



# THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. WINTER 2015 DEVOTED TO THE PHILATELY OF THE HOLY LAND VOL LXVI NO 1

## The Family of Man

ISIDORE BAUM PAGE 30



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**JEWISH PHOTOGRAPHERS TAKING PART IN THIS HISTORIC SHOW** — ALLAN ARBUS, DIANE ARBUS, EVE ARNOLD, RICHARD AVEDON, LOU BERNSTEIN, JOSEPH BREITENBACH, MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE, REVA BROOKS, CORNELL CAPA, ROBERT CAPA, ALFRED EISENSTAEDT, NAT FARBMAN, CLEMENS KALISCHER, DMITRI KESSEL, LEON LEVENSTEIN, HELEN LEVITT, SOL LIBSOHN, HERBERT LIST, SANFORD ROTH, DAVID SEYMOUR, BEN SHAHN, ROMAN VISHNIAC, GARRY WINOGRAND.



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**VOTE FOR JOURNAL'S NAME - SEE PAGE 55**

## MEMBERS ONLY KEY

Do you have your "key" to the Members' Only pages of the SIP website? If you don't, you are missing a treat! The Israel Philatelist journals from 2012 to current, Slide presentations are accessed under the "Slide Show" link. The "Research" link holds the Archive Library journals from 1949 through 1988. Newsletters and the Lending Library information is listed under the Members' only link. Your user ID and password are your "KEY" to the website's fun areas. ■

# SIP Leadership

2014

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

Donald A. Chafetz Editor  
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E-mail: hjwesq@yahoo.com  
Price per copy \$4.95l

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Entered as 3rd Class Matter  
Sheridan Press, Hanover, PA  
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

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Mail to: Hy-Ko Products, Company, 60 Meadow Lane, Northfield, OH 44067-1415

This application is accepted subject to review and acceptance or rejection in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society. "Notice of applications for membership is published in our magazine, **THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST**, and consideration of applications is made thirty days after publication of the names."

# Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

## TIME TO VOTE

As mentioned in my editorial in the fall 2014 issue of **The Israel Philatelist**, I feel it is time to change the name of the journal NOT the society's name. The members of the executive board have suggested a number of names. They are listed on page 54 and on the society's web site ([israelstamps.com](http://israelstamps.com)). Both ballots have space for members to submit their own suggested name.

The final choice will occur during the convention meeting at NOJEX on May 31, 2015. All members have the opportunity to vote via the web page, by e-mail or mail-in.

As mentioned in the editorial, the name change is intended to indicate how broad our collections are. Hopefully, that will help attract more members to the society.

## SIP NOJEX CONVENTION

As mentioned above, the society's convention is being held the weekend of May 29–31, 2015 as part of the NOJEX show. The location is the Empire Meadowlands Hotel, Secaucus, NJ. A listing of dealers and lectures is found on page 43.

Members anticipate the show will attract a large number of Holy Land exhibits. Applications and regulations for exhibitors are found at the show's web site: <http://www.nojex.org/Prospectus.pdf>. The deadline is April 1, 2015.

## 2016 INTERNATIONAL STAMP SHOW

Although the show to be held in New York City from May 28, 2016 to June 4 is a little more than a year away, now is the time to start planning your participation. The SIP will have a booth where we will be demonstrating our new data base program and web site plus have our numerous publications available for purchase.

We plan to have knowledgeable members at the booth to meet and greet not only members, but potential members. As the society

develops its plans for the show, we will be putting out a call for volunteers to help staff the booth. If you plan on attending the show, I hope you will volunteer to spend some time as a "meet and greeter".

In addition, we will be encouraging members to voluntarily present lectures at the show. We will publish more information as soon as we receive the details.

For exhibitors planning to submit an application, the deadline is August 1, 2015. The United States has two commissioners, one on each coast. Full details and applications are found on the show web site: [http://www.ny2016.org/SubMenu/Exhibit\\_Application.aspx?id=515](http://www.ny2016.org/SubMenu/Exhibit_Application.aspx?id=515).

As I receive more information on the show, I will include it in the journal. Having attended a number of international shows, I can say with confidence that every stamp collector will be able to find something of interest - a lecture, an exhibit, or an elusive item at the dealer bourse.

## DONATIONS

The donations we have received for our Endowment Fund and Web Site/Data Base project has been outstanding. I would like to thank everyone for their generous support and faith in the leadership of the society.

We on the Executive Committee are working hard to make the SIP the best Holy Land and philatelic society not only in the country, but in the world. We can only do that with the support of our members and for that we thank everyone.

This support is valuable as we expand our web presence, develop our journal searchable data base and plan for the 2016 International Stamp Show.

Thank you for your vote of confidence. ■

### 2015 DUES PAYABLE VIA WEB SITE PAYPAL

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# Letters to the Editor

As I understand from Israeli Philatelic Service - ATM machines in Israel are out of order, there is no way to repair them as the supplier of the machines has no spare parts and is bankrupt. That mean - no future possibility to purchase ATM labels.

Good news is that in next half year (according to information from the post office), there will be installed new machines that operated on TTP system (Thermo Transfer Picture), with "high" quality print.

Let's wait and see!  
Kenneth Rothschild, Burbank, CA ▪

Hi Don

I am pleased to give you the following information:

1. In the coming months the Israel Postal Company plans to introduce several new ATM machines to post office branches which will sell postage labels.
2. These machines will replace the existing type of machine called SIMA.
3. The new machines are manufactured by Acon in Denmark and will be adapted to meet our requirements.
4. The face values of the labels dispensed by these machines will be printed by the thermal transfer method.
5. The labels and their design will be similar to the existing labels.
6. An official notice will be published, together with the Israel Philatelic Federation, once we begin to operate the new machines.

Best regards,  
Mrs. Yael Koskas  
International Marketing Manager  
Israel Philatelic Service ▪

Dear Don

I have read the article on anti-Semitism as it manifest itself from a simple postcard, written by Robert Waldman. It is a pity that Robert explains the different calendars but confuses them (**The Israel Philatelist**, Summer 2014, p. 10).

The Gregorian Calendar was introduced by the Pope

Gregarious XIII and is used by the western world including Germany. The Russian Empire which is Orthodox, does not recognize the Catholic Church and thus kept the Julian calendar which was introduced by Julius Cezar more than a thousand years before. It is interesting to know that the Jewish Calendar which was adopted much earlier, when the Jewish people changed from nomad shepherds to agriculture, has remained excellent and there was no need to adapt him.

Dr. David Weiner

Dear Don,

In my last article on an anti- Semitic Russo-German postcard (**The Israel Philatelist**, Summer 2014, p. 10), I see that I made an error typing a date on the 5th line from the end of the article. The year that Rathenau acquired the rights to use Edison's patents should be 1881 not 1865. Please issue an addendum if you feel it is necessary.

Bob Waldman, Staten Island, NY ▪

Shalom Donald,

Hope this new year finds you and yours as sweet as it can be...

I came across this Germany stamp - either Scott #69 or #84 (I haven't done further research to verify the correct one). Nevertheless, this stamp (as shown in the image - with a white background) has perfins shown as a Star of David.

Would you or any SIP members know more about this and elaborate further???

Regards,  
Ken Rothschild  
Burbank, CA ▪

Editors note: see next letter for explanation.



Greetings Ken,

One of our local chapter members helped with your question and offered several possible “users” of this perfin. He found 4 instances of perfin which look like the one you have, but given the date on the stamp and the town cancel one could narrow this down to one of three known users:

The cancel on your stamp indicates that it was canceled in Delmenhorst - a town 6 miles to the west of the city of Bremen. The date is very clear: 24.5.12 (May 24, 1912)

User who used such a perfin: 1) Emil Gutzkow, Buchhandlung (bookseller) in Stuttgart: Years of use 1912-35; 2) R. Seelig & Hille, Tee-Import u. Grosshandlung (Tea importing firm - large volume dealer) Dresden. Years of use 1912-23; 3) Winter & Co. Germania Ofen-und-Herd-Fabrik (Germania oven and stove factory). Year of use 1912.

Unfortunately, none of these town are very close to Delmenhorst. There are a few other user of such a perfin, but dates of known use are all later than the date on your cancel.

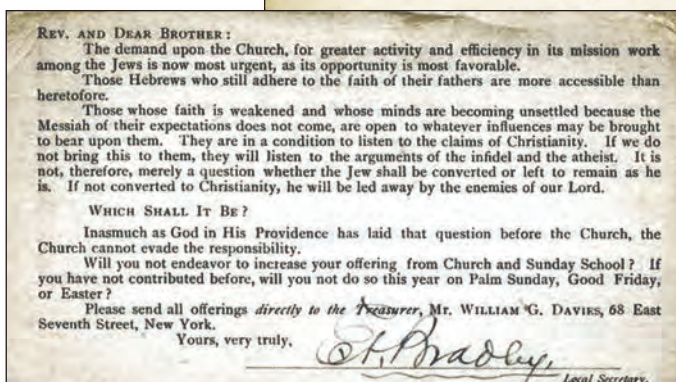
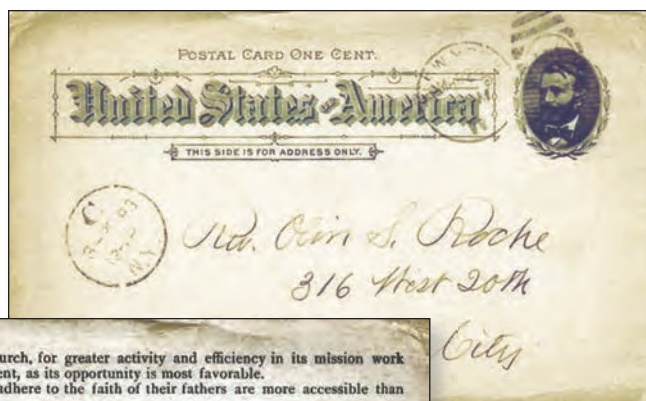
I hope this information is of some use - perhaps we can get some other answers from our membership or you get something from **Linn’s Stamp Newspaper**.

Best regards,  
Rudi Anders, Vice Pres. Germany Philatelic Society ▪

Dear Mr. Chafetz,

Although I’m a longtime SIP member I rarely participated in the pages of the IP for the past 40+ years.

A while back I picked up the postcard (see the attached scan) but have had no luck in trying to track down from whom it originated. It is over 100 years old but even given the climate towards Jews at that time, it is somewhat of an abomination that such donation-solicitation cards were allowed to be passed by the post office without even a second blink. The sender and addressee were both in New York City but it is curious that there is absolutely no printed or written reference whatsoever as to the name



of the group who is doing the soliciting for donations. Would it be possible to print this postcard in the IP with a “request for information” from anyone who has a similar item or knows more about these types of items and the organizations that they emanated from?

I am normally not a “Judaica” collector, as my personal collecting specialties have always been “Israel Revenues”, “Israel 1948”, and a few other Israel specialty areas ...but this item really piqued my curiosity when I saw it (as well as upset me that such things were tolerated out in the open in those days).

Best  
Leo Malz, New York, NY ▪

Dear Donald,

In reading the June 2012 issue of **The Israel Philatelist**. I have a few comments.

1. **British Military Mail** by Baruch Wiener, pp. 104-5. The addressee of the cover was Professor Heinrich Loewe. Several Interesting facts should be added.

He was a member of the Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. When the Founding National Assembly (HaAsefa HaMechonenet) became the First Knesset and was assembled, Professor Heinrich Loewe - as the last remaining living participant in thr First

Zionist Congress In Basel in 1897 - was invited to attend the inaugurative opening session on February 14, 1949, in Jerusalem. In my Knesset collection is the imprinted invitation, and the special entrance ticket issued to Professor Loewe, signed by Moshe Rozetti (who became the first Knesset Secretary).

2. **Palestine/Israel** by Yechiel Lehavy, pp. 114– 7. It is an excellent article, but the book by Shamir & Siegel (**Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol. III: 1948 Foreign Postal Links** (item 441 in SIP Publication Listing) should have been referenced, as it deals with the same topic!!
3. **Munich Olympics 1972** by Moshe Kol-Kaiman, p. 120. Being a member of the Israeli Olympic Team in Munich (50 Km Walk), and a survivor of the attack (being in apartment No 2, while the terrorists attacked apartments #1 and 3, to the left and right of apt. 2, I was very happy to see the article by my friend Moshe Kol who resides only about 10 miles from me. However, in the Table the description of the position of Moshe Weinberg is incorrect. He was a wrestling coach and not a wrestler. He is so identified in my autobiography, **King Of The Road From Bergen-Belsen To The Olympic Games**, Gefen Publishing, Jerusalem & New York, 2008.

Regards,  
Prof. Shaul Ladany, Israel ▪

Hello Don

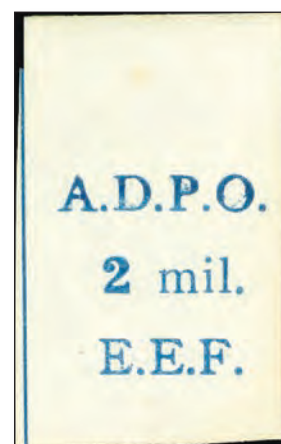
Here's the scoop on the mystery item. I got the stamp and the inquiry from Gordon Brooks of Montreal. Among other things, Gordon produced the bible on Forgeries of Iran. His words ---

“This imperforate stamp is printed on Crown Agents paper with Royal Cipher watermark of King George V. The E.E.F. (Egyptian Expeditionary Force) indicates its origin with the British forces entering Palestine and Syria at the end of 1917, and the item is similar to the OPDA revenue stamps of Palestine (Bale 42, Dorfman R63). The difference is that the Palestine revenue stamps indicate the Ottoman Public Debt Administration (OPDA) in English, while this stamp bears the French version, Administration du Dette Publique Ottomane (ADPO). The French occupation of regime in Syria overprinted several Ottoman revenue stamps with

ADPO, but nothing like this appears in the revenue catalogs for Palestine (Bale, Dorfman), Jordan (Ross), or Syria (Duston). I thought I had a reference to this issue in Barefoot but cannot now find it. I bought a number of these, all NH (never hinged), when I acquired a large portion of the Forbin stock in Montreal.”  
Gordon Brooks.

Can anyone provide any further information on this revenue issue. Is so, please t e-mail me at [zygomate@att.net](mailto:zygomate@att.net).

Richard B. Rose ▪



**DO NOT FORGET TO VOTE**

**SEE PAGE 54**





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

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

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





 Int. Federation of stamp dealers' associations




# ISRAEL

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

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# The Court Fee Stamps

Richard B. Rose, E-mail: zygomate@att.net

Near the end of World War I, British forces from Egypt, under General Edmund Allenby, cleared the Turkish army out of Palestine and Syria. They divided the region with France (based on prior arrangements), and began setting up an occupation regime (Figure 1).

## BACKGROUND

The prior Turkish administration (Ottoman Empire) was not noted for the economic development of the area, and like many other nations, funded its operations through taxes on monopolies (salt, sugar, tobacco, and matches were among the most common), import and export duties, and all transactions by the populous with the government. The collection of these fees was tracked with fiscal stamps of immense variety. The British had no choice but to maintain the collection of fees, until a functioning civilian government was installed. This came about with the assignment of the Mandate for Palestine by the Treaty of San Remo (25 April 1920) and the establishment of a civil government headed by a High Commissioner (July 1920). Governance of Palestine and Transjordan (which had been separated from Palestine) was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office in early 1921.



Figure 1

The British simplified the Ottoman tax regulations for paying all fees on government paper by issuing Court Fee stamps. Other tax stamps, titled HJZ (for Hejaz Railway Debt), and OPDA (for Ottoman Public Debt Administration) were used for trade and banking transactions.

This article focuses on the early fiscal stamps, issued from late 1917 to 1928, after which a definitive all-purpose revenue series went into use. The questions which the article clarifies are:

- (1) The dates when the three types of the large Court Fee stamps were issued and period of usage;
- (2) How the fiscal stamps reflect the currencies in use between 1917 – 1928.

The successive types (Figures 1-4) were issued due to Palestinian currency changes.

For purposes of this article, we leave aside the Palestine postage stamps which were overprinted COURT FEES, done in the initial period of occupation.

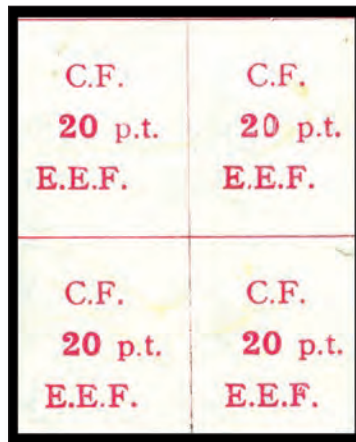


Figure 1  
The first series of stamps (late 1918) denominated in (Egyptian) piastres



Figure 2  
The first of the large-size Court Fee stamps introduced. There is no currency indicated on the stamps, just numbers for the six values: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100.



Figure 3  
The second type has the same six values denominated in piastres.



Figure 4  
The last series has 9 values between 2 and 500 denominated in mils.

