



# THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. SPRING 2020  
DEVOTED to the PHILATELY of the HOLY LAND and JUDAICA ★ VOL. LXXI NO. 2

## Dear SIP Family:

The world is facing a **COVID-19** health crisis. Our lives and our economy are in complete turmoil. We are fortunate to have a hobby to distract us.

**STAY SAFE, MAINTAIN YOUR DISTANCES, KEEP WASHING YOU HANDS!**

*Remember, this will pass and life will go on.*

Howard Chapman  
*SIP President*

בן-גוריון 1886-1973

ISRAEL

ישראל

### IN THIS ISSUE

Uniongrams	6
The Presidents	12
Say Something	26
For the Defence – Yuri Lyapkin	30
Forerunners of the Holy Land	40



# 2020 Society of Israel Philatelists Fundraising Campaign

## Gifts directed to the Endowment Fund

### *MOSES Level*

Bruce Arbit

- Arbit Family Tzedakah Fund  
of the Jewish Community

Richard Bendix, Jr.

Melvin Chafetz -

in honor of Don Chafetz

Charles Goldfarb

Debbie & Steven Graham -

- Graham Family Giving Fund

Marilyn & Lawrence M. Katz

- Marilyn S. & Lawrence M. Katz  
Family Fund

Mark Lescher

Jules Meisler

Irene & Daniel Randolph

- Randolph Donor Advised Fund  
of Cambridge Charitable Foundation

Zachary Simmons, M.D.

Jesse Spector, M.D.

Robert Verna

Benjamin Wallace

Stephen Weitzman

### *MIRIAM Level*

Dr. Stanley Brown

Vicki & Steven Galecki -

- in honor of Don Chafetz  
& former

President, Michael Bass

Errol Genet, M.D.

Harry Greenwald -Greenwald-  
Haupt Charitable Foundation

Todd Heller

Yechiel Lehavy

Daniel Siegel

Robert Stuchell

1 - Anonymous

### *KING DAVID*

#### *Level*

Kenneth Horner  
Peter & Aliki Rzepka

### *QUEEN ESTHER*

#### *Level*

Michael & Faye Bass  
- Bass Philanthropic Fund  
Howard & Linda Chapman  
Deborah & Harold Graham  
- Graham Family Giving Fund  
Michael & Sharon Landau  
Yacov Tsachor

***Total Contributions for Endowment Fund - \$4,721***

### Contributions in Honor of:

***Don Chafetz-***

Melvin Chafetz

Vicki & Steven Galecki

***Michael Bass -***

Vicki & Steven Galecki

Seder 2020 and In Memoriam  
Contributions can be made to  
honor family and friends

***2020 Fundraising Campaign Total thru February 14, 2020***

***\$6,370***

***Thank you for your generous support!***



## in this issue

### Society

- 2 SIP Leadership 2019
- 3 Editor's Notes
- 4 Letters to the Editor
- 4, 57 Snow Birds
- 13 APS Stamp Chats - Stamp Shows
- 33 SIP Lending Library
- 55 Dues Notice
- 58 President's Column
- 58 Member's Awards
- 58, 60 NOJEX 2020
- 59 New Members
- 59 New Philatelic Issues



Passover Greeting

### Israel



22

- 18 Hadassah Mount Scopus Assignment  
*Dr. Joseph Wallach, Moshe Kol Kalman*
- 22 Philatelic Eye Candy  
*Ed Kroft FRPSC*
- 46 Israeli Inflation  
*Josef Wallach, Moshe Rimer, David Dubin, M.D.*
- 50 The Military Agrah Revenue Stamps - A Series  
*Arthur Harris Benjamin Wallace*

### Forerunners



40

- 40 Forerunners of the Holy Land!  
*Robert Pildes, M.D.*

### Judaica



12

- 6 Uniongrams: Clout of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods  
*Jesse I. Spector, M.D.*
- 12 The Presidents  
*Walter J. Levy*
- 14 Bela Schick - The Schick Test  
*Sandra W. Moss, M.D.*
- 17 Out of This World  
*Spellman Museum*
- 30 For The Defence - Yuri Lyapkin  
*Irv Osterer*
- 32 Nickolay Epstein  
*Irv Osterer*
- 37 Tribute to Forgotten Overprint  
*Yefim Rozenshteyn*
- 39 Great Charity Chaye Olam  
*Donald A. Chafetz*
- 52 U.S.S. Straus (DE-408)  
*Joe Weintrobe*
- 54 Żegota  
*Gene Eisen*

### Holocaust



26

- 26 Say Something!  
*Gregg and Michelle Philipson*

56



### JNF/KKL

- 11 Modi'in  
*Moshe Kol Kalman*
- 28 Interim Period Forgery  
*Joe Weintrob*
- 44 Dissecting a Cover  
*Donald A. Chafetz*  
*Translator Dr. David Dubin*  
*JNF Expert Joe Weintrob*
- 56 Isaac Leib Goldberg  
*Moshe Kol Kalman*
- 57 Yonah Kremenetsky  
*Moshe Kol Kalman*

### Index of Advertisers

Classified ads	45
Doron Waide	21
Education Fund	60
	inside back cover
Endowment Fund	inside front cover
Endowment & Web Archive Lib.	29
Historama	back cover
House of Zion	45
Ideal Stamp Co., Inc.	20
Israel Philatelic Agency	21
of North America	
JFBPhilatelie	53
Negev Holyland Stamps	20
ONEPS Society	21
Romano House of Stamp Sales	21
Shekel	21
Tel Aviv Stamps	45
The Israel Philatelist	5

# SIP Leadership 2020

## OFFICERS

President  
**Howard S. Chapman**  
E-mail: [stampareme@aol.com](mailto:stampareme@aol.com)

1st Vice President  
**Ed Rosen**  
E-mail: [Hsofzion@aol.com](mailto:Hsofzion@aol.com)

2nd Vice President  
**Joel Weiner**  
E-mail: [joel.weiner@ualberta.ca](mailto:joel.weiner@ualberta.ca)

Editor  
**Donald A. Chafetz**  
E-mail: [sipeditor@gmail.com](mailto:sipeditor@gmail.com)

Associate Editors  
**Arthur Harris**  
**Zach Simmons**  
**Howard Wunderlich**  
**Marty Zelenietz**

Web Master  
**Donald A. Chafetz**  
**Ron Rohin**

Graphic Designer  
**Irv Osterer**

Treasurer  
**Howard S. Chapman**  
E-mail: [stampareme@aol.com](mailto:stampareme@aol.com)

Executive Secretary  
**Gary Theodore**  
E-mail: [jerseyowl@aol.com](mailto:jerseyowl@aol.com)

Immediate Past President  
**Edwin G. Kroft**  
E-mail: [krofte@bennettjones.com](mailto:krofte@bennettjones.com)

International Liaison  
**Jean-Paul Danon**  
E-mail: [jeanpaul.danon@free.fr](mailto:jeanpaul.danon@free.fr)

**DIRECTORS**  
**Ed Kroft**  
**Zach Simmons**  
**Howard Wunderlich**

## SIP COMMITTEES

**ENDOWMENT FUND**  
**Michael Bass**  
E-mail: [mbass@hy-ko.com](mailto:mbass@hy-ko.com)

**SOCIETY ARCHIVIST**  
**Dr. Todd Gladstone**  
E-mail: [tmg45@aol.com](mailto:tmg45@aol.com)

**MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN**  
**Howard S. Chapman**  
E-mail: [stampareme@aol.com](mailto:stampareme@aol.com)

**LIBRARY**  
**David M. Dubin, M.D.**  
E-mail: [dubin5@aol.com](mailto:dubin5@aol.com)

**FINANCIAL TRUSTEE**  
**Michael A. Bass**  
E-mail: [mbass@hy-ko.com](mailto:mbass@hy-ko.com)  
**Justin Gordon**  
E-mail: [justyod@aol.com](mailto:justyod@aol.com)

**RESEARCH COMMITTEE**  
**Edwin G. Kroft**  
E-mail: [krofte@bennettjones.com](mailto:krofte@bennettjones.com)  
**Phil Kass**  
E-mail: [phkass@ucdavis.edu](mailto:phkass@ucdavis.edu)

**SLIDE PROGRAMS**  
**Michael A. Bass**  
E-mail: [mbass@hy-ko.com](mailto:mbass@hy-ko.com)

**PUBLICITY COMMITTEE**  
**Edwin G. Kroft**  
E-mail: [krofte@bennettjones.com](mailto:krofte@bennettjones.com)

**GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE**  
vacant

**EDUCATIONAL FUND**  
**David Kaplin**  
E-mail: [sipedfund@gmail.com](mailto:sipedfund@gmail.com)

**ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT**  
**Sarah Berezenko**  
E-mail: [israelstamps@gmail.com](mailto:israelstamps@gmail.com)

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

**Donald A. Chafetz** Editor  
Contributing Staff:  
**Moshe Kol-Kalman**  
**Larry Nelson**  
**Gregg Philipson**  
**Jesse Spector**  
**Josef Wallach**  
**Joel Weintrob**

Display Advertising Rates and  
Information available from  
**Sarah Berezenko**  
E-mail: [israelstamps@gmail.com](mailto:israelstamps@gmail.com)

Member change of address information  
should be sent to:  
E-mail: [israelstamps@gmail.com](mailto:israelstamps@gmail.com)  
Price per copy \$6.95  
E-mail: per copy PDF free

The opinions of the authors expressed herein  
are not necessarily those of the society.

©2020 Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.  
Reprinting by written permission only.  
Entered as 3rd Class Matter  
Nystrom Publishing, Maple Grove, MN  
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

## Membership Application

Name: (Print or type): \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_  
State/Province \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP/Post Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Parent or Guarantors Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
Applications submitted must be accompanied by a full year's dues.

	USA	Canada	Other		USA	Canada	All
Life Membership	\$595.00	\$595.00	\$595.00				
<b>Digital &amp; Print Journal</b>				<b>Digital Journal Only</b>			
Annual Dues	USA	Canada	Other	Annual Dues	USA	Canada	All
Regular Member	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	Regular Member	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$35.00
Life Member only	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00	Life Member only	-	No Charge	

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



# Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

## Cover - Iranian Stamp

Having an **Iranian** commemorative note on the cover of the SIP would be considered by some as a little out of sorts, but let us put politics aside during this difficult time. As this is the very first “virus postage stamp” to be issued in 2020, I thought it was something we as philatelists could share, as our respective cities, states, provinces and countries are engaged in this difficult fight.

Iran is among the countries hit hardest by COVID-19. This beautiful, well designed postage stamp profiles the courage of their front line health care professionals and their efforts to fight the pandemic.

In spite of political differences, everyone on the planet must do their part if we are going to contain this pathogen. And we should all remember that the largest Jewish community outside of Israel in the Middle East lives in Iran.

We pray for the health and safety of our brave Doctors, Nurses and hospital personnel. And for all those infected, a re'foo'ah shlay-mah.

Irv (cover designer) ■

## SIP Web Site - part 2

Are you “staying in” and find you need some philatelic activity? If so, I suggest exploring the SIP web site and read back issues of **The Israel Philatelist**. If you are thinking about an exhibit then how about doing some research in the Journal Data Base

## Read the Journal

Figures 1 and 2 provide two means for accessing the IP back issues. In Figure 1 you simply click the journal issue cover and you will be taken to that specific issue.

Figure 2 will show how to get to Journal back issues. On the main menu bar click on the **Members Only** drop down menu and then click on **The Israel Philatelist**. That will take you to the next menu which displays 15 covers of Journal issues. Just click on the cover and a copy of that issue will be displayed on the screen.

## Journal Research

To use the Journals for research then refer back to Figure 1. Below the link to **The Israel Philatelist** is a link to the journal's data base entitled **Israel Philatelist Data Base**. Click on these link. Then the Figure 3 screen will appear. Click on the time period you want to search. Figure 4 screen will appear. Fill in the appropriate parameters and click on search. A list of articles will appear. Click on the article you want to read and it will appear on the screen.

Happy searching ■



Figure 1  
SIP Web Site Home Page

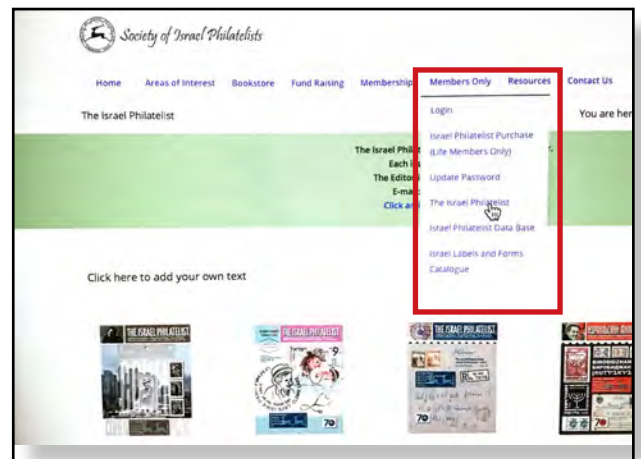


Figure 2

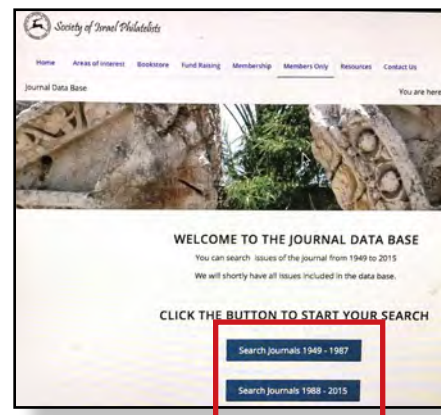


Figure 3  
Search Journal data base

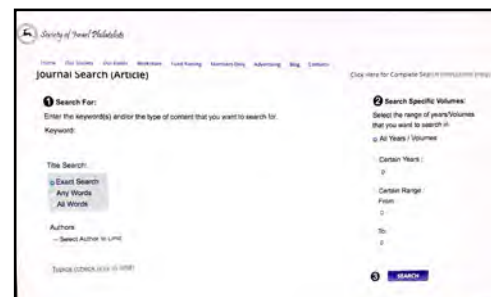
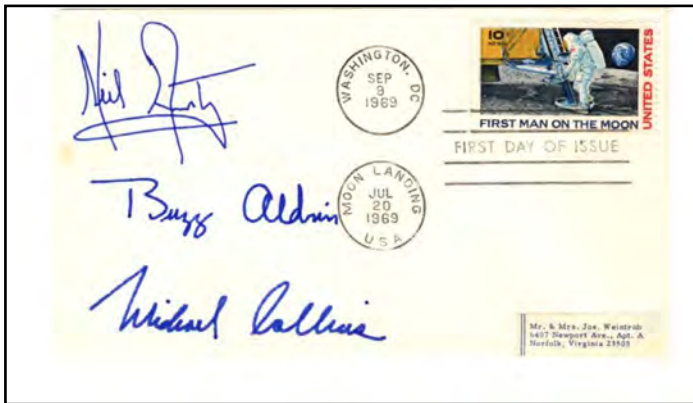


Figure 4  
Set search parameters

# Letters to the Editor



First day cover of the moon landing with appropriate signatures.



Cover from prime recovery ships with splash down date

SIP'ers

In these testing times, I thought it appropriate to remember we are all a great people and can achieve fantastic accomplishments by working together.

As a reminder of our greatness, I have included two non-Holyland autograph covers marking the 50th Anniversary of the Apollo Moon landing. Covers courtesy of Joe Weintrob.

Don Chafetz  
Editor ▪

o - o - o - o - o

Good morning Don,

The web page of the Israel Postal Authority lists forthcoming new issues.

Among the 4 Feb 2020 postal issues is a 16 New-Shekel postage stamp noting "CMYK Color Printing" with a very colorful image of a parrot fish.

The current international-standard for ink-colors is CMYK, standing for Cyan - Magenta - Yellow - and Black.

The usually detailed descriptive brochure issued with each Israel postage stamp does not address the reason for the issue

of the CMYK color-standard, noted on this stamp. Was that CMYK standard developed in Israel?

Or is this ("just") an exceptionally colorful application of that color standard?

I sent an inquiry about that question to Israel Post's very helpful customer relations representative Yuval Assif.

An automated reply came back announcing that, after 15 years, he had left Israel Post. No replacement person or e-mail was provided.

Perhaps Journal readers might be able to answer three questions about this particular CMYK, February 2020 issue from Israel Post:

- Is this postage stamp to honor the CMYK color-system, because it was developed in Israel?
- If not, why does the stamp design prominently note the "CMYK" base-color system?
- Most countries issue postage stamps having a face value which coincides with specific postage rates, in effect at the time of issue.

Over the years, I have learned that the face value of many Israel Post issues do NOT reflect the cost of any specific postage fee. Within the web site of Israel Post, I toggled through various postage rate fees and found none to be 16 New Shekels, the face value of the new "CMYK" postage stamp. Can any reader confirm that there is currently no 16 New Shekel fee for any Israel Post service? Thus this issue is intended to be used with additional postage, to reach a larger postal fee?

Thank you!  
Fred Korr ▪

o - o - o - o - o

Good day Mr Nelson,

I was quite surprised to see your article about Fred Justh in the Winter 2020 **The Israel Philatelist** magazine, that arrived today.

You stated that you acquired the covers shown via the e-Bay auction site.

## 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.



My beloved father (z'L) introduced me to Israel philately as a youth. As residents of Oakland, California, we were fortunate to know Leopold Dickstein - an early expert on Israel philately. His son, Emil, and I were very good friends. My Dad and Dr. Dickstein were active members of the "Nor Cal" branch of the Israel Philatelic Society in the 1960s-70s. Other members included Susé and Fred Justh, who resided in San Francisco.

By around 1980, due to decreasing membership and/or interest, the Nor-Cal SIP group disbanded. I lost touch with the Jusths.

One occasionally sees interesting analyses of covers in **The Israel Philatelist**. This is the first time that I have ever actually known the persons named in an IP article.

My mother (z"L) was a German-born holocaust survivor. Our family had strong affinity for other Jews from the German-speaking world; we thus came to know and enjoy the company of Susé and Fred Justh. As stated in your article, they spent the years of World War II in Shanghai.

Every Jewish survivor of World War II has an incredible story to tell. The remarkable story of how Fred & Susé came to settle in San Francisco is amazing. After World War II ended, the United States military took over the disposition of displaced Jews, including those in Shanghai. Using a logic that only a military mind could fathom, the United States military decided that all the Jews then situated in Shanghai had to be returned to Europe for processing; they would be placed in "DP" - "displaced persons" - camps.

How was this achieved, logistically? The Jewish civilians in Shanghai were placed aboard ships and transported across the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco. From San Francisco

they were sent by train to New York, and thence across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe and "DP" camps, for processing.

During that trek and the brief time in San Francisco, Fred and Susé Justh fell in love with San Francisco. They decided they would return to San Francisco if they could arrange it, which they did.

Now you know a little more of the story of Susé and Fred Justh, as they recounted it to me, first hand, around the year 1970.

PS - Fred and Susé Justh had no children, nor any United States relatives of whom I knew. Thus it might be interesting if you could find out how the dealer from who you purchased the covers acquired them.

All the best,  
Fred Korr ▪

o - o - o - o - o

Fred

Thank you so much for filling in some of the details regarding Fritz Justh; very interesting. The covers shown in my article were purchased at NOJEX from a dealer who had them on consignment. The e-Bay cover I referenced in the article had already been sold but was still being shown. I have copied Don Chafetz as he might want to share your information with our readers. It is a small world. Larry

Larry Nelson ▪

**Support our Advertisers**



**SUBSCRIBE TODAY...**

**THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST**

- COVERS ALL AREAS OF THE HOLY LAND
- JUDAICA COLLECTING
- DIGITAL JOURNAL ONLY

**One Year \$35.00**  
**240 pages**  
**4 issues**

**www.israelstamps.com**

# Uniongrams: Clout of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods

Jesse I. Spector, M.D.



Figure 1  
Early airmail cover sent to Mr. George Auerbach with Uniongram cachet

## Introduction

My acquisition of an intriguing early airmail cover with a rare corner cache (Figure 1) proved to be a real threefer. All aspects of the stories behind the cover would reflect impressive Jewish entrepreneurial excellence, one on the national level, the other on a regional level as well as on the personal level.

Join me as I raise the curtain on the fascinating history of the one hundred plus year existence of **Uniongrams**, a remarkable Reform Women's Jewish creation in communication for all holidays and occasions, that has raised millions of dollars for Jewish education.

We will unfold the stories of both the receiver and the sender of this cover. It is a marvelous family story of the Auerbach brothers establishment, what would become a multi-state wholesale and retail mercantile enterprise in the Western United States with its renown flagship department store in Salt Lake City, Utah. Included is the impressive tale of the life of Rabbi Dr. Abraham Samuel Anspacher.

## The Cover

Figure 1 is an airmail cover sent from Hartford, Ct. on November 18, 1924, to Mr. George Auerbach, Salt Lake



Figure 2  
Bond Annex Hotel, Hartford, Ct.

City, Utah. My curiosity was aroused by the fact that with a population of 120,000 at that time, the recipient required no further address information to receive this mailing. The sender's information on the reverse is a A.S. Anspacher, Bond Annex, Hartford, Ct. In 1924 this was the location of the impressive Bond Annex Hotel (Figure 2).

The envelope was posted with a well-centered 24-cent (Scott C6) Jenny airmail stamp, with a double datestamp cancellation.





Figure 3

The cover's unique feature is a purple imprint cachet in the lower-left corner. It is an advertisement for "UNIONGRAM" with bilateral menorahs and a Star of David above each menorah. It is quite unusual to find an advertisement on an early airmail cover.

## Telegraph's Part in our Story

Let us begin with a brief tutorial on the antecedents of the name **Uniongram** and the historic social significance of this means of communication.

For our younger readers, access to almost instantaneous communications is a given, what with e-mail, cell phones and Apple watches™. Such was not the case until the second half of the 19th century when Western Union telegrams came into existence. They provided the next best thing, namely, rapid hand-delivered messages transmitted over telegraph wires, cutting downtime between sending and receiving a message to hours or less.

The service was by no means cheap. For example, a ten-word telegram between New York and Chicago in 1920 would cost sixty-cents, a substantial sum in an age where a male worker's average weekly wage was \$15-\$20, and a female's even a good bit less than that. A comparable letter postally sent would require but a two or three-cent stamp for distant delivery.

Telegrams, therefore, assisted commercial enterprise that required rapid access to communication, and, alternatively, supplied a "luxury" service to those wishing to interface for social reasons.

## Good News/Bad News

For those of us of an older generation, we can readily appreciate receiving a telegram from a relative unable to undertake an arduous train trip to attend a family event, instead, sending a congratulatory telegram for a wedding, bar-mitzvah, birth, etc. Many of these single-sheet messages have been filed away for years as treasured mementos, indeed.

And, on a far more foreboding note, lest we forget, nothing could remove the terror associated with a knock on the door during wartime, to come face to face with the Western Union telegram deliverer, whose communication would inform that

a loved-one was missing-in-action, or had been wounded or killed. With our tutorial complete, let us revisit happier times and attend the birth of the Uniongram.

## NFTS & the Uniongram Story

In the early 20th century, Blanche Stoltz, wife of Reform Rabbi Joseph Stoltz (a graduate of the second class of Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati), attended.. - attended the wedding of a German couple, officiated by her husband. Blanche had become aware of the couple receiving congratulatory letters from their friends in Germany, all mailed in similar envelopes. The bride explained that the Jewish Girl's Club in her community sold attractive, engraved cards on which messages could be written, with the proceeds going to support Jewish charities.

In 1913, Blanche became one of the founding members of the National Federation of Temple Sisterhood (NFTS) in Cincinnati. She served in several posts over the years, including that of Chairwoman of the NFTS (now known as Women of Reform Judaism) Scholarship Fund. Recalling the cards sent to the engaged German couple, she addressed the idea of a similar approach to fundraising with Rabbi George Zepin, Executive Director of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (now Union for Reform Judaism).

