossed the southern German/Danish border into Jutland.

Two squadrons of twin-engine *Messerschmitt Bf 110s* flew in fast and low wiping out the entire Danish air force on Zealand. Simultaneously, 1,000 German *Kriegsmarine* landed on Langelinie quay in Copenhagen harbor from the minelayer *Hansestadt Danzig* capturing Fortress Kastellet.

Moving on to the Amalienborg Palace, home of King Christian X and the Danish royal family, resistance stiffened and the Germans were initially repulsed. As the King met with his ministers, the *Heinkels* and *Dorniers* that had awakened Ebba Lund roared over the city dropping leaflets with the warning that failure to capitulate would be followed with the bombing of Copenhagen. Realizing the hopelessness of further armed resistance, what with a population of five million facing a nation of sixty million with one of the most formidable military machines in the world, the Danish government capitulated less than six hours after the first German landings.

This is the shortest German military campaign of the war.

THE GOVERNMENT

Despite the humiliation, Denmark remaining a sovereign state, albeit under German occupation. The monarchy under the popular King Christian X (FIGURE 5) and a democratically elected Danish government remained in control of local governance, the police and the judiciary.

The Germans controlled all international relations and insisted on the government imposing censorship of the press. The *Wehrmacht* was to be permitted to station troops in Denmark.



WHY INVADE DENMARK?

Why was there an Operation Weserbüing in the first place?

A year earlier the British gave consideration to Scandinavia becoming a theatre of war in a conflict with Germany. By blockading German access to Swedish iron ore needed for armament production and shipped in the winter months from the northern port of Narvik, Norway, they believed that German operations on the European continent could be substantially weakened.

Germany was aware of British intentions, and for a number of months, a cat and mouse game prevailed as to the advisability and feasibility of either belligerent preemptively invading Norway. And, what then do these machinations have to do with Denmark and *The Girl in the Red Cap*?



As the map of Denmark and surrounding countries attests to, for Germany to invade Norway —

- it would necessitate Denmark serving as a staging area for German troop movement northward.
- with England having a substantially more powerful surface navy than Germany, the latter would have to obtain naval command through submarine superiority in the North Atlantic between Denmark and Norway.
- Denmark's position along the Baltic Sea made it a critical factor for German control of naval and shipping access to German and Soviet harbors.
- Finally, were England and its allies ever to invade Scandinavia, Germany would be faced with a potential invasion of the homeland through the buffer state of Denmark on their northern border.

The fact that Germany did not invade neutral Sweden was a matter of practicality. Sweden continued to supply iron ore to Germany, negating any necessity to occupy that country, what with the prohibitive cost of supplying such an occupation force.

INNOCENCE LOST

Several hours after having had her sleep disturbed by the sound of what proved to be German bombers over Copenhagen, Ebba was riding her bike to school.

Still oblivious to the events of recent hours, she passed a crowd standing around a group of soldiers in field-grey battle dress, weapons at the ready. As she passed the British Embassy, she witnessed diplomats being herded into trucks by armed soldiers. England and Germany had been at war since the previous September, and the Germans were taking the belligerents into custody. Ebba Lund's Denmark was now an occupied country (FIGURE 7).

For the next several years, until the summer of 1943, Denmark's constitutional monarchy cooperated with — many used the term “collaborate” although the monarchy preferred “loyal cooperation” — the Nazi occupiers in order to retain independent control of local governance. The Germans clearly held the reins when it came to Denmark's role in international affairs. The offshoot was that the Germans showcased the country as a “model protectorate.”



The police remained under Danish control and the populace felt less motivated to resist the occupation as compared to countries in which the German occupiers set up repressive puppet governments as was the case in occupied Norway and France.

LIFE UNDER GERMAN RULE

For a time, then, the Germans considered Denmark to be the “Cream Front” (*Sahnefront*) due to both the ease of the occupier's job, and metaphorically, very practical consideration that the Danes supplied large quantities of dairy and agricultural products to almost four million Germans.

Daily life remained not too dissimilar to life prior to the occupation, and yet, the proud and resentful Danish sentiment was such that the number who became Nazi sympathizers would be less than four percent of the population. Figure 8 shows a young woman in the uniform of the Danish Nazi Party. There would be eventual repercussions for her behavior.



FIGURE 8

“JEWISH QUESTION”

Although the Germans saw to it that an anti-Semitic newspaper was vocal in denunciation of the Jews, and isolated acts against Jews were attempted, the Danish government countered with stiff judicial punishments meted out to perpetrators of anti-Semitic acts.

A beneficiary of this tenuous status quo related to the issue of the Nazis euphemism for isolating and then eliminating Jews from society— *the “Jewish Question.”*

While it was impressed upon the Danish government that the “Jewish Question” needed to be addressed, it was not until 1943 that the issue was forced upon them. Until then the Danes resisted, and the Nazis decided to forgo forcing the issue, so long as the Danes continued to collaborate with them on most other issues.

START OF THE RESISTANCE

For two years following the German invasion, the occupation continued on a tightrope, with a hair-trigger potential to collapse into a more tyrannical Nazi suppression of the populace given any unforeseen change in the status quo. During that time, Peter Munch, the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, espoused a strategy that allowed his nation to maintain its cultural integrity and avoid loss of life.

Nevertheless, the very limited active resistance offered by the Danes resulted in a combative Winston Churchill pejoratively referring to Denmark as “Hitler’s pet canary.” Unbeknownst to Churchill, however, despite the seeming tranquility, an undercurrent of peaceful resistance had been brewing since the first days of the invasion. It was similar to the proverbial snowball rolling downhill, it would increase in size and take on a newer aggressive menace against the despised Germans.



The age of active resistance was shortly to overtake passive resistance. And, when it did, nineteen-year-old **Ebba Lund** (FIGURE 9) would enter the fray, and with it, would enter the history books as one of the “*Righteous Among the Nations*.”

These first two years of occupation were thus consumed with a host of countermeasures to the occupation:

- work slowdowns to limit German extraction of resources
- songfest gatherings involving tens of thousands of people singing patriotic songs of Danish culture and history; and,
- an underground press contending against German censorship of newspapers. As the occupation dragged on the number of issues distributed ran into the millions annually.



FIGURE 10



FIGURE 11

All of this is not to say that a segment of the Danish population did not feel disappointed that an aggressive uprising had not ensued to contest the occupation. This proved to be the case in Norway, Greece, and Serbia. Denmark was certainly one of the thirteen “Overrun Countries” taken by the Nazis forcibly, as evidence in this United States 1943 philatelic issue (FIGURES 10, 11).

Realistically, however, the flat terrain of Denmark was in marked contrast to countries where guerrilla forces could more easily conceal their identity and wage direct military style attacks.

On the other hand, by 1942 the tactic of passive resistance was spontaneously morphing into a more aggressive, confrontational resistance including strikes, sabotage, spying and attacks on collaborators (FIGURES 12,13). Partisan militancy would bring German retribution to bear on the Danish perpetrators, as well as the public at large.

In 1942 a National Resistance Front Movement, *Frit Danmark* (Liberated Denmark) came into existence, supplied with weapons and explosives through parachute drops by the Special Operations Executive (SOE) in London (FIGURES 14,



FIGURE 12



FIGURE 13



FIGURE 14



FIGURE 15

15). Additionally, other para-military underground units were formed independently, among the most important being from the

- Communist Party;
- the Danish Political Party;
- national trade unions;
- political center and
- social democrat parties; and, the
- Holger Danske resistance group, formed in Copenhagen in early 1943.

Each resistance entity maintained its own underground publication, fomented strikes, and carried out sabotage activities at an ever-escalating pace. The Nazi defeats at Stalingrad and in North Africa emboldened the resistance to foresee an eventual end to the occupation that could be hastened by their activities

The year 1943 became a watershed period where resistance followed by repression would assume center stage. The gloves were off, and occupier and the occupied would face off in the final, bloody, two-year phase of confrontation.

Enter Ebba Lund, who would repeatedly risk her life in thwarting the German attempt to round up and deport Denmark's eight thousand Jews to concentration camps, and would earn her the nickname, *The Girl in the Red Cap*.



to be continued

Remembering Zeev Galibov, z"l

Michael Bass



Michael Bass and Zeev Galibov

BEGINNING OF A FRIENDSHIP

I met Zeev Galibov, of blessed memory, in 1970. Zeev was already a renowned and elite philatelic dealer of stamps and postal history in London, England. I was a student, in Cleveland, of Dr. Albert Friedberg, who mentored my philatelic education. Together, Al and I collected World War I, which is how Zeev and I became connected.

