



# THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. SUMMER 2018  
DEVOTED to the PHILATELY of the HOLY LAND and JUDAICA ★ VOL. LXIX NO. 3

## ISRAEL CELEBRATES 70 YEARS of INDEPENDENCE Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg .... 30



# STATE OF ISRAEL IS BORN

The first independent Jewish State in 19 centuries was born in Tel Aviv as the British Mandate over Palestine came to an end at midnight on Friday, May 14, 1948. The State of Israel was proclaimed, and the city of Jerusalem was divided, with most of the city falling into Jewish hands. At the same time, President Truman announced that the United States would accord recognition to the new State. A few hours later, Palestine was invaded by Moslem armies from the east, and the Jewish Agency for Palestine was forced to evacuate the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem. The Jewish Agency for Palestine was then replaced by the Provisional Council of Government, which was the first act of the Council Government, as announced by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Jewish Agency Executive, on May 14, 1948. The Provisional Council of Government, as announced by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Jewish Agency Executive, on May 14, 1948. The Provisional Council of Government, as announced by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Jewish Agency Executive, on May 14, 1948.

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### Most Crowded Hour in Palestine's History

Between Thursday night and this morning, the most crowded hours in its history.

For the Jewish population there was the fate of the few hundred Hagana men and the Kfar Etzion bloc of settlements near Hebron.

On Thursday night, the Jewish Agency for Palestine was replaced by the Provisional Council of Government, as announced by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Jewish Agency Executive, on May 14, 1948. The Provisional Council of Government, as announced by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Jewish Agency Executive, on May 14, 1948.



...the others strafed the city, little damage was caused, but no further details were known.



Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road was taken. In the Jewish Army Galilee.

### by Head

...the first act of the Council Government, as announced by Mr. David Ben-Gurion, the Jewish Agency Executive, on May 14, 1948.

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היום הראשון של הדגל העברי



ארץ ישראל תיבנה אך ורק בידי עם חרוץ, עשיר בחומר וברוח, אשר בדרך צורך היסטורי חיוני ליצור לעצמו מולדת, כשהוא מצויד במסגרת המודרניים ומוכן בכל מחיר להפוך את השממה והחרבה לנוה פורח עמוס-תנובה ועשיר-תרבות ורב-אוכלוסין.

Eretz Israel shall only be built by an industrious People, rich in substance and spirit, who come to her from afar after history has proven the essential need to create for itself a Homeland, equipped with the tools of modern science and technology and prepared at all costs to transform wilderness and ruin into a blooming oasis of agricultural produce, cultural wealth and a growing population.

דוד בן-גוריון, פרשת דרכים, התרג"ו

David Ben Gurion, Parashat Drachim (Crossroads), 1915



# 2018 Society of Israel Philatelists Fundraising Campaign

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





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



### HAPPY BIRTHDAY SIP

The following history of the SIP is taken from the SIP web site.

The formal history of the SIP began in 1948 in New York City. A group of men with a common interest in Israel and Holy Land philately gathered to organize a society dedicated to publishing, exhibiting and learning Holy Land postal history. The first president was Dr. Louis Sarrow. During the first decade, the society started publishing a journal called the Israel-Palestine Philatelist (IPP) and attending various stamp shows in and around the New York City area.

Eventually, additional chapters started to emerge, with Los Angeles, Albany and Canada all affiliating during the 1950's.

During the 1960's, Israel continued to issue some of the world's prettiest stamps and collectors throughout the United States became more interested in learning about the Holy Land's postal operations.

New chapters in Cleveland, Rochester, Chicago, Dallas, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and elsewhere swelled the Society's membership.

The IPP journal became The Israel Philatelist and was published bi-monthly. Writers contributed mightily to the learning process of members and the Society developed the Educational Fund to publish monographs and support the membership at large.

The 1970's were exciting years of more growth. Conventions were held annually in locations around the nation and the level of exhibits became world-class. Gold medal awards were won by the SIP members at the international, national and local levels. Meetings were held to discuss how to manage the Society's finances and budgets were coordinated to meet the growing demands of a Society with over 1,000 members.

Although philately in general has gone through many transitions and consolidations, the Society of Israel Philatelists continues to flourish. Editor Dr. Stadtler insured the continuity of the gold award-winning **The Israel Philatelist** magazine, and new research continued to surface which became available to all collectors through the SIP's publications.

The Society built a website and began an Endowment program during the 1990's under the auspices of Michael Bass which set the stage for the new century ahead. Membership reached a peak of over 1,700 members and many became Life Members.

Exceptional volunteers like Fritz Nussbaum, Dr. Albert Friedberg, Dr. Oscar Stadtler, Nate Zankel, Stan Raffel and Howard Chapman continued to maintain the exceptional services the Society offered. Many new lectures were written and slide shows developed which chapters and members used in promulgating collecting interests in Forerunners, British Mandate, Interim Period, Israel and Postal History of all periods.

During this growing period there have been many other journals published and societies established. But, while other Holy Land societies and journals have flourished at one time or another, it is The Society of Israel Philatelists that has been able to maintain its status as the best Holy Land Society.

With our strong leadership roster and dedicated members, the future is looking very bright for Holy Land collectors. ■

### MEMBERSHIP DISTRIBUTION

With this anniversary issue, I thought it appropriate to show where our members reside.

From the membership roster, I count that we have members residing in 23 countries outside of the United States. There are some countries with only 1 or 2 members and others such as Canada with 34 and Israel 32. For Central America, we have a member in Costa Rico and in South America only in Brazil. For the Far East, we have a member in China. The remaining members basically reside in Europe.

For the United States, we are represented in 41 states including Washington, DC and Puerto Rico.

A list I have not tried to research but am relying on my memory to construct the member distribution of contributors to **The Israel Philatelist**. Besides the United States and Canada, I have received articles from writers in The Netherlands, Israel, Brazil, Australia, Belgium, Belarus, Norway, and Argentina.

Yes, stamp collecting is truly an international hobby and stamps are the language that everyone can speak ■

### DOAR IVRI 7 - 9

How would you like to own a set of Israel Doar Ivri 7-9. Well, you might if you enter the contest the SIP is sponsoring. The rules are very simple.

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

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

See page 9 for details on the contest. ■

# Letters to the Editor

## THANK YOU

Dear Don

I hope you are keeping well. I just received the latest **The Israel Philatelist**. I really can't thank you enough for publishing the article on Mihael Fock Z"L.

I am so very grateful - I will forward the article to the Slovenian Philatelic Federation and to Mihaels family and close friends.

There are no words to express my sincere appreciation.

Kindest Regards  
Most Sincerely  
Les Glassman ■

## HOLOCAUST HELP

Philatelic journalist is preparing an article about mail from the **Vilnius / Wilna Jewish ghetto 1942 - 1943** for an upcoming issue of **The Israel Philatelist**. Collectors having such covers are urged to send high resolution scans of fronts and backs to the following email: [studijar@msn.com](mailto:studijar@msn.com)

Your contribution will be acknowledged in this article. Thanks for your cooperation and interest. ■

## HOW I BECAME A COLLECTOR

Dear Mr. Chafetz

This is a response to your request for us to tell you why we started our Israel stamp collection.

In 1968 I was a Haight/Ashbury "Hippie" and a student at San Francisco State College.

Shlomo Carlebach, the folk singer Rabbi, came to our school to promote his House of Love and prayer near Emanuel in San Francisco's Richmond district. This man's powerful personality drove me to visit this store front "shul." The music, food and discussion awakened my Jewish soul and I hung out there. I saw 100's of letters this Rabbi received many from Israel and asked if I could have the stamps for my worldwide youth collection in a Minkus Comprehensive album. There stamps gave he a history of Zionism and were very artistically done. After graduation from SFSC I married and started a new issue service from the "Eilat Stamp Club." Later, I bought sets from B.A. Finkelstein.

I joined SIP at Pacific '97. There I met Ed Rosen, whose mother I knew from her store on San Francisco's peninsula. I was at Pacific'97 because I collected Mexico and was a member of MIPS.

So I started a collection of Jewish Zionist postal history of Mexico bringing these two fine stamp collection interests together. I have exhibited this specialty at Jewish events. Mexico saved thousands of Jews during the Shoah.

I purchased the bound books of the past issues of The Israel Philatelist. I saw how this study developed. What was basically reprints of press releases for new issues became an interesting history study and fly speck philately.

I stopped buying Israel's stamps new issues in the early '90s. They were too expensive and the art was uninspired. Many looked like hebrew class "stickers."

Mexican postal history with Jewish subjects became my specialty.

Thank you for producing such a fine publication. I wish I didn't live so far from your events as I'd love to attend them. I live "off the grid" so e-mail doesn't apply to me.

Shalom

Gregorio P. Pehrson, Cazadero, CA. ■

## JUBILEE BOOK AWARD



Dear Donald,

Thanks for the two pages in The Israel Philatelist of Spring 2018 about our Jubilee book.

The exposition at the WSC Jerusalem 2018 awarded his collection with "Large Silver", see enclosed.

Mr. Van de Laar is very happy with this reward, also because his collection caught the most attention of the public.

Best regards,  
Bart Belonje, Netherlands



## WHY COLLECT STAMPS

Hi All.

I saw this article in the New York and related it back to philately. <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/03/style/how-low-will-market-for-antiques-actually-go.html>

It seems other collectibles are experiencing similar challenges, which translate to lower dollars being transacted. The philatelic dealers had a hay day post World War II until the turn of the 21st century. Demand was good, prices were rising, etc. Probably the same with antiques. In my opinion art is in the same as philately. The prices for art they try to get is astounding. Anyone can go on eBay or art sites and buy whatever they want for a fraction of the price art is sold for in auctions.

So where is the collectible market headed? I believe there will always be an antique, art, philatelic marketplace. Changing? Of course. I've always looked at philately as an escape from work, a learning experience about the world order, a trip to another country without leaving my home, and a way to share with friends. If one acts prudently about philately and finds the right reasons to collect, than the experience is priceless.

Best  
Michael Bass ■

## HELP



Awhile ago I received the above image of a Bosnia and Herzegovina stamp. It was sent by Roberto Brzostowski who lives in Argentina.

I have been trying to find out the story behind the stamp with no luck. The expression in the margin translates as "**120 years of Jewish Culture.**"

If you provide any background information on the stamp, please send it to the editor's email: [sipeditor@gmail.com](mailto:sipeditor@gmail.com).

Thank you  
Don Chafetz ■

## SOCIETY AT FLOREX 2018

### November 30 - December 2



Osceola Heritage Park  
Events Center, Hall B  
1901 Chief Osceola Trail,  
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## Society meeting Sunday, December 2nd 9 am

Hotel Information <http://florexstampshow.com>

# Hilary Koprowski

VIROLOGIST EXTRAORDINAIRE

Gene Eisen

## ORAL LIVE POLIO VACCINE

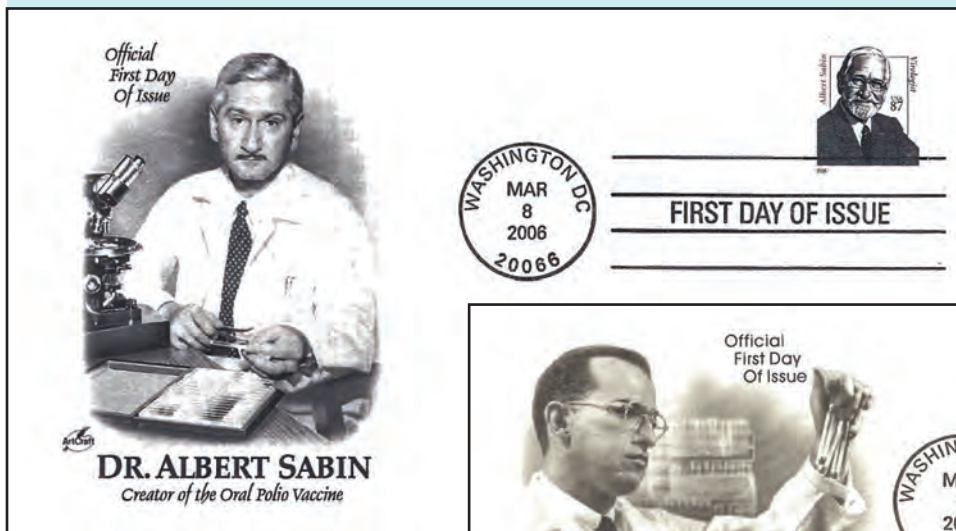


Figure 1

High school science students are taught that Albert Sabin developed the first successful oral live polio virus vaccine (OLPVV) in 1961, and that is why he is honored on a United States stamp, Scott 3435, March 8, 2006.



Figure 2

Jonas Salk in 1954 developed the first injected killed polio virus vaccine, and is honored on a United States stamp, March 8, 2006.

## THE EARLY YEARS

The fact is, however, that Hilary Koprowski in 1950 successfully tested the first OLPVV on 20 children <sup>1</sup>, and in 1958 his vaccine was successfully administered to nearly a quarter million children in the Belgian Congo.<sup>2</sup>

Hilary Koprowski was born in Warsaw, Poland on December 5, 1916, to a well-educated Jewish family. His father, Pavel, had served in the Russian army and mother Sonia, née Berland, was a dentist. Koprowski had a brilliant mind and

could have chosen between a career in science or music. He received a medical degree from Warsaw University in 1939 and a music degree from the Warsaw Conservatory in the same year. In 1938, while still in medical school, Koprowski married Irena Grosberg, a fellow medical student.<sup>1</sup>

## THE WAR YEARS

In 1939, the world turned upside down as Germany invaded Poland, and the Koprowskis fled the country. Hilary went to Rome where he spent a year studying piano at the Santa Celini Conservatory, Irena went to France where she gave





Figure 3

Issued on October 29, 2016, Poland, Scott 4257a-f, a miniature sheet recognizing six scientists and historians. Includes a photo of Hilary Koprowski, center of the lower row, Scott 4257e (see rectangle).

birth to their first child, Claude, and worked as a physician in a hospital. By 1940, it was apparent that the war would soon engulf all of Europe, so the couple and their infant son made their way to Portugal via Spain and then to Brazil, where Hilary found a laboratory position with the Rockefeller Foundation.<sup>1</sup>

## THE THREE POLIO VACCINE HUNTERS

After World War II, Koprowski landed a job with Lederle Laboratories in Pearl River, NY, where he began his polio virus vaccine research. David Oshinsky, the historian whose book, **Polio: An American Story**, describes the race to defeat the disease, “Jonas Salk is a god in America, Albert Sabin got a good deal of publicity, and Hilary Koprowski, who really should be part to that “trinity,” is the forgotten man.”<sup>3</sup>

Koprowski’s experiments were controversial at the time. First, testing of the OLPVV, while legal then, was done on cognitively disabled children. Second, Dr. Sabin objected to the live polio vaccine being tested on children, but Koprowski countered that someone had to initiate the program according to Oshinsky.<sup>2,3</sup> A third controversy was a serious accusation by journalist Edward Hooper in **Rolling Stone** magazine (1992) and a subsequent book called **The River** (1999) that the polio vaccine made in the cell culture led to HIV infection. The claims, however, have been completely refuted.<sup>4</sup>

The so-called trinity had much in common. They were Jewish, had become physicians, then virologists and two were immigrants, while one, Jonas Salk, had one immigrant parent. All three had been nominated for the Nobel Prize in Physiology several times. In the late 1960’s, the trinity plus Sven Gard, Professor of Virology at the Karolinska

continued on page 8

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**LINDNER**

continued from page 7

Institute were nominated for their work on the polio vaccine. Gard refused to be nominated, saying that the work was not primary but dependent on accomplishments of prior recipients of the Nobel Prize. Right or wrong, the

## KOPROWSKI'S OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

developers of the polio vaccine were never again considered for a Nobel Prize.<sup>5</sup>

Koprowski together with Stanley Plotkin and Tadeusz Wiktor, significantly improved vaccines against rabies.<sup>1</sup> He was also known for his significant early work on the therapeutic use of monoclonal antibodies.<sup>2</sup> As director of the Wistar Institute from 1951 to 1991, Koprowski is credited for turning it into a world-class research organization.<sup>1,2</sup>

Among his other notable honors are the election to the National Academy of Science and the Polish Academy of Sciences.<sup>1</sup> Hilary Koprowski died on April 11, 2013, at age 96.

