

THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. SPRING 2015 DEVOTED TO THE PHILATELY OF THE HOLY LAND VOL LXVI NO 2

PART 1 Parcel Post & Parcel Card Usage in the Holy Land 1882-1954 **BY ED KROFT..... PAGE 30**

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS. P.T. 204.

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Impression of seal used to close the parcel.

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Stamp of Office of Destination (Timbre du bureau de destination.)

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President
Edwin G. Kroft
E-mail: ed.kroft@blakes.com

1st Vice President
Donald A. Chafetz
E-mail: SIPeditor@gmail.com

2nd Vice President
Dr. Zachary Simmons
E-mail: zsimmons101@gmail.com

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

Associate Editors
David Schonberg
Zach Simmons
Howard Wunderlich
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Graphic Designer
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Assistant Treasurer
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E-mail: stampareme@aol.com

Immediate Past President
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International Liaison
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E-mail: jeanpaul.danon@free.fr

Research Committee
Edwin G. Kroft
E-mail: ed.kroft@blakes.com

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

Slide Programs
Michael A. Bass
E-mail: mbass@hy-ko.com

Publicity Committee
Jesse Spector, M.D.
E-mail: adoberman@israelstamps.com

SIP COMMITTEES

Endowment Fund
Gregg Philipson
E-mail: gphilipson@austin.rr.com

Society Archivist
Dr. Todd Gladstone
E-mail: TMG45@aol.com

Membership Chairman
Howard Wunderlich
E-mail: hjwesq@yahoo.com

Grievance Committee
Paul Aufrichtig

Educational Fund
David Kaplin
E-mail: dKaplin@israelstamps.com

Office Manager
Becky Deani
E-mail: bdean@israelstamps.com

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Donald A. Chafetz
E-mail: SIPeditor@gmail.com

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Contributing Staff:
Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg
Moshe Kol-Kalman
Gregg Philipson

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Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

A few months ago my nephew, Jack Schanker, sent me an interesting e-mail. The subject was Jewish Astronauts in Space. I of course know about the space program and the astronauts, but had never really considered how many might be Jewish. His e-mail included a list, pictures and write-ups for some of the astronauts.

Curious, I did what all good researchers do - I Googled the internet for Jewish astronauts. As expected the search returned a number of sites. The first one I checked was http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Jewish_astronauts. There was a list of 14 astronauts of which 12 were from the United States, 1 each from Russia and Israel. The first Jewish astronaut was from Russia, Boris Volynov. The first Jewish American was Judith Resnik and the first Israeli was Ilan Ramon. As I was doing my search, I came across the web site <http://strangeside.com/astronauts/>. As its name suggests, it has interesting facts about some of the astronauts. Some examples from the web site:

- In 5755/1985, Jeffrey Hoffman (born 5704/1944 in Brooklyn) took four mezuzahs with him on the Discovery II shuttle mission. Copies of the mezuzah cases have joined the approximately one thousand mezuzah cases on display in the foyer of the "Great Synagogue" in Jerusalem;
- Jeffrey Hoffman took a "space Torah" with him during a Columbia shuttle flight, in 5756/1996, and read verses from Bereishis in Hebrew as his spacecraft passed over Jerusalem;
- In 5753/1993, astronaut David Wolf boarded a Columbia shuttle flight with fellow Jewish astronaut, Martin Fettman, taking along a shofar and some mezuzahs;
- David Wolf lived in the Mir Space Station, from September 5758/1997 until January 5758/1998, he fasted on Yom Kippur although he was not quite certain when to do so as he was experiencing a new sunrise every 90 minutes.

According to the web site: <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/schanker%40frontiernet.net/14caffee60331a9>

- Astronaut Gary Reisman had a cameo appearance on the series final of the TV show **Battles at Galactica**.

There is some controversy about the Russian astronaut Yuri Gagarin. He is credited as the first man in space and some claim that he was Jewish. Unfortunately, he never told anyone if he was Jewish or not. So the mystery remains.

I found these facts fascinating and wonder how many stamps and covers have been prepared and issued honoring the Jewish astronauts. Also, has anyone made an exhibit of the available material. If yes, please send a note to sipeditor@gmail.com.

o - o - o - o

When is a collection complete? It could be as soon as all catalogue number items have been found or when the collector says it is complete. This became an interesting question for me in regard to my **New Jersey 1937 1st Flight** exhibit. This is a cachet cover collection/exhibit I started when I lived in New Jersey and within the last several years has become my exhibit project.

I have put together a two frame exhibit which I have shown several times and for which I have received consistent Silver awards. I like to think it is a work in progress as I aim to raise it to the Gold level.

One of the comments I make in the judges synopsis and on the title page is that it is a complete presentation of all the cachets and covers prepared for the one day flight around New Jersey. While this was true when the exhibit was prepared it is no longer true.

Enter e-bay. I check the site daily for covers related to the flight. I do see covers related to the flight, but they are covers I already have. I had just about given up hope of finding any new covers when all of a sudden a series of covers have appeared on e-Bay. Of course, I chase after them and for the most part have been successful. What I find amazing is that there is competition for the covers. For a long time I felt I was the only collector of these covers, but I am no longer alone.

However I can still continue my assertion that I have a complete collection - at least as of today.

PS I am always in need of articles. If you have sent an article and I have not published it, send me an e-mail to remind me: sipeditor@gmail.com ■

Letters to the Editor

Dear Don,

I have two additions to the winter 2015 journal. Please publish them if you like to.

In addition to Larry Nelson's article "The S. Gold Matter" (Vol. LXVI, No. 1. p., 44), I like to show a cover also addressed to Alfred Schwarzbaum mailed even later than the cover shown by Larry:



Registered cover sent from Bendsburg
Sent to Switzerland
Arrived: April 12, 1943

In addition to Moshe Kol Kalman's article "Eliezer ben-Yehuda" (Vol. LXVI, No. 1. p., 54), I like to show a cover written by Ben-Yehuda addressed to Berlin:



As of August 5, 1908, the French currency was used (1 Franc = 100 centimes). The postage for a cover up to 20 grams was 25 centimes. The postmark JERUSALEM "DEUTSCHE POST" was in use as long as the German post office existed (March 1, 1900 to September 30, 1914).

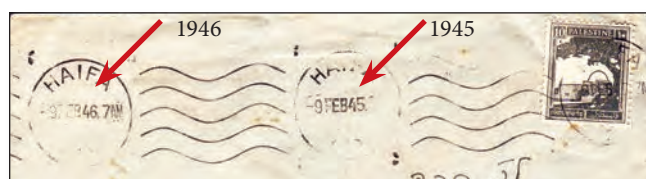
Ben-Yehuda was studying for his linguistic research work in several European national libraries and museums. From 1910 on, the first six volumes of his Hebrew dictionary were published by the Langenscheidtschen Verlagbuchhandlung (publishing house Langenscheidt)

in Berlin/Germany. In 1856 Gustav Langenscheidt had founded the company which is operating worldwide today.

Peter F. Baer
Oberasbach, Bavaria, Germany ■

Hello Donald,

Beginning with the 1920s and continuing through the British Mandate postal administration they have used machine cancellations in a few towns. Some of the cancellation have variants which are known i.e. upside-advertising inserts or wrong date inserts.



A few months ago I found a very interesting variation in a machine cancel of Haifa (M2 State 1). In the duplex dater, one of the two date stamps has the incorrect date i.e. "46" instead of "45". The error occurred in every 2nd date part of the cancel. The illustrated domestic letter with the error has a Jerusalem handstamp dated "9/FE/45" on the back. The incorrect year is undoubtedly proven. According to Proud's book (**The Postal History of British Palestine 1918-1948**, p. 171), this machine cancel was used only until April 22nd, 1945.

Jan Billion, Germany ■

Society of Israel Philatelists

In the past few months I have discussed with other collectors what they plan to do with their stamp collections. I imagine that we all overvalue our respective collections. No doubt, if we do not do something before we pass away our heirs will feel that they have hit the "mother lode". So the reality is, "what to do?"

My quick thoughts are these-

Firstly- make a donation of the collection to the SIP. Let the SIP sell the better items. This might be 1-2% of the collection.

Secondly- what about the balance of the collection?

1- If the collection is mounted on preprinted pages, why

not put them in frames that could be placed in Jewish organizations, i.e. Day Schools; synagogues; Jewish philanthropic organizations; etc.

2-In lieu of using the preprinted pages the SIP could design pages which might tell about the stamps, i.e. Prime Ministers; Jewish Holidays; Historical events; Israeli Independence Day; postal stationery; etc.

If done properly these could be sold to collectors or others to have them donated to the aforementioned places.

Cost- I have no real idea but perhaps we could solicit donors for this project. It would also be a way of making the general public aware of what is on stamps.

I am not anticipating growth in the number of collectors but a greater appreciation of philately.

Respectfully submitted,
Dan Askin, Pittsburgh, PA ▪

Dear Mr. Chafetz:

Our friend Leatrice Segel, a philatelist and subscriber to your magazine, showed me the article on "The Family of Man" as my husband, Arthur Lavine (**The Israel Philatelist**, Winter 2015, pp 30-32), was one of the photographers in that exhibit and his photo is in

the permanent collection in Luxembourg (page 75 in the book).

I thought you, and Mr. Baum, might be interested in some additional information. In 1956, my husband received a phone call from Edward Steichen, the Director of Photography at the Museum of Modern Art, saying that the United States Post Office was asking permission to use my husband's photo, **Working Hands**, for a Labor Day stamp. The plates were made, but at the last minute President Eisenhower decided to use more classical art. My personal opinion is that, at the height of the cold war, Arthur's photo was too proletarian. It became a first day cover instead. By the way, my husband is Jewish.

Sincerely,
Rhoda Lavine ▪

Foxborough Regional Charter School Holocaust Project

Having reached the 5,000,000 mark, the Holocaust Stamps Project is on track to reach the half-way mark (5.5 Million stamps) by the end of the 2015 school year!

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Charlotte Sheer
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The Rivonia Trial

Gene Eisen & Les Glassman



Figure 1
Front cover Rivonia Trial Prestige booklet

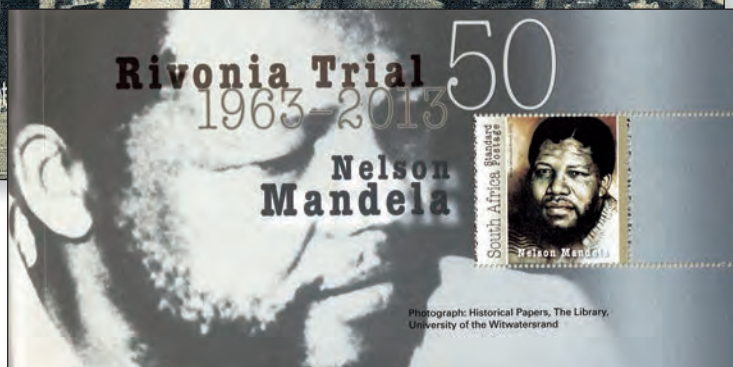


Figure 2
Nelson Mandela

Jews were involved in “The Struggle”

against South Africa’s apartheid mainly

because it’s part of our DNA. In the book of Deuteronomy (16 : 20) we are commanded “Justice, Justice you shall pursue.” Even before the National Party gained power in 1948 and apartheid became part of the statute law, there was tremendous inequality towards the majority of the population who were black.

The draconian apartheid laws forced the separation of the races. Blacks, coloreds and Indians were disenfranchised and were forced to live in separate areas. All amenities were separate

including schools, hospitals, transportation and the work place. The only exception was the English-speaking University including WITS University of the Witwatersrand and UCT University of Cape Town. Here “privileged blacks” were allowed to study equally on the campus.



Figure 3

Liliesleaf farm (<http://www.southafrica.net/za/en/news/entry/news-luxury-heritage-hotel-to-be-built-at-historic-liliesleaf-farm>)

JEWISH CONNECTION

Interestingly, the synagogue was another area where blacks were welcome and never felt any discrimination. In 1950 Nelson Mandela was the only black student in the final year law graduates at WITS. The class included many Jews who Mandela befriended, including Joe Slovo who later became head of the military wing of the ANC (African National Congress).

Because of our own traditions and history, Jews in South Africa felt mercy, compassion and kindness towards the oppressed blacks. It is not surprising that Lazer Sidelsky admitted the young Nelson Mandela to his law firm to enable him to serve his articles, an action that no other white law firm was prepared to take. [Les is a very close friend of Dov Sidelsky, the son of Lazer].

Mandela met and developed close relationships with many liberal-minded Jews while working in the law firm. In 1958 he met Arthur Goldreich who had been a soldier in the Palmach. Three years later Mandela took up Goldreich’s offer to live on Liliesleaf Farm (Figure 3) located in the then largely rural northern Johannesburg suburb of Rivonia. It was a “safe house” in which Arthur, his wife Hazel and their children lived while Mandela, in the guise of a caretaker houseboy, stayed in the adjoining domestic workers cottage. Banned leaders of the ANC and its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, met secretly and planned operations. These organizations were banned in April 1960.

RAID

During a raid by security Police on Liliesleaf Farm in July 11, 1963, they confiscated a six-page plan of action called “Operation Mayibuye,” which in Mandela’s words “sketched out in general form the plan for a possible commencement of guerrilla operations and how it might spark a mass armed

uprising” against the South African Government.

RIVONIA TRIAL

The 50th anniversary of the Rivonia Trial, considered as “the trial that changed South Africa,”¹ was commemorated with the issue of a Prestige Booklet on November 26, 2013 (Figure 1).^{1,2} The handsome booklet, designed by Marie Vermeulen-Breedt, includes a brief history of the trial, named after Rivonia, where the raid described above led to the arrest of several leaders of the African National Congress. The police also recovered documents, which implicated several ANC members with serious crimes against the state.³

THE ACCUSED

The Prestige Booklet includes a souvenir sheet picturing the accused and a biographical sheet for each of the twelve ANC members arrested: Ahmed Kathrada, Andrew Mlangeni, Arthur Goldreich, Denis Goldberg, Elias Motsoaledi, Govan Mbeki, Harold Wolpe, James Kantor, Lionel “Rusty” Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, Walter Sisulu and Nelson Mandela.^{1,3} Of the seven non-whites accused, Nelson Mandela (Figures 2, 4) was considered the outspoken leader.⁴



Figure 4
Nelson Mandela

The rest of this article will focus on the Jewish participants in the trial: accused, defense and prosecution. All six of the whites arrested were well-established Jews in South African society and included lawyers and other professionals: Arthur Goldreich, Denis Goldberg, Harold Wolpe, James Kantor, Lionel Bernstein (Figures 7 – 11) and Bob Hepple (Figure 5), whose mother, Josephine Zwarenstein, was Jewish.

CHARGES

The charges against the accused were formidable, and the prosecution would seek the death penalty under the Sabotage Act:

1. Recruiting persons for training in the preparation and use of explosives and in guerilla warfare for the purpose of violent revolution and committing acts of sabotage;
2. Conspiring to commit the aforementioned acts and to aid foreign military units;
3. Soliciting and receiving money for these purposes from foreign governments.³

The charges of sabotage probably saved the lives of the men on trial, for if they had been convicted of high treason, it would certainly have carried the death penalty.⁴

The men arrested were held in confinement for 90 days without benefit of council.

DEFENSE TEAM

The attorneys had no idea what the charges would be for each of the accused, which certainly presented a disadvantage in preparing a strong defense. The defense lawyers were Brian Fischer, Vernon Berrage, George Bizos, Arthur Chaskalson, Harold Hanson and Joel Joffe. Kantor's defense team was separate and consisted of Hanson, John Coaker, George Lowen, H.C. Nicholas and Harry Schwarz.³ Three members of the defense team were Jewish: Arthur Chaskalson, Joel Joffe and Harry Schwarz.