## DATES OF ISSUE AND USE

Of particular interest has been the dates when each series of Court Fee stamps was introduced. The Bale Catalog (1996) and Dorfman Catalog (2001) only provide suggested dates of issuance. Their dates are often unlikely and improbable, and can be checked against a large collection of documents. This article offers a greater precision about dates, and a better understanding of why the series underwent changes.

### **Palestine Fiscal Stamps**

#### **Bale & Dorfman** **Earliest date seen**

CF/EEF  
Large Court Fees (numerical value)  
Large Court Fees (piastres)  
Large Court Fees (mils)

January 1919  
no dates  
24 May 1927  
1 April 1930

#### **My collection**

##### **Earliest/Latest dates**

x x x – 7 July 1920 (Figure 1)  
1921 – July 1922 (Figures 2, 6)  
16 June 1923 – 3 Jan. 1928 (Figure 3)  
12 July 1922 – May 1937 (Figure 4)

One way to confirm a date for the introduction of the Large Court Fee stamps is to determine the latest use of the previous Small C. F. (Court Fee) stamps. They were put into use in 1918 and are known used through 1921. My latest example is from 1920 (Figure 5).



$\frac{20}{7} = 20$  (1920)  
 $\frac{7}{4} = 7$  (July)  
 $\frac{4}{1} = 4$

Figure 5  
10 p.t. orange C.F. stamp cancelled 4 July 1920.



Figure 6

“Non-currency” Court Fee stamps

The left stamp is probably from 1920 and the right stamp is dated 7 November 1921.

This marriage license in Figure 7 shows a need for two major adjustments to the Bale and Dorfman catalogs:

- A – the large Court Fee stamps were in use long before 1927, and
- B – the Large Court Fee stamps in mils preceded rather than succeeded the Large Court Fee stamps in piastres.

What is more likely is that the Large Court Fee stamps in mils and piastres were in concurrent use. Despite the smudges from water, the date on the marriage license of 12 July 1922 can be confirmed (Figures 7 – 8).

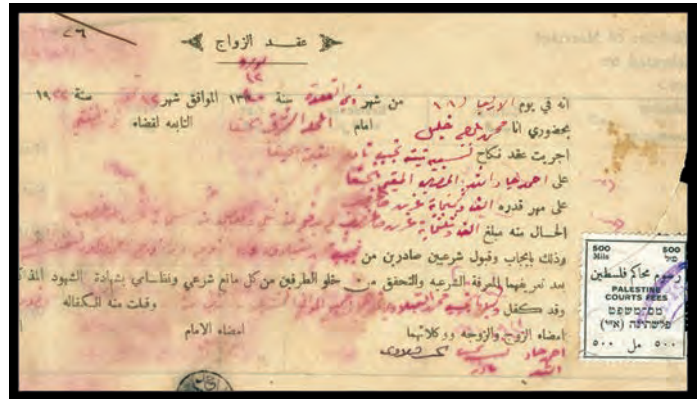


Figure 7

Marriage license from 1922 with 500 mils Court Fee stamp.



Figure 8

Details from Figure 7 showing dates on the document.

Reading from right to left, the printed and written words are:

- the 18th day from the month of dhu ‘l-qa’da (11th month on the Muslim calendar, and the 313th day of the Muslim year, a Wednesday),
- of the year 133- (as printed, but the final 3 is crossed out, replaced with a 4),
- 40 (= AH 1340. The Muslim year 1340 began on AD 4 September 1921),
- 12 of Yuliyu, which corresponds to the month 12 Tammuz of the year 1922 (Tammuz and Yuliyu = July).

The document can be securely dated 12 July 1922.

While the Certificate provides space for two calendars, the hijra AH and the Christian (Gregorian), the clerk also wrote in the name of the Christian month in two forms, the Western (Yuliyu) and the Levantine (Tammuz).



Figure 9

Document piece with large Court Fee piastres stamps, dated 16 June 1923.



Figure 10

Document dated 3 January 1928 at Haifa, bearing 5 mil, 5 piastre, and 20 piastre large Court Fee stamp.

## CURRENCY CHANGES

Until 1918, Palestine was an integral part of the Ottoman Empire and therefore used its currency, the Ottoman lira or piastre. Following the British occupation, the Egyptian pound also circulated alongside the Ottoman piastre. The Allied forces had been organized in Egypt and Egypt was the headquarters from which campaigns were undertaken into the Sinai, Gaza, and Palestine. Egyptian currency followed in the wake of their advances. This mix of Egyptian and Ottoman currencies created an unsatisfactory situation which required currency reform (Figure 10). But it was not until late in 1927 that the British government introduced the Palestine pound, equal in value to the British Pound sterling. The new coins were in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 mils. The new banknotes were in denominations of 500 mils, 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 pounds.

One would expect that all these early fiscal stamps would have been phased out in late 1927. At that time a new currency, postage stamps, postage due, and general revenues, all produced in the United Kingdom, were introduced (Figure 11). The new currency reforms



Figure 11

1927 series of all purpose fiscal stamps with denominations only in mils.

determined which Court Fee stamps continued in use, and which were withdrawn.

## CURRENCY REFORM SUMMARY

From late 1917 to 1920:

40 paras = 1 piastre (Ottoman)

From late 1918 to late 1927:

10 milliemes = 1 piastre

100 piastres = £1 Egyptian

1000 milliemes = £1

From late 1927 to mid-1948:

1000 mils = £1 Palestine

The monetary reform of 1927 simply eliminated the piastre, leaving the pound divided into 1000 units, as before. Thus revenue stamps of any kind, denominated in mils, could continue in use after 1927, but not the piastre values of the Large Court Fee stamps, as the piastre was abolished.

## CONCLUSION

One can safely assume that the Large Court Fee stamps in mils and piastres were used simultaneously. This probably occurred in late 1921, when the Colonial Office assumed oversight of Palestine and Transjordan. It is also likely the time the Small Court Fee stamps were withdrawn. This earlier date is not only supported by evidence, but also common sense. Why would a piastre-value set of Court Fee stamps be introduced in 1927, the very year in which the piastre was abandoned as currency in Palestine, and the introduction of definitive fiscal stamps denominated only in mils?

Furthermore, I suggest that the Large Court Fee stamps in mils and piastres were introduced at the same time and used alongside each other. While the early Small Court Fee stamps were denominated only in piastres, the release of the large stamps in values of 2, 3, and 5 mils shows that there were fees of less than a piastre, or in fractions of piastres. The remaining mils values (10, 50, 100, 200, and 500) were equivalent to the stamps of 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 piastres. They were also of practical use in instances where the client had no piastre coins or notes, only Egyptian currency in mils. This explains why the piastre stamps values were printed in the same colors: where there were corresponding values in mils.

Court Fee (mils)	Court Fee (piastres)
10m red	1 p red
50m blue	5 p blue
100m orange	10 p ochre
200m red	20 p red
500m black	50 p black

As for concurrent use, there's no reason to doubt that Court Fee stamps in mils and piastres appear together on documents, though the evidence is scarce. The same document with a late use of the Court Fee stamp in piastres (Figure 10) is also an example of the concurrent use of stamps in mils and piastres.

The use of the Large Court Fee stamps continued after 1927, but seem eventually to have been phased out when the definitive revenue series were issued. The latest document I have bearing a Court Fee stamp is dated March/May 1937 (Figure 12). Only the old OPDA and

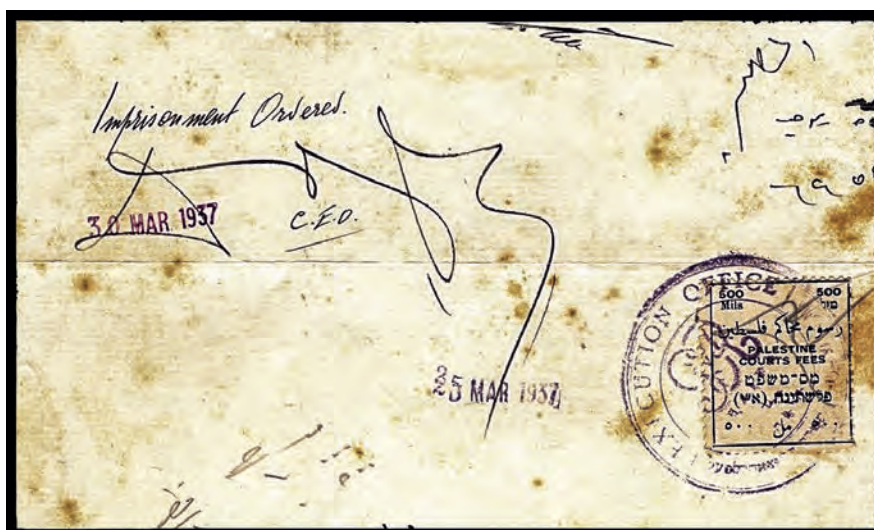


Figure 12

Signature page from the execution Office of the Court of Haifa, dated between March and May 1937. To the left of the stamp is the loopy signature of the C.E.O. and above it is the statement "Imprisonment ordered".

HJZ revenue stamps continued in use until the end of the Mandate in 1948. ■

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# Albert Ballin

Gregg Philipson, Austin Texas

Albert Ballin was a German Jewish visionary and philanthropist who revolutionized and modernized the trans-oceanic shipping industry during the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. As the Managing Director of the famous shipping firm, “The Hamburg America Line” he was highly successful in building the “Hamburg America Line” transatlantic shipping business into the most modern, profitable and luxurious cruise line of his day. He has been credited by many as the father of the modern cruise ship industry and his achievements are world renowned.



Figure 1  
Albert Ballin (1857 – 1918)  
Hamburg Germany

and luxurious cruise line the world had ever seen.

## WORLD WAR I

During World War I it is said that Ballin befriended Kaiser Wilhelm II and was looked upon with great respect. However, as the war progressed Ballin saw the writing on the wall and realized that Germany was not going to be victorious. He also became disillusioned with the fact that even prominent Jews in Germany would never be fully accepted into mainstream German society.

## ORIGINS OF THE SHIPPING FIRM

Ballin’s father founded and operated an emigration agency in Hamburg that arranged passage for people to move to America. After his father’s death Albert took control of the business and learned the trade quickly. He merged the freight and passenger business into one and after his passengers disembarked in New York City he loaded the empty ships with cargo to increase the revenues for the return voyage from America.

His success was noticed by the Hamburg America Line management and he soon became the Managing Director for the firm. There is also a large German emigration center in Hamburg (much like our Ellis Island except for outgoing passengers) named for Albert Ballin. It is called “The Ballin Haus” and it stands today as a monument to Albert Ballin. The rest is history. He built the Hamburg America Line into the most advanced

Ballin committed suicide in 1918 shortly before the armistice was signed that ended World War I. He died by an overdose of sleeping pills. The possibility that his beloved Hamburg America Line was going to be broken up and perhaps nationalized and his inability to be accepted into German society was more than he could bare. His fears were later well founded, but for another reason. Neither the ships nor the company were nationalized but instead some vessels were ceded as war prizes to the United States and Great Britain after the Great War ended.

## ALBERT BALLIN SHIP

In 1923 the Hamburg America Line named a newly built state-of-the-art cruise liner in honor of Albert Ballin. However, the “Albert Ballin” was re-named in 1935 after it was confiscated by the Nazi’s, and renamed the “Hansa” (Figure 3).



Figure 2  
The Ballin Haus



The former Albert Ballin went into service in World War II, flying Nazi colors. She was sunk in 1945 when she hit a mine. The Hansa was later recovered by the Soviet Union in 1949 and then renamed the Sovietsky Sojus (Figure 4).

## PHILIPSON MUSEUM

There is also a street in central Hamburg named “Ballinstadt” for Albert Ballin and an emigration museum called the “Ballinstadt Emigration Museum” (References 1,2).

The “Gregg and Michelle Philipson Collection and Archive” contains hundreds of Ballin artifacts including many philatelic items. There are baggage tags, passenger lists, deck plans, postcards, original photos and other Ballin/Hansa on board collectables.

Several books have been written about Albert Ballin over the years but the book **Albert Ballin** by Bernhard Huldermann published in 1922 in the German language is one of the most popular.

The Albert Ballin appears along with several other ships on a gummed advertising label for the “Hamburg Amerika Linie” circa 1920’s.

There was also a “Harand” Cinderella issued circa 1937 to help combat the effect of the Nazi anti-Semitic play in Austria, “Der Ewige Jude” (The Eternal Jew) (Figure 1). The Ballin Cinderella was part of a series of labels that spoke of famous German Jews and their contributions to German culture and business designed to thwart off vicious Nazi propaganda.



Figure 6  
German Deutsche Post special cancel.

In 1957 the German “Deutsche Post” issued a stamp to honor Albert Ballin and his maritime achievements. (Scott’s Catalog Germany 769) (Figure 5).

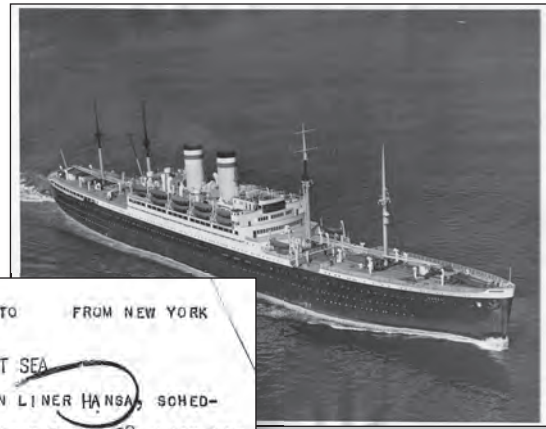


Figure 3  
“Albert Ballin” renamed as Hansa” and later “Sovietsky Sojus.”

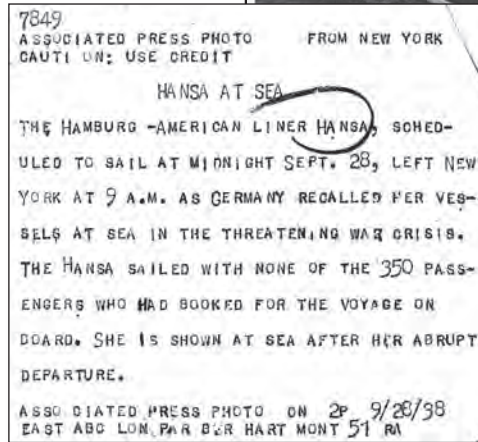


Figure 4  
Newspaper recount recall of Hansa..



Figure 5  
1957 German Deutsche Post Ballin FDC



Figure 7  
German Deutsche Post special cancel.

commemorating the 150<sup>th</sup> birthday of Albert Ballin, “The Generaldirektor der HAPAG” (Figure 6).

In 2010 the German Deutsche Post issued a stamp sea post commemorative (Michel Catalog Mi2819, Scott Catalog 2588) depicting a poster from 1880 - Imperial German Post to Helgoland, Norderney. Albert Ballin is mentioned in the postal card announcement (Figure 7).

On the occasion of the visit of the S.S “Ariadne” to the Haifa Harbor on October 20, 1959, Israel prepared a special ship cancellation. The cover’s From: "info@topicalsetc.com", info@topicalsetc.com.





Figure 8

References:

1. <http://english.hamburg.de/ballinstadt/>.
2. [http://www.nytimes.com/2007/07/14/arts/design/14muse.html?fta=y&\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2007/07/14/arts/design/14muse.html?fta=y&_r=0) .

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Bahrain	Jordan	Morocco	Qatar	United Arab Emirates
Egypt	Kuwait	Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	Yemen
Iraq	Lebanon	Oman	Syria	



Iraq



Iraq marked “To Israel” on front, against rules but not returned



Kuwait



Lebanon



Libya (1979)  
quote from Muammar Qaddafi's **Green Book**: “Democracy means popular rule, not popular expression”.



LIBYA (1979)  
 Quote from Muammar Qaddafi's **Green Book**: "The party system aborts Democracy".



Pakistan



Poland



Qatar



Saudi Arabia



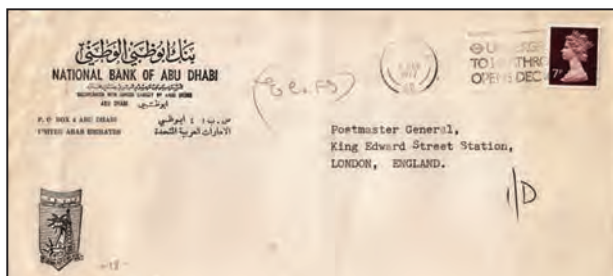
Tunisia



United Arab Emirates



Yemen



Posted in London to Israel  
 The above envelopes, probably carried to London by passengers and dropped into mail box after franking with British stamps to speed up delivery. ▪

to be continued

# UNIFIL

David Simmons, PhD, z"l

Editor's note: The following article is from the late David Simmons, St. Louis, MO. It is a black and white copy of his exhibit on the United Nations forces on the Lebanon border. It was a 2 frame exhibit so it will be reproduced over several issues. (Part 1, Fall 2014, pp 44-46)

United Nations (U.N.) involvement in Lebanon began when Britain decided to relinquish its Mandate over Palestine. Lebanon was among the regional nations which disapproved the plan to partition Palestine into Arab and Jewish states. When the Jewish population declared an independent State of Israel within the borders suggested by the partition plan, Lebanon along with Syria, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt militarily opposed the move. Israel prevailed and an armistice was signed in July 1949 on the Island of Rhodes under the auspices of the U. N. Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO).

