

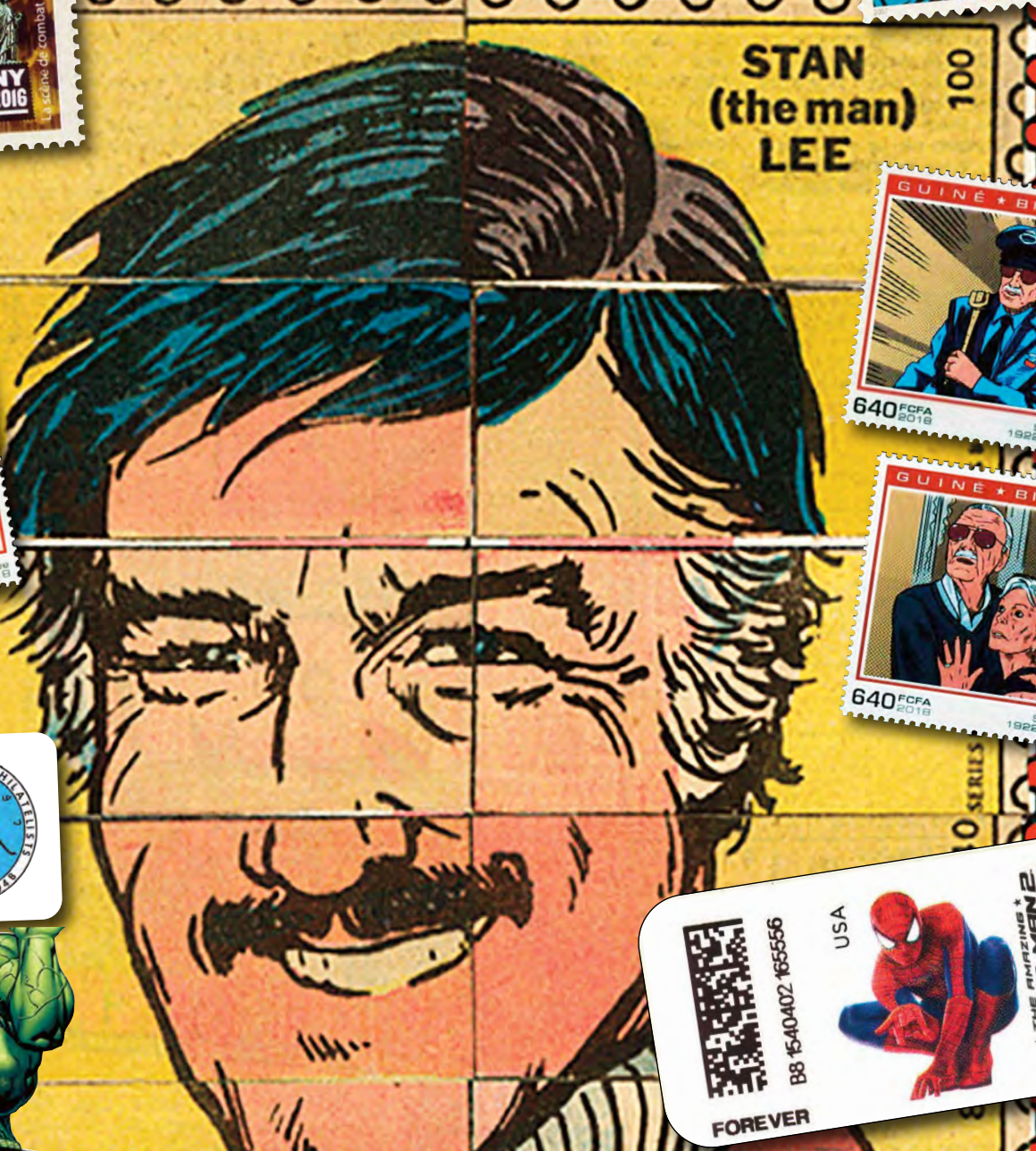
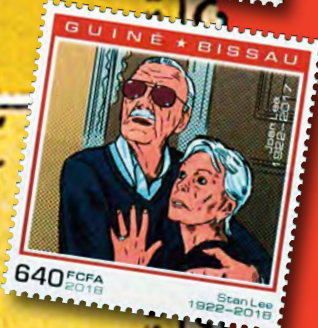


THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. WINTER 2019
DEVOTED to the PHILATELY of the HOLY LAND and JUDAICA ★ VOL. LXIX NO. 5

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Endowment Fund
\$6,503***

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September - \$13,147***

Thank YOU for exceeding our goal of \$10,0000



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Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

As the Society begins its 70th year, I thought it an appropriate time to look back at our birth. As far as I know, no formal history of the society has been written. Over the next several issues I plan to use our web site's database of journals to try and piece together our story. It will be based on the reports in the journal of the time.

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol 1, no. 3, January 1950 International Membership

Truly International we are, with members on three continents.

The Armory stamp show boosted our membership by more than twenty-five, and more and more applications are pouring in. ■

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol 1, no. 6, April 1950 Dinner Meeting

Our first Dinner Meeting will take place on Wednesday, May 24, 1950 in honor of the Second Anniversary of the State of Israel. ■

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol 1, no. 8, June 1950 Business Meeting

Two amendments to the constitution will also be voted on. Firstly, that the office of the Vice President and that of Chairman of the Programs Committee be separated, and that the latter be an appointive office.

Secondly, that the dues of an active member of the Society shall be three dollars per fiscal year; that dues of out-of-town members remain two dollars per fiscal year and dues of Junior members remain one dollar per fiscal year. ■

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol 2, no. 1 September 1950 New Editor

We need a new Editor.... This writer, who as acted as Editor for the past year, finds it impossible to give the necessary time and effort to this task for the coming year. This office needs a capable and energetic member to take over and carry on this work. Who will apply?? ■

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol 2, no. 3, December 1950 1st Auction

Out last meeting, held on November 22, 1950, was highlighted by a spirited auction sale when over 100 lots were put on the block. Irving Schneider served as auctioneer and proved to be a sagacious choice. It was successful evening. ■

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol 2, no. 3, December 1950 ASDA Show

The second ASDA National Postage Stamp Show in which our Society participated was indeed a success from our point of view.

Our (table) was indeed the most popular of all the club lounges and our men were kept busy the entire four days of the show explaining our wonderful exhibit and answering questions about Israeli Philately. ■

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol 2, no. 4, January 1951 Member Bourse

Mr. Max Vogel, chairman of the Program Committee, plans a "Bourse" for the February meeting. All dealers and members who have available stock, are requested to open a booth for the sale of their material. ■

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol 3, no. 1, September 1951 JNF Sale

The Society has undertaken the sale of all Jewish National Fund stamps previously available at the J.N.F. New York office. Last years sales were very gratifying and we hope this year will be even better. Many new issues are now available and some of the older issues are still in stock. ■

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol 3, no. 3, November 1951 Israel Exhibit

All plans have been completed for our winter stamp exhibition under the co-chairmanship of Paul Lindenberg and Albert Higgins.

The exhibition will be held on January 6-13, 1952 at the Jewish Museum at 1109 fifth Avenue. The Museum will be open from 3 to 5 pm from Monday to Wednesday and from 11 am to 6 pm on Sunday.

Please arrange to visit our exhibition and bring your friends. There will be no admission charge. ■

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol 3, no. 9, June 1952 Israel Exhibit

A successful auction sale for the benefit of the Society was held at the May meeting. Over \$100 was realized.

Our member, Dr. F. Ekstein off London, reports that on April 27, 1952 was formed the British Association of Palestine Israel Philatelists in London. Over 50 members were present at this meeting. Our heartiest congratulations and may you prosper. ■

Omission: The final list of the 2018 Endowment Fund, Web Site and Digital Archieve contributors was inadvertently omitted in the Fall 2018 Journal. We thank our very generous contributors to the campaigns. The 2018 lists can be found on the back of the front cover and page 58. The 2019 Fundraising Campaign contributors are listed on pages 60. ■

Letters to the Editor

MEMBER'S DEATH REPORTED

Joe Harowitz

Temple Israel
Norfolk, VA ■

EDITOR'S NOTE

The article in the Fall 2018 issue announcing the death of Ze'ev Galibov, ז"ל "lost" the last paragraph of the article.

His contributions to the hobby were too numerous to measure. Galibov was a philatelic dealer, collector, exhibitor, teacher, researcher, writer and friend. Ze'ev Galibov was a one-of-a-kind gentleman who will be forever missed. Rest in Peace, my friend. ■

ARTICLE REPRINT

Hi Don,

I posted a short piece that appeared on the **San Diego Jewish World** web site about your magazine, Here is a link: <http://www.sdjewishworld.com/2018/11/23/israel-and-u-s-share-hanukkah-stamp-design/>

All the best,
Donald H. Harrison
Editor, **San Diego Jewish World** (sdjewishworld.com) ■

APS GOLD MEDAL

Don

Congratulations on the APS Gold Medal. Obviously well earned, and long overdue.

Ron Rohin ■

JOURNAL AND EDITOR

For publication in the winter issue of **The Israel Philatelist**
(Melody: Oh, What A Beautiful Morning, from Oklahoma)

Oh, what a beautiful journal,

Each page a real work of art.

Happy 80th, editor Donald!

Best wishes I send from my heart.

Walter J. Levy ■

JNF STAMPS VIDEO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9rJwehasAJs>
JNF collectors may want to check this youtube video about JNF stamps.

Joe Weintrob ■

SNOW BIRDS

Address changes must be sent to Jacqueline Baca 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823-1367 at least 2 weeks prior to the issue for **The Israel Philatelist**. The journal will not be resent or replaced if the treasurer did not receive notification of the change in advance of the effective issue.

The member will be responsible for the payment of the USPS return fee, USPS postage due fee for their new address notification and the costs for resending **The Israel Philatelist**.

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Reminder

PAY
you 2019 dues
NOW!

Demi Doar Israel Gem

Uria Selwyn



Compulsory registration cover mailed September 16, 1948. There is label(1) and censor cachet(2) because the cover probably contained valuables. It was subject to compulsory registration in Tel Aviv(3). There is a boxed “to pay 30 mils”(4) and a 20 mils(5) and two 5 mils(6) 1st postage dues affixed.

The Tel Aviv registration label is tied by Bat Yam postmarks (7) dated September 30, 1948. The postage due fee is an example of a last day usage before the domestic rates changed.

This is the 5th cover recorded with this rate. It is signed by Tsachor. ■

New Issues from the ISRAEL PHILATELIC AGENCY



To purchase these items contact a local dealer or write to:

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of North America, Dept. 1P-11**

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Ph: 1-212-629-7979 Fax 1-212-629-3350

E-mail: ipana@igpc.net
9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

How would you like to own Israel Doar Ivri 7 - 9!

Well, you might if you enter the contest the SIP is sponsoring. The rules are very simple.

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

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

See **page 12** for details on the contest. ■

Phoebe Yates Levy Pember “Eishat Chayil”

Sandra W. Moss

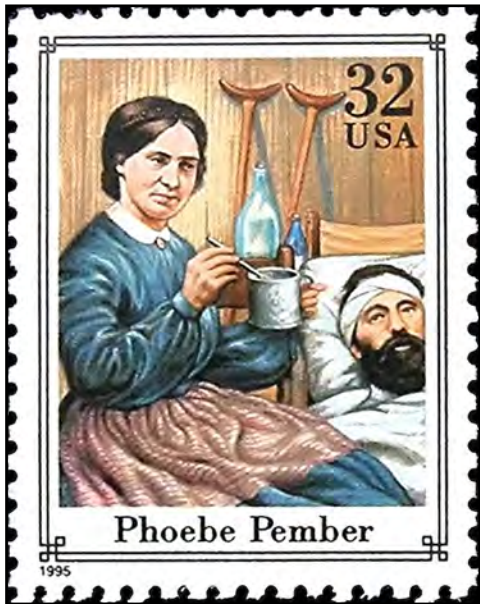


Figure 1
Phoebe Pember stamp, United States
Postal Service, 1995 (Scott 2975).

In 1995, the United States Postal Service issued a twenty-stamp Civil War sheet portraying painted images of four battles and sixteen military and civilian figures. Four stamps feature women:

- Union nurse Clara Barton,
- Underground Railroad guide and Union spy Harriet Tubman,
- Southern diarist Mary Boykin Chesnut, and
- Confederate hospital matron Phoebe Pember (Figure 1).

Pember served the Confederacy as a matron at Richmond’s vast Chimborazo Hospital. A close examination of the stamp shows her in a modest dress and apron, seated at the bedside of a wounded soldier, holding a cup and spoon. But Pember never wore that dress or sat at that bedside or fed that soldier. The woman sitting at that bedside—like Pember, a hospital matron—was no Reb, but a faithful daughter of the Union named Annie Bell. She is there on the stamp—and yet she is not there. This is the story of two remarkable women, their hospital service in the Civil War, and the photographs and postage stamp that united them in philatelic history.

PHOEBE YATES LEVY PEMBER

Phoebe Yates Levy was born in 1823 in Charleston, South Carolina, to Fanny Yates and Jacob Clavius Levy. The Levys moved in Charleston’ elite Jewish circles; Jacob was a leading figure in the Beth Elohim synagogue. In 1856, Phoebe Levy married Thomas Noyes Pember of Boston, a Christian, whose advancing tuberculosis left her a childless widow in 1861. With the outbreak of the Civil War, the Levy family, all staunch secessionists, “refuged” to Marietta, Georgia.

CHIMBORAZO HOSPITAL



Figure 2
Chimborazo Hospital photographed by the Richmond photographers Cornelius Levy and Leon Solis-Cohen, 1865 (courtesy Library Company of Philadelphia, with permission)
(Editor’s note: Color sky added by editor)

In September 1862, the Confederate Congress provided for female hospital matrons to provide “superintendence over the entire domestic economy of the hospital.” Intensely unhappy in her family home, Pember accepted a position as matron of one of five hospital divisions at Chimborazo. The barracks complex occupied forty acres on a bluff on the margin of Richmond. Following major battles, Chimborazo housed up to 4,000 sick and wounded and treated 75,000 men in the course of the war (Figure 2).

A SOUTHERN WOMAN’S STORY

Pember left a detailed account of her hospital service from December 1862, until the fall of Richmond in April 1865. In 1879, she published *A Southern Woman’s Story*, a valuable Confederate memoir, sharply observed, engagingly written, and unblinking in its descriptions of hospital life.

Energized by the petty obstructionist posturing of ward surgeons and the male chain of command, Pember adopted a confrontational style that won grudging respect from her critics. She brought energy, creativity, compassion, and efficiency to her job. She was paid forty inflated Confederate dollars monthly. Her makeshift parlor/bedchamber, kitchen, and laundry were located in a drafty whitewashed board house.

Pember made morning ward rounds with slate in hand, noting patients' requests and complaints. She supervised food preparation, vainly attempted to prevent diversion of whiskey rations, wrote letters, and comforted the dying. A prisoner exchange in 1864 brought Confederate prisoners of war—"gaunt, lank skeletons. . . an army of martyrs and specters"—to Chimborazo, often to die within days. Among the returned Marylanders was the grandson of Francis Scott Key, whose burial she personally arranged.

As the noose tightened on the Confederacy, shortages of personnel, food, fuel, equipment, and medications plagued every aspect of hospital life. Pember struggled to distribute scarce rations; rats were on the unofficial menu. The end came in April 1865, with the surrender of Richmond and the evacuation of soldiers and many civilians.

As the Union took over the hospital, Pember found her wards abandoned by every patient "who could crawl" to "escape a Northern prison." Orders came to transfer remaining Confederates to another hospital. Pember protested forcefully that her charges were unfit for transfer. She faced no further opposition and was allowed to "nurse my men and feed them with all I could take or steal." When her patients were finally transferred to another hospital, she attended them "until all the sick were either convalescent or dead, and at last my vocation was gone."

With nothing but worthless Confederate currency, she was both homeless and penniless and was sustained in Richmond by kindly friends. She closed her memoir reflecting that hospital work was believed to coarsen a respectable woman; on the contrary, service to wounded, sick, and dying men in a "holy cause" would make such a woman "wiser and better."

Pember spent the remainder of her long life traveling in the United States and Europe, publishing occasional stories in popular magazines. She died in Pittsburgh in 1913.

ANNIE BELL UNION NURSE AND MATRON

Annie Bell was born in Blair County, Pennsylvania, in 1839. Only twenty-two years old at the outbreak of war, she served as a nurse at Antietam and Harpers Ferry. Bell worked at Camp Letterman, Gettysburg's massive field hospital, rising at the age of twenty-four to the position of chief ward matron.

From Gettysburg, Bell was posted to Union-held Nashville, serving as chief matron in U.S. Hospital No. 1, a 936-bed hospital housed in the Old Gun Factory and later the 540-bed Hospital No. 8, housed in Nashville's Masonic Hall. Like Pember, Bell was not intimidated by officious doctors. She was discharged one month after Appomattox, and returned to Pennsylvania, married a military surgeon, and raised a family. From 1893 until her death in 1916, she received a federal military pension. Her gravestone is inscribed "Annie Bell Stubbs/Nurse/Army Corps/Civil War."

THE ICONIC PHOTOGRAPH

In early February 1864, representatives of the United States Sanitary Commission, a relief agency supporting Union troops, arrived at Bell's Richmond hospital. The visitors asked Bell to pose for a photograph to be exhibited and sold at upcoming Sanitary Commission fairs. She confided in



Figure 3

Mounted portrait of Annie Bell for United States Sanitary Commission, 1864 with signature and annotation. Massachusetts Civil War Collection (MOLLUS), vol. 79, page 3921 (courtesy United States Army Heritage and Education Center, Carlisle Barracks, PA, with permission.

a letter to her mother: "At once I said no, that I could not consent to become so public but they said if I did not wish they should not tell my name but only the hospital and what ward—so for the benefit of the soldiers, I consented—and now there is quite a rage for the picture." (Figure 3).

The photograph was clearly staged for maximum effect. The delicately featured Bell, modestly dressed in an apron over her skirt and her braided hair neatly pinned up, sits with her cup and spoon between two visibly wounded men (or perhaps models) with injuries received in service to the Union. Crutches behind the bed of the soldier to Bell's left suggest amputation and a lifetime of dependency. The soldier on her right has a photogenic head wound. The backdrop is a sheet of white canvas.

1995 CIVIL WAR STAMP SHEET

The United States Postal Service had been badly burned following the release of its 1993 stamp sheet, "Legends of the West," in which a rodeo star was mistaken for his brother. Consequently, the design process for the proposed Civil War stamp sheet was painstaking. Experts, including

renowned Civil War historian Shelby Foote, served as advisors. Portrait artist Mark Hess, who executed all twenty images, commented to the **New York Times** on the extensive research and planning for the project. Details such as the color of the tips of the ears of Stonewall Jackson's horse and the details of uniform buttons were carefully checked. First day covers of the Pember stamp were debuted at Gettysburg on June 1st, 1995.

PEMBER STAMP & FIRST-DAY COVERS

A studio photograph, probably taken in the 1860s, is the only known photograph of Pember. A close examination reveals a handsome woman in her forties with a gentle smile and distinctive features, looking directly at the camera (Figure 4).