PROSECUTOR

The Rivonia Trial began on October 9, 1963. The prosecutor was Percy Yutar (Figure 6), who was also Jewish. Despite the prevalence of open anti-Semitism in South African political circles, his ambition and strong determination enabled him to rise through the ranks to his position at the time of the trial. As the trial proceeded, Yutar brutally cross-examined some of the defendants. He argued that the crimes committed by some of the defendants called for the supreme penalty of death.⁵



Figure 6
Percy Yutar

OUTCOME

Justice de Wet at the end of the prosecution's case discharged all charges against Kantor. Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Motsoaledi, Mlangeni, Goldberg and Mhlaba were found guilty on all charges, and Kathrada on one charge of conspiracy. Justice de Wet decided that the death penalty was not appropriate and all were sentenced to life imprisonment. Bernstein was found not guilty but later rearrested, released on bail and placed under house arrest. At that point, he decided to flee the country.^{3,4}

EARLY DEPARTURES

Bob Hepple was originally charged, but later released after declaring he would testify for the prosecution. Presumably, this was why he was not included in the booklet. Hepple later fled the country and when in exile stated that he never intended to testify against the people he so admired.^{3,4}



Figure 5

Harold Wolpe and Arthur Goldreich

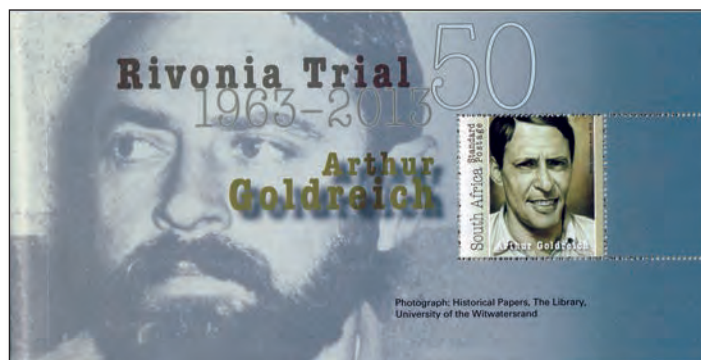
escaped from jail by bribing a guard and fled the country, so they were never put on trial. At that point, James Kantor, who was originally one of the defense attorneys, was accused because he was Wolpe's law partner and brother-in-law; he therefore became a suspect in the eyes of the prosecution.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO...?

Arthur Goldreich

(Figure 7)

moved to Israel where he had earlier volunteered in Israel's War of Independence as a member of the Palmach. Once settled in Israel in 1964, he pursued his career in art and design and was appointed head of the Industrial and Environmental Design Department at Bezalel Academy in Jerusalem. He returned to South Africa in 2001 to attend a reunion of the Rivonia Trialists and their defense team at Liliesleaf. He also returned in 2004, participating in the South African Jewish Board of Deputies Freedom Seder. He died in Tel Aviv in May 2011 at age 82.¹¹ A few days before his death, it was announced that he had been selected as the recipient of the SAJBD Human Rights Award.^{11a}



Lionel Bernstein

(Figure 8)

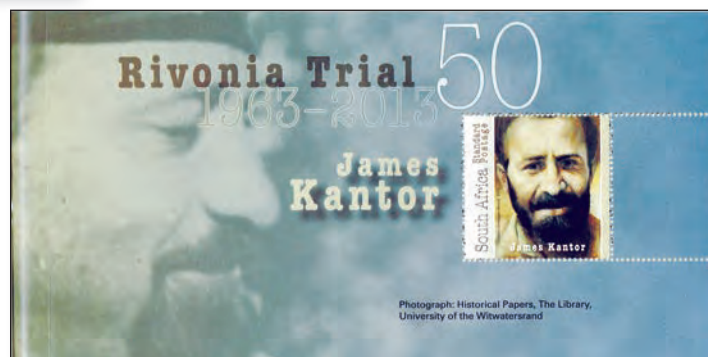
suspected that the South African government was likely to indict him and his wife, Hilda, for undisclosed crimes. Therefore, they decided to escape by crossing the border to Botswana on foot and eventually found their way to England, where their children joined them. Bernstein worked in London as an architect and continued fighting for the abolition of apartheid. He briefly returned to South Africa during the first post-apartheid elections in 1994. Bernstein died in 2002 at age 82.⁹



James Kantor

(Figure 9)

lost his law practice and decided to begin a new life with his family in London, where he developed a successful publishing business. However, his health never recovered from the harsh treatment while in prison awaiting trial. He suffered a series of heart attacks in the seventies and died at the age of 48 in 1975¹⁰.



Denis Goldberg

Figure 10



was the only one of the six Jews originally accused in the Rivonia Trial who was convicted. He was considered to be the "most dangerous white man in South Africa." After spending 22 years in a white prison in Pretoria, the Israeli Government interceded on his behalf, and he was released. After first visiting his daughter, who was living on a kibbutz in Israel, he went into exile in London where he joined his family and resumed his work for the ANC (1985-1994). He returned to South Africa in 2002 to accept a government position.^{7,8}



Harold Wolpe

(Figure 11)

Wolpe moved to England, where he became a Nuffield Foundation Scholar at the London School of Economics (1964-65). Afterward, he joined the Sociology Department of the University of Essex. In 1990, Wolpe and his wife returned to South Africa, where he became the Director of the Education Policy Unit at the University of West Cape. Wolpe passed away in 1996 at age 70.¹²

Arthur Goldreich and **Harold Wolpe** made their spectacular escape from the high security Marshall Square Prison by bribing a guard. With the help of Barney Simon, their close friend, a Jewish activist, playwright and theater director, they made their dramatic escape from South Africa disguised as priests and hiding in the trunk of a car as they crossed the Swaziland border. From there they flew to Bechuanaland, now Botswana,

OTHERS

Bob Hepple, assisted by Bran Fischer, the lead counsel for the defense, escaped with his wife Shirley via Bechuanaland Protectorate and Tanzania to England. Although legally trained, Hepple acquired further English qualifications at Clary College, Cambridge University, where he read for his LLB (1964-65). He rose to become a Queens Counsel and distinguished internationally renowned legal academic. Hepple was knighted in 2004.¹³



Figure 12
Mandela and Yutar reconciliation

Arthur Chaskalson

left a successful legal practice to become a human rights lawyer, helping to establish the Legal Resources Center to pursue justice and human rights for non-whites in South Africa. He served as the center's director (1974-1983). Chaskalson became the first President of South Africa's new Constitutional Court (1994-2001) and Chief Justice of South Africa (2001-2005). The court's first major decision under Chaskalson's leadership was the abolition of the death penalty on June 6, 1995. Chaskalson died in 2012 at age 81.¹⁴

Joel Joffe and his family resumed their plans to immigrate to Australia, which had been postponed by the Rivonia Trial. However, before they could leave the country, Joffe's South African passport was withdrawn. They eventually moved to England. Joffe left the law profession and went into a successful financial services venture, which enabled him to retire in 1991.⁴ He served as Chair of the British charity Oxfam from 1995 - 2001. He actively pursues a number of charitable activities. Joffe was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1999 and made a life peer in 2000, becoming Baron Joffe of Liddington.¹⁵

Harry Schwarz had a distinguished political career in South Africa battling apartheid. He was expelled from the United Party in 1975 for "disloyalty." In 1975, the Reform Party merged with the Progressive Party to form the Progressive Reform Party, renamed the Progressive Federal Party in 1977. Schwarz was one of the party's founders and a prominent leader of the opposition.¹⁶ Schwarz became the 13th South African Ambassador to the United

States. He died in 2010 at age 86.¹⁶

Percy Yutar After his success at the Rivonia Trial, his successful career continued. He became the first Jewish attorney general of South Africa in the Orange Free State (1968) and subsequently in Transvaal (1975).⁴ Yutar remained a controversial figure. For example, he stated that he had in fact saved the lives of the Rivonia defendants by charging them with sabotage instead of treason, an argument that was challenged by both the accused and the defense attorneys.⁵

AFTER RECONCILIATION

After Mandela was elected President of South Africa, in the spirit of reconciliation, he invited Yutar to lunch (Figure 12). Mandela clearly was a remarkable individual to have essentially made peace with the prosecutor who had originally sentenced him to prison for life.

Nelson Mandela passed away in December 2013 at the age of 95. He achieved in death what he strove for in life, the unity of peoples, a regal personality and a world icon in our generation.

Nelson Mandela maintained a very close relationship with his friends in the Jewish community who had helped him in "The Struggle." He also had a very special bond with the Chief Rabbi of South Africa, Cyril Harris, and his successor Warren Goldstein. In September 1997 President Mandela was awarded an honorary doctorate by Ben-Gurion University.

FINAL THOUGHTS

In November 2003 Mandela made a historic visit to Israel, and the President hosted him. This remarkable individual possessed an incredible *Hakarat Hatov*, "gratitude." Mandela wrote in his autobiography **Long Walk To Freedom**, "in my experience I have found Jews to be more broad-minded than most whites on issues of race and politics, perhaps because they themselves have historically been victims of prejudice."

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The Doar Ivri Booklets

Jean-Paul Danon, CFPI, Paris, France

INTRODUCTION

One of the aspects of the Doar Ivri issue that has been generally neglected by collectors, and more specifically by exhibitors (due perhaps to the difficulty of showing them on album pages) is that of the stamp booklets.

On September 9th 1949 Israel released its first three stamp booklets. There was no specific printing for the booklets, unlike the special tête-bêche sheets for later issues beginning with Mered Coin definitives and the UPU. The Doar Ivri booklets were produced using stocks of existing issues from March and April 1949 printings.

FIRST BOOKLET – 120 PR.

The first booklet contains 2 panes (12 stamps) of 5 pr, and 1 pane (6 stamps) of 10 pr for a total value of 120 pr. The covers, made of heavy paper (200g), are brown. They feature advertisements for Jenson & Nicholson paints on the front (Figure 2) and for Peugeot automobiles on the back (Figure 14). Inside there are 6 interleaves on light off-white paper with the current postal rates in Hebrew and in English and other advertisements on each face (Figures 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11) including the inside covers (Figures 3,13).

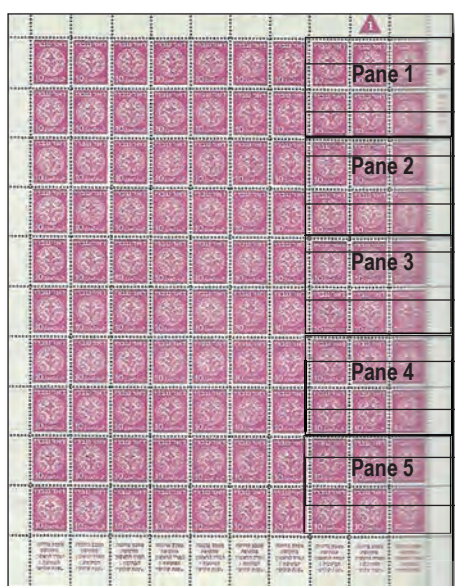


Figure 1

Blocks of six stamps were separated vertically and along the top and bottom margins, and cut horizontally into panes. Only the right three columns were used as the right-hand margin had selvedge that was needed to staple the booklet together. A sheet of 100 stamps thus yielded five panes (Figure 1). Only one booklet in five therefore carried stamps with a control mark and a serial number, which would be in pane 1. The top margin with the plate number and the bottom margin with the tabs were cut off and therefore destroyed.

Booklet #1



Front Covers
Figures 2, 3

Interleaves #1
Figures 4, 5

Pane 1
Figure 6

Interleaves #2
Figures 7, 8

Pane 2
Figure 9

Interleaves #3
Figures 10, 11

Pane 3
Figure 12

Back Covers
Figures 13,14

The 3 tables below list the lowest and highest serial numbers recorded to date.

Booklet 1	Printing	Lowest	Highest
5 pr	March 1949	100516	103200
5 pr	March 1949	157206	
5 pr	March 1949	165762	166983
10 pr	March 1949	18851	19099
10 pr	April 1949	91032	94924

Those in red type are featured in this article and update the known records. The others were collected by Stephen Rothman and Yacov Tsachor in 1985¹ updated by Yaakov Shabtai in 2008². In Figures 6 and 12 are shown n° 165762 and n° 91032, both the lowest on record amongst the panes from an exploded booklet with n°166681

SECOND BOOKLET – 180 PR.

The second booklet contains one pane each of 6 stamps – 5 pr, 10 pr and 15 pr for a total value of 180 pr. It exists in three versions: the covers of the first are greenish in color with the same advertisements (Jenson & Nicholson paints and Peugeot Automobiles) on the outside as for the first booklet (Figure 15).

The cover of the second version is on the same greenish heavy paper as the first but the back cover is off-white with an advertisement for gift boxes of oranges (Figure 16). The covers of the third are both off-white (Figure 17).

A booklet not illustrated features panes n° 145453, 67372 (the lowest recorded for the 10 pr) is 125041. In Figure 15 are n°s 156793, 77686 and 124887, the latter being the lowest recorded for the 15 pr.

Booklet 2	Printing	Lowest	Highest
5 pr	March 1949	145346	158325
5 pr	March 1949	166724	
10 pr	March 1949	67372	82237
10 pr	March 1949	82216	
15 pr	April 1949	124887	130298

THIRD BOOKLET – 300 PR.

The third booklet has one pane of each 6 stamps of the 5 pr, 10 pr, and 15 pr like the second booklet, but with also 6 stamps of the 20 pr giving a total value of 300 pr. The covers are either of the same orange color with advertisements for the paints on the front cover and

Booklet #2
Version 1
Figure 15



Booklet #2
Version 2
Figure 16



Booklet #2
Version 3
Figure 17



Booklet #3
Figure 18



either for Peugeot automobiles or gift boxes of oranges on the back (Figure 18) or both off-white with paints and gift boxes of oranges.

Booklet 3	Printing	Lowest	Highest
5 pr	March 1949	138187	158662
10 pr	March 1949	90117	93443
15 pr	April 1949	124782	144624
20 pr	April 1949	59712	73443

The panes of the exploded booklet in Figures 18 have n's 139641, 93443, 141122 and 62 631. Pane 93443 is the highest number on record.

How MANY?

Booklet	Face value	Front	Back	Ads Front	Ads Back
B1	120 pr	brown	brown	paints	Peugeot
B2	180 pr	greenish	greenish	paints	Peugeot
B2a	180 pr	greenish	off-white	paints	oranges
B2b	180 pr	off-white	off-white	paints	oranges
B3	300 pr	orange	orange	paints	Peugeot
B3a	300 pr	orange	orange	paints	oranges
B3b	300 pr	off-white	off-white	paints	oranges

Booklet characteristics

The exact figures for the number of booklets issue are not known but the numbers on record lead me to the hypothesis of 12,500 for the first booklet, 25,000 for the second and 15,000 for the third, higher than the numbers cited by Rothman and Tsachor. It is in no way established that consecutive blocks of sheets were used for the booklets. The booklets were withdrawn on 30th April 1950, at the same time as the Doar Ivri stamps.

IMABA BOOKLET INSERTS

This article would not be complete without mentioning the "souvenir" booklets (Figures 1922) produced by the Philatelic Services especially for the philatelic exhibition IMABA in Basel, Switzerland, at the end of 1948. One contains the 1-6 "short" set in blocks of 4 either unused or sometimes cancelled by the special postmark of the 10th Maccabi Congress, 30 12 1948. The second is similar with tab pairs instead of blocks of four. On the first inside page is an enlarged copy in black of n°9, the 1000 prutah.

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Figures 19 - 23

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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	9.95	11.50	16.95					

*Available in Official Israel Album \$7.95 additional.

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PART 2

A Postal History Perspective Of Poland In The Holocaust

Jesse I. Spector M.D. & Edwin Helitzer D.M.D,
Berkshire SIP Chapter.

POLISH RED CROSS RESPONSE CARDS – CONCERNING MISSING PERSONS:

Figure 14

Extremely rare Polish Red Cross notification card to residents of Krakow to come to the Polish Red Cross office in order to receive information concerning missing persons. Postage paid with General Government stamp indicates that Krakow, in southern central Poland was in the “sovereign” nation of Poland, yet clearly the location of the horrific Auschwitz–Birkenau Concentration Camp. The anticipated outcome of these visits from the details given in Part 1 would indicate that in the great majority of cases the sender of the card seeking the enquiry would receive tragic news.



THE PRISONER OF WAR POSTAL SERVICE

Two major POW camps were established in Poland by the Germans, one at Torun and another at Lodz, in addition to a number of smaller camps. Additionally, many captured Russian soldiers would be brought to

Poland to subsist in labor camps where several million would die. The Germans never recognized the Russians as having POW status, working them to death on one meal per day of bread, margarine and soup.



Figure 16

Front and back of a postcard sent on October 14, 1944 by a prisoner in Oflag VIIA, Upper Bavaria, to a Polish undercover address in Lisbon, asking for help in tracing his wife and family, who have been taken from Warsaw to work in Berlin.

An unused food parcel label attached to a card sent on March 8, 1945 by 2nd Lieutenant Osuchowski, a prisoner in Oflag VIIA, Murnau,



Upper Bavaria, to the same Red Cross cover address in Lisbon as in Figures 15-16 POW communication. Under normal circumstances the label would be applied to a food parcel to be sent to the lieutenant by the Red Cross. Due to the ending of the war the label was not used as intended for attachment to a parcel to be sent to the prisoner.

Figure 17



For their part, the Soviet secret police, NKVD, would deal with POW's as brutally as the Nazis. This was notoriously discovered in the slaughtering of over 20,000 Polish military officers and officials in their eastern Polish zone in the infamous Katyn massacres.