Rabbi Zepin was in favor of the concept as a way to raise money for the NFTS to support students training to become rabbis at Hebrew Union College. It was his suggestion to adopt the name "**Uniongrams**" as an amalgamation of the names of the two leading organizations connected to NFTS: The Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and Hebrew Union College. The addition of "**gram**" to the entity, yielding the name "**Uniongram**" was a marketing stroke of genius, piggybacking on the national awareness of the then unique service of telegrams to rapidly communicate both joyous sentiments on

weddings, anniversaries,  
births, offer get-well messages,  
condolences

or other personal messages desiring or requiring a sense of greater immediacy than that offered by traditional mail.

## Uniongrams Good Timing

The original **Uniongram** (Figure 3) came into existence in 1913 as a type of mutation of the Western Union telegram. It consisted of a decorative card with a postage stamp and envelope included for a price of 25-cents. It had the convenience of being ordered by a telephone call to the local sisterhood secretary. She typed the message (later hand-written to make it more personal) and then mailed the card to the recipient via the United States Postal Service.

The fact that delivery time was dependent on standard postal service did not dissuade its use compared to the telegram for all but more pressing needs since the plus side of the social interaction proved to outweigh the time differential.

This was at a time when greeting cards had become highly popular in social communication in the United States,



Figure 4  
Beaux Arts design Uniongram, circa 1930s

making the convenience and “cache” of a very attractive and appealing card reaching the recipient with a personal message for any occasion. Additionally, the **Uniongram** came at a competitive price, with the knowledge that the proceeds were expended on a noble religious enterprise. This gave it, in addition to its creatively attractive appearance as seen on the cachet cover, a feel-good relationship to benefit Reform Judaism.

Over the next four decades into the mid Twentieth Century, the number of local sisterhoods active in **Uniongram** work tripled to 358 chapters, and the number of Uniongrams sold yearly increased from 2,500 to 250,000. During that time frame the appearance of the original lavender and gray card, iconographically typical of 19th-century Jewish artistry, would morph in the early 1930s to the Beaux-Arts design with modern lines in print and a single menorah element (Figure 4). Additionally, the variety of Uniongrams now includes regular sizes for individual messages, as well as large and giant sizes for group messaging.

## Uniongram Success

Over the century since Uniongrams’ inception, millions of dollars have been raised in sales, initially, exclusively to subsidize student trainees at Hebrew Union College, but since 1953 expanded to also support the World Reform Judaism Yes Fund (Youth, Education, and Special Projects). The fund subsidizes multiple programs including scholarships for rabbinic students worldwide, pre-school programs in Reform congregations in Israel, activity programs for high school and college students, among others.

Blanche Stolz’s brainstorm has developed deep roots, and it is said that the what Uniongram did for NFTS was similar to what the cookie did for Girl Scouts of America. Uniongrams has something for everyone and for every Jewish occasion. Since 1953, Uniongrams have expanded and secular holidays, birthdays, B’nai Mitzvot, weddings, Mother’s Day, New Year (secular and Jewish), general well-wishes, and the list goes on.

That success breeds imitation is certainly true for Uniongrams. The Jewish Conservative Women’s League



Figure 5  
Contemporary Uniongram advertisement

developed its “**Leagram**,” which is going strong at the present time. Not to be left in the cold, Western Union created telegram blanks for the Jewish New Year with a Menorah insignia- now just a distant memory.

So, dear reader, while I am not a paid lobbyist for the organization, I certainly can admire the staying power of this organization. And, before moving on to the second part of this threefer cover, let me conclude with a great picture of **Uniongram** in contemporary times (Figure 5). It says it all.



## Part 2 of the Story

### Cover's Receipt & Sender

Just when I believed that my cover had divulged its all, my additional research proved otherwise, for you see, the sender and the receiver of this missive were themselves worth the price of admission. The receiver, Mr. George Auerbach, would follow in the footsteps of Auerbach forerunners - outsiders who became a Salt Lake City, Utah institution.

### Auerbach Family

George's father, Samuel H. Auerbach (Figure 6), was born in Fordon, Prussia in 1847, the son of a leading Talmudist in Germany. Samuel immigrated to America in the 1860s to seek his fortune, joining his older brother Frederick in California, where the brothers established several general merchandise stores serving the gold-mining community.

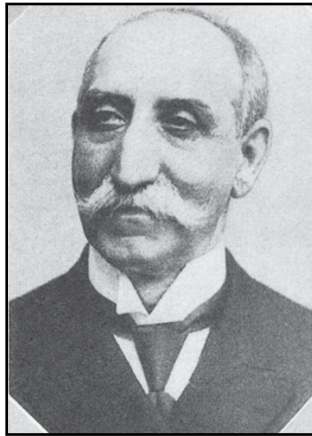


Figure 6  
Samuel Auerbach Tribune

A trip to Salt Lake City by brother Fredrick in 1864 to explore an expansion of their business convinced him that this Mormon center had great potential.

A possibly apocryphal story has it that with the help of Brigham Young, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon Church), Frederick leased a small adobe cabin on Main Street (Figure 7), in return for which Frederick repaid Young's generosity by contributing a supply of badly needed medicines for the ailing Mormons.

### Business Expands

Samuel joined Frederick in Salt Lake in 1866, and the business of F. Auerbach & Bro. expanded into branch stores throughout the state. Additional relocations followed with movement into larger quarters in Salt Lake in 1912 (Figure 8), followed by further growth and development into the largest department store in the city, with relocation to its final site at Broadway and State Street in 1923 (Figure 9).

Frederick and Brigham Young maintained a lasting friendship that survived bitter conflicts between Mormons and non-Mormons, including boycotts of non-Mormon businesses and threats of ex-communication if they shopped at Auerbach's stores. Not to be dissuaded, the brothers expanded into extensive real estate purchases, establishing their enclave in the downtown central area of Salt Lake, and became pillars of the community, respected for their honesty and community service.

Auerbachs became the destination for shoppers, particularly women, looking for sophisticated goods. As one woman recalled: "The plush carpets, the pillars, the stunningly



Figure 7  
Original adobe cabin store of Auerbach brothers in Salt Lake City, Utah, 1863



Figure 8  
Auerbach department store, 1912-1923



Figure 9  
Auerbach department store, 1923-1977

beautiful women who worked in the Crystal Room, even an elevator girl!" It was reported that Mormon women seeking elegant merchandise would shop at Auerbach's after dark to avoid repercussions for breaking the boycott.

## Auerbach Family

Samuel Auerbach married Miss Eveline Brooks in 1880. Eveline was the daughter of a prominent Jewish family, whose parents were the very first Jewish settlers in Salt Lake after immigrating from Poland in 1847. They would spawn eight offspring, the third-born being George Samuel Auerbach, the receiver of our letter.

Samuel moved his family to New York City in the 1890s but continued to maintain intimate ties to his extensive mercantile and real estate holding in Utah.

George Auerbach would graduate from Columbia University in 1906, marry Beatrice Fox of Hartford, Connecticut in 1910, and become an active partner in the management of the family business in Salt Lake.



Figure 10

Photograph in The Salt Lake Tribune of George and Beatrice Auerbach in early 20th century society page article

Figure 10 is a small, formal, yet lovely photo of the young couple. George and Beatrice had two daughters, who survived into the new millennium, after initially losing twin daughters at birth in 1914.

## Times Are Changing

Auerbach's Department Store flourished into the early 1960s, at which time an ominous change became gradually evident in the retail markets throughout the country. A more mobile population, the development of ever-more distant suburbs, and the creation of enclosed malls coalesced to bring about the demise of downtown department stores as city centers failed to thrive. The Auerbach family sold their iconic store in 1977 to a developer who hoped to see a revitalization of the downtown. It was not meant to be. The store closed in 1979 after 114 years in existence.

## The Family

And, what became of the Auerbach clan? Samuel Auerbach would survive until 1920 and is buried in B'nai Israel Cemetery in Salt Lake City. His son, George Auerbach, died but seven years later in Hartford, Connecticut on November 13, 1927, at the relatively young age



Figure 11

Auerbach family mausoleum, Beth Israel Cemetery, Hartford, Ct.

of 42. He rests for the ages in the family mausoleum at Beth Israel Cemetery in Hartford (Figure 11). Beatrice Auerbach would soldier on until 1968 and lies next to her soulmate.

Well then, our Uniongram cover has opened the door into the lives of one of the many thousands of Jewish families whose lives began in the Old World and moved on as part of the massive migration to the New World in the 19th Century, a story that repeated itself with results that ran the gamut from poverty to great success, and from sadness to great happiness. The Auerbach story, I would like to think, was amongst the latter in both cases.

## Part 3 Rabbi

### Abraham Auspacher story

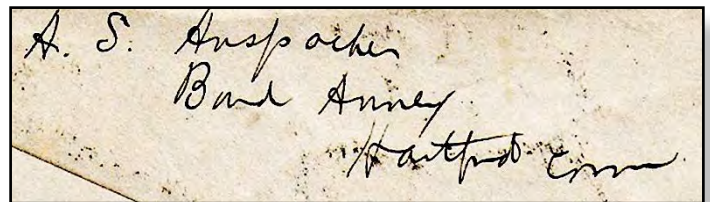


Figure 12

Reverse of airmail cover with sender's information from A.S. Anspacher

I conclude with the last bit of detail from our cover- the tale of the sender of this missive, the name, abbreviated and poorly legible, tauntingly enticing on the reverse of the envelope (Figure 12). Lack of a given name, rather only A.S. Anspacher, defied identification on multiple search engines until an obscure 1924 government document yielded an Abraham S. Anspacher in Hartford, Connecticut. Allow me to introduce Rabbi Dr. Abraham Samuel Anspacher, a marvelous example of an oft-repeated generational Jewish story over the century of mass immigration to America dating to the early 19th century.

## Introduction

Abraham Anspacher was born in New York City on June 28, 1877. The son of Rosa Anspacher, nee Geisenheimer, and Samuel Simon Seckel Anspacher, he was one of five siblings. Abraham's father, Samuel, was a painter, born in Lower Saxony, Germany in 1839, who had immigrated with his parents and eight siblings to the United States in the mid-19th century. Samuel married Rosa, another German immigrant to America, in 1869. Samuel's father, Simon Anspacher- Abraham's grandfather- was born in 1812, and was responsible for bringing the family to America, where he was a self-employed butcher for decades until his death in 1890.

Our protagonist, Abraham Anspacher would diverge from his workingmen forbearers when he received the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Cincinnati in the mid-1890s. He then entered Hebrew Union College graduating in 1900, following which he became the spiritual leader of Temple Hesed, the oldest Jewish congregation in Scranton, Pennsylvania. In 1902 he would marry Bertha (Birdie) Fehheimer, born in Michigan the same year as Abraham, the two having met in Cincinnati, and the marriage would produce two sons.



# Modi'in

Moshe Kol Kalman

Modi'in is a city in the Center District of Israel. In December 2003 Modi'in was united with the nearby municipality of Maccabim-Re'ut, now called Modi'in Maccabim-Re'ut. Modi'in Illit (upper), Hasmonean and Matityahu are all part of an area known as Modi'in Valley. The ethnic makeup of the city is all Jewish.

Ancient Modi'in was the place of origin of the Jewish Hasmonean dynasty that ruled Judea in the first and second centuries BC, and it is where the Maccabiah revolt against the Seleucid Greeks started. Modern Modi'in is located near the location of the ancient Modi'in described in the Bible.

Possibilities suggested by modern archaeologist include Umm el Umdan near Canada Park and Latrun, Khirbet el-Midye and Khirbet el Burj, all these locations are close to the present built up area of modern Modi'in.

The cornerstone for present Modi'in was laid in 1993, it is a modern planned city and the highest standards of urban planning, environmental concern and planning for future growth were taken into consideration. Large

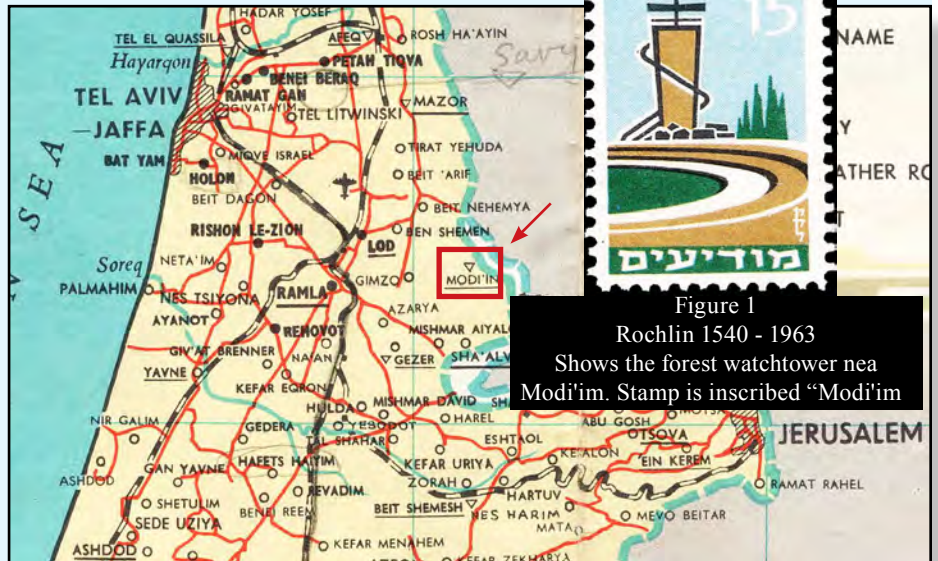


Figure 1  
Rochlin 1540 - 1963  
Shows the forest watchtower near Modi'im. Stamp is inscribed "Modi'im"

green spaces were incorporated into the city's layout and comprise 50% of the area within the city limits.

Modi'in is located about 35 km southeast of Tel-Aviv and about 30 km west of Jerusalem. The city is decentralized, it is divided in a star shape into smaller neighborhoods named after the original town planners, each of these neighborhoods has a main boulevard and shopping center. ■

o - o - o - o - o

## Rabbi's Pulpits

Rabbi Anspacher served his Scranton Congregation for over a decade before assuming a pulpit in New York City. He would also receive a Doctor of Philosophy degree from Columbia University in 1912. His doctoral dissertation *Tiglath Pileser III*, the historic account of the reign of the founder of the Neo-Assyrian Empire, has withstood the test of time. The monograph is available from multiple booksellers to this day, as is his publication **Archeological Research in Bible Lands**.

Rabbi Dr. Abraham Samuel Anspacher passed away on November 20, 1927, in Cincinnati, Ohio at age 50. A New York Times obituary would relate his additional pulpits in Richmond, Virginia, Hazelton, Pennsylvania, and Hartford, Connecticut, the latter where he served Temple Anshe Chesed.

Let us leave with the knowledge that Simon Anspacher, born in 1812 in Germany, led his people, so-to-speak, into the New World and they did not disappoint.

### Acknowledgement:

I am indebted to Irving Adams for alerting me to the existence of this splendid cover, allowing this story to see the light of day.

### Bibliography:

- Balin, C.B., et. al.: **Sisterhood: A Centennial History of Women of Reform Judaism**, Cincinnati, Ohio, 2013, Hebrew Union College Press, pp. 184-200.
- Retail Trade-Utah Division of State History
- <https://history.utah.gov/finding-aids/data/c1966/c1966.xml>, Samuel H. Auerbach (1847-1920)
- [https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/7140334/samuel-h\\_-auerbachh](https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/7140334/samuel-h_-auerbachh)
- Living History: Auerbach brothers were outsiders who became a Salt Lake institution. The Salt Lake Tribune*, November 25, 2013
- What happened to Auerbach's Department Store? The Salt Lake Tribune*, May 8, 2016
- Temple Hessed, Our History**, <https://templehessed.org/about-us/our-history>
- Dr. A.S. Anspacher: Tiglath Pileser III**. Norwood, Mass., 1912 J.S. Cushing Co.
- Rabbi Abraham Anspacher Dies in Cincinnati at 50**, [www.jta.org/1927/11/23/archives/rabbi-abraham-anspacher-dies-in-cincinnati-at-50](http://www.jta.org/1927/11/23/archives/rabbi-abraham-anspacher-dies-in-cincinnati-at-50) ■

# The Presidents

## Walter J. Levy That Time

Stamp collectors are advised to decide what will eventually become of their collection. If they don't others will ultimately make that decision. This article describes what happen to one part of my collection: United States Presidential Autograph Covers.

There was only one requirement for inclusion in the collection: the signatory must have had a connection with the State of Israel. The autographs are on Israel first Day Covers (preferred) or on Israel postal envelopes with a special cancellation.

## Decision Time

When I decided to discontinue the collection and dispose it, I so informed my family. I offered them the covers, but initially there were no takers. I then proceeded to make inquiries of those who might be interested. Before making a final decision, I reported to my family and indicated that my previous offer was still good.

It was than that one of my sons-in-law expressed an interest in the covers. Well, I was delighted! Something I cherished greatly would stay in the family.

## Meet My Presidents



Figure 1

Harry S. Truman (1884 - 1972)  
33rd President (1945 - 1953)

Israel was established on Friday, May 14, 1948, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Eleven minutes later, President Truman recognized the new State of Israel. The United States was the first nation to do so.

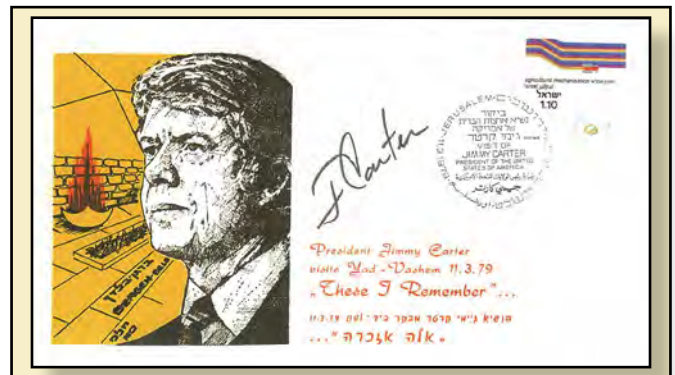


Figure 2

Jimmy (James Earl, Jr.) Carter (1924 - )  
39th President (1977 - 1981)

He played a mediating role in negotiating the 1979 peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, ending a 30 year state of war.



Figure 3

Bill (William Jefferson) Clinton (1946 - )  
42nd President (1993 - 2001)

He was deeply involved in the Middle East peace negotiations. His efforts toward a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan were successful. Attempts at peace agreements between Israel and Syria and Israel and the Palestinians were not successful. (Cover signed in 1991 when Clinton was Governor of Arkansas).



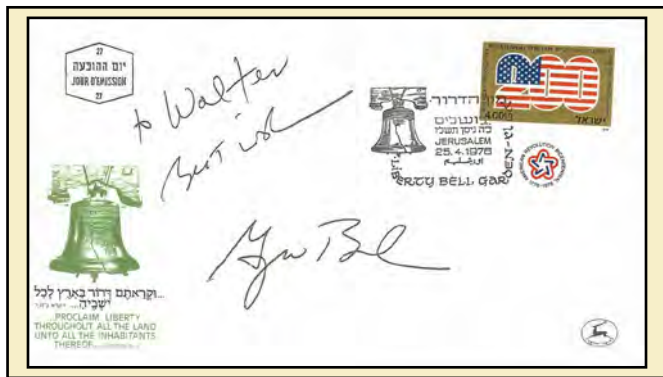


Figure 4

George W. Bush (1946 - )  
43th President (2001 - 2009)

He kept a friendly and supportive relationship with Israel. Several efforts to motivate a peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians, including a summit in Aqaba, Jordan, were unsuccessful.

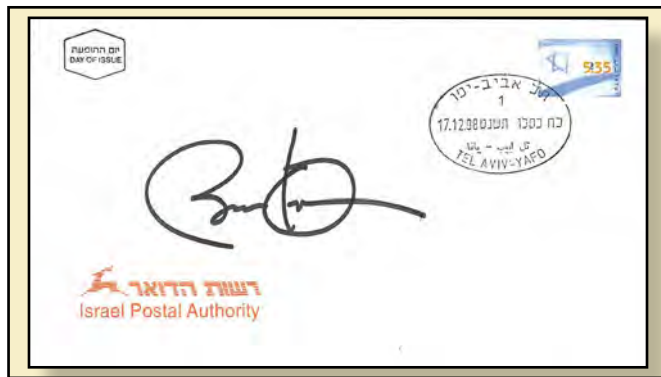


Figure 5

Barak H. Obama (1961 - )  
44th President (2009 - 2017)

He maintained robust military aid to Israel. His administration supported and funded the Iron Dome defense system as well as other state of the art military equipment.

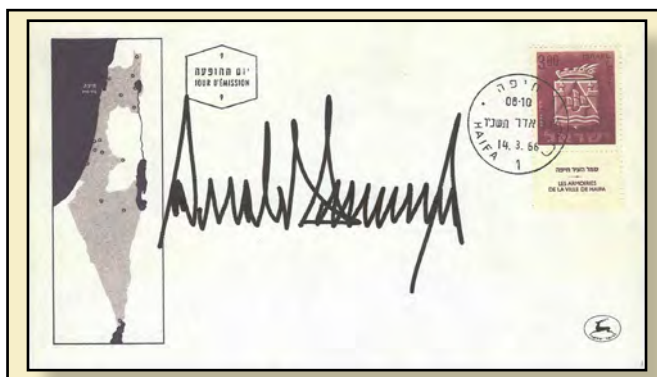


Figure 6

Donald J. Trump (1946 - )  
45th President (2017 - )

He recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital and ordered the move of the United States embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. ■

0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0

## American Philatelic Society

# Stamp Chats - Stamp Shows

**Chats:** We have been hosting **daily Stamp Chats** with experts, members, and collectors coming together to discuss various topics. We have **regularly scheduled events** throughout the week and encourage you to join the chats and share this information with other collectors. If you miss a chat, we will be posting them to the **APS YouTube** page for viewing later. On Monday, March 30, 2020, APS Sales Director held an on-line session on how we are operating through the closure. You can find the schedule of events here:

<http://aps.informz.net/z/05MjM2OTcwJnA9MSZlPT EwMDM3NjYyNTMmbGk9NzUzNTYlOTM/index.html>

### Show Delays and Cancellations

As events continue to change, we are updating our list of stamp shows that have been postponed or canceled in the coming months. Just yesterday, we learned that NAPEX had been canceled for 2020 due to a statewide ban on large group gatherings through June 10, 2020. For more information, please visit our website. ■

## The “Plague” Among Children

# BELA SCHICK THE SCHICK TEST

**Diphtheria**—the “D” in the DPT vaccine—was one of the great scourges of childhood. The diagnostic hallmark was a rubbery grayish coating—called a pseudomembrane—that covered the structures of the upper airway. In severe cases, the pseudomembrane caused obstruction of the airway, leading to an anguishing death from suffocation. Less commonly, a circulating bacterial toxin caused death from cardiac injury.

## An Aphorism Of Maimonides

It is possible that Maimonides (Figure 1) saw cases of diphtheria in his twelfth-century medical practice. Fred Rosner, physician and historian of Jewish medical practice, suggested that the following passage from the Aphorisms of Maimonides was a reference to what would later be called diphtheria. However, since Maimonides made no mention of the hallmark diphtheric membrane that covered the throat—easily visible to the naked eye—Rosner’s diagnosis of diphtheria is far from certain:

*Synanche [usually spelled cynanche: inflammation and swelling of the upper airway with difficulty breathing] refers to every illness in the throat where the patient suffers a choking sensation during swallowing. The most fatal of these is where no inflammation is visible in the throat nor any redness. . . .*



Figure 1

Moses ben Maimon may have seen cases of diphtheria in his twelfth-century practice. International Conference on the History of the Sciences (Israel, 1953).

## “The Plague Among Children”



Figure 2

Pierre Bretonneau of France (France, 1962).

Medical terms for what would later be called diphtheria—“malignant ulcerous sore throat,” “angina suffocativa”—reflect the terror felt by helpless attendants through the centuries. A deadly epidemic in Spain turned 1613 into “el año

de los garrotillos”—the year of strangulations. Nineteenth century physicians often referred to “membranous croup.” In 1826, French physician Pierre Bretonneau (Figure 2)

named the disease diptérite—from the Greek and Latin for “leather” or “hide”—a reference to the thick rubbery pseudomembrane.

