



THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

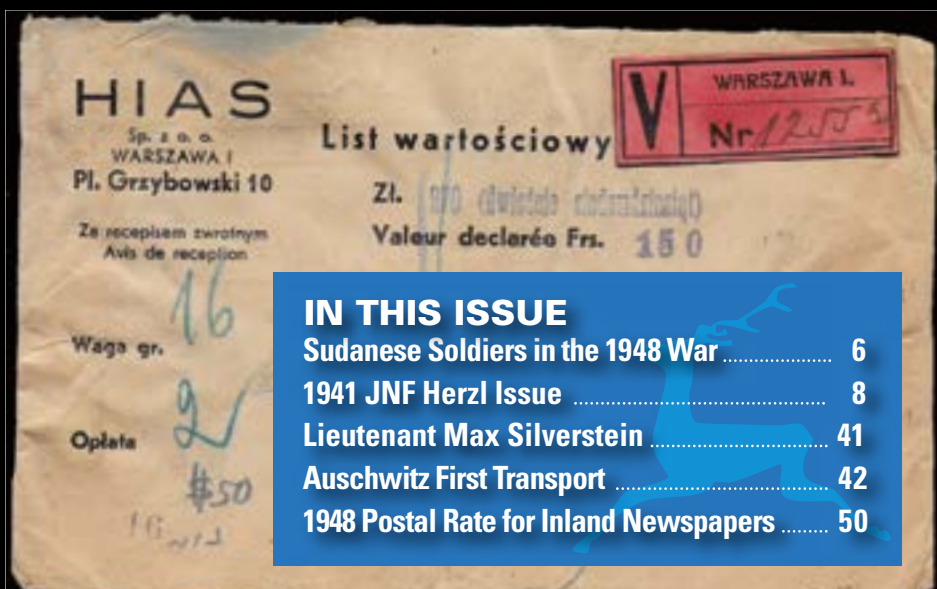
JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. WINTER 2018

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HEBREW IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY

Dr. Jesse Spector page 30



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The 2018 Fundraising Campaign kicked off in October, 2017. Contributions acknowledged above received through February 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.



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

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

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Joel Weiner
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Editor
Donald A. Chafetz
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Associate Editors
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GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE
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EDUCATIONAL FUND
David Kaplin
E-mail: sipedfund@gmail.com

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

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Moshe Kol-Kalman
Gregg Philipson
Jesse Spector
Joel Weintrob

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Guest editorial by Sid Morginstin

It's WHAT I THINK (USUALLY ALONE)

Israel Collections

As you may know, I run the **NEGEV HOLYLAND AUCTION**. This deals with the stamps and postal history of pre-1948 Palestine, Israel, some Arabic, and selected Judaica

Very often I am offered collections of Israel mint tabs and/or First Day Covers. The person showing these to me is either a senior citizen or a son or daughter selling his/her father's collection.

I give the collection a very fast run thru. I then ask if there is someone in the family who might want the collection. Invariably, the answer from the senior citizen is that his/her children or grandchildren are not at all interested. The son/daughter states that they just want the money.

I then go into my explanation. It is prefaced with "Please do not shoot the messenger." The below is expanded version.

When Israel was established in 1948, many American Jews felt that the easiest way to support Israel was to buy its stamps. They did not do this as an investment. Now that they are elderly or have passed on, many of these collections are coming onto the market.

The stamp market is governed by the rules of supply and demand but heavily skewed to demand. For example, I am sure that you heard of the United States Jenny airplane stamp that is an upside down airmail stamp. There are just 100. Many collectors want one. One recently sold for about \$200,000. There are other stamps where there are less than 5 known to exist. The value is very low as there are very few collectors interested in them.

We now have an oversaturated market for Israeli material. There are some "better" items that do sell. These include mint tabs from 1948 thru 1951 and about 1988 to date. Early First Day Covers with full tabs are also good (but we need to be careful of fraudulent items). Nearly all items from 1951 to about 1988 are practically worthless.

Some years ago, I had to handle an estate of a doctor. Instead of buying 2 or 3 or even 5 of a stamp, he bought 50 or more. For some items he bought hundreds. I told his son that he would be lucky to get 10 cents on the dollar of what his father spent. I got him about 12 to 13 cents.

Even on the "better" items, the price is down. When I was

growing up I told my father that for my birthday I wanted either a set of Israel 7 thru 9 or nothing. My father listened to me – and bought me NOTHING. I am glad that he did that. At the time a set cost about \$6,000 to \$7,000. I can now buy a set for about \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Nearly every United States stamp issued since the Civil War is still good for postage. However, it may be foolish to use some of them. Since 1948 Israel has had 5 or 6 currency changes. All existing stamps were devalued and cannot be used for postage. Only stamps from 1988 onwards can be used for postage. However, these are often sold at a deep discount from face value.

We can go over to some dealers and buy United States discount postage. That is, for \$500 you will get about \$600 worth of postage. Yes, instead of one 50 cent stamp you will have to use 3 or 4 stamps to get to 49 cents.

At this point, the person is somewhat discouraged. To be nice, I look the collection thru again and point out the better items. If there is something that I can use – and that is not often, I make a fair offer.

I also ask him/her if there is any synagogue or youth group who might want the collection. I also suggest that they contact another auction house (I mention 2 that I have dealt with) stating that they might do better there as those houses are better equipped to handle collections.

I also point out that their parent had enjoyment from building the collection. That enjoyment and not potential investment return is the best part of the hobby.

Now I do not know if there is a similar situation with other collectible areas – philatelic related or otherwise. If there is, please write about it. I am sure that others will be interested ■

CONGRATULATIONS

Ed Kroft was awarded the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE) Clyde Jennings Award for the best article by a first-time author in **The Philatelic Exhibitor** – "Exhibiting Holy Land Philately". ■

EDITOR'S NOTE:

This issue of **The Israel Philatelist** is later than normal. At the start of work on the issue, I had two hard drives fail and other computer problems. The computer repair shop I use while very good was backed-up with work so it took 2 1/2 weeks to have the repairs completed.

Fortunately, I have multiple backups so no files related to the journal were lost. ■

Letters to the Editor

DAVID FIRESTONE z'l

I'm am saddened to report to SIP members that David Firestone Ph.D. the driving force behind the B'nai B'rith First Day Covers, (see the article in fall 2071 **The Israel Philatelist**) died on December 28, 2017, as reported in the **Washington Post** obituary section.

He had been married to his wife Bertha for over 71 years and left many survivors including three children, seven grandchildren, and one great-grandchild at the time of his death.

In addition to producing the wonderful Bnai B'rith First Day Covers, using United States stamps with related Judaic cover designs, a boon to Judaica collectors, Dr. Firestone also was president of several important scientific societies including the American Oil Chemist Society, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. He is buried at the Judean Memorial Gardens in Olney, MD

Harriet Epstein ■

A PLEA FOR BASIC ARTICLES

I recently opened a box for the first time of Israeli stamps that I purchased over 30 years ago. Enclosed I found numerous interim issues and hundreds of revenue stamps. What really caught my interest was a beautiful cover. The cover turned out to be a May 15, 1948, Rishon Le-Zion (Bale 122) written to stamp dealer Asher Schaffer on Allenby Road. This started a new journey.

I collect Israeli stamps for the love and support of Israel and the joy of collecting, however, I am not an expert. In fact, I have enough knowledge to just get by. In order to learn more about these acquisitions, I turned to the SIP for help. Eventually, it was editor Don Chafetz who came to my rescue. I acquired a book (Handbook of Holyland Philately) from the library and began my journey to learn and collect the interim issues.

Initially, I purchased the wrong stamps as I am only interested in the JNF/KKL stamps that were over-printed and used for postage. I still struggle with questions about these issues (and others), however, I have not located any collectors in the Phoenix, AZ area to share my ignorance. I then turned back to my back issues of the SIP Philatelist.

Therein lies my problem. You see the most knowledgeable collectors in our hobby write to each other. They put together beautiful presentations at worldwide stamp shows and win numerous awards. They are, in fact, the most knowledgeable collectors in our hobby. Without them, the hobby would

cease to exist. The problem is, other than the articles that are of historical nature (that I enjoy the most), they rarely write articles for those of us that are not as well informed (for surely I cannot be the only non-expert). Moreover, almost every issue appeal to its readers to help grow the SIP. Since all the articles are voluntarily written by our experts, I am writing this as an appeal to them.

PLEASE, grow the SIP and the hobby by writing articles that help educate those of us without a PH.D. in Israeli stamp collecting. We need articles about more of the basics. For example, the growth of imperforate sheets, interim issues that offer basic knowledge, revenues, prices realized for the better issues, thesource material for the non-expert, etc etc. We need Pied Pipers for the less knowledgeable to grow the SIP.

Thanks for listening and thanks to Don who pointed me in the right direction. Now, what do I do with all the revenues?

Steve Glantz, SIP LM #642

Editor's note: I am always happy to publish basic Holy Land articles. You have heard the plea, who will step forward and share their knowledge? ■

WHAT IS IT?

I received the following request from Marian Mills Reference Assistant, American Philatelic Research Library. It was about the design on the April 2015 Israel stamp entitled The Cyrus Declaration.

In the upper left corner of the stamp are three vertical characters. I have been asked what language are these characters written in and what do they mean (note red box)..



Israel 2015 The Cyrus Declaration stamp. The design item in question is highlighted in red and is shown blown-up to the left of the stamp.

The following response was received from Mr. Yuval Assif International Marketing Manager Israel Philatelic Service,

In the image, you have sent me you can see the word "yehad" which is written in ancient Hebrew.

Below the letter "Y", in the middle of the letter "E" and above (what appears to be a triangle) the letter "D".

The same letters are repeated on the stamp "coin", near the wing of the bird (red arrow).

The word "Yahud" can be found in Wikipedia through the coin "Yahud Medinata" and in English YEHUD COINAGE.

Editor's note. As suggested, a search of Wikipedia provided the following response.

Yehud Medinata (Aramaic for "the province of Judah"), Yahud Medin'ta, or simply Yehud, was an autonomous province of the Persian Achaemenid Empire, roughly equivalent to the older kingdom of Judah but covering a smaller area, within the satrapy of Eber-Nari. The area of Yehud Medinata corresponded to the previous Babylonian province of Yehud, which was formed after the fall of the kingdom of Judah to the Neo-Babylonian Empire (c.597 after its conquest of the Mediterranean east coast, and again in 585/6 BCE after suppressing an unsuccessful Judean revolt). Yehud Medinata continued to exist for two centuries, until being incorporated into the Hellenistic empires following the conquests of Alexander the Great.

Dear Mr. Chafetz

Thank you so much for your help with this question. The patron is very pleased with the answer and I certainly could not have figured it out by myself.

Best regards,
Marian Mills
Reference Assistant
American Philatelic Research Library ■

SANDY KOUFAX ROOKIE CARD

Can someone help me get my Sandy Koufax rookie card to him for him to sign?
email: Rich Kaplan (clkap29@comcast.net). ■

HELP

An SIP life member who is also a member of Polonus Philatelic Society and coordinator of translation services for Polonus members are looking for volunteers who would be occasionally willing to translate portions of philatelic documents (usually postcards) from Yiddish to English.

They would reciprocate to SIP members in need of translating philatelic material from Polish, Russian, or Ukrainian.

Would any of our members be interested in volunteering a small amount of time and effort for a sister society?
If you can help contact:
Andrew Katz katz95040@yahoo.com. ■

REGARDING LUFTWAFFE PILOT

*Editor's note: The article starting on page 36 entitled **Luffwaffe Pilot??** questions the image of the pilot shown on the Aerial Stamp (Figure 3) of the World War I stamp series. Does the stamp depict a pilot who became a member of the Nazi party in Germany?*

That question was sent to the Israel Philatelic Service. Here is their reply.

The German pilot was computer-illustrated from start to finish and does not feature a single pixel from an actual photo.

Detailed photos of the Bavarian air squadron served as a credible historical source regarding the German pilots' typical dress.

The pilot appears on the stamp in his bomber jacket, which did not originally feature a metal cross. Incidentally, many Jewish officers wore a metal cross in World War I.

Furthermore, this is not a photo of the pilot, rather an illustration based on a photo. In this sense, the stamp does not feature any one specific pilot, but rather an image of a typical German pilot. The image is not of pilot Franz Josef Walz in particular, it reflects a generally illustrated image based on his photo. The leaflet accompanying the stamp states that "The stamp features a German pilot in uniform." This was the history of the time. Any attempt to rewrite it would be a historical misrepresentation.

Best Regards
Mr. Yuval Assif
International Marketing Manager
Israel Philatelic Service ■



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Sudanese Soldiers in The 1948 Independence War

BARUCH WEINER



Figure 1

POW cover sent to a major on September 17, 1948

The British Army formed the Sudan Defense Force (SDF) as local auxiliaries in 1925. The SDF consisted of a number of separate regiments.

Most were made up of Muslim soldiers and stationed in the north, but the Equatoria Corps in the south was composed of Christians. During World War II, the SDF augmented allied forces engaging Italians in Ethiopia. They also served during the Western Desert Campaign, supporting Free French and Long Range Desert Group operations at Kufra and Jalo oases in the Libyan Desert. In 1947, the Sudanese military schools were closed, and the number of Sudanese troops was reduced to 7,570.

In 1948 when the first Arab-Israeli War broke out, Sudanese Colonel Harold Saleh Al-Malik selected 250 combat-seasoned soldiers who had seen action in World War II. They were sent

Overprinted "Doar" (Post)

1941 JNF Herzl Issue

Howard Chapman



Figure 2

"Tax not collected, fresh postage required."



Figure 1

Letter Rate: 10 mils, May 22, 1948

This was the last day of extended validity for JNF overprinted stamps.

Tax upon arrival: Postage due double the postage rate i.e. $2 \times 10 \text{ mils} = 20 \text{ mils}$.

Kibbutz Manara – Rosh Pina Post (Upper Galilee) cover sent to Tel-Aviv Mobilization center franked 2 x 5m Herzl overprinted JNF stamps (Figure 1). The stamps were demonetized as of May 23, 1948. Cover marked with a large T(ax) handstamp and "To pay 20 mils." Taxed 20mils with 1st Israel postage due stamps tied by Tel Aviv postmark dated May 31, 1948.

The addressee refused to pay the postage due which was annulled with the large handstamp: "Tax not collected, fresh postage required" (Figure 2). The cover was forwarded to the returned letter office on July 2, 1948.

Mail posted with overprinted JNF stamps between May 23 - 30, 1948, was delivered with postage due tax. ■

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Typed ad appreciated. Members can fax free ads to (617) 266-6666, ore-mail: pakistan@tiac.net. ■

■ **Trade Wanted:** Would like to trade 10 mil color trials of First Postage Dues to assemble a set. Does anyone have the indigo on light green paper to trade for brown on off-white paper? I will add a negotiable premium to sweeten the deal. Contact David Dubin (email: David.dubin@ehmc.com). ■

■ **FOR SALE:** About 15-20 years ago Israel Post offered a set of two posters with KKL stamps - one with 31 and the other with 32 beautiful images, which I framed and matted nicely. I am willing to offer these to the highest bidder, who is also willing to pay shipping. Would be great for a chapter with a permanent meeting place. (Rich Kaplan email: clkap29@comcast.net). ■

■ **FOR SALE:** Judaica Themed Stamps worldwide (Not Israel). Email for List. Please contact:- garygoodman@talktalk.net ■

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

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

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FIGURE 1: 2011 CANADA PICTURE POSTAGE: THE DREIDEL (PP5) AND THE MENORA (PP6)

In 2011, non-official PICTURE POSTAGE self adhesive *dreidel* and *menorah* stamps created by Steven Spazuk were Canada Post's first attempt at celebrating Hanukkah, the Jewish Festival of Lights (figure 1).