They sought to eliminate those they felt were subversives through allegiance to the Polish Exile Government in London (Figure 18 a, b).

Figures 18 a, b

GERMAN SCRUTINY OF OUTGOING MAIL

German occupiers in Poland terrorized the populous with threats of execution for the most minor of infractions. Figures 19 and 20 are of two pre-war Polish postal cards sent in 1940 from Warsaw by Sophie

Rosciszewska to her mother, who was married to a Polish diplomat serving in Copenhagen. Both cards had been checked by the German security staff.



Figure 19

The German Reich overprinted 30-Groschen stamp replacing the Polish imprint postage underneath. The overprint states that this stamp is "German Post in the East."

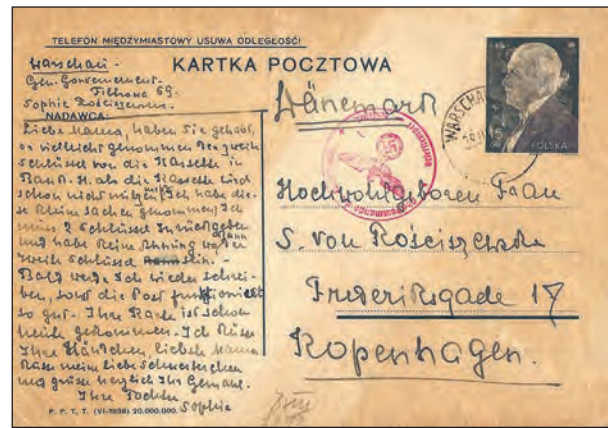


Figure 20

The German stamp having been removed by the security examiner as part of their scrutiny for hidden messages. Were such to be found the sender could have been summarily liquidated.

POSTAL HISTORY OF THE 1944 WARSAW UPRISING

The Warsaw Uprising in August, 1944 was the largest partisan rebellion of World War II (9). Timed to coincide with the Soviet Union's Red Army approaching Warsaw, the Polish resistance Home Army fought a 63 day battle against the Wehrmacht which ended in defeat when Stalin refused to offer previously promised assistance from the Red Army. His Machiavellian strategy was to see the Home Army destroy itself at the hands of the Germans, thus eliminating an anti-Communist force from contending against the Reds after the liberation of Poland. The Polish resistance suffered 22,000 casualties of which 16,000 were deaths..



Figure 21

Capitulation to the Germans as seen resulted in subsequent mass executions with 200,000 Polish deaths



Figure 22

Cards mailed to the Council for the Relief of Poles (Rada Główna Opiekuncza) in Krakow, seek information concerning residents of Warsaw following the collapse of the uprising.



Figure 23

A homemade postcard, since paper was in short supply, sent by a clerical assistant at the Eastern Railways Depot in Warsaw to the Polish Red Cross in Krakow on October 10, 1944. A 24-Groschen stamp has been used instead of the required 12-Groschen stamp. Regina Niedzielska informs the Red Cross of her relocation from Warsaw and asks them to tell a prisoner in Oflag 11C, Woldenberg of this change. ▪

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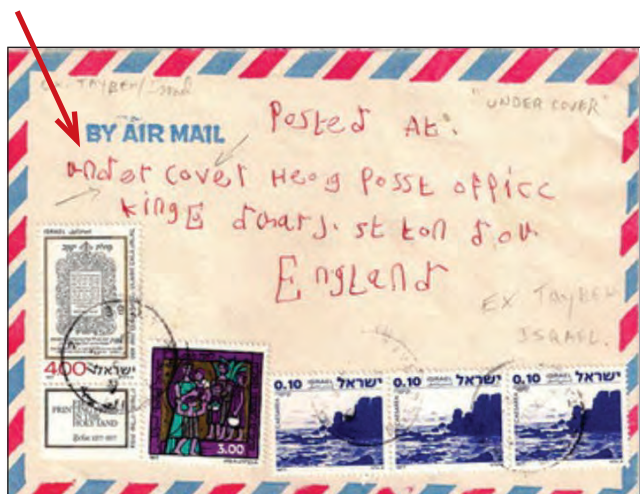


Figure 1
"UNDERCOVER"
Use of actual term in written address
Mailed in Israel.



Figure 2
"many thanks for the post office"
SERVICE HOPE on hand Registered cover
Mailed from Egypt



Figure 3
"British LONDON"
Against all odds... minimal address:
Arrival postmark.

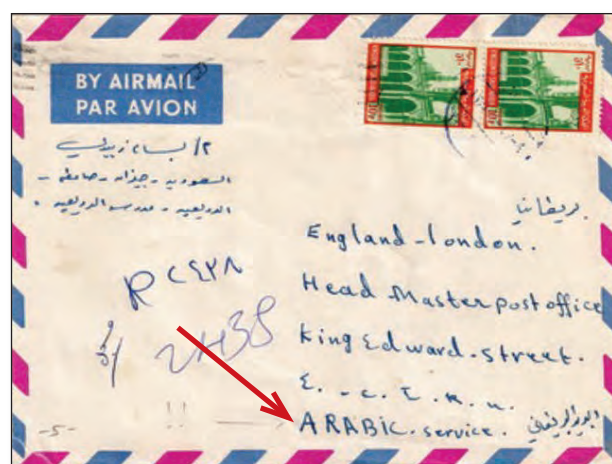


Figure 4
"ARABIC service"
Registered
From Saudia Arabia

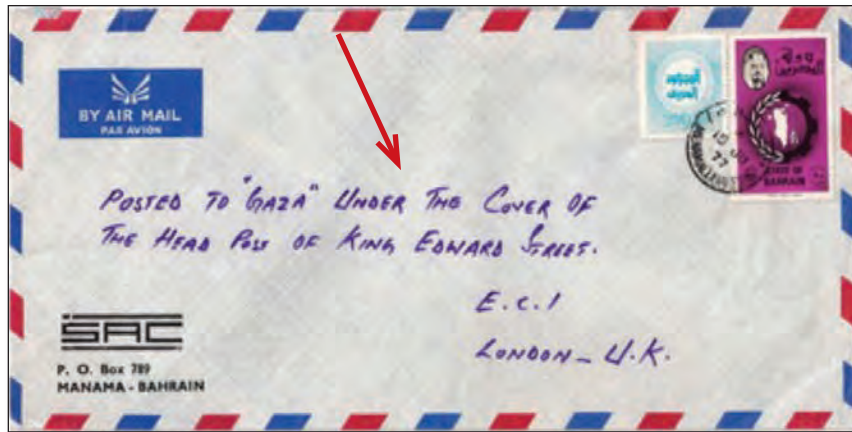


Figure 5
 "...under the cover of..." as part of written address
 From Bahrain

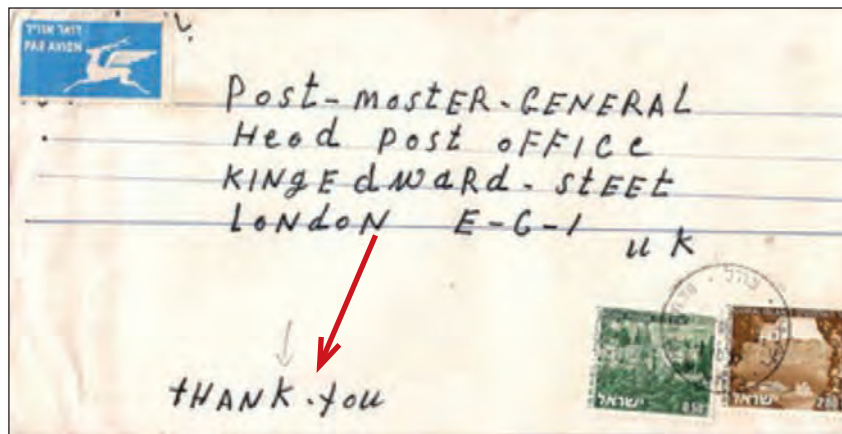


Figure 6
 "thank you"
 Send from Israel



Figure 7
 To: "The director of UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION LONDON, ENGLAND"
 From Saudia Arabia



Figure 8
 Erroneous "King David St.(!!)" instead of King Edward
 Typewritten address
 From HEVRON, West Bank



Figure 9
 "MOUNT PLEASANT"
 Forwarding Post office address, London



Figure 10
 Cover from Salfit, probably, erroneously arrive at
 "Mount Pleasant Hotel" (red, rubber)
 Instead of the post office on the same street. ▪

to be continued

Have you checked out the SIP web site
www.israelstamps.com



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A Letter To The King Of Jerusalem

Mihael I. Fock, FRPSL, Slovenia

THE LETTER

My good friend Les Glassman from Jerusalem gave me a precious present – a letter (Figure 1) sent on September 6th, 1815 from Canton Zurich, Switzerland to His Highness Ferdinand IV (1751– 1825) (Figure 2). Among his many titles was King of Jerusalem.



Figure 1
Letter's seal and address

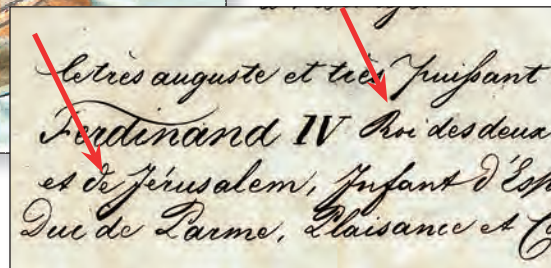


Figure 2

LETTER RECIPIENT

Ferdinand IV was born a member of the Naples branch of the Bourbon Dynasty in 1751 as prince Ferdinand, Infant of Spain and later king of Naples and Sicily (1759–1815). After the victory against Napoleon Bonaparte, he added the titles Ferdinand IV, king of the two Sicilies and Jerusalem, Duke of Parma, Piacenza and of Castro etc. until his death on January 4th 1825. He was also named Ferdinand I, Ferdinand III and Ferdinand IV in different periods of his life.



Baldwin I. The kingdom had a lively history with its neighbors, Europeans and with the inhabitants and the various religious orders.

The collapse of the kingdom started in 1187 with Saladin's conquest of the city of Jerusalem. After the third Crusade of 1189, the kingdom was reestablished in Acre. The period is sometimes called the

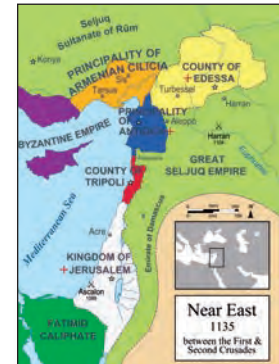


Figure 2

Kingdom of Acre. It finally ceased to exist after the fall of Acre harbor in 1291. After the fall of Acre, the last king of the Kingdom of Jerusalem and at the same time the first to bear just the title of a non-existing kingdom was Henry II (1270–1324) who escaped to Cyprus.

WHO IS THE KING OF JERUSALEM

The crown and title of king of the Kingdom of Jerusalem was later claimed by hereditary right by several European monarchs and their descendants. It looked glamorous to bear the title "King of Jerusalem" even if somebody else may also bear it and the kingdom doesn't exist.

Today Spanish king Philip VI claims the title King of Jerusalem (he is a descendant of the Spanish branch of Bourbons). Earlier Otto von Hapsburg (1912–2011), son of the last Austro-Hungarian emperor Karl I (Hapsburg branch) and Zitta of Lorraine, descendant of Bourbons of Parma, claimed he inherited the title from his father. He was a great friend of Slovenia and a member of the European Parliament 1979–1999. His son Karl presently also claims the title, not to mention

continued on page 25

The Mysterious Professor from Jerusalem

Jan Billion, Germany

About 20 years ago I bought my first cover from Professor Cohen of Jerusalem. But the reason for the purchase was not then the return address. I was attracted primarily by the destination Costa Rica, coupled with the mix franking of overprinted stamps Jerusalem I and II.

Over the years I found other covers from the correspondence of Professor Cohen, sent in the first half of the 1920s from various Jerusalem post offices. The most spectacular piece in my collection is a cover from Jerusalem sent on June 21, 1921 to Reunion Island –perhaps the only surviving cover from the mandate period to this rare destination (Figures 1, 2).

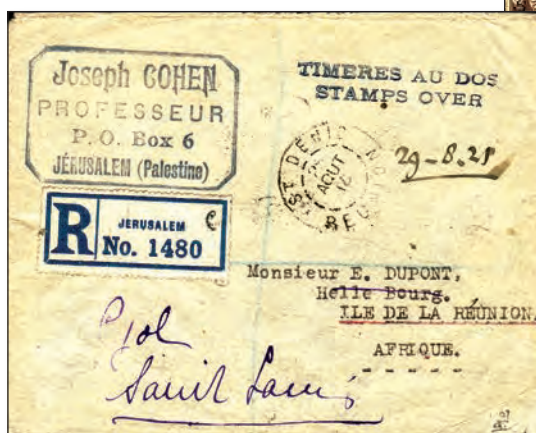


Figure 2



Figures 1,2: 3rd rate registered cover from Jerusalem via Port Said and Madagascar to St. Denis / Reunion. The letter took over two months to the addressee. The bilingual handstamp „TIMBRES AUD DOS / STAMPS OVER“ appears to come from the sender.



Figure 3: Senders handstamp without frame.

Striking is the most front-mounted four-line sender handstamp “Joseph Cohen / PROFESSEUR / P. O. Box 6 / Jerusalem (Palestine)” (Figure 3), of which I am aware

of two different types:

1. Rectangular frame with rounded corners (on covers from 1921/1922),
2. Without frame (1924).

Professor Cohen, possibly an immigrant Jew from France, obviously has had contacts in exotic countries and experience in sending letters. Were they private or professional nature? From the addressee of the known covers no clear conclusions can be drawn. My search in reference books of the extensive library of Martin Buber Institute for Jewish Studies at the University of Cologne was without result.

Perhaps a member can help? ■

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continued from page 24

Infante Carlos, Duke of Calabria; Prince Carlo, Duke of Castro; Victor Emmanuel, Duke of Naples; Amadeo V, Duke of Aosta; Charles–Antoine Lamoral, Prince de Ligne de la Tremoille.

References:

Portrait: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferdinand_I_of_the_Two_Sicilies#/media/File:Angelika_Kauffmann_Portrait_Ferdinand_IV_VLM.jpg
Map: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Jerusalem. ■

The Route From Jerusalem To The United States

Mihael I. Fock, FRSL, Slovenia

The article was originally printed in the **Holy Land Postal History** journal, Volume VI, No. 123-124, Spring 2013, pp.785-788.

The first known letters

from Jerusalem to the United States were dispatched around 1840. The routes and the means of transport of the letters are unknown. They were mostly carried by messengers from Jerusalem to the coastal towns which had ship connections to Europe, like Jaffa, Alexandria and especially Beirut. Land transit routes via Damascus and Constantinople were also possible. The sea routes to the United States via ports in Great Britain, Prussia or France were used for all correspondence.

No post offices existed at the time, so letters were delivered directly to ships sailing to

Europe. The rates in force at the time are also unknown as they changed from steamer to steamer. At the time, there was concern about the spreading of infectious diseases so the letters were disinfected en route (Malta, Marseille and Constantinople). This occurred always outside of the Holy Land. Letters destined for the United States were sent to England or Bremen from which established sea lines to Canada and United States operated (American Shuttle, Atlantic Ferry, and Cunard). The exact postal routes used for the letters can not always be established and uncertainty prevails.

EXAMPLE 1 - NO INTERMEDIATE POSTAL MARKING

Mr. Joseph Aron when discussing this subject in his book **The Holy Land 3000 Years of Postal History**, page 146, shows in Figure 65 a letter which I have acquired (Figure 1). He wrote that: "an absence of intermediate markings makes the routing a mystery." This is a missionary letter

dated 10th June 1841 from Jerusalem to the United States through New York to Mary Truman in West Springfield with redirected address changes including New Haven. The letter has no intermediate postal markings prior to arrival in the United States.

I would hypothesis that it travelled from Jerusalem to Beirut, from there by ship to Malta where it was:

1. disinfected - two slits;
2. Malta to Great Britain then by liner to New York - 21st September;
3. along the coast north to New Haven, Ct., - 23rd September;
4. and than by land to West Springfield, MD - 27th September.

This postal fee was of course expensive.

