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\$6,370

Thank you for your generous support!



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E-mail: stampareme@aol.com

1st Vice President
Ed Rosen
E-mail: Hsofzion@aol.com

2nd Vice President
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Editor
Donald A. Chafetz
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Larry Nelson
Gregg Philipson
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EDITOR'S NOTES

Donald A. Chafetz

SIP PUBLIC FACE

Have you explored the SIP Web Site (israelstamps.com)? You might wonder, why should I? Well I thought you would never ask! In the next several issues of the journal I will show why you might want to explore the site.

To begin with, the web site is the Society's face to both the philatelic world in general and our philatelic world in particular (Figure 1). There are many different areas to the web site, but I want to first briefly discuss one - **Our Fields** (Figure 2). It provides an over view of our fields of collecting and Figure 3 goes into the "details" of the many areas. I am happy to report that Our Fields of the web site is continuously being expanded thanks to our SIP volunteer member Ron Rohin of Florida.

IN THE BEGINNING

When Ron started there was a basic Our Fields area, but it needed "upgrading" with more material. To work on the web site Ron encountered a very steep learning curve. He was familiar with computers thanks to his many years teaching but he had to learn the idiosyncrasy of our "Theme." The theme provides the basic underlying structure for the web site and it is not a simple drag and drop theme. I must admit it is not the most user friendly theme to master. Thanks to some u-tube videos, patience and lots of experimenting Ron has mastered the intricacies of the theme.

FIRST AREA UPGRADED

Ron's collecting interests have varied over the years to include: Forerunners, British Mandate, Interim Period II and Israel. Now his speciality are JNF/KKL labels. To view the work he has done on this area go to the gateway into the section at: <https://israelstamps.com/our-fields/jnfkkk-main-page/>. The red boxes on Figure 3 indicates the menu items you need to click on.

If in your exploration of the site you encounter problems, please email the editor at: sipeditor@gmail.com. Happy exploring. ■

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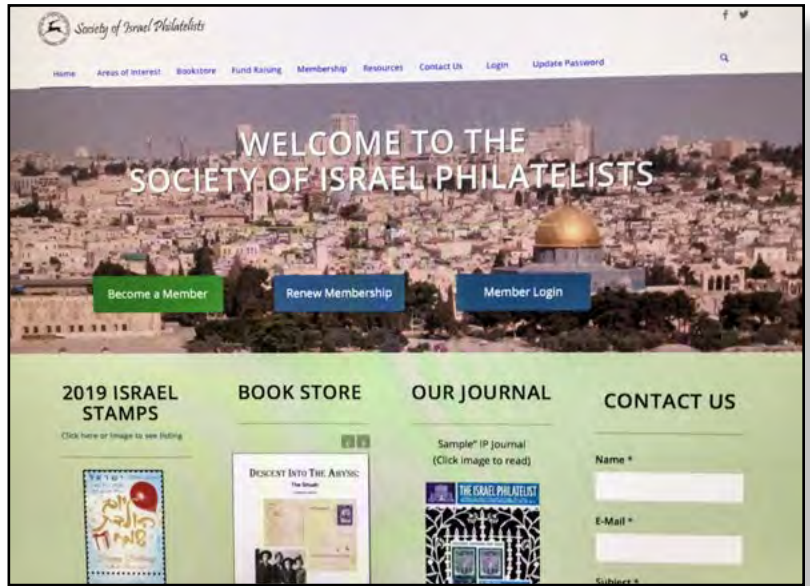


Figure 1
SIP Web Site Home Page



Figure 2

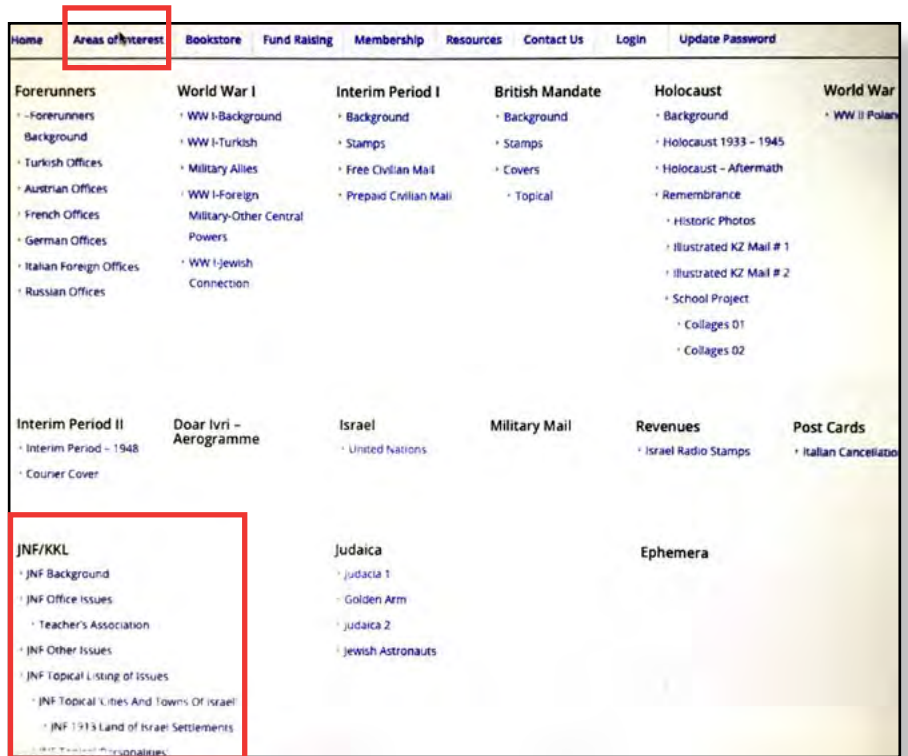


Figure 3
Detailed Our Fields

Letters to the Editor

SHURE COLLECTION



Figure 1
Sidney N. Shure

Dear Don

Please wish to alert readers of **The Israel Philatelist** to the website of the Smithsonian National Postal Museum (NPM) in Washington DC so they can view a portion of the Sidney N. Shure collection of the Holy Land . https://postalmuseum.si.edu/collections/search?edan_local=1&edan_q=shure&

The NPM website says the following:

Shure's massive collection is staggering in scope. It includes an incredible assemblage of sheets and partial sheets fabulous for overprint study from the Palestine Mandate and a complete collection of the first Israel issues. There is extensive Holy Land material while the area was under Turkish control and volumes of related material from geographical neighbors and covering conflicts that took place in the region. Highlights include numerous covers from both world wars with censor and seal markings and a full sheet of Palestine Mandate #1 1pi. Shure tried to obtain extensive postal markings from every town in the region.

Readers may be familiar with Mr. Shure and his involvement with SIP and other philatelic organizations. He was very involved in the Israel-Palestine Philatelic Society of America (IPPSA), one of the predecessor organizations of the SIP. He was the founding President of IPPSA in September 1948 and is mentioned on the first page of the Israel-Palestine Philatelist in September 1949.

Mr. Shure was from Chicago and died in 1995 at age 93. He was the chairman and owner of Shure Brothers Inc., a manufacturer of microphones. Figure 1 is a picture of Mr. Shure.

Ed Kroft ■

ISRAEL STAMP ERROR

Hello,

I think it would be very interesting to The Israel Philatelist readers to know that a serious mistake was made on the new IAF helicopters series first stamp. The name of the model of the APACHE LONGBOW helicopter indicated on the stamp is **AH64-I**. This model of the helicopter doesn't exist and the correct name of the model should be **AH64-DI**. I tried to contact philatelic services, but still have not received a response. I think your readers should know this serious error.

Regards,
Genady Berman ■

MONTICELLO REVISITED

In the article "Cabin Boy to Commodore" (**The Israel Philatelist**, Fall 2019, p.22) the author mentions that Commodore's mother lived at Monticello and was buried on the grounds. Figure 2 is a picture of her grave. ■



Figure 2
Picture by courtesy Joe Weintrob

SNOW BIRDS

Address changes must be sent to Jacqueline Baca 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823-1367 at least 2 weeks prior to the issue for **The Israel Philatelist**. The journal will not be resent or replaced if the treasurer did not receive notification of the change in advance of the effective issue. The member will be responsible for the payment of the USPS return fee, USPS postage due fee for their new address notification and the costs for resending **The Israel Philatelist**.



Figure 3

ISRAEL 13 AUG 1957: arrived 27 August; Hebrew handstamp is "Printed Matter" – a rate for inland only - should have been charged postage due.

Don

THE NEW PUFFIN JOURNAL is edited by James Thomas e-mail: thenewpuffinjournal@aol.com. It is issued 4 times a year. Attached is a scan of a cover (figure 3).

Regards
Sid Morginstin ■



Figure 4
Dr. Bob Pildes accepting his award

Don

I gave an illustrated lecture on January 9, 2020 to the Chicago Collectors Club on my GOLD - 8 frame exhibit of Israel forerunners, Turkish Administration

I regretfully dissolved the Chicago Chapter, known as Israel Palestine Philatelic Association, Inc in December, due to poor monthly attendance during the entire year. Only the same two members attended consistently, occasionally three and rarely four or five. I intend to write the history of this chapter, one of our oldest, in the near future.

Best regards
Bob Pildes, MD ■

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Dr. Samuel Basch

FROM OLD PRAGUE GHETTO

To Mexican Emperor

To Blood Pressure Pioneer

Sandra W. Moss, M.D.

YOUNG DOCTOR BASCH

Samuel Basch was born September 9, 1837, in the old ghetto of Prague, then part of the Austrian empire. In the nineteenth century, Prague's Jewish community was among the oldest and largest in Europe. In 1850, the Jewish quarter became a district of Prague and was renamed Josefov for Hapsburg Emperor Joseph II, author of the 1781 **Edict of Toleration** that eased some restrictions on Jews.

Young Samuel was evidently born into modest circumstances; as a child, he assisted his father in repairing umbrellas. The boy was surely familiar with the landmark Altneuschul, founded in the thirteenth century (Figures 1, 2) and the storied home of the Golem of Prague.

Basch began his medical studies in Prague, graduating in 1862 from the prestigious medical school of the University of Vienna, where he was remembered as "ambitious, possessed by a yearning for research, and [aspiring] to an academic career." After graduation, he worked for a few years as a resident hospital physician while continuing his research. Then, in 1866, empire called.

PHYSICIAN TO THE EMPEROR: RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO

The Second Mexican Empire (1864-1867) was created by Napoleon III of France with Belgian and Austrian support. Young Emperor Maximilian I, a Hapsburg archduke, (was backed by the Conservative Mexican elite and supported by the



Figures 1, 2
Jewish Monuments in Prague, Altneuschul (interior), 10 Czech koruna, Czech Republic, 1997. Joint issue with Israel.



Figure 3
Emperor Maximilian, 13 centavos, Mexico, 1867.

French military (Figure 3). He was backed by the Conservative elite and supported by the French military. A sensitive man, Maximilian sympathized with the peasants and favored some liberal social reforms. Mexican nationalists, under the leadership of indigenous Mexican-born President Benito Juárez, opposed the empire, as did the United States, which viewed the empire as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine..

Like other Austrians, Basch, then twenty-nine, joined the Mexican venture,

possibly in hopes of a future professorship at a proposed Mexican university. He took up his post in the spring of 1866 at the military hospital in Puebla, where he conducted important research on dysentery.

In September, 1866, he was appointed Imperial Mexican Court Physician. For the next nine months, Basch served Maximilian as confidant, advisor, secretary, and documentarian. In March, 1867, Napoleon III abandoned his Mexican empire and withdrew French troops, advising Maximilian to abdicate and return to Austria.

Naïvely determined to leave Mexico with a stable unity government and beguiled by *noblesse oblige*, Maximilian vowed to remain at his post in a “moment of danger” as a “true Habsburg.” Blinded to the implosion of imperial authority and seriously misjudging the broad appeal of Juárez’s nationalist agenda, Maximilian—heedless of Basch’s increasingly urgent pleas—fatally delayed his departure from Mexico.

In 2001, Fred Ullman, Basch’s great-grandnephew, himself a 1939 refugee from Prague, translated (from the German) and edited Basch’s 1868 book, **Recollections of Mexico**, insightfully observing that Maximilian was “charmed into navigating in shark-infested political waters.”

FATEFUL JOURNEY

In early February 1867, Maximilian advised Basch to prepare for a two-week excursion to the loyalist city of Querétaro in central Mexico. There he hoped to “reestablish the unity and confidence of the army.”

Maximilian and the imperial troops, under Mexican commanders Miramón and Mejía, quickly found themselves besieged in Querétaro. Maximilian was plagued by an empty war chest, desertions, sickness, and a lack of reinforcements. Basch, in addition to attending to the Emperor during frequent attacks of malaria and dysentery, was appointed inspector general of the poorly-run military hospital in Querétaro. He improved the hospital’s standards despite high mortality and a lack of supplies.

The two-month siege ended in the early hours of May 15th, when nationalist troops took control of the city. The Emperor was held for weeks in dank musty cells, and at one point, in a “crypt of the dead.” Basch was also imprisoned, but permitted to attend Maximilian. Freed as a non-combatant after a month, Basch voluntarily remained with the emperor as physician and trusted confidant.

EMPEROR’S FATE

On June 14th, a “blutgericht” (Basch’s word, literally translated as “blood-court” and loosely as “drumhead”) court martial sentenced commanding Generals Miramón and Mejía, to death. Too sick to attend the court martial, Maximilian was similarly sentenced in absentia. Basch was privy to a hopeless last-minute escape plan. The plan was

discovered and Basch was threatened with death by hanging if Maximilian escaped.

Maximilian, dignified in defeat and resigned to his fate, entrusted Basch with personal mementos for return to his family. He also dictated to Basch a letter to Juárez, expressing the hope that his own “blood may be the last to be shed” and hoped that “you may construct the peace and tranquility of this unhappy land on a firm and solid basis.”



Figure 4

Edouard Manet, French Artist, The Execution of Emperor Maximilian, 240 francs, Djibouti, 2018 (one of a four stamp set of Manet paintings).

In a series of paintings, French artist Édouard Manet portrayed the execution by firing squad of Maximilian and his two commanding generals in the early morning of June 19th on the Cerro de las Campanas (Hill of the Bells) near Querétaro. (Figure 4)

AFTERMATH

Basch, who was not permitted to be present at the execution, examined Maximilian’s corpse and recorded the fatal wounds. When the body, held in Mexico City, was finally released in November, Basch was among those who accompanied the Emperor’s embalmed remains back to Vienna.

In his 1868 memoir, **Recollections of Mexico**, Basch wrote: “I am hereby fulfilling my duty to the memory of that noble and unhappy Prince who honored me with his confidence and by whose side almost uninterruptedly at the time of his greatest trouble and need, all the way up to that fateful catastrophe of June 19, 1867.” If there had been antisemitic words directed at Basch by the many functionaries with whom he interacted during his months in the imperial court, he made no mention of it in his memoir..

Following his return to Vienna, Basch was knighted by Emperor Franz Joseph, Maximilian’s brother, becoming Samuel Siegfried Karl Ritter (knight) von Basch, a title he used in his many research publications.

BLOOD PRESSURE: THE BASCH SPHYGMOMANOMETER

Resuming his medical career, Basch honed his research skills in a series of European laboratories. He worked in the summer months as a clinician at the Marienbad spa, where Jewish physicians and clientele were welcome.

He advanced through the professorial ranks at the University of Vienna. Finally, in 1881, he became master of his own productive research laboratory. Though Basch and his many students investigated a broad range of topics, his primary research interest was focused on the circulatory system. At the same time, he continued his clinical work as Director of the Department of Medicine at the University's Polyclinic.

EARLY MEASUREMENT METHOD

Physicians had long known that the pulse was a window into the circulatory system, particularly the heart. The first measurements of blood pressure in humans were made in the 1850s on anesthetized patients during surgical procedures such as amputation. A hollow tube was inserted into an artery and the pressure was read off from a vertical glass column.

Efforts to make a non-invasive blood pressure device - a sphygmomanometer - in the decades that followed relied on the principle of applying pressure around the arm or over the artery sufficient to obliterate the pulse. The theory was sound, but none of the early instruments were accurate or practical for bedside use. Some investigators, using an instrument called a sphygmograph - a pulse wave recorder - claimed they could identify "high tension" and "low tension" pulses based on the contour of the recorded pulse waves. But the readings were highly subjective and the sphygmograph could not assign a numerical value to the pressure.

SPHYGMOGRAPH

The crowning achievement of Basch's productive career was his invention of the first practical blood pressure apparatus. "The first man to perfect a sphygmomanometer suitable for clinical use, and free from gross inaccuracy, was Prof. v. Basch of Vienna," This was written by New York physician Theodore Janeway, in 1904, the leading American cardiac specialist of his day.

Working in the late 1870s, Basch applied a mercury-filled or water-filled bag (pelotte) over the artery at the wrist, pressing the artery against the bone. He gradually increased the pressure on the artery until the pulse below the pressure point was no longer palpable by the examiner's finger. He then recorded the height of a column of mercury in a calibrated glass tube connected to the pelotte. This



Figure 5 Samuel Basch shortly after his return from Mexico. Courtesy Österreichische Nationalbibliothek.

was the systolic pressure—the upper number of the familiar 120/80 readings of today. Basch added a wrist restrainer and later used a more portable aneroid gauge in place of the column of mercury. (Figures. 6, 7)

With his sphygmomanometer, Basch was able to measure serial pressures in a range of diseases in dozens of patients on the wards of the general hospital in Vienna. He found very high readings in some cases of *morbus brightii* (Bright's disease, an obsolete term for advanced kidney failure), arteriosclerosis, and "apoplexy" (stroke). In two pregnant women, he found high pressures, now known to be the sine qua non of toxemia of pregnancy. He also recorded very low pressures in some terminally ill patients as they neared death.