CANADA'S FIRST HANUKKAH STAMP

A story in the November 2017 edition of *DETAILS* magazine (figure 2) announced Canada's first official Hanukkah stamp. The design was unveiled in Toronto at an event co-sponsored by The Centre for Israel and Jewish Affairs and the United Jewish Appeal on November 12.



FIGURE 2: CANADA POST DETAILS MAGAZINE

The stamp was created by Entro Communications. Angela Carter's geometric motif represents different types of menorahs — and the stamp's contrasting light and dark elements simulate the appearance of flickering flames. The Toronto artist also cleverly integrated a dreidel shape into the menorah — marrying the two iconic images of the festival. As with the previous PICTURE POSTAGE Hanukkah issue, Ottawa's Rabbi Bulka served as design consultant.

The English and French type — **HANUKKAH** and **HANOUKKA** reflect Canada's two official languages and celebrates that country's diversity. The stamps are part of a series that previously included a May philatelic tribute to *Eid* and a June salute to *Duvali*. The stamps pay Canada's domestic rate as indicated by the small "P" in the lower left corner and are only sold in booklets of ten. They will be used for the next three Hanukkah seasons.



FIGURE 3: BOOKLET PURCHASED NOV. 14



FIGURE 4: REPRINTED BOOKLET

BOOKLETS CALLED BACK and REPRINTED

A November 13 Canada Post memo asked all postal outlets to stop selling Hanukkah booklets and First Day Covers and to remove the November 2017 edition of *DETAILS* magazine from retail postal outlets.

They announced that the November 14 release date for the Hanukkah stamp would be postponed to resolve a sensitive issue with the booklet's cover artwork (figure 3), which featured a large stylized yellow Star of David — the same *Magen David* that is depicted on the lead candle or "*shamash*" on the stamp. There were no errors with the stamps or supporting booklet text.

On November 20, reprinted booklets were released, with a new cover design profiling the left side of the stamp's menorah artwork (figure 4). Canada Post deserves high praise for the sensitive and responsive way in which it managed the matter. This issue has been resolved to the satisfaction of all parties.

BOOKLETS COMPARED



FIGURE 5: STAMP FROM THE ORIGINAL BOOKLET WITH STAR OF DAVID PRINTER MARKS IN THE SELVAGE



FIGURE 6: STAMP FROM THE REPRINTED BOOKLET WITH CIRCULAR PRINTER MARKS

On the reprinted booklet — circles (figure 6) now replace the Stars of David (figure 5) on the printer marks used in the selvage on the inside right side. The blue copy on the back of the booklet is also darker than the original.



FIGURE 8: THE TEN POSSIBLE DIE CUT POSITIONS FROM THE HANUKKAH BOOKLET. NOTE THAT THE BOTTOM OF THE YELLOW JEWISH STAR IS VISIBLE ON THE FRONT PANEL DIE CUTS AND THE UPC CODE ON THE SAMPLE FROM THE MIDDLE PANEL CLEARLY IDENTIFY THESE STAMPS AS BEING FROM THE FIRST PRINTING.



FIGURE 7

While the pale background is the same on the inside of the reprinted booklet, the entire pattern is shifted about a quarter of an inch to the left on the outside panel. (figure 7) The Canada Post UPC code on the first booklet is 63491 09611 and 63491 09715 on the reprinted version.

The fourth stylized yellow diamond flame appears on a light blue color bar on the right side of the menorah on the reprinted cover, differentiating it from its position on the stamp design.

A significant number of booklets with the original cover design were sold on November 14, at retail postal outlets, but no one knows for certain just how many. Prices have now settled in around the \$30.00 - \$35.00 USD range.

MINOR COLOR VARIETY

The blue **HANOUKKA** French text on stamps from the first printing is noticeably lighter than its second incarnation.

DIE CUTS

Based on evidence collected by this author, as well as email correspondence with philatelist Gary Goodman, the die cut singles are the lighter variety from the recalled booklet.

It is possible to semi-reconstruct a booklet based on the design carried on the back of each die cut stamp. The two die cuts from the front panel include a very small part of the offending yellow star. (figure 8)

★☆☆★ **PLEASE NOTE that die cut singles can only be purchased in Canada Post's quarterly collector packs. The Hanukkah issue is included in *Stamps of Canada October-December (4) 2017* and can be purchased on-line at canadapost.ca for \$21.75. Singles can also be obtained at a reasonable cost on eBay and Delcampe.**

FIRST DAY COVERS ALSO RECALLED

While the November 14 release date was retained — the covers were reprinted (figure 9) . The only apparent difference between the original and the reprint, is that a small yellow Jewish star on the back of the original envelope has been removed and the UPC code has been changed from 63491 09612 to 63491 09714. It appears that stamps from the recalled booklets were used for the OFDCs. Only the reprinted Hanukkah envelope is included in Canada Post's 2017 official first day cover collection.



FIGURE 9: BACK OF THE ORIGINAL CANADA POST OFFICIAL FIRST DAY COVER

Unlike stamps, very few first day covers are sold at retail post offices. Official Canada Post First Day Covers that would have reached the general public before the recall are a very scarce commodity and are selling as high as \$400 USD and higher.

The reprinted Official First Day Cover is available for purchase on-line at canadapost.ca. (product #414081131) for \$1.85.

The reprinted Hanukkah Booklet of 10 is available for purchase on-line at canadapost.ca. (Product #414081111) for \$8.50.

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.

Special Committee on Palestine

28 July - 29 November 1947



Jerusalem

The special committee moved operations from Jerusalem to the European Office of the United Nations in the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland by 28 July. Two reports were finalized, a majority (two independent states) and a minority (single state) report were prepared for consideration by the 2nd General Assembly.



Palais des Nations
specimen overprint

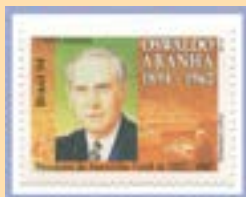


JNF label with majority report partitions
overprinted for postal use, 'slanted 5' variety



UNSCOP, Geneva, Switzerland to New York, N.Y., 20 August 1947; 30rp <20 grams, 2 x 40rp airmail fee per 5 grams (1.10Fr total)
Hand cancel device with shaded cross, mailed during the committee's Geneva deliberation period by J. Stieren (manuscript)

Nine recorded examples of official service mail from UNSCOP while in Geneva



Oswaldo Aranha
2nd Assembly President

The majority report proposed dividing the mandate into two independent states for Arabs and Jews while Jerusalem was designated as an international city. The majority report was formally adopted on 29 November by the 2nd General Assembly, supported by Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil, John Foster Dulles of the United States and Aesgeir Aesgeirsson of Iceland.



John Foster Dulles
1st class letter rate



Aesgeir Aesgeirsson

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.

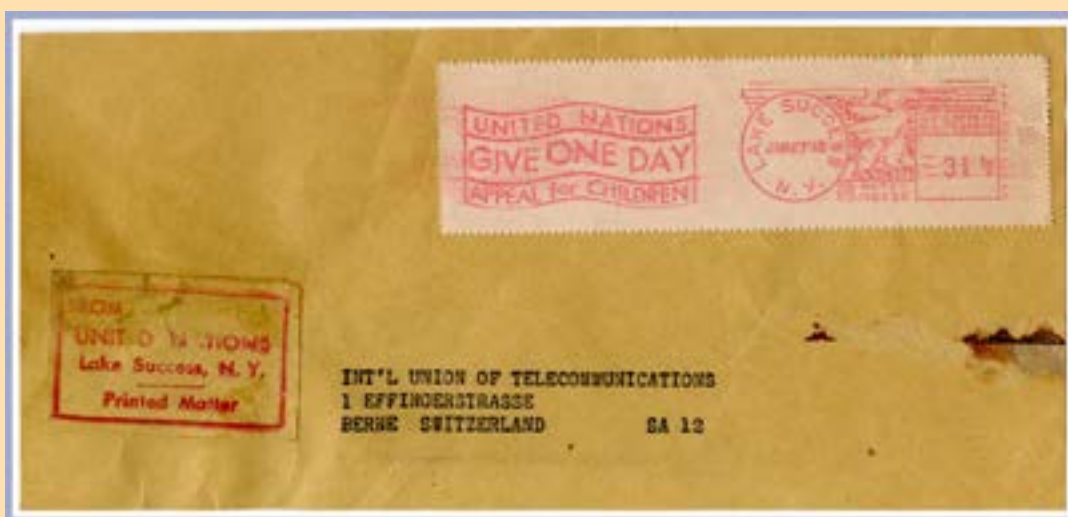
Palestine Commission and Secretariat

9 January - 11 December 1948

The Palestine Commission first met in Lake Success on 9 January to discuss the civil administration and security of Palestine after the British left. An initial working paper on 3 February outlined plans for an interim administrative presence and a police force when the British departure occurred on 14 May.



U.N. Police Force



United Nations, Lake Success, N.Y., 23 January 1948, 21 x 1.5¢ per 2oz printed matter rate (31.5¢ total) - 'printed matter' label Pitney Bowes postage meter PB 116728 (Gaines die 'C') in use 1 Dec 1947 - 30 Mar 1948, mailed during Commission meeting

The U.N. Secretariat maintained headquarters administration at Hotel Zion in Haifa to assist the Palestine Commission and fifty guards sent from U.N. headquarters acting as a police force.



Palestine Commission, Haifa, Israel to New York, N.Y., 3 August 1948, 20m <25 grams, 45m airmail fee per 10 grams (65m total)
Mailed after Israeli independence declaration with Israeli censor tape and handstamp
Service mail of the U.N. Secretariat in Palestine was sent using General Assembly Presidential cornercard stationery

The Palestinian Authority

Arthur Harris

This installment is different from previous articles on Israel revenue stamps. Without taking a political stance, I would like to present the revenue stamps of the Palestinian Authority (PA). The official currencies utilized in these revenue stamps are the Israeli Shekel, Jordanian Dinar, Egyptian Pound and the Dollar. I have tried to illustrate all of the stamps that I know of.

The PA became the interim self-governing entity established in 1994 following the Gaza-Jericho Agreement to govern the Gaza Strip as well as Areas A and B of the West Bank, as a result of the 1993 Oslo Accords. If anyone has additional information or corrections, please contact me.

1ST REVENUE STAMPS



The State of Palestine became a non-member state in the United Nations on November 29, 2012. In 1994, a set of six “official” stamps (Figure 1) denominated in Mils was released.

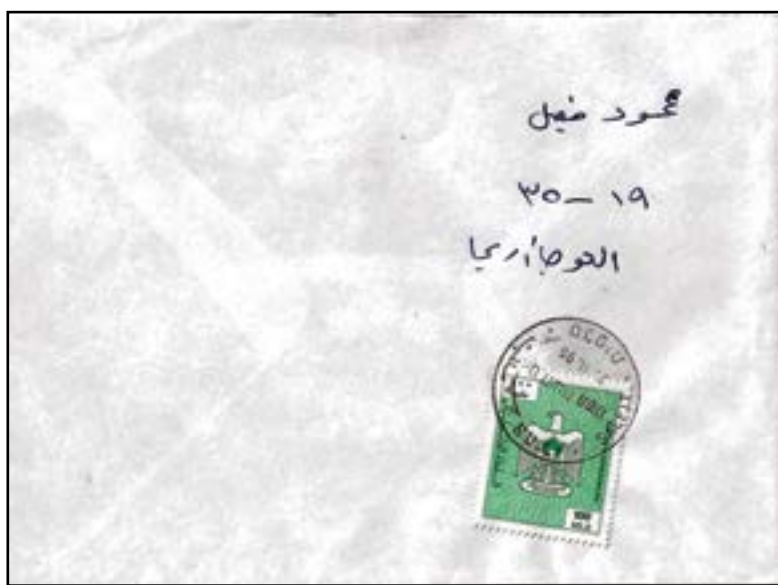


Figure 2 illustrates the postal use of a 100 Mils stamp postmarked from Salfit in the West Bank in 1995 with a Zahal cancel.

2ND REVENUE STAMPS



The next sets of revenue stamps (Figure 3) appeared in the late 1990s and early 2000s that were issued by the Health and Interior Ministry. These stamps have a similar format to the Israeli Agrah issues with the tab on the left side.

3RD REVENUE STAMP



Another issue appeared in 2008 as a “charity” 250 Fils stamp (Figure 4) for the benefit of martyr families for use in the Gaza Strip.

4TH REVENUE STAMPS



2011 saw the introduction of a set issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Figure 5 illustrates this set of four stamps denominated in Israeli Shekels.

5TH REVENUE STAMPS



In 2012 a set of five stamps (Figure 6) denominated in Dollars.



6TH REVENUE STAMPS



In 2013, the Ministry of the Interior released this set of 4 stamps that are denominated in Fils/Dinars (Figure 7).

7TH REVENUE STAMPS



2016 saw the introduction of a 5 Dinar State of Palestine (Figure 8) stamp that was to be used on birth certificates. ■

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ISRAEL - 70 years

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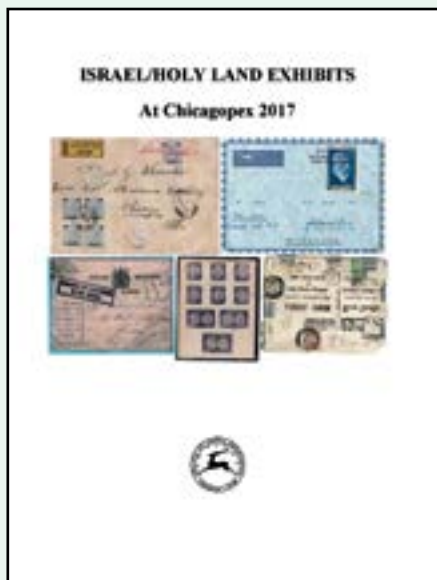
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Ed Fund Update

The Education Fund has added **These Purim Days; A Philatelic Book of Esther** by Moshe Rimer and translated by David Dubin to the bookstore. Two other books, **Israel/Holy Land Exhibits at Chicagopex 2017** and **The Postal Stationery of Israel: 2nd Edition** by Sid Morginstin, have gone to the printer and will be available within the next month.



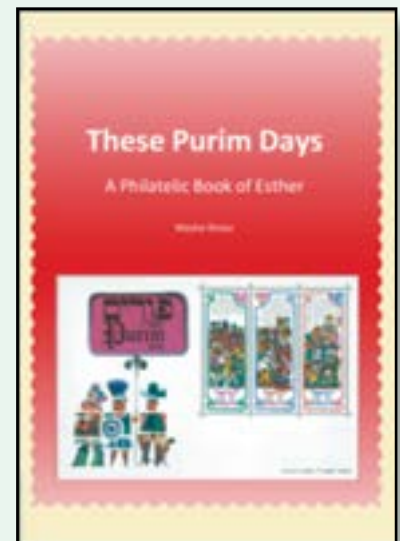
Chicagopex 2017, in both print and digital format, documents the five Holy Land exhibits at the SIP National Convention. Exhibits are:

1. Mike Bass's *Foreign Postal Operations in the Holy Land 1852-1914*
2. Howard Chapman's *JNF Fund Raising Cinderellas: 1901 – 1948*
3. Joel Weiner's *Mail Salvaged from the Sinking of the Kingstonian – April 1918*
4. Howard Rotterdam's *Postage Due of the Mandate*
5. Robert Pildes' *Artists' Drawings, Essays and Proofs of the 1948 Do'ar Ivri Issue of Israel.*

The book price and shipping and handling have not been finalized.