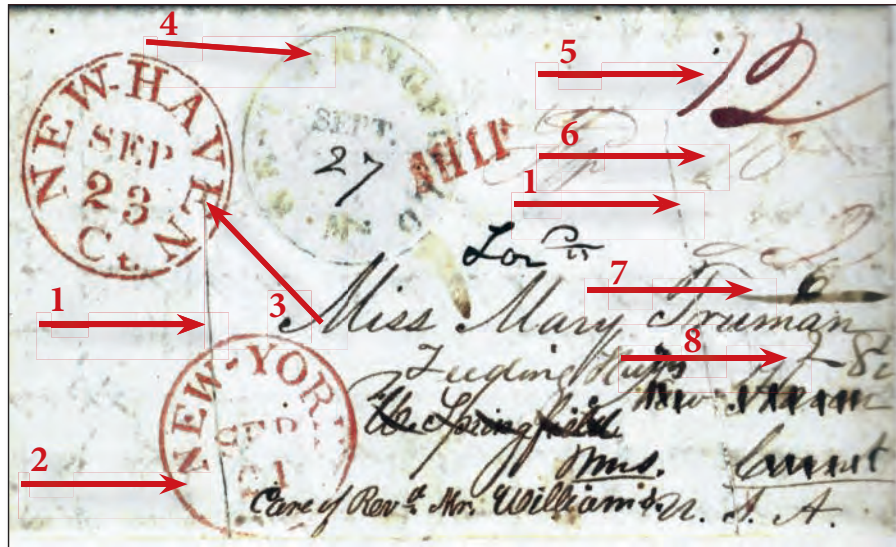


Figure 1
Letter from Jerusalem to West Springfield, Maryland

5. 12 cents postage from New York to New Haven;
6. 10 cents to West Springfield;
7. 6 cents ship fee;
8. total 28 cents;
9. plus the unknown fee from Jerusalem to Europe.

EXAMPLE 2 - INTERMEDIATE POSTAL MARKING

The Figure 2 letter was sent from Jerusalem to Harvard, Mass., United States and has intermediate postal markings to indicate the route.

1. sent from the French Post Agency in Jerusalem, probably in a mail sack marked "33";
2. to the French post office in Jaffa where the March 17th, 1857 Jaffa/Syrie transit postmark was applied;
3. "Via Marseille" through Calais to Liverpool, England;
4. "V[ia]. any American Steamer" from Liverpool to New York on the Cunard's steamer "Arabia" that sailed April 4, 1857¹;
5. arrived in New York on April 18 and handed over to the United States Postal Service²;
6. rate collected 21 cents, paid by the addressee at destination to Comp. Am. Pkt.;
7. PP denotes postage paid to England;
8. PD postage;
9. forwarded to Harvard, Mass.;
10. Overseas postage had also been paid proven by the red British Post cancel.

continued on page 29



Figure 2
Letter from Jerusalem to Harvard, Mass.



Figure 3
Example of New York Exchange Office marking.
Numbers 5, 6 in example 2 above.

WITH OUR MEMBERS

The Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission

Gregg S. Philipson, Commissioner, Austin, TX

COMMISSION MISSION

The Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission (THGC), created by Senate Bill 482, was established to ensure that resources are available to students, educators, and the general public regarding the Holocaust and other genocides. Since its institution in 2009, the THGC has



Figure 1
Gregg Philipson, back row, left side

helped hundreds of state social studies teachers through workshops and resources, engaged thousands of students through educational programs and media initiatives, educated the public through exhibits, and aided educational institutions through grants.

The commission would like to imbue in individuals a sense of responsibility to uphold human value, especially in the face of genocidal travesty, while also recognizing the horrific acts as well as the people throughout these atrocities that participated in the preservation of human sanctity.

PROCEDURE

THGC created digital workshops and educator modules in cooperation with the Texas Education Agency and the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board to reach Social Studies teachers throughout Texas in giving them tools regarding how to teach the Holocaust as part of state-mandated curriculum while approaching the topic from the perspective of the our necessity to take

personal responsibility for our actions.

THGC expanded the annual student video contest. Texas students from public, private, and charter institutions craft videos regarding important topics revolving around personal and social responsibility, such as bullying.

THGC completed outstanding video oral history interviews with U.S. Army Texas Veterans who were concentration camp liberators. These oral testimonies offer Texas students an important view of Texas' role in World War II and the Holocaust. The THGC worked closely with Baylor University and the United States Library of Congress in the preparation and distribution of these testimonies.

GRANT PROGRAM

THGC participates in two educational granting programs. The first is the THGC Grant, which is offered to non-profit organizations for projects that relate to the THGC's mission to support Holocaust and genocide courses of study and awareness programs. Also associated with the Commission is the "Friends of the THGC Educator Grant" program, which provides an easy avenue for educators and educational institutions in Texas to fund civic and social responsibility projects.

Based on Dr. Gregory Stanton's "8 Stages of Genocide" model, the THGC provides a poster set and lesson plans to meet Texas mandated standards in teaching the Holocaust and genocide in Texas classrooms. The engaging posters work with the lesson plans to help students learn the necessary standards while also

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continued from page 27

Aron mentions two more letters in which intermediate postal marking were used to determine the routes. One was a letter from the British Mission sent from Jerusalem in 1841 that went via Beirut and Malta by ship to New York en route to New Haven. The second letter originated from Jerusalem in 1849, overland to Cairo, then to England from where it left Liverpool on the Cunard mail packet boat Hibernia to America.

References:

1. Joseph Aron : **The Holy Land - 3000 Years of Prephilatelic Postal History** (2004).
2. George E. Hargest: **History of Letter Post Communication between the United States and Europe 1845 - 1875** (1971).

Note:

Since the article contains a reference to Mr. Joseph Aron's book (Reference 1) the article was sent to Mr. Aron for comment. He was kind enough to send a reply, which is presented below.

All credit to the writer of this article for his research. Let me however add that my work was published in 2005. Regarding these letters and any others that may emerge on the market in the future the ultimate reference for Transatlantic mail to the United States

challenging them to be up-standers in their community.

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

THGC is comprised of 15 commissioners along with the full time staff. The commissioners are appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or the Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives. I am a governor appointee. The THGC offices are located in a historic building in Austin TX, also occupied by the Texas Historical Commission.

Other states including Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, New Jersey, Tennessee, Ohio and Alabama have similar type organizations.

As a commissioner I regularly speak to Texas students, veterans groups, at educational conferences and at Holocaust memorial events around Texas. It is a very challenging position that yields great personal satisfaction. As a collector of Holocaust material my commissioner position opens many doors and allows me to tell the story of the horrors of the Holocaust while being able to tell the story of the positive contributions and triumphs of the Jewish people in the face of such tragic adversity. ■

generally is now Richard Winter's two volume **Understanding Transatlantic Mail**.

Unfortunately despite the amazing number of entries and covers illustrated and analyzed there are none originating in "Turkey" i.e. the Ottoman Empire.

.However, there are a significant number of references to covers carried by the "Arabia" as is the case of the second letter referred to in the article -- and for that matter there is a valuable index listing of all the ships that carried letters described in those volumes. It is quite possible that careful reading of this monumental work may provide additional information regarding the overall subject of mail from the Levant to the United States.

At some future time I would hope to work my way through those volumes to see if I can find relevant information.

That aside I would suggest that anyone researching any Transatlantic item from the 1840's to the 1870's marked per "Arabia" could benefit by at the very least reference to that index to identify other items carried by the same vessel.

Regards Joseph Aron. ■

PART I

Parcel Post & Parcel Card Usage in the Holy Land 1882 – 1954

Ed Kroft, Vancouver, Canada

INTRODUCTION

This article deals with a topic not yet covered extensively in literature pertaining to Holy Land postal history. It generally describes parcel post services and specifically focuses on parcel card usage. Given the breadth of this topic, the article will run in a number of parts. Each part will illustrate examples of parcel cards used to process the payment and instructions for the delivery of parcels to and from domestic and/or foreign destinations.

The term “parcel post” refers to postal service for mail that is too heavy for normal letter post. It is usually slower than letter post. The development of the parcel post is closely connected with the development of the railway network which enabled parcels to be carried in bulk, to a regular schedule and at economical prices.

Part I of the article generally describes the origins of parcel post services after the 1874 creation of the Universal Postal Union (UPU). To acquaint the reader with the nature of the topic, Part I shows examples of parcel cards sent to and from the Holy Land between 1882 and 1954. Subsequent parts of the article will discuss parcel rates and will show further examples of parcel cards relating to parcel post service.

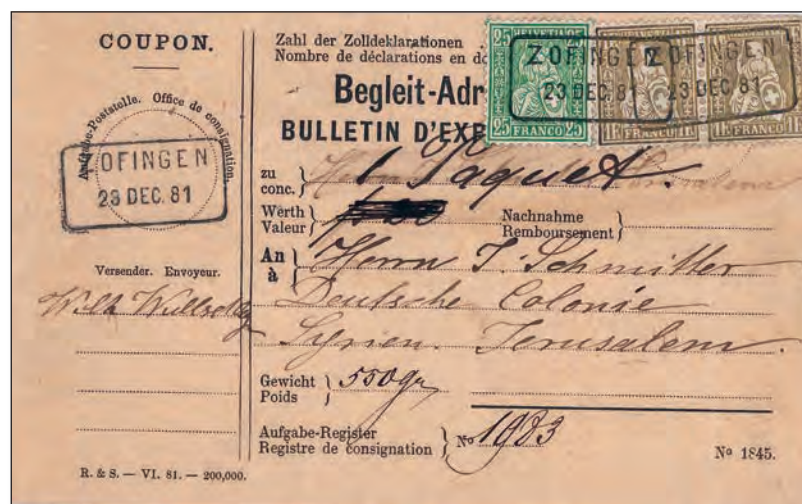


Figure 1
Switzerland Parcel card sent to the Jerusalem in 1881 just
after the conclusion of the UPU convention.

DOMESTIC PARCEL POST

The practice of forwarding parcels with the mail was not new to some countries. For example, parcel post had been in use within Austria since the seventeenth century and, in some German states, since possibly the fifteenth century.

The domestic parcel post was established throughout Germany in 1874.

It was of course possible to send a parcel before 1883 and there were several large courier companies operating nationwide parcel services using stage coaches. By 1850, the railway companies had monopolized the market, making them a powerful opponent to any Post Office

enterprise. The Post Office had previously tried at length to negotiate with the railway companies during the late 1860s, but to no avail.

In 1883, the British Parliament approved a bill implementing domestic, colonial and foreign parcel post services. Other countries quickly followed suit. The United States Post Office Department agreed in 1887 to deliver parcels sent into the United States but refused to institute a domestic service until 1913.

The establishment of domestic parcel post services within a particular country required many changes. The introduction of the Parcel Post meant rebuilding or adapting post offices, as well as arranging for collection and distribution in postal districts. It also meant an immediate change to the workload of the former letter carriers – soon to be known as postmen.

Wicker baskets and handcarts were required for sorting and transporting parcels. Each post office counter required scales and were issued specifically designed cork handstamps to cancel the stamps on parcels. Every letter carrier's walk had to be altered so that each postman did not have too heavy a load and allowances were made for the use of a horse and cart, tricycle or pony to aid parcel delivery.

THE UPU AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST SYSTEM – 1878 TO 1881

The creation of a domestic parcel post system had its challenges but so did an international system. There were many issues to sort out.

In late 1880, 23 members of the UPU met in Paris for 3 weeks to discuss the establishment of an international parcel post system. The topic had been raised by Germany at the UPU Congress in 1878 but most members were unprepared to discuss the topic then in detail. Different draft agreements were circulated prior to the Paris meeting in 1880.

The Convention of November 3, 1880 concerned the

exchange of postal parcels without declaration of value (Figure 1). The international parcel service, which allowed the orderly shipment of mailed packages and parcels from one country to another according to predetermined rates, was established by the UPU on October 1, 1881 (Great Britain, India, The Netherlands and Persia, April 1, 1882), following the agreement of 1880 in Paris during a three week conference on the subject referred to above.

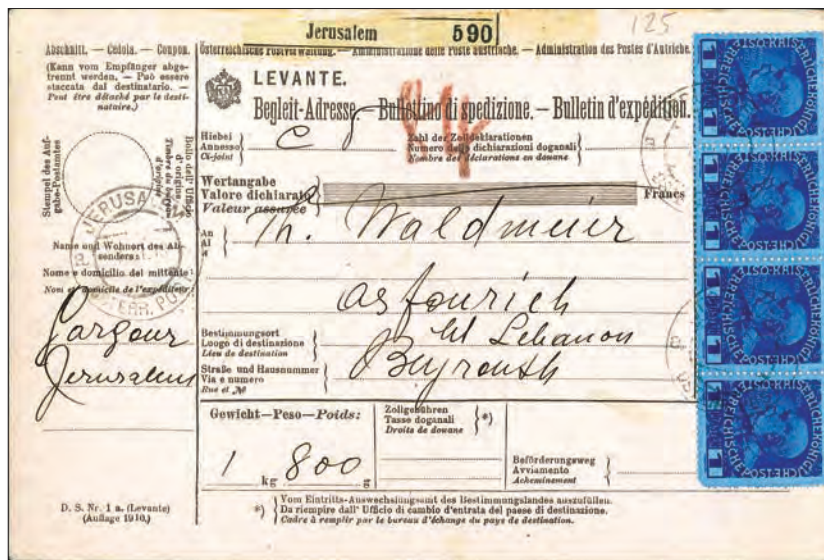


Figure 2
Austrian parcel card from the Holy Land circa 1913

The international service was difficult to introduce because, in several countries, the carriage of parcels was a monopoly of the railway companies, Egypt, Great Britain, India, Canada and Italy all initially claimed that there was no domestic parcel service in their country.

By 1882 twenty delegates had reached agreement on a Convention and related Regulations to be implemented. Some of the details were as follows;

1. The weight limit for parcels was three kilograms;
2. Parcel post had to be prepaid;
3. There were requirements for customs declarations and transit documentation to accompany a parcel;
4. The postal administration of a dispatching country had to pay land transit and/or maritime transport fees to each country's postal administration to the extent that delivery of the parcel required that it traverse a particular country or that the parcel be transported by sea;
5. Lost or stolen parcels would be the subject of a specific indemnity; and

6. There were circumstances in which a particular party inspecting the parcel was responsible for the loss.

Signatories to the UPU Convention included Germany, France, Russia, Turkey, Austria and Italy. All of these countries had post offices in the Holy Land at different times during what Holy Land philatelists refer to as the “Forerunner Period” (late 19th century to 1914).

PARCEL POST SERVICES

The design of either a domestic or international parcel post system was complex because postal authorities had to decide how to regulate and charge for various services which the dispatchers or receivers of the parcels required. For example, those dispatching parcels were concerned at times about insuring the contents of the parcel. Purchasers of goods may have negotiated a deal with the dispatcher such that no monies would be paid for goods until delivery (Cash on Delivery(COD) or Reimbursement or Trade Charges).

Postal authorities wanted information from the dispatcher about:

1. The parcels being delivered (weight and contents);
2. The need for insurance based on declared value (Valeur déclaré);
3. The route for delivery of the parcel;
4. The recipient (address and country);
5. The name and address of the dispatcher; and
6. The need to notify the dispatcher of delivery to the recipient.

This information was required by the dispatching postal authority to:

1. Ascertain whether to accept the responsibility for carrying the parcel;
2. Determine the appropriate fees (and associated postage) for carrying the parcel;
3. Provide to any other postal authorities, carrying and/or delivering the parcel to the recipient; and
4. Determine the route, and address for delivery.

All of the above referenced information was recorded by the dispatcher and the relevant postal authority on a parcel card also known as a “bulletin d’expédition” or a “despatch note”.

PARCEL CARD / BULLETIN D’EXPEDITION / DESPATCH NOTE

In my view, the best description of this document (Figure 3) is found in an article written by David Handelman, an outstanding Canadian postal historian on Canadian parcel cards:



Figure 3

Dispatch Note showing the various elements of the note

“Parcel cards (Universal Postal Union (UPU) term, bulletins d’expédition), properly known in English-speaking countries as

1. “despatch notes” (#1);
2. are forms attached (together with customs forms)

- to parcels (#7) (obviously sent by parcel post) with details of preferred routing (#2);
3. weight (#3);
 4. postage paid (and to be collected) (#4);
 5. addresses of sender and coupon portion of the card (#5); and
 6. recipient (#6)."

The number beside each element is noted on the front of the card in Figure 3.

The recipient is supposed to sign the back of the form. The form is then returned to the exchange office of the country of origin. There it remains for a period of time, and finally it is disposed of.

The UPU Convention and Regulations required the use of a bulletin d'expédition (sometimes known as a parcel card) as part of the international parcel post system. This document also came to be used for domestic parcel post services. The article will call this document a "parcel card".

The parcel card could travel with the parcel and be delivered at the same time or it might indicate to the recipient that a parcel was ready to be collected from the local post office. The size and shape of a parcel card varied from country to country. Generally speaking, the parcel card was printed on cardboard stock and was divided into two pieces.