In the mid-1730s, a vicious epidemic tore through the American colonies, often killing multiple children in a single family. Noah Webster called it “the plague among children.” New Jersey minister and physician Jonathan Dickinson attended to many victims when the epidemic reached the colony in 1735. He recorded his observations and treatments in a short monograph entitled *Observations On That Terrible Disease Vulgarly Called The Throat-Distemper*.

## Vienna: “Serum Sickness”

### And The Children’s Ward



Figure 3

Portrait of Béla Schick, ca. 1940s or 1950s, image by Leo Katz, Wellcome Collection.

Béla Schick, son of a grain merchant, was born into a Jewish family in Boglar (Balatonboglár), Hungary, in 1877 and raised in Graz, Austria (Figure 3). He earned his medical degree in 1900 at Karl Franz University in Graz and developed an early interest in diseases of children.

In 1902, Schick was invited to join Clemens von Pirquet, an Austrian pediatrician and researcher, at the Kinderklinik (children’s clinic) at the University of Vienna. Schick’s years in Vienna were marked by intensive laboratory work and personal poverty. In addition to his long hours in the laboratory, Schick served as the unremunerated Privatdocent (lecturer) of Children’s Diseases at the University of Vienna. Throughout his long career, Schick, who was childless, cared deeply for afflicted children in the hospital wards and clinics.



Schick and von Pirquet conducted important research into the puzzling syndrome they called “serum sickness”—now subsumed under the research and clinical disciplines of allergy and immunology. Serum sickness, marked by varying symptoms of fever, rash, joint pain, and swollen lymph glands, is an immune reaction to medications containing proteins.

Beginning in the mid-1890s, diphtheria antitoxin was harvested from the blood of horses injected (under veterinary supervision) with diphtheria toxin. The serum was processed in commercial and health department laboratories. Antitoxin injections proved to be effective in reducing the serious symptoms and deaths in about half of diphtheria victims. Antitoxin also temporarily protected close contacts from contracting the disease. But some recipients of antitoxin developed the unpleasant—though not fatal—effects of serum sickness, a reaction to trace amounts of horse serum proteins in the in the antitoxin injection.

Beginning in 1906, healthy children could be rendered permanently immune to diphtheria by injections of a balanced toxin-antitoxin mixture (TAT for short). However, serum sickness also complicated these injections. If there were a test for prior immunity to diphtheria—acquired during a mild or asymptomatic case—then some children could be spared exposure to the immunizing injections and the risk of serum sickness.

## The Schick Test



Figure 4

This Ethiopian stamp, featuring diphtheria immunization, may be the only postage stamp showing the characteristic pseudomembrane in the throat of a child with diphtheria. The stamp was issued in 1988, three years before Operation Solomon airlifted Ethiopian Jews to Israel. It is likely that some Ethiopian Jewish children may have lacked immunity to diphtheria. (Ethiopia, one of four stamp for childhood immunization, 1988).

By 1913, Schick had developed a skin test for immunity to diphtheria, the work for which he would be best remembered. The procedure he described came to be known as the Schick test.

A miniscule harmless, dose of diphtheria toxin was injected into the uppermost layer of the forearm skin. In 24 to 48 hours, a child with no immunity would develop a red raised swelling (wheal) at the site of the injection;

this was read as a positive Schick test. In a child with immunity, circulating anti-diphtheria antibodies would neutralize the toxin at the injection site, leaving no red swelling; this was read as a negative Schick test.

Schick, in his 1913 article in the *Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift* (Munich Weekly Medical Journal) confirmed the practical value of his test: “The positive reactors are injected with [antitoxin] serum and the negative reactors are not. Thus we spare many individuals the injection and sensitization with horse serum.”

## The New York Years

In New York, Dr. William Park, Chief of Laboratories of the New York City Department of Health, initiated a vigorous campaign of Schick testing and, if indicated, immunization among school children.



Figure 5

Of particular concern were younger children who would not be included in the school screenings. Every effort was made to encourage parents to have their toddler tested and, if susceptible, immunized at public clinics or in private physicians’ offices.

Issued to mark the seventy-fifth year of Kupat Cholim Le’umit (General Sick Fund), the stamp shows an apparently healthy Israeli child playing “doctor” with a teddy bear. (Israel, 2008).

Schick’s immunological investigations into diphtheria and other diseases earned him an international reputation and the support of a number of prominent American physicians. In 1932, he was invited to become director of pediatrics at New York’s Mount Sinai Hospital. Accordingly, with the approval of his brother, sisters, and widowed mother, he left Vienna in September to take up his new post.

Schick’s appointment was strongly supported by Park of the Health Department (quoted by biographer Gronowicz, see references), who wrote:

Owing to the fact of my interest in diphtheria, I have been closely in touch with Dr. Schick in his researches in immunology and especially because of his development of the Schick test for the detection of immunity to diphtheria. American medicine has been stimulated by many Americans coming under the influence of Dr. Schick in his hospital in Vienna. There is no question that he is among the foremost men in pediatrics and in certain lines of immunology.

Schick also served as a consultant to New York’s Willard Parker Hospital for communicable diseases and was director of the pediatric department at Staten Island’s Sea View Hospital for tubercular diseases. He was elected a fellow of the prestigious New York Academy of Medicine.

In addition to his hospital duties, Schick quickly became involved in New York's diphtheria prevention campaign. In a 1929 radio address, he cited the 15,000 cases and 700 deaths annually in the city. While school testing and immunizing programs were protecting many children, Schick reemphasized the importance of reaching the parents of pre-school children.

In a distant echo of the risk posed by today's unvaccinated children, Schick closed a radio address with this warning: "I think parents who know that it is now possible to prevent diphtheria, and who nevertheless fail to have their children immunized, take too great a responsibility upon their shoulders."

## Holocaust

With his wife Catherine, Schick traveled frequently to Europe for conferences and visits to his family. On a trip to Palestine in 1937, he was impressed with advances in Arab health—particularly in epidemic diseases—brought about by Jewish immigrant physicians

Schick's first encounter with the gathering storm in Europe occurred in a hotel in Italy in 1938. He and his wife were "asked" to leave by the manager at the insistence of a German Nazi staying at the hotel.

Although barred from travel to Austria, Schick, now an American citizen, made every effort to save family members still in Austria. He managed to save one sister and the children of a stepsister. But his sister Frieda and her family died in a concentration camp. Many members of his extended family also perished.

In May 1938, he told attendees at a tuberculosis conference in Tampa: "Many of the doctors who committed suicide after the recent annexation of Austria were my friends. I understand why they did it."

## Late Career And Last Years

At age sixty-five, Schick reached Mt. Sinai's mandatory retirement age. He continued to devote his professional life to the care of children as consultant to Beth-El Hospital in the Bronx. He also taught in the medical division of Yeshiva University (later the Albert Einstein College of Medicine).

Although Schick left no autobiography, he spoke at length in his later years with two biographers (Gronowicz and Noble, see references), sharing many of his memories, correspondence, and reflections. Béla Schick died at Mt. Sinai Hospital in 1967 at age ninety after falling ill with pleurisy while on a cruise to South America.

Dr. Horace Hodes, who succeeded Schick as the director of the pediatric department at Mt. Sinai, wrote a tribute to Schick in the journal **Pediatrics**:

He was devoted to the pursuit of knowledge which would find practical application. He was awarded dozens of medals, prizes, scrolls, and other tangible

evidence of the world's regard. Yet, Béla Schick remained a completely modest man. Bela Schick is gone. But, his influence on pediatrics and medical science will go on forever.



Figure 6

The Béla Schick medal was created for the Jewish-American Hall of Fame by artist Gerta Ries Weiner, 1990. With permission, Mel Wacks, Jewish-American Hall of Fame.

## Diphtheria Today

Through universal vaccination of children, diphtheria has disappeared in most countries. Israel's last case was reported in 2002. However, there were some 13,000 cases worldwide in 2018, including close to 2000 in Yemen, justifying the need for continued vigilance.

Very worrisome is the current resurgence of diphtheria in Venezuela, which had been free of the disease for many years. From 2016 to 2018, there were 2170 cases with 22 percent mortality, just one of many disastrous morbidity and mortality consequences of a collapsed healthcare system and failure of routine childhood immunizations. A half century after his death, Béla Schick, who devoted his life to the welfare of children, would have been deeply saddened—but not surprised—at the consequences of a failed vaccination program for diphtheria and other childhood diseases anywhere in the world. ▪

## DIPHTHERIA TIMELINE

- 1826** Pierre Bretonneau names the disease diphtheria
- 1884** Friedrich Loeffler cultivates *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* and demonstrates that it produces a toxin
- 1888** Émile Roux and Alexander Yersin prove that the bacterium *C. diphtheriae* is the causative organism of diphtheria
- 1890** Shibasaburo Kitasato and Emil von Behring develop an antitoxin injection that reduces severity and mortality by about fifty percent and provides temporary immunity in caregivers and household contacts
- 1895** Antitoxin production in horses begins in New York and Philadelphia

continued on page 17



# Out of This World

## Spellman Museum

**THE FOLLOWING FAX WAS RECEIVED FROM OR HADASH MEMBER DR. JEFF HOFFMAN FROM THE SHUTTLE COLOMBIA**

February 28, 1996  
13:09 PM

To Shaul and the Or Hadash Chaverim:

It's wonderful so many of you could come down to Florida and share in the excitement of my shuttle launch. Our Torah is in orbit. It's a little hard keeping track of time up here, but I think I can figure out when it will be Shabbat. On that day, I will unpack our Torah, unroll it, say the prayer for studying Torah, and read the first part of B'rehsheet. I brought along a Yad to help. If possible, I will try to do this when we pass over Israel, but this will be subject to other constraints. Surprisingly, the weather over Israel these last few days has been completely cloudy, and I haven't seen it at all. We will try lighting candles as part of our combustion experimentation, but I can't guarantee that this will be done at sunset (although there is a better chance here than you might think, since the sun sets every 90 minutes!)

Don't worry about the impact of our problems with the tethered satellite on my morale or that of my roommates. It took 40 years to get from Egypt to Israel, and sometimes the road to progress and the future is harder than we anticipate. Someday people will try again, and what we have done will help show the way.

By Friday, I will have completed a lifetime total of over 1000 hours in space, which will be worth a Shehechenu. I can't say I look forward to coming home and seeing everyone, because I really love being in space and haven't had enough to feel the need to come home. But I shall be back before too long and look forward to sharing my experiences with all of you.

Shalom,

Jeff



0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0

continued from page 16

**1906** Émil von Behring shows that a balanced mixture of toxin and antitoxin (TAT) produces lasting active immunity in humans

**1913** Béla Schick develops the Schick test for immunity to diphtheria, thus enabling selection of cases requiring immunization

**1923–26** Gaston Ramon and Alexander inactivate diphtheria toxin and show that the “toxoid” provides lasting immunity with fewer side effects

References:

1. Centers for Disease Control. “Resurgence of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases in Venezuela as a Regional Public Health Threat in the Americas.” *EID Journal* 25:4 (April 2019).

2. College of Physicians of Philadelphia. “History of Vaccines Timeline.” [https://www.historyofvaccines.org/timeline#EVT-\\_102224](https://www.historyofvaccines.org/timeline#EVT-_102224)

3. Gronowicz, Antoni. **Béla Schick and the World of Children**. New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1954.

4. Noble, Iris. **Physician to the Children: Dr. Béla Schick**. New York: Julian Messner, Inc., 1963.

5. “Schick, Who Developed Diphtheria Test, Dies,” *New York Times*, December 7, 1967.

6. Schick, Béla. “Die Diphterietoxin-Hautreaktion des Menschen als Vorprobe der Prophylaktischen Diphtherieheilseruminjektion” (“The Skin Reaction with Diphtheria Toxin on Human Beings as a Test Preceding the Prophylactic Injection of Diphtheria Serum”). *Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift* 60:2 (1913): 2608–10.

7. World Health Organization, “Diphtheria Reported Cases, 2019.” [https://apps.who.int/immunization\\_monitoring/globalsummary/timeseries/tsincidenceiphtheria.html](https://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/globalsummary/timeseries/tsincidenceiphtheria.html). ▪

# Hadassah Mount Scopus Assignment

## The "POSTAL" Connection

### Dr. Josef Wallach, Moshe Kol Kallman

The period we are dealing with is after the 1948-9 armistice agreement between Israel and Jordan which partitioned Jerusalem (Figure 1).

As a Jerusalem born 10 years old boy (Josef), I "lived" through the 1948 Jerusalem siege.

At age 21 and after 2 years of regular military service, I became a student at the Jerusalem Hebrew University. At the same time, I was assigned to a military RESERVISTS unit, serving, as all did, a month each year in "MILUIM" (reserve). As A Jerusalem resident, I became a member of the "Jerusalem Brigade" which consists mostly of Jerusalem residents. In the period 1950 - 1967 the Brigade's task was to defend the City's borders and its surroundings.

### Secret Mission

An important, but secret task was to take care of the Mount Scopus enclave (Figure 2), which by the 1949 armistice agreement should be guarded ONLY BY ISRAELI POLICEMEN. Thus part of the Reserve tasks was to be dressed in POLICE uniforms and be stationed at Mount Scopus for a one-month "vacation." This service was also done by regular service soldiers as described by Moshe Kol Kalman. I never served there.

During the one month or 35 days, all personal were separated from the world, until the next convoy took replaced them. The Jerusalem Brigade headquarters was stationed at the Jerusalem Schneller camp.

### Jerusalem Schneller Compound

- Turkish (Ottoman) Period, 1917-18. "Syrichenwaisen House" - A shelter for orphan children from the 19th-century Massacre in Syria.
- British Mandate period, 1917/18 -1948 Major British soldiers and police camp headquarters. When the Jewish underground irritated them, they would fire wildly all around.
- Israel period 1948 -? Israeli Military camp

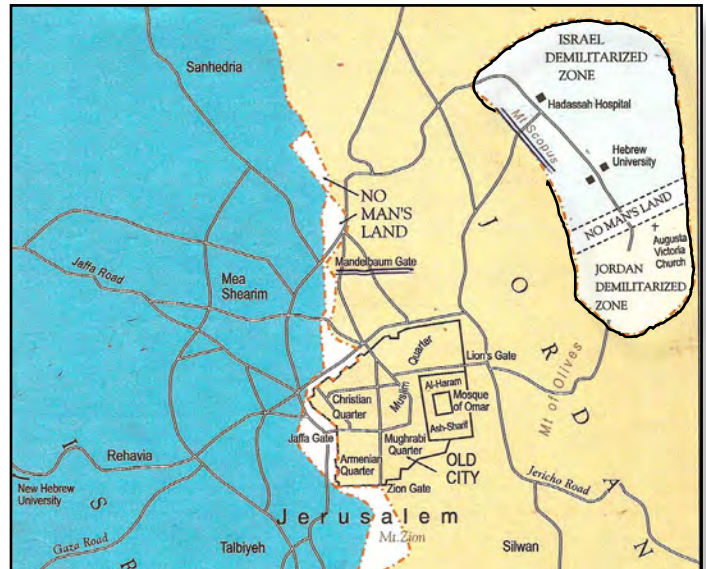


Figure 1  
Partition Jerusalem  
1950 - 1967



Figure 2  
Mt. Scopus enclave



# Always The Collector

On one of my duty visits to my reserve unit, I succeeded in obtaining several covers/postcards all directed to soldiers/reservists stationed at the Mount Scopus enclave. This postal service was secret at the time, thus the covers were coded "UP" with a red pencil, perpendicular arrow meaning UPWARDS TO MOUNT SCOPUS.

How these covers and other mail reached the isolated destination, is unknown to me and needs a further study! One possibility is via the U.N. force stationed at the borders of partitioned Jerusalem. They were in charge of all the border encounters including of course in charge of the monthly "Policemen" convoy to the mount until 1967. ▪

## Example "UP" covers



Figure 1

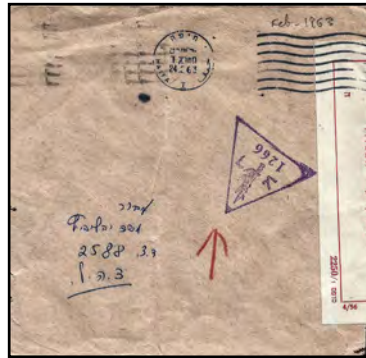


Figure 2

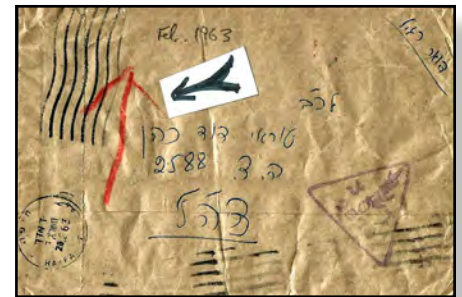


Figure 3

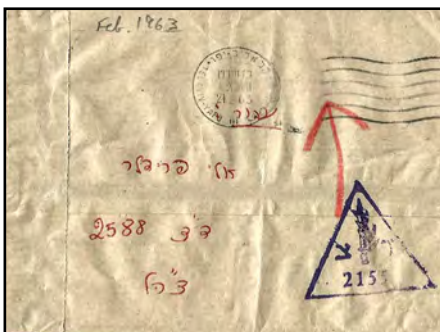


Figure 4

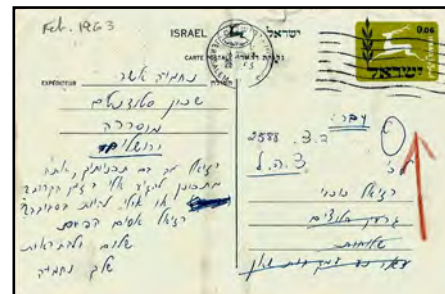


Figure 5



Figure 7 - Mandelbaum Gate

Not ALL the policemen stationed in Jerusalem were soldiers. Only the task group which every month replaced the former one on the mount. Thus the photo next to Mandelbaum gate shows real policemen from both sides at a quiet relaxed period along the borders inside the divided Jerusalem.

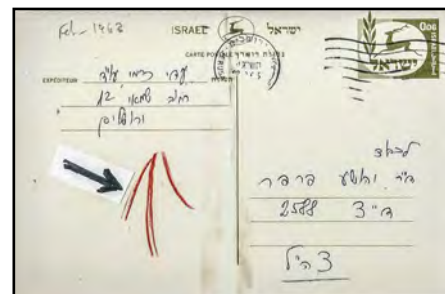


Figure 6

## Addendum by Moshe Kallman

*Editor's note: The original article appeared in The Israel Philatelist, Winter 2020 issue, p. 55.*

I talked to Josef about my Mt. Scopus experience. You may very well know only policemen were allowed on the Mount, that was a total cover-up.

I belonged to the Golani brigade in 1963 and was dressed as a policeman armed to my teeth. The only way up was via the

continued on page 20

continued from page 19

Mandelbaum Gate. There we stood at attention as we were approached by a Jordanian officer. He walked back and forth among us and then the officer approached me and asked in Hebrew "Are you from the Golani or Paratroopers." I was shocked but did not blink an eye; He could not prove it but was satisfied with his question. It seems that they knew very well that we were not policemen but the regular army.

After 35 days on the hill, I volunteered for another 35 days. I enjoyed myself there. Why? In the main building, I forgot the building's name, was the Hebrew University library which contained English literature which even today I very much enjoy reading. When off duty, I would go down to the library for a few hours to read in English.

To answer Yossi's (Josef) thought how these letters reached Mount Scopus, as I very clearly remember the night before going up to the Mount the people in charge would load the vehicle which was called a "Sandwich." Why, because the body of the vehicle was double, and everything possible was stuffed in, arms ammunition and mail.

Josef (Hebrew Yossi) and I talked for quite a while over the phone the other day and promised each other to meet after this terrible corona virus is over. ■

## BE IN THE KNOW

Receive the SIP monthly E-Newsletter and other important information.

To be included, send your e-mail address to:

[israelstamps@gmail.com](mailto:israelstamps@gmail.com)



## NEGEV HOLYLAND STAMPS

**HOLY LAND POSTAL BID SALES HELD TWICE A YEAR!**

*Profusely illustrated. Catalogue sent free on request to serious collectors*

### Forerunners, British Mandate, Interim, Israel, Judaica

Material is always accepted for auction.

Please write providing full details.

*Ask about our special low commission rates!*

### NEGEV HOLYLAND STAMPS AUCTIONS presented by BUTTON STAMP COMPANY

**SID MORGINSTIN**

**P.O. Box 8101**

**Trenton, NJ 08650, USA**

CEL: 609-456-9508

FAX: 609-291-8438

PHONE: 609-298-2891

E-MAIL: [leadstamp@verizon.net](mailto:leadstamp@verizon.net)

**EBAY SELLER ID – LEADSTAMPSID**

*Please visit us on our WEB site*

<http://negev.stampcircuit.com>



## Buying and Selling

# Israel, US, British Commonwealth

We Buy It All!



We are the leading buyers of U.S. better grade material and quantity items, British Commonwealth, Israel, Russia, Vatican and other Foreign material - Please offer.

**COLLECTIONS, ACCUMULATIONS,  
DEALER'S STOCK, SINGLE ITEMS IN  
LARGE QUANTITIES, ETC.**

**Will travel for large lots**

**IDEAL STAMP CO., INC. (Sam Malamud)**

172 Empire Blvd. Third Floor, Brooklyn, NY 11225 USA

Ph: +1-212-629-7979 FAX: +1-212-629-3350



Member over 50 years



Member over 50 years

email: [info@idealny.com](mailto:info@idealny.com)



## Doron Waide

P.O. Box 536 Clarks Summit PA 18411 USA

E-mail address: [doronwaide@aol.com](mailto:doronwaide@aol.com)

Internet and mail bid auctions

Web Site: [www.doronwaide.com](http://www.doronwaide.com)

Ebay seller ID: doronwaide  
Tel: 570-319-9803 Fax 570-319-9804

PO Box 536

Clarks Summit, PA 18411

Palestine Forerunners, Palestine Mandate

Israel 1948 Interim, Doar Ivri and Postage Dues

Israel regular issues, Judaica and JNF

Stamps, covers, Documents and related items

Material accepted for future Auction Sales

Please Write or Phone for details

MEMBER: A.P.S S.I.P



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

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

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



Romano House of Stamp Sales Ltd.

Stamps  
Covers  
Military mail  
Autographs  
War memorabilia  
Medals  
Banknotes  
Coins  
Accessories

Are you seeking to develop your collection?

Are you on a quest for gem stamps?  
for unique covers?

Here you will find it all!

Romano House of Stamp Sales  
YOUR PLACE IN THE HOLY LAND



Contact Information  
<http://www.romanoauctions.com>

Israel's Office  
972-3-5250119

[support@romanoauctions.com](mailto:support@romanoauctions.com)

United States Representative  
George Bailey  
651-338-9622  
[gbailey15@gmail.com](mailto:gbailey15@gmail.com)

Ask for a Romano Auction Catalog, and visit our web site at:  
<http://www.romanoauctions.com>

Romano House of Stamp Sales Ltd  
250 Dizengoff St.  
Dizengoff Center Mall,  
Gate 4, 2nd floor, store  
No. B245

P.O. Box 23274 Tel Aviv  
61231, Israel  
(972) 3-5250119

LINDNER

## New Issues from the ISRAEL PHILATELIC AGENCY



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

**Israel Philatelic Agency**

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

172 Empire Blvd., Third Floor  
Brooklyn, N Y 11225

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

E-mail: [ipana@igpc.net](mailto:ipana@igpc.net)

9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

# Philatelic Eye Candy

## Multiple Franking of Classic Israeli Stamps on Postal History

Ed Kroft QC FRSPC

### 1. Introduction

Stamp collectors enjoy looking at items of postal history covered with lots of stamps. Even if such pieces have been overfranked and do not reflect the correct postal rates, they can be highly visual or eye catching. Such pieces can be considered some of the “eye candy” of our beloved hobby.