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3 Oshinsky, David, 2005. Polio: An American Story, Oxford University Press.

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**NOJEX 2018**

NOJEX has announced that they will be holding their annual show in conjunction with ASDA (American Stamp Dealers Association). The show will be held on **October 19 - 21, 2018 at the Meadowlands Hilton in East Rutherford, NJ.**

The show will be open on **Friday and Saturday from 10 to 6 and on Sunday from 10 to 3.**

There will be the regular stamp exhibit competition and many ASDA dealers who do not normally sell at NOJEX.



# New Member Contest

START DATE: AUGUST 10, 2018

END DATE: FEBRUARY 29, 2019



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

## Doar Ivri Israel 7 - 9

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

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

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

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

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Member over 50 years

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

**Palestine Mediator Count Bernadotte**

29 May - 17 September 1948



Truce Supervision

To assist the Mediator in monitoring cease-fire and truce agreements, U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie appointed a Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) on 29 May. UNTSO was made up of diplomatic and military personnel from Belgium, France, Sweden and the U.S.



Abraham Stern  
Leader of 'Lehi'

'Lehi' Jewish extremists led by Abraham Stern, set up a fake checkpoint on a Jerusalem road and assassinated Count Folke Bernadotte on 17 September.



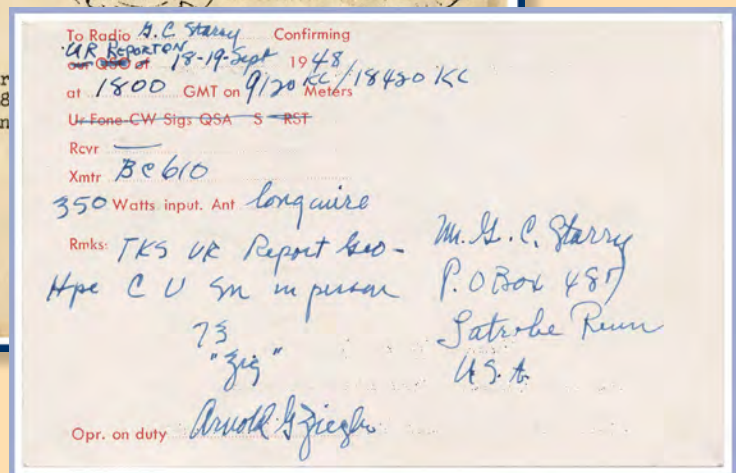
UNTSO, Military Observer, U.S. Naval Member, Haifa, Israel to Camp Lejune, N.C., 29 August 1948  
Mailed from Israeli post office with censor mark on reverse - Few reported examples



Cover content:  
QSL card confirming receipt of September 18-19 radio broadcast of Folke Bernadotte's assassination on 17 September

Palestine Mediator / Radio Station Manager  
Rhodes, Greece to Latrobe, Pennsylvania  
2 November 1948  
1800adr <20 grams, airmail letter rate to USA  
**Only recorded example**

Signed by  
Arnold Ziegler  
station manager





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

***Palestine Mediator Ralph Bunche***

19 September 1948 - 11 August 1949



Trygve Lie

Following Count Folke Bernadotte's assassination, U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie appointed Bernadotte's deputy, Ralph Bunche of the U.S., to succeed Bernadotte as the new Palestine Mediator on 19 September.

Ralph Bunche  
Swiss Franc, Euro and U.S. Dollar denominations



Palestine Mediator, Paris, France to Kent, England, 3 November 1948; 18Fr <25 grams, 12Fr second 25 grams (30Fr total)  
Hand cancel device (Gaines catalog type 'b') with hour and minute designation, in use 21 Sep - 15 Dec 1948  
**Three recorded examples of Mediator service mail from 1948 Paris General Assembly**



Palestine refugees



King Abdullah  
Transjordan  
occupation  
overprint

Ralph Bunche presented several peace initiatives to the 1948 3rd General Assembly in Paris, France. Most were rejected but support for Palestine refugees was approved. Armistice negotiations were signed between February and July and negotiators included King Abdullah, Yitzhak Rabin and Moshe Dayan. The position of Mediator was terminated on 11 August.



Yitzhak Rabin, Israel



Moshe Dayan, Israel

# Morgen Freiheit

## DECEPTION BY A YIDDISH-AMERICAN COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER

Jesse I. Spector M.D.

The Fall 2017 issue of *The Israel Philatelist* (page 4) briefly presented a most unusual label (Figure 1) and asked readers as to its significance<sup>1</sup>. Two of us responded by identifying the item as a Cinderella label, not a postage stamp, printed for a 20<sup>th</sup> century Yiddish newspaper published by the American Communist party, **Morgen Freiheit (Morning Freedom)**. Well and good, identified and that should be the end of the story philatelically.

Not so fast. Rather than the end, this label aroused my curiosity to investigate a six-decade-long story into the history of a publication catering to Jews in America who hung their hopes on a communist philosophical agenda espousing social equality. The story would prove far more complex than first imagined as **Morgen Freiheit** was buffeted by demands to react favorably to ever-changing Stalinist and post-Stalinist doctrine through the turbulent years in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

As an organ of the Communist party, *Morgen Freiheit* and its staff— composed almost exclusively of Jewish writers — yielded to the demands of the party. The outcome would prove disastrous for Soviet Jewry, and would slowly but surely shatter the long-held beliefs of even the most stalwart idealistic intellectuals whose words filled its pages along and the readers who believed in the veracity of what they read.

### FIRST THINGS FIRST

To begin, let us examine the object of our initial philatelic curiosity. The label (Figure 1) is an attractive image containing a large, central hammer and sickle imprint on a green background with bold red letters in Yiddish reading:

MORNING  
Read and Create  
Freedom

A **star** in the upper right and an **industrial complex** in the lower left in concert with the outsized **hammer and sickle** are classic components of Communist propaganda material circa 1920s and 1930s.

### EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS

Our story starts with the mass migration of European Jews to America beginning in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. What most of these immigrants lacked financially they made up with an abundance of literacy, political action and social conscience, the latter a necessity in a time when government support networks were non-existent. Having been deprived the right to acquire adequate education or to obtain employment in all but a limited number of occupations in Europe, they filled the needs of low-wage needle trades, piece-work, garment and fur trades, and became merchants and shopkeepers to the immigrant community.

The battle for survival resulted in worker mutual aid organizations flourishing, supplying loans to meet rent obligations, health needs, burial services, and additionally, when required, food subsistence for the multitude of immigrants living in overcrowded tenements in the poorest sections of major eastern cities (Figure 2).



Figure 1



Figure 2  
New York tenement district in early 20th century

If there was an upside to this struggle, it was the tenacity with which the newcomers took to fighting against the powers in politics and the workplace that stood in the way of their hopes for a better life. From this grew the left-wing socialist



and communist parties, promising an alternative to capitalism when the streets proved to not be paved with gold..

## FORWARD PAPER

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, New York's lower east side was home to fifty percent of Jewish immigrants coming to America. There they would turn to the left-leaning socialist/Zionist Yiddish language newspaper, the Forverts (The Jewish Daily Forward), to vent their frustration and to strive for change, particularly by organizing into labor unions. The unions attracting a majority of its members from the Jewish sector were garment workers, cigar makers, printers and actors. The fact that as much as half the membership of labor unions in general was Jewish reflected European Jews' higher rate of literacy and urban background as compared to other immigrant groups.

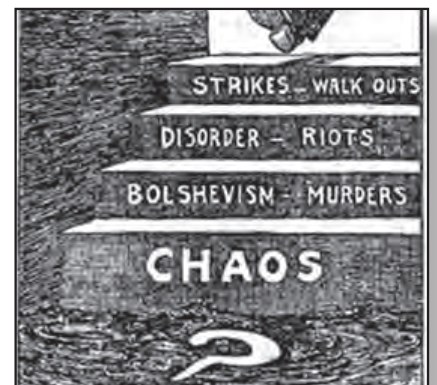
The Forverts (Figure 3) attained the largest following of the many Jewish newspapers extant during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, peaking at 250,000 daily subscribers in the 1920s. Its founding editor, Abe Cahan (Figure 4), would for over fifty years maintain the old guard of a left-leaning, more reformist socialism, tenaciously supporting Zionism (Figures 5 (a-c)).



Figure 4  
Abe Cahan  
editor of the Forverts



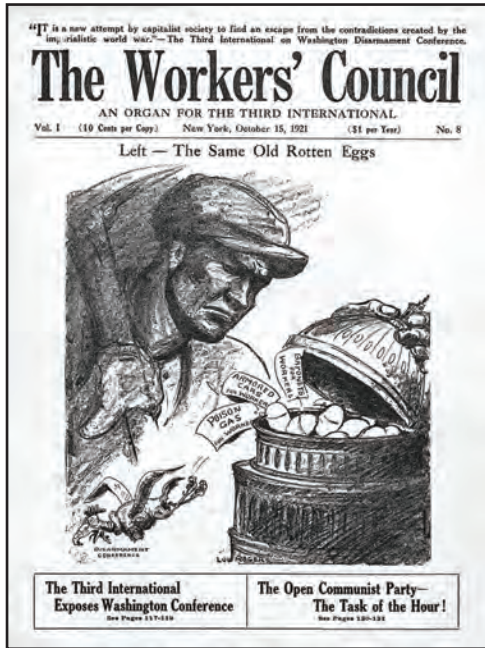
Figure 3  
Front page of the Forverts



Figures 5a-c  
Socialist leaning ideology of the Forvert



The latter ideology came under increasing attack by the radical left wing of Jewish socialism—the Communists (Figures 6 (a-b). In



Figures 6 a-b  
Left wing radical ideology of the Morgen Freiheit



In addition, the political adversaries would both face a hostile segment of non-Jewish society disdaining Jews in general (Figure 7).

## MORGEN FREIHEIT



Figure 7  
Antisemitic sentiment expressed at public rally



Figure 8  
Front page of the Morgen Freiheit

The Bolshevik overthrow of the Russian monarchy and their subsequent triumph over less radical socialist contemporaries would result in the creation of the CP, and as an offshoot, the development of a far more radical left-wing of American Jewish polity than that espoused by Cahan's Forverts. Beginning in 1919 many Jews formerly affiliated with the Socialist Party would break away to form the American Communist Party. The Morgen Freiheit would be founded by these pro-Bolsheviks to challenge the old guard and the Forverts.



Figure 9  
Moissaye Olgin, first editor of the Morgen Freiheit

1922, the Forverts would receive its own wake-up call, from the far-left nascent Communist Party (CP) Yiddish newspaper, Di Magyn Frayhayt-Morning Freedom in English, Morgen Freiheit in German (Figure 8). An ensuing six-decade internecine war would ensue for the political, religious and philosophical allegiance of Jews in America.

The Freiheit's first editor, Moissaye Olgin (Figure 9), was born in the Ukraine in 1878, and had been associated with the Jewish Labor Bund in czarist Russia. He was educated at the Universities of Kiev and Heidelberg, and was a prolific writer as well as translator, including translation of Lenin's works into English and Yiddish. Olgin would prove a formidable adversary to the Forverts Abe Cahan.



## COMPETITORS IN MANY WAYS

The Freiheit taking on the Forverts was a David and Goliath story of sorts. Freiheit was one of eleven American daily Yiddish newspapers, and the leading one of nine Communist publications published in the United States. While the peak daily circulation of the Freiheit never exceeded the 22,000 (attained in 1925), it showcased an eclectic group of both Jewish and non-Jewish communist writers and artists, including those of internationalist, and at least early on, Zionist leanings. Moissaye Olgin was pugnacious, with the Freiheit being a self-described “Communitistic fighting newspaper— a militant workers’ and people’s newspaper, alongside the Communist Party membership.”<sup>22</sup>

Forverts Building



Figure 10  
The Forverts building,  
New York City

Freiheit Building



Figure 11  
The Morgen Freiheit headquarters,  
New York City

Figure 12  
Art-deco corner cache on cover for the  
Morgen Freiheit publication



Style and appearance clearly distinguished the competitors as the following photos demonstrate. The Forverts published out of its sophisticated and still extant New York headquarters (Figure 10) while the Freiheit subsisted in understated, borderline derelict row house environs (Figure 11).

On the other hand the subtle art-deco corner cache in a mailing from the upstart hints at a modernity that could not be denied (Figure 12). Furthermore, the artists employed by the Freiheit, such as the renown William Gropper, had the knack for not only bringing the news into a larger-than-life format (Figure 13), but in creating biting, satirical vignettes easily understood at a glance by its readers (Figure 14).

What would put the Morgen Freiheit at loggerheads with the followers of the Forverts would be its affiliation with and unwavering support of the CP over the next five decades- until the shocking exposure of Soviet excesses would finally crush the morale of even the party's most ardent supporters. Before that would occur, however, the Freiheit would whip-saw its content to reflect the ever-changing propagandist dialectic of the CP, particularly as reflected in the issues of Jews in Palestine in the 1920s; the rise of Nazism in the 1930s prior to and then following the 1939 Soviet Non-Aggression Pact with Germany; antisemitism in the Soviet Union; and, virulent anti-Zionism and pro-Arab nationalism in modern times. The ideological battle between the Freiheit and the Forverts was personal, vicious and endlessly combative, truly a fitting reflection of the intensity of Jewish political ideology in an era of world-wide tumult. (continued page 17).



Figure 13  
William Gropper print of  
newsboy delivering the  
Morgen Freiheit



Figure 14  
Satirical political print  
produced by  
William Gropper

# Israel Wins Gold

## Klagenfurt, Austria

Dr Les Glassman



Figure 1 Show Site

**Last year** while representing Israel at a stamp exhibition in Slovenia, I met the Austrian Commissioner Dr. Hadmar Fresacher who invited me to Klagenfurt for their multinational stamp exhibition as a special guest. The city was celebrating their 500 year Jubilee as capital of Carinthia in Southern Austria. He was excited to tell me that in 1990 Klagenfurt was twinned with the Israeli city of Nazareth. I later discovered that in 1968 Klagenfurt was nominated “European City of the Year” (Figure 1).

The exhibition **Ovebria 2018 Karnten** was held from the 25th to the 27th of May with 8 regional countries participating including Israel which was the only non-European country to be invited. There were 91 exhibits, the quality shown was very high (Figures 2 & 3).

### SURPRISE

From the moment I arrived I was warmly welcomed. I was given a book about the history and development of Klagenfurt. To my surprise, a picture of the Synagogue which was taken in 1928 was illustrated in the book along with a detailed history of the community. Today, an impressive plaque exists in Platzgasse to commemorate this synagogue which was sadly destroyed during Kristallnacht (Figure 4).

While walking in the Old City a Hindu Indian student noticed my kippa and asked me if I was aware of the Jewish cemetery located near his home. So off we went to see the cemetery. I could not believe my mazal to find the gates of the cemetery open. There I met a gentile teacher who was educating her five students on Judaism and I was the first Jew her students had ever met! What were



Figure 3  
Stamp bourse



Figure 2  
Show Committee

the chances that a total stranger would notice me because of my kippa and take me to the Jewish cemetery within the ten minutes that it was open? (Figure 5)

Wherever I went in Klagenfurt, at the exhibition or in the city center, total strangers would come up to me expressing their love and devotion to Israel. A few spoke words in Hebrew and remarked on how much they enjoyed visiting Israel. A fellow Austrian philatelist mentioned that he had visited Israel over forty times and that his best friend in Jerusalem resides in the same street as I do!





Figure 4



Figure 5

## PALMARES AWARD CEREMONY

At the Palmares Award Ceremony Israel received:

Shlomo Shtern **The Road To Jerusalem** gold

Les Glassman **Anglo Boer War The Mozambique Connection** gold plus Special Prize

Yehuda Kleiner **Prepayment And The First Stationaries** vermeil

Baruch Weiner **Arab POW's From The 1948 Independence War** vermeil

o - o - o - o

Paulo Duek **The King Pele**

silver

When I went to receive the awards, I was warmly congratulated and applauded. I felt it was a privilege and honor to represent my country.

If you ever decide to visit Austria, I strongly recommend traveling to this friendly and picturesque city nestled in the countryside between spectacular mountains and lakes. ■

continued from 15

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## Interesting "Perfin" Stamp

Richard A. Barson

I read that Jacob Kisner had a perfin machine with the Star of David. Later he told me that he purchased it from England.