Collectors of parcel cards hope to acquire both pieces: the small piece left with the dispatcher known as the coupon (showing details about the dispatcher) and the larger piece of the card sent with the parcel which had the requisite postage affixed to it by the dispatching postal authority and possibly, on the obverse of the card, postage affixed by the postal authority in the jurisdiction in which the delivery was made. The additional postage would reflect fees paid for various services including parcel pickup (poste restante) or customs duties levied. ■

to be continued

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“Norton I”

“Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico”

San Francisco’s Jewish Eccentric

Joshua Abraham Norton

Gregg Philipson, Austin, TX

The self-declared “Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico,” Joshua Abraham Norton (Figure 1) was one of San Francisco’s most eccentric figures. The “Emperor” was born circa 1818 in London, England to parents John Norton (d. August 1848) and Sarah Norden, English Jews and grew up in South Africa. In 1849 having achieved no business success in South Africa the “Emperor” relocated to San Francisco to join in the potential profits that the California Gold Rush had to offer.

BUSINESSMAN

As a commodities broker, the “Emperor” achieved great monetary success and with his new found wealth he was welcomed into the elite circles of San Francisco society. However, his wealth soon disappeared when in 1853 he tried unsuccessfully to corner the local California rice market. He soon was bankrupt.

It was at this time that the “Emperor” appears to have lost his mind and disappeared from the San Francisco scene. There is little information available about his life during his “disappearance” but sometime around 1858 he reappeared and proclaimed himself “Emperor.” His published proclamation stated; “*At the peremptory*



Figure 1
Joshua Abraham Norton
Emperor Norton I

request and desire of a large majority of the citizens of the United States, I, Joshua Norton, declare and proclaim myself Emperor of these United States.”

THE MAN

The “Emperor” sported a military style uniform that he designed and carried a long sabre at his side. He wore a large military style feathered hat and even at times could be seen riding a bicycle. The good Emperor actually made his own monetary script that was accepted by many merchants and establishments in San Francisco.

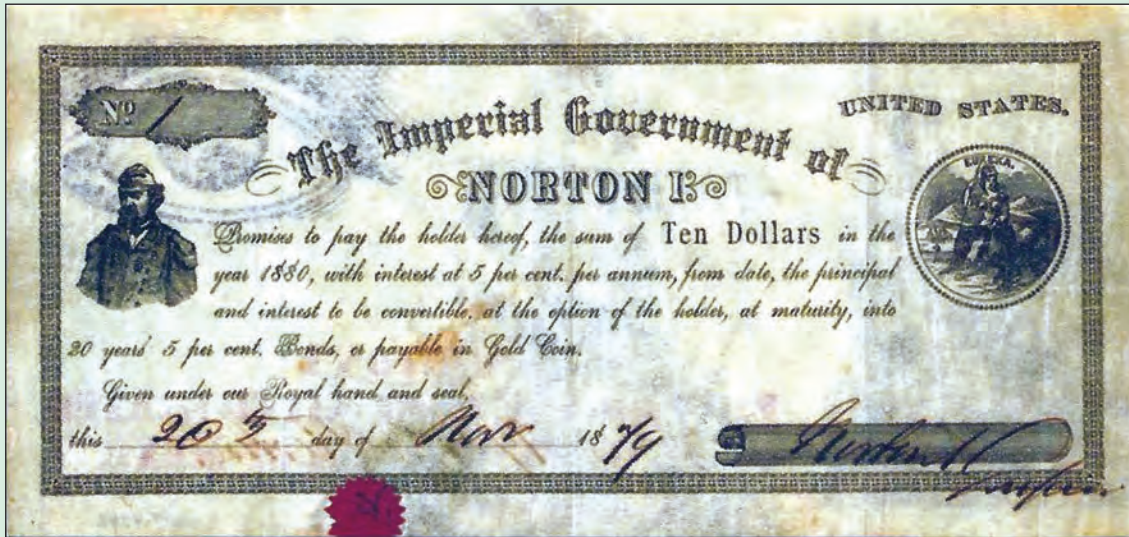


Figure 2
Emperor Noron I script



Figure 4



Figure 3



Figure 5



Figure 6

Among the many denominations was a \$10.00 Emperor Norton bill (Figure 2). Imagine him, entering your establishment in his full regalia, and presenting you with his “script” as payment for a meal or other essentials. Indeed, he was truly the “Emperor of San Francisco.”

Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) was once a newspaperman in San Francisco. It is said that Clemens had based the character of the “King” in the book **Huckleberry Finn** on the eccentric Joshua A. “Emperor” Norton.

Norton died, literally on the street, in 1880 in San Francisco, a man broken in mind and body. It is said that over thirty thousand people attended his funeral. The city of San Francisco and its citizens purchased the “Emperor’s” grave and headstone.



Figure 7
San Francisco Bay Bridge

He is still today an iconic figure in the Bay area. San Francisco was and is one the most progressive cities in the world. Joshua Norton was a living example of the city’s desire to embrace all of its citizens.

An interesting philatelic example of a Norton label is the “WESTPEX 2007” Souvenir sheet “Commemorating the “One Hundred and Fortieth Anniversary of the Arrest and Apologetic Release of Emperor Norton I of San Francisco” (Figure 3). There was also a WESTPEX 2007 “Emperor Norton I” special WESTPEX Station cancel on a “San Francisco Ferry Boats” cover (Figure 4).

In 2012 a faux stamp was published by Red Letter Day aka “Barbary Coast Post” in Seattle for the “AARPEX”, Artstamp Artists Reunion and Philatelic Exhibition (Figure 5).

There was also a Lathrop California \$.10 local post Norton issue. It was issued on December 29, 1969 in both perforated and imperforated formats. A total of 2500 labels were issued in sheets of 12.⁸(Figure 6).

The “M.V. Harbor Emperor” was one of the San Francisco Bay Cruise Boats of the “Red and White” fleet. There was a figurehead of the “Emperor” on the prow of the ship.

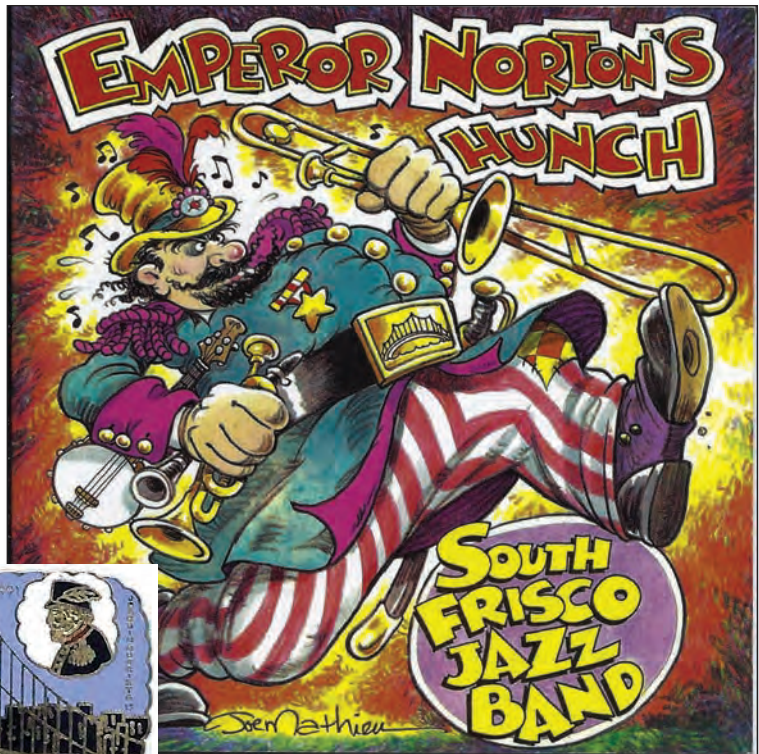


Figure 8

Emperor Norton was a true visionary! He saw the need for a bridge over the San Francisco Bay and his dream came true many years later. Here is a hard to find 50th anniversary commemorative pin of the Emperor Norton bridge aka the San Francisco Bay Bridge (Figure 7).

The song “Emperor Norton’s Hunch” was released circa 1950. Note the CD cover and the “Bay Bridge” on his belt buckle as a reminder of the “Emperor’s” early vision (Figure 8).

Our collection also contains a one ounce solid silver bar with an engraving of the “Emperor” (figure 9).

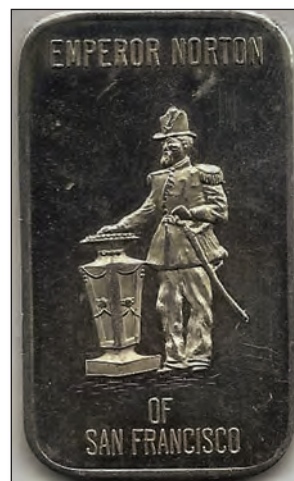


Figure 9

Several books and other publications have been published about the “Emperor.” Among the best are Allen Lane’s, 1939 Emperor Norton, Mad Monarch of America and a more recent book Norton I by William Drury. They provide an interesting look into the life of

continued on page 37

THANK YOU STAN



Stan Raffel

For all your years of service to the society as:

PRESIDENT

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN

TREASURER

We thank you for your many, many years of dedicated service to the Society of Israel Philatelists and wish you a happy and long retirement.

o - o - o - o

continued from page 36

Joshua Norton and the city of San Francisco during his time.

Reference

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Norton,
Genealogical and other research indicates that Norton's parents were John Norton (d. August 1848) and Sarah Norden, English Jews — John, a farmer and merchant; Sarah, a daughter of Abraham Norden and a sister of Benjamin Norden, a successful Jewish merchant — who moved the family to South Africa in early 1820 as part of a government-backed colonization scheme whose participants came to be known as the 1820 Settlers.
2. Dakers, Hazel (2000-04-06). "Southern Africa Jewish Genealogy SA-SIG". Retrieved 2009-09-17.
3. "Joshua Abraham Norton" at 1820Settlers.com.
4. William Drury, **Norton I: Emperor of the United States** (Dodd, Mead & Co., 1986), pp.10-15.
5. <http://www.sfmuseum.org/hist1/norton.html>
6. <http://www.emperornorton.net/NortonI-Cowan.html>
7. <https://www.change.org/p/name-the-bay-bridge-for-emperor-norton>
8. Philips, Ralph, *Modern US & Canada Locals*, 2006, cd.,

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Do you have your "key" to the **Members' Only** pages of your website? If you don't, you are missing a treat! **Israel Philatelist** journals from 2012 to current can be found under the **Israel Philatelist** link. 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 are also listed under the **Members' Only** link.

Please contact: israelstamps@gmail.com if you have not yet received your login and password for the **Members' Only** pages of the website.

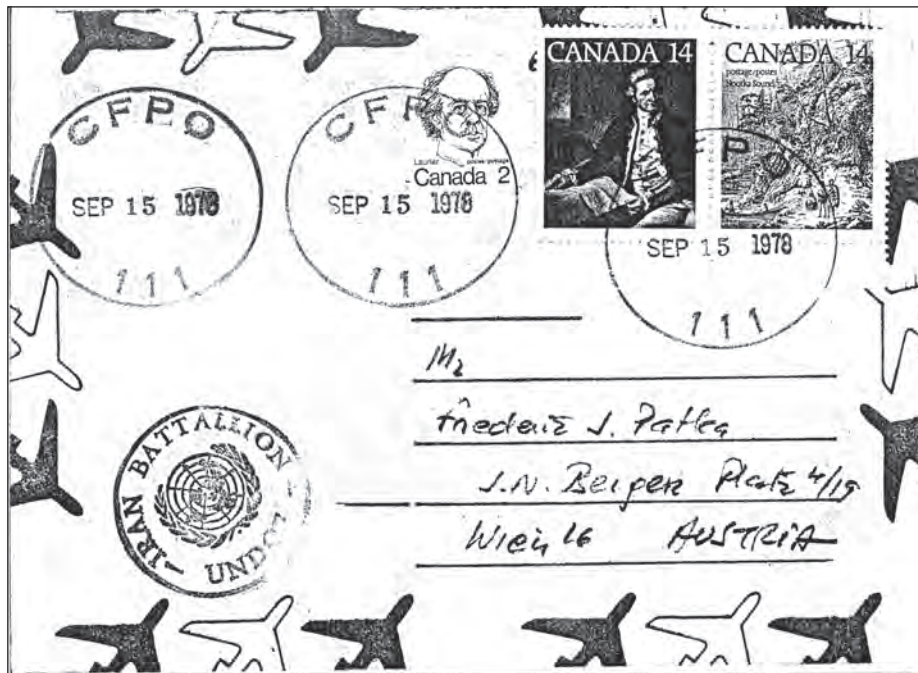
The **Log In** and **password** are your "KEY" to the fun areas of website. Life Members and Digital annual members - this is your gateway to a treasure of information. These pages will be regularly updated so make sure to stop and visit often.

UNIFIL

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 in the Lebanon border. It was a 2 frame exhibit so it will be reproduced over several issues. (Part 1, Fall 2014, pp. 44-46, Part 2, Winter 2015 pp. 20-21.)

Canadian troops organized UNIFIL's mail system as they had during the aftermath of previous Arab-Israel conflicts (UNEF - 1, -2). The following chart displays the locations of the Base Post Offices which were supplemented by the field post offices of the many nations which provided administrative, engineering, logistics, medical and combat personnel.

Date	Ismailia	Lebanon	Israel
23 March 1978	Canadian Signals Group	Airpot BPO	Tel Aviv BPO Jerusalem UNTSO HQ
March - April 1978			UNEF-2 postmarks Israel postmarks - Nahariya for regular & 2nd country mail
20 April 1978		Naquora French PO	
21 June - 30 September 1978		Naquora BPO, CFPO-114	
February 1979 / 2006			UNIFIL postmarks



Cover from the Iranian Battalion (IRANBAT) posted through the Canadian BPO at Ismailia, Egypt.

This exhibit illustrates mail from many of the military contingents with and without their own postal facilities. The far flung activities of the U.N. in the Middle East, the

number of nations that committed troops, and the fact that both Israel and Lebanon provided administrative facilities to UNIFIL ensure a rich postal history.



France assumed control of the UNIFIL HQ post office after Canada withdrew its personnel. We illustrate a 1984 cover from a Ghanian soldier which bears French stamps and received a French FPO cancellation.

Original Members of UNIFIL	Replacements
Canada 1978	Finland 1982-1996
Fiji 1978- 1996	Ghana 1979- present
France 1978- present	
Iran 1978- 1979	Italy 1979- present
Iceland 1978- present	Poland 1992- present
Nepal 1978- 2000	
Netherlands 1978- 1985	China 2006
Nigeria 1978- 1983	Ukraine 2006
Norway 1978- present	
Senegal 1978- 1984	
Sweden 1978- 1994	

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

March 1978: Mail from UNTSO Observers: Lebanese post only.

April 1978: Introduction of UN-Free Mail System/ blue aerogrammes available.

Nations relying entirely on UN Free Mail System

Iran	March - April 1978 UNEF-II Base Post Office postmarked UNEF-II Cancellations
Ghana	
Nepal	
Ukraine	
Senegal	
Iceland	
Fiji	
Nigeria	February 1979 Base Post Office: Tel Aviv, Israel May 1979 Naqoura, Lebanon with UNIFIL cancellations

Nations which had their Own Postal system

Finland
 France - A French unit operated the Base Post Office at Naquora starting 20 April 1978.
 India
 Norway
 Sweden
 Netherlands
 Italy
 Poland



Postal Regulations

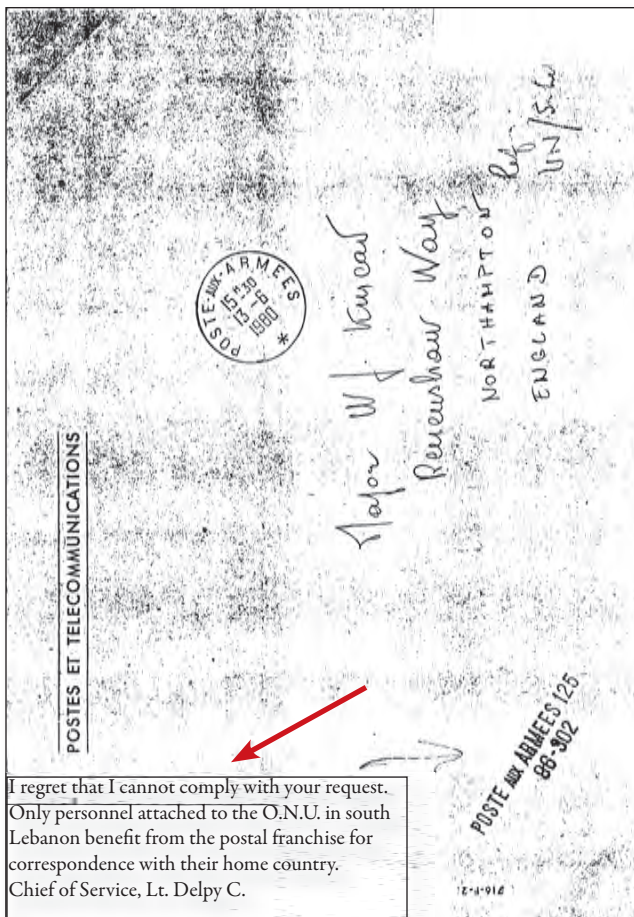
The regulations for UNFIL soldier's mail were a continuation of the practices noted for UNEF-I, -II and UNDOF. UN-free Mail was available to all soldiers sending mail to addresses in their home countries. Registered mail, parcels, and mail sent to other nations was taxed, stamps purchased and affixed. Because the French operated the Naquora BPO, such soldier's mail bears French stamps and French cancellations. The registered and 2nd country employee mail was, on the other hand, processed by the UN-office in Nahariya, Israel.