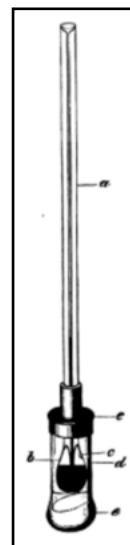


Figure 6 Dr. Basch's sphygmomanometer. Pressure on the outer bulb (e) pressed against the artery at the wrist is transmitted to the mercury filled bulb (d) until the pulse can no longer be felt at the wrist. The mercury is forced up the calibrated tubing (manometer) (a) and the pressure is recorded in millimeters of mercury. von Basch, *Zeitschrift für Klinische Medizin* ² (1880): 90.

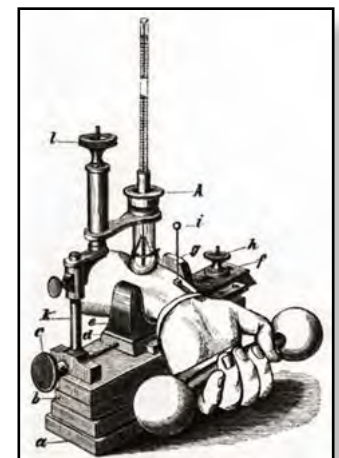


Figure 7 Basch's sphygmomanometer with wrist immobilizer and additional refinements. von Basch, *Zeitschrift für Klinische Medizin* 2 (1880): 93.

Basch conducted some of his early clinical blood pressure studies during the summer months at the health spa in Marienbad (now Mariánské Lázně in Czechoslovakia). There were a number of Jewish physicians on the staff and

a large Jewish clientele among the health-seekers. In 1930, a bust of Basch was erected at Marienbad, later removed by the Nazis, re-erected in 1987, and stolen in 2013. The Czech inscription confirms Basch's blood pressure studies: "Dr. Samuel Basch, 1837–1905: In Mariánské Lázně he discovered in 1880 and first introduced the blood pressure meter." (Figure 8)



Figure 8

Statue of Dr. Samuel Basch at the spa at Marienbad (Mariánské Lázně).

The final conceptual innovations on the road to the modern blood pressure cuff appeared some years later. In 1896, Scipione Riva-Rocci of Turin added an armband-type cuff around the upper arm. Nicolai Korotkoff, a Russian army surgeon, applied ca. 1905 a stethoscope over the brachial artery at the bend in the elbow to detect the onset and muffling (or disappearance) of audible beats as the cuff was deflated, giving the familiar "systolic over diastolic" (e.g. "130 over 80") format for recording blood pressure.

FAMILY AND CONVERSION TO CATHOLICISM

As was increasingly common among Viennese Jews in the late 19th century, Basch converted to Roman Catholicism in 1879. His wife, Adele, also converted as did their elder daughter, Hedwig, a Munich artist who committed suicide in 1931. Sadly their younger daughter, Gertrude, died in childhood in 1888 of diphtheria. Basch died at age 67 on April 24, 1905 of "blood vessel calcification" (arteriosclerosis). All four family members are buried in the Zentralfriedhof Wien (Vienna Central Cemetery).



Figure 9

World Month of the Fight Against Arterial Hypertension, 1.60 pesos, Mexico, 1978

A stamp issued by Mexico to honor the global fight against hypertension and its many complications is a fitting tribute to Dr. Samuel Basch. (Figure 9)

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Doar Ivri First Issue of Israel 1948 - 1952

Ed Kroft, FRPSC

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Part 4, Fall 2019, pages 6-12

Part 2, Spring 2019, pages 6-9

Part 3, Summer 2019, pages 6-10

A. 1000 MILS STAMP

B. DOMESTIC MAIL



Figure 58

On May 12, 1948, the stamps were printed on plate number one in 2156 sheets of 50, arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 5 stamps each with 5 descriptive tabs adjacent to the bottom row of stamps. The sheets were numbered 095-2150. The plate number and serial number were contained in a corner block of four. In total, 10,780 stamps with tabs were printed.

The stamps were blue on Yellow blue paper and blue paper. The perforations were 11 X 11 though perforation 10 does exist.

The 1000 mils stamp bears a silver shekel coin with the same images as the 250 and 500 mils stamps but dates from the fourth year of the first revolt. The tab inscription is "Silver shekel from the fourth year of the first revolt" and the coin's inscriptions, "Shekel Israel year four" and "Jerusalem the Holy."

I have not seen any domestic mail correctly franked with the highest Doar Ivri stamp. There are a number of examples of overfranked mail on which the 1000 mils stamp has been affixed.



Figure 59 Postage 65 mils

Overfranked registered express letter
Sent to David Remez, the Minister of Posts
Registration number 0001 at Hakiryia
Evidenced by the certificate of posting
Postmarked at Tel Aviv July 11, 1948

Basic rate: 10 mils per 10 grams
Registration fee: 15 mils
Express fee: 40 mils
Overfranked: 935 mils

C. FOREIGN SURFACE MAIL

I have not seen any foreign surface mail correctly franked with the 1000 mils Doar Ivri stamp.



Figure 60 Postage 1030 prutot - overfranked 985 prutot
1953

Sent from Western Galilee
Travelling post office to Jerusalem
Basic rate: 45 prutot
Postal stationary: 30 prutot + 1000 prutot

D. FOREIGN AIR MAIL



Figure 61 Postage 1000 mils - 39 x Rate
 July 27, 1948
 Tel Aviv to London, United Kingdom
 Arrival August 1948
 Registration accepted
 (but not yet permitted to United Kingdom)
 Basic rate: 25 mils per 10 grams
 Registration fee: 15 mils
 Additional weight: 38 x 25 mils = 975 mils
 (Approximately 390 grams)
 Overfranked: 10 mils



Figure 62 Postage 1160 mils - 28 x Rate
 September 10, 1948 Registered Airmail
 Tel Aviv to Prague, Czechoslovakia
 Arrival postmarks: September 1948
 Basic rate: 40 mils per 10 grams
 Additional weight: 27 x 40 mils = 1080
 Registration fee: 15 mils
 Overfranked: 25 mils



Figure 63 Postage 3840 mils - 109 x Rate
 November 29, 1948 Registered airmail
 to Europe

Doar Ivri stamps 2 x 20, 250, 500, 3 x 1000 mils
 Very high commercial franking, includes all three high value Doar Ivri stamps
 Basic rate: 35 mils per 10gms
 Registration fee: 25 mils
 Additional weight: 108 x 35 mils = 3780 mils
 Customs declaration: 1200 grams weight (is approximate)
 Actual weight: 1090 grams
 Raphael Livnat Collection



**Figure 64 Postage 2745 prutot - 34 x Rate
June 2, 1949**

Tel Aviv to Brakspan, South Africa

Doar Ivri stamps: 5 + 4 x 50 + 2 x 1000 + Flag 2 x 20mils
 Basic airmail rate: 80 prutot per 10 grams
 Registration fee: 25 prutot
 Additional 330 grams weight: 33 x 80 prutot = 2640 prutot



**Figure 65 Postage 2055 prutot - 27 x Rate
June 18, 1949 registered air mail
Arrival postmark June 29, 1949 Duty Free**

Doar Ivri stamps: 5 + 50 + 2 x 1000 prutot
 Basic airmail rate: 75 prutot per 10 grams
 Registration fee: 25 prutot
 Additional weight
 Approximately 260 grams weight: 26 x 75 prutot = 1955



**Figure 66 Postage 1430 prutot - wrapper 26 x Rate
July 25, 1949 Airmail
Tel Aviv to Chicago**

Doar Ivri stamp: 3 x 10 + 3 x 50 + 250 + 1000 prutot
 Basic printed matter airmail rate: 55 prutot per 25 grams
 Additional approximately 650 grams weight: 25 x 55 prutot
 Official Philatelic Service mailing (probably publicity material)
 United States Customs cachet on front - no charge



**Figure 67 Postage 1225 prutot - 24 x Rate
August 24, 1949, registered airmail
Rehovot to Brakspan, South Africa
Arrival postmark: Brakspan 27.VII.49**

Doar Ivri stamp: 5 + 20 + 1000 prutot with full tab
 Petah Tiqva stamp: 4 x 40 prutot
 Basic rate: 50 prutot per 10 grams
 Registry fee: 25 prutot
 Additional weight: 23 x 50 prutot
 1000 prutot Full Tab stamp was legitimately used
 for the required high franking
 One of two recorded examples on full cover
 Not on cutouts from covers
 Provenance: Dr. S. Rothman



**Figure 68 Postage 1845 Prutot - 26 x Rate
August 1949, registered airmail
Haifa to New York**

Doar Ivri stamp: 5 + 4 x 10 + 6 x 50 + 1000 prutot
 Basic rate: 70 prutot per 10 grams
 Additional weight: 25 x 70 prutot = 1750 prutot
 Registration fee: 25 prutot
 Wax sealed back & 2 different New York arrival postmarks



**Figure 69 Airmail 1705 prutot - 15 x Rate
September 1949
Tel Aviv (Philatelic Service) to Canada**

Prepared for registration but blue registration cross annulled
 Doar Ivri stamps: 5 + 2 x 50 + 500 + 1000 + Flag stamp 5 x 20 prutot & Jerusalem stamp prutot
 Basic rate: 80 prutot per 10 grams
 Additional approximately 210 grams weight: 20 x 80 prutot = 1600 prutot
 Arrival duty free-Canadian Customs - Toronto cachet on top



Figure 70 Postage 1225 prutot - 15 x Rate
September 2, 1949, Registered airmail
Tel Aviv to Winnipeg, Canada
September 28, 1949 Arrival postmark

Doar Ivri stamps: 5 + 4 x 50 + 1000 + 20 Flag prutot
 Basic rate: 80 prutot per 25 grams
 Additional weight approximately 275 grams
 14 x 80 prutot - 1120 prutot
 Registration fee: 25 prutot

Duty free



Figure 71 Postage 1045 prutot - 18 x Rate
December 25, 1949 Registered air mail
Tel Aviv to New York

Doar Ivri stamps: 5 + 1000 + Festival 4 x 10 prutot
 Printed matter basic rate; 55 prutot per 25 grams
 Registration fee: 25 prutot
 Additional weight 425 grams: 17 x 55 = 965 prutot
 Official Philatelic Service mailing (probably publicity material).
 "PASSED U.S. CUSTOMS" cachet without charge



Figure 72 Postage 3945 prutot - 56 x rate
1949 Registered air mail
Tel Aviv to New York

Doar Ivri stamps: 5 + 2 x 20 + 3 x 50 + 500 + 3x 1000
 + Road to Jerusalem 250
 Basic rate 70 prutot per 10 grams
 Registration fee: 25 prutot
 Additional weight : 55 x 70 prutot = 3850 prutot

Passed US customs marking with 10 cent charge
 From The Raphael Livnat Collection



Figure 73 Postage 1545 prutot - 20 x Rate
May 17, 1950 Registered Commercial air mail
Tel Aviv to New York

Doar Ivri stamps: 500 + 1000 (full tab) + Coin II 5
 + Independence 40 prutot
 Basic rate 80 prutot per 10 grams
 Registration fee: 25 prutot
 Additional weight 190 grams : 19 x 80 prutot = 1520 prutot

Cover taxed upon arrival with 10 cent customs fee collected
 Israel Philatelic Service was using up its inventory
 of unused Doar Ivri stamps as the issue was
 no longer available for sale after April 30, 1950

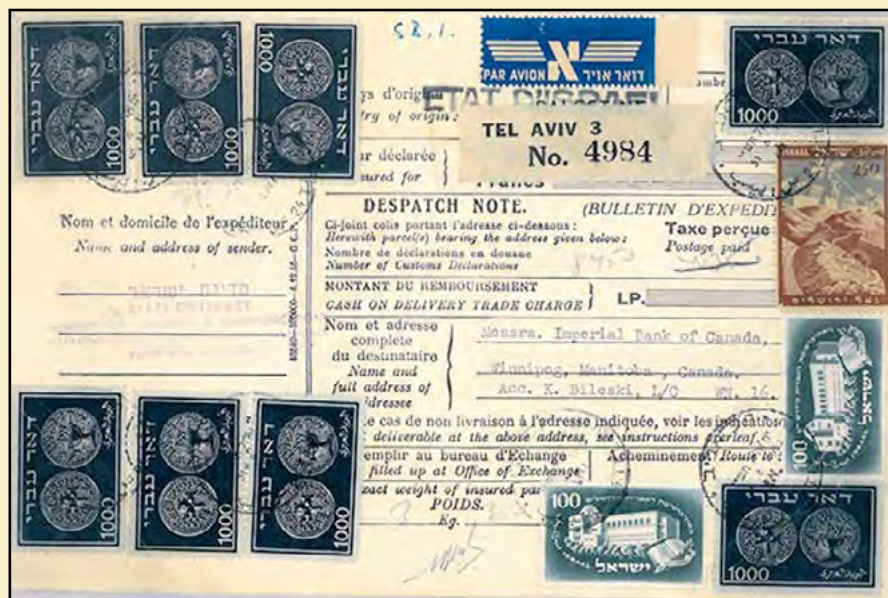
One other tabbed usage known on cutout of
 Philatelic Service envelope
 Postmarked Tel Aviv March 26, 1950

E. PARCELS AND PARCEL CARDS



**Figure 74 Postage 4545 prutot
May 6, 1949, 3rd highest recorded franking with Doar Ivri stamps
Jerusalem to New York**

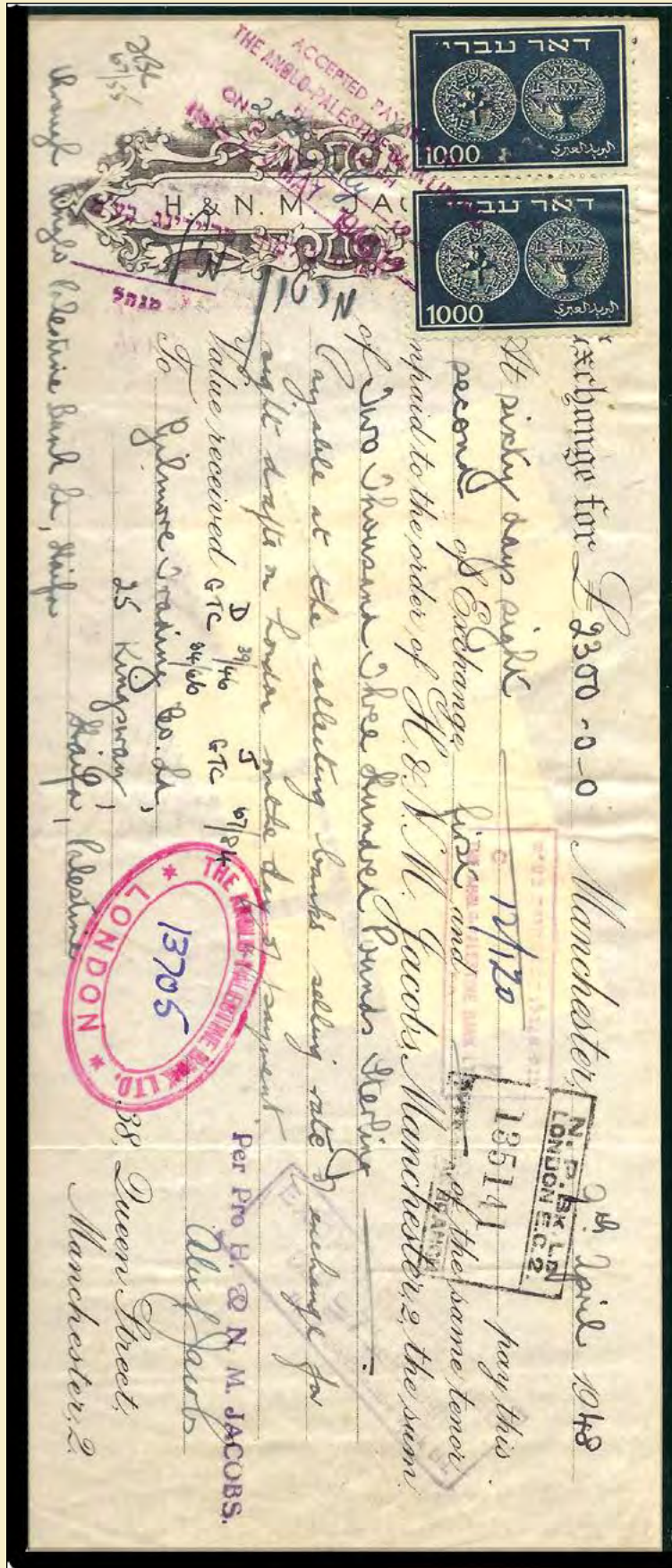
Doar Ivri stamps: 3 x 15 + 500 + 4 x 1000 mills (2 vert pairs) all tied by clear Jerusalem postmarks.
3 Parcel stickers (Mandate type) for parcels numbered. 2865/6/7. Slips affixed to parcel's front.
Weight: 9.50, 9.350 & 10.0 kgs respectively
German coupon at bottom left indicates sent by local book dealer (Buchhandler Engros).