He was very gracious in using his machine on any stamps sent to him. During our friendship he sent this envelope. ■



First Day cover of United States Nobel stamp with two Einstein stamps

# Routing Post To And From East (Jordanian) Jerusalem Between 1948-1967

Dr. Joseph Wallach

## POSTAL ROUTES DISRUPTED

After the War of Independence ended in 1948 - 9 and as a result of the armistice, Jerusalem was divided between two countries;

- 1) West Jerusalem - was a part of the State of Israel.
- 2) East Jerusalem, including the old city - was a part of the Kingdom of Jordan.

Mail destined to or from Israeli Jerusalem was transferred via one of the following routes:

- a) Airmail - via Lod airport (Ben-Gurion Airport today)
- b) Sea/surface mail - via Haifa port and later Ashdod.

All postal routes to Jordanian East Jerusalem used during the British Mandate Period (1917-1948) were forced to be abandon. Instead, the routes went to the east and are the subject of this article.

The division of Jerusalem lasted until June 1967. Before this time gave rise to the need to create new postal routes to Jordanians East Jerusalem. Since Israel and the Arab countries did not have diplomatic relations with each other, all formal postal ties between them were severed. From 1948 onwards, all postal routes to East Jerusalem from the west had to bypass the new State of Israel and come from the north or the south.

The main postal routes were:

### 1) Surface mail:

- a) **Main Northern route:** Freight ship lines in the Mediterranean Sea to (1) Latakia, Syria or (2) Beirut, Lebanon. When the ships arrived at a port, the sacks were by an overland route to Damascus, Syria and continue by surface to Amman, Jordan, from Amman they went west to the Allenby Bridge.. Outgoing mail from East Jerusalem took the opposite route [see map].
- b) **Secondary Northern. route:** The land route from European countries was by train, through Trieste, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece to Turkey. From Turkey,

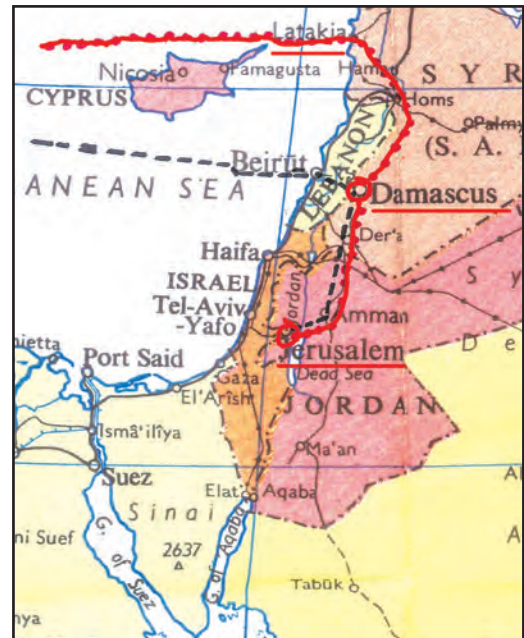


Figure 1  
Mail routes

the options were either over-land or most probably, by sea to Latakia and/or Beirut.

- c) **Secondary Southern route:** By freight ships going to Jordan's only port of entry Aqaba. From there, incoming mail was sent to Amman, and then westward to East Jerusalem. Outgoing mail was sent in the opposite direction.

### 2) Airmail

- I. The early airmail route from East Jerusalem started by surface to Amman continued to Damascus and then to Beyrouth, Lebanon. The airmail section of the route to destination started here. A combined route such as this one (surface/air) was known from an earlier time. The letters carried on this routing received a box cachet A.V.2 or O.A.T. (onward air transmit) (figures 10, 11).
- II. East Jerusalem had its' own airfield "Jerusalem Airport." It was located north of Jerusalem (Shuafat, Atarot area) (Figure 2). We can not elaborate on what extent and since when this airmail route was used as we do not have information about it.



This airport was first built by the British during the World War II and was called “Kalandia”, or “Atarot Airport.” The flight paths went east and bypassed Israel in the north and the south. Planes may have landed also in Amman and the sacks may have been transferred to Jerusalem by the overland route. The airport was abandoned and is not active today.

## MAIL TAGS

We shall follow the different postal routes through “parcel mail tags.” The tags were made of cardboard pieces measuring approximately 12 x 6 cm. They were tied or attached to the mail sacks when the sacks were closed in order to mark their route and destination.

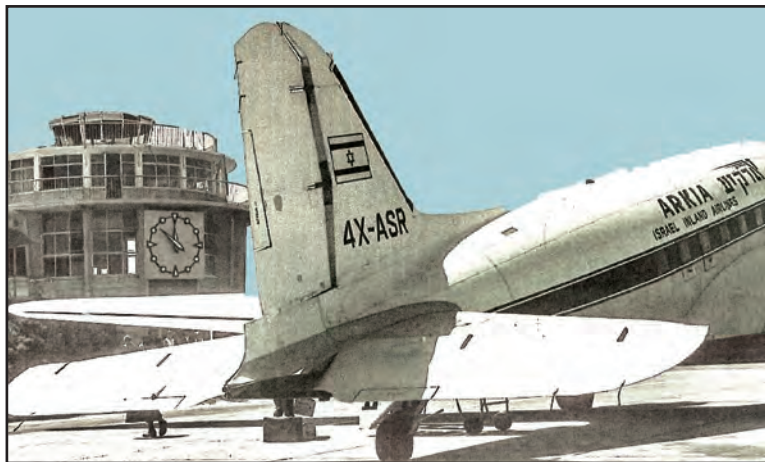


Figure 2  
Jerusalem Airport (closed)

## PARCEL TAGS



Figure 3  
Parcel tags (top to bottom)

1. Kuwait - Jerusalem
2. Switzerland - Jerusalem
3. New York - Jerusalem
4. Marseille - Jerusalem



Figure 4  
Airplane mail bag tags  
5. London - sea direct route  
6. Chiasso, Switzerland - railroad route  
7. Basrah, Iraq





Figure 5

Jordanian Post Office form 205 for package mailed from Jerusalem, Jordan to Los Angeles, CA., 1963.

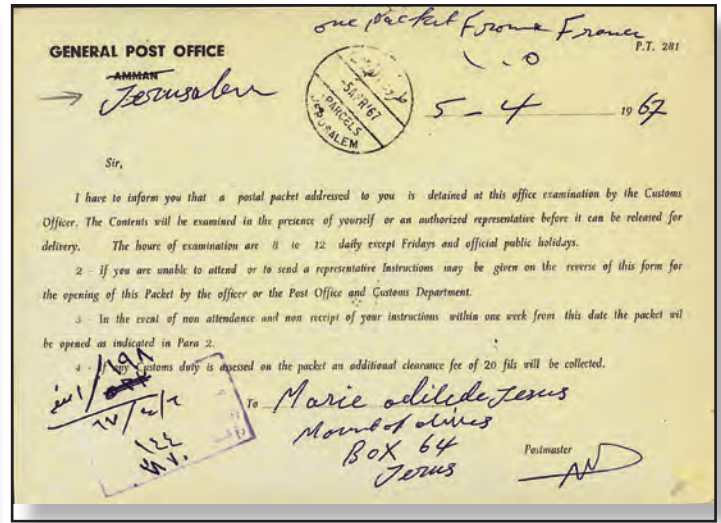


Figure 6

Jordanian form informing Jerusalem resident that a package sent from France to Jerusalem, Jordan was available for pickup.



Figure 7

A 1952 philatelic registered cover (handwritten). Has first Jerusalem airport postmark.

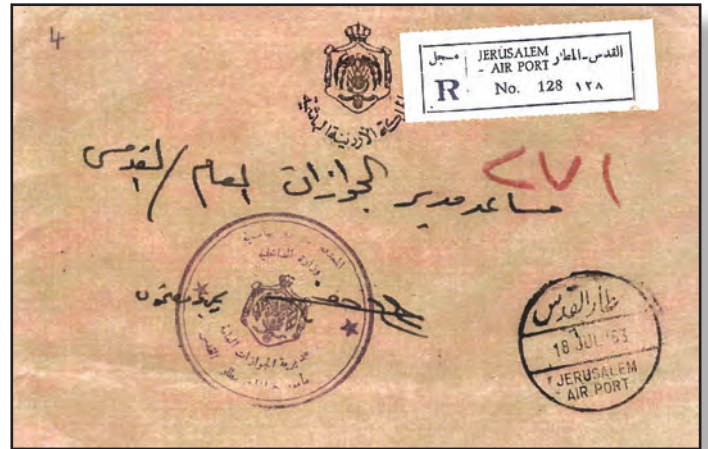


Figure 8

The second, 1963, Jerusalem airport postmark with printed registration label. Sent from Department of Immigration as official mail.

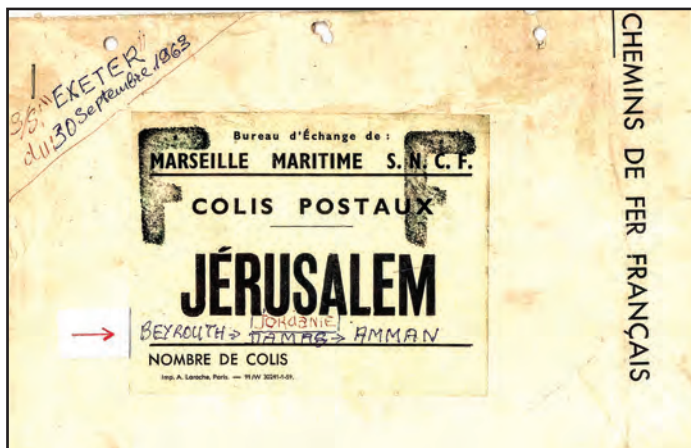


Figure 9

A very special tag cover attached to a bundle of parcels from France. Shipment carried by "Marseille Maritime" S.N.C.F. (Societe National Chemin de fer) railroad co. The bags were carried by ship "Exeter" 30 September 1963 (top corner corner writing) and the route was handwritten as: Jerusalem (Jordanie) - Beyrouth - Dammas - Amman.

The French Railroad Co. was engaged in building the first railroad line in Palestine from Jaffa to Jerusalem, chemin de fer Ottoman. (opened 1892).





Figure 10

A commercial air mail cover posted from East Jerusalem (Jordan) on May 7, 1949 to the United States. The cover is franked with 75 mils plus 38 mils tax on front and rear of cover. The postage is the correct rate for a 20 gram air mail letter to the United States in 1949.

The stamps are tied by the relatively rare FIRST JORDANIAN postmark of Jerusalem. Prior to the Jordanian canceler, British Mandate cancelers were used.

## PARCEL POSTAL LABEL

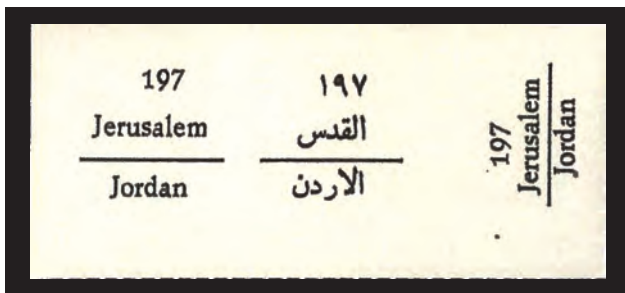


Figure 12

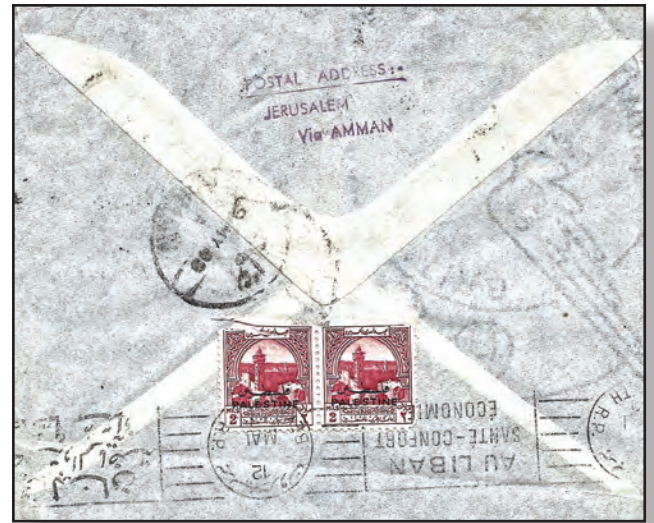


Figure 11

On rear of the cover is the postmarks of Amman (May 9, 1949) and Beyrouth, Lebanon (May 12, 1949). The transit reflects the LAND-SURFACE mail route to Beyrouth!

Further, the cover was AIR mailed from Beyrouth to the United States as indicated by the Box A.V. 2 cachet on the front upper left corner. I want to thank Mr. A. Kaplanian for his advise about he route of this cover.

## EPILOGUE

The divided Jerusalem had caused postal managers across the globe and in Jordan many difficulties. In a separate article we will describe the "mess" that ensued when sacks were routed by mistake:

1. Destined to Jordanian Jerusalem and reached Israeli Jerusalem. or
2. Destined to Israeli Jerusalem and reached Jordan.

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# INTERESTING DOAR IVRI FDCs

Ken Torby





# Revisionist Zionism Cinderella's

Joe Weintrob

Editor's note: The following information is from wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revisionist\\_Zionism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revisionist_Zionism).

Yecheil Lehavy helped with some of the translation.

## BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Revisionist Zionism is a faction within the Zionist movement. It is the founding ideology of the non-religious political right wing in Israel, and was the chief ideological competitor to the dominant socialist Labor Zionism. Revisionism led to the development of the Likud Party.

The ideology was developed originally by Ze'ev Jabotinsky, who advocated a "revision" of the "practical Zionism" of David Ben-Gurion and Chaim Weizmann, which was focused on independent individuals' settling of Eretz Yisrael. In 1935, after the Zionist Executive rejected Jabotinsky's political program and refused to state that "the aim of Zionism was the establishment of a Jewish state", Jabotinsky resigned from the World Zionist Organization.

He founded the New Zionist Organization (NZO) to conduct independent political activity for free immigration and the establishment of a Jewish State. Revisionist Zionism was based on a vision of "political Zionism", which Jabotinsky regarded as following the legacy of Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern political Zionism.

In its early years, and under Jabotinsky's leadership, Revisionist Zionism was focused on gaining the aid of Britain as a major power for settlement. Later, Revisionist groups independent of Jabotinsky's leadership conducted campaigns of violence against the British authorities in the British Mandate of Palestine to drive them out and establish a Jewish state.



Figure 1

The stamps bear the portrait of Sarah Ahronson (Aaronsohn). She was a member of the pro western NILI spy group during World War I. She is regarded as the first female hero of the Yishuv.

The white Hebrew letters at bottom is her name Sarah. On left is the English dates of her life and on the right is the Hebrew dates.



Figures 2-3

Left to right: Top row: Joseph Trumpeldor, Sarah Ahronson, First Floor of Metzudat Zeev

Bottom row: The Plan for Metzudat Zeev, Zev (Vladimir) Jabotinsky, Ramat Gan Office. The two colors of the sheet shown.



Figure 4

The document is a receipt from the National Employees Organization of the Land of Israel; i.e. Palestine, The Unemployment Foundation. The purple handstamp in the upper left corner reads "This is a temporary receipt and will be exchanged for an official receipt at the beginning of the month."





Figures 5 - 6

This set deals with Naval training and presumed to be connected with Beitar's Naval Academy in Civitavecchia. Italy. First label a three masted- sailing ship and- second- a view of the bow of the sailing ship.



Figure 7

Label bears a likeness of Maimonides the great medieval philosopher.



Figure 8

Metzudat Beitar depicts the Turkish Citadel in Old Jerusalem.



Figures 9 - 10

Depicts a Maccabee warrior with shield and spear standing guard over and protecting a settler who is plowing the fields. Shield bears a Star of David.



Figure 13

Nationalist Workers Health Plan Stamp shows a nurse caring for a patient lying in a bed. Stamp is printed in either blue or brown.



Figures 11 - 12

Plugat Hakotel was a Beitar force in Mandatory Palestine that defended the right of Jews at the Western Wall and guarded the Old City using concealed stores of arms and clubs. Stamp depicts a man sounding the Shofar at the Western Wall. A stylized Star of David is in the lower right.