In the tableau on the stamp, Pember's forty-year-old head and face have been transplanted to Bell's mid-twenties



Figure 4
Photographic portrait of Phoebe Pember
date unknown, probably late 1850s.

shoulders. Pember is wearing Bell's aproned dress and holds Bell's cup and spoon. Her long hair is pulled back into a neat bun. Pember looks at the camera as she did in her photograph. The bearded soldier with the head wound is now to the matron's left; the second soldier is gone, but his crutches remain. The backdrop of canvas has become the vertical boards of the barracks wall.

Two first day covers issued at Gettysburg on June 29th, 1995, confirm the melding of the two matrons' photographs to create the image on the stamp. One cover bears the colorized photograph of Bell and one soldier, while the second cover bears the colorized photograph of Pember (Figure 5).

LOST IDENTITIES

The stamp appears deceptively simple. In fact, it is very crowded. Two matrons sit at the heart of the image, one named and visible and the other rendered nameless and invisible; one Jewish and one Christian; one in her forties and one in her twenties; one a widow and one soon to marry a surgeon; one Confederate and one Union. Two nameless Union soldiers, robbed of their wartime loyalties, are

now a single nameless Confederate soldier. Hospital No. 8 in Nashville is now a ward of Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond.

Understandably, the consultants and artist sought photographic guidance in portraying a matron at work. But they blatantly assumed that Union and Confederate matrons and wounded men were interchangeable. The Civil War experts, who fussed about horses' ears and uniform buttons, carelessly blurred the identity of one matron and erased the identity of another. Both these remarkable women—each "Eishat Chayil," a woman of valor—the soldiers they tended, and the hospitals they served so faithfully, deserved better.

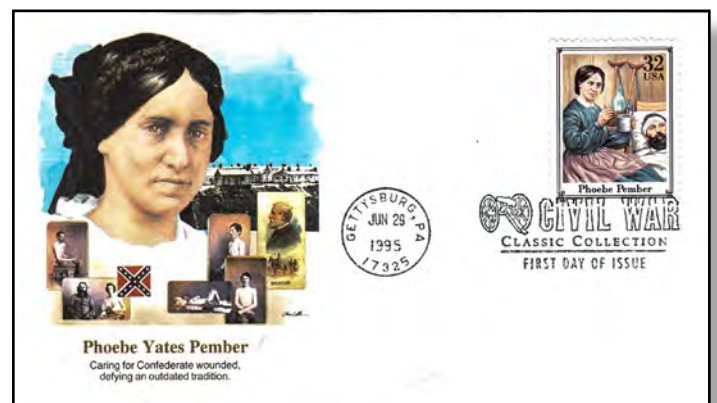
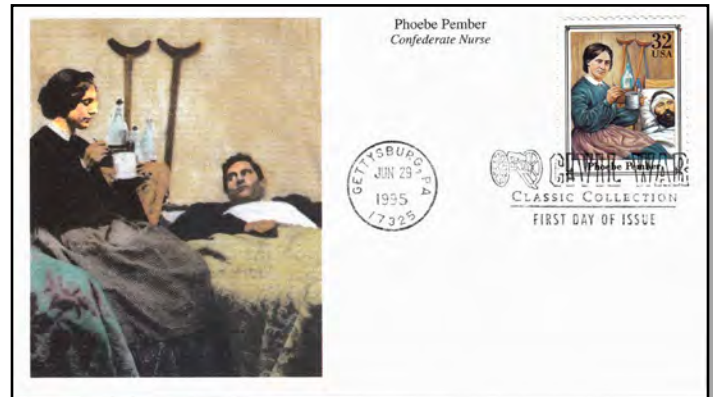


Figure 5
First day covers of the Phoebe Pember stamp
issued June 29, 1995, postmarked Gettysburg.

Editor's note: She died at age eighty-nine in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is buried beside her husband in Savannah's non-denominational Laurel Grove Cemetery.¹⁰ Whatever the arrangements during her brief intermarriage, there is evidence in her correspondence and a published short story that Pember retained her identity as an assimilated Jewish woman.

Acknowledgment: Robert E. L. Krick, Richmond National Battlefield Park historian, clarified details about Chimborazo Hospital.

continued on page 9

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■ **WANTED:** Collector seeking complete set of four 1954 Postal (Children's) Savings Stamps. Contact bjhcpa@juno.com. ■



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Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg

1939-2019



It is with extreme sadness that I read of the passing of Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg ל"ה, 15 Kislev, 5779 / November 23, 2019.

I was most fortunate to call the Rabbi a friend. He insisted that I call him Yehoshua, which I considered a great honor. Over the last decade we exchanged many emails and discussed fascinating Judaica stamp topics that were far from the mainstream — stories that required hours of painstaking research, but ultimately contributed to enhancing the hobby and encouraging others to broaden their philatelic horizons and look for the influence of our tribe in the most unlikely of places. The Rabbi's facility with languages allowed him to access primary sources that gave life to these pursuits. Who knew from private Moroccan post stamps with *Magen Davids*, Jews in Sosúa or Argentinian Popper gold currency? I felt motivated to do an extra special job when tasked to do the layout and design for his efforts.



I will always treasure our meeting in New York, where he shared some of his recent impressive books and catalogues. Whenever I published anything, or did artwork for the Society he found noteworthy, the Rabbi sent a *Yashar Koach* email expressing his appreciation.



It is fitting that in these pages, we should be celebrating the Rabbi's noteworthy contributions to the SIP, but I would be amiss in not mentioning his many years as a pulpit Rabbi in South America and in the United States, where he ministered his respective *kehilot* with honour and distinction. He served the Jewish people in many other charitable ways — including a *Yom Tov* stint as emergency Rabbi in Biloxi, Mississippi with his beloved Edna ל"ה, after the devastation of Hurricane Katrina.

He was a prolific author, served on the Board of Directors with *The International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation* and was an extraordinary researcher and scholar with Queensborough Community College's *Holocaust Resource Center and Archives*, where he organized many important exhibits. I fear that this does not even scratch the extent of Yehoshua's community service and devotion to the Jewish people.

The Rabbi's important works live on. His books are in print. The magic of the internet makes it possible for future generations to see and hear him deliver a spirited talk, where his dynamism, enthusiasm and scholarship will always be inspirational. One of his credos: *to do as much as you can, as well as you can, in what ever field you choose to do*, is something we can all live by in his memory.

Our condolences to the Aizenberg family. May they be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem.

Y'hee Z'choro Baruch — יהי זכורו ברוך

May Yehoshua's memory always be a for a blessing.

IRV OSTERER

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Israel 2nd Revenue Stamp

Arthur Harris

The red second revenue series proof stamps are now plentiful. However, there now appears to be a variety of the "no value center" printed on green paper. The normal is on the left (Figure 1) and the greenish on the right (Figure 2). It is unknown whether there are other paper varieties or other green paper stamps with denominations. Any information would be appreciated.

E-mail: arthurhythec@gmail.com ■



Figure 1
Normal proof color stamps



Figure 2
Photoshop enhanced to show greenish paper
Stamps is actually red like Figure 1.

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“A POLITICAL PACKAGE”

Dr. Josef Wallach, Itamar Atzmon
Translation Dr. David Dubin, M.D.

A study of various parcel labels under the military administration 1967-1994: shedding light on postal procedure and internal politics and communities under military administration.

PARCEL POST SERVICE

General Procedure

Parcel post is a service that was established to send bulky items which by their very nature cannot be sent as regular mail. In order to send such packages through the postal services, one would go to the post office and fill out a special form.¹ This form, which we will call a “parcel card” (called type A in this article), consisted of two parts, the larger and more important of which contained the address of the recipient provided by the sender and was attached to the package. The smaller part was meant to be detached, and contained the name of the sender and his address and was retained by the sender as proof of transmission, for record keeping and for tracking.

On receipt of the package at the post office window, the postal worker would calculate the postage due. The label would then be detached from a roll of parcel labels. On this label (Type B in this article) the branch office name and serial number appeared.

Parcel labels differ from registration labels for normal letters in that they consist of two parts which can be detached from each other. The upper part of the label, wider than the other, is glued to the package itself while the lower and narrower portion is glued to the parcel card.

In this article we will deal with two types of parcel cards and also in the wide range of parcel labels. From a geographical and chronological viewpoint, the variety arises from the labels and parcel cards in the West Bank (Judea and Samaria), the Gaza Strip, Sinai Peninsula and Golan Heights and in the



Figure 1

Ceremony for the inauguration of mobile postal services in the Gaza Strip and Northern Sinai which took place on May 14, 1974 at the main Post Office in Ashkelon. As part of the inaugural tour of the mobile post office vans, mailboxes were set up in the communities for which these postal services were intended.

years after the Six-Day War of 1967 until the implementation of the Oslo accords and the evacuation of the IDF from Gaza, Judea and Samaria, and the establishment of the Palestinian Authority in these territories in 1994.

PARCEL CARDS

In order to send packages domestically, two types of parcel cards were used in the territories. The first type (henceforth called type A1) (Figure 2) was used concurrently inside Israel; it is blue and the heading states, “Communications Office – Form for sending a domestic parcel.”

The second type (henceforth A2) was used for parcel services in the territories (Figure 3). This card was made from brown cardboard and carries the heading “IDF Command - Military Administration – Form for sending a domestic parcel.”

Also, there was a card in use for sending parcels to foreign recipients. It was identical to the domestic card, but had an added hand stamp designating the package’s origin in the area of military administration.

Toward the end of this era new parcel cards were introduced



Figure 2

Parcel card for use within the borders of the State of Israel.



Figure 3

A parcel card for use within the military administration areas,

in Israel which were printed by a new technique, and which will not be treated in this discussion.

The use of parcel cards in the territories (Type A2) was limited to Arab communities in the West Bank. In contrast, in the settlements of Judea & Samaria and in the settlements on the Golan Heights and in the Sinai, the first type of Israeli parcel card (Type A1) was utilized. We do not have information on which type of parcel card was used in the Gaza Strip.

LABELS FOR SENDING PARCELS



Figure 4

A section of a reel of parcel labels from El-Arish. Since the labels were separated vertically, the internal perforations – the wider section for the package & the narrower section for the parcel card – were done horizontally.

Parcel labels used in the various territories comprised a variety of types. These labels can be categorized by their various styles, and we distinguish blank from printed labels. The common feature of all labels, blank or printed, is the running serial number printed upon them.

BLANK LABELS

Between 1968 and 1969 blank labels were introduced in Arab communities in the West Bank, with no mention of the individual post office. There are two types of blank labels, which illustrate the realities in the communities in the territories.

Type I – A parcel label with only the serial number, with no other inscription.



Figure 5

Label types in use in the West Bank (Judea & Samaria), the Gaza Strip, Sinai and the Golan Heights from 1967 - 1994. Labels are organized by type (in columns from left to right): Type I with serial number only; Type II, blank label with serial number and "Israel"; type III, printed label with trilingual name of town horizontally; Type IV, printed label with trilingual name of town vertically.

This type of label was introduced beginning in 1968-1969 and later in smaller West Bank Arab towns and villages. They were used regularly as parcel labels. Labels of this type were also used temporarily in the larger cities when the printed labels ran out.

Type II – A blank label with a running serial numbers and printed "Israel" in Hebrew and English. This type of label was used inside Israel and in Israeli communities in the conquered territories. They were usually used as a temporary measure when a new post office opened and until printed labels could be supplied which included the name of the settlement.

Parcel labels with a serial number and the name Israel are known in several varieties:

- labels with no settlement name;
- labels with the settlement name handwritten;
- labels with the settlement name hand-stamped with a rubber stamp of the postal branch office;
- blank labels printed with a postmark of the branch post office to cancel the stamps and identify origin of the label.

There are instances where post offices used the blank labels of type II for many years on a permanent basis rather than temporarily.

Author's note: Some of the material on which this investigation is based was prepared on the opening day of the postal agency, especially in the settlements and mobile post offices in Judea and Samaria. Often, the printed postal labels, like registration labels of regular mail, were not yet ready, so at the time of the post office opening the blank labels were used as a temporary measure until the supply of printed labels became available. Sometimes, printed labels were introduced later, which replaced the temporary labels from the early days of the post office.

The material which we possess for this investigation comes mostly from settlements on the West Bank, Judea and Samaria, and the Golan Heights. The examples in our collections from the Gaza Strip and Sinai are few, and they do not allow full investigation and strong conclusions about usage of this service in those areas. We would therefore be happy to receive more examples of permanent printed parcel labels from the readership and collectors, or any additional material from the latter part of this period. We will try to publish updates in the future

PRINTED LABELS

In addition to the blank labels, printed labels were issued during this period for permanent, exclusive use in the areas under military administration. They differ from those in use within Israel proper in their use of the inscription "VIA ISRAEL." In the tables appended to this article a summary of all types of the different labels in use in these areas appear, whether printed or blank labels, broken down by region.

The labels printed for exclusive usage in the occupied territories are broken down chronologically into two periods, and in both periods the inscription "VIA ISRAEL" appears at the bottom of the label.

Type III (Figure 6)– Printed label from the first period, with trilingual inscription of the town – in Hebrew, English and Arabic, the three languages of the inhabitants – printed horizontally (the three names appear on one line). Dimensions of the label: Body of the label (upper part): 6.8 x 3.3 - 3.5 cm; the attachment (lower part): 6.8 x 2.9-3.1 cm.



Figure 6 - type III



Figure 7 - type IV
Nablus

Type IV (Figure 7) – Printed label from the second period, with trilingual inscription of the town printed vertically (the town name appears on three separate lines). Dimensions of the tag: Body of the label (upper part): 5.6-6.7 x 3.4-3.5 cm; the attachment (lower part): 5.6-5.7 x 2.2 - 2.6 cm.

In addition to labels printed for use in the territories and issued by the military postal authority, parcel labels were used within Israel. These labels (types V and VI, see below) were used in the settlements of Judea and Samaria, Gaza Strip, Sinai and the Golan Heights.



Figure 8



Figure 9

Various usages of parcel label, type II: In Figure 8 usage not naming the post office of origin, on a parcel sent by the Ramat Hagolan mobile post office on May 17, 1982. In Figure 9, usage of this label with the post office name filled in by hand on a parcel from Giv'at Ze'ev, June 20, 1984.

Type V – Trilingual printed label with the name of the settlement in Hebrew, English and Arabic. The inscription "Israel" appears at the top in Hebrew and English.

Type VI – Bilingual printed label (with the name of the settlement in Hebrew and English) with "Israel" inscribed at the top in Hebrew and English.

Exceptional printed labels – In addition to the label described above, several exceptions have been found: labels on which the post office name printed on the label is obliterated and another name is handwritten in its place (type VII) and a label with the inscription "צה"ל - Z.H.L." (type VIII).

PARCEL CARDS BY REGION

Below are a number of examples of various parcel cards arranged by region, accompanied by tables arranged by postal office. In this framework we will differentiate regions: The West bank – Arab communities; the settlements on the Golan Heights; settlements in the Gaza Strip and Sinai (given only a partial treatment); the area of Judea and Samaria – the settlements and mobile postal routes.

THE WEST BANK – ARAB COMMUNITIES

With the opening of post offices in the large cities during 1968 and 1969, postal labels of type III were put into use. Later, with the development of economic activity in the large cities (Ramallah and Bethlehem) new labels of type IV were introduced. In Salfit, Kalkiliya and Deir Dibwan type III labels were used throughout the years (based on representative samples of packages in a range of years from 1969 - 1978). However, in Beit Sahur this label was used in the early years (based on a parcel from 1969). In Ramallah only type IV labels were apparently used throughout the years. The common usage in these areas was that printed labels were in use throughout.

We can infer the scope of parcels in each settlement by examining serial numbers (Figure 13). In Deir Dibwan in the Beth El hills, a parcel is known with label number 0001 from February 23, 1969, and another parcel from 1978 bears number 0023, testimony to the small volume of parcels sent from the town. An even smaller usage of parcel services can be seen in the village of Salfit in the Samaritan Hills. A parcel is known with serial number 0002 from 1969, as is a parcel with number 0008 from 1978. In contrast, in the period of 1969 -1978 the city of Ramallah a volume of 2605 parcels are listed (I.e. a volume of about 260 per annum), judging by serial number 1653 from 1969 and a parcel numbered 4257 from 1978.



Figure 10



Figure 11

Figures 10 - 11 Exceptional bilingual postal label of type VIII (Place name in Hebrew and English only – apparently the only known example?) on a parcel sent from Kiryat Arba on March 11, 1979. The additional “Z.H.L.” apparently appeared in the settlements of Judea and Samaria at an early period. Below, a parcel card for domestic usage, used in the area of the military administration after 1967 (type A2).



Figure 12

Printed parcel label (type III) with serial number 0001 on a parcel sent on February 23, 1969, from Deir Dibwan (spelled Deir Diboon on the hand stamp). On these parcel cards, on the type used for foreign delivery, two types of hand stamp in French were placed designating that the form originated in the military administration.

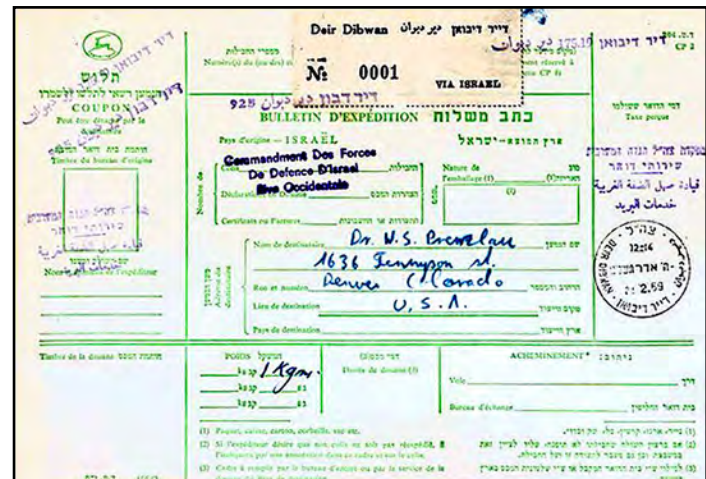


Figure 13

Place Name	Known label types	Comments
Hebron	III	1969-1978 printed 128-367
Beit Ummar	I	Blank label with name in Hebrew & Arabic
Dahariya	I	Blank label with no place name
Halhul	I	Blank label with no place name
Tarkumiya	I	Blank label with place name in Arabic
Dura	I	Blank label with place name in English
Yatta	I	Blank label with place name in English
Bethlehem	III, IV	Statistics: Labels 3134-4004 between 1969 & 1978
Beit Jala	III, IV	Statistics: Labels 0077-0276 between 1973 & 1978
Beit Sahur	III, IV	Statistics: Labels 0395-1181 between 1973 & 1978
Jericho	III	Statistics: Labels 0032-0306 between 1969 & 1978
Ramallah	III, IV	Statistics: Labels 1653-4257 between 1969 & 1978
Al Bireh	III	Statistics: Labels 0001-0090 between 1969 & 1978
Bir Zeit	III	Statistics: Labels 0006-0100 between 1973 & 1978
Deir Dibwan	III	Statistics: Labels 0001-0023 between 1973 & 1978
Sinjil	I	Blank label, "tied" by postmark bearing place name
Silwad	I	Blank label with no place name
Beytuniya	I	Blank label, "tied" by postmark bearing place name
A-Taiba	I	Blank label with no place name
Shechem (Nablus)	I, III, IV	Blank label with no place name (temporary?)
Jenin	III	Statistics: Labels 0031-0131 between 1969 & 1978
Tul Karem	I, III	Blank label with no place name (temporary?)
Kalkiliya	III	Statistics: Labels 0010-0098 between 1969 & 1978
Salfit	III	Statistics: Labels 0002-0008 between 1973 & 1978
Deir al Ghusun	I, III	Type I: blank label with rubber stamp of postal branch administration
Anabta	I, III	Type I: blank label with rubber stamp of postal branch administration
Attil	I, III	Type I: blank label with no place name
Qabatiya	I	Blank label with no place name
Arraba	I	Blank label with place name in English
Silat ad-Dhahr	I, III	Type I: blank label with no place name
Ya'bad	I, III	Type I: blank label with no place name
Huwara	I	Blank label with place name in English & Arabic
Kifl Haris	I	Blank label with place name in English
Tubas	I, III	Blank label with place name in English
Azzun	I	Blank label with no place name

THE WEST BANK - ARAB VILLAGES*

In the small villages, where postal services opened during 1968-1969, blank labels were put into use, with only a serial number (type I). Postal offices used various methods to designate place names, and they often didn't bother to mention the place name. Among the methods of stating place names were:

1. hand writing the place name in English only - for example in the communities of Dura, Yatta, Arraba, Tubas and others
2. hand writing the place name in Arabic only - as in Tarkumiya
3. hand writing the place name in Arabic and English - for example in Beit Ummar and Huwara
4. "tying" the label to the location by way of placing a regular postmark, incidentally through the usual usage of cancellation of postage stamps on the parcel - as in Sinjil, Dahariya and Baytuniya
5. using a rubber stamp of the local post office on the label - as in Anabta and Deir al Ghusun.