**Figure 75 Postage 8450 Prutot, parcel card
Second Highest Recorded Franking of a Doar Ivri Item and
highest Doar Ivri franking on a registered postal card
August 31 1950 Tel Aviv to Winnipeg, Canada**

Doar Ivri stamps: 8 x 1000 + Jerusalem 250 prutot + Hebrew University 2 x 100
Parcel number 4984 weighed 3.35 kg.
. Sent by the Israel Philatelic Services to well-known
Canadian stamp dealer Kasimir Bileski
Provenance: Dr. R. Pildes

F. REVENUE USAGE



Reduced to 70%

**Figure 76 Bill of Exchange Fee 2450 mils
May 26, 1948**

Mixed Revenue usage

9 April 1948 Manchester, England
 Bill of Exchange for £2300 No apparent British Revenue
 seals and related charges
 Cleared through NPD Bank London # 135141 and
 Cleared through the Anglo Palestine Bank (Haifa) #13705
 on 26 May 1948 (very early arrival in Israel)

Stamps and Labels: : Doar Ivri 2x 1000 mils on front
 Back: Doar Ivri 6 x 50 mils + Stockade & Towers Koffer
 Hayishuv labels 4 x250 mils + 50 mils + 100 = 1150 mils
 All stamps and labels tied by the bank's 26 MAY cachet



Figure 77 Bill of Exchange Fee 2450 mils
May 26, 1948

Mixed Revenue usage

9 April 1948 Manchester, England

Bill of Exchange for £2330 charged with
 6 shillings (2x3) British Revenue seals

Cleared through NPD Bank London # 135140 and
 Cleared through the Anglo Palestine Bank (Haifa) #13704
 on 26 May 1948 (very early arrival in Israel)

Stamps and Labels: : Doar Ivri 2 x 1000 mils on front
 Back: Doar Ivri 6 x 50 mils + Stockade & Towers Koffer
 Hayishuv labels 4 x 250 mils + 3 x 50 mils = 1150 mils
 All stamps and labels tied by the bank's 26 MAY cachet
 Reference: **The Israel Philatelist**-Winter 2016 page 6
 for a more complete explanation



Figure 78 Bill of Sale 1650 prutot
February 2, 1949

Bill for share transfer

Doar Ivri stamps: 3 x 50 + 1 x 500 + 1000 prutot
 All tied by dated signatures of persons in Haifa ■

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**Figure 79 October 20, 1948
Bank Letter of Guarantee
£1 40,000 (Forty thousand Israeli Pounds
Equal to U.S \$160,000)**

Largest number of Doar Ivri stamps
used as Revenues on 1 document
Highest recorded franking of a Doar Ivri stamps

Messers Cold Storage for their share in the freight of
S/S "Indian Reefer" to sail from Australia.
0.2% of contract value due

Revenue stamps: 60 x 500 mils Bale Revenue 13
Full sheet of 50 + 2 rows of 5 (front and back)
No margins or tabs
Doar Ivri stamps: 40 + 2 rows of 5
Complete sheet of 50, no margins or tabs
All tied to document back and additional annexed page
by the bank's cachet dated 20 Oct 1948
See **The Israel Philatelist**- Winter 2015 page 17
for a more complete explanation. ■

Doron Waide

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Palestine Forerunners, Palestine Mandate

Israel 1948 Interim, Doar Ivri and Postage Dues

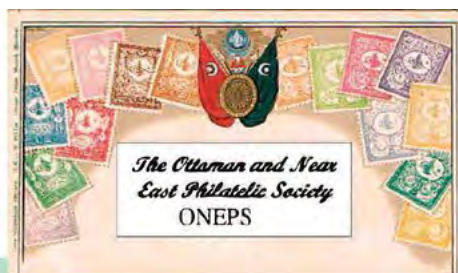
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A Struggle for Survival

Larry Nelson

INTRODUCTION

This is the story of the Justh family, a Jewish family living in Vienna before World War II. It focuses on Sofie Justh and her son Fritz and their struggle for survival against Nazi oppression. The story is told through their surviving postal history.

BEFORE WORLD WAR II

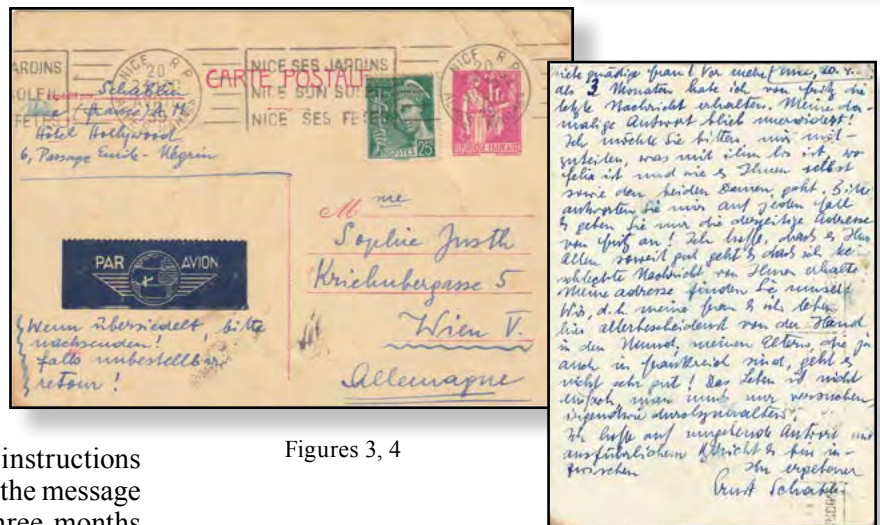
On January 30, 1933 Hitler took power in Germany. Shortly thereafter, the cover in Figures 1 and 2 dated August 30, 1933 was sent to Fritz's Vienna address. He shared the house with his mother, Sofie. Because of the desperate financial situation in Germany, Hitler had instituted a system of currency control examination to try and stop the flow of currency and other valuables out of Germany.



Figures 1, 2

On the back of the cover you can see that it was opened, the contents examined and then resealed with two “Deutsche Reichspost” seals and “Open for purposes of Currency Control Examination” labels.

The next pre-World War II cover is an airmail card dated April 20, 1939 sent to Sophie at her Vienna address from a relative or friend (Figures 3, 4). This card was posted from Nice, France by a person staying at the Hotel Hollywood who was probably a Jewish German refugee who was trying to get out of Europe.



Figures 3, 4

On the bottom left of the card, the sender gave instructions to return the card if it could not be delivered. On the message side, the sender wrote that it had been over three months since the sender had heard from Fritz.

FRITZ'S FATE

So what happened to Fritz during the war? Figure 5 shows a registered cover, canceled in Vienna on April 26, 1940 to Fritz who was in the Jewish Ghetto in Shanghai, China. It arrived there on May 25, 1939 via Siberia, and was censored by the Germans in Berlin. It was addressed to Fritz “c/o Jewish Refugees Center 1, POB 1131.” This was the post office box of the “Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai.” The organization was largely financed by the Joint Distribution Committee. The Committee allowed the refugees to use their POB until they had their own address.



Figure 5

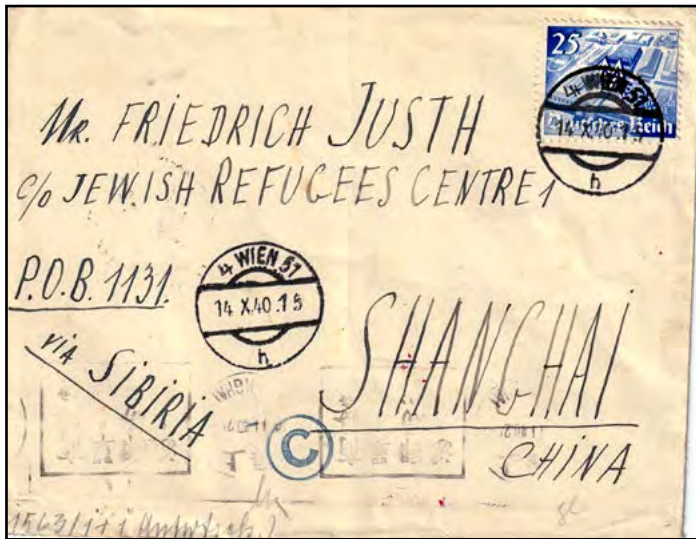


Figure 6

On October 14, 1940, the cover in Figure 6 was sent to Fritz at the same address I found a cover offered for sale on **ebay** from Fritz to his mother from the second half of 1941. He gave "79/6 Wayside Road, POB 1409" as his return address. Although the cover does not have a return address, the printing is very similar to that of his mother, Sofie (Figure 7). There is a faint November 20, 1940 Shanghai arrival cancel on the front as well as a Berlin censorship markings on the front and back.

Here is what I think happened with Fritz. After the October 1938 "Anschluss" of Austria by Germany, around 17,000 Jews left for Shanghai, many via ships from Italy, because Shanghai had liberal immigration policies. I think that Fritz could have been one of those Jews. Remember, the message from the card in Figure 4 which said that there had been no word from Fritz for over 3 months. He was probably on his way to or getting settled in Shanghai.

Thanks to the data now available in the "Arolsen" on line data base,¹ we have further information on Fritz. He was born in Austria on November 23, 1900 and was married to Suse-Sara who was born on August 16, 1920. He was an accountant and she was a clerk.

When he returned from Shanghai, he was in the Foehrenwald Displace Person Camp in Germany. Perhaps this is where he married Suse? On November 15, 1951 they were moved to the Munich resettlement center and from there to Bremerhaven and sailed on the *USNS General Taxlor* to New Orleans on November 24, 1951. Their destination was 830 Hayes Street, San Francisco, California. A Google search indicates that they stayed in San Francisco.

SOFIE DURING WORLD WAR II

After Fritz left for Shanghai, Sofie stayed in Vienna. A search of the Yad Vashem on line data base² establishes that Sofie was born on July 5, 1870 and lived in Vienna. She left for the Theresienstadt Ghetto on Transport 30 which departed from Vienna at 7:08 pm on July 10, 1942. She was

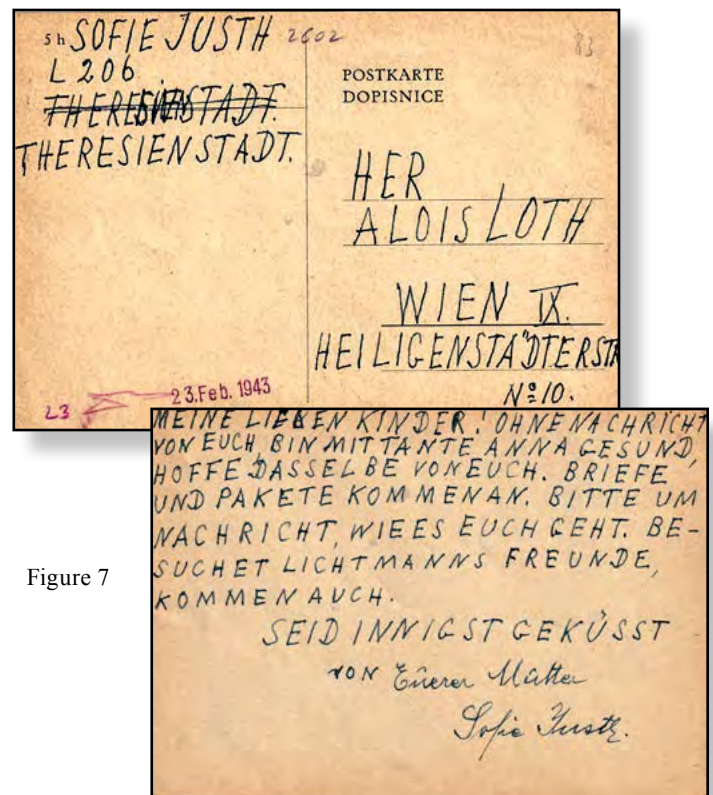


Figure 7

number 526. This transport was made up of 1,000, mostly elderly Jews. The average was 73 years old. It arrived at the Bohusovice train station on July 15, 1942 and Sofie walked 3 kilometers to Theresienstadt.

Figure 7 shows a card, date-stamped February 23, 1943 in the Theresienstadt Ghetto, from Sofie to "Meine Lieben Kinder" (My dear children). She asked for news about them and said that a package had arrived. The red 23 and initial in the lower left corner shows that the card was passed by the Theresienstadt Jewish censor.

On May 13, 1944 Sofie received a notice that she was to report to the "Assembly Site," by the Hamburg Barracks for transport. She was on transport "DZ" which left for Auschwitz on May 15, 1944 arriving on May 16, 1944. There were 2,503 men, women and children on this transport. Unlike most transports to Auschwitz, they were not immediately killed but were sent to the so called Birkenau "Family Camp". Here families were kept together giving the illusion of normalcy. On July 10, 1944 all members of this transport were gassed except for those who had been sent to the work camps. About 137 people from this transport survived the war.

REQUEST

Do any of our readers have postal items sent to or from the Justh family? Email Larry Nelson: [censorship@comcast.net](mailto: censorship@comcast.net).

References

1. <https://arolsen-archives.org>
2. www.yadvashem.org ■

ISRAELI INFLATION

REFLECTED IN POSTAL RATES

Josef Wallach, Moshe Rimer
Translator: Dr. David Dubin

POWERPOINT PRESENTATION TO ISRAEL THEMATIC GROUP MEETING

The covers included in the article are 100% commercial not philatelic covers. 90% of the covers included originated in mail posted by youth to newspapers in answer to quizzes and amusement games which offered prizes.



Figure 1

Regular letter rate 0.50 Israeli Lira
Mailed 22 February 1976
Rate valid: 15 August 1976 - 14 August 1977



Figure 2

Regular letter rate 0.50 Israeli NIS
Mailed 9 December 1986
Rate valid: 1 September 1989 - 30 April 1990

The Figure 1 cover postal fee was 0.50 lira while the Figure 2 cover fee was 0.50 NIS. For the 12 years between the

mailing of the two covers, the postal rate increased 10,000 times.

**WITHIN 12 YEARS (1989 - 1977)
POSTAGE RATES HAVE INCREASED UP TO 10,000%**



POSTAL RATES

Regular mail 140 Sheqel
including printed matter, commercial samples,
letter forms up to 20 grams

Special Services

Registration 670 Sheqel
Registration Receipt 220 Sheqel
Special Delivery 2600 Sheqel



Figure 3

Registered special delivery letter: 3410 Shekel
Mailed: 14 Dec 1985
The Franco Type Machine could
not print a sum over 1000 Shekel.
A new Machine was needed/



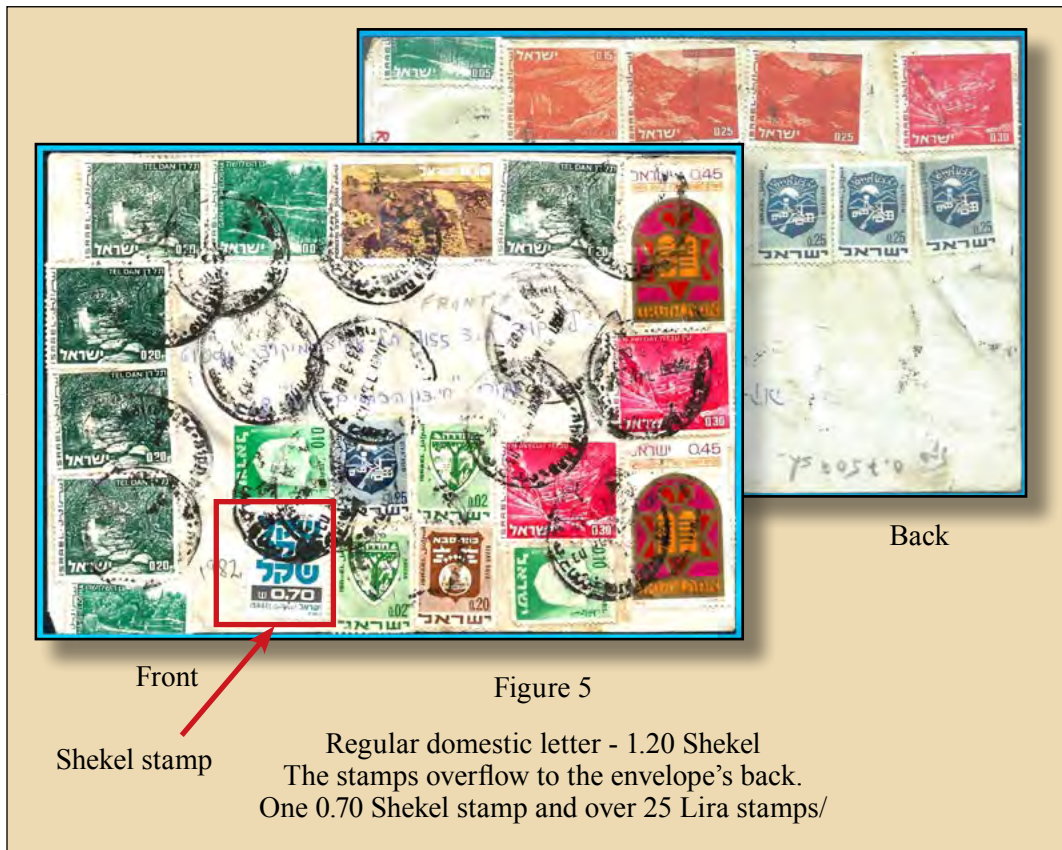
Figure 4

Registered special delivery letter: 3410 Shekel
Mailed: 25 August 1985
New Franco Type Machine can
now print a sum over 1000 Shekel.