## APRIL 1975 – OCTOBER 1976: LEBANESE CIVIL WAR



Figure 9

At the conclusion of the war, a Syrian contingent in the newly constituted multinational Arab Deterrant Forces, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and pro-PLO allied elements of an armed Lebanese National Movement occupied southern Lebanon. They were opposed by elements of a Christian militia allied to Israel. Figure 9 is a cover addressed to the Commander of the Southern Lebanese Army which was received at a Tel Aviv Israel post office, and delivered by an Israeli army general staff officer.

## MARCH 14 – 15, 1978

Israel Invades Southern Lebanon to combat PLO guerilla attacks on its northern settlements and Tel Aviv.

## MARCH 19, 1978- JULY 24, 1981 – FORMATION OF UNIFIL

The formation of UNIFIL (United Nations Forces in Lebanon) by U.N. resolution was an attempt to promote military disengagement, and to return Lebanese sovereignty to the region. Because UNIFIL's operational territory was ill-defined and it could not officially negotiate with the diverse militaries, its supervisory role was limited. To combat the PLO, Israel attacked Lebanese infrastructure with artillery and naval bombardments in 1979. A U.N.-mediated truce was arranged on 24 July.

## JUNE 1982 – MARCH/APRIL - 1985 SECOND ISRAELI INVASION OF SOUTHERN LEBANON.

The July 24, 1981 truce did not stop PLO attacks on Israeli towns. Israel invaded on June 6, 1982, coming into conflict with UNIFIL peacekeepers. Armed PLO

elements were pushed north of UNIFIL positions to Tyre and the outskirts of Beirut. Israel public opinion forced the withdrawal of their military from Lebanon following the brutal genocide of non-combatant Palestinian refugees by Christian militia in areas of Beirut controlled by Israel.

## 1982- 1984

A multinational Interposition Force in Lebanon was organized by UN member states – Britain, France, Italy, United States. The intervention was designed to protect Lebanon from Syrian hegemony and to supervise the evacuation of the PLO armed militia by sea. Shown in Figure 10 is a cover from one of the United States Navy ships involved in the logistics of the evacuation.



Figure 10

## 1986 – 2006

Persistent rocket attacks by the militant arm of Hezbollah, and the capture of 2 Israeli soldiers on 13 July 2006 prompted a third Israeli invasion. The war aims were to clear southern Lebanon of guerillas and to damage Hezbollah infrastructure throughout Lebanon (command centers and routes of weapon resupply).

These aims were not fully realized. A U.N. mediated ceasefire was accepted on 21 August 2006 with the proviso that an expanded U.N. Force with the Lebanese National Army would maintain the peace throughout territory occupied by Hezbollah.

## MULTINATIONAL INTERPOSITIONAL FORCE

– 1982 - 1984

U.N. Member Nations that supervised the PLO evacuation from Lebanon (Figures 11 -13).



Figure 11- Italy



Figure 12- France

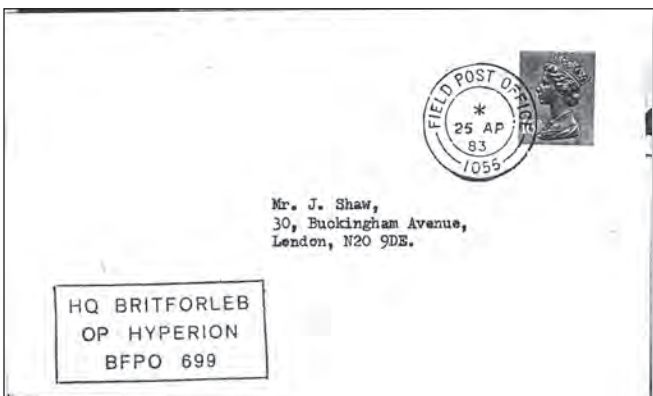


Figure 13- Great Britain

to be continued ▪

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# A Postal History Perspective of Poland in the Holocaust

Jesse I. Spector M.D. and Edwin Helitzer D.M.D.

## INTRODUCTION

We recently presented in *The Israel Philatelist* a series of articles relating postal history material that reflected on the events of the Holocaust in Poland<sup>1</sup>. We subsequently experienced an unexpected epiphany. Why was it that Poland, only the 69th largest country in the world and but the 9th largest in Europe, experienced the greatest slaughter of its population? The Polish loss, 16.7% of the entire population, was not only greater than Russia's 12.7% loss, but amounted to the greatest destruction of life of a civilian population sustained by any country in World War II<sup>2</sup>.

The most obvious factor, the Holocaust, clearly remains the main culprit; yet, the statistics also show an inordinate loss of life in the non-Jewish population—three million non-Jews out of a total population of thirty-five million Poles<sup>3</sup>. What follows is a collage of rare postal history material portraying life in Poland during a time of inestimable catastrophe. The material will serve as a platform to answer the question we have raised above.

## HISTORY OF POLAND

The history of Poland dates to the establishment of a Polish State in 1025 CE. A Jewish community was welcomed into Poland with the first large-scale immigration of Jews from Western Europe at the time of

the first Crusade in 1098 CE<sup>4</sup>. Jews formed the core of a middle class and helped maintain the economic well-being of the country, protected by succeeding sovereigns.

In the 16th century Poland had become the cultural center of the Jewish world with three quarters of all Jews in the world making it their home<sup>5</sup>. Polish Jews experienced both a vibrant and diverse religious environment

as well as financial prosperity, as evidenced by their exquisite Great Synagogue in Warsaw (Figure 1).

## WORLD WAR II

**consumed the lives of between sixty and eighty-five million souls making it by far the deadliest war in the history of mankind.**



Figure 1

Political instability led to dismemberment of Poland in the late 18th century when aggressive neighbors, Russia, Germany and Austria, partitioned the country. For the Jews of former Poland, persecution, pogroms and economic deprivation followed.

## ANTI-SEMITISM

With the Allied victory ending World War I, Poland regained its long lost sovereignty; yet, for Poland's three million Jews the interwar years were defined by continued anti-Semitism instigated particularly



by ultra-nationalism and economic envy. Jews were progressively excluded from the work force, harassed



Figure 2

physically as well as with property destruction and economic boycotts, limited in obtaining higher education and segregated in classes as seen in this “Ghetto bench” card for a Jewish medical student (Figure 2).

## NAZI CONQUEST

The Nazi conquest of Poland in September, 1939 resulted in Jews being murdered in their homes, on public streets and in concentration camps. What was more surprising and certainly at that time unexpected was that the non-Jewish Polish populace would find itself likewise considered immaterial other than for serving German masters in menial work.

The Nazis maintained a coldly aseptic attitude predicated on creating “Lebensraum” for German settlers to occupy newly “emptied” space. Poles were deported (Figure 3), enslaved and murdered outright. The intelligentsia, clergy, academics and government bureaucrats were systematically eliminated<sup>6, 7</sup>. Any assistance offered by non-Jews to Jews would result in summary execution as this notice states (Figure 4).

Our philatelic story sheds light on this Kafkaesque world in which three million Polish Jews and three million Polish non-Jews would be devoured in the Nazi maw.



Figure 3

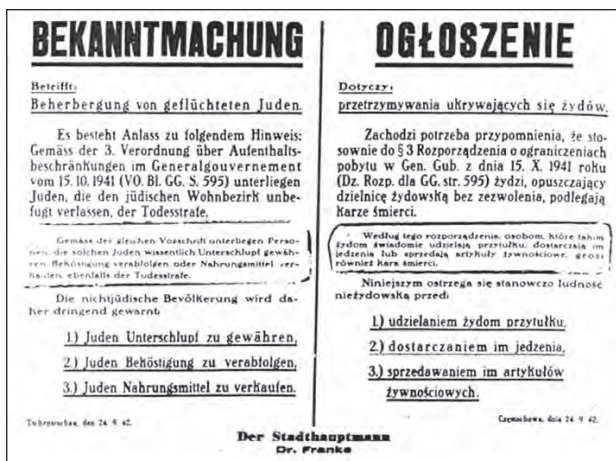


Figure 4

We highlight the frightening reality of everyday life, whereby people desperately searching for information concerning family and friends were introduced to a mail system that in its bureaucratic formality almost offered a sense of normalcy, until one realized the surreal nature of the searches being made.

## ELIMINATION OF “UNDESIRABLES”

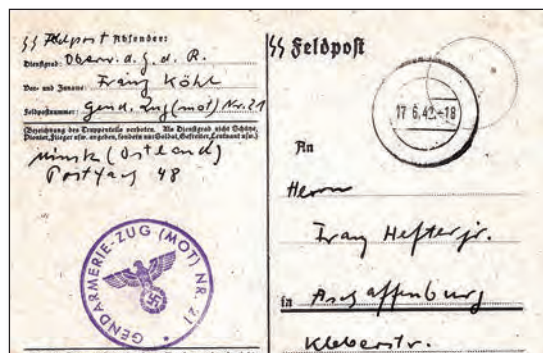


Figure 5

Figure 5 is an S.S. Feldpost card sent to Aschaffenburg from Minsk on June 17, 1942 by a member of the 21st Motorized Gendarmerie (Rural Police) Platoon. In his message the writer says that the unit is “receiving S.S. special action rations,” which means that they were very probably engaged in extermination duties. We present this as an example of similar activity throughout Poland immediately following the onset of hostilities in September, 1941.

Antecedent to war the Germans prepared a detailed list of 61,000 Poles printed in a 192 page book called Sonderfahndungsbuch Polen (Special Prosecution Book- Poland) prepared with the help of ethnic Germans living in the Second Polish Republic<sup>8</sup>. Those listed were to be immediately liquidated by S.S. Death Squads with the assistance of local German irregular militias, and by the end of 1939, 50,000

Poles had been thereby summarily executed (Figure 6). Additional indiscriminate bombing and deliberate targeting of civilians had in the same time-frame killed an additional 100,000 Poles.



Figure 6



Figure 7

Additionally, the very first, of what would ultimately be 457 concentration camps built in Poland, serving various purposes from slave labor to death camps, would be established at Stutthof, Poland in 1939 (Figure 7). More than 65,000 Polish prisoners died there. Poland had been converted into a singularly gigantic prison<sup>8</sup>.

## MISSING PERSONS ENQUIRY CARDS

Figure 8 shows rare postal cards seeking information from the Polish Red Cross concerning missing persons. In an Orwellian fashion many of these cards contained the statement printed in the lower left corner which reads more literally in translation: “The Fuhrer knows only of fighting, work and worry. We want to take part of the burden from him in any way we can.”

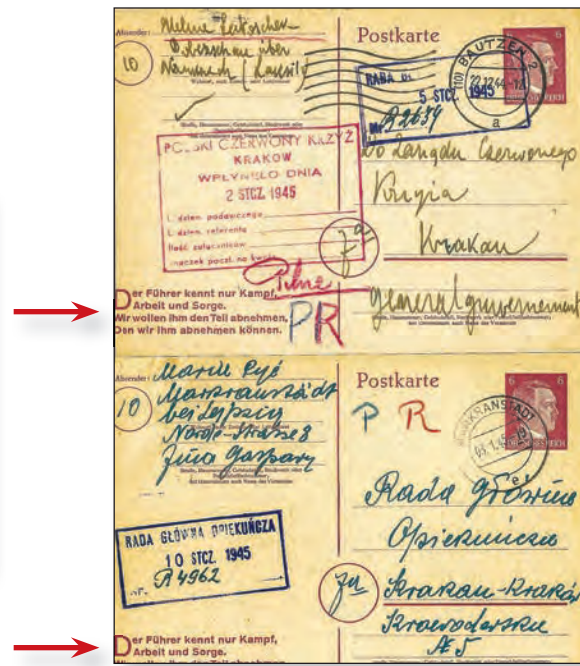


Figure 8

Polish Red Cross Missing Persons Enquiry Cards Used in Areas Incorporated into the German Reich.

These cards were posted either with German Reich stamps, indicating that the territory is in the western part of Poland which was incorporated into the Reich, or, in the central ostensibly sovereign but actually German puppet state of the General Government. Eastern Poland had been seceded to the Russians as part of the secret German-Russian agreement of August, 1939 just prior to the September invasion of Poland.



Figures 9-10

Figures 9 and 10 represent the front and back of another missing person enquiry to the Polish Red Cross. Posted

with a 12-groschen General Government stamp from central Poland. The card reports that a Mr. Mamala, a resident of the village of Lukowica, was arrested on January 22, 1943 and has been deported. The card has received the Railway Post Office Cancel, "Neu Sandez (Distrikt Krakau) - Chabowka."

## MASS RAIDS

Mass raids- Lapanka- of Polish citizens were routinely carried out by the Germans for the purposes of supplying slave labor, collecting hostages for reprisal executions, obtaining women to serve in German military brothels, and rounding up Jews and priests (Figure 11). The latter two groups were frequently immediately executed as in this scene of Catholic priests being publically executed (Figure 12), or Jews being transported to concentration camps (Figure 13).

The Germans had every intention of eventually eliminating the entire Polish population. On August 22, 1939 Hitler gave his commanders permission to kill "without pity or mercy, all men, women, and children of Polish descent or language."<sup>87</sup> Himmler would declare on March 15, 1940: "...all Poles will disappear from this world. It is imperative that the great German nation considers the elimination of all Polish people as its chief task. <sup>88</sup>" Hitler would demand at the end of 1940 the liquidation of "all leading elements in Poland." A residual number of Poles would be kept alive for menial tasks but all surviving children, most of whom would be orphaned with the execution of their parents, would be denied education except as Himmler noted: "to be taught simple arithmetic, nothing above the number 500; writing one's name; and that it is divine law to obey the Germans. I do not think that reading is desirable. <sup>89</sup>" Need we say more as to the reason for these enquires to the Red Cross? ■

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Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13

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to be continued ■

## JEWISH NOBEL LAUREATES IN

# Economic Science

Gene Eisen, Raleigh, NC

### THE AWARDS



Figure 1  
Nobel Prize in Economics

Jewish people have been remarkably successful in the field of economics. One can speculate on what may have drawn an abundance of Jews to the field of economics where they have been singularly successful. One proposed hypothesis is that Jews are drawn to fields that look for hidden patterns like theoretical physics and mathematics, and that economic theory draws heavily on mathematics.<sup>1</sup> But this idea still does not explain why Jews might be drawn to mathematics in higher numbers, a question to ponder. Through 2011, 41% of the Nobel Memorial Prizes in Economic Sciences (commonly referred to as the Nobel Prize in Economics and here as “the Prize”) (Figure 1) are of Jewish or partially Jewish descent.<sup>2</sup> Of the American winners, 53% are Jewish.

In the United States, 65% of the recipients of the John Bates Clark Medal in Economics (Figure 2) are of Jewish descent.<sup>3</sup> This award recognizes outstanding contributions in economics by Americans under the age of forty at the time of the award.



Figure 2  
John Bates Clark  
Medal in Economics

## THE WINNERS

### PAUL SAMUELSON (1915-2009)

Paul Samuelson was the first American and first Jew to win the Prize in 1970. His portrait appeared on a souvenir sheet issued by Guinea-Bissau (Figure 3). The Swedish Royal Academy stated “that he has done more than any other contemporary economist to raise the level of scientific theory to economic analysis.” Samuelson was called the “Father of Modern Economics” by economics historian Randall Parker, and the *New York Times* considered him to be the “foremost academic economist of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.” Some of his major contributions were in neoclassical synthesis, thermodynamics in economics and economic growth theory.<sup>4</sup>



Figure 3

### MALDIVE ISLANDS SOUVENIR SHEET

The Maldive Islands issued a souvenir sheet in 2001 portraying five Nobel Laureates in Economics, four of whom are Jewish: Simon Kuznets, Wassily Leontief, Laurence Klein and Leonid V Kantorovich (Figures 4-7).

### SIMON KUZNETS (1901-1985)



Figure 4

Simon Kuznets (Figure 4) won the Prize in 1971 “for his empirically founded interpretation of economic growth, which has led to new and deepened insight into the economic and social structure and process of development.” Born in Pinsk, Russia (now Belarus), he came to the United States at age 21 and studied at Columbia University.<sup>5</sup>

### WASSILY LEONTIEF (1905-1999)

Wassily Leontief (Figure 5) was born in Munich, Germany and spent his youth in St. Petersburg, Russia, where his father was a professor of economics. In 1931, he came to the United States to work at the National Bureau of Standards and then moved to Harvard in 1932. Leontief won the Prize in 1973 for his work on input-output tables, which analyze the process by which inputs from one industry produce outputs for another industry.<sup>6</sup>

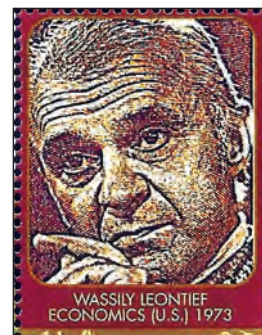


Figure 5

### LAURENCE KLEIN (1920-2013)

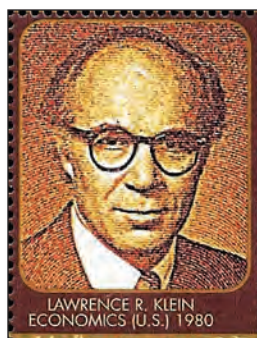


Figure 6

Laurence Klein’s (Figure 6) work on creating computer models forecasting economic trends was rewarded with the Prize in Economics in 1980. At the University of Michigan, Klein developed various macroeconomic models, in particular the famous Klein-Goldberger model with Arthur Goldberger.