Zeev was visiting Cleveland, Ohio for a stamp convention. It didn't matter to Zeev that I knew nothing, he treated me with patience and kindness. He shared his extensive knowledge with this 11 year old boy, a beginner, a novice at Holy Land stamp collecting.

PHILATELIC EXPERT

Zeev was an expert on British philately, and ran a stamp shop for 50 years. Any London trip included a "must stop" to visit Zeev's shop. Zeev was an authentic British gentleman. He always had an easy-going manner, never spoke rudely, and always dressed in a coat and tie.

He owned and managed his shop with the old world, charming style of sitting down and kibitzing with his visitors for a couple of glorious hours about stamps and life. Zeev knew a few things about life. He immigrated to London from Palestine and his perspective was influenced by living and working in the world's philatelic capital, the home of Stanley Gibbons and many important auction houses. His reputation for honesty and professionalism served him throughout his life. Go to a stamp show anywhere in the world, and the best dealers and collectors all knew and respected Zeev Galibov. His client base spanned the spectrum of world-renowned collectors like Michael Sacher to beginners.

ZEEV THE TEACHER

Zeev was always willing to teach anyone about the intricacies of stamps and mail. His knowledge of perforations, paper, inks used on Mandate stamps was at the pro and expert level. His extensive knowledge helped build many exhibition-level collections. He was particularly passionate about the Egyptian Expeditionary Forces in Palestine during World War I, British Forces in Palestine during World War I, and British Mandate stamps used in Palestine.

Zeev was not only a stamp dealer and teacher, but a collector and exhibitor, too. Zeev's Gold Medal collection of the entire Army and Field Post Offices during the Palestine campaign was shown throughout the globe. I had the wonderful privilege of walking through the exhibit with Zeev in Israel and London. He helped collectors understand the history of the 19th and 20th century through stamps and mail. He was devoted to philately and helping collectors from around the world enjoy their hobby. ■

BENNY and the JETS

Irv Osterer – Ottawa, Canada

It is about this time of year — when my Blue Jays baseball team has faded to a dull gray and evenings get a little chillier, that my thoughts, like most Canadians move to hockey. Even though my 2018-19 Ottawa Senators hockey team will not be much better than *Judaica Sales* Issie Baum's beloved Canadiens de Montréal, hope springs eternal.

Issie was able to bring to our attention the contribution of Jewish designer Avi Dunkelman to a number of Canada's current hockey stamps in these pages, but alas, a tangible philatelic connection between the winter sport and Jewish athletes is tenuous. I'm afraid the best we can do, is cite Matthieu Schneider's name in 4 point type, on a list of all the players that have suited up for the Montreal Canadiens on Canada Post's official first day cover celebrating the team's 100th anniversary.



▲ Canada Post OFDC



▲ The author's modest hockey submission to Israel Post

Off the ice, there have been Jews involved in the sport since its inception. Martin Rosenthal served as financial comptroller of the early Ottawa Senators hockey team and Sam Lichtenheim was the ice boss of the old Montreal Maroons. Today, many teams have Jewish owners and executives. There are a few Jewish players and even a Jewish NHL commissioner — but unfortunately, none of their noble puck efforts will merit a philatelic tribute.

This writer went so far as to submit a design to the Israel Postal Services, that included a selvage tribute to Soviet era hockey coach Nikolai Epstein, Polish goalie Tadeusz Sachs and Montreal coach and general manager Cecil Hart, whose father donated the Hart Trophy to the NHL. Even though Israel's modest hockey efforts have impressed, our *medinah* is still clearly not ready for a hockey stamp.

There is another series of Canadian stamps that has an interesting connection to our tribe that could be part of a Jewish sports topical collection.

For many years, the NHL had six teams, and in 1967, with the promise of expansion, several Canadian cities hoped to be granted a franchise, only to be deeply disappointed when the new clubs were allocated to American markets.



Ben Hatskin

When the World Hockey Association was formed in 1972, the Winnipeg bid was lead by Ben Hatskin (1917-1990) a successful businessman of Russian Jewish decent. Hatskin was also an outstanding athlete and played NCAA and professional football, winning two Grey Cups with his hometown Winnipeg Blue Bombers.

According to a widely accepted story, Hatskin was a close friend of Sonny Werblin, the owner of the NFL's New York Jets football team. He asked and was granted permission by Werblin to use the "Jets" moniker for his hockey team. This may be a bit of folklore as Hatskin had previously owned a junior hockey team that he also called the Jets. Winnipeg's lengthy military history and its expanding air transport industry may have been the reason that Hatskin chose the name.

Hatskin's Jets merged with the NHL in 1979, where they played until financial issues associated with rising salaries, and Winnipeg's relatively small market and arena meant



Canada Post's Picture Postage formatted Winnipeg Jets stamps, issued November 10, 2011. Catalogue numbers are cited from *The UNITRADE Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*, which includes OFDCs, blocks, postal stationery & many items not listed by Scott or Stanley Gibbons.



that, despite much protest by the local fan base, the Jets were moved to Phoenix in 1995.

When the team returned in 2011 after a fifteen year absence, it was hailed as a significant triumph for Canadian hockey fans. The new owners considered a new name, but ultimately decided that the city's hockey history, and the legacy of Benny Hatskin dictated that the team had to be called the Winnipeg Jets. It was a wise decision as Michael Beirut, a principal at Pentagram, one of the top American design agencies has observed —

"Probably no genre of graphic design is more fraught with emotion than the design of identities of sports teams".

Canada Post decided to join the celebration by releasing a set of commemorative postage stamps in their proprietary peel and stick "Picture Postage" format. The stamps, were sold in full pane format at Winnipeg postal outlets, at Jets' home games and were available to collectors via Canada Post's Philatelic Bureau on November 10, 2011.

The first stamp design (UNITRADE PP7) features the Jets' new primary logo. These stamps were sold in sheets of 21 for \$24.95, and also in sheets of 40 for \$34.95. While the 5,000 sheets of 21 were printed entirely by offset lithography,



2013/14 Jets Logo stamps

only the borders areas on the 1,000 sheets of 40 were lithographed. The logo was laser printed on the larger sheets, resulting in a much clearer and sharper crest area. (UNITRADE PP7a). This stamp design also appears on a non-denominational postcard (UNITRADE UX262).

The stamp with the secondary logo (UNITRADE PP8) — an image of crossed hockey sticks resting on military wings and a red maple leaf had a press run of 5,000 sheets of 21 and sold for \$24.95.

UNITRADE PP9 highlighted the first Jets goal scored on home ice. This limited edition of 10,000 numbered 1st goal sheets of 21 was sold for slightly more — \$34.95.

These prices represent a premium over all three stamps' 59¢ face value for domestic postage in 2011. They did not appear in Lighthouse supplement — even though they were released and sold by Canada Post. Although November 10, 2011 is listed as the day of issue, there are no official first day covers.

The Jets' logo makes an encore appearance on several issues designed by the aforementioned Avi Dunkelman —

- part of a 2013 63¢ perforated souvenir sheet and self adhesive coil (UNITRADE 2661f, 2667) showing the logo on a puck.
- on a 2013 63¢ stamp from a series profiling players and fans sporting home and away sweaters as part of a perforated souvenir sheet, in a self adhesive booklet and on a non-denominational postcard (UNITRADE 2669f, 2675, UX353).
- on a 2014 issue with a Zamboni sporting the logo at center ice as part of a perforated souvenir sheet and a self adhesive coil with the "permanent stamp" designation as well as a non-denominational postcard (UNITRADE 2778a, 2779, UX406). It is the coil variety that appears on the postcard.

All self adhesive coil and booklet stamps also exist in die cut format in Canada Post's Quarterly packs.



Pre-printed stamps without denomination on postcards



Without Ben Hatskin, professional hockey would not have come to Winnipeg. His spirited efforts with the World Hockey Association, which included the signing of Bobbie Hull, paved the way for the first and second incarnation of the Winnipeg Jets. In 1985 Hatskin was welcomed into Manitoba's Sports Hall of Fame and in 1990, posthumously inducted into the Winnipeg Citizens' Hall of Fame. In 2010, he was an inaugural inductee into the World Hockey

Association Hall of Fame, in the builders category.

REFERENCES

100 Things Jets Fans Should Know & Do Before They Die.
by Jon Waldman and Dave Babych, 2015

Wikipedia — Ben Hatskin files

http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/people/hatskin_b.shtml

Hatskin photo by M. Woligrocki, the Manitoba Historical Society
<https://www.canadianpostagestamps.ca/stamps>

The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps,
Unitrade Press, Toronto, ON

www.curtiswalker.com/jets/benhatskin.aspx ■

Jewish Soldiers Prisoners Of War

Roberto Brzostowski

Editor's note: This article first appeared in CEFAL, no61, November/December 2012, p. 14. Reprinted with permission. The translation from Spanish is provided Google Translate. The Figure scans are from the article. I have tried to make them as readable as possible.