Inland basic rate 140 Shekel
Registration 670 Shekel
Express (special delivery) 2600 Shekel
Total fee: 3410 Shekel

MIXED FRANKING ("CARPET COVER")

TYPICAL FOR INFLATION PERIOD



Front

Figure 5

Shekel stamp

Regular domestic letter - 1.20 Shekel
The stamps overflow to the envelope's back.
One 0.70 Shekel stamp and over 25 Lira stamps/

POSTAL RATE CHANGES PERIOD OF ADAPTATION

Postal rate September 1, 1981 - December 31, 1981



Figure 6

Domestic letter rate: 0.90 Shekel

Postal rate January 1, 1982 - February 16, 1982

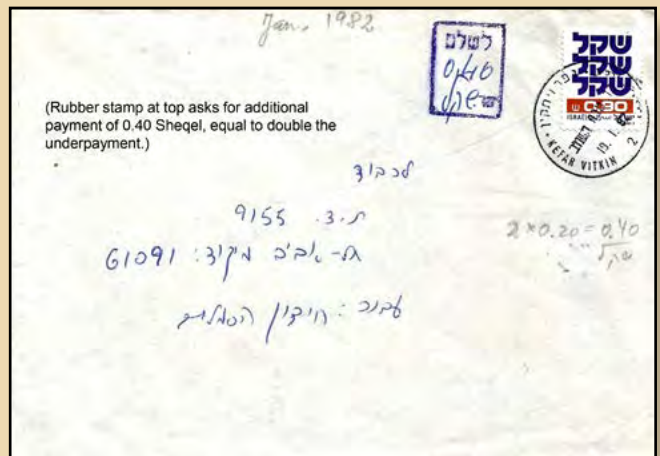


Figure 7

Domestic letter rate: 1.10 Shekel
There are always those who do not adapt to change
Postal authorities fined letters missing sufficient postage

METHODS OF FRANKING

Postal rate January 1, 1982 - 1.10 Sheqel

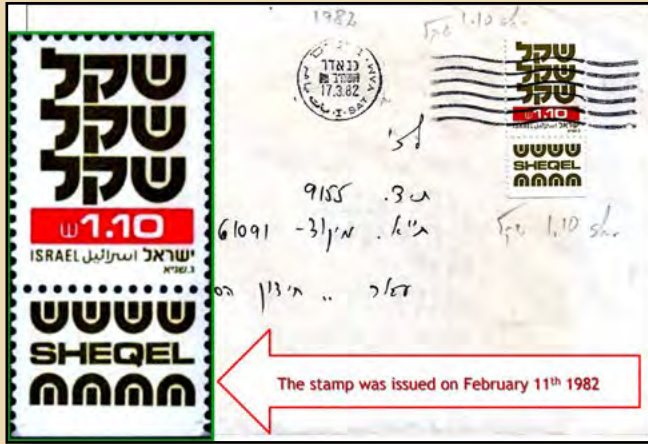


Figure 6

Postal rate January 1, 1982 - 1.10 Sheqel

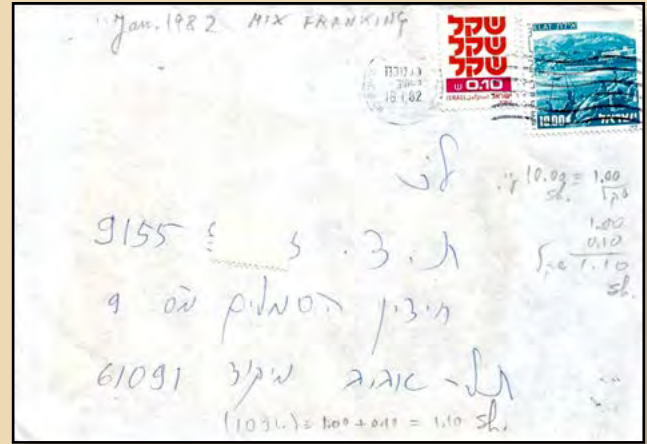


Figure 7 (Mixed franking)
Blue stamp = 10. Lira (= 1.0 Sheqel)
Red stamp = 0.10 Sheqel
1.10 Sheqel

NEW STAMPS FOR NEW RATES

Old stamps were retrieved from storage.
Postal rate: November 1, 1970 - January 31, 1973

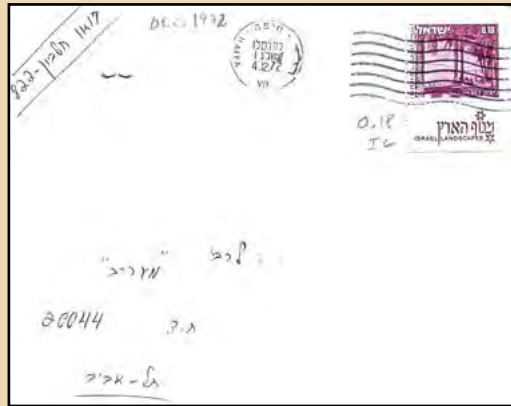


Figure 8
Domestic letter rate: 0.18 Lira

Users were forced to pay with multiple stamps



Figure 9
Postage fee: 15 x 0.18 Lira = 2.70 Lira ■

Postal rate December 2, 1979 - April 30, 1980



Figure 10 - Mixed franking
10 Lira = 1 Sheqel
Domestic letter rate: 2.70 Lira
At the end of 1979 no stamp had a face value of 2.70 Lira
Combination Stand By 2.45 + 0.25 = 2.70 Lira



Figure 11
Postal Service issued 2.70 Lira stamp on December 25, 1979.
This was 23 days after the new rate went into effect.

to be continued

Scotland's Davaar Island Stamps and the Israel Connection

Yefim Rozenshteyn

Leafing through G. Rosen's **Catalog of British Local Stamps**¹ I noticed two stamps that can be topically associated with general Judaica and Israel in particular.

Borodinsky's checklist² has neither any references to these Davaar stamps nor as well as to any other Judaica/Israel related British Local stamps. I decided to dig deeper to understand the connections between these Davaar Island stamps and Israel.

DAVAAR ISLAND

Island Davaar or Davaar Island (Figure 1) is a tidal island, linked at low tide to the mainland by a natural shingle causeway near Campbeltown. The crossing can be made in around 40 minutes. Caretakers, sheep, goats, and mink inhabit Davaar.

Local stamps were issued for Davaar starting in the 1960s. The stamps served the many visitors to the island who wished to have their mail posted there. A boatman carried the mail to the nearest GPO Post Box at Campbeltown on the mainland. The mail required the use of British stamps at double the regular postal rate. The postal service ended sometime in the early 1970s.

ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA (IPO)

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra was founded as the Palestine Orchestra by violinist Bronislaw Huberman in 1936. Its inaugural concert took place in Tel Aviv on December 26, 1936, conducted by Arturo Toscanini. Its first principal conductor was William Steinberg.

According to Rosen's catalog³, in 1971 Davaar Island in co-operation with the Israel Post Office issued a stamp (Rosen D.231) celebrating the 35th anniversary of IPO. In the background, the stamp featured the program of the IPO Opening Night concert from 1936 (Figures 2- 3).



Figure 1
Davaar Island



Figure 2

Rosen's catalog further states "they produced about 925 1st Day Covers that were canceled in Campbeltown, flown to Israel and the Davaar stamp was postmarked by the Israel Post Office. Many of these covers were given away as souvenirs at the Festival Concert in Tel Aviv on December 22, 1971."

In Rosen's Letter to Editor⁴, Rosen mistakenly indicates 4,500 covers were distributed and the date of the Festival Concert as September 26, 1971.



Figure 3



Figures 4 - 5

I have examined many covers and they are all identically franked with 4 Great Britain/Scotland stamps (Scott SMH2) for a total postal fee of 12 pence. The Davaar stamp is on the cover's back (Figures 4 - 5). The covers are addressed to Ury Shalit's office. I didn't come across a single non-addressed cover. The IPO stamp was printed in sheets of 8 with the label in the middle (Rosen, D.231b) (Figure 2).

The actual date of the Festive Concert was December 25, 1971. (Figure 9, Courtesy: IPO Archives)

ENTEBBE RESCUE & SOUVENIRS

There is another surprise related to the Davaar stamp.

On June 27, 1976, two members of the Popular Front hijacked an Air France Airbus A300 with 248 passengers. The terrorists were from the Liberation of Palestine – External Operations (PFLP-EO) and additionally two members of the German Revolutionary Cell. The hijackers had the stated objective to free 40 Palestinian and affiliated militants imprisoned in Israel and 13 prisoners in four other countries in exchange for the hostages.

The flight originated in Tel Aviv with the final destination being Paris. After a stopover in Athens, the hijackers diverted it via Benghazi to Entebbe, Uganda's main airport. The Ugandan government supported the hijackers. Dictator Idi Amin, who had been informed of the hijacking from the beginning, personally welcomed them.

After moving all hostages from the aircraft to a vacant airport building, the hijackers separated all Israelis and several non-Israeli Jews from the larger group and forced them into a separate room. Over the following two days, 148 non-Israeli hostages were released and flown to Paris. Ninety-four, mainly Israeli, passengers along with the

12-member Air France crew, remained as hostages and were threatened with death.

On July 4, 1976, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) counter-terrorist hostage-rescue mission carried out a commando operation at the Entebbe Airport. The operation was completed in 90 minutes.

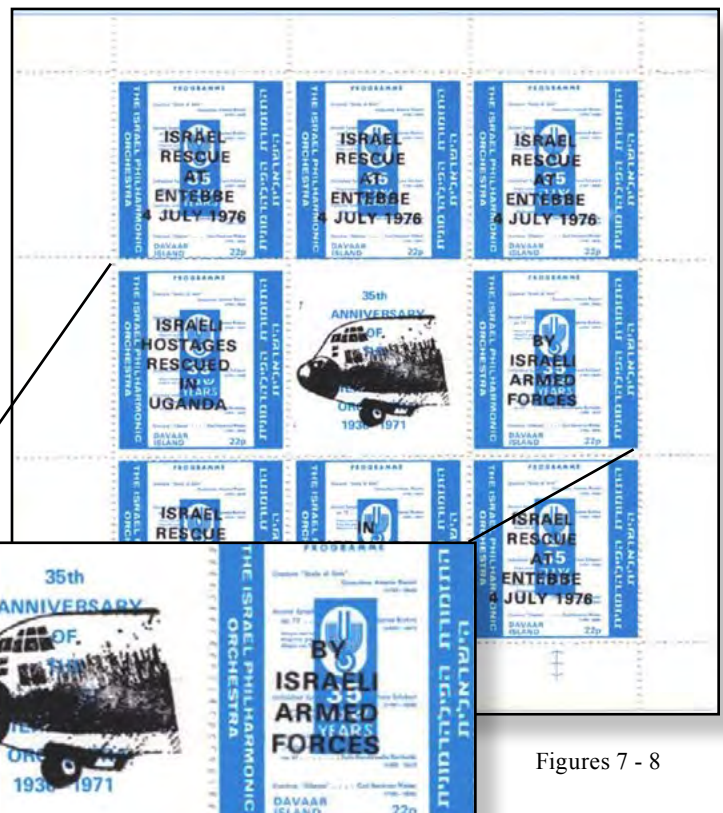
A rare cover was produced the same day, to commemorate the success of the mission. (Figure 6) It was described by Daniel Keren in **The Israel Philatelist** in detail.⁵

The only other philatelic tribute to this mission I found was an overprint of the IPO full sheet which is not listed in Rosen's catalog (Figures 7-8). So far, I cannot find any further details related to this overprint.

continued on page 28



Figure 6



Figures 7 - 8

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I'm greatly thankful to Meir Shalit, Ury's son, and Midan Rubin, Ury's business partner from 2006. They searched for additional information, but couldn't locate any records related to Davaar Island stamps.

I'm also greatly thankful to Avivit Hochstadter and Gabriel Volé from IPO Archives for searching the archives for any relevant information. Unfortunately, they couldn't find any additional information. They did confirm that the program in the background of the IPO stamp is indeed from the 1936 IPO Opening Night. They provided me with the scan of the front page of the Festive Concert of 1971 (Figure 9).

There are still gaps to be filled. If anyone has any additional information related to the stamps or the overprints, please share it so we have a complete record.

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1. Rosen, Gerald, **Catalogue of British Local Stamps**, London, 1979
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4. Rosen, Gerald, Letter to the Editor, **The Israel Philatelist**, 1972, vol. 23, no. 7/8, p. 201.
5. Keren, Daniel, **The Israel Philatelist**, 1981; Vol. 32, No. 5-6, p. 2532-2533.
6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Island_Davaar
7. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel_Philharmonic_Orchestra
8. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Entebbe ■

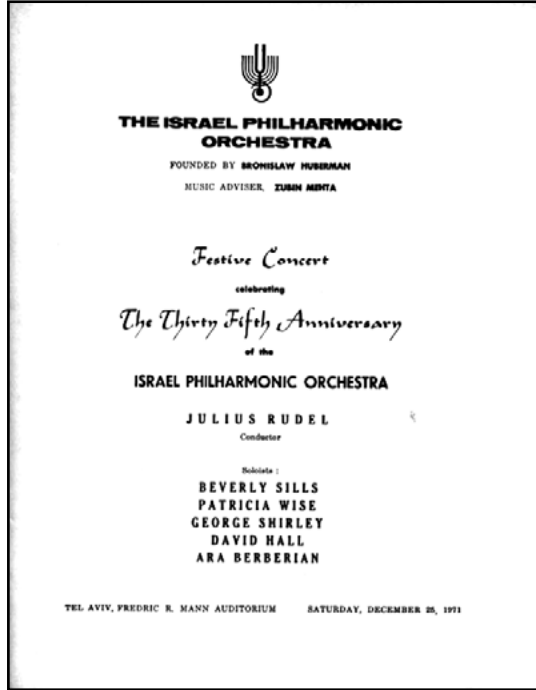


Figure 9

0 - 0 - 0 - 0

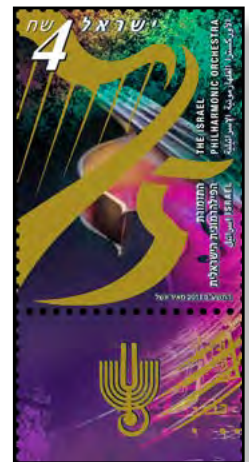
ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA ANNIVERSARY STAMPS



25th anniversary of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra



75th anniversary of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra First Day Cover



75th anniversary of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra

2020 Society of Israel Philatelists Fundraising Campaign

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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 or 330-467-7446.



portrait by Lorca Cohen, 2007



אליעזר ב"ר ניסן הכהן ז"ל

LEONARD COHEN

1934 – 2016

Eliezer the son of Nissan HaKohen.

“He came into the world a Montreal Jew and he left the world a Montreal Jew.”

Cantor Gideon Zelermyer, 6 CHESHVAN, 5777



FOR JUDAICA COLLECTORS, Canada Post’s moving tribute to Leonard Cohen, the legendary Jewish singer, songwriter, poet and novelist may be the philatelic event of the decade.

The three Cohen stamps were unveiled on September 20, 2019, at the *Musée des beaux-arts*, where the spectacular 21 storey portrait of the singer, with his trademark fedora, overlooks Crescent Street in the heart of downtown Montreal.



The issue date of September 21, 2019, was chosen to coincide with the 85th anniversary of Cohen’s birth. Along with the stamps and collectables, Canada Post unveiled a delivery truck with Cohen’s likeness as well as a commemorative mailbox.

Cohen’s extraordinary impact on the music world has been celebrated in film, and on numerous extraordinary covers of his works by musicians around the world.

His many accolades include the Governor General's Performing Arts Award for Lifetime Artistic Achievement, and our nation's highest civilian honour — being named a Companion of the Order of Canada. In 2008, Cohen was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, and in 2010 he was awarded a lifetime achievement Grammy.

Posthumously, Cohen received a Juno and a Grammy Award for the title track of his final album — *You Want it Darker*, that also features the choir from Montreal's Shaar Hashomayim synagogue, as well as a powerful "Hineni" *niggun* performed by Chazan Gideon Zelermyer. The album was produced by Cohen's son Adam.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v0nmHymgM7Y>

While he died in Los Angeles, Cohen's final resting place is on Mount Royal in Montreal, where hundreds of stones on his grave attest to the many fans who honour his memory.

In 2017, *Le Musée d'Art Contemporain de Montréal* held an exhibition that featured multimedia works by forty artists commissioned by the MACM as a tribute to Cohen. After a successful five month run in Montreal and at the Jewish Museum in New York, the show is at the Kunstforeningen GL STRAND and Nikolaj Kunsthal in Copenhagen until March 8, 2020, followed by a stop at the Contemporary Jewish Museum in San Francisco, from September 17 to January 3, 2021.

EVERYONE WILL HAVE THEIR OWN LEONARD COHEN MOMENTS. My favourites include kd lang's performance of *Hallelujah* at the 2010 Vancouver Olympics —

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7oZN2eTgvVs>

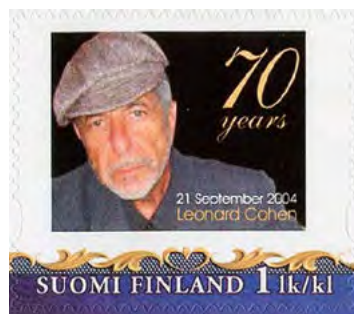
and Jennifer Warnes' *Famous Blue Raincoat* tribute album. We are so fortunate that in this digital era, we have easy access to much of Cohen's impressive oeuvre.

My wife and I recently had the pleasure of attending a Cohen tribute at our Jewish Community Centre in Ottawa — a full house knew the chorus to *So Long Marianne* and responded in unison when ... *First We Take Manhattan, Then We Take Berlin*. It was magic. It was good.

There are many terrific Leonard Cohen articles online. Robert Sarner's November 2017 piece in *The Times of Israel* is a great place to start. And if you can sit down and read it over a coffee and a St-Viateur Street bagel — all the better!

<https://www.timesofisrael.com/in-montreal-legacy-of-patron-saint-leonard-cohen-looms-larger-than-in-life/>

Personalized postage programs spawned a few earlier Cohen stamps. Souvenir sheets were also issued by Guiné-Bissau following Cohen's passing in 2016. This information courtesy of <https://www.leonardcohenfiles.com/stamps.html>



FINNISH STAMP PRODUCED BY THE WWW.LEONARDCOHENFORUM.COM COMMUNITY AND SUOMEN POST TO COMMEMORATE THE ARTIST'S 70TH BIRTHDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2004.

WEBSITE HOSTED BY JARKKO ARJATSALO. PHOTO BY LORCA COHEN. THE STAMP WAS DESIGNED BY ANIA NOWAKOWSKA.



PERSONALIZED SHEET (DETAIL) ISSUED BY HUNGARY. DESIGNED BY EVA MARTONYI FOR THE LEONARD COHEN EVENT— *BUDAPEST 2018*



FEW OF THESE ATTRACTIVE 2016 GUINÉ-BISSAU SHEETS WERE USED FOR POSTAGE. THEY ALSO EXIST IMPERFORATE AND CAN BE PURCHASED FROM STAMPERIJA.EU



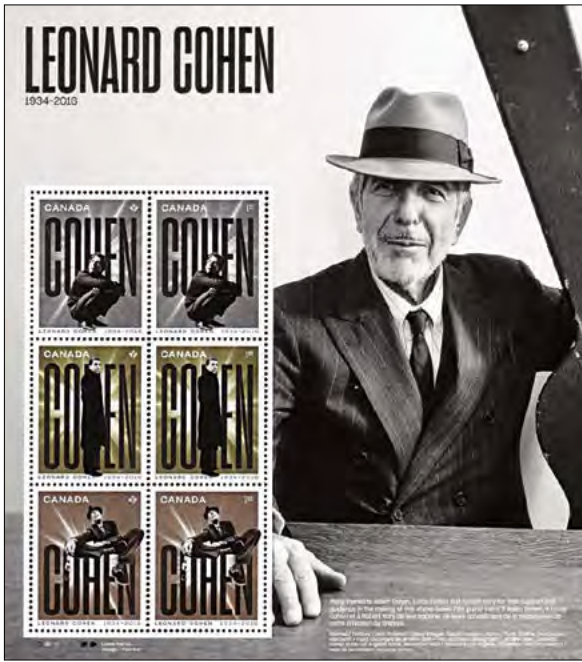
IN 2007, JUANG SIAHAAN PRODUCED A SERIES OF FOUR INDONESIAN COHEN PERSONALIZED STAMPS.