Figure 13

Stamps show the "Zeev (Jabotinsky) Fortress" which was destined to become the headquarters of the Revisionist movement. The stamp was a Star of David in a circle in the upper left: the building on the left side of the stamp, "1937" in the lower right corner. Printed in se tenant. Block of 4 with a set of singles.





Figures 14 -17

The four stamps were issued to memorialize four sports personalities Panz, Grizek, Kopp and Warfield. Each was printed in four denominations.



Figure 18

Label depicts Joseph Trumpledor in military uniform.

Background is composed of horizontal lines of increasing thickness.

At the top of the tag is his name "Joseph Trumpledor" in Hebrew script.

Below the portrait is the name "Karen Tel Cha".

In the bottom section of the tag are three lines of Hebrew text.



Figure 19

Stamp depicts a pencil sketch of Joseph Trumpledor in a British Officers uniform with ribbons over his left pocket.

Below the sketch is his name in both Hebrew and English.

Below that four lines of Hebrew (Yiddish) text. ■



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# The First Butterfly Recorded In History

Vladimir Kachan, Belarus

## ONE OF ISRAEL'S VISITORS

In Israel there are 142 species of butterflies and only one of these species is the first butterfly to be recorded in history. Butterfly Plain Tiger with scientific name *Danaus chrysippus*, also known as the African Monarch, is the only representative of the Danainae family to be found in Israel (Figures 1 - 3).

The African Monarch is one of the most well-known species of butterflies in the world (Figure 4).

Besides occurring across Africa it is found in southern Europe and most of southern Asia. It migrates annually from Africa to Israel and belongs to the same scientific genus as the American Monarch butterfly, considered to be the most famous butterfly in the world thanks to the tremendous distances it migrates. (Figure 4).

## HULA LAKE NATURE RESERVE

Commonly known as the Plain Tiger butterfly, the large and lovely African Monarch is about eight centimeters wide and is found in intense shades of reddish-orange, yellow, black and white.

The Hula Lake in Israel has long been a favorite spot for migrating birds, attracting many groups such as pelicans, storks and cranes. But it turns out that the northern nature reserve is also a popular stop for other flying migrants including butterflies, especially the stunning African Monarch. They have been frequenting the lake in recent years, thanks to the restoring of certain plants to the region.

The return of the plants that disappeared from the Hula area following the draining of the lake [in the 1950s] created ideal conditions for the Monarchs to arrive in greater numbers than before. The area was flooded again in the 1990s to repair the environmental damage caused by the drainage. Numerous plants, which had disappeared when the lake was drained, were restored several years ago. They serve as a botanical garden and a seed bank.



Figures 1-2  
Israeli tab stamps. Bottom center in red rectangle is the African Monarch butterfly..



Figure 3  
Israel Health and Well-being featuring a Monarch butterfly on the tab.



Figure 4  
African Monarch butterfly on the souvenir sheet of Uganda 2000).

Ironically, another reason for the return of the large and beautiful African Monarch butterflies (Figure 2) is the presence of the strangler vine. It is a plant that local farmers are trying to remove from their fields because of the damage it causes.



The butterfly is fond of the strangler vine because it needs toxic plant food to survive!

## DEADLY DIET - TASTES BAD

The butterfly's bright and distinctive color protects it from birds and other predators because it is very unpalatable and the predators know that it tastes very bad! Besides the strangler vine, the butterfly feeds on the milkweed plant (Figure 5). Its body retains some of the milkweeds toxicity which makes it smell and taste awful to predators. It therefore is able to escape being eaten most of the time. Because of the toxicity, it flies more directly than other species who have to fly erratically to avoid predators. Therefore, our summer months are filled with the slow, lazy and flaunting flight of the African Monarch butterfly.



Figure 6

Sheet of Togo 1990 - African Monarch butterfly lay one egg per leaf.

## THE BEGINNING

These beautiful orange, black and white medium sized butterflies start their life as brightly colored caterpillars, which mostly feed on toxic plants such as milkweeds. Females lay one egg per leaf on a suitable food plant (Figure 6). This ensure that the baby caterpillars do not have to compete for food. The caterpillars absorb the toxic compounds from their food plants, making them distasteful to predators

The unique ability of the larvae to digest the toxic milkweed plant allows them to fly slow and near the ground. This provides potential predators ample opportunity to view the bright colors on their wings and seek food elsewhere (Figures 7 - 8). The coloration of the African Monarch is so effective that other butterflies have evolved similar colorations even though they are not poisonous.



Figure 8

Imperforated stamp of Iraq 1980 with African Monarch butterfly.

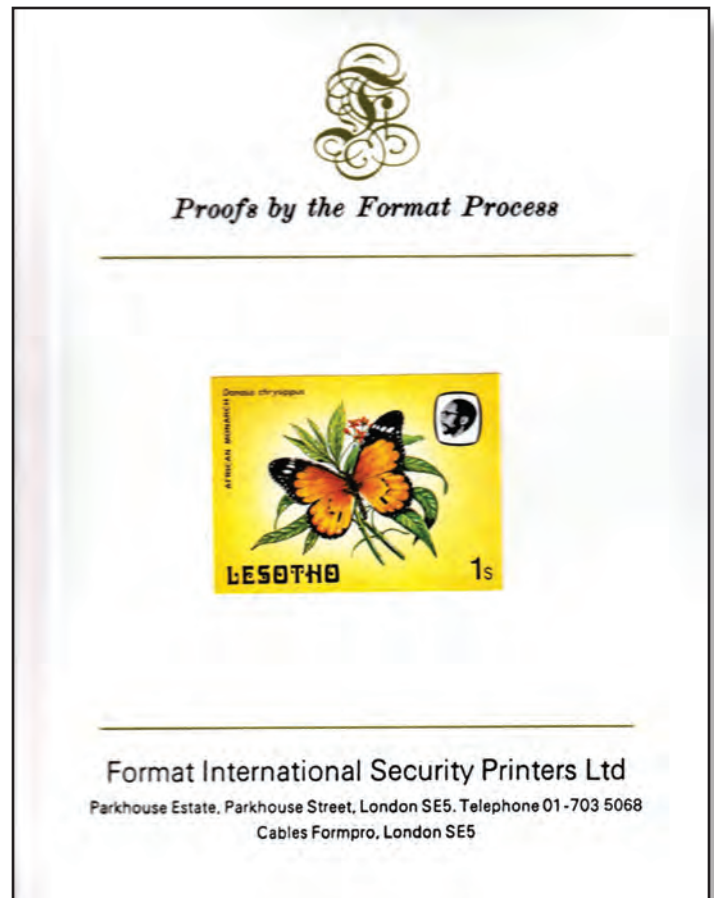


Figure 5

Proof of Lesotho 1984 with African Monarch butterfly on milkweed.



Figure 7

Artwork of Burundi for 1968 stamp featuring the African Monarch butterfly..

Bright color contrasts in larva and adult insects, such as black, yellow, red, orange, and white, are used to warn predators that the insect is toxic, distasteful or dangerous, thus protecting the species. This type of coloration is known as Aposematic coloration.

Once the larvae has pupated into a beautiful brightly colored adult butterfly they absorb bitter, poisonous alkaloids from certain plants, like some Senecio and Heliotrope species. The male Monarchs suck the alkaloids and create useful chemicals such as pheromones to attract female Monarchs, and bitter compounds that are distasteful to predators. The males then transfers some of these chemicals to the females when they mate, allowing them to create their own protective chemicals.

African Monarch Butterflies are found in many environments throughout Southern Europe and Africa. They can be found in deserts or open countryside and high up in the mountains, even up to altitudes of 9,000 feet.

## ANCIENT ART

From the deepest, darkest caves have emerged pictures of humanity from thousands of years ago. And in an Egyptian tomb, that of Nebamun in Luxor, on a painting called "Fowling in the marshes" (from around 1350 BCE) comes one of the oldest human depictions of butterflies. And, it happens to be of the African Monarch, a close relative of our beloved North American Monarch butterfly, *Danaus plexippus*. This butterfly has the distinction of being the oldest known to have been represented by man. Seven specimens (with typical white-dotted *Danaus* body) are shown flitting over the papyrus swamp (Figure 9). Of course,

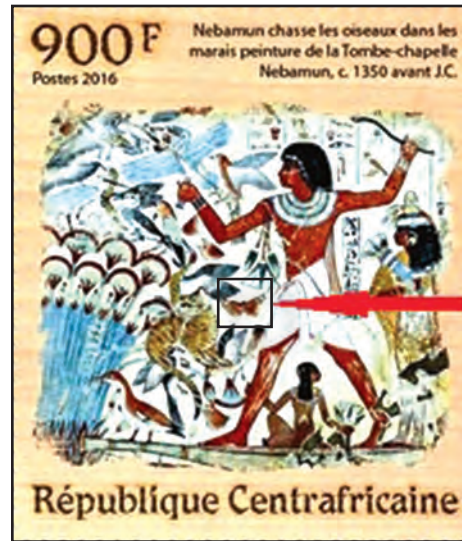


Figure 9  
Stamp of Central African Republic 2016 with fragment of the painting in an Egyptian tomb with illustration of the African Monarch butterfly.

there is nothing special about being the oldest depiction of a butterfly by *Homo sapiens*. But suffice it to say, butterflies, metamorphosis, wing patterning, and the beauty of nature have been on our minds for a very long time.

The Author is ready to help philatelists in creating of philatelic exhibits on butterflies and moths. His address: Vladimir Kachan, street Kulibina 9-49, Minsk-52, BY-220052, Republic of Belarus, E-mail: [vladimirkachan@mail.ru](mailto:vladimirkachan@mail.ru). ■



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# Revivim

MOSHE KOL-KALMAN

## BEGINNING OF REVIVIM

Kibbutz Revivim began in 1938 as a “community” in the town of Rishon Le-Zion. The community included Israelis as well as new immigrants from Germany and Italy.

The actual Kibbutz Revivim was founded in 1943 as one of three lookout kibbutzim in the Negev. Its first six members lived in a cave next to a British outpost until the first house was built.



Figure 1

The kibbutz is 36 kilometers south of Be'er Sheva and served as a southernmost point of Jewish Settlements in pre-State Israel. During the 1948 War of Independence, the members fought valiantly against heavy Egyptian attacks and had many casualties. The Revivim Mitzpe was the old dwelling of the first settlers in Revivim and was reconstructed by the Keren Kayemeth. Today it is a museum dedicated to the first Jewish settlement in the Negev.

## GROWTH OF KIBBUTZ REVIVIM

During the 1950s more people joined the kibbutz. Of the new members, about 40 of them came from Canada, South Africa, and Australia.

In 1955 there occurred a turning point with the arrival of the fresh water pipeline from the north of Israel. This date marked the end of over a decade in which the adults and children living in Revivim were drinking salty water from the local well.

For a time, Prime Minister Golda Meir lived on the kibbutz. If I am not mistaken, her daughter and her family are still there.

Reference

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revivim>

## ISRAEL'S KIBBUTZ REVIVIM STAMPS

In 2000, the Israeli Philatelic Service issued a series of 6 stamps called “Building & Historical Sites.” In December 2000, a 2.20 shekel stamp was issued and dedicated to Mitzpe Revivim. All the stamps of that series feature “a large gap” on each vertical perforation. The tab is written in black in English and Arabic “Mitzpe Revivim” in black. ■

## KKL REVIVIM STAMPS

In 1972 the KKL issued a set of 4 identical stamps and called them “Mitzpeh Revivim” (Outpost Revivim). The stamps all had the same design (Figure 1). The simple design shows a few houses, a red setting sun and in bold white Hebrew letters “Mitzpeh Revivim.” The differences between the 4 stamps other than the denomination are the colors used:

- 0.15 ag has a chrome yellow ground at the bottom of the stamp and written in black KKL and in Hebrew Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel. The sky is light blue and the tab is the same color. In Hebrew is written: “Ahad Me'shloshet Ha'metzpim” (One of three outposts).
- 0.25 ag (like the 0.15) has the sky and tab in light blue, but the ground at the bottom of the stamp is orange yellow.
- 0.50 ag is slightly different. The ground at the bottom is sun yellow and the sky is dull violet-blue, the wording on the tab is chalky blue.
- 1.0 lira is the same as the 0.50 with the only difference being the ground at the bottom is Verona gold.

There are 2 additional lines in black on the tab of all 4 stamps. It reads “Shehukmu Al yedy Hakahakal B 'Negev” (Which was established by the KKL in the Negev). Beneath this line in red is written: “Taf Shin Gimel” (1943) in red.

## COLOR SEARCH

You may ask where did I find the information about these strange colors. Well, the answer is very simple. The KKL very often uses unconventional colors and Stanley & Gibbons Color Key does not list these colors. So I got in touch with a paint factory and they sent me their color keys and it worked beautifully. ■



# 2018 World Stamp Championship and Philatelic Exhibition

Ed Kroft

The 2018 World Stamp Championship and Philatelic exhibition was held in Jerusalem on May 27-31 at the International Convention Center overlooking the city. The exhibition was constantly filled with visitors who studied over 1000 frames of outstanding exhibits and who patronized many dealers and the Israel Post.

School children were regularly visiting the show and they and many adults benefited from the formal and informal guided tours given to them to explain the contents of the exhibits.

The exhibition also provided considerable time to visit with friends and colleagues, to discuss both philatelic and political issues with collectors and non-collectors and to visit Jerusalem and other wonderful sites in Israel. Pictures in this article show members of the SIP and members of the Israeli Philatelic community at the exhibition.

I was fortunate to serve as an apprentice on the jury towards accreditation as an International judge in the area of postal history. I had the good fortune to work with and learn from judges on both the Americas and National (Israel/Palestine/



Holyland/National judging team  
Yoel Slutski, Ed Kroft, Silvano Sorani, Eddie Leibu

Holocaust) jury teams. I am grateful to all of the judges and expert teams for sharing their knowledge and experience with me so as to make my training experience a valuable one.

The 16 National exhibits were filled with considerable knowledge and excellent philatelic and non-philatelic material. There were both traditional and postal history class exhibits in the National class. What was particularly striking were the number of interesting Holocaust exhibits and the stories of the exhibitors who prepared them. ■



## NATIONAL CLASS

### 2153 -2157 Domeanech, Esteve, Spain

The Franciscan Custody of the Holy Land: 1655-1847, a  
Postal History Approach 82 Vermeil

### 2158 - 2165 Alexander, Shaula. Israel

Turkish Post in the Holy Land 1841-1918 Routes, Rates &  
Postmarks 96 Large Gold  
SP/GPNC

### 2166 - 2170 Hackmey, Joseph, UK

The British Mandate of Palestine 95 Large Gold

### 2171 - 2175 Risi, Paulo Renato, Brazil

Into the Blues -Palestine 1918 E.E.F. Provisional Stamps  
Issued for use in the Occupied Territories 90 Gold  
FELICITATIONS (Research)

### 2176 - 2183 Becker, Jonathan, USA

The Conquest and British Military Administration of  
Palestine and (Greater) Syria: 1914-1920 90 Gold

### 2184 - 2191 Bass Michael, USA

Foreign Postal Operations in the Holy Land 1852-1914  
91 Gold

### 2192 - 2196 Weiner, Joel, Canada

The Civilian Postmarks and Postal Markings of British  
Jerusalem 1918-1948 86 Large Vermeil

### 2197 - 2201 Fuchs, Rainer, Germany

Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa 1923 -1948 85 Large Vermeil

### 2202 - 2206 Laar van de, Ton, Netherlands

The Transition from Palestine to Israel 75 Large Silver

### 2207 - 2214 Karpovsky, Itamar, Israel

Israel 1948 Transition Period. Cities Under Emergency  
Conditions 93 G old  
Special Prize

### 2215 - 2222 Nogid, Henry, USA

The Four Siege Cities of 1948 93 Gold  
Special Prize

### 2223 - 2230 Pildes, Robert, USA

Artists Drawings, Essays, Proofs and Associated Material of  
the 1948 Doar Ivri Issue of Israel (Previous title: The 1948  
Doar Ivri and Dmei Doar Issues of Israel and Their Usage)  
91 Gold

### 2231 - 2235 Held, David, USA

Israel Military Postal Services During the War of  
Independence May 1948 -June 1949 80 Vermeil

### 2236 -2240 Chadderton, Bruce, Australia

Descent into the Abyss, A Philatelic Retelling of the SHOA  
88 Large Vermeil

FELICITATIONS (Research)

### 2241 - 2245 Naito, Yosuke, Japan

Postal History of Auschwitz 1939-1945

85 Large Vermeil

### 2246 - 2250 Hauzr, Michal, Czech Republic

Persecution of the Jewish Nation in the Protectorate of  
Bohemia and Moravia and the Terezin Ghetto

88 Large Vermeil

### 2251 - 2258 Pan de Alfaro, Estanislao, Spain

The Concentration Camp of Miranda de Ebro and its History  
(1936-1946) 82 Vermeil

### 2259 - 2263 Hanacek, Gerhard, Austria

Ghetto Theresienstadt 1941-1945 83 Vermeil

### 2264 - 2271 Neimark, Henri, France

Mail from French Internment Camps WWII (Previous title:  
French Civilian Internment Camps Mail WWII)

90 Gold

## GRAND PRIX NATIONAL AWARD

The **Grand Prix National Award** went to **Shaula Alexander** for "*The Turkish Post in the Holyland*". Special prizes were awarded to **Henry Nogid, Itamar Karpovsky**, for their exhibits. FELICITATIONS of the jury for research went to **Bruce Chadderton** and **Paolo Risi**.