A TRAGEDY BEGINS

One of the worst tragedies that occurred at the beginning of the 20th century was the outbreak of World War I, the last conflict in which Jews fought against Jews.

When it broke out in July 1914, huge demonstrations appeared in the cities of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. The war was a total disaster and the catalyst for World War II and led to the Holocaust for the Jewish people.

JEWISH SOLDIERS

World War I caused the Jewish population great suffering. As individuals, the Jews fought on both sides of the conflict trying to be "super patriotic" to their respective countries and to show they were good citizens.

This happened, especially among German Jews. The army recruited 100,000 Jews, of whom 12,000 died in the war in defense of the "Fatherland." Their sacrifice literally turns to ashes 20 years later. Despite this show of patriotism there followed the accusations of disloyalty, which made the German High Command initiate a survey of all Jewish conscripts to see how many of them were in the front lines. The "fabricated" survey was published with great fanfare and accused the Jewish soldiers of disloyalty. Subsequent investigations demonstrated the falseness of the report and that in fact, 80% of Jewish soldiers served in the front line. The report's results never became known to the general public.

IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

For the Jews of Eastern Europe, the war unleashed a huge tragedy on their communities. More than a quarter million Jews died in battles and the Russian Czar exiled more than a million people. This resulted in turning them into refugees and he also accused them of being collaborators with Germany. Because of these actions, the Jews believed the Germans and the Austrians were their true liberators

continued on page 47



Figure 1 Sent to Vienne



Figure 2 post card to Germany

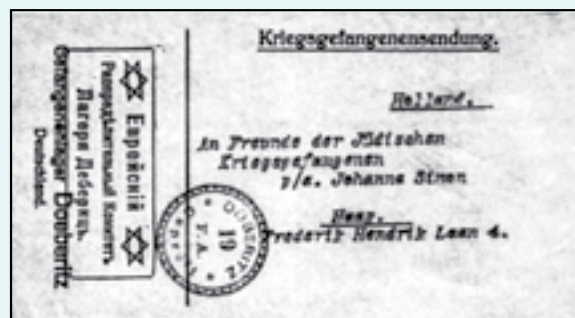


Figure 3 post card to Holland

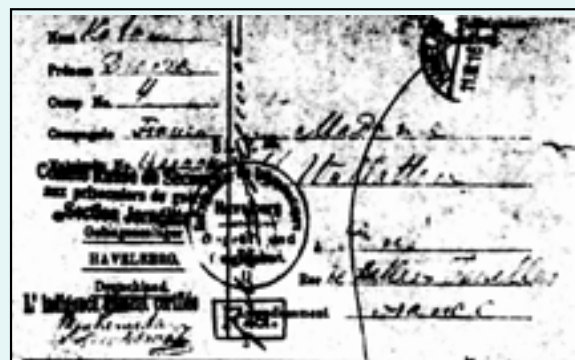


Figure 4 post card to France

A Story or a Tall Tale?

Nathan Zankel

REGISTERED COVER SENT TO JERUSALEM, PALESTINE

1. Mailed at Baltimore, MD February 17, 1916
2. New York transit cancel February 18, 1916
3. Jerusalem registration January 31, 1922
4. Red note on cover left front **"Found amongst Turkish Post Office records at Beyrouth opened"**
5. On back, French pencil notation hardly readable, seems to read "found at Ottoman Post, Beyrouth."



Figure 1



Figure 2

Postage Paid

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| 1. 1st class, foreign rate | .05¢ |
| 2. Registration fee | .10¢ |
| Total fee | .15¢ |
| 3. Return receipt fee | .05¢ |
| (not collected -- crossed out) | |

A STORY OR A TALL TALE?

1. It is assumed the Return Receipt was crossed out due to the conflict in Palestine at the time i.e. no guarantee that a return receipt could be returned to the sender.

2. It is assumed the envelope was opened by the Turkish employees and the money enclosed was removed.

3. It is assumed that before Jerusalem was captured by General Allenby, the Turkish employees took all mail and records in the post office when they evacuated to Beyrouth.

4. It is assumed that after the war, French authorities who had the Mandate for Lebanon found the envelope and sent it back to the British post office, Jerusalem on December 31, 1921 (Number 4) and they tried to deliver it.

5. It is assumed that the British authorities sent the letter to the Dead Letter office where it resided till "liberated." January 31, 1922 (Number 5). ■

continued on page 45

The religious judicial infrastructure in Europe was totally destroyed as well as the economics in 10 countries. World War I radicalizes and secularized the Jewish youth and many of them become Marxists. The yeshivots were destroyed and as well as the Hasidic courts and their dynasties.

This historic revolution attempted to destroy the practice of Judaism. Lithuanian and Polish anti-Semitism became open and violent, which caused the Jews to emigrate and in part laid the foundation for the Shoah. The effect led to a devotion to the building of a Jewish State in Palestine.

This was reinforced by Lord Balfour's letter to Rothschild promising a Jewish state in Holy Land.

POW COMMUNICATION

In World War I, many Jewish prisoners sent correspondence to their families as well as to the aid committees that had been created. The Figures 1-4 illustrate some of the correspondence.

Shown are four Germany and Austria prisoner cards asking for their repatriation and aid. ■

0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0

4 Color Israel Gem

Uria Selwyn



Sent from	England
Sent to	Haifa
English postage	2 x 2½d + 1d King George VI stamps
Short paid	Hexagonal "T168" in London
Postage Due	Taxed 168 mils in Haifa on May 29, 1949
Postage Due Stamps (Tsachor certificate) ■	Tax paid and indicated by four different color Demi Doar postage due stamps

Ben Richard Bronstein

Dr. Oscar Stadler, z"l, Joseph Weintrob



Ben Richard Bronstein was born in Manchester, New Hampshire on 14 April 1915, the youngest son of Jewish Max & Dinah (Braymark) Bronstein. Max and Dinah had immigrated from Russia in 1905 and 1908 respectively and were naturalized citizens

By all accounts, Ben R. Bronstein was a remarkable young man. A 1992 newspaper article in the

Manchester Union Leader, stated that he "had a brilliant athletic and scholarship record at Central High School and captained the University of New Hampshire basketball team in 1936, and from which he was graduated in 1936-B."



Figure 3

USS Bronstein (DE-189)

<http://www.navsource.org/archives/06/images/189/0618908.jpg>

The University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, printed an article in its March 6, 1942 edition of the school's newspaper, **The New Hampshire** [Vol No. 32, Issue 39, page 1, 4.] that succinctly states the sad sequence of events of his death:

Lt. Ben Bronstein, '36 Falls Victim to Nazi Submarine. Former Hoop Captain Won Cogswell Scholarship; Served as Ship Doctor

Accorded Many Honors. Bronstein was one of the outstanding men in his class at the university. In addition to starting in basketball and captaining the team in 1936, he was vice-president of his class and was awarded a Cogswell scholarship at the conclusion of his junior year. He was a member of the Sphinx, junior honorary society, Blue Key, senior honorary biology fraternity, and Phi Alpha, social fraternity.

Lt. Ben Richard Bronstein, USNR, 26, of Manchester, graduate of the university in 1936, was "lost at sea" last Saturday, when an enemy submarine sank the United States destroyer Jacob Jones off Cape May, N.J. Only eleven out of approximately 145 on board survived the shelling.



Figure 1 (top)
Post card sent from Bronstein
Figure 2 (middle)
Ship cancel

After having been graduated from Tufts Medical School in 1940, Lt. Bronstein served his internship at St. Luke's Hospital in New Bedford Mass. He entered the service about two months before Pearl Harbor and was ordered to sea as ship doctor on the Jacob Jones in December 1941.

Few Escaped Only three rafts were able to escape the sinking ship. Of fourteen men on one raft, only three survived while eight men were rescued from the other two rafts. Only a day before the attack on the Jacob Jones, the tanker R.P. Resor was torpedoed and sunk off the same New Jersey coast. The Jacob Jones was the twenty-sixth merchant ship or tanker sunk by Germany's submarines since enemy operations were begun off the coasts of the United States.

Ben Richard Bronstein died that day, 28 February 1942, at the age of 26. His body was never recovered. Ben was awarded the Purple Heart posthumously

<http://www.cowhampshireblog.com/2014/05/19/first-ww2-naval-officer-killed-manchester-nhs-ltjg-ben-richard-bronstein-mc-usnr-1915-1942/> ■

Every Cover Tells A Story

Donald A. Chafetz

BASIC INFORMATION

The cover in Figure 1 is a rather soiled looking cover and appears to be very ordinary. What intrigued me was the Jerusalem machine cancel and the return address.

