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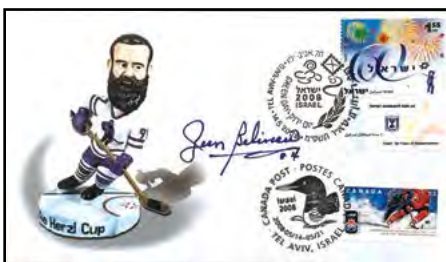
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GUEST EDITORIAL

New Collecting Group Formed From Questions, Curiosity and Coup d'etat

Having been a member of the American Philatelic Society for many years and a collector most of my life, I have read many articles and commentary on the state of our hobby. Some express despair, some hope for the future, others somewhere in the middle. I would like to share an interesting experience regarding the introduction of stamp collecting to a group of people I wouldn't have expected to express any interest whatsoever.

I normally receive a number of auction catalogs, approvals, circuits and the like at my office address. Our small company's administrative staff is made up mostly of younger women and I noticed that some started asking about what all this mail is about.

Remembering that collecting stamps began as an almost exclusively female endeavor, I thought, "What could I do to help them get interested in our hobby?" While my own collection has evolved to a more sophisticated level over the years, I remembered what interested me in stamps in the beginning. As my father did when I was a boy, I started giving them a few stamps from my "accumulations" and a stock page or two in which to save them.

This has seemingly started a movement at my company to the degree that we now hold a monthly "lunch and learn" in the conference room. We discuss the basic aspects of stamp collecting, some of the things that can be learned from stamps and many other topics. I bring a number of items to the meetings like old approval sets and the like for drawings, interesting items from my more sophisticated collection to discuss, collecting supplies and the like. Even some the older guys in the office joined us and expressed interest in the proceedings.

One young lady asked the question, "How does one collect stamps?" I paused for a moment and answered that one can collect stamps any way you want and collect whatever interests you. We dumped out a bag of stamps on a table and everyone proceeded to look through the pile, taking the stamps that interested them. Another young lady and new mother even declared herself the de facto president of the group in a sudden and unexpected coup d'etat:

One of the guys stated he had an old Netherlands collection his father gave him years ago and wanted to bring it to the next meeting. Of course you can. The young lady who processes our daily mail now goes through all the covers looking for interesting stamps and when she finds one, she comes running into my office to show me her new discovery.

I believe that new collectors can be all around us and it might just take a little effort on our own part to expose them to the fascinating hobby of stamp collecting. Of course we can.

Greg Doll Katy, Texas

Letter in American Philatelist, April 2018 ■

GUEST EDITORIAL

Business Education

Stamp collectors are an interesting breed. They are historians with an appreciation for art and detail. And while the hobby is somewhat solitary, they enjoy the social aspect of the hobby.

A big issue facing the hobby is that it is quite literally dying off which is sad when you think about what the hobby has to offer young people. It seems that a whole generation has missed the importance of this hobby and understanding of how to make it valuable to kids.

Let's first start with being a **member of a club and management**. Why start there? Because everyone else will start with the focus on stamps and history which we will get to later, but very few think about what kids can learn that will take them far in life.

Being a member of a stamp club introduces those who may not be members of a sports team or "popular" team/club to the inner workings of business and how to run your own business.

The very **act of buying and selling** something relatively inexpensively showcases how the market works. You can invest in something of value to you, but not others so how does that effect the price. And, it may be that by taking that stamp and creating (being inventive) a collection, you "present" value to the world. The best way to showcase that (think marketing) is to **write an article** or create a presentation. The presentation can even be entered into a contest at a stamp show. From there you can **learn about public speaking** – guest speaker at the show, speaking at a club meeting or venture out into the world and find outside speaking engagements about a topic for which you now have knowledge.

Learning how to network comes into play as you learn how to go about finding the right people to help you further your collection or build ideas to expand your collecting interests. You learn not to be intimidated by more experienced collectors (bosses, "industry captains" and those in various levels of management). And, how to negotiate or structure a deal as you haggle with vendors and others.

In essence, there are a number of books on business that address the various topics discussed in this article, but there is nothing like **hands-on experience** and putting practice into play.

Gwyn Chafetz ■

Letters to the Editor

HAIFA-BAGHDAD OVERLAND MAIL

Editors Note:

In the Spring 2017 issue of *The Israel Philatelist*, Nathan Zankel wrote an article on the Haifa-Baghdad Overland Mail which was started in April 1923. He illustrated the article with the cover shown in Figure 1. It was mailed on October 26, 1923, and is reported to be the earliest known cover on this service.

The basic postal fees are paid by three 13 milliemes stamps. They pay the foreign letter rate, registration fee, and the overland fee. The question is what did the two 2 piastres stamps pay. Note: 1 piastres equals 20 milliemes.

Raimer Fuchs on his website has a table of postal rate charges which confirms the above 3 rates (Figure 2). The remaining question is how to account for the 2 x 2 piastres stamps.

POSTAL RATES AND OVERLAND MAIL SURCHARGES EASTWARDS BOUNDED MAIL FROM PALESTINE

The Postage rate from Palestine for Mail to Iraq has been as follows:			
Letters			
From	Till	Rate (first 20 Grams)	Rate (additional 20 Grams)
01.01.1923	31.05.1932	13 M.	7 M.
01.06.1932	30.06.1940	15 M.	9 M.
01.07.1940		15 M.	10 M.
Registration Fee			
From	Till	Rate	
01.10.1921	30.06.1940	13 M.	
01.07.1940		15 M.	
Postcards			
From	Till	Rate	
01.01.1923	15.12.1925	8 M.	
16.12.1925	31.05.1932	7 M.	
01.06.1932		8 M.	
Overland Mail Surcharge			
From	Till	Rate (first 20 Grams)	Rate (additional 20 Grams)
To be confirmed	15.05.1925	13 M.	To be confirmed
15.05.1925	10.03.1929	13 M.	13 M.

Figure 2

If we assume the letter weighted more than 20 grams then the additional fees could be:

- 5 x 7 milliemes = 35 milliemes
- 6 x 7 milliemes = 42 milliemes
- 7 x 7 milliemes = 49 milliemes

None of these overweight fees explain the additional 40 milliemes.

The problem may be that Fuchs' postal rate table is based on a 1925 postal document which is later than the Nathan's 1923 cover. There are no known rate tables before Fuchs's 1925 table. Therefore, we do not know if there were different rates or fees that could account for the additional 2 piastres stamps on the cover. ■



Figure 1

INSPIRING NEW COLLECTORS

Gwyn Chafetz

Like most, my father was a very busy workingman. On the weekends, when the stars aligned for him, he would drag my brother and me along to stamp shows. I say drag because even at an early age it was hard to miss the excitement and passion this West Pointer graduate had for stamps.

With limited instruction, he had my brother and me go on a treasure hunt to find stamps for our collections while he would kibbutz with dealers and other collectors. To be honest, we never really knew what he was doing, but we would excitedly search the penny boxes for "cool" stamps. But as I grew older, I began to see stamps with jealousy as I struggled for his attention watching his spare hours being with his hobby.

A SPARK IS IGNITED

My father made some attempts to spark my interest. I had a United States stamp album and when a teacher challenged us with learning who the presidents were, he suggested I put together a presidential exhibit. While I learned a lot by doing that, I still hadn't quite made the leap. My memories of stamp shows were filled with older men who didn't really have much time to develop a child's interest in collecting, dealers who frankly were a little scary and aisles of frames.

Years later the hobby is again becoming a connection for my father and me. In his retirement, whenever I visit, we "hang out" at his now favorite get-a-way Starbucks. I complain about work and he tells me about the stamp world. As I've been listening over the years and growing in my career, I've begun to develop an appreciation for whom my father the stamp collector is and what is happening with this

longstanding hobby, one that never seemed like it would ever be in jeopardy.

A few years ago I went to the world's largest stamp show in New York City, first one I had been to in a very long time. My father proudly reintroduced me to his "other child". I was overwhelmed and didn't quite know what to do there but with his guiding arm, a friend had joined me, and I enjoyed the show. My creaky old wheels began to spin a little bit.

Since then, my father has been gently nudging and coaxing my interest. I'll be honest, climbing the corporate ladder and trying to have a little bit of a social life, I haven't been great at working on a collection. But, the fire in me is getting stoked and here's why.

Not only has he suggested ideas for collections that would be of interest to me (yes, including Hollywood stars), even going as far as purchasing some starter sheets, but in our discussions in which we bond over a Starbucks tea, at a place where they all know his name, he's talked to me about the hobby and where it's headed. He's tried to pick my marketing acumen for ideas to help rejuvenate the interest and bring about new members.

HOME TURF HIT

He hit me on my home turf in the business world and I didn't even realize he was doing it! I say that as I have found myself newly fascinated with the Society.

Bear with me now. You see, I saw the digital world exploding and decided I needed to get a certificate in digital marketing to be taken seriously at work. In so doing I'm stuck taking some of the basic marketing classes I took years ago and decided to make the most of them by using the Society for class projects. Initially, it gave me something to talk about with my father. However, the more I learn about the world of stamp collecting and more importantly the SIP, the more I want to help and understand and now, am reconsider collecting.

My father suggested I consider writing a blog for SIP, which seemed like an overwhelming task. But the more I think about it, the more it intrigues me. It's a great opportunity to get to know all of you who have these amazing stories to tell and see if together we can find a way to reach more people like me who didn't know we could learn so much from and enjoy collecting stamps. We need to continue the tradition of passing on history, connection, and experience.

So let me turn the tables now. I've told you a bit about me, tell me a bit about you. Let's start with why are you an Israeli philatelist? Or even more simply, why did you start collecting?

A few sentences or more doesn't need to be an article! Very informal. Let's fill some of these pages in the journal with snippets and stories about you. Let's strengthen our connections and hopefully inspire collectors in waiting, including me! Email: sipeditor@gmail.com. ■

HAIFA-BAGHDAD OVERLAND MAIL

Dear Don and Nathan,

Long time since we have heard from each other.

A week ago I have returned from Jerusalem where I attended **Israel 2018 Stamps Show** where I have exhibited my *Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa* exhibit for the first time on the international level. I was awarded a Large Vermeil.

One of the critiques I received from the judges was the title of my exhibit with is *Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa 1923-1948* and I did not show a cover from 1948.

This triggered in my mind that the end of the Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa was never formally announced. I have covers from British Palestine sent Overland via Baghdad to Iran (latest date 1. January 1945 and a 1946 cover from Iraq with an Overland Mail handstamp to Australia. I am sure later ones exist.

The research is far from over. Somehow I have the feeling that with the creation of the State of Israel on 14 May 1948, followed by the Arab Israeli war and Arab boycott of Israel (very brief statement of history) the service came to an end, yes, speculation, but based on some historical facts

Are you or some other members of your society know of a postal announcements, others then what is indicated in the BABIP Monograph by Collins **Overland Mail via the Syro-Iraqi Great Desert**, 1939-40 from Palestinian Post and I have some information from 1939 from the Swiss post stating that the Overland Mail was still in operation, but nothing later or no information how long the Overland Mail remained in Operation.

Looking forward to your reply,

Kind regards

Rainer Fuchs ■

LITTLE KNOWN FACT

Howard Chapman

The printed **Israel Philatelist** is mailed to just over 57% of our members while just under 43% receive only a digital copy.

The percentage of printed **Israel Philatelists** may increase as we still have people sending in the extra money for mailed copies. The number includes both regular and life members.

I excluded life members we have not heard from in recent years. ■

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THEODOR HERZL

A Story In Stamps

David Matlow

I have the collector gene. As you are reading this publication you must have the collector gene too. A collector collects. That is what we do. I started collecting Israeli stamps when I was ten years old. My friend Barry Simon and I would ride our bikes to the meetings of the Israel Philatelic Society that were held in the basement of Toronto's Jewish Public Library. This was in the early 1970s. It was at the International Stamp Exhibition in Jerusalem in 1988 that I bought the missing pieces to my Israel stamp collection. I was done, but being born with the collecting gene, I needed to collect something else. That is what we do.

A NEW COLLECTING INTEREST IS BORN - THEODOR HERZL

I started to collect memorabilia related to Theodor Herzl, the visionary of the State of Israel. I now have the world's largest collection of Herzl memorabilia, with over 5,000 items. If you google David Matlow Herzl, you will see a number of stories about the collection.

Within the collection there are many philatelic items including stamps issued by the Jewish National Fund and the State

of Israel, postcards with Herzl's image in hundreds of varieties, and postmarks and covers from the Zionist Congresses that were held starting in 1897.

To mark Israel's 70th birthday, and in tribute to the fact that my collection began with stamps, I wanted to share with my fellow philatelists some of the more unusual philatelic items in my Herzl collection.



Figure 1

In 2008 to celebrate Israel's 60th birthday, the Republic Du Tchad issued a stamp which features Herzl leaning on a table that has a copy of Der Judenstaat on it.



Figure 2

To mark the centennial of the First Zionist Congress and the formation of the World Zionist Organization that took place there, in 1997 Uruguay issued a commemorative stamp which features Herzl and the Western Wall.

THEODOR HERZL

Theodor Herzl was born in Budapest in 1860 and moved to Vienna as a teenager. He died in 1904 at the age of 44, having dedicated the last eight years of his life to the cause of the Jewish people.

Herzl burst on to the Jewish scene with the publication of his book **Der Judenstaat (The Jewish State)** in February 1896 (Figure 1). Herzl wrote **Der Judenstaat** while in residence at the Hotel Castille in Paris (there is a plaque on the outside of the hotel which marks the importance of that location in the history of Israel). The Hotel Castille was obviously a favorite spot for Herzl (Figure 4).

Herzl convened the First Zionist Congress that was held in Basel, Switzerland in August 1897 (Figure 2). Six Zionist Congresses were held during Herzl's lifetime.

In 1902, Herzl wrote his novel **Altneuland (Old New Land)** which described what the Jewish homeland would look like twenty years in the future as a result of Jewish effort and ingenuity. The Hebrew translation of **Altneuland** is Tel Aviv. This great city is named after Herzl's book (Figure 5).

The Sixth Zionist Congress was held in Basel in 1903 (Figures 3, 6, 7). This was the "Uganda Conference" at which the delegates debated the British government's offer for a Jewish settlement in what they called Uganda (but which is the area we now know as Kenya). This



Figure 4
An envelope sent from the Zionist Congress office in Vienna prior to the Third Zionist Congress in 1899 addressed to Herzl in Scheweningen, Holland which was rerouted to him at the Hotel Castille.

Congress was a very difficult one, with the debate over the Uganda option very divisive and acrimonious.

On August 31, 1903 Herzl wrote in his diary "I will now tell you the speech that I am going to make at the Seventh Congress-that is, if I live to see it". He did not. Herzl died on July 3, 1904. In his will he asked to be buried in a metal casket so that when the Jewish state he envisioned is created, he could be re-interred there.

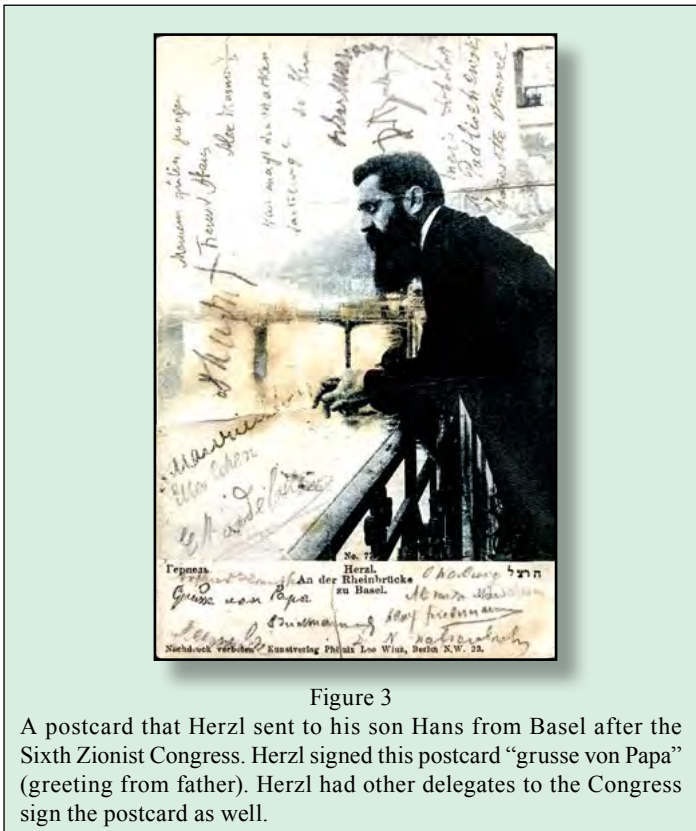


Figure 3

A postcard that Herzl sent to his son Hans from Basel after the Sixth Zionist Congress. Herzl signed this postcard "grusse von Papa" (greeting from father). Herzl had other delegates to the Congress sign the postcard as well.



Figure 5

To celebrate Israel's 60th birthday in 2008, the African island nation of São Tomé and Príncipe issued a series of stamps honoring Israeli historical figures including Herzl, whose picture (top left) is superimposed over the beachfront of Tel Aviv, the city named after his book.



Figure 6

A Herzl postcard sent by the Zion Sabbath Schule in Chicago to Herzl himself at the Sixth Zionist Congress. It was postmarked in Chicago on August 14, 1903 and arrived in New York by August 16. The card arrived in Basel on August 28 which was the last day of the Congress.



Figure 7

MAY 14, 1948

On May 14, 1948 David Ben Gurion declared Israel's independence below a portrait of Herzl.

The lesson of Herzl is that anything is possible. In 1896, the idea of a Jewish state was preposterous and impossible. But it happened. This means that anything can happen, if we want it badly enough and work hard for it. Herzl said "if you will it, it is not a dream". That is true for ourselves, our collections, our countries, Israel and the future.



Figure 9

Israeli first day cover issued on March 31, 1949 which includes a picture of Herzl above the following excerpt from Herzl's diary written after the First Zionist Congress:

"Were I to sum up the Basel Congress in a word - which I shall guard against pronouncing publicly - it would be this: At Basel I founded the Jewish State. If I said this out loud today I would be greeted by universal laughter. In five years perhaps, and certainly in fifty years, everyone will perceive it."