As a child and adult, I enjoyed collecting Israeli stamps from the 1948 - 1953 classic period, hoping to find at least 1 used

or mint copy for my album. High values were elusive and sometimes expensive to obtain. It never occurred to me years ago that people were franking parcel cards, commercial documents and large heavy mail with multiple copies of some of my favorite stamps.

This article shows viewers some of the postal history pieces I have discovered over the years. The postal history reflects the usage of the stamps from the classic period paying correct postal rates or charges. These usages are the most difficult to find.

### 2. Doar Ivri 1948 - 1949



Figure 1

To United States - 1949  
560 prutot - 8 times weight  
70 prutot per 10 gr.



Figure 2  
8450 prutot  
Second highest recorded franking  
of a Doar Ivri item  
Highest Doar Ivri franking on a  
registered postal card





Figure 3  
Bank Letter of  
Guarantee for £1,40,000  
(Forty thousand Israeli  
Pounds - equal to  
U.S. \$160,000)  
October 20, 1948

Highest recorded  
number of Doar Ivri  
stamps used as revenues  
Highest number of  
Doar Ivri 1000 mils  
used (40)

## 2. First Festivals -1948 - 1949



Figure 4  
780 mils - 12 times weight  
65 mils per 10 gm.  
Tel Aviv to New York  
Postmarked October 15, 1948





Figure 5  
585 mils - 9 time weight  
65 mils per 10 gr.  
Tel Aviv to New York  
Postmarked October 1948

### 3. Road To Jerusalem 1949



Figure 6  
8080 prutot - highest recorded  
Jerusalem stamp franking  
Parcel card 1 parcel  
weighing 3 kg 200 gm  
Tel Aviv to New York  
Postmarked 1950



# 5. Negev 1950



Figure 7

1830 prutot, largest recorded Negev stamp franking 1 parcel card, Tel Aviv to Bucharest, Romania,  
 Postmarked January 14, 1951, Arrival February 20, 1951

to be continued





# Be an Up-Stander Say Something!

## Gregg and Michelle Philipson

On March 9, 2020 Michelle and I presented to approximately 250 8th grade students in Central Texas. We held three sessions in the school library where we displayed Holocaust materials and engaged with the students and their teachers.

The kids were great and VERY attentive. During the presentation we ask the students to pass around a piece of left luggage left for all to touch. It is wonderful to see the manner with which they handle the bag.

It is with sadness and respect for the woman who it once belonged that they hand the bag to the next person.

## The Speech

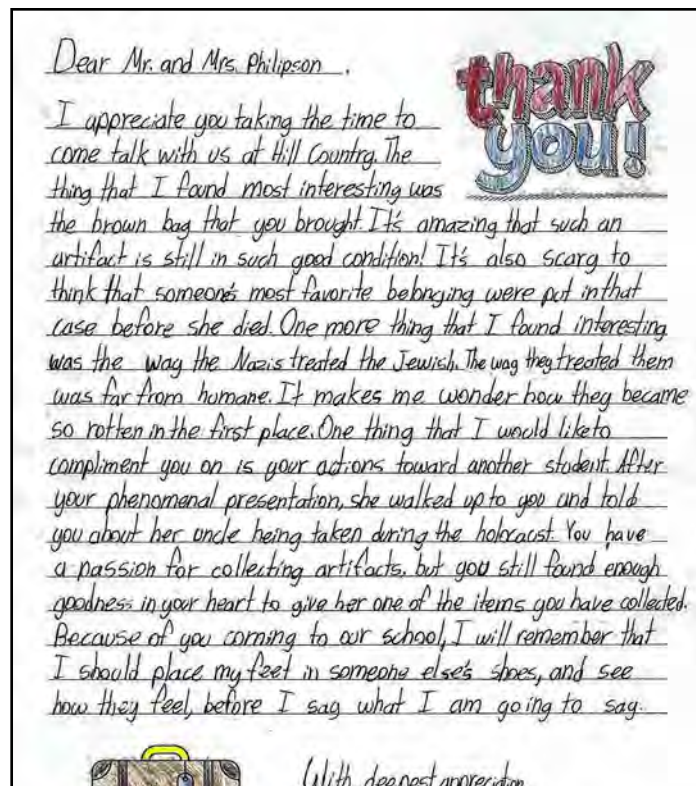
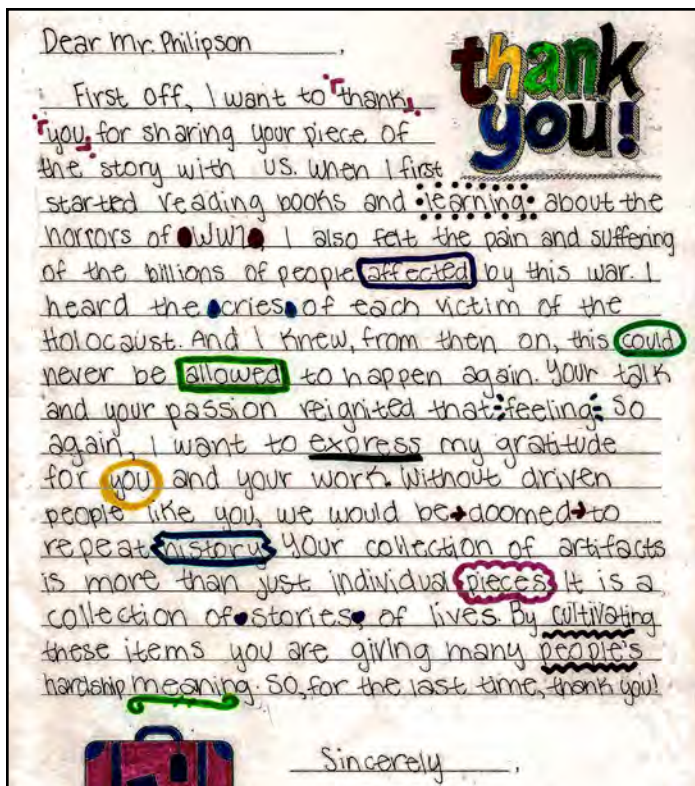
The “KdF” (Kraft durch Freude) or Strength through Joy Nazi propaganda Radio made in 1938 (seen in the photos) is a real eye opener for the students.



The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C. made an audio file for me of a Hitler speech to Nazi youth in 1938. From my mobile phone a student launches the file that plays the speech from a hidden Bluetooth speaker so that it appears to come from the original Nazi radio. They listen for a minute or so to this maniac spew his hate as they watch on the screen images of a 1938 massive Hitler youth rally in Nuremberg. It is an attention grabber to say the least.







## Holocaust Mail

We also pass around several pieces of "Sara and Israel" mail. One student, whose grandfather was a Holocaust survivor, was so shocked by the "Sara and Israel" mail that we gave one to her as a stark reminder of the life her grandfather had to endure. It was received as a loving and meaningful gift and it brought tears to her eyes.



Student given a "Sara" envelope.

## The Take Away Message

The students asked excellent questions and many stayed after to touch some of the artifacts, say thank you and let us know the positive impact that we made on them.

Michelle and I are so appreciative for the opportunity to be part of Texas Holocaust education programs where we can interact directly with the students and their teachers.

It is a privilege to be able to answer questions and address serious issues that the students are confronted with on a daily basis.

The students take away the message about how hate, bullying and apathy negatively impact their lives and the lives of their friends and families. They want to make their lives

and the lives of others better and more meaningful. They understand that kindness is the key!! Be an Up-Stander!! "Say Something!"

Learning about the Holocaust illustrates the deadly consequences of isolating and demonizing others. The kids really get it!

## Future Presentations

Sadly, many of our 2020 programs at Fort Hood, the University of Texas, Texas middle schools and other venues have now been canceled due to the pandemic currently affecting us all.

Our mission will continue but now we pray for the good health and safety of all mankind.

## Postscript

Here are two letters reflective of the 100's we receive each year from the students. Over 100 letters were dropped off by a teacher at our home today.

We found them by the front door as everyone is "social distancing" these days.

We were personally touched by a quote in the letter (above on the left) with the line that begins with... "I want to express my gratitude."

Note the suitcase at the bottom. Left luggage! Nice touch the class used on the paper for the thank you notes! ■

# Interim Period Forgery

Joe Weintrob



Figure 1  
Tel Aviv DOAR  
overprint

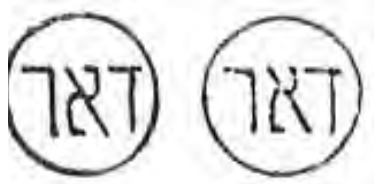


Figure 2  
Haifa DOAR overprint

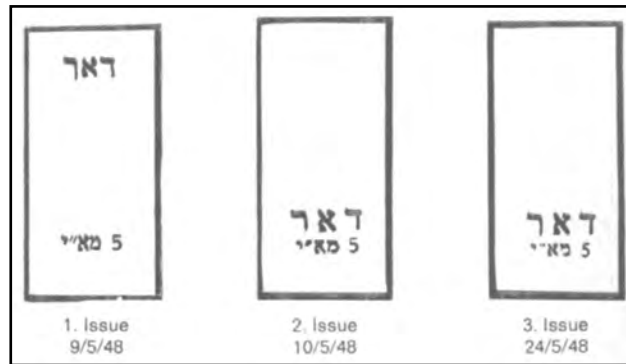


Figure 3  
The Jerusalem DOAR overprints

## My Observations

No value on the top KKL stamp. No Hebrew text on either KKL stamp. (Figure 4). I asked 2 reputable dealers about the Tel Aviv Doar overprints and both said they are fakes.

## Background

Every year since the Fifth Zionist Congress in Basel, the KKL has issued a new series of labels depicting scenes from the history of Jewry and Zionism, of pioneer settlements, pictures of leading Zionists, etc.

During May, 1948, supplies of these "stamps" in the offices of the KKL achieved a new - neither anticipated nor intended - significance: namely their use as postage stamps.

The KKL offices delivered all stocks on hand directly to the three central post offices in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem. Contrary to the usage of various KKL stamps in the rest of the country, only one motif was chosen in Jerusalem: The UN partition map of Palestine.

Accounting was made considering only the nominal value of stamps received; the types of the stamps, however, were not detailed. It is, therefore, impossible to determine the exact number of each single value sold. It fell to the central postal administrations to change these donations and propaganda labels into postage stamps, by applying an overprint in Hebrew which simply read DOAR (Post).

## The DOAR overprints

There are three different DOAR overprints, corresponding to the three postal administrations: Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem (Figures 1 - 3).

## Tel Aviv DOAR Overprint

For overprinting the KKL labels, Tel Aviv used small rubber hand stamps, presumably 16 different ones.

In most instances a violet ink pad was used; a red pad was used occasionally.

In order to provide a sufficient supply of overprinted stamps within a reasonable period of time, the postal administrations availed themselves of the help of youthful volunteers - often school children. Haste and use of non-qualified personnel are the reason for so many irregular overprints.

With respect to the distribution of KKL stamps through the KKL office to the post offices in the southern district, there was one peculiarity which has not been revealed heretofore and is, therefore, of interest:

The Rehovot post office not only received - like all the other post offices in the district - their DOAR overprinted stamps from Tel Aviv but it also received a certain supply of stamps without the DOAR overprint directly from the KKL office in Rehovot. (This fact has been verified by Dr. E. Jungwirth upon inquiry at the KKL-office and the local post office in Rehovot).

### Reference

Fluri, Ernst, **Handbook of Holy Land Philately, The Minhelet Ha-Am Period**, World Philatelic Congress of Israel, Holy Land and Judaica Societies, 1973, p. 15 ■



Figure 4



## 2020 Society of Israel Philatelists Fundraising Campaign

### Combined Gifts - Endowment Fund & Web Archive Library Fund

#### *MOSES Level*

Leland Abbey  
Amy Wieting  
Hilton Segal

#### *MIRIAM Level*

Jules Cahan, M.D.  
Todd Heller  
Walter Levy  
Michael Lipstein

***Total Gifts for Combined Funds - \$602***

### Gifts directed to the Digital Archive Library Fund

#### *QUEEN ESTHER Level*

Wayne Holt

#### *MOSES Level*

Melvyn Borofsky  
Arthur Elkins  
Benjamin Fass, M.D.  
Jacques Remond  
Zachary Simmons, M.D.

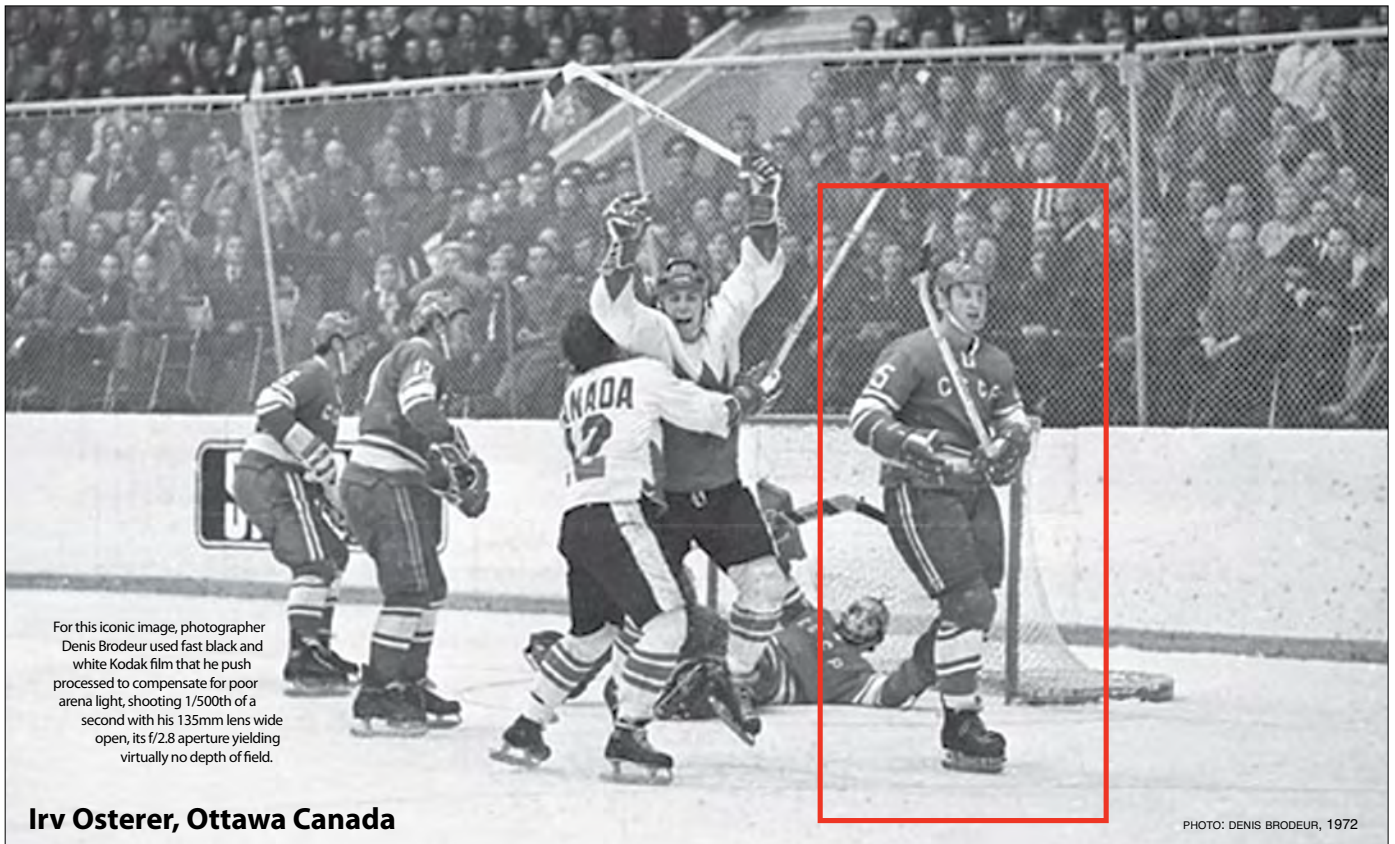
#### *MIRIAM Level*

Robert Dordick  
Saul Frommer  
Arthur Harris  
Edwin Kolodny  
Fuad Mosden  
Sandra Moss  
Joseph Running, Jr.

***Total Gifts for Digital Archive Library Fund - \$1,047***

# Thank YOU for your generous support!

The 2020 Fundraising Campaign kicked off in December, 2019. Contributions acknowledged here received through February 14, 2020. 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](mailto:mbass@hy-ko.com) or 330-467-7446.



For this iconic image, photographer Denis Brodeur used fast black and white Kodak film that he pushed processed to compensate for poor arena light, shooting 1/500th of a second with his 135mm lens wide open, its f/2.8 aperture yielding virtually no depth of field.

Irv Osterer, Ottawa Canada

PHOTO: DENIS BRODEUR, 1972

## For the Defence – YURI LYAPKIN

For Canadian hockey fans of a certain vintage, the eight game series between Canada and the Soviet Union in September, 1972 provided our country's greatest sporting moment.

International hockey in this era was open only to amateurs. Thus, the best National Hockey League professionals were not eligible to participate in either the International Ice Hockey Federation World Championships or the Olympic Games.

Although game, Canadian amateur teams were no match for the USSR, whose players trained year round, played hockey full time and retained amateur status because they were selected from the ranks of the Soviet Army. The Russians regularly thrashed all competition and had a streak of nine consecutive IIHF and Olympic gold medals.

Canadian fans were certain that if the best NHL players were allowed to compete, they would end Soviet domination. The Russians were also eager to test themselves against the game's best. Both parties agreed to an eight game affair — four games across Canada in NHL arenas and four games at the Luzhniki Sports Palace in Moscow.

The Soviet strength, lay in the basic skills: skating, endurance and conditioning. Their

strategy, featured an all-out offensive attack. Their coach believed that in September, the USSR would be better at team play, speed, conditioning and mental toughness than the NHL pros after a long summer layoff.

At the time, NHL players didn't exercise seriously during the off-season and would skate themselves into condition at training camp. Even so, most expected that Canada would handily defeat the Soviet Union, and predicted an eight game sweep — but this air of confidence quickly disappeared when Canada lost the opening game in Montreal 7-3. It was an emotional series, with Canadian hockey pride hanging in the balance.

The series was tied heading into the final game in Moscow, which ended in a dramatic fashion, with Paul Henderson scoring in the final seconds to give Canada the victory. The Denis Brodeur photograph clearly identifies all the players on the ice — including Russian Jewish defenceman Yuri Lyapkin.

The Summit Series would have a lasting impact on the game. Russian players, young and old, seem unanimous in describing that 1972 series as a watershed that changed the dynamics and style of Russian and North American hockey.



*There were four Russian players in the zone, but none of them saw Henderson behind them or picked up Phil Esposito, who was surging towards the net. Both Lyapkin and Vasiliev went for the loose puck, while Yakushev and Shadrin moved up ice. Vasiliev tried to clear the zone, but the puck rolled off his stick. Esposito intercepted the puck and fired a shot toward the net. By this time Henderson had picked himself up off the ice, picked up Esposito's rebound [and] fired the puck at Tretiak. The Soviet goalkeeper got a toe on the shot but lost his balance as he made the save. Henderson pounced on the rebound and dribbled the puck under a prone Tretiak just as Lyapkin reached him. Somehow, Henderson and Esposito had out-manoeuvred four Soviet defenders to give Canada a 6-5 lead with just 34 ticks left on the clock.*

— Dan Diamond, *Total Hockey*

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=FMiMzq0YTwc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FMiMzq0YTwc)



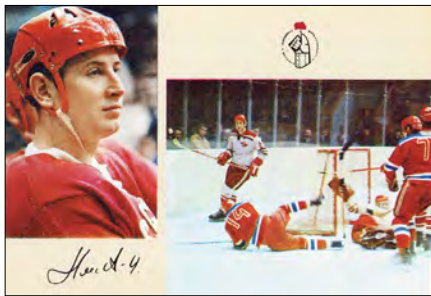


**YURI  
EVGENIEVICH  
LYAPKIN**

For thirteen years Lyapkin (1945–) from Balashikha, Russia was an elite defenseman in the Soviet League. He started his hockey career in 1964 with

Nikolay Epstein's *Khimik Voskresensk*.

Epstein had a huge impact on Lyapkin's career. He saw Yuri as a smart defender with excellent hands and a great passer— so useful to initiate the attack.



▲ Lyapkin on Russian hockey postcard c. 1973

In 1972, Lyapkin moved to *Spartak Moskva*, where he won his only Soviet title 1976. He returned to *Khimik* in 1976-77 and was a player coach there in 1977-78. After a final season with *Spartak* in 1978-79, Yuri finished his career in Japan skating with the JIHL *Oji Seishi Eagles* from 1979-82.

Lyapkin won gold medals with Russia at the IIHF World Championships in 1971, 1973, 1974, and 1975. Yuri also played in the eight game 1974 WHA Summit Series.

The USSR finished second in the 1976 IIHF tournament, but later that same year the undefeated Soviet team captured gold at the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria.

Lyapkin coached in Nagano, Japan from 1992-98 and from 1999-2002 and returned home to be general manager of Krylya Sovetov Moskva in the Russian Second Division. He also was one of the managers of the Russian hockey team at the Nagano Olympics in 1998 and for a time, was general manager of the Soviet Wings hockey team in Moscow.

Lyapkin recently celebrated his 75th birthday and is currently the General Director of *Hockey Legends*, an organization that arranges international friendly matches across Russia and neighboring countries — all aimed at supporting hockey and healthy lifestyles.

**LYAPKIN and the SERIES of the CENTURY**

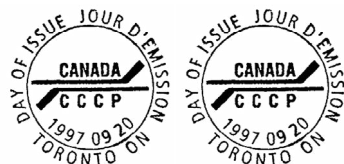
Lyapkin competed in the 1972 NHL Summit series and was on the ice when Henderson scored the winning goal with 30 seconds left to play in the final game at Luzhniki. He was the Soviet defenceman who tried in vain to intercept the fateful shot and is often blamed for that deciding goal. The moment was captured by a Denis Brodeur image that shows Henderson slipping the puck past goalie Vladislav Tretiak and Lyapkin on the ice a few feet away.

"I'm on all of Paul's T-shirts and all the hockey cards, standing there frozen in time, looking beaten," Yuri recounted in a November 10, 2000 CBC interview.

In 1997, Brodeur's photos were used as source images for both 45¢ full gum se-tenant stamps used in the booklet issued by Canada Post to mark the 25th anniversary of the Summit Series.

On the stamp showing number 12 front and center (Yvan Cournoyer) hugging Paul Henderson, you can clearly see our Jewish defenceman, on the right side of the illustration, underneath the numeral 45. This would make Lyapkin the only identifiable Jew to appear on a hockey stamp — an interesting addition to any *Judaica* collection.

**Lyapkin was inducted into the Russian/Soviet Hockey Hall of Fame in 1973 and into the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame in 2020. An arena in Balashikha his hometown, has been named in his honour.**



▼ Canada Post released a limited edition *Series of the Century 25th Anniversary Gift Box* that included this unfolded, specially cancelled booklet pane.



The 1972 Canada-USSR hockey showdown was an eight-game exhibition series between the Soviet National Team and a team of Canadian-born professionals from the National Hockey League. It was a benchmark competition, with the best players from the world's two great hockey powers facing off for the first time. The series gave coaches, scouts and fans a chance to compare vastly different hockey styles that had evolved in almost complete isolation from each other.