The basic postal facts are that the cover was mailed on March 5, 1926, to Indiana, United States. There are no receiving cancels so we do not know the routing or when it was delivered. Postage was paid by 13 mils London II stamp (Bale no. 79).



Figure 2



Figure 1

CANCELLATION

The cancellation can be found in the book **The Postmarks and other markings of Mandate Jerusalem (1917-1948)** by E. Glassman and M. Sacher. It is machine cancel item F1 and has the following description.

The first machine installed at the Head Post Office for the mechanical cancellation of bulk mail was supplied by the Krag Company of Norway. This printed the mark continuously over the length of the letter or postcard thus at least two strikes of the name head will be found. The machine came into operation in mid 1925...and remained for about four years.

RETURN ADDRESS

The last part of our story is the return address on the envelope (Figure 3) - NOTRE-DAME DE FRANCE. A quick search on the internet provided the following information.²



Figure 3

In 1882 a large group of pilgrims began coming to the Holy Land under the direction of the French Assumptionists². The experience gained from the pilgrimages prompted the religious order to build a center to host French pilgrims. The location of the new center would be right next to the walls of the Holy City of Jerusalem. The building would be known as Notre Dame de France.

Thanks to the help of generous benefactors, the Assumptionists were able to acquire a 4,000 square meter property right next to the French Hospital of St. Louis des Francais, The cornerstone of the building was officially laid on June 10th, 1885.

In 1888, Notre Dame received its first pilgrims. The cornerstone of the Chapel was laid during the Eucharistic World Congress of 1893. The Chapel was consecrated the following year. In 1904, after twenty years of ongoing construction, the guest house was completed and crowned with the great statue of the Virgin Mary, a replica of Our Lady of Salvation in Paris.

The complex was completed according to Abbe Brisaciers original plan, harmoniously, combining architectural sobriety with a contemporary style.

Until the First World War, the building also served as a seminary for future Assumptionists. After World War II, the building was heavily damaged during the Israeli-Arab conflict of 1948. The south wing became unsuitable as a result of the explosion of two bombs and became an Israeli guard post. The north wing and the small houses in the garden were occupied by numerous refugees. The Assumptionists lived in the central wing next to the chapel and continued their mission, offering hospitality to a greatly reduced number of faithful pilgrims.

With the situation has become untenable, the center was eventually turned over to the Holy See on March 2nd, 1972 and restored to its original status as a pilgrim center.

References:

1. <https://www.notredamecenter.org/history>
2. The Augustinians of the Assumption (A.A.) constitute a worldwide congregation of Catholic priests and brothers. It is active in many countries. The French branch played a major role in French political and social history in the 19th century.
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assumptionists> ■

George Antheil

Gene Eisen

INTRODUCTION

George Antheil was born in 1900 in Trenton, NJ, the United States to Lutheran immigrants from Germany. Antheil was not Polish, as he sometimes claimed, nor Jewish as others thought. For example, the B'nai B'rith Philatelic Service issued a

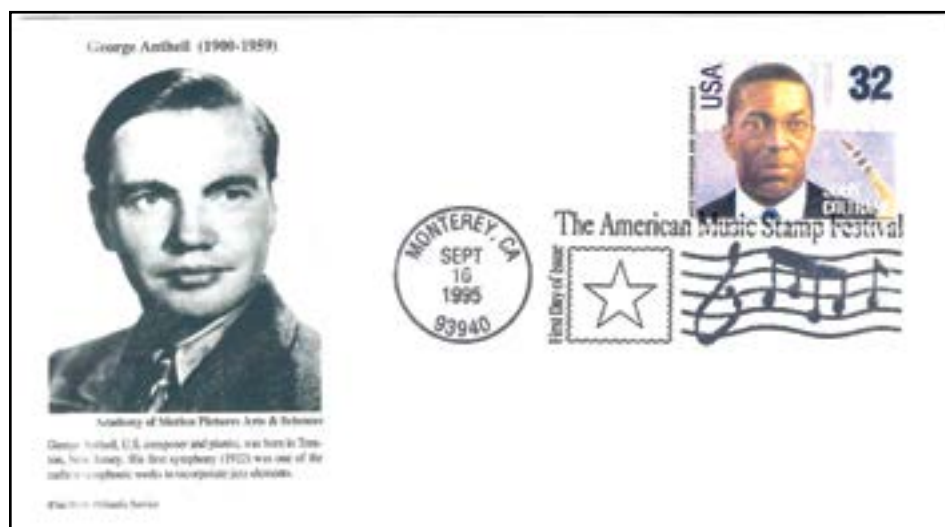


Figure 1

cachet picture of Antheil on a first day cover of the John Coltrane commemorative, United States, Scott 2991, September 16, 1995 (Figure 1).

The practice of the late David Firestone, editor of the B'nai B'rith covers, was to prepare a first day cover of a United States stamp tied to a cachet of a Jewish individual in the same field as the person featured on the stamp. In this case, we can assume that Antheil was incorrectly identified as being Jewish because of his portrait appearing on the cachet.

EARLY CAREER

Antheil began studying the piano at age six. At sixteen, he traveled regularly to Philadelphia to study with Constantine von Sternberg, a student of Franz Liszt. In 1919, Antheil began to work with the more progressive Ernest Bloch in New York City. In May 1922, Antheil traveled

to Europe as a concert pianist. It was in Paris and Berlin in the 1920's and 1930's that he developed his musical composition skills.

There he became known as an avant-garde artist, playing modern works by the likes of Schonberg and Stravinsky. He also composed his early works: *Second Piano Sonata* (1921), *Jazz Sonata* (1922), *Sonata Sauvage* (1923) and *Third Piano Sonata—Death of Machines* (1923). His best-known composition is *Ballet Mécanique* (1924). His style was to create new sounds, which were not always appreciated by the critics.

In May 1925, Antheil married Elizabeth Baski Markus. She had been a political radical who barely escaped with her life when she fled Hungary to Berlin in the early 1920's. They had one child, Peter. Baski Marcus, George Antheil and Peter are pictured (circa 1945) in Figure 2. Baski was of Jewish parentage, but it was not exactly advertised. Peter writes in his memoirs that he was delighted to discover his Jewish heritage when he was a teenager.

LATER COMPOSITIONS

In 1933, after Hitler came to power and his money ran out, Antheil returned to the United States, settling in New York City. At that time, he was commissioned to write the ballet *Dreams* (1935) for George Balanchine. He composed six operas in his career.

Antheil traveled to Hollywood in 1936, where he became a sought-after film composer, writing more



Figure 2

than 30 scores, including *The Scoundrel* (1935); *Angels Over Broadway* (1940); *The Spectre of the Rose* (1946); *In a Lonely Place* (1950); *The Young Don't Cry* (1951); and *Dementia* (1953). Despite his success writing scores for films, he found the movie industry hostile to modern music, describing most background scores as “unmitigated tripe.”

OTHER INTERESTS

Antheil had many other interests aside from music. In 1930 he wrote a murder mystery, **Death in the Dark**. He was the film music critic for the magazine **Modern Music** (1936-1940). He also wrote magazine articles on human health. On the political side in the 1940's, he participated in the **Hollywood Anti-Nazi League**, putting on exhibits of artwork banned in Nazi Germany.

INVENTION

One of Antheil's avocations was “fiddling” with things, which led to a collaboration with the movie star Hedy Lamarr. Just how they teamed up is a matter of speculation.

Some say that they were neighbors in Hollywood in the early 1940's and they were just chatting. Other reports suggest that Lamarr consulted with Antheil about a health issue. Either way, discussions led to Lamarr's interest in developing a frequency hopping signal that could not be tracked or jammed. Antheil applied the central mechanics of the player piano, a spool of punched paper to a system that would mask radio frequencies with short bursts. These bursts operated

with a range of 88 frequencies, which matched the 88 black and white keys on a piano keyboard.

On August 11, 1942, Antheil and Hedy Kiesler Markey, Lamarr's married name at the time, were granted a United States patent for the device, pictured schematically in Figure 3. The invention was not implemented during World War II. It only came into use twenty years later during the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis when it was installed on ships sent to the Cuba blockade. The idea behind their patent led to the use of frequency hopping spread spectrum technology in other wireless communication systems.

Antheil died of a heart attack at 59 in 1959. In 1977, Antheil and Lamarr were awarded the Electronic Frontier Pioneer Award, too late for either of them to truly appreciate the award. Lamarr died a recluse at 86 in 2000.