U.N. Observer Group Lebanon (OGL)

Cover addressed to an Argentinian officer stationed in Lebanon in 1996, illustrating that Nahariya (Israel) was the transit point for incoming and registered mail for UNIFIL and UNTSO.



Official Prohibition: Philatelically- inspired Mail
 Cachet of French FPO POSTE AUX ARMEES 125



UNOGIL Observers (May/December 1958)

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Afghanistan | Denmark | Norway |
| Argentina | Ecuador | Netherlands |
| Burma | Finland | New Zealand |
| Italy | Indonesia | Peru |
| Canada | India | Portugal |
| Ceylon | Ireland | Thailand |
| Chile | Nepal | |

to be continued

Medal of Honor - Korean War

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg, New York City, NY



During a recent visit at my neighborhood post office I noticed a “prestige folio” honoring Korean War Medal of Honor recipients. I decided to buy one on the hunch that it may include a Judaica connection. My intuition was on target. When I looked at the folio more carefully I discovered a moving Jewish connection.



Figure 1
(L to R) Navy and Army Congressional Medal of Honor Awards

The cover of the folded folio included one each of the two Medal of Honor stamps—one for the Navy and the other for the Army versions (Figure 1)—surrounded by photographs of 13 of the last living Medal of Honor recipients (Figure 3). Among these 13 photos was one of Tibor Rubin; the inside two pages of the folded folio listed the names of the 145 recipients of the Medal awarded for service during the Korean War, including Rubin and Leonard M. Kravitz. I surely decided not to use the stamps for postage and instead added the folio to my Judaica collection and went about researching the history of the two medal honorees.

TIBOR RUBIN

The Wikipedia, the **Jewish Virtual Library**, and other internet entries on Rubin offer a good summary of his life and achievements. Tibor “Ted” Rubin (born June 18, 1929) was born in Pásztó, a Hungarian town with a pre-war Jewish population of 120 families (Figure 2). At age 13, he was taken to the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria and liberated two years later by American troops. Both of his parents and two of his sisters perished in the Holocaust.

Rubin eventually came to the United States in 1948,

settled in New York, worked first as a shoemaker and then as a butcher. In 1949 he tried to enlist in the US army—a shortcut to citizenship and a chance to attend the US Army Butcher School in Chicago. But he failed the English test. He tried again in 1950 and this time he passed with some help from two fellow test-takers.



Figure 2

By July 1950, 21-year-old Private First Class Rubin found himself fighting in South Korea. Toward the end of October 1950, Chinese troops crossed the border into North Korea. Most of Rubin's regiment had been killed or captured. Rubin, severely wounded, was captured and spent the next 30 months in a POW camp.

Faced with hunger, filth, and disease, most of the GI's gave up. But not Rubin. He shared food that he would steal risking his life, nursed fellow soldiers, and carried them to the latrine. Rubin was quoted as saying that what he was doing was considered a mitzvah in the Jewish tradition. Survivors of the POW camp credit him with keeping them alive and saving at least 40 American soldiers.

According to lengthy affidavits submitted by nearly a dozen men who served with Rubin in South and North Korea, an anti-Semitic army sergeant consistently "volunteered" Rubin for the most dangerous patrols and missions. For many acts of uncommon bravery, Rubin was recommended four times for the Medal of Honor by two of his commanding officers, both killed in action shortly afterwards, but not before ordering Rubin's sergeant to begin the paperwork recommending Rubin for the Medal of Honor. Some of Rubin's fellow GIs were present and witnessed when the order was issued to the sergeant. All were convinced that the sergeant deliberately sabotaged his superiors' instructions.

FINALLY RECOGNITION

For some 30 years after his separation from active duty, Rubin and his wife Yvonne, herself a Dutch Holocaust survivor, lived quietly in Garden Grove, CA, raising two children.

Only in 1993 was a study commissioned by the US Army to investigate racial discrimination in the awarding of medals. During the investigation it was determined that Rubin had been the subject of discrimination due to his religion and should have received the Medal of Honor.



Figure 3

Tibor Rubin was also honored in the 2013 documentary "Finnigan's War" directed by Connor Timmis. Rubin's interview is intercut with footage of President George W. Bush telling Rubin's life story during the 2005 Medal of Honor ceremony.

MEDAL OF HONOR CITATION¹

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty:

Corporal Tibor Rubin distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism during the period from July 23, 1950, to April 20, 1953, while serving as a rifleman with Company I, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division in the Republic of Korea. While his unit was retreating to the Pusan Perimeter, Corporal Rubin was assigned to stay behind to keep open the vital Taegu-Pusan Road link used by his withdrawing unit. During the ensuing battle, overwhelming numbers of North Korean troops assaulted a hill defended solely by Corporal Rubin. He inflicted a staggering number of casualties on the attacking force during his personal 24-hour battle, single-handedly slowing the enemy advance and allowing the 8th Cavalry Regiment to complete its withdrawal successfully.

Following the breakout from the Pusan Perimeter, the 8th Cavalry Regiment proceeded northward and advanced into North Korea. During the advance, he helped capture several hundred North Korean soldiers. On October 30, 1950, Chinese forces attacked his unit at Unsan, North Korea, during a massive nighttime assault. That night and throughout the next day, he

On September 23, 2005, President George W. Bush presented the Medal of Honor to 76-year-old Rubin in a ceremony at the White House for his 1950 actions during the Korean War.

Rubin was the 18th Jewish recipient of the Medal of Honor since it was created during the Civil War by President Lincoln.

manned a .30 caliber machine gun at the south end of the unit's line after three previous gunners became casualties. He continued to man his machine gun until his ammunition was exhausted. His determined stand slowed the pace of the enemy advance in his sector, permitting the remnants of his unit to retreat southward.

As the battle raged, Corporal Rubin was severely wounded and captured by the Chinese. Choosing to remain in the prison camp despite offers from the Chinese to return him to his native Hungary, Corporal Rubin disregarded his own personal safety and immediately began sneaking out of the camp at night in search of food for his comrades. Breaking into enemy food storehouses and gardens, he risked certain torture or death if caught.

Corporal Rubin provided not only food to the starving Soldiers, but also desperately needed medical care and moral support for the sick and wounded of the POW camp. His brave, selfless efforts were directly attributed to saving the lives of as many as forty of his fellow prisoners.

Corporal Rubin's gallant actions in close contact with the enemy and unyielding courage and bravery while a prisoner of war are in the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Army.

LEONARD M. KRAVITZ

Kravitz was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1931 (Figure 4). Kravitz, the uncle and namesake of Jewish rocker Lenny Kravitz, grew up in the Crown Heights neighborhood of New York City. His older brother, Seymour, served in the U.S. Marines during World War II and had returned home to neighborhood glory, one reason Leonard was so quick to enlist when the war in Korea broke out.



Figure 4

THE BATTLE

On March 6-7, 1951, serving in the Korean War, his army unit was overrun by the enemy at Yangpyong, South

Korea. Private First Class Kravitz voluntarily manned a machine-gun position, forcing the enemy to direct its efforts against him and helping his comrades to retreat at the cost of his life. He was just 20-years-old.

REJECTION

As was the case with Tibor Rubin, the army initially passed over granting the Medal of Honor to Hispanic, Jewish, and African American soldiers. Fifty years later the honor was granted, all thanks to a campaign waged by 83-year-old Korean War veteran Mitchel Libman, a Brooklyn childhood friend who was convinced that Kravitz was denied the nation's highest commendation for combat valor because he was Jewish. Libman had learned that Kravitz had earned the Distinguished Service Cross for the Army, the second-highest honor, but he was convinced that his "buddy" Leonard deserved more.

Libman went on to persuade then Rep. Robert Wexler (D-Fla. 1997-2010) to push legislation calling for a Pentagon review of Kravitz's status, and convinced him to propose the "Leonard Kravitz Jewish War Veterans Act of 2001." The legislation was not adopted, but its consideration led Congress to direct the armed forces to reexamine the criteria in selecting Medal of Honor recipients.

ELATION

When the decision was finally reached in 2012 to award the Medal of Honor to Kravitz, President Obama phoned Libman personally to inform him. On March 18, 2014, President Obama presented the Medal of Honor in the East Room of the White House to 24 veterans of whom only three were all living. Among the guests was the musician Lenny Kravitz. The musician's father, filmmaker and TV producer Sy Kravitz, was Leonard Kravitz's older brother. Kravitz's niece, Laurie Wagner, accepted the Medal of Honor on her uncle's behalf from President Barack Obama (Figure 5).



Figure 5

Laurie Wagner, President Obama, military aide

MEDAL OF HONOR CITATION²

For acts of gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty while serving as an assistant machine gunner with Company M, 5th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division during combat operations against an armed enemy in Yangpyong, Korea on 6 and 7 March 1951.

After friendly elements had repulsed two probing attacks, the enemy launched a fanatical banzai charge with heavy supporting fire and, despite staggering losses, pressed the assault with ruthless determination. When the machine gunner was wounded in the initial phase of the action, Private First Class Kravitz immediately seized the weapon and poured devastating fire into the ranks of the onrushing assailants.

The enemy effected and exploited a breach on the left flank, rendering the friendly positions untenable. Upon order to withdraw, Private First Class Kravitz voluntarily remained to provide protective fire for the retiring elements. Detecting enemy troops moving toward friendly positions, Private First Class Kravitz swept the hostile soldiers with deadly, accurate fire, killing the entire group. His destructive retaliation caused the enemy to concentrate vicious fire on his position and enabled the friendly elements to withdraw.

Later, after friendly troops had returned, Private First Class Kravitz was found dead behind the gun he had so heroically manned, surrounded by numerous enemy dead. Private First Class Kravitz's extraordinary heroism and selflessness at the cost of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, are in keeping with the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit and the United States Army.

DISCRIMINATION & ANTI-SEMITISM

As we have noted, both Rubin and Kravitz encountered anti-Semitism and discrimination in the Army, along with Hispanic and African American personnel. As was the case with America at large, anti-Semitism was not an element in US Army policy, but there were enough pockets of anti-Jewish animosity from the 1920's to the to the late 1950's. "During World War II... men who had just completed their training at Florida's Camp Blanding...travelled to the Ardennes as infantry replacements, and were dead within days. Reports about Jewish troops always being among the first sent up front drifted back."

The veracity of these reports have been impossible to corroborate, but the Army resembled the overall population in its attitudes toward Jews. "In the mid-1930's, **Fortune** magazine had said that a third of Americans were anti-Semitic, a third were pro-Semitic, and a third couldn't care less...Anti-Semitic incidents occurred, but the major concern of people...both officers and men, was how to survive the war. It was not how much to hate Jews." (Milton Goldin, "H-Net Reviews in the **Humanities & Social Sciences**" of Joseph W. Bendersky's, *~ e "Jewish ~ reat": Anti-Semitic Politics of the U.S. Army*, NY: **Basic Books**, 2000).

Bendersky's thoroughly researched volume is the only one on the subject related to the US Armed Forces and anti-Semitism. As he demonstrates, there were anti-Semitic officers and senior commanders. They included elite West Point graduates, many of whom also attended the prestigious War College, and such superstars as Mark Clark, Douglas MacArthur, George Marshall and George Patton. The anti-Semitism was considered provoked by Jews themselves seen as part of a Jewish-Bolshevik-Socialist conspiracy, as capitalists and Zionists. In some army circles **The Protocols of the Elders of Zion** circulated and the specter of "International Jewry" was present.

The conclusion seems to be that anti-Semitism was found in some Army corners, but the Pentagon "ordered divisions into combat based on readiness to fight and proximity to fronts, not on how many Jews or gentiles might be involved."

References

1. <http://www.army.mil/medalofhonor/rubin/citation/>
2. http://www.homeofheroes.com/moh/citations_UG2014/kc_kravitz.html

to be continued

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Part 4

Palestine Small Town Postmarks

Dr. Melvin A. Richmond, z"l

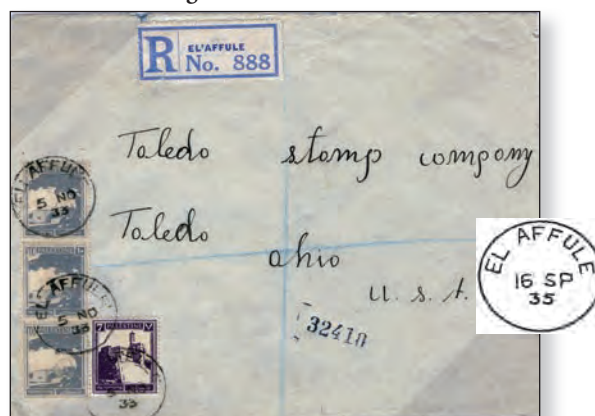
Editor's note: Dr. Melvin A. Richmond passed away a few years ago. He was an optometrist from Newton, Mass. Dr. Richmond was an avid collector of Palestine stamps and covers and a long time member of the SIP. He did valuable research on the 1920 First "Palestine" Jerusalem 1 issues and created the chart 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, "T" 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, October 2012 and Winter 2015 issues of The Israel Philatelist.

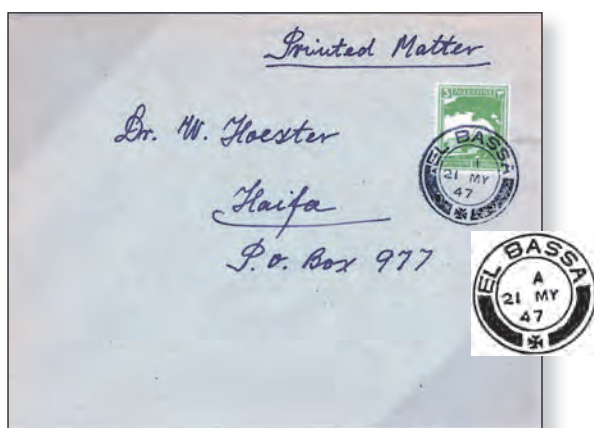
El Affule 3 D



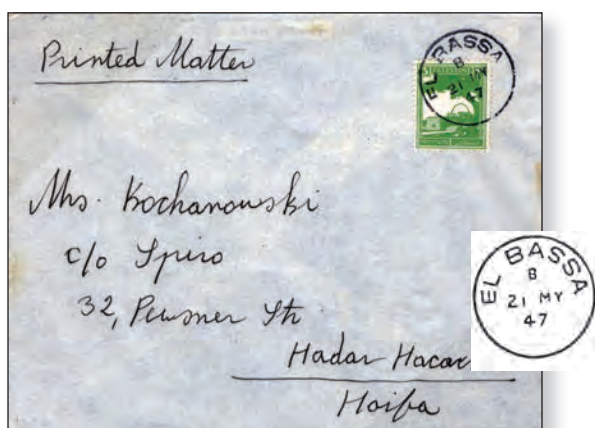
El Affule 4 D - Cancel dated 5 NO 33, backstamped, oval Registered Haifa 6 NO 33



El Bassa 2 E.



El Bassa 3E - Backstamps: Acre #6 24 MY 47, Haifa 24 MY 47



El Majdal 6 D - Backstamped Haifa registered oval,
Jaffa registered 30 Oc 46



El Majdal 7 D - Registered 29 JU 47,
Backstamped Haifa registered oval 30 JU 47



El Masmiya Al Kabira - 1 E - The Arab village of Masmiya was located about 4 miles south-southeast of Gedera and about 10 miles north-northeast of Faluja. A class C postal agency named "E L MASMIYA AL KABIRA" was opened on April 21, 1945. It temporarily closed July 15, 1945, and reopened September 15, 1945. The Arabs abandoned Masmiya in 1948.