Klein had been a member of the American Communist Party in the mid-1940’s. He moved to Oxford University in 1954, prompted by his denial of tenure at the University of Michigan and Senator Joseph McCarthy’s anti-communist “witch hunt.” He returned to the United States in 1958 to join the faculty at the University of Pennsylvania where he continued to develop econometric models.<sup>9</sup>

### LEONID V. KANTOROVICH (1912-1986)

Leonid V. Kantorovich (Figure 7) was a Soviet mathematician and economist who shared the 1975 Nobel Prize for Economics with Tjalling Koopmans for their work on the optimal allocation of scarce resources.

His most famous work is “The Best Use of Economic Resources” (1959). Kantorovich pioneered the technique of



Figure 7

linear programming as a tool of economic planning, having developed a linear programming model in 1939. He used such mathematical techniques to show how the decentralization of decision making in a planned economy ultimately depends on a system in which prices are based on the relative scarcity of resources.

## MILTON FRIEDMAN (1912-2006)



Figure 8



Figure 9

Milton Friedman won the Prize “for his achievements in the fields of consumption analysis, monetary history and theory demonstration of the complexity of stabilization policy.” Stamps honoring Friedman have been issued by Surinam (Figure 8) and Redonda (Figure 9). A survey of fellow economists ranked Friedman as the second most popular economist of the 20th century after John Maynard Keynes, and the *Economist* described him as “the most influential economist of the second half of the 20th century...possibly of all of it.”<sup>10</sup>

## HENRY BECKER (1930-2014)

Henry Becker became the 1992 Laureate for his four areas of study: investments in human capital, behavior of the family, crime and punishment and discrimination on the markets for labor and goods.

He was one of the first economists to branch into topics of sociology.<sup>11</sup> Becker was recognized on a stamp of Surinam, Scott 1358 (Figure 10).

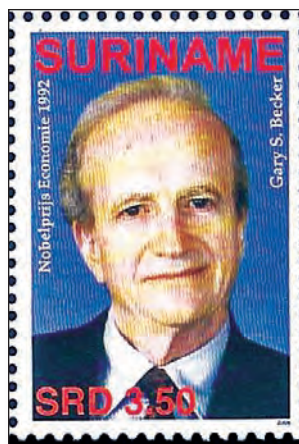


Figure 10

## ROBERT FOGEL (1926-2013)

Robert Fogel is an economics historian and a specialist in the field of cliometrics, the use of quantitative methods in history. Fogel shared the Prize in 1993 with Douglass North. A portrait

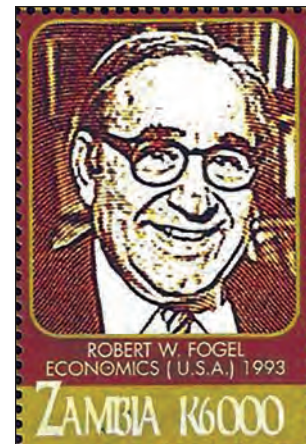


Figure 11

of Fogel is featured on a souvenir sheet of Zambia (Figure 11). Fogel’s first major study involving cliometrics was on Railroads and American Economic Growth (1964). Perhaps his most famous and controversial work co-authored with Stanley Engelman was *Time on the Cross* (1974) on a quantitative analysis of American slavery.<sup>12</sup>

## ROBERT AUMANN (1930- )

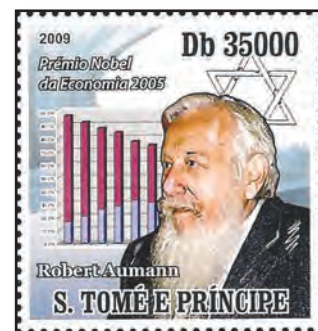


Figure 12

Robert (Yisrael) Aumann was born in Frankfurt am Main, Germany in 1930, and fled to the United States with his family in 1938, two weeks before Kristallnacht.

He received his PhD in mathematics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1955. The following year, he joined the faculty of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Aumann won the Prize in 2005 for his work on conflict and cooperation and game theory.<sup>13</sup> He was honored on a souvenir sheet from San Tomé e Príncipe in 2009 (Figure 12).

## PAUL KRUGMAN (1953- )



Figure 13

Paul Krugman is one of the most widely known economists because of his many op-ed columns on politics and economics in the *New York Times*. Krugman was born in 1953 in Albany, NY, grew up in Nassau County, NY, and received his PhD from MIT in 1977.

In 2008, Krugman won the Prize for his contributions to New Trade Theory and New Economic Geography.<sup>14</sup> Krugman, along with other 2008 Nobel Laureates, was recognized on a souvenir sheet of the Comoro Islands (Figure 13).

## ELINOR OSTROM (1933-2012)

Elinor Ostrom (1933-2012) became the first woman and the first non-economist to win the Prize. Her award came in 2009, shared with Oliver Williamson, for “her analysis of economic governance especially of the commons.”

In 1973, she and her husband Vincent Ostrom founded the Workshop in Political Theory Analysis at Indiana University. The Workshop welcomed many social scientists to study policy problems.<sup>15</sup> Congo issued a souvenir sheet in 2010 recognizing several 2009 Nobel Laureates, which includes a photo of Ostrom (Figure 14).



Figure 14

## IN CONCLUSION

In total, there have been 29 economists of Jewish descent who have won the Nobel Prize since its inception in 1969, including the 2012 winner, Alvin Roth (no stamps issued to honor). The stamp issues provide a vehicle with which to celebrate the contributions of these economists.

A criticism of several of these stamp issues is that some are of questionable postal use. However, a counter argument is that the stamps still serve as an educational tool to illustrate the contributions that economists have made to government, business, marketing and the social sciences.

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**DO NOT FORGET TO VOTE**

**SEE PAGE 55**

# The Family of Man

Issie Baum, Laval, QC, Canada

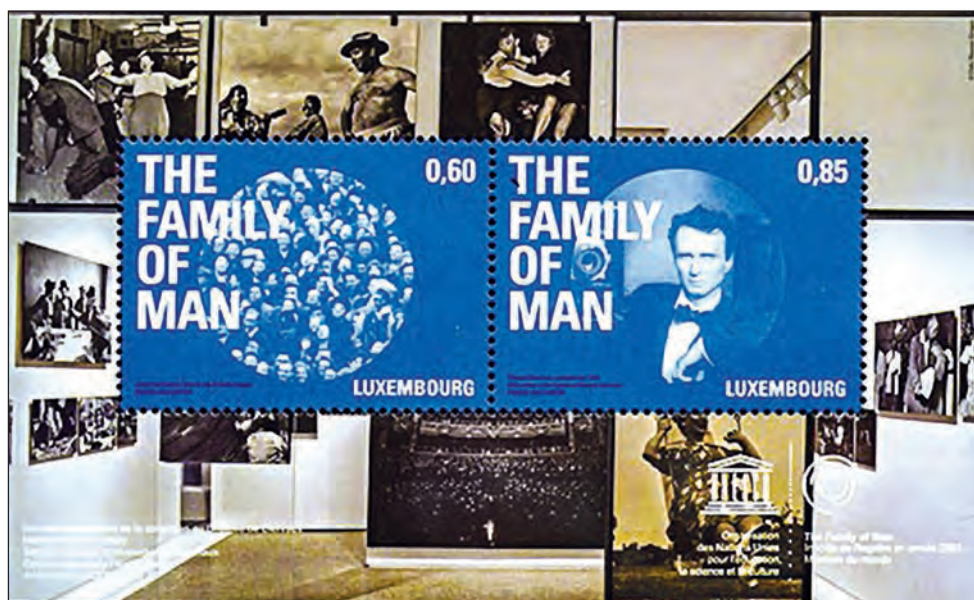


Figure 1

The souvenir sheet (S/S) issued in September 2013 by the Luxembourg Post Office commemorating this exhibition. What is also most interesting from a Judaica viewpoint is that this stamp identifies with more Jews than any other Judaica (or Israeli) stamp ever issued. I have not been able to identify any of the photographs on the S/S as being Jewish, but I leave that all to my readers. Have fun!!

Sometime in August 2013, I noticed a new issue announcement for a Luxembourg S/S called **The Family of Man**, which immediately triggered a response (figure 1). As a budding 14 year old young amateur photographer - and yeshiva bocher - in the mid 1950's who never followed up on my photographic (or rabbinic) aspirations, I recalled seeing such an exhibit in New York sometime in the 1950's. Enter Google, and sure enough there was a clear reminder of this exhibition.

## THE EXHIBIT

In 1955, at the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) in New York, Edward Steichen, born in Luxembourg and one of the world's great photographers (to my knowledge not Jewish), curated an exhibition at MOMA which was called **The Family of Man**. What Steichen did essentially was bring together 273 photographers, of whom 163 were American, from 68 different countries, male and female, famous and unknown, and from almost 2

million images submitted, chose 503 photographs to be exhibited. It was a stupendous undertaking at that time, given that there were no emails, internet and the like. All contacts were done by mail, phone, telegram etc.

These photos offer a striking snapshot of the human experience which lingers on birth, love, and joy, but also touches war, privation, illness, and death. Steichen's intention was to prove visually, the universality of human experience and photography's role in its documentation. The photographs included in the exhibition focus on the commonalities that bind people and cultures around the world and the exhibition itself served as an expression of humanism in the decade following World War II.

The exhibit was turned into a book of the same name, containing an introduction by Carl Sandburg, Steichen's brother-in-law. The book was reproduced in a variety of formats (most popularly a pocket-sized volume) in the 1950s, and reprinted in large format for its 40th anniversary. It has sold more than 4 million copies.





Figure 2

After its initial showing at The Museum of Modern Art in 1955, the exhibition toured the world for eight years, making stops in thirty-seven countries on six continents. More than 9 million people viewed the exhibit. The only surviving edition was presented to Luxembourg, the country of Steichen's birth, and is on permanent display there in Clervaux. In 2003 the Family of Man photographic collection was added to UNESCO's Memory of the World Register in recognition of its historical value. (My thanks to Google for much of the preceding 3 paragraphs.<sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup>)

## THE JUDAICA CONNECTION

Again, because of my earlier interest in photography, I searched and found a list of the 273 photographers represented in this exhibition. With approximately 30 minutes of research under my belt, I discovered that about 24 or more were definitely Jewish, and perhaps a dozen or so more may be Jewish. Amongst the most famous of them were:

**Robert Capa** - born Erno Friedmann in Hungary. He was a Hungarian war photographer and photojournalist who covered five different wars: the Spanish Civil War, the Second Sino-Japanese War, World War II across Europe, the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, and the First Indochina War. He documented the course of World War II in London, North Africa, Italy, the Battle of Normandy on Omaha Beach and the liberation of

Paris. He died in Indo-China in 1954 after stepping on a landmine. (See the recent Hungary stamp issued in his honor (Figure 2) and the photo of his grave (Figure 3))



Figure 3

**Cornell Capa** - Robert's younger brother and an ambitious photo enthusiast who founded the world-known International Center of Photography in New York in 1974<sup>[2]</sup> with help from Micha Bar-Am (an Israeli) after a stint of working for both Life magazine and Magnum Photos.

**Roman Vishniac** - was a Russian-American photographer, best known for capturing on film the culture of Jews in Central and Eastern Europe before the Holocaust. A complete archive of his work now rests at the International Center of Photography. Vishniac won international acclaim for his photos of shtetlach and Jewish ghettos, celebrity portraits, and microscopic

biology. His book **A Vanished World**, published in 1983, made him famous and is one of the most detailed pictorial documentations of Jewish culture in Eastern Europe in the 1930s. Vishniac was also remembered for his humanism and respect for life, sentiments that can be seen in all aspects of his work. He died in 1990.

**Alfred Eisenstaedt** - was a German-born American photographer and photojournalist. He is best known for his photograph of the V-J Day celebration and for his candid photographs, frequently made using a 35mm Leica camera. Eisenstaedt was born in Dirschau in West Prussia, Imperial Germany in 1898. Eisenstaedt successfully became a full-time photographer in 1929. Four years later he photographed a meeting between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini in Italy. Other notable early pictures by Eisenstaedt include his depiction of a waiter at the ice rink of the Grand Hotel in St. Moritz in 1932 and Joseph Goebbels at the League of Nations in Geneva in 1933. Although initially friendly, Goebbels scowled for the photograph when he learned that Eisenstaedt was Jewish.

**Margaret Bourke-White** - one of America's most famous photographers was born Margaret White, in the Bronx, New York to Joseph White, a non-practicing Jew from Poland, She is best known as the first foreign photographer permitted to take pictures of Soviet industry, the first female war correspondent (and the first woman permitted to work in combat zones) and the first female photographer for Henry Luce's Life magazine, where her photograph appeared on the first cover.

Others identified as Jews are: **Allan Arbus, Diane Arbus, Eve Arnold, Richard Avedon, Lou Bernstein, Joseph Breitenbach, Reva Brooks, Nat Farbman, Clemens Kalischer, Dmitri Kessel, Leon Levenstein, Helen Levitt, Sol Libsohn, Herbert List, Sanford Roth, David Seymour, Ben Shahn, Garry Winograd.** Careful research will reveal probably at least a dozen more Jewish photographers

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# Who Was Mendel Kremer?

Peter F. Baer, Oberasbach, Bavaria, Germany

Editor's note: Information for this article was found at: <http://www.israeldailypicture.com/2012/06/who-was-mendel-kremer-pharmacist.html>



Figure 1

It is always exciting to find a cover or a postcard written by somebody whose name is well known or mentioned in a book or on the worldwide web. Then one is very motivated to learn more about the sender. That's what happened to me when I checked a German postal card from 1904. I had bought it long time ago, but never paid attention to the sender or recipient (Figure 1).

The card has a face value of 20 para, was issued by the German post offices in Turkey in October 1900, and was valid until December 31, 1905 (design: Germania REICHSPPOST). It has a "JERUSALEM \* 26/1 04 \* DEUTSCHE POST" postmark which was in use all the time the German post office in Jerusalem existed (March 1, 1900 to September 30, 1914). The card was addressed to Germany and arrived 12 days later in Frankfurt. More about the message and recipient later on.

## WHO SENT THE POST CARD?

### Pharmacist



Figure 2  
Advertisement for Kremer's pharmacy on flyer at the Jerusalem railroad station (1898) Central Zionist Archives-Harvard

The sender was Mendel Kremer (Figure 2 and both sides of the card have different rubber stamps with his name, location and business (Figures 1, 3).

The rubber stamp on the front is in French and the stamp on the reverse is a mixture of German and French. The German word "Apotheker" stands for pharmacist, but the rest is in French.

### MENDEL KREMER

Mendel Kremer was born in Minsk in the 1860s and moved with his family to Palestine in 1873. He opened a pharmacy in Mea Sharim in Jerusalem in 1890.<sup>1</sup>

It seems very likely that he was an agent for the Turkish authorities and later on for the British. Kremer was considered a hated "moser" (Yiddish/Hebrew: informer) who turned over his co-religionists to the authorities.

In his diary Theodor Herzl mentioned Kremer twice. The first note is written on November 2, 1898 in Jerusalem, when Herzl met the German emperor. After the meeting

### Agent



Kremer with chief rabbi Yaakov Meir (1925) Central Zionist Archives, Harvard

the German delegation had problems leaving the security zone, when Mendel Kremer who stood close by helped them leave. Herzl wrote that Kremer had observed the German delegation since they left Jaffa.

He noted that

### Soldier



Kremer in Turkish uniform (1910) Central Zionist Archives, Harvard

Kremer was a member of the secret police, an alleged Zionist but working for the Turkish authorities. Further he wrote that Kremer is writing letters for the weekly magazine "Hashkafah" published by Ben Yehuda since 1897.

### Spy



British commissioner Samuel (center), Chief Rabbi Kook (in fur hat), and Mendel Kremer in white suit (1925) Central Zionist Archives, Harvard

Herzl's second notation is dated November 5, 1898, when he traveled from Jaffa to Alexandria on the small British freighter "Dundee" with his delegation (Isidor Bodenheimer, Moses Schnirer, Joseph Seidener and David Wolffsohn). He noted that he stayed aboard in the morning while the rest of delegation embarked with the luggage. Herzl said he did so in order to be out of reach of Mendel Kremer and all the people who could make things difficult.

It is known that Kremer wrote for the newspaper "Ha Herut" and occasionally for other Zionist papers. He presumably also spoke Ottoman Turkish, if not Arabic as well. In fact Kremer became one of "Ha Herut's" main correspondents for issues concerning Palestine's native non-Jewish population. Kremer also occasionally wrote for Ben Yehuda's "Ha Zevi" newspaper. He was known for his articles about the Muslim boycott of Jewish-owned stores in Hebron ("Ha Zevi" November 23, 1908) and about the earthquake in Italy in December 1908 and Italy's benevolent treatment of its Jewish population

### KREMER LEGACY

("Ha Zevi" January 19, 1909).