References

1. Manta, Victor, 2017. *A Beautiful Actress, A Beautiful Mind* Hedy Lamarr. **The Israel Philatelist** 68:26-27.
2. Firestone, David, 1995. Insert article on George Antheil. B'nai B'rith United States First Day Cover, John Coltrane.
3. http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/George_Antheil
4. http://ethw.org/George_Antheil
5. <https://inventionconvention.com/americasinventor/dec97issue>
6. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Antheil ■

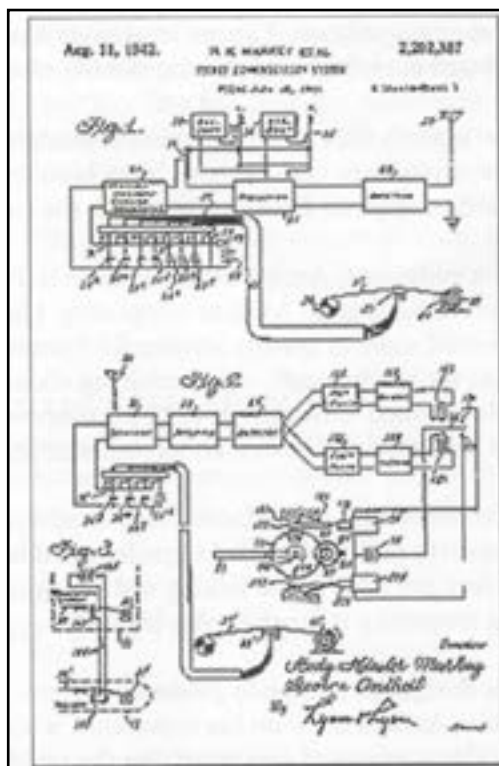


Figure 3

0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0

Israel Gem Doar Ivri 1000

Uria Selwyn

Horizontal imperforated, upper margin

1000 mil, plate 1

Group 157

Perforated 11 x 11 - May 1948

Blue paper

To date only recorded block ■



Four Covers Three Stories

Donald A. Chafetz

INTRODUCTION

At our local stamp club, I was given 4 British Mandate period covers. They are a family correspondence sent from Jerusalem to New York City. The earliest cover has an unreadable date but based on the 15 mils I surmise it was sent between July 1, 1940 - April 30, 1941. The last cover

was mailed May 17, 1945. While the 4 year time period may seem long, the covers actually tell an interesting story about mail from Palestine to the United States during wartime. For each of the covers, I listed below the covers, the philatelic information I could glean from the them.

FIRST STORY

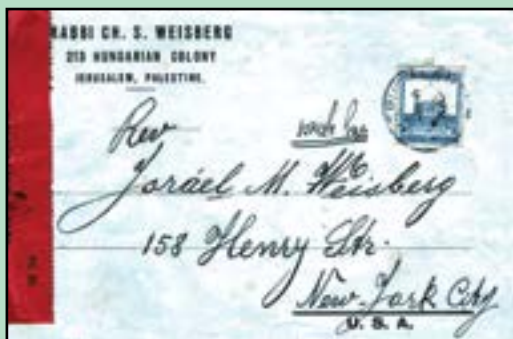


Figure 1
postage 15 mils
1 July 1940 - 30 April 1941
Jerusalem red censor
label number 69/5633
Jerusalem cancel date unclear

For me, the covers have another story to tell besides the philatelic one. For instance, the Figure 1 cover was sent by Rabbi Ch. S. Weisberg to Rev Israel M. Weisberg, in New York City. I assume the addressee was a relative. Interestingly, Google maps show that the address, 158 Henry Street, now houses the World Buddhist Center. I found intriguing the return address, 213 Hungarian Colony, Jerusalem. I used both Google Maps and a paper map I have of Jerusalem to search for the return address street but my search proved fruitless.

Not one to give up easily, I next tried Wikipedia and found the following information about a potential Hungarian Colony in Jerusalem.

Batei Ungarin was established in 1891. By World War I, there were 100 homes, a synagogue, a beit midrash and a mikveh. The original inhabitants of the neighborhood came from Hungary, and many of the residents who live there today can trace their lineage to Hungary. A

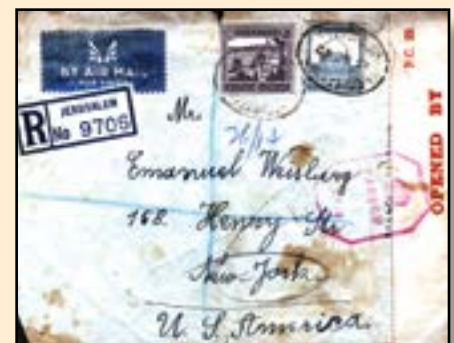
major Hasidic group called Toldos Aharon has its headquarters on the edge of Batei Ungarin.
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batei_Ungarin).

SECOND STORY

The next story involves Figures 2-3. The covers really are the start of the heart of the philatelic story. They have postal rates that are hard to explain except to say the covers were probably heavy. I was told the rate for a double weight cover was 100 mils per 10 gms. Being double weight the air mail fee for Figure 2 would be 200 mils. Like Figure 1, the covers have been opened and sealed by a censor tape.

Having been sent by registered mail, one has to wonder what contents required the covers to be registered. Initially, I thought maybe money was enclosed, but I would not have expected money would be sent from Palestine to American at this time. Unfortunately, we will never know.

Figure 2
Registered 10 mils
Air Mail 200 mils (100 mils/ 10 grs)
Total 210 mils
Double weight cover



Jerusalem registration cancel 13 November 1942
New York received cancel 11 December 1942
New York registration cancel 12 December 1942

White Jerusalem censor label (number 69/9433)
Red Censor handstamp

SECOND STORY CONTINUED



Figure 3

Fee Claimed by Office of First Address
 Airmail 100 mils
 Registration 15 mils
 Total postage 115 mils
 (Probably over-weight - Air mail rate was 100 mils per 10 gms)
 Can not account for the extra 25 mils.



MahneYehuda B.O. Jerusalem-	3 November 1943
Jerusalem registration cancel	13 November 1943
Miami registered	2 December 1943
New York registration cancel	2 December 1943
New York Foreign cancel	3 December 1943
New York	7 December 1943
New York Station	8 December 1943
New York received cancel	11 December 1943

Jerusalem white censor label (number KK/25372)
 Censor handstamp

THIRD STORY

The fourth story I find the most interesting. The cover was sent by a company and I assumed the enclosure was the bill for products sent. According to the tag line above the company's name, Emanuel Friedmann & Co. Exporter of Sukkot products i.e.

- etrog (אתרוג) – the fruit of a citron tree
- lulav (לולב) – a ripe, green, closed frond from a date palm tree
- hadass (הדס) – boughs with leaves from the myrtle tree
- aravah (ערבה) – branches with leaves from the willow tree

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Four_species#The_four_plants

As a side note, the Friedmann Company was a long established company. Before World War I, they were producing and selling a small book containing illustrations and pressed flowers from places in Palestine. It had a wooden cover and was sold to tourists. <https://thebarrowboy.wordpress.com/2009/01/06/flowers-of-the-holy-land/>



Figure 4

postage	20 mils	1 July 1943
Registration	15 mils	
Total	35 mils	

Mea Shearim, Jerusalem	17 May 1945
Jerusalem	17 May 1945
New York Register	2 August 1945
New York Regy Div.	8, ?? 1945

Jerusalem white censor label (number KK/28873)
 Black censor handstamp

CONCLUSION

What appears at first glance to be typical Mandate covers actually are quite the opposite. It just takes a little "digging" to unearth a story from the ordinary. ■

Ottoman Period Perfins

Donald A. Chafetz, Dick Scheper

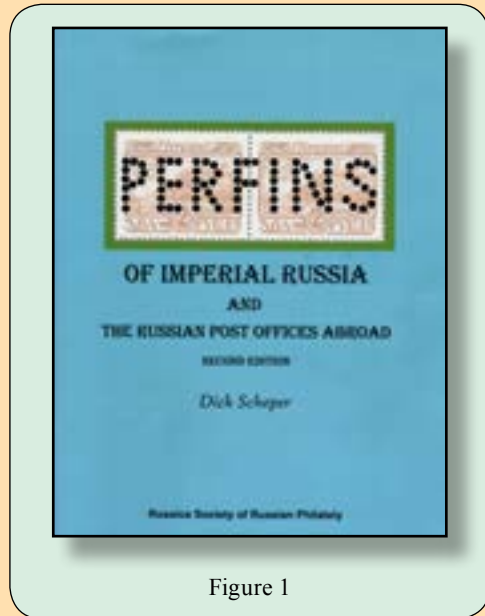


Figure 1

At our monthly stamp club meeting, a friend showed me a new book he had recently purchased. It is entitled **Perfins of Imperial Russia and The Russian Post Offices Abroad** (Figure 1) by Dick Scheper. It is published by the Rossica Society of Russian Philately. In examining the book, I was only able to find one perfin stamp that was used in the Ottoman Empire Palestine. It was used by the private firm Crédit Lyonnais Bank located in Jerusalem (Figures 2 -3).

