

# THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. SPRING 2021

DEVOTED to the PHILATELY of the HOLY LAND and JUDAICA ★ VOL. LXXII NO. 2

## THE JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST

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



## Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

### My Crystal Ball

I dusted off my crystal ball and have been intensely examining the ball for insight into the future of philately. Thanks to the Covid 19 virus, the future looked cloudy a year ago but is becoming into focus. So what do I see!

### Zoom Presentations/Meetings

I knew about programs for connecting with other collectors over the internet such as Skype and GotoMeeting. What my foggy crystal ball did not show me was the Zoom program. I heard through the grapevine about the program and dipped my weary toe into the application. After downloading the program, I used it to set up a meeting with my local stamp group. Surprisingly, it was easy to use and proved to be very popular with the group. Since the initial meeting, I have had many meetings with other friends and attended many seminars and presentations.

I now feel that Zoom is established and will become a permanent part of the philatelic scene. For members who can not attend meetings, conventions, or lectures, Zoom will now permit them to attend and participate.

The SIP has presented several Zoom meetings, and as long as members are willing to be presenters, we will continue. It represents an easy way for the membership to maintain contact with each other.

I have also attended presentations by the American Philatelic Society and a few other societies.

What makes the Zoom program so valuable to philately is that it is easy to use, widely available and, as far as I can tell, a "stable" program, i.e., no crashes.

### Virtual Stamp Exhibits

One of the joys of stamp collecting is to attend a stamp show and either view exhibits or enters an exhibit in a competition. One of the surprising outcomes of the pandemic has been the growth of Virtual Stamp Exhibits.

Some knowledgeable computer experts worldwide have created software programs that accept exhibit PDFs and can create virtual stamp exhibits in frames.

The "pseudo" shows have links to the exhibits on their website. The judges view the exhibits in the "pseudo" frames. Anyone in the world can also view the exhibits on their home computer. For international exhibitors, it is possible to submit PDFs of exhibits and not worry about shipping the physical exhibit.

For the international shows, there may be a reduced role for a commissioner thus decreasing their stipends for a hotel and food. The judges will still be provided a stipend for their time judging the exhibits.

### Virtual Shows Downside

There is a significant downside to virtual shows. Collectors like to attend shows to meet and greet old/new friends. Collectors also like to browse through dealer stocks and haggle over prices.

In the future, I see hybrid shows. When it is safe to mingle, we will return to the traditional show formats. If shows have technical expertise available, we will have virtual exhibits as well as physical exhibits in the frames. With two types of exhibits, the show may need to have extra judges.

The biggest downside is the lack of opportunity to thumb through dealers' stock.

Oops, my crystal ball just went cloudy. If you have a different view of future stamp shows/exhibits, let me know what you think ■

o - o - o - o - o

In the Winter 2021 journal, I announce a plan to expand the website database of The Israel Philatelists. Currently, we have issues from 1948 - 2015 available for reading and research. To expand the database to include all issues since 2015 and all future issues required an expansion of the current program. Our web hosting computer company indicated they could do the work for \$2,000. My daughter offered to donate \$1,000 if the membership provided the additional \$1,000. I am happy to report that the following members stepped up and met the challenge:

Melvin Chafetz	David Matlow
Howard Chapman	Peter Rzepka
Arthur Harris	Ben Wallace
Martin Feldberg	Nathan Zankel
Jesse Kane	

I want to thank all the contributors especially my daughter for kicking off the campaign. As soon as the Spring issue of the journal is in the mail I will contact the web company and begin work on adding the new journals to the database. I will also be adding each new issue of the journal as produced.

I strongly urge members to use the database for research for future exhibits and articles. There is a tremendous amount of material available based on original research which used actual documents. ■

## Letters to the Editor

**Stanley Howard Raffel** passed away Sunday April, 4th, 2021 at the age of 94. He is survived by his daughters, Barbara Raffel (Jen Higham), and Janet Rothstein (Jeffrey), grandchildren, Sam Nachman (Megan), and Sara Nachman, his brother Earl (Lorraine) and many nieces and nephews. He was predeceased by his wife Betty (nee Hornstein), son, Michael, and parents, Sam and Reba Raffel.

Stanley was a graduate of the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, the University of Maryland where he became a member of the Alpha Epsilon Pi fraternity and was a veteran of the United States Navy, serving most of his enlistment in China. He worked most of his career as an engineer at Westinghouse where he retired. His life long interest in stamp collecting earned him many awards and honors from the Baltimore Philatelic Society, his other interests were travel, jazz from the 20's and 30's, Big Band, Latin jazz, and food from around the world all of which stayed with him until his passing.