Examples of blank labels without a place name on the parcel are known from Halhul, Silwad, A-Taiba, Qabatiya, Ya'bad, Azzun and other settlements. Also, there were cases where the stock of printed labels ran out, and blank labels were used, for example in Shechem (Nablus) and Tul Karem.

Note: It is worth noting that one should refrain from making absolute conclusions about blank tags in villages of Judea and Samaria. The presence of successive serial numbers on parcels points to the one-time use of the service by philatelists, and these may not reflect the actual procedures

continued on page 21



Figure 14

Israeli parcel card with postage stamps used for foreign delivery which was repurposed for use under the military administration with a blank parcel label (type I) from Yatta with the code stamp of the postal authority, June 19, 1973.

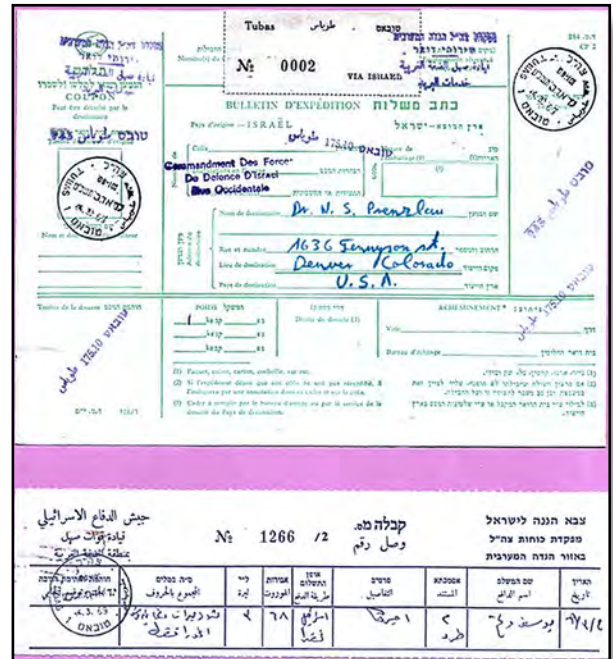


Figure 16

Overseas parcel card with printed parcel label from Tubas (Type III) from March 4, 1969. Payment was confirmed by receipt, but on a parcel card from May 1973 payment was confirmed by affixing postage stamps on the parcel card, with a violet bilingual (Hebrew and Arabic) parcel tag type I and the name Tubas.



Figure 15

A parcel from Tul Karem bearing a blank label with only serial number (Type 1) from April 11, 1973. On an earlier parcel from 1969 a printed label (Type II) appears with serial number 0033. A similar occurrence of a changeover from permanent, printed label to temporary, blank label is also known from Shechem (Nablus), and it appears that this situation arose because of depletion of (printed) labels. Note that in these two occurrences the printed label was used for parcels sent by air mail, while the blank labels were used for local parcels by some post offices. (examples are know of blank labels being used when supplies of registration labels were exhausted).

Israel's Triangular Military Unit Handstamps

Harris Wolman

INTRODUCTION

Following SIPs publication of Harris' **A Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Unit Handstamps** in 2012 I have prepared a brief overview of the military KBA triangular number system.

I have continued to collect this material and have expanded my collection over the last few years. When I started collecting this type of marking on a cover, I would put them asides and eventually I asked myself what is the lowest number and highest number ever used? Can I collect all the numbers? I am not sure if anyone else has attempted this task to obtain all the numbers. I estimate that there are over 5000 different KBA numbers used since 1948.

I realized at an early stage that each number represents the location of a military base and was used to allow soldiers to send letters postage free. Some of the numbers are well

known to philatelists and have been written up e.g. 180 Golani Brigade, 192 Sodom, 211 Etzioni brigade, and 590 Tabul 1949 Stamp Exhibition, a philatelic use. However, matching numbers with bases is a complex task as much of the information has never been released by the Israel Army.

I was privileged to visit the army records office in Tel Aviv, and many of the early military post office documents I saw had many handwritten alterations to the numbers, making identification uncertain. During the difficult times that resulted in the creation of the state of Israel, I believe that there were more urgent tasks than recording military postal service numbers. This has spurred me on to try and find copies of all the numbers, knowing that I would probably never know more than a few of the locations where they were used.

TYPES OF TRIANGLE POSTMARKS - TYPE 1



Figures 1 - 3 The first style of numbers.

Having studied this topic I soon realized that there are 3 major styles of handstamp used by the Israel Military postal service. There are also many variations of the styles that can be found.

The first style is from 1948 to the early 1950s shown in Figures 1 - 3. I believe that most numbers up to 999 were used. In my collection and during my research I have identified most of the numbers. I am still looking for copies of a few of these numbers to confirm that they entered the postal system, so would welcome scans of material or further information to help confirm that the numbers were issued in the early days of the State. Even covers addressed

to military bases, without triangles, which confirm the use of a number is important to this research.

I am also happy to arrange exchanges of the material up to KBA 999. I believe that there were a few articles in **The Israel Philatelist** in the 1950s on this topic listing numbers. I know very little was published until my catalog in 2012 so it is an underdeveloped area of Israel philately.

However many important historical military covers from early conflicts are known to philatelists and have been written up in detail from the viewpoint of the military campaign or postal route in **The Israel Philatelist** or displayed at major Israel stamp exhibitions.

TYPES OF TRIANGLE POSTMARKS - TYPE 2

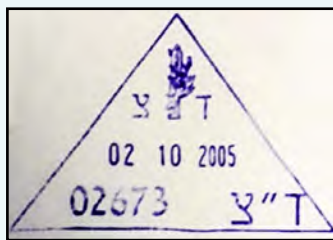


Figures 4 - 6 The mid-period style of number

The second period from about mid-1950's consists of numbers from 1000 to around 3650 with a few higher numbers possibly used. Figures 4 - 6 shows a few typical examples of this style of a number. Several different fonts were used and most are stamped in standard military blue/purple ink. I have almost a complete run of these numbers but am still looking for a few of them including: 1014, 1021, 1032, 1035, 1043, 1048, 1049, 1060, 1091, 1094 and 1098.

Many covers from this era were used for weekly newspaper competitions probably with the real intention of generating material for collectors. Some were propaganda covers. A wide range of propaganda postcards from many advertisers was stamped with numbers especially during wars. I am happy to offer 6 covers of this type for any copies of the missing numbers listed or any new discoveries of numbers in this range.

TYPES OF TRIANGLE POSTMARKS - TYPE 3



Figures 7 - 9 Zero series numbers, showing different styles, including the pre-printed dateless number.

The final type of cover is called "zero series" in my catalog and has been used from about 1980. This is the third style of a number, but is prefixed by a "0". It often has a date within the triangle. I have identified over 400 different numbers in this series, but think that they could be a lot more. In more recent years, many are being pre-printed on envelopes used for bulk mailings, often for reserve call up duty. There are many varieties within this series. Any help in tracking down new zero series numbers would be welcome.

Numbers I am looking for include 01433, 01455, 01526, 01636, 01833 to 01860, 02129 and 03350.

As a long term project, I am hoping to eventually update my catalog and to describe in detail the development of the KBA markings. If you can help me with any aspect of this topic or would like to swap covers, please contact me to discuss by email to: harriswolman@gmail.com.

Thank you for your interest. ■

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continued from page 19

in place. Therefore, the villages about which details are advanced are based on successive serial numbers – which cast doubt on whether they reflect the true history of the post offices.

Note: All the facts in the following table apply to the year 1978 and to postmarks with added "IDF", except where indicated by question mark.

The second part of this article will appear subsequently, and will include details of tag types for domestic posting from the settlements on the Golan Heights (including mobile post offices), Gaza Strip and Sinai and from settlements of Judea and Samaria (including mobile post office).

References

1. Note that the postal procedures in this article refer to the procedures in place from 1967 and 1994. In the late 1990s a new procedure for sending packages was implemented, which differs from that described in this article. ■

Central Jewish Bank

The Financial Backbone Of The Diaspora In Kaunas

Raimundas Marius Lapas



Figure 1

Façade of the CŽB in Kaunas

In 1948 - 1975 the Zoological Museum found refuge in the building

THE BANK

Centralinis žydų bankas (acronym CŽB) (Figure 1) operated in pre-war Lithuania, was organized by a group of Jewish entrepreneurs as a private shareholders bank (Figure 2) with Aleksandras Ziselis Matas as the head until 1936.

The building was located in Kaunas on Laisvės al. 76 (currently Laisvės al. 106).



Figure 3

Savers leaving the bank.
Photograph circa 1928.

The bank was established by the Jewish National Council as an accounting hub to finance the operation of the Jewish People's Banks network. It was one of the larger banking chains in the nation operating some 85 branches in 1923. Daily business was conducted in Yiddish except for public operations, which were executed in the official state language Lithuanian.

The majority of the bank's clients were wealthy forest owners and construction magnets and

suppliers. The bank had branches in Šiauliai, Panevėžys, and Kybartai. It excelled in having financial ties with numerous prominent banking establishments throughout all of Europe.

ITS INCEPTION

Established in 1920 this financial institution opened its doors in 1921. Until 1926 the bank was known as Centralinis žydų banko kooperacijai remti Lietuvoje (Central Jewish Bank for Development of Cooperatives in Lithuania - acronym CŽBKRL). Until then the primary stockholders of CŽBKRL were Jewish credit cooperatives. During this period the bank served as an accounting center.

To raise appropriate funds was a challenging feat, more so in 1925 when the bank took a major blow due to irresponsible importation credits. The bank was reorganized in 1926. Its authorized capital was increased to 3 million litas. The primary

stockholders were international Jewish organizations such as the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation as well as the Dresdner Bank.

Since its inception, the CŽB operations were no different than other analogous banks in Lithuania. It served not only credit cooperatives, but the private sector as well.



Figure 2

Senior managers pose with Machtas (second from the left).
From right to left: Landoy, Shpshlevic, Brodny & Zbarsky.

STATISTICS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

According to its 1920 statutes, the bank's primary capital should have been 3.01 million auksinai. With the introduction of Lithuania's own currency - the litas on October 1, 1922 - by 1926 the primary capital was 3 million litas. Žydų liaudies bankas (Jewish People's Bank) operated practically in every town of Lithuania.

By 1940 the bank operated some 87 branches. Their financial hub was the CŽBKRL. By 1939 the bank's deposits reached 20,7 million litas and that placed it fourth amongst the six commercial banks in Lithuania. As of March 31, 1940, its balance was 20,2 million litas.

AN ARCHITECTURAL GEM



Figures 4 - 7

Complete set of the CŽB receipt revenues printed in 1924. Perforated 14, size 30 x 35 mm, unwatermarked paper. Design of bank's façade with magen dauids in the upper left and right corners. Oddly, CTO'ed in each corner by an early Soviet cyrillic Каунас (Kaunas) postal cancellation.



Figures 8 - 9

Photos of the operation halls at the bank.

The bank building was designed in 1924 by engineers Grigorijus Mazelis ir Mikas Grodzenskis and built the following year. Architect Feliksas Vizbaras supervised the technical aspect of its construction. The architecture feature of the building is characterized by simplified neoclassical forms typical of commercial structures with art déco elements: zigzag shaped outdoor lights, staircase dome above the central staircase, etc.

The bank suffered from financial difficulties, which were partially related to the construction of the new building costing some 1.7 million litas. The bank was built on the site of a former single-story wooden building. The Kaunas City Construction Commission recognized the building as unsafe and dangerous and soon demolished it.

At the time, the building was one of the first large modern buildings to be built in Kaunas. Although the main function of the building was to be a bank, it also housed various stores on the street level while on the second floor was a movie theatre, cafe, and library. In this respect, the building served as a sort of commercial mini-mall enjoyed by residents of the city.

During 1948-1975 it housed the Tadas Ivanauskas Zoological Museum which moved from the Vytautas Magnus University facilities. The former CŽB building was devastated during

World War II and not suitable to serve as a museum. A major reconstruction of the museum started in 1975.

On July 27, 1981, the museum opened its doors to the general public. What in pre-war Lithuania served as Jewish financial fortress, now the building remains a repository, but for dinosaur skeletons and exotic seashells from New Zealand.

ASSETS MIRACULOUSLY RETRIEVED

While researching the topic for this article, I came across an interesting New York State Banking Department press release dated September 2007:

“The New York State Banking Department and The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) today announced the transfer of two dormant Lithuanian Holocaust-era bank accounts, previously held by Citigroup, to The Foundation for the Lithuanian Jewish Heritage, a non-profit institution based in Vilnius, Lithuania.

“I am pleased to see the funds from these accounts going to a foundation that will allocate them to a cause consistent with the bank’s original purpose,” said Superintendent Richard H. Neiman. “I would like to thank Citigroup, and all those involved, for coming together and negotiating a resolution that best serves the Jewish community of Lithuania. As one

EXAMPLES OF BANK CORRESPONDENCE



Figure 10

Commercial cover (and back) sent airmail from Kaunas 11.XII.39 to the National Bank of Commerce and Industry in Le Havre, France. Censored by the French Postal military control with sealing label and appropriate WC 360 cancellation.



Figure 11

Commercial cover (and back) sent from Kaunas 9.I.30 to the Industrial Union of Belgium in Bruxelles. Note one line cachet "Vertraulich" (German for "Confidential" - very faint purple handstamp, see arrow).



Figure 12

Bi-lingual Lithuanian / Yiddish back registered cover (and back) Kaunas 17.IV.25 to St.Gallen, Switzerland. Reverse sports gutter pair 60 ct. Kaunas castle ruins definitives and 20.IV.25 St.Gallen receiving cancellation (Vyginas Bubnys (Vilnius) collection).



Figure 13

Meter franking 150 ct. value sent registered airmail Kaunas 20.6.40 to Göttenberg, Sweden (Vyginas Bubnys (Vilnius) collection).



Figure 14

Jewish National Fund in Kaunas, Lithuania. 1936 document issued to Aleksandras Machtas of the CZB authorizing him to accept donations for land purchase in Palestine.



Figure 15

Cover franked with three Soviet definitives (50 kop.rate) Kaunas 1940.12.18 sent to Fürth with German censorship marking (Vyginas Bubnys (Vilnius) collection).

whose father emigrated from Lithuania in the early part of the century, this announcement has special meaning to me.”

The Holocaust Claims Processing Office (HCPO), a division of the New York State Banking Department, was approached by Citigroup to assist with researching two dormant Holocaust era bank accounts. The HCPO determined that the original holder of these accounts was the Centralinis Žydų Bankas Kooperacijei Remti Lietuvoje (Central Jewish Bank for the Development of Cooperatives in Lithuania).

The Bank with the help of the JDC, coordinated the work of dozens of local cooperative “Jewish Peoples Banks” (Volksbanks) to help rebuild Jewish life in Lithuania after World War I. The Bank also granted small loans to Jewish business owners and merchants until 1940. Due to the destruction of the Jewish community of Lithuania during the Holocaust no successor could be identified, despite extensive research efforts by the HCPO.”

UNIFICATION OF TWO ORGANIZATIONS

The Jewish Community of Lithuania and the Association of Lithuanian Jewish Religious Communities, together with the World Jewish Restitution Organization (WJRO), established the Foundation for the Lithuanian Jewish Heritage to which the funds were transferred in 2005.

The Foundation was established to cooperate with the Lithuanian government on matters relating to the restitution of Jewish property in Lithuania that was expropriated after 1940. The Foundation, whose mission is dedicated to promoting the development of Jewish cultural, educational and welfare activities, will become fully operational once the Lithuanian government for the restitution of Jewish communal property enacts a new law. The JDC, a 93-year-old international humanitarian organization, will hold the accounts in escrow until the Foundation is operational.

“After helping establish the Jewish Central Bank in Lithuania 86 years ago, the JDC once again looks forward to overseeing the transfer of these accounts to continue supporting the Jewish Community of Lithuania,” said Steve Schwager, Executive Vice President, JDC. Lewis B. Kaden, Chief Administrative Officer of Citigroup said: “We are pleased to have worked with the HCPO and the NYSBD to transfer these funds to the Foundation for the Lithuanian



Figure 16

M.Kacas, representative of the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation in Lithuania, established his office at the CŽB in Kaunas. The 1940 cover was sent to the American Joint Distribution Committee in New York.

Note the handwritten LTSR (acronym for Lietuvos Tarybų Socialistinė Respublika - Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic) on the bottom of the return address.

Jewish Heritage, an organization that will allocate the funds in a manner consistent with their original purpose.”

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) is the world’s leading Jewish humanitarian assistance organization. JDC works in more than 70 countries and in Israel to alleviate hunger and hardship, rescue Jews in danger, create lasting connections to Jewish life, and provide immediate relief and long-term development support for victims of natural and man-made disasters.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our deepest thanks to Vygintas Bubnys of Vilnius, Lithuania who shared some of his bank covers which were incorporated in this article.

Unless otherwise indicated, all philatelic and historical artifacts are from the author’s personal collection.

Those interested in discussing this or any aspect of Lithuanian Judaica can contact the author at his email address: studijar@msn.com. ■

SNOW BIRDS

Address changes must be sent to Jacqueline Baca 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823-1367 at least 2 weeks prior to the issue for **The Israel Philatelist**.