GERMAN PERSONALIZED STAMP/POSTCARD DESIGNED BY HEIDI SCHWARZ TO CELEBRATE LEONARD'S 80TH BIRTHDAY IN 2014. PHOTO FROM THE 2013 PULA CONCERT.

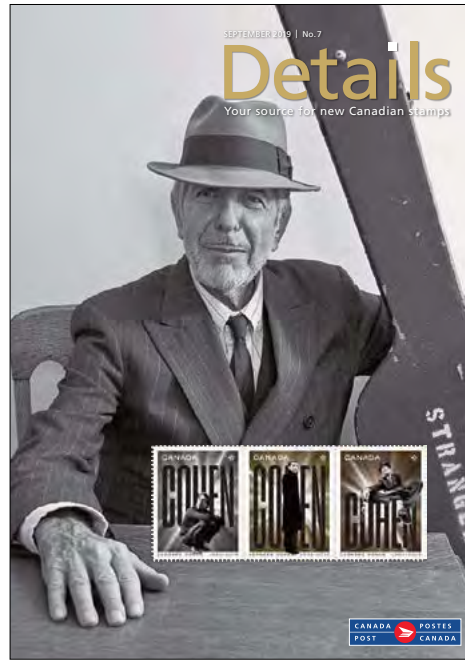


CANADA POST'S TRIBUTE TO LEONARD COHEN



▲ SOUVENIR SHEET GUM ACTIVATED

The stamps were printed in rows of se-tenant pairs, with each pair having a **P** stamp for domestic postage and a companion bearing the same image, but with the current Canadian rates for American postage (\$1.27) oversized letters (\$1.90), and international destinations (\$2.65).



▲ DETAILS MAGAZINE WITH COHEN POSTAL INDICIA

Canada Post includes a customized postal indicia label on the back of *Details* and *en détails*, publications mailed to philatelic subscribers. Cohen indicia labels were used in the September 2019 editions. The online and over the counter bilingual versions of this magazine do not include the indicia label.



▲ SELF ADHESIVE BOOKLET

The booklet includes nine peel and stick **P** stamps for domestic postage. Stamps are individually die cut with faux perforations.

PHOTOS: Jack Robinson | Getty Images

Claude Gassian, Platon | Trunk Archive



◀ THE FRONT OF THE BOOKLET

Showing the famous downtown Montreal mural painted by a team of artists led by Gene Pendon.

PHOTO: Lorca Cohen



▲ DIE CUT STRIP

▲ COLLECTION CANADA 2019

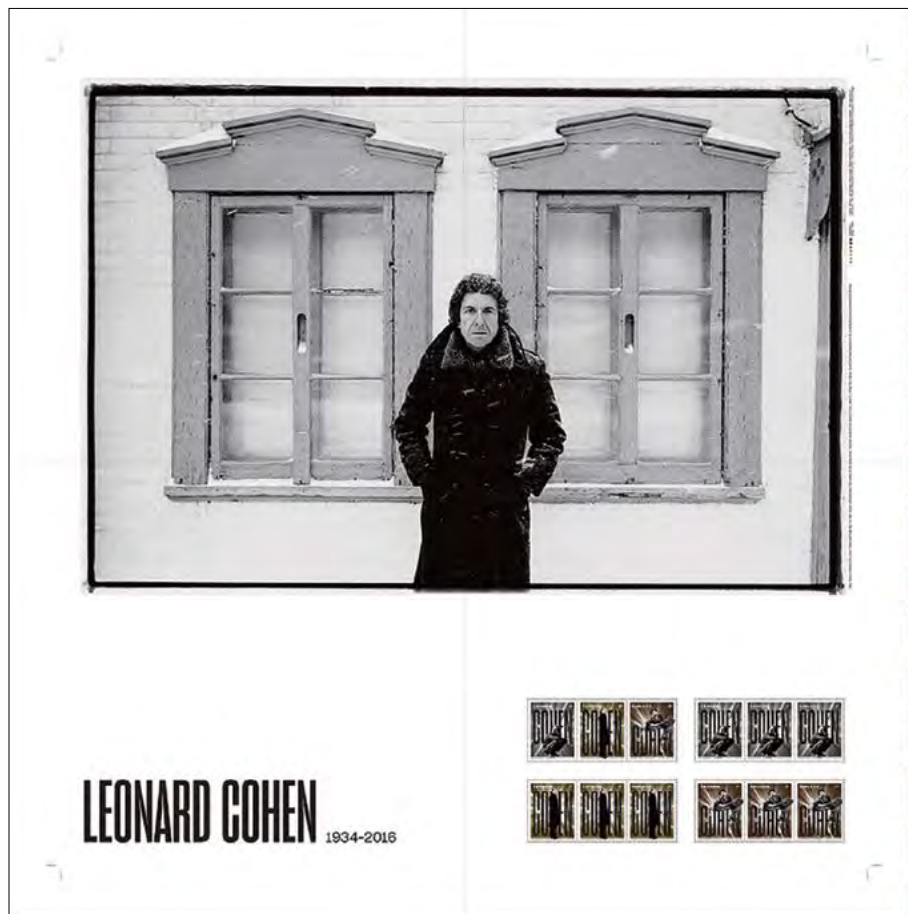
A horizontal strip of three **P** stamps die cut from the booklet is included in *Collection Canada 2019*, whose front cover features the same Lorca Cohen portrait that was used on the souvenir sheet.

◀ 2019 (3) STAMPS OF CANADA JULY-SEPTEMBER

The same die cut strip of **P** stamps is included with a souvenir sheet in the *2019 (3) Stamps of Canada July-September* collector's pack.



UNCUT PRESS SHEET



Canada Post released this very attractive gum activated uncut press sheet in the shape of a vinyl record album.

The Cohen stamps are printed on the lower right quadrant in a series of four horizontal strips of three.

THREE PERMANENT DOMESTIC RATE **P** STAMPS, ONE OF EACH DESIGN IN THE ORIENTATION USED FOR THE SELF ADHESIVE BOOKLET.

THREE GREY STAMPS WITH A CROUCHING FIGURE OF COHEN PAYING CANADA'S RATE FOR LETTERS SENT TO THE USA (\$1.27).

THREE OCHRE STAMPS WITH A STANDING FIGURE OF COHEN PAYING CANADA'S OVERSIZED LETTER RATE (\$1.90).

THREE UMBER STAMPS WITH A SEATED FIGURE OF COHEN PAYING CANADA'S RATE FOR INTERNATIONAL DESTINATIONS (\$2.65).

This limited edition of 2,000 sheets had a price point of only \$19.95 has sold out!

All the Cohen philatelic products were created by Louis Gagnon and Raymond Lanctot from Montréal's Paprika Studio.

COHEN OFFICIAL FIRST DAY COVERS SET



An impressive pre-packaged, shrink wrapped set of four Cohen official first day covers (FIGURE 1) can be ordered from Canada Post. Each cover has its own distinct Cohen commemorative FDC cancel and cachet.



The day of issue, September 21, 2019, would have been the artist's 85th birthday. Two of the four cancels illustrate the popular Leonard Cohen songs — *So Long Marianne* and *Dance Me to the End of Love*.



▲ FIGURE 2 – OFDC WITH THE THREE P STAMPS

THE SELF-ADHESIVE P STAMP FDC

A horizontal strip of the three self-adhesive **P** stamps from the booklet was used on an envelope printed in warm grey, featuring a portrait of Cohen and his cat taken by daughter Lorca. (FIGURE 2)

► Closer scrutiny will reveal that there is very faint die cutting between the **P** stamps used on these covers — the space between each stamp appears almost white when compared to those in the Cohen booklets sold over the counter, where the die cut faux perforation is clearly visible.

According to a Canada Post official, a number of Cohen booklets with modified die cutting perimeters were printed to facilitate production of this OFDC in particular. This revision allowed for the easy removal of a strip of three **P** self-adhesive stamps from the Cohen booklet for the 15,000 first day covers.

► No OFDCs exist for single Cohen **P** stamps.

THE GUM ACTIVATED STAMPS FDCS (FIGURES 3-5)

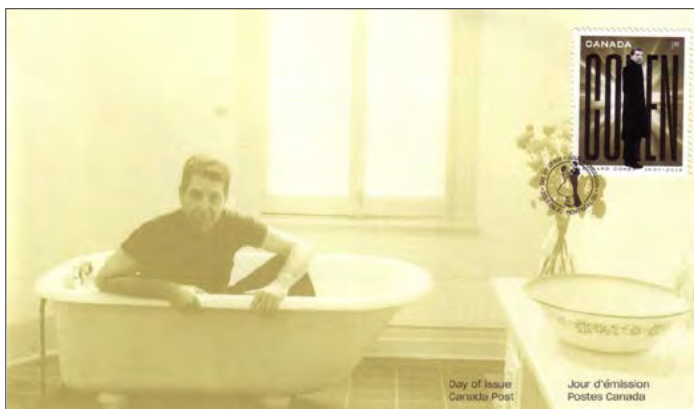
The other three covers in this set use fully perforated, gum activated stamps from the souvenir sheet. They include —

- a grey envelope paying American postage (\$1.27)
- an ochre envelope with the rate for over sized letters (\$1.90)
- a brown envelope covering the international rate (\$2.65)

► No OFDCs exist for other combination of these stamps.



▲ FIGURE 3 – OFDC WITH \$1.27 STAMP FOR AMERICAN DESTINATIONS



▲ FIGURE 4 – OFDC WITH \$1.90 STAMP FOR OVERSIZE MAIL



▲ FIGURE 5 – OFDC WITH \$2.65 STAMP FOR INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE

OTHER FIRST DAY COVER OPTIONS

Although Canada Post's entry into the first day cover market in the early 1970's meant the end of independent FDC cachet makers like Rosecraft and Cole. For a small fee it is still possible to service one's own envelopes, and have them hand stamped with the official first day cancel via the Canada Post's philatelic service in Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

A few stamp dealers embraced this opportunity to create FDCs with single Cohen P stamps as well as different combinations of the gum activated stamps from the souvenir sheet and uncut press sheets.

Of interest to collectors is that the Antigonish Cohen postmarks are the same design, *but larger than the cancellations used on the prepackaged Canada Post official FDCs.*

**THE SMALLER OFDC POSTMARKS ARE 15-16 MM IN DIAMETER
ONE CAN EASILY SPOT THE DIFFERENCE IN SIZE**

THE OFFICIAL FDC POSTMARKS
MACHINE CANCELLED



LARGER ANTIGONISH POSTMARKS
CANCELLED BY HAND



THE *SO LONG MARIANNE* POSTMARK IS 22 mm IN DIAMETER



THE *DANCE ME TO THE END OF LOVE* CANCEL HAS A 27 mm DIAMETER



THE *PORTRAIT WITH FEDORA* CANCELLATION IS 24 mm IN DIAMETER



THE *FUTURE LOGO* POSTMARK, (FIGURE 6) WITH THE HEART AND BIRD IS CONSIDERABLY LARGER — MEASURING 30 mm IN DIAMETER.



FIGURE 6

This is evident in the samples provided by *Judaica Sales' Issie Baum*. For more information about these hand cancelled Antigonish covers, contact Issie at info@judaica.com.
Mr. Baum, a life-long Montrealer, correctly predicted that sales would be brisk for the Cohen material as the artist's popularity eclipses our hobby by a wide margin. Cohen aficionados see these philatelic tributes as the perfect keepsake and gift or as companion pieces for their albums and books.

Dance me to your beauty with a burning violin
Dance me through the panic till I'm gathered safely in
Lift me like an olive branch and be my homeward dove
Dance me to the end of love
Dance me to the end of love

Dance Me to the End of Love lyrics © Sony/ATV Music Publishing LLC

יהי זכרו ברוך

May Leonard Cohen's memory— like his songs and poems, always be a blessing.

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The author wishes to thank Canada Post's Joy Parks and *Judaica Sales' Issie Baum* for their assistance with this article.



▲ SPECIAL COHEN FEDORA POSTMARK

THIS SPECIAL CANCELLATION WAS SPONSORED BY THE UNION DES PHILATELISTES DE MONTREAL FOR THEIR **EXUP 47** STAMP EXHIBITION. THE ENVELOPE CAN BE ORDERED FOR \$5.50 FROM —

MICHELINE PARAYRE, UNION DES PHILATELISTES DE MONTREAL
7501 RUE FRANÇOIS-PERRAULT
MONTREAL, QUEBEC H2A 1M1

ANTISEMITIC LEGISLATION & THE MAIL in NAZI GERMANY

A CASE STUDY BY IRV OSTERER, OTTAWA, CANADA

Beloved and pleasant in their life, and in their death were not parted.

— THE SHABBAT AV HARAHAMIM



TO MENTION PHILATELY AND THE HOLOCAUST in the same conversation may seem absurd to the casual reader. How could anything of aesthetic value to a collector emerge from such catastrophic times? Yet there are some fascinating stamps, covers and postal ephemera from this period. Some of this material has been covered in past *SIP Journals* —



★ *The Theresienstadt Ghetto issued stamps showing a peaceful landscape, consistent with how the Nazis persuaded Red Cross officials that conditions were tolerable in the camps.*



★ *Jews crammed into the Lodz Ghetto used postal labels.*

★ *Correspondence exists from some of the concentration camps.*

These items are rare and many forgeries exist — so it is important to consider the opinion of an expert in this area before making any purchase.

There were more than 400 legal hate-filled restrictions imposed on Jews and other groups during the first six years of the Nazi regime. All are horrific, but some are simply ludicrous.

For example, the Reich Ministry of the Interior forbid Jews from keeping carrier pigeons and the President of the German Lottery made the sale of lottery tickets to Jews *verbotten!*

On August 17, 1938, an Executive Order — *The Law on the Alteration of Family and Personal Names* — required all German Jewish men to add “Israel” to their secular first names. Similarly, Jewish women were directed to add “Sara” to all official documents, identity cards, passports and mail.

I purchased this cover that illustrates compliance with this order from *Chris Green Stamps* in Ottawa. Chris explained that these envelopes are scarce, but not as rare as the postal items previously cited. The envelope, addressed to:

Herr Fred Kaufmann
194 Oxford Street
Rochester, NY

is postmarked and registered on April 25, 1941 at Wanne-Eickel, Germany. The back of the envelope is covered with an impressive array of Nazi and American postal markings and a brown taped area indicating that the envelope had been opened (*Geöffnet*). The sender’s address is written on the envelope flap. I was able to decipher the handwritten script.

Ms. Elsa “Sara” Schöнемann
Wanne-Eickel
Hindenburgstraße 297

JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN WANNE-EICKEL

The earliest record of a Jewish presence in Wanne-Eickel is 1748 and by 1925, there were 316 Jews in the town. Although the community did not have a *mikveh* (ritual bath), it did have a cemetery and an impressive synagogue that also housed a Jewish elementary school and an apartment for a permanent teacher. With the beginning of National Socialist rule in 1933, the synagogue became a refuge. The teacher, Max Fritzler, did everything he could to protect his community from the measures of the Nazi system and anti-Semitism.



MAX FRITZLER AND SOME OF THE JEWISH CHILDREN IN HIS SCHOOL. THE FAMILY EMIGRATED TO ARGENTINA IN JANUARY 1939.

Photo Courtesy of: City Archive of Herne



THE WANNE-EICKEL SYNAGOGUE WAS DESTROYED IN 1938 DURING KRISTALLNACHT. THERE IS A SPECIAL MEMORIAL PLAQUE ON THE SITE.

Photo Courtesy of: City Archive of Herne

THE WAR

In 1933, anti-Semitic violence escalated in Wanne-Eickel. The Nazis enforced the boycott of Jewish stores zealously, causing many bankruptcies. In October 1938, Eastern European Jews were expelled to the Polish border. The synagogue and several Jewish-owned stores and homes were destroyed in the November 1938 *Kristallnacht*. Many of Wanne-Eickel's Jewish men were sent to the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp.

Wanne-Eickel was bombed extensively in the war due to the presence of a Krupps synthetic oil refinery, a chemical factory and coal mine.



THE FATE OF THE SENDER

ELSA SCHÖNEMANN 1892-1942

According to information supplied by the *Heimatmuseum Unser Fritz* historian Ralf Piorr, Elsa (née Baruch) and her husband Sally Schönemann owned the *Baruch & Co.* clothing store in Wanne-Eickel which was Aryanized circa 1938.

Sie ersten Menckten!
 "Zuletzt wir in jedem Jahr, so kriegen wir auch diesmal schon jetzt die neuen Anzüge wie Sie sie im Frühjahr u. Sommer tragen werden. Kommen Sie zu uns u. schauen Sie unverbindlich was es Neues gibt."

Herrn-Anzüge
 Unsere Mittelpreislagen: Mk. 36.- 48.- 59.- 68.-
 Unsere Hauptpreislagen: Mk. 78.- 89.- 98.- 110.-

Herrn-Mäntel
 in Oberdine u. Stelling Mk. 59.- 68.- 78.- 89.-

BARUCH & CO
 WANNE-EICKEL

VOLKSZEITUNG WANNE-EICKEL MARCH 3, 1928

Baruch & Co. Newspaper advertisement courtesy of: City Archive of Herne



SALLY SCHÖNEMANN
Passport photo

Sally was among the Wanne-Eickel men sent to Sachsenhausen and was there until he was released on December 7, 1938. Most of the Jews, who still lived in the town at the beginning of WWII on September 1, 1939, were unable to leave Germany.



