

THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

SPECIAL WORLD'S FAIR ISSUE

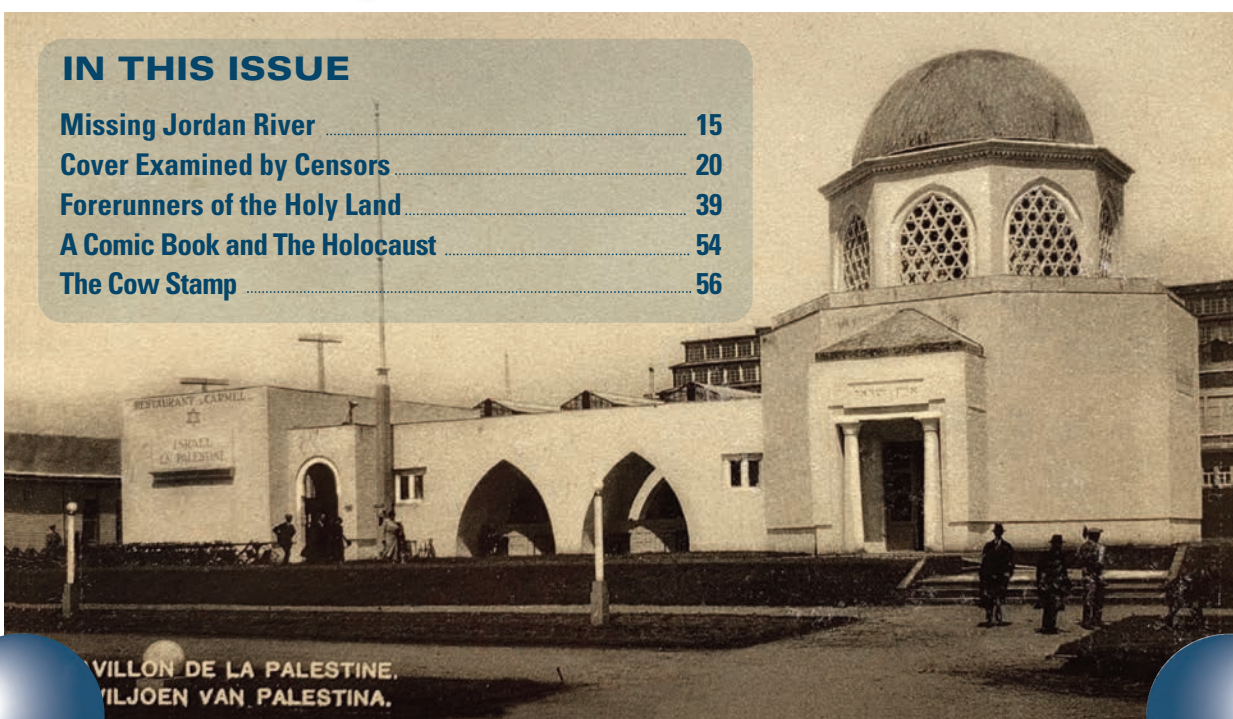


SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. FALL 2022 ★ VOL. LXXII NO. 4

PAVILIONS *of* PROMISE DAVID MATLOW 50

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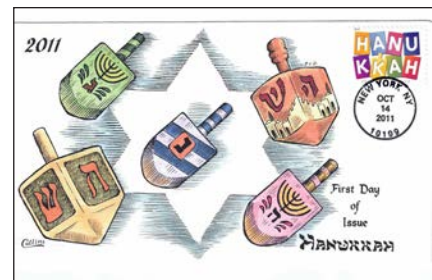
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Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

On October 10, 2021 I physically attended a SANDICAL stamp show in San Diego, CA for the first time in over 2 years. Initially, there were no plans for an exhibition because our venue became too costly.

Other sites explored were also unaffordable.

But, that changed when Mark Banchik moved to San Diego from New York about 2 years ago. Mark had been very active in the New York philatelic scene and had many contacts. This year he partnered with Sam Melamed and located a hotel where our event could be held. Mark's numerous New York contacts enabled him to arrange for outstanding exhibits to be displayed. Also the show benefited from a strong judging panel and the bourse enjoyed a very a diverse group of dealers.

Overall, it was great to be able to attend a real stamp show, view exhibits in the frames, and browse the dealer stock in person. Fortunately, Mark and Sam are planning to sponsor next year's SANDICAL

The Fate of Stamp Shows

While I was not sure San Diego would ever again host a stamp show, I am thankful that Mark and Sam stepped up. But I do wonder how many stamp shows we might lose because of the virus. Once a show is put on hold for a few years it can be hard to restart it. I hope that the re-emergence of the San Diego SANDICAL show, will encourage other show committees to re-establish their live shows.

2021 Fall Journal

Yes, this issue of **The Israel Philatelist** is being published later than I had planned. While I worked on it diligently every day, unexpected complications ate up precious time. I hope to be able to have the winter journal out in a more timely fashion.

For this issue I would like to mention a few articles that I found a little unusual and interesting.

Basically, I am more a postal history collector rather than a "collector of stamps." I also enjoy exhibiting so you may have noticed that I have been featuring exhibit pages from Dr. Robert Pildes' Forerunner Exhibit, Ed Kroft's fantastic Foreign Destination exhibit, Dr. Richmonds, z"l Palestine Small Town Postmark exhibit, and Josef Wallack's WWI Turkish exhibit.

I realize every member is not interested in these areas,

but I hope that highlighting exhibits will inspire more members to create exhibits of their own. The exhibit content and presentation is only limited by your imagination and the material in your collection. Yes, the exhibit will be judged if entered in a show, but I find that secondary. If a fellow collector stops to look at your exhibit and feels he or she has learned something from it then you have accomplished your objective.

Now that we are still isolated due to the virus, this is the time to take a second look at your collection and consider how you could create an exhibit.

Hopefully the examples and techniques published in the journal will help you get started

Unusual and Interesting Articles

This issue includes some unusual revenue stamps. For instance on page 52 Charles Goldfarb questions if auto-registration revenue stamps exist or are just misidentified revenue stamps.

On page 54 Avo Kaplanian asks if you would pay \$1,000 for a stamp with a white spot. From his collection he shows several similar stamps with the same spot. Are they all worth \$1,000 each? Hint: do you know what a chad is? On page 56, Arthur Harris writes about "cow" registration revenue stamps. Apparently, all cows born in Israel need their birth registered with the Ministry of Agriculture. If you must register then of course you need a revenue stamp to prove you are registered and that you paid a fee.

My favorite article starts on page 30, and is titled **Pavilions of Promise** by David Matlow. Besides the historical significance of the piece, I was intrigued by the statues of the Bubby and Zaidy figures displayed on page 35. I have the same pair and wondered where they were made... Happy reading !■

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Member dues to be paid by December 31st, or you will not have access to the on-line journal or receive a printed journal.

Members should send dues to **Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Road, Bedford Heights, OH 44146.** ■

Letters to the Editor

Glaring Typo

Dear Mr. Chafetz:

I thoroughly enjoyed Dr. Spector's article on the work of *The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee* in the Summer, 2021 edition of **The Israel Philatelist**. However, the article contains a glaring typo. The second paragraph on page 56 states "[t]he New York Times labeled him [Rosenbluth] an 'American Dreyfus,' analogous to the anti-Semitic injustice perpetrated on Captain Richard Dreyfus in France in the 1890's." [emphasis added]. The publisher and editor of a Jewish magazine ought to know the difference between the persecuted French Captain Alfred Dreyfus and the American actor Richard Dreyfus.

Sincerely,
Richard Bendix

Editors reply

The error was made by the editor, not the author. ■

Stationery Update

Don

I am in the process of selling my ISRAEL STATIONERY. As part of this, I found much material and information that needs to be added to my book. I just started organizing it. I will write a rather lengthy article with many photos. I do not know how long this will take.

Sid Morginstin ■

It's What I Think (Usually Alone) Israel Collections

As you may know, I run the NEGEV HOLYLAND AUCTION. This deals in the stamps and postal history of pre-1948 Palestine, Israel, some Arabic, and selected Judaica

Very often I am offered collections of Israel mint tabs and/or First Day Covers. The person showing these to me is either a senior citizen or a son or daughter selling his/her father's collection.

I give the collection a very fast run thru. I then ask if there is someone in the family who might want the collection. Invariably, the answer from the senior citizen is that his/her children or grandchildren are not at all interested. The son/daughter states that they just want the money.

I then go into my explanation. It is prefaced with "Please do not shoot the messenger." The below is expanded version.

When Israel was established in 1948, many American Jews felt that the easiest way to support Israel was to buy its

stamps. They did not do this as an investment. Now that they are elderly or have passed on, many of these collections are coming onto the market.

The stamp market is governed by the rules of supply and demand, but heavily skewed to demand. For example, I am sure that you heard of the United States Jenny airplane stamp that is an upside down airmail stamp. There are just 100. Many collectors want one. One recently sold for about \$200,000. There are other stamps where there are less than 5 known to exist. Their value is very low as there are very few collectors interested in them.

We now have an over saturated market for Israeli material. There are some "better" items that do sell. These include mint tabs from 1948 thru 1951 and about 1988 to date. Early First Day Covers with full tabs are also good (but we need to be careful of fraudulent items). Nearly all items from 1951 to about 1988 are practically worthless.

Some years ago, I had to handle an estate of a doctor. Instead of buying 2 or 3 or even 5 of a stamp, he bought 50 or more. For some items he bought hundreds. I told his son that he would be lucky to get 10 cents on the dollar of what his father spent. I got him about 12 to 13 cents.

Even on the "better" items the price is down. When I was growing up I told my father that for my birthday I wanted either a set of Israel 7 thru 9 or nothing. My father listened to me – and bought me NOTHING. I am glad that he did that. At the time a set cost about \$6,000 to \$7,000. I can now buy a set for about \$3,000 to \$4,000.

Nearly every United States stamp issued since the Civil War is still good for postage. However, it may be foolish to use some of them. Since 1948 Israel has had 5 or 6 currency changes. All existing stamps were devalued and cannot be used for postage. Only stamps from 1988 onwards can be used for postage. However, these are often sold at a deep discount from face value.

We can go over to some dealers and buy United States discount postage. That is, for \$500 you will get about \$600 worth of postage. Yes, instead of one 50 cent stamp you will have to use 3 or 4 stamps to get to 49 cents.

At this point the person is somewhat discouraged. To be nice, I look the collection thru again and point out the better items. If there is something that I can use – and that is not often, I make a fair offer.

I also ask him/her if there is any synagogue or youth group who might want the collection. I also suggest that they contact another auction house (I mention 2 that I have dealt with) stating that they might do better there as those houses are better equipped to handle collections.

I also point out that their parent had enjoyment from building the collection. That enjoyment and not potential investment return is the best part of the hobby.

Now I do not know if there is a similar situation with other collectible areas – philatelic related or otherwise. If there is, please write about it. I am sure that others will be interested.

Sid Morginstin ■

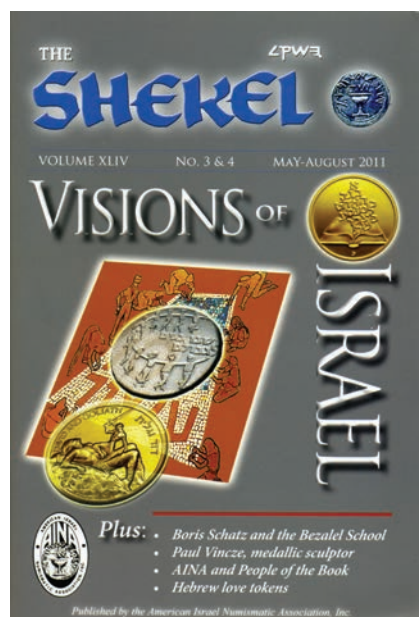
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The American Israel Numismatic Association is a non-sectarian cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's coinage, past and present, and all aspects of Judaic numismatics. AINA publishes The Shekel six times a year.

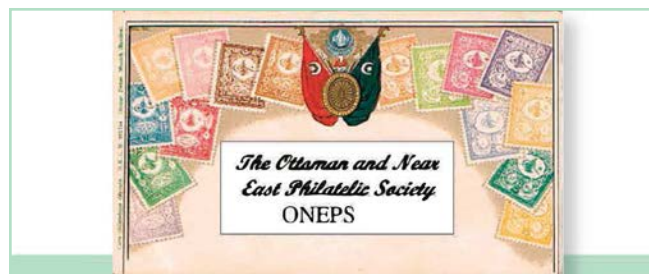
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Our journal, The Levant, is published 3 times a year, and an index to all articles posted on our website: <http://www.oneps.net> Membership in the society opens the door to a philatelic community with a wide range of interests.

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

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The Mauritian Shekel

A Holocaust-Related Story

Jesse I. Spector M.D.

Life goes on. The Jewish refugee detainees on Mauritius established patterns of daily life. Food was adequate, albeit monotonous, clothing in the tropical climate sufficed, religious practice was uninhibited (Figure 11), schools for children up to age thirteen were established (Figure 12), with boys then transferring into the men's section, and trades were developed (Figure 13).



Figure 11
Religious practice was uninhibited for detainees, with both Reform and Orthodox services.

Human needs, being what they are, the lack of permitted mixing of the sexes, particularly for separated spouses, let alone hormone-intense young men and women, was problematic, to the point that by the end of the first year of confinement, spouses were permitted several hours per week of supervised visitation. These would eventually broaden into discreetly averted eyes by the overseers, although a subsequent pregnancy would be punished after the fact.



Figure 12
Regular schooling was provided for all children

A Feeling of Normalcy

As is so classic for Jews over the centuries of imposed ghetto confinement, cultural, intellectual, and musical venues arose from even the most primitive beginnings.

All detainees were expected to perform some kind of work in return for which they received a pittance, albeit appreciated, currency from which they could purchase personal items.

Medical care was practiced at an exceptionally high level (Figures 14, 15).



Figure 13
Jewish men in class for mercantile instruction

Freedom of Movement

Finally, when it became evident that the detainees were intent on living their lives without antagonizing their captors, additional liberties were granted, including outings away from their prison environment, visits to bathe in the ocean, children's excursions to officials' homes, and repatriation visits as family units (Figures 16).

Not until a few years into their enforced stay was permission given to have contact with the local populace or entrance into the towns. Still and all, despite



Figure 14



Figure 15

acclimation to their strange environment, the goal remained the fervent desire to leave Mauritius; although, to where in the midst of a brutal world conflict remained indeterminate.

Military Service

For one group, however, the latter possibility had a glimmer of hope. For men, to enlist in the military and fight with the Allies. To do so they placed several demands, among which were the release of their wives to reside in the British Empire, and the freedom to reside in the Empire after the war. This would eventually come to pass, but not for several years of agonizingly slow bureaucratic waiting.

For now, though, the good news was that world Zionist organizations, having become aware of their predicament, took up their cause both politically and with financial assistance. The Mauritanian detainees were ever so slowly regaining entrance, at least in conscience, to the outside world.

Postal Communications

The key to communication with the outside world during the detainees' five-year incarceration on this remote Indian Ocean island would be "Post Office Box 1000." For you see, as a 1951 response from the Mauritius Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Figure 17) corroborates, the Jews did so through the normal postal facilities of the island via P.O. 1000 in the nearby town of Beau Bassin.

A registered letter from St. Johns Wood, a district of Westminster, England, in August 1942 (Figures 18, 19, see next page) defines the situation. The recipient is "Det (detainee) No 493," with delivery to box 1000.

Late in the war, a February 1945 registered letter from Mauritius to the "Free Austria World Movement" in London (Figures 20, 21 see next page) shows the sender's return address on the reverse as "p.o.b. 1000."

More Normalcy

With the onset of the third year in captivity, 1943, a sense of normalcy had unequivocally replaced the threat of death that had confronted the refugees until their ships had passed



Figure 16

Welcomed repatriation of detainees' visits as family units.