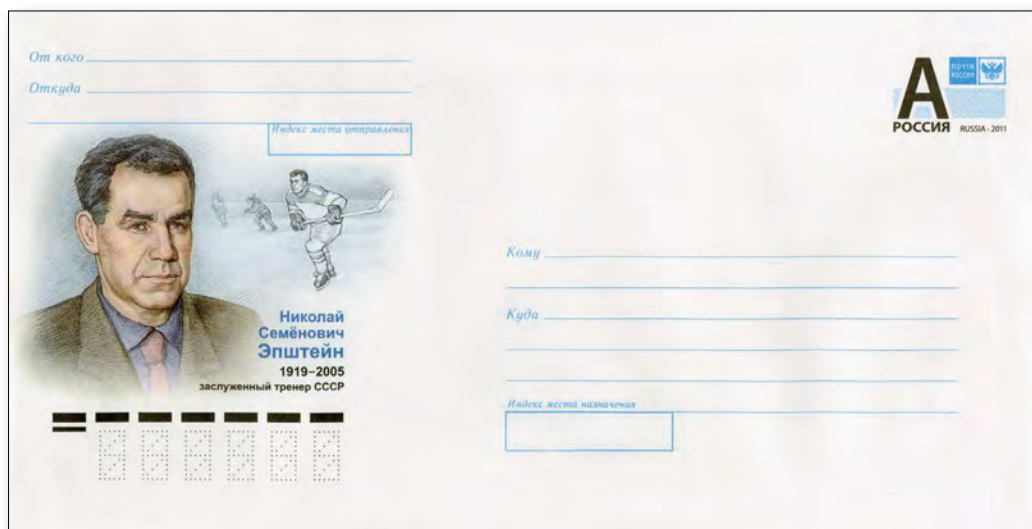
La confrontation Canada-U.R.S.S. de 1972 fut une série de huit parties hors-concours mettant aux prises l'équipe nationale soviétique et une formation regroupant des joueurs de la Ligue nationale de hockey nés au Canada. Ce fut une rencontre historique - pour la première fois, les meilleurs joueurs des deux superpuissances du hockey s'affrontaient. Entraîneurs-chefs, recruteurs et amateurs purent comparer deux styles de jeu tout à fait différents qui avaient évolué séparément.

▲ The bottom two stamps on the pane of 10 that also include credits to the illustrator, designer and printer on the selvage are folded to the inside.



# NICKOLAY EPSTEIN

Николай Эпштейн



## Irv Osterer

IT IS OFTEN DIFFICULT to track Jewish athletes from the USSR, as much effort was invested to eradicate religious practice under the Communist regime. Public shows of faith or support for Israel were often met with job loss, imprisonment, banishment and in Stalin's time, much worse.

On December 20, 2019, the Russian Post Office via the JSC marka company issued an "artistic stamped" commemorative envelope designed by M. Podobed (JSC marka № 2019-138) on the 100th anniversary of the birth of a renowned Jewish hockey coach. The envelope is part of an ongoing series that reflects on the multinational state structure of the Russian Federation.



Nickolay Epstein (1919-2005) was born in Kolomna, an ancient city of Moscow Oblast, situated at the confluence of the Moskva and Oka Rivers, 114 kilometers southeast of Moscow. In his youth, Epstein was a very competitive soccer player. He was also part of the effort to grow hockey in the USSR and to ultimately compete internationally.

Although Epstein's playing career saw him take the ice for Dzerzhinets Chelyabinsk (1947-49), Lokomotiv Moscow (1949-50), Spartak Moscow and Khimik Elektrostal (1951-53), it is as head coach with Khimik from 1953-1975 that he achieved legendary status in Russia and the former Soviet Union.

He is considered to have been the grandfather of hockey in Voskresensk, Russia. In 1951, he founded *Khimik*, now one of Russia's oldest hockey clubs. Epstein is also credited with building the Voskresensk Ice Palace in 1953, designing its stained-glass windows and even flooding the rink to make ice. The arena was built to give local fertilizer plant workers a place to play hockey and also to develop elite players from the surrounding area.

*Khimik* was never expected to compete with Moscow Dynamo and CSKA, but through Nickolay's extraordinary efforts, and his coaching philosophy known for giving his players opportunities



EPSTEIN WITH A GROUP OF YOUNG PLAYERS AT THE VOSKRESENSK ICE PALACE

to improvise and create on the ice, the team quickly grew to be a national contender using almost exclusively regional athletes.

From 1957 to 1989, *Khimik* was one of the best Russian teams of the Soviet era, winning national championships, three bronze medals and one silver championship!

Epstein was also head coach of the Soviet National Team and the Soviet Junior National Team that won a European Championship, with Vladislav Tretyak in goal.

Hockey fans would be familiar with many of the players that graduated from Epstein's *Khimik* hockey program. They include IHF Division A World champion defenseman Alexander Ragulin and Yuri Lyapkin and forwards Vladimir and Alexander Golikov along with NHL Stanley Cup winners Igor Larionov, Valery Kamensky, Valery Zelepukin and Vyacheslav Kozlov.

Epstein helped coach the Israeli National teams in IIHF Group B competition c.1990-2000. He was inducted into the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame in 2001 and was one of the inaugural inductees to the Russian Ice Hockey Hall of Fame in March 2004.

Epstein, who in his latter years suffered from Alzheimer's Disease passed away in 2005. A son Mark survives him.

**TO ORDER THIS ENVELOPE** — [www.delcampe.net/en\\_GB/collectables/stamps/russia-ussr-1992-federation/stamped-stationery/2019-138-russia-cover-a-nikolay-epstein-master-of-sports-of-the-ussr-in-ice-hockey-honored-coach-of-the-ussr-919482487.html](http://www.delcampe.net/en_GB/collectables/stamps/russia-ussr-1992-federation/stamped-stationery/2019-138-russia-cover-a-nikolay-epstein-master-of-sports-of-the-ussr-in-ice-hockey-honored-coach-of-the-ussr-919482487.html)

**JSC MARKA website** — [www.rusmarka.ru/en/catalog.aspx](http://www.rusmarka.ru/en/catalog.aspx)



## Part 1

# SIP Lending Library

## David Dubin, Librarian

Do you have cabin fever? Hopefully not from the Coronavirus-19. If so, why not curl up with a interesting, educational philatelic book. All members in good standing may borrow from the SIP library. Here are Lending Library Policies

- Please contact the librarian to borrow an item.
- Email: [davidmdubin@gmail.com](mailto:davidmdubin@gmail.com)
- Regular mail: David Dubin, 545 Rutland Ave, Teaneck, NJ 07666-2925
- No more than 2 items may be borrowed at one time.

- Materials may be borrowed for 30 days, with possible renewals after contacting the librarian.
- Borrower pays postage & packaging costs both ways (payment may be made on returning the material).
- Lost or damaged literature must be replaced by the responsible party.
- If that is not possible, the borrower's fee will be determined on a case-by-case basis, based on the value of the item.

Books, catalogs and journals are also available for borrowing.

<b>Forerunners (c. 1400-1918)</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Year</b>
Aron, Joseph	<b>Forerunners to the Forerunners; A Pre Philatelic Postal History of the Holy Land</b>	1988
Steichele, A. (translated by N. Collins & E. Dickstein)	<b>Handbook of Holy Land Philately: The Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1840-1918 Vol. I (photocopy)</b>	1991
Steichele, A. (translated by N. Collins & E. Dickstein)	<b>Handbook of Holy Land Philately: The Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1840-1918 Vol. II (photocopy)</b>	1991
Baedeker, Hans	<b>Baedeker's Historical Palestine (1985 reprint)</b>	1912
Robinson, Edward & Smith, E.	<b>Dr. Robinson's Biblical Researches in Palestine Volumes I-III</b>	1841
Murray, John	<b>Murray's Handbook --- Syria, Palestine</b>	1885
Tomkins, Major T. L. C.	<b>Notes on the Cancellations of Turkish Arabia</b>	?
Alexander, Ziv	<b>Osmanli Sahra Postalari (The Ottoman Field Post Offices Palestine ) 1914-1918</b>	2000
Buzzetti, Luciano	<b>La Posta in Palestina</b>	1988
Coles, John H. and Walker, Howard E.	<b>Postal Cancellations of the Ottoman Empire - Part 2 The Lost Territories in Africa &amp; Asia</b>	?
Aizenberg, Salo	<b>Postcards from the Holy Land – A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era, 1880-1918</b>	2010
Steichele, A.	<b>Die Postgeschichte Palastinas von 1841 bis 1918 (The Postal History of Palestine, 1841-1918)</b>	1981
?	<b>Turk Postalari Ilk Filatelik Damga ve Muhurleri 1863-1920 (The first stamps of Turkey 1863-1920)</b>	1963
Rosen, E.	<b>The S.N. Shure Collection of Holyland Foreign Post Offices</b>	1997
Pollack, F. W.	<b>The Turkish Post in the Holy Land</b>	?
<b>World War I in Middle East</b>		
Sacher, Michael M.	<b>Army and Field Post Offices of Egypt and the EEF, 1914-1920</b>	1970
Emery, Bob	<b>Australian Imperial Forces Postal History 1914-1918</b>	1984
Firebrace, John	<b>British Empire Campaigns and Occupations in the near East, 1914-1924</b>	1991

<b>Palestine Mandate (1918-1948)</b>		
Koch, Paul-August	<b>Die Antwortscheine von Palastina und Israel (Reply Coupons of...)</b>	1982
Groten, Art	<b>AR markings correspondence</b>	
Fletcher, Julius and Danesch, Hartwig	<b>The Civilian Airgraph Service in Palestine 1941-1945</b>	1983
Blau, Fred and Deighton, Cyril	<b>The Egypt Flight L. Z. 127-Graf Zeppelin</b>	1981
Groten, Arthur	<b>The Flying Camel The Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine</b>	2009
	<b>Government of Palestine Post Office Ordinance #20 of 1930</b>	
Sacher, Michael M.	<b>Government, Certified Official and Post Office Cachets of the British Mandate of Palestine</b>	1981
Gladstone, N. & Glassman, E.	<b>A Supplement to Michael M. Sacher's Monograph</b>	1998
Glassman, E. and Sacher, M.	<b>The Postmarks and Other Markings of Mandate Jerusalem 1917-1948</b>	1982
Glassman, E.	<b>Mandate Jerusalem Postmarks 1917-1948, revised</b>	2002
Goldstein, C & Dickstein, E	<b>Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine mandate</b>	1983
Cohen, N A	<b>Meter Markings of the Palestine Mandate</b>	?
Groten, Arthur	<b>OAT and AV2 Markings Correspondence</b>	
Blau, Fred and Deighton, Cyril	<b>The Orient Flight L. Z. 127-Graf Zeppelin</b>	1980
BAPIP Monograph 1990	<b>Overland Mail via the Syro-Iraqi Great Desert</b>	1990
Dorfman, David and Posner, H. J.	<b>Palestine - The First Local Overprints</b>	1960
Hochheiser, Arthur	<b>Palestine Coil Stamps Correspondence</b>	
Collins, Norman J.	<b>Palestine Mandate Issues 1921-1948 The Crown Agents Requisition Books</b>	1987
Dorfman, David	<b>Palestine Mandate Postmarks</b>	1985
Hochheiser, Arthur	<b>Palestine Postal Forms British Military Administration 1917-1920</b>	1989
Groten, Arthur	<b>Palestine Postal Forms of the Civilian Administration 1921-1948</b>	1987
Hochheiser, Arthur	<b>Palestine Postal Stationery correspondence</b>	
British Philatelic Authorities	<b>Photocopies of British Philatelic Official Correspondence</b>	
Gladstone, Norman	<b>Post War Censorship to and from Palestine 1945-1948</b>	1985
Gladstone, Norman	<b>Postal Censorship in Palestine During World War Two 1939-1945</b>	1975
Kucharski, Jerzy	<b>The Postal History of the Polish Field Post Offices in the Holy Land 1940-1947</b>	1981
Loebl, W. Y (Duplicate listing)	<b>Postal Mechanisation in the Holy Land 1925-1981</b>	1982
Hochheiser, Arthur M.	<b>Postal Stationery of the Palestine Mandate</b>	1984
Dorfman, David	<b>Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate Part II Meshek Ayelet Hashahar-Zikhron Ya'aqov</b>	1974
Groten, Arthur	<b>The Postmarks of Mandate Tel Aviv</b>	1988
d'Humieres, Jean boulad, Ringstrom, S. and Tester, H. E.	<b>The Private Ship Letter Stamps of the World Part 2 The Suez Canal Company</b>	1985
Groten, Arthur	<b>Rates &amp; Fees of Palestine Mandate until 1921, in "51st American Philatelic Congress"</b>	1985
Groten, Arthur	<b>Rates &amp; Fees of Palestine Mandate until 1921, in "57th American Philatelic Congress"</b>	1991
Lewis, Nahum H. and Schmerler, Fabius	<b>Specimen Issues of Mandate Palestine 1918-1948</b>	1967
Dorfman, David	<b>The Stamps &amp; Postal Stationery of Palestine Mandate 1918-1948</b>	2001
	<b>The Stamps of Mandate Palestine (Album pages)</b>	
Hoexter, W	<b>The Stamps of Palestine 1918 to 1 July 1920</b>	1970



Groten, A (Duplicate listing)	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c 1930-1975	2006
Tomlin, Derek	World War II P.O.W. and Internment Camps	?
<b>Interim Period (May 1948)</b>		
Blake, Leslie L.	The Armoured Car Stamp of Rishon Le Zion	1956
Forsher, Bruno	The Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel	1969
Ben David, Arie	Handbook of Holy Land Philately - Safad	1995
Fluri, Ernst	Handbook of Holy Land Philately - The Minhelet Ha'am Period	1973
Sondak, M.	Jerusalem Postal Services during the Siege of 1948	1987
Simon?	Minhelet Ha'am Stamps - Provisional Stamps of the Transitional Period May 1948	?
Schulman, Louis S. and Weisberger, Irving (Duplicate listing)	Postal History of Israel From Suspension of British Mandate Post Until April 30, 1952	1952
Aloni, Zvi	The Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel Vol. I Official Postal Services: Postal Administrations of British Mandate, Minhelet Ha'an and Israel	2015
Shimony, Z, Rimon, R & Karpovsky, I	The Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel Vol. II Part I Jerusalem & Safad Postal Services	2004
Shamir, Chaim & Siegel, Marvin	The Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel Vol. III Israel Foreign Postal Links	1991
Steinberg, Kurt	The Postage Stamp of Safad	1950
Koln, Jakob Niesen	Die Postgeschichte von Nahariya (The Postal History of Nahariya)	1980
Groten, Arthur (Duplicate listing)	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c 1930-1975	2006
<b>Israel (1948-date)</b>		
<b>Doar Ivri (first coins issue, 1948)</b>		
Denfield, Major S.	The Control Blocks of the First Coin (Do'ar Ivri) Issue	1971
Rothman, Stephen and Tsachor, Yakov	The Doar Ivri Issue of Israel	1985
Livnat, R.	Doar Ivri Plate & Tabs Types	1978
Blake, Leslie L.	The Doar Ivri Plates	?
Levison, Milton E.	The Plate Blocks and Tabs of the Doar Ivri Issue	1975
<b>Other Israel</b>		
Morginstin, S & Perrin, B	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, etc.	2013
Carol, Dr. Steven	The Arab-Israeli Conflict on Stamps	1988
Wolinetz, Harvey	Arab Philatelic Propaganda Against the State of Israel	1975
Simmons, D J	Basic Israel Philately	1995
Nachtigal, I and Fixler, B.	Cancellations of Israeli Post - Part 3 - Slogan Cancellations 1948-1994	1994
Smith, C. H. and Simon, Werner	Catalog of the Meter Postage Stamps of Israel	1974
Rosenberg, S H & Wolman, H	A Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Unit Handstamps	2012
Koch, Paul-August	Die Antwortscheine von Palastina und Israel (Reply Coupons of ...)	1982
Simmons, David J. and Pearl, Irwin A.	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks	1982
Blumkin, Helene Lande	Highlights of Jewish History on Israeli Stamps (reprint)	1957
Ribalow, Harold U.	The History of Israel's Postage Stamps From 1948-1956	2014
Stadtler, Bea	A History of Israel Through Her Postage Stamps	1993

Courlander, D	<b>A History of Jewish Arts and Crafts on the Postage Stamps of Israel</b>	2005
Fraenkel, Alexander	<b>Israel</b>	1954
Ben-Gurion, David	<b>Israel Among the Nations</b>	1952
Resnick, Samuel	<b>Israel International Show Cards</b>	1994
Chafetz, Donald A.	<b>Israeli Philately</b>	?
Fraenkel, Alexander	<b>Mail From Israel - The Jerusalem Stamp</b>	1952
BAPIP Monograph 1986	<b>Police and Prison Mail in Israel 1948-1986</b>	1986
Gladstone, Norman	<b>Postal Censorship in Israel, 1948-1978</b>	1978
Wallach, Dr. Josef	<b>Postal History Guide to the Territories Administered by Israel Since 1967</b>	1980
Schulman, Louis S. and Weisberger, Irving	<b>Postal History of Israel From Suspension of British Mandate Post Until April 30, 1952</b>	1952
Glassman, Emanuel	<b>The Postal History of Jerusalem from 1948</b>	1978
Wallach, Dr. Josef	<b>The Postal History of the West Bank of Jordan 1948-1967 Volume 1</b>	?
Loebl, W. Y	<b>Postal Mechanisation in the Holy Land 1925-1981</b>	1982
Morginstin, Sid	<b>The Postal Stationery of Israel</b>	1998
Nachtigal, I and Fixler, B.	<b>Regular Postmarks of Israeli Post - Part 1 - 1948-1990</b>	1990
Smalheiser, Irwin (D. Kaplin, ed. 2nd edition)	<b>The Remembrance Letters and Commemorative Covers of the Ministry of Defense State of Israel 2nd ed.</b>	2016
Zelenietz, Marty	<b>Return to the Land: The Challenge of Rebuilding Israel</b>	2011
Wallerstein, Walter	<b>The Revenues of Israel</b>	1980
Persoff, Meir	<b>The Running Stag: The Stamps and Postal History of Israel</b>	1973
Kanner, P and Spiegel Y	<b>Military Postal Services During the War for Independence 1948-1949 (Hebrew)</b>	1962
??	<b>Souvenir Leaves Supplementary Pages Sep 1995-Dec 1997</b>	1 9 9 5 - 1997
Nachtigal, I and Fixler, B.	<b>Special Cancellations of Israeli Post - Part 4 - 1948-1998</b>	1998
Shamir, Maxim and Gabriel	<b>The Story of Israel in Stamps</b>	1969
Chafetz, Donald A.	<b>A Study of Israel's Dateless Cancellations 1948-1955</b>	2001
Rozman, Sol	<b>The Tabs of Israel Translation and Transliteration</b>	?
Groten, Arthur	<b>Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c 1930-1975</b>	2006
	<b>A Letter from Israel</b>	1991
<b>All Periods</b>		
Siegel, Marvin, ed.	<b>20th Anniversary World Philatelic Congress of Israel Holyland &amp; Judaica Societies</b>	1986
Dubin, David and Morrow, Nancy	<b>Israel and Forerunner Military Postal Stationery</b>	2002
Dubin, David and Morrow, Nancy	<b>Israel and Forerunner Military Postal Stationery, 2nd edition</b>	2016
	<b>SIP Central Ohio Chapter Seminar</b>	1971
	<b>( A few articles in a folder)</b>	
Fock, Michael	<b>Zlati Jeruzalem 1655-1967 (Jerusalem of Gold)</b>	2011

**Support our  
Advertisers**



# Tribute to Forgotten Overprint

Yefim Rozenshteyn

In 1962 two United Nations agencies – Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNWRA) – took an initiative “under which more than 70 countries simultaneously issued postage stamps to draw attention to and help meet world refugee needs”[1].

## Supporting the Plan



Figure 1  
Refugee stamp  
Plan logo

Israel issued and donated to the plan 25,000 sets of 2 stamps (Scott No. 178 - 179) with the planned total cost of \$10,417.

The designs of the two stamps symbolize the ingathering and resettlement of refugees from the Arab Diaspora to Israel.



Figures 2, 3

The tab inscription of the first stamp, Figure 2

- “... and that I have borne you on wings of eagles...” (Exodus 19: 4)

The tab inscription of the second stamp, Figure 3

- “They will sit, each man under his vine and his fig tree, and none will make them afraid...” (Micah 4: 4).

At least 3 articles related to the World Refugee Year and the Operation ‘Magic Carpet’ appeared in **The Israel Philatelist** [10, 11, 12].

There is also a complete reference book and a color guide of the stamps issued under this plan [3].

## Proceedings Distribution

According to the plan, the net proceeds were expected to total \$1,587,641.45 to cover refugees worldwide.

The planned distribution of the proceeds was broken down by refugee areas and included \$396,910.36 (a quarter of all proceeds) for Palestinian Arab refugees in the Middle East. This amount included \$274,519.48 going to UNRWA and \$122,390.88 being transferred directly to other organizations in accordance with the wishes expressed by the donors [1].

The plan didn’t include any allotment for Jewish refugees.

## Different Approach

There was at least one case known to me of a different approach from the Dominican Republic, predating the U.N. initiative by four years. They surcharged an already issued set of stamps to benefit both groups of refugees (Figures 5, 6).

According to Danilo Mueses [4], Decree No. 3678 of April 12, 1958, authorized the overprinting of 50,000 sets of the Scott No. 484-488 and No. C103-105. An overprint of a Star of David, the Red Crescent and a surcharge of 2c to raise funds to help the Palestinian refugee was added. The decree also authorized the overprinting of 5,000 miniature sheets (perforated and imperforated) with a surcharge with 5c.

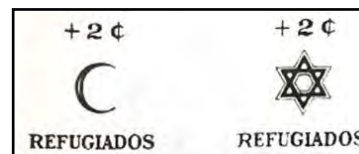


Figure 4  
Overprints

As the Decree further states “The purpose of the sets was to raise funds to help both the Israeli and Arabs refugees”.

Borodinsky [2] lists the basic stamps and the surcharged overprints under the “Refugees” category in the listing by Country.



Figure 5  
Example overprinted stamps

The major stamp catalogs are very inconsistent in the description and numbering of the overprinted and surcharged stamps. Only Yvert & Tellier shows the overprints and surcharges explicitly (Figure 4).



Figures 6, 7, 8  
 Miniature sheets described in the footnote to Scott No. 488.  
 They additionally carry the marginal United Nations emblem  
 and “UNRWA” imprint (Figures 7, 8).





The overprinted and surcharged stamps listed in Scott are No. B11-B20 and No. CB7-CB12.

Miniature sheets described in the footnote to Scott No. 488; “they additionally carry the marginal United Nations emblem and ‘UNRWA’ imprint.”

The total amount raised all sets and miniature sheets was \$49,200 including the surcharges’ \$10,200.

Interestingly, the author [4] says:

“So the Dominican Government raised \$10,200 for the refugees, but at the same time it achieved the benefits of \$39,000. This was achieved by the sale of thousands of stamps they have not been able to sell. They were the sets without the overprint and they would have laid in the vaults of the Reserve Bank”.

## Overprinted Stamps

The overprint was applied by the Waterlow & Sons, the same house that produced the stamps. They were issued on May 26, 1958.

The advertisement of these sets and the miniature sheets were described by the Elmont Stamp Co. as “The ‘Surprise’ Issue of the Year” appeared in **The Israel Philatelist** [9]. It also mentioned in the sale of 4 FDCs (no cachets).

Postscript: Mueses [4] is skeptical of the intention of the Decree. There were dozens of regular and airmail sets overprinted and surcharged in 1957 - 1966 by the Dominican Republic Postal Services. It was also the common way for many other countries to deliver the message and save time and money without creating new stamps.

## Remember 1938

We also need to remember that the Dominican Republic was the only country among the participants of the infamous Evian Conference of 1938 [5] that offered and accepted the

Jewish refugees from Germany. It offered to accept up to 100,000 Jewish refugees. It is estimated that 5,000 visas were issued, but only about 700 Jews reached the country before World War II started and the German borders were closed.