Historian Ralf Piorr estimates that in 1942-1943, about 40 Jews were still living in Wanne-Eickel, some more than likely protected by marriage to gentile partners. Elsa's last recorded correspondence is a postcard from nearby Essen, on April 13, 1942 to a Frau Zygart:

I very much regret that you are ill at this time. Just think, we must start the great journey to the east in eight days. If we should no longer see each other, I will say goodbye to you in this way. Stay healthy and don't forget us!

The Schönemanns were both deported from Düsseldorf to the Izbica Ghetto eight days later.

Elsa and Sally's son, Gerd Albert Schönemann (Jack Geoffrey Sherman, 1922-1999), was 17 years old when he was sent by his parents to England on a *Kindertransport* on January 6, 1939. He spent time at a refugee camp in Richborough Kent before moving to Suffolk where he worked as a silk weaver. In July 1940, he was among a large group of Jews, Italians and Germans that was arrested, declared "undesireable aliens" and shipped on the HMT Dunera to Australia. He was interned in a camp in Hay, a rural town 750 km from Sydney before the British realized their mistake.

Jack accepted the offer to return to the United Kingdom and fight in the British armed forces. He rose to the rank of Sergeant in the Royal Armoured Corps and participated in the liberation of Europe. After the war Jack settled in the UK and searched in vain for his parents. In 1952 he wrote:

My parents last stayed in Essen, Schlageterstr. 31. They were deported to Izbika [sic] on April 21, 1942 and never returned. No one has heard from them since.

Between 1940 and early 1943, more than 20,000 Jews passed through the Izbica Ghetto. From Izbica itself, a mere 14 Jews survived. The Schönemanns were among those who perished.



In 1992, Sherman was invited to visit his ancestral home on Hindenburgstraße 297. He accepted the invitation and later corresponded with the municipality to express his appreciation and gratitude.



THE FATE OF THE ADDRESSEE FRED KAUFMANN 1894-1972



FRONT OF ENVELOPE, DATED APRIL 24, 1941.

Rochester City Historian's Office Genealogy Specialist Barb Koehler was able to find some information about Mr. Kaufmann. He was born in St. Tömis, Germany and left Berlin between 1935 and 1940. He joined brother Jack in Rochester, New York, where the family name was shortened to Kaufman. His WWII Registration card listed him as 48 years of age in 1942 and noted a lame left arm. Fred was employed for many years with the Bond Clothing Company.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 25, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)			
SERIAL NUMBER U 1892	1. NAME (Print) Fred S. Kaufman	2. NAME (Print) S. Kaufman	ORDER NUMBER
2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Home) 194 Osford St. Rochester, N.Y.			
3. MAILING ADDRESS Same			
4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS 48	6. PLACE OF BIRTH St. Tömis, Germany	
7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Jack Kaufman, 164 Park Ave, Rochester, N.Y.			
8. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS Bond Clothing Inc., 288 Martin Street, Rochester, N.Y.			
9. I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE			
D. S. S. Form 1 (Revised 4-3-42)		Fred S. Kaufman (Signature)	

FRED KAUFMAN'S WORLD WAR II UNITED STATES REGISTRATION CARD

Photo: Barb Koehler

Fred Kaufman died in 1972, survived by his wife Kathryn and several nieces and nephews. Shiva was observed at his brother Jack's residence. He is buried in the *B'rith Kodesh* plot in Rochester's Mount Hope Cemetery.



KAUFMAN HEADSTONE, MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Photo: Barb Koehler



Why would Elsa be writing to Fred?

🕊️ *Elsa may have been writing about business interests or connections as Fred was employed with the Bond Clothing Company, a prominent textile manufacturer in Rochester.*

🕊️ *Frank Kaufmann had a brother Arthur (1890-1942) who likely knew Sally Schönemann as they were imprisoned at the same time in Sachsenhausen. Elsa may have been providing Fred information about the status of Arthur and his wife Julia née Weinberg (1899-1942).*

The Kaufmanns were able to send their children Liesel and Werner to safety via a Kindertransport in May, 1939.

Arthur and Julia were deported from Gelsenkirchen-Dortmund to the Riga Ghetto and then to the Stutthof Concentration Camp. Both perished on January 27, 1942.



Leisel Spencer née Kaufmann reflected on the events that underscores the gravity of their situation in a recent conversation with Herne historian Ralf Piorr :

My parents couldn't make their own emigration any more. When I went to England, our quota number for immigration to the US was supposed to be called in a few months, but when the war broke out it was all over.

The English family with whom I was with, was still trying to get my parents to the UK. My mother and father would work in the household, but that didn't work any more.

And then my parents wrote to me and my brother Werner about an opportunity to emigrate to Cuba.

But we were young children. It was not easy for us to get the money needed to buy a visa anywhere.

🕊️ *Mr. Piorr believes that it is clear that the letter written by Elsa Schönemann in April, 1941 was a desperate plea to a friend in the United States for help leaving Germany.*

Piorr explained the futility of this request. After the German invasion of the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941 and the immediate start of the mass murder in the east, it was practically impossible for Jews to emigrate from Germany. Elsa Schönemann and others in her position were out of options. The official exit ban was issued on October 23, 1941. The Nazi policy towards Jews was no longer expulsion from Germany but a Final Solution — the total annihilation of European Jewry.

WANNE-EICKEL TODAY

Wanne-Eickel is now part of Herne in northwestern Germany. It is an important traffic centre of the Ruhr Valley.

There has been a significant effort in Herne to honour victims of the *Shoah*. This includes a Holocaust monument that is impressive from an historical and design perspective and a memorial plaque that contains the names of those from the now amalgamated city who were murdered by the Nazis.

To further foster a lasting culture of remembrance and respect, commemorative plaques created by Herne school groups have been erected in strategic locations to celebrate Jewish life in the city before the War.



HERNE HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL
Photo: Wikipedia



HERNE COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE
Photo: Wikipedia

SOURCES

The author wishes to thank Ralf Piorr for his considerable efforts to ensure the historical accuracy of this piece and to Barb Koehler for her assistance with the Kaufman records in Rochester, New York.

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General, Sir John Monash

An Iconic Australian of the 20th Century

Jesse I. Spector and Michael Drew

In June 1916, six months after sailing from the defeat at Gallipoli, Brigadier General John Monash and his replenished brigade are transferred to the Western Front. Shortly thereafter he is promoted to Major General (Figure 11) in command of the new Australian 3rd Division arriving then in England.

LONDON FRIEND



Figure 11
Monash promotion to
Major General

While in London to accept his troops, he looks up Lizzie Bentwitch whom he first met in the late 1890s. Lizzie, a friend of his wife, Vic, is a flighty, fun-loving woman, who moved to England in 1898 to pursue an artistic life, and with whom Vic had kept in touch with over the years. Lizzie and John make an odd couple- the cerebral John Monash and the slightly scatty-mannered Lizzie; yet, for Monash, she is a good listener and more submissive than Vic ever was. Before long they are lovers.

ROYAL FRIEND AND THE WAR

But for now, there is a war to be fought. Before leaving England, Monash, ever the social climber, is befriended by King George V, after the king reviews his 3rd Division and strikes up a relationship with the general. King George will refer to Monash as “a clever Australian of Jewish type.” In October 1916, Monash will receive the Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath at Buckingham Palace.

In November 1916 Monash’s command is transferred to the Western Front around Armentieres. For several months in early 1917, his men will see action at Messines, Broodseinde, and the first battle of Passchendaele. The British command will be impressed with Monash’s abilities. British Field Marshall Haig is particularly taken by Monash’s enthusiasm

and technical skills and will be a pronounced supporter of the general’s advancement. This even in the face of attempts at the detraction of Monash by Charles Bean and Keith Murdoch in the months to come. Australian Prime Minister Billy Hughes will be their prime sounding board in attempting to discredit Monash. Without belaboring their intrigue, we quote but one typical statement by Bean that nicely summarizes his antipathy to the general:

“Monash’s ambition makes him an underground engineer: he has the Jewish capacity of worming silently into favor without seeming to take any steps toward it, although many are beginning to suspect that he does take steps... Besides, we do not want Australia represented by men mainly because of their ability, natural and inborn in Jews, to push themselves ¹.”

ANTI SEMITISM

In the autumn of 1917 at 3rd Ypres, Monash masterminded the AIF’s greatest victory up until that time. The German’s will call it a “black day” suffering enormous losses. Haig announces that the Australian’s should have their overall commander, rather than continuing under British command at the top; and, considers Monash as an excellent choice for the position. **Bean almost chokes.** He wants modest, competent, General Brudenell White as the Australian commander in the field and will push for his selection, although for the time being Haig holds off on a final decision.

In January 1918, Monash is informed that his military success at Ypres is to be rewarded with his receiving knighthood with the highest honor of Knight Commander of the Bath- a further insult to Bean and Murdoch.

GERMAN BATTLE OF ANNIHILATION

In March 1918 the German’s mammoth spring offensive, Operation Michael, will be their last hurrah in attempting to defeat the Western Alliance. Marshaling their forces, they reinforce the western army with almost a million additional men transferred from the Russian front following the Russian collapse after the 1917 Revolution.



Figure 12
Monash after the battle for Amiens

The German battle of annihilation (Vernichtungsschalt) begins with an onslaught by 6,600 cannon and 3,550 trench mortars on March 21, 1918. For a week the Germans run roughshod over the allied lines and appear to have permanently altered the outcome of the four-year conflict. General Monash issues detailed, meticulous directions to plug a critical gap near Amiens in the Somme region that greatly assists in the Germans losing their sting. The overstretched German steamroller is brought to a halt (Figure 12). Monash's forces later assisted in the recapture of the town of Villers-Bretonneux, previously retaken by the Germans from the British.

PROMOTION



Figure 13
Monash promotion to
Lieutenant General

In May 1918 Charles Bean receives the news he has been dreading- Monash has been named Corps Commander of the AIF. Monash becomes a lieutenant general with five major generals and 25 brigadier generals under his command (Figure 13). Major General Sir William Birdwood remains a

general officer commanding the AIF, and Bean will continue his subterfuge to have Monash replaced.

NEW MILITARY STRATEGY

It is at this point that Monash undertakes his most creative military venture at the Battle of Hamel in July 1918. Contrary to the more piecemeal and oft-times uncoordinated manner by which military components were inserted into battle Monash advocates the coordinated use of infantry, aircraft, artillery, and tanks- at that time an untried military concept. His theory is to "advance under the maximum possible protection of the maximum possible array of mechanical resources...to advance with as little impediment as possible...to be relieved as far as possible of the obligation for the infantry to fight their way forward to the appointed goal³."

With that theoretical approach in mind, Monash's plan at Le Hamel in the Somme area of northern France would forever impact on future military battle plan structure.

THE RESULTS

On July 4, 1918, Australian forces took but 93 minutes to defeat a well-entrenched, formidable force of Germans occupying a vital sector in the Somme field of operation. While the Le Hamel operation was by the standard of World War I a relatively small undertaking, Monash's theory put to the test a strategy that would forever replace outmoded tactics, and would, together with his subsequent exploits, result in his eventual fame.

Four months of fighting remained until German capitulation, during which time Monash would be able to demonstrate on a larger scale the validity of his successful strategy at Hamel. At Amiens in August, 115,000 Allied soldiers supported by 1,700 airplanes, 634 tanks, and 3,700 British and French canon would decimate the opposing Germans.



Figure 14
General Monash knighted by King George V,
August 12, 1918, Mont St. Quentin, France

On August 12, 1918, George V arrived at Bertangles, France in the Somme, and invested Monash with the previously granted knighthood (Figure 14).

Further victory results from his tactical brilliance in late August at Mont St Quentin at which time Monash commands 208,000 men. Then, in late September, Monash's Australian Corps assisted in a massive Allied attack defeating German forces on the Hindenburg Line at St. Quentin. A month later the guns fell silent as The Great War ended.

NEXT ASSIGNMENT

On November 13, 1918, two days after the Armistice took effect, Monash was in London where Australian Prime Minister Billy Hughes surprised him with a request that he assume the position of Director-General of the Demobilization and Repatriation Branch of Australian Forces to get the troops home to Australia within an 18-month time-frame. Monash accepted the task, completing it in half the allotted time.

PERSONAL LIFE

He and Lizzie shared a painful break-up. After 30 years of marriage to Vic, and with her in poor health, with a past history of surgery for uterine cancer, he could not leave her. Lizzie remained determined to stay with him, even if it was in the shadows. Vic and their daughter Bert sailed to England for a reunion with Monash in April 1919 after a four-year separation (Figure 15).

Vic and Lizzie are frequently together in London, and Vic is unaware of her friend's liaison with John. By November, with the repatriation efforts concluded, Vic and John Monash, now, regrettably, once again bickering as in days of old.

They sail for Australia on the *Ormonde*. It is five years since Monash was last home.

Their arrival in Adelaide was tumultuous and the *Hebrew Standard* states that Monash has brought honor to himself, Australia and Jewry (Figure 16). The *Age* calls him Australia's greatest general.

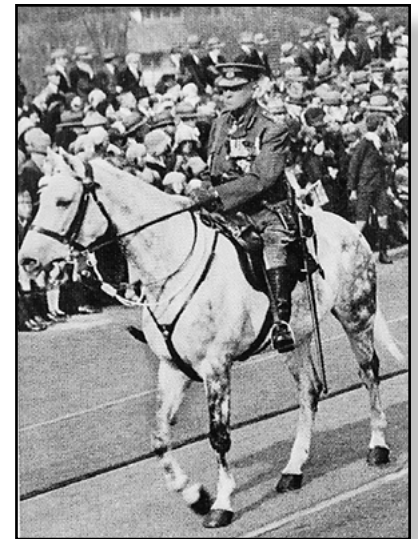


Figure 16
General, Sir John Monash,
celebratory return to Australia, 1919
She dies on February 27, 1920, at age 50.

Monash overcomes his grief, and guilt, by keeping busy. The Australian government fails to offer him a permanent military position, nor does it make a gesture of gratitude or bestow any honors upon him.

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY - CIVILIAN LIFE

Clearly, there is jealousy among some high-ranking military leaders for both the public praise showered on Monash and his not infrequent self-aggrandizement. As well, there remains an undeniable spoken and printed disparagement of his Jewish heritage. Monash resigns his commission and returns to civilian life (Fig. 17).

In October 1920, after selling off his shares in his construction firm, he is made the head of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria. He becomes vice-president again of



Figure 15
Post-war reunion of the Monash family
April, 1919

the Boy Scouts Association, assumes the presidency of the Rotary Club, and in 1923 is made Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, where he several years earlier qualified as Australia's first Doctor of Engineering.



Figure 17
Monash returns to civilian life



Figure 19
Funeral parade for General Monash
Melbourne, Australia, October, 1931



He is one of the principal organizers of the annual ANZAC day military ceremonies, chairman of the constructing body of the Shrine of Remembrance, and president of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.

Figure 18
: General Monash's Croix de Guerre, donated to the Australian War Memorial by Lizzie Bentwitch

At the same time that military snubs, business controversies and anti-Semitism lurked at home, the highest honors of nations around the globe were bestowed on Monash. They include those of England, the United States and France's Croix de Guerre with Palm (Figure 18).

LONDON FRIEND RETURNS

In September 1920 Lizzie Bentwitch quietly arrived in Melbourne aboard the P&O liner *Naldera*. Monash had not been long a widower before women began courting him, but it would be to Lizzie in London that he had cabled his love. They would remain inseparable for the rest of his days. Unfortunately, daughter Bert would never come to accept Lizzie's role in Monash's life; nor would Lizzie be able to participate in official ceremonies, which John attended. Together, however, in private outings and at the theatre, the couple remained delightfully content.

FINAL YEARS - FUNERAL

Monash maintained a hectic schedule even as his health began failing in 1930. Remarkably, nay unbelievably, he even at that late date helped nemesis, Charles Bean, earn a Doctor of Letters from Melbourne University. John Monash sustained two heart attacks in October 1931, dying on October 8th at age 66.

General, Sir John Monash's funeral was attended by estimates of 300,000-500,000 people (Figure 19). Monash had remained a secular Jew and an ardent Zionist. Rabbis Danglow and Brodie conduct a private service and General Harry Chauvel, a beloved friend, offered the eulogy. His coffin was carried down the Parliament House steps and placed on a gun carriage as 15,000 service members saluted.

Monash rests for the ages at the Jewish Brighton Cemetery alongside his wife Vic (Figure 20). Lizzie was not invited to participate and watched his passage from outside the



Figure 20
Grave site of John and Victoria Monash
Brighton Cemetery, Melbourne, Australia



Figure 21
Statue of General Monash near the Shrine of Remembrance,
Melbourne, Australia

Windsor Hotel. An aerial flyover by the Royal Australian Air Force bade him farewell.

Lizzie Bentwitch would perform a yearly ritual for the remainder of her life, placing a memorial notice in the Argus. Her notice declared that love is eternal, “reaching far beyond the grave.” Lizzie passed away in 1954 and she too rests for eternity in Brighton Cemetery- near her soul mate.

It is said that John Monash was not a polymath, nor a brilliant mathematician, nor an extraordinary engineer and that his law career was confined within narrow fields. What he was, however, was a man with wide general knowledge, sound engineering skills, a retentive memory, energy and capacity for hard work, attention to detail and fine judgment. And lest we forget, his ego did not dismiss his awareness of his imperfections, although, a need for loyalty even then remained a priority for him (Figure 25).

FINAL THOUGHTS



Figure 22
One-dollar Centenary Events
of 1918 stamp
honoring General Monash,
WAD: AV075.18

His great-grandson, Michael Monash Bennett would say of him: “He would be up at daybreak. Every minute of each 24 hours had been planned the night before with the same meticulous care he had once planned his battlefield. There was no human endeavor into which he did not delve.”