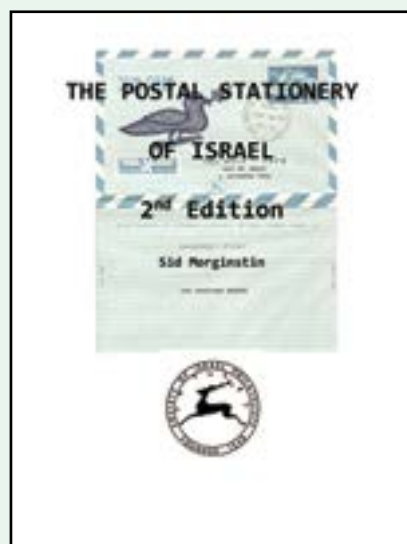
These Purim Days: A Philatelic Book of Esther was translated by the SIP Librarian, David Dubin. The book includes the Megilla in both Hebrew and English and philatelic commentary and facts in English. Rimer illustrated the book with philatelic items from around the world.

The book is \$15. There is a bulk order discount (5 or more books). For more information about the bulk order discount, please contact me.



Sid Morginstin's *The Postal Stationery of Israel: 2nd Edition* is a significant update of the original publication. All images are now in color and there are more than 200 pages of new material.

The book price and shipping and handling have not been finalized.



The Ed Fund Bookstore is working with David Dubin to publish an English translation of Moshe Rimer's *Philatelic Hagaddah*. Unfortunately, the book will not be available in time for Passover this year.

Finally, the Ed Fund has reviewed the international shipping costs for each Ed Fund published book and the appropriate changes have been implemented. Unfortunately, international Ed Fund patrons will find that the shipping costs have gone up. This is the first major update in shipping in 5 years. ■

West Bank of Jordan

Josef Wallach

Part 1 appeared in the Fall 2017 issue on pages 54-56.



Large semi-circl

Figure 15
Second Jordanian postmark - Bethlehem

We do not know what happened in the Arab sector of Palestine and can only guess that the closing of postal facilities caused real chaos until some services were re-introduced by the invading Arab countries. Egypt was the best prepared with Egyptian stamps having been overprinted "Palestine". The Egyptian Army opened postal facilities and provided special postmarks along its invasion path in Majada1 (Ashqelon), Isdud (Ashdod), Falluja and Beer Sheva. As early as June 1948, they opened facilities in the West Bank area in

Hebron, Beit Lahem and Beit Jala. The Egyptian postmarks were used along with the British Mandate postmarks.

The central section of the West Bank came under Jordanian influence, but we do not know how and when postal facilities actually began operation. No special Jordanian postmarks were available during 1948. Jordanian stamps were overprinted "Palestine" and became available on December 2, 1948, and were all canceled with Mandate postmarks.



Small semi-circl

Figure 16
Second Jordanian postmark
- Bethlehem

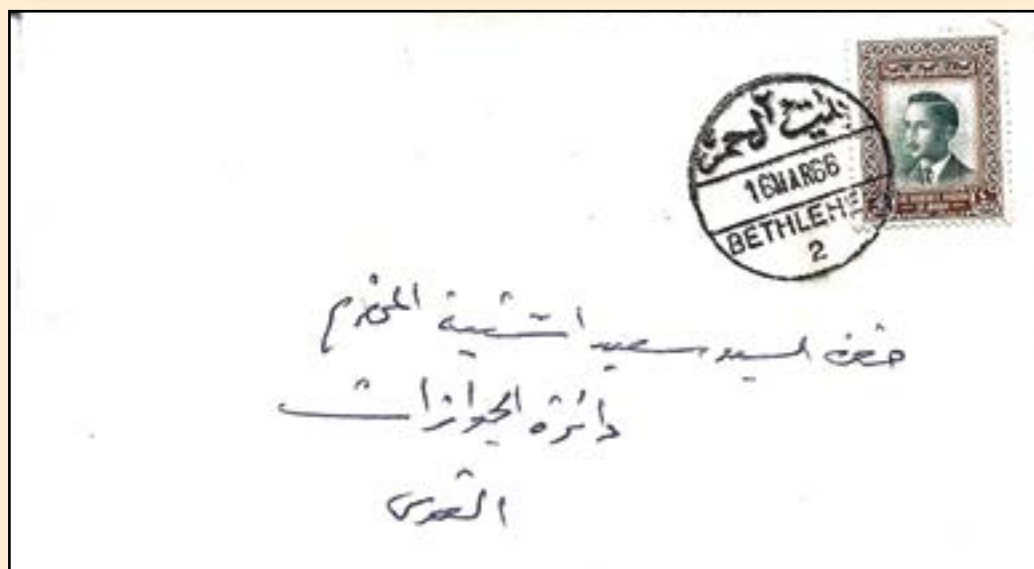


Figure 17
Bethlehem Definitive postmark
1954 - 1967
Bethlehem - 2

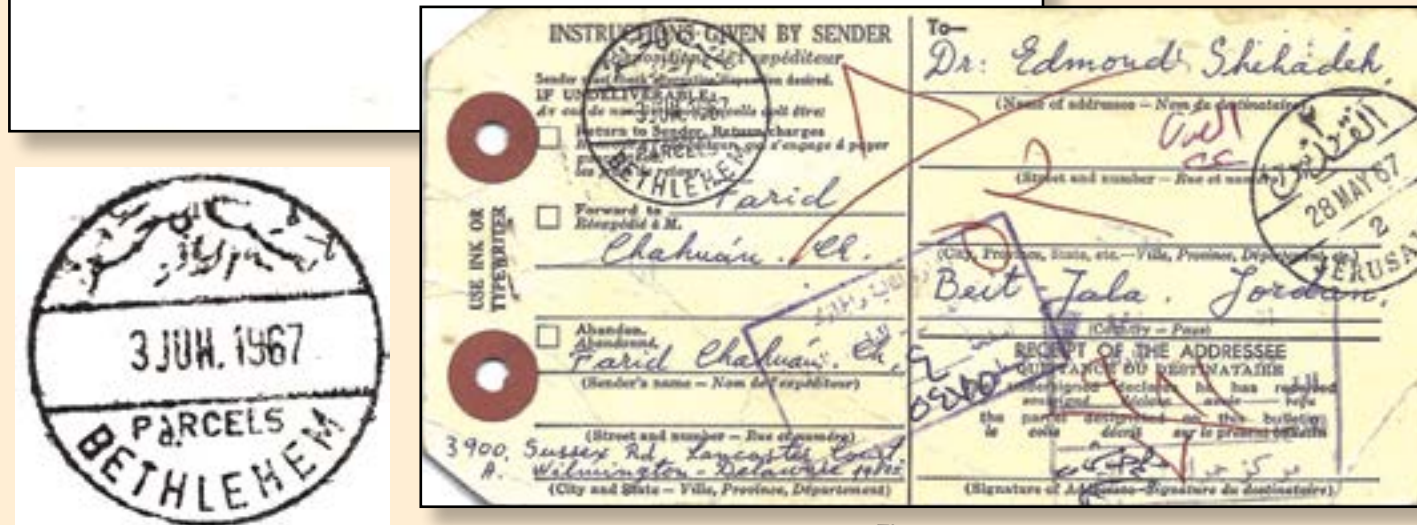


Figure 18
Bethlehem Definitive postmark 1954 - 1967
Bethlehem Parcel ■

Second Aleph Beth Issue

JOE WEINTROB

1948 issue of the letters of the Hebrew alphabet together with the five end forms of the letters and the "sin" form of the letter shin is used as the initial or final letter of the name of 28 different towns and settlement depicted on the stamps. Issued se-tenant in the 4x7 sheet. Printed in four different colors by HaOman Press, Jerusalem.



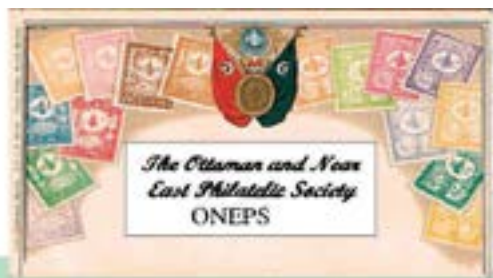
Figure 1
Rochlin 1132- 1159



Rochlin 1152 Tel Yoseph
Rochlin 1153 Safed
Rochlin 1157 Shepher



During the printing, misperforations or errors can occur because the stamps are not printed with security and high production precautions. Shown are two examples of diagonal mis-perforations. They are blocks of 3 with the same towns. The stamps are from the bottom two rows and the right part of the sheet (note outline around stamps (Figure 1)). ■



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.

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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.

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The Wedowitz Ghetto

Larry Nelson

During World War II the Germans established hundreds of Jewish ghettos. In Isaiah Trunk's book **Judenrat** he stated that his research covered 405 Jewish Settlements with active Jewish Councils. While a number of examples of covers from the larger ghettos have survived, such items from the smaller ghettos can be difficult to find. This the story of one such ghetto.

WEDOWITZ GHETTO HISTORY

When the Germans invaded Poland in September of 1939, there were about 2,000 Jews in Wedowitz (Wadowice in Polish). It is located in southern Poland about 30 miles from Krakow. The Germans occupied Wedowitz on September 4, 1939, and immediately attacked the Jews, including the destruction of their synagogue.

In October 1939 the region was incorporated into greater Germany and the Jews were subject to all of German's anti-Jewish laws. An "open" ghetto was established and a 4 person Jewish Council was formed to carry out the Germans orders, including selections for forced labor. In June 1942 Jews from nearby towns were sent to Wedowitz and a "selection" was made for Jews who could not work. Such Jews were sent to a death camp. The ghetto was then 'closed' with about 1,000 remaining Jews being forced into an overcrowded section of the town.

In August 1943, the ghetto was liquidated and the Jews were sent to Auschwitz, about 30 miles to the northwest of Wadowice where most of them died. The center of Heritage of Polish Jews reported that 10 Jews were able to hide in Wedowitz and survive until the war was over.

As a footnote, Pope Paul II was born in Wadowice and sometimes he was the goalie for the Jewish soccer team.

WEDOWITZ GHETTO COVERS

Figure 1 shows the front and back of a cover dated June 13, 1943, sent from Wedowitz to Alfred Schwartzbaum in Lausanne, Switzerland. It was censored by the Germans in Munich. The sender was Ester Totter. It is interesting

to note that she did not use "Sara" for her middle name as required for the return address on Jewish mail.

What makes this cover special to me is the "J.G. Wedowitz" handstamp in the upper left corner. I believe that this stands for "Judischen Gemeinde Wedowitz" and was applied to indicate that this Jewish organization had "certified" that this cover can be properly sent. Two months after this cover was sent, the Wedowitz Ghetto was liquidated.

This cover was sent to a Polish Jewish businessman, Alfred Schwartzbaum, who was able to go to Switzerland, in April 1940 with the help of his Swiss friend Marek Schein. Schwartzbaum lost all of his property in Poland. In Switzerland he was able to help his family and other

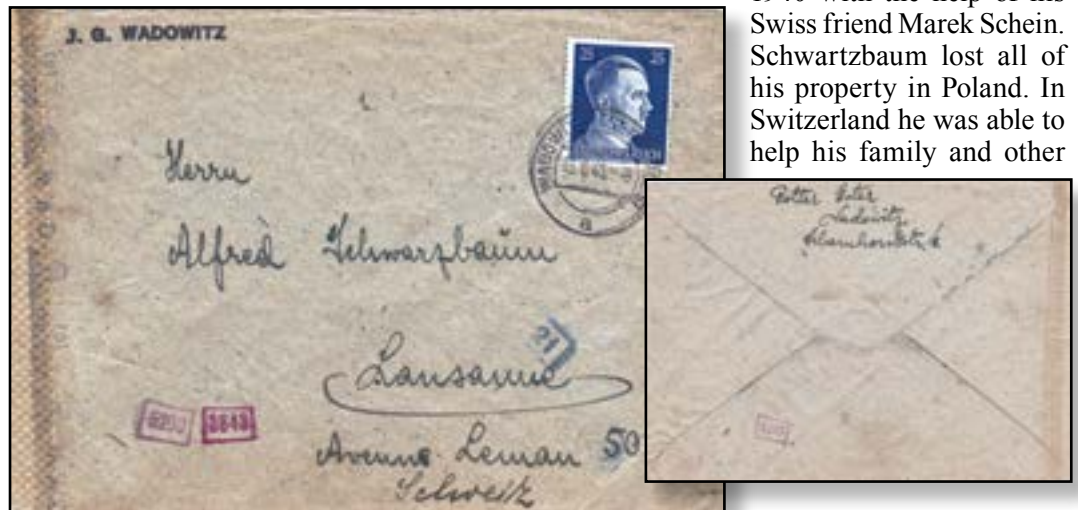


Figure 1

Polish Jews because he had assets outside of Poland.

In this regard, he worked with RELICO and other Jewish organization as well as providing assistance directly.

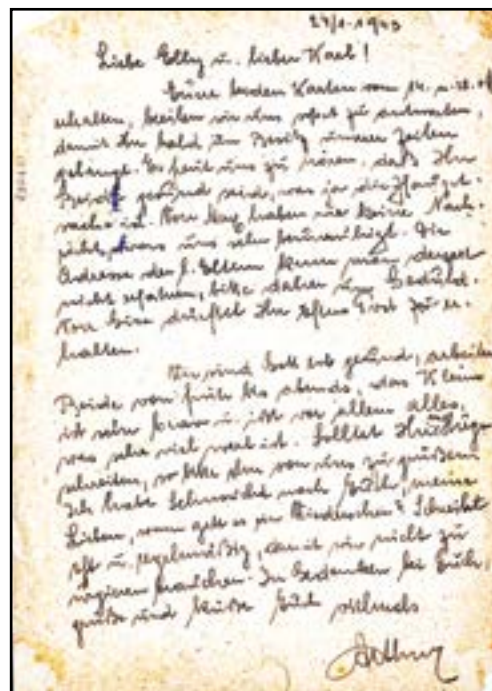
The Swiss police took an interest in him. They interviewed him on May 12, 1943 which resulted in him signing an affidavit regarding his relief activities. Mr. Schwartzbaum saved the mail sent to him and after the war he sold this material into the philatelic market. But for his actions, much of the Holocaust postal history material we have today would not exist.



Figure 2

Figure 2 is an example of Ghetto to Internment Camp mail. This card, dated January 26, 1943 was sent from the Wedowitz Ghetto to the Ferramenti Internment camp in southern Italy. The Germans censored the card in Munich. Note that two different people wrote messages on the card. Also, there are no ghetto markings on the card. Again, the sender did not use "Sara/Israel" as the middle name in the return address.

Finally, the postage rate to Italy was 15 pfenning, but this card was only franked with 6 pfenning. Perhaps the postal service treated as "free" civilian internment camp mail. (See notation at the bottom of the card).



If our readers have other examples of Wedowitz Ghetto mail, please contact me: copyright@comcast.net.

REFERENCES

1. <https://dbs.bh.org.il/place/wadowice>
2. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/wadowice>
3. Nelson, Larry, *The Postal History of the Bendsburg Ghetto and the Schwartzbaum Connection*, German Postal Specialist, November 1995, p. 468. ■

IMPORTANT DUES NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS

2018 National dues remain the same as last year at \$30.00 and **The Israel Philatelist** is distributed only on-line. If you wish to receive a hard copy, there is an additional \$20.00 charge.

Life members have access to the journal on-line and can receive mailed copies for a charge of \$20.00. Dues must be paid by January 31, 2018 or you will not have access to the on-line copy.

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

Magnificent Butterfly Machaon

Vladimir Kachan, Belarus

Editor's note: The author, Vladimir Kachan of Belarus, collects worldwide material featuring butterflies and moths. He has created Butterfly philatelic exhibits which are unique in the world for Butterfly themes.