I did a search of the SIP **The Israel Philatelist** database and could not find any articles written about the perfin. The basic stamp is **Bale Holy Land Catalogue #54** i.e. 4 kopecs with 20 para overprint. The stamp is part of the 1913 300th Anniversary of the Founding of the Romanov Dynasty.

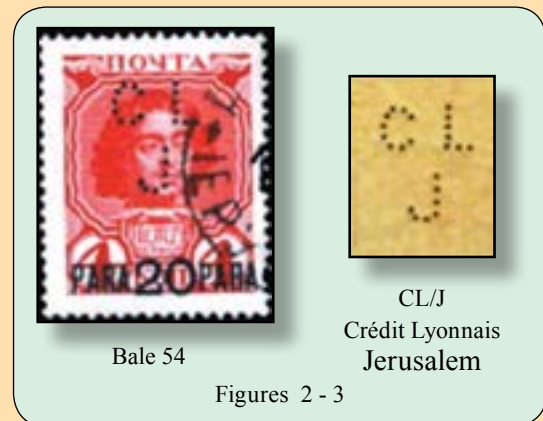
BRIEF HISTORY OF PERFINS

The following information is from the Figure 1 Perfins book.

As the use of postage stamps increased in the nineteenth century, the need to protect stamps from theft at post offices and large commercial houses increased proportionally. Stamps were removed from the mail in transit by dishonest postal clerks and were stolen by employees of large firms either for resale or for personal use.

In 1868 an Englishman, Joseph Sloper, invented the machine for perforating stamps with a design pattern or perforated initials, now called perfins; their advantages

in protecting postal accounts were soon apparent and the practice eventually spread to continental Europe. By 1880, stamps with perforated initials were in use by many firms in countries all over the world. Not surprisingly, this practice of making perforated initials on postage stamps eventually found its way to Imperial Russia.



Figures 2 - 3

To understand the origin of the different kinds of Russian perfins, it is necessary to distinguish between private and official Russian perfins. In 1907, the Imperial Russian Postal Department allowed private firms to use perforated initials on stamps used for mail destined “for abroad” only.

In this article, I will use the words “private perfin” when referring to postage stamps of Imperial Russia with perforated initials of private companies in the Ottoman Empire.

OTHER PERFINS

Editor’s note: I sent a draft of the perfin article to the catalog author Dick Scheper (The Netherlands) to review and to let me know if there any corrections or additions. He informed me there were two other firms which used perfins in either Jaffa or Jerusalem during in the Ottoman Palestine.

The Anglo Palestine Company (APC) used perfins on Austrian Levant stamps in Jaffa and Jerusalem (Figures 4 - 5). The Observatoire & Musée Scientifique (O&M) located in Jerusalem used a perfin (Figure 6 - 7).

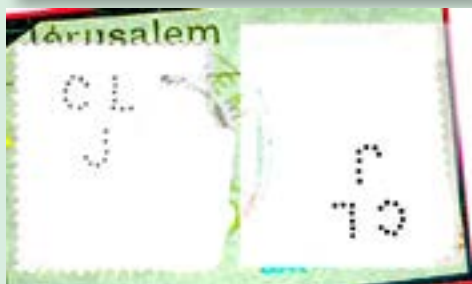
The Crédit Lyonnais Bank sent their mail via different Foreign Post Offices depending on the destination country for their mail (Figures 10 - 15). Therefore their perfin CL/J can be found on stamps for the Levant post offices of Austria, France and Russia and Ottoman stamps.



Figures 4 - 5



Figurea 10 - 11



Figures 14 - 15



Figures 6 - 7



Figurea 8 - 9



Figures 12 - 13

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS

I did a web search for information on the Jerusalem branch of the bank with no luck. Here is a little background on the bank.

Founded on July 6, 1863, in Lyon by Henri Germain, Crédit Lyonnais was the biggest bank in the world by 1900. It was nationalized in 1945, as was most of the banking sector in France after the World War. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crédit_Lyonnais ■



Figure 4

Henri Germain 1824 - 1905

General Israel Orphans Home For Girls

Joe Weintrob

*Editor's note: Shown in this article are some labels/seals that are Judaica, very collectible, emphasis tsedakah (charity) and generally not well known. The **2004 Beal's Jewish Charity Seal Catalogue** lists the technical information on the numerous issues. They are being shown to make collectors aware of a lesser-known but interesting collectible area. Information about the organization used in this article can be found on the internet at <http://gioh.org>*



Figure 1
Beal 66.16

have tragically lost their parents as well as living orphans who have no place to call home – they all find a loving and caring environment here at GIOH.

At GIOH, every girl shines in our truly remarkable atmosphere. GIOH means the world to these precious children and they mean the world to us. We are truly the largest family in Israel!



Figure 2
Beal 66.3

OUR HISTORY

GIOH was founded in 1902 by Rabbi David Weingarten (1872-1940). After meeting a young girl roaming the streets of Jerusalem who had just lost both her parents, Rabbi Weingarten took responsibility for her welfare and brought her into his home. Soon the number of orphans grew and the need for more space required the rental of a modest two room apartment.

Today, over 100 years later, the legacy which Rabbi Weingarten began is now flourishing under the leadership of his grandchildren, who carry the same passion for helping young orphans

SERVING ALL OF ISRAEL'S ORPHANS

General Israel Orphans Home – located in Jerusalem. We serve all of Israel's orphans. Both traditional orphans who

Stamp depicts a large building in the center under an arched frame. The caption in the frame is the organization name.

- Below and to the left of the frame is the word 'FOUNDED' below and to the right is the date '1902'.
- In the upper left and right corner of the stamp is a Star of David.
- To the left of the frame is an artist rendering of a dinner table with children eating and with an adult supervising.
- On the right side of the building is a room set up with a bed and a child sitting by the bed.
- In the lower left and right corners is the value '5c'.
- The caption across the bottom is the organization name Hebrew (Yiddish).

Figure 3 - 4

A set of stamps containing 20 different portraits of a young girl set in a Magen David (Star of David). At the top of the stamp is the organization name. At the bottom left and right corner, in a heart shaped frame the value '10c'. In the bottom center, "JERUSALEM PALESTINE".



Figures 2 - 3
Beal 66.6 issued 1941



Figures 4
Beal 66.8 issued 1942

Figure 5

The set consists of ten different stamps, each stamp bears the portrait of a different young girl set in an oval frame. At the top of the stamp is the organization name and at the bottom, the text "JERUSALEM PALESTINE."