The journal will not be resent or replaced if the treasurer did not receive notification of the change in advance of the effective issue. The member will be responsible for the payment of the USPS return fee, USPS postage due fee for their new address notification and the costs for resending The Israel Philatelist. ■

An Interesting Cover

Howard Rotterdam

Most of us are familiar with Ze'ev Jabotinsky, pictured here on a 1998 Austrian commemorative card (Figures 1 - 2). He was the leader of the Revisionist Zionist Movement.

Jabotinsky was born in Odessa in 1880. As a young man, he was a journalist and wrote for several Russian and Yiddish newspapers. He also was a founder of the Jewish Self-Defense Organization in Odessa.

With Joseph Trumpeldor, he co-founded the Jewish Legion of the British army which fought in World War I. Later he established several Jewish organizations in Palestine, including Betar, HaTzohar and the Irgun.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

While in New York to build support within the United States for a Jewish Army, Jabotinsky died of a heart attack on August 4, 1940. At the time he was visiting a Jewish self-defense camp run by Betar. Jabotinsky is considered to be the founder of what is today the Likud party in Israel.

The cover (Figures 3 - 4) is a registered printed matter censored letter mailed to Jabotinsky sent on August 1 1940. The postal charge was 18 mils (one stamp missing). The cover was censored and arrived in New York on September 25.

Delivery was attempted at two New York addresses, the Mayflower Hotel and Central Park West. There is a purple handstamp reading deceased and a pointed finger indicating to return the cover to the sender - M. Cohen, Tel Aviv. There is a backstamp on the cover indicating that it was returned in early 1941.

Reference

Siegel, Marvin, *Vladimir Jabotinsky (1880-1940) Our 20th Century Prophet*, *The Israel Philatelist*, vol. 43, no. 7-8, 1992, pp 6542-6544. ■

DOAR IVRI FIRST ISSUE OF ISRAEL 1948 - 1952

Ed Kroft, FRPSC

INTRODUCTION: DOAR IVRI STAMPS ISSUED APRIL 16, 1948

On April 16, 1948, the State of Israel issued its first nine postage stamps which became known as the Doar Ivri or "Hebrew Post" issue. The three highest values (250, 500 and 1000 mils) mirrored the three highest values of the 1942 pictorial stamps issued by the British Mandate Palestine government¹.

SCOPE OF THE ARTICLE

Over 26 years ago, Yacov Tsachor and Dr. Stephen Rothman wrote an article entitled *Postal History of the Doar Ivri High-Value Stamps* in the Journal of the **Postal History Society of Eretz Israel**². This groundbreaking article was the first to highlight postal usages of the three highest value stamps on first-day covers, philatelic postal usages on domestic and foreign mail, commercial usages involving mixed/composition franking with and without tabs and revenue usage.

Since 1992, a few shorter articles appeared in **The Israel Philatelist**³ and **Doar Ivri**, published by the Cercle Francais Philatelique d'Israel⁴. These articles discussed and illustrated other examples of commercial and revenue usages, not all of which were shown or discussed in the 1992 article. Other texts published by the SIP, philatelic journals and philatelic auction catalogs⁵ and online auction sites⁶ have also shown examples of the usages of the three high-value Doar Ivri stamps.

This series of articles attempts to update and consolidate the contents of earlier articles on this topic. The series focuses principally on the commercial and revenue usages of the three highest face value Doar Ivri stamps found on covers and documents. These usages occurred almost entirely between May 16, 1948 and 1952.

For purposes of this series, I have assumed that mils was the monetary denomination which was in effect during May - late December 1948 and that prutot was the monetary denomination effective as of late 1948⁷. Even though the three high values were, when issued, denominated as mils stamps, I refer to them as prutot stamps, during the prutot period. The mils and prutot were of equal value after the change in the monetary denomination.

This series of articles attempts to be comprehensive and has assembled, in one place, the most examples of high-value Doar Ivri covers and documents. The commercial

marketplace recognizes the rarity and scarcity of these items. Some reasons for such rarity and scarcity are discussed later in this article⁸. Usages of each of the three high-value Doar Ivri stamps are outlined in separate sections.

This series of articles does not detail the design and printing of the Doar Ivri issue in Palestine in April - May 1948. The details are well-documented in a number of excellent articles and authoritative texts⁹. This series of articles also does not describe the usage on the high-value Doar Ivri stamps on Minister's sheets, propaganda sheets or presentation sheets sold at the Imaba Stamp Exhibition¹⁰. This has also been well described and depicted elsewhere.

SOURCES OF PERSONAL STUDY AND RESEARCH

I have drawn on many sources for information and material to write this series, including material from my own collection. I have been fortunate to have had access to many fine texts and articles written about the Doar Ivri issue and to paper and electronic auction catalogs or sites featuring outstanding material previously owned by prominent and knowledgeable philatelists. I am also grateful to have acquired knowledge about the Doar Ivri issue from many outstanding experts, including, but not limited to Yacov Tsachor, Dr. Robert Pildes, Dr. Stephen Rothman and the late Captain Yaakov Shabtai z"l.

USAGE OF THREE HIGH VALUES ON MAIL OR COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTS

A. Foreign Heavy Mail and Parcels

The Doar Ivri three high values were on sale in most post offices in Israel from May 16, 1948, until April 30, 1950¹¹. When issued, these three stamps were primarily intended to be used principally to pay for the dispatch of heavy mail and parcels to foreign destinations. Airmail, express and registry rates increased the applicable rates and required the usage of even higher amounts of postage.

B. Domestic Mail

The three high-value Doar Ivri stamps were, not by design, intended to pay for most domestic mail services. Domestic rates were lower than the face value of a high-value Doar Ivri stamp. Therefore, the three high value Doar Ivri stamps are rarely found on domestic mail paying the correct rate in whole or part. Even extremely heavy domestic mail or parcels are rarely found with one or more of these high-value stamps.

Ordinarily, the use of high-value Doar Ivri stamps resulted in considerable overfranking of domestic mail, even if there was an extra cost for additional weight and the added cost of registration and express services.

C. Revenues¹²

The stamps were, not by design, to be used as revenue stamps. Revenue stamps were first issued by Israel between May 15, 1948 and July 25, 1948. Most commercial transactions generally had a tax of 0.2% of the value of the transaction¹³.

Nevertheless, the three high-value Doar Ivri stamps were used alone or together with other revenues stamps to show payment of the amounts owed. These high values were used as revenue stamps on various types of commercial documents such as a bill of exchange, a lease, a share transfer, a power of attorney, a promissory note, a bank letter of guarantee or an insurance policy.

D. Postage Dues

Prior to May 28-30, 1948, Doar Ivri stamps without any overprints were also used as postage due stamps. Examples of the six low Doar Ivri values¹⁴ have been found on domestic mail to show payments for deficiencies. However, there are very few reported examples of the three high-value Doar Ivri stamps being used to pay for postage due between May 16 - 28, 1948 before the issuance of first Israel postage due stamps. This comment extends to either domestic mail or inbound foreign mail.

E. Late Usages and Overfranking

Even though they were withdrawn from sale on April 30, 1950, the three high-value Doar Ivri stamps were sometimes used on foreign commercial mail during mid-late 1950, and more rarely, during 1951 and 1952. Even the Israel Philatelic Service used one or more of these stamps with or without tabs as postage on envelopes containing philatelic purchases sent to foreign collectors after April 30, 1950.

Postal rates increased during 1948 - 1952 and, as a result, the three high-value Doar Ivri stamps may sometimes have been used in part to satisfy higher international surface or airmail rates.

As mentioned earlier, the three high Doar Ivri values can also be found on overfranked domestic mail from both large cities and smaller centers, even though the amount of any of the three values typically exceeded the required postage. Examples of such overfranking are found in this series of articles.

RARITY FACTORS RELATED TO COMMERCIAL USAGE OF THE DOAR IVRI HIGH VALUES

There are a number of reasons why high-value Doar Ivri stamps are rarely seen on commercial covers or documents.

A. Postal Rates Often Did Not Justify The Use of High-Value Stamps

Essentially, the prevailing domestic and international rates for single weight mail within or from Israel did not exceed the single value of each of the high-value Doar Ivri stamps during the period the Doar Ivri high values were on sale.

B. Other High-Value Stamps Were Issued Or Multiples Of Lower Value Stamps Were Used Even During The Period That High-Value Doar Ivri Stamps Were On Sale

People did not always use one or more of the three Doar Ivri high values to pay for heavier mail. For example, multiples of the lower value Doar Ivri stamps (eg 50 mils) were used instead of a 250 mils stamp.

As of October 1948, multiples of the 65 mils Festival stamp were also used as a substitute for any of the three high-value Doar Ivri stamps. On February 16, 1949, the 250 prutot Road to Jerusalem stamp was issued.

During 1950, a number of definitive, commemorative and airmail stamps with higher values (80, 100, 250 and 500 prutot) emerged. In February 1952, the 1000 prutot Menorah stamp was issued.

C. The Number Of High-Value Doar Ivri Stamps On Cover Or Documents Rapidly Declined During 1950

Collectors and dealers used to soak high-value stamps off covers and documents for use in stamp albums or such stamps were kept in mint condition for collections.

PREVAILING POSTAL RATES: 1948- MARCH 31, 1952

The following information demonstrates that none of the three high-value Doar Ivri stamps were created to accurately pay a single usage specific domestic or foreign postage rate.

A. Domestic Rates - See Table 1

B. Foreign Surface Rates - See Table 2

C. Foreign Airmail Rates

Almost all reported covers and documents with one or more high-value Doar Ivri stamps are postmarked or dated prior to 1952. Most usages are known to have occurred before the end of 1950. There is no reported example of a postcard sent domestically or abroad which was properly franked with a high-value Doar Ivri stamp.

Until November 1, 1948, there was no single weight airmail letter rate in excess of 100 mils. On and after this date,

DOMESTIC RATES	16-5-48 - 30-9-48	1-10-48 - 31-1-52	01-02-52	01-04-52
PRINTED MATTER (UP TO 50G)	3 MILS (note 1)	5 PRUTOT	10 PRUTOT	15 PRUTOT
POST CARDS	7 MILS (note 2)	10 PRUTOT	15 PRUTOT	20 PRUTOT
LETTERS (UP TO 30G)	10 MILS	15 PRUTOT	20 PRUTOT	30 PRUTOT
NEXT 30G	6 MILS	10 PRUTOT	15 PRUTOT	20 PRUTOT
REGISTERED MAIL	15 MILS	25 PRUTOT	40 PRUTOT	50 PRUTOT
EXPRESS FEE	40 MILS	40 PRUTOT	60 PRUTOT	90 PRUTOT
DOUBLE WEIGHT LETTER, REGISTERED, EXPRESS	71 MILS (note 3)	90 PRUTOT (note 3)	135 PRUTOT (note 3)	170 PRUTOT (note3)
PARCEL RATES (PER PARCEL) (NOTE 4)	20 MILS (under 1kg)	30 PRUTOT (under 1kg)	50 PRUTOT (under 1kg)	75 PRUTOT (over 1kg)
	40 MILS (1 - 3kg)	60 PRUTOT (1 - 3kg)	80 PRUTOT (1-3kg)	120 PRUTOT (1-3kg)
	60 MILS (3 - 5kg)	100 PRUTOT (3 - 5kg)	120 PRUTOT (3-5kg)	180 PRUTOT (3-5kg)
	100 MILS (5 - 10kg) maximum weight	160 PRUTOT (5 - 10kg) maximum weight	180 PRUTOT (5-10kg) maximum weight	240 prutot (5-10kg) maximum weight

Table 1

Notes

1. I have not seen the usage of high value Doar Ivri stamps on properly franked domestic **printed matter**.
2. I have not seen any **postcards** franked correctly with one or more high value Doar Ivri stamps. That is not surprising because the amount of domestic postcard rate, even supplemented with registration and express service rates , would be far less than the value reflected on any of the high value Doar Ivri stamps.
3. The cumulative rates for heavy **letters** with additional registration and express services were less than than 250 prutot.
4. If multiple **heavy parcels** were sent and the postage paying for all of them was placed on one card, then a high-value Doar Ivri stamp could be used in conjunction with other stamps to pay the applicable rates. Yet if one heavy parcel was sent, the applicable rate would not have been high enough to require the usage of a high-value Doar Ivri stamp until February 1952, and only assuming the parcel was sent by registered express mail.

FOREIGN SURFACE RATES	16-5-48 - 28-2-49	1-3-49 - 31-1-52	1-2-52 - 31-3-52	1-4-52 - 30-6-53
PRINTED MATTER (UP TO 50G)	5 PRUTOT	10 PRUTOT	15 PRUTOT	40 PRUTOT
NEXT 50G	5 PRUTOT	5 PRUTOT	10 PRUTOT	20 PRUTOT
POST CARDS	13 PRUTOT	15 PRUTOT	20 PRUTOT	55 PRUTOT
LETTERS (UP TO 20G)	20 PRUTOT	30 PRUTOT	35 PRUTOT	45 PRUTOT
NEXT 20G	13 PRUTOT	15 PRUTOT	20 PRUTOT	55 PRUTOT
REGISTERED MAIL	15 PRUTOT (note 1)	25 PRUTOT	40 PRUTOT	60 PRUTOT
EXPRESS FEE	40 PRUTOT	40 PRUTOT	60 PRUTOT	95 PRUTOT

Table 2

Note

The **registration surcharge** changed on November 1, 1948.

single weight letter rates were increased from time to time. The description of the material in this series of articles will describe applicable rates where appropriate.

Over a number of years, **The Israel Philatelist** published a series of my articles which outlined charts of various airmail rates from Israel to foreign countries¹⁵. There is no intention to repeat these charts here.

FDC WITH/WITHOUT OFFICIAL ENVELOPES¹⁶

Official and unofficial first-day covers were prepared to show some or all of the three high values with or without the bottom tab or selvage. Some of these first day covers were sent through the mails.



Figure 1
Official First Day cover with full tab stamps

A. Official Envelopes

Rothman and Tsachor point out that the official envelopes bore Tel Aviv trilingual postmarks, and less commonly, Haifa¹⁷.

B. Envelopes With First Day Postmarks

There are many reported examples of overfranked covers



Figure 2
Unofficial first day cover with no stamps tabs

with one or more Doar Ivri high values, sometimes with postmarks of post offices other than Tel Aviv and Haifa. These other offices used cancelers with Mandate period postmarks. I have seen examples from Givatayim, Ahuzat Samuel, Petah Tikva, Meir Shefaya, Rehovot and Tel Aviv branch post offices.

250 MILS STAMP AND ITS USAGES

A. The Stamp

On May 11, 1948, the stamps were printed on plate number one producing 2200 sheets of 50, arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 5 stamps each with 5 descriptive tabs adjacent to the bottom row of stamps. Plate number and serial number were contained in a corner block of four. In total, 11,000 stamps with tabs were printed.



Figure 3

The stamps were dark green on thick white and medium white paper. The perforations were 11x11, though perforation 10 is known to exist.

The 250 mils coin shows both the obverse and reverse of a silver shekel from the second year of the first revolt (67/68 c.e.). The obverse shows a chalice with nine pearls on its rim; its Hebrew inscription, in the ancient script, is shekel Yisrael ("shekel of Israel"). On the reverse appears a stem with three fruits, apparently, pomegranates, encircled by the inscription "Jerusalem the Holy." The tab, in square Hebrew script, states "Silver shekel from the second year of the first revolt" and the inscriptions that appear on the coin, "Shekel Israel year two" and Yerushalayim ha-kedoshah ("Jerusalem the Holy").

B. Domestic Usage: Letters, Heavy Envelopes, Postcards and Parcels

It is extremely rare to find domestic mail properly franked
October 14, 1948 Courier from Cyprus to Palestine - 265 mils.



Figure 4
No postal relations with England - mailed June 5, 1948

with high-value Doar Ivri stamps. Below are unusual examples of domestic usages. I have only seen two domestic parcel cards bearing one or more high-value Doar stamps during this period.

Figure 4 is the highest reported amount of the domestic rate on a commercial cover using a high-value Doar Ivri.

Originated in Kent England. Couriered from Cyprus to Haifa and then mailed and postmarked in Haifa on October 14, 1948. No postal relations between U.K. and Israel until July 1948. The domestic rate applied in Haifa June 18, 1948.

Domestic Parcel Card-300 Mils for 3 Parcels over 5 Kg

HOLON Mandate type clear postmarks to Jerusalem franked with Doar Ivri stamps: 10 + 2x20 + 250 mils to pay for 3 parcels over 5 kg (100 mils for each parcel) endorsed on back.

“To Mea Shearim Post Office”, parcel slips #376, 377 & 378 affixed to back, recipient’s signature date 28 JUN 1948 on face just after the Jerusalem Siege.



Figure 5

Domestic Parcel Card with Doar Ivri used as Postage Due Stamp - 290 mils

Parcel card franked pair of 10 mils Doar Ivri stamps, (Figure 6), tied by Haifa postmark dated 11.7.1948 mailed by Chava Goldsmith from Kibbutz Gilad (via Haifa P.O). It is addressed to family member, Chaim Goldsmith, Military PO unit 288 (Golan 1st Brigade, 19th Battalion Infantry), stationed near Tiberias.



Figure 6

1st. Military transit and arrival postmarks on front of Base B 1.7.1948 and Misrad dated 12.13.7.1948. Hand written notation at bottom “Moved Unknown,” with arrow pointing to hand address.

Additional notation on back (Figure 7) “Moved to Safad, send to H.Q. (signed) Yochanan”. Upon arrival in Safad post office added 250 mils and 20 mils Doar Ivri stamps, tied by 2 Safad postmarks dated August 6, 1948 repeated once on card front. Scarce postal history item where Doar Ivri stamps used as postage dues to forward mail back from military via civilian

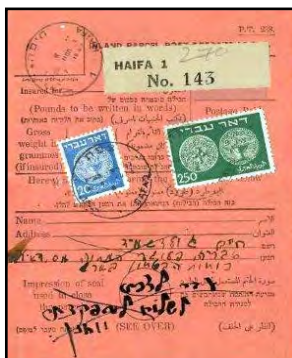


Figure 7

post office back to the sender.

C. Foreign Surface Usages

I have not seen the use of the 250 mils Doar Ivri value on foreign Surface mail. Given the rates, the usage was unlikely or the stamp was used on extremely heavy mail.