Dov Ganchovsky, an Israeli journalist and chronicler of Jerusalem stories, supposed that Kremer was actually a double-agent and on occasion assisted the Jewish community. Besides his occupation as pharmacist he worked for some of the early Hebrew newspapers which probably served him well in providing information to the Turkish authorities.

When the Turkish Pasha plotted to kill the manager of the British-Palestine bank, Ganchovsky wrote, Kremer warned the manager and smuggled him out of Jerusalem to Jericho. Subsequently, Ganchovsky

recounted, the manager's daughter confirmed the story. A woman claiming to be Kremer's granddaughter also contacted the reporter to thank him for "saving my grandfather's honor."

There is at least one more positive report about Kremer. It is known that he dispensed medicine gratis for three days to poor, sick persons on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward VII in August 1902.

When Kremer died in 1938, the newspaper "Davar" reported that Jerusalem lost one of its best known figures. This obituary referred to Kremer's experience with Herzl and his work with the Turkish and British police. The latter attended his funeral.

The Central Zionist Archives (CZA), Harvard, has many 100-year-old pictures of key events in Jewish history in Eretz Yisrael. In several

CZA pictures, usually in the background, stands a stout man identified as Mendel Kremer.

## POSTCARD'S MESSAGE

And what was the message and who was the recipient of this card?

Well, Kremer requested a price list. The addressee was the drug-store of Johannes Matthias Andreae in Frankfurt, Germany founded in 1841. In 1923 the firm became a stock corporation and merged with Noris Zahn & Co. the same year. In 2013 the company was renamed Alliance Healthcare Deutschland and is a pharmaceutical wholesale business with 20 branch offices.

What a historical story behind a common request for a price list! ■

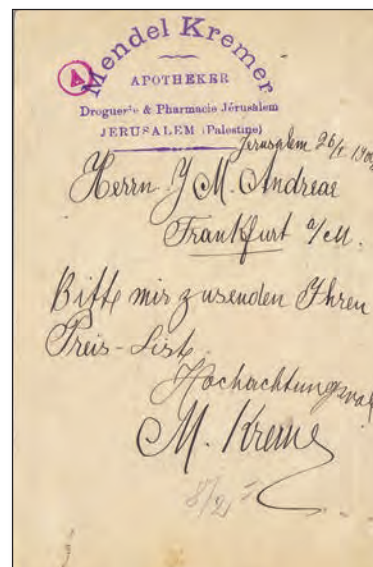


Figure 3

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# Brotherly Love

Irv Osterer, Ottawa, Canada

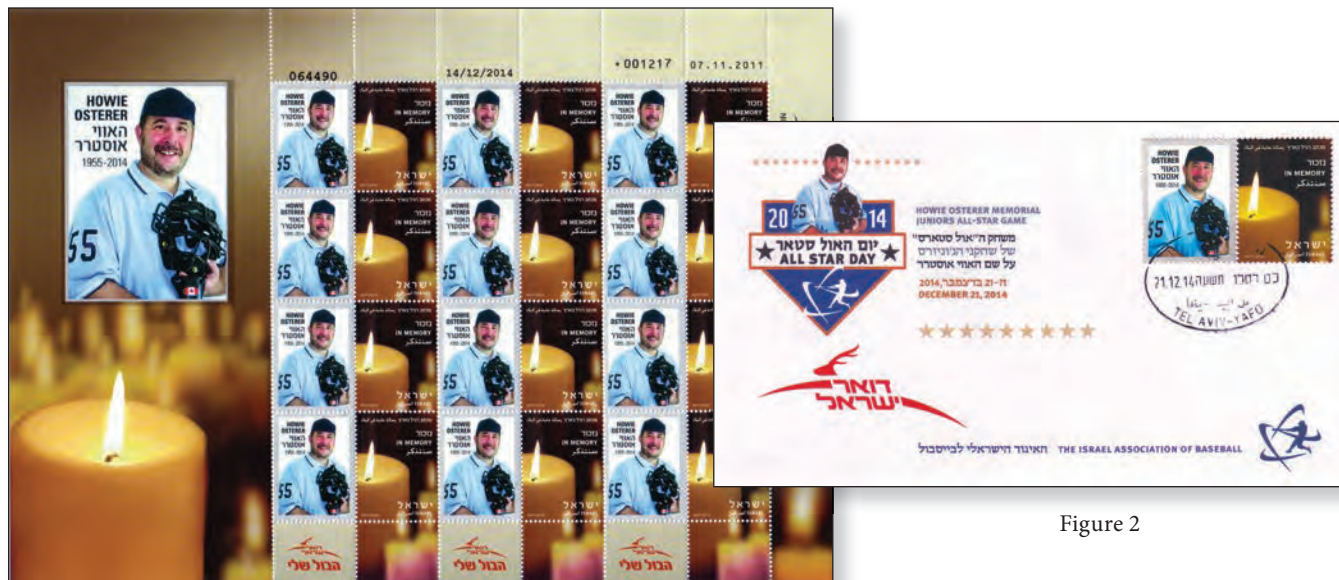


Figure 1

*Editor's note: Howie Osterer is the brother of Irv Osterer, our graphic designer of the front covers of The Israel Philatelist.*

On November 11, my beloved brother, Howie Osterer passed away (Figure 1). He was the regional coordinator for baseball in Jerusalem, and died doing what he loved doing most - being at the ball park with kids, in Israel. He was a passionate Zionist and a believer in the power of sports to nurture character and commitment. Wonderful tributes were published in the **Jerusalem Post**, **Canadian Jewish News**, and the **Ottawa Citizen**.

## HOWIE AND PHILATELY

How does my brother's passing relate to our hobby?

While Howie z"l was not a stamp collector, he delighted in looking at my Judaica and Israel collections. He even learned many of the philatelic terms we take for granted in our *chevray* (group of like minded people or friends).

In 2007, he was working as a marketing manager for Scouts Canada, when approached by Canada Post to help with the design of the envelope used for the official

First Day Cover of the 100th anniversary of Scouting stamp (Figure 3). He knew all about first day covers. If one looks closely on the back of the envelope - you can see his name in the credits (Figure 4). He took the photo of the totem used in the design (Figure 5).

## THE EMPRESS

Canada Post recently commemorated the 100th anniversary of the sinking of The Empress of Ireland. While the Titanic has been immortalized in song and by Hollywood, the Canadian ship, which had a greater loss of life, sank in 14 minutes, is an obscure footnote in maritime history, eclipsed by the outbreak of World War One.

Many Judaica enthusiasts include Titanic stamps in their collections, as there was a sizeable and affluent Jewish contingent on board. Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg, a frequent contributor to this journal, emailed wondering about the fate of the Jewish passengers on the The Empress of Ireland, and I agreed to have a closer look. Canada Post's uncut press sheet, reveals a list of those that perished when observed under black light. This manifest would include the twelve Jewish victims of

Figure 2

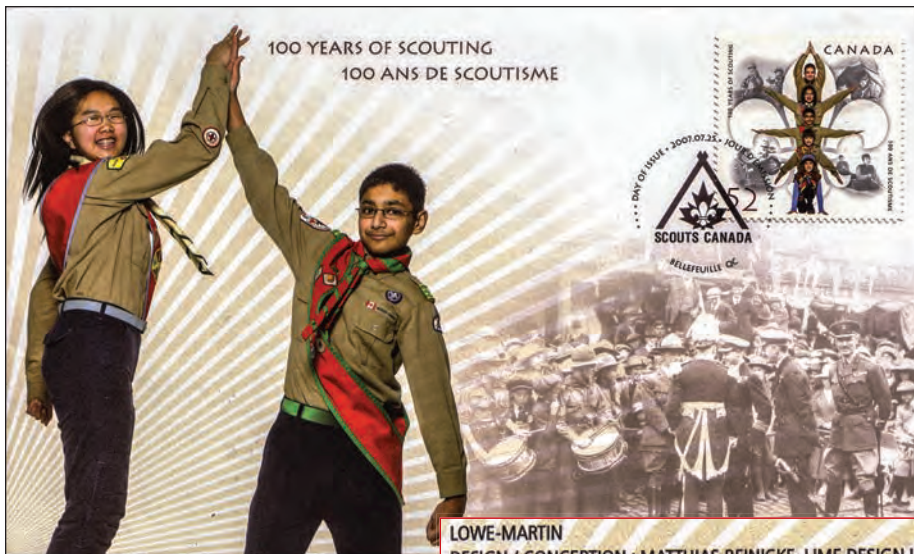


Figure 3

LOWE-MARTIN  
 DESIGN / CONCEPTION : MATTHIAS REINICKE, LIME DESIGN INC.  
 PHOTOS : (FRONT / RECTO) TRUDIE LEE PHOTOGRAPHY, LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA / BIBLIOTHÈQUE ET ARCHIVES CANADA | PA-022281/DOUGHTY, A. ;  
 (BACK / VERSO) SCOUTS CANADA/H. OSTERER.  
 SCOUTS CANADA AND THE SCOUTS CANADA LOGO ARE TRADEMARKS OF SCOUTS CANADA. / SCOUTS CANADA ET SON LOGO SONT DES MARQUES DE COMMERCE DÉPOSÉES.

Figure 4

the disaster, who were buried in two mass graves in Quebec City's Ohev Shalom Cemetery plus a few others buried privately.

In 1965, five of those Jewish bodies were exhumed and moved to the Givat Shaul cemetery in Tel Aviv. The Quebec Government needed land for a highway expansion and made an agreement with the Jewish community to rebury these Empress remains in Israel. Unfortunately this historic gravesite was unmarked in Tel Aviv, so in time, it was forgotten, remaining only in the oral tradition of Quebec City's Jewish community.

I spoke to my late brother who made a connection with Rabbi Chaim Stockhamer at the cemetery in Tel Aviv, who agreed to help locate the Empress grave. Even though it did not look promising, in our last conversation, my brother urged me to continue the search. Howie died suddenly the next day at only 59 years of age. I immediately flew to Israel, and on the way to the Ramlah police station to sign papers to release his body for burial, I received an email from Rabbi Stockhamer, saying he had located the Empress grave - it had been lost for almost 50 years. I will be writing something comprehensive about the Jewish victims of The Empress of Ireland once my research is complete.

## BASEBALL TRIBUTE

After the *Shlosheem* (30 day period of mourning) period, the Israel Baseball Association held the first annual Howie Osterer All Star Game at K'far Baptistim. Through the kind auspices of Yael Koskas at the Israel Post Office, I was able to create a personalized postage stamp in my brother's memory and service 12 envelopes, postmarked in Tel Aviv on the day of the game (Figure 2).

He was a remarkable guy, and a friend of our hobby in every way. His life was full of *ma'aseem tovim* (good deeds). I will always cherish his memory. ■



Figure 5

# “The Tabernacle”

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg, New York, NY



Figure 1

And let them make Me a sanctuary [mikdash] that I may dwell among them. Exactly as I show you—the pattern of the Tabernacle [mishkan] and the pattern of all its furnishings—so shall you make it.” (Exodus 25:8-9) Such were the instructions that, according to the Hebrew Bible, the Lord conveyed to Moses who, in turn, transmitted them to the Israelites.

The Tabernacle, rendered in the Hebrew as *mishkan*, meaning “residence” or “dwelling place,” was the portable symbolic residence of the divine presence that accompanied the Israelites from the time of their Exodus from Egypt and until they conquered the Land of Canaan. The Tabernacle was built exactly one year after the Passover when the freed slaves left Egypt (1450 BCE - before common era). Its building followed specific measurements and the use of materials listed in the biblical narrative. Bezalel son of Uri son of Hur, was the one chosen by God as the master craftsman. The first Temple built in Jerusalem by King Solomon in the middle of the 10<sup>th</sup> century BCE, replaced the Tabernacle. No further mention of it is to be found in the Hebrew Bible after the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple by the Babylonians in 587 BCE.

## TABERNACLE STAMP

On August 22, 2013, the Postal Authority of Uruguay issued a stamp (Figure 1) honoring one of its foremost sculptors, Octavio Podestá. The stamp, part of a series entitled *Personalidades Destacadas del Uruguay*, that is “Distinguished Uruguayan Personalities” (these words appear on the right side of the stamp), features Podestá’s sculpture “*Tabernáculo*,” that is “Tabernacle” or “mishkan.” It was built in 1980 using painted iron, and measures 4x3x2.5 meters. (All this information is provided on the stamp itself).

## THE ARTIST

In several phone conversations that I held with the 85-year-old Podestá (Figure 2) residing in Uruguay’s capital city of Montevideo, “Toto,” as he is known to his friends, told me that the “*Tabernáculo*” sculpture was inspired by his reading of the Torah’s narrative regarding the mishkan, his old-time interest in religions, and his close relationship with many members of the local Jewish community. In fact, Podestá added that he has several of his stone sculptures in the only Jewish cemetery in Uruguay, located in La Paz/Canelones, a



suburb of Montevideo. These were especially commissioned from him by some of his Jewish friends in the community.

Podestá was born in Montevideo in 1929. His inclination for the arts started early in his life. His school grades were poor, he told me, until one of his teachers said to him, “Look, your grades are a disaster but you have an A+ in drawing. Why don’t you register in art school? Try! And so, in 1947, at the age of 17 a new world opened up for me” Podestá went on to study art in Paris and Florence, was later inspired by the work of Alexander Calder and Henry Moore, and started developing his own idiosyncratic artistic expression.

Scrap metal became the main element in Podestá’s installations. Many of them are exhibited in museums and public places throughout Uruguay as well as owned by private collectors in many Latin American countries, Europe and Israel. He won many prizes in his native Uruguay, as well as in Argentina, and the United States. In this context it is worth pointing out that in 2005



Figure 2

Podestá was awarded the B’nai B’rith of Uruguay prize for his exhibit in the Zorrilla Museum in Montevideo.

When Podestá’s stamp was formally issued in a public forum, Solange Moreira, Vice-president of the Uruguayan Postal Service pointed out that postal stamps are like “miniatures of art that become our small ambassadors that will spread throughout the world, and this time, the work of our beloved Octavio Podestá.”

The *Tabernáculo* sculpture featured on the stamp is to be found today in the midst of an international sculpture park belonging to the “Fundación Pablo Atchugarry” located in the renowned



Figure 2

Uruguayan resort of Punta del Este. This non-profit institution inaugurated in 2007 was created “with the spirit of promoting visual arts, literature, music, dance, and other creative outputs.” (<http://www.fundacionpabloatchugarry.org/en/the-foundation>). ▪

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## Part 3

# Palestine Small Town Postmarks

Dr. Melvin A. Richmond, z"l

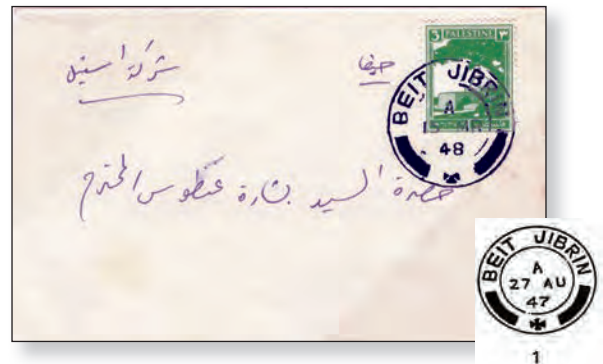
*Editor's note: Dr. Melvin A/ Richmond passed away a few years ago. He was an optometrist from Newton, Mass. Dr. Richmond was an avid collector of Palestine stamps and covers and a long time member of the SIP. He did valuable research on the 1920 First "Palestine" Jerusalem 1 issues and created the chart illustrating how to identify the Jerusalem 1 varieties. The chart was a feature in the Bale Palestine Catalog for many years.*

*He also collected Palestine small town cancellations and corresponded with David Dorfman z"l, author of the definitive 1985 catalog **Palestine Mandate Postmarks**. The covers shown are from Dr. Richmond's collection. Information on the scarcity rating is based on Dorfman's catalog with "A" being common, "I" being rare and "V.R." being very rare. All the post offices had a number of different cancellations over the years. The number before the scarcity letter rating indicates the specific cancellation illustrated. Over a number of future issues, we will highlight examples from Dr. Richmond's extensive collection. The examples are on a CD made available to my Barry Hoffman. Parts 1 and 2 appeared in the August 2012 and October 2012 issues of *The Israel Philatelist*.*

**Beit Jala 2 E** – A Christian Arab village west of Bethlehem. The class B postal agency opened on August 21, 1939



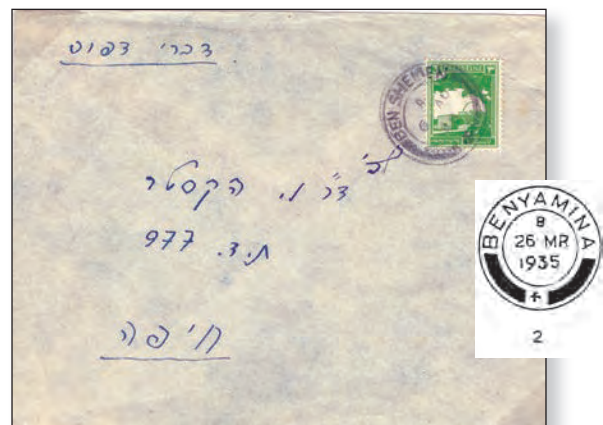
**Beit Jibrin 1 F** - A small Arab village in Negev roughly 9 miles from from the road leading to Hebron. On August 16, 1947 a class C postal agency was opened.