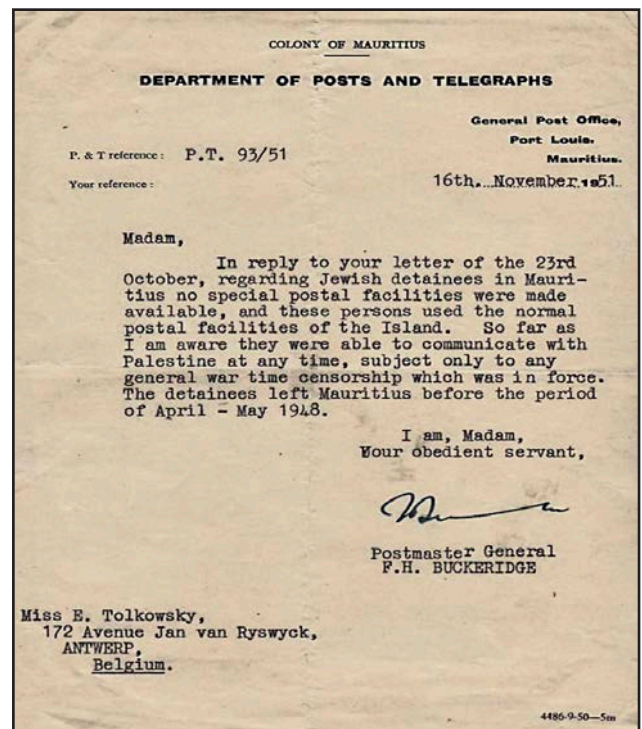
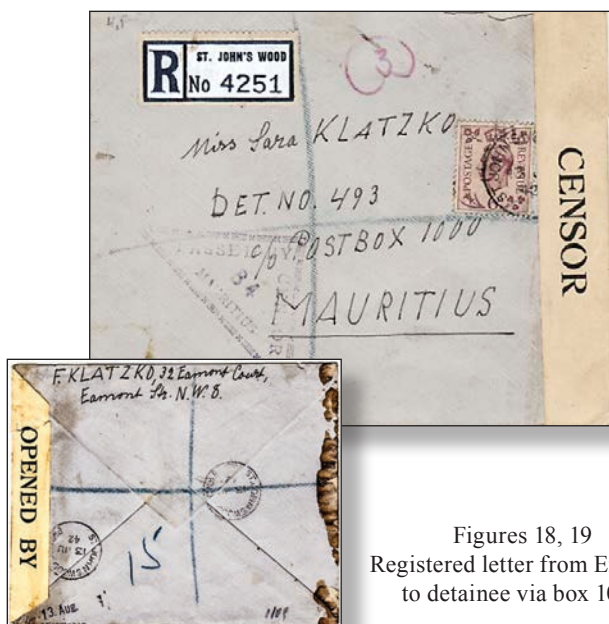


Figure 17

Response to enquiry in 1951 as to detainees' access to the mails



Figures 18, 19
Registered letter from England
to detainee via box 1000



Figures 20, 21
Registered letter from detainee
to London, via box 1000

from the Danube to the Black Sea in late 1940. Relaxation of restrictions now included the reconstitution of families, trips into towns, and social and mercantile interaction between islanders and the Europeans- the latter possessing technical, manufacturing, and craft skills that were exchanged for island products desirable to the detainees. Social interaction between the sexes for the hundreds of young people remained a contentious area of enforced separation by the authorities for “moral concerns;” and, even for married couples, passes were required for visitations, and curfews existed for those who had as yet not been able to receive separate family housing units.

Interestingly, marriages were now permitted, although they were not recognized as legal except on Mauritius. Scores of couples now took advantage of this opportunity, children would be spawned, yet, single men and women continued to live with enforced separation except under supervision.

Jewish Military Unit

Some of the detainees now did make their way off-island as a contingent of Czech men were entered into the military and served in the Middle East (Figure 22). Permission was granted to this group of Europeans because they were citizens of an Allied country. How absurd, that the Jewish European men from belligerent countries such as Germany and Austria continued to be looked upon with suspicion that Nazi spies could exist amongst them.

For the vast majority of detainees, this thankful return of some normalcy to their lives would then be overshadowed by the unpleasant reality of the injustice of their captivity now taking center stage, with no end in sight; and with the persistent disdain of the British authorities hanging over them, meting out punishments for the most minor infractions, as if they were wayward children needing constant guidance.



Figures 22
Jewish Czech detainee volunteers for
service with the British Army

Substitute Shekel Mauritius

We now return to the Substitute Shekel Mauritius. Printed on white and pale green paper, one of the camp artists then utilized wooden blocks to engrave the shekel with a different design yearly. The connection to an ulterior motive for the detainees was that although some were Zionists, others were not; yet, 700 would join the World Zionist Organization and receive their Substitute Shekel as evidence of membership and dues payment. They hoped that in the long run, this might increase their chances of leaving their prison for eventual earlier repatriation into Palestine.

Distrust and Frustration

A major setback occurred in 1943 when several ship-sinkings by U-boats in the vicinity of Mauritius was accompanied by the unfounded rumor that light signals from the island had guided the submarines to their targets. Unfounded suspicion fell on the detainees, resulting in strict new measures limiting their recently acquired free movement being imposed- justly resulting in extreme bitterness and open hostility to the British authorities. The situation escalated to the point that armed police with canon and bayonets were brought into the

camp. The concern of the local populace that the European detainees harbored spies was by no means shared by the British, yet, the latter felt obliged to act in order to assuage the islanders' anxiety.

The outcome of the kerfuffle was that the refugees lost small freedoms painfully obtained over the prior two and one-half years. Non-cooperation, protests, and petitions were the order of the day in response, such that 1944 saw the refugees filled with anger and frustration, while eyed by the islanders with suspicion and mistrust. The British remained obtuse, incredulous that their "goodwill" was not appreciated by those they detained who might otherwise have perished in Europe.

Fight for Liberty

All that was left for the refugees was to now strive to regain their lost liberty and to be allowed to leave Mauritius. With that hope their priority, and supported by international Zionist organizations, they now demanded that a tribunal determine the legality of their detention. To lend greater credence to the intensity of their frustration, in June 1944, the refugees ordered a work stoppage and hunger strike, coincident with a visiting committee reaching the island to investigate their charges against the British of habeas corpus. In response, British troops were hastily brought to Mauritius to quell the disturbance. Cooler heads, fortunately, lowered the temperature before violence might have ensued.

The outcome had a salutatory effect in that the authorities had to consider the psychological effect of the prolonged detainment of victimized civilians. Recommendations were thusly made for the gradual release of smaller groups from Mauritius to Palestine or alternate locations as they might desire. His Majesty's Government saw the light. Restrictions were lifted on the island and the refugees were added to the list of those who would enter the quota for admission to Palestine.

In January 1945, it was decided that all the Mauritanian refugees would be included in the quota system and permitted entrance into Palestine. Interestingly, it was at that time that the Americans stated that the incarceration had been an arbitrary and unjustified anti-Semitic action by the British. Better late than never?

On August 26, 1945, the *Franconia* steamed slowly into Haifa harbor. With the full contingent of Jewish refugees from Mauritius on deck, the view of Mount Carmel came nearly five years since their last sighting. At long last freedom had been regained.

Reflections

Now, decades later, surviving refugees return to Mauritius to reminisce. Some, indeed, are the offspring of those detainees, who were born on the island. And for some, it is a moment to return to the Jewish section at St. Martin

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Figures 23
: Jewish section of St. Martin Cemetery,
Bambous, Mauritius

Cemetery at Bambous, Mauritius (Figure 23), to reflect, and place a small stone at one of the carefully tended 127 grave monuments with Hebrew inscriptions of those who had escaped the Holocaust but did not live to enter Palestine... and regain their freedom.

References

1. Pitot, Genevieve: **The Mauritian Shekel**. Maryland, Rowan & Littlefield Publishers, 1998.
2. **Community in Mauritius**- World Jewish Congress www.worldjewishcongress.org/en/about/communities/MU
3. **History of the Jews in Mauritius**, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews-in-Mauritius
4. **The little-known story of Mauritius and its Jewish refugees**, <https://www.jpost.com/Diaspora/the-little-known-story-of-Mauritius-and-its-Jewish-refugees-610176>
5. **Armées.com-Jews deported to Mauritius during WW II** www.armees.com/jews-mauritius.htm. ■

Part 2

Some Uncommon Destinations For Mail Sent From Palestine: During British Occupation December 1917 - May 1948

Ed Kroft QC FRPSC

Canada/ Newfoundland



Figure 9
Jerusalem to New Brunswick, 1919
Postage 1 piastre
Registration 1 piastre
Total 2 piastres



Figure 10
April 4, 1944
Haifa cancel (Proud D20)
to Deer Lake, Newfoundland
(which did not join Canada until 1949)
Foreign surface mail 20 mils
Censored

North America



Figure 2 North America

Canada (Dominion- Sovereign State)



Figure 12
APO SZ44 July 4/18 Jerusalem to
Prince Rupert Canada.
1 piastre letter rate



Arrival August 30/18. Only
reported cover in period to Canada.

Hawaii (US Possession)

Alaska (US Territory)



Figure 11
Jerusalem to Gambell. Postmarked 1938. 8
mils surface postcard rate



Figure 13
Haifa to Maui
postmarked October 11, 1921. 1 pi 3 mils (13 mils) paying the foreign
letter rate (per 20 grams). No arrival/transit postmarks

Hawaii (US Possession)



Figure 14

Postcard mailed from Palestine to Hawaii 1935 by a couple of tourists visiting Palestine on the way to Africa.

The card franked 8mil pictorial stamp (correct postcard rate) tied by Jerusalem postmark dated November 5 1935. Card address first to Mr. & Mrs. E. Bryant Kealahou Hawaii USA with arrival postmark of Kealahou on top dated December 2 1935.

Original address crossed & a new address added: 1921 Komaia Drive, Manoa Oahu (also in Hawaii). This is the only postcard known to exist, mailed from Palestine to Hawaii during the British Mandate with arrival postmark.

Mexico (Sovereign State)



Figure 16

Registered Censored Airmail- Bethlehem To Monterrey, Mexico Trans- Pacific via Singapore to San Francisco, then air throughout 150m per 5gr Rate to Mexico.

Three Color Franking with 15m, 50m & 100m tied by "BETHLEHEM / 21 AU / 41" circular datestamps (struck twice each front & back).

Blue "BETHLEHEM" Registry label (partly cut off on opening at left), Red on White Palestine Censor label wrapped around cover at right and tied front & back by violet Palestine Censor marking, oval Registered Jerusalem Aug 21, Registered Haifa Aug 24, Honolulu Sep 18, San Francisco Sep 20, Brownsville, TX Sep 23 transits, Monterrey, Mexico Sep 24 arrival backstamps (34 days transit)

to be continued



Figure 15

Jerusalem to Honolulu. July 17/41. 15 mils foreign surface rate per 20 grams. Censored. No arrival postmark ■

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Benny Friedman

Football's First Great Passer

Gene Eisen

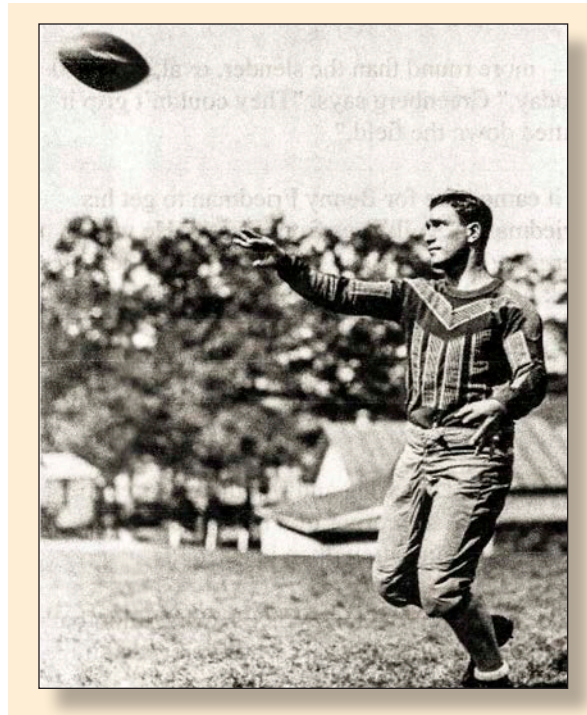


Figure 1

Benjamin “Benny” Friedman was born in 1905 in Cleveland, Ohio to Russian Jewish immigrant parents Louis and Mayme (nee) Atlevonik Friedman.

Education and Sports

Benny was a gifted athlete who played football, basketball and baseball in high school. He enjoyed football the most, excelling as a passer, runner and kicker, a so-called triple threat. He chose to attend college at the University of Michigan (1923-1926) where he played football under legendary college coach Fielding “Hurry-Up” Yost. In 1925 and 1926, Friedman led the University of Michigan to championship football seasons, and he was chosen as an All-American quarterback in both years.

Football Pioneer

Coach Yost described Friedman as “the quarterback who never makes a mistake.” His decisions on when to throw and when to pass were outstanding. He was a pioneer who helped change football from a contest of brawn into one of intelligence.

In the era when football was primarily a running game, he developed a strategy about when to throw a forward pass and when to run, which always kept the defensive team guessing.

Friedman was also a great passer. Sports writer Billy Evans described Benny’s soft passing touch:

“Michigan receivers say that Friedman’s passes floated through the air like a feather, literally floating until you pluck the ball out of the ozone.”

To throw a forward pass in that era was not an easy task, as the ball was similar to the shape of that used in rugby, which made it difficult to throw an accurate pass. Benny worked tirelessly on exercises designed to strengthen the muscles in his hands and arms to better control his passes.

Post College Professional Career

After college, Friedman played eight seasons as a professional in the National Football League. He was the leading passer of his era. He led the league in passing for

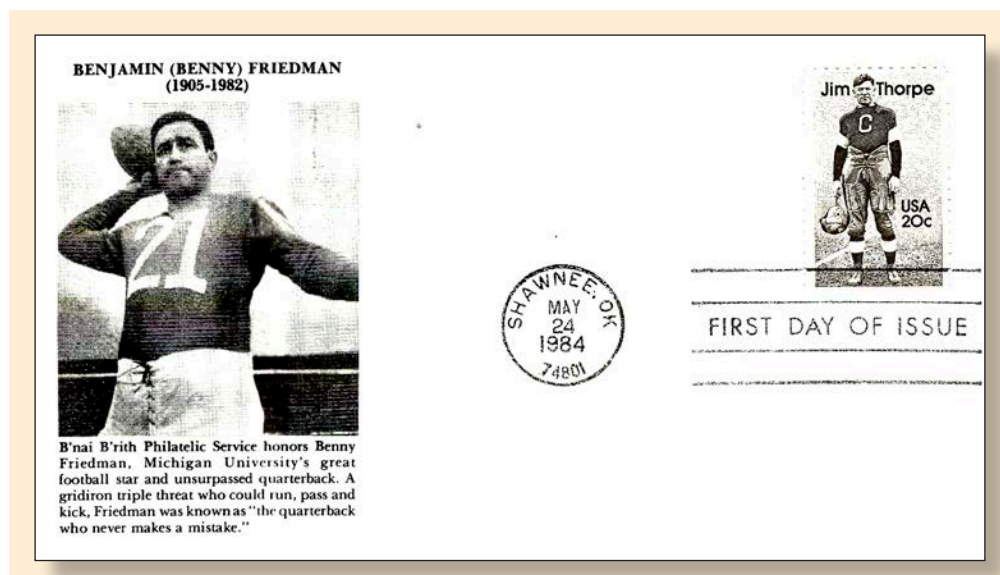


Figure 2
Stam[Jim throe (Scott 2089)

four consecutive years (1927-1930). In 1928, Friedman led the league in both passing and running touchdowns, a feat that no other quarterback has ever achieved. Friedman is shown in Figure 1 (AP) throwing a football while playing professionally with the Brooklyn Dodgers, Oct. 26, 1933.

Post Player Career

Post After eight years as a professional player, Benny became head football coach at the City College of New York (1939-1941) and Brandeis University (1950-1959). He was also the athletic director at Brandeis. Between these two coaching positions, Benny served in the U. S. Navy (1941-1945) during World War II.

Health Issues

In his later years, Friedman suffered from multiple health issues. In 1979, he developed a blood clot in his left leg, which required partial amputation of the leg. All his physical health issues probably led Benny to suffer from severe depression. In November 1982, he was found dead in his New York City apartment, the victim of a self-inflicted gunshot wound, a tragedy for all concerned. It was a sad death that might have been avoided if Benny could have sought treatment for his mental health problem.