*He has been awarded a FIP Large Vermeil medal at the World Philatelic Exhibitions **PORTUGAL-2010** and **PHILANIPPON-2011**.*

The Swallowtail was one of the first butterflies that was described by Carl Linnaeus in the 10th edition of **Systema Naturae** in 1758 and named **Papilio machaon**.



Figure 1

Artwork of Italy 1960 with the butterfly **Papilio machaon**, a figure in Greek mythology. **Papilio machaon** has a striking coloration of black on top of a yellow base color



Figure 2

Belarus 2005 butterfly Machaon stationery card. The butterfly has a striking coloration of black on top of a yellow base color. There are blue and red spots on the hind wings. A mutation or variation on swallowtails' natural color is the occasional butterfly that displays melanism, a black coloration on the wings, rather than yellow (bottom card).

INTERESTING FACTS

They are fairly large butterflies compared to most others. The Swallowtails have two overlapping wings, which create a wing span anywhere from 5.5 - 8 cm in length. Some females even have a fore-wing span that reaches beyond 10 cm.

This butterfly is present throughout the entire Palearctic region. The region is a zoogeographical region comprising Eurasia north of the Himalayas, together with North Africa and the temperate part of the Arabian peninsula.

ISRAELMACHAON BUTTERFLY



Figure 3
1964 Butterfly stamp
Papilio Alexanor Maccabaeus



Figure 4
One of six stamps in booklet
issued April 12, 2011

In Israel there are an estimated 2,300 Lepidoptera species, including 142 species of butterflies. Mt. Hermon is home to Israel's largest richness of butterfly species, numbering no less than 100 different species! Mt. Hermon is the southernmost point of distribution for 30 of these 100 species, which do not fly to any other areas in Israel.

The **Papilio machaon** displays prominent colors, including black, yellow and red. These colors serve to warn birds and lizards that they are poisonous.

INTERESTING FACTS

In southern Asia, it occurs in Pakistan and Kashmir, northern India, Nepal, Bhutan, and northern Myanmar. *Papilio machaon* inhabits alpine meadows in the Himalayas occurring from 2,000 feet (610 m) in Kashmir valley to 16,000 feet (4,900 m) in the Garhwal Himalayas. A large area provides an opportunity for the emergence of many subspecies of *Machaon*. There are 37 recognized subspecies of this butterfly

Throughout most of its range the Swallowtail shows itself to be highly adaptable, utilising a wide variety of habitats including sub-arctic tundra in Canada, prairies, woodlands and arid canyons in the south of the United States; hay meadows, roadside verges, river banks and sub-alpine pastures, in Europe; high montane habitats, in the Atlas mountains of north Africa and semi-cultivated habitats in the Mediterranean area. The butterfly has a characteristic powerful gliding flight, and is capable of covering large distances



Figure 5

Imperforated stamp of Gabon 1986 picturing butterfly *Machaon*. The Swallowtail butterfly flies so gracefully, swiftly and easily as a bird, that you can just admire this beauty

ADDITIONAL INTERESTING FACTS

On warm sunny days, male Swallowtails patrol back and forth along a regular route in search of females. Often both sexes home in on a particular clump of bushes, where courtship and copulation take place.

In the morning, and again in late afternoon both sexes can be seen flying freely about their habitat, pausing regularly to nectar at the pink flowers of angelica, knapweeds, marsh thistles, red campion, ragged robin and valerian. When nectaring, they keep their wings constantly fluttering to prevent the weight of their bodies from dragging down on the fragile flowers.

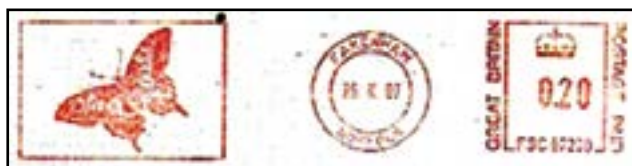


Figure 6

Meter mark of Great Britain with butterfly *Machaon*. The species is listed in the national Red Books of Ukraine and Moldova

COVER AND POST CARD



Figure 7

A corporation envelope of Finland 1954. The butterfly *Machaon* also serves as a trade mark of the American company I.P. Farnum.

Aesthetically, butterflies *Papilio machaon* are unique and therefore are spectacular in appearance. The popularity of the butterfly in human society has become very great.

"Perho" (Butterfly) was a paint product family name of the Finnish company "Suomen Väri- ja Vernissa Tehdas Oy". The company used a meter mark with a stylized *Machaon* butterfly on the firm's covers.



Figure 8

1908 souvenir post card of the United States. The *Machaon* butterfly is the trade mark of American company I.P. Farnum

Like all butterflies, the Swallowtails can be effective pollinators. The flight of Swallowtails is characterized by the strong flapping of their wings during the months of May and June. The butterflies of the north fly between May and July. The pupae of *machaon* attach to the stalk of a herbaceous plant or shrub, hibernate near the ground and only in May appear as butterflies. The butterflies lay eggs and in the beginning of August the second generation of butterflies emerget. And the cycle is repeated..

1987 MONACO PROOFS OF MONACO



Figure 9

2010 MOLDOVA MAXIMUM CARD

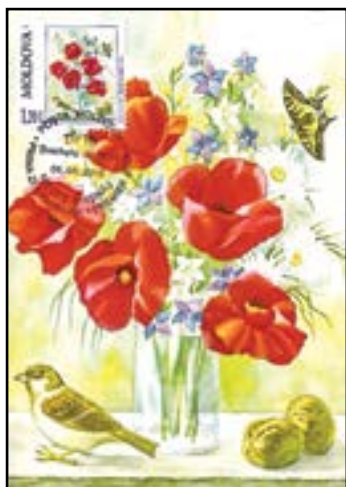


Figure 10

How to save this magnificent butterfly? Butterfly Machaon lives only about three weeks. We admire these fragile creatures, their light flight; we marvel at the life cycle and amazing transformation. Let's watch their life in flight, in the wild, and they will please us with their beauty.

MUTATION PAPILIO MACHAON



Figure 11

1965 artist drawing of Lebanon stamp

A mutation or variation on natural color is the occasional butterfly that displays melanism, a blue coloration on the wings, rather than yellow. Also there are butterflies of blue color.

CONTACT INFORMATION

I hope that my article, illustrated with unusual philatelic material, will stimulate philatelists to collect and study the philatelic material of the world with butterflies. I wish new interesting discoveries for philatelic enthusiasts.

The author is always glad to help other philatelists in creation or improve of philatelic exhibit on butterflies and moths. My address for letters: Vladimir Kachan, Street Kulibina 9-49, Minsk-52, BY-220052, Republic of Belarus, e-mail: vladimirkachan@mail.ru.

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Swallow-Tail
(Papilio Machaon)

This is one of the largest and most beautiful of Gibraltar butterflies. It belongs to the family Papilionidae. It is very common on the Rock, particularly in the south and south-west.

MACHAON BUTTERFLY POEM

The author and entomologist Vladimir Nabokov dedicates these lines of his poem "Butterflies" to the Machaon:

From afar you will learn of machaon
on solar tropical beauty:
swept along the mildew
and sat down on a dandelion by the highway.
Strike the net, - and in the grid rustling loud.
Oh, yellow demon, how trembling you are!
I'm afraid to break the jagged edges
and black finest tails.
Aim, - but prevent the branches;
you will wave, - but he flashed, and was such,
and are poured from an inverted grid
only torn crosses of flowers ■



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The Heartbeat of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society

Jesse I. Spector M.D.

What makes a humanitarian organization a truly iconic international entity? I posit that three criteria might comfortably fit the bill:

First, a mandate providing rescue and refuge for persecuted societies, assisting immigrants and refugees while color-blind to ethnicity, religion and nationality;

Second, an international, boots-on-the-ground network situated on multiple continents; and

Third, a scope of services seemingly impervious to constraints, allowing the organization to dare to go where others fear to tread.

With these criteria in mind let me raise the curtain on an exceptional humanitarian organization that to my mind admirably mirrors this image – the one hundred and thirty-five-year-old Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS).

I have recently been afforded the opportunity to evaluate a superb trove of HIAS covers. Join me as I illuminate this venerable organization through both a historical and postal history perspective.

ELLIS ISLAND

Fifty years ago Ellis Island was listed on the United States National Register of Historic Places. The beautifully restored Great Hall, with its massive American flag on the northern wall as seen from the surrounding second floor walkway, is an impressive trip into history. Yes, wondrous, yet missing the palpable sense of anxiety felt by many of the fifteen million immigrants snaking their way through the chain-link aisles in the Great Hall between 1892 and 1920.

Many had not eaten during the weeklong steerage passage across the Atlantic because of lack of kosher meals onboard. They were weak from hunger, carrying their entire worldly possessions in the grip of their hands, unbathed, pulling an uncomprehending assortment of offspring in their wake, they feared to exhibit shortness of breath under the watchful gaze of immigration physicians. They were almost to a person, notoriously terrified of the final aspect of the ensuing physical examination to determine their fitness to enter the Promised Land – the eye examination for trachoma. A failure could tear asunder a family unit resulting in the deportation



Figure 1

Front page of an early edition of the newspaper, *The Jewish Immigrant*

of a loved one back to Europe. We must stretch our credulity to the limit to place ourselves in their shoes.

It is with this frightful, yet a well-documented, reality of the immigrant experience that the intervention of HIAS would help to part the waters for many of those thrown into a despair of hopelessness.

Origin of HIAS

Actually, it was the Russians who would instigate the gestation and birth of HIAS in 1881, and it was the Russians who eleven decades later would again be the thorn netting HIAS to counterattack. Having over the years sustained various permutations of its eventual name, HIAS was founded as the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society in New York

City in 1881, the outcome of coping with the unmet needs of Russian Jews fleeing the depredations of Czarist Russia. Established by the Russian Emigrant Relief Committee it provided meals, transportation and employment counseling at Castle Garden, the circular sandstone fort in Battery Park, Manhattan, the main immigrant reception center, and the precursor to Ellis Island.

In 1909 the former Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society (now the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) merged with the Hebrew Sheltering House Association, the first Jewish shelter on the Lower East Side, into the amalgamation known as the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, "HIAS." This would become the acronym of the organization from that time forth. One of the earliest editions of the organizations newspaper (Figure 1), *The Jewish Immigrant*, makes its mission quite clear in the wording amidst the banner-head scrollwork: "Shelter us in the shadow of thy wings," with the Stars and Stripes and the Star of David flags intertwined, on whose standards the American Eagle protectively perches. From the myriad undertakings in pursuit of its mission, I culled but a few of the most critical.

HIAS MISSION

One of the earliest activities of HIAS was to station an agent on Ellis Island to intervene with the Board of Inquiry in defense of immigrants slated for deportation. Legal formalities and language barriers not infrequently prevented the individual from pleading their case satisfactorily, resulting in a number of them being rejected from entrance into the country. Nearly three-quarters of the cases of potential deportations were successfully concluded in favor of the immigrant with the assistance of HIAS intervention.

Another critical aspect of HIAS activities was to lobby for humane transport of immigrants on the arduous sailing to American ports from Europe. Steerage life on board steamers crossing the Atlantic was frequently abominable. Crowding, inadequate sanitation, lack of kosher meals resulting in many going without food for a week or more, overflowing toilets, restriction of movement preventing them leaving the bowels of the ship for a great part of the voyage, resulted in the arrival of immigrants at Ellis Island in deplorable health.

A third indispensable task of HIAS was to place the individual or family with relatives- an arduous undertaking in the face of language barriers, lack of definitive family location information by the immigrant and, not infrequently, abject poverty devoid of even the barest finances for travel.

Under the best of circumstances, railway tickets would be obtained at reduced prices, often paid entirely by HIAS, and the new arrival would be sent off with instructions, frequently ignored, to avoid being abused by unscrupulous individuals preying on the naïve newcomer.

Before embarking to their final destination either in New York City or points beyond, many immigrants were in need of temporary shelter, food and clothing. Without these basic needs being met on an immediate basis, the immigrant was at risk of being considered by immigration authorities as falling into the category of becoming a potential public charge, a situation that could easily lead to deportation. HIAS developed capabilities over the years of temporarily housing as many as one thousand charges per night.

Lastly, but by no means the end of the list of fundamentals pursued, HIAS would service the critical need of assisting the new arrivals in obtaining employment. Most had previously been farmers, peddlers or tailors – among the few occupations permitted by the restrictive anti-Semitic legislation and limited constitutional rights afforded Jews in most of Eastern Europe and Russia. Retraining, language education and counseling to sustain the often depressed immigrant was critical. Newcomers rapidly awakened to the fact that America did not have streets paved in gold, and sought shelter under the wings of the metaphorical eagle that HIAS embodied.



Figure 2
Censored registered letter from Dr. Isaak Lourie in Haiti to HIAS New York headquarters, 1944

HIAS Organization Work

The 1909-merged entity, universally known as HIAS, experienced an ebb and flow of additional mergers and varying acronyms over the years. This is evident in this exquisite, censored, registered World War II cover (Figure 2) sent from Port-au-Prince, Haiti to HIAS' well-known New



Figure 3

Scene on Lower East Side, New York, early 20th century



Figure 4

Scene on Lower East Side, New York, early 20th century

York office at 425 Lafayette Street. The structure was the former Astor Library building purchased by HIAS in 1920 for \$325,000.

The sender, Dr. Isaak Lourie, clearly left no stone unturned in the inclusive receiver's name for HIAS. As an aside, Dr. Lourie was a member of the Lourie Medical Faculty in Port-au-Prince. His story including his European ancestry, Communist politics, and commitment to bringing racial equality to blacks while contending against anti-Semitism among Haiti's black population will make for fascinating reading in a future article.

By 1914 HIAS had established branches in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and an office in Washington, D.C. An Oriental Department was set up in 1911 to deal with a growing influx of refugees from the Balkans and Near East.

World War I and the Russian Revolution would result in ever larger migrations of Jews to the United States with slightly under five hundred thousand immigrants being registered by

HIAS in the decade between 1909 and 1919. HIAS on Ellis Island interceded in almost 29,000 instances of immigrants being held for special inquiry and potential deportation, resulting in approximately 23,000 being admitted after a second hearing.

To accomplish this task required a combination of skills, interventions and, yes, chutzpa, to clear health-related hurdles, deficient entry funds (\$25 minimum required support monies per person), lack of housing, employment, language skills. Any or all of the above might otherwise have resulted in rejection by a rigid and at times antagonistic immigration authority overburdened by the swaying, endless mass of unwashed humanity coiled in the chain-linked aisles of Ellis Island.

Social Workers

One need only focus on several streets and housing scenes of the Lower East Side from the era (Figures 3-4) to imagine the seemingly overwhelming task confronting HIAS and



Figure 5

HIAS home for immigrants in Washington State, early 20th century

other Jewish support agency workers. Where to begin and where to go could easily dissuade all but the most courageous focused and devoted. Yet, they did accomplish the task and in locations as far-flung as the Jewish ghetto of lower Manhattan to the forests in the State of Washington, the latter being the locale the photograph outside a HIAS home early in the 20th century (Figure 5).

ANTI-IMMIGRANT SENTIMENT

The interwar years would witness growing anti-immigration and anti-Semitic sentiment culminating in dire Congressional restrictive legislation in 1924. Three factors played into this enactment: post-war anti-alien sentiment; labor organization fears that immigrants threatened their workers' standard of living; and, ever-present anti-Semitism.

It was in this timeframe that mergers of several Jewish charitable and immigration societies worldwide took place, with an alphabet soup of acronyms. HICEM would be among the most prominent and long-lasting of these mergers. Established in 1927, HICEM was the outcome of merging HIAS with the Jewish Colonization Association (ICA) and the United Committee for Jewish Migration (EMIGdirect). HICEM was launched at a time of globally restrictive Jewish immigration laws, requiring new areas of immigration being sought.