Baltimore Poltechnic Institute ■

### Classified Ad

**Ideal Stamp Company** is looking for a philatelic writer to write articles about Israel stamps and assist in creating advertisements for Israel stamps.

Contact Sam Malamud: 917 991 8383

email: [Sam@igpc.com](mailto:Sam@igpc.com)

## Burma Road

Don,

I have dug up several photographs of the Burma Road and the Monument to Overseas Volunteers to the Israeli Defense Forces (MACHAL in Hebrew). Mickey Marcus was the highest ranked volunteer. The Monument is made of stones that form the Hebrew letters for Machal (Mem Hay Lamed). I also include a photo of the signs that describe the contribution of the Machal volunteers (Figure 1), including the saying by Yitzhak Rabin "They Came when we needed them most" (Figure 2).

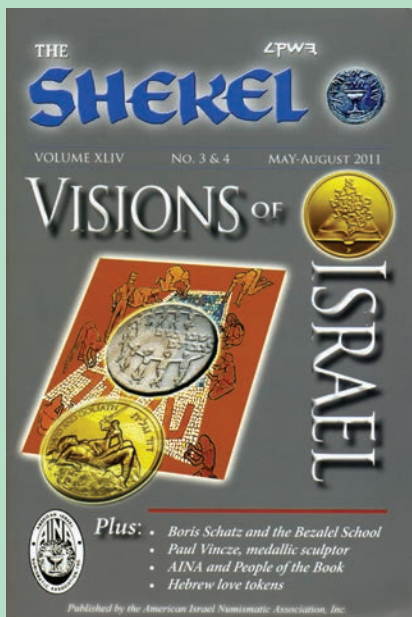
I include a few photographs from a hike along the Burma Road, which still exists as a park and trail. Parts of the trail are open to Jeeps and Israelis of all stripes will take them to the limits. The photos show the steep climb and also a jeep stuck in a place where we couldn't believe it could have reached in the first place! (Figure 3) Finally, it is not often mentioned, but a water pipe was also constructed during the War of Independence parallel to the Burma Road to supply the besieged Jewish Community in Jerusalem (Figure 4). Enjoy the photos.

Shawn Dilles ■

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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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**THIS MEMORIAL  
COMMEMORATES AND HONOURS  
THE MEMORY OF  
THE MACHAL VOLUNTEERS  
WHO LOST THEIR LIVES**

**IN ISRAEL'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE 1947 - 1948**

"MACHAL" - Mitnadvei Chutz LaAretz - stands for "Volunteers from Abroad". These Volunteers rallied from far and wide to Israel's defense when the nascent Jewish State was engaged in a life-and-death struggle for survival. In the pre-State period they joined the Hagana and other underground forces and manned the Aliya - Bet ships which brought survivors of the Holocaust as "illegal immigrants" to Eretz Israel.

After the Declaration of Independence in May 1948, the men and women of MACHAL served with distinction in all branches of the fledgling Israel Defense Forces (IDF) - Air Force, Artillery, Infantry, Medical Corps, Navy, Signals, Tank Corps, etc, generally without rank or recognition, and made an invaluable contribution towards winning the war and laying the foundations of the IDF.

These MACHAL volunteers, including many non - Jews, came from some twenty - nine different countries and numbered 3500. Most of them were veterans of World War II whose military training, expertise and experience were of crucial importance to the successful outcome of the War of Independence.

Most of the volunteers returned to their home countries after the war, but a significant number stayed on and others came back over the years. In all, about five hundred settled in Israel and became part of The Ingathering of the Exiles in the ancestral home of the Jewish People.

Figure 1

**"הם באו אלינו בשעה שנזקקנו להם ביותר,  
באותם ימים קשים וגורליים של  
מלחמת העצמאות שלנו."  
יחזקאל רבין**

**THEY CAME TO US WHEN WE NEEDED THEM MOST,  
DURING THOSE HARD AND UNCERTAIN DAYS OF  
OUR WAR INDEPENDENCE.**

1976

**YITZHAK RABIN**

Figure 2



Figure 3

**"HASHILOACH WATER PIPELINE"**

"HASHILOACH OPERATION", LAYING THE NEW PIPELINE TO JERUSALEM, PARALLELING THE "BURMA ROUTE", LASTED 30 DAYS.

"MEKOROT" WORKERS WERE RECRUITED FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, TO WORK DAYS AND NIGHTS. THE PIPES WERE IMPORTED FROM THE U.S.A. THREE YEARS EARLIER AND WERE STORED FOR THE RIGHT TIME.