Top 25 Jewish Athletes

Benny Friedman is considered by many as one of the top twenty-five Jewish-American athletes of all time. B'nai B'rith Philatelic Service honored Friedman with a cachet photo on a United States first day cover commemorating the Native American Olympic athlete Jim Thorpe. The Thorpe stamp was issued on May 21, 1984, Scott, 2089 (Figure 2).

Friedman was elected to several prestigious organizations: **The College Football Hall of Fame** (1951), **The**

International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame (1979), and post-humorously, the **National Jewish Sports Hall of Fame** (2004) and **The Pro Football Hall of Fame** (2005).

When the Pro Football Hall of Fame was established in 1963, Friedman was overlooked. As many quarterbacks were inducted over the years, Benny continued to be bypassed. In 1976, Benny wrote a letter to *The New York Times* pleading his case. It was not until 2005, 23 years after his death, that Friedman was nominated by the Hall's Veteran committee that he received the required votes. One can only speculate as to why Friedman was overlooked, but it was satisfying to see a deserving individual finally inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

References:

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benny_Friedman
2. <https://www.jewishvirtual.org/benny-friedman>
3. <https://www.profootballhof.com/players/benny-friedman/biography/>
4. Benjamin (Benny) Friedman (1905-1982) B'nai B'rith Philatelic Service.
5. Greenberg, Murray, 2008. **Passing Game: Benny Friedman and the Transformation of Football**, published by Perseus Book Group. ■

Snow Birds

Members must send address changes to **Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Road, Bedford Heights, OH 44146** at least two weeks before the mailing of *The Israel Philatelist* issue. The journal will not be resent or replaced if the Admin Assistant did not receive notification of the change in advance of the issue. The member will be responsible for any USPS return fee, USPS postage due payment for their new address notification, and the costs for resending *The Israel Philatelist*.

Canada Post: Hanukkah 2021

IRV OSTERER



Die cut Hanukkah stamp from Canada Post's July-December 2021 "Stamps of Canada" 3/4

Although the USPS has opted to extend the use of their impressive 2020 effort through 2021, Canada Post remains committed to issuing a new Hanukkah stamp each year. It is part of a philatelic initiative started in 2017, to recognize holidays that reflect that country's multicultural diversity.



Canada Post celebrated the release of the 2021 Hanukkah stamp with a media event in Toronto on the day of issue — Monday, November 8. The self adhesives, designed by Joseph Gault and his Israeli/Canadian partner Avi Dunkelman are printed in booklets of 10, similar to past philatelic tributes to the Jewish Festival of Lights.

The attractive multicolor design features a vector rendering of an illuminated menorah and uses a warm color scheme. This is the final Hanukkah stamp approved by the late Rabbi Bulka ז"ל. His participation in the design process is noted on the back of the booklets and Official First Day Covers.



Collectors can create their own FDCs and have them cancelled at the *National Philatelic Centre*, 1-133 Church Street, Antigonish, Nova Scotia B2G 2R8 for a small fee. This is worth noting as the postmarks used on the OFDCs are printed while the ones personally serviced, have manual impressions that can be different in size and color.

Single stamps, die cut directly from the booklet, will be available in the last 2021 *Canada Post Quarterly Sales Pack*.

SPECIAL HANUKKAH POSTMARK

Canada Post will be offering a special Hanukkah postmark as part of its pictorial cancel series. Collectors wishing this philatelic souvenir, can send stamped (*Canadian postage required*— \$1.30 for delivery in the USA ; \$2.70 for international destinations) self-addressed envelopes to:

Postmaster / *Maitre de Poste*
210 Rue St. Joseph E.,
Disraeli, Quebec
Canada G0N 1E0



The town, located on the shores of Lake Aylmer in the province of Quebec's Chaudière-Appalaches region, is named after England's prime minister Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881).

His family was Jewish, and although Disraeli converted to the Church of

England at 13 years of age, he faced virulent antisemitism his entire political career. He was a close friend of Lionel de Rothschild and enthusiastically championed the Baron's election to the British Parliament. Disraeli was also very supportive of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Recent histories have confirmed that, through a liason with a Jewish woman in England, Disraeli has Jewish descendants living in New Zealand today.

To purchase Canada's 2021 Hanukkah stamp

PHILATELIC CUSTOMER SERVICE — CANADA POST PLACE

PO Box 90022

2701 Riverside Drive, Ottawa ON CANADA K1V 1J8

1-800-565-4362 (from Canada and the United States)

1-902-863-6550 (from other countries)

<https://store.canadapost-postescanada.ca/store-boutique/en/10/c/stamps-and-collectibles>

Missing Jordan River

Moshe Kallmann



Figure 1

Map of Palestine showing JNF land holdings. Stamp[s] used on lease agreements.
Rochlin Catalog # 385, black on light blue paper

In 1936 the KKL issued a set of 8 big-size stamps. In figure 1 is a pair of the 30 prutot stamp showing an error. The right stamp by the red arrow points to where the Jordan River is partial missing on the stamp. ■

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Zionist Organization of America

Joe Weintrob

The Zionist Organization of America (ZOA) (Hebrew: ארגון ציוני אמריקה) is an American non-profit pro-Israel organization. Founded in 1897, as the Federation of American Zionists, it was the first official Zionist organization in the United States. Early in the 20th century,

it was the primary representative of American Jews to the World Zionist Organization, espousing primarily Political Zionism.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zionist_Organization_of_America



1947 Help Free Palestine



Justice For the War's No. 1 Victim



Building Israel and Jewry's Future



Levi Eshkol guest of President Johnson



Back the Jewish State



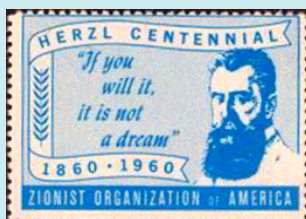
Men in front of Israeli flag
Minutemen and US Flag



ZOA food for Israel



"Thou Shall beat their swords into
plowshare" Isaiah chapter 2



Herzl Centennial
"If you will it, it is not a dream"



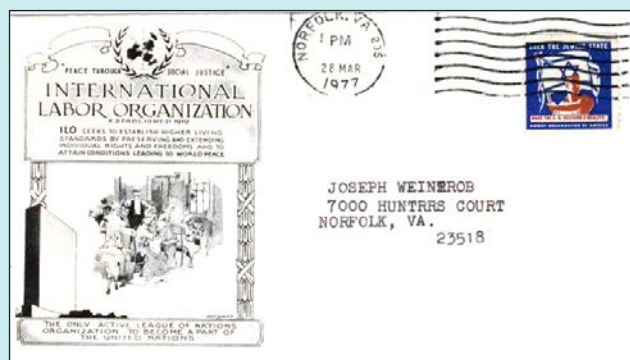
Zionist organization of America



Underneath the Menorah,
Freedom and Peace



US Energy Resources can stop
Arab oil intimidation



Label issued February 1948 depicts a young man carrying the flag of the new state of Israel. Top inscription "Back the Jewish State." Bottom "Make the U.N. decision a reality." cover passed through the mail with the label. ■

(1940-c.1947)

American Committee for the Evacuation of Children

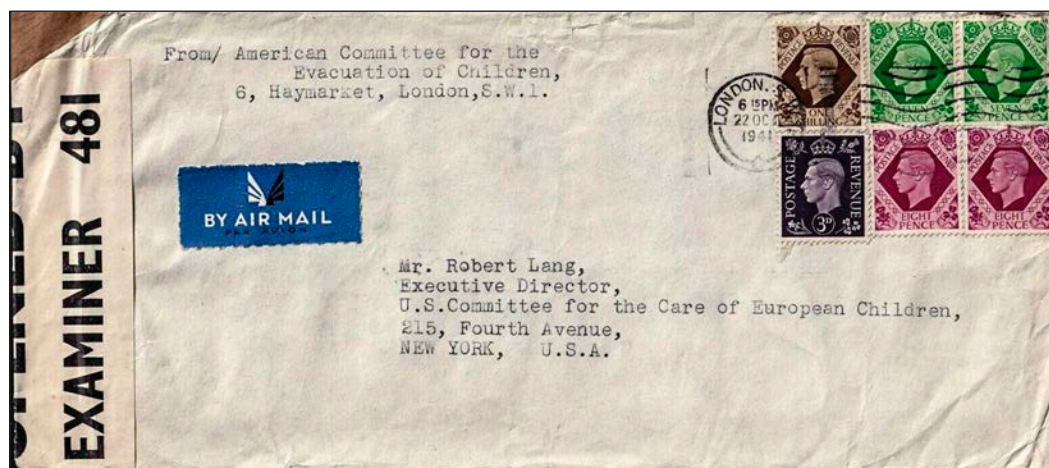


Figure 1

Airmail censored letter from London committee office to New York committee office

The Cover is franked with Six King George VI UK stamps. There is a 1 shilling stamp that is valued at 12 pence, a 3d worth 3p with two 7p and two 8p stamps ~ the cover is franked with 1 shilling and 33 pence (45p) and may be heavy based on the UK airmail rate in 1941. The rate paid of 3/9d was the correct rate for a letter weighing more than 1 oz. but less than 1 and a half oz. These rates were introduced on 25th May 1939 and continued to at least 31st December 1945. This was not a registered letter and there was no extra charge for censorship.

Gregg Philipson

Administrative History

The American Committee for the Evacuation of Children was established in 1940 as the London representative of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children. A Northern branch was established in September 1940.

The purpose of the committee was to select the children and facilitate their passage to the United States. Once in America the children's welfare was the responsibility of the US Committee although american sponsors, be they individuals or corporations, assumed all financial responsibilities.

Priority was given to children age 5-16 although younger children could be accommodated if accompanied by an elder sibling. The US committee undertook to find suitable sponsors for all the children. Although some parents had contacts in the US, many more children were placed through schools, orphanages and multinational companies including Hoover and Kodak.

The committee organised the evacuation of 836 children between October and June 1940. A further 1000 children were waiting to sail and 1500 going through the processing stages when the evacuations were suspended following the sinking of one of the boats in October 1940.

Switching its focus to the children they had already managed to evacuate, the committee appointed a British social worker to liaise with the parents and the US committee. Some of the group sponsors were resistant to these overtures and as a result information for children evacuated by these groups is sparse.

Reference

<https://borthcat.york.ac.uk/index.php/evac> ■



Lockheed Constellation L-049 of El Al Israeli Airlines Registration number 4X-AKC, the plane that was shot down

EL AL CONSTELLATION FLIGHT 402, SHOT DOWN OVER BULGARIA 1955

James R. Taylor FRPSC

El Al Israeli Airlines Flight 402 was an international passenger flight from London to Tel Aviv with station stops in Vienna and Istanbul. On July 27, 1955, the Lockheed Constellation registered as 4X-AKC (Figure 1), started its routine, weekly, scheduled flight from London and departed Vienna's Wien-Schwechat Airport bound to Tel Aviv's Lod Airport via Istanbul.

El Al Flight 402 inadvertently miscalculated its position as it intended to follow the Amber 10 airway through Yugoslavia and cross the border to Greece en route to Istanbul. Instead, the flight strayed east and entered Bulgarian airspace (Ref. 1). The Bulgarian military detected the aircraft's entry across the western Bulgarian border near the town of Tran. The Bulgaria Air Force launched two MiG-15 jet fighters with pilots Petrov, team leader, and Sankiisky, by order of General Velitchko Georgiev.

The MiG-15s (Figure 2) took off from the Dobroslavtsi Airbase, located north of Sofia, the capital city. According to Bulgarian Air Defence, the pilots were Petrov and Sankiisky. Spotting the errant airliner, Sankiisky first attempted to warn the El Al plane that it was intruding on Bulgarian territory, by shooting signal rounds in front of the Constellation's nose; Petrov repeated the warning shots. The El Al plane neared the border of Bulgaria with Greece and the near-border Bulgarian city of Petrich. According to the Bulgarian pilots, the Constellation initially appeared to follow the instructions and preparing to

land. It deployed its flaps and landing gear, but then suddenly retracted them and changed direction to cross into Greece, apparently hoping to escape the MiGs (Ref. 2).

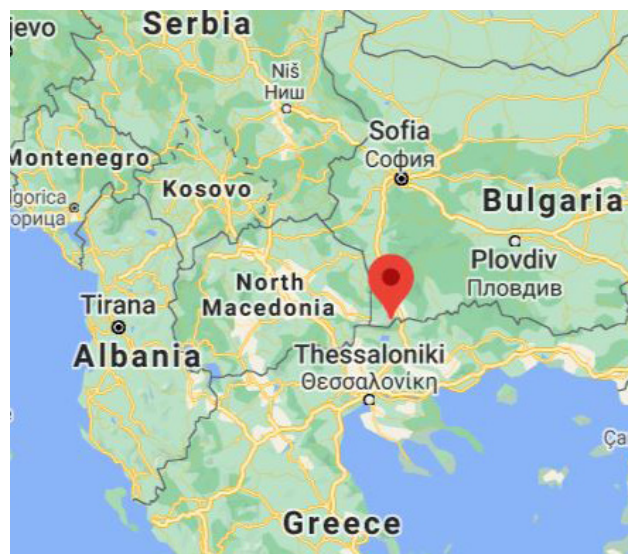
The pilots' accounts have subsequently been challenged. The crash location near Petrich, a Bulgarian town a few kilometres from the Greek border, implies that the El Al flight had been pursued by the MiGs for some distance, without firing a shot, until the Constellation's very last moments over Bulgarian territory. General Velitchko Georgiev gave the final shoot-down order. The airliner was struck by the MiG-15's guns and then lost altitude, broke apart, and crashing in flames north of Petrich near the Yugoslav-Greek border. The seven crew and 51 passengers on board Flight 402 died.



Maximum card showing a MiG-15 of the Bulgarian Air Force.

Why Flight 402 changed its intended course was never established, with highly conflicting opinions from Israeli and Bulgarian investigators. One possibility is that using non-directional beacon (NDB) navigation with lightning in the area (Ref. 1) might have disrupted the NDB navigational equipment so that the crew believed they were over the Skopje, Yugoslavia radio beacon, and turned to an erroneous outbound course. The Bulgarian military disputes this version for the shooting. It is only firmly established that the El Al flight, flying at an altitude of approximately 18,000 feet, strayed off the Amber 10 airway into Bulgarian airspace near Tran. Flight 402 travelled a total of 200 km over Bulgarian territory at a 120 km distance from the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border that it initially crossed, before being shot down (Ref. 1).

The initial assumption was that the El Al aircraft was not brought down by jet fighters but by surface anti-aircraft artillery. The next day, the Bulgarian government admitted that its MIGs had shot down the unarmed airliner. They expressed regrets and arranged for an official inquiry but refused to allow a six-man crash investigative team from Israel to take part. This refusal was subsequently criticized both by the Israelis and by Bulgarian sources within the crash investigation.



Petrich

Airmail carried on this flight originated in Germany, the Netherlands, Romania, and the USSR. A small quantity of mail survived and was salvaged from the fiery crash. When the surviving mail was

recovered from the wreckage site and forwarded to Tel Aviv, it was hand stamped with a Hebrew instructional marking before being forwarded on to the addressees within Israel. The boxed instructional marking, in violet ink (Figure 3), translated from the Hebrew reads, "This piece of mail survived in El-Al airplane that was shot down over Bulgaria on 27.7.1955."



Cover salvaged from the wreck of El Al 402 that strayed off course and was shot down by the Bulgarian Air Force. Postmarked Lupeni, Romania, July 19, 1955. Rectangular crash instructional marking in Hebrew (Author's collection).

The Flight 402 incident took place during the height of the so-called "Cold War." Each side interpreted the incident as a dangerous provocation. The Bulgarian government saw the episode as a political negative in the détente in East/West relations. Both pilots were considered for reprimand but were subsequently found to have followed the orders of superiors. Although the Bulgarian government blamed the Israeli airliner for violating its airspace without

continued on page 20

Cover Examined by Censors in Jerusalem "Palestine" and United States

Gregg Philipson



April 1943

From: An Orphanage in Jerusalem
Return address: handstamp in upper left corner
Postage: pictorial stamps, 15 mils, international letter rate

To: The Jewish Community Council
1607 Genesee Street, Utica, USA

Typed: "Written in English"
British white censor tape, Figure 5, type 1¹
Brown sealing tape, Gladstone believes it is an American
sealing tape..²



Cover back showing rest of censor strips

A Small World

1607 Genesee Street was the Address for Temple Beth El in Utica, New York. This was the Synagogue where I was Bar Mitzvah and the main Synagogue in Utica. Most of the Philipsons in Utica belonged to this Synagogue!