Poland in the 1920s would experience anti-Semitism to a greater extent than in any other European country during that decade, although Romania, Bulgaria and Lithuania were not far behind. Figure 6 is a tatty cover from Brzesc, Poland addressed to "HIAS" in San Francisco in 1926 during a time of progressively virulent deprecations experienced by Polish Jews. HIAS had its work cut out for it as attitudes towards would-be Jewish immigrants stiffened.

Close on the heels of this 1926 cover is an impressive cover from Warsaw, Poland in 1932 (Figure 7) from HIAS headquarters to Leib Averbuch in Tel Aviv, Palestine. The contents of the communication inform Mr. Averbuch that monies from HIAS are being forwarded to him (Figure 8).

Figures 9
Communication
between HIAS in
Bucharest, Rumania
and San Francisco,
headquarters

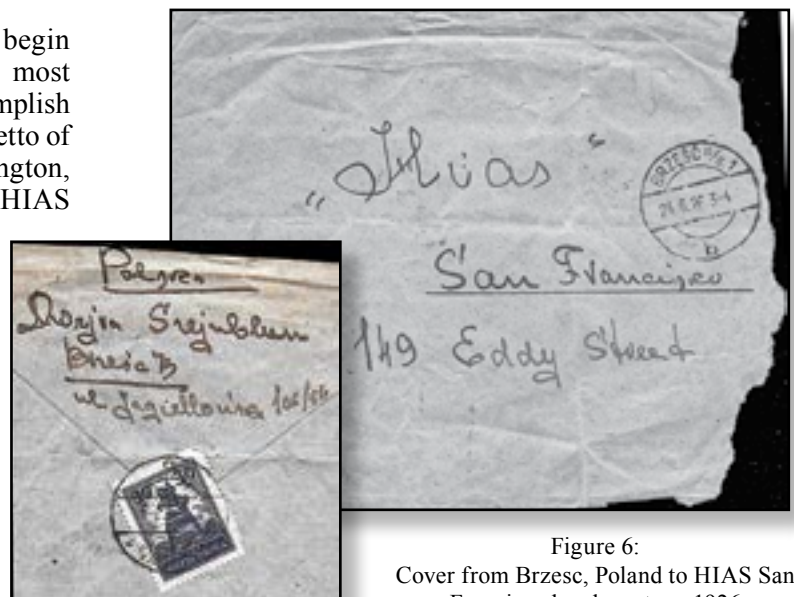
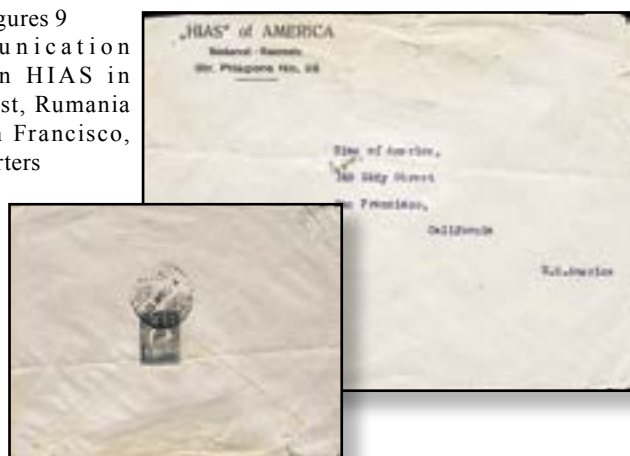


Figure 6:
Cover from Brzesc, Poland to HIAS San
Francisco headquarters, 1926



Figure 7
Letter from HIAS headquarters in Warsaw, Poland to Mr. Leib
Averbuch in Tel Aviv, Palestine, 1932



Figure 8
Enclosure communication from figure 7

Figure 9 shows the front and back of a 1920s communication between HIAS in Bucharest, Romania and HIAS San Francisco headquarters. Postage was paid with a 6 LEI King Ferdinand I (1920-1927 series, Scott 290). Romania was rife with anti-Semitism in the late 19th century, with pogroms and restrictions on Jewish civil rights. HIAS had its work cut out for it. One report stated that seventy percent of the Jewish population in Romania in the early decades of the 20th century would choose to emigrate given the opportunity and wherewithal. Fascism in the late 1920s added to the anti-Semitic discourse with talk of placing Jewish quotas on higher education. This benign appearing cover thus has deep undertones of a highly unpleasant reality in Eastern Europe in that era.

By the late 1930s, the markedly restrictive United States immigration laws of the prior decade took its toll on attempts of refugees to escape from Nazism.

IMPENDING HOLOCAUST MAIL

Congressional laws particularly directed at Eastern European and Russian Jews were enacted through the subterfuge of establishing later quotas based on national origin of United States citizens in the 1890 United States Federal Census, prior to the subsequent early 20th century extensive immigrations from these countries. Donald Taft in his 1936 book **Human Migration**¹ stated the ominous reality that policy had “closed the most inviting of all opportunities to relief. America indeed no longer plays the role of the Promised Land to the oppressed of other nations.”

An impressive cover from HIAS in Warsaw (Figure 10) would portend by months the impending cataclysm about to envelope Europe. Addressed to Rabbi Simche Winograd, founder of Yeshiva Torath Chaim in Jerusalem and a prolific presence in postal history material for Palestine, this registered letter was posted in Warsaw on March 20, 1939, slightly over five months prior to the German invasion of Poland, at which time HIAS offices in Poland would cease to exist.

In a similar vein, two covers from Austria separated by eleven years could tell a tragic tale if capable of speech. A registered letter sent from Vienna, Austria on November 28, 1938 to HIAS headquarters in Washington, D.C. (Figure 11) was noticeably posted with two German stamps. Recall that the German invasion and annexation of Austria by Germany, the Anschluss, occurred on March 12, 1938. Austria ceased to exist as a sovereign nation on that day, hence the posting with stamps from the country into which it had been absorbed— silent testimony to the extinction of not just the nation, but, subsequently of the greater part of its entrapped Jewish population.

EMIGRANT FLIGHT

Eleven years later, a letter from Linz, Austria, dated February 16, 1949, tells the rest of the story (Figure 12). A pre-printed cover from “HIAS OF AMERICA” in Linz is mailed to HIAS

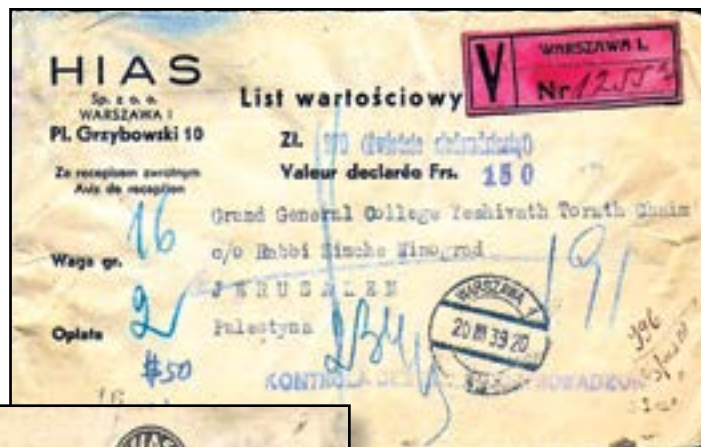


Figure 10
Registered letter from HIAS in Warsaw, Poland to Rabbi Simche Winograd in Jerusalem, Palestine, 1939



Figure 11
Registered letter from Vienna, Austria to HIAS office in Washington, D.C., 1938

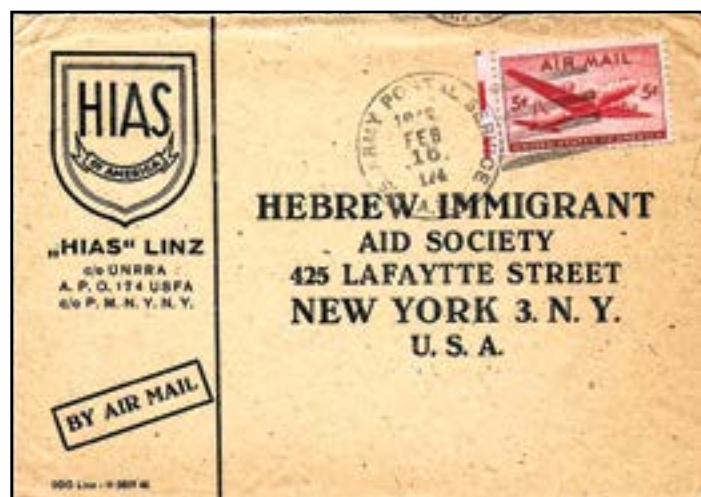


Figure 12
Letter from Linz, Austria to HIAS headquarters, New York, 1949

headquarters in New York utilizing a United States five cent airmail stamp. Nothing surprising in this circumstance, for the mailing occurred through A.P.O. 174, the postal service for a multitude of United States military occupation units based in Linz, Austria. This included a major medical facility, as well as a counter-intelligence division among others, now four years since the capitulation of Nazi Germany and the restoration of Austria as a sovereign nation. Again, silent testimony to what had transpired horrifically in the interim: of the 190,000 Austrian Jews before the war, 63,000 were exterminated by the Nazis. Thirty thousand found their way to the United States and 15,200 to Palestine.

Acknowledgement:

I am deeply indebted to Dr. Larry Sherman, physician and outstanding philatelist, who so kindly gave me access to the entire postal history covers and enclosures collection constituting this article. As is so often said during the Academy Awards, and aptly applies here as well, without his assistance this would never have come to fruition.

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FROM THE ZVI ALEXANDER COLLECTION

Jewish Colony Gem - Hadera



Cover sent from Hadera to Jaffa, 1914

Postcard sent from Hadera to Jaffa with local 5 para bisect of 10 para label showing rectangular solid frame inscribed in Hebrew: "(Yod [10] Hadera Colony Yod)".

As Hadera was part of the Jaffa district, the mail was handled free of charge by the Austrian Post on 29.1.1914.

The Alexander Collection, Milestones in the Postal History of the Holy Land, Eretz Israel Museum, Tel Aviv, 2008, p. 103.



Reconstructed Hadera 10 para label

Created using label from Alexander's cover and label from **Handbook of Holy Land Philately, The Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1840-1918, vol II**, Norman J. Collins, Leopold Dickstein, M.D., p.402-408.

Postal connections were twice weekly to the Austrian post office in Jaffa.

For the accounting of messenger charges, local fee stamps were used with the Hebrew inscription "Moshva Hadera" or Colony Hadera, plus value designation.

Two types of fee stamp are known:

1. The frame consists of 30 asterisks
2. The frame consists of straight bars

Two value designations have been seen so far:

1. 5 para grey-green for postcards
2. 10 para rose for letters

Half of a 10 para stamp was acceptable as a valid 5 para value. Cancellation of these local stamps was effected with a 2-line rubber cachet stating place and date in Hebrew. ■

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General References:

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To Be Continued ■

Luftwaffe Pilot??

Yechiel Leheavy



Figure 1

On the 100th anniversary of World War I (1914 -1918) the non-profit organization for the heritage of World War I in Israel suggested to the Israeli Philatelic Service to issue stamps commemorating the historical war. The Philatelic Service accepted the suggestion and issued four stamps. The stamps show selected scenes from the war.

WWI STAMPS

The first stamp was issued on June 16, 2015, (Israel, Scott# 2004). It shows the Turkish railway station in Be'er Sheva, then Ottoman, Palestine. The person shown next to the railway is none other than Moshe Sharet (Shdertok).

During World War I, Mr. Sharet was an officer in the Turkish army (Figure 2). Later in his life he became the first Secretary of State of the State of Israel, and the second Prime Minister.



Figure 2

The second stamp was issued on June 21, 2016, (Israel, Scott# 2107).

It commemorates aerial warfare during World War I in Ottoman, Palestine. It shows a German aviator from the German Bavarian air squadron (Figure 3).

Members of the squadron became very friendly with a just established Jewish settlement, Merchavia. As a matter of fact the official FDC shows a picture of the barn of the settlement, (Figure 4).



Figure 3

The third stamp was issued on June 13, 2017.

It shows General Allenby of the British Egyptian Expedition Force (E.E.F.) entering Jerusalem (Figure 5). The stamp also shows one of the two British sergeants from the 19th Battalion of the London Regiment to whom the mayor of Jerusalem surrendered.

The fourth stamp in the series, issued 2/6/8, features an Indian horseman from the British Indian Cavalry of the E.E.F. attacking a Turkish artillery position on Mt. Carmel (Figure 6).



Figure 5



Figure 6

One can write a story about each one of the stamps issued. However, this article is only about one of the stamps, the one that commemorates the aerial warfare in Ottoman Palestine during World War 1 (Figures 3-4).

THE PILOT

The intention of picking the German pilot was good. But, oops, not all good intentions are good enough. The German pilot shown in the later years of his life became a member of the Nazi party in Germany, (Figure 1, right image)!

His name is Franz Josef Walz. He was born on December 4, 1885, in Speyer, Bavaria, Germany. Walz enlisted in the Bavarian 8th infantry regiment on July 15, 1905. In 1908, he was promoted to lieutenant. Since he was an experienced pilot he switched to aviation in 1912.

When World War I began Walz became the commander of a field fly detachment on the Western Front. At the end of 1915, he took command of a tactical bomber squadron and became one of the two German two-seater aces.

In 1917 he was promoted again and transferred from France on the Western Front to the Middle East as the commander of Flier Detachment 304 of the Bavarian Air Squadron. Here he became known as "The Eagle of Jericho." In 1918, Walz became a very highly decorated pilot in the Ottoman Empire.

Under the command of Walz, the Bavarian air squadron established an airfield next to Iraq el Manshia, not far away from Qiryat Gath, Israel. The air squadron fought alongside the Turkish army.

After the conquest of Be'er Sheva by the Australian forces in 1917, the Bavarian air squadron moved north. They established their new air base next to a newly established

Jewish cooperative settlement, Merchavia. The Germans were fascinated by the pioneering spirit of the Jewish members of the settlement and formed a great friendship with them.

As a matter of fact, in one instance, the Germans under the command of Walz protected them from their attacking Arab neighbors from the village of Shunam. Once, the Germans even threatened the Arabs that they would bomb them from the air if they did not stop attacking the Jews.

After General Allenby conquered Megiddo in September 1918 the Ottoman Turks and the German air squadron retreated to the north. Walz understood what would happen by moving north and its effect on the Jewish settlement by the attacking Arabs neighbors. Hence, he offered the members of the settlement to move north with the retreating

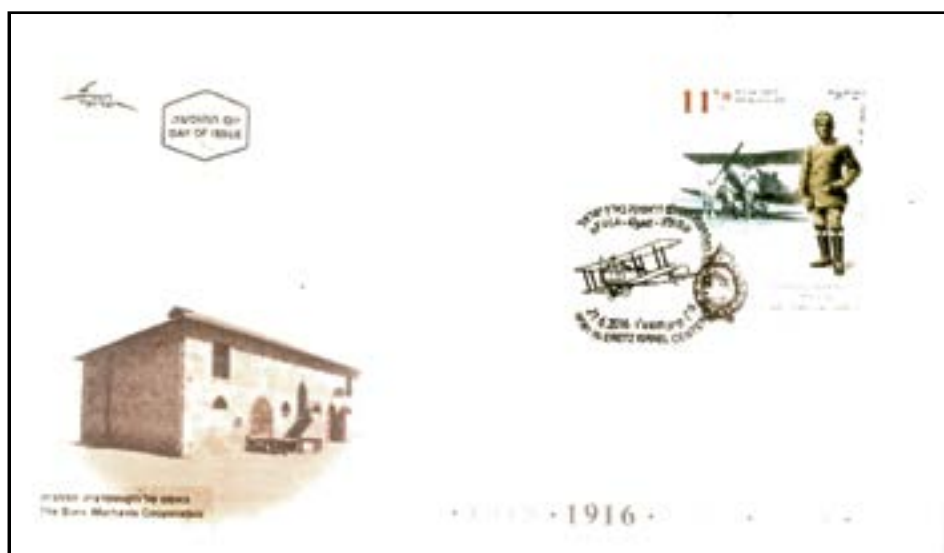


Figure 4

Germans. However, they rejected his offer and decided to stay in the cooperative settlement of Merchavia. As a result, Walz gave them weapons to protect themselves from the neighboring Arabs.