**Ben Shemen 1D** – Located about a mile from Lydda on the slopes of the Judean Hills. A class C postal agency was open on May 21, 1944.



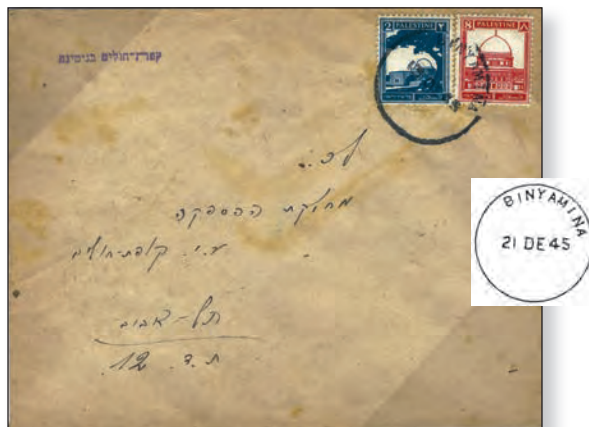
**Benyamina 2E** - Named after Baron Edmond (Benjamin) de Rothchild it was founded in 1922. A postal agency was opened sometime in 1926 or no later than 1927.



**Benyamina 2 E**



**Binyamina 8 E+**



**Ber Yacob 1 F+** - An agricultural settlement near Rishon le Zion founded in 1907. The exact opening date of the post office is not known but it appears to have been open between 1923-1926.

**Ber Yacob 2 E**



**Bir Zeit 1 G+** - A class C postal agency was opened on August 10, 1944..

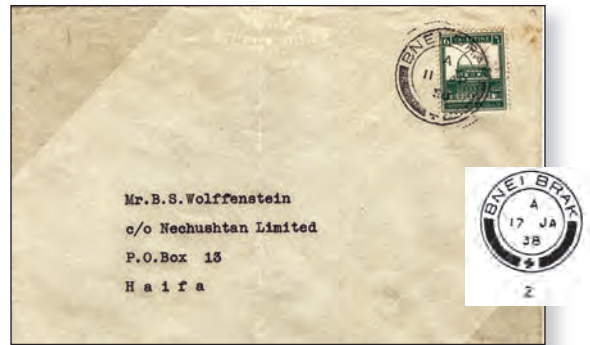
**Bir Zeit 2 E**



**Bir Zeit 3F**



**Bnei Brak 2 D** - Benei Beraq is on the main road between Tel Aviv and Petah Tiqva. The postal agency opened in May 1929 The status of the agency was raised to that of a post office on June 17, 1935.



**Ein Harod 4 D** - The original postal agency was opened approximately August 3, 1925. The post office was destroyed in 1938 and a new one opened at Kefar Yehezkel with the name of Ein Harod.

**Ein Hashoret 2 E+** - A class c postal agency was opened on October 1, 1944.



**Ein Hashofet 3 D-**

**Ein Karim 1 F** - A Christian Arab village east of Jerusalem. A class C postal agency was opened on April 15, 1945.



to be continued ▪



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7:30 p.m. – Society Banquet - e- mail: [israelstamps@gmail.com](mailto:israelstamps@gmail.com) - for details

**Sunday May 31st** 8:30 am Continental breakfast

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. – Annual General meeting

### **Lectures 10:00 a.m - noon**

Israel 1948 - 1956: The layout of the printers sheets and stamp quantities - Yacov Tsachor

Overview of Ottoman Empire - Palestine Postal History - Palestine Study Group

noon – House of Zion Auction - contact Ed Rosen.

# The S. Gold Matter

Larry Nelson, Mantoloking, NJ

**A**fter the Nazis came to power in Germany in 1933, they enacted numerous laws which restricted the Jews. In particular, on September 27, 1938 a decision was made that all Jewish lawyers were prohibited from practicing law in Germany effective November 30, 1938. However, Jewish lawyers could continue to represent other Jews in legal matters as a “konsulent.” This limitation, however had to be spelled out on their correspondence. Also, effective January 1, 1939, all Jewish commercial mail, including lawyers mail, was required to have either “Sara” or “Israel” as the Jewish lawyer’s middle name<sup>1</sup>

## LAWYERS’ “KONSULENT”

The cover from a Jewish lawyer, Dr. Bruno Israel Apt shown in Figures 1, 2 has the required disclaimer in the return address that he is “konsulent” and “Permitted only to act as legal consultant and representative for Jews.” In addition, this cover is fairly unusual in several respects.

- First, it was mailed from Berlin on 16 July 1942 which is late for a Jewish lawyer to still be in business.
- Second, it was mailed to a foreign country, Switzerland.
- Third, it was sent to Alfred Schwarzbaum, who is well known for his efforts to help Jews<sup>2</sup>.
- Finally, it still has the contents inside (Figure 1). The cover was forwarded on 20 VII 42 and received by Schwarzbaum on 21-7-42.

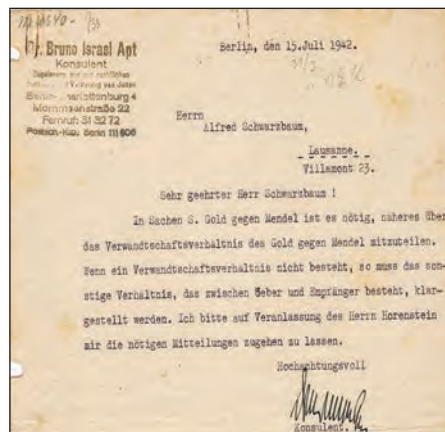


Figure 1

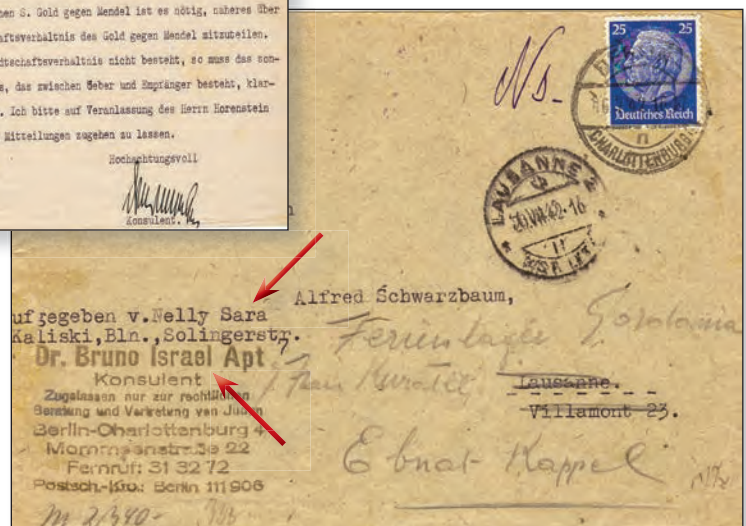


Figure 2  
Note the use of “Sara” and “Israel”

## ALFRED SCHWARZBAUM



Figure 3<sup>5,6</sup>

To better understand the letter, here is a little background on Schwarzbaum<sup>2, 5</sup>. He was a wealthy Polish businessman who was able to leave Poland in April 1940 with his wife and two daughters. He went to Switzerland where he settled in Lausanne. Once there, he helped many other Jews still under Nazi control by sending them food packages, money and foreign passports and other foreign citizenship papers. This allowed such Jews to be treated as “foreign nationals” and thus interned by the Nazis rather than being sent to the Ghettos and death camps.

## THE LEGAL ISSUE

The letter in Figure 1 concerns a Jewish legal issue and states

“In the matter of S. Gold vs. Mendel it is necessary to have more details about the relationship. If there was no relationship, then it is necessary to clarify the matter between the giver and receiver. I am requesting regarding the matter of Mr. Herenstein that you send the necessary information.”

Mrs. Schwarzbaum’s maiden name was “Gold” so this legal dispute probably involved one of her relatives. I have a number of cards from Hanna Gold and A. Gold to the Schwarzbaums when the Golds were in German internment camps (Figures 4, 5). I also have a lettersheet from S. Gold who was probably the S. Gold in Dr. Apt’s letter (Figure 6).

## DR. BRUNO APT

So what happened to Dr. Apt? A search of the Yad Vashem “Central Data Base of Shoah Victim’s Names”<sup>4</sup> indicates that he was born 03.12.1880 and sent to Theresienstadt on 31.8.42 (Transport I/55) and died there on December 19, 1943.

In a November 30, 1943 report to the American Joint Distribution Committee entitled “Conditions of Jews in Germany,” the method of deporting the Berlin Jews was described by a Jewish person who had escaped from Berlin and made it safely to Lisbon:

“Such rounding up of a few thousand Jews and transports to the East, were frequently repeated and mostly with the same procedure, i.e. being taken away in the evening - since the war a curfew was imposed upon the Jews who had to be at home from 8 P.M. to the morning hours before they had to leave for work—spending the first night at the local Polizeirevier, gathered at the Levetzovstr. Synagogue, there they stayed a day and a half and brought to Verladebahnhof, Grunewald.”<sup>3</sup>



Figure 4, 5

Two postcards sent by Hanna Gold and A. Gold to Schwarzbaum. Laufen dated 9.IX.44 Lausanne, forwarded to Baden 10.IX.44. Also Liebenau cancellation dated 27 VIII 43.

Thus we are given a detailed description of how Dr. Apt was probably deported from Berlin to Theresienstadt.

Regarding the legal issue, I suspect that with Dr. Apt's departure, it was never resolved. As a footnote, A. Gold survived the war as shown by her letter to Schwarzbaum and received in Lausanne on 19 IX 45 (Figure 6). She was still in an internment camp and using her internment number - 2033. A search of the Yad Vashem data base indicates that Hanna Gold and S. Gold also probably survived.

References:

*Discrimination & General Prohibition 1933-1938* <http://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1022&context=researchguides>, page 2.

1. Larry Nelson, "Sara/Israel Mail," **The Israel Philatelist** (October 2013), p. 184.
2. Larry Nelson, "The Postal History of the Bendsburg Ghetto and the Schwarzbaum Connection", **German Postal Specialist** (November 1998), p. 468.
3. [http://search.archives.jdc.org/multi-media/Documents/NY\\_AR3344/33-44\\_Count\\_2/AR33-44\\_00037/NY\\_AR3344\\_00037\\_00535.pdf](http://search.archives.jdc.org/multi-media/Documents/NY_AR3344/33-44_Count_2/AR33-44_00037/NY_AR3344_00037_00535.pdf)
4. [www.yadvashem.org](http://www.yadvashem.org) and click on "Digital Collection" and then "Database of Shoah Victims."
5. Schwarzbaum picture [http://www.infocenters.co.il/gfh/notebook\\_ext.asp?book=98488&lang=eng](http://www.infocenters.co.il/gfh/notebook_ext.asp?book=98488&lang=eng)
6. Ghetto Fighters House Archives Alfred - Alf Schwarzbaum, a Jewish emigre from Poland in Switzerland who conducted assistance and relief



Figure 6  
Censored letter sheet dated 18.9.44  
from S. Gold to Mr. Schwarzbaum's wife Marie.

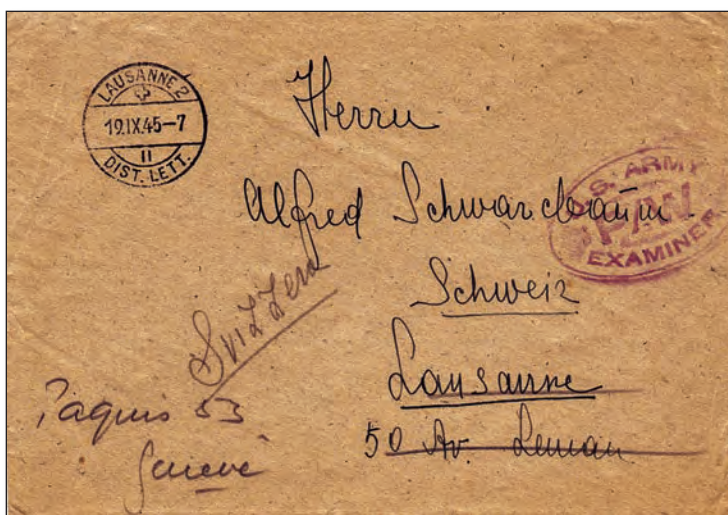


Figure 7  
Letter dated 12.IV.45 from A. Gold to Mr. Schwarzbaum

operations for Polish Jewry during the war years. The dedication on the back of the photo is dated Dec. 28, 1955. ■

## DIPLOMATIC MAIL

Donald A. Chafetz, El Cajon, CA

The letter was received in Washington D.C. probably in 1958 based on the stamps on the cover. There is no Israel cancellation instead a handstamp reading "RECEIVED IN DIPLOMATIC POUCH." The cover was sent by E. Lifschitz, POB 2178 which I assume is the American embassy. It has 510 pruta in Israel postage which was required for personal diplomatic mail. ■





# Single Page/Row Exhibits

Fran Adams, San Diego, CA, & Donald A. Chafetz, El Cajon, CA

**F**or the last several years, Fran and I have been attempting to expand the horizons of philatelic exhibiting in southern California. While our ideas are not new, we feel they push the establishment's thinking. We have been experimenting and honing our ideas via the **SANDICAL** and **SESCAL** APS approved shows. Being located in warm, sunny southern California has provided us the opportunity to attract a wide selection of judges who have a vote on what can/cannot be displayed in a philatelic exhibit.

Briefly, our concept is the creation of single page or four page row "literature" exhibits. The one page exhibit suggests a very short article, while the row tells a short story (Figures 1, 2). The idea behind the exhibits is to provide a platform for the collector who has very interesting material and wants to exhibit on a very limited scale. Figure 1 is an exhibit of one page exhibit I made related to the Jewish New Year. Figure 2 is an example Fran created related to the United Nations and the British Mandate in Palestine. Note Fran uses oversized pages so his 3 pages size-wise are equivalent to 4 normal exhibit pages.

## TEN REASONS FOR MODERIZATION

1. Single page or row philatelic "presentations" provide educational benefits. The public can read the pages reasonably quickly and learn a few facts of interest in minutes.
2. The exhibits are most akin to literature sub-divisions. The 1 page exhibit evokes an article while the 1 row tell a short story. For the sake of comparison, the traditional 1 frame exhibit is like a novella and the multi-frame exhibit is akin to a full novel.
3. A very focused exhibit approach to a subject allows the exhibitor to concentrate on small areas which otherwise may not be presented or are often overlooked in a multi-frame exhibit.
4. Using the new concept, any philatelic material fitting on a page and under an exhibit frame's glass can be used in a mixed-media format allowing for author creativity and graphic design possibilities.
5. These smaller exhibit forms provide a home for orphaned items that are interesting or important enough to have their story told.
6. Time to assemble a page or a row is at minimal effort and easy to manage.
7. Not everyone wishes to create a competitive exhibit. This format allows exhibit "authors" to share presentations in a "philatelic visual environment", not just in a book form.
8. As philatelists and exhibitors we can reach out to authors who desire to "publish" in a visual presentation format. It will expand the umbrella of the literature exhibition world from table top exhibits to the exhibit frames.
9. In our opinion present rules for competitive exhibiting dampen creativity thereby decreasing the options for more creative endeavors.
10. A show or club might include the new literature exhibits in a "few" frames at shows or meetings to help create variety and interest for the overall exhibition.

**Let's not lose an opportunity for innovation and viewer education and enjoyment. ▪**

# ROSH HASHANAH

## THE JEWISH *SPIRITUAL* NEW YEAR



### Greeting from Jerusalem

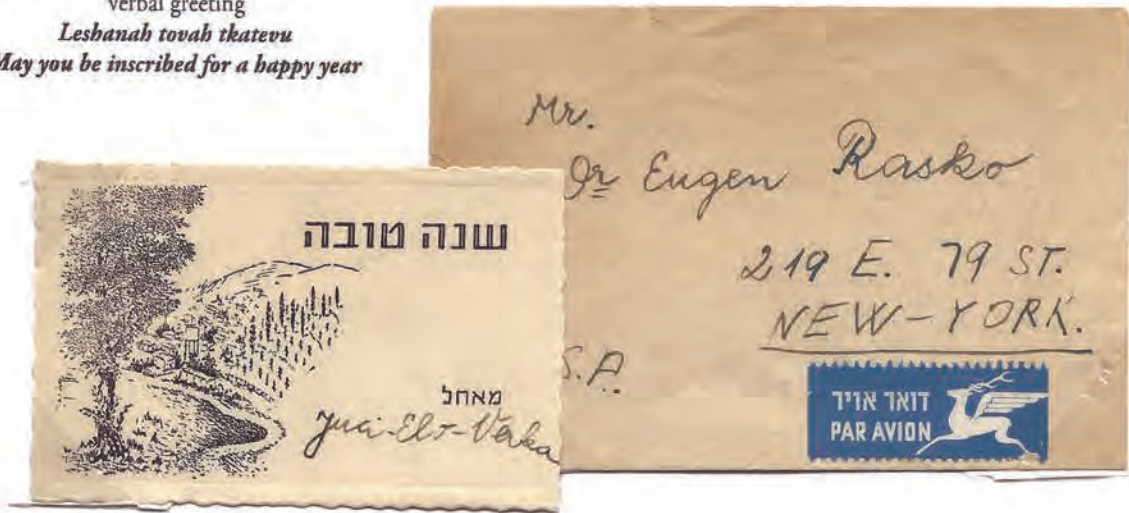
verbal greeting

*Leshanah tovah tkatevu*

*May you be inscribed for a happy year*

Rosh Hashanah occurs on the first and second days of Tishri. In Hebrew, the name means, literally, “head of the year” or “first of the year.” Rosh Hashanah is commonly known as the Jewish New Year. This name is somewhat deceptive, because there is little similarity between Rosh Hashanah, one of the holiest days of the year, and the American midnight drinking bash and daytime football game.