References:

1. **Refugee Stamp Plan**, United Nations, Palais des Nations, Geneva, 1962, p.15.
- 2 Borodinsky Isaac, **Judaica in Philately**, an annotated checklist, SIP Educational Fund, Ohio 2001, p. 245.
- 3 **The World Refugee Year postage stamps**: a complete reference book and color guide to the postage stamps issued in seventy countries on 7 April 1960 to commemorate World Refugee Year, Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations Staff Fund for Refugees, 1961
- 4 Mueses, Danilo A., **Emisiones Postales Dominicanas, 1865-1965**, Santo Domingo, Banco Central de la Republica Dominicana, Departamento Cultural, 1999 ISBN 84-89953-14-7 (in Spanish), , pp. 252-53.
- 5 Dennis Ross Laffer, **The Jewish Trail of Tears. The Evian Conference of July 1938**, University of South Florida, 2011 <http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4390&context=etd>
- 6 <https://philatelylately.wordpress.com/2018/06/25/world-refugee-year-1959-1960-on-stamps/>
- 7 <http://israelphilately.org.il/en/catalog/articles/600/World%20Refugee%20Year>
- 8 <https://www.pri.org/stories/2018-11-09/dominican-republic-took-jewish-refugees-fleeing-hitler-while-31-nations-looked>
- 9 **The Israel Philatelist** 1959, Vol. 10, No. 5-6, p. 64.
- 10 **The Israel Philatelist** 1960, Vol. 11, No. 8, p. 9.
- 11 **The Israel Philatelist** 1960, Vol. 11, No. 9-10, p. 35.
- 12 **The Israel Philatelist** 1960, Vol. 12, No. 1, p. 14. ■

0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0

# Great Charity Chaye Olam

## Institutions of Jerusalem Inc.

Donald A. Chafetz

**Mission:** Great charity chaye olam provides scholarships for Talmud Torah yeshivah chaye olam and its subsidiary the yeshiva at the western wall. Additionally, funds are distributed to needy families of scholars and students requiring assistance for food and medical support as well as food packages and clothing to homebound individuals.

Charity New Office located at  
211 E. Broadway, New York.

<https://www.charitynavigator.org/index.cfm?bay=search.profile&ein=135593820>

Figure 1  
Booklet cover



Figure 2  
Booklet contained 10 panes.  
Example pane.

# Forerunners of the Holy Land

**Robert Pildes, M.D.**

*Editor's note: Beginning with this issue and over the next several issues, I will be including selected exhibit pages from his gold medal exhibit. I want to thank Dr. Pildes for*

*permitting me to publish his exhibit pages. Note: white space on exhibit pages has been sometimes eliminated to maximize the size of cover and write-up.*

This exhibit illustrates the postal history of that area of the Ottoman Empire that became Palestine and eventually Israel. The time period covered starts in the pre philatelic era with an example as early as 1480, then covers the adhesive period, which in the Turkish administration, extends to the end of World War I, while all Foreign Administration offices were closed by the Turkish authorities with the outbreak of World War I on October 1, 1914

It is organized by major divisions into the Postal Administration of Turkey and the foreign administrations of Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Russia. The major divisions are then divided into the various types of postal services, starting with printed matter, then postcards, letters, etc. with each showing the respected rates. Within each special service, the origins are shown by city, starting first with Jerusalem as it being the major city, and the others in alphabetical order.

Turkish Postal services were apparently started between 1840-1846 with a courier service between Jerusalem and Beirut on a definite schedule. Foreign administration services were the result of the so called "Capitulation Treaties" that allowed foreign nations to maintain postal services. People preferred the foreign services as they were more rapid and reliable than the Turkish Post.

More than a third of the items in this exhibit represent unusual/rare destinations and the research performed is indicated by their number known and by the notation of earlier and latest dates than those that are recorded for specific postmarks in the literature. Historical references are also included

## **TURKISH ADMINISTRATION**

Frame 1: Pre UPU mail, Egyptian Post Office Jaffa, Printed matter 2-10 pa postcards

Frame 2: Domestic and Foreign Postcards 10-20 pa, unusual destinations

Frame 3: Jerusalem Branch Offices; collection box letters, littoral rate, registered mail

Frame 4: Registered and advice of receipt; highest franking; postage due

## **AUSTRIAN ADMINISTRATION**

Pre UPU mail, soldi rates including 4 soldi

Frame 5: Soldi Postcards, foreign Postcards 10 centimes rare destinations, cachets Aus Jerusalem, Bethlehem

Frame 6: 20 para Postcards unusual destinations, PETA TIQUA and NAZARETH mail

Frame 7: TIBERIAS local, rare destinations letters, registered mail, parcel post, postage due

## **FRENCH ADMINISTRATION**

Frame 8: Earliest Jerusalem Cross; various rates and destinations; registered and advice of receipt, postage due

## **GERMAN ADMINISTRATION**

Frame 9: Various rates and destination; Brazil, Jaffa 1<sup>st</sup> Day; auxiliary agencies and collection box mail

## **RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN ADMINISTRATIONS**

Frame 10: Russian kopeck rates; printed matter to New Zealand; registered mail; postage due

Italian: unusual destination; registered letters, postage due applied in Jerusalem (only one )

**Classification:** postmarks S 1/1 (Steichele); C 1/1 PM (Collins)

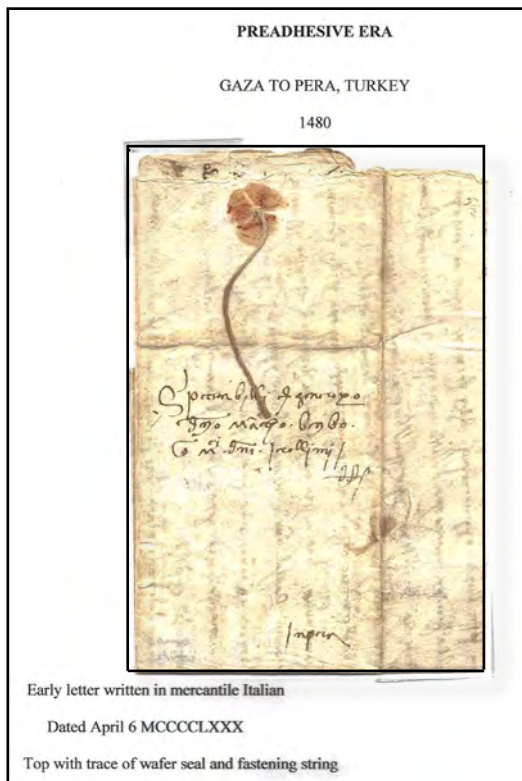
**In right lower quadrant** C= Certificate and S= Signed

**Important items** outlined in red

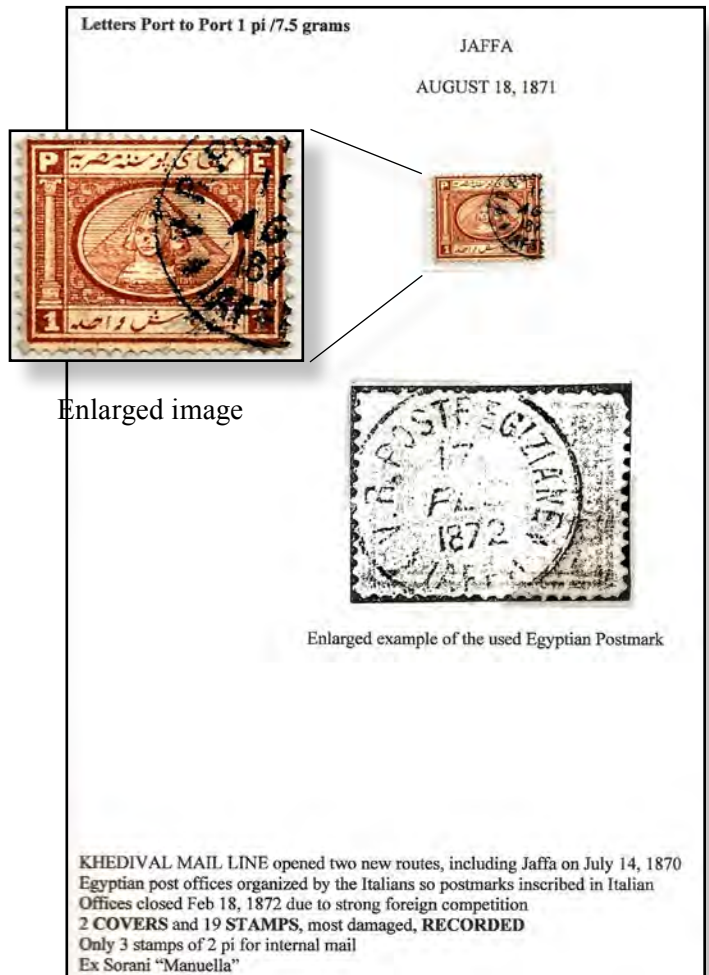
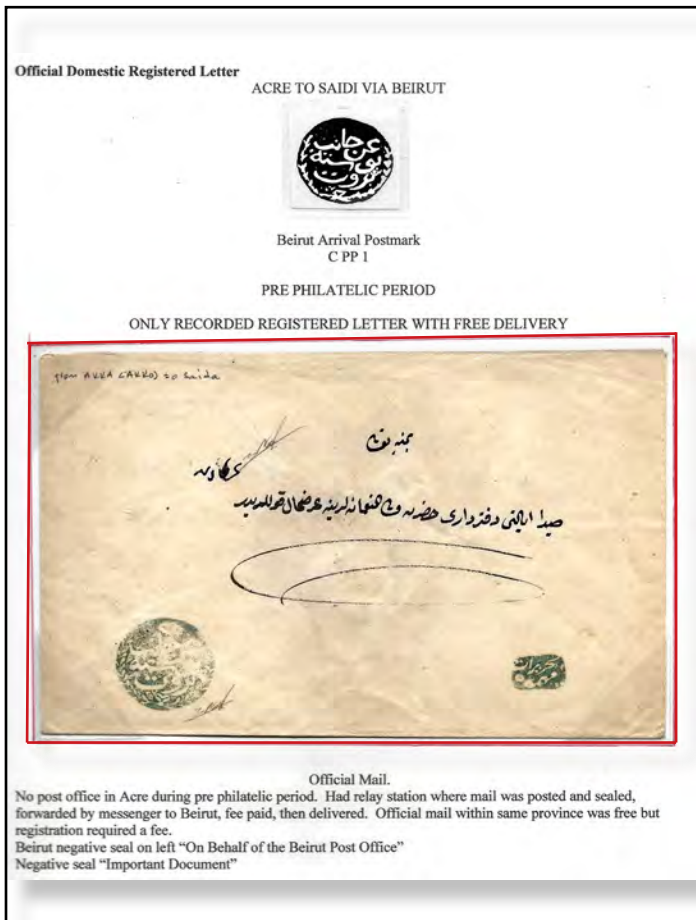
**References:** The Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1840-1918; Vol I and II; Steichele, Collins, Dickstein 1991  
The Ottoman Posts and Telegraph Offices in Palestine and Sinai; Collins and Steichele, 2000



# Turkish Administration



# Egyptian Post Office



# Turkish Administration

JAFFA

Littoral Rate 10 pa  
October 21 (18) 92  
LITTORAL MAIL



Jaffa (S 22/05) on 20 pa 1892 issue bisect with arrival Beirut October 24 (18) 92

---

JERUSALEM

Littoral Rate 20 pa  
September 28, 1913  
JERUSALEM GIVEN SPECIAL STATUS AS A "COASTAL TOWN"




Addressed to Constantinople in Arabic  
Postmarks: Jerusalem 3 (S-28/19). Repeated on front  
Arrival Constantinople machine cancel 6-Oct-13. Elapsed time 15 days

Foreign Letter 1 pi

JERUSALEM


January 13, 1891



S 28/05 C PM 7

EARLIEST RECORDED USAGE OF THIS POSTMARK

MARITIME MAIL TO FRANCE VIA FRENCH BOAT L.V. No 3



J. FRUTIGER & Co  
JERUSALEM.

*M. la  
Génér. de Dépôts de  
Comptes Courants  
2, Place de l'Opéra  
France Paris*

Cover addressed to Paris with French Maritime marking. Reverse bears Port Said January 15, 1891 and Paris arrival April 23, 1891 and partial distribution pm same date. French Maritime marking dated Jan 16, 1891

Apparently cover went overland from Jerusalem to Port Said but no evidence by which means.

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

Foreign Destination 2 pi  
+ Civilian PM- 85pa=2pi 5pa  
Military PM-70 pa= 1pi 30 pa  
+ war tax-?

RAMLE  
JULY 26, 1917



IMPERIAL PRUSSIAN FLYING CORP 200  
CANCELLED AT OTTOMAN CIVILIAN POST OFFICE  
ONLY "FELDPOST" COVER KNOWN SO HANDLED



Cover has purple circular cachet of the FLYING CORP  
Mistakenly handed in to Civilian Ramle post office who forwarded it to Jerusalem  
Recognized and transferred to the German Army in Jerusalem  
Postmarks: Remle 26-7-17 + same (reverse) Franking: 20 pa x 3+10 pa +5pa + (reverse) 10 pa  
Jerusalem Feldpost Mil Miss 27-7-1917 Franking: 20 pa x 3 +10 pa  
Reverse: German Censor label (transparent): "Militarischerseits unter Kriegsrecht Geoeffnet"  
Sender's name and Berlin address for mail to reach him (under label)

Foreign Letter 1 pi  
+ war tax 10 pa

JERUSALEM

Oct 10, 1917



S 28/ 27  
C PM 33

SCARCE ALL ARABIC JERUSALEM 3 PM IN USE ONLY ONE MONTH

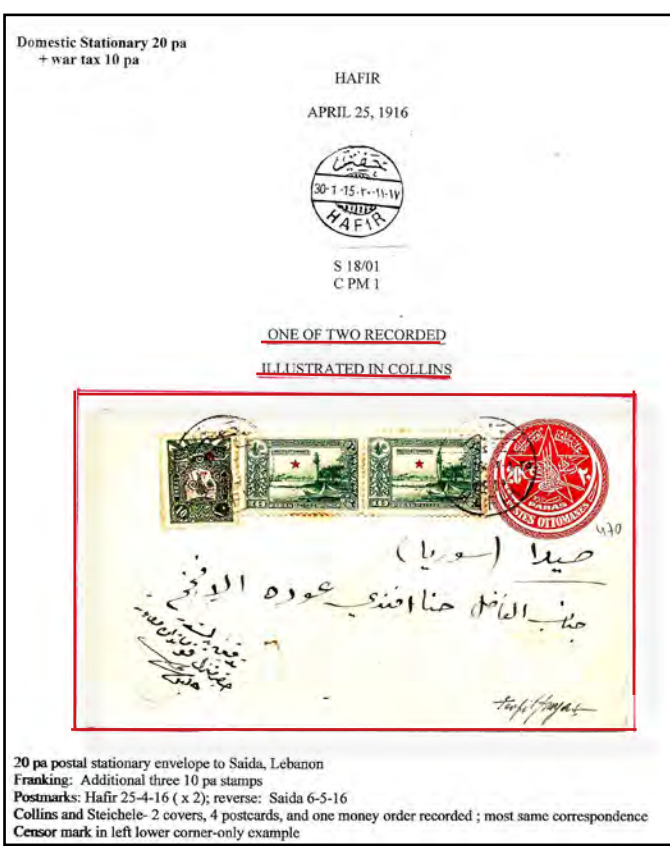
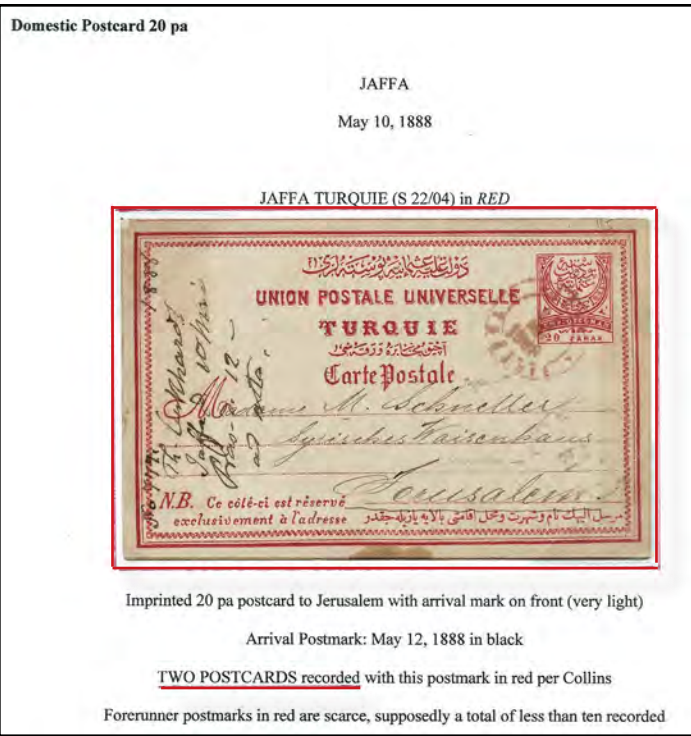


Schocher & Co. Jerusalem & Jaffa

*Till  
Neue Photographische  
Gesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft  
Berlin Hegelitz 6  
Deutschland*

Jerusalem to Germany  
Postmarks: Jerusalem; reverse: same; ISTANBUL DEPART 10 NOV. 1917; partial straight line 10 Nov ... ST  
Franking on reverse: 5 pa x 2  
Known dates of use: Oct 15, 1917-Nov 17, 1917. THIS EXAMPLE EARLIER THAN COLLINS





to be continued

# Dissecting a Cover

Donald A. Chafetz

Translator: Dr. David Dubin

JNF Expert: Joe Weintrob

A friend of mine, Bill O'Connor, found the cover in Figure 1 in a bundle of covers he purchased. He challenged me to explain the cover markings, cancellations and stamps/labels. With the help of my library, Dr. David Dubin and Joe Weintrob here is what I determined is the story. Please correct me if I am wrong.

The cover is a souvenir from the 1949 Tabul First National Stamp Exhibition.

References to Figure #

1. **Mosden Israel Catalog, 1969**, E. Mosden, New York, p. 266 S.P.C. 11 1-6.5.49 Postal Cancellation from special post office set up during the "Tabul" First National Stamp Exhibition.

2. *Ibid* S,P,C 14, "Independence Day" Military P.O. cancellation used during "Tabul" Exhibition  
Postmark  
Outside circle  
Top: Independence Day  
Bottom: "Tabul" stamp  
Exposition 1949

Inside circle:  
Military Mail: 4 May 1949  
Headquarters  
(I think literally, "office")

3. Rosenberg, S. Harris & Wolman, Harris, **A Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Unit Handstamps**, Society of Israel Philatelists, 2012, p. 32, Military Unit 593 Tabul Stamp Exhibition, Tel Aviv. Issued for Stamp Collectors, May 1949.

4. **Mosden Catalog 1971**, Mosden Stamp Co. Inc., New York, p. 545, Israel Exhibition Label, Tabul, 1949.

5. Rosenberg, *op. cit.*, p. 14. Military Registration Label. In lieu of a Post Office number there is a handstamp overprint in purple the word "TABUL."

6. *A Different R-Label from the Military Post Office at Tabul*, **The Israel Philatelist** 1981, Vol. 32, No. 7-8, p. 2602



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 5

6. Label: Top line: Keren Keyemet LeYisrael (ie JNF)  
Inside the circle A quote from Numbers 14:30 "Let us go up and inherit her (namely the land of Israel) for we will be capable of doing so."  
Below circle: 1882 BILU (in large letters at center). BILU was the pre-Zionist organization. 1942  
Bottom line: Bet Yaakov Lechu VeNelcha (the initials spell BILU, a quote from Isaiah 2:5, "House of Jacob, come and let's go." ■



Figure 6  
1941 Rochlin #663

**Support our Advertisers**



# MAIL AUCTION

**HOLYLAND -** *Turkish and the Foreign Post Offices, Palestine, 1948 Interim, Israel, Judaica, Holocaust, JNF and Postcards*

**WORLD WIDE -** *Stamps and Postal History*

*We offer the following services:*

**AUCTIONS -** *twice a year*

**EXPERTIZING -** *Y. Tsachor: Member of Association Internationale des Experts Philatelique*

**APPRAISALS AND OUTRIGHT PURCHASES**

*For free illustrated catalogue contact:*

**TEL-AVIV STAMPS (Y. TSACHOR) LTD.**

Our website: [www.TelAvivStamps.com](http://www.TelAvivStamps.com) E-mail: [tastps@gmail.com](mailto:tastps@gmail.com)

Postal Address: P.O.Box 16218, Tel-Aviv, Israel, Tel: +972-3-5226294, Fax: +972-3-5245088

## Classified Ads

Members and Non-Members. Advertising rates are 20¢ per word and the minimum cost is \$4.00 per ad. You must send payment with the ad. Each paid up member is entitled to one free 15 word ad each year. If you want your free ad to appear more than one time, ask for the rates. Send all ads and payments to Classified Ad; **Jacqueline Baca**, E-mail: [israelstamps@gmail.com](mailto:israelstamps@gmail.com)

Typed ad appreciated. Members can fax free ads to (814) 933-3803 x212, or e-mail: [israelstamps@gmail.com](mailto:israelstamps@gmail.com). ■

■ **FOR SALE** - Large Israel collection, many areas, send for details at [graemew@pathcom.com](mailto:graemew@pathcom.com).


■ **FOR SALE**:- Judaica Themed Stamps (Not Israel) - For List, Email-[garygoodman@talktalk.net](mailto:garygoodman@talktalk.net)


## BE IN THE KNOW

Receive the SIP monthly E-Newsletter and other important information distributions. To be included, send your e-mail address to:

[israelstamps@gmail.com](mailto:israelstamps@gmail.com)

### HOUSE OF ZION

Your **COMPLETE** Philatelic Resource  For Israel, Holy Land and Judaica



**House of Zion**  
PO Box 5502, Redwood City, CA 94063  
1-650-366-7589 1-801-340-2236 (fax)  
e-mail: [hsofzion@aol.com](mailto:hsofzion@aol.com)  
[www.houseofzion.com](http://www.houseofzion.com)

# Israeli INFLATION

## Reflected in Postal Rates

Josef Wallach, Moshe Rimer  
Translator: Dr. David Dubin

part 2

### Inventory Renewal of Existing Stamps

The Communications Department (which includes the Postal Service) is prepared for the new rate. Sale of the stamp discontinued on March 14, 2006



“The explanation for the round numbers used in postal rates: Accounts in Agorot (hundreds of Agorot) confuses postal workers”

החסבר ל„עיגול“ תעריפי הדואר  
„החשבון באגורות  
משגע את הפקידים”

The manager of the Postal Service revealed that stamps with round number denominations were prepared even before rate increases were authorized

מר חי ומנהל שרותי הדואר שלמה אמבר גילו  
כי שרותי הדואר כבר הכינו בולים הנקובים בשקל-  
לים בערכים „עגולים“ עוד לפני שהתעריפים אושרו  
ע”י ועדת הכספים.



## There was no stamp with a face value of 6.00 Lira

Regular mail postal rate was valid between August 15, 1980 - September 30, 1980.