References

1. Gladstone, Norman, **Postal Censorship in Palestine During World War Two 1939-1945**, Central Stamp Gallery, 277 Regent Street, London W1R 7PB, 1975, p.29.
2. Ibid, p. 36 ■

P. 30

The Canadian Aerophilatelist - December 2020

continued from page 20

authorization, it eventually issued an apology, stating that the fighter pilots had been "too hasty" in shooting down the airliner, and agreed to pay compensation to the victims' families (Ref. 3).

References

1. Accident description at the Aviation Safety Network <https://aviation-safety.net/photo/7205/Lockheed-L-149-Constellation->

2. El Al Flight 402 - Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/El_Al_Flight_402
3. Le Parisien http://dictionnaire.sensagent.leparisien.fr/El_Al_Flight_402/en-en/

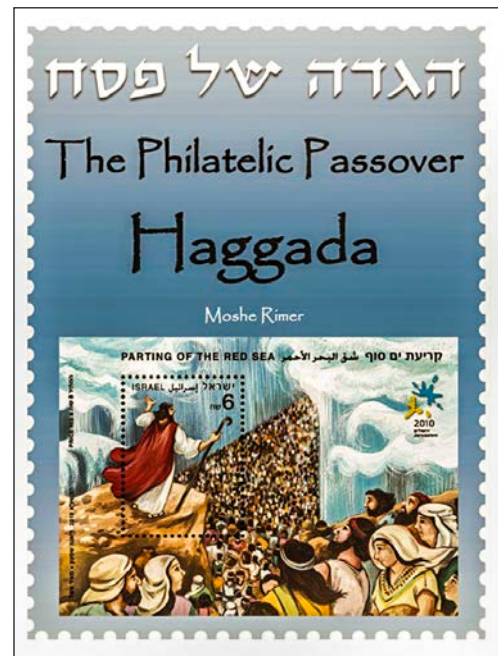
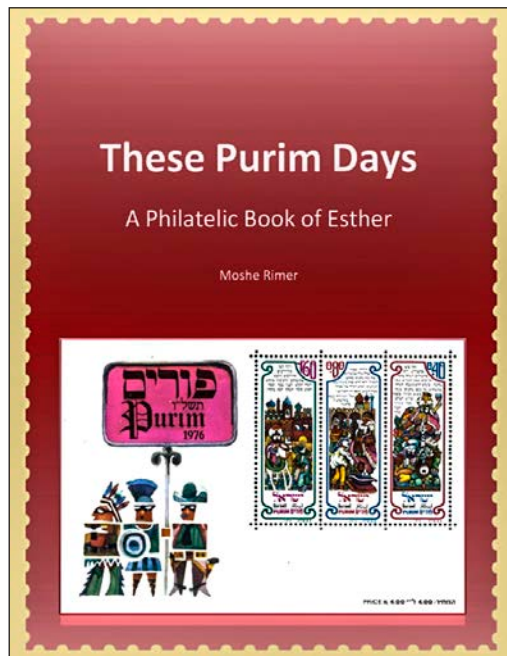
Chanukah Gifts

David Kaplin

Purim (March 17, 2022) and Passover (April 16, 2022) are around the corner. Why not celebrate the holidays with **two books** by Moshe Rimer translated by SIP Librarian Dr. David Dubin: **These Purim Days: A Philatelic Book of Esther** and **A Philatelic Passover Haggadah**. There is

discount for 5 or more copies of a given title. Contact me for more information about the volume discount.

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



The Jewish holiday of **Purim** celebrates the rescue of the Jews in the Persian Empire in about 500 BCE. In synagogues around the world the biblical Book of Esther, which recounts the miraculous events, is read on the festive holiday.

Picking up on themes in the book, Moshe Rimer, a member of the **Israel Philatelic Federation**, has produced a lavishly illustrated the **Book of Esther** with a philatelic commentary.

Gambling Stamps

For example, mention of the drawing of lots, a central event in the book, is accompanied by a discussion of stamps depicting games of chance. The translated book retains the esthetic values of the original and should enhance the experience of reading and studying the **Book of Esther** in addition to adding to enjoyment of the Purim holiday.

Book includes the Megillah Esther in both Hebrew and English. ■

This traditional **Passover Haggada**, in both Hebrew and English, can be enjoyed at any Seder. Moshe Rimer, a member of the **Israel Philatelic Federation**, has lavishly illustrated the **Haggada** with philatelic related items from around the world. The **Haggada** includes both midrashic and philatelic commentary.

Let My People Go Stamp

For example, the Haggada includes Rabbinic explanations for drinking Four Cups of Wine while the Retelling of the Story (**Maggid**) includes discussion of Israel's "Let My People Go" stamp.

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

Palestine Small Town Postmarks

Dr. Melvin A. Richmond, z"l

Editor's note: Dr. Melvin A. Richmond passed away a few years ago. He was an optometrist from Newton, Mass. Dr. Richmond was an avid collector of Palestine stamps and covers and a long time member of the SIP. He did valuable research on the 1920 First "Palestine" Jerusalem 1 issues and created the chart illustrating how to identify the Jerusalem 1 varieties. The chart was a feature in the **Bale Palestine Catalog** for many years.

He also collected Palestine small town cancellations

and corresponded with David Dorfman z"l, author of the definitive 1985 catalog **Palestine Mandate Postmarks**. All the post offices had a number of different cancellations over the years. . Over a number of future issues, we will continue to highlight examples from the extensive collection. The examples are on a CD made available to me by Barry Hoffman. Parts 1 and 2 appeared in the August 2012, October 2012, part 3 Winter 2015, part 4 Spring 2015, part 5 Summer 2020, part 6 Winter 2021, part 7 Spring 2021, part 8 Summer 2021 issues of **The Israel Philatelist**. ■

example cancel



Kefar Barouch #2
July 25, 1947

Kefar Barouch #2

Located in the western Jezreel Valley southeast of Haifa, near Nahalal, Kefar Barouch was founded by settlers from Kurdistan, Iraq, Romanian, Poland, Germany and the Caucasus. The land belonged to the JNF and the settlement was named in honor of Baruch Kahane, a Rumanian Jew who made a large donation for the establishing of the settlement. A class C postal agency opened April 2, 1944. The agency was issued a type III cancel, but it was only used as a dateless strike on a reporting document. In 1927 there were only 78 settlers. The 1931 census was 135 and the 1947 census was 260. ■

example cancel



Kefar Shemaryahu #1
Canceled FIRST DAY: 1 FE 44

Kefar Shemaryahu #1

This village was founded in 1937 and named after Shmaryahu Levin, a noted Hebrew writer and Zionist leader. It is located in the Sharon due north of Tel Aviv, and not far from Hertseliya. The original settlers were German immigrants. A class C postal agency opened on February 1, 1944. The 1947 population was 400. ■

example cancel



Kefar Shemaaryahu #2
July 25, 1947

Kefar Shemaryah #2

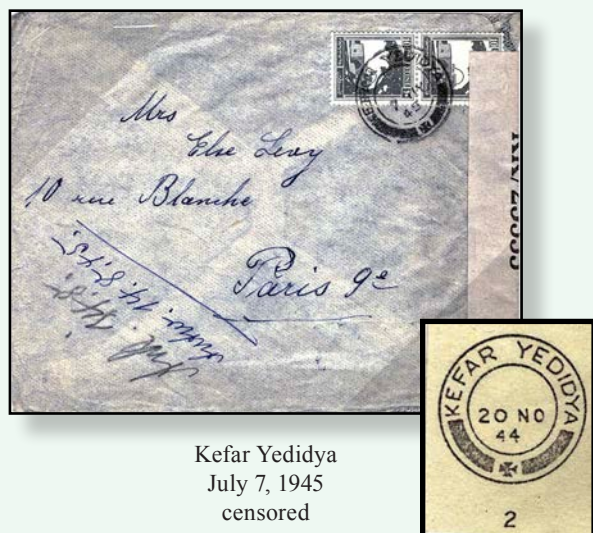
See previous cover for village description



Kefar Vitkin
Air Mail Via Carried On
Transatlantic Clipper
Censored 19 Mr 42 (No Index)

Kefar Vitkin

Founded as a workers cooperative village in 1933, and named in honor of Joseph Vitkin, a Zionist leader, the village is located in the Hefer Valley near the Mediterranean coast, southwest of Hadera. The original settlers were pioneers who drained the Wadi Hawarith swamps in 1929. A class B postal agency opened on July 1, 1936 and was raised to the status of a post office on February 1, 1945. The 1947 population was over 1,000. ■



Kefar Yedidya
July 7, 1945
censored

Kefar Yedidya

KEFAR YEDIDYA. Located in the Hefer Valley northeast of Nathanya, the workers cooperative settlement of Kefar Yedidya was founded on land purchased by the J.N.F. with funds raised by Alexandrian (Egyptian) Jewry. The original settlers were German immigrants who were assisted by the Settlement Bureau for German Jews. Kefar Yedidya is named in honor of the classical Jewish philosopher, Philo of Alexandria, who lived during the first century C.E. A class C postal agency was opened on March 26, 1944. In 1947 the population was only 300. ■

A COMIC BOOK AND THE HOLOCAUST

GREGG PHILIPSON AUSTIN, TX

IN THE EARLY 1950'S YOUTHFUL PUBLISHING COMPANY IN NEW YORK PRINTED EIGHT ISSUES OF A SERIES ENTITLED *THRILLING ADVENTURES IN STAMPS COMICS*.

EACH ISSUE HAD FIVE TO SEVEN 2 TO 4 PAGE STORIES FEATURING THE BACKGROUND OF A STAMP AND SOLD FOR A COVER PRICE OF 10¢. THEY HAD ARTICLES ABOUT VARIOUS ASPECTS OF PHILATELY, WITH ONE DISCUSSING MORE SPECIALIZED COUNTRY AND TOPICAL COLLECTING AND ANOTHER PRESENTING A GLOSSARY OF TERMS ON STAMPS TO HELP WITH THEIR IDENTIFICATION. ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE COMIC BOOKS WAS "ODDITIES IN STAMPS", ILLUSTRATING AND BRIEFLY DESCRIBING INTERESTING FEATURES IN THE HISTORY OF STAMP COLLECTING.

YOUTHFUL APPEARS TO BE A JEWISH OWNED ORGANIZATION THAT OPERATED FROM 1949 TO 1954. THE COMPANY WAS OWNED BY ATTORNEY AND PUBLISHER **BILL FRIEDMAN** WITH HIS WIFE **SOPHIE**. THEIR COMICS EDITOR WAS **SOL COHEN**, WHO ALSO HAD A HAND IN LAUNCHING THIS BUSINESS VENTURE DURING THE "GOLDEN AGE OF COMICS" IN AMERICA.



THEY EMPLOYED A LARGE STABLE OF FREE LANCE ARTISTS AND ILLUSTRATORS WHO WORKED IN THE PULP MAGAZINE AND COMIC BOOK INDUSTRY — INCLUDING **VINCENT NAPOLI** (1907-1981),

WHO SUPPLIED THE ARTWORK FOR A STORY ABOUT THE MAJDANEK CONCENTRATION CAMP IN THE APRIL, 1952 EDITION OF *THRILLING ADVENTURES IN STAMPS COMICS*. A 3 + 5 ZŁOTY 1946 SEMI POSTAL STAMP ISSUED BY POLAND WAS PROFILED IN THIS ISSUE.



THE MACABRE STAMP DESIGN, TITLED "DEATH SPREADING POISON GAS OVER MAJDANEK PRISON CAMP" FEATURES AN ALLEGORY OF DEATH AS A SKELETON DRESSED IN A NAZI SS UNIFORM RECALLING THE 350,000 JEWS WHO PERISHED THERE.



THE POLISH TEXT READS:

OBÓZ ŚMIERCI — DEATH CAMP
ŁAZNIE I KOMORY GAZOWE —
BATHS/SHOWERS AND GAS CHAMBERS.



A SMALL BLACK AND WHITE VERSION OF THE POLISH ISSUE APPEARS ON THE "S" IN THE GREEN MAGAZINE COVER CREATED BY **H.C. KIEFER** (1890-1957).

KIEFER WAS A PROLIFIC ARTIST BEST REMEMBERED FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LONG-RUNNING *CLASSICS ILLUSTRATED* COMIC BOOK SERIES.

A LARGER REPRODUCTION OF THE STAMP ACCOMPANIED BY ITS SCOTT CATALOGUE NUMBER AND COLOR IS FEATURED IN THE INTRODUCTORY PANEL OF THE "ESCAPE FROM MAJDANEK" NARRATIVE. IT SEEMS THAT NAPOLI, A US VETERAN, WAS THE PERFECT CHOICE FOR THIS DIFFICULT ASSIGNMENT. ACCORDING TO A 1960S STORY IN *AMERICAN WEEKLY MAGAZINE* ABOUT THE COMIC BOOK GENRE, THE AUTHOR CONCLUDED THAT — ... "IN ALL OF THE ARTIST'S [NAPOLI'S] WORK THERE IS A VERY STRONG UNDERCURRENT OF SYMPATHY FOR THE PEOPLE HE DRAWS", AND CITED THAT THIS WAS IN DIRECT CONTRAST TO MANY OF HIS CONTEMPORARY PEERS.

ALTHOUGH MANY OF THE STORIES THAT APPEARED IN SIMILAR MAGAZINES PRINTED IN THE 1950S WOULD CLEARLY VIOLATE THE CULTURAL, ETHICAL AND POLITICAL STANDARDS INVOLVING RACE AND ETHNICITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY, IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT THE FRIEDMANS ENCOURAGED THE SUPPORT OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND THE 1951 HEART FUND IN THEIR PUBLICATIONS.

Escape from MAIDENЕК



NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS WILL STAND FOR ALL TIME AS HISTORY'S MOST GRUESOME SYMBOL OF MAN'S INHUMANITY. ONE OF THE WORST WAS MAIDENЕК PRISON IN POLAND. WITH ITS HORRIBLE GAS CHAMBER AND CREMATORIUM, MAIDENЕК AND DEATH WERE SYNONYMOUS. ESCAPE WAS AS IMPOSSIBLE AS FLIGHT TO THE MOON...YET IT COULD BE DONE, AS IN THE CASE OF ELI PANYCK, A POLISH POLITICAL PRISONER...



MAIDENЕК PRISON, 1943, AS A NEW LOAD OF LIVING CORPSES ARRIVE...



COME ON, GET OUT! YOU ARE HOLDING UP THE LINE!

I...I CAN'T GO ON...I...I'M SICK!

I'LL HELP YOU!

GET AWAY, YOU DOG! HE IS ONLY STALLING!



SCOTT # B45 3Z+5Z PRUSSIAN GREEN

YAH!...GET UP! GET UP OR I'LL REALLY MAKE YOU SICK!

OHHH!

INSIDE, A SCENE OF INDESCRIBABLE HORROR AWAITS THEM...

OHH!

WHAT ARE YOU STARING AT? GET TO WORK OR YOU'LL BE IN THEIR PLACE! GO ON!

MOMENTS LATER...

THEY ARE BETTER OFF, THE DEAD ONES. DO NOT THINK ABOUT IT OR YOU WILL GO MAD.

THE BEASTS! THE DIRTY BEASTS!

HURRY IT UP, YOU TWO. IT'S GETTING DARK!

THEN, AS DARKNESS FALLS...