Figure 5
Beal 66.17 issued 1949



Figures 6 - 7
Passover appeal enclosure slips



Figure 8
Appeal envelope ■

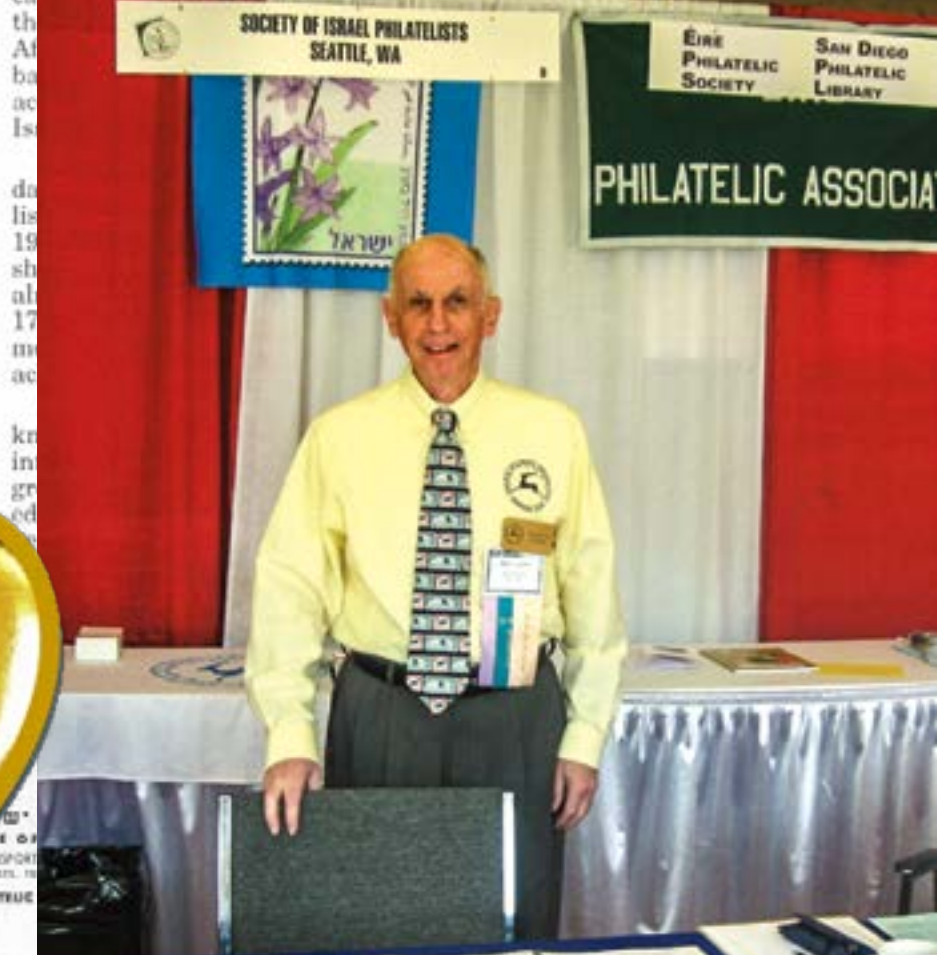
EDITOR'S NOTES

After returning home from work one July evening, I found a telephone message on my answering machine from Bob Pildes, president of SIP. I was rather surprised since Bob and I had never talked or met before. I returned Bob's call at which time he informed me that Oscar Stadtler was retiring as soon as the August 2003 issue of The Israel Philatelist was published. I had heard rumors to that effect, but never paid much attention because I thought someone was already prepared to take over the editorship.

Bob next asked if I would be interested in becoming the editor of the IP since the Assistant Editor, Emil Dickstein had recently passed away. At first I was rather speechless since it is a big job. I had neither the experience nor the time to take on such responsibility. I made a few phone calls to a couple of friends asking for their advice. They all encouraged me to take on the job. I decided to accept the responsibility. I made a few phone calls to a couple of friends asking for their advice. They all encouraged me to take on the job. I decided to accept the responsibility.

tor started receiving Israel's new issues. I still have the Philatelic Services Bulletins number 1 and 2 with the prices for Scott 1-9 scribbled in at \$4.95 and J1-5 at .85 cents. At that time I collected everything that I could afford on a youngster's bud-

responsibility. I made a few phone calls to a couple of friends asking for their advice. They all encouraged me to take on the job. I decided to accept the responsibility.



DON CHAFETZ
Heart of the SIP
9-9-18

HAPPY 80th BIRTHDAY DON!

Since his first issue on October 2003, Don has poured his love for Israel philately and our Society into each page of the many issues he has created. We are all so proud and appreciative of the great work Don and his staff have done.

During his many years in the philatelic world, Don has also served as a judge and an exhibitor, winning Gold and Vermeil awards for his exhibits.

Thank you, Don, for your many contributions to Holy Land philately and especially, the SIP!!!

from the Officers, Directors and Staff of the SIP

SIP President's column



We should all consider ourselves extremely lucky that we are able to read this issue of **The Israel Philatelist** and continue with our great hobby of Holy Land collecting. Our Society has lost a number of great Philatelists this past year. We will miss all of them and appreciate all they did for our Society over the years.

SIP CONVENTION 2018

I hope that you have made your plans to attend our **Society Convention at FLOREX in Orlando, Florida, November 30th - December 2, 2018**. FLOREX will feature wonderful exhibits, excellent lectures, great camaraderie, as well as a large selection of philatelic material available to purchase. I look forward to seeing each of you at our annual meeting Sunday morning, December 2nd.

Your 1st Vice-President, Ed Rosen and I attended StampShow 2018 in Columbus, Ohio. We hosted the Society table and signed up a number of new members. Those were the first new members to be entered into the drawing for the following philatelic prize.

NEW MEMBER CHALLENGE

Ed Rosen has donated two unused sets of Israel **Scott Catalogue** number 7, 8 & 9 (Doar Ivri) for awards in our new membership campaign. All new members to the Society and their sponsors, for the 6 month period September 1, 2018 through February 28, 2019, shall be entered into a drawing for the philatelic prize.

In order to increase your ability to win the prize, the officers of our Society will not be eligible to win a prize for sponsoring a new member. Therefore, each of you has a better chance to win one set of Israel **Scott Catalogue** #7-9 as a sponsor. Please sign up a new member to our Society, and put your name in as the sponsor. Remember, there is one drawing for the new member and a separate drawing for the sponsor.

SIP AUCTION

Ed Rosen has been extremely helpful to our Society. Ed has agreed to establish and chair a new Society mail auction to raise money for the general operation of our Society. The frequency of the auctions will depend on the donations of material. This is where we need your help in donating material for the auctions. Please send all donated material to either **Ed Rosen, P.O. Box 5502, Redwood City, CA 94063** or **Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Road, Bedford Heights, OH 44146**. All donations will be accepted. The material does not have to be Holy Land. Please specify that

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.

New Members

P10718	Scott K. Henault	Dedham, MA
P10719	Brian Gold	Kettering, OH
P10720	Matthew R. Mclean	Clarence, NY
P10721	Sue Spidle	Jacksonville, FL
D10722	Stanley Soffa	Cardiff, UK
P10723	Jeffrey M. Orbach	Rockaway, NJ
D10724	Jeffrey Dow	Florence, AL
P10725	Assaf Uni	Berlin, Germany
P10726	Richard M Bendix, Jr.	Chicago, IL
D10727	Henri Neimark	Lyon, France
P10728	Jan Van Zelle	Oud-Beijerland, Netherlands
P10729	Michael Storch	Woodhaven, NY
P10730	Al Paciello,	Brooklyn, NY
P10731	David A. Held, MD	Doylestown, PA
D10732	Graig Lawson	Seattle, WA

Reinstated

D10365	David Temple	Dresher, PA
D10337	Chaim Baumstein	Ramat Hasharon, Israel

your donation is for operations. Of course, we will continue to accept donated material for The SIP Educational Fund, as well.

SIP 70TH ANNIVERSARY

This issue of **The Israel Philatelists** marks the start of our 70th Anniversary celebration. Let's all do something positive to help our Society thrive and be successful for the next 70 years.

You can help by exhibiting Holy Land material at local, national and international shows, introducing your friends to the SIP for membership, donating money and/or philatelic material to the **Education Fund**, **Endowment Fund** and/or **Operating Fund**, attending our Convention, or writing articles for **The Israel Philatelists**.

Remember to like us on **FaceBook**, @ **MySIP123** and **Twitter**, #**SIPhilatelists**.

Support our advertisers!
Howard ■

New Philatelic Issues



Israel - USA Joint Issue - Souvenir Leaf
20.00 NIS

Member's Awards

STAMP EXHIBIT MILCOPEX

Milwaukee Wis September 14 - 16, 2018

Dr. Robert Pildes

Israel Forerunners: Austrian and French Post Offices

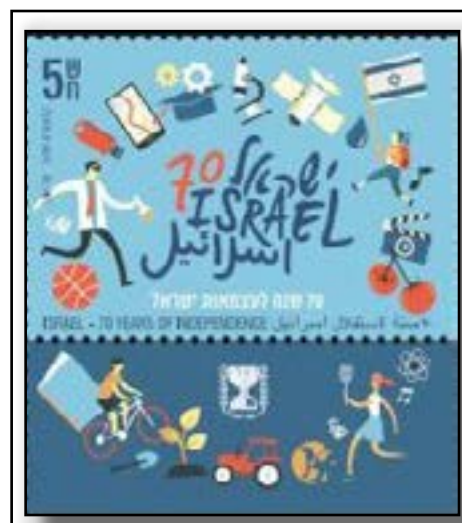
Large Vermeil

10 frames

Palestine Emergency Deliveries Inc

Large Vermeil

1 Frame



70th Anniversary of Independence



SUBSCRIBE TODAY...

THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

- COVERS ALL AREAS OF THE HOLY LAND
- JUDAICA COLLECTING
- DIGITAL JOURNAL ONLY

One Year
240 pages
4 issues

\$30⁰⁰

www.israelstamps.com

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Publication Listing Summer 2018



Name
Address
City, St,
Zip, Country
Email

Contact: David Kaplin **Email:** SIPEdFund@gmail.com

PO Box 2282, Kyle, TX 78640

216 406-5522

Make checks payable to SIP Educational Fund

* Life Member Discount only applied to price

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
			US	INTNL.	
300	IP REPRINTS				\$
301	IP Reprints 1-10 Sep 1949 - Jun 1959	\$15.00	\$4.85	\$59.00	
302	IP Reprints 11-16 Sep 1959 - Jun 1965	\$15.00	\$7.50	\$82.00	
303	IP Reprints 20-22 Oct 1968 - Aug 1971	\$15.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
304	IP Reprints 23-24 Oct 1971 - Aug 1973	\$15.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
305	IP Reprints 25-27 Feb 1974 - Dec 1976	\$15.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
306	IP Reprints 17-18 Sep 1965 - Aug 1967	\$36.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
307	IP Reprints 19 Sep 1967 - Aug 1968	\$25.00	\$4.85	\$27.00	
308	IP Reprints 28-29 Feb 1977 - Dec 1978	\$36.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
309	IP Reprints 30-31 Feb 1979 - Dec 1980	\$36.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
310	IP Reprints 32-33 Feb 1981 - Dec 1982	\$50.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
311	IP Reprints 34-35 Feb 1983 - Dec 1984	\$50.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
312	IP Reprints 36-37 Feb 1985 - Dec 1986	\$50.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
313	IP Reprints 38-39 Feb 1987 - Dec 1988	\$50.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
314	IP Reprints 40-41 Feb 1989 - Dec 1990	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
315	IP Reprints 42-43 Feb 1991 - Dec 1992	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
316	IP Reprints 44-45 Feb 1993 - Dec 1994	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
317	IP Reprints 46-47 Feb 1995 - Dec 1996	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
318	IP Reprints 48-49 Feb 1997 - Dec 1998	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
319	IP Reprints 50-51 Feb 1999 - Dec 2000	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
320	IP Reprints 52-53 Feb 2001 - Dec 2002	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
321	IP Reprints 54- 55 Feb 2003 - Dec 2004	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
322	IP Reprints 56-57 Feb 2005 - Dec 2006	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
323	IP Reprints 58-59 Feb 2007 - Dec 2008	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
324	IP Reprints 60-61 Feb 2009 - Dec 2010	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
325	IP Reprints 62-63 Feb 2011 - Dec 2012	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
326	IP Reprints 64-65 Feb 2013 - Fall 2014	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$59.00	
327	IP Reprints 66-67 Winter 2015 - Fall 2016	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$59.00	
400	BOOKS				\$
401	Palestine Mandate Postmarks 2nd Edition - Dorfman	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
402	Tabs of Israel - Rozman	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$16.00	
403	Palestine Postal Forms – British Military Administration 1917-1920 - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
404	Palestine Mandate Issues of 1921-1948: Crown Agents - Collins	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
405	Government of Palestine Post Office Ordinance of 1930	\$11.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
406	Tel Aviv Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Groton	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
407	Plate Blocks & Tabs - Levinson	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
408	Basic Israel Philately - Simmons	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
409	Postal Stationery of Palestine Mandate - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
410	Safad - Ben David	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
411	Doar Ivri Issue of Israel - Rothman & Tsachor	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
412	The Postal History of the Polish Field Post Offices - Kucharski	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
413	Greeting Telegrams of the JNF - Ladany	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
414	Palestine Mandate Stamp Catalog 2001 - Dorfman	\$50.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
415	Study of Israel's Dateless Cancellations - Chafetz	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
416	Postal Stationery of Israel, 2nd Edition - Morginstin NEW NO DISCOUNTS	\$50.00	\$4.00	\$41.00	
417	Israel & Forerunner Military Postal Stationery, 2nd Ed. -Dubin & Morrow	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
418	History of Israel Through Her Stamps - Stadler Full Color	\$12.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
419	A History of Jewish Arts & Crafts - Courlander	\$25.00	\$4.00	\$27.00	
420	Palestine Mandate Stamp Pages (blank pages)	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
421	Post-War Censorship - Gladstone	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
422	Judaica in Philately - Borodinsky	\$22.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
424	Minhelet Ha'am - Fluri	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
425	The Stamps of Palestine - Hoexter	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
427	Palestine Postal Forms Civilian Administration 1921-1948 - Groten	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
Total Amount Due including Sales Tax and Shipping & Handling (S&H)					

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Publication Listing Summer 2018



Name
Address
City, St,
Zip, Country
Email

Contact: David Kaplin Email: SIPEdFund@gmail.com

PO Box 2282, Kyle, TX 78640

216 406-5522

Make checks payable to SIP Educational Fund

* Life Member Discount only applied to price

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
			US	INTNL.	
400	BOOKS				\$
428	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c. 1930-1975 - Groten	\$26.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
430	The Flying Camel: Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten Full Color	\$47.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
431	Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses - Riemer	\$13.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
432	Postcards from the Holy Land - A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era 1880-1918 - Salo Aizenberg - Full Color NO DISCOUNTS		\$30 US \$70 Can/Mex \$85 Intl		
433	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks - Simmons & Pearl	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
434	Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel: March-July 1948 - Forsher	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
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	\$27.00	
438	Postal History of the West Bank of Jordan 1948-1967 Volume I - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
439	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Goldstein & Dickstein	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
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		
443	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel - Exploring History through Stamps - Marty Zelenietz - single copy prices - Special quantity prices available. NO DISCOUNTS		\$10.50 US \$24 Can/Mex \$30 Intl		
444	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
445	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
446	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
447	Hatemail - Aizenberg NO DISCOUNTS	\$31.95	\$3.50	\$41.00	
448	The History of Israel's Postage Stamps (Stamps from 1948 to 1956) - Ribalow	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
449	Places and Post Offices with Biblical Names - Blum	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
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	\$27.00	
452	Holocaust Postal History: Harrowing Journeys Revealed through the Letters and Cards of the Victims - Justin Gordon 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 NO DISCOUNTS	\$40.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
454	The Philatelic Megillah Esther in Hebrew - Rimer Published by Israel Philatelic Federation NO DISCOUNTS		Israel \$14.00 All Other Countries \$22.00		
455	Rochlin's Handbook of the Issues of the Jewish National Fund NEW NO DISCOUNTS	\$75.00	\$5.50	\$75.00	
456	These Purim Days: A Philatelic Book of Esther - Rimer Translated by David Dubin NEW NO DISCOUNTS - Special quantity pricing available.	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
457	The Philatelic Passover Haggada - Rimer Translated by David Dubin NEW NO DISCOUNTS - Special quantity prices available.	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
500	BOOKS ON CD				\$
530	The Flying Camel - Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
543	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel -Marty Zelenietz	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
544	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$12.50	\$3.50	\$14.00	
545	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
546	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
700	ISRAEL/HOLY LAND EXHIBITS AT SIP NATIONAL CONVENTIONS				\$
701	Sarasota 2014 NO DISCOUNTS	\$65.00	\$5.00	\$59.00	
702	NOJEX 2015 NO DISCOUNTS	\$105.00	\$7.50	\$75.00	
703	NY2016 NO DISCOUNTS	\$120.00	\$7.50	\$75.00	
704	Chicagopex 2017 NO DISCOUNTS	\$50.00	\$4.00	\$41.00	
800	ISRAEL/HOLY LAND EXHIBITS AT SIP NATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON CD				\$
801	Sarasota 2014	\$39.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
802	NOJEX 2015	\$60.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
803	NY2016	\$65.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
804	Chicagopex 2017	\$30.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
Total Amount Due including Sales Tax and Shipping & Handling (S&H)					

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC.,
Jacqueline Baca Ramos
American Philatelic Society
100 Match Factory Place
Bellefonte, PA 16823 USA

Address Service Requested
Forwarding and Return Postage Guaranteed

Non-Profit Org
U.S. Postage
Paid
Permit No.4
Osseo, MN



The Online History Shop
HISTORAMA
החנות המקוונת להיסטוריה
היסטוראמה



בס"ד

PHILATELY & POSTAL HISTORY

of THE HOLYLAND, MIDDLE EAST & WARTIME

+ Philatelic Judaica | Numismatics | Militaria | Banknotes | Ephemera | Israeliana/Arabiana



Direct sales & Seasonal Auctions • Buying, selling & accepting consignments

***NEW AUCTION* #7: runs 2 Dec. 2018 - 10 Jan. 2019**

www.historama.com • inquiries@historama.com

By appointment: Shatner Center, Suite 34-189, Jerusalem 9134101 Israel
Tel: +972-54-768-0086 – we'll call you back • Fax: +1 (716) 328-1718