The Jewish New Year is a time to begin introspection, looking back at the mistakes of the past year and planning the changes to make in the new year.



or a written greeting



picked up by a postman  
and sent on its way by plane...

...but some people prefer to communicate  
directly with G-d by inserting a message  
into the Wailing Wall.



Figure 1 - 1 page exhibit

# United Nations Special Committee on Palestine

At the end of World War I, the United Kingdom was appointed by the League of Nations to administer Palestine as a mandate to address the longstanding struggle between Palestinian Arabs and Zionist Jews. Encouraged by the 1917 Lord Balfour Declaration promising an independent state, Jewish immigration to Palestine expanded as persecution in Europe increased in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

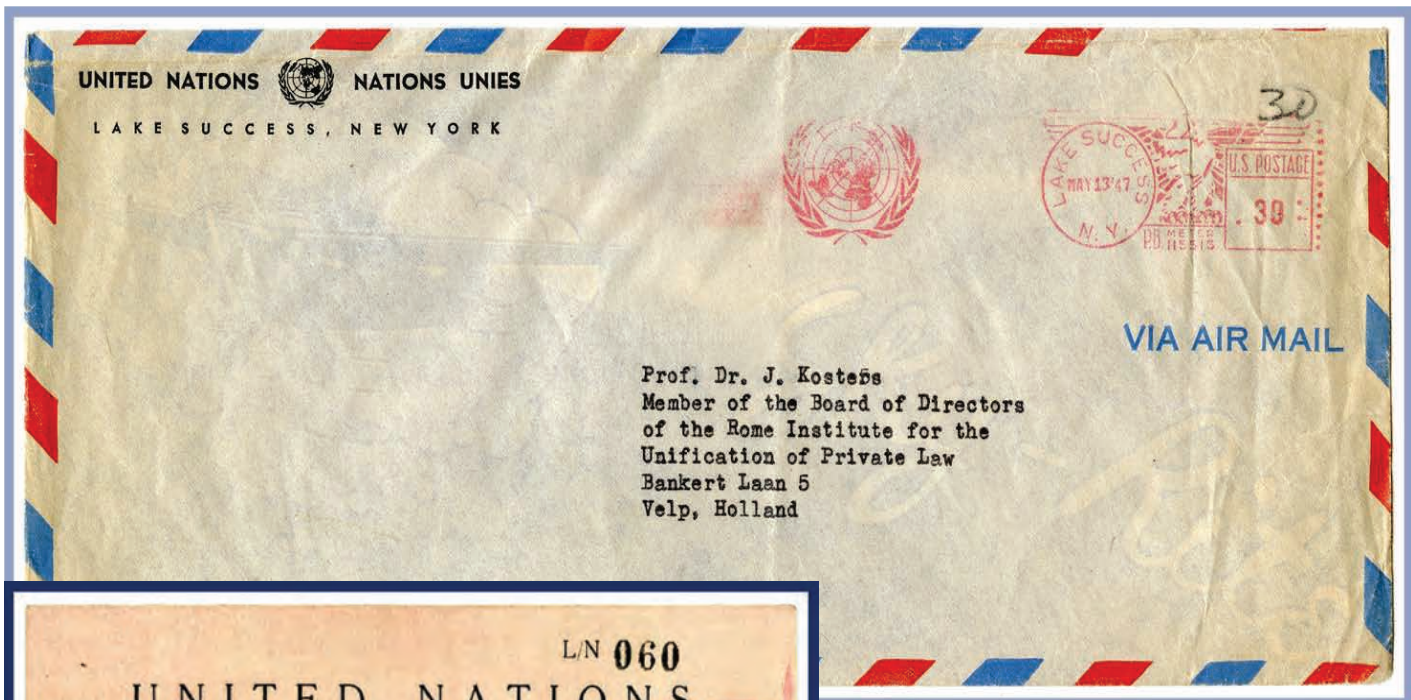
Faced with political dissent and confrontations, the British government announced its intention to withdraw its forces as the League crumbled. This decision was referred to the newly founded United Nations General Assembly and the mandate became the responsibility of the United Nations.



Lord Balfour, British Diplomat



General Assembly  
**Misperforation**



Service mail from Lake Success, New York to Velp, Holland  
13 May, 1947 at the 30¢ airmail rate for one ounce  
**during General Assembly Special Session on Palestine**



UNSCOP Identification and pass for American committee member J. Stieren, Salvia Hotel  
**Only recorded example of Committee member countryside pass**

The U.N. General Assembly convened a 'Special Session' from 28 April - 15 May 1947 to discuss mandate options and sent the newly formed United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) to gather facts within the area from 10 June - 24 July 1947. Ralph Bunche and Lester Pearson were members.



Bunche & Pearson



Figure 2 - 4 page exhibit

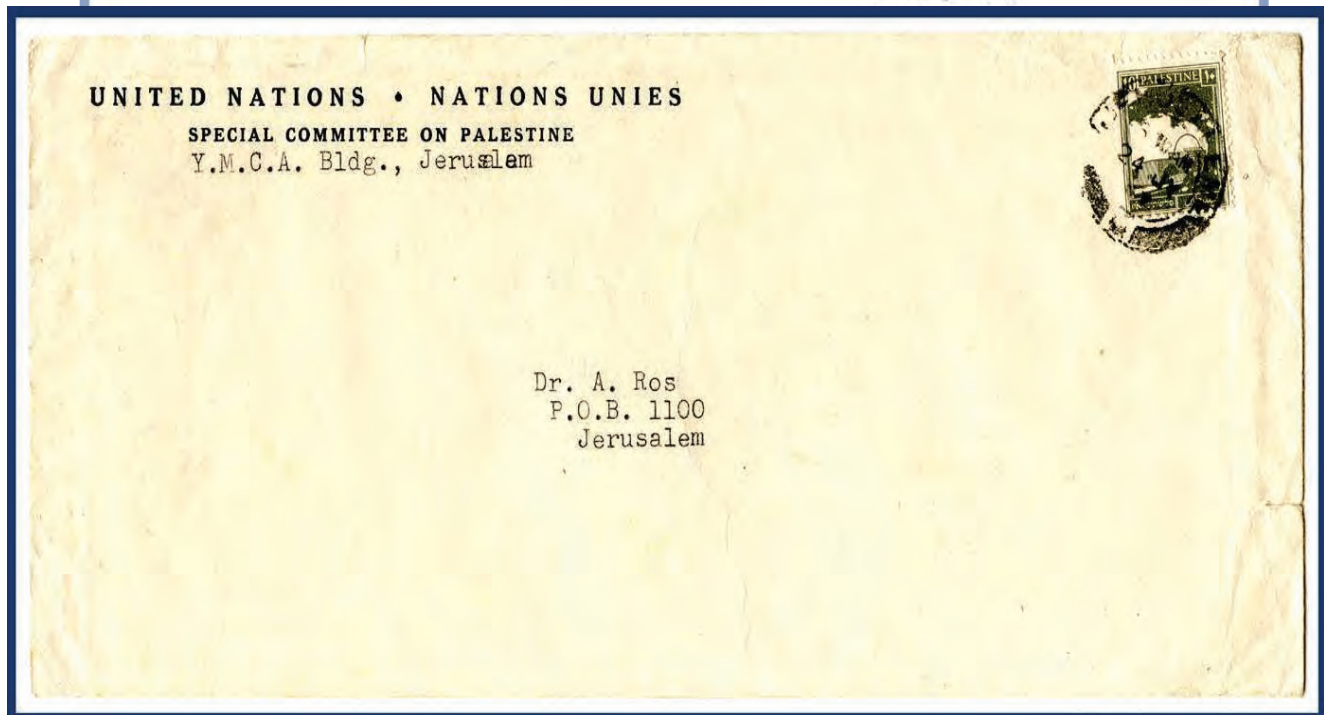


Information was obtained from both Arab and Jewish populations and residents provided testimony at public hearings in Jerusalem. The collected information was sent to Geneva for final recommendations in reports to the U.N.

Letter Text

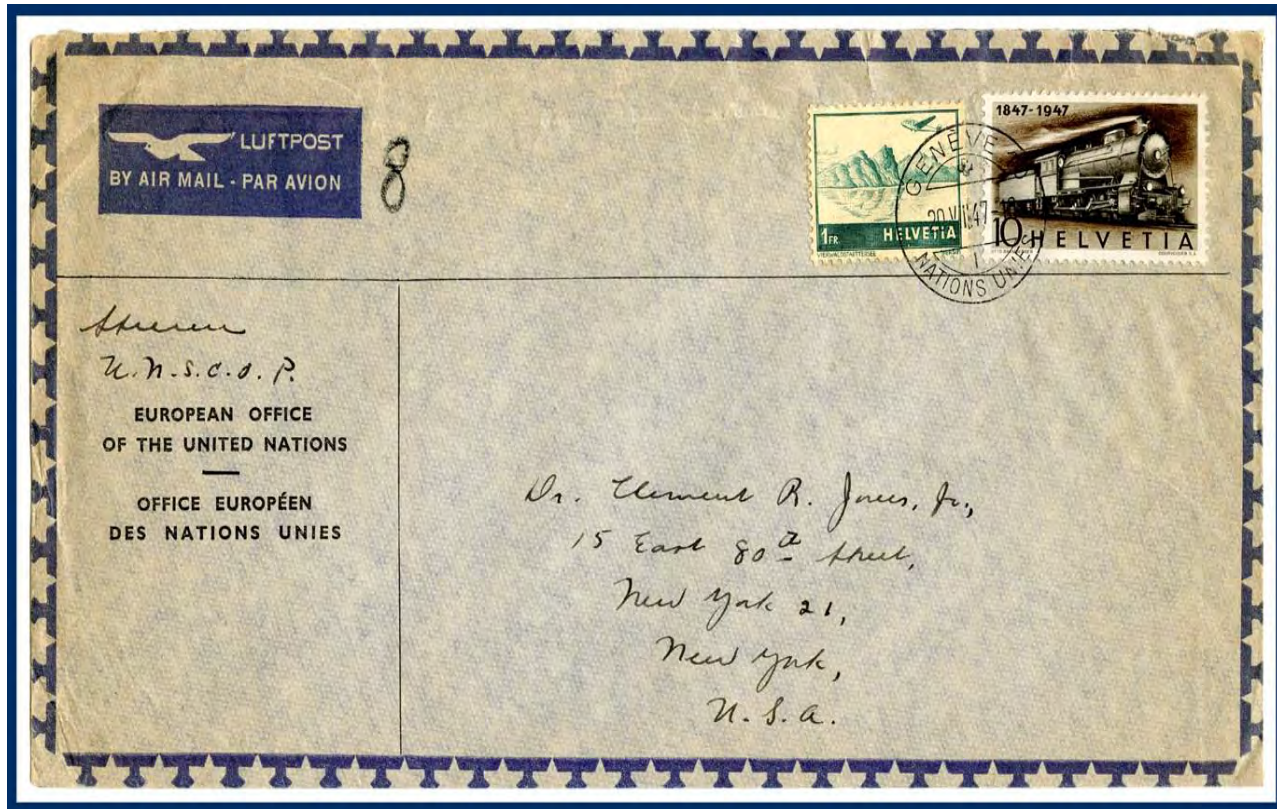
“Dear Sir,  
 I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7 July 1947 containing an application to appear before the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine with a view to giving oral evidence. The Committee has considered your application and regrets that owing to the extremely short time at its disposal it will not be able to hear your testimony. I have the honour to be, Your obedient servant  
 C. Stavropoulos, Assistant Secretary”

Public Hearing Ticket



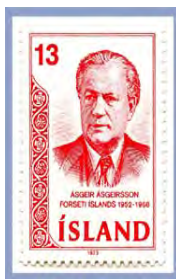
Mailed within Jerusalem, 24 July 1947 Only recorded example of Committee mail sent locally within Jerusalem

The committee reconvened in Geneva and prepared both majority and minority reports, issued on 31 August 1947.



Geneva, Switzerland to New York, N.Y., 20 August 1947, mailed during the committee's Geneva deliberation period, 5 examples reported

The majority report partitioning Palestine into independent Arab and Jewish states was adopted by the General Assembly on 29 November 1947. The UNSCOP was dissolved, replaced by individual Palestine and Truce Commissions.



Aegirsson and Dulles supported the majority report



Palestine Truce Commission mailed within Jerusalem through French embassy postal system



Map of Partitions

Israel became a nation in 1948; the Palestinian national debate continues.

# 1920 Jerusalem

## Postage Paid Cancellations

Gary Theodore and the Palestine Study Group



E1



E2



E3



E4



E5



E6



E7

**T**he problem of the shortage of stamps available for use has existed from almost the issuance of the first postage stamps in 1840. Postal authorities have used numerous solutions to solve this problem.

These have included:

- hand written or rubber stamped indications of payment
- printing of unofficial local stamp
- overprinting available stamps with new values
- overprinting stamps used for other purposes (revenues, fiscals)
- bisecting stamps.

### STAMPS AVAILABLE

On July 1, 1920 the governing of Palestine was transferred from the British Military Administration under the first British Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel. The lithograph stamps were issued by the British Military Administration, between July 16 and December 27, 1918 became invalid for use on August 31, 1920.

On July 1, 1920 the civil administration took over control from the O.E.T.A. On September 1, 1920, they issued the typographed stamps with a tri-lingual overprint in Arabic, English and Hebrew. These stamps were printed in England and overprinted at the Greek Orthodox Convent in Jerusalem.

E. Glassman and M. Sacher in **The Postmarks and other Markings Mandate Jerusalem** has stated "The first local overprinted issue, ..., was sold out fairly quickly so that an acute shortage of the lower values in particular developed."<sup>1</sup> Dorfman's monograph **Stamps of Palestine 1914-1948** states that from September 1 to the 23rd the sale of the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 milliemes stamps were restricted to 5 copies of each value per customer.<sup>2</sup> There were no restrictions on the higher values. Dorfman also states that foreign bound mail was paid for over the counter and the postal clerks affixed postage. A circular red ink hand stamp with only the name of the town and usually a value canceled internal mail at Haifa, Jaffa or Jerusalem. The red ink easily faded when exposed to light.

During September 1920 there were twenty two post



Figure 1

A cover for delivery within Jerusalem with a postage paid cancel of "PAID MILLS" but no value (Glassman E1) and a postal cancel of 4 SP 20.

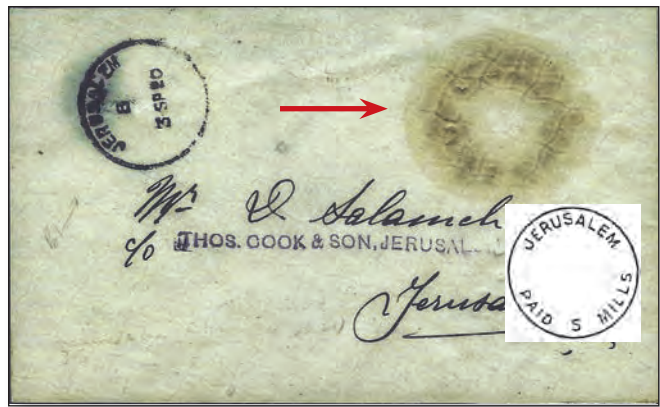


Figure 2

A cover for delivery within Jerusalem with a postage paid cancel of "PAID 5 MILLS" (Glassman E4) with a dated cancel of 3 SP 20. It is one day earlier than previously reported.



Figure 3

A cover, dated 8 SP 20 sent to Tel Aviv Jaffa with a postage paid cancel of "PAID 5 MILLS". The 5 mills value is also indicated in manuscript. (Glassman E4).