## SHOW COMMITTEE

Hearty congratulations go out to the **Israel Philatelic Federation, Israel Post, the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP)** and all those **volunteers** who assisted in making the exhibition a great success.

North American shows and exhibitions would benefit from the knowledge and work done by those involved in the organization and running of Israel 2018. Seeing crowded exhibition halls was a welcome site and one which shows that philately is still a vibrant hobby.

It was also both exciting and educational to see and study the 16 National Class exhibits of interest to members of the Society of Israel Philatelists and members of other Holy Land Philatelic societies. Hopefully we will see some of these exhibits at North American shows ■

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# WORLD STAMP CHAMPIONSHIP – ISRAEL 2018





# אליפות העולם בבולאות – ישראל 2018





# Pre-World War II Vatican Postal History to Palestine

James C. Hamilton, Greg Pirozzi

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

## 7 APRIL 1937 ROMA: VOLO ROMA -HAIFA FIRST FLIGHT CANCELLATION



Figure 1

Figure 2  
8 April 1937 Haifa receiving cancel on the reverse. Via Ala Littoria airline.



Figure 3  
5 April 1937 first flight cover from Vatican City sent by the well-known stamp dealer Sam Bayer to Tel Aviv, via Rome to Haifa airmail. The cover is franked with stamps totaling 95c. Only 27 Vatican covers were carried.

HAIFA, Thursday. — The new Italian air service of Ala Littoria was inaugurated with the arrival here this morning of the huge three-engine hydroplane which left Brindisi yesterday.

The plane, which is of the Savoia Marchetti S 66 type, appeared over Haifa shortly after 10 o'clock and after flying over the town, made a rapid and safe landing right inside the port.

A motor launch conveyed a number of notables out to the plane. Among these were Mr. Keith-Roach, the District Commissioner; Mr. Stead, Director of Customs; Mr. Webb, Railways Manager; Hassan Bey Shukry, the Mayor; Conte Mazzolini, Italian Consul-General; Conte Thieni, Italian Consul at Haifa; Mr. Rogers, Dr. Costero, Mr. Casati, Mr. Tleiz and the Italian Consul at Beirut. Later in the day Conte Mazzolini gave a luncheon party at the Windsor Hotel in honour of the aviators.

Figure 3  
April 9 1939 Jerusalem Post article covering the details of the flight from Rome to Haifa.

Figure 4  
The Savoia Marchetti S.66 was a twin-hull flying boat first developed in 1931. With a crew of two, each hull contained seven seats. It was powered by three engines above the wing. Only 23 aircraft were built.





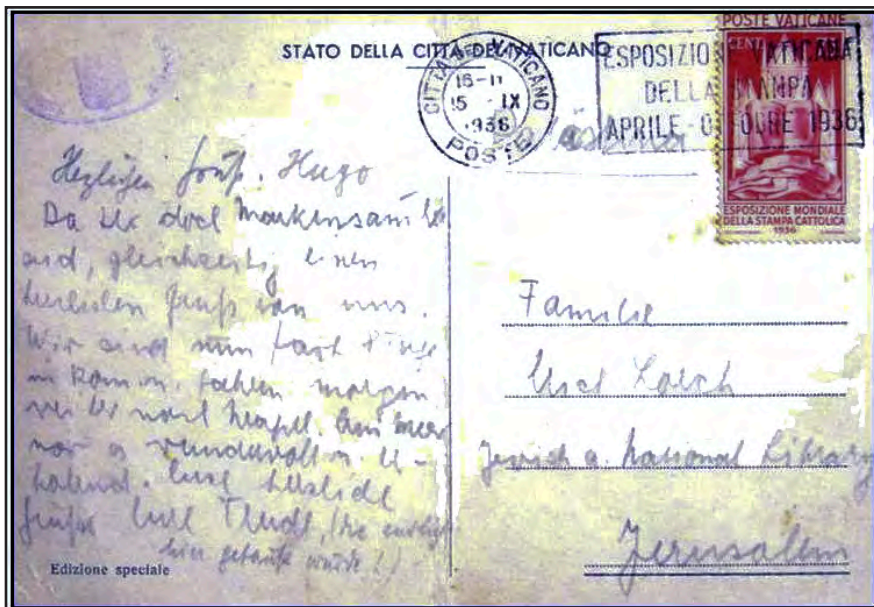


Figure 6  
15 Sept 1936 postcard from Vatican City to Jerusalem, franked with 75c, the postcard rate to destinations outside Italy. The addressee had an affiliation with the Jewish National Library in Jerusalem.



Figure 6  
26 Feb 1938 registered express cover from Vatican City to Tel Aviv with £3.25 total franking. Rate: 20 gram letter outside Italy £1.25 + registration £1.50, total £2.75, overpaid by £0.50.

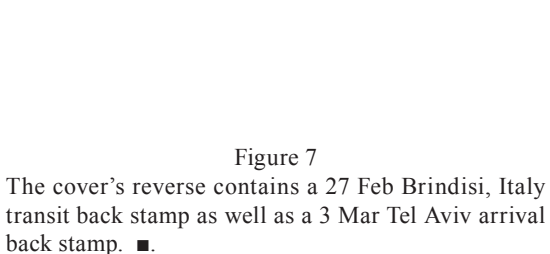


Figure 7  
The cover's reverse contains a 27 Feb Brindisi, Italy transit back stamp as well as a 3 Mar Tel Aviv arrival back stamp. ■

# Belgium's "Three Clergymen": Equal And Different

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg

## INTRODUCTION



Figure 1  
United States "Four Chaplains" stamp issue

All Judaica philately collector are surely familiar with the United States "Four Chaplains" stamp issue of May 28, 1948, (SC 956) paying tribute to four clergymen: Lt. Alexander Goode (31, a Reform rabbi), George Fox, (42, a Methodist minister), Clarke Poling (32, a Dutch Reformed Minister) and John P. Washington (34, a Roman Catholic priest) (Figure 1).

The four were on the troop transport SS Dorchester torpedoed by a German submarine on February 3, 1943, in the icy waters off Greenland and started sinking. Instead of saving themselves, survivors related that the four clergymen stood on deck passing out life jackets to others, and "were last seen on the slanting deck, arms linked together, heads bowed down in prayer."<sup>1</sup>

The stamp's original design was headed by the text "Three Immortal Chaplains...Catholic. Protestant. Jewish. Interfaith in action." The stamp has remained a classic in Judaica philately: the first time that a Jew—and no less a rabbi—appeared on a US stamp.

## BELGIUM THREE CHAPLAINS

I was reminded of the "Four Chaplains" stamp prompted by a recent October 24, 2016 issue from Belgium. Here, too, we see a photo of three living clergymen serving their Belgian communities standing together, clasping hands, and



Figure 2  
Belgian "Three Clergymen" stamp issue

dressed in their respective faith's traditional garb (Figures 2 - 3). The representative of the most numerous religious community, Catholic Bishop Johan Bonny, is in the middle. On his right is Imam Khalid Benhaddou, and on his left, the Grand Rabbi of Brussels Albert Guigui wearing a tallit. (The photo was shot in Antwerp by the Flemish photographer Lieve Blancquaert).

On this occasion, the emphasis was not on interfaith, although the premise of the three appearing together in and by itself makes the point, and was joined by the heading "Allen gelijk, tous différents," that is, "Everybody equal, everybody different." The first two words are in Flemish and the last two in French, reflecting the two formal Belgian languages.

## THE MESSAGE

Contrary to the US chaplains that sacrificed their lives to save fellow soldiers, the three Belgian clergymen were far from such a situation. But given the poisoned anti-Semitic climate pervading Europe during the past decade, coupled with several terror attacks brought about by the uses to which Islam has been put by violent Muslim extremists, it was gutsy for these spiritual leaders to have agreed to be featured together under this motto on such a public venue as a postal stamp.





Figure 3  
Belgium first day of issue picturing the three clergymen.  
French and Flemish text on the reverse of the first day of issue card.

As Rabbi Guigui declared: “A stamp, which is something used in such a widespread manner, can get the message out to all people. What is needed is to bring the interfaith cooperation and dialogue down from the level of the religious leaders to that of the everyday people.”<sup>22</sup> In this same interview he also declared that as far as he is aware, “he is the first rabbi to appear on a Belgian stamp,” just as Rabbi Goode was on the US stamp.

## BELGIUM JEWISH COMMUNITY

I will not take up space with a summary of Belgian Jewish history since any reader can do so by her/himself, but rather limit myself to some facts that are directly relevant to the “three clergymen” portrayed in the Belgian stamp.

- At the outset of World War II, there were more than 100,000 Jews in Belgium. Very few Jews survived the Nazi concentration camps to which they were herded.
- A higher proportion of Jews were saved in Belgium than in most other German-occupied countries.
- Between 1979-1981 several Arab terrorist attacks against Jews took place, including a hand grenade thrown into a crowd of Jewish children and an attack on El Al passengers at the Brussels airport.

- In late November 2002, a Molotov cocktail was thrown at a synagogue in Antwerp.
- Due to the large Arab-Muslim community in Belgium with 20% of Brussels citizens having been born in Moslem countries, the Middle East conflict is a domestic political issue with most political parties expressing support for the Palestinians and so secure the Arab-Muslim vote. However, the government was forced to recognize the presence of Arab/Muslim anti-Semitism following a violent anti-Semitic demonstration at an Israeli-Belgian soccer game.
- 2014 saw multiple anti-Semitic attacks carried out against the Jewish community. On May 24, a Moslem, Mehdi Nemmouche, opened fire at the Jewish Museum in Brussels, murdering four Jews. The museum remained closed for four months.

In an interview with *La Libre*, (June 15, 2014), Rabbi Guigui declared that “A [Jewish] boy cannot walk in the street in Belgium today with a kippah without risking being physically or verbally assaulted.” A few weeks following this attack, the museum convened a multi-faith memorial for the shooting victims. Participating were Chief Rabbi Guigui, Salah Echallaoui, head of the Muslim Executive in Belgium, and the Bishop of Ypres Jean Kockerols. It was in the aftermath of this shooting that the idea of the “three clergymen” stamp developed.

- Two Israelis were injured in the March 2, 2016 terror attack on at airport train station in Brussels, killing 31 and injuring more than 250. Two Israeli visitors were among the wounded.
- From 2010-2015, an average of 234 Belgian Jews made Aliyah, with the largest number in 2015.
- A variety of sources that I checked estimate that the total Jewish population in Belgium is of approximately 30,000-50,000 Jews, concentrated in Brussels and Antwerp.<sup>3</sup>

## BISHOP JOHAN BONNY

Johan Jozef Bonny, the 22nd. Bishop of Antwerp, was ordained in 1980. In 1982 he obtained a doctorate in theology at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome. Bonny returned to the Bruges seminary from which he was ordained and in the course of a decade he taught at his alma mater, became its archivist, director of the theology department, and its spiritual director.

In June 1997, Bishop Bonny moved back to Rome with two new appointments: collaborator to the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity, as well as responsible for ecumenical relations between the Catholic Church and the Orthodox churches, mainly in the Middle East. In 2008, Pope Benedict XVI appointed him Bishop of the Diocese of Antwerp where the “three clergymen” photo for the stamp was produced.<sup>4</sup>

Added to his many achievements, Bonny has also gained wide notoriety for his calling on the Catholic Church, already back in 2014, to approve rituals for blessing gay unions. He further “suggested that homosexual couples, divorced and remarried Catholics, and cohabiting pairs should be given some sort of Church blessing as part of a ‘diversity of rituals’ that would recognize the ‘exclusiveness and stability’ of their unions.”<sup>5</sup> Bonny admitted that “the open-minded spirit and pastoral focus of Pope Francis gave him the courage to speak out about issues that are important and pressing for today’s believers.”<sup>6</sup> Needless to add, according to present-day Catholic standards, Bishop Bonny’s advocacy borders on the blasphemous, but as of the time I write this article in February 2017, he had not been disavowed by the Catholic Church.

## IMAM KHALID BENHADDOU

The 27-year-old Flemish-born Khalid Benhaddou is the president of the association of Flemish imams, as well as the imam of the Al-Fath mosque in the northwestern Belgian port-city of Ghent. This mosque is the largest in the city serving about 30,000 Moslems, mainly of Moroccan and Turkish origin.

Imam Benhaddou has made a name for himself throughout Belgium following the publication of his book **Is dit nu de Islam?** that is, “**Is this Islam: How I as a Moslem fit in**

**modern times, rationally, European, conciliatory,**” where he attempts to reconcile Western democratic rules and values with the wisdom of the Qur’an. He suggests understanding Islam’s holy text not literally but in its historical context. He further proposes how to stand against the radicalization of the Islamic faithful, the undertaking of a worldwide educational effort to make what he calls “rational Islam”, and passionately pleading for reconciliation and dialogue as a way of making the East meet the West.

Imam Benhaddou is cognizant of the large gap that exists between the way Islam is practiced in the Middle East and the way that it may be adapted to the European environment, in full realization of the difficulties that integration poses. He goes as far as suggesting that “imported” imams preach a way of life that is more compatible with their places of origin than with the people born in Europe.<sup>7</sup>

I tried to contact Imam Benhaddou via e-mail and a personal letter but, regretfully, I received no response to either.

## CHIEF RABBI ALBERT GUIGUI

Rabbi Albert Guigui was born in 1944 in Meknes, Morocco. (Keep in mind that until 1948 Morocco was home to the largest Jewish community in the Muslim world). He was ordained by the Séminaire Israélite de France, the most prominent rabbinic training school in Europe. Additionally, Rabbi Guigui holds a doctorate from the Université Paris-Sorbonne, in Oriental Studies (1974).

Rabbi Guigui came to Belgium in 1970 when the title of Chief Rabbi of Brussels was conferred upon him, as well as



Figure 4

Belgium Stamp commemorating the 200th anniversary of the Consistoire.

Chief Rabbi of the Consistoire Central Israelite de Belgique, the main representative body of Belgian Jews, Figure 4..

In 1987 he became the rabbi of the Grande Synagogue in the rue de la Règence, (Figure 5) located in the very heart of the center of Brussels.<sup>8</sup> He is the author of numerous articles of Jewish interest in popular and scholarly publications as well as of several books, such as *God Speaks to Men*, (2007) and *Discovering Judaism in 101 Words* (3rd ed. 2013).