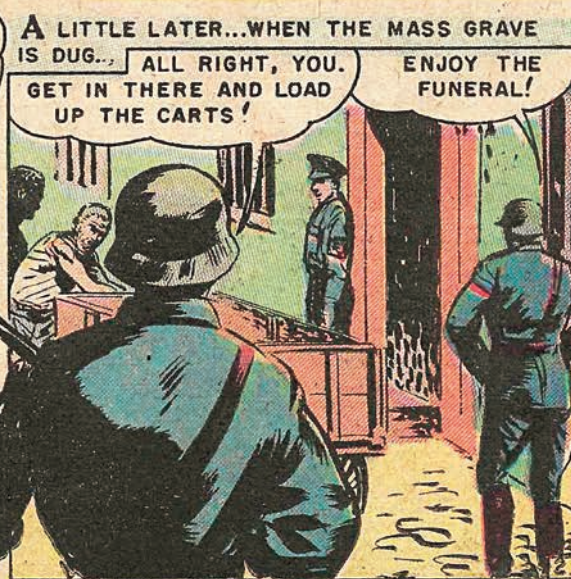
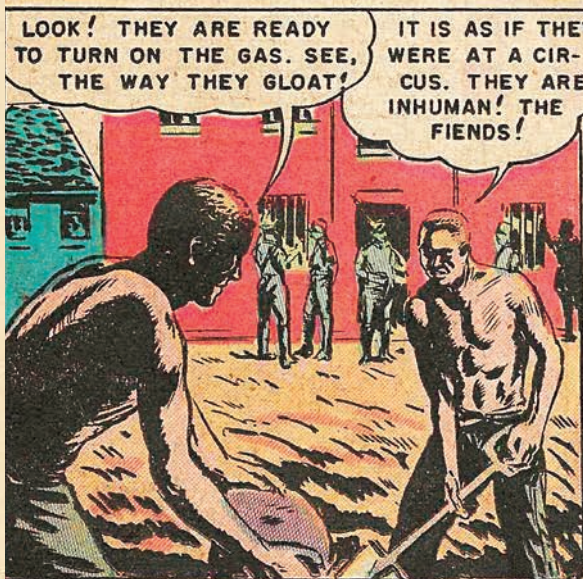
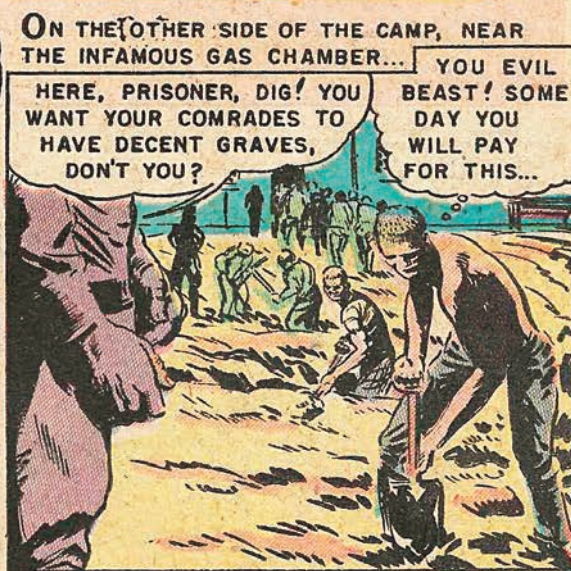
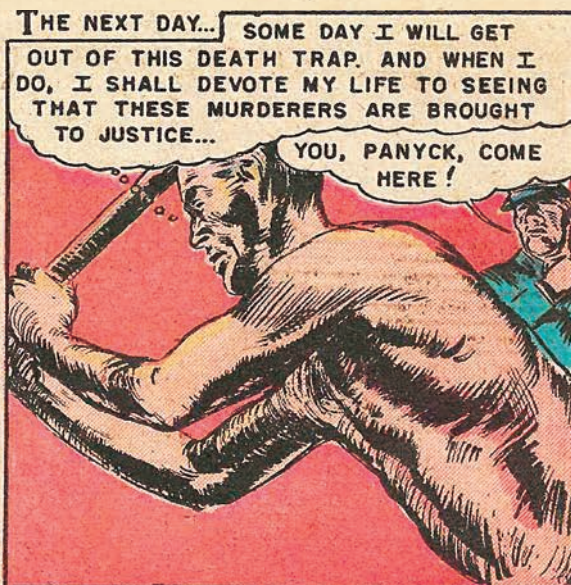
ALL RIGHT, YOU WILL FINISH THE BURIAL TOMORROW. LINE UP TO RETURN TO YOUR BARRACKS.

THIS IS MY CHANCE.

IF ONLY THEY DON'T NOTICE MY ABSENCE TILL NIGHT CHECK, I MIGHT BE ABLE TO MAKE IT!

A COUPLE OF HOURS LATER...

A SPADE! I'M IN LUCK! NOW IF I CAN GET TO THE FENCE WITHOUT BEING SEEN...OH!





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PAVILIONS *of* PROMISE

***THE PRESENCE OF JEWISH-PALESTINE (ERETZ YISRAEL)
AT WORLD'S FAIRS BEFORE ISRAEL'S INDEPENDENCE IN 1948***

DAVID MATLOW — Before there was a State of Israel, it had a presence at world's fairs. A country that did not yet exist was represented among the nations of the world. The flag of a country that was still a dream, flew proudly with other national flags.

How is this possible? It is the result of cooperation between Zionists in the host cities of the fairs and those living in *Eretz Yisrael* who together conceived of, planned and implemented Palestine pavilions at world's fairs in Paris (1931 and 1937), Brussels (1935) and New York City (1939).

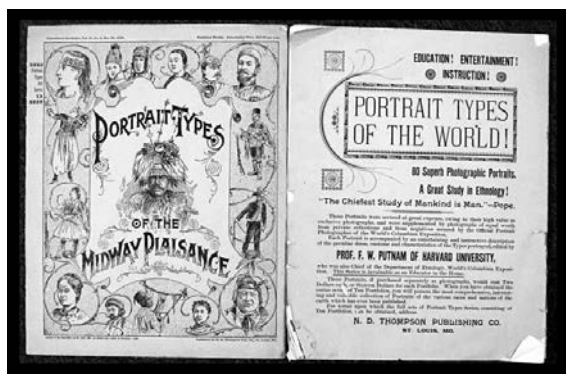
Numerous academic papers have been written about these pavilions and how they served to perform the State of Israel into existence. As a collector, I propose to tell this important story through items in my collection.

THE COLUMBIA EXPOSITION



The Columbia Exposition was held in Chicago in 1893 to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of the new world. As was customary for fairs at the time, this fair included foreign villages in which visitors could see how "exotic" people lived in faraway parts of the world.

There was no specifically Jewish village, but approximately 80% of the residents of the fair's Turkish village (Palestine was part of the Ottoman, or Turkish, empire at the time) were Jewish (in fact, the mosque in the Turkish village hosted *Yom Kippur* services for the Jewish villagers).



Portrait Types of the Midway Plaisance was a book of photographs of the various types of people on exhibit at the fair. Here is one example from the book:



PORTRAIT TYPE – FAR-AWAY-MOSES (JEW)

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

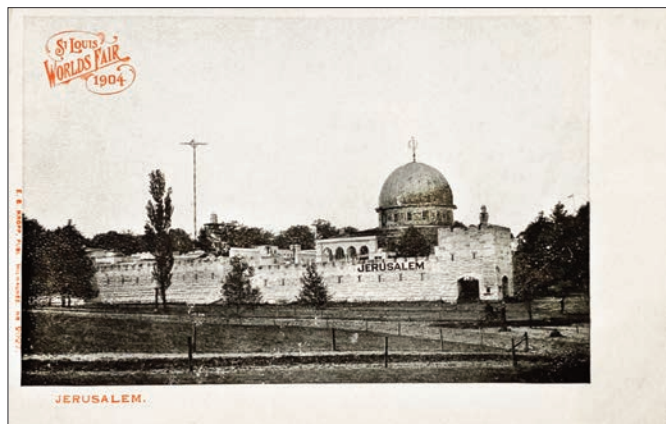


JERUSALEM WALL and ST. LOUIS FERRIS WHEEL, 1904

St. Louis hosted the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904 to celebrate the centennial of the massive land purchase from France. A group of investors financed and built a ten acre model of Jerusalem which was a featured attraction at this fair. Hundreds of residents of Jerusalem, together with camels and donkeys, lived in the model during the fair enabling fair-goers to experience a version of what it was like to walk the streets of the holy city. A ticket to enter Jerusalem was 25 cents.



ADMISSION TICKET

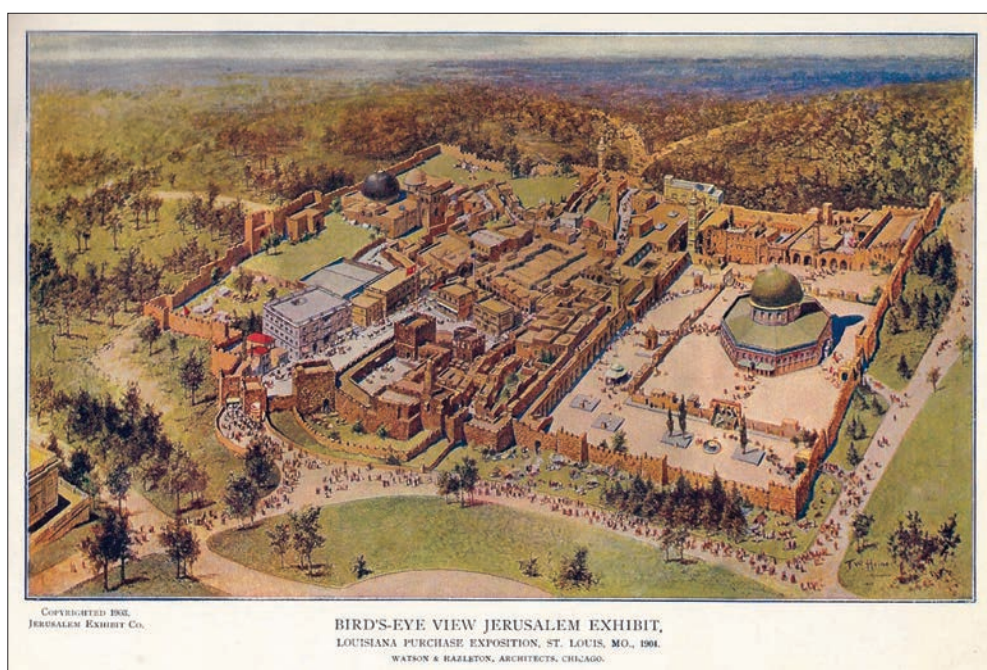


1904 POSTCARD

Recognizing the opportunity that a world's fair presents to advance the cause of Zionism to an international audience, St. Louis Zionist Michael Stifelman arranged for the Zionist flag to be flown at the Hall of Nations — *marking the first time this flag flew publicly among the other flags of the world*. This act provided the Zionist movement with both official public recognition and international legitimacy, and was captured in this stereoscopic card published by Underwood & Underwood in 1904.



STEREOSCOPIC IMAGE OF THE ZIONIST FLAG HANGING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR IN ST. LOUIS



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE JERUSALEM EXHIBIT AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR



The Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 was also known as the **St. Louis World's Fair**. Americans were already enjoying ice cream, but the ice cream cone was popularized at the fair.

CELEBRATE THE CENTURY - 1900s



The St. Louis World's Fair, also known as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, introduced the world to the ice cream cone as celebrated in this *Celebrate the Century* stamp, issued by the USPS on February 3, 1998 and captured in this photo taken in 1904.

TEL AVIV — LEVANT FAIRS

Starting in 1924, as a result of the efforts of a company called *Mischar ve Taasya* (Trade and Industry), trade shows featuring Palestinian (meaning the Jewish residents of the area then called Palestine) products, businesses and industries started to be held. These trade shows evolved to be sophisticated international exhibitions held in Tel Aviv, starting in 1932 as the Levant Fairs.



LEVANT FAIR MAGAZINE COVER, 1932



LEVANT FAIR LABELS, 1934 and 1936

It is *Mischar ve Taasya* (the exhibition arm of which was also called Levant Fair Studios) that worked with local Zionist leaders and various Zionist institutions to present the pavilions at numerous world's fairs during the 1930s.

PARIS 1931



FRENCH STAMP FOR EXPOSITION COLONIALE INTERNATIONALE



1931 PALESTINIAN PAVILION MAGAZINE

BRUSSELS 1935



PALESTINIAN PAVILION AT THE BRUSSELS WORLD'S FAIR

PARIS 1937



1937 PARIS EXPOSITION INTERNATIONAL STAMP



PARIS PAVILION 1937 BOOK OF POSTCARDS

NEW YORK 1939



NINE LABELS FROM A SHEET OF LABELS THAT CELEBRATE ALL OF THE PAVILIONS AT THE 1939 WORLD'S FAIR, WITH PALESTINE IN THE MIDDLE AND SEPARATELY ENLARGED



New York's Jewish-Palestine Pavilion opened ten days after the British announced its *White Paper* which severely restricted Jewish immigration to Palestine at the very time when places of refuge were desperately required for European Jewry who were on the threshold of being destroyed by the Nazis and their collaborators.

The Pavilion hoped to prove to the world that due to their tremendous achievements and progress in Palestine, the Jewish people were ready for and capable of having their own homeland. In fact, the Zionist flag flying in New York among the flags of all of the other nations with



pavilions hoped to show the world that in a sense the country already existed. It didn't, but soon would, as a result of another event that took place on the very same world's fair grounds

Numerous souvenirs of Palestine were sold at the Jewish-Palestine Pavilion at the 1939 World's Fair, including the items illustrated below.



PALESTINE PAVILION GUIDE BOOK



NOTEPAD — BEZALEL ART SCHOOL, JERUSALEM



PALESTINE PAVILION PIN AND LABEL



BUBBY AND ZAIDY FIGURES (MADE IN SYRACUSE, NY)



On November 29, 1947 the United Nations passed the *Partition Resolution* which established the Jewish State.

The United Nations met in its temporary home, the former New York City Pavilion at the 1939 World's Fair.

**1997 ISRAELI STAMP
CELEBRATING 50TH
ANNIVERSARY OF THE
PARTITION RESOLUTION**

POSTSCRIPT / MONTREAL 1967 and DUBAI 2021

The State of Israel was represented at Expo 67 in Montreal.

The Pavilion hosted an ancient Dead Sea scroll as Israel's government used the pavilion to prove the connection of the Jewish people to this land, a fact that Israel's enemies were then disputing. The Six Day War occurred during the run of the fair, causing the Israel Pavilion to be a place of celebration which attracted 5.5 million visitors, twice as many as expected.

Kosher food was also available — for many it was their first experience with falafel!



THE AUTHOR AND HIS FAMILY AT EXPO 67 IN MONTREAL



PASSPORT STAMPS FROM THE ISRAELI PAVILION AT EXPO 67 AND A POSTCARD WITH THE ENGRAVED IMAGE OF THE KATIMIVAK PAVILION THAT APPEARED ON THE POSTAGE STAMP ISSUED BY CANADA POST



On October 1, 2021 the world's fair in Dubai opened. The fair includes an Israel Pavilion. As the Palestine Pavilions of the 1930s anticipated the promise of the future State of Israel, let's hope the Israel pavilion in Dubai is a pavilion that anticipates a different promise to come soon— the promise of peace.



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

David Matlow has collected Israeli stamps from the time he was ten years old (thanks to Issie Baum, who he met at that age). He also owns the world's largest private collection of Theodor Herzl memorabilia.

Through his website (<https://herzcollection.com>) and weekly column in the Canadian Jewish News (<https://theecn.ca/arts/treasures/>), he uses his collection to inform people about the history of the Zionist movement and the State of Israel, so as to inspire them to continue to work towards the betterment of the Jewish people and our homeland.

David's collection of Zionist world's fair memorabilia is a related tangent to his main collection, all of which speaks to the longing of the Jewish people for a homeland and the tremendous efforts by many that led to its creation.

More information on this subject is available at <https://azm.org/pavilions-of-promise>

A Discovery in My Judaica Collection: Irene Harand Labels

Gene Eisen

Introduction

Have you ever thumbed through your Judaica philatelic albums and discovered you had forgotten you had some gems? This happened to me recently when I came across a small number of Harand Labels picturing renowned Jews in science, music and philosophy. I wondered about the origin of these labels. A quick search of *The Israeli Philatelic Index* led to a Memoriam for Irene Harand written by Bea Stadler.