End Notes:

- The commercial usage of these Palestine stamps was described and shown in a three part series written by E. Kroft and published in **The Israel Philatelist** during 2015-2016(volumes 66-67)
- Volume 52, pp. 634-644. Rothman and Tsachor, **The Doar Ivri Issue of Israel** (May 1985) Chapter 5 , pp 97-115.
- Shabtai, Capt.Y., **The Doar Ivri Issue: Printings and Settings Handbook** (2008) pp.158-160; the bibliography in Rothman and Tsachor, supra note 2, pp. 139-140; See also:
 - Kroft, Ed, *Holy Land Gems: High Value Doar Ivri Usage on Early 1948 Airmail to the United States*, **The Israel Philatelist** (December 2013) page 248.
 - Kroft, Ed, *Gems of the Holy Land*, **The Israel Philatelist** (Winter 2015) page 17.
 - Kroft, Ed, *1948 Doar Ivri Revenue Usage*, **The Israel Philatelist** (Winter 2016) page 6.
- Rothman, Stephen, *Affranchissement Exceptionnels, Doar Ivri of the Cercle Francais Philatelique d'Israel* (Septembre-December 2008, Revue No. 14) pp 1, 16-17;
 - Kroft, Ed, *Doar Ivri-usages postaux et nonpostaux des forte valeurs*, **Doar Ivri** of the Cercle Francais Philatelique d'Israel (Septembre-December 2012, Revue No.26) pp.11-15.
- Examples of recent catalogs include those published by **Tel Aviv Stamps; Robert Siegel** (Pildes 2018); **House of Zion, Doron Waide, David Feldman** (Belinkoff-2014). SIP publications includes.;
 - Pildes, R. *Society of Israel Philatelists publication of exhibits Israel/Holy Land Exhibits at Chicagopex (2017)*,
 - *Israel/Holy Land Exhibits at NY 2016;*
 - *Israel/Holy Land Exhibits at NOJEX 2015;*
 - *Israel/Holy Land Exhibits at Sarasota 2014;*
 - Pildes, R. *Artists' Drawings, Essays and Proofs of the 1948 Doar Ivri Issue of Israel and Their Usage* (2016).
- On-line auction sites Ebay, Stampcircuit, StampAuctionNetwork, and Philasearch.
- Danon, JP, *le Changement de Mils en Proutot, Doar Ivri*, Cercle Francais Philatelique d'Israel (Janvier-avril, 2014, Revue no. 30), p.5
- page 23 below.
- Shabtai, Supra note 3. See also:
 - Rothman and Tsachor, *Supra, note 2, chapter 1;*
 - Pildes, R. *Supra note 5.*
 - Pildes, R. *Supra note 5; supra, note 5.*
 - Rothman and Tsachor, *supra note 2, chapter 4.*
- State of Israel, Ministry of Posts, Doar Ivri Issue**, May 16,1948.
- Rothman and Tsachor, supra note 2, Chapter 3, pp.75-77.
- Wallerstein, **Specialized Catalog of Israel and Palestine Revenues** (1987), **Bale Israel Catalog**, 2016.
- Until May 23, overprinted JNF labels used during the Minhelet Ha'am administration were also used to evidence postage due levies.
- Kroft, *Israel Postal Rates, The Israel Philatelist*, Volume 57 (2006), Volumes 63-65 (2012-2014).
- Pildes, R., supra note 5.
- Rothman and Tsachor, supra note 2, Chapter 4. ■

To be continued

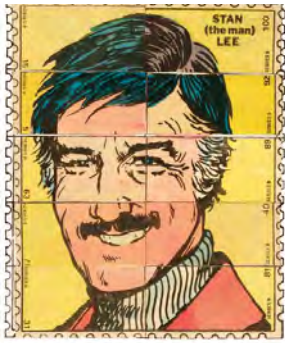


FIGURE 1

EXCELSIOR!

A TRIBUTE TO STAN LEE AND SOME OF THE STAMPS INSPIRED BY HIS COMIC BOOK CREATIONS!

Irv Osterer, Ottawa, Canada

Many Jews found employment in the early days of the comic book industry. It was work for young artists in a field that appealed to immigrants who couldn't read English.

Stan Lee, the son of Romanian-born Jewish immigrant parents was born Stanley Martin Lieber in New York City in 1922. He was the nephew of the editor of *Timely Comics* and at 17, was an errand boy at the company that would evolve into Marvel Comics Group.

After military service in the army's graphic arts division, Stan returned to *Timely* and started penning the western and romance stories that were their biggest sellers.



FIGURE 2

In 1961, seeing the success DC Comics enjoyed with the Justice League of America, Stan was asked to invent a superhero team for Marvel. He felt that the comics were a hopeless enterprise but his wife Joan urged him to create the complex universe of characters with emotional weaknesses and romantic interests, as well as personality flaws and phobias that he had always wanted to do.

The result was the *Fantastic Four*, (FIGURE 2) a devoted, but dysfunctional family. In the same decade, he helped create Iron Man, Thor, Hulk, the Avengers, Spider-Man, Daredevil and the X-Men.

Lee's characters had extraordinary powers, but unlike DC's Superman, his Marvel superheros always retained a certain amount of humanity. People related to Spider-Man and Iron Man because they shared many of the same problems. By staging plotlines in New York, Lee's characters had more relevance and seemed more grounded and believable than those inhabiting fictional venues like Star City and Metropolis.



FIGURE 3

Because of Lee, Marvel comics often had a layer of social commentary. Lee created the first fully ethnically diverse platoon for the *Nick Fury and the Howling Commando* series — featuring an African American, a Jew (Izzie Cohen, FIGURE 3),

an Italian, a Japanese American and a British serviceman. Native American Private Jay Littlebear also appeared in the series and, despite the racial and economic divides that fueled the 1960's, these comics were very well received by the public.

Lee introduced the blind Daredevil, the African Black Panther and the mutant X-Men as a persecuted minority, but much of Marvel's more publicized diversity efforts came in the 1970's long after Lee left these editorial decisions to Roy Thomas, Len Wein, Marv Wolfman, Gerry Conway, Archie Goodwin, Jim Shooter, Tom DeFalco and Bob Harras.

This is confirmed by Arie Kaplan, the author of *From Krakow to Krypton: Jews and Comic Books*.

“Whereas Stan Lee's X-Men was a Rod Serling-style allegory for anti-Semitism, the later incarnation of the group featured actual Jews as superheroes. This was unthinkable when Lee was the primary scribe on the title. In the 1960s, he did co-create a Jewish character: Izzy Cohen, one of Sgt. Nick Fury's multicultural group of soldiers known as the Howling Commandos. But Cohen is a mere supporting character in someone else's story. It would take another decade for Jewish characters to become more prominent in comics, and even then, it would be under someone else's direction. But it took Stan Lee to carve the path that his successors would follow.”

Life was far from perfect in the Marvel universe. Although Lee credited artists and writers responsible for the comic designs and stories (*the Marvel Method*) — there were allegations that the creative pot was not shared equitably. Many employees claimed that they had been poorly paid, and denied their fair share of royalties and credit for their artwork and ideas.

At question is whether the artisans concerned were under instructions from Marvel (“work for hire”) or created content and brought it to Marvel to finish (“independent creator”) — which affects the ownership of characters under the copyright act. Marvel has settled out of court with Joe Simon over Captain America. The late Jack Kirby's case is still being processed.

Lee left the position of editor-in-chief at Marvel Comics in 1972 and became its publisher. He toured university campuses and wrote *Stan's Soapbox* to promote Marvel properties. Marvel enjoyed a burst of TV movies in the late 70s leading to a short-lived *Amazing Spider-Man* and the long running *Incredible Hulk* series. In 1981, he moved to Los Angeles to pursue further opportunities for his characters in movies and television.

THE CAMEOS

Lee had a \$1,000,000 per year contract with Marvel in the mid-2000's that required him to relinquish copyright on all his characters. He was also guaranteed an appearance in any movie featuring characters he created which has always delighted his fans.(FIGURE 4) Lee shot his final piece for *Avengers 4*, due in April, 2019. All his cameos can be seen at www.youtube.com/watch?v=HnByuUqMeko



FIGURE 4

LEE AND THE HOLOCAUST

Lee took a strong interest in Holocaust education and took great pride in the role comic creators played in introducing this topic. He saw comics as a tool that could effect change and fight anti-Semitism. Lee's final essay appeared as the introduction to *We Spoke Out: Comic Books and the Holocaust*. The recently published work features Holocaust-related comic book stories, and includes chapters featuring Captain America, the X-Men and Captain Marvel.

STAN AND JUDAISM

Lee never publicly expressed passionate feelings about his heritage. In a 2012 interview with *The Times of Israel*, he did acknowledge having many Jewish acquaintances and friends and took pride in a comic book industry that was built by Jews. He regretted not visiting the State of Israel in his lifetime.

A 2003 interview for *Reform Judaism Online* sums up his Jewish feelings.

“To me you can wrap all of Judaism up in one sentence, and that is, 'Do not do unto others...' All I tried to do in my stories was show that there's some innate goodness in the human condition. And there's always going to be evil; we should always be fighting evil.”

Lee enjoyed some success with printed and digital graphic

novels in his later years, and even launched a YouTube channel, *Stan Lee's World of Heroes* as well as the UK TV series *Stan Lee's Lucky Man*. He insisted that his success in life was due to the greatest superpower of all — LUCK, “because if you have good luck then everything goes your way.”

Stan died on November 12, 2018 at the age of 95. He was predeceased by his wife Joan in 2017 and a daughter Jan in 1953. He is survived by actress Joan Celia Lee.

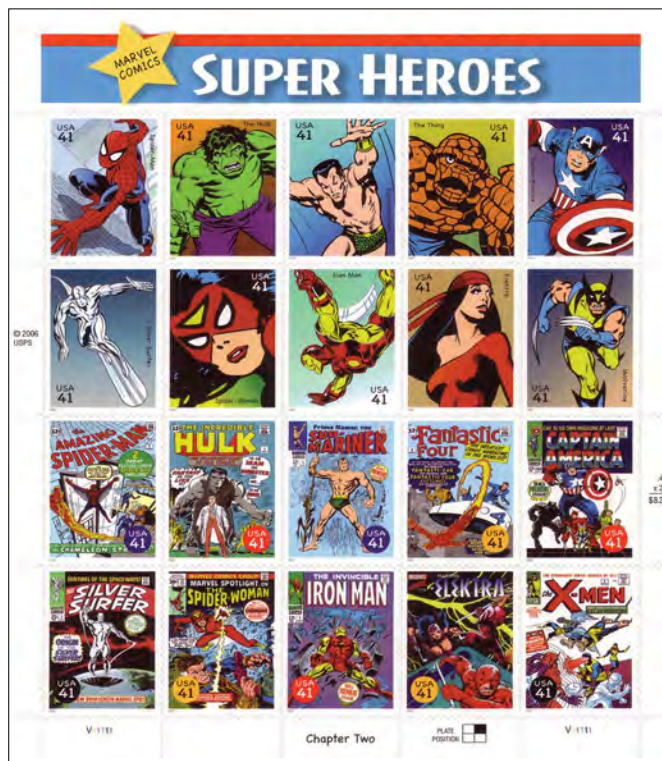


FIGURE 5

MARVEL SUPERHERO COMIC BOOK STAMPS

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

On July 26, 2007, the United States Post Office released a set of Marvel Super Heroes stamps (FIGURE 5) following the popular DC stamps from the previous year. The issuing of these commemoratives coincided with the San Diego Comicon, and with the box office popularity of the movies, cartoons, graphic novels and television series that had rekindled public interest in the comic book genre.

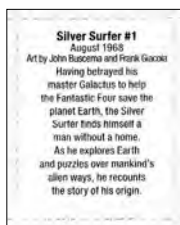


FIGURE 6

The 41¢ stamps were issued in a pressure sensitive adhesive pane of twenty, in a booklet of twenty stamped post cards as well as an uncut press sheet of four panes.

Ten of the stamps are portraits of signature Marvel characters, while the remaining ten feature their matching

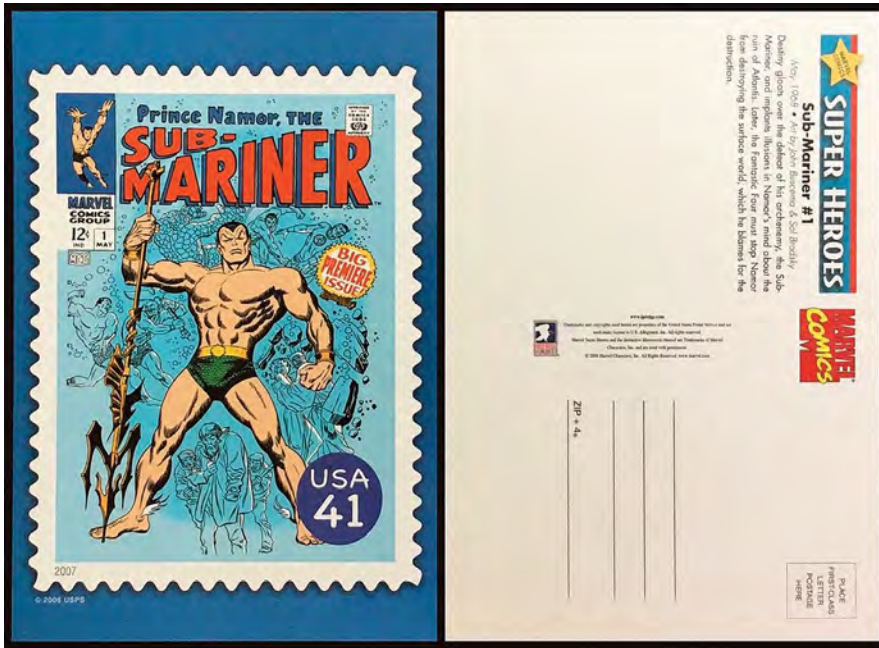


FIGURE 7



FIGURE 8



FIGURE 9a



Marvel Comic Cover Stamps

AMAZING SPIDER-MAN #1, March 1963
Art by Jack Kirby & Steve Ditko

MARVEL SPOTLIGHT #32, February 1977
Art by Gil Kane & Klaus Janson

THE INCREDIBLE HULK #1, May 1962
Art by Jack Kirby & Paul Reinman

CAPTAIN AMERICA #100, April 1968
Art by Jack Kirby & Syd Shores

SUB-MARINER #1, May 1968
Art by John Buscema & Sol Bordsky

X-MEN #1, September 1963
Art by Jack Kirby & Sol Brodsky

DAREDEVIL #176, November 1981
Art by Frank Miller & Klaus Janson

FANTASTIC FOUR #3, March 1962
Art by Jack Kirby & Sol Brodsky

SILVER SURFER #1, August 1968
Art by John Buscema & Frank Giacoia

IRON MAN #1, May 1968
Art by Gene Colan & Johnny Graig

Marvel Character Stamps

SPIDER-MAN — Art by John Romita

THE INCREDIBLE HULK —
Art by Rich Buckler & John Buscema

CAPTAIN AMERICA —
Art by Jack Kirby & Dick Ayers

THE THING —
Artwork by Jack Kirby & Joe Sinnott

SPIDER-WOMAN —
Art by Carmine Infantino & Tony DeZuniga

SUB-MARINER —
Art by John Buscema & John Verpoorten

SILVER SURFER —
Art by Jack Kirby & Joe Sinnott

ELEKTRA —
Art by Frank Miller & Klaus Janson

IRON MAN —
Art by John Byrne & Mike Machian

WOLVERINE — Art by Dave Cokrum

comic book covers. On the back of the pane, each stamp had a short summary as well as a salute to the artists responsible for production. (FIGURE 6)

While the stamps featuring the comic book covers suffer from reduction, they resolve extremely well on the larger postcards (FIGURE 7). First Day Covers exist with a standard San Diego bar cancel (FIGURE 8), but are also available with a beautifully designed *San Diego Comicon* postmark (FIGURE 9) and an ink jet printed, colour variety (FIGURE 9a).



FIGURE 10

There were also a series of black and white Comicon “event” pictorial postmarks endorsed by the USPS. (FIGURE 10)

For Judaica collectors, it is worth noting that many of the Marvel artists whose work was featured on the stamps — notably Sol Brodsky, Gene Colan and Jack Kirby (born Jacob Kurtzberg 1927-1994) — are Jewish.



FIGURE 11

Lee attended the San Diego Comicon and signed quite a few First Day Covers. The Fantastic Four character, *The Thing*, identifies in the Marvel universe as Jewish and is profiled on one of the character stamps. He is to be married in a Jewish ceremony to his long-time girlfriend in the Marvel Universe early in 2019. (FIGURE 11)

MONGOLIA

Mongolia issued a series of X-Men stamps in 1995 that may to be connected to the Fox cartoon series. (FIGURE 12) Eight of the X-Men are featured on a perforated promotional sheet. Much of the packaging and text is in English, a clear indicator that even though they are valid for postage, they were clearly not targeted solely for domestic use. There is also a 1995 Mongolia special edition Wolverine versus Magneto souvenir sheet. (FIGURE 13)

MARVEL MOVIE INSPIRED POSTAGE STAMPS

With the advent of comic book inspired movies and TV dramas in the past three decades, a number of countries — *MADAGASCAR, CHAD, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CONGO REPUBLIC, BÉNIN, ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES*



FIGURE 12



FIGURE 13 (detail)



FIGURE 14



FIGURE 15 (detail)



FIGURE 17

Judaica collectors should note that there are MAGNETO stamps on two 2004 *X-Men United* souvenir sheets — the first, a “Smiler” privately issued in Great Britain (FIGURE 17) and the second by St. Vincent and the Grenadines (FIGURE 18). MAGNETO, played by Ian McKellen, is a Jewish Holocaust survivor.



FIGURE 18 (detail)

have used the popularity of Superheros to bolster philatelic sales. They have issued Hulk, X-Men and Spider Man stamps between 1998 to the present in multiples too numerous to mention on these pages— often in high value mini sheets of two, four and nine stamps.

Many of these stamps rely on movie stills to populate motion picture themed souvenir sheets, while others use stylized comic book artwork. (FIGURES 14,15)

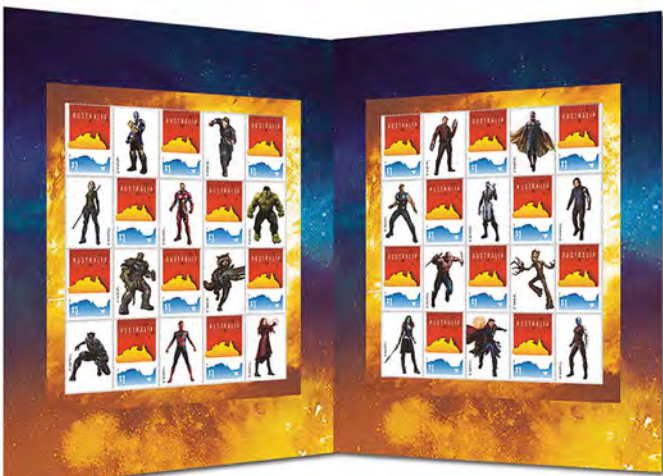


FIGURE 16

AUSTRALIA

The *Avengers: Infinity War* movie sheet (FIGURE 16) issued by Auspost, features twenty generic \$1.00 Map of Australia stamps, together with character images from the film on the horizontal tabs. The movie will be released in April, 2019.



FIGURE 19

MARVEL KIOSK STAMPS

A computer-vended and printed Spider Man postage label (FIGURE 19) as well as a full USPS advertising campaign promoting *The Amazing-Spider Man 2* movie was released on April 1, 2014.

The label was available at 2,500 self-service postal kiosks across the United States. Although the Spidey stamps were supposed to be exclusively printed with the “Forever” US domestic rate, some machines printed other denominations requested by clients due to setup errors by postal clerks.