Among his other prominent responsibilities, Rabbi Guigui is the permanent representative before the Conference of European rabbis. His most recent intervention making the news, was the plea he made at the latest rabbinic Conference





Figure 5  
1988 Interior image of the “De la rue  
de la Victoire synagogue,” Paris.

of European Rabbis held in Hoofddorp, Holland. In the presence of Frans Timmermans, first vice president of the European Commission, he urged him to intervene to prevent Belgium’s Walloon Region, the country’s largest, from banning the ritual slaughter of animals.<sup>9</sup>

## A DELICATE LINE

Rabbi Guigui is also a founding member of the Belgian Interreligious Council, tasked with the active promotion of tolerance and the sharing together of peaceful coexistence.<sup>10</sup>

In light of rising, mostly Islamic-instigated anti-Semitism, Rabbi Guigui has had to walk a delicate line guarding and defending his community on the one hand and going out of his way in efforts of opening venues of dialogue and co-existence, mainly with the Belgian Moslem community. In a TV interview held on April 8, 2016, he went as far as calling upon the Belgian government to sponsor and create frameworks for dialogue, mutual respect, and greater understanding between the different faiths, going beyond existing inter-institutional efforts in that direction.

<sup>11</sup> His agreement to appear on the stamp with an imam and a Catholic bishop was a concrete step in the efforts he so openly advocates.

The Belgian religious tolerance stamp earned a “special mention” in the 2017 award for the best stamps on a religious theme awarded by the “St. Gabriel” organization. Established in 1969 in Verona, Italy, the institution was named after “the Lord’s postman,” that is, the Archangel St. Gabriel, considered by many Christians to be God’s messenger.<sup>12</sup> Gabriel is mentioned in both the Jewish Bible and the New Testament.

### Addendum

Several months after submitting this article to our editor, I came across a joint **Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA)** and **Times of Israel** report that casts a sad shadow on my conclusion: (May 25, 2018), “Amid reports of widespread fear among Belgian Jews of being attacked by anti-Semites, the chief rabbi of Brussels and other Jews declined over

security concerns a public broadcaster’s request to film them walking on the street while wearing a kippa. Ben Guigui declined to tell the channel he has stopped visibly wearing a kippa in 2001 following an anti-Semitic assault on his person. In December of that year, Guigui was attacked by a group of Arabic speaking youths.”

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8. **220 ans du Consistoire Central Israélite de Belgique**, Prof. J. Klener, ed. Brussels, 2008, 25.
9. “Brussels rabbi implores EU official to defend ritual slaughter in Belgium,” JTA Bulletin, May 9, 2017. Rabbi Guigui’s plea failed. Belgium’s Wallonia region banned kosher slaughter, and Flanders is gearing up to adopt a similar ban from next January 2019. JTA Bulletin, May 18, 2017.
10. I am grateful to Ms. Danielle Sensoglou of the Consistoire Central Israelite de Belgique for the invaluable help that she extended to me to access information about the clergy on the stamp. I’m also indebted to Rabbi Albert Guigui for his e-mail to me dated March 10, 2017, responding to my questions, including his CV.
11. <https://www.RTBF/BE>
12. Linn’s Stamp News, December 11, 2017, 12. ■

## SIP ON FACEBOOK



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

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

## WHAT IS FACEBOOK?

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

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



# Mail to and from the SS

Larry Nelson

## DACHAU

The Dachau concentration camp was located near Munich and was opened on March 22, 1933. It was a place where Hitler could send his communist and social democrat opponents. Around 250,000 prisoners passed through Dachau until it was liberated by the American Army on April 29, 1945

## A HAPPY ENDING

The cover shown in Figure 8, dated September 8, 1938, was sent by the commander's office at Dachau to Melitta Kaufer in Wien. The "Frei durch Ablösung Reich" (free under special exemption) handstamp was crossed out as at this time official mail from the concentration camps required postage (Perhaps one of our readers can explain the 20 pfennig rate?).

In any event, even though there are no contents with the envelope, I know what the commander's office was writing about. It had to do with her husband's release from Dachau in exchange for his business. See Figure 9 dated May 30, 1938, a notice for him to appear at the Geheime Staatspolizei (State's Secret Police) offices in Wien. A letter to his wife from Dachau is shown in Figure 10.

This story did have a happy ending. Rudi was released from Dachau per his February 5, 1939 telegram to his wife and he and his wife went to Palestine (see Reference 3).

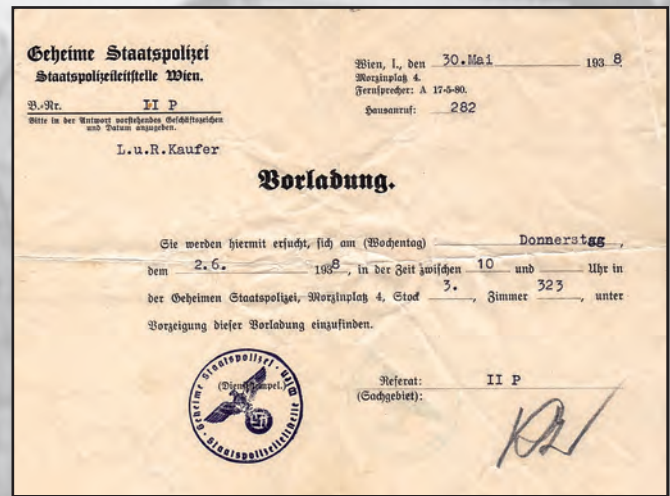


Figure 9



Figure 10

One of the Departments at Dachau was the Prisoner Property Administration. Figure 11 shows a receipt dated December 24, 1940, for sending 3 marks 29 pfennigs that had belonged to Adam Chmielewski who died on November 23, 1930.

A search of the Yad Vashem database of Shoah victims does not have him listed although there are over 100 Chmielewski's listed. The handstamp on the front reads "Konzentrationslager Dachau/Gef. (prisoner) Eig. (property) Verwaltung (administration)". This handstamp is not listed in Reference 1.



Figure 11



Figure 8



## FLOSSENBÜRG

The Flossenbürg concentration camp was located near the Czech border about 120 km east of Nuremberg. It opened on May 3, 1938, and was liberated by the 3rd U.S. Army on April 23, 1945. About 110,000 prisoners passed through Flossenbürg.



Figure 12

A feldpost Christmas card dated December 16, 1939, from a soldier at Flossenbürg, probably a guard thanking someone for a package.

SS Major Max Koegel became adjutant to the Dachau concentration camp commander in 1937. From 1938 to 1942 he was first "Direktor" (managing director) and then commander of the labor camp for women in Lichtenburg at Ravensbrück at the rank of Sturmbannführer (Major). In 1942 he was commander of the extermination camp Majdanek and was involved in the installation of gas chambers at this site. From 1943 to 1945 he was commander at Flossenbürg concentration camp.



SS Major Max Koegel  
Last commander of  
Flossenbürg

After the war, Koegel went on the run and was not arrested until June 1946 in Schwabach, near Nuremberg. He committed suicide by hanging in his prison cell only a day later on 27 June 1946.

After the war, 17 SS personnel from Flossenbürg were executed.

## MAUTHAUSEN

The Mauthausen concentration camp was located near Linz, Austria and opened on August 8, 1938, at the site of a World War I Italian POW camp. By the time it was liberated on May 15, 1945, almost 200,000 prisoners had passed through Mauthausen. About half of them died.

The cover in Figure 13 was sent from the large Gusen sub-camp, about 4.5 km west of Mauthausen. Among



Figure 13

A corporal in the SS (probably a guard) sent the cover shown in Figure 14, which is dated September 4, 1940.

other things, parts for the German missile program were manufactured there. The red handstamp reads "Feldpost/K.L. Mauthausen-G," the "G" stands for Gusen.



Figure 14

Figure 14 is a cover dated January 21, 1941 from the Mauthausen camp commander's office, sent via the SS feldpost, to an individual in Lubin, General Government (Poland). Records show that there were almost 20,000 Poles at Mauthausen. I suspect that this cover may have contained a notice that a relative had died.



# NEUENGAMME



Figure 15

The Neuengamme concentration camp, located east of Hamburg was originally part of the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. However, in June 1940 it had grown to the point that it was made an independent

concentration camp with over 80 sub-camps. By the time the British liberated the camp on May 3, 1945, over 100,000 prisoners had passed through Neuengamme.

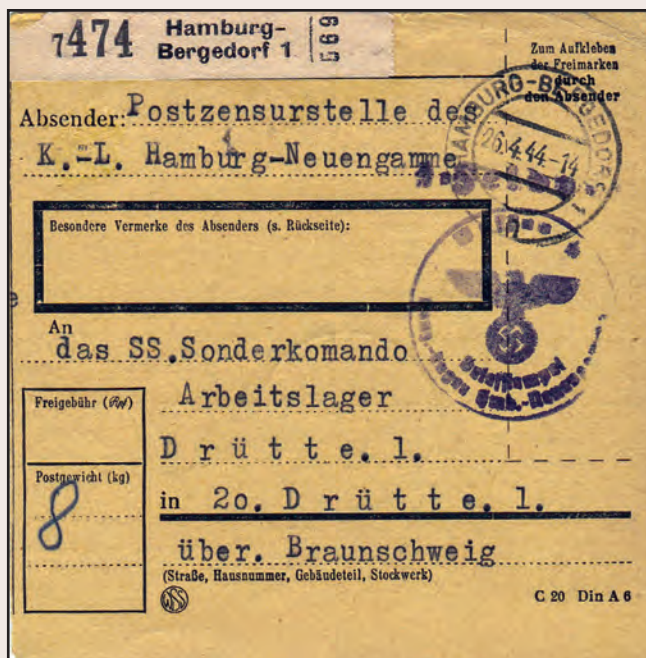


Figure 16

Figure 16 shows a SS feldpost parcel card dated April 21, 1944 sent by the censorship office at Neuengamme to the SS at Driitte. This was a sub-camp of Neuengamme, which manufactured munitions.

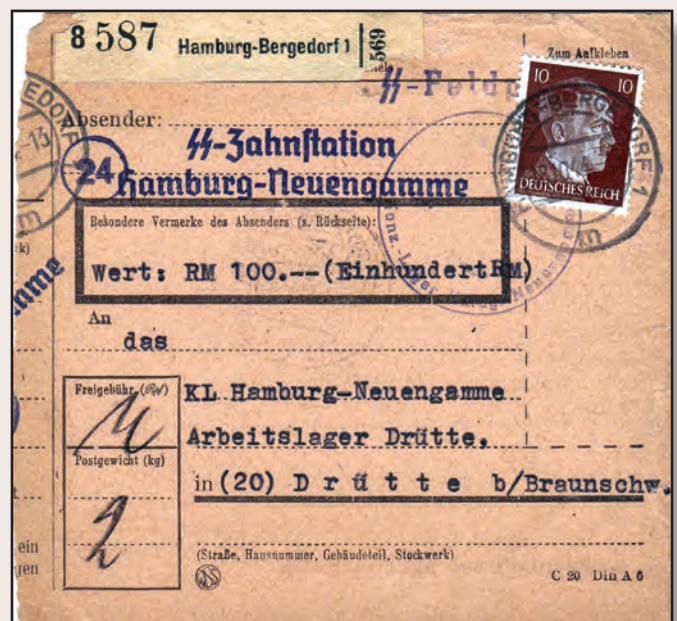


Figure 17

Figure 17 shows another SS feldpost parcel card dated October 8, 1944, from the Dental Office at Neuengamme to Driitte. The SS had free franking at this time; however, the 2 kg parcel was insured for 100 marks so a fee of 10 pfennig was charged.



# PLASZOW (PLASSOW)

Concentration camp Plaszow came into existence in January 1944 as an outgrowth of forced labor camps, by the same name, outside of Cracow (Krakau), Poland. That is when the Ukrainian guards were replaced with 600

Waffen SS soldiers. By the time Plaszow was abandoned on January 15, 1945, around 150,000 prisoners had passed through the camp, many of them Jews.



Figure 18

There are no known examples of mail to or from the prisoners at Plaszow, only SS camp mail. Figures 18-19 is a cover dated December 10, 1944, from an SS guard (oberschütze, private first class) at Plaszow to Denmark.



Figure 19

On the back are the handstamp and closing tape of the SS censor. It was mailed from Feldpost #21731 which was used by the SS guards at the camp starting on September 22, 1944.

Note that the name of the guard has been blacked out. SS censors would do this to keep the sender's identity from the Danish postal workers.



Figure 20-21

Goeth on trial. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2438552/Jennifer-Teege-Black-woman-granddaughter-notorious-Schindlers-List-Nazi-butcher-Amon-Goeth.html>

The infamous camp commander Amond Goeth who was hanged for his war crimes on September 13, 1946, ran the Plaszow camp. Oscar Shindler of Shindler's List fame had is factory near the camp.

## THE SS MONSTER WHO REVELLED IN MURDER

**AMON** Goeth joined the Nazis aged 17 and quickly rose through the ranks in his native Austria. He joined the SS and, in occupied Poland, took part in the infamous operations to round up and then kill Jews. His fanaticism saw him handed control of the Plaszów concentration camp near Kraków, with its 25,000 inmates. He is said personally to have shot up to 90 women and children there. He would gun down prisoners from his office window if they appeared to be moving too slowly. He even trained his two dogs, Rolf and Ralf, to kill inmates. In one mass execution, on the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur, Goeth had 55 Jews publicly hanged. But, in a bizarre twist, he lost his command in September 1944 for stealing Jewish property and for violating guidelines on 'prisoner welfare'. The SS ordered him to stand trial but the charges were dropped in the chaos of the last months of Nazi rule. Instead he was sent to a mental institute at which he was arrested by the Americans. They deported him to Poland where, in 1946, he was hanged for war crimes at the age of 37. As well as his illegitimate daughter Monika he had a wife and three children in Vienna. Many of the Plaszów inmates worked for Oskar Schindler, who tried to save them from Goeth's barbaric behaviour. But around 8,000 to 12,000 prisoners were murdered during the SS captain's reign.



# SACHSENHAUSEN

The Sachsenhausen concentration camp was located 30 km north of Berlin and was operational at the end of 1936. On April 22, 1945, Soviet and Polish soldiers

liberated what was left of the camp. About 200,000 prisoners passed through Sachsenhausen and its many sub-camps



Figure 19  
Sachsenhausen Memorial  
<https://originalberlintours.com/tours/free-original-berlin-sachsenhausen-concentration-camp-memorial-tour/>



Figure 20

A SS Feld post cover dated November 25, 1942, from the camp commander's office to the Geheime Staatspolizei (secret police) in Zichenau (today Ciechanow - north-central Poland).

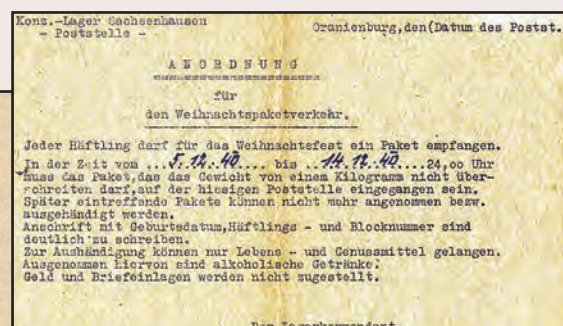


Figure 23  
Camp instructions

## CONCLUSION

This ends my examples of SS concentration camp mail. I would encourage our readers to check their collections for other examples and would appreciate receiving scans of such items at [email\\_censorship@comcast.net](mailto:email_censorship@comcast.net).

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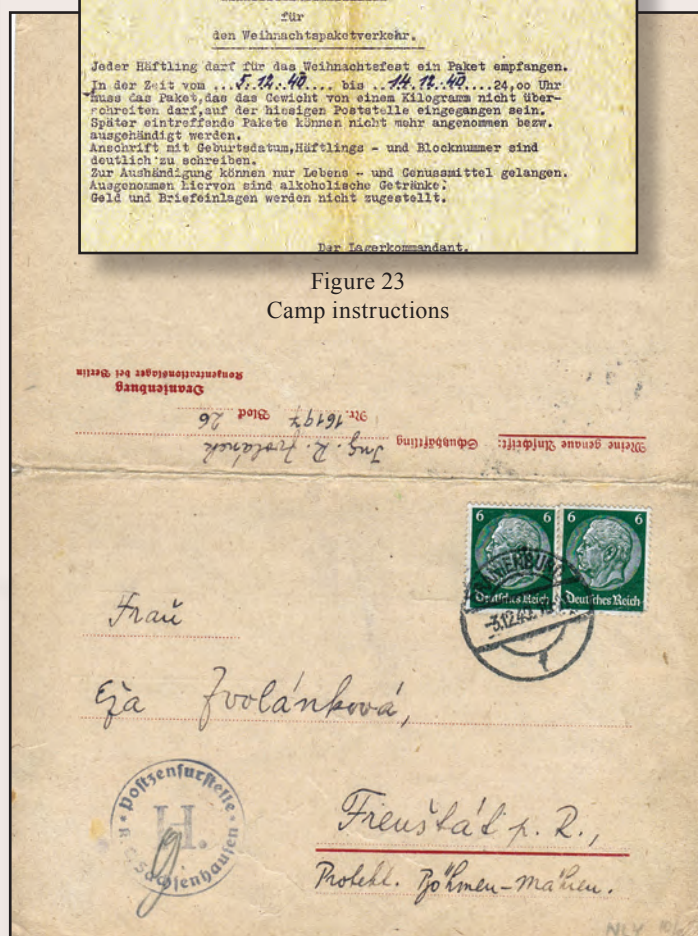


Figure 21

A cover dated December 3, 1940, sent by a prisoner (similar to Figure 3 from Auschwitz) announcing a Christmas package program. However, at Sachsenhausen they pasted mimeographed labels on the back of regular letter sheets with the instructions by the SS camp commander for sending packages.