Harand's Forte

Irene Harand was born on September 16, 1900 in Vienna, Austria. Stadler called her "A woman of Valor" who fought against anti-Semitism as early as 1933 when the Catholic Harand founded the **World Movement Against Racial Hatred and Human Suffering** ("Harand Movement"). In 1935, she published her answer to Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, which was immediately banned in Germany. A portrait of Harand (ca. 1935) is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1

Harand's Labels

One of Harand's major achievements was the printing of a series of propaganda labels honoring Jews in the sciences and the humanities who had made a significant contribution to mankind to counter the Nazi smear campaign against these Jews. These labels were printed between 1933 and 1938 in several languages and in different designs and colors.

The Nazi anti-Semitic propaganda was designed to paint Jews in a negative manner. More extreme were examples of simply erasing the Jews' contributions to society. An example is that of Siegfried Marcus, a German Jew living in Vienna who developed gasoline-driven cars, the first one in 1864. With the German occupation of Austria in March 1938, the memorial to Marcus in front of the Vienna Technical University was removed under orders from the German Ministry of Propaganda. Marcus's name as the inventor of the modern gasoline-driven car was removed from all German encyclopedias. His name was replaced with the names of Daimler and Benz.

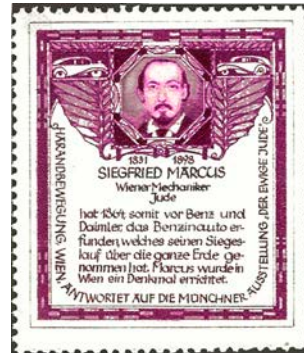


Figure 2
Siegfried Marcus



Figure 3
Baruch Spinoza



Figure 4
Heinrich Heine



Figure 5
Benjamin Disraeli

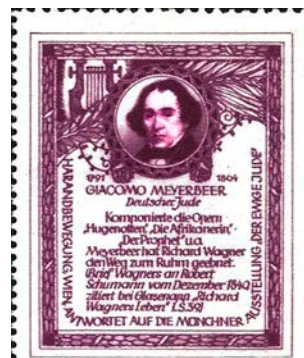


Figure 6
Giacomo Meyerbeer

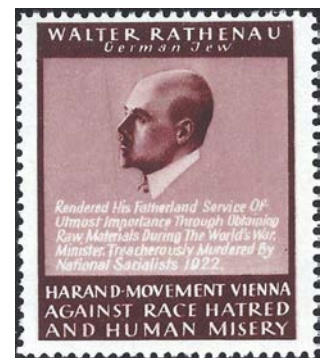


Figure 7
Walter Rathenau

To counter this false information, the Harand label describes Marcus as the true inventor of the gasoline-driven car (Figure 2).

Other Harand labels feature the contributions of Jews to many fields: philosopher Baruch Spinoza (Figure 3), poet Heinrich Heine (Figure 4), politician Benjamin Disraeli

(Figure 5), composer Giacomo Meyerbeer (Figure 6) and industrialist Walter Rathenau (Figure 7).

Members of the Austrian Nazi party attacked Harand bitterly and often threatened her life. When the Nazis occupied Austria in 1938, Harand was on a lecture tour in England. She decided not to return to Austria but to immigrate to the United States. No doubt this decision saved her life because she would most certainly have been sent to a concentration camp, as were many political enemies of the Nazis.

Honors:

Irene Harand received Israel's Certificate for the Righteous Gentile in 1969 and Austria's Golden Cross of Honor for service to Austria in 1971. Harand died in New York in 1975, and her ashes are buried at Feuerhalle Simmering in Vienna. In 2008, a square in the Vienna district of Wieden was named in her honor (Figures 8).

References:

1. Stadtler, Bea, 1975. In Memoriam. Irene Harand: A Woman of Valor. *The Israel Philatelist* 26 (5-6):p.837.
2. Baer, Perer F. 2011, Irene Harand, *The Israel Philatelist* 62 no. 1, p. 6 - 8.
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irene_Harand
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siegfried_Marcus ■



Figure 8
Feuerhalle Simmering, Vienna



Figure 9
Square, district of Wieden, Austria

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Forerunners of the Holy Land

Robert Pildes, M.D.

Part 7

Editor's note: This is a continuation of selected exhibit pages from his gold medal exhibit. I want to thank Dr. Pildes for permitting me to publish his exhibit pages. Note white space on pages has been sometimes eliminated to maximize the size

of a cover and write-up. Previous articles: Part 1, Spring 2020, Part 2 Summer 2020, Part 3 Fall 2020, Part 4 Winter 2021, Part 5 Spring 2021. ■



TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

Registered Foreign Letter 2 pi

SAFED

June 1916

HAND REGISTERED No 719

UNLISTED GERMAN REGISTRATION LABEL "Vom Auslande über Bahnpost 5"



Three censor marks: Beurouth censor; Astro-Hungarian Transvaar (boxed censor)

Kaiserliche Bahnpost censor No.5-two labels. Hand stamp in German opened by military censor M 3/7/1916
(on reverse)-seldom seen per Tsachor

Cover ex Comitte Amsterdam Safed

Postmarks: SAFED 1 (octagonal) (S 47/07; C PM 7); reverse: BRESLAU-ODERBERG 2.7.16;

Arrival : Frankfurt 8.7.16

Steichele lists only 3 covers with hand registration

This railroad registration label is not listed in Steichele or Collins

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

**Registered Foreign Letter 2 pi
+ war tax 20 pa**

HAIFA

June 15, 1917

4 COVERS RECORDED WITH THIS REGISTRATION MARK



Haifa to Germany Registration mark (S 19/14 C RC 3) 6 months later than Collins

Franking: 20 pa x 3 + 10 pa x 4 (reverse) = 2 pi 20 pa

Postmarks: Caiffa 1 (S19/08 C PM 12) 15-6-17;

reverse: Caiffa 1 x 2; Beyrouth 15-6-17; arrival Istanbul-STAMBOUL 1-VII-17

Censor marks: Haifa "PASSED CENSOR HAIFA MILITARY CENSORSHIP COMMITTEE". One additional censor mark. reverse : red censor label

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

Foreign Registered Letter 2 pi
+ war tax 20 pa

JERUSALEM

Aug 5, 1917



REGISTERED LETTER WITH "GERMAN TYPE" LABEL TO GERMANY – 12 RECORDED



German type registration label (C RL 1) No. 755 –applied by German agent in Istanbul

Postmarks: Jerusalem 2 (S-28/18; C PM 22) 5-8-17

Reverse: transit Istanbul and Turkish t.p.o illegible; arrival Wronke b 1-9-17

Two different Turkish censor cachets; red censor label on reverse-Istanbul

Rate: 2 pi foreign registration + 20 pa war tax =2 pi. 20 pa

C

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Benjamin of Tudela

Joe Weintrob

Brief Biography

Little is known of Benjamin. He appears to have been a rabbi from Tudela in Navarre, born son of Jonah around 1127. He returned to Castille in Navarre in 1173 and published an account of his travels in Hebrew. The work was translated into Latin and other languages and became one of the most important descriptive works of the twelfth century.



Brief Itinerary

Benjamin began his journey from Saragossa, around the year 1160. Over the course of thirteen years he visited over 300 cities. This wide range of places included Greece, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Persia. In his travel diary he describes the conditions of the Jewish population of each of the areas he visits. In addition to his description of Jewish living conditions, Benjamin also reported on the politics, commerce, and geography of the different countries he visited■

Snow Birds

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Admiral Joseph Stauss Was He Jewish?

Joe Weintrob

Editor's note: The question whether Admiral Strauss was Jewish is raised because he does not appear in the list of **Jewish Generals and Admirals in America's Military**.¹ Further, an internet search only provides a history of the Admiral but no reference to his religion.

The series of naval covers being presented in **The Israel Philatelist** were collected by Oscar Stadtler and acquired by Joe Weintrob. Oscar included documentation on the covers in his collection showing the person named was Jewish. There was none for Admiral Strauss and I have not been able to find any. Can any reader provide proof the Admiral was Jewish?



Figure 1

Joseph Strauss graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1885. He retired in 1925 after 40 years of service. He served on 14 ships with distinction and eventually rose in 1921 to command the Asiatic Fleet after commanding the Atlantic Fleet Mine Force during World War I. He developed the 12-inch gun that became the forerunner of the main batteries Big Gun and was a pioneer in the area of smokeless power.



Figure 2
USS Joseph Strauss
Charles F. Adams-class destroyer

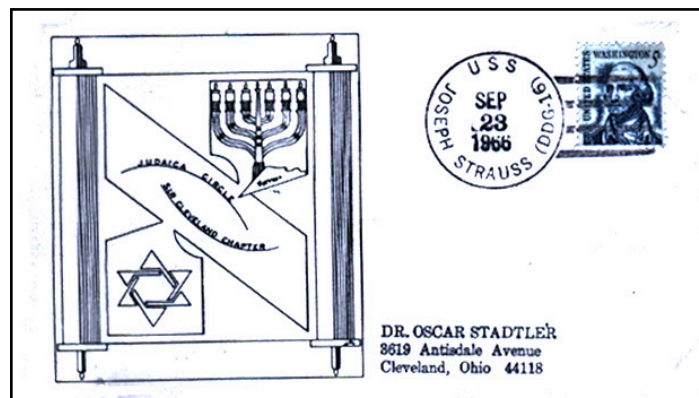


Figure 4
First Day in Commission
Cachet: Judaica Circle
The Cleveland Chapter

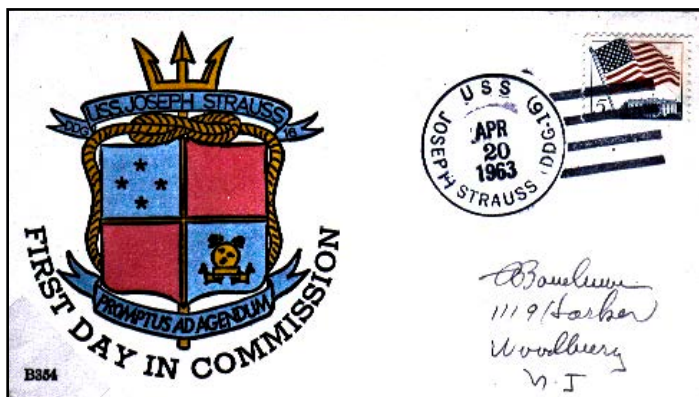


Figure 3
First Day in Commission
April 20, 1963

References

1. <http://seymourbrody.com/generals/home.htm>
2. <http://israelstamps.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/136-Postal-History-of-US-Naval-Ships-with-Jewish-Connection.pdf>
3. <http://israelstamps.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/136-Postal-History-of-US-Naval-Ships-with-Jewish-Connection.pdf>
4. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Strauss_\(admiral\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Strauss_(admiral)) ■

May 1 - 6, 1949, Tel Aviv

TABUL National Stamp Exhibition Catalogue

Ken Torby

The TABUL National Stamp Exhibition Catalogue lists the names of most of the distinguished philatelists.

The catalogue consists of 56 pages, half English half, Hebrew. There were 113 exhibits that pertained to the Holy Land.

Some unusual exhibits were;

- 73 - Rene Neuville Jerusalem, Postage stamps issued for the French Postal Service between Jerusalem and France.

- 86 - Isaac Heyman, Falsifications

- 100 - I,P,P,S,A.Chicago- Research published in the newsletter of the society.

The TABUL miniature sheet was sold only during the exhibition. There were 100,000 sheets issued and 95,000 sold. The sheet was not illustrated in the catalogue. ■



Front Cover



Back cover

FIRST NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

TABUL 1949

ORGANIZED BY THE UNION OF ISRAEL
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES • TEL AVIV

MAY 1st — 6th, 1949
BETH ARLOSOROFF, TEL AVIV

Title page

FOREWORD

In the middle of the present century the hundredth anniversary of the first postage stamps will be celebrated in many countries. In this part of the world, too, roughly one hundred years have passed since the establishment of a regular postal service. However, at that time we shall be celebrating another occasion of even greater importance to us: the first anniversary of the foundation of the State of Israel, with which the first anniversary of the Israel postage stamp coincides. This is not only a celebration for local philatelists but for the Yishuv as a whole. For it was our postage stamps on tens of thousands of letters that carried the message of the rebirth of the Jewish People in the reborn Jewish State to the remotest corners of the inhabited world.

In our first national postage stamp exhibition and the functions connected with it, philatelists will participate from Dan to Eilat, and the rich stamp collections on exhibit show cancellation marks from Metulla to the South of our country. Hand in hand with the large-scale development plans of our postal administration, which is fortunately displaying a true understanding of the cultural and educational value of postage stamps, rapid progress is discernible also in philatelic activities in the State of Israel.

Letters from one country to another and from one continent to another can be forwarded only in time of peace. May the postage stamps of our young State be the heralds of peace and construction.

ERICH LEVIN

President of the Union of Israel Philatelic Societies

Forward page

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Organization page

Hanukkah Stamps 1972 – 2020

Howard Rotterdam

Hanukkah is the joyous festival of lights, Jews around the world celebrate each December (the exact date varies according to the vagaries of the Jewish calendar which is Lunar). The Holiday commemorates the victory of the Maccabees over the Greeks in 168 BCE which ushered in an era of Jewish independence in the Holyland. It lasts eight days to celebrate the miracle of the lights. After their victory, the Maccabees entered the temple and kindled the menorah. There was only enough consecrated oil for one night's lighting yet the menorah lasted eight nights, enough time for new holy oil to be prepared.

The Menorah

The menorah in the Temple had seven branches. A Hanukkah menorah (Hannukiah) has 9, one for each night, and one for the shamus, the candle used to light the others. On the first night of the holiday one candle is lit by the shamus, on the second night, two, this continues until all eight are lit on the last night. Traditionally, each member of the family lights their own Hanukkiah which is placed outside the house or displayed in the window facing the street. Today, in many communities there are public ceremonies, sometimes using very large menorahs taking on equal importance to the lighting of public Christmas trees. Gifts are often exchanged, and children are given small sums of money (Hannukah Gelt). A game historically played is the spinning of a four-sided top called a Dreidel. Traditional foods are fried deserts – Potato Pancakes (Latkes) or Jelly Donuts (Sufganiyot). United States

The 1996 Joint Issue

The U.S. Postal Service unveiled a new series of "Holiday Celebration" stamps in 1996 with the debut of the first stamp commemorating the Jewish holiday of Hanukkah, the Jewish Festival of Lights (Figure 1).



Figure 1
1996 United States Menorah

The Hanukkah stamp is the first U.S. stamp to recognize a Jewish holiday. Jointly issued with Israel, both countries feature the same design. The U.S. version contains the English spelling of "Hanukkah" and the Israeli stamp features the Hebrew spell

The Hanukkah stamp was designed by Hannah Smotrich, a graphic designer and instructor at the Corcoran School of Art in Washington, D.C

Smotrich created the stamp design using pieces of cut colored paper, a medium she had used to create cards for family and friends. Smotrich paid particular attention to the choice of colors for the candles and background "to emphasize the upbeat nature of a playful, joyous holiday."

The stamp design was repeated as the postal rate increased to 33, 34 and 37 cents in 1999, 2001 and 2002. These were not joint issues.

The Dreidel Stamps

As the US domestic rate increased to 37 cents in 2004, a new Hannukah stamp was introduced featuring Dreidel



Figure 2
2004 United States Dreidel

with a background of the word Hanukkah in gold and Grey. The stamp was designed by Ethel Kessler of Bethesda Maryland, a designer for the USPS.)

As the US first class rate increased to 39 cents in 2006, to 41 cents in 2007, and to 42 cents in 2008 the same design was used (Figure 2).

The 2009 Hanukkah design features a photograph of a menorah with nine lit candles and a 44-cent denomination. The menorah was designed by Lisa Regan of the Garden Deva Sculpture Company in Tulsa, OK, and photographed by Ira Wexler of Braddock Heights, MD. The stamp was designed by Carl Herman of Las Vegas.