A STAN LEE STAMP



FIGURE 20 (detail)

One of the se-tenant 500fr stamps included on the sheet features an illustration of Stan Lee with a scene from a film based on his Marvel comic *Daredevil* in the background.

In December 2018, Guinea Basseau issued two souvenir sheet memorial tributes to Lee illustrated using a distinct comic book style. Samples are included on the cover of this journal.

An attractive souvenir sheet featuring famous New York personalities was issued by the Central African Republic in an edition of 2,000 to celebrate that country's participation in the 2016 World Stamp Show held at the Javitz Centre.

(FIGURE 20 detail)

One of the se-tenant 500fr stamps included on the sheet features an illustration of Stan Lee with a scene from a film based on his Marvel comic *Daredevil* in the background.

journal.

MARVEL VALUE STAMP CLIP 'EM AND COLLECT 'EM

Marvel Value Stamp was a promotional program which ran from 1974-76. These images were printed on the "letters page" of 878 different Marvel comics with faux perforation.

Lee began the idea of a letters page to make a connection with fans. Amongst those who wrote to Marvel was *Game of Thrones* creator George R.R. Martin



FIGURE 21

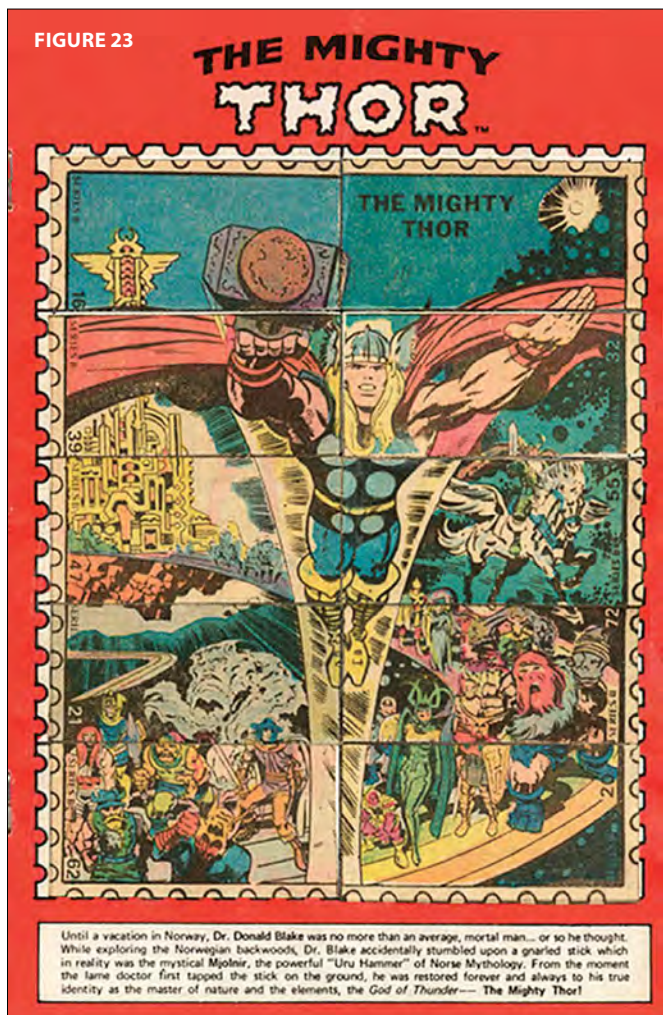
Marvel Value Stamps can be purchased on eBay and their quality/value are determined by factors such as scarcity, as well as printing accuracy, fidelity of colour and the care taken by an individual to carefully cut the stamp from the comic book allowing for generous margins.

Unfortunately many of these stamps were scotch taped into a 16-page album (FIGURE 21) which Marvel sold through the mail. There were 307 different Series A stamps (FIGURE 22) issued between March 1974 and



FIGURE 22

FIGURE 23



stamps were puzzle pieces that could be assembled to form ten larger images in a second stamp book (FIGURE 23). Series B also features a very impressive portrait of a young Stan “the

Man” Lee (FIGURE 1). Unfortunately this Marvel initiative destroyed the value of countless comics from this era. When many of these “value stamps” were removed, it would leave a hole in the story on the other side of the letters page.

The people responsible for the www.mvstamps.com/mvs-stamps1.htm website have done an outstanding job indexing and documenting the entire Marvel Value Stamp collection.

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The author is indebted to Ottawa comic book historian Brian Fried for his help and guidance with this article.



A Million Dollars an Ounce

GENE EISEN

M. John Lubetkin's historical novel, **A Million Dollars An Ounce**, can easily be subtitled **War, Sex, And Gore**.

At the end of World War II in Ludwigslust, Germany, the 82nd airborne military discovers the horrors of the Wobbelin (Wöbbelin) Concentration Camp. Super-paratrooper Harry Strong, a half-Jewish, German-born American, kills a German civilian courier, Herman Seis. He had stolen the stamps he carried and is planning to double-cross his own brother the infamous General Franz Seis. The General had actually plotted the theft of the postage stamp wealth, which the Nazis had looted from stamp dealers throughout Europe.

DISTRIBUTING THE “LOOT”

Harry and his fellow soldiers had divided the cash carried by the courier, but Harry, a sometime stamp collector, recognized the value of the stamps and kept them for himself. Soon afterward, Harry's outfit was assigned to help post-war Berlin maintain order. While there, Harry has a steamy love affair with a German girl, Ilse, whom he has rescued from her life on the streets of Berlin.

DISPOSING OF THE “LOOT”

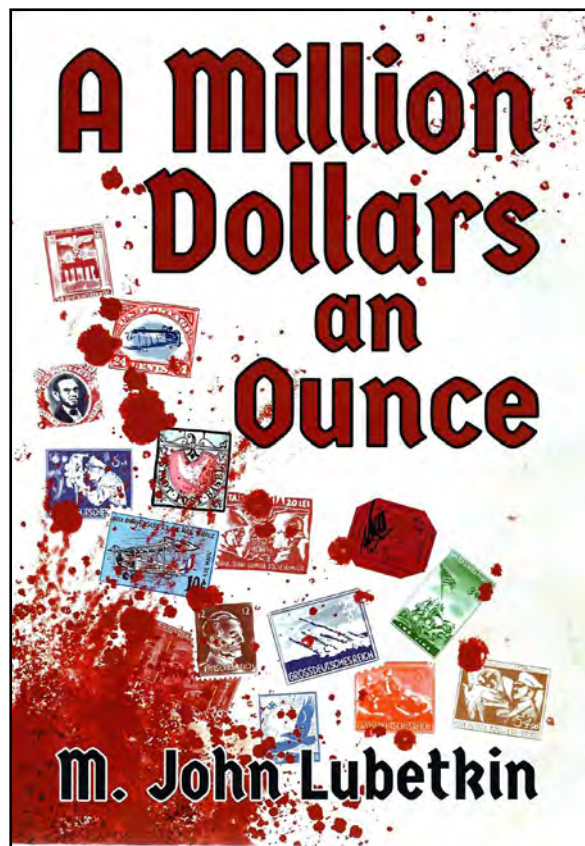
Harry and Ilse part ways as Harry returns to civilian life in New York City. There he meets his “godfather” Meyer Lansky, a notorious Jewish gangster. Lansky's “connections” introduce Harry to stamp dealers who will sell the stamps at auction. The sale proceeds will go to the Haganah, a guerilla organization purchasing arms to defend Jews fleeing to Palestine.

Lansky also helps Harry find a position in the high-rise building industry. While working there, Harry meets a showgirl (more steamy sex), who actually becomes his wife.

WATCH OUT FOR THE GENERAL

Finally, however, Herman Seis' body had been identified as well as the name of the American soldier who had killed him.

In the meantime, the infamous General Franz Seis is released from prison and given a position in a spy unit. This provided him the opportunity to obtain Harry Strong's name



and details of his life after leaving the army. Ilse pops up again as Seis' lover. With help from Nazi sympathizers in the United States, Seis together with Ilse head off to New York to obtain the stamps before a large batch of the stolen stamps are auctioned off and to seek revenge for his brother's murder upon Harry and his family.

STAMP IDENTIFICATION

But now let's get away from the sex and the gore—and back to the stamps!!! The Nazis had identified each stolen stamp with a marking so small that they could not be identified by the usual 10x magnification used by stamp dealers.

CLIFF HANGER

To find out how successful the General and Ilse are in finding and retrieving the stamps, you need to read the book.

The book is available from many book sellers including Amazon; <https://www.amazon.com/Million-Dollars-Ounce-John-Lubetkin/dp/1983417130>, \$16.95, 366 pages, paperback, Publisher: Createspace Independent ISBN-13: 9781983417139, ISBN-10: 1983417130, Publish Date: January 2018 ■

The Israeli - Palestinian Conflict

Yechiel M. Lehavy



Figure 1
Balfour Declaration



Figure 2
General Allenby entering Jerusalem

Recently Israel issued two stamps commemorating two major historical events leading to the establishment of the State of Israel. The stamps commemorate events which occurred consecutively within a two month period, The events are the Balfour Declaration Centennial (Scott, Israel 2156, Figure 1) and the 100 year anniversary of Field Marshal Allenby's entry into Jerusalem (Scott, Israel 2148, (Figure 3)Figure 2). The events have consequences even to the present day, the Israeli- Palestinian conflict.

BACKGROUND

On November 2, 1917, Lord Arthur Balfour, (Figure 3) who was Foreign Minister to Prime Minister Lloyd George, wrote a letter to Lord Rothschild, the figurehead of the British Jewish community. The letter became public on the above date and became known as the Balfour Declaration. The letter was sent on behalf of his Majesty's Government conveying to Lord Rothschild that the British Government is sympathizing with the aspiration of the Jewish people to establish a national home in Palestine (Figure 4). With it, the Declaration turned the Zionist aim of establishing a Jewish State in Palestine into a reality.



Figure 3
Lord Balfour
Scott 354

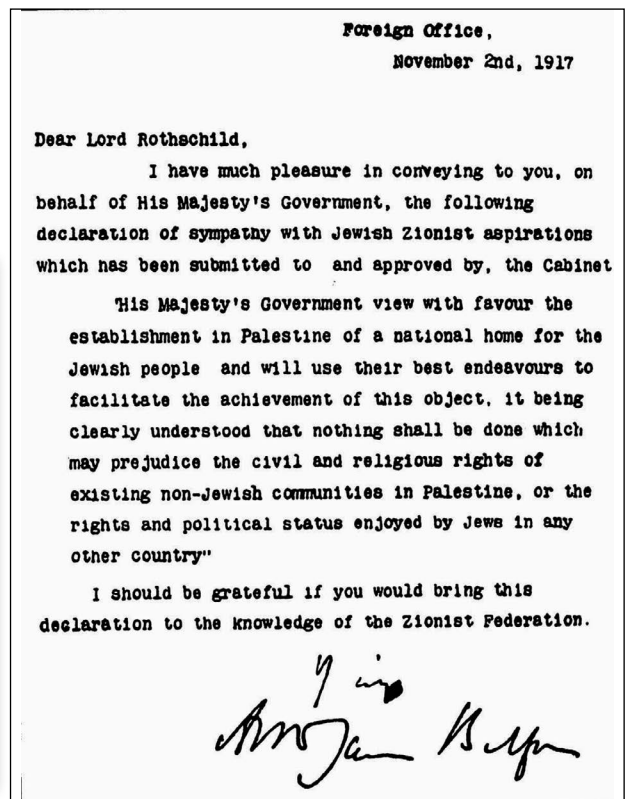


Figure 4
Balfour Declaration

The British support for the Zionist movement came from its concern regarding the direction of World War 1. The British had a genuine belief in the righteousness of the Zionist movement held by Lloyd George and other leaders in Britain. They hoped that a statement supporting Zionism would help solidify Jewish support for the Allies. Beside that, many in the British government at the time were Zionist sympathizers themselves.

Others felt that giving Palestine to the Jews would solve the anti-Semitic "Jewish Problem." Jews were being persecuted in Europe and the British Government was sympathetic to their suffering. In addition to all that, British control over Palestine was of strategic imperial interest to keep Egypt and the Suez Canal within Britain's sphere of influence.

ALLIED FORCES SUPPORT

While Britain is generally believed to be responsible for the Balfour Declaration, it is important to emphasize that the statement would not have been possible without prior consulting and approval from the other Allied Forces during World War I.

On September 3, 1917 the British Government asked President Wilson of the United States his opinion about the advisability of issuing a declaration of sympathy with the Zionist Movement. Historians believe that Wilson spoke to judge Louis Brandeis, who was his personal friend, and that he influenced Wilson to send a letter to Lloyd George that he supported the declaration.

Wilson shared Brandeis's view that Zionism offered practical advantages to the United States in providing an alternative destination for the millions of Jews fleeing Eastern Europe. France was also involved and announced its support prior to the issuing of the Balfour Declaration.

In May of 1917, a French diplomat by the name of Jules Cambon sent a letter to the Zionist leader, Nahum Sokolov, indicating that the French government was sympathetic towards a Jewish colonization in Palestine. The letter stated that "It would be a deal of justice and preparation to assist, by the protection of the Allied Powers in the renaissance of the Jewish nationality in that land from which the people of Israel were exiled so many centuries ago. (Note 1 - **Source AJ Jazeera**: www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2017/10/100 years of Balfour.)

ALLENBY CAPTURES JERUSALEM

On December 7 1917, a month after the Balfour Declaration, the city of Jerusalem fell into the British hands. Prior to General Allenby's entering the city he issued a proclamation written in seven languages (English, French, Italian, Hebrew, Arabic Russian and Greek) promising protection for the holy places and assured freedom of religious practices for Jerusalem's inhabitants. Allenby placed the city under martial law, and posted guards at several points within

the city and Bethlehem to protect sites held sacred by the Christians, the Muslims and Jewish religions.

The British conquest of Jerusalem occurred at the first day of the Jewish feast of Hanukkah. Hence, the Jews interpreted it as a miracle of Hanukkah and the beginning of the fulfillment of a revived Jewish sovereignty. The Christian world regarded it as a Christmas gift, the return of Christian rule to Jerusalem for the first time since the fall of the Crusader Kingdom. The Jews were hoping that the British occupation of Palestine would make it possible to put into action the Balfour Declaration and the plan for building a Jewish homeland.

Towards the end of World War 1, the Ottoman Empire Turks were defeated by the British forces lead by General Allenby. In the peace talks that followed the war parts of the Ottoman Empire were handed to the British to control in accordance with the principals of the Balfour Declaration. In July 1922, the League of Nations entrusted Great Britain with the Mandate of Palestine. The League of Nations drew up the Mandate which again reiterated the right of the Jews to a homeland in Palestine. In the Mandate it instructed Great Britain to develop self-governing institutions and safe guard the civil and religious rights of all inhabitants of Palestine, regardless of their race or religion. (Note 2 - *The Palestine Mandate, The Council of the League of Nations*, July 24, 1922, Article 2.)

PALESTINIAN REACTION TO THE BALFOUR DECLARATION

The following is not a presentation of the history of the Palestinian national movements. Neither is it a discussion of the Israel-Palestinian conflict. It merely illustrates the Palestinian reaction to the Balfour Declaration and the development of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Under the Ottoman Turks, the Palestinian Arab population mostly saw themselves as Ottoman subjects. They did not differentiate themselves as a national group. With the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the development of modern nationalism, the Middle East witnessed an increase of Arab identity. Arab nationalism became one of the dominant ideologies. It strived to end Western influence in the Arab world. The Arab ideology visioned one state, a nation state of the entire region, the Arab Kingdom of Greater Syria. It was supposed to be under the leadership of Feisal bin Ali- ai Hashemi, the Sharif of Mecca.

However, with the establishment of the French Mandate in Syria and Lebanon and the British Palestine Mandate and Iraq, Arabs saw themselves as separate units. As a consequence, a local Palestinian identity emerged. In February 1919, a number of Palestinian leaders met and held the first Palestine Arab Congress. They issued a strong anti-Zionist manifesto rejecting the Balfour Declaration and opposing Jewish immigration. Between 1920 - 1923 the British tried to establish a law to include all citizens, Muslims,

Christians, and Jews. In response, the Jews established a semi-government institution - The Jewish Agency. The British suggested the Arabs do the same. However, they rejected the idea. Instead, the Arabs established the Supreme Muslim Council. The Mufti of Jerusalem, Hajj Amin a5-Husseini, was elected as its president - from now identified as The Mufti. He is considered to be the father of Palestinian nationalism. The Supreme Muslim Council also issued propaganda stamps, **Palestine for the Arabs**. (Figure 5).

("The stamps shown here in Figure 5 - 7, we recovered after the Six Day War from the Mufti's House in Old Jerusalem in 1967.")

The Mufti's appointment promised only trouble. He demanded that British stop all Jewish immigration. The Mufti began organizing small groups of Palestinian Arabs to harass and attack Jews and Jewish settlements. He is alleged to be the leader of all Palestinian Arab riots between 1920 - 1929, including the Hebron Massacre of 1929, and the Arab Revolt in Palestine of 1936 - 1939. (Note: One of the villages, Kefar Saba, the hometown of the author was completely destroyed on May 3, 1920, only to be rebuilt in December of 1923).

The Mufti, as mentioned above, was the leader of the 1936 - 1939 Arab Revolt. It was an uprising in protest against Jewish immigration and to resist the British Mandate's support of a Jewish national home in Palestine. Hence, the British removed the Mufti from his position as the Mufti of Jerusalem. They were looking to arrest him so it prompted him to flee to Lebanon. During World War II the now the ex-Mufti supported anti-British activities in the Middle East and made contacts with the Axis power. On November 28, 1941, the ex-Mufti met Hitler. He was asking German support for an independent Palestine and help solving "The Jewish Problem."

EPILOGUE

As one can see, the list of the Arab reaction to the Balfour Declaration and the origin of the Israel - Palestine conflict is very long (A full list of the Israel Palestine conflict events can be found at <https://worldhistoryproject.org/topics/israeli-palestinian-conflict>). The conflict is continuing to the present day.

On October 28, 2018, Mahmud Abas, aka Abu Mazen, the president of the Palestinian Authority, compared President Trump's recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital and his support of a peace plan as another Balfour Declaration. On November 2, 2018, he declared that Britain owes an apology to the Palestinian people.

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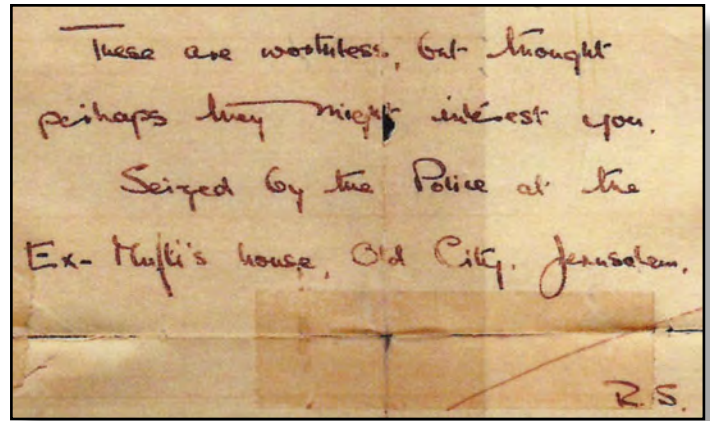


Figure 5

Note: Figures 6-7 stamps found in the Muti's House.