Israel was founded fifty years and nine months after Herzl wrote these words.



Figure 8

First day cover for stamps issued by Venezuela in 1998 to celebrate Israel's 50th birthday. Herzl's stamp appears above that of Ben Gurion.



Figure 10

Figure 10 is a cover postmarked at the Knesset (which was then in Tel Aviv) with the declaration:

“Theodor Herzl! The State you envisioned receives your casket today with love”.

In August 1949, the State of Israel fulfilled Herzl’s wishes and his remains were buried in Jerusalem, on what is now called Mount Herzl (Figure 10). With the creation of the State of

Israel, Herzl’s dream was fulfilled but not completed. There remains work to do.

It would not be an article about Herzl written by a Canadian if there was not a reference to hockey (Figure 11).

THE END

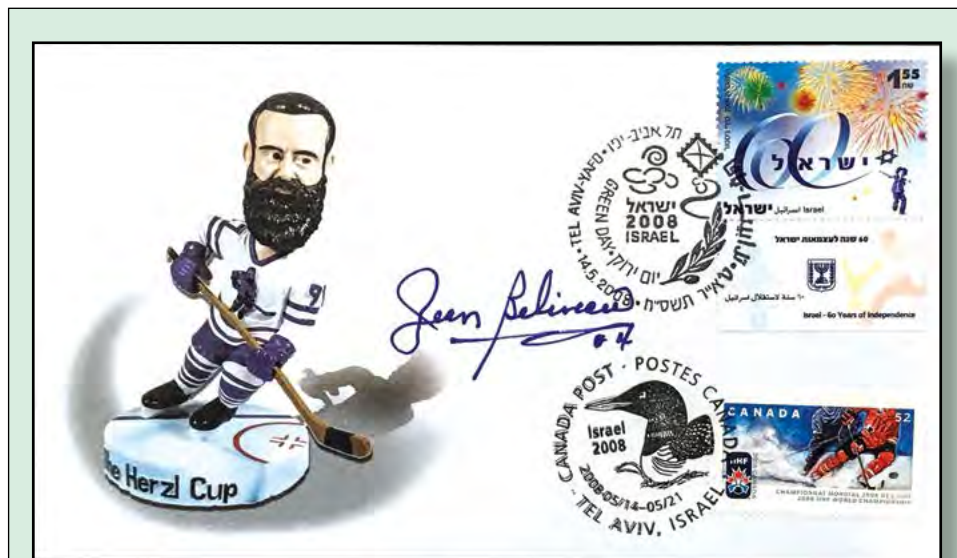


Figure 11

A cover with a Herzl hockey bobble head, and Israeli and Canadian stamps, signed by Montreal Canadian’ star Jean Beliveau. ■

A World Of Knowledge In 15 Minutes

David S. Ball, RPSL

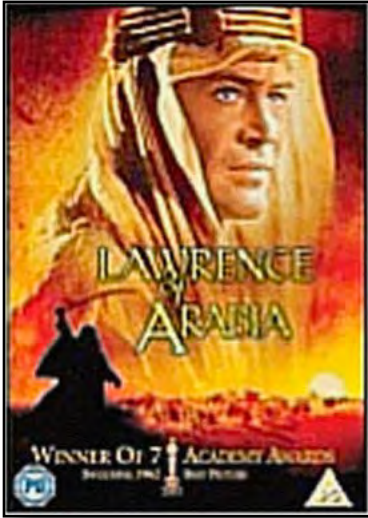


Figure 1

Recently I watched, for the millionth time, one of my favorite films, Lawrence of Arabia (Figure 1). It tells the story of Lt. T. E. Lawrence, a British officer assigned to the Arab Bureau. Lawrence helped lead the Arab revolt against the Turks during the First World War. It is a wonderful story, stunning cinematography, and striking music. In the film Peter O'Toole defies expectations and confounds Arabs who believe in the omnipotence of fate when he says, "Nothing is written until a man decides to write it".

THE COVER

Shortly, after watching the movie I received an envelope for my Palestine postal history collection from my friend, Kevin Lowther. He knows I am interested in the British Mandate period of 1918-27. Great Britain was concerned over political sensitivities that might arise from a series of new stamps they were considering to be issued so they elected to use the current Egypt Expeditionary Force (EEF) issues so not to offend Jews or Arabs. By 1920, the stamps would receive a trilingual overprint in Arabic, English, and Hebrew.



Figure 2

COVER DETAILS

Compared to many covers I have examined from the period, the Lowther envelope offers few clues to its history. It has no contents, transit marks or receiving postmarks on the reverse. The letter entered the mail stream in Jerusalem on December 29th, 1918 according to the military circle date stamp. The only auxiliary marking is a censor marking.

When mail transits a conflict region the military often opens the mail to establish that no information useful to the enemy is included. When a date or location is mentioned the military officer will black out or cut with scissors the prohibited words.

The first thing to catch my attention was a pencil notation that reads, "Allenby to S. T." (see red arrow). After watching the movie, I wondered whether it might refer to General Allenby, the commanding officer who figured so prominently in the film. It was at this point I turned to my new best friend, Google.

It turns out Allenby had been a highly successful general commanding the Cavalry Division in France. When he clashed with the British Supreme Commander he was sidelined to Cairo. Here he met Lawrence and together were able to defeat the Turks.

By December, 1917 Allenby had moved upwards from Egypt and captured Jerusalem. As the first Christian conqueror of the Holy City since the Crusades, Allenby ordered his troops to dismount as a mark of respect when they entered the city.



Figure 3

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Jerusalem#/media/File:Allenby_enters_Jerusalem_1917.jpg

WHO WAS STEPHEN TROWBRIDGE?

I assumed S.T. was Stephen Trowbridge. Emboldened by my success with General Allenby I tried my hand with Major Stephen Trowbridge. This turned out to be a piece of cake too.

Allenby was faced with a monumental humanitarian crisis in Palestine. He had learned the Reverend Trowbridge had been doing outstanding work in Cairo so he personally asked that the Reverend take over in Jerusalem. Google showed an article from **The Journal and Messenger** that said Trowbridge had agreed to be loaned for six months to the American Red Cross Commission to Palestine. In order to facilitate regional cooperation Trowbridge was given a rank equivalent of Major.

THE REST OF THE STORY

The internet is full of details about the humanitarian work done in the Middle East during this period. One can follow the reports of success and trials as the Red Cross struggles to provide services in the war-torn region. A year later, Trowbridge would write extensively in the **New York Times** from his next posting in Aleppo, Syria. The more things change the more they seem to stay the same.

Why not go for broke? I had found lots of information about Allenby and Trowbridge. On a lark I put, "Byron Horton Brooklyn" into the search field.

Unbelievably, I immediately got valid hits here, too. I knew it was the same Byron Horton because the search results listed the same apartment address in Brooklyn. It turns out Byron and his wife were significant benefactors supporting humanitarian efforts in the Holy Land. One result showed a family history Byron had penned in 1908. It traced the family lineage to the year 1600 when Barnabas Horton was born in Leicestershire, England. He would emigrate to America prior to 1640, and settled at Hampton, New Hampshire.

Then I found **The Week in Society**

On Thursday much discussed wedding of Miss Blanche Louise Horton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Horton, and the Rev. Stephen van Rensselaer Trowbridge, took place in St. Paul's before a large gathering including many members of the Central Congregational Church. The ceremony was performed at five o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Cadman assisted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph K. Twichell of Hartford. Miss Horton in a bridal gown of lace trimmed net over satin, tulle veil.

With Google and an empty envelope, I had learned how Blanche Horton was related to Stephen Trowbridge who was connected to General Allenby and Lawrence of Arabia. All in under 15 minutes. ■



Figure 4

Major Stephen Trowbridge telling Bible stories to rescued children in Jerusalem.

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.

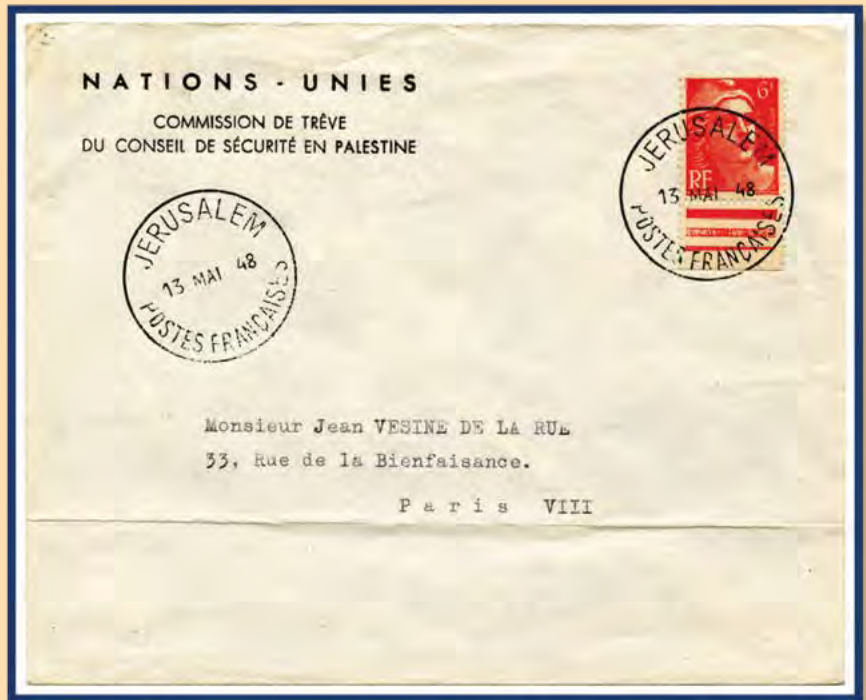
Truce Commission

17 April - 15 May 1948

The Arab League rejected the partition plan and conflict ensued. The Security Council called for a truce on 17 April, replacing the UNSCOP with a Truce Commission on 23 April composed of local consuls of Belgium, France and the U.S.



Mountain road to Jerusalem, color alignment dots



Palestine Truce Commission, via French consulate, to Paris, France, 13 May 1948, 6Fr surface rate French consulate was granted temporary postal functions per a 1781 French emergency ordinance
Five recorded examples of Truce Commission mail - in use for only 9 days (6-14 May)

A blockade of Jerusalem's roads and postal functions resulted in the opening of an interim French consulate 'emergency post office'.



Israel declared independence on 14 May and on 15 May, conflict escalated as Egypt led all four Arab armies to occupy Palestine.



Israeli Independence



Egyptian soldiers invade Palestine

Palestine Truce Commission origin hand stamp 20 May 1948 - after officially recorded dates of use, souvenir produced by Rene Neuville, son of the French Consul General

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 Count Bernadotte

20 May 1948

Secretary General Lie appointed Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden on 20 May as Palestine Mediator to aid the peace process.



Count Folke Bernadotte
booklet pane single

The Mediator's office was located on the island of Rhodes.

Palestine Mediator
Rhodes, Greece to
Hellerup, Denmark
23 June 1948
1600dr <20 grams
airmail letter rate to Europe



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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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The West Bank of Jordan 1948 - 1967

Dr. Josef Wallach

Editor's note: Part 1 appeared in the Spring 2017, The Israel Philatelist, pages 36-39.

Introduction

Collectors of postal history of the Holy Land are proud to include the postmarks of Hebron, Ramallah, Jericho, etc. in the Turkish and Mandate Periods in their collections. What about the post 1948 period when part of Palestine was held by Jordan? This period, between 1948 and the war of 1967 is the topic of our lecture, most of it yet unknown.

The P.O.A or P.A. (Post Office Agency) system was installed by the Jordanian postal authority in the 1960s. The agencies had full postal status and performed normal activity (Registered letters, Parcels, etc.). After 1967 the Agencies were not reopened by the Israel Zahal administration, but only former post offices i.e. Ramallah, Bir Zeit, Albireh etc. and others all over the West Bank. They became Telephone Exchange Offices with bilingual box cachets used for receipts of payments for telephone calls. The "Telephone Offices" activity under the Israeli Military postal administration will be dealt with in the future.

After 1994 The Palestine Authority opened post offices at the locations of the former Israeli (Zahal/IDF) postal units. The Jordanian P.O.A. system never returned.

MAZARI EN NUBANI

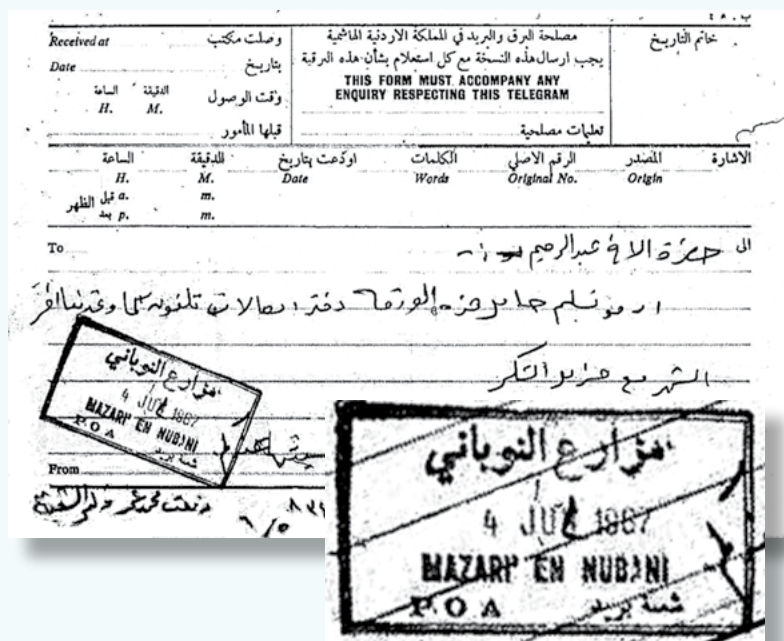


Figure 22

A telegramme from the village of Mazari En Nubani bearing the rectangular cachet of June 4th 1967, one day before the war.

JILJILYYA

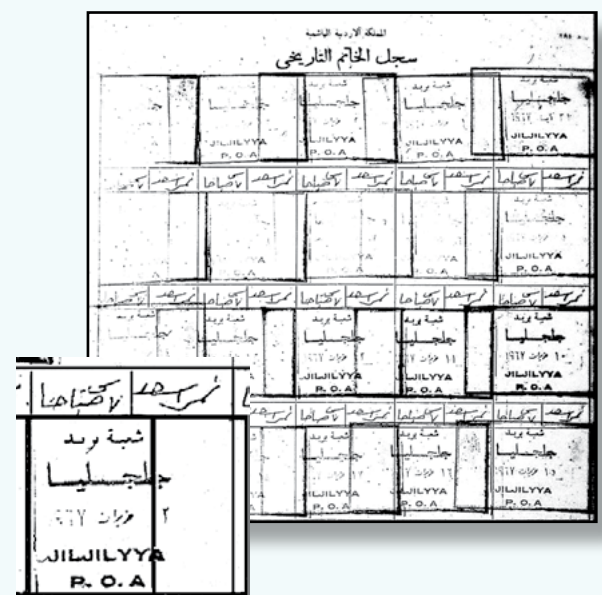
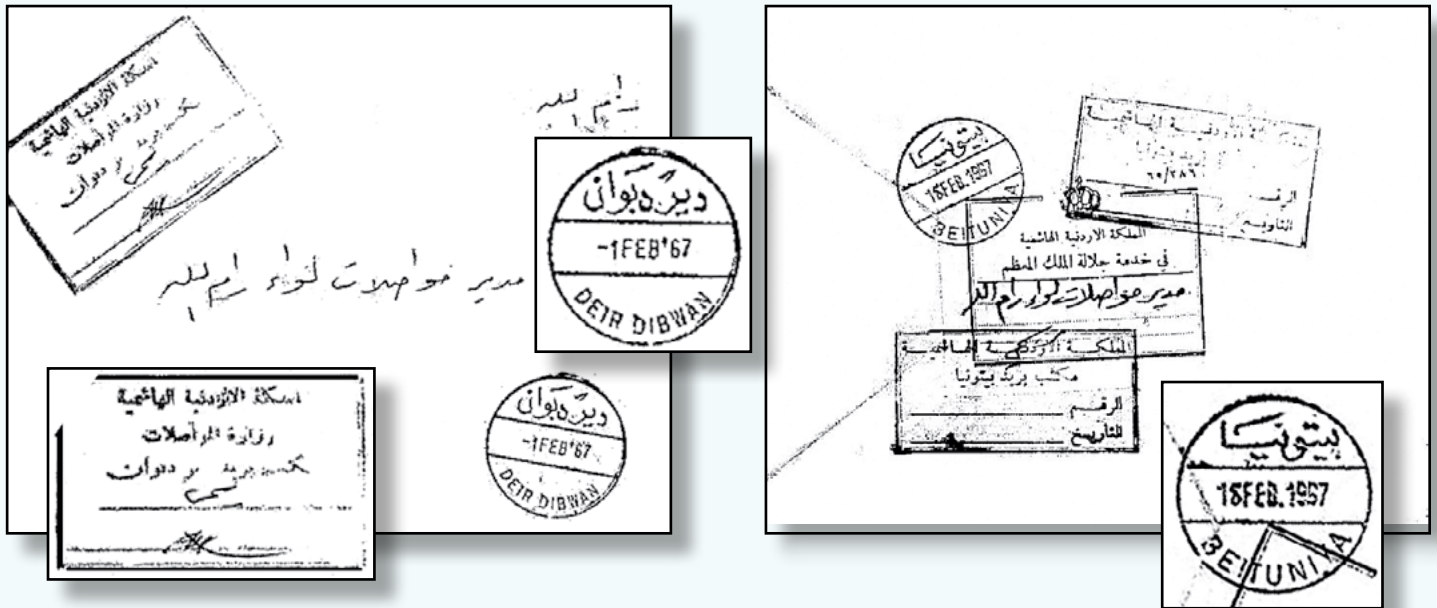


Figure 23

Daily record sheet from the village of JILJILYYA. The clerk had to sign and put a stamp of his post office cachet in the book each day of the working week, Showing the last day sheet (unique) with the dates in Arabic going up to June 19, 1967.