Errama 2 E, 3 F.



Even Yehuda 1 E - This settlement was founded in 1932 in the southern Sharon between Hertseliya and Nethanya. It was named after Eliezer Ben Yehuda, the father of modern Hebrew. A class C postal agency opened on January 2, 1944. The 1947 population was 800. First day cancellation.

Even Yehuda 2C, 3D



PART 3

Birds on Israeli Stamps

Marty Zelenietz, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

Note: Part 1 Summer 2014 issue, vol. LXV, no. 3, pps 50-53; Part 2, Fall 2014 issue, vol. LXV, no. 4, pps 51-55.

2009 ATM POSTAGE LABELS

2009 saw bird designs come to vended mailing labels, what the Israel Philatelic Federation website calls ATM postage labels (Figure 25). These items are not listed in the Scott Catalogue, and some collectors choose not to collect them. I find them attractive, and they fit neatly into my collection. Here are the species of the 2009 ATMs, devoted to birds of prey.

- Eurasian Griffon *Gyps fulvus* (Figure 26)
- Lesser Kestrel *Falco naumanni*
- Short-toed Eagle *Circeatus gallicus*
- Bonelli's Eagle *Aquila fasciata*

Figure 26
ATM Eurasian Griffon

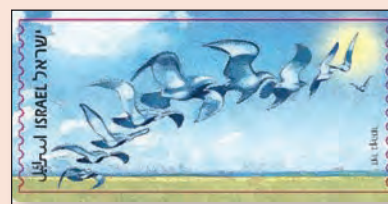


Figure 25
ATM postage label;



2009 LIGHTHOUSE

One bird on a 2009 stamp remains unidentified. There is a bird perching on the railing atop the NIS 4.60 Jaffa lighthouse stamp (Scott #1798, Figure 27). Does anyone know what it is?



Jaffa Lighthouse, Unidentified bird

2010 ATM POSTAGE LABELS -PART 2

The ATM bird series continued with the focus on water birds (Figure 27). The species shown were:

- Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*
- Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus*
- Pallas's Gull *Ichthyaetus ichthyaeus*
- Common Kingfisher *Alcedo atthis*



Common Tern



Greater Flamingo



Pallas's Gull



Common Kingfisher

2010 LION'S CLUB



The 2010 "Lion's Club 50th Anniversary in Israel" commemorative (Scott #1806) shows a Yellow-legged Gull (*Larus michahellis*) flying over a child with arms widespread (Figure 28).

2010 NATIONAL BIRD



Israelis voted in 2010 to name "Israel's National Bird". The top three finishers were honored with the "Birds of Israel" commemoratives, a se-tenant issue of NIS 2.40 stamps (Scott #1809) in a sheet of nine (Figure 29). And the winners were

Proud holder of the title "Israel's National Bird"

- 1st place Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

Runner Ups

- 2nd place Graceful Prinia *Prinia gracilis*
- 3rd place Eurasian Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*

2012 BIRDS OF ISRAEL BOOKLET



Graceful Prinia pane

More satisfying to bird stamp collectors were the "Birds of Israel" prestige booklet mentioned in part 1. The booklet contains six panes of three stamps each, interleaved with pages of text devoted to the individual species and the birds of Israel more generally (Figure 31). For a listing of the featured birds, refer to the 2002 "Birds of the Jordan Valley" and the 2010 "Birds of Israel" sets.

2012 SYMBOL OF PEACE

A strangely colored Bohemian Waxwing, *Bombycilla garrulous*, appears as a "Symbol of Peace" in a joint issue with China (Scott # 1923, Figure 30).



Bohemian Waxwing

2012 SEAMANSHIP

The stamp featuring the Sara A in 2012's "The Renaissance of Jewish Seamanship" issue (Scott # 1932, Figure 32) holds the bane of bird stamp collectors- unidentified, and probably unidentifiable, gulls flying by a ship.



Gulls

2013 TAKING THE VULTURE UNDER OUR WING



Three 3 NIS stamps showing a total of four species comprised the 2013 "Taking The Vultures Under Our Wing" issue (Scott # 1969-71) to promote protection of these threatened birds. Each stamp (Figure 33) was issued in a pane of eight, with different decorative selvedge depicting the birds in their habitats. (Stamps right to left)

- Lappet-faced Vulture *Torgos tracheliotus*
- Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*
- Eurasian Griffon *Gyps fulvus*
- Lammergeier *Gypaetus barbatus*

2012 WILDLIFE CONSERVATION



Imperial Eagle

2012's bird issues closed with an Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) depicted as one of three NIS 3 subjects on a six-stamp sheet for "Wildlife Conservation" (Scott #1960). The eagle (Figure 34) also features prominently in the central gutter strip of the oddly arranged (two columns of stamps facing sideways, separated by a central gutter) pane.

This brings to a close, for the time being, my exploration of birds on Israeli stamps. Given Israel's rich avifauna, and the popularity of birds as a stamp theme, we can expect many additions to this tally in the years to come.

Endnote

I used two websites to help draw this material together. The Israel Philatelic Federation has a very useful website in English at:

1. <http://english.israelphilately.org.il/en/catalog/stamps>;
For bird taxonomy, I relied on <http://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/checklist.jsp?region=il&list=clements>. ■

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continued from page 51

The Nazis used a Star of David often yellow colored during the Holocaust as a method of identifying Jews. In Poland the General Government ordered a white armband with a blue Star of David. A decree issued on September 1, 1941 required the wearing of the Star of David with the word "Jude" (German for Jew) inscribed. Thus extended to all Jews over the age of 6 in the Reich and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Jewish inmates in concentration camps were forced to wear similar Nazi concentration camp badges. ■

Star Of David

Moshe Kol Kalman, Kibbutz Lahav, Israel

The Star of David or Shield of David, in Hebrew is the Magen David, is a generally recognized symbol of Jewish identity and Judaism. It is named after King David of Biblical Israel and its earliest known communal usage began in the Middle Ages along side the more ancient symbol of the menorah. With the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 the Star of David on the flag of Israel has also become a symbol of Israel and has become associated with the Zionist movement. Without knowing when the Haftarah (a Jewish prayer) blessing originated, it is difficult to know whether the term "Shield of David" predated the symbol. If so, the term "Shield of David" originally referred to God and somehow became attributed to a six point star.

A popular folk tale has it that the Star of David is literally modeled after the shield of the young Israelite warrior David, who would later become King David. The number seven has religious significance in Judaism, e.g. the six days of Creation plus the seventh day of rest. Perhaps the Star of David came to be used as a standard symbol in synagogues because its organization into 3+3+1 corresponds to the Temple's Menorah which was the more traditional symbol for Judaism in ancient times.

In 1354, the King of Bohemia, Charles IV, prescribed for the



Figure 1 Rochlin 409



Figure 2
Rochlin 409 rouletted

Jews of Prague a red flag with both David's shield and Solomon's seal. With this red flag the Jews met King Matthias of Hungary in the 15th century. In the first Hebrew prayer book printed in 1512 a large Shield of David appears on the cover. In the colophon is written: "Each man beneath his flag according to the house of their fathers...and he will merit to bestow a bountiful gift on anyone who grasps the Shield of David". In 1648 the Jews of Prague were allowed a flag in acknowledgment of their part in defending the city against the Swedes –on a red background was a yellow Shield of David in the center of which was a Swedish star.

The Star of David can be found on the tombstones of religious Jews going back hundreds of years in Europe as it became accepted as the universal symbol of the Jewish people. Following the Jewish emancipation after the French revolution, Jewish communities chose the Star of David to represent them, comparable to the cross used by most Christians. Some Orthodox Jewish groups reject the use of the Jewish Star of David because of its association with magic; Neturei Karta and Satmar reject it because they associate it with Zionism. The vast majority of Spanish and Portuguese Jews do not use the star either, this probably reflects the trends before the forced conversion in Portugal and also its use in Spain.

continued on page 50



Figure 3 Rochlin 405

1937 Aliyah Stamps

Figure 1-3 were used on immigration certificates. Design shows a house and two palm trees within a Star of David. Based on a design in a Passover Haggadah, illustrated by Joseph Budko, published by Levitt (Vienna, Berlin) in 1920-1921. Stamps are embossed.

Printed in coils of 100 with serration cutters locked in with the type. Hebrew letters representing numerals appear in little circles on both sides of the stamps. Printed by Graphic Works, Tel Aviv. Stamps are printed in an irregular manner on a vertical strip but are always perfectly centered because of the locked in roulette cutters. Coil wrappers are known.

Scenes Of Horror Expressed In German Field Post Letters

Peter F. Bae, Bavaria, Germany

BACKGROUND

Adolf Hitler's greed for power and world domination lead to the Munich Agreement on September 30, 1938. The settlement reached by Germany, Great Britain, France, and Italy permitted German annexation of the Sudetenland in western Czechoslovakia.

After his success in absorbing Austria into Germany proper in March 1938, Hitler looked covetously at Czechoslovakia, where about three million people in the Sudeten area were of German origin. It became known in May 1938 that Hitler and his generals were drawing up a plan for the occupation of Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovaks were relying on military assistance from France, with which they had an alliance.

As Hitler continued to make inflammatory speeches demanding that Germans in Czechoslovakia be reunited with their homeland, war seemed imminent. Neither France nor Britain felt prepared to defend Czechoslovakia, however, and both were anxious to avoid a military confrontation with Germany at almost any cost.

On September 29, 1938 Hitler, Chamberlain, Daladier, and Italian dictator Benito Mussolini met in Munich, where Mussolini introduced a written plan that was accepted by all as the Munich Agreement (Figure 1). (Many years later it was discovered that the so-called Italian plan had been prepared in the German Foreign Office).



Figure 1
Munich Conference
(l-r) Chamberlain, Daladier, Hitler,
Mussolini



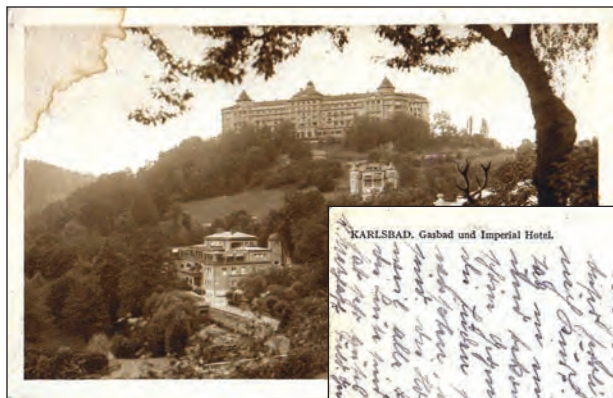
Figure 2
Division of Czechoslovakia

The German army was to complete the occupation of the Sudetenland by October 10, and an international commission would decide the future of other disputed areas. Czechoslovakia was informed by Britain and France that it could either resist Germany alone or submit to the prescribed annexations. The Czechoslovak government chose to submit (Figure 2).

POST CARD

I want to show examples of the enmity, hate and loathing for the Jewish people found in German field post cards and letters during World War II. We should know, however, that most "messages" do not exist anymore, but only the covers. And when we found covers with their content, we find out that remarks about the Jews are sparsely written.

The first item I show is a field post postcard written by a German soldier in October 1938 when the Sudeten Area (German: Sudetenland) had been occupied by Germany. This happened about one year prior to Hitler's start of a worldwide fire in September 1939.



Figures 3, 4

The message on this card is written on a picture postcard depicting the gas bath and Imperial Hotel in Karlovy Vary (German: Karlsbad) (Figures 3, 4). The card is postmarked on October 12, 1938, marked as “Fieldpost”, and the sender belonged to the military police (see last line: “Feld. Gend.”). The translation of the important part of the message reads as following:

“Every day we move to a different place. So we can enjoy this beautiful countryside. ~ **e Jews are all gone**. They knew that they were forlorn here. The hotels are all empty because **all the owners were Jews**.”

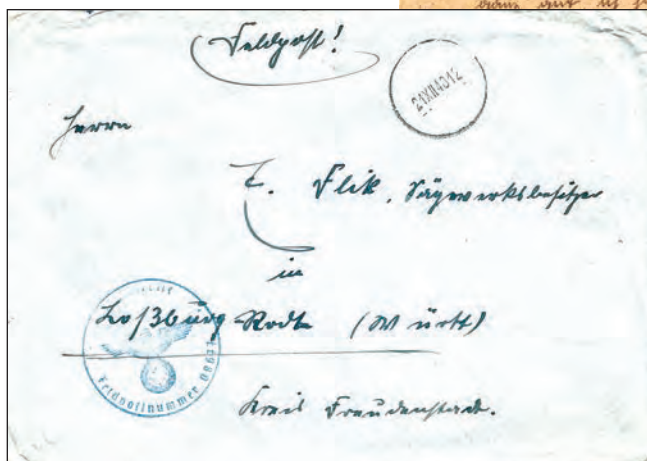
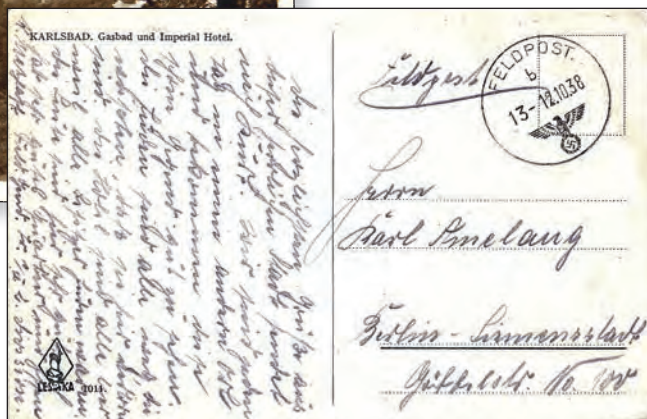
The sentence “**The Jews are all gone**” is characteristic of the situation in the Sudeten Area after the absorption of Austria in March 1938. One month later the German Sudeten Party pledged allegiance to the national socialism and added an Aryan definition to their manifesto.

After this action, there was a lot of animosity against Jews and Czechs. About 24,500 Jews had lived in the Sudeten Area, but by September 1938 most of them had escaped to the remaining part of Czechoslovakia. On May 17, 1939 there was a census in Germany. At this time only 2,400 Jews still lived in Sudeten Area.

LETTER *1

The second item is a cover plus content and I was terrified of the message I read (Figure 5,6). The cover bears the field post number 08677 used by “3rd Company Rifle Battalion 416”, and comes with an adopted Polish postmark of Tarnow (German: Tarnau) on December 21, 1940 plus the seal of the unit. The sender was a regular German soldier, who wrote to somebody he knew in Southern Germany.

The first words of the message are typewritten, and the translation of the important part reads as following:



Figures 5, 6

“Tarnow, 20.12.40. Dear Ewald, I wanted to use the typewriter but the **Jewish-Polish equipment failed completely**... Now we have to do a lot. We can handle it quite well with the Jews, but the Polish make us problems. They **clear out entire Jewish houses**. Right now

half of Tarnow is empty. Yesterday we must shoot some looters. I did a good job, and **did not fail so miserably as with the Jews**...”

A soldier who had been a member of a **Jewish firing squad** wrote these lines. It is so horrific what happened:

First the Jewish people came with German settlers in the 14th and 15th century. In Tarnow in the southeast of Poland lived about 40,000 people in 1939 including 25,000 Jews. After the Germans had occupied Poland, now called "General Government", a lot of the Jewish population fled eastward while other Jews from the west came to the town including expelled people from Germany.

The Germans immediately instituted a regime of forced labor and persecution. The Jewish population lived under miserable conditions in mass accommodations. Since June 1942 about 13,500 Jews were deported from Tarnow to the Belzec extermination camp. During World War II about 20,000 Tarnow Jews died.

LETTER *2

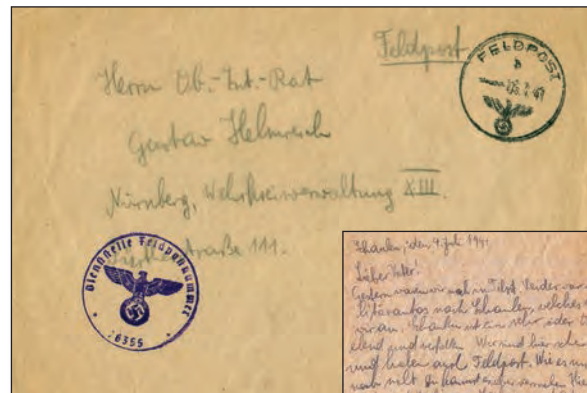
I will close with the third item which again is a cover with content. The cover is postmarked with the common FIELDPOST dated 06.1.41, shows the unit's seal, and was addressed to Nuremberg, Bavaria. The field post number is 26355, used by Department 5/16 of Reich Labor Service (German: Reichsarbeitsdienst abb. RAD). The sender's rank "Am." (in front of his name) means "Arbeitsmann" (common laborer without a rank). Postleitzelle Tilsit stands for the postal central office in Tilsit (nowadays Sovetsk, Kaliningrad Oblast, a Russian town in the former East Prussia).