Figure 23
FDC of Centenary Event stamp

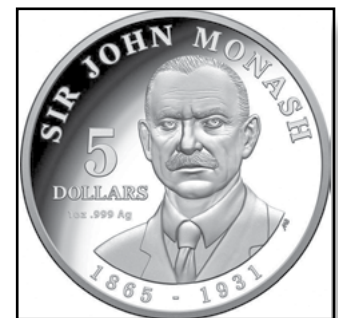


Figure 24
Australian Mint
commemorative five-dollars
silver coin, issue 2018

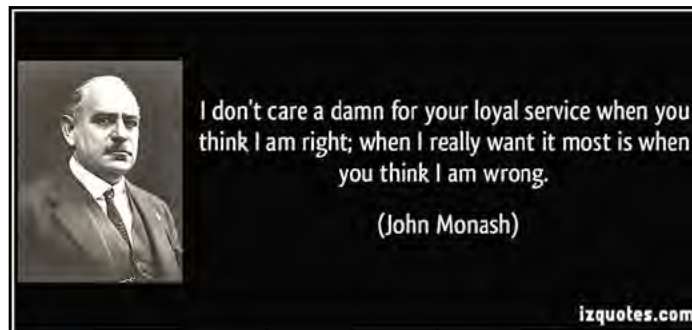


Figure 25
Iconic quote by General Monash regarding loyalty

in between, it would be best not to attempt to pluck out one individual for such a title. Perhaps we are presumptuous to imagine that General, Sir John Monash would not be offended with our decision, albeit the man certainly had an ego; but we suspect that with due consideration, he too would be in agreement. Yes, we believe that would be the case.

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THE GREATEST?

We conclude with a final montage of his tributes including statuary (Figure 21), Monash University, philatelic and numismatic honors (Figure 22-24).

We believe the evidence supports the view that he was the greatest Australian general of the Great War, and, may have indeed been, as General Montgomery and other contemporaries suggested, the best of the Allied generals. Australian military history would also support the contention that he was the greatest Australian general of the 20th century.

Was he also the greatest Australian of his century? Well now, to that we mulled long and hard. There are Nobel Prize winners in multiple categories are there not? But it is fitting that there is no Nobel Prize for the winner of the entire show. We suspect that amongst the slightly over 4 million Australians living during the years of World War I, up to the 20 million at the end of the century, and with all those

4. Monash, Sir John (1865-1931
<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/monash-sir-john-7618>
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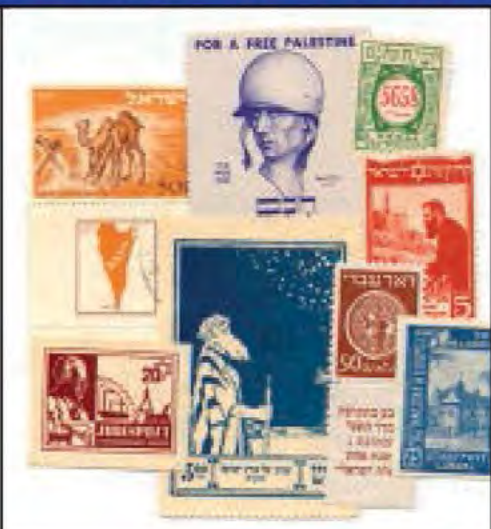
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Agrah Rishayonot

Arthur Harris

Little has been written about the Israel License Fee stamps. In my research I have been unable to find any references to the stamps in either of several issues of **Bale Catalogues** or their on-line addenda. **Wallerstein's Catalogue** (page 141) shows one stamp with little explanation.

The stamp shares the same design features as the Agrah Sherutim, Agrah and Mas Heshbonot issues (Figure 1):

There is one value, the 5 IL seen in figure 1-4. (Note the color variation between figures 2 & 3 and figures 4 & 5)

There is, however, an overprinted version with a rubber stamp showing the singular – Agrah Shirout (#5) – as seen in figure 3 and figure 5 with the tab attached version.

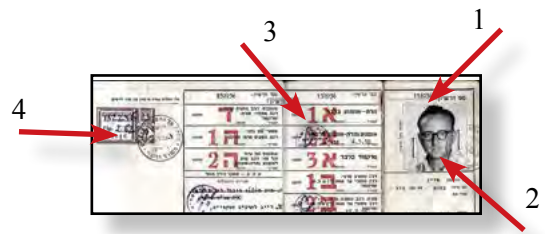


Figure 1

Design elements

1. Menorah emblem of the state in the upper right
2. Printed haotzar (treasury) below it
3. Large denomination box
4. Attached left counterfoil.



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

Figure 6 - 8 shows the second style utilizing the Treasury Seal design (Wallerstein page 175) with two values – 5 and 10 IL (#6), as well as the overprinted version showing the singular Agrah Shirout (figure 6 (#7)).



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

Figure 9 illustrates its use on a 1958 document.

Figures 10 and 11 show “tab” remnants of use in 1962. It is unclear what these “tabs” were attached to.



Figure 10

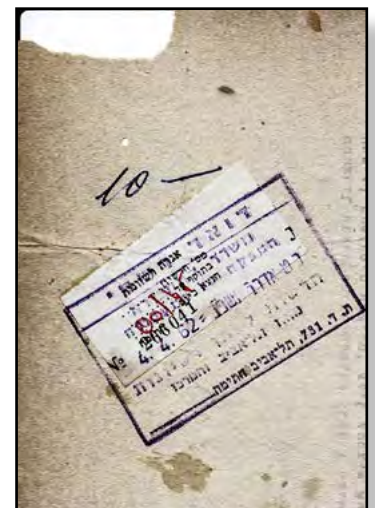


Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13

Figures 12 and 13 show the usage on drivers licenses and are most commonly seen with traffic safety revenue stamps and/or vehicle registration stamps.

As best as I can determine, most stamps were utilized between the mid-1950s to mid-1960s.

I would love to hear from anyone with more information and examples that can expand upon the above. ■

Early Congregational Synagogues of America

INTRODUCTION

In 2017, David Firestone and I published two articles in The Israel Philatelist about synagogues of the world featured as cachets on United States first day covers (FDC). The covers were produced by the B'nai B'rith Philatelic Service under the direction of David Firestone.^{1,2} Sadly, Firestone died shortly after our articles were published.

This article highlights some of the first congregational synagogues in America that are illustrated on cachets of the B'nai B'rith FDC prepared by Firestone. It is interesting to note that all of these congregations were founded by Sephardi Jews of Spanish and Portuguese origin. To this day they follow the Sephardic traditional service, even though the majority of the membership may be Ashkenazi in some cases.³

CONGREGATION SHEARITH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE

Considered the oldest congregation in America, it was founded in 1654 in New York City. It was not until 1730 that the congregation was able to build a synagogue. The current Congregation Shearith Israel Synagogue, also called the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, at Central Park West is a striking neoclassical building designed by Arnold Brunner and completed in 1897.



Figure 1

1988, Scott 2346 (Figure 1). As the Jewish population grew in the United States in the late 19th century, many Orthodox rabbis sought to strengthen Orthodox synagogue membership. Rabbi Henry Pereira Mendes at Shearith Israel co-founded in 1886 the American Jewish Theological Seminary (JTS). Its mission was to train more traditional rabbis. In 1896, Mendes helped promote the formation of the Union of

A cachet of the synagogue is seen on the B'nai B'rith FDC of the New York Bicentennial Statehood stamp of July 26,

Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, known as the Orthodox Union (OU).⁴

CONGREGATION JESHURET ISRAEL-TOURO SYNAGOGUE

Founded in circa 1658 in Newport, Rhode Island, the congregation's members first met in private homes until the Touro Synagogue was constructed in Newport. It is the oldest surviving synagogue building in the United States. It was designed by British architect Peter Harrison under the leadership of Cantor Isaac Touro.

In 1946, the Touro Synagogue was designated a National Historic Site. It is the only synagogue to be commemorated on a United States postage stamp (Scott 2346), issued on August 22, 1982. B'nai B'rith FDC's honored the Touro Synagogue handsome building with cachets of the exterior (Figure 2) and interior (Figure 3).⁵ Judah Touro, the son of Isaac Touro, and his wife Reyna were successful merchants in New Orleans who left a sizeable sum to maintain the Touro Synagogue and adjoining cemetery. In 2005-6, the congregation restored valuable items in the synagogue including the chandelier and other 18th century hardware.⁵



Figures 2 & 3

CONGREGATION MIKVE ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE

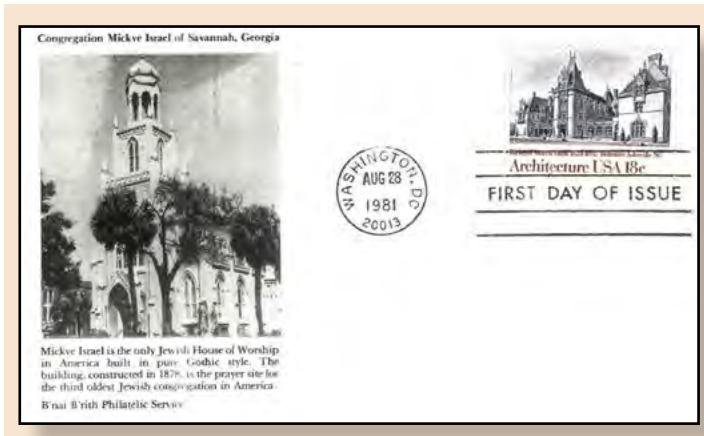


Figure 4

After arriving in Savannah, Georgia in 1733, the Sephardic Jews wasted no time in organizing the third oldest Jewish congregation in the United States in 1736.

The present synagogue was completed in Savannah in 1876. The Mikve Israel Synagogue, designed by Henry G. Harrison, is the only Jewish House of Worship built in the Gothic Revival Style, illustrated in a cachet on the B'nai B'rith FDC of the United States Architecture stamp issue of Aug.28, 1981, Scott 1929 (Figure 4).

When my wife and I visited Savannah and arrived at the address we were given for the synagogue, we were certain that we had been directed to a church.⁶ The Mikve Israel Congregation gradually shifted to Reform Judaism, officially joining the Reform movement in 1904.

KAHAL KADOSH BETH ELOHIM SYNAGOGUE

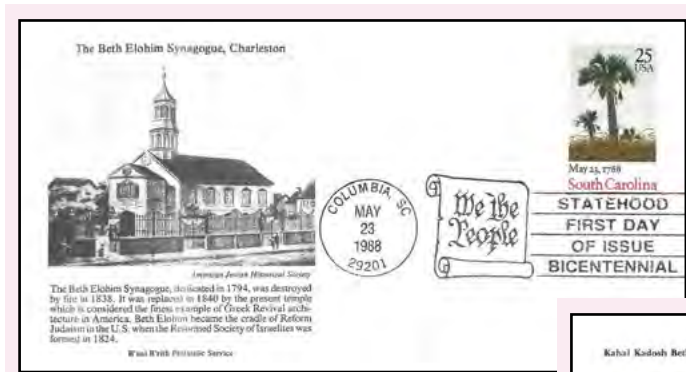


Figure 5

This Charleston, South Carolina Synagogue was founded in 1749. Like so many new congregations, members began worshipping in private homes. In 1794 they dedicated a new synagogue building described as a Cupolated Georgian Synagogue, illustrated on the cachet of the B'nai B'rith FDC for the United States South Carolina Bicentennial Statehood stamp of May 23, 1988, Scott 2343. (Figure 5) The synagogue was destroyed in the great Charleston fire of 1938.

Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim Synagogue was rebuilt in 1840, this time in classic Greek Revival architecture⁸ pictured in the cachet on the B'nai B'rith FDC of the United States Architecture stamp issue of August 28, 1981, Scott 1930 (Figure 6). The architects were Cyrus L. Warren and David Lopez. Beth Elohim is nationally recognized as the location where the concepts of Reform Judaism were first promoted in 1824. It is the oldest synagogue in continuous use in the United States.^{7,8}



Figure 6

CONCLUSION

Kahal from the standpoint of Jewish topics in philately, one can ask, do these B'nai B'rith FDCs belong in my philatelic Judaica collection? After all, except for the Touro Synagogue stamp, the stamps on the other FDCs do not involve any Jewish topics. However, the cachets of the synagogues serve as a valuable remembrance of the first congregational synagogues built in America and complement any collection of synagogues on stamps.

continued on page 48

Jewish Restitution Successor Organization

Gregg Philipson



The cover was sent while the General Claims Conference was in session in West Germany from June to December of 1964. Among many topics the members discussed was the establishment of a Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture.

The first successor organization, the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization (JRSO), was set up by the American administration in June 1948. The first office was established in Nuremberg. JRSO was appointed directly by the American Military Government, not by the Länder, and was composed of 13 Jewish organizations.

PROPERTY CLAIMS

If a former Jewish property owner within the American Zone died without leaving heirs, or if no claim was made, the JRSO was empowered to file claims and apply the proceeds to the relief of needy refugees anywhere in the world. The JRSO also claimed restitution of property of Jewish communities, organizations and institutions. The proceeds primarily served the religious, cultural and welfare needs of the re-established communities in West Germany and the remainder was handed over to the general refugee funds.

FUNDS DISTRIBUTION

Between 1949 and 1953 the JRSO granted the bulk of its funds to the American Joint Distribution Committee and to the Jewish Agency both of whom were principally engaged in the relief and resettlement of the Jewish survivors of Nazi persecution. JRSO funds during the same period contributed towards the resettlement of more than 70,000 Jewish victims from Germany as well as towards the support of thousands more living within Germany largely through the local Jewish communities there.

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continued from page 47

*This article is dedicated to the memory of David Firestone and his efforts to promote Jewish knowledge and history through philately.

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- 4 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congregation_Shearith_Israel
- 5 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Touro_Synagogue
- 6 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congregation_Mikve_Israel
- 7 **Pocket Guide to Kahal Kadosh Beth Elohim and Charleston History.**
- 8 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kahal_Kadosh_Beth_Elohim ◀

Holocaust Youth Talk

Gregg Philipson and Michelle Warech-Philipson



Figure 1
Michelle Warech-Philipson preparing the exhibit
for a middle school Holocaust presentation

From their Austin Texas home Michelle and Gregg Philipson travel across Central Texas exhibiting and speaking about the Holocaust.

They speak to thousands of middle and high school students each year. The Philipsons regularly present to many of our troops stationed at Fort Hood located in Killeen Texas and to a variety of other veteran and civic groups.



Figure 2
Students and teachers filling the middle school auditorium

YOUNGER AUDIENCES

Philipson says that “reaching the younger audience is what we really prefer. The kids are really moved by the presentation and the ability to touch and feel real Holocaust artifacts.

It gives them an opportunity to understand the impact that hate, bigotry and apathy make in the world and how it can affect their lives and the lives of others around them.

Bullying is a real issue with kids today and our presentation speaks to that as it is one of the many steps that can lead to genocide.



Figure 3
Gregg Philipson with student holding
a real piece of Holocaust History

HOLDING THE ARTIFACTS

Holding the piece of left luggage from our collection is a real emotional event for many of the students and teachers alike. It makes the Holocaust real and very personal.

We also pass around several pieces of Holocaust era Israel/ Sara censored mail from 1940/1941 that was sent from Germany to the USA.



Figure 4
Gregg Philipson with student holding a real
piece of Holocaust History



Figure 5
Gregg Philipson presenting the Holocaust history
to 300 middle school students

It tells of the isolation and intimidation people had to endure prior to their being murdered.

1.5 MILLION JEWISH CHILDREN

Addressing the 1.5 million Jewish children murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators from 1939 to 1945 is a message that really resonates with most of the kids as they can relate based on their age and the age of the Jewish children. During the presentation I do not use the term “Jews” but rather “People of the Jewish Faith” as it is a means to further humanize the victims.”

The Philipsons lecture internationally on Jewish related subjects including the Holocaust, Propaganda Art and Jewish Military History. The “Gregg and Michelle Philipson Collection and Archive” is regularly exhibited at major

museums, universities, colleges, schools as well as United States military installations.

Mrs. Philipson’s father, the late Joseph Warech, was a Polish survivor of the Holocaust.

HOLOCAUST SPOKESMAN

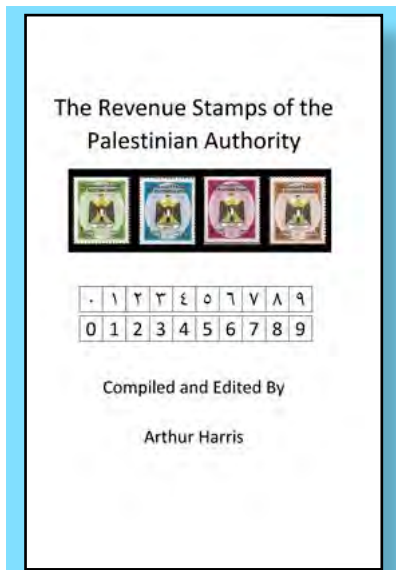
In 2012 former Texas Governor Rick Perry appointed Mr. Philipson a Commissioner to the Texas Holocaust and Genocide Commission. He served under both former Texas Governor Rick Perry and current governor Greg Abbott. He served for many years as an advisory board member at the Holocaust Museum Houston. Mr. Philipson is a life member of the Jewish War Veterans and is the 2019 recipient of the Jewish War Veterans Wolfson Award for outstanding community relations. ■



Figure 6
Gregg Philipson with students holding
a real piece of Holocaust history

New Publications

David Kaplin



HOT OFF THE PRESS

Just published **The Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority** by Arthur Harris. The monograph documents Palestinian revenue stamps including cigarette revenue stamps issued by the Ministry of Finance and by the Palestinian Bar Association. Examples of the revenue stamp usage are included. The book is \$7.00 plus shipping and handling.

Even though the monograph has been published, Arthur Harris is still looking for assistance, in the form of undocumented revenue stamps and revenue stamp usage, to continue to expand on the book. The additional material will be included in later printings of the book. If you have information, contact the SIP Education Fund (SIPedFund@gmail.com) so that it can forward the information to Arthur Harris. ■

NEW PUBLICATION

I am pleased to announce that the SIP Education Fund will in the near future republish Col. Yaakov Shabtai's book **The Doar Ivri Issue-Printings & Settings Handbook**. I would like to extend my gratitude to Shai Shabtai and his brothers for granting permission to reprint their father's book. Look for the return of the book to the bookstore in the near future. ■

HOLIDAY BOOKS

Last year, SIP Education Fund published David Dubin's English translations of Moshe Rimer's books **These Purim Days: A Philatelic Book of Esther** and **The Philatelic Passover Haggada**.