Walz was one of the last Germans remaining in the area. On September 20, 1918, two days after the conquest of Megiddo, he was captured by the British. Walz was released after the War's end, on December 1, 1919.

After the war, Walz joined the state police in Schleissheim Bavaria and was a member from December 1919 until January 31, 1920. From January 31, 1920, until 1934, he served as an aviation police officer with different assignments. However, he took a break from police duty between the years 1927– 1929.

In those years he served as a member of the Swedish Sven-Hedin International Expedition in Mongolia and the Gobi Desert. (Note #1). Upon his return from the expedition, he rejoined the police force. Once the German air force, the Luftwaffe, was established, Walz returned to aviation. At the same time, he joined the Nazi party.

On April 1, 1941, he was promoted to the rank of general lieutenant. Later in World War II, the Russians captured him. In December 1945, he died as a prisoner of war in Breslau, Silesia, Germany, today Borislav, Poland.

CONCLUSION

Of course, it is not right to stigmatize every German serviceman as a Nazi sympathizer. We know that some

of them restrained themselves from the Nazi ideology. Nevertheless, it would have been better if the Israel Philatelic Service had conducted a more rigorous research about the history of Franz Josef Walz, especially his activities serving in the Luftwaffe during World War II.

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2. Franz Walz, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Franz Walz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franz_Walz) (German).
3. Franz Josef Walz [https://de-wikipedia.org/wiki/Franz Josef Walz](https://de-wikipedia.org/wiki/Franz_Josef_Walz) (English).

Note 1: The Sino Swedish International Expedition of Sven-Hedin was commemorated with a Chinese postage series of four stamps. Its print run was 25,000. Of the 25,000 sets, 4,000 were sold over the counter. 21,500 came into the hands of Sven-Hedin. He sold the stamps for \$5.00 a set. The money was supposed to aid the expedition finances. (China, Scott # 307 - 310). See note in the Scott catalog. ■

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MEET OUR NEW

SIP Administrative Assistance



Greetings.

My name is Jacqueline Baca and I am the Executive Assistant at the SIP. I am excited about my position here and enjoy all the facets of my work, from assisting our members with their

questions to processing the payments, maintaining the database, managing the advertising billing and indexing past journals to be available on the website.

I love the location of our office inside the American Philatelic Center, which is home to the American Philatelic Society and the American Philatelic Research Library. It is a nice historical building in central Pennsylvania, which was originally a match factory when it opened in 1898. It is surrounded by nature and by the occasional train passing right outside the back door near my office.

I was born in Peru, South America and I have a bachelor's degree in accounting. In my previous professional life I worked on all matters related to taxes in Peru, and in the United States I am learning U.S. tax laws.

I am a beginner stamp collector of worldwide stamps and topicals, but since working for the society, I have discovered some beautiful stamps from Israel that I want to add to my collection.

I live in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania with my husband. We enjoy watching movies, traveling and trying new restaurants. In my free time I spend time reading and making crafts.

Jacqueline can be reached by phone at 814-933-3803 ext 212.

The office hours are:

Monday	8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. EST
Thursday	8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. EST.

The mailing address is: American Philatelic Society, 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823, Attn SIP. Her email address: israelstamps@gmail.com ■

Brian Gruzdz'1

A true friend of the SIP



Brian was born on the 10th September 1946 in Germiston, South Africa and qualified as a Chartered Accountant. He was a long standing member of many years of the Society of Israel Philately "SIP" in South Africa. He was a member of the Executive as well as the official accountant for the Philatelic Federation of South Africa.

Brian specialized in Israeli Philately his special love was **The First Airmail Issue of Israel**. He built a Gold and Large Gold exhibit which was shown both nationally and internationally winning many special awards. He was highly respected for his extensive philatelic knowledge. Brian had a very close and long standing professional and friendly relationship with Yaakov Tzachor, as well as other major dealers world wide.

Brian encouraged many collectors in South Africa to collect Israel and Holy Land and was always willing to assist and mentor. He was an ardent supporter of SIP and travelled regularly to Israel and the United States to attend Philatelic Exhibitions and Conventions. We have lost a very dear friend. It will be very difficult for both South Africa and Israeli Philately to replace Brian, his quiet unassuming and helpful manner will be sorely missed.

In his eulogy Brians brother Rabbi Ze'ev said "A man who was admired and appreciated by so many people whose lives he touched with sincere kindness. A man who helped and looked after so many people in his own quiet manner. He was a real gentleman with a heart of gold. He was a man who asked no favours from anyone, but his own generosity knew no limits." ■

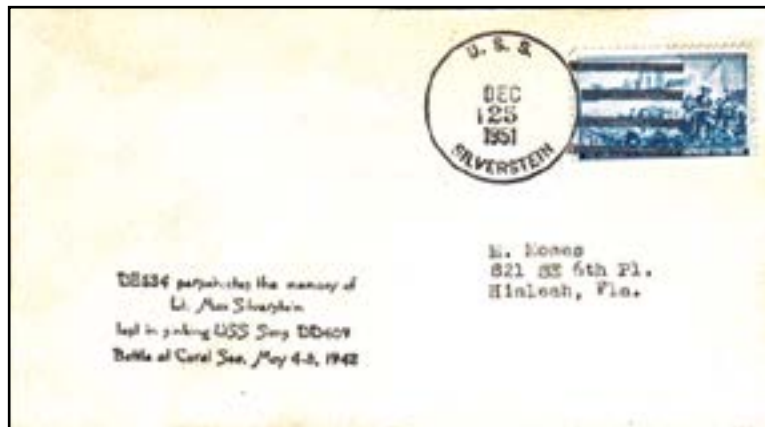
Lieutenant Max Silverstein

UNITED STATES NAVY

Joe Weintrob



Midshipman Max Silverstein
<http://www.navsource.org/archives/06/534.htm>



USS Silverstein (DE-534) was a John C. Butler-class destroyer escort acquired by the U.S. Navy during World War II. The primary purpose of the destroyer escort was to escort and protect ships in convoy, in addition to other tasks as assigned, such as patrol or radar picket.

Max Silverstein was born in Chicago, Illinois on February 15, 1911. He was the son of Benjamin and Pauline (Culberg) Silverstein. He attended public schools in Chicago, Illinois graduating in 1920. On June 18 of that year he entered the United States Naval Academy on appointment from the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois. He was graduated and commissioned as Ensign on June 2, 1932, Lieutenant (junior grade) on June 2, 1935 and Lieutenant on August 1, 1939.

After graduation from the Naval Academy, he was assigned to the USS Chester (June 1932 - July 1934). On July 1, 1934, he reported to VS Squadron Ten S (USS Chester) for duty as Aircraft Gunnery Observer as well as other duties. He served from December 15, 1934 to June 10, 1935. From June 20 to November 10, 1935, he received training at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida. After graduation, he was assigned to the USS Chaumont, reporting on November 8, 1935. He then had successive service on the USS Fox (September 1935 to June 1938); USS Tattwall (July 1938 to May 29, 1939) and the USS Seattle (June 1939 to July 1, 1949). He then reported to the USS Sims on July 6, 1940.

DEATH

He died as a result of enemy action in the Asiatic Area (Coral Sea), the presumptive date of his death being May 8, 1943. He was officially reported missing in action May 7, 1942 when the USS Sims on which he was serving was lost in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

AWARDS

Lieutenant Silverstein was awarded the American Defense Service Medal with Bronze "A". USS Sims and the Silver Star with-the following citation:

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as Engineer and Damage Control Officer aboard the USS Sims during action against enemy Japanese aerial forces in the Coral Sea on May 7, 1942. Rendered unconscious by concussion from the first bomb to hit the ship, Lieutenant Silverstein coolly resumed his duties upon recovery, directed the securing of boilers, the jettisoning of topside weights to preserve stability and the preparations for repairs to save the vessel from sinking. His relentless determination and inspiring heroism were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Service.

SHIP LAID DOWN

He was survived by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Bernice (Michelson) Silverstein who sponsored the USS Silverstein (DE 534) at the launching of that vessel named in honor of her husband on November 8, 1943 at the Boston Navy Yard.



USS Silverstein

<https://www.google.com/search?q=Uss+Silverstein+phot>

History- United States

Laid down: 8 October 1943
 Launched: 8 November 1943
 Commissioned: 14 July 1944
 Decommissioned: 15 January 1947
 In service: 28 February 1951
 Out of service: 30 January 1959
 Struck: 1 December 1972
 Fate: sold for scrapping 3 December 1973

General characteristics

Class and type: John C. Butler-class destroyer escort
 Displacement: 1,350/1,745 tons

Length: 306 ft (93 m) (oa)
 Beam: 36 ft 10 in (11.23 m)
 Draught: 13 ft 4 in (4.06 m) (max)
 Propulsion: 2 boilers, 2 geared turbine engines, 12,000 shp, 2 screws
 Speed: 24 knots
 Range: 6,000 nm @ 12 knots
 Complement: 14 officers, 201 enlisted
 Armament: 2 × 5"/38 guns, 4 (2×2) 40 mm anti-aircraft (AA) guns, 10 × 20 mm AA guns, 3 × 21 inch (533 mm) torpedo tubes, 1 × Hedgehog, 8 × depth charge throwers, 2 × depth charge tracks

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Silverstein_\(DE-534\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Silverstein_(DE-534)) ■

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1919 Jewish Welfare Board Card

Gregg Philipson



1919 post card
 Le Mans, France

AUSCHWITZ

FIRST TRANSPORT

Dr. Justin Gordon



Figure 1 Auschwitz entrance

Auschwitz is one of the most notorious concentration camps established by the Nazis during the Second World War. The name alone is synonymous with genocide and extermination.¹ At no other place in the Nazi sphere of power were so many people killed as in Auschwitz. But it was by no means the center of the genocide of European Jews.² The Nazis invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. Within a month they completely occupied Poland. Within six months of the occupation, they erected Auschwitz, the flagship of concentration camps.

THE CAMP

Auschwitz was located in Zasole³, a suburb of Oswiecim, a small Galician town in Upper Silesia. It had about 12,000 inhabitants, about half of whom were Jewish. Construction on the camp began early in May, 1940 using existing Imperial Austrian artillery barracks, a collection of about twenty dark and dinghy single-story brick buildings. The town was evacuated and the homes demolished to pave the way for the camp.

On May 20, 1940, Auschwitz opened with 30 German prisoners transferred from Sachsenhausen, a camp located in the Reich itself. They received the first 30 numbers assigned to prisoners⁵. These 30 technically skilled German prisoners assisted in erecting the camp.

EARLY ARRIVALS

The first transport arriving in Auschwitz contained 728 young Polish dissidents, 20 of whom happened to be Jews. It arrived on June 14, 1940 and the prisoners were assigned numbers 31-758.

The first transport of non-Poles containing 60 Czech citizens arrived on June 6, 1941. They were from Brunn, Czechoslovakia and were assigned numbers 17045-17104.

The first all Jews transport was on February 15, 1942. They were from Bytom (Beuthen) in German-annexed Upper Silesia and they were not assigned numbers, as they were gassed on arrival.

You did not come to a sanatorium here but to a German concentration camp and the only way out is through the chimney of the crematorium. If there's anybody who doesn't like it, he can walk into the wire right away. If there are any Jews in a transport, they have no right to live longer than 2 weeks, priests for a month and the rest for three months.⁸

Upon arrival, the Poles were lined up in five rows and met by the first Auschwitz Commander Karl Fritzsch, who greeted them with the above speech translated into Polish by two selected inmates:

The first transport contained many young Poles who tried to get to France to join the Polish Army in Exile⁵. The transport contained 728 Poles of which there were 20 Jews. They were assigned numbers 31 to 758. Out of the 728 prisoners who arrived at Auschwitz on June 14, 1940 according to the Auschwitz archives, there were 298 who survived the war and 272 who did not survive; the fate of the remaining 158 is unknown.⁶

to reach France in order to join the Polish Army in Exile. Karol Zajonc was held in prison at Neu Sandez and then transferred to the prison in Tarnow which was located in the Tarnow Mikvah (The Jewish ritual bath.).

He wrote back to his parents in Neu Sandez on October 30, 1940:

Polish historian Aleksandra Pietrzykowa, who specializes in World War II topics related to the area of Tarnow claims that initially the original transport leaving from Tarnow had 753 prisoners. According to eyewitness testimony, one prisoner was released before transport and for some reason 24 prisoners were sent back to Tarnow the next day.

According to testimonies of other inmates, Jan Stojakowski (number 577, arrested on November 2, 1939), E. Geissler and Wladyslaw Pilat (number 330), the remaining 24 might have been prisoners from Stalowa Wola, who reached Auschwitz, but for unknown reasons, all were brought back to Tarnow the next day. In Tarnow the prison records for the date June 15, 1940 have a single short entry: transport Stalowa Wola, 24 persons. We do not know what happened to these inmates and why they were transported back, if they were transported back at all.⁷

KAEOL ZAJONE

Amongst the first group of prisoners was a 19 year-old youth named Karol Zajonc from Neu Sandez. He was arrested in January of 1940 because of his participation in the resistance movement. He along with many other Polish youths tried



Figure 2

Letter written October 27, 1940 with a "Auschwitz (Oberschels) 2 October 30, 1940" by prisoner 481, Karol Zajonc to his parents in Neu-Sandez. The vertical return address indicates he a Protective Prisoner of Polish decent, it gives his birth date, block number and camp location.

My dearest parents and sister,

Your letter as always brought me great happiness. Mother, did you celebrate your name day? I am well. I thank father for the boots. What is new with Mr. Wojczik and Maria? Thank Mr Wojczik for his regards and please send mine.

We have had our first snow. Please send my regards to Grandmother and Aunt Magdusia and Uncle and also Mrs. Srokowska. I would be grateful if one of my friends wrote a note to me.

How are you? What have you heard? Everything is in order here. I am miss you a lot. How is Dad doing with his work? Thank G-d that everyone is healthy. You don't have to send me so much money; you need it for the house. I don't smoke. Did we have a good crop of apples from the tree? Is everything set for the winter?

*Can't wait to hear from you,
With greetings and kisses from your loving son,
Lolek*

Zajonc wrote several letters to his parents back in Neu Sandez similar in content to the letters above. The letter has very generic wording and conveys little negative emotion. Any complaints or criticism would not be tolerated and punishment would be the result. He also indicates he has everything needed in the camp, as the camp mailing directions indicate. He signed it with his pet name "Lolek".

NAME DAY

The reference to name day is a tradition in some eastern European and South American Catholic countries where dates have assigned names of saints. Traditionally in Poland name day celebrations (Polish: imieniny) have enjoyed a celebratory emphasis greater than that of birthday celebrations. However, birthday celebrations are increasingly popular and important, particularly among the young. Imieniny involve the gathering and socializing of friends and family at the celebrant's home, as well as the giving of gifts and flowers at home and elsewhere, such as at the workplace. Local calendars often contain the names celebrated on a given day.⁹

Karol Zajonc survived the war in prison in Auschwitz until he was transferred to the Neuengamme Concentration Camp in March of 1943 and was assigned number 17925. Finally, he was released in June of 1945 from the Bergen Belsen camp. He was one of the 728 prisoners in the first transport to Auschwitz to survive.