DEIR DIBWAN

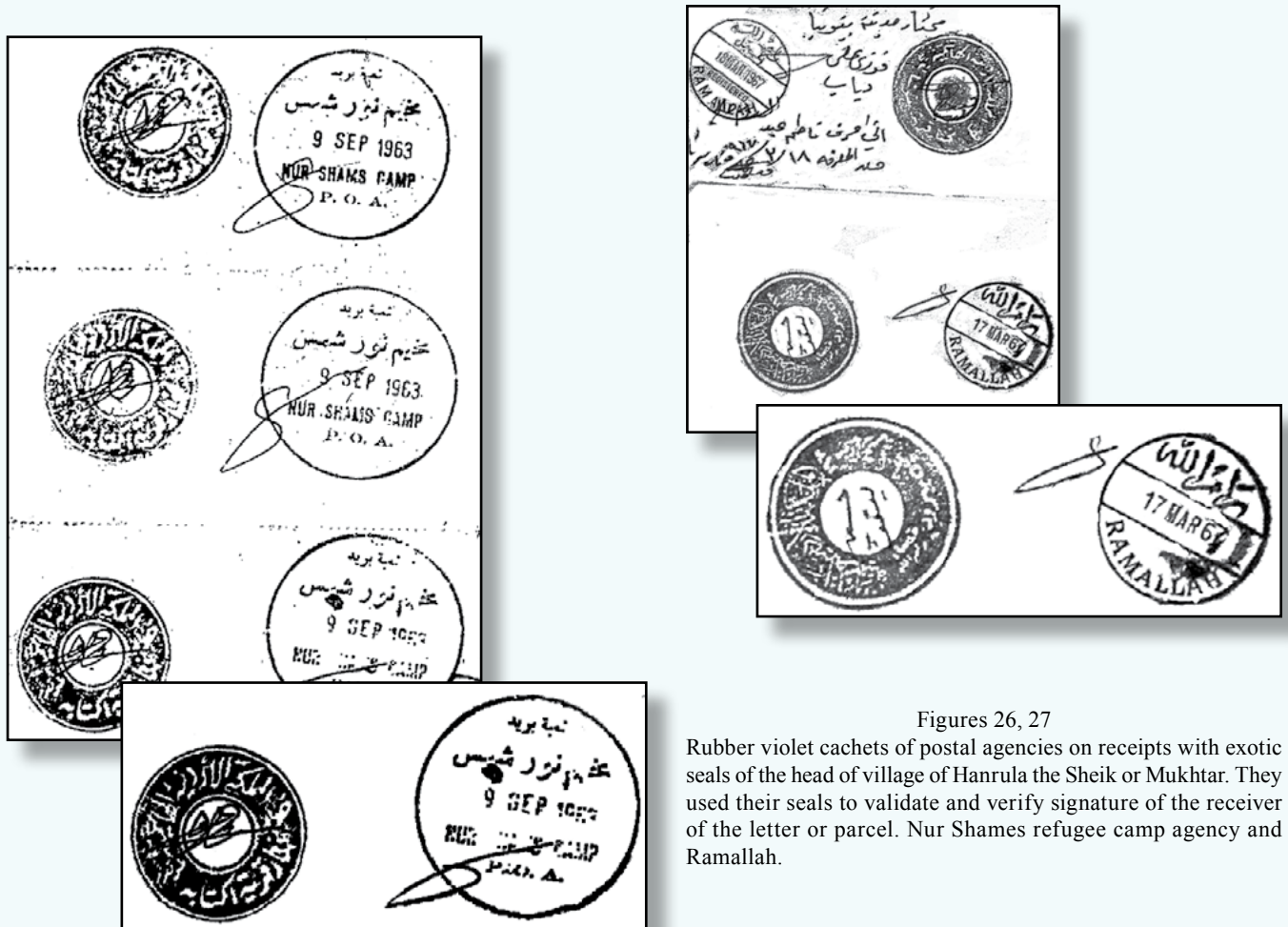
BEITUNIYA



Figures 24, 25

Official letters and cachets from the villages of Deir Dibwan and Beituniya. Rubber rectangular cachets reading The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan MAKTAB BARID (Post Office) of Deir Dibwan and Beituniya respectively. Rare items, both opened later by Zahal, Israeli Military Post Administration.

NUR SHAMES REFUGEE CAMP AGENCY



Figures 26, 27

Rubber violet cachets of postal agencies on receipts with exotic seals of the head of village of Hanrula the Sheik or Mukhtar. They used their seals to validate and verify signature of the receiver of the letter or parcel. Nur Shames refugee camp agency and Ramallah.

Different receipts bearing Jordanian stamps and postmark of Ramallah parcel. Parcels delivered to various villages around the town received the local rectangular postmarks: villages of Kfar Malik, Al Janiya, Rammun and Kfar Karkar.

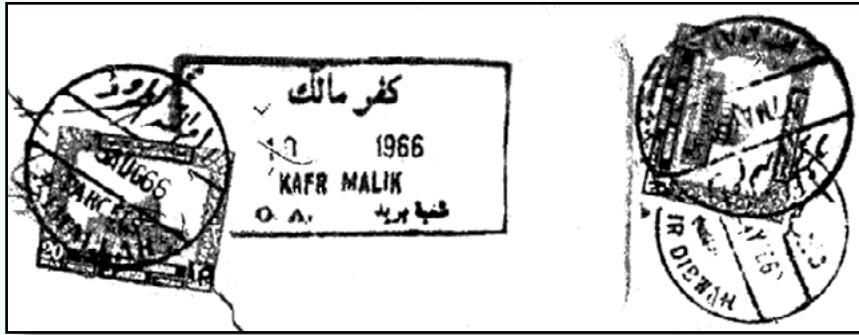


Figure 28a
Kfar Malik



Figure 28b
Al-Janiya

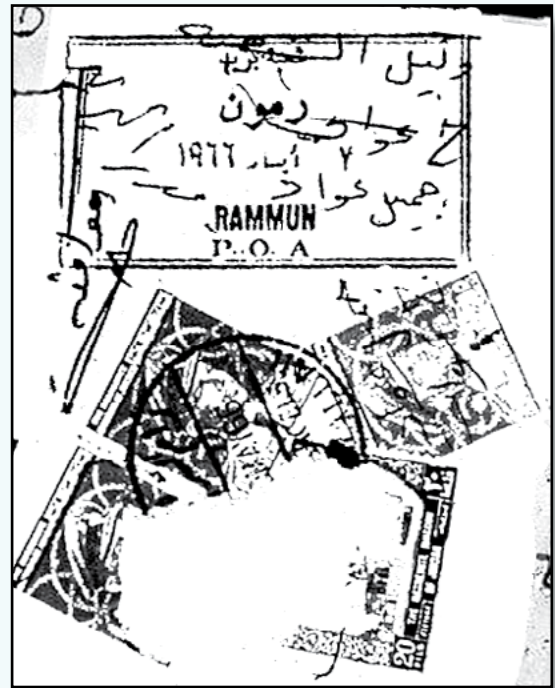


Figure 28c
Rammun

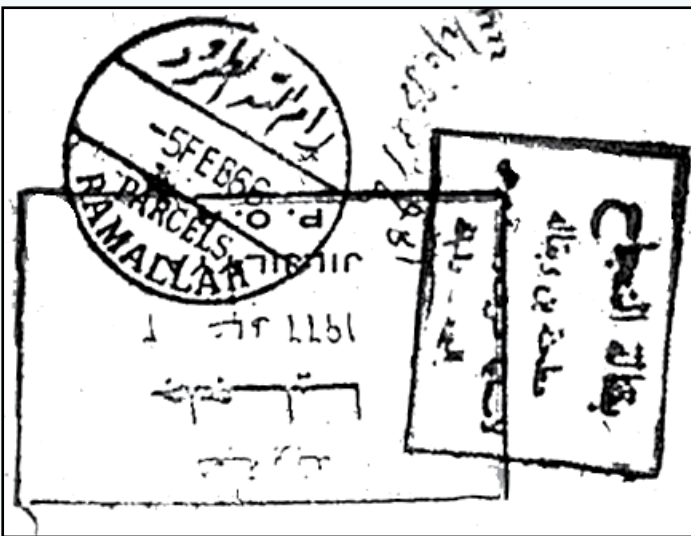
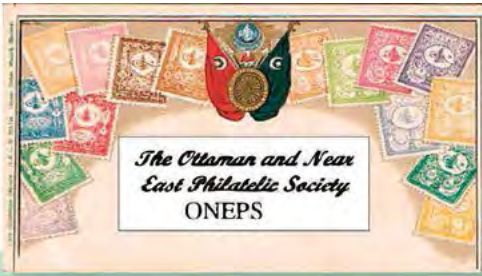


Figure 28d
Ramallah



Figure 28e
Kar Karkar

to be continued ■



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Holocaust Stamps Project

Foxborough Regional Charter School, Foxborough, MA



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

Figure 1: Sarah DeFanti, FRCS class of 2018, designed and created “To Life!” to honor the lives of Holocaust survivors Sam and Gloria “Goldie” Weinreb. Sadly, Goldie died 18 days after the artwork was unveiled at the HSP Open House event.

Figure 2 “Books Cannot be Killed by Fire”

Figure 3 High school students Ayonide Osno, Alyssa Caradonna, Jeremy Viera, and Emily Berry work on “The White Rose Resistance” collage.

The students and faculty leaders at the Foxborough Regional Charter School in Foxborough, MA completed the 18 collages made with donated postage stamps and celebrated with an open house. The 18 signify Chai (Life). They have collected over 11 million stamps for the 6 million Jews and 5 million others murdered by the Nazis.

The stamps came from 48 states and 26 countries including many from children, collectors and survivors. Many of the stamps came from SIP members, stamp clubs and groups who supported this program. The program started in a 5th grade classroom, then grew to be a kindergarten through 12th grade initiative. The students who spoke commented on the opportunity they have had to learn about this dark period of history.



Figure 4
I Am The Last Witness

The titles of the 18 collages are:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. With Liberty and Peace for All | 10. Kristallnacht |
| 2. Eleven Million Reasons to Never Forget | 11. Books Cannot be Killed by Fire |
| 3. Immortal Butterfly | 12. Music is a Dream |
| 4. Love Thy Neighbor | 13. Peace Must be Dared |
| 5. The Forest That Saved Lives | 14. I Am the Last Witness |
| 6. Eva Paddock: Holocaust Survivor | 15. The White Rose Resistance |
| 7. Lizkhor – To Remember and Never Forget | 16. Different People, One World Community |
| 8. The Metamorphosis of the Pink Triangle | 17. Sacred Ground |
| 9. Kindertransport | 18. To Life |

A public venue is being sought where the 18 artworks and eleven million stamps can be permanently exhibited as a source of reflection and education for all. For more information, please contact Jamie Droste, FRCS Leadership and Service Coordinator, jdroste@foxboroughrcs.org.

Photo credits: All photos by Charlotte Sheer, Founder of the Holocaust Stamps Project. ■

War, Mail and Post Offices

Nathan Zankel



POSTAL FEES

The cover was mailed on February 17, 1917, from Baltimore, Maryland. It is addressed to Mrs. Lerner, Jerusalem, Palestine. The postage fee paid was:

1st class foreign letter fee	.05¢
Foreign registry	<u>.10¢</u>
Total postal fee paid	.15

The registration number is 136094. Note that a return receipt was requested which cost "Foreign return receipt requested" and additional .05 There is no indicated the fee was collected .

Postal Routing (on back)

Baltimore registration cancel	February 17, 1916
New York Foreign cancel	February 18, 1916
Registered	1921
Jerusalem registration	January 31, 1922

Handwritten notations

Front: Red ink notation "Found amongst the Turkish Post Office Records opened. Beyrouth"

Back: written in French - approximately states in "Ottoman Post Office".

WHAT IS THE STORY

While we will never know the true full story of the cover's wanderings, we can let our imagination create the narrative.

The addressee may have been told by the postal clerk that due to the war in Palestine it was not possible to obtain a receipt. We can assume money was enclosed in the letter, therefore, the request for the receipt. There is an ink line drawn above the Return Receipt notation so no fee charged

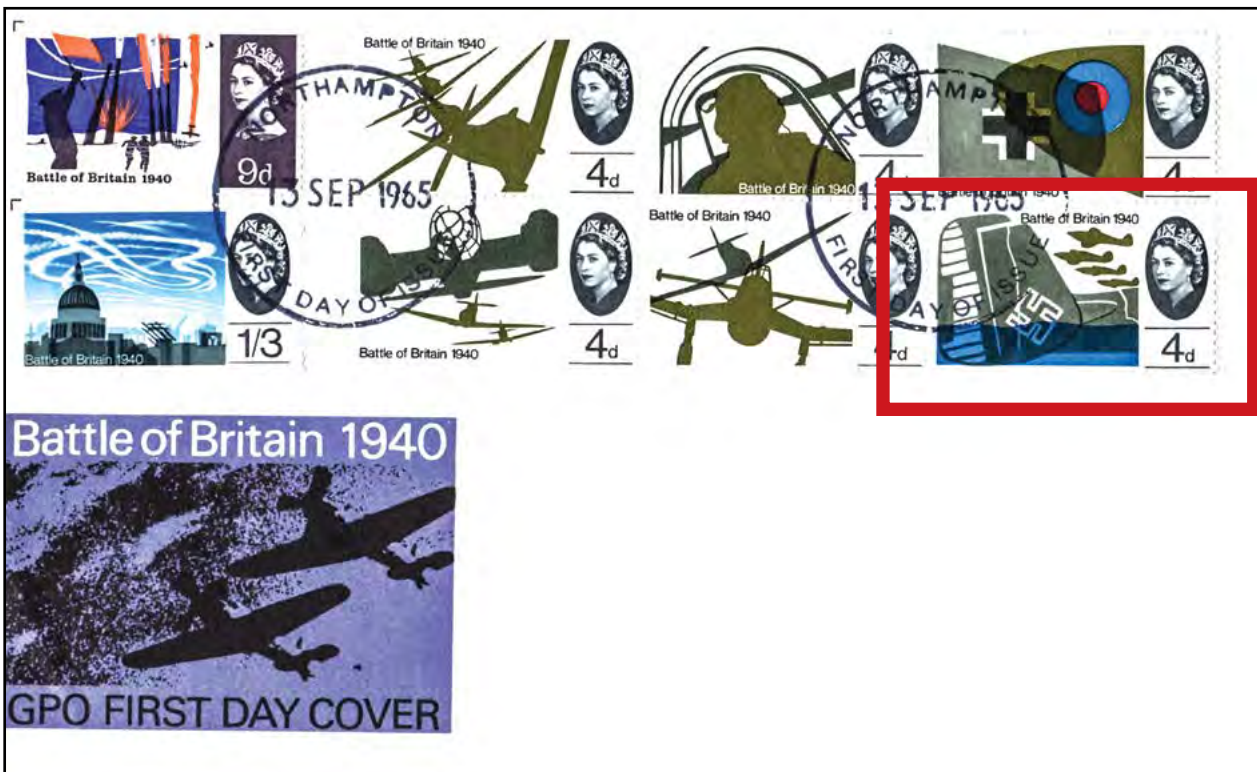
Remember, World War I was raging in Europe and in the Middle East at the time. General Allenby was advancing from Egypt towards Jerusalem. The battle for Jerusalem raged from November 17 to December 9, 1917. Allenby entered the city on December 11. Once occupied, the British Military post office provided services till June 30, 1920. The next day, the British civilian postal service started to provide the services.

Apparently, the Turkish post office records were sent to Beyrouth before Jerusalem was captured. The cover was later found among the Beyrouth records by the French postal workers and sent to the British postal service, Jerusalem. We can assume the British tried to deliver the letter in 1921/22 and were not successful. So, the letter was sent to the Jerusalem Dead Letter office where it remained till "liberated."

Reference: Wawrukiewicz, Anthony S. & Henry W. Beecher, U.S. **International Postal Rates, 1872-1996**, Cama Publishing Company, Portland, OR, 1996, p. 355. ■

The 1965 Battle Of Britain

Jean-Paul Damon



David Gentleman and his wife Rosalind Dease designed the set of eight UK stamps commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Britain in 1965. More than a month before their release several newspapers published images of the stamps and a dispute arose regarding the design of one of the 4d stamps.

This led to a debate in the House of Commons on 4th August 1965. Anthony Wedgwood-Benn, the Postmaster General, was pressed by five MPs to withdraw one of the stamps as it depicted a swastika (red rectangle). To his credit he replied:

The stamp referred to is one of a block of six designs depicting different aspects of the Battle of Britain. The broken swastika, half covered by the sea is shown on the shattered tail fin of a Luftwaffe bomber that has been shot down and is sinking into the English Channel. Above, four RAF fighters ride triumphant. Since this is what the Battle of Britain was all about I do not propose to withdraw the stamps.

The stamps were issued, and, despite threats of a boycott, sales were healthy.

- References:
1. Battle of Britain London monument
 2. The Postal Museum ■

Shalom To My Very Special Slovenia Friend

Mihael Fock ז"ל

Les Glassman



A few years ago while reading **The London Philatelist** [the journal of the Royal Philatelic Society of London] I came across a book review, about a book written in Slovenian called **Sveta Dežela: Zlati Jeruzalem 1655 - 1967** (Figure 1). I could not believe that a Slovenian Philatelist called Mihael Fock FRPSL had written a Philatelic masterpiece - **Holy Land Jerusalem Of Gold** - with the support of Posta Slovenije (Slovenian Post).

As I had been collecting Postal History of Jerusalem since I was fifteen years old, I was very keen to meet the author. I am extremely grateful to Yehuda Kleiner, the editor of the **Holy Land Postal History** journal. About six years ago I received a call from Yehuda in which he mentioned that Mihael had arrived in Israel. I immediately drove to Tel Aviv and met Mihael. Our great Sage, Ibn Gevirol, once said "a man without friends is like a left hand without a right." Thank G-D I am not lacking any friends, but I had never met anyone like Mihael!

Mihael was a religious Christian who had a deep love for Israel and Jerusalem. We spent the night discussing philately I couldn't believe that we collected the same topic.