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Brian Gruzd, Birman Park, South Africa

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

Part 3 Winter 2017, Part 4 Spring 2017, Part 5 Summer 2017. Part 6 Spring 2018

# Israel's First Airmail Stamps 1950

## First Day Covers & Miscellaneous

Brian Gruzd, z"l

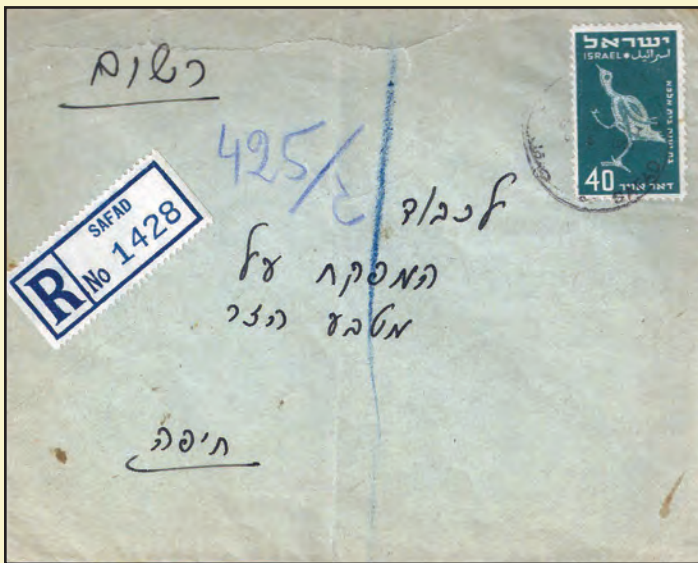


Figure 1

Correct rate of 40 pr for internal mail set as a registered letter.



Figure 2

Mixed franking with correct rate of 80 pr for internal mail sent as an express, registered letter.



Figure 3

Mixed franking with correct rate of 185 pr for registered airmail letter sent to the United States.

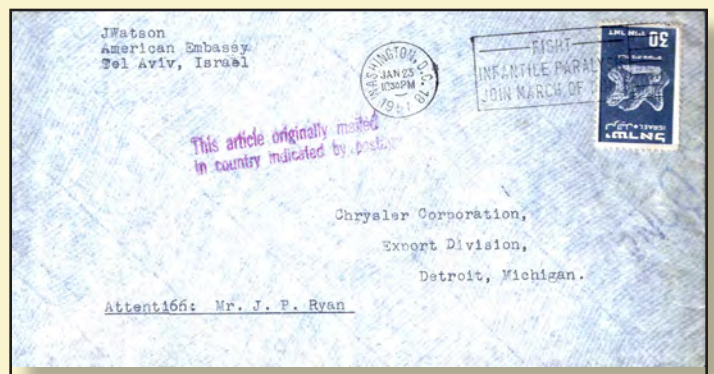


Figure 4

Letter with 30pr stamp posted at the American Embassy in Tel Aviv to the Chrysler Corporation in Detroit, United States.

This was diplomatic mail so it did not go through the normal postal channels, but in a diplomatic bag. It was machine cancelled in Washington., D.C.

The cancellation on the stamp is a slogan to **Fight Infantile Paralysis**. The magenta rubber stamp indicates that "This article originally mailed in country indicated by postage".





Figure 5

Express letter from Tel Aviv to Tiberias. The correct postage rate 55pr was made up of 15 pr domestic letter rate and 40 pr express rate.

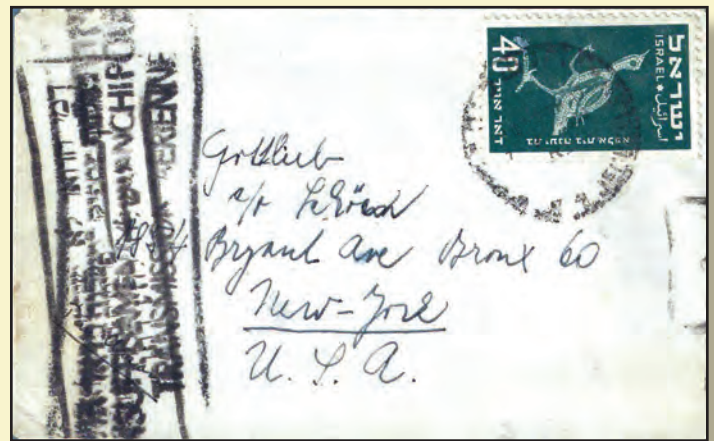


Figure 6

Letter sent to New York. The airmail postage rate at the time was 80pr. The letter is franked with 40 pr stamps. This rate is slightly higher than the surface rate of 30pr. The envelope has a rubber cachet indicated that the letter was underfranked. It was sent by surface mail.



Figure 7

Short paid airmail letter sent to England. The postage rate was 40 pr per 10 grams. There is postage due cachet on the cover indicating that the letter weighed 14 grams and required 40 pr additional franking.



Figure 8

Express letter posted from Tel Aviv on 3 June 1951. Arrived Zurich the next day per reduced insert photocopy of reverse cancel. The correct rate was 40 pr airmail and 40 pr express letter fee.



Figure 9

Censored (mute black triangle), registered letter sent from Acre 12 December 1950 to Haifa. It arrived the next day. Postage rate was 15 pr for a domestic letter and 25 pr for registration.



Figure 10

Censored airmail letter sent to Montevideo, Uruguay. The mixed franking totaling 125 pr was the correct rate for an airmail letter to South America. ■

# The Consular Stamps of Israel

## An Update

Arthur Harris

### INTRODUCTION

With the founding of the State of Israel in 1948, income and revenue collection was extremely important. Following the British system, taxation and the running of the government continued. Prior to the introduction of the consular stamps in early 1948, the high values of the first revenue series were used on passports, visas, and notarized documents, as well as other official documents.

### 1ST SERIES

The first series of passport stamps were issued in 1948 and 1949. Figures 1, 2 illustrate several stamps from the first consular series including the rare 5 prutot.



Figure 1



Figure 2

### 2ND SERIES

The second series in a horizontal format (as opposed to the previous vertical format) was issued in the early 1950s. There were no printed values, but rather a blank space below the serial number where the value or fee was handwritten in. There are three primary colors, red, blue and green, with light and dark varieties of each color. Figure 3 shows the three primary colors as well as one with rouletted perforations.

Used copies on passports, visas, and documents are common, mint copies are not. Recent auctions have had several strips with very low serial numbers that may represent specimens.



Figure 3



### 3RD ISSUE

The third and last issue consists of just one stamp – the light blue as shown in Figure 3 that was introduced in the very late 1960s. The stamp had no printed value but it was written in as was done with the second series. This stamp is very rare. In my many years of collecting, I have only seen one mint example (Figure 4).



Figure 4

### IMMIGRANT'S VISA

Figure 5 from 1970 illustrates an immigrant's visa.



Figure 5  
Photoshop enhanced color

### TURKISH PASSPORT

Figure 6 from 1969 shows its use on a Turkish passport that I recently obtained.



Figure 6  
Photoshop enhanced color

I would appreciate hearing from anyone with additional information at [arthurhythec@gmail.com](mailto:arthurhythec@gmail.com).

0 - 0 - 0 - 0

## JNF Card

Howard Chapman



Figure 1  
1912 Land of Israel Landscape Label



Figure 2

Stamp showing date-palm from engraving by Herman Struck. Published and printed by W. Bruckmann, Munich. Printed in 2 sizes in 8 different colors (violet, brown, green, turquoise, red, gray brown, purple, blue)

Cover mailed from Johannesburg, South Africa to Berlin, Germany, postmarked August 25, 1912, tying a Cologne Head Office Land of Israel Landscape JNF label (Figure 1) to the cover. ■

# Revenue Stamps of The Palestine Authority - Update

Bart Belonje, Netherlands

In *The Israel Philatelist* Volume LXIX, no. 1 Winter 2018 by Arthur Harris and in no. 2 Spring 2018 by Avo Kaplanian are showed *Revenue Stamps of The Palestine Authority*. I can give you an update or supplement with other revenue stamps from my collection.

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION  
(MOPIC)

## 2ND REVENUE STAMPS



Figures 1 - 6

This set is without tabs or numbers, but with capital letters A thru F (Figures 1 -6) and G thru I (not shown). They were printed in Tunesia in 2009..



Figures 7 - 9

A set of three values, 2, 6 and 10 NIS MOPIC in Arabic.



## 6TH REVENUE STAMPS



Figures 10 - 18

The 6th set is enlarged with additional stamps, 500 Fils and 5, 6, 10, 15 and 20 Dinars.

In 2018 in this 6th set, the colors of the shield of Palestine have been changed from black, white, green, to green, white and black. When a stamp of the original 6th set is used up, a new stamp will be issued the new shield colors.

## REVENUE STAMP



Figure 19

Before the 5th Revenue set, there was also a stamp of 5 Dollars with the Dome of the Rock (this is not the Al-Aqsa Mosque) of the Palestine Authority instead of State of Palestine.

## 2ND REVENUE STAMP



Figure 20

The stamp of the Palestine Red Crescent without a number on the stamp or tab. ■



ITS NO DISHONOR TO BE IN A MINORITY IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY AND VIRTUE

# Jews In The Fight For Lithuania's Independence 1918 - 1920

Raimundas Marius Lapas

Editor's note: The Lithuanian Wars of Independence, also known as the Freedom Struggles (Lithuanian: "Laisvės kovos"), refer to three wars Lithuania fought defending its independence at the end of World War I: with Bolshevik forces (December 1918 – August 1919), Bermontians (June 1919 – December 1919), and Poland (August 1920 – November 1920). The wars delayed international recognition of independent Lithuania and the formation of civil institutions. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithuanian\\_Wars\\_of\\_Independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lithuanian_Wars_of_Independence)

## YOU CANNOT HINDER SOMEONE'S FREE WILL

In 1933 Jewish soldiers - participants in the battle for Lithuania's independence (1918-1920) (Figure 2) decided to join forces and establish an association of veteran volunteers. Its mission amongst its members and the Jewish communities was to foster a love for one's homeland, raise national awareness, promote liberation of occupied territories in Lithuania as well as enkindle better relationship between Lithuanians and the Jewish population.



Figure 2

Jewish partisans in the fight for Lithuania's independence (from R to L): Israel Krinski, Jodidio Nechonski (seated) and Shlomo Bloch.

The creation of the organization was the brainchild of Jewish activist and community leader Isaak Shapiro (1895 - 1941) of Joniškis. On June 1934 the association "Žydų karių, dalyvavusių Lietuvos nepriklausomybės atvadavime, sąjunga" (acronym ŽKDLNAS) was registered as the "Jewish soldiers, participants in the Regaining of Lithuania's independence." Its home office was established in Joniškis.

The following year it was transferred to Kaunas - Lithuania's provisional capital (Figure 3). The association could boast of 33 branches throughout the nation and numbered well over 3,000 members.



Figure 1

<http://www.truelithuania.com/topics/history-and-politics-of-lithuania/maps>



Figure 3

ŽKDLNAS - central committee and Kaunas branch committee. Row I (from R to L): S. Subocki, M. Bregstein (Kaunas branch chairman), attorney J. Goldberg (central committee chairman), dr. A. Alpern, I. Lifschitz. Row 2: A. Kopelov, D. Tamshe, J. Liberman, D. Chasman, F. Padison, V. Refes, J. Olkenicki.

The membership included volunteer soldiers, volunteer organizers (kūrėjai savanoriai) as well as liberators of the Klaipėda (Memel) territory. Twenty Jewish soldiers were awarded the coveted Vytyis Cross medals for valor in the battle for Independence. Other members received other orders of different rank.

The Association assumed responsibility to foster nationalism, culture and economic well-being within its membership, create libraries, host concerts and lectures, provide medical and legal advice, defend their rights, promote cultural exchange between Lithuanians and the Jewish population, enkindle love and respect for the Fatherland, educate the



Jewish milieu in the fight for restoration of the illegal occupation by the Poles of Lithuania's rightful capital Vilnius. The organization was non-partisan. Its activities spanned throughout the nation. By 1939 ŽKDLNAS could boast having 43 chapters. Each branch had its own regalia, attributes and flag.

As of 1935, the Association published an 8 to 12-page weekly entitled "Apžvalga" ("The Review"). The editorial office was located at A Mapu Street # 10 in Kaunas and the editor was attorney S. Shilansky. The publication's mission was to promote a positive Lithuanian - Jewish relationship as well as active participation in the public sector. By 1940 some 223 issues of "Apžvalga" had been published.

The climate for the Association's activities proved favorable and the various branches rapidly grew. For example, the Kaunas branch could boast of 542 members. With the Soviet occupation of Lithuania in 1940, the publishing of "Apžvalga" ceased and ŽKDLNAS along with its branches were soon liquidated. A large number of the Association's members were exiled to Siberia.

## POSTAL HISTORY REVELATIONS

For almost a half century, I have amassed the largest collection of Lithuanian postal history in the world - some 15,000 covers spanning a period from 1700 to 1953. Despite a keen eye for Lithuanian Judaica, only recently was I fortunate to acquire two different corner cards from the Association. Both of them were addressed to an offspring in Paris: "Comité d'entente des Associations d'anciens combattants et volontaires Juifs de France."

The first one is a bi-lingual Lithuanian - Yiddish corner card with the Association's logo in the middle. It is franked with a block of four 15-cent red president Antanas Smetona definitive issue (Figure 4).

It sports a patriotic Kaunas main post office slogan postal cancellation dated May 11, 1935: "Tauta be aviacijos / Tauta be ateities / Būkime LAK rėmėjai" (translation: "A nation without aviation is a nation without a future - Be LAK supporters." This cover was backstamped with a Paris VIII distribution cancellation erroneously dated May 10, 1935

LAK (acronym for "Lietuvos aero klubas" - "Lithuania's aero club") was a dynamic organization promoting aviation in the budding Baltic nation. Prior to WWII Lithuania could boast of two early "Lituanica" transatlantic flights - both, alas, resulting short of expectation. Steponas Darius and

Stasys Girėnas fatally crashed in Soldin, Germany less than 400 miles from their destination of Kaunas on July 17, 1933. Two years later Feliksas Vaitkus attempted to cross the Atlantic on September 21, 1935 but due to inclement weather was forced to land in Ballinrobe, County Mayo, Ireland.

The second cover (Figure 5) is a larger envelope with solely



Figure 5

1936 Lithuanian ŽKDLNAS corner card cover sent airmail from Kaunas a Lithuanian language imprint indicating the Association's address in Kaunas at Prezidento g-vė nr.2. It is franked with a 30-cent green president Antanas Smetona definitive issue and a 60 cent violet "Lituanica I" commemorative portrait of Darius and Girėnas. It was posted at the main post office of Kaunas on March 16, 1936.



Figure 4

1935 bi-lingual Lithuanian - Yiddish ŽKDLNAS corner card cover sent by surface mail from Kaunas to Paris.

The cover has a bi-lingual dark blue French /Lithuanian airmail label. The reverse features a receiving slogan cancellation of the Parisian airport "Gagnez du temps / Répondez par avion" (translation "Save time - Reply by air mail"). It is dated the following day at 12.30 pm. However, the second postal mark of Paris XI distribution center indicates that it was processed at midnight (24 hours) on March 20, 1936.