1. Lore Shelly, **Secretary's of Death** (New York:Shengold Publishers, Inc.1986) XV.
- 2 Sybille Steinbacher, **Auschwitz: A History** (Great Britain: Penguin Books, 2005) 29.
- 3 Otto Friedrich **The Kingdom of Auschwitz** (New York: Harper Perennial 1982) 1.
- 4 Website: **Holocaust History. Holocaust Resources. Holocaust Remembrance**, <http://www.holocaust-lest-we-forget.com/auschwitz-concentration-camp-timeline-1940-1945/2010/02/>.
- 5 Website: **The first transport to Auschwitz-Tarnow, June, 1940: Wiadomosci24.pl** (Polish News story) June 10, 2010.
6. Website: **Memorial and Museum: Auschwitz-Berkinau: June 14—National Remembrance Day: June 14, 1940.** http://en.auschwitz.org.pl/m/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=779&Itemid=8;



Figure 3

The folded letter sheet with the postal directions and the message written by Karol Zajonc to his parents.

[content&task=view&id=779&Itemid=8.](http://en.auschwitz.org.pl/m/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=779&Itemid=8;)

- 7 Wikipedia: First mass transport to Auschwitz concentration camp. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_mass_transport_to_Auschwitz_concentration_camp.
- 8 Danuta Czech, **Auschwitz Chronicle: 1939-1945** (by I B Tauris & Co Ltd:1990).
9. Website: Wikipedia: Name day: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Name_day.

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6. Edited by State Museum of Auschwitz-Birkenau: **Death Books from Auschwitz**, K.G. Saur, Munchen, New Providence, London, Paris: 1995.

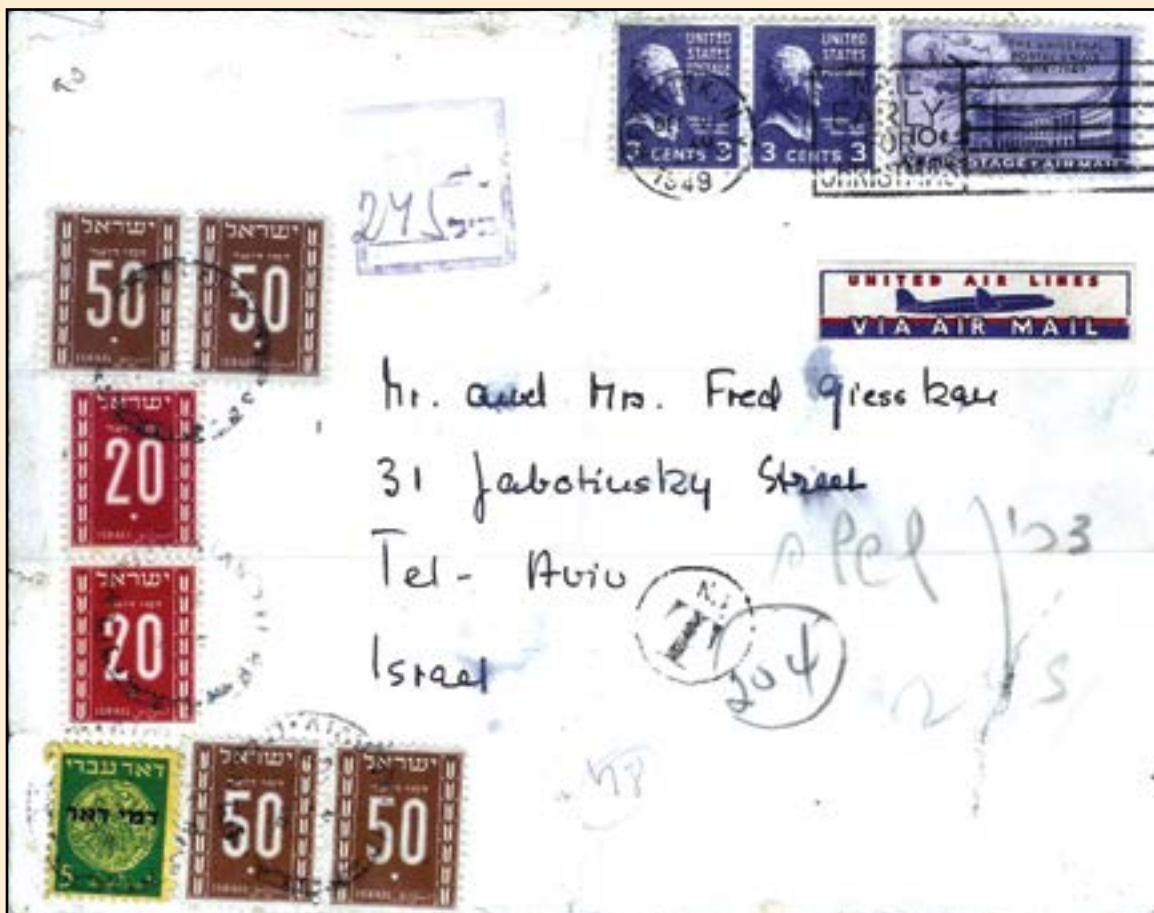
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2. Memorial and Museum: Auschwitz-Berkinau: June 14 National Remembrance Day:June14,1940: http://en.auschwitz.org.pl/m/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=779&Itemid=8;
3. Wikipedia: First mass transport to Auschwitz concentration camp: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_mass_transport_to_Auschwitz_concentration_camp. ■

Postage Due Gem

From the collection of Selwyn Uria

“MIXED FRANKING” OF THE 1ST AND 2ND POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.



Mailed route

1. New York City, December 21, 1949 to Tel Aviv, .16¢ airmail postage
2. Double weight cover, marked postage due by “N.Y.T.” black circular handstamp
3. Tel Aviv, December 28, 1949 arrival postmark
4. Tel Aviv applied postage due handstamp “To Pay 245m”
5. Tel Aviv cancels ties 1st and 2nd postage due stamps to the cover

Only 6 mixed postage due covers are recorded this being the highest recorded tax.

This combination of postage due stamps only possible between December 18, 1948 (first day of sale of the 2nd postage due stamps) and December 31, 1949 last day of sale of 1st postage due stamps except at philatelic service counters. ■

HAPPY 70TH BIRTHDAY ISRAEL!

Walter J. Levy



Figure 1

On Friday, May 14, 1948, crowds gathered early outside the old Tel Aviv Museum of Art on Rothschild Street. They came in anticipation of a historic announcement.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, David Ben-Gurion, the de facto leader of the Palestine Jewish community, formally proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel.

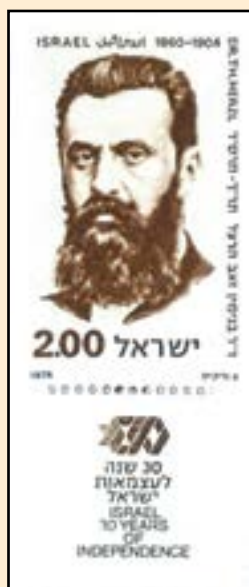


Figure 2

Behind and above him hung a portrait of Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern political Zionism

Eleven minutes after Israel's declaration of statehood, the United States recognized the new nation, and was the first to do so. This had been President Harry S. Truman's wish. Clark M. Clifford, special advisor to President Truman, had orchestrated this early recognition over the opposition of Secretary of State George C. Marshall and other high United States government officials.



Figure 3

1948 First day cover autographed by
Clark M. Clifford



Figure 4

1949 First day cover
autographed by
President Truman

Figure 5
President Truman 1975 stamp



The right of the Jewish people to a national homeland was acknowledged in the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, which declared: "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people ... "

This remarkable concept was incorporated in Israel's Declaration of Independence and been celebrated twice with philatelic issues.



Figure 6

The first presentation, in 1967, shows two stamps, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, famed chemist and at the time President of the World Zionist Organization, and Lord Arthur James Balfour, British Foreign Secretary.



Figure 7

The 2017 issue features the opening sentence of the Balfour Declaration and excerpts from Israel's Declaration of Independence. The tab shows miniatures of Lord Balfour and Dr. Weizmann.



Figure 8

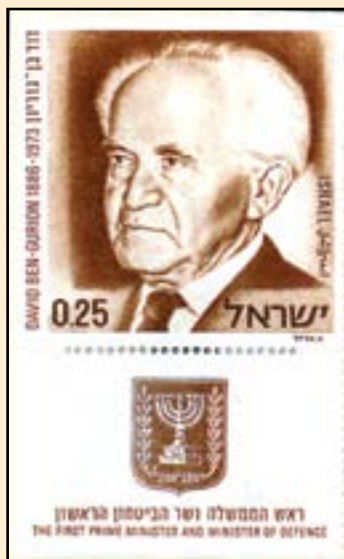
The designer of the original Independence Scroll was Otte Wallish. The above souvenir sheet issued for Israel's 25th anniversary was designed by M. Amar with calligraphy by R. Siedler.

The Declaration of the Establishment of the State of Israel had 37 signatories.

Here are seven who were honored philatelically.

David Ben-Gurion helped to draft this document and was the first to sign it. He became the first and third Prime Minister and also served as Minister of Defence.

Figure 9



Yizhak Gruenbaum (signed Grinbaum) was appointed Minister of the Interior.

Figure 12



Golda Meir (signed Golda Meyerson, her original name), whose top government positions included Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Minister of Labor, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, and Prime Minister.

Figure 13



Itzhak Ben-Zvi became Israel's second President.

Figure 10



Pinhas Rosen (signed Felix Rosenblueth, his original name) helped write the Declaration of Independence, helped create Israel's judicial system, and served three times as Minister of Justice.

Figure 14



Perez Bernstein, (signed Fritz Bernstein, his original name) served twice as Minister of Trade and Industry.

Figure 11



Moshe Sharett (signed Moshe Shertok, his original name), was Israel's Minister of Foreign Affairs and became the second Prime Minister.

Figure 15



The year 1949 marked two historic happenings. Dr. Chaim Weizmann was elected the first President of Israel, giving recognition to his life-long efforts toward its establishment.

Figure 16



The government adopted the Israel flag. It depicts a blue hexagram, known as Magen David, between two horizontal blue stripes.

Figure 17



Finally, a 1966 highlight, the inauguration of Israel's seat of government, the Knesset Building in Jerusalem. Joseph Sprinzak had served as the first Speaker of the Knesset 1949- 1959.

Figure 18

This essay now closes with the hope that other writers will continue the philatelic portrayal of Israel's leaders and history.

In the meantime, take a look at Figure 19 and wish Israel Happy 70th Anniversary!! ■



Figure 19

1948 Postal Rate for Inland Newspapers Published in Palestine

Ed Kroft

INTRODUCTION: TREASURE HUNTING ONE OF THE JOYS OF PHILATELY

One of the joys for philatelists is the hunt. We hunt for rare pieces guided by our knowledge and our passion for learning. We search dealers' inventories, scour the internet, trade with friends at clubs or shows and rejoice at finding a stamp or cover to broaden or complete an area of collecting interest.

When it comes to Holy Land philately, we collect various areas of interest. One of my passions is the study of 1948 postal history because of the different postal systems and their associated rates, postmarks, stamps and the chaotic circumstances or conditions in which the different postal systems operated. Within this broad topic, I enjoy finding material which seems relatively ordinary but which is difficult or scarce to find. Covers with routine addresses or franked with minimal postage or common postmarks may not draw much attention from collectors except for certain auxiliary markings. The subject of my article deals with examples of such covers.

BRITISH MANDATE PERIOD

As the British Mandate over Palestine was drawing to a close, the postal rate for inland newspapers published in Palestine Gazette (**Newspaper Rate**) was nominal- 2 mils per copy. This was a variation of the standard 5 mils printed matter



Figure 1
Mandate period PRINTED MATTER/ REGISTERED AT G.P.O. - 2 lines cachet in English on cover franked with 2m stamp tied by single circled Tel Aviv 24 March 1948 postmark addressed to Haifa.

rate. There was a 2 mils pictorial Palestine stamp which paid this rate (Figure 1). The rate was instituted as 2 milliemes per copy as of December 1, 1925, effective January 1, 1926.² The former 1 millieme rate dated from October 1919.¹

MINHELET HA'AM PERIOD



Figure 2

PRINTED MATTER/ REGISTERED AT G.P.O. cachet on a letter sent locally in Haifa. During the Minhelet Ha'am Period, May 5-14, 1948. Franked with a 2m Ben Yehuda J.N.F. label overprinted "Doar" and canceled with Minhelet Ha'am postmark. This special rate could be paid by Minhelet Ha'am stamps only until 22 May 1948. Israel had at that time 2m "Doar Ivri" stamps available.

The Minhelet Ha'am or Jewish Provisional Government ran between May 2 through May 14, 1948, and overlapped with the British Mandate Government which ended on May 15, 1948.

The Minhelet Ha'am issued overprinted JNF stamps as postage. There were two different 2 mils stamps, one with the picture of Eliezer Ben Yehuda, the other with that of Theodor Herzl (Figures 2-3).

ISRAEL 1ST RATE PERIOD

Israel issued its first postage stamps on May 16, 1948. The lowest denomination was a 3 mils orange Doar Ivri stamp (Figure 4). The 2 mils Newspaper Rate was continued nonetheless until October 1, 1948, when the domestic inland postal rates changed. The Newspaper Rate became 5 mils.

NEWSPAPER RATE

ALTERNATIVE

If the sender did not qualify for the Newspaper postal rate then the materials would likely be duly treated as ordinary printed matter. The rate was 3 mils per 50 grams during most of 1948 which included the British Mandate period, the Minhelet Ha'am period and the Israel period until October 1, 1948. The printed matter rate then became 5 mils per 50 grams subject to a grace period honored by some post offices.

CRITERIA TO QUALIFY

To qualify for the Newspaper Rate, the sender had to observe the following rules set out in government materials published in 1919. The rules were slightly modified in late 1925 to refer to the 2 millieme (later mils) rate.

'Any publication coming within the following description can, upon payment of an annual fee of P.T. 25, be registered at the General Post Office, Jerusalem, for the transmission by inland post as a newspaper:



Figure 3

PRINTED MATTER/ REGISTERED AT G.P.O. cachet on a letter sent locally in Tel Aviv. Franked with a 2m Theodor Herzl J.N.F. label overprinted "Doar" and canceled with Minhelet Ha'am postmark

The State of Israel was founded on May 14, 1948, and the Herzl stamp was demonetized on May 23, 1948, and no longer valid for postal usage in the State of Israel.



Figure 4

PRINTED MATTER/ REGISTERED AT G.P.O. cachet on a letter sent locally in Tel Aviv but redirected to a P.O.B.

According to the still in force Mandate postal regulations, a special rate of 2 mils for certain publications existed and had to bear the PRINTED MATTER/ REGISTERED AT G.P.O. cachet. No 2 mils stamps existed so the cover was franked by a 3 mils stamp canceled June 7, 1948. This is the only cover known from the 1st rate period with a Doar Ivri stamp, the above cachet and franked 3 mils instead of the regular printed matter rate 5 mil stamp.

- a) The publication must consist wholly or in a great part of the political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.
- (b) It must be printed and published in Palestine.
- (c) It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than seven days.
- (d) The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date at the top of every subsequent page. This regulation applies also to "Table of Contents" and "Indices."
- (e) Any supplement issued by the newspaper must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper put together at some one part of the newspaper, whether gummed or stitched up with the newspaper or not, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper; it must in every case be published with the newspaper and have the title newspaper printed at the top of every page, or the top of every sheet or side on which any engraving, print or lithograph appears. The supplement or supplements issued with any number may not exceed the newspaper itself in size or weight.