The Forever Stamps

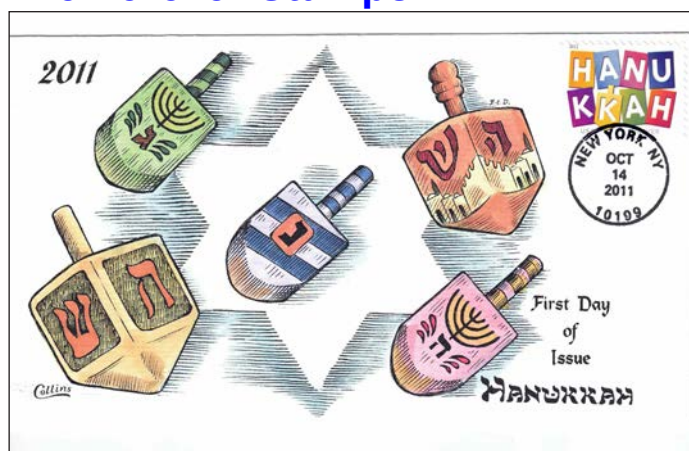


Figure 3
2011 United States Dreidel

A non-denominational “Forever” stamp was issued in 2011 (Figure 3). Bright colors express the joyful spirit of the holiday, and the eight shapes behind the letters that spell out “Hanukkah” symbolize the eight days and nights of the celebration. The second “k” appears on the silhouette of a dreidel, a spinning top that children traditionally play with at Hanukkah. Each of the letters in this design is subtly tilted to mimic the movement of the dreidel as it twirls. Illustrator Suzanne Kleinwaks of Falls Church, VA created the stamp art.

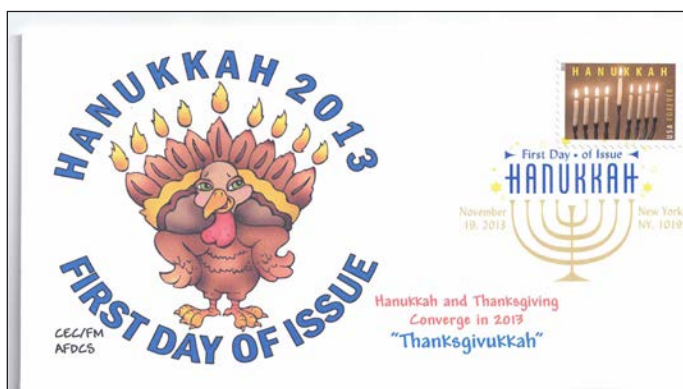


Figure 4
2013 United States Menorah

The 2013 Hanukkah stamp art (Figure 4) is a photograph of a contemporary forged-iron menorah created by blacksmith Steven Bronstein of Marshfield, VT. Nine lighted white beeswax candles top each of the branches. It had an issuing rate of 46 cents.

A nondenominated (47¢) Hanukkah forever stamp was issued Nov. 1, 2016. The first-day ceremony took place at Temple Beth El, in Boca Raton, Florida.

The 2016 Hanukkah stamp was designed by Ethel Kessler of the USPS and features the work of New York artist William Low, who worked on several previous USPS stamps. It “featured a warm, elegant illustration of a holiday

menorah in the window of a home,” according to the U.S. Postal Service. “Artist William Low added visual interest to the scene by highlighting the contrast between the hot candle flames and the cool snow, the vertical candles and the horizontal window frame, and the dark menorah with brightly lit candles.”

2018 Joint Issue

In commemoration of the 70th anniversary of U.S.-Israel diplomatic relations, Israel Post and the US Postal Service issued a joint stamp for Hanukkah. The Israeli ceremony was held at the American Center in Jerusalem and the American ceremony was held at the historic Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island, the oldest synagogue in the United States.

The stamp design features a Hanukkah menorah created using the technique of papercutting, a Jewish folk art,



Figure 5
2018 United States Menorah

by American artist Tamar Fishman). Behind the menorah is a shape that resembles an ancient oil jug representing the miracle of the oil that burned in the candelabra in the Holy Temple in Jerusalem after its sacking and recapture for the eight days necessary to resupply. Additional design elements include dreidels and a pomegranate plant with fruit and flowers. The tab on the Israeli tab features oil jugs and dreidels. (Figure 5)

The 2020 Hanukkah stamps with an opening value of 55 cents feature the art of Jing Jing Tsong and depict two children lighting a menorah on the last night. It was designed digitally. (Figure 6)



Figure 6
2020 United States Menorah

Israel Issues

In addition to the two joint Hanukkah issues with the United States 1996 and 2018. There are several Israeli issues that could be considered Hanukkah stamps.

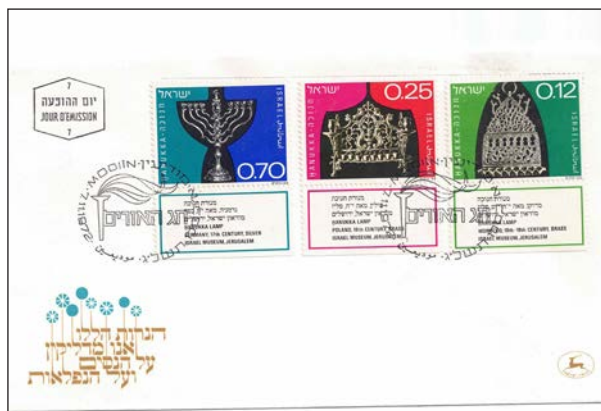


Figure 7
1972 Israel Menorahs

A 1972 series of three stamps features antique silver Hanukkahs. (Figure 7)

A 1975 series of stamps showing Jewish festival art on display at the Israel Museum features a painting by Moritz Oppenheimer depicting a 17th-century family Hanukkah scene.

A series of eight stamps were issued between 1993 and 1999 depicting various ancient and antique Hanukkah artifacts. The stamps had common design elements.



Figure 8

2012 Israel -India Festival Lights

Also, in 2012 there was a Joint Issue with India celebrating Hanukkah and Diwali, the Indian festival of lights (Figure 8).

In 2014 a 9.70 NIS stamp was issued featuring a Menorah and Children against a background of a Dreidel. The tab features Jelly Donuts (Sufganiyot). (Figure 9)



Figure 9
2014 Israel Menorah, Dreidel, Jelly Donuts

Canada Issues

In 2018 as part of a series of stamps on minority religious festivals (Muslim -Eid and Hindu Diwali) and in celebration of 150 years of confederation Canada issued its first official Hanukkah stamp. It is a non-denominational stamp with an issuing value of 85 cents.

The image, described by Canada Post as a “geometric design representing the different types of menorahs, along with a strong contrast between light and dark, which creates the appearance of flickering flames,” was created by Toronto designer Angela Carter with input from rabbis and other content-area experts (Figure 10).

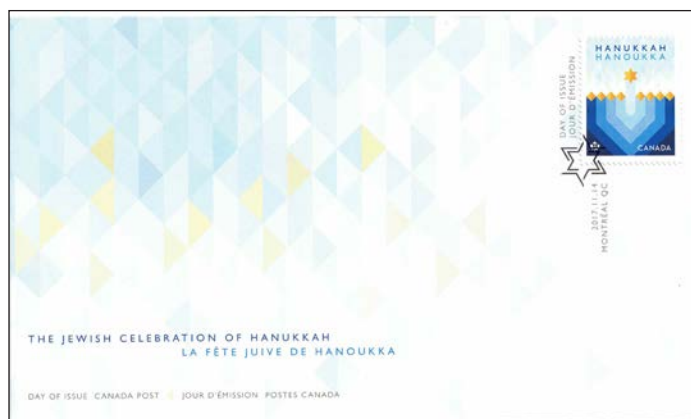


Figure 10
2017 Canada Menorah



Figure 11
2017 Canada Menorah

The day after being unveiled in Toronto and only one day before it was slated to go on sale across the country, the

new Hanukkah stamp issued by Canada Post was removed from and returned to the head office because of what the Canada Post called “a design issue” with the stamp booklet and first day cover. The recalled booklet of 10 stamps depicted the Star of David on the cover. It was replaced with a menorah on the reprinted version (Figure 11).

Subsequent non-denominational

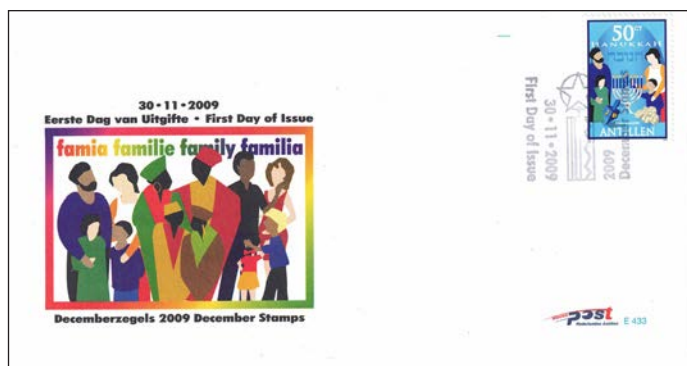


Figure 12
2009 Curacao Family with Menorah

“P” stamps were issued in 2019 and 2020. Both feature Menorahs. The 2019 stamp was designed by the firm of Content Creative and the 2020 stamp was designed by Gerald Querubin, of Toronto’s Entro Communications.

Curacao, Netherlands Antillen

Interestingly the Dutch Island nation of Curacao in the Caribbean issued a Hannukah stamp in 2009. Jews have been in Curacao since the 1650s and at one point formed the majority of the white population. Today there are only about 350 Jews remaining. The stamp depicts a family lighting a menorah (Figure 12).

A table summarizing these issues can be found in Figure 13. ■

Year	Country	Motiff	Comment
1996	United States	Menorah - 32 cents	Joint Issue with Israel
1999		Menorah - 33 cents	
2001		Menorah - 34 cents	
2002		Menorah - 37 cents	
2004		Dreidel - 37 cents	
2006		Dreidel - 39 cents	
2007		Dreidel - 41 cents	
2008		Dreidel - 42 cents	
2009		Menorah - 44 cents	
2011		Blocks - Fprever	
2013		Menorah - Forever	
2016		Menorah - Forever	
2018		Menorah Paper Cutout -Forever	Joint with Israel
2020		Child and Menorah - Foreverr	
1972	Israel	Antique Menorahs	3 stamps
1991		Oppenheimer Painting	
1996		Menorah - 2.50 NS	Joint Issue with USA
1992-1999		Hanukkah Artifacts	8 stamps
2012		Star of David with Menorah`	Joint Issue with India
2014		Children with Menorah	
2017	Canada	Menorah - P rate	
2019		Menorah - P rate	
2020		Menorah - P rate	
2009	Curacao	Family with Menorah	

Figure 13
Summarizing table

Auto Vehicle Registration Revenue Stamps

Charles Goldfarb

The Question

On page 175 of William Wallerstein's 1987 **Specialized Catalogue of Palestine and Israel Revenues** (W '87) there are 7 different auto Registration stamps listed with the Treasury Seal Design. Do they actually exist or are they a misidentification of similarly designed stamps used for other purposes? Generally, it is difficult to prove a negative and even more so with Israeli revenues as there is little philatelic documentation available. So I won't be bold enough to say they don't exist but there is little to substantiate that they do. Rather, the evidence suggests that all but one of the stamps were actually used for other purposes.

Facts

- First, the two stamps shown above the table in W' 87 are both clearly בול בטחון (Bul Bitchon) or Security Stamps.
- Second, with one exception, none of the known stamps are listed anywhere else in the catalogue.
- Third, the prices given are such that they wouldn't appear to be particularly rare.
- Fourth, I have not seen any examples in any dealer's stock, in an auction or online in the past ten years nor have any other revenue collectors that I've spoken to.

The Stamps

All of which leads me to believe that they are misidentified. Shown below are the stamps in question:

Figures 1, 2 shows a license for the sale of tobacco issued in 1958. This document contains what might be either VR 1 or 4 (Green) issued by the Department of Customs and Excise. The reason for the ambiguity is that VR 1 is described as 2 I.L. Green (1963-1964) and VR 4 is 12 I.L. Green (1958). As this example shows, the date and value are handwritten rendering the distinction moot.

Figure 3 is the identical stamp in yellow and is identified as VR 2 in W'87.

Figure 4 Following the 1956 Sinai campaign, the Bul Bitchon security stamp was attached to vehicle registrations and driver's licenses as a way to fund the cost of the war. This stamp is most likely the Apple Green VR 3. Figure 4 shows an example of the stamp as it exists and with the handwriting digitally removed so that the Hebrew can be read. The form's four lines are: Tax License; Name; Paid to; and Amount.



Figures 1-2
Form and revenue stamp



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

Figure 5 VR 6 (5 I.L. Violet) and VR 7 (10 I.L. Violet-Brown) are most likely the רשיונות אגרת (License Fee) stamps. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that VR 6 is the same as OR 1 (5 I.L. Lilac) described on page 141. Both values were used to pay for driver's licenses in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Figure 5 shows an example of 5 I.L. stamps used in 1959 and 1960 and a 10 I.L. in 1961.

Figure 7 A more significant variation is the rightmost stamp shown in Figure 7, which is nearly identical to the leftmost shown in Figure 6, which is nearly identical to the leftmost shown in Figure 5, except that it was issued by the Development Ministry. The document is a permit for use of electrical equipment. The other 3 stamps (and 2 on the reverse side) are identical to the middle VR 5 shown in



Figure 6

Figure 6 Examples of three variations of VR 5 (Red) are shown in Figure 6. The handwriting was digitally removed in order to improve the legibility of the Hebrew text. VR 5 is the only one in this series that was used for Automobile registrations in addition to other purposes. Other variations include green text in the form portion of the stamp.



Figure 8



Figure 9

Figure 6. The Development Ministry stamp is for the year beginning April 1, 1955. The other 5 extend the permit for an additional 5 years.

One other note, the VR 8 Green Steering Wheel Design stamp (**Figure 8**) also was printed in Brown but not listed in W'87 (**Figure 9**).

If any collectors have additional material or insight into the subject, I would appreciate hearing from you at chasgoldfarb@gmail.com. ■



Figure 7

Is This Stamp With a White Spot Worth a Thousand Dollars?

Avo Kaplanian

eBay Surfing

While surfing the eBay site looking for stamps and covers of the Middle East, I came upon a listing of a one fils Jordan stamp from the 1954/1955 definitive set, S.G. 445 – 458. The seller described the stamp as a one fils Petra stamp with the word 'FILS' omitted in the bottom left corner (Figure 1). The *so-called unique variety* stamp was offered for sale at a starting price of U.S. \$1,000.00. The seller is a prominent United States dealer of Middle Eastern Stamps and covers, especially of Jordan, Palestine, and Saudi Arabia.

Chad Problem

What the seller did not know was the fact that the stamp offered for sale did not have the word 'FILS' omitted, but the variety was caused by a **CHAD**. A chad is a small rounded bit of paper created by a hole punch or a (hand) perforator, (Figures 2, 3). As hole punch is usually used to make small circular holes in papers to be filed in a binder or a folder.

"Error" Explained

My explanation for what had happened is twofold. Firstly, the presence of a circular punch hole on the upper selvage of the sheet above the two stamps in positions 6 and 7 in the sheet of 100, resulting in a chad that got stuck on the printer's plate, causing a white spot of missing color.

A stuck chad could occur on any stamps in the sheet and on any place on the sheet (Figure 4). The second explanation is that while cleaning the bottom of the paper perforator shown in Figure 2, some of these chads fell onto the printing plate. This accidentally caused a chad to block the color from reaching the stamp at that spot. Both explanations mean spots occurred randomly on any stamp or place on the sheet, without any consistency.

Some Chad Examples

What is also of interest is that these chad spots are seen on different denominations of this definitive set plus the parallel air mails of 1954 and 1958. Here are some stamps with two spots stressing the randomness of this phenomenon.

In Figure 5, we see two blocks of four of the Patra stamp. The 1 and 5 fils values, show the white spots on the upper right



Figure 1



Figure 2

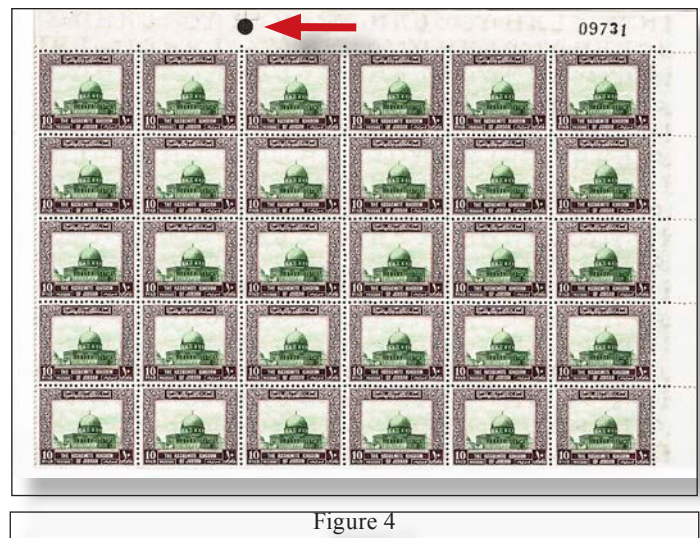


Figure 4



Figure 3
Chad examples



Figure 5a



Figure 5b

and left stamps, respectively. The same spots appear on the definitive 10, 15, and 20 fils stamps of the Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem t set (Figure 6a-6b). Note that the 20 fils dark blue and grey stamp has two of these white spots.