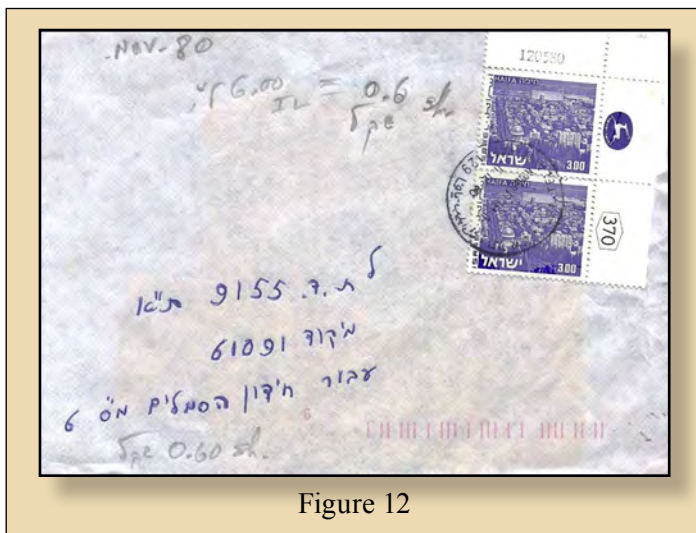


Figure 12

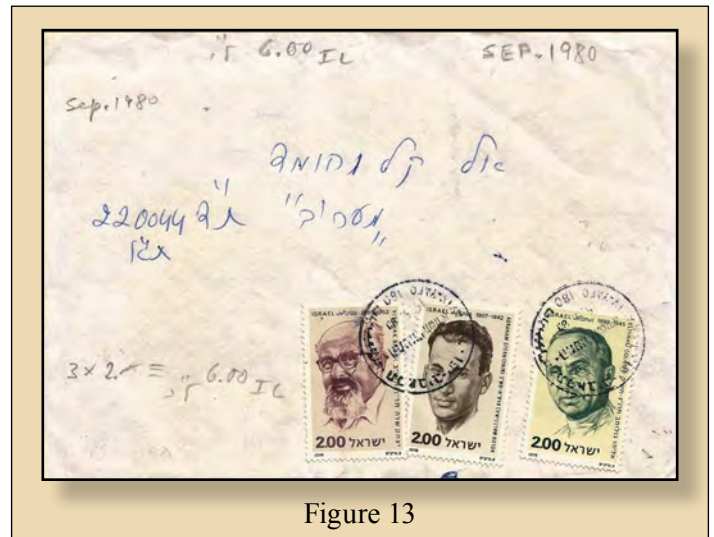


Figure 13

## A 1.70 Lira stamp was needed to make the 6.00 Lira rate

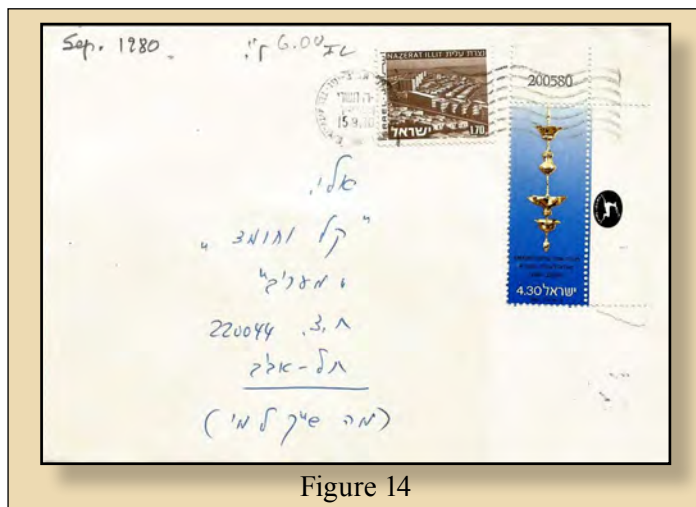


Figure 14

### The Nazereth Illit Stamp

Due to a shortage of stock, a new printing of the old stamp was required.



Figure 15



Figure 16

### Renewed Use of an Existing Stamp The Nazereth Illit Stamp

The Postal Service decided to deceive stamp collectors and print the old printing date on the new printing.

Major differences:

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>1975 stamp</b>            | <b>1980 Stamp</b>           |
| • Off white paper            | • White paper               |
| • Two thick phosphor stripes | • Two thin phosphor stripes |

The distance between the serial number and printing date measures 19mm for the 1975 stamp and 16.5 mm for the 1980 issue.



# Renewed Use of an Existing Stamp

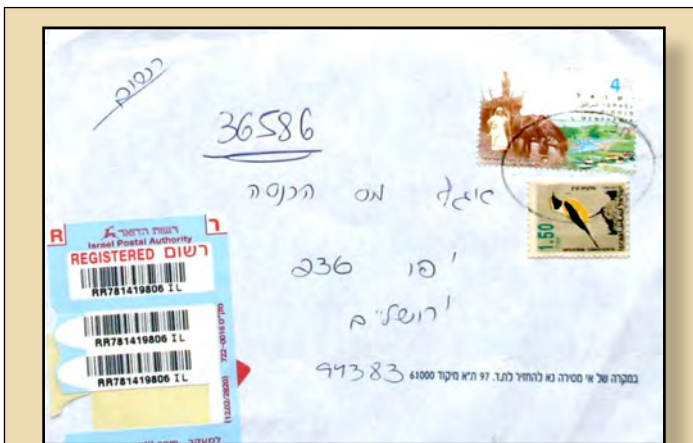


Figure 17

Between August 14, 2003 - October 30, 2006 the cost for mailing a registered letter was 6.20 New Shekel.



Figure 18

The quantity did not meet the need for the volume of postal usage!



Figure 19

Attempts were made to conceal the reprinting from the public but in practice the printing went away. The date and sheet number information was accidentally moved one stamp to the right.

## How a Commemorative stamp turns into a Definitive stamp

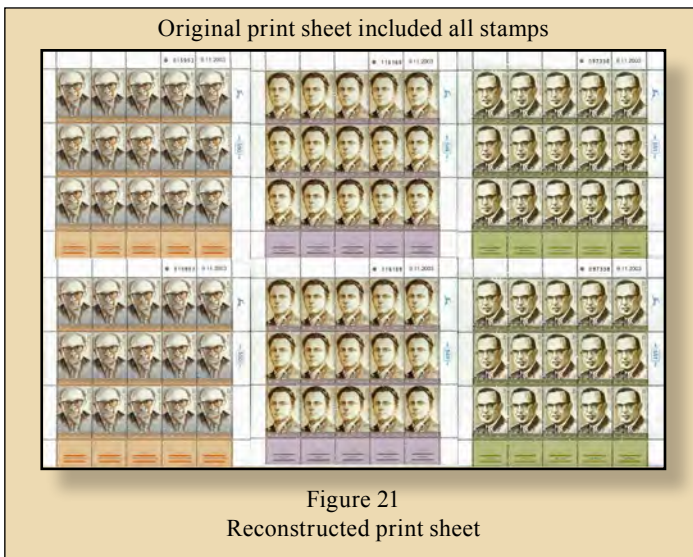


Figure 21

Reconstructed print sheet



Figure 20

It was decided to issue a second edition. This despite the fact that the stamp is a commemorative stamp and not a definitive. The reprint stamp was changed and some minor additions made to improve the stamp's appearance.

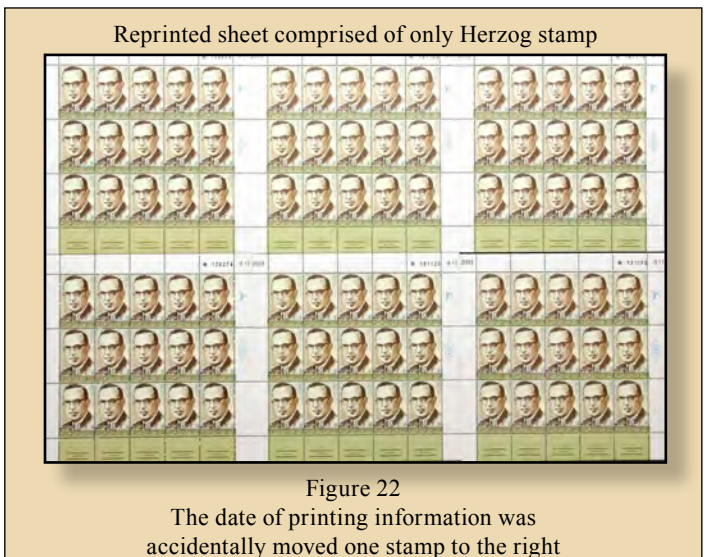


Figure 22

The date of printing information was accidentally moved one stamp to the right.



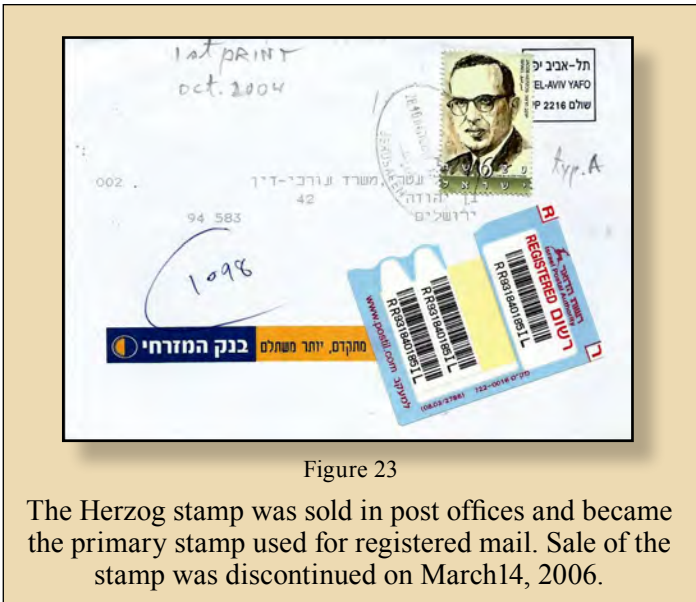


Figure 23

The Herzog stamp was sold in post offices and became the primary stamp used for registered mail. Sale of the stamp was discontinued on March 14, 2006.

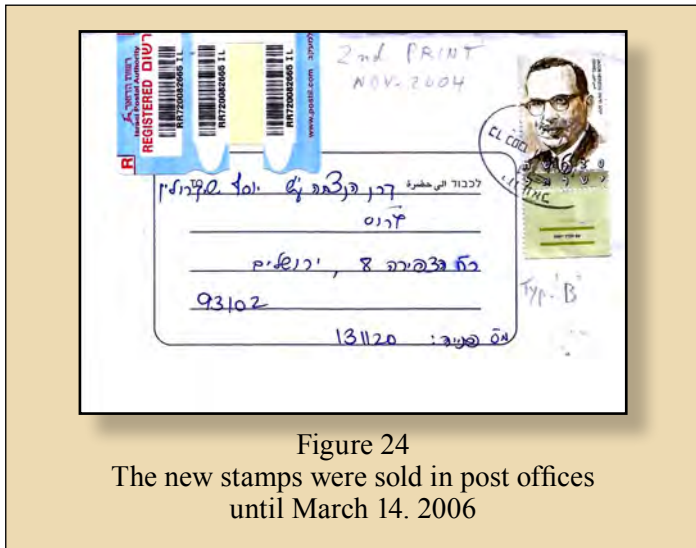


Figure 24

The new stamps were sold in post offices until March 14, 2006

## Stamps with no face value (i.e. non Denominated Stamps)

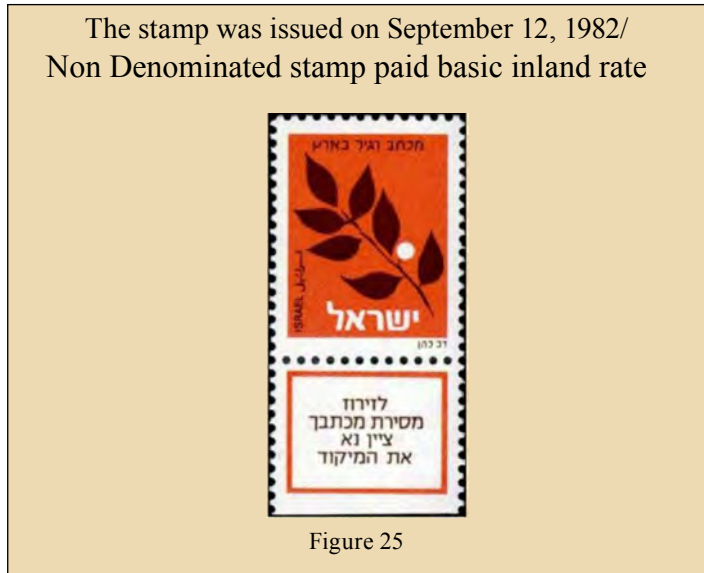


Figure 25

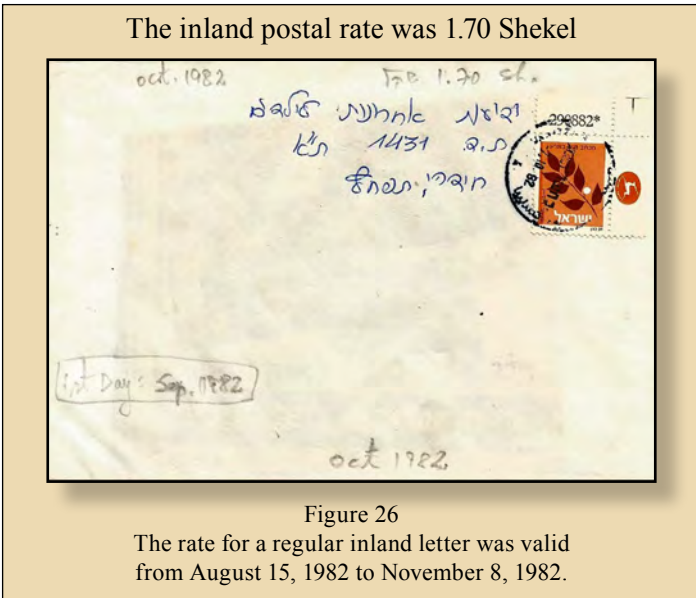


Figure 26

The rate for a regular inland letter was valid from August 15, 1982 to November 8, 1982.

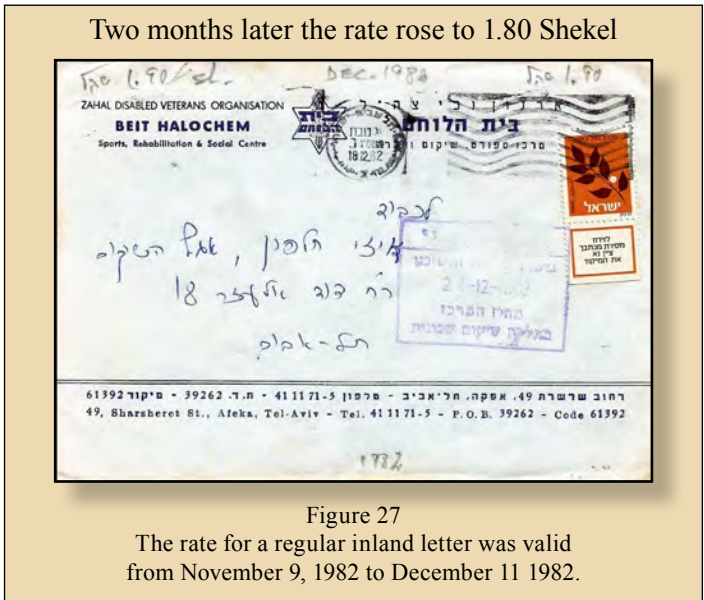


Figure 27

The rate for a regular inland letter was valid from November 9, 1982 to December 11 1982.

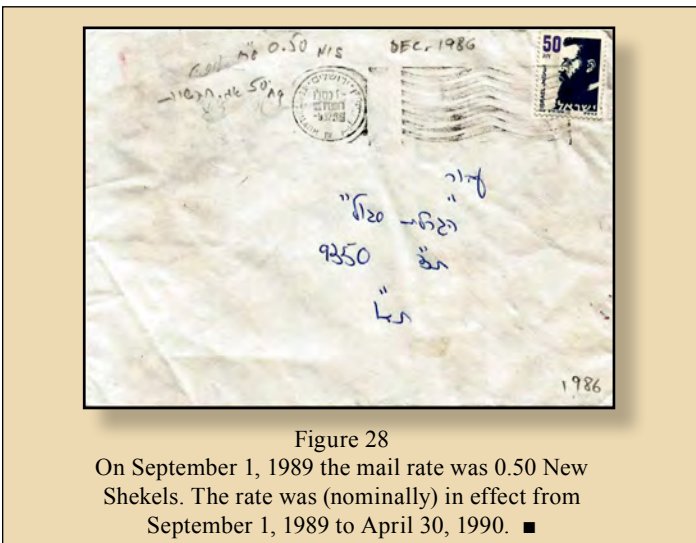


Figure 28

On September 1, 1989 the mail rate was 0.50 New Shekels. The rate was (nominally) in effect from September 1, 1989 to April 30, 1990. ■

to be continued

# The Military Agrah Revenue Stamps – A Series

Arthur Harris, Benjamin Wallace

## Foreword

Collectors of the State of Israel and military revenues are very familiar with William Wallerstein's **Specialized Catalogue of Palestine and Israel Revenues**. The military Agrah revenues are divided into four main sections:

- GS = Gaza and Sinai,
- WB = West Bank,
- KB = Kamat Brioot (Health Officer) and
- DF = Drug Fee.



Figure 1 - GSA 1 turquoise



Figure 2 - unrecorded light blue

## 1st Military Revenues

1967 saw the introduction of the first Agrah military revenue stamps in the Gaza Strip. The format of this series (Wallerstein GSA 1-8) is identical to the regular Agrah with the menorah emblem of the State of Israel in the upper right, Haotzar (Treasury) printed below it and Hotemet (Cachet, Seal) below Haotzar with the corresponding left-sided tab. There is one major difference and that is the additional text printed across the bottom of each stamp. The text reads "Mifkedet Kochot Zahal B'Retsoat Aza V'Sinai" meaning "Zahal Headquarter Forces in Gaza and Sinai."

Wallerstein lists eight denominations in this series, Bale lists only six.

In 1977, according to Wallerstein, the 10 lirot stamp with the error was reprinted. This value is most commonly seen.



Figure 3 - GSA 2 red



Figure 4 - GSA 3 pale rose





Figure 5 - unlisted darker rose



Figure 7- GSA 5A black



Figure 6 - GSA 4 yellow



Figure 8 - GSA 6C violet, (also pale violet & bright purple) with Zahal erroneously printed on top of the stamp.



Figure 9 - GSA 8 magenta

## Usage

The usage of these revenue stamps is most frequently seen on exit passes/travel permits to Jordan as well as to other Arab countries (Figure 10), on passports as well as on identity papers. The stamp was put on the permit and the tab was put on the application and remained on file with the military government.

Figure 11 illustrates a military government pass with an El Arish cachet, which served as an exit permit via El-Qantara (by the Suez Canal) in 1971.

Additional series – GSB and others – will appear in future issues of **The Israel Philatelist** -



Figure 10

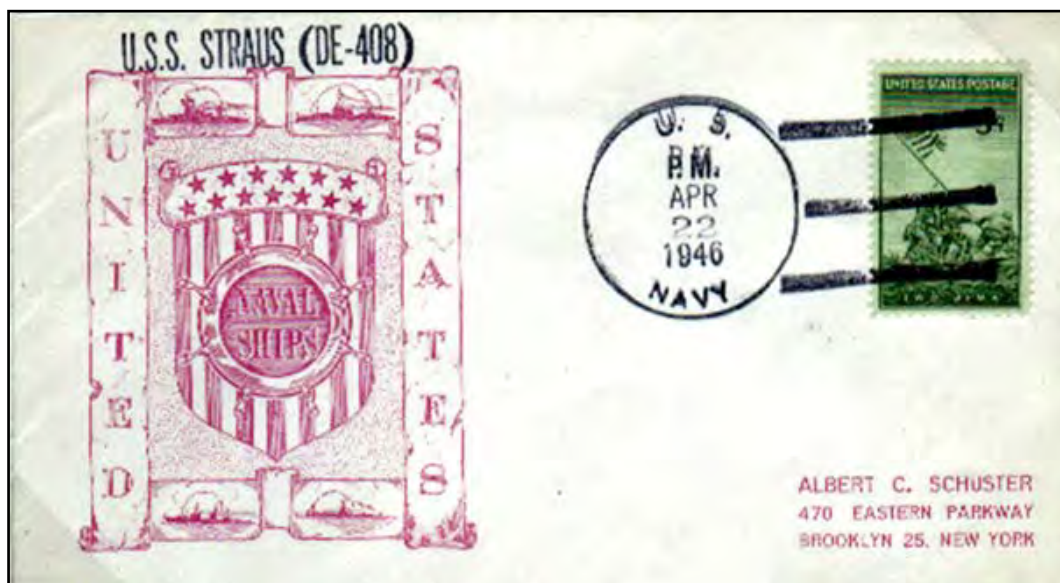


Figure 11



# U.S.S. Straus (DE-408)

Joe Weintrob



**E**nsign David B. Straus, Jr., Supply Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve was born on August 13, 1916 in Houston, Texas. He enlisted in the Naval Reserve on July 31, 1941; reported for active duty on August 22, 1941. He was assigned to the USS Lexington on October 13, 1941. On May 5, 1942, while serving as Storekeeper Second Class, he was promoted to the grade of Ensign, Supply Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve. Ensign Straus was killed on May 8, 1942 in action against

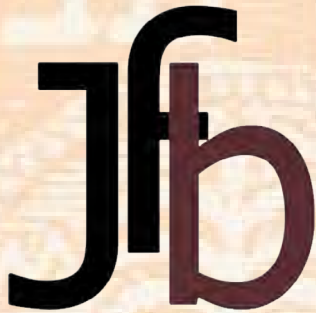
the enemy on board USS Lexington during the battle of the Coral Sea.

Ensign Straus Jr. was lost at sea but is remembered at the American military cemetery in Manila, Philippines. He is listed on the The Tablets of the Missing – a listing of the dead with no known graves. These listings always include thousands lost at sea. <http://lost-at-sea-memorials.com/?p=1986> ■



USS Straus DE-408





J.F. BRUN - B. CHANDANSON  
EXPERTS A.I.E.P.

# Doar Ivri

Large gold medal collection

- MAIL AUCTION -



3 mils n° 058 - perf 10 x 10

This specialized collection has not been exhibited for 40 years, with many unknown rarities which do not appear in any specialized catalog.

The stamps have not been available for public sale since 1948.

Mail auction without buyer's premium.

Please provide us your email address to **JFBPHILATLIE@GMAIL.COM** to receive the catalog.

<http://www.jfbphilatelie.com>

# Rescue of Polish Jews in World War II

# Żegota

Gene Eisen

## Poland is Invaded

September 1, 1939, Nazi Germany invaded Poland from the east. Two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany and World War II begins. September 17, 1939 the Soviet Union attacked Poland from the west. The Polish military was no match against the two behemoths; Poland was forced to surrender, and Germany and the Soviet Union divided it up. June 22, 1941, Germany broke its pact with the Soviets and attacked them on all fronts.

## Nazi's Goals

The aim of the Nazi regime was evident; it was the complete annihilation of Polish Jewry. Severe restrictions on all Jews were ordered. The penalty for hiding Jews was immediate execution. In larger cities, Jews were crowded into ghettos where there was a shortage of food, and disease became rampant. From the ghettos, Jews were shipped to concentration camps where they were systematically murdered. In the smaller towns, Jews were simply murdered en masse. By mid-1942, approximately one million Polish Jews or one-third of the population was dead because of starvation, disease or cold-blooded murder.

## Polish Resistance

The Polish Underground began soon after the country was invaded. Polish soldiers who had not been captured buried their uniforms and became the core of the Polish Resistance known as the Home Army (Armi Kragow or AK). By 1942, it was apparent that rescue of Polish Jews that remained alive was impossible from outside Polish borders. If Jews were to survive, they desperately needed immediate assistance from the Polish Underground.

## Jewish Aid Council: Żegota

It was under these circumstances that Rada Pomocy Żydom "Żegota" (The Jewish Aid Council Żegota), also known by the code name Konrad Żegota, was formed on September 27, 1942. The founders were two Catholic Polish women activists, Zofia Kossak-Szuecka (1890-1968) and Wanda Kraheńska-Filipowicz (1886-1968). In 2017, the Polish Postal Authority issued a pre-paid postcard commemorating the 75th anniversary of the founding of Żegota ( Figure 1). On the card is a portrait of one of the co-founders, Kossak-Szuecka. For some reason, Kraheńska-Filipowicz is not included on the card; her portrait is shown in Figure 2.