He was proud to place the Hebrew saying, "כל השאר הם רק" "הלומוות" (all the rest is just a dream) on the number plates of both his and his daughters car. He returned yearly to his beloved Israel and we were very fortunate to host him in our home in Jerusalem where he became part of our community. Mihael was very modest.

I later found out with the help of Igor Pirc (Mihael very close friend and partner), that in 1990 he was appointed president of the Philatelic Society Ljubljana, was editor of the society periodical magazine, a member of the executive office of the Slovenian Philatelic Association and for two periods acted as vice – president. Mihael was appointed as the first Slovenian FEPA Juror for traditional philately, Serving as an European juror also promoter of traditional exhibiting at seminars of the Slovenian Association. Mihael was a fellow and country representative of the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

He published numerous philatelic books and was a prolific author of his research on Holy Land Philately. He

was published in numerous journals including **Holy Land Postal History** and **The Israel Philatelist**. Mihael exhibited his numerous exhibits at International and National Exhibitions and for over ten years was the Slovenian Philatelic Commissioner.

For 25 years he had a philatelic shop in Kranj and co-founder of the **Auction House Fock & Pirc** which held 16 auctions. Recently, the Slovenian Philatelic Association honored him with the highest award - "Distinguished Philatelist".

In September 2015 both Mihael and Igor Pirc invited Israel to participate as special guest at the 7th Bi-annual One Frame 'Sedmo Okno' Stamp Exhibition with participation of the Alps Adria Philately society and ex Yugoslavia countries. The show was held in Kranj.

Last year Israel was again invited as special guests to 8th 'Osmo Okno' Exhibition in Kranj where we were very fortunate to receive 4 Gold medals and 1 Vermeil (see **The Israel Philatelist, Winter 2018**, p. 54).

On a personal level more important than the awards were the very close and special relationship my wife and I forged with Mihael's devoted wife Wilma, daughter Anja and granddaughter Nika, as well as Igor Pirc and members of the Slovenian Philatelic Federation. After spending two weeks at the Foch's home in Podbrezje, we really felt like family.

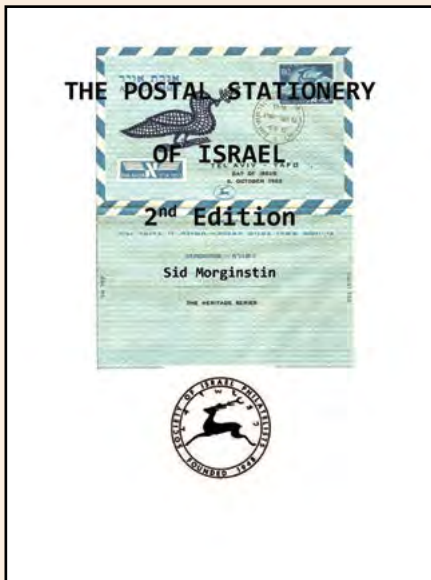


Les Glassman (4th from either right or left side) and members of Slovenian Philatelic Federation

A few years ago Mihael was diagnosed with cancer and just like the lion, the symbol of Jerusalem, which he loved so dearly, he fought courageously till the end.

Shalom my special friend, we will never forget you. ■

Ed Fund Update



The Education Fund Israel/Holy Land Exhibits at Chicagopex 2017 and The Postal Stationery of Israel: 2nd Edition by Sid Morginstin, are now available through the bookstore.

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

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

The book price is \$50 (print) and \$30 (digital) plus shipping and handling is a significant update of the original publication.

- Sid Morginstin's **The Postal Stationery of Israel: 2nd Edition**

All images are now in color and there are more than 200 pages of new material. The book is \$45 plus shipping and handling.

- The Ed Fund Bookstore is working with David Dubin to publish an English translation of
- Moshe Rimer's **Philatelic Hagaddah**. The book is complete but has not gone to the printer yet.

Finally, I would like to extend a special thanks to Genady Berman for making his book available to SIP members as a free download.

- Postal Labels and Forms of Israel

The book can be accessed by logging onto the SIP website (www.israelstamps.com) and then, visiting the "Members Only" section. The manuscript is in the section titled "Israel Labels and Forms Catalogue". ■

First KKL-JNF Issues

Moshe Kol Kalman

In the October, 2011 issue of *The Israel Philatelist* was an article entitled “*Jewish National Fund Early Issues*”. The article was based on an old SIP slide program. It was very general so I want to expand a little on the first JNF issue.

The Jewish National Fund was established at the 5th Zionist Congress by Zvi (Herman) Schapira. Simultaneous, the first KKL-JNF stamps were issued (Figure 1).



Figure 1
Note F1 in left margin which designates France

1901 - ISSUE

Three books were produced: one marked for Austro-Hungary, one for France and one for Germany. Each book contained 100 sheets of 300 stamps each (10x30). A double tab on the left side was marked either OU1, F1 or Dd1 together with the serial number of the horizontal strip of 10 that it was on. Thus numbers on the tabs of the stamps of each of the three books ran from 1 to 3000.

The design itself is a Star of David containing the word “Zion” in Hebrew. The background is made up of rays emanating from the stars. A horizontal brown stripe occurs between each row of stamps. The brown stripe contains the word. "Juedischer National Fond" in white, twice in each row. Most of the use of the stamps was confined to the German speaking part of Switzerland. The stamps are all serrate rouletted. (14 1/2 x 15).¹

1902 - ISSUE

In 1902 appeared different designed JNF-KKL stamp. This time they were available for all the delegates present. The sheets had country abbreviations as shown below.

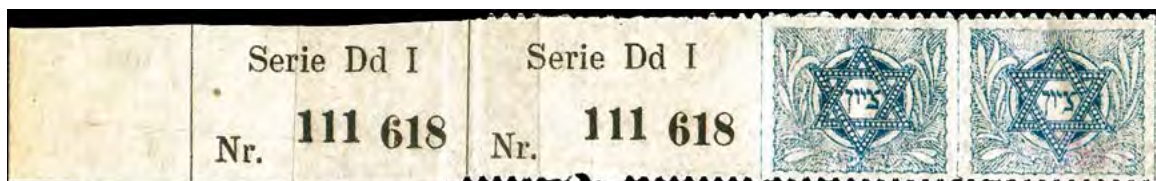


Figure 2
Note Dd1 in left margin which designates Germany.

A1 America	B1 Bulgaria	Dd1 Germany	J1 Italy	Ou1 Austria-Hungary
DK1 Denmark, Spain, Portugal			Rd1 Russia	Rn1 Romania
Ed1 British Empire		Eg1 Egypt	Sn1 Sweden, Norway	Sal South America
F1 France	G1 Greece	HI Holland	Sr1 Serbia	T1 Turkey
				Sl Spain

1902 - ISSUE WITH OVERPRINT AND SURCHARGE

The same year, the stamps received an overprint of 1 mil Eretz Israeli (Figures 3, 4), The purpose of the fee was to use the money to purchase land in Eretz Israel. At the same

time It was demanded of every delegate to use these stamps on the mail they sent.



Figure 3
Note Dd1 in left margin which designates Germany.



Figure 4
Stamp with "Zion"
overprint 1 mil "charge".

1909 - ISSUE WITH DOUBLE OVERPRINT

In 1909 these very same stamps received a double overprint the first marked "Dienstmarke" (English "Official") (Figure 5) and the second one an additional overprint of 1 mil Eretz Israel (Figure 5a).



Figure 5
Note TI in left margin which designates Turkey.



Figure 6
Note TI in left margin which designates Turkey.



Figure 5a
Stamp with "Dienstsache" & overprint 1 mil.

Reference

1. Rochlin, Sidney, **Handbook of the Issues of the Jewish National Fund**, Jewish National Fund, New York, NY, 1990. ■

“Has My Whole Life Been A Lie?”

Alex Ben-Arieh, Jerusalem



Figure 1

Echoing the words of the Swedish blogger who recently absorbed the shock that his national dish (meatballs – go figure) originated in Turkey, I had a similar experience examining a lovely horizontal tabbed strip of 20 mils Doar Ivri, said to be perforated 10:11.

As is my habit – aged-old and for whatever reason – whenever I receive new material I always check it out from the bottom up. I began with something mundane like confirming the perforation, even though it was clearly of the 10:11 type. Here, I came upon a surprise.

Even though I’ve measured countless Doar Ivri franks in the past, the 10: and the 11: gauge didn’t accurately match the perforations! When observing the images, the horizontal measurement should be viewed from left to right, and the vertical measurement should be viewed from the bottom up (Note: as the perforations progress, the alignment of the gauge’s pins creep further and further along the teeth and begin to approach the next perforation hole).

I use a Leuchtturm perforation gauge and I admit I never noticed the apparent discrepancy when measuring Doar Ivri perforations - perhaps after a few perforation-hole matches I just assumed the rest of the sample measurement area would be the same. My initial thought was that I’d discovered something unique, until my better sense told me to check out other stamps in stock and see how well they fare. And indeed, all those I measured had the same creep discrepancy.



Trying and testing other measurements I found that $11\frac{1}{4}$ for the standard “11” perforation and $10\frac{1}{4}$ for the standard “10” perforation were perfectly aligned to the perforations on all the Doar Ivri stamps I tested. Which now leads me to ask this open question: unless the Leuchtturm perforation gauge is faulty (unlikely), why have Doar Ivri stamps been classified by the literature as being 11:11 or 10:11, when in fact this measure is inaccurate? Has my whole life been a lie?

I'd be happy to receive replies: email: alex@historama.com. ■

Famed Marine Planktologist

Veniamin Grigorievich Bogorov

Gene Eisen

INTRODUCTION

Veniamin Grigorievich Bogorov was one of the leading Russian marine biologists, planktologists and oceanographers of the 20th century (Figure 1). He was born in the Russian Jewish family of Grigory Veniaminovich and Fanya Solomonovna Bogorov on December 24, 1904, in Moscow.¹ (Note that “Bogorov” is listed among Jewish surnames in the **Russian Jewish Encyclopedia**.²)

EARLY CAREER

Bogorov received his BS degree in 1926 from the Physics and Mathematics Department of Moscow State University. While still an undergraduate, his interests turned to marine biology. In 1924, he conducted in the Barents Sea scientific research aboard the expedition ship Perseus that belonged to the Moscow Scientific Institute. In 1940, Bogorov defended his doctoral thesis on the plankton of the polar seas.^{1,3} He is known to marine planktologists throughout the world, having published research papers on biological seasons of plankton in differ latitudes of the World oceans.³

IMPORTANCE OF PLANKTON

Plankton, these small plants, animals and microorganisms that inhabit ocean waters drive the “biological pump,” a process by which the ocean transports carbon. Such biological events are vital to carbon dioxide which sinks. This is one important way that global warming can be countered.⁴

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1941, Bogorov held the post of Deputy Director of Science at the Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Beginning in 1946, he worked as Professor at the Faculty of Geography at Moscow State University. In 1961 he became head of the Plankton Laboratory at the Institute of Oceanology. In 1964, he returned to Moscow State University as Head of the Hydrobiology Department.⁴

During his career, Bogorov was a leader in expanding marine biology research. From 1940-1946, Bogorov and P.P. Shirshov organized a new laboratory of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He supervised the conversion of a large ocean-going carrier into a long-range research ship called Vityaz (Figure 2). In the 1950's, Bogorov led some of the first expeditions of the ship to the Pacific and Indian Oceans.³

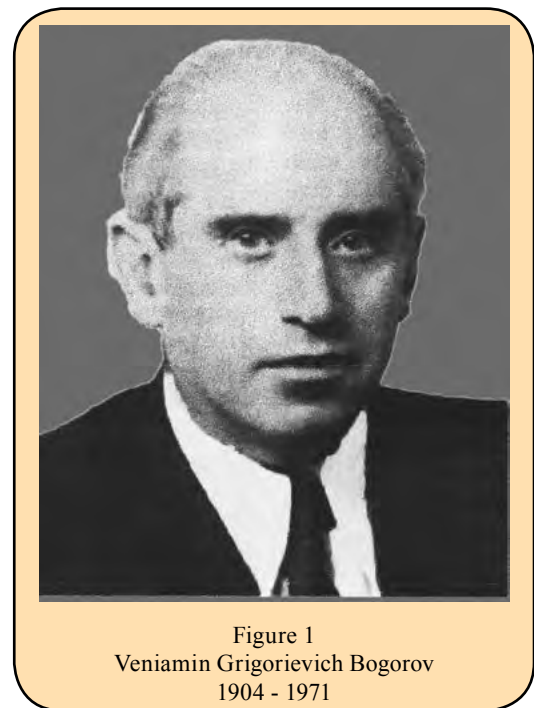


Figure 1
Veniamin Grigorievich Bogorov
1904 - 1971

Bogorov worked diligently to popularize science. He authored **The Life of the Sea** (1950, 1954), which was translated into several languages.³

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

Bogorov was honored with many awards during his illustrious career. He received the **Stalin Prize** in 1951 for his work



Research vessel «Vityaz»

Figure 2

in the field of Oceanology. He also received the **Order of Lenin**, two **Orders of the Red Banner of Labor** and another **Order of the Red Banner**. He also received the medal for **Valiant Labor** in the Great Patriotic War (1941-44). He was elected as a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1958. In honor of his marine research accomplishments, a research vessel was named The Professor Bogorov. A ridge on the bottom of the Seas of Japan was also named for him.

A GREAT LOSS TO SCIENCE

Bogorov was attending a Congress of the Hydrobiological Society in Kishinev, Moldavia when he suffered a fatal heart attack on April 15, 1971, at age 66.⁵ In a moving memorial to

him, Simeon A. Mileikovsky wrote, “Bogorov was known as a man for all seasons – a person of rare kindness, of absolute honor...”³ Bogorov was buried at the Novodevichy Cemetery in Moscow.¹ (Figure 3)

For the 75th anniversary of Bogorov’s birth, Russia issued a stamp on Dec. 2, 1979, Scott 4800, featuring a portrait of Bogorov and the ship named after him (Figure



Figure 3
Bogorov tombstone

PHILATELIC REMEMBRANCE



Figures 4 & 5

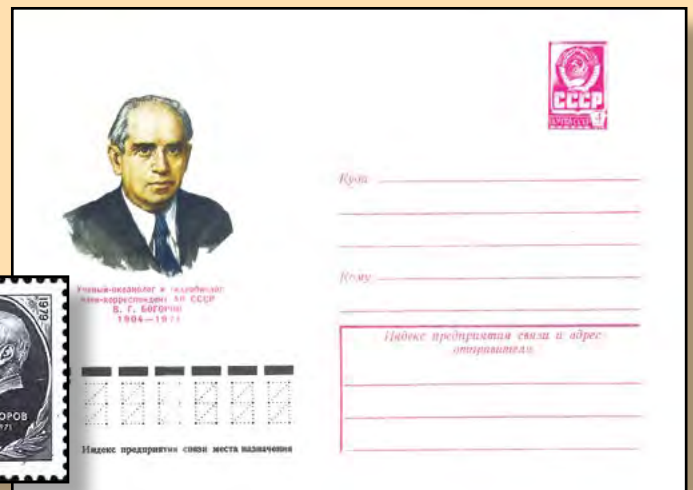


Figure 6



Figure 7

4); the attractive first day cover is in Figure 5. At the same time, Russia released a postal envelope with a portrait of Bogorov (Figure 6). On Oct. 12, 2016, Russia issued a postal cover recognizing Bogorov’s contributions to marine biology (Figure 7).

I extend my deep appreciation to Vitaly Charny for directing me to the Russian version of **Wikipedia** for Veniamin Grigorievich Bogorov.

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3. Mileikovsky, Simeon A, 1972. *In memoriam of member-*

correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of USSR: Veniamin (Benjamin) Grigor’evitch Bogorov. Marine Biology 12:261-266.

4. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Planktology>
5. <http://www.nytimes.com/1971/04/19/archives/veniamin-g-bogorov-66> ■

The Heartbeat of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society

Jesse I. Spector, M.D.

From March 1933 to August 1939 about 380,000 Jews had left Germany, Austria and the Czech Protectorate. Of this total, about 190,000 made their way overseas. Among the rest, England, France and other parts of Europe would be their destination. That left another 500,000 Jews within Nazi occupied lands prior to the onset of World War II with the invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939. Thus, many Jews not arriving at more distant countries of refuge would find themselves trapped in the Nazi-induced death spiral over the ensuing six years of war.

HIAS during this desperate inter-war year period would spread its wings into an international organization providing assistance for Jewish immigration into countries divorced from the extreme anti-Semitism enveloping a good deal of eastern Europe and Russia. The United States, Canada, South America, Australia and China remained desired destinations, with the caveat of increasingly restrictive immigration laws choking off access by ever-increasing degrees. In August, 1941, Germany would ban Jews from emigrating, thus heralding their almost inevitable death in the gas chambers beginning in 1942.

HICEM WAR TIME EFFORT

The onset of World War II would witness the gradual falling away of a number of Jewish humanitarian organizations as access to Nazi-occupied Europe and Russia ceased. As a result escape would be denied to all but a fortunate fractional minority of refugees. Nevertheless, while it lasted, the parent organization, HICEM, soldiered on through the war. HICEM packed up and moved on, from bases initially in unoccupied Europe, to Vichy France and then to Lisbon, Portugal, as the Nazi noose tightened on the European continent.

The dogged perseverance of HICEM's efforts despite life-threatening constraints is exemplified by activities to smuggle out Jews from France to neutral Spain, Portugal and Switzerland. HICEM workers were not immune to becoming victims themselves when exposed by the Nazis. For activities in smuggling Jews to Lisbon and hence to safety in America I refer you to our previous publications in *The Israel Philatelist* (2, 3).

While millions of Jews fell victim to the Germans during the war, HICEM and the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, nevertheless, accounted for the escape of 40,000 Jews who likely would have fallen victim to The Holocaust.



Figure 1

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

HICEM POST WAR EFFORT

The end of the war in 1945 saw HIAS return to its earlier roots, and in so doing, assuming the massive undertaking of assisting in the relocation of a third of a million displaced Jews in Europe. The task could only be accomplished with HIAS personnel located on the front lines of where the needs were to be met.