Figure 6
Palestine for Arabs



Figure 7
Help Muslim orphans



4. *What Was the Origin of Palestinian Nationalism?* by Rashid Khalidi, <https://israelipalestinian.procon.org/view.answers.php?questionID=000372>.
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Irwin Math, ז"ל



On October 23, 2018, Irwin Math of Princeton Junction passed away after a brief illness. Born and raised in the Bronx, NY, he came to live in New Jersey in 1957.

Irwin earned a bachelors degree in accounting from City College of New York in 1954 and a Master in Accounting in 1958. He passed his certified public accounting boards and began working in an accounting firm.

Irwin specialized in the British Mandate Pictorial stamp issues. He wrote 10 articles related to the issue which appeared in **The Israel Philatelists**. Irwin was a mainstay of the New Jersey Mandate Study Group with many meetings being held in his office. He also was an exhibitor and won a platinum award and many gold medals for his single frame exhibit of the Mandate Pictorial stamps.

Besides being an active philatelist, Irwin enjoyed building and flying model radio controlled airplanes. ■

World Stamp Show, New York City 2016
Iwrin and SIP stamp friends



▲ MICHAEL BASS, ISIDORE BAUM, HENRY NOGID and IRWIN MATH

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Radio Stamps Update

Arthur Harris



The illustrated radio license card is interesting for several reasons.

The stamps that are used are correct for the year issued. The three stamps are in the correct chronological order. I do not have an explanation as to why the 8.4 + 3 IL and the 10 IL are both canceled on 1.18.60. The former was used between 1958 and 1960; the latter in 1960. Both stamps interestingly are rubber stamp overprinted with “Kolel Bul Betahon”. This security tax overprint is known to have been used on the 5 IL (used in 1960) and the 7 + 3 IL (and also used in 1960). This is, however, the first time that I have seen the overprint on the 8.4 + 3 IL stamp.

Please let me know if anyone has more information. ■

EBBA LUND

The Girl in the Red Cap

STORIES CONCERNING THE HOLOCAUST dramatize an endless variance in the nature of the beast. Rarely there comes along a sliver of sunshine that gives one needed sustenance as this story relates – a tale of bravery and bravado by a 19-year-old Christian, Danish student coming face to face with evil.

Jesse I. Spector M.D.



Survival



Escape



Remembrance



Freedom



Two years into the Nazi occupation of Denmark in 1942, now nineteen-year-old Ebba and her sister, Ulla joined the resistance movement. Ebba would write for *Frit Danmark*, the newspaper of the underground organization of the same name.

RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

Two years into the Nazi occupation of Denmark in 1942, now nineteen-year-old Ebba and her sister, Ulla, joined the resistance movement. Ebba would write for *Frit Danmark*, the newspaper of the underground organization of the same name. This was the most popular and well-known of the multiple Danish resistance publications which amongst themselves distributed six million copies by war's end in May, 1945.

Ebba's role in the resistance would take an abrupt and far more confrontational stance in the summer of 1943 when she joined the sabotage-oriented underground group, *Holger Danske*. The period of Denmark as the "model protectorate" ended abruptly as the German occupation responded to continued resistance provocation with an ultimatum to the Danish government: declare the resistance or face martial law; and, address the **The Jewish Question** and turn over your Jews for deportation."

REBELLION

Leading up to the German ultimatum in early August, 1943 was rebellion breaking out in seventeen major Danish cities including union strikes and acts of civil disobedience. The Danish government had become unable to control the increasing anti-Nazi activity by the emboldened resistance groups, supplied continuously by British airdrops of tactical insurgent equipment.

Three years of occupation cooperating with the Germans for the supposed well-being of the populace had become untenable as a way of life. The violence of the sabotage activities against military targets, factories and in the workplace, together with a manifold increase in number, location, and resulting destructive force and economic displacement had imposed on the Germans a toll not tempered by reprisals and curfews. The occupiers may have had the military upper hand, but they were on the defensive in terms of controlling events.

MARTIAL LAW

On 28 August 1943 SS General Werner Best declared martial law in Denmark and demanded the Danish government ban strikes, impose a night curfew, collect all weapons, and most grievously, punish sabotage with the death penalty. The government refused to act against its own people, and on August 19th resigned rather than comply.

With that act the Germans took over the administration of Denmark. They disarmed and interned the Danish Army and Navy, but not before Admiral A.H. Vedel of the Danish Navy, ordered

all ships to be scuttled (Figure 16) or escape to safety, with fourteen ships reaching Sweden. Some one hundred prominent Danes including the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Max Friediger, and a dozen other Jews, were taken into custody.

SOLUTION OF THE JEWISH QUESTION

On September 8, 1943 General Best sent a telegram to Berlin: "The time has come to turn our attention to the solution of the Jewish Question." The Nazis had prepared for this moment through a propaganda program directed at the populace, equating the Jews with Russian Bolshevism and English oligarchs. The decision was made for the Jews to be rounded up within two days between October 1st and 2nd.

On September 16, 1943 the organization, Danish Freedom Council (*Frihedsradet*), was formed to coordinate the Danish resistance movement against the Nazi occupation of Denmark. The cat and mouse game of the preceding years had ended. The new order of the day: **direct confrontation**.

The German maritime attaché, Georg F. Duckwitz leaked the information regarding the impending Jewish roundup to Danish politicians, and from there the information was immediately disseminated throughout Denmark and particularly into the Jewish communities. His heroic stance would be honored by Israel in naming him one of the "Righteous Among the Nations."

HELP YOUR NEIGHBOR

In this close-knit country in which the small Jewish population was an integral part of society, citizens everywhere offered refuge to friends and strangers alike. Throughout Denmark rescue plans were set in motion to take in and hide the Jews, although it was obvious that in hiding it would be just a matter of time until the Nazis ferreted them out. In the final analysis the Jews would have to be extricated from Denmark to a safe haven if they were to be spared.

Neutral Sweden had refused safe harbor to Jews as initially requested by German diplomat Duckwitz earlier in September unless such action was approved by the Nazis— the request being ignored by the occupiers. Only then had Duckwitz leaked the information of the impending round-up. The Swedes then rescinded their earlier denial, stating that they would accept all Danish Jews.

Now the daunting task was to smuggle almost 8,000 Jews out of Denmark by sea across the 10-mile Oresund Strait from Zealand to Sweden without being detected by the Germans, and within a matter of days!

Following the declaration of martial law Ebba Lund took up her role in the resistance group, *Holger Danske*. The group planned to secure as many fishing boats as possible and to raise the money to pay the fisherman, who,



Figure 16
Scuttled Danish ship

if caught, would lose their boats and livelihood. Ebba would tell us some fifty years later that “it became my job to become the ‘**export leader**’ of Holger Danske - you understand what I mean by that, we had to bring people to Sweden. We needed money and we needed transportation....and by all kinds of means in small amounts and big amounts from land-owning people. We had the extraordinary situation that we had plenty of money for the job. And it seemed so strange, because, I mean, we didn’t have much in our own pockets, and then, all of a sudden, we had what we needed for this.”

WHERE ARE THE BOATS?

In her typical understatement, years later, and now a famous university professor, Ebba relates that the next problem was securing boats, “and I didn’t own any boats and my friends didn’t have any.” The good news was that Ebba’s family had frequently vacationed on the island of Christianso in the Baltic Sea giving her access to many families who were fisherman and owned their own boats.



WHERE TO HIDE?

The boats needed would be forthcoming not only in Copenhagen harbor, but throughout the costal archipelago of Denmark through the activities of the various resistance groups.

To smuggle the Jews out of Denmark under the nose of the Nazis required more than just boats. First, the Jews had to be hidden in order to evade the October 1-2 roundup. Ordinary citizens took up the task by immediately offering sanctuary in homes, attics, churches, country homes, and, incredibly, in the case of Copenhagen, more than one thousand Jews would be hidden by the medical staff in Copenhagen hospitals. Ebba Lund’s home would serve as a hiding place for a number of the fleeing Jews. On the night of the German raid, the Nazis found but 284 Jews out of the Jewish population of almost eight thousand.



Figures 17 - 19
The Danish seaborne rescue
of the Jews

THE VOYAGE

The initial component of the rescue mission had succeeded. Now to smuggle the Jews from Denmark to Sweden. The refugees were to reach safe haven in vessels from twenty-ton fishing boats to small crafts in which twenty-five persons were seated closely together below deck in the passenger cabins, and yes, some even making the voyage in rowboats and kayaks (Figures 17-19). For the very young and the old, a rough sea passage was out of the question and, in that case, they were smuggled into freight cars that were transported on regular ferries between Denmark and Sweden.

The harrowing voyages required evading German patrol boats after boarding craft in isolated costal locations throughout Denmark. For those escaping via Copenhagen, there was the added dread of being picked up by the SS or the Gestapo as they made their way to the dock areas without attracting attention to themselves. All of this while larger than normal crowds of would-be refugees funneled into the port areas of the city. And here was where the incredible daring of Ebba Lund came into play.

ORIGIN OF THE RED CAP

As hundreds of Jews descended on Copenhagen— given the word in advance that that was a major location for the resistance to assist their escape to Sweden— most of the rescue operations were carried out at night. That clearly made sense in the overview of things, but Ebba saw it otherwise. With the Germans having invoked a strict curfew from sundown to sunup, evading detection on the streets heading to the docks was a precarious undertaking, only adding to the risks of the sea passage itself. For Ebba, the answer was to work in broad daylight!

Ebba Lund gained her iconic title by wearing a **red cap** as a silent signal to the Jews who were informed to

make their way sans any obvious luggage— with but a rucksack at the most— to the docks, where they were to look for the girl wearing a red cap, who would silently then walk them down to the boats, where she would pay the fisherman on a per-person basis.

SUSPICIOUS GROWS

Harrowing enough? Yes, but there is more. As the Germans became suspicious of greater activity in the dock area they increased patrolling, while all the while Ebba would be walking amongst them carrying thousands of kroners stuffed in her pockets. Only through quick thinking did she manage on several occasions to evade detection by suspicious Wehrmacht soldiers— an outcome that would have resulted in her summary execution.

In the aftermath of the rescue mission Ebba avoided arrest during subsequent round-ups of resistance members. She had developed blood poisoning resulting in her hospitalization, where she was out of sight of the Gestapo and SS at this critical juncture for the Resistance.

By late October 1943 the rescue operation concluded. In total, 7,200 of approximately 7,800 Danish Jews were rescued as these photos attest to (Figures 20-21). Four hundred and eighty-one were captured by the Gestapo and deported to the Theresienstadt Concentration Camp. One group of eighty Jews among those captured had been betrayed in their hiding place in the loft of a church by a Danish girl who had fallen in love with a German soldier. Fifty-one of the Jews sent to Theresienstadt died, the rest survived the war essentially by the continued insistence of the Danish foreign ministry and the Red Cross that they not be sent to other camps. Twenty-three never made it to Sweden, dying at sea in capsizing of unseaworthy boats. A few chose suicide.

The several score members comprising the Holger Danske resistance group would be responsible for saving the lives of almost 800 Jews, and Ebba Lund would be credited with direct involvement in the successful arrival in Sweden of 500 of them.



Figures 20 - 21
Danish Jews safe in Sweden

Ebba Lund had earned a rest one might agree. Well, yes, but it would be an unusual “rest.” For you see in 1944 Ebba became pregnant, and subsequently ceased further work in the Resistance.

THE RETURN



Figure 22
Danish Jews returning from Sweden at war's end

At war's end the rescued Jews sailed back to Denmark from Sweden with few possessions. This voyage they had a quieter heart than when they escaped from Denmark two years earlier. Now they would attempt to reconstruct their lives (Figure 22).

Following the rescue of the Jews, there was yet another year and a half of resistance and suffering in the forecast. In all, about 3,000 men and women would continue to carry out sabotage and liquidation of collaborators (Figures 23-24).



Figures 23 - 24
Sabotage and liquidation carried out by Danish resistance units

The Germans capitulated on May 5, 1945 and left Denmark as a thankful nation celebrated their recovered freedom (Figure 25).



Figure 25

Danish celebration at end of German occupation on May 5, 1945

THE LADY IN THE RED HAT

The retribution imposed on the Resistance by the Nazis during the occupation had been substantial. Capture led to torture and execution as these memorial images show. (Figures 20, 21). The movement lost 850 members in actions, in prison, in concentration camps, and, in the case of 102 members, by execution.



Figure 28

Emma Lund later in life

WAR AFTERMATH



Figures 26 - 27

Memorials to fallen resistance fighter

And what became of our Ebba Lund? After the war Ebba studied chemical engineering and immunology, including research work on the polio virus. She would become head of the Department of Virology and Immunology at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University in Copenhagen, and was involved in scientific research throughout her career (Figure 22).

In 1975 Ebba became a Knight of the Dannebrog, and in 1984 was appointed to Knight in the First Degree. In 1985 she received the Ebbe Muncks Award for her service in the Resistance.

At their insistence the Danish Resistance wished to be honored only as a collective effort by Yad Vashem in Israel as being part of the “Righteous Among the Nations.”

Ebba Lund, The Girl in the Red Cap, stands among this noble group. A memorial wall attesting to the Danish rescue operation holds a place of honor in Denmark Square in Jerusalem.

When Ebba was asked years later why she had gotten involved with Holger Danske she replied with elegant simplicity: “For us, it was obvious that was what we could do...and so in different ways, we did what we could, and I happened to think that I had a talent for taking care of the exportation. I would have done it for anybody who was in need of help. For me it was not a Jewish problem, it was simply a humanity problem.”

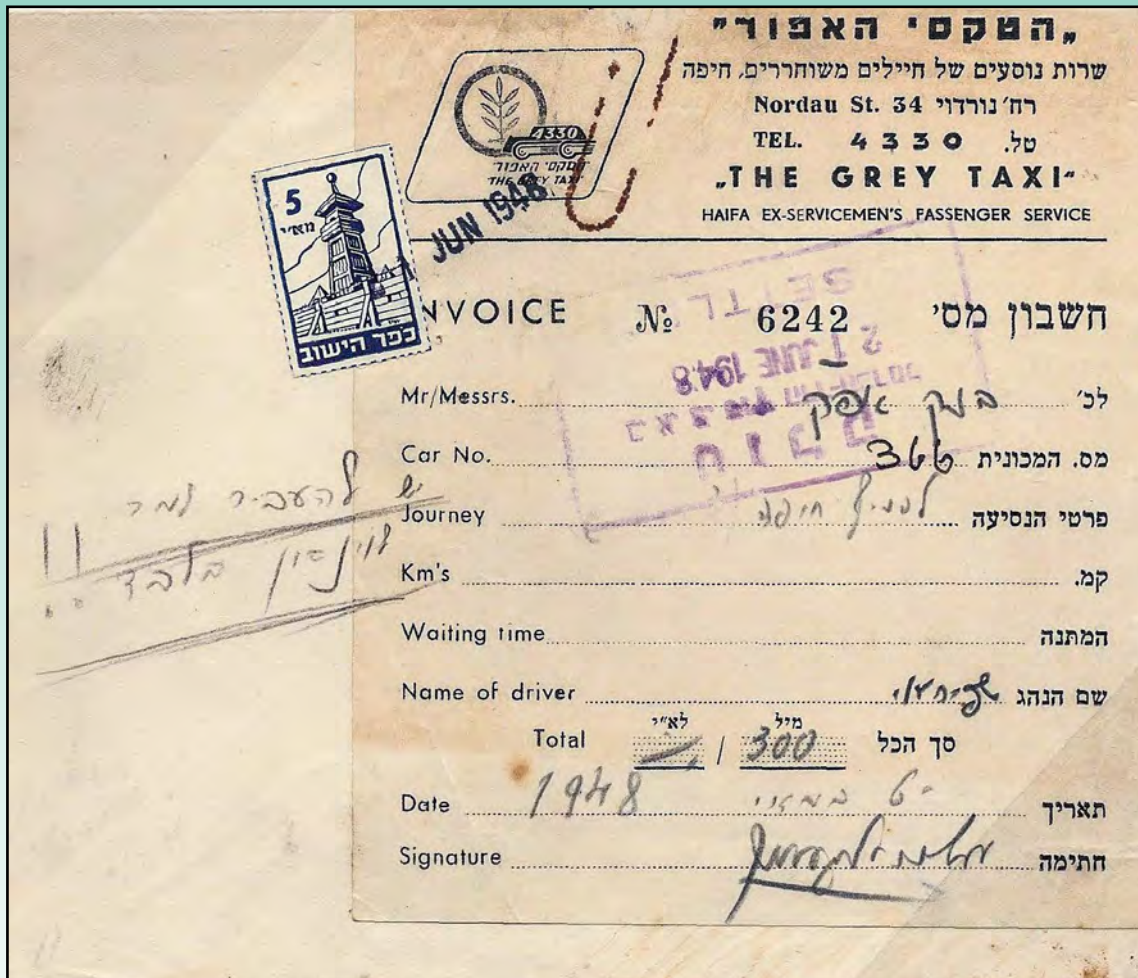
And, in closing, lest I forget, when asked if she still had the red cap she smiled and replied: “No, but I got a new Israeli one. They gave me one in Jerusalem.”

Ebba Lund passed away in 1999. Bless you, dear Ebba.

continued on page 47

Grey Taxi Co.

Art Groten, M.D.



Grey Taxi Co. during the Minhelet Ha'am: 5 May 1948, from ? to Haifa, "Attention, Mr. Levinson only!!", fee 300 mils, 5 mils Koffer Hayishuv label tied with 21 June 1948 dateline, the date of settlement of the account. Why the delay?

Only recorded cover from this company ■

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continued from page 46

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JNF Zion Stamp

Dr. Edwin Helitzer, Sol Shalit Plug

On December 29, 1901, at the Fifth Zionist Congress in Basel, Switzerland the delegates spent the day debating a proposal for the establishment of a national fund to purchase land in the Ottoman Empire-controlled Palestine. Zvi Hermann Schapira (Figure 1) had proposed the idea at the First Congress four years earlier.



Figure 1

Theodore Herzl (Figure 2) stood before the delegates and gave a passionate plea for the immediate establishment for the Jewish National Fund (JNF) fund and the Congress established the fund with a goal of 100,000 British pounds.

As a means of raising money, in December 1901 the first JNF label was issued (Figure 3). The label was designed by Ephraim Lilien and was issued in Vienna in 1902.

There were three printings between 1901 and 1903 and were shipped to 21 countries. They were to be sold for a face value

equal to the smallest unit currency in each country. The center design is a Star of David with the Hebrew word "Zion" inside of it. The background designs of fronds vary from light to dark blue.



Figure 2

The document in Figure 3 is was prepared as a silver anniversary card from a silver card from a daughter (Masia) to her parents written in February 1911. It was sent from Nikolajew in Ukraine (then part of Czarist Russia) to Kremenschul also in Ukraine. There are 44 of the JNF label (Figure 4) mounted in the shape of a Star of David.