The message was written on July 4, 1941 in Siauliai (German: Schaulen) in northern Lithuania. The sender wrote to his father:

"Schaulen, 4. July 1941. Dear dad, yesterday we were in Tilsit...started for Schaulen with military vehicles at 3 a.m....The town is not destroyed but very poor and deteriorating. We seem to work for the Wehrmacht, get 2 RM daily and can use the field post....They separated all of us old buddies. Now I work with people from Berlin, Saxony and East Prussia. I do not know anybody around here. **We are billeted in a synagogue**....The laborers I work with are all of the age group 22, are trained in rifles and bear guns and gas masks. I am not qualified yet as far as that is concerned....So far I did not see much from Schaulen because we only go by truck thru the town...."

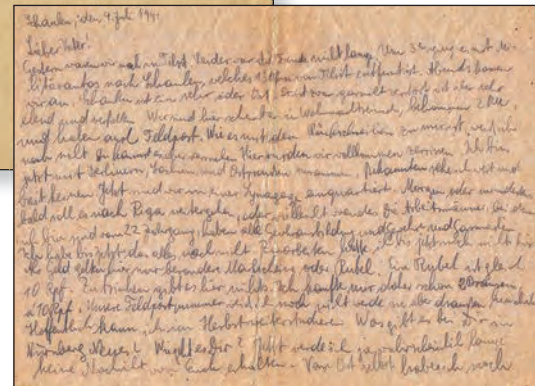
What did this young inexperienced member of the RAD feel being billeted in a synagogue **"the place where the hated Jews used to meet and planned measures against us the Aryans?"** How much was the young man's heart poisoned by the inflammatory speeches and lessons of the Nazis? We do not know but it is interesting that he does not comment on his place to sleep.

Since the 17th century Siauliai had a Jewish population. In 1939 6,600 Jews lived there. On October 10, 1939 the Soviet Union began to occupy Lithuania. When Germany invaded the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941 (including Lithuania) about 1,000 Jews from Siauliai escaped eastward into Russia. On June 26, 1941 Siauliai was occupied by the German troops and a reign of terror began at once. (The cover and message shown is written only one week later).



Figures 7, 8

In the first two weeks following the German invasion, over 1,000 Jews, Lithuanian nationalists and



intellectuals were murdered. The German District Commissioner Hans Gewecke (1906 – 1991) started building a ghetto in July 1941. By the end of 1941 about 5,000 people lived there and became forced laborers for the Germans until September 1943. Then the ghetto was changed into a concentration camp. When the Soviet army approached Siauliai in July 1944, the remaining inmates of the camp were deported to the Stutthof concentration camp near Danzig. Most of them were murdered there. Only approximately 500 Jews from Siauliai survived the holocaust.

Reference:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Holocaust, Wikipedia, Encyclopedia of Jewish life before and during the Holocaust. ■

The Heart of the Society



FROM VICKI GALECKI ...It's been my privilege to assist the SIP in all the communication, administrative, organizational, etc., matters over the last 10 years. I got involved with the Society as Michael Bass' Executive Assistant shortly after he became President. My pre-conceived notion of "stamp collectors" went right out the window when I met and worked with the officers, committee chairs and awesome members of the

Society beginning at the Washington 2006 Stamp Show. I'm proud of the innovative work I've accomplished: 1.) the updating of all systems/procedures; 2.) creating the membership database; 3.) digitizing books and monographs and instituting the Education Fund Bookstore; 4.) digitizing 60+ years of journals to create the digital library archive; and, 5.) working with Don Chafetz to get a new, improved, user-friendly and informative website into our philatelic world. Although I haven't yet had a chance to find my "collecting interest," I am a member of the Society and drawn to the historic side of philately.

You will love working with Becky Dean. I feel good about leaving the Executive Assistant job of the SIP in Becky's very capable hands. She's bright, qualified, fun and responsive, with a great attitude. Again, it's been my pleasure to work with our members around the world. I treasure the friendships and relationships forged through the SIP. Special thanks to my friend, Don Chafetz, the heart of the Society, to David Kaplin for taking over the Education Fund duties and expanding our offerings, and to Michael Bass for bringing me into the world of the SIP. Best always, Vicki ■

o - o - o - o

FROM BECKY DEAN ...Hello SIP Members,

My name is Becky Dean and I am the new executive assistant for the Society. I have been under the tutelage of Vicki Galecki for about six weeks, learning about the Society and training to take some of the work load off of her shoulders. I live in Bellefonte, PA, am married and the mother of three teenage boys.

I am working from the American Philatelic Center (APC), the new home of the SIP. I am not a stranger to the APS, having worked in the accounting department assisting with dues for a few years and filling in wherever I was needed. It was my privilege to assist in the decorating, stocking of philatelic material and opening of the historic Headsville Post Office where I worked until 2008.

I will be working Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday's at the APC and may be reached these days via phone at **(814) 933-3803, extension 212** for any of your membership needs. I am also available via e-mail anytime at bdean@israelstamps.com for any questions or needs.



I'm excited to be attending NOJEX on Sunday, May 31st and look forward to meeting some of the Society's members. If you see me, please introduce yourself!

Warmest regards, Becky

Henry Schwab, z"l

Bryan Marquard, *The Boston Globe*, March 3, 2015¹



Figure 1

A stamp collector since his German boyhood between the world wars, Henry Schwab turned his hobby into a historical narrative by collecting letters, envelopes, and postcards that people saved during the Holocaust (Figure 1).

“My wife and I had 13 members of our immediate families become victims of the Holocaust,” he told the *Globe* in 2010. “There was some mail that survived, which we have treasured over the years, and this brought me to the idea to expand on it. So I acquired other mail from non-family members.”

He had always been interested in postal history, but said he “also wanted to memorialize the victims, including family victims.” Insights emerge from names and addresses written on envelopes, the return addresses and postmarks, and the block letters stamped on pieces of mail, such as “address unknown, no forwarding address,” a chilling reminder that the Nazis were killing many would-be recipients.

Mr. Schwab, who left Germany as a teenager and returned during World War II while serving in the United States Army, died February 26, 2015. He was 92 and had lived in Newton, Massachusetts for decades.

“He wasn’t trying to tell the history of the Holocaust, but in many ways it’s a lot more meaningful when it focuses on one individual who tells a story,” said his son Thomas of Santa Fe. “He did it with a bit of detachment, but also with the clear mind of a historian.”



Figure 2

Mr. Schwab’s book *The Echoes That Remain: A Postal History of the Holocaust* (Figure 2) was published in 1992 by the Spellman Museum of Stamps & Postal History in Weston. Nearly 200 pages feature envelopes, cards, letters, and photographs, including some from relatives in his family and his wife’s family who died. “The end of the war brought with it mourning for our dear ones lost in the Holocaust, and much soul searching,” he wrote in an autobiographical note at the beginning of the book.²

“After some time of coming to terms with these facts,” he added, “the strong urge to document the plight of those who suffered during this period motivated me to begin to do this with a small number of pieces of family mail and other documents which had survived.”

From the distance of seven decades, some might be surprised that much mail survived at all from families confined in ghettos and concentration camps. Mr. Schwab explained in his book's introduction that "German efficiency, orderliness, and the wish to maintain an appearance of normalcy to the outside world, allowed the transmission of mail, as well as small packages, to function remarkably well for most of the war, right up to the very days of the collapse of Hitler and his demonic empire in May of 1945."

Some note cards are neatly typed. Others are filled with tiny scrawl that would be decipherable, perhaps, only to those who knew the writer. There also is mail bearing beautiful handwriting. On a page with a card from Poland, Mr. Schwab notes that "a variety of censor marks are visible, including the blue chemical smear line to determine if invisible ink was used to conceal illegal messages."

"The survival rate of mail sent into camps and places of confinement is considerably smaller than mail sent out from camps and ghettos," he wrote in the introduction. "The survival rate of Jewish mail, particularly as the war progressed, by comparison to mail involving non-Jews, is smaller still."

He divided his book into sections, including chapters focusing on Jewish ghettos in Eastern Europe and on concentration camps. Beginning with a page bearing the stamp "Did Not Survive," a portion of the book is set aside for "victims of the Marx-Loewenthal-Schwab families" — those relatives of Mr. Schwab's and his wife's who perished. It includes last letters and messages mailed to extended family.

Among the relatives who died was Bertha Cohen, who lived in a Jewish old age home in Germany. Her only son, Siegfried, was 22 when he was killed while serving in the German Army during World War I. Nevertheless, she was deported to a concentration camp in September 1942 "at the age of 78," Mr. Schwab wrote. "She died there soon thereafter."

An only child, Mr. Schwab was born in Neustadt an der Aisch, a small German town where his father ran a general store. His parents sent him to New York City when he was 14 during the rise of anti-Semitism. "I think he had a happy childhood until Hitler came to power," Mr. Schwab's son said. "The only story he told me that caused him enormous grief was talking about

how anti-Semitic children stoned his dog to death. I'm sure that was right around the time that he left."

Mr. Schwab went to high school in Great Neck, N.Y., and enlisted in the Army. He was among the young Jewish soldiers assigned to serve with what became known as the Ritchie Boys, who trained at Camp Ritchie in Maryland for military intelligence work. During part of the war, he was stationed in France, Belgium, Germany, and Austria.

Afterward, he returned to New York and met Anneliese Marx on a blind date. He married Anneliese, who was known as Anne, in 1948. In his book's acknowledgments, Mr. Schwab offered "heartfelt and loving thanks" to his wife, "who tolerated my many months of toiling and who was always available with valuable advice, input, and a sympathetic ear."

Figure 3

Henry Schwab (on the right) as a member of the XX Corps, U.S., posing with a former inmate and another G.I. outside the main gate of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, just days after the liberation by U.S. troops in April 1948.



Like many during World War II, Mr. Schwab did not initially grasp the full extent of what the Nazis were doing and "he was hoping and expecting to find his missing family members when the United States forces finally entered Germany," his son Thomas said. Mr. Schwab's unit arrived at the Buchenwald concentration camp shortly after it was liberated, "and he realized then, which must have been a horrible shock, that he was never going to find these family members alive."

On page 152 of Mr. Schwab's book, a photo shows him posing outside Buchenwald's main gate with a former inmate and another soldier (Figure 3). "I can vividly recall my entry into Buchenwald with my fellow soldiers," he wrote. "This, no doubt, reinforced my commitment to do my part to always remember."

Reference

1. <http://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/obituaries/2015/03/02/henry-schwab-chestnut-hill-told-stories-holocaust-through-pieces-mail-that-survived/J2ad8Jee6E2EY3MtEcEi7M/story.html>.
2. Schwab, Henry, "The Holocaust, A Personal History," **The Israel Philatelist**, April 2004, vol. LV, no. 2, pp. 62–68. ■

President's column



Hello everyone. It is finally spring and we are getting closer to our annual general meeting and Society convention in New Jersey at NOJEX on May 29–31. I hope you can attend and meet old and new friends to share experiences and knowledge.

There will be quite a few outstanding Holy Land exhibits on display. Perhaps some of you will also attend lectures given by our members on topics of interest between 10 am to noon on Sunday May 31. The Society's annual general meeting will commence at 9 am on that Sunday morning. At the meeting, we will discuss the state of our Society and the road ahead to attract new members and to maintain existing ones. There will also be a vote about whether to maintain or change the name of the **The Israel Philatelist (IP)**.

We have now formalized our relationship with the American Philatelic Society (APS). We have hired a new person, Becky Dean, to replace Vicki Galecki, who will transition her duties over time. Becky has a pleasant personality and some experience in helping with APS shows. Please give her a chance to learn the ins and outs of our Society. I believe you would find it easy to work with her – she has a “can do” attitude.

Even though the APS has hired Becky and made her available to assist our Society, our Society still primarily runs on the work and efforts of its volunteers. You as members want the Society to deliver knowledge to you. At the same time, you want the Society not to raise dues and to manage its costs, but still keep up the quality of **The Israel Philatelist** and other publications.

Our volunteers are unpaid and give both time and money to the Society to keep up the benefits for you, the members. Please recognize that the Society executive committee members are doing their best in many ways to run a Society that will enhance your enjoyment of our great hobby. In every column, I speak of our volunteers. This is no exception. Thank you for your support. Yet the Society needs more members to lend a hand in some small way. Please contribute articles to **The Israel Philatelist**. Please consider our Society as a beneficiary of your charitable contributions.

This year the Society has moved to the publication of a digital edition of our journal, **The Israel Philatelist**. The Society continues to digitize the journals of earlier years. I understand that this project is close to completion.

Please give the Society website search engine a try. It is a great research tool. Some of you have complained about our move to digital and the need to charge for hard copies of **The Israel Philatelist**. 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, our Society may ultimately just offer a digital edition of **The Israel Philatelist**.

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 under the aegis of David Kaplin continues to produce quality publications for sale. The Society hopes you will add them to your libraries. These books will make your collecting more enjoyable and could provide you with the requisite knowledge to find gems for your collections at bargain prices.

Our Society is still maintaining a relationship with other Holy Land philatelic societies around the world. The number of these societies is shrinking. Therefore it is imperative that our members keep our Society strong. If possible, please consider making a cash donation in some way to our Society to fund future endeavors.

Our Society will hold its annual general meeting in New York in late May 2016 at the International Philatelic Exhibition. We hope that many collectors from all the Holy Land societies including our Society will visit this International show in New York to swap stories, buy treasured items for their collections and see outstanding exhibits.

I enjoy receiving communications from you and ask that you feel free to contact me. Thank you for your continuing patronage as members. Enjoy our hobby. It gives us all such enjoyment, knowledge and the opportunities for collegiality.

Best wishes
Ed ▪

SIP NEWS

STAMP EXHIBIT

Boxborough, MA
May 1 - 3, 20154

Dr. Robert Piles

Artists Drawings, Essays, Proofs, and Associated Material of the 1948 Doar Ivri and D'mei Doar Issue of Israel and their Usage

Gold

Reserve Grand Award

BERKSHIRE HILLS

Rabbi Harold I. Salzmann

Program: The Markovits' Story - Part II

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: Municipal Tax Stamps

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. ■ Beginners to advanced. ■

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.

10633	David S. Ball	Charlestown, SC
10634	Jean-Louis Chebbat	Draveil, France
10635	Patricia Wexler	Oakland, CA
10636	Xiaoyan Qian	Shanghai, China
10637	Robert Lackey	Youngstown, OH



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			US	INTNL.	
* Life Member Discount only applied to price					
200	IP INDEXES				\$
201	IP Index 1-23 Sep 1949 - Aug 1972 INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$23.50	
202	IP Index 24-41 Oct 1972 - Dec 1990 INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$23.50	
203	IP Index 42-50 Feb 1991 - Dec 1999	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
300	IP REPRINTS				\$
301	IP Reprints 1-10 Sep 1949 - Jun 1959 INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$38.50	
302	IP Reprints 11-16 Sep 1959 - Jun 1965	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$66.00	
303	IP Reprints 20-22 Oct 1968 - Aug 1971 INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$32.00	
304	IP Reprints 23-24 Oct 1971 - Aug 1973 INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE	\$0.00	\$3.50	\$30.00	
305	IP Reprints 25-27 Feb 1974 - Dec 1976 INVENTORY REDUCTION SALE	\$0.00	\$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 NEW	\$50.00	\$4.75	\$34.50	
324	IP Reprints 60-61 Feb 2009 - Dec 2010 NEW	\$50.00	\$4.75	\$34.50	
325	IP Reprints 62-63 Feb 2011 - Dec 2012 NEW	\$50.00	\$4.75	\$33.00	
400	BOOKS				\$
401	Palestine Mandate Postmarks - Dorfman	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
402	Tabs of Israel - Rozman Now with Full Color Illustrations	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$11.00	
403	Postal Forms of Palestine Mandates - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
404	Palestine Mandate Issues of 1921-1948: Crown Agents - Collins	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
405	Government of Palestine Post Office Ordinance of 1930	\$11.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
406	Tel Aviv Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Groton	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
407	Plate Blocks & Tabs - Levinson	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
408	Basic Israel Philately - Simmons	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
409	Postal Stationery of Palestine Mandate - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
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Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Publication Listing Spring 2015



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			US	INTNL.	
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Places and Post Offices with Biblical Names

From the Tanach – the Old Testament



By
 Abraham Blum



CONTACT

Society of Israel Philatelists
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