HIAS set up over one hundred offices, and functioned in almost fifty countries. Among its locations would be offices in three zones of Allied occupation in Germany: in the American Zone at Hoechst, Frankfurt, Berlin and Munich; in the British Zone at Hanover and Hamburg; and in the French Zone at Baden-Baden.

Figure 13 shows two communications between HIAS headquarters in the British Occupation Zone of Germany, Hanover region, and the main headquarters in New York posted with British stamps and canceled with a field post CDC. The back of the Figure 13b cover is imprinted with the purple HIAS British Zone imprint as seen on the upper cover.

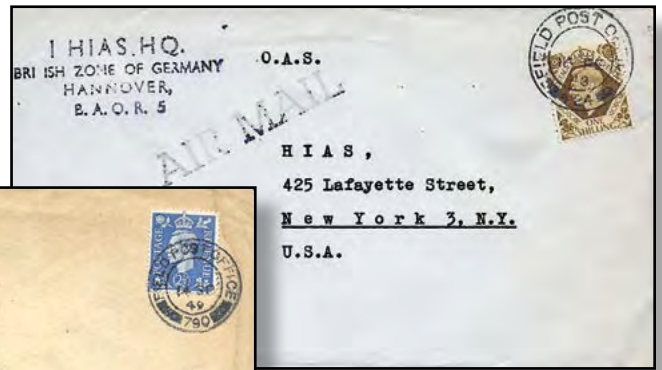


Figure 14 is a unique communication utilizing an official business United States War Department envelope sent from HIAS Headquarters in the British



Figures 13 a, b



Figure 14

Occupation Zone in Hanover, Germany in October, 1946. Postage for this quite apparent private mailing, per the enclosure, is with British stamps. The enclosure, written in Yiddish, is from a Eugene Schoeneschneider to a Mr. Hendler in Montreal, Canada, and informs him that he is alone and in need of help.

The task facing HIAS was daunting considering over 300,000 displaced Jews in Europe who needed to emigrate, yet, with global immigration restrictions that could at best successfully accommodate but 15,000. Despite the immensity of the proposition, post-war activities encompassed tasks for which HIAS had honed its skills via the turmoil of global conflict earlier in the century.

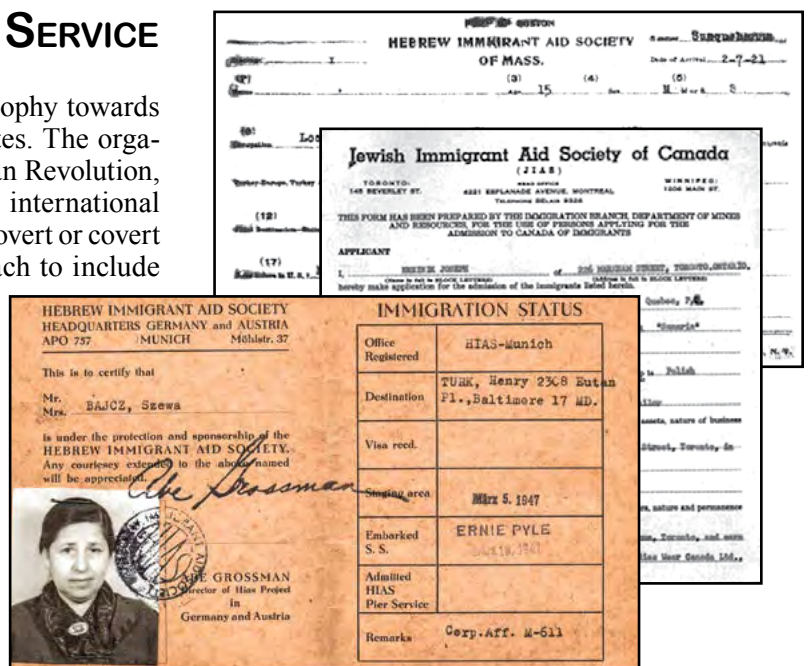
HIAS REFOCUSSES ITS AGENDA OF SERVICE

HIAS had historically focused its immigration philosophy towards directing refugees and immigrants to the United States. The organization's experiences in both World War I, the Russian Revolution, and World War II, together with ever-more restrictive international migration restrictions- not infrequently based on either overt or covert anti-Semitism, engendered a more pragmatic approach to include immigration beyond the United States. It now had to include British Commonwealth countries, Latin America and Israel. With that in mind, HIAS in the immediate post-war years and at the outset of the second half of the 20th century would reincarnate itself as an international organization with an agenda of service that would not only become borderless, but would assume humanitarian roles not previously envisioned in its first seven decades of existence.

The post-war years added a unique perspective to HIAS's previous generous list of activities. In contrast to the aftermath of World War I, the task post-World War II of reuniting incredibly scattered remnants

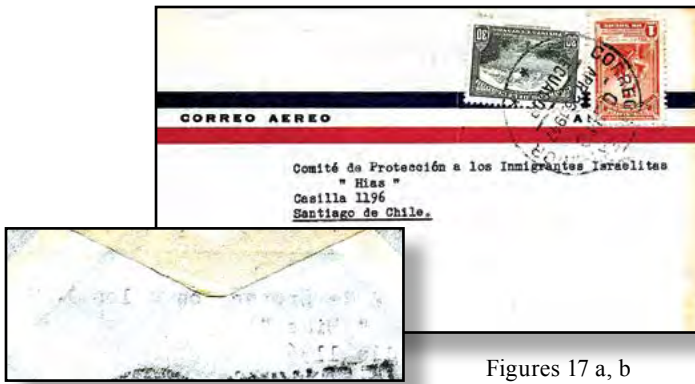
of Jewish families took priority. This entailed determining, firstly and tragically, whether these remnants even still existed. This took priority before any consideration for such families to immigrate. In that regard HIAS set up units in many German cities; in former concentration camps throughout Europe; in previously Axis-overrun countries and Axis-partnered nations; and, in Shanghai, site of a Japanese-run, Jewish internment camp/ghetto (4).

Tracking down survivors in this seemingly needle-in-a-haystack undertaking, nevertheless, proved quite successful. As these HIAS documents give evidence (Figures 16a-16c) search, rescue and reuniting of family units could then result in immigration to safer climes.



Figures 16a,b,c

SOUTH AMERICA OFFICES



Figures 17 a, b

Among the more exotic locations included in the undertaking, Figures 17a, 17b show the front and back of a 1947 communication from HIAS headquarters in Casilla, Ecuador to HIAS in Santiago, Chile. Of particular note is the fact that Latin America would become a major site of HIAS immigration activities from 1944 onward. Branches were established in Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Columbia, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Ecuador in particular granted the most liberal policy towards Jewish immigrants. On July 11, 1944, newly-elected President, Dr. José Maria Velasco Ibarra met with Oscar Rocca, HIAS-ICA representative in Ecuador and stated:

“We Christians have a great obligation towards these people because we are not without guilt. This guilt consists above all in the fact that we have seen the treatment the Jewish people suffered in Germany, without doing anything for them.”

Indeed, the Latin American experience was a difficult one for HIAS. Before immigration could be entertained, HIAS had first to overcome religious prejudice, Nazi wartime propaganda, and economic factors. Persevere they did, resulting in 25,000 HIAS-sponsored refugee immigrations to Latin America between 1946 and 1951!

Figure 18 is yet another reminder of the interaction between Jews globally and HIAS, a post-war letter sent from the Jewish Community of the Philippines in Manila to HIAS



Figure 18



Figures 19

headquarters in New York. All told, the outcome of HIAS endeavors on behalf of displaced persons in the aftermath of World War II was that 168,000 refugees would successfully immigrate into various countries, of which approximately half would be to the United States. Figure 19 is a photograph showing the first arrival of displaced persons into the United States on May 20, 1946. Taking into account the innumerable idiosyncratic situations confronting these individuals on a case by case basis, the results are impressive, indeed.

REORIENT MISSION

As HIAS entered the second half of its venerable existence in mid-century, the organization would extend its humanitarian efforts from its original intent assisting a worldwide Jewish clientele under duress, to its contemporary non-sectarian mission.

First, however, let us briefly recapitulate the essentially Jewish-oriented tribulations of recent decades in HIAS' purview. In 1956 HIAS intervened to extricate Jews during both the Hungarian Uprising and in the Egyptian expulsion of Jews after the Sinai Conflict. Between 1948 and 1960 a total of one million endangered Jews from North African Muslim countries were resettled, 600,000 in Israel and 300,000 in France and the United States, with HIAS assisting in resettlement of 80,000 of this number (Figure 20). In the late 1960's the Russian suppression of the Czech Prague Spring and new-age Polish pogroms required HIAS intervention of the Jewish population. In 1977 HIAS assisted the evacuation of Ethiopian-threatened Jews (Figure. 21), and similarly later that decade from Lebanon, Syria and Iran.

Finally, the story of the massive exodus of Soviet Jews beginning with HIAS prodding taken in the face of initial Soviet resistance in the 1960s, would require yet another two decades before the floodgates truly opened with glasnost, the result being the immigration over the four decades leading up to the new Millennium of almost a half million Jews from the Soviet Union (Figure 22). Not without infighting among Jewish refugee agencies, mind you.



Figures 20



Figures 21



Figures 22

HIAS AND ISRAEL CONTROVERSY

The controversy here was the fact that HIAS represented the American Jewish community, while the Israel government represented, well, Israel. Israel considered the exodus of Soviet Jews a Zionist movement, and since it issued the visas under which Soviet Jews were permitted to emigrate out of Russia, it was felt they should all go to Israel and only then immigrate elsewhere if that were their desire.

HIAS perceived things differently. They saw the Soviet movement as a human rights issue to assist Jews trapped in an oppressed land, similar to their activities in support of Jews in other lands of oppression, rather than as a Zionist movement issue. HIAS's philosophy was that Soviet Jews be permitted to immigrate to countries as they pleased and where they were permitted entry, clearly including directly to the United States. The sides remained well entrenched in their prejudices. In the final analysis HIAS would assist that segment of refugees who preferred direct entry into the United States and were greatly aided in this endeavor with passage of the Morrison-Lautenberg Amendment in 1989, facilitating entry into the United States for refugees with "a fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality...."

NEW ROLE FOR HIAS

The need for Jewish immigration support diminished in the new millennium with there being fewer threatened Jewish refugees globally; yet, paradoxically, the role of HIAS has subsequently increased. As the title of this article implies, welcoming the stranger and protecting the refugee has

assumed greater use of HIAS resources in a secular international setting.

Regrettably, our planet remains ever enveloped in countless conflicts that threaten the lives of millions for reasons of religion, ethnicity, race, politics, or simply, being in the wrong place at the wrong time. HIAS does not work in isolation in addressing this unwholesome scenario. Incorporating with the United Nations, the governments of the United States and Israel, and multiple non-government organizations it functions to facilitate immigration of refugees into the United States.

To accomplish not only resettlement and traditional humanitarian assistance, HIAS now integrates concepts intrinsic to more contemporary times, including trauma counseling, legal advice, social service and scholarships, to name but a few. The numbers are impressive, with HIAS working with refugees in over twenty countries and with offices in place in the United States, Europe, the Middle East, Latin and South America and Africa (Figure 23).

I conclude this historical and postal history perspective by once again addressing my question raised at the outset: what makes a humanitarian organization a truly iconic international entity? I posit that HIAS's one hundred and thirty-five year report card to date has earned it a rightful place in the pantheon of the select few. With that, I rest my case. No, on second thought, we, rest our case (Figures 24 a,b) ■



Figures 24a



Figures 24b

MORE REVENUE STAMPS OF THE Palestinian Authority

Avo Kaplanian

In the last issue of **The Israel Philatelist**, Vol. LXIX, No. 1, Winter 2018, Arthur Harris published an interesting article describing all the Palestinian Authority (PA) revenue stamps known to him.

As a specialized collector and student of these revenues and those of Jordan, I found that the revenues described by Mr. Harris were not complete. In order to complement Mr. Harris's contribution and as an answer to his plea asking fellow philatelists to supply additional information regarding the PA revenues, here follows a summation of what I found in my own collection of these revenues which were not listed in Mr. Harris's article.

POSTAGE STAMPS NOT REVENUE STAMPS BUT...



Figure 1

But before doing that, I would like to comment on the six stamps described as “1st Revenue Stamps” and illustrated in figure 1. Indeed, these stamps with the denominations of 50, 100, 125, 200, 250 and 400 MILS were issued on the 15th of August 1994. But, they were NOT revenue stamps. They were postage stamps to be used for franking letters and cards. Stanley Gibbons catalogue lists these under numbers PA14 thru PA19 and adds the following footnote under the listing describing these stamps as follows: “Nos. PA14 / 19 may have been intended for use as Official stamps but, as mail from the Palestinian Authority was sent without stamps, this issue was used for normal postal purposes”.

For the sake of completeness I add here that these six stamps were a year later handstamped twice (in Arabic and English) with a small circular cachet changing the MILS face value into FILS, see Figure 1. These handstamps were done in three colors, viz. violet, black and red.

FIRST REVENUES

I believe that the first revenue stamps were issued in 1989, four years before the Oslo Accords of 1993. This first revenue set of three stamps is unknown to most PA revenues collectors.

The stamps carry the name “State of Palestine”, have the word REVENUE in both Arabic and English and have the bilingual denominations of 1, 10 and 40 ‘Palestinian Pound’ (Figure 2).



Figure 2

POST OSLO ACCORDS REVENUES

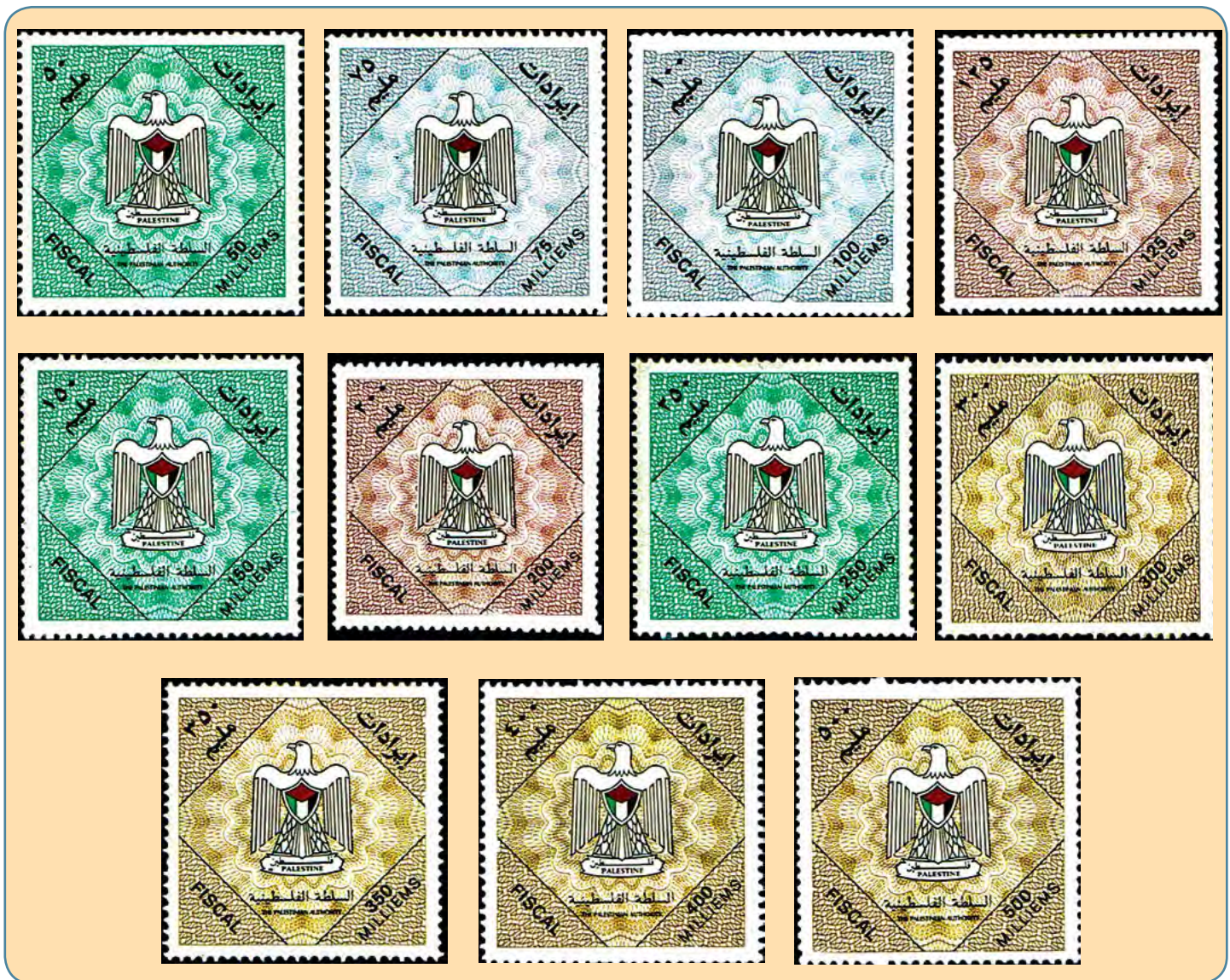


Figure 3

After the 1993 Oslo Accords, a set of 11 revenue stamps was issued. The value was in Milliemes (from 50 to 500) and the country name was “The Palestinian Authority” while the word “PALESTINE” was printed under the eagle. In addition to that, the stamps carried the word “FISCAL.” All these were in both Arabic and English language (Figure 3).

2ND REVENUE STAMPS



Figure 4

Under the '2nd Revenue Stamps', Mr. Harris shows four revenue stamps, which were prepared by the Health and Interior Ministry. As he illustrates the 1 Dinar stamp only, I take the liberty here to show the whole set of 14 stamps (Figure 4). This set was printed in Cairo, Egypt.

ANOTHER REVENUE SET

Another set, which is not listed in Mr. Harris's article, is shown in Figure 6. Here we see a set of six revenues showing Al-Aqsa Mosque with the following denominations in Fils: 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000 and 10.000.

The stamps carry the name Palestinian Authority and show the word "IRADAT" (revenue) in Arabic



Figure 6

4TH REVENUE STAMPS



Figure 5

Under the 4th PA Revenue Stamps' Mr. Harris illustrates a set of four with the values 1, 2, 3 and 9 shekels. In my collection, I have a very similar set of four but in different colors with the values 200, 400, 600 and 800 FILS (Figure 5).