Figure 7 shows four values of the air mail unwatermarked and watermarked sets, i.e., 5, 10, 25, and 35 fils, all showing these white spots on different random positions in the sheets of 100 stamps.

As far as I know, these rounded white spots appeared only on these two definitive sets:

- unwatermarked stamps of 1954 (S.G. 419 – 431) and
- watermarked stamps of 1955 (S.G. 445 – 458) and

air mail sets:

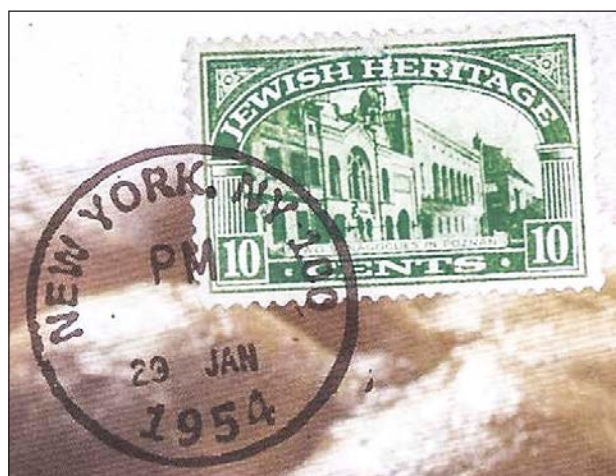
- unwatermarked stamps of 1954 (S.G. 432 – 439) and
- watermarked set of 1958/59 (S.G. 470 – 475).

In Figure 8, we see a registered local cover mailed in Amman on the 21st of August 1968 with the 10 fils stamp on the far right (black arrow). It has the same circular white spot on the top of the Dome of the Rock Mosque. The late usage date indicates that this stamp with the white spot flow did not get used for franking until 13 years later!

Conclusion

Now I come to the question I raised in the title of this article, viz. Is the 1 fils Petra stamp with the partial white spot worth a thousand dollars? Based on the different stamps I have shown here with this same white spot flow, I can safely conclude that the asked starting price of \$1,000 dollars is way too high. Indeed such stamps are scarce and are not easy to find. Still, they definitely do not warrant such an astronomical price, especially if we consider that the white spot of her stamp covering the 'FILS' word could have occurred on any 0LS' under the "1" denomination ■.

0 - 0 - 0 - 0



Jewish Heritage pseudo label
Poznan Synagogue
Cajncel New York, January 29, 1954



Figure 6a



Figure 6b

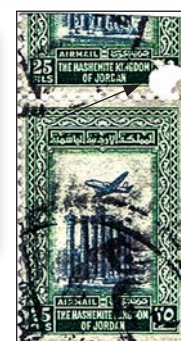


Figure 7



Figure 8

The Cow Stamp

Arthur Harris

The **2016 Bale Catalogue** lists: “1984, Agricultural Ministry, Taxation for Cattle.” Additionally, it is stated as follows:

“Menorah design. Tabbed value stamps. No value. For collecting fees for cows ID cards or for their transportation.” Also, “Printed in Hebrew: Tax for cattle transportation.” Figure 1

Wallerstein Specialized Catalogue of Palestine and Israel Revenues 1987 states

“When a cow is born in Israel, its birth must be recorded with the Ministry of Agriculture.”

The stamp shown in figure 1 had to be purchased and then attached to the identity card shown in figure 2. This card is from 1988 as is another card in my collection. All the information required to register the cow is on the registration card. It is also surmised that the use of the stamp ensured that products from the cow were kosher. The same card was used if the cow died or had to be slaughtered.

Revenue Fee

Illustrated in Wallerstein on page 185 is an example of a card from June 1985, figure 3 (from the collection of M. Cohen) stating that “the tax for the stamp needed was 600 sheqels (sic).” I do not see where this fee is indicated. It appears that other revenue collectors with whom I have spoken also have certificates from the mid-1980s.

I recently obtained the 1977 certificate shown in figure 4 that has a 5 IL agrah stamp. Figure 5 is a certificate from 1978 (courtesy D. Fuller) that shows a 15 IL agrah stamp. Other than inflation, I do not have an explanation for the different values of the stamps.

Question on Usage

These certificates are identical in all respects to those from the mid-1980s. The question then becomes exactly when did the “cow stamp” come into use since the certificate was obviously in use prior to Bale’s listing of 1984? The agrah stamps began usage in the early 1960s and perhaps were used routinely on the certificates until the “cow stamps” were printed in 1984. Figure 6 (courtesy D. Fuller) shows the reverse of a 1985 certificate with a 120 Shekel agrah illustrating the change in currency from Lirot to Shekel in 1980-81. ■



Figure 1



Figure 2

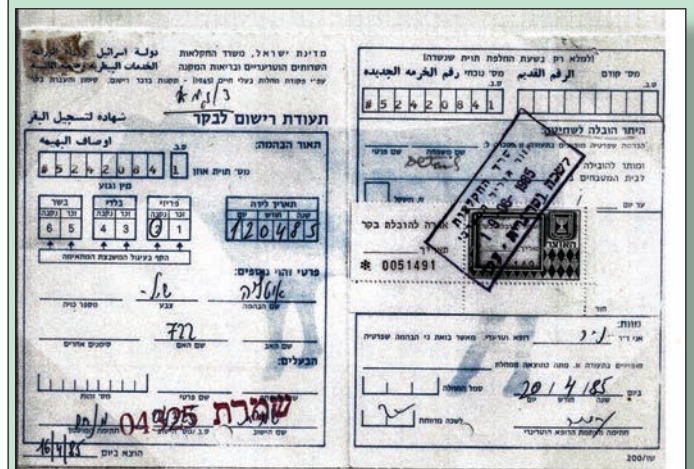


Figure 3

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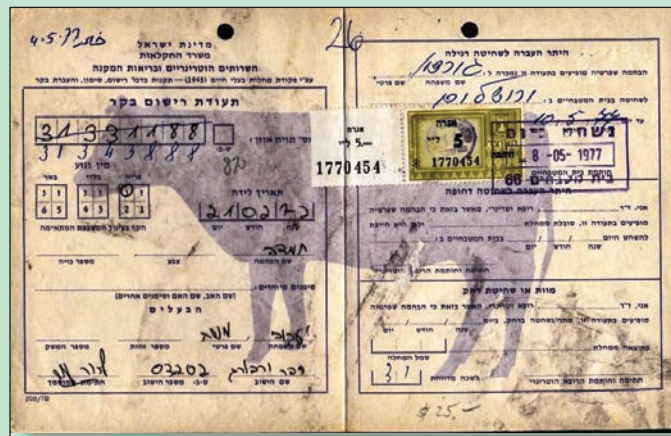


Figure 4

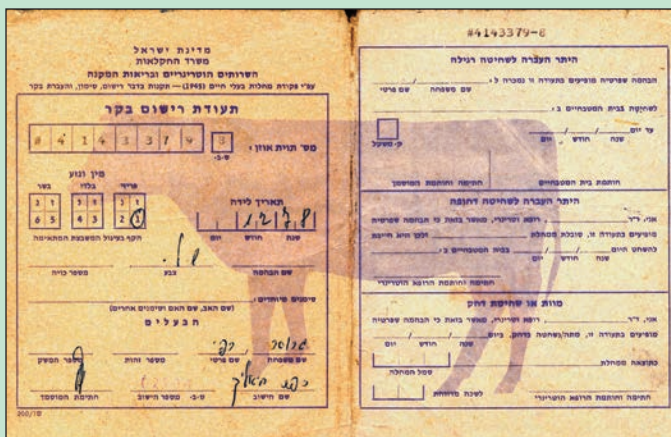


Figure 5



Figure 5a

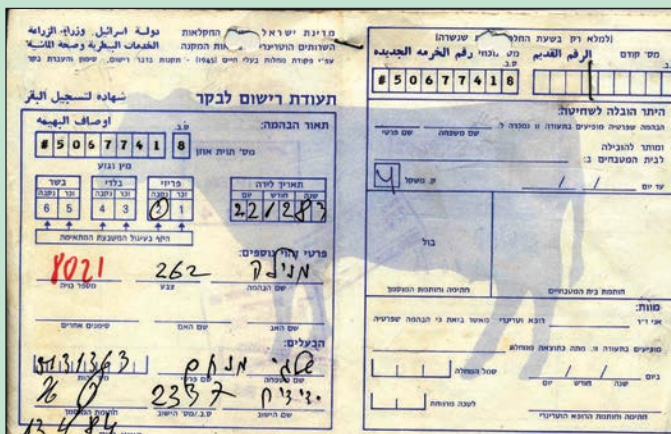


Figure 6



Figure 6a

SIP President's column



Howard Chapman Sit with your collections, pick out an interesting item and send Don Chafetz, editor of **The Israel Philatelist**, a scan and short story about why you feel the item is interesting.

I am told from stamp dealers and other stamp clubs that interest in philately has increased this past year. Please invite your friends and acquaintances to join The Society of Israel Philatelists. We have room for more members.

Our Society's annual meeting is to be held on November 21st at 1:00 p.m., New York time, over Zoom. It is terrific to note that our overall membership has remained constant, even increased over the last couple years.

The Society is nearing completion of the searchable online access to the complete run of **The Israel Philatelists Journals**. Don Chafetz, and his group of volunteers, including Shawn Dilles, have done a wonderful job.

In my recent letters I have asked for volunteers for various jobs. One such volunteer is life member Donald Miller. Don has taken over the task of maintaining our membership lists, keeping it up to date, welcoming new members and checking/responding to our email account. I am super pleased with the work of Don Miller, and I am sure all of you join me in thanking Don.

Our Society can still use more volunteers. We can also use more presenters for our monthly Zoom presentations. Please contact me if you can help.

Until next time, stay safe.

Enjoy philately.

Howard S. Chapman ■

BE IN THE KNOW

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

New Philatelic Issues



Nostalgia
Issued June 4, 2021

We are all familiar with the warm and fuzzy sensation called 'nostalgia' when memories of distant past come to life. For many years, nostalgia was considered a sort of mental weakness. Yet, comprehensive studies conducted over the past decade have proven that nostalgic feelings actually bring about tranquility and unequivocally increase the sense of personal happiness. As we delve into nostalgia, our brains invoke images; our mouths sense long-forgotten tastes, and our noses smell odors of years gone by.

The stamps in this lovely series of "Bygone professions, who are no more" serve as "memory mediums" we hold on tightly and yearn for...

The Milkman

The milkman used to come to the front door carrying a large pail of milk. He would then use a one-liter-jag to measure the milk poured into any container provided by the homemaker.

In turn, she would rush to store the milk in the icebox to prevent it from spoiling.

Once milk became available in glass bottles, the milkman carried a tin apparatus holding 6 to 8 bottles. He then left full bottles of milk on the doorstep, according to the number of empty ones waiting for him to collect.

The Iceman

Before the electric refrigerator became a common household appliance, foods that had to be kept cold were stored in an icebox – an insulated crate, cooled down by blocks of ice.

The iceman would have come to the neighborhood on his horse-drawn wagon and was immediately surrounded by homemakers.

He would open the door of the large crate carried by the wagon, emitting cold vapors into the air; pulled out a block of ice, and chipped away half or third block using his ice-pick, as per the buyer's request.

The Street Photographer

Photographers stood on bustling street corners and took pictures of customers who needed their portraits taken ("headshot"). They seated their subjects on wooden folding stools, with a black or white cloth hanging behind them, serving as a backdrop.

The photographer then went under a black cape dropping from a boxlike camera, set upon a tripod, and took the shot. He would then finish developing the photos for the waiting customer in a matter of minutes.

David Sela

Chairman of The Israeli Heritage Promoting Committee & Editor of the Nostalgia website: www.nostal.co.il ■

Bank Hapoalim Centennial



Bank Hapoalim was founded in 1921 by the Histadrut (The General Federation of Laborers in Israel) and the Zionist Organization, based upon the pre-state Zionist vision of workers in Eretz Israel. Led by its courageous business vision, the bank is now one of the largest and leading banks in Israel.

Berl Katznelson, one of the founders of Bank Hapoalim, said at its establishment ceremony, "Bank Hapoalim is a financial institution of the working class, intended to serve the entire working class. Its goal is to help organized workers establish their cooperatives, to help them obtain new financial positions and to discover and create new job opportunities."

This statement steered the bank's management during its first decades and symbolized the bank's vision to encourage growth, prosperity and financial security for Israelis. Over the years, the bank has developed a broad network of branches and commercial banking activity in all realms

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.

Joseph	Kagan	CA	94931-4373	US
Ehud	Baruch	Israel	52598	Israel
John	Rubiner	CA	90277-3244	US
David	Freeman	FL	33470-4571	US
Barry	Kast	OR	97232-2554	US
Frank	Pauer	VIC	03153	Australia
Yoram	Millman	FL	33156	US
Avishay	Aharonian	Israel	2711102	Israel
Stanley	Alexander	MA	02453-2421	US
Jack	Mlynek	ON	M6C 1S9	Canada
Alan	Zusman	VA	22033-2244	US
Zachary	Agatstein	RI	02908	US
Michael	Chartock	MA	02459-2705	US

of banking, providing its customers with a wide range of banking and financial services. Since Israel's establishment in 1948, Bank Hapoalim has been a key player in building the country's infrastructure and has financed energy, housing and transportation transactions. In addition to its activity in Israel, the bank group also operates abroad and maintains relationships with leading banks worldwide.

After the State nationalized Bank Hapoalim, and pursuant to its being owned by a controlling core for more than a decade, two years ago it became a bank with no controlling core. Today, the bank is at the forefront of financial technology (fintech), and its customer service has undergone a digital transformation. The bank encourages and promotes financial innovation and in 2016, it launched the "bit" payment application, which has become extremely successful in Israel, with hundreds of thousands of users.

As it marks 100 years of operation, Bank Hapoalim would like to thank the millions of customers who have been a significant part of its activity over the years, and shall continue to work on their behalf and be there for them at all the important junctions in their lives. ■

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Publication Listing Summer 2021



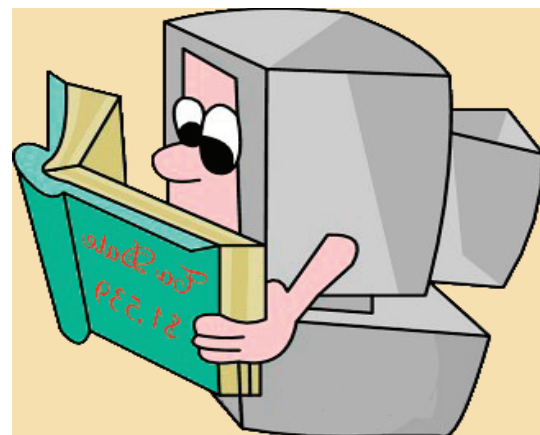
Name
Address
City, St,
Zip, Country
Email

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

Make checks payable to SIP Educational Fund

* Life Member Discount only applied to price

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
			US	INTNL.	
400	BOOKS				\$
437	Israel Definitive Stamps-Specialized Catalogue, 1982 & 1983 - Wallach	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
438	Postal History of the West Bank of Jordan 1948-1967 Volume I - Wallach	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
439	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Goldstein & Dickstein	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
440	The Doar Ivri Issue -Printings & Settings Handbook - Shabtai	\$80.00	\$4.50	\$28.00	
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	\$4.00	\$41.00	
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* Life Member Discount only applied to price			S & H		TOTAL
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400	BOOKS				\$
401	Palestine Mandate Postmarks 2nd Edition - Dorfman	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
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