Fellow postal historians interested in engaging in a discussion regarding any aspect of Lithuanian Judaica can reach me via email at [studijar@msn.com](mailto:studijar@msn.com).

Source

Bregšteinis, M. [editor]. Almanachas "Skydas" [almanach "The Shield"]. "Žydu karių, dalyvavusių Lietuvos nepriklausomybės atvadavime, sąjungos Kauno skyriaus leidinys" [published by the Kaunas branch of the ŽKDLNAS], Kaunas, 1934. Bilingual Lithuanian / Yiddish text. ■

# 1920 Mea Shearim, Jerusalem Cover to Shanghai and Back

Joel H. Weiner, Ph.D.



Figure 1  
Cover front

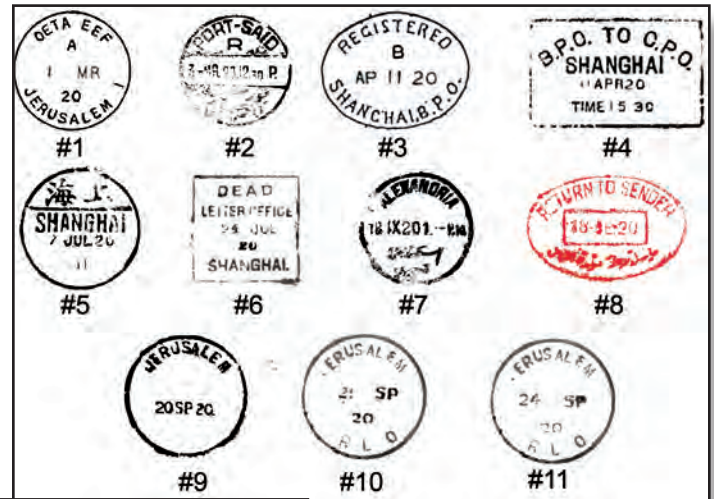


Figure 2

Chronology of the cancellations and cachets on the cover allowing one to trace its journey from Jerusalem to Shanghai and back. Some cancels have been digitally enhanced for clarity



Figure 3  
Cover back

## INTRODUCTION

Figure 1 depicts a registered cover sent in 1920 from the Mea Shearim Branch Office in Jerusalem to Shanghai, China, undelivered and returned to Jerusalem. What makes this cover so interesting to a postal history collector?

1. It has **two rare Jerusalem cancellations**.
2. The variety of **cancellations** and **postal markings** allows one to trace the travels, over seven months, of the cover from Jerusalem to Shanghai and back.
3. It left Palestine under **one political administration** and **returned to another**.
4. It provides a little insight into the **social history of Palestine** shortly after World War 1.

## POSTAL HISTORY

The cover was sent by registered mail from the Jerusalem Mea Shearim Branch Office on March 1, 1920 by the Jewish Yemenite Community. It is canceled with an OETA EEF/ Jerusalem 1 skeleton hammer (Figure 2 #1).

Jerusalem 1 was the first branch office opened by the Occupied Enemy Territory Administration of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (OETA-EEF) in the territories captured from the Ottoman Turks in World War 1.

This rare single circle skeleton cancel is listed in the Glassman & Sacher catalogue of Jerusalem cancels as type J1 and was used from January 14 until March 8, 1920 and is rated H<sup>1,2</sup> Only the numeral 1 to the right of Jerusalem (Figure 2 #1) indicates the Branch Office designation.

On March 8, 1920 Glassman & Sacher cancel type J1 was replaced by a more informative skeleton cancel inscribed OETA EEF Mea Shearim JSLM (Type J2). The early Mea Shearim cancels are discussed in detail in a recent article by Nathan Zankel and the Palestine study Group which was published in **The Israel Philatelist** in 2016 Superscript<sup>2</sup>.

The correct postage of 2 piastres was paid with a 1 piastre and two 5 milliemes EEF typographed stamps. This paid the 1 piastre foreign postage rate and the 1 piastre registration fee. There is a British style mute registration label that was validated with the OETA EEF Jerusalem 1 cancel.





Figure 4

A picture of the Shanghai Post Office in 1920 where the cover spent several months

The postal markings on the front and back allow us to trace the travels of the cover (see Figures 1 - 3).

1. After leaving Jerusalem on March 1 (#1) it reached Port Said, Egypt on
2. March 3 (#2) then traveled via the Suez Canal, the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea to Shanghai where it arrived on April 11.
3. The cover received a Shanghai B.P.O. (British Post Office) British style oval registration cancel as a receiving mark (#3). Shanghai was one of the five treaty ports where the British set up a post office in 1844 after the signing of the Treaty of Nanking on August 29, 1842. This treaty followed the end of the First Opium War. The British Shanghai Post Office closed on November 30, 1922.
4. Immediately upon receipt by the British Post Office on April 11, the cover was transferred to the Chinese Post Office denoted by the scarce B.P.O. to C.P.O. cachet (#4).
5. The cover spent considerable time in the Shanghai Post Office (Figure 4) as the next marking is a Shanghai cancel dated July 7 (#5), three months after transfer to the Chinese Post Office. The cover could not be delivered and there are two red manuscript "Return to Sender" notations. One is in the upper left and the other added Jerusalem to the notation. Both are in English and it is not clear where they were added.
6. The cover received a Chinese Dead Letter Office Shanghai cachet on July 24 (#6) and was sent back to Jerusalem.
7. It reached Alexandria on September 18 (#7)
8. Where it also received an Egyptian "Return to Sender" cachet in English and Arabic (#8).
9. It arrived back in Jerusalem on September 20, 1920 where it received the earliest reported use of a new single circle skeleton cancel of the Civil Administration (Glassman & Sacher type B2) (#9). This cancel came into use after the Civil Administration took over control of Palestine from the EEF in July 1920.
10. The next day it was transferred to the "Returned Letter Office" where it received the scarce Jerusalem RLO skeleton cancel (Glassman & Sacher Type H4, rated F) (#10) which is reported used from April 18, 1920 until July 14, 1921<sup>1</sup>.
11. An attempt to find the Jewish Community Yemenite was unsuccessful and it received another RLO cancel on September 24 (#11). From there it was probably sold in a bulk lot by the Palestine postal authorities to dispose of returned mail and so was saved from destruction.

## SOCIAL HISTORY

We are all familiar with the secret Operation Magic Carpet that brought over 50,000 Jews from Yemen, Aden and Djibouti to Israel in 1959/60. However Jewish emigration from Yemen began much earlier. In 1881 some 30 Jewish families traveled from Sanaa in Yemen to Ottoman Jerusalem. Emigration continued with major waves in 1906 and 1910 and by the beginning of World War I approximately 1500 Yemenite Jews were in Palestine. The Yemenite Jews apparently did not get along well with the Sephardic community and broke away by 1910<sup>4</sup>.

Jewish settlement in Shanghai grew substantially after the British treaty port was established. There was a burst of immigration in the early 20th century when Ashkenazi Jews

fleeing the pogroms and revolution in Russia traveled via the Trans-Siberian railway to Harbin and Dalian and gradually made their way to the treaty port of Shanghai.

Jews from the Middle East came as traders and established a thriving business community. The Sassoon family transferred their wealth from India and established a large business empire in Shanghai. By 1920 the Jewish community in Shanghai was well established <sup>5,6</sup>.

As Shanghai did not require a passport or entry visa it was an important destination for Jews fleeing Nazi Germany in the 1930's.

One can only imagine what the contents of the letter contained but it was most likely a request for money. The recipient of the cover is a mystery. Which Honorable Communal Association was the intended recipient? I cannot find any reference to a Yemenite Communal Association in Shanghai so presumably it was intended for the Jewish community.

Although there was a sizeable Jewish community in Shanghai, the Shanghai Jewish Communal Association was not established until 1931, more than a decade after the cover was mailed. Was it intended for some other communal association or was the sender simply guessing at the recipient?

Perhaps if the sender had added Jewish Communal Association it might have been delivered to a Jewish organization in Shanghai and a rare piece of Palestine postal history would never have happened.

Acknowledgment. I thank Dr. Sam Chiu for help in preparation of this article.

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1. E. Glassman & M. Sacher. **The Postmarks and Other Markings of Mandate Jerusalem (1917-1948)**. Ze'ev Galibov Publishers, London UK, 1982. And revised by E. Glassman **E Mandate Jerusalem Postmarks**. E. Glassman Pub. Tel Aviv Israel 2002.
2. Nathan Zankel and Palestine Study Group. **The First Four Mea Shearim Mandate Cancels 1920-21** *The Israel Philatelist* Spring 2016 p48-50.
3. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General\\_Post\\_Office\\_Building,\\_Shanghai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Post_Office_Building,_Shanghai)
4. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yemenite\\_Jews\\_in\\_Israel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yemenite_Jews_in_Israel)
5. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_Jews\\_in\\_China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_China)
6. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victor\\_Sassoon..](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victor_Sassoon..)

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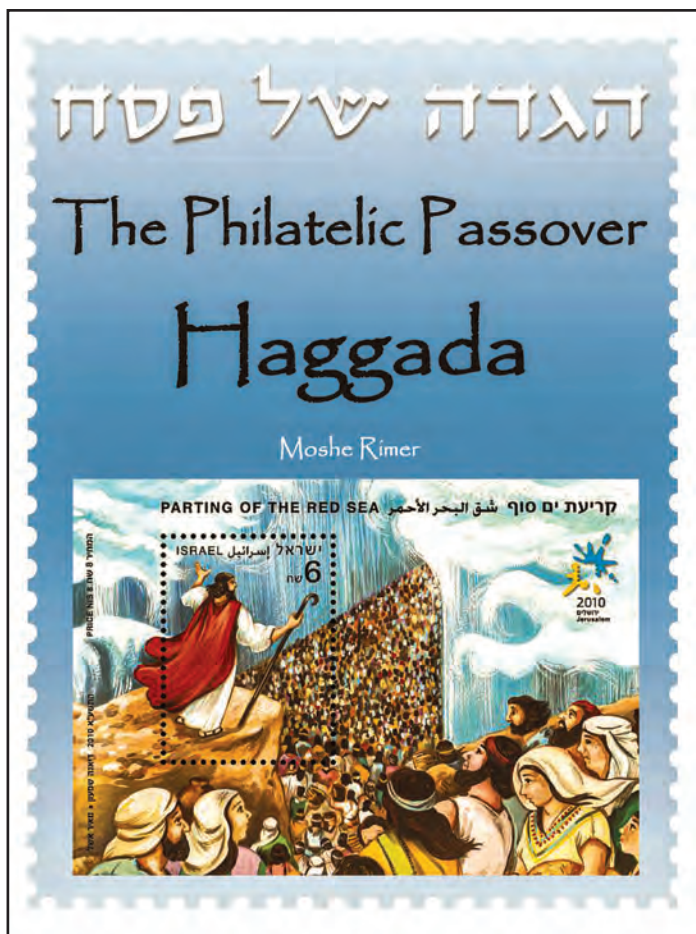
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# The Philatelic Passover Haggada



The book costs \$17 plus shipping and handling. There is a bulk order discount (5 or more books). To learn more about the bulk order discount, please contact me by email: [sipedfund@gmail.com](mailto:sipedfund@gmail.com),

**NOTE:** The Education Fund will slowly be increasing book prices on SIP published titles as the various books are submitted for reprinting. The price increases are necessary to cover the increase printing cost, which became effective this past April.

These price changes will be seen in future Bookstore Catalogues published in this journal and at the on-line Bookstore. The on line Bookstore will have the most current pricing. If in doubt, please check with me. I apologize for the inconvenience. ■

David Dubin's English translation of Moshe Rimer's **The Philatelic Passover Haggada**, which is lavishly illustrated with philatelic items from around the world, is now available through the Ed Fund Bookstore ([www.israelstamps.com](http://www.israelstamps.com)). This traditional Passover Haggada, in both Hebrew and English, can be enjoyed at any Seder.

The Haggada includes both midrashic and philatelic commentary. For example, the Haggada includes Rabbinic explanations for drinking Four Cups of Wine while the Retelling of the Exodus Story (Maggid) includes a discussion of Israel's **Let My People Go** stamp.

The translation retains the aesthetic values of the original Haggada and should enhance the experience of reading and studying in addition to adding to the enjoyment at the Passover Seder.

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# SIP President's column



Summer is a time when many collectors say they are too busy to work with their collections. We all collect for different reasons. Enjoyment is one reason many collectors include in the list of why they collect. Enjoyment should not take a vacation. You all deserve to be happy and enjoy yourselves on a regular basis. Find time to enjoy your Holy Land stamps and covers every week.

StampShow 2018 will take place August 9 - 12 in Columbus, Ohio. Our 1st Vice-President, Ed Rosen and his wife Linda have volunteered to host a SIP table at the Show. My wife Linda and I will work with them to meet and greet Holy Land collectors. This is one way we have fun with our collecting. It is always a pleasure to meet our Society members and other collectors.

Each of you can add to your enjoyment of collecting by finding a way to help our Society. We are still in need of a volunteer Information Technology specialist. Our website and social media can always use updating. Maybe one of you has a Holy Land specialty you like to blog about. Our Society can also use that help. Please contact myself ([stampsareme@aol.com](mailto:stampsareme@aol.com)), Don Chafetz ([sipeditor@gmail.com](mailto:sipeditor@gmail.com)) or Jacqueline ([israelstamps@gmail.com](mailto:israelstamps@gmail.com)) to volunteer.

The SIP will have a table at the NOJEX Show October 19 - 21, 2018. Please let myself or Gary Theodore ([jerseyowl@aol.com](mailto:jerseyowl@aol.com)) know if you plan to attend. Maybe we can all get together for a Society dinner. I look forward to meeting you in New Jersey.

Time is nearing for our Annual Society Meeting to be held at **FLOREX**, November 30th - December 2, 2018 at Osceola Heritage Park, Events Center - Hall B, 1901 Chief Osceola Trail, Kissimmee, Florida 34744. Please plan to attend the Show. Better yet, apply to exhibit. For more information go to [FLOREXSTAMPSHOW.com](http://FLOREXSTAMPSHOW.com).

Our Society meeting will be at 9:00 A.M. on Sunday, December 2, 2018 at the show. We will have two Holy Land lectures at the Show. We are planning for many Holy Land exhibits.

Jacqueline Baca has been working on our SIP Facebook page. Please find us on Facebook (<https://www.facebook.com/MySIP123/>). Ask your friends to do the same. My goal is for the SIP to have 1000 followers within one year. Please help.

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## NEW MEMBERS

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

### New Members

10712	Jose Luis Montecinos	Round Top, NY
10713	Jon Aitchison	Hertfordshire, UK
10714	Michael Koplen	Spring Valley, NY
10715	Keith S Stupell	State College, PA
10716	Barry S Schreiber	Las Vegas, NV
10717	William Houston	Alameda, CA

### Reinstated

1540	Seymour Nussenbaum	Monroe Town, NJ
5515	Jay H. Miller	Bethesda, MD
10388	Eric Ellman	N. Bethesda, MD
10079	Stephen H Olson	San Francisco, CA
10694	Leonard Zehr	Ontario, Canada
3661	Alan J. Sternberg	Orinda, CA

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Stamp Name	Value
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Jerusalem of Gold	5.00 NIS
Yotvata Hai-Bar - 50 Years	15.0 NIS
Sheet of 6 different stamps	
World War I in Eretz Israel	
The Indian Cavalry Haifa (1918)	2.50 NIS



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Stamps Issued for Use in the Occupied Territories**

Joel Weiner Canada Large Vermeil  
**The Civilian Postmarks and Postal Markings of  
British Jerusalem 1918-1948**

Genady Berman Israel Large Vermeil  
**Postal Labels & Forms of Israel**

Jonathan Becker USA Gold  
**The Conquest and British Military Administration  
of Palestine and (Greater) Syria: 1914-1920**

Michael Bass USA Gold  
**Foreign Postal Operations in the Holy Land 1952-1914**

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(Previous title: The 1948 Doar Ivri and Dmei Doar  
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310	IP Reprints 32-33 Feb 1981 - Dec 1982	\$50.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
311	IP Reprints 34-35 Feb 1983 - Dec 1984	\$50.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
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