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (MOPIC)



Figure 7

In Figure 7 we see a set of five revenue stamps issued in 2005 by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC).

This set was printed in Cairo, Egypt, carries the PA name and is denominated in US\$ in the following values: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

LITTLE KNOWN FACT

Howard Chapman

The printed Israel Philatelist is mailed to just over 57% of our members while just under 43% receive only a digital copy.

The percentage of printed Israel Philatelists may increase as we still have people sending in the extra money for mailed copies. The number includes both regular and life members. I excluded life members we have not heard from in recent years. ■

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Figure 8

Finally, in Figure 8 we see a set of six revenues, which was issued in 2008 by the PA. The set shows six different images and has the text “Ministry of Foreign Affairs” in English.

Here again, the denomination is in US\$ and the stamps have the following values: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars.

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Mail to and from the SS

Larry Nelson

A review of a number of books regarding the postal history of the Holocaust, shows that very little has been written on the postal history of the SS (Schutzstaffel) and in particular on the SS Totenkopfverbände who ran the concentration camps. In part, this could be due to the fact that not much of such material has survived. This article will review examples of this material sent to and from several of the German concentration camps.

AUSCHWITZ

Auschwitz was opened in May 1940 and grew into the one of the largest and most deadly of the concentration camps. It was evacuated in January 1945 with the advance of the Soviet Army which entered the camp complex on January 27, 1945.



Figure 1

Figure 1 is an official cover is dated March 14, 1941, from the Auschwitz camp administration (Verwaltung/Konz-Lager Auschwitz) to a woman in the Radom area of east-central Poland. The cover has no contents but someone has written on the back “Sprawa sadowa i depeza” which Google translates as “court case and telegram.” Perhaps one of our readers has a better translation?



Figure 2

Figure 2 is a parcel card dated October 11, 1944, for shipping a 2 kg package by the “Wassen-SS und Polizei (9a) Auschwitz 2 (Oberschleslen).” In particular, the package was sent by the pest control (Schädlingsbäkemplung) department at Auschwitz to the same organization in Berlin.

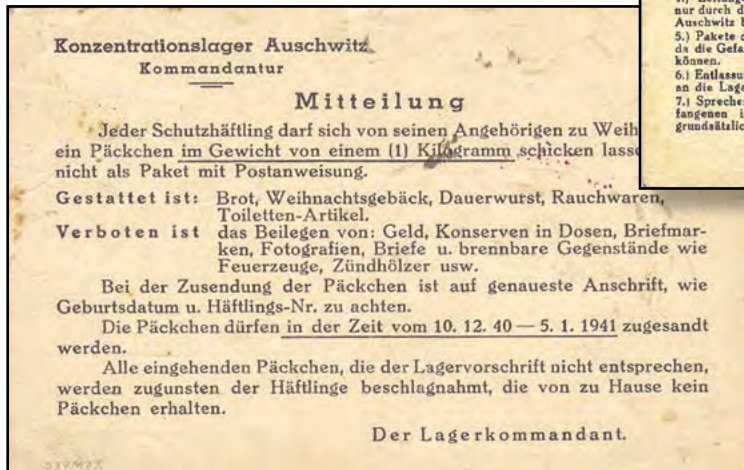
I would note that prior to using Zyklon-B to kill Jews in the gas chambers, Auschwitz used Zyklon-B for fumigation purposes at the camp. The manufacturer of Zyklon-B was Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung GmbH.

The next Auschwitz item, Figure 3, was sent by a prisoner, but I include it because it is a preprinted message card from the SS camp commander Lieutenant Colonel ("Oberstrumbann führer") Rudolf Höss.

This card, dated December 17, 1940, was sent at the 3 pfenning printed matter rate and provided that certain items could be sent to the prisoner in a Christmas package. Note the low prisoner number - 782 (red circle).



Figure 3



The last SS Auschwitz item (Figure 4) is a notice dated September 30, 1943, signed by 2nd Lieutenant (Untersturmführer) Max Grebner to the Geheime Staatspolizei in Litzmannstadt. It informs them that prisoner Marianna Kowalska had arrived.

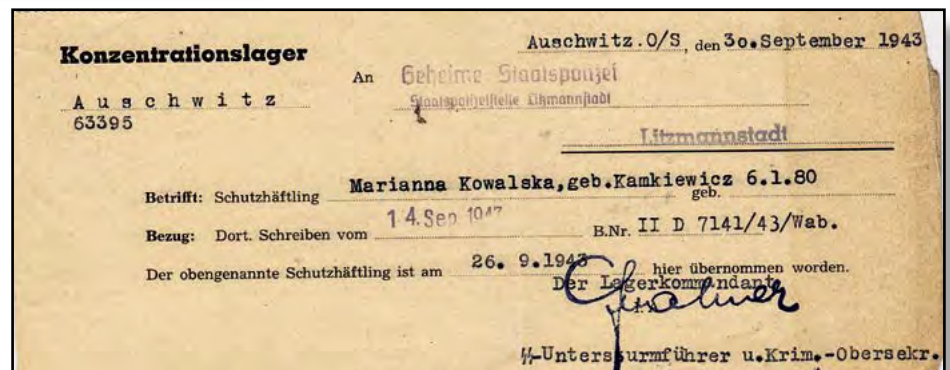


Figure 4



Rudolf Höss, 1944

Lieutenant Colonel ("Oberstrumbann Führer") Rudolf Höss was a Nazi German SS-Obersturmbannführer and the longest-serving commandant of Auschwitz concentration and extermination camp in World War II (Wikipedia).

He was hanged on April 16, 1947, for his war crimes.

Maximilian Grabner was an Austrian Gestapo chief in Auschwitz.

At Auschwitz, the infamous torture chamber Block 11 was Grabner's own empire.

He was executed for crimes against humanity (Wikipedia).



BUCHENWALD

The Buchenwald concentration camp, near Weimar, opened in May 1937 and by the time it closed in April 1945 250,000 prisoners had been held there or in its more than 130 sub-camps.

Figure 5 shows an undated cover to a guard who was a private in the 5th SS Totenkopf Standarte (Deathhead Regiment) at Buchenwald. It was sent by a relative from Sighisoara, Romania (140 miles northwest of Bucharest).

Even though the cover is undated, we know that it was sent in 1940 or early 1941 as the name of the 5th SS Totenkopf Standarte was changed to the 5th SS Infantry Regiment on February 25, 1941.

The cover was censored by the SS in Berlin using their red SS handstamp and a censor tape from the army which was normally used for civil censorship purposes. The red boxed "90" is the number of the SS censor. On the front bottom left corner is a handwritten 271+1F. The number 271 was a control number written on the cover so its contents would not get separated during the censorship process, the "1F" indicated that one photograph was enclosed.

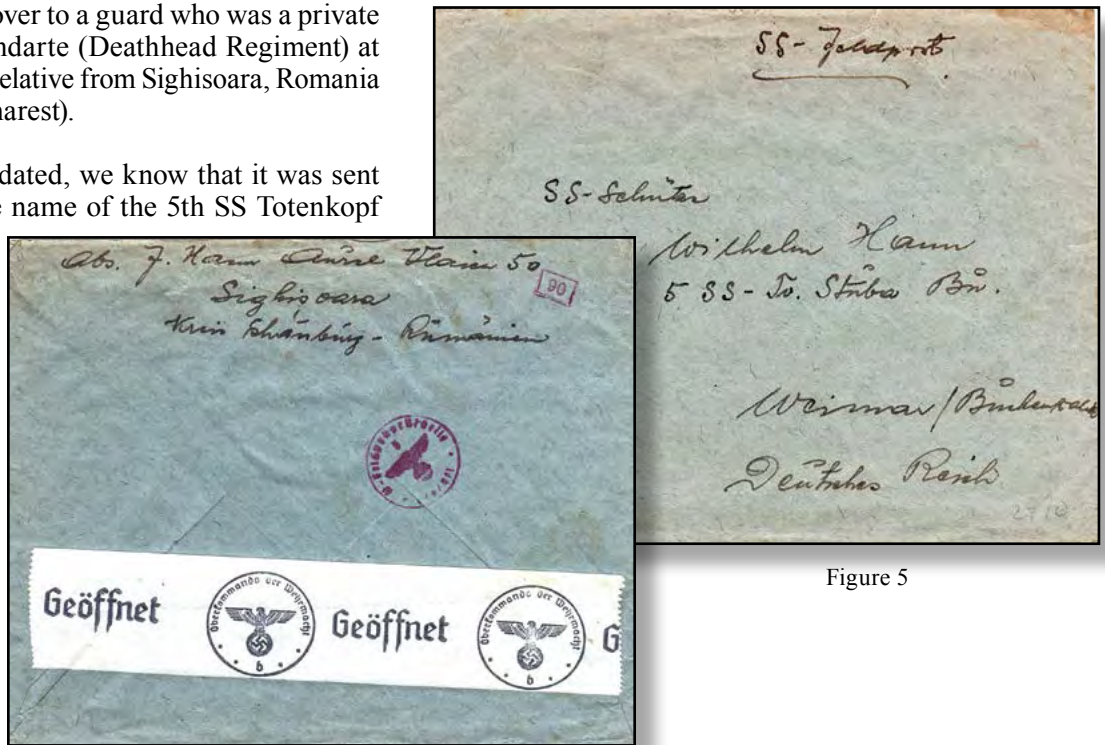


Figure 5

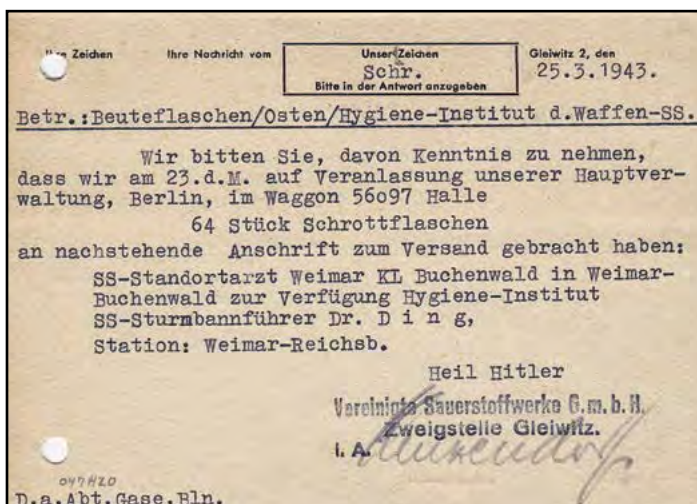


Figure 6

Figure 6 is a card mailed March 25, 1943, from an oxygen supply company saying that they were shipping 64 items of scrap bottles to SS Sturmbannführer (Major) Dr. Ding at the Buchenwald Hygiene Institute.

He is notable for having performed experiments on inmates of the Buchenwald concentration camp. and he was the head

of the Department for Typhus and Virus Research at Buchenwald.

In this regard, he performed experiments on almost 1,000 prisoners, many of whom died.



Dr. Ding was a German surgeon and an officer in the Waffen-SS who attained the rank of Sturmbannführer.

After the war he was arrested by the Americans as a war criminal and he committed suicide in the custody on August 11, 1945 (Wikipedia).

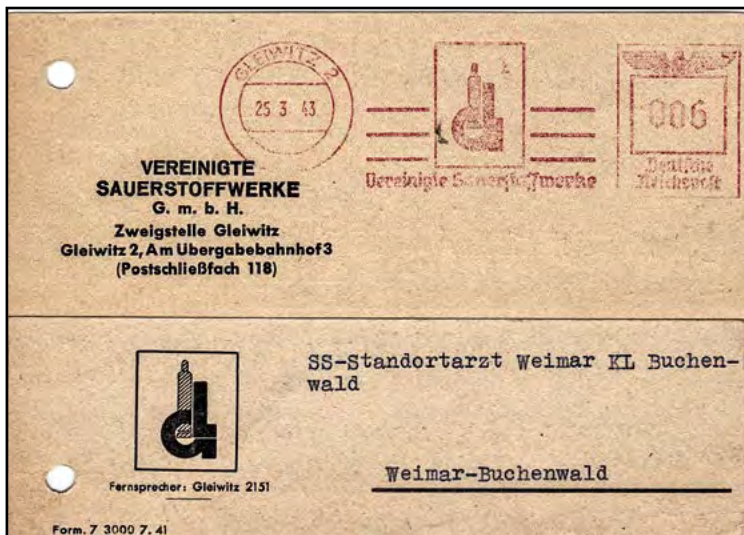


Figure 6 (front)

While at Buchenwald, Dr. Hoven was convicted by the SS court of stealing from prisoners for personal gain and then killing them to cover up his crime. He was released after 28 months because of a shortage of camp doctors. He also assisted Dr. Ding-Schuler in the typhus experiments.



The next card was mailed on June 2, 1943, to Dr. Waldemas Hoven (Figure 7) and informed him that they did not have the chemical product that he wanted.

He was put on trial in Nuremberg in June 1947 and hanged on June 2, 1948, for his war crimes

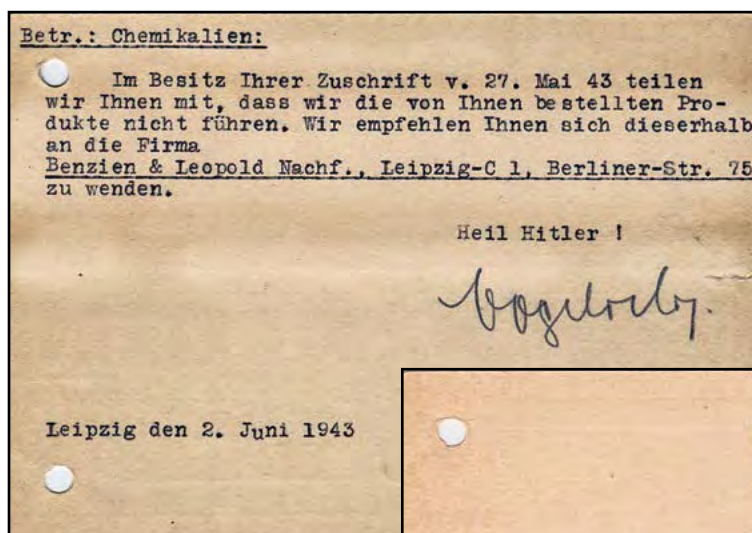


Figure 7 (back)

The final card (Figure 8) dated April 14, 1938, was sent to SS Hauptsturmführer (Captain) Dr. Karl-Werner Maassen. He was at Buchenwald in 1937 and 1938 as a camp doctor.

The card to him states that the "Roten liste" (a Red List of hazards substances) that he had requested was not available.

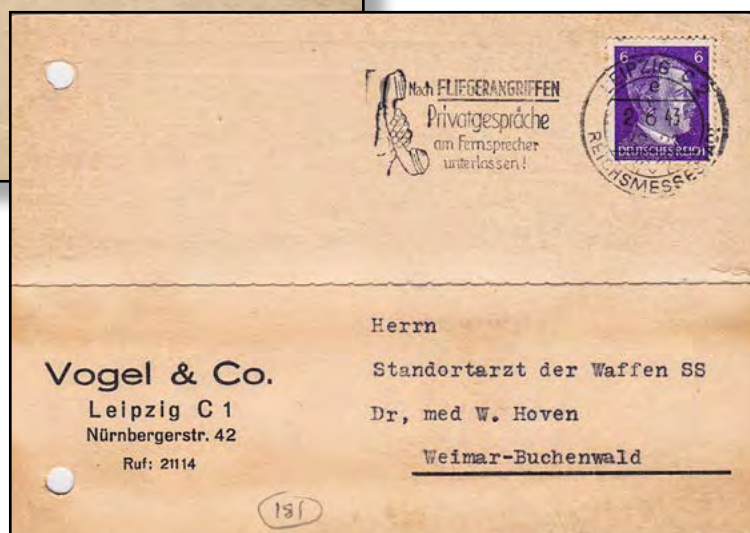


Figure 7 (front)

While at Buchenwald Dr. Maassen performed many sterilizations and castrations of male prisoners under cover of law. After the war, he had a medical practice in Kiel. ■

to be continued

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

Israel's First Airmail Stamps 1950

First Day Covers & Miscellaneous

Brian Gruzd, z"



Figures 1 - 6

Registered FDCs with plate number blocks, postmarked Jerusalem
 Note 30 prutha block is from the second printing. Serial number is over 150,000.
 Less than 5 FDCs covers are known to exist with second printing cancellation



Figures 7 - 8

Registered FDCs with tab blocks, postmarked Jerusalem
 on Universal Postal Union official FDC envelopes



Figures 9 - 10
Registered FDCs with tab blocks, postmarked Jerusalem
on University official FDC envelopes with 30 prutot and 5 prutot on Negev stationary envelope



Figures 11 12
First day covers with tab singles



Figure 13
Philatelic cover with 40 prutot stamp used as a bisect which was contrary to postal regulations.



Figure 14

- Cover sent to Johannesburg, South Africa.
- Postmarked Tel Aviv, September 1950.
- Postmarked in Johannesburg and Northcliff Johannesburg on 8th, 12th, 14th, 15 and 22nd October 1950.
- Returned via the Returned Letter Office in Cape Town to Tel Aviv on October 24, 1950.
- Marked as unknown and arriving in Tel Aviv on December 1, 1950.

Magen David Adom

Joe Weintrob

Magen David Adom traces' its origins to the First Aid Squad at the time of the 1929 riots in Palestine, This in turn led to the founding of a First Aid Society by Nurse Karen Tenenbaum in Tel Aviv in June of 1930.

After opening branches in Jerusalem and Haifa, it was extended nationwide five years later. It provides medical support to the public including not only Jews, but Arabs (Muslim, Druze, and Christian). On 12 July 1950, the Knesset passed a law making MDA's status as Israel's national emergency service official. The objectives of Magen David includes:

1. maintaining first aid services;
2. maintaining a storage service of blood, plasma and their by-products;
3. instruction in first aid and pre-hospital emergency medicine;
4. operating a volunteer program to train volunteers to provide
 - first aid, basic and advanced life support including mobile intensive care units;
 - transportation of patients, women in labor, and evacuation of those wounded and killed in road accidents;
 - transportation of doctors, nurses and medical auxiliary forces.