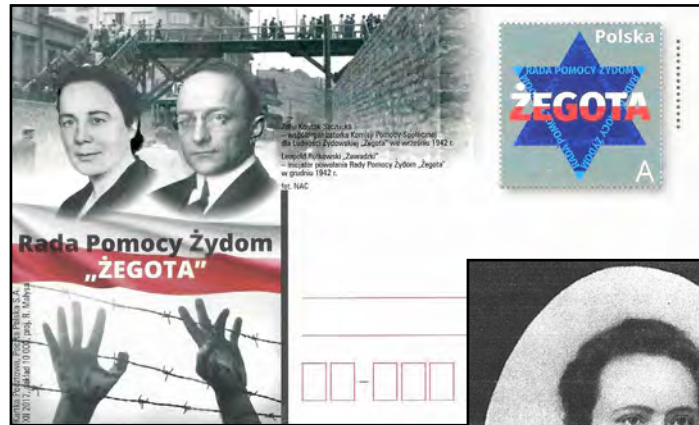


Figure 1  
Zofia Kossak-Szuecka

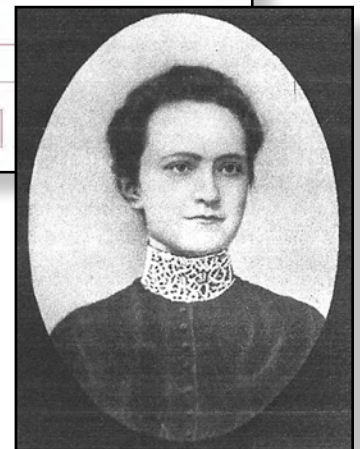


Figure 2  
Wanda Kraheńska-Filipowicz

Kossak-Szuecka withdrew from Żegota when Jews were added to the organization because she felt that Jews had their own resistance organization and Żegota should be a purely Christian organization. However, she went on to assist in organizations that served as a liaison between Żegota and Catholic convents and orphanages.

The second portrait on the postcard is that of Leopold Rutkowski-Zawadzki (1887-1949), head of the Department of Internal affairs of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Poland in Exile in London (1941-1944), one of the important funding sources of Żegota. Funding also was supplied by the Underground resources of the AK. Coordination of funding and activities also was established with the Jewish Underground.

## Żegota's Organization

Żegota's first goal was to provide a safe haven for the Jews to protect them from the Nazis. A key strategy was smuggling Jews out of ghettos into the "Aryan" sector of the cities. The next step was based, in part, on the physical features of the individual. Jews who had Aryan features and spoke Polish fluently could pass as Christians, obtain false identification papers and seek employment. Those Jews with Semitic features would have to go into hiding, where they would have to be provided with housing, food, medical care and toilet facilities. Żegota had to assign a trusted guardian to assure their safety. Three key members of the Żegota organization who aided in rescuing Polish Jews were:





Figure 3  
Emilia Hizowa

**Emilia Hizowa** (1895-1970) who joined Żegota in 1942 and was head of the Housing Office (Figure 3). She was an innovative architect, designing hiding places and false walls to protect the Jews within and was instrumental in organizing food distribution to those Jews who were in hiding.

**Irena Sendler** (1910-2008) head of the Children's Section of Żegota was a social worker who had access to the Warsaw Ghetto. She created a network that smuggled almost 2,500 Jewish children out of the Warsaw Ghetto, finding places for them to hide in convents, orphanages and Christian homes. When her activities were discovered by the Nazis, she was arrested, tortured and sentenced to death, but was able to escape. In 1965, Sendler was recognized as a **Righteous Among the Nations** by Yad Vashem (RNYV).

In 2010 the Polish Postal Authority issued a pre-paid postcard commemorating the birth of Irene Sendler (Figure 4). To recognize the tenth anniversary of Sendler's death, 2018 has been designated "The Year of Irena Sendler," and Poland issued a stamp on March 21, 2018 with a portrait of Sendler (Figure 5).

**Henryk Wolinski** (1901-1986) was an AK liaison with the Jewish Fighting Organization (Figure 6) He headed a Żegota cell that saved almost 300 Jews and also harbored over 25 Jews in his own apartment. He was also recognized as a Righteous Among the Nations by Yad Vashem.

## Memorials to Żegota

One of the secret meeting places of the Żegota organization was in downtown Warsaw at 24 Zurawa Street. Żegota was commemorated there by placing a monument (Figure 7) in front of the building, which reads:

*In 1942-44, in this building, there was a secret secretariat of the Council to Aid Jews*

"Żegota", the social organization of the Polish Underground State, which saved lives of Jews who were



Figure 4  
Irena Sendler



Figure 5  
Irena Sendler



Figure 6  
Henryk Wolinski

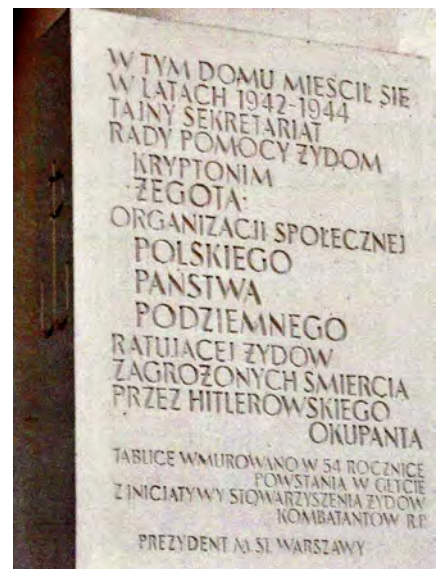


Figure 7



Figure 8

at risk of death from the Nazi occupiers. This memorial was placed here on the 54th anniversary of the (Warsaw) Ghetto Uprising through the efforts of the Association of Jewish Veterans of the Republic of Poland. President of Warsaw.”

Żegota was commemorated in Israel in 1963 by a plaque and the planting of an olive tree by Wladyslaw Bartoszewski on the Avenue of the **Righteous Among the Nations** by Yad Vashem (Figure 8).

Bartoszewski was a Polish Catholic member of Żegota who helped provide Jews with food, shelter and medical care in the Warsaw Ghetto. He was also honored as **Righteous Among the Nations** by Yad Vashem. He died in 2015, and Poland issued a stamp in his memory on November 5, 2015 (Figure 9).



Figure 9  
Wladyslaw Bartoszewski

0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0

The words of Zbigniew Brezinski exemplify the bravery of the members of Żegota: “Żegota is the story of extraordinary heroism amid unique depravity....”

References

1. Aizenberg, Rabbi Isidoro, 2010. *Irena Sendler*, **The Israel Philatelist** 61:175-176.
2. Eisen, E. J., 2012. *Remembering Irena Sendler*, **Judaica Thematic Society Newsletter** 76:1.
3. Kermish, Joseph, 1977. *The activities of the Council for Aid to Jews (“Zegota”) in Occupied Poland*, pp.367-398. In: *Rescue Attempts during the Holocaust: Proceedings of the Second Yad Vashem Historical Conference*, Yisrael Gutman and Efraim Zuoff (editors), Yad Vashem, Jerusalem.
4. Tomaszewski, Irene and Werbowski, **Tecia**, 2010. **Code Name: Żegota: Rescuing Jews in Occupied Poland, 1942-1945**. Praeger, Oxford, England.
5. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zegota>
6. <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the379-egota>
7. <http://www.holocaustresearchproject.org/revolt/zegota.html>
8. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wanda\\_Krahelska-Filipowicz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wanda_Krahelska-Filipowicz)
9. [http://www.fact-index.com/z/zo/zofia\\_kossak\\_szczucka.html](http://www.fact-index.com/z/zo/zofia_kossak_szczucka.html)
10. [https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leopold\\_Rutkowski](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leopold_Rutkowski)
11. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henryk\\_Wolinski](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henryk_Wolinski)
12. <https://sprawiedliw.org.pl/en/o-sprawiedliwych/rada-pomocy-zydom>
13. <https://undiaunaarquitecta3.wordpress.com/2018/01/04/emilia-hizowa> ■

# Isaac Leib Goldberg

## 1861 - 1935

### Moshe Kol Kalman



Rochlin 290

Isaac Goldberg was born in a town called Sakiai which was then part of the Russian Empire. He studied in a heder under the supervision of Rabbi Yitzhak Alhanan Spector. In later years, he was a merchant in Vilna and was active in the Zionist movement. He served as part of the Vilna delegation to the first Zionist Congress in 1897

and was a member of the Hovevie Zion movement. As a result of his Zionist activities, he was arrested in Russia.

Goldberg dedicated most of his time working for the Zionist cause. At the Fifth Zionist Congress, he was one of the first members to contribute to the establishment of the KKL-JNF fund and one of the founders of Carmel Mizrahi. His orange grove was one of the most progressive and modern groves at the time. The grove was on the border with Ramat Gan and Tel Avi, a way station between Jaffa and Petach Tikva. It was used mainly by young people from the Second Aliyah on their way to Petach Tikva.

In 1910 Goldberg purchased about half the land of Moshav Har-Tuv which at the time was in financial difficulties. At the Moshav, he established the most modern cattle ranch at the time in Eretz Israel and also supported the planting of trees around the moshav. During World War I, Goldberg purchased land from the Templars on Mount Carmel. He

continued on page 56



# YONAH KREMENETSKY

## 1850-1934

### Moshe Kol Kalman

Yonah Kremenetsky, was born on February 15, 1850 in Odessa, Ukraine. He received a traditional Jewish education but study electrical engineering. In 1880, after arriving in Vienna he become one of the pioneers of the electricity industry in the Austro-Hungarian empire. In 1883 he was asked by the Austrian heir to the throne, Prince Rudolf, to join the preparatory committee of the Exhibition Innovations - Electricity held in Vienna the same year.



Rochlin 285



Rochlin 536

around the Jewish communities in Europe and were one of the main ways of collecting donations.

### 2. STAMPS

Kremenetsky printed and sold stamp-like labels in order to provide an inexpensive means of collecting donations. The donation was according to the value embedded on stamp and was considered a contribution

to the KKL-JNF. The stamps were also used on official documents of the Zionist institutions. In 1948 some of these stamps, overprinted "DOAR," were the first official stamps of the State of Israel.

### Herzl Meeting-Fund Raising

At the end of the 19th century Kremenetsky met with Herzl, father of political Zionism. During the Fifth Zionist Congress in 1901, Kremenetsky urged the Congress to approve the establishment of the Jewish National Fund. The Congress approved the establishment of the Fund. Kremenetsky hurried to be the first donor. Herzl followed his lead with the second donation and David Wolfson, assistant to Herzl with the third donation. A month after the establishment of the KKL-JNF, was chosen as its first chairman. He held the position from 1902-1907. As chairman he was looking for effective ways to spread the purpose for the establishment of the fund and to collect money. Kremenetsky found 3 ways of solicit contributions:

1. **BLUE BOX** - the blue boxes were used for collecting donations for the KKL-JNF. They were scattered

continued from page 56

also paid 7,500 Palestine Pounds to buy land from Sir John Grey Hill. The land was used for the building of the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem. He transferred the ownership of the land to the KKL-JNF.

Goldberg left his signature on newspapers in Eretz Israel too. He was the editor and publisher of the Zionist Histadrut periodical **Ha'olam** and the publisher of the Hebrew newspaper **Ha'am**. Immigrating to Eretz Israel in 1919 he was one of the early founders of the newspaper **Ha'artz**.

Isaac Goldberg died in Switzerland in the summer of 1935 and is buried in the old cemetery of Tel-Aviv. ▪

3. **GOLDEN BOOK** - while the blue box and the stamps were designed to collect donations, Kremenetsky used other measures to encourage capital contributions from supporters. The "Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund" has the names of major donors since the beginning of the fund and is still in use.

### Kremenetsky Death

Yona Kremenetsky was one of Herzl's closest friends. After Herzl's death, Kremenetsky helped to support Herzl's widow. At the age of 84, Kremenetsky died in Vienna. Three days later a memorial service was held for him in Jerusalem. Present at the service were Menachem Ussishkin KKL-JNF President and Nachum Sokolov, president of the World Zionist Organization. ▪

### Snow Birds

Address changes must be sent to the treasurer at least 2 weeks prior to the issue month 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**.

## SIP President's column



Howard Chapman

I hope that all our members and their family members are able to avoid the virus affecting us and the world.

In the past week, I have talked with several long time members of our society and also heard how they are dealing with the stay at home order. Dr. Robert Pildes told me he is going through drawers, cabinets and boxes finding philatelic material long forgotten. Each find is like purchasing something new for his collection. We look forward to a new or expanded exhibit from Bob.

Our editor, Don Chafetz, has continued to do a gold medal job on **The Israel Philatelist**. Being stuck at home has given Don the opportunity work even more hours on getting our Journal to the printer.

The operation of our society takes a lot of work and many volunteers. We are in need of a CPA to step up as a volunteer to become our treasurer/controller. This truly is one of the most important Society positions. I am currently doing the duties of the treasurer/controller in addition to being President. I would gladly let a volunteer become assistant treasurer until they learn the required work.

## Convention

Our next convention is planned for NOJEX 2020 on October 23-25. We truly hope things in our world are better by then. It is always good to look forward to a positive future event. Let's all plan to make this the best Society Convention in recent years.

Past President Ed Kroft will be serving as a judge on the NOJEX jury. He will be giving a lecture Sunday morning on the topic "Palestine Aerophilately 1919-1948." Please plan an exhibit for NOJEX. Lets give Ed and the other judges a lot to review.

## Member's Awards

### ARIPEX 2020

Phoenix

February 14 - 16, 2020

**Bob Pildes**

**Gold**

**Palestine Emergency Deliveries, Inc.**

**10 frames**

**Special Award**

**U.S. Cancellation Club**

### Important Notice - **Dues Past Due**

To All Members

2020 National dues are \$35.00 for the **The Israel Philatelist** distributed only on-line. If you wish to receive a hard copy and have on-line access the cost is \$55.00 or \$65.00 based on where you live. **Life members** have access to the journal on-line and can receive a mailed copy for an additional charge for mailed copies. Dues must be paid to have access to the on-line copy. Dues should be sent to Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Road, Bedford Heights, OH 44146. ■

Remember to show your love of Holy Land philately with new collectors. There has never been a better time to start collecting Israel, Palestine and Judacia material. The advertisers in this Journal will be pleased to help you.

I want to wish you, along with your families, the best of health and please takcare.

Howard Chapman  
President ■

## Support our Advertisers

### SOCIETY AT NOJEX 2020



Hilton Meadowlands  
2 Meadowlands Plaza  
East Rutherford, NJ  
(844) 306-9178

**October 23 - 25, 2020**



**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.

P10556	Scott	Turner	Columbia	SC
D10770	Johannis	Kamerling	Linschoten	JE, Netherlands
D10771	Michael	Kobernick	Huntington Woods	MI

## New Philatelic Issues



Stamp Name	Value
Autumn Flowers Sheet 6 stamps	each 4.10 NIS
Sigd Festival	7.40 NIS
Monsters Sheet 6 stamps	each 4.10 NIS

## Autumn Flowers



## Sigd Festival

The Sigd Festival is unique to Ethiopian Jewry and is celebrated each year on the Hebrew date of 29th Heshvan, 50 days after Yom Kippur.

In addition to the name Sigd (which stems from the Hebrew word Sgida, meaning worship) it is also called the “festival of supplication” and the “annual gathering”. It is a day of fasting and purification, including a ceremony to renew the covenant between the people and God and a prayer to return to Jerusalem.



## Monsters

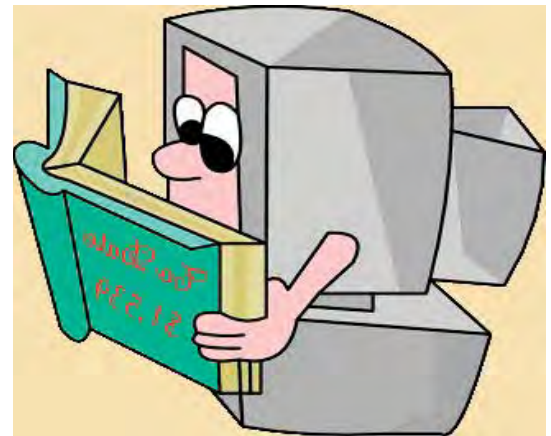


Monsters have been part of human lure throughout history. They arouse our fears as well as our curiosity. Monsters are found in Greek and Indian mythology, in China and Japan, among the Vikings and African tribes, as well as the Biblical Nephili and Og king of Bashan and the Golem from Prague in Jewish folklore."

These monsters symbolize the fear of the unknown, which is especially prevalent in young children. At this age anxiety and thoughts turn into terrible creatures hiding in the room, under the bed or in the closet which may come out of hiding at night and cause harm. Every parent experiences his/her child's fear of these “monsters” and their real fear of them, most commonly at bedtime. This fear can persist for many months.

The monsters are depicted as funny clumsy characters that, despite their frightening and threatening appearance, are actually good creatures that just want to be loved, encouraged and have friends like everyone else.

The stamp series was inspired by the Monsters exhibit at the Eretz Israel Museum. ■



Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.  
Publication Listing Winter 2020



Name
Address
City, St, Zip, Country
Email


Contact: David Kaplin Email: SIPEdFund@gmail.com  
PO Box 2282, Kyle, TX 78640  
216 406-5522

Make checks payable to SIP Educational Fund

\* Life Member Discount only applied to price

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
			US	INTNL.	
<b>400</b>	<b>BOOKS</b>				<b>\$</b>
401	Palestine Mandate Postmarks 2nd Edition - Dorfman	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
402	Tabs of Israel - Rozman	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$16.00	
403	Palestine Postal Forms – British Military Administration 1917-1920 - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
404	Palestine Mandate Issues of 1921-1948: Crown Agents - Collins	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
405	Government of Palestine Post Office Ordinance of 1930	\$11.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
406	Tel Aviv Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Groten	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
407	Plate Blocks & Tabs of the Doar Ivri Issue - Levinson	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
408	Basic Israel Philately - Simmons	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
409	Postal Stationery of Palestine Mandate - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
410	Safad - Ben David	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
411	Doar Ivri Issue of Israel - Rothman & Tsachor	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
412	The Postal History of the Polish Field Post Offices - Kucharski	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
413	Greeting Telegrams of the JNF - Ladany	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
414	Palestine Mandate Stamp Catalog 2001 - Dorfman	\$50.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
415	Study of Israel's Dateless Cancellations - Chafetz	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
416	Postal Stationery of Israel, 2nd Edition - Morginstin	\$50.00	\$4.00	\$41.00	
417	Israel & Forerunner Military Postal Stationery, 2nd Ed. -Dubin & Morrow	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
418	History of Israel Through Her Stamps - Stadler <b>Full Color</b>	\$12.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
419	A History of Jewish Arts & Crafts - Courlander	\$25.00	\$4.00	\$27.00	
420	Palestine Mandate Stamp Pages (blank pages)	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
421	Post-War Censorship - Gladstone	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
422	Judaica in Philately - Borodinsky	\$22.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
424	Minhelet Ha'am - Fluri	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
425	The Stamps of Palestine - Hoexter	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
427	Palestine Postal Forms Civilian Administration 1921-1948 - Groten	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
428	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c. 1930-1975 - Groten	\$26.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
430	The Flying Camel: Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten <b>Full Color</b>	\$47.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
431	Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses - Riemer	\$13.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
432	Postcards from the Holy Land - A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era 1880-1918 - Salo Aizenberg - <b>Full Color NO DISCOUNTS</b>		\$30 US \$70 Can/Mex \$85 Intl		
433	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks - Simmons & Pearl	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
434	Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel: March-July 1948 - Forsher	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
436	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 2 - Shimon, Rimon, Karpovsky <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>		Israel \$50.00 All Other Countries \$62.00		

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



## SOCIETY AT NOJEX 2020

Hilton Meadowlands  
2 Meadowlands Plaza  
East Rutherford, NJ  
(844) 306-9178

## October 23 - 25, 2020



Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.  
Publication Listing Fall 2019



Name
Address
City, St.
Zip, Country
Email

Contact: David Kaplin Email: SIPEdFund@gmail.com  
PO Box 2282, Kyle, TX 78640  
216 406-5522

Make checks payable to SIP Educational Fund

\* Life Member Discount only applied to price

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
			US	INTNL.	
<b>400</b>	<b>BOOKS</b>				\$
437	Israel Definitive Stamps-Specialized Catalogue, 1982 & 1983 - Wallach <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
438	Postal History of the West Bank of Jordan 1948-1967 Volume I - Wallach <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
439	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Goldstein & Dickstein	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
441	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol III: Israel Foreign Postal Links - Shamir & Siegel <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>		Israel \$22.00 All Other Countries \$30.00		
443	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel - Exploring History through Stamps - Marty Zelenietz - single copy prices - <b>Special quantity prices available. NO DISCOUNTS</b>		\$10.50 US \$24 Can/Mex \$30 Intl		
444	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
445	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
446	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
447	Hatemail - Aizenberg <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$31.95	\$3.50	\$41.00	
448	The History of Israel's Postage Stamps (Stamps from 1948 to 1956) - Ribalow	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
449	Places and Post Offices with Biblical Names - Blum	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
450	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol I: Official Postal Services: Postal Administration of British Mandate, Minhelet Ha'am and Israel - Aloni <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$82.00			
451	Artists' Drawings, Essays, and Proofs of the 1948 Doar Ivri Issue of Israel and their Usage - Pildes	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
452	Holocaust Postal History: Harrowing Journeys Revealed through the Letters and Cards of the Victims - Justin Gordon <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$30.00	\$3.75	\$40.00	
453	Smalheiser's The Remembrance Letters and Commemorative Covers of the Ministry of Defense State Of Israel: 2nd Edition <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$40.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
454	The Philatelic Megillah Esther in Hebrew - Rimer Published by Israel Philatelic Federation <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>		Israel \$14.00 All Other Countries \$22.00		
455	Rochlin's Handbook of the Issues of the Jewish National Fund <b>NEW NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$95.00	\$5.50	\$75.00	
456	These Purim Days: A Philatelic Book of Esther - Rimer Translated by David Dubin <b>NEW NO DISCOUNTS - Special quantity pricing available.</b>	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
457	The Philatelic Passover Haggada - Rimer Translated by David Dubin <b>NEW NO DISCOUNTS - Special quantity prices available.</b>	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
458	Postal History Guide to the Territories Administered by Israel: 1967-1994 - Wallach <b>NEW NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$12.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
<b>500</b>	<b>BOOKS ON CD</b>				\$
530	The Flying Camel - Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
543	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel -Marty Zelenietz	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
544	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$12.50	\$3.50	\$14.00	
545	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
546	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
<b>700</b>	<b>ISRAEL/HOLY LAND EXHIBITS AT SIP NATIONAL CONVENTIONS</b>				\$
701	Sarasota 2014 <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$65.00	\$5.00	\$59.00	
702	NOJEX 2015 <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$105.00	\$7.50	\$75.00	
703	NY2016 <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$120.00	\$7.50	\$75.00	
704	Chicagopex 2017 <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$50.00	\$4.00	\$41.00	
<b>800</b>	<b>ISRAEL/HOLY LAND EXHIBITS AT SIP NATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON CD</b>				\$
801	Sarasota 2014	\$39.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
802	NOJEX 2015	\$60.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
803	NY2016	\$65.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
804	Chicagopex 2017	\$30.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	

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



**SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC.,**  
 Sarah Berezenko  
 American Philatelic Society  
 100 Match Factory Place  
 Bellefonte, PA 16823 USA

*Address Service Requested*  
*Forwarding and Return Postage Guaranteed*

**Non-Profit Org**  
**U.S. Postage**  
**Paid**  
**Permit No.4**  
**Osseo, MN**

בס"ד



**Austrian Crete-issued 10c Ba #103 carmine on rose frank** as printed matter postage, from Jerusalem to Hungary



**Registered air mail** from Lebanon to Haifa, received **28** April 1948; handled by 3 postal authorities

**JERUSALEM STAMPS**  
 JERUSALEMSTAMPS.COM | ALEX BEN-ARIEH, PHILATELIST  
**בולאי ירושלים**

INQUIRIES@JERUSALEMSTAMPS.COM  
 TEL: +972-(0)54-768-0086  
 FAX: +972-(0)77-270-0041  
 HAR NOF, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

**Stamps & Postal History of the Holyland, the near-east & worldwide wartimes**  
 + Judaic/Zionist philately & ephemera

**Our Buy or Bid Auction** takes place Thursday 14 May, 20:00 Israel-time  
 \* Our "Handbook of Holyland Postal History" is **available free, online**