Both books are lavishly illustrated with philatelic material from around the world and are perfect for the respective holiday celebrations, **Purim**, which falls on March 10 and **Passover**, which falls on April 9th (First Seder April 8th). Both of these books will enhance your holiday celebration.

Bulk purchase discounts are available when individuals purchase 5 or more of the respective books. Contact the SIP Education Fund for more information. ■

POSTAL SERVICE

The United States Postal Service has announced rate changes, effective January 26, 2020. This will impact both US and International shipping of SIP Education Fund Bookstore purchases. The changes will be implemented over the course of the year. I apologize for the inconvenience.

FUND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The SIP Education Fund over the course of a year gets both monetary and philatelic donations. The monetary donations are publicly acknowledged in **The Israel Philatelist** but philatelic donations are not. For this reason, I would like to thank the 2019 donors of philatelic material:

Salo Aizenberg, Robert Birnbaum, Mark Edelstein, Dr. Alan Felix, Vinson Friedman, Jonathan Geiger, Art Groten, Ingrid Rose, Lori Waldstreicher and Nate Zankel.

Thank you to both those individuals who made monetary and/or philatelic donations to the SIP Education Fund.

Thank you for your continued support of the SIP Education Fund Bookstore. ■

Israel Wins Gold in Slovenia

Dr. Les Glassman



Figure 1
Gorenjska Museum old city Kranj

It was a great honor and privilege to be invited for the third time as the Israel Commissioner to the 9th Bi-Annual One Frame ‘Deveto Okno’ International Stamp Exhibition. The participants included the Alps Adria Philately and the former Yugoslavia countries. The exhibit organizers decided to open its doors, frames, and windows to all exhibitors members of the FEPA Federations. Ten European countries participated including Israel as a special guest.

The Exhibition was held at the Gorenjska Museum in the old town of Kranj (Figure 1) from the 5th to 14th September and was sponsored by the Slovenian Post (Figure 2) The Exhibition was dedicated to the memory of Mihael Fock, the co-creator of all previous exhibitions. He was a close and dear friend of mine, who was also a member of the Society of Israel Philately (SIP). He passed away last year after courageously battling cancer.

I am indebted to Igor Pirc the Chairman of the Organizing Committee for extending Israel an invitation and together with his lovely wife Met, for their outstanding hospitality. The **One Frame - One Window Exhibition** was the brainchild of Igor and Mihael. Since its inception in 2003 it has grown in popularity and has found its place among the world international exhibitions.



Figure 2
Dr. Glassman and Slovenian Post employee

Two very important events are commemorated this year, Slovenian philatelists celebrate the centenary of the first Slovenian post stamps, the iconic Chain breakers (Figure 3). At the same time Slovenian Philatelic Association “Filatelistična zveza Slovenije” celebrates 70 years since its founding. The Deveto Okno Exhibition was organized under the honorary patronage of His Excellency Mr. Borut Pahor, President of the Republic of Slovenia.



Figure 3
Chain Breaker

PALMARES

At the Palmares ceremony, the Israel Special Prize was awarded to Mr. Jorg Maier from Germany, for his gold medal exhibit “Ausgabe mit Vielen Ratsein” (Issue With Lots of Guess Work) (Figure 4),



Figure 4
Israel Special Prize Jorg Maier

continued on page 55

Military Assignment

Moshe Kol Kalman

Something like 32 years ago Hadassah returned to Mt. Scopus. A little background history on the medical center.

BRIEF BACKGROUND

Mount Scopus is located just outside of Jerusalem, and overlooks the whole city. The hospital was established in 1936 as an educational center. During the 1948 War of Independence, Mt. Scopus was defended very bravely. In 1949 according to the Israeli-Jordanian Armistice, the enclave remained in Israeli hands. The contemporary Jordanian government which signed the agreement demanded that only Israeli Police shall fortify the mount.

MILITARY SERVICE

When I was in the Israeli Army, I had the pleasure of being dressed as a policeman and fortifying the mount for 35 days. One day we were all gathered in an army camp on the outskirts of Jerusalem. We were dressed as policemen. We were prohibited from wearing military uniforms or to show any sign that we were soldiers. That day we went up the mount in an armored vehicle called a "sandwich" to the Mandelbaum Gate. At that time the gate was the only point that one could use to go from East to West Jerusalem with



70th anniversary of Hadassah



Hadassah, Mt. Scopus

the crossing requiring a permit. At the gate we were lined up for inspection by a Jordanian officer accompanied by a U.N. official. When they were satisfied we re-entered the armored vehicle and were driven to Mt. Scopus. It is a matter of a 5-minute drive. At the gate of Mt. Scopus a Jordanian officer and two soldiers got off and we drove straight in.

RESPONSIBILITY

During my first 35 days, I was posted at Hadassah Hospital, which was completely run down. As a matter of fact, it was not a hospital, but a school for nurses. In the section of the mount where the building we guarded was located, our responsibility was to watch for any movement on the other side of the fence.

On a second assignment on the mount I was assigned to a different location. All in all, I twice spend 35 days on the mount. ■



100 Years of Hadassah

0 - 0 - 0

continued from page 54

We are very proud of our exhibitors

1. Les Glassman: **Mozambique Company Airmails** - 88 Gold, Special Prize
2. Baruch Weiner: **Jewish POW's from the 1948 Independence War** - 83 Large Vermeil
3. Les Glassman: **A Philatelic Journey Of Verses Of The Bible** - 83 Large Vermeil
4. Paulo Duek: **Birds in Israel** - 75 Vermeil
5. Paulo Duek: **The David Tower** - 75 Vermeil

To the Organizing Committee of Deveto Okno Kranj 2019, words cannot express my sincere appreciation for

a wonderful and very successful exhibition, which I will always fondly remember. Thank you very much - Hvala.

I felt sLOVEnia ■

**Important Notice
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 by **December 31st** or you will not have access to the on-line copy. Dues should be sent to Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Road, Bedford Heights, OH 44146. ■

Ilya Prigogine

EXPLORED UNKNOWN IN THERMODYNAMICS

Gene Eisen

EARLY LIFE

Ilya Prigogine was born January 25, 1917 into a Jewish family in Moscow a few months before the Russian Revolution of 1917.^{1,2,3} Both of his parents were well-educated and provided Ilya with an intellectual upbringing. His father, Roman (Ruvim Abramovich) Prigogine, was a chemical engineer at the Imperial Moscow Technical School, and his mother, Yulia Vikhman, was an accomplished pianist.¹ When Ilya was just four, the family left Russia for Germany because they were displeased with the new Soviet system. The tidal wave of anti-Semitism in Germany prompted them to leave Germany for Belgium in 1929, when Ilya was still a young boy.^{1,2}



As a teenager, Prigogine's interests were focused on history, archeology and music, particularly the piano. The influence of his father's successful chemical engineering career and the decision of his older brother to study chemistry, encouraged him to focus on chemistry and physics at the Université Libre de Bruxelles, where he received his BS (1939) and PhD (1941) in chemistry.²

WORLD WAR II AND THE HOLOCAUST

While Prigogine was studying for his PhD, Belgium was overrun by German military forces in May 1940. During the months following the German invasion, thousands of Jews fled the country. Those Jews who could not escape were arrested and deported to Auschwitz or other camps. Some escaped to join the armed resistance.⁴

The whereabouts of Prigogine and his family during the war are unknown. They must have been among the few Jews that were exempt from deportation.⁴

The listing of Prigogine on Borodinsky's Annotated Checklist of Jews in Philately (2001)⁵ brought into question if Prigogine was in fact Jewish.⁶ Evidence was brought to light then that he was Jewish, partially based on a magazine



Figure 1

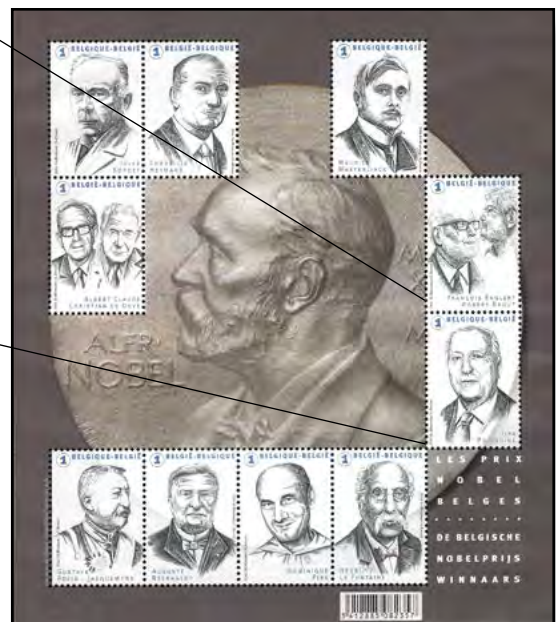


Figure 2

article stating that “Prigogine rarely refers to himself as being Jewish and the Belgian Jewish community refers to Prigogine as their most famous Jewish Belgian.”

A BRILLIANT CAREER

In 1950, Prigogine became professor at his alma mater, Université Libre de Bruxelles. The main theme of Prigogine’s work was the search for a better understanding of the role of time in the physical sciences and biology. It was his background in the humanities that shaped this idea, namely the thinking of Henri Bergeson on the difference between time as conceived by scientists as the fourth dimension, and time as it is experienced in daily life.³ In 1977, Prigogine received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his contributions to non-equilibrium thermodynamics, particularly the theory of dissipative structures.^{1,2}



In 1959, Prigogine was appointed director of the International Solvay Institute in Brussels. In the same year he was also appointed Regents Professor of Physics and Chemical Engineering at the University of Texas, Austin, TX.¹

PHILATELIC HONORS

After a successful career, Prigogine died in Brussels on May 28, 2003. Several countries have issued stamps recognizing Prigogine’s Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

1. On Dec. 28, 1993, Maldive Islands issued a miniature sheet including nine Nobel laureates, Scott 2113a-i, which includes a portrait of Prigogine, Scott 2113h (Figure 1).



Figure 4

2. The latest issue featuring Prigogine is a souvenir sheet issued by Belgium on Oct. 24, 2016 to recognize twelve Nobel laureates who are Belgian citizens (Figure 2).
3. On Nov. 22, 2001, Belgium issued a miniature sheet honoring great figures of the 20th, which includes a caricature of Prigogine in Row 3, #2 (Figure 3).

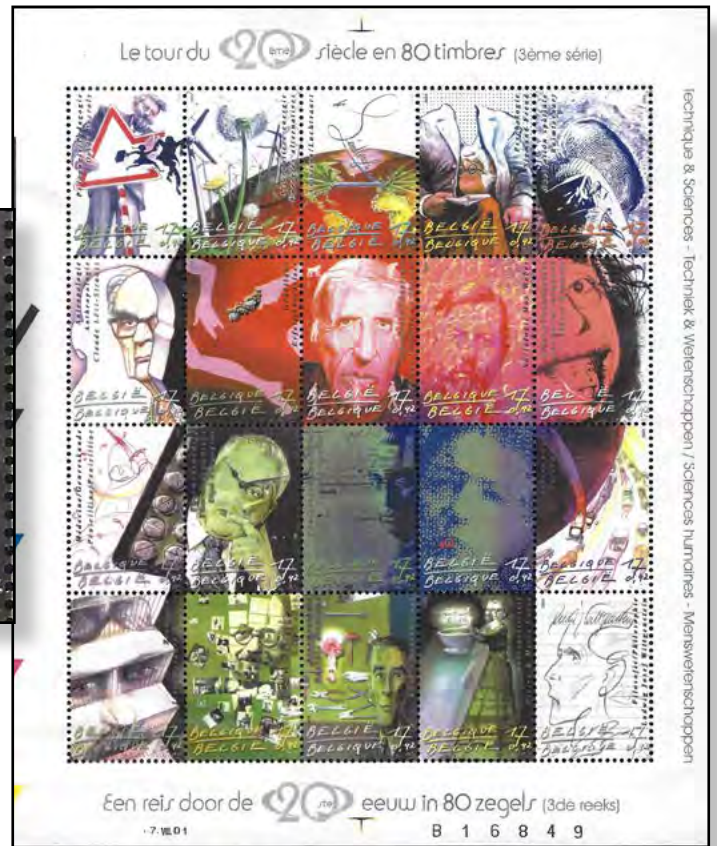


Figure 3

4. Sweden issued a set of four stamps honoring Nobel laureates on Nov. 29, 1988, Scott 1709-1712, the last of which includes Prigogine’s name (Figure 4).

These four stamps are a philatelic tribute to the memory of an eminent scholar who made a significant contribution to chemistry.

References

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ilya_Prigogine
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3. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/1431987/Viconte-Ilya-Pr>
4. http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v18n2p-2_Weber.html
5. Borodinsky, I. **Judaica in Philately: An Annotated Checklist**, Society of Israel Philatelists, Beachwood, OH, 2001.
6. Eisen, Gene, **Letter to the editor, The Israel Philatelist**, April, 2002.
7. Alter, Harold, **Letter to the editor, The Israel Philatelist**, February, 2003. ■

SIP President's column



Howard Chapman

I hope you and your loved ones had a great Holiday and New Year. Now we are off to make 2020 an outstanding year.

I am pleased to announce that as another year has ended, our Society remains strong and vibrant. We are fortunate to have so many excellent, thoughtful members.

We commenced collecting dues a couple of months ago and are pleased with the positive response. If you have not sent your 2020 dues, this will be the last issue of **The Israel Philatelists** you receive. Please send your check by return mail, so as not to miss an issue.

I wish to thank those of you who sent a message of encouragement or other kind words along with your renewal check. I further wish to thank all the members who sent donations. Your generosity and gratitude are much appreciated.

It is winter, and cold in much of the country, a time when hopefully, you are more able to enjoy your Holy Land collecting. This is a good time to work on an exhibit or write an article about that special stamp or cover our gold medal editor, Don Chafetz, will be pleased to help edit your article.

Please make 2020 the year each of you recruit one new member to the Society of Israel Philatelists. This will ensure the future of our Society and Holy Land collecting.

Have you made plans to attend an upcoming stamp show? Whether you attend a local, regional, National or international stamp show, you are sure to enjoy yourself. Much can be learned by studying the many wonderful and varied exhibits. You may even find an elusive Holy Land item at one of the dealers. Friendships gained at the shows are wonderful, and often last a lifetime. If you encounter any of our advertisers at a show, please introduce yourself and thank them for supporting our Society.

I have heard from several of our members who plan to attend London 2020 on May 2nd - 9. Hopefully, you will find each

other and have a small Society of Israel Philatelists get together.

Our next Society Convention will be held in conjunction with NOJEX, October 23 - 25, 2020 at the Meadowlands Hilton Hotel, East Rutherford, New Jersey. Mark your calendar, plan to exhibit, volunteer to give a lecture or share your area of Holy Land Philately with others. Further Convention details will appear in the next Israel Philatelists.

Respectfully yours,
Howard S. Chapman, president ■

Member's Awards

CHICAGOPEX

Chicago, IL
November 22 - 24, 2019

Bob Pildes **Gold**
Forerunners of the Holyland—10 frames

Important Notice To All Members

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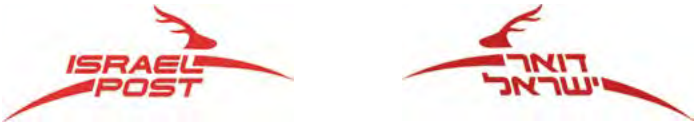
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October 23 - 25, 2020

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 FLOWES



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

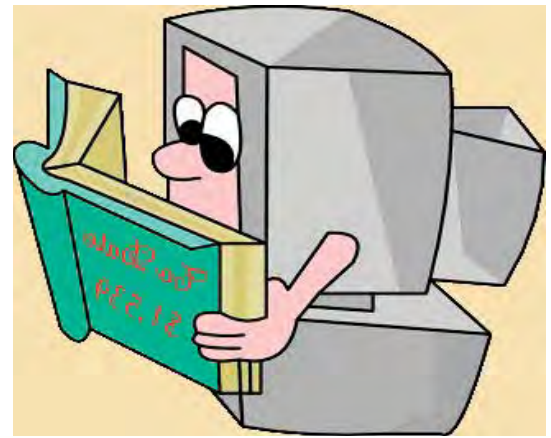


Monsters have been part of human lure""throughout history. They arouse our fears as well as our curiosity. Monsters are found in Greek and Indian mythology, in China and Japan, among the Vikings and African tribes, as well as the Biblical Nephili and Og king of Bashan and the Golem from Prague in Jewish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



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216 406-5522

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* Life Member Discount only applied to price

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
			US	INTNL.	
400	BOOKS				\$
401	Palestine Mandate Postmarks 2nd Edition - Dorfman	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
402	Tabs of Israel - Rozman	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$16.00	
403	Palestine Postal Forms – British Military Administration 1917-1920 - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
404	Palestine Mandate Issues of 1921-1948: Crown Agents - Collins	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
405	Government of Palestine Post Office Ordinance of 1930	\$11.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
406	Tel Aviv Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - 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 Full Color	\$12.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
419	A History of Jewish Arts & Crafts - Courlander	\$25.00	\$4.00	\$27.00	
420	Palestine Mandate Stamp Pages (blank pages)	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
421	Post-War Censorship - Gladstone	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
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 Full Color	\$47.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
431	Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses - Riemer	\$13.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
432	Postcards from the Holy Land - A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era 1880-1918 - Salo Aizenberg - Full Color NO DISCOUNTS		\$30 US \$70 Can/Mex \$85 Intl		
433	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks - Simmons & Pearl	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
434	Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel: March-July 1948 - Forsher	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
436	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 2 - Shimon, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS		Israel \$50.00 All Other Countries \$62.00		

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



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October 23 - 25, 2020

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Publication Listing Fall 2019



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

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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

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FAX: +972-(0)77-270-0041
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Stamps & Postal History of
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* Our "Handbook of Holyland Postal History" is **available free, online**