BRANCHES AND SERVICES

The Magen David Adom network today comprises several dozen branches throughout the State of Israel and these are supplemented by ambulance stations in numerous settlements. Thousands of volunteer workers, assisted by 8 small full-time staff put the ideas of the founders of the organization into practice. In the late 1960s, the organization refocused its rapid trauma treatment and transport protocols due to the efforts of Dr. Nancy Caroline.

The MDA serves as an auxiliary arm of the IDF (Israel Defense Forces) Medical Corps in times of war, preparing itself for this purpose in times of Peace. One of the latest developments in the field of emergency medicine is the special services to help patients. This service takes care of the principal of resuscitation and the immediate provision of intensive on the spot care.



Figure 1

The captions on the stamps reads "A HAPPY NEW YEAR"; across the bottom "MAGEN DAVID ADOM" and "ISRAEL'S RED CROSS".

- ambulance driving down a road
- medics loading an ambulance
- Menorah
- nurse hold a young child
- large Star of David in a white circle
- a nurse holding a baby and a doctor examining the child
- a military man and an ambulance
- a woman laying in a hospital bed with an IV in her arm
- an ambulance
- two medics working on a patient
- Torah Scroll
- nurse holding two babies



Figure 2

The stamp depicts a Star of David in red above a city in the distance and people in the foreground. Name at the top In English and Hebrew reads American Red Magen David.

The Heart Service Team consists of a doctor, a specially trained Paramedic and a driver. The team is equipped with highly sophisticated portable resuscitation equipment so that CPR for the patient can begin immediately.

The MDA collects some 130;000 units of blood per year which represents 80% of the total supply and provides the hospitals and the Armed Forces with their requirements.

Much of the money used to support the activities of AIDA is raised in the United States.

FUND RAISING ACTIVITIES

These stamps were issued in Netanya, Israel to raise funds and awareness for Magen David Adom. The stamps have a blue border, the organization name and city of Netanya in

Hebrew at the top. A red Star of David in the center with a design in the middle of it – the logo of the bus company issuing the token. Surcharged at the bottom in red or blue ink.



Figures 3 - 5



Figure 6

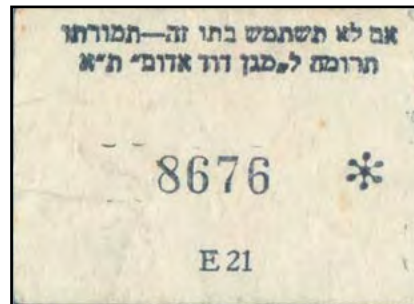
Issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of Magen David Adom in Tel Aviv. Stamp depicts an injured man being carried on a stretcher.



Figures 7 - 9

Stamp depicts wounded girl with head bandaged. Star of David printed in Red Ink in upper right corner.

BUS TOKENS



Figures 10 - 12

The government of Israel gave permission to issue low value "money coupons" for charity purposes. This move spared the government from the need to issue 5 Prutot coins which were expensive to mint (1000 Prutot = 1 Lire).

The coupon was issued by Magen David Adom and was sold to "ESHED" the prime Israeli Bus Company (Eshed which is actuality "E.Sh.D" was a merger of 3 bus companies:

- "Eged" which operated in the North of Israel,
- "Shahar" which operated in the Jerusalem area and
- "Drom-Yehuda" which operated in the south.

MDA had the coupons printed and sold them to Eshed. The bus drivers gave them as change to the public. The coupon could then be applied toward the Bus Fare. Actually there was no 5 prutot coin. The coupons were used by everyone as regular money. They were printed on regular paper so they deteriorated very quickly. Once the coupon was destroyed the value of it became a donation to MDA

In the center of the coupon is the emblem of the MDA, a "red star of David" and in the center of each star is the emblem of ESHED. On both sides of the star is 5pr in Hebrew "GOOD FOR TRAVELING IN E.SH.D. SERVICES."

SHALOM STAMP

Issued by Magen David Adom to raise both money and awareness of the organization.

Inscribed across the top in Blue ink is the word "Shalom" which means "Peace". In the center is a Red Star of David the symbol of the organization and a circle around it.

The words "Magen David Adom," Israel's Official Red Cross Service. Printed in red and blue ink. ■



Figure 13

Note: refernce catalog is **Beal's Jewish Charity Seals Catalog, 2006**, self published.

Israel Gem

Ed Kroft



- Commercial postcard written in Ramot Hashavim to Ramat Gan
- Message dated 22.5.48
- Posted in Tel Aviv 25.5.1948
- Frank 7 mils Mandate stamp (SG #105)
- Demonetized as of 16.5.1948
- Marked at bottom in red pen "TO PAY 14 MILS" - double the deficiency
- Taxed 14 mils Doar Ivri stamps (3x3 mils & 1x5 mils)
- Tied by reintroduced single circle Mandate postmark RAMAT GAN 26.5.1948
- The only postcard recorded taxed with Doar Ivri stamps ■

* _ * _ * _ *



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Travels Of The Admiral Butterfly

Vladimir Kachan, Belarus

Israel in springtime brings lush green fields, blue skies, and blossoming flowers – and, of course, the occasional fluttering butterfly. The number of butterfly species is impressive, largely because of Israel's location and many diverse habitats.

The hundreds of different species of butterflies surprise us with their beauty and a creative peak of perfection. Butterfly Admiral or Red Admiral with the scientific name *Vanessa atalanta* (Figure 1) is one of the most popular butterflies.



Figure 1
Israel 2011 *Vanessa atalanta*

In Israel, you can find the Red Admiral butterfly right at home at Ramat Hanadiv, a park about an hour from Tel Aviv. The Red Admiral's bland underwings unfold to reveal a vibrant surprise, bold black and vivid orange.



Figure 2
New Zealand telegram



Figure 3
1975 St. Pierre & Miquelon

Red Admirals are one of the few species of butterflies that migrate over long distances. It is found from the Azores and the Canary Islands, Northern Africa, through Europe to Asia Minor, Iran, Haiti, New Zealand (Figure 2), St. Pierre & Miquelon (Figure 3) and in North America as far south as Guatemala, Central America.

In fact, the butterfly can be found almost anywhere, from the seashore and town gardens to the tops of the highest mountains. They can live to 10 months and are considered to be people-friendly butterflies. They will approach and perch on human beings. They are an admired butterfly, popular in much of North America, Asia, and Europe (Figure 4).

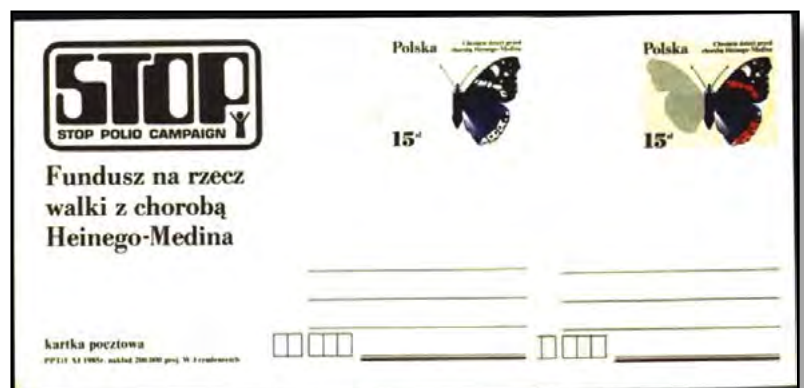


Figure 4
1995 Poland with Admiral butterfly and color error

TO FLY BACK HOME OR NOT

In the autumn, the Red Admiral butterfly flies from Europe to Africa to lay eggs there, after which she dies. The next year in the spring, her offspring flies back from Africa to Europe. Not all butterflies make such long-distance flights.

Butterflies always wander alone and fly low to the surface of the earth. During a long flight, they develop a speed of up to 15 km/hr. They fly where the wind does not blow so much, so they do not need to spend their energy fighting it.

In northern Europe, the Admiral is one of the last butterflies to be seen before winter sets in, often feeding on the flowers of ivy on sunny days (Figure 5).



Figure 5
1993 Moldova imperforated pair



Figure 6
1977 Gibraltar essay

Wintering butterflies fly to warmer lands (Figure 6). Occasionally, during migration, certain species of butterflies fly across a continent. If cold weather finds a butterfly on the road, their wings are permeated (spread through) with blood vessels which contain special chemicals that protect the wings from freezing.

Admiral butterflies not departing in winter live in crevices or under the bark of trees. Adult specimens of butterflies,

being in the winter hibernation, retain in their bodies the substances necessary for survival.

With the first spring rays of the sun, the butterfly leaves its shelter. Admirals fly fast, randomly and tend to be fidgety and swift insects that rapidly change direction throughout the course of their flight.

WHAT TO EAT

Unlike many species of butterflies, plant nectar is not the main food source for Red Admiral butterflies. They prefer to feed on tree sap, rotting fruit, animal dung and carrion. However, Red Admirals will visit some flowering plants if these primary sources of food aren't available (Figure 7).



Figure 7
1959 essay of Hungary 1959 with butterfly Admiral



Figure 8
1985 Great Britain proof

Butterflies try the food, standing on the very food, as taste sensors of the butterflies are at their feet (Figure 8).

Red Admirals enjoy many types of environments and have a strong affinity for flowers.

ADMIRAL'S COLORS

The famed naturalist Carl Linnaeus wrote the first scientific description of the Red Admiral butterfly in 1758. The name “admiral” is a corruption of the word “admirable,” a term given to the butterfly by early naturalists because of its striking coloration.

The distinctive red-orange band across the wing of the Red Admiral makes this butterfly species easy to distinguish from other species (Figure 9). The common name “Red Admiral” compares this band to the chevrons on a naval uniform.



Figure 9
1997 artwork Cook Island

The Red Admiral is identified by its striking black, red-orange, and white wing pattern (Figure 10).

- On the dorsal (back) side, its dark wings possess red-orange bands in the middle of the forewings (front wings) and the outer edge of the hind wings.
- The distal ends (i.e. situated away from the point of attachment to the body) of the forewings contain white spots.
- The ventral (front) side of the wings is brown with patches of red, white, and black.
- The hind wings have a brown marbled pattern.

The aesthetic beauty of the Red Admiral is one of the most underrated values of this species. Due to the Red Admirals wide spread range throughout the Americas, Europe, and Asia, their beauty can be enjoyed by many.

WING ENGINEERING

Wingspan ranges from 4.4 cm to 6.4 cm. Scales on the wings of the butterfly Red Admiral have a special structure.

- The wing surface of the butterfly Red Admiral is covered with millions of tiny movable appendages – scales (30 μm to 200 μm in size).
- Each scale is a long and flattened extension of cuticle and generally resembles a gathered sack consisting of

lower and upper laminae (a thin layer of organic tissue, or other material).

- The laminae are separated by a hollow region.
- The lower lamina is a flat plate from which trabeculae (a series or group of partitions formed by bands or columns of connective tissue) rise to join the upper lamina.
- The upper lamina is a complex structure consisting of ridges (spacing 2 μm) with inverted V-profiles and grooves, which are discrete openings.
- The inverted V-profiles of the ridges form the micro channels (1.5 μm to 2 μm in clear lamina spacing), which are disposed between the air permeable upper lamina and airproof lower lamina.
- The root edge of the wing scale is closed, and the tip edge is open.
- In most cases, the scales of butterflies are attached to the wing membrane by a narrow neck around the base of appendages that allows free motion of the high aspect ratio scale normal and parallel to the plate of insect wing.



Figure 10
Germany essay

- Studies have shown that this cover has a wide range of functionality:
- It increases the lift of the wing,
- Controls the micro flows of air near the wing and
- Stabilizes the flight.

CONCLUSION

Red Admirals are often found gathering at red clover, aster, and Buddleia flowers; this combination of flowers and butterflies further enhances their aesthetic value. The Red Admiral is beautiful species that is a decoration of our nature (Figure 11).

The Author is ready to help philatelists in creating of hilatic exhibits on butterflies and moths.

Contact: Vladimir Kachan, street Kulibina 9-49, Minsk-52, BY-220052, Republic of Belarus, E-mail: vladimirkachan@mail.ru ■



Figure 11
1959 Hungary imperforated



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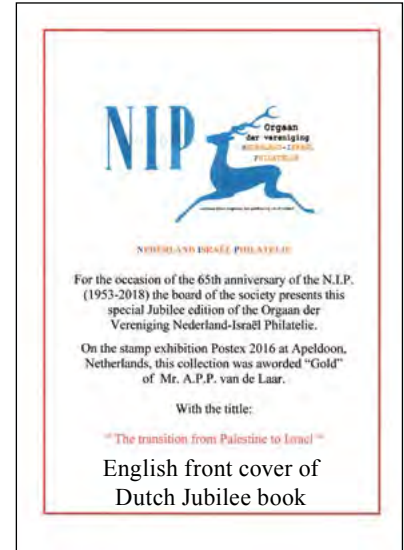
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Nederland-Israel Philately (NIP)

Bart Belonje

The society in the Netherlands was founded in 1953 is named the **Nederland-Israel Philately** (NIP). In the initial years of 1960 and 1970 there was a large number of members, but now we have a membership of 130 members. That is a high number for a specialist stamp society in our country. For 65 of our members, I distribute the newly issued Israel stamps. A fewer number of members collect Judaica and the Palestine Authority.

We have a meeting 4 times a year. Two are held on a Sunday and 2 on a Saturday. We also have a stand at several of the Nederland stamp shows.



NEW BOOK BY DUTCH SOCIETY

Exhibition collection of A.P.P. van de Laar

The Transition From Palestine To The State Of Israel

Was awarded Gold in Apeldoorn, Nederland 2016

OTTOMAN RULE AND BRITISH MANDATE

From 1516 until the end of the First World War, the area of the current states hit Palestine and Israel is part of the vast Ottoman empire, just like the area of present-day Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. The borders of the current states were not recognizable in the Ottoman Empire. The old provinces of Filistin and Jordan stretched out on both sides of the Jordan River.

During the First World War the Ottoman Empire fought against it on the side of the Centralen United Kingdom. Towards the end of the First World War when the capitulation of the Near the Ottoman Empire, the United Kingdom issued the Balfour Declaration on November 2, 1917, in which the British government pledged the Jews support for the foundation of a Jewish national home

PALESTINE

In 1918, the Ottoman troops in Palestine were defeated by General Edmund Allenby, after which the Britons establish their authority there. The Conference of San Remo and the League of Nations take over and declare the Balfour declaration in 1920 its right to international law. While the British get the mandate over Palestinian, it is on France has been granted the mandate over Syria and Lebanon and borders are drawn there before were not. The British mandate was called Palestine and covered the area on both sides of the Jordan.

The partial opening page.translation provided by Google translator.

BOOK OVERVIEW

After a quick overview of the Turkish period, the book's philatelic story begins at the end of World War I and the creation of the British Mandate. After the introductory discussion of the Mandate, the text and accompanying color illustrations show all the British issues and postage due stamps. Many covers illustrate the stamp's usage. The next section covers the 1948 Interim Period showing all the JNF labels used for postage and covers showing their usage. The book concludes with the 1948 Israel Doar Ivri issues. Again showing of the stamps and their usage. (See sample pages 1-3).

For a collector interested in a basic over view of the philatelic and postal history of the three periods, this book is for you. Hopefully, the English version will be available soon.

The collection is being exhibited at Jerusalem 2018 Exhibition. The book in Dutch is priced at US \$16.00 and postage to the United States-and Israel is US \$16.00. The price for the book in English is \$25.00 and postage is \$16.00.

Orders can be send to the president of the society, Bart Belonje, and payable through PayPal to the address b.belonje@hetnet.nl. ■

Three sample pages.

De "Mandaat" periode .

Op 15 januari 1918 werden de eerste zegels met de Hebreeuwse aanduiding "Palestina" gedrukt, onder en boven in het zegelbeeld vinden we in het opschrift "E.E.F. (Egyptian Expeditionary Forces) De frankeerwaarde van de zegel bedroeg 1 Piaster, zowel in het Engels als in het Hebreeuws vermeld. De zegels waren ongetand en voorzien van een roulette doorsteek, niet alleen geldig in Palestina, maar ook in Libanon, Syrië en Transjordanie. De waarde van 1 piaster was op verzoek van Kolonel Peter Warren, directeur van de Militaire postorganisatie, te gebruiken in bezet gebied, als tarief voor een brief naar het buitenland tot 20 gram. De zegel is ontworpen en gedrukt bij het enquête-kantoor van Egypte, Giza, Cairo. Drukwerk : Foto lithografie.

E.E.F. Egyptian Expeditionary Force Uitgifte.



Indigo.



Cobald-bleu.



Gecensureerde brief verzonden van Jerusalem naar Alexandrië gedateerd 4 maart 1918. Ontvangen in Alexandrië op 9 maart 18. Gefrankeerd met een zegel van 1 Piaster in de kleur Indigo. 1Piaster (10 milliemes) het tarief voor brieven tot 20 gram van 10-2-1918 tot 1-10-1921.



ENSOR.

Captain A. E. Tomold
Maun Tomold
Wood Hill
Haifa
Alexandria

Driehoek censuur handstempel in rood " PASSED BY CENSOR / No 3346. En handtekening.

De Staat Israël

De " Doar Ivri " uitgifte van Israël.

Reeds in juni-juli 1947, toen het zgn Delingsplan voor Palestina door de UNO onderzoekscommissie, aan de UNO was voorgelegd kwam ook het punt postzegels ter sprake. Voorgesteld werd bij aanname van de deling één serie postzegels uit te geven voor het Joodse- en Arabische deel.

Toen in november 1947 tot de stichting van een Joodse Staat door de UNO werd besloten, werden, door de vertegenwoordigers van de Nationale raad, drie graveurs uitgenodigd een postzegelserie voor de komende Staat te ontwerpen.

Otto Wallish was de ontwerper van de Doar Ivri serie, wiens onderwerp werd aangevaard. Het werd een munt, de afbeelding van de sjekel uit het oude Israëlische Rijk van voor 2000 jaar, uit de tijd van de vrijheidsoorlogen tegen het Romeinse Imperium van 66 tot 70 en van 132 tot 135 na Chr.