Figure 4

A registered cover from the Zionist Commission To Palestine to the Anglo-Bank in Jaffa with a postage paid cancel of "PAID 15 MILLS" and a manuscript marking in blue crayon of "15". It has a postal cancel of 8 SP 20 which is a day earlier than previously reported. (Glassman E5)

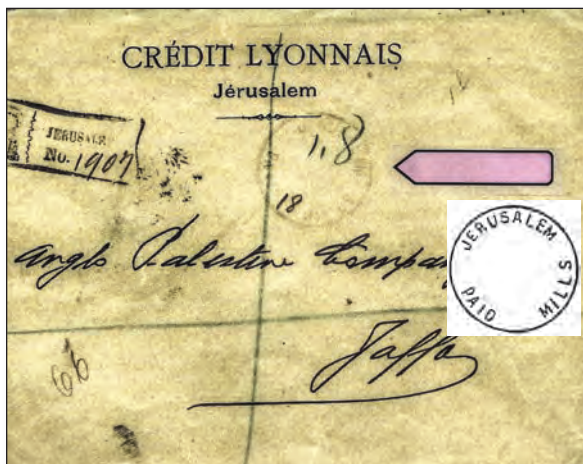


Figure 5

A cover with a purple rubber stamped registry label to Jaffa and a postage paid cancel of "PAID MILLS" (Glassman E1). It has a manuscript marking in blue crayon of "1.8" indicating the registry fee and postage: 1 piastre for registry, 5 milliemes for postage and 3 milliemes for the second 20 grams in weight. This is one of two known copies of a 1.8 piastre cover.

continued on page 57

## Father of Modern Hebrew

# Eliezer Ben-Yehuda

Moshe Kol Kalman, Kibbutz Lahav, Israel

**E**liezer Ben-Yehuda (Figures 1-6) was born on January 7, 1858 in the Lithuanian village of Luzhky. His birth name was Eliezer Yitzhak Perlman but later he changed. From the age of 3 he attended cheder (religious school) where he studied Hebrew and the Bible. This was customary among the Jews of Eastern Europe.

As a consequence, by the age of 12 he had read large portions of the Torah and Talmud and his parents hoped he would become a rabbi. To further this desire, they sent him to a yeshiva. While there, he continued to study ancient Hebrew and was also exposed to the Hebrew of the "Enlightenment." He had a natural inclination for languages and went on to learn French, German and Russian. While reading the Hebrew newspaper **HaShahar**, he became acquainted with Zionism and concluded that the revival of the Hebrew language in the Land of Israel could unite all Jews worldwide.

Upon graduation from the yeshiva he went to Paris to study at the Sorbonne University. Among the subjects he studied were history and politics of the Middle East. The one subject that had the most lasting effect on him was Hebrew. The use of Hebrew as a spoken language convinced him that the revival of Hebrew as a language of a nation was practical. He remained in Paris for four years.

### LIFE IN PALESTINE

In 1881 Ben-Yehuda immigrated to Palestine which at the time was ruled by the Ottoman Empire. He settled in Jerusalem and found employment teaching at the Alliance Israelite Universell School. Motivated by the surrounding ideals of change and rejection of the Diaspora life style, he set out to develop a new language that could replace Yiddish and other regional dialects. He wanted a language that provided the means for everyday communication, He further stated "The

Jerusalem Head Office Issues  
1942- Rochlin nos. 664-669



665 reddish brown



665 reddish brown  
Stamped 2 mils E.I.†



668 azure  
2 mils E.I. in black



669 chocolate  
5 mils E.I. in black

Jerusalem Head Office Issues  
1990- Rochlin nos. 1876 - 1978



1878 green & black  
2 mils E.I. in black



1878 green & black  
2 mils E.I. in black

Figures 1-6



Hebrew language can live only if we revive the nation and return it to the fatherland.”

Ben Yehuda was married twice. His first wife Devora, (née Jonas), died in 1891. Six months later he married Paula, her younger sister who took the Hebrew name Hemda (née Paula Bella).

They raised their son Ben Zion entirely speaking only Hebrew with him. In fact, he refused to let his son be exposed to other languages during his childhood. He even reprimanded his wife after he heard her singing a Russian lullaby to the child. His son was the first native speaker of modern Hebrew.

The ultra Orthodox community fiercely objected to the use of Hebrew, the holy language for every day conversation.

Ben Yehuda was a major figure in the establishment of the Committee of the Hebrew Language, later the Academy of the Hebrew Language. The organization continues to this day. Eliezer was the author of the first modern Hebrew dictionary and became known as the “reviver” of the Hebrew language.

In 1922, he built a house for his family in the Talpott neighborhood of Jerusalem. Unfortunately, three

offices in Palestine but the red Postal Paid cancellations have been reported *used only from Jerusalem*.

The Palestine Study Group is interested in any covers with a red postage paid cancel from any of the only 21 postal entities in Palestine in September 1920. We urge collectors who have one or more of these covers to send us clear photocopies to POB 7449, North Brunswick, NJ 08902.

References:

1. E. Glassman, Mandate Jerusalem Postmarks 1917 – 1948, 2002, pages 42-45.
2. David Dorfman, The Stamps & Postage Stationery of Palestine Mandate

Acknowledgement: I would like to thank Nathan Zankel for providing the covers used in this article and his assistance. ▪

o - o - o - o

months before it was completed he died of tuberculosis (December 16, 1922). His wife Hemda lived in the house for close to thirty years. She died on August 26, 1951

References:

1. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eliezer\\_Ben-Yehuda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eliezer_Ben-Yehuda).
2. [http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/biography/ben\\_yehuda.html](http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/biography/ben_yehuda.html). ▪

## CAST YOUR VOTE

In the Fall 2014 editorial (p. 3) I discussed a need to change the name of journal, The Israel Philatelist, to a more inclusive title. The change is intended to attract new members by indicating that our collecting interests are broad and everyone is welcomed. At the May 2015 New Jersey SIP Convention the membership will vote on the name change. For members who can not attend the convention you can submit a mail-in ballot using the form below or vote on the SIP web site (israelstamps.com). On the web site under Members Only you will find a menu item "Vote Journal Name." Click on the name and a form will appear. Use the drop down list to select the name you prefer or write in a name in the message box. Press the "submit" button to vote.

### MAIL IN JOURNAL NAMES BALLOT

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Holy Land & Judaica Post       | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Israel- Judaica Philatelist              |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> The Israel Philatelist         | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> The Israel-Holy Land-Judaica Philatelist |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Holy Land- Judaica Philatelist | 7. <input type="checkbox"/> _____                                    |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Crossroads Philately           |  |

Mail ballots to: Mr. Howard Chapman, 28650Settlers Ln, Pepper Pike, OH 44124-4571  
E-mail: stampareme@aol.com ▪

# L'Shanah Tovah Tikateyvu 5706

Robert Waldman, Staten Island, NY

*May you be inscribed for a good year!*



Figure 1  
Pacific area map showing Iwo Jima relationship to Japan.

**I**t had particular meaning to the soldiers after the recent carnage on Iwo Jima. The battle was one of the bloodiest campaigns American Armed Forces waged during World War II. It started on February 19 and was declared over on March 25, 1945. Iwo Jima had an airfield within striking distance of the Japanese mainland by airplanes and was necessary for the planned invasion (Figure 1).

## NEW YEAR GREETINGS

In Figure 2 is a special V-Mail form composed and drawn by Rabbi A.J. Feinberg on the island of Iwo Jima in preparation for the first High Holy Days services. In 1945, the Holidays commenced at sundown on Friday, September 7. He had been the Rabbi at Temple Beth El in Hammond, Indiana prior to enlisting in the Armed Forces. Note the important symbols

on the form including the flag being raised on Mt. Suribachi (Figure 3), the Torah, the shofar, the airplanes, the soldiers, etc. There is also a Hebrew New Year's greeting for 5706. In the upper left are the censor markings "Passed by



Figure 3  
Photo by Joe Rosenthal

## V-MAIL FORM

US 05119 Army Examiner", initialed.

"Cpl. E.M. Schwartz, 413 F.S., 414 F.G., APO #86, c/o PM, San Francisco, Cal." sent the V-mail to "Mr. & Mrs. N. Goldstein & Son, Box 36, Greenville, Mississippi".

F.S stands for fighter squadron and F.G. stands for fighter group. APO # 86 at this time was assigned to Iwo Jima, Bonins and 8th Station Hospital. Throughout most of August, aircraft were active against Japan. The last mission of the 414 F.G. was a fly over Tokyo, in a show of strength by fighters and B-29's. At the time, the terms of surrender were being

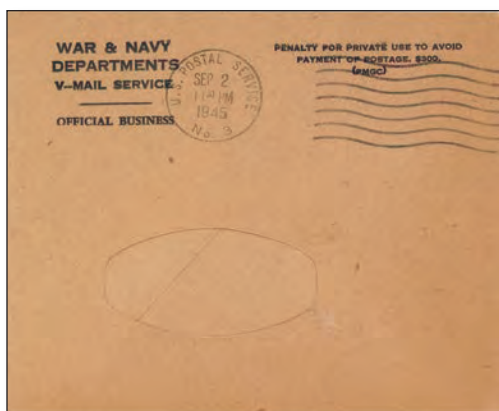


Figure 4



Figure 2  
Special V-mail form

negotiated and three days later was V-J Day.

Note the postmark on the V-mail envelope "U.S. Postal Service, September 2 11:30 PM 1945 No. 3" (Figure 4). It arrived in the United States on the day that Japan signed the instrument of surrender on the battleship USS Missouri.

The survival of this card may well have been due to the fact that the addressee, Nathan Goldstein, was a stamp collector and a Jewish merchant in Greenville. There is still a Goldstein Street in the town.

References

- [https://www.google.com/search?q=battle+of+iwo+jima&client=safari&rls=en&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=y\\_\\_TVIjNcT HesASotIY&ved=0CDMQsAQ&biw=1493&bih=908](https://www.google.com/search?q=battle+of+iwo+jima&client=safari&rls=en&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ei=y__TVIjNcT HesASotIY&ved=0CDMQsAQ&biw=1493&bih=908).
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Iwo\\_Jima](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Iwo_Jima) .

## President's column



Hello everyone. I wish you all a safe, happy and healthy year. We expect a busy year ahead in the Society. We are hosting a convention in New Jersey at NOJEX on Memorial Day Weekend. I hope you can attend and meet old and new friends to share experiences and knowledge. Perhaps

some of you will also exhibit some of your collection or attend lectures given by our members on topics of interest. We will be holding our annual general meeting on Sunday morning of that weekend. We will discuss the state of our Society and the road ahead to attract new members and to maintain existing ones.

In every column, I have spoken of our volunteers. Thank you for your support. We need more of our members to lend a hand in some small way.

This year we are moving to a digital edition of the Israel Philatelist("IP"). We continue to digitize the journals of earlier years. The objectives are to deliver knowledge to our members and to also reallocate our costs to keep up the quality of our journal and other publications. Our volunteers are unpaid and give both time and money to the Society to keep up the benefits for the members. Please recognize that we are doing our best in many ways to run a Society that will enhance your enjoyment of our great hobby.

Some of you have complained about our move to digital and the need to charge for hard copies of the IP. The Society's costs have been escalating because of postage and printing. Other non-profits have decided to deliver products and services in digital form and we are following suit. At some point, we may ultimately just offer a digital edition of our journal.

Members will continue to receive our regular newsletter, spearheaded by Zach Simmons. Our library, run by David Dubin, has books for lending. Our Educational Fund run by David Kaplin continues to produce quality publications for sale. We hope you will add them to your libraries. They will make your collecting more enjoyable and could provide you with knowledge to find gems for your collections.

We are still moving towards formalizing our relationship with the American Philatelic Society and maintain our relationship with our Holy Land philatelic societies around the world. The number of these societies is shrinking making it more imperative that we keep our Society strong.

I enjoy receiving communications from you and ask that you feel free to contact me. To borrow from the words of a late President : Ask what you can do for your Society and not just what your Society can do for you.

Thank you for your continuing patronage as members. Please contribute articles to the IP. Please consider our Society as a beneficiary of your charitable contributions. Overall, enjoy our hobby. It gives us such enjoyment , knowledge and collegiality.

Best wishes

Ed Kroft ▪

### New Members

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

10624	Aaron Huber	Petah Tikvah, Israel
10625	Lee Meyers	Fort Myers, FL
10626	Gerald Vaiser	Dallas, TX
10627	Daniel Zalko	Toulouse, France
10628	Marek Wronowski	Paris, France
10629	Edme Klett	France
10630	Daniel Maiullari	Geneva, Switzerland
10631	Jonathan Sherman	Bensalem, PA
10632	Marvin Huberman	Vancouver, BC

**Remember to Vote**

**Page 55**

## STAMP EXHIBIT

SAndical 2015, San Diego CA  
January 23 - 25, 20154

**Donald A. Chafetz (5 frames) Gold**  
Holy Land Printed Matter 1889 - May 15, 19488

**Donald A. Chafetz (2 frames) Silver**  
1937 All New Jersey Flight  
Sterling Achievement Award (Women Exhibitors)

### BERKSHIRE HILLS

Rabbi Harold I. Salzman  
Program: The Four Chaplains  
(Scott 956)

Presented by Chaplain (Capt)  
H.I. Salzman

Chapter meets the 2nd Sunday  
of the month at Markovits  
Stamp House 1 Shamrock St.,  
Stockbridge, MA, at 10:30 am. ▪

### BROOKLYN SIP CHAPTER

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

435 Neptune Ave.,  
Room 2b,

Brighton Beach area, Brooklyn

### CENTRAL, NJ

Gary Theodore

Program: Year in Review of Israeli

### Stamps and Covers

Chapter meets the 2nd Tuesday of  
each month (except July and August)  
at 8 p.m. at the Congregation B'nai  
Tikvah, 1001 Finnegan's Lane,  
North Brunswick, NJ, ▪

### CHICAGOLAND IPPSA

Program: Forerunner Foreign  
Destinations

Presented by Bob Pildes

Chapter meets the 4th Thursday  
of the month (except November  
to March) at Lincolnwood Public  
Library, 4000 W. Pratt Ave.,  
Lincolnwood, IL at 7:15 p.m.  
For more information write Sam  
Fireman, 7250 N. Western Ave. Apt  
#297, Chicago, IL 60645-1843. ▪

### CLEVELAND

Ben Wallace

The chapter meets the first  
Wednesday evening of each month  
(except July and August) at Temple  
Tifereth Israel, Beachwood Branch  
at 7:30 p.m. ▪

### MARVIN SIEGEL CHAPTER

Alan Doberman

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

### SAN FRANCISCO

BAY AREA

Ed Rosen

### SOUTH FLORIDA

Howard Rotterdam

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

### TORONTO/CAFIP

Sheldon Sonenberg

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## AFFILIATED CHAPTERS

### JOHANNESBURG

Brian Gruzd

Programs:

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

## AFFILIATED STUDY GROUP

### J.N.F. STUDY CIRCLE

Howard S. Chapman ▪

### PALESTINE STUDY GROUP

Irwin Math ▪

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201	IP Index 1-23 Sep 1949 - Aug 1972 <b>INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	\$3.50	\$23.50	
202	IP Index 24-41 Oct 1972 - Dec 1990 <b>INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	\$3.50	\$23.50	
203	IP Index 42-50 Feb 1991 - Dec 1999	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
<b>300</b>	<b>IP REPRINTS</b>				<b>\$</b>
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302	IP Reprints 11-16 Sep 1959 - Jun 1965	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$66.00	
303	IP Reprints 20-22 Oct 1968 - Aug 1971 <b>INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	\$3.50	\$32.00	
304	IP Reprints 23-24 Oct 1971 - Aug 1973 <b>INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	\$3.50	\$30.00	
305	IP Reprints 25-27 Feb 1974 - Dec 1976 <b>INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>	\$3.50	\$36.50	
306	IP Reprints 17-18 Sep 1965 - Aug 1967	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
307	IP Reprints 19 Sep 1967 - Aug 1968	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
308	IP Reprints 28-29 Feb 1977 - Dec 1978	\$36.00	\$3.50	\$32.00	
309	IP Reprints 30-31 Feb 1979 - Dec 1980	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$32.00	
310	IP Reprints 32-33 Feb 1981 - Dec 1982	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$34.00	
311	IP Reprints 34-35 Feb 1983 - Dec 1984	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$32.00	
312	IP Reprints 36-37 Feb 1985 - Dec 1986	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$32.00	
313	IP Reprints 38-39 Feb 1987 - Dec 1988	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
314	IP Reprints 40-41 Feb 1989 - Dec 1990	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
315	IP Reprints 42-43 Feb 1991 - Dec 1992	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
316	IP Reprints 44-45 Feb 1993 - Dec 1994	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
317	IP Reprints 46-47 Feb 1995 - Dec 1996	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
318	IP Reprints 48-49 Feb 1997 - Dec 1998	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
319	IP Reprints 50-51 Feb 1999 - Dec 2000	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
320	IP Reprints 52-53 Feb 2001 - Dec 2002	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
321	IP Reprints 54- 55 Feb 2003 - Dec 2004	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
322	IP Reprints 56-57 Feb 2005 - Dec 2006	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
323	IP Reprints 58-59 Feb 2007 - Dec 2008 <b>NEW</b>	\$50.00	\$4.75	\$34.50	
324	IP Reprints 60-61 Feb 2009 - Dec 2010 <b>NEW</b>	\$50.00	\$4.75	\$34.50	
325	IP Reprints 62-63 Feb 2011 - Dec 2012 <b>NEW</b>	\$50.00	\$4.75	\$33.00	
<b>400</b>	<b>BOOKS</b>				<b>\$</b>
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Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.  
Publication Listing Winter 2014



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**By**

**S Harris Rosenberg and Harris Wolman**



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