The Post office cannot regard a document as a supplement merely because it is printed under that title. A separate document intended to be used for separate purposes is not a supplement to a newspaper.

EXAMPLES

Almanacs, although they are documents to be used for separate purposes, will, for the payment, be regarded as supplements provided that they are in all other respects in conformity with the regulations (see (e) above).

For example, documents of the following descriptions if enclosed in copies of registered newspapers render them inadmissible at the newspaper rate of postage viz:

- Any document not printed by the responsible printer of the paper, such as an advertisement sheet printed for an advertiser and sent to the publisher of the newspaper for distribution with it.
- A contents bill, an advertisement sheet with an order form attached, or a proposal or inquiry form.
- Any document drawn up in the form of a direct personal communication to the recipients, such as a printed circular in the form of a letter purporting to be addressed by an advertiser to the person by whom the newspaper in which it is enclosed is received.

The **prepaid rate of postage** on copies of publications registered for transmission at the Inland Newspaper Rate, including any supplements thereto, is one millieme for every copy not exceeding 100 grammes in weight, with a further charge of one millieme for every additional 100 grammes or fraction of 100 grammes.

The rate applies to single copies of newspapers only. If two or more copies are sent in a single packet, each copy will be liable to the same postage as if it had been posted separately. But in no case will a packet of such copies be chargeable with a higher rate than that chargeable on a Letter or Printed Paper of the same weight.

A copy or a packet of copies posted **unpaid or under-paid** is chargeable on delivery with double the deficiency at the Newspaper Rate.

Every copy should be so folded and covered (if posted in a cover) as to permit the title to be readily inspected.

Every copy or packet of copies must be posted either without a cover or in a cover, open at both ends, which can easily be removed for the purpose of examination.

No copy of a newspaper sent by post at the Newspaper Rate may bear anything (not being part of the newspaper) except the name, address and description either of the sender or of the addressee or both, with an index or reference numbers and letters; the words "With Compliments"; a request for return in case of non-delivery; the title of the newspaper, and a reference to its registration for transmission by post; and a reference to any place in the newspaper to which the attention of the addressee is directed, the same regulations apply to any cover enclosing a copy of a newspaper.

No unregistered publication, and no article which is not part of a publication registered as a newspaper or a supplement thereto may be enclosed in any packet sent at the Newspaper Rate.

No supplement to a publication registered as a newspaper is admissible at the Newspaper Rate unless it is sent through the post with the publication to which it is a supplement.

If any of the foregoing rules are infringed the packet is charged either as an underpaid Printed Paper (if admissible at that rate), or an underpaid Letter, or is transferred to the Parcel Post and charged with a fine of 5 milliemes in addition to any deficient Parcel Postage, whichever involves the lower charge.

No copy or packet of copies may weigh more than 2lbs. or exceed 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth.

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1. The 1 millieme rate was introduced as of October 1, 1919- **Official Gazette O.E.T.A (South)** 1, 1919, number 6 page 5.
2. The 1925 rate was in **Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine**. 7, 1925, no. 152 (1.12.1925) page 607. ■

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Israel Wins Gold in Slovenia

Dr. Les Glassman

It was a great honor and privilege to be invited for the second time as the Israeli Commissioner to the 8th Annual One Frame 'OsmoOkno' Stamp Exhibition. The show had international participation from Alps Adriatic Philately group and the former Yugoslavia countries. This included Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia and Israel.

The exhibition was organized by the Slovenian Philatelic Association under the patronage of the Alps Adriatic Philately Working Group and sponsored by the Slovenian Post. The specialized one frame exhibition took place in the Preseren House, Gorenjska Museum in Kranj, Slovenia from the 7th to 16th September 2017. (Figures 1, 2, 3).

Just as stamps know no boundaries since they cross oceans and seas throughout the world, the array of commissioners, judges, and representatives from the participating countries, became like a family of nations by interacting not only on a philatelic but personal level, genuine friendships and new acquaintances were made. (Figures 4, 5)

At the Palmares ceremony, The Israel special prize, a silver model of Jerusalem was awarded to an Austrian exhibitor.

We can be extremely proud of our exhibitors, as we received four gold medals and one vermeil.

1. Yehuda Kleiner received the second highest award at the exhibition, gold with a special prize for **Prepayment and the First Stationaries**
2. Les Glassman gold for **Anglo - Boer War Mocambique Connection**
3. Vladimir Berdichevsky gold for **Using Rsfsr Semipostal Stamps For The Postal Correspondence Franking**
4. Baruch Weiner gold for **Arab Pow's From The 1948 Independence War**
5. Paulo Duek vermeil for **The King Pele**

I am indebted to the Slovenian Philatelic Federation for inviting Israel to participate for the second time. To Igor Pirc and Mihael Fock, the organizers of the exhibition, words cannot express my sincere appreciation. Unfortunately, due to illness, Mihael could not attend, we wish him a speedy and a full recovery.

I wore my kippa in Kranj and was very proud to represent Israel. I found the Slovenians to be very warm, friendly and welcoming. OsmoOkno 2017 was a wonderful experience which I will always fondly remember.

sLOVEnia ■



Figure 1
Preseren House, Slovenia



Figure 2
Gorenjska Museum in Kranj, Slovenia



Figure 3
Slovenia Post Office



Figure 4



Figure 5

OLD TEL AVIV PORT

Moshe Kol Kalman



Figure 1
Rochlin 507

Issued to mark the 1939 opening of the Port of Tel Aviv



Figure 2

Rochlin 507 with Minhelt Ha'am Haifa Doar (Post) overprint.

On the northern Tel Aviv coast by the estuary of the Yarkon river with the Mediterranean, packed with a rich yet brief share of modern history and present activity lays the old port of Tel Aviv. The Tel Aviv seaport was built in the years 1936-38 during the time of the British Mandate over Palestine.

It was one of the results of the Arab riots of 1936 and subsequent paralyzing of the Arab controlled Jaffa port which was until then the main and only gateway for import and export serving the center of Israel. It was a vital supply channel for the Yishuv of that time. Among the products passing the port included cement for construction as well as other products. The first bag of cement that had arrived in May 1936 is still displayed at the Tel Aviv Museum. In 1948

with the formal establishment of the State of Israel, the first ship carrying immigrants to Israel landed in the Tel Aviv port under the Israeli flag.

In 1965 Tel Aviv port was shut down as an active seaport. It passed into oblivion for the next 20 years only to be awakened once again in the 1980's this time as a recreation area for night life and a water sports center. Today, the old port of Tel Aviv is no longer a port.

Tel Aviv's old port is definitely worth a daytime visit. The views are nice where the Yarkon river and the sea meet, It is particularly nice to watch from the bridge connecting the two river banks. ■

o-o-o-o

Israel Airletter Sheet

Donald A. Chafetz

In 1984 as a result of high inflation and the rapidly changing postal rates, the post office used previous air letter sheets with added stamps available to the public to create ready to mail valid airletter sheets

What I find interesting on this sheet are the drawings below the stamp and cancel. They appear to show how to make a paper airplane. I assume the recipient should make the plane or is that how the sender should post the airletter sheet. ■



Bale Catalog airletter AS56 with stamp number 860

The Society of Israel Philatelist Convention at Chicagopex 2017

by Michael Bass

Last November, 2017 the SIP gathered at Chicagopex to hold our annual meeting. The weather cooperated in the windy city, and the attendance was good. SIP members from everywhere turned out for our convention with the spirit of comradery and intellectual curiosity, after all, isn't that what philately brings to each of us?



Mark Isaacs

Preparations for the convention began long ago, when our executive team chose Chicagopex 2017 to host our annual meeting. Exhibitors prepped their displays for the heavy Postal History competition that draws exhibitors from around the globe. The SIP membership showed up with 5 exhibits which spanned the timeframe of Holy Land philatelic history from the Ottoman occupation into Israel's statehood. As is typical, the SIP garnered all kinds of prizes, including Mike Bass' *Foreign Post Offices in the Holy Land 1852-1914* Large Gold and Reserved Grand for the whole exhibition.

SIP award winners

Mike Bass	Gold
	Reserved Grand
Bob Pildes	Large Gold
Howard Chapman	Gold
Joel Weiner	Large Vermeil
Howard Rotterdam	Vermeil

An important event occurred at Chicagopex with the passing of the President's gavel from Ed Kroft to Howard Chapman. Kroft has served as President for two cycles (all the way from Vancouver Canada) which span over 7+ years of volunteerism to our Society. His stewardship over changing times has kept our Society relevant,



Ed Kroft & Dr. Bob Pildes

and well-positioned for years of prosperity. Ed is leaving his position knowing that the Society is better than when he started, and our entire membership should shout "thank you!" Feel free to thank Ed at e.kroft@shaw.ca.

In addition, Ed was the SIP representative APS judge at Chicagopex. For those who may not realize it, becoming an APS judge at the national level is a serious commitment and deserves special recognition. Ed Kroft is a dedicated servant to our Society and Holy Land philately, and his presence at Chicagopex was appreciated.



Howard & Linda Chapman

Our new President, Howard Chapman, is also following in the two-cycle track. Howard was SIP President in the 90's and has found time to lead us again. He is the current President of Garfield Perry in Cleveland, an exhibitor, student and avid collector of Holy Land and Israel philately. He is a real estate attorney by trade, and spends his evenings working on his stamp collection. Please reach out to Howard and offer voluntary support at stampareme@aol.com.

The SIP attendees had a joint dinner with members of the Collectors Club of Chicago and the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group on Friday night at a lovely local restaurant, Jimmy's Char House . Ed Rosen entertained everyone with so many philatelic stories, and gave a lecture on Jewish Shanghai Mail during WWII at the Sunday lecture series. Dr. Justin Gordon, the preeminent collector of Holocaust mail, gave a lecture on his collection of said material, along with introducing his new book on the subject, ***Holocaust Postal History: Harrowing Journeys Revealed through Letters and Cards of Victims***. Members were able to get the signed book at the SIP Annual Meeting, but can also purchase it at our online bookstore at www.israelstamps.com, through the Ed Fund. Holocaust Postal History is a book every member should have in their library.

Dr. Zach Simmons, our Newsletter editor, came to Chicago for the convention from the Philly area. Richard and Jackie Favish came from Arizona, Mark Isaacs drove all the way from Sarasota, Florida. Vicki and Steve Galecki traveled from Cleveland, and Steven and Debbie Graham came from Wilmette, Illinois. We welcomed new members, Jeff Magnus of Elkhorn, WI and Michael Miklovic of Shawnee, KS who joined the SIP at this convention. ■



Ed Kroft & Mike Bass



Dr. Justin Gordon,
Richard & Jackie Favish



Dr. Zach Simmons, Mark Isaacs
and new member Jeff Magnus



Lectures



Annual General Membership Meeting

SIP President's column



COLLECTIONS

It seems like every week, I receive a telephone call from someone regarding the disposition of an Israel stamp collection. They often feel that because it is old, it is valuable. After a discussion regarding the holdings, we have a better idea how to handle the disposition.

Often the person I talk with is not a stamp collector. They generally agree with one thing, the stamps and covers of Israel are beautiful. We all agree with the beauty of Israel stamps and covers. Of course, many of us collect the postal history aspect of Israel, and Palestine material in addition to the stamps.

Back to the disposition of a basic Israel collection. I always ask if there is a child or grandchild who might benefit from a portion of the collection. The current resale value of a basic Israel First Day Cover collection is negligible. Note, I said basic. This excludes early tabbed covers, sheetlets, errors and the like. The basic Israel first day cover collection is priceless when it comes to teaching the history of Israel to young people. The same is true for Israel stamps. A huge benefit is the possibility that we actually help create a new stamp collector. Keep this in mind, when you or a friend of yours is looking at reducing your Philatelic holdings. We all need to work to create a new generation of stamp collectors.

EXHIBITS

I am sure that most of our members are also members of other stamp clubs. This is good. You can show your Holy Land material at other club meetings. Better yet, exhibit. Local shows are always looking for exhibits. Winning a gold medal or best of show should not be the only reason to exhibit. Publicizing Holy Land collecting and having fun are great reasons to exhibit. You can make new friends standing at your exhibit and discussing Holy Land collecting with persons who stop to look.

Many years ago, I joined the Garfield Perry Stamp Club in Cleveland, Ohio. At that time, most of the members were serious collectors of United States postal history. Whenever we have show and tell, I bring Holy Land material. Now, Garfield Perry Stamp Club is celebrating its 128th year in existence and I am completing my 5th year as President of Garfield Perry. I always make sure there are Holy Land exhibits at Garfield Perry's March Party. We keep an SIP table at March Party to introduce others to our collecting interest. Our Past President, Ed Kroft, is serving as a Judge at next month's March Party. Dr. Robert Pildes is exhibiting Artists Drawings, Essays Proofs and Associated Material of the 1948 Doar Ivri issue of Israel. If you have not seen this Exhibit, the trip to Cleveland is worthwhile just to see this Exhibit.

VOLUNTEERS

Our Society is a volunteer run organization. It's only in the past couple of years that we hired a part-time executive assistant. We still depend on our volunteers.

Each of you can help our Society by volunteering in some capacity. You can do this from home by writing any size article for our award winning journal, **The Israel Philatelists**. Publicize Israel, Palestine, Holy Land collecting at local shows. Help a new collector become interested in Israel Holy Land, philately and help National Officers at our annual meetings. If you do not have the time, you can help the Society by supporting our Endowment Fund and/or Education Fund with a generous donation.

SIP CONVENTION

Remember to mark your calendar for World Stamp Championship, Jerusalem Israel, May 27-31, 2018.

It is also time to plan your visit to FLOREX 2018, November 30 thru December 2, 2018 in Orlando, Florida. This will be the home of your Society Convention.

Support the dealers that advertise in **The Israel Philatelist** and thus support our Society. Please write to me, in care of our Editor, with your experiences and thoughts on any of the Items discussed herein. ■

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

10696	Howard	Kosovske	Enfield	CT
10697	Ronald	Wolfe	Glasgow	UK
10698	Avraham	Schwartz	Jerusalem	Israel
10699	Steven	Balkin	Chicago	IL
10700	Michael	Katz	Teaneck	NJ
10701	Lorin	Burte	Homewood	IL
10702	William	Markey	Chicago	IL
10703	Robert	Lewin	Temecula	CA
10704	Jeff P.	Magnus	Elkhorn	WI
10705	Michael	Miklovic	Shawnee	KS
10706	William	Kaczynski	London	UK
10707	Jacob	Klerman	Brookline	MA
10708	Elliot	Mazer	Carmichael	CA
10709	Stephen	Nadler	Denver	CA
10710	Perru	Goldberg	Chicago	IL

Reinstated

8026	Harvey	Wolfson	Cape Coral	FL
10357	David	Snyder	Staten Island	NY
10609	Michel	Nelken	Brive La Gaillarde	France

Member's Awards

Garfield-Perry March Party 2018

March 22-24, 2018 Cleveland, OH

Dr. Robert Pildes

Artists Drawings, Essays and Proofs of the 1948 Doar Ivri and Dmei Doar Issue of Israel

Large Gold

Howard Chapman

JNF Fund Raising Cinderelles 1901-1948

Gold



**DR. PILDES
RECEIVING PULVER
AWARD**



**GARFIELD-PERRY EXHIBIT
FLOOR**

**DR. BOB PILDES, Howard
Ed Kroft (a judge at the show)**



GARFIELD-PERRY AWARDS DINNER

Howard and Linda Chapman, Dr. Bob Pildes,
Ed Kroft (a judge at the show)

APS Show

August 3-6, 2017 Richmond, Virginia

Dr. Robert Pildes

Artists Drawings, Essays and Proofs of the 1948 Doar Ivri and Dmei Doar Issue of Israel

Large Gold

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* Life Member Discount only applied to price

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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	
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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			
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