Hoewel David Ben Goerion, voorzitter van de voorlopige Staatsraad, reeds op vrijdagmiddag 14 Mei 1948 de proclamatie bekend maakte, waren pas op 16 mei 1948 de eerste serie Israëlische postzegels verkrijgbaar. Zij droegen echter geen staatsnaam, maar hadden als kop : DOAR IVRI, wat wil zeggen Hebreeuwse post.

Omdat de betekenis van de Oud Hebreeuwse letters op deze munten alleen maar door Oud Hebreeuwse specialisten lees- en begrijpelijk was, had David Remez besloten dat een verklaring van de inscripties gegeven moest worden opdat in wijde kringen, - kortom de gebruiker, de verzamelaar en de gehele wereld -, de betekenis zou worden begrepen. Men kwam tot het besluit dat om technische redenen de beste plaats voor een verklarende tekst gevonden kon worden op de rand onder de onderste rij postzegels.

Door dit besluit ontstonden de aanhangsels (Tabs) van de Israël zegels, een gewoonte die men tot op de huidige dag heeft gehandhaafd .



De interim periode.

In maart 1948 maakten de Britse autoriteiten bekend, dat ze alle postdiensten in en met Palestina gingen stopzetten en op 13 april deelden ze dat officieel mee aan de Universele Post Unie en daarmee hield Palestina op lid te zijn van de UPU. De Joodse leiders waren echter niet van plan toe te laten, dat de interne en externe verbindingen zo totaal ontwricht zouden worden en dat het land geheel van de buitenwereld zou worden geïsoleerd. Toen de Britten de postkantoren dan ook sloten, waren ze soms de volgende dag alweer open, veelal met de zelfde personeelsbezetting, maar nu onder het gezag van de Minhelet Ha'am, de administratie van het volk. Om de eerste problemen op te lossen gaf de Raad opdracht aan het Joods Nationaal Fonds (Keren Kayemeth Leisrael) om sluitzegels te gebruiken. Om de geldigheid te bewijzen van deze sluitzegels als vooruitbetaling voor de verzending van poststukken, kregen de Postdirecteuren de opdracht ze te voorzien van de opdruk " DOAR "



Haifa. DOAR.



Chaim Weizmann



Tel-Aviv.DOAR.

De opdrukken werden in moeilijke tijden vervaardigd, derhalve zijn er vele kleine variaties ontstaan terwijl er verschillende kleuren inkt werden gebruikt. Violet, zwart en rood.



Aangetekende brief verzonden van Affula naar Haifa, gedateerd 12 mei 1948. Binnenlandse post: 10 mils + 15 mils aantekenrecht. Tot 30-9-1948.

Israel Revenue Update – 2018

Arthur Harris



Figure 1

The Figure 1 stamp is from the original series, circa 1967. It was issued for use in the West Bank for collecting fees for trucks transporting goods to neighboring Arab countries.



Figure 2

This series has been reprinted (unsure as to when) that has obvious color changes when compared to the original set as well as sharper denominations and sharper NIS symbols. I recently acquired the 50 NIS. Does anyone know if there are additional values and when these were issued?



Figure 3

When the Figure 3 stamps were issued and used is unknown to me. The design is somewhat similar to those in Figure 1. -I have laurel instead of scrolls form the borders. The numerals are identical in size and shape to those in Figure 1.

The Civil Administration Treasury Office issued these for use in Judea and Samaria. The purpose of this issue is also not known by me. I recently obtained the 20 NIS value. I do not know how many values there are in this issue.

I would appreciate it if anyone has any additional information about either set, please contact me at e-mail: arthurhythec@gmail.com. ■

Israel Gem

Selwyn Uria

Commercial surface cover mailed from the United States on May 24, 1949 to Tel Aviv; arrival postmark July 10, 1949. Opened by Tel Aviv customs officials and sealed with their label at the right side. Label tied to the cover by their cachet.

The letter contained valuables and was subject to compulsory registration and marked "T50" taxed 50 mils. Tax collected by Doar Ivri 50 mil stamp tied to the cover by Tel Aviv postmark July 1949. Tel Aviv parcel office 8 registration label applied. One of 3 covers recorded compulsory registration and taxed by Doar Ivri stamp. ■



Charyl Morginstin ז"ל

A true friend of the SIP and wife of Sid Morginstin



As some of you may already know, my wife Charyl passed away on May 6, 2018. Her funeral was on what would have been her 65th birthday May 8.

Charyl was a true philatelist's wife. We met at a Jewish singles dance in Philadelphia. Charyl called me for our first date. We went to see a **STAR WARS** movie. **MAY THE FORCE BE WITH YOU!**

One time we went on a canoe trip with the company I was working for at the time. Somehow the canoe got swamped. I had to rescue Charyl. I then figured that as I saved her, I might should marry her. Before signing the marriage contract, I made her sign an application for the American Philatelic Society.!

Charyl would always accompany me to stamp shows. Her first show was **NOJEX**. She quickly volunteered, or was volunteered, to help out. Charyl helped me mount and dismount my exhibits. She looked at dealer's tables for material for my collection. For a while she collected herself: sea shells and Lincoln.

When I decided to become a stamp dealer, she was very supportive. Charyl helped me run my table or booth at stamp shows, acted as a **GO-FOR**, and she even ran the table or booth when I needed a break. At home she helped with the various mailings – either labeling or stuffing.

At one show, we had to be at a special dinner right after the show closed for the day. She went to the hotel room and had a change of clothing ready for me.

Charyl was most helpful at the **New York 2016 International Show** at the Javits Center in New York. I could not have done that 8 day show without her.

Before she got sick, Charyl's brownies were a hit at my table or booth. They increased sales quite a bit. The more a client bought the more brownies they got. I always joked that she put in a secret ingredient. Now that we may have legal marijuana in New Jersey, perhaps I can use that secret ingredient in some brownies (like I did in college).

Charyl put up with my taking over the dining room. I used it for storage and to sort collections. I always said that as the furniture came from my parent's house after they passed away, she had no choice in the matter. In reality, she did. She also let me use the living room as a staging area for loading and unloading the van for shows.

Everyone looked forward to seeing her. Charyl often brought along gifts for other dealers and the show committee. When I was doing my research and writing, she made sure that I was not disturbed.

Charyl was a fixture at many SIP conventions. Though not a member she was always there to help out and be a friend to all. I recall one convention was on our anniversary. We were treated with a cake. All in all, Charyl was an integral part of my philatelic life. I will miss her.

Sid Morginstin
Negev Holy Land Stamps ■

SIP President's column



As I write this column, I am wondering what the Society can do to help you enjoy your Holy Land collecting. The number one thing we do is publish this wonderful Journal, **The Israel Philatelists**. Maybe you are interested in articles on certain topics. Please write to us and we will try to accommodate.

The second biggest initiative our Society has done is to develop a website with a searchable data base of 66 years worth of **The Israel Philatelists** journals. This is available to you from anywhere with WI-FI connection.

In addition to our quarterly Journal, we offer an emailed newsletter. Be sure you send your current email address to Jacqueline at israelstamps@gmail.com.

SIP CONVENTION & BLOG

Another wonderful advantage of our Society is your ability to attend and participate in the annual Society show and exhibit. This year we will be at **FLOREX** in Orlando, Florida, **November 30th thru December 2nd**. It is always fun to meet other SIP members and socialize.

If you are computer savvy and wish to volunteer, we need your help to establish an active **blog, question and answer section or other website additions**.

PLUG THE SOCIETY

Our Society needs all members to help spread the word as to how beneficial being a member of the SIP is to them. If you are fortunate enough to have an article published locally about your collecting interest, be sure to end with a sentence such as: "To learn more about Holy Land collecting, contact the Society of Israel Philatelists at israelstamps.com," Each of us can be an ambassador of good will for the Society.

If you are involved in any local stamp shows, contact the Society in advance to receive sample copies of **The Israel Philatelists** and membership applications.

PLACE AN AD, AWARDS

Another way to help our Society is to advertise in **The Israel Philatelist**. If you have a business, run an advertisement in **The Israel Philatelist**. This can be **any** kind of business. This type of donation will help to insure the future of our Society. As always, please support and thank our advertisers, they support our Society.

Please let Jacqueline know if you have won any exhibit awards at local shows, been recognized for your philatelic endeavors in any manner, or lectured on any topic of Holy

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.

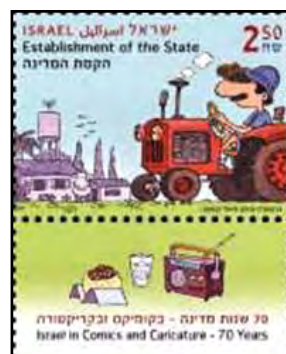
New Members

10705	Michael	Miklovic	Shawnee,	KS
10706	William	Kaczynski	London	UK
10707	Jacob	Klerman	Brookline	MA
10708	Elliot	Mazer	Carmichael	CA
10709	Stephen	Nadler	Denver	CO
10710	Perry	Goldberg	Chicago	IL
10711	Zachary	Lang	Newton	MA

Reinstated

5933	Michael	Gross	Burke	VAI
10589	Ron	Nasch	Los Angeles	CA

New Philatelic Issues



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

Land collecting, such as at a school, synagogue or local meeting. We would love to share this news in either **The Israel Philatelist**, or our newsletter.

I thank all of you who have supported our Society fund raising efforts. With your support, the benefits of membership will increase. ■

Member's Awards

Israel 2018

May 27 - 31, 2018 Jerusalem, Israel

Literature

Bruce Chadderton Australia Large Vermeil
Book – **Descent into the Abyss, A Philatelic Retelling
of the SHOA**

Exhibits

Paulo Renato Risi Brazil Gold
**Into to the Blues – Palestine 1918 E.E.F. Provisional
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

Israel 2018

May 27 - 31, 2018 Jerusalem, Israel

Dr. Henry Nogid USA Gold
The Four Siege Cities of 1948

Dr. Robert Pildes USA Gold
**Artists Drawings, Essays, Proofs and Associated
Material of the 1948 Doar Ivri Issue of Israel**
(Previous title: *The 1948 Doar Ivri and D'mei Doar
Issues of Israel and Their Usage*) ■

COMPLEX

2018—June 1 -3, 2018

Dr. Robert Pildes Large Gold
**Israeli Forerunners: Austrian And French Post Offices
Multiframe Award For Special Merit**



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307 Iron Forge Ln, New Windsor, NY 12553
216 406-5522

Make checks payable to SIP Educational Fund

* Life Member Discount only applied to price

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
			US	INTNL.	
400	BOOKS				\$
425	The Stamps of Palestine - Hoexter	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
427	Palestine Postal Forms Civilian Administration 1921-1948 - Groten	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
428	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c. 1930-1975 - Groten	\$26.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
430	The Flying Camel: Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten Full Color	\$47.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
431	Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses - Riemer	\$13.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
432	Postcards from the Holy Land - A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era 1880-1918 - Salo Aizenberg - Full Color NO DISCOUNTS		\$30 US \$70 Can/Mex \$85 Intl		
433	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks - Simmons & Pearl	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
434	Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel: March-July 1948 - Forsher	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
436	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 2 - Shimon, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS		Israel \$50.00 All Other Countries \$62.00		
437	Israel Definitive Stamps-Specialized Catalogue, 1982 & 1983 - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
438	Postal History of the West Bank of Jordan 1948-1967 Volume I - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
439	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Goldstein & Dickstein	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
440	The Doar Ivri Issue -Printings & Settings Handbook - Shabtai NO DISCOUNTS	\$150.00			
441	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol III: Israel Foreign Postal Links - Shamir & Siegel NO DISCOUNTS		Israel \$22.00 All Other Countries \$30.00		
443	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel - Exploring History through Stamps - Marty Zelenietz - single copy prices - Special quantity prices available. NO DISCOUNTS		\$10.50 US \$24 Can/Mex \$30 Intl		
444	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
445	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
446	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
447	Hatemail - Aizenberg NO DISCOUNTS	\$31.95	\$3.50	\$41.00	
448	The History of Israel's Postage Stamps (Stamps from 1948 to 1956) - Ribalow	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
449	Places and Post Offices with Biblical Names - Blum	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
450	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol I: Official Postal Services: Postal Administration of British Mandate, Minhelet Ha'am and Israel - Aloni NO DISCOUNTS	\$82.00			
451	Artists' Drawings, Essays, and Proofs of the 1948 Doar Ivri Issue of Israel and their Usage - Pildes	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
452	Holocaust Postal History: Harrowing Journeys Revealed through the Letters and Cards of the Victims - Justin Gordon NO DISCOUNTS	\$30.00	\$3.75	\$40.00	
453	Smalheiser's The Remembrance Letters and Commemorative Covers of the Ministry of Defense State Of Israel: 2nd Edition NO DISCOUNTS	\$40.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
454	The Philatelic Megillah Esther in Hebrew - Rimer Published by Israel Philatelic Federation NO DISCOUNTS		Israel \$14.00 All Other Countries \$22.00		
455	Rochlin's Handbook of the Issues of the Jewish National Fund NEW NO DISCOUNTS	\$75.00	\$5.50	\$75.00	
456	These Purim Days: A Philatelic Book of Esther - Rimer Translated by David Dubin NEW NO DISCOUNTS - Special quantity prices available.	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
500	BOOKS ON CD				\$
530	The Flying Camel - Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
543	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel -Marty Zelenietz	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
544	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$12.50	\$3.50	\$14.00	
545	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
546	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
700	ISRAEL/HOLY LAND EXHIBITS AT SIP NATIONAL CONVENTIONS				\$
701	Sarasota 2014 NO DISCOUNTS	\$65.00	\$5.00	\$59.00	
702	NOJEX 2015 NO DISCOUNTS	\$105.00	\$7.50	\$75.00	
703	NY2016 NO DISCOUNTS	\$120.00	\$7.50	\$75.00	
704	Chicagopex 2017 NO DISCOUNTS	\$50.00	\$4.00	\$41.00	
800	ISRAEL/HOLY LAND EXHIBITS AT SIP NATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON CD				\$
801	Sarasota 2014	\$39.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
802	NOJEX 2015	\$60.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
803	NY2016	\$65.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
804	Chicagopex 2017	\$30.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	

Total Amount Due including Sales Tax and Shipping & Handling (S&H)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Publication Listing Spring 2018



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216 406-5522

Make checks payable to SIP Educational Fund

* Life Member Discount only applied to price

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
			US	INTNL.	
300	IP REPRINTS				\$
301	IP Reprints 1-10 Sep 1949 - Jun 1959	\$15.00	\$4.85	\$59.00	
302	IP Reprints 11-16 Sep 1959 - Jun 1965	\$15.00	\$7.50	\$82.00	
303	IP Reprints 20-22 Oct 1968 - Aug 1971	\$15.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
304	IP Reprints 23-24 Oct 1971 - Aug 1973	\$15.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
305	IP Reprints 25-27 Feb 1974 - Dec 1976	\$15.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
306	IP Reprints 17-18 Sep 1965 - Aug 1967	\$36.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
307	IP Reprints 19 Sep 1967 - Aug 1968	\$25.00	\$4.85	\$27.00	
308	IP Reprints 28-29 Feb 1977 - Dec 1978	\$36.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
309	IP Reprints 30-31 Feb 1979 - Dec 1980	\$36.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
310	IP Reprints 32-33 Feb 1981 - Dec 1982	\$50.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
311	IP Reprints 34-35 Feb 1983 - Dec 1984	\$50.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
312	IP Reprints 36-37 Feb 1985 - Dec 1986	\$50.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
313	IP Reprints 38-39 Feb 1987 - Dec 1988	\$50.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
314	IP Reprints 40-41 Feb 1989 - Dec 1990	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
315	IP Reprints 42-43 Feb 1991 - Dec 1992	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
316	IP Reprints 44-45 Feb 1993 - Dec 1994	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
317	IP Reprints 46-47 Feb 1995 - Dec 1996	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
318	IP Reprints 48-49 Feb 1997 - Dec 1998	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
319	IP Reprints 50-51 Feb 1999 - Dec 2000	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
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322	IP Reprints 56-57 Feb 2005 - Dec 2006	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
323	IP Reprints 58-59 Feb 2007 - Dec 2008	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
324	IP Reprints 60-61 Feb 2009 - Dec 2010	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
325	IP Reprints 62-63 Feb 2011 - Dec 2012	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
326	IP Reprints 64-65 Feb 2013 - Fall 2014	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$59.00	
327	IP Reprints 66-67 Winter 2015 - Fall 2016	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$59.00	
400	BOOKS				\$
401	Palestine Mandate Postmarks 2nd Edition - Dorfman	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
402	Tabs of Israel - Rozman	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$16.00	
403	Palestine Postal Forms – British Military Administration 1917-1920 - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
404	Palestine Mandate Issues of 1921-1948: Crown Agents - Collins	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
405	Government of Palestine Post Office Ordinance of 1930	\$11.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
406	Tel Aviv Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Groton	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
407	Plate Blocks & Tabs - Levinson	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
408	Basic Israel Philately - Simmons	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
409	Postal Stationery of Palestine Mandate - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
410	Safad - Ben David	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
411	Doar Ivri Issue of Israel - Rothman & Tsachor	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
412	The Postal History of the Polish Field Post Offices - Kucharski	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
413	Greeting Telegrams of the JNF - Ladany	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
414	Palestine Mandate Stamp Catalog 2001 - Dorfman	\$50.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
415	Study of Israel's Dateless Cancellations - Chafetz	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
416	Postal Stationery of Israel, 2nd Edition - Morginstin NEW NO DISCOUNTS	\$45.00	\$4.00	\$41.00	
417	Israel & Forerunner Military Postal Stationery, 2nd Ed. -Dubin & Morrow	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
418	History of Israel Through Her Stamps - Stadtler Full Color	\$12.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
419	A History of Jewish Arts & Crafts - Courlander	\$25.00	\$4.00	\$27.00	
420	Palestine Mandate Stamp Pages (blank pages)	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
421	Post-War Censorship - Gladstone	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
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