In 1953 the JNF was dissolved and re-organized as an Israeli company under the name Keren Kayemet LeYisrael. Two sources of information concerning JNF/KKL labels are Kaplove's **Stamp Catalogue of the JNF** and Rochlin's and Chapman's **Handbook of the Issues of the JNF**.■



Figures 3 - 4



FULL OF A BLESSED SILVER ANNIVERSARY

To my beloved parents wishing you long life of 120 years
For the celebration of your anniversary my blessings to you

My father-teacher and my mother teacher, my entire life
essence and living soul
Good tidings at our home and salvation to our people
Shall soon be heard in our lifetime.

(The Hebrew acrostic spells "My Father")

And on this festive day
In the evening of the celebration and festivities I'd ask to
raise a glass for me, too
Everyone shall drink
Fill and refill the wine glasses to the top
And proclaim to all present
LeChayeem, Lesshana Haba'aa Be Yerrushalayeem.

(The Hebrew acrostic spells "My Mother")

From your dear daughter to my beloved dear parents
I shall send from afar my wishes and blessing, my dear
and beloved: God, give them happiness and long life
And I shall be very, very happy when I find them (see)
you.

10th Anniversary of the Jewish Brigade

Joe Weintrob



1945 Jewish Brigade Issue

The Brigade was formed by the British after several years of prompting by the Zionist Executive during World War II. The Brigade came into existence in August 1944 and saw action in Italy. (Rochlin 918)



Zion Mule cancel



4th World convention of Jewish War veteran

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continued from page 50

Only then shall my sadness evaporate
 And when I enter Home I shall loudly exclaim (torn details missing)
 Let us all gather: Papa, Momma and (torn details missing)
 Let us break in a festive dance (torn details missing)
 (The Hebrew acrostic spells "and Grona" (Maybe a sister)

May God bless you all!
 I plead to the face of God
 Shall He always grant you good spirit and great happiness.

And shall give you life two one and twenty yaers
 Blessing from your loving daughter Masiaa
 (The Hebrew acrostic spells "Shall Live"

The acrostic sequence spells "To my Father and My Mother Grona shall live").

A special thanks to Gary Theodore for his help in preparing the article. ■



2018 Winter SIP Convention



JOEL WEINER



LINDA CHAPMAN, ELLEN THEODORE



STEVE OLSON



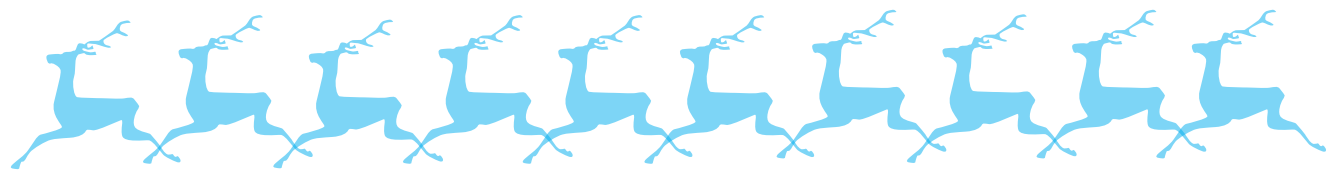
BOURSE AREA



JOEL WEINER & ED KROFT



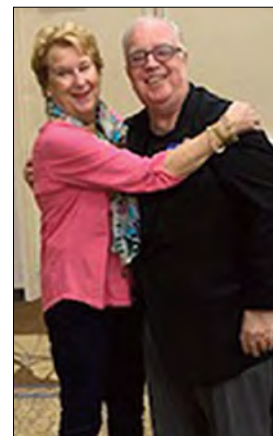
JOEL WEINER



SIP FAMILY



SIP DINNER



LIZ HISEY, HOWARD CHAPMAN, JEAN-PAUL DANON



JEAN-PAUL DANON, LINDA WEINER



HOWARD ROTTERDAM



**GARY, ELLEN
THEODORE**

SIP Convention FLOREX 2018

NOVEMBER 30- DECEMBER 2

SIP MEETING MINUTES DECEMBER 2

- 1 The meeting was called to order by the President, Howard Chapman.
- A quorum was present and the meeting followed a printed agenda.
2. A tribute was held for members who died this passed year. The names of the 18 members was read and a moment of silence was observed.
3. A motion was made and seconded that the reading of individual Executive and Committee reports be dispensed.
4. Howard Chapman gave a President's Report. He stated that the editor of **The Israel Philatelist** needed article, that the SIP needed volunteers to man the SIP table at various stamps shows. The SIP will have an auction to be run by Ed Rosen with items donated. Donations were requested. While the SIP has a part time assistant, volunteers were needed to help run the organization.
5. It was noted that the SIP had 8 exhibits at the show and 6 won gold, 1 won vermeil and 1 won silver.
6. A membership contest was being held and that a lottery would be held for one new member and his or her sponsor who each will win a mint of Israel 7-9 singles. The stamps are being donated by Ed Rosen.
7. Howard discussed the major society's expenses is the printing of **The Israel Philatelist** and the cost of maintaining the Web site.
8. The Executive Committee had adopted a dues increase and per the Constitution did not motion did not have to be voted upon by the members. It is first increase in over six years and is basically an increase of \$ 5.00 for each category of membership.
9. A proposed budget for the coming year was presented. A motion for its adoption was made and the motion carried with no objections.
10. A list of sites for future conventions:

2019	NAPEX (Tysons Comer, VA)
2020	NOJEX (New Jersey)
2021	WESTPEX (San Francisco)
2020	Sarasota Florida
10. The Society presented two special awards;

The **Leopold Dickstein Award** for the best articles in **The Israel Philatelist** was presented to Dr. Joseph Wallach for his numerous articles on the postal history of the West Bank and Jordan.

The **Leslie Reggel Award** for contributions to the Society went to Ed Rosen for his service to Holyland philately.

Respectfully submitted by the Secretary.
Gary Theodore ■

SOCIETY AT NAPEX 2019

June 7 - June 9

Hilton McLean Tysons Corner

7920 Jones Branch Drive

McLean, Virginia 22102

<http://www.napex.org/future.html>



FLOREX 2018

Exhibit Awards

Postal History Society

Best Postal History Exhibit Award
Dr. Henry Nogid *The Four Siege Cities of 1948*

United Postal Stationery Society Marcus White Award:

Mrs. Claire Nutik Nogid *Postal Stationery of the British Mandate 1920 - 1948*

American Philatelic Congress

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

Society of Israeli Philatelists

1st Place

Dr. Henry Nogid *The Four Siege Cities of 1948*

2nd Place

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

3rd Place

Jean Paul Danon *Israel – 1948 New Year*

Women Exhibitors Sterling Achievement Award

David A. Held *Early Commerical Usage of the Tabs of Israel*

Gold Award

Multiframe Exhibits

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

Jean Paul Danon *Israel – 1948 New Year*

Claire Nutik-Nogid *Postal Stationery of the British Mandate 1920 - 1948*

Howard Chapman *JNF Fundraising Cinderellas*

Dr. Henry Nogid *The Four Siege Cities of 1948*

Gold Award

Single Frame Exhibits

Jean Paul Danon *The First Booklets of Israel “Doar Ivri*

Vermeil Award

Multiframe Exhibits

Gary Theodore *Usage of the Mandatory Semi-Postals of Lebanon: April 1945 to December 1949*

Silver Award

Multiframe Exhibits

Howard Rotterdam *Rabbis on Stamps* ■

APS & NOJEX 2018

APS Stamp Show, Columbus, Ohio

August 9 - 12



Ed & Linda Rosen
 Linda Chapman



Linda Rosen Mark Isaac

NOJEX 2018, New Jersey

October 19 - 21

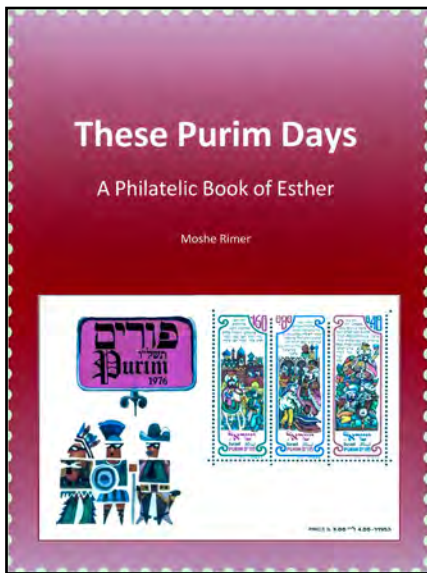


Howard Chapman

David A. Held *Early Commerical Usage of the Tabs of Israel* *Silver Award*

Ed Fund Update

The Education Fund this past year published “These Purim Days: A Philatelic Book of Esther” and “The Philatelic Passover Haggada,” which are perfect for Purim and Passover celebrations. The SIP Librarian, David Dubin, translated the books, which are English translation of Moshe Rimer’s books. Both books are lavishly illustrated with philatelic material from around the world.



These Purim Days includes the Megillah Esther in both Hebrew and English but includes so much more. The book includes commentary and elaboration on the Megillah text and Purim customs, historic facts about Persia and Purim and many fun facts. Among the fun facts are stamps depicting airplanes with missing engines or missing the back half, a train without wheels and people with two left or two right hands.

An excerpt from **These Purim Days**:

In the Megillah it is written that the orphan girl had two names, which understandably leads us to ask which was her original name. Many commentators agree the original name was the Hebrew name, Hadassah, and the

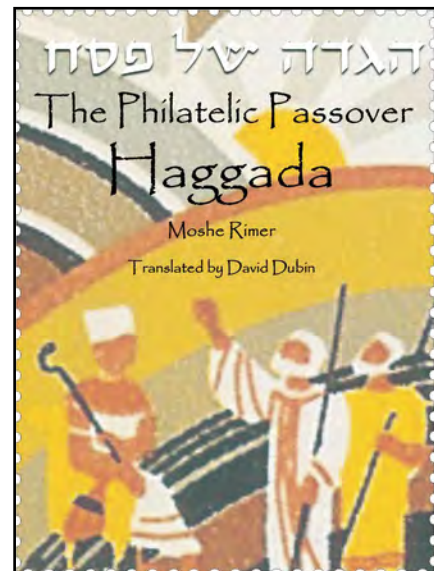
other name, Esther, is a mere nickname.

In the Babylonian Talmud, Tractate Megilla 13a two possibilities are propounded regarding the meaning of the name Esther:

Rabbi Judah states: “Hadassah was her name; and why was she called Esther? Because she kept her reality secret, (the Hebrew word for ‘secret’ is pronounced ‘sether’) as it states, ‘Esther did not reveal her nationality...’

Rabbi Nehemiah states: “Hadassah was her name; and why was she called Esther? Because the nations of the world called her that because of Ishtar.”

Rabbi Judah attempted to understand the name Esther as having Hebrew roots, and he highlighted the fact that Esther kept her Jewish nationality secret (“sether”) from the king’s court. On the other hand, Rabbi Nehemiah saw the name Esther as having Persian roots. According to him, members of the king’s court were so taken by the young woman’s beauty that they called her by the name of the goddess of beauty, Ishtar.



The Philatelic Passover Haggada is a traditional Passover Haggada in both Hebrew and English that can be enjoyed at any Seder. The Haggada includes both midrashic and philatelic commentary. For example, the Haggada includes Rabbinic explanations for drinking Four Cups of Wine while the Retelling of the Story (Maggid) includes discussion of Israel’s “Let My People Go” stamp. The translated book

Librarian's Corner

DR. DAVID DUBIN

The eminent Israel collector and exhibition judge Dr. Arthur Groten recently donated part of his philatelic library to the SIP, and it was gratifying to see that he thought to give us items that may be of use to our collectors.

The SIP library is available to members on the SIP website, and it is listed on the site under "resources." I am glad to mail items as long as the member pays for postage and promises to return the item as soon as the item is no longer needed.

Please peruse the catalog. It is categorized by time period, followed by sections representing vendor catalogs, exhibition catalogs, journals and auction catalogs. (Please disregard the last column, as that represents where the item appears on my overburdened bookshelves, seen in Figure 1).

Jeff Rudolph, my predecessor as the librarian, mailed the SIP library to me when I took over responsibility for the



Figure 1

library a few years back. Since then I have tried to improve the catalog and utility of the library. Unfortunately, this wonderful, available resource is not used much. I encourage our members to make use of the library for research, publications, exhibits or sheer pleasure.

I would also be glad to accept donations to the library despite the groans of my shelves and my long-suffering wife. Please do not send duplicate items, but I would be happy to see up-to-date Israel stamp catalogs (The **Bale Catalogs** especially), major Holy Land auction catalogs, original **Holy Land Philatelist** issues, and a few **Holy Land Postal History** issues of which we have only photocopies rather than originals (please contact me for the numbers). ■

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

An excerpt from the **The Philatelic Passover Haggad** discussing the Four Questions.

The source of the tradition to ask questions is very ancient, appearing in the Mishna, Tractate Pesachim [10:4]:

“They pour a second cup of wine ..., and then the child asks. If the child does not know how, the parents teach the child: ‘How is this night different from all other nights? On all other nights, we don’t dip our food even once; on this night we dip twice. On all other nights we eat chametz and matza; on this night only matza. On all other nights we eat meat roasted, stewed or boiled; on this night only roasted.’ The parent teaches according to the child’s intelligence.”

When the Holy Temple was destroyed and the Passover sacrifice, which was eaten roasted, no longer was offered, this question was replaced by the question regarding maror. The fourth, regarding how one reclines on the Seder night, was added to form a structure of four questions, corresponding to other groups of four at the Seder, such as the four cups of wine, the four sons and the four expressions of redemption.

These two wonderfully written and translated books allow individuals to enjoy Purim and Passover. “These Purim Days” is \$15 plus shipping and handling while “The Philatelic Passover Haggada” is \$17 plus shipping and handling. Bulk pricing (5 or more copies of a given book) is available. Please contact the Ed Fund for more information on bulk pricing.

ROCHLIN'S HANDBOOK OF THE ISSUES OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

SIP Education Fund has just reprinted **Rochlin's Handbook of the Issues of the Jewish National Fund**. The new catalogue will be a two volume books and is being sold for \$95. The price list has the old price; checks received at the old price will not be accepted. The on-line bookstore has the correct price. I apologize for the inconvenience.

Finally, the Education Fund is slowly increasing book prices on SIP published titles as the various books are submitted for reprinting. The price increases are necessary to cover the increase printing cost, which became effective April 2018. These price changes will be seen in future Bookstore Catalogues published in this journal and the on line bookstore. The on line Bookstore will have the most accurate pricing. If in doubt, please check with me. I apologize for the inconvenience. ■

2018 Society of Israel Philatelists Fundraising Campaign

Combined Gifts - Endowment Fund & Web Archive Library Fund

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Total Gifts for Digital Archive Library Fund - \$2,284

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

SIP President's column



I am pleased to send to all of you my warmest thoughts and best wishes for health, prosperity, successful philately and happiness in the New Year.

We recently completed a wonderful annual meeting at FLOREX in Orlando, Florida. Many of our members came long distances to attend. Amongst the furthest traveled that were in attendance were

John Paul Danon, Ed Kroft, Joel Weiner and Stephen Olson. We appreciate all attendees, from far and near.

It is now time to plan your participation at **NAPEX 2019, June 7-9**. Please submit your Exhibit Prospectus as soon as possible. NAPEX is an American Philatelic Society, accredited National level exhibition, in Washington, D.C.

Most of you have responded timely and positively to paying dues for 2019. Many of our members included a donation to the Society with their dues. We greatly appreciate all gifts.

Our new member campaign is progressing well. You still have time to sponsor a new member and have your chance to win a set of Israel, Scott catalog #7-9. Sponsoring a new member helps you and our Society.

Stamp collecting is a hobby that can be enjoyed individually or in groups. However you enjoy Holyland Collecting, now is a great time to expand your collection. There appears to be much excellent material available. Contact our advertisers for what you want to add to your collection. Start a new segment of Holyland collecting.

Put together an exhibit. Do not worry if your award is a Gold or Bronze medal. You win with the enjoyment of putting together the exhibit, and the new friends you will make at the Show. Camaraderie is a great stress reliever, as is talking stamps and/or postal history with friends.

I challenge each of you to scan a cover or stamp from your collection, write a few sentences about the item, and send the picture and write-up to our editor, Don Chafetz, email: sipeditor@gmail.com.

We are still looking for volunteers to help our Society. We especially need individuals with website and computer experience. Perhaps you like to write and would enjoy starting a Society blog.

I was pleased to attend NOJEX 2018 along with my wife Linda. We set up and operated a Society table for the entire show.

Many Society members were in attendance and new members were signed up. We sold a lot of donated material and our

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.

D10733	Joyce	Field	Kitchener Ontario	Canada
D10734	Tyrone	Rakitin	Lake Worth	FL
D10735	Harry	Glauber	Ra'anana	Israel
D10736	Larry	Cohen	Raleigh	NC
D10737	Dr. Mark	Cohen	Toronto Ontario	Canada
D10738	Rene	Touitou	Marseille	France
D10739	Steve	Cavalier	Baton Rouge	LA
P10740	Linda	Webb	Moore	OK

Reinstated Members through 1/21/19:

D10336	Dr. Avi Zechory	Irvin,	CA
D10496	Tom Tichler	Ra'anana	Israel

table was well attended throughout the Show.

The Show took place at the Hilton Meadowlands Hotel. The venue was tight, but workable. NOJEX chairman, Robert Rose, was very accommodating and truly helped make this a wonderful Show.

Our Society had one Holy Land exhibit. It was **Early Commercial Usage of the Tabs of Israel** by David Held (Silver Medal) Well worth viewing.

Amongst the dealers were **Negev Holyland** (Sid Morginstin) and **House of Zion** (Ed Rosen). Further, House of Zion held an auction on Sunday afternoon.

The auction was well attended with brisk floor bidding and even a telephone bidder. The auction and show offered Holy Land material for all collecting interests.

Thank you again to all of you for being Society Members.

Philatelically yours,
Howard S. Chapman ■

2019 Society of Israel Philatelists Fundraising Campaign

Combined Gifts - Endowment Fund & Web Archive Library Fund

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Michael Landau
Richard Uria

MOSES Level

Berkshire Hills Chapter
- *in memory of Rabbi Harold L. Salzman*
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Jules Cahan, M.D.
David Lukoff
Sol Novick
Joel Silbert
Robert Verna
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Total Contributions for Combined Funds - \$1,640

Thank YOU for your generous support!

Gifts directed to the Digital Archive Library Fund

QUEEN ESTHER Level

William Houston

MOSES Level

Dr. Amos Deinard
Jacques Remond

MIRIAM Level

Susan March
Martin Richards
Brian Gold Family

Total Gifts for Digital Archive Library Fund - \$638

The 2019 Fundraising Campaign kicked off in December, 2018.

Contributions acknowledged here received through January 21, 2019. Sincerest thanks go out to our wonderful members for your kind support.

All monetary contributions are fully tax-deductible.

For more information, please contact the Endowment Fund Director, Michael Bass at mbass@hy-ko.com or 330-467-7446 x3196.

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Publication Listing Summer 2018



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Contact: David Kaplin Email: SIPEdFund@gmail.com
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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		
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