"HASHILOACH PIPELINE" BYPASSED LATROON AND JOINED THE MANDATORIC LINE ON ITS WAY TO JERUSALEM IN SHAAR HAGAI AREA.

"MEKOROT" WAS AWARDED A SPECIAL CERTIFICATE WHICH SAID AMONG OTHER THINGS: "AND AN ORDER WAS ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE TO "MEKOROT" COMPANY, TO BREACH THE EVIL AND TO BRING WATER TO THE CITY.

THE PROJECT BEGAN IN JUNE 1948 AND WAS COMPLETED IN JULY 1948".



צנע ים, בוד מים והיו לכו נגיא דות ניתן ד אח נשיח אכה

Figure 4

# Pfizer's CEO tells his Parents' Holocaust Story

P.J. Grisar, Culture Reporter, Forward

The modern miracle of the Pfizer vaccine has an equally remarkable backstory.

Dr. Albert Bourla, the CEO of Pfizer who shepherded the vaccine's development, spoke about the "fantastic luck" of his family history on Thursday. It's a tale of defying the odds and one whose lessons he keeps with him.



Figure 1  
Dr. Alvert Bourla  
Chairman & CEO Pfizer

## FATHER'S STORY

In a Zoom discussion for the Museum of Jewish Heritage, Bourla, the son of Sephardic Holocaust survivors from Thessaloniki, Greece, told Radiolab's Robert Krulwich how his father, Mois, and uncle Into witnessed their family's deportation from the ghetto to Auschwitz. The brothers survived the war in Athens with forged papers — courtesy of sympathetic Catholics influenced by Athens' archbishop — and a job at a Red Cross warehouse.

## MOTHER'S STORY

No less incredible is the journey of Bourla's mother, Sara. The daughter of a prosperous family in the silk trade, she was taken in as a teenager by her older sister, who converted to marry a Christian government officer, Kostas Dimadis. Sara lived in hiding but was spotted during her occasional walks through town and betrayed by a neighbor. She was transferred to a prison, where a bribe from her brother-in-law to the head Nazi in Thessaloniki, Max Merten, saved her life.

Her sister still checked the prison everyday at noon, when a truck came to transport prisoners to their death. Her caution was warranted; one day, Sara was put on the truck. Dimadis called Merten in a fury for breaking his word. As Sara was lined up against the wall before a firing squad, a BMW motorcycle carrying two soldiers with a paper of reprieve spared Sara and another woman.

"As the truck was leaving the place, they heard the sound of

the machine guns," Bourla said. "Everybody else was dying and they were sitting there just three minutes ago."

## BOURLA'S STORY

Speaking from his office, Bourla had a historian's command of the once largely Jewish port town where he grew up and where his family lived for generations. Of that bustling community, many of whom came during the Inquisition, few survived the Nazi occupation.

"In a city of 50,000, only 2,000 survived," Bourla said. "You make the math, that's 96 percent extermination."

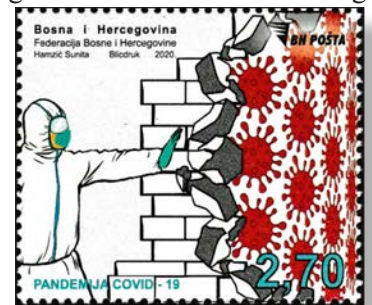


Figure 2  
Corona Virus

But Bourla's parents not only survived, they told him their story.

"The most important thing for me was that my parents spoke to me about that," Bourla said. "But they never spoke to me about revenge. They never told us that you should hate those that did that to us. The way that their stories were always ending was a celebration of life: 'Look at us, we're alive. We were almost dead and we're alive. Life is wonderful.'"



Figure 3  
Virus masks

You can watch the full conversation with Bourla and Krulwich below: <https://youtu.be/bzzHtvRHkMk>. ■



# Holocaust Plague Fighter

Max Levy

**Rudolf Stefan Weigl** was born in Przerów in Moravia. Thanks to his stepfather, Rudolf not only spoke Polish, but also maintained Polish culture and customs. In 1907, he graduated from natural science studies at the Lvov University, where he became an assistant to professor Nasbaum-Hilarowicz, an excellent scientist and pedagogue.

## Spotted Fever Vaccine

As early as during World War I, Professor Weigl invented the world's first effective vaccine against spotted fever. He continued his research activity concerning the vaccine at the Institute of General Biology in the Jan Kazimierz University in Lvov, later referred to as the Weigl Institute. He was head of the Institute during both the Soviet occupation of Lvov and after the capture of the city by the Germans. He kept his position in spite of the fact, that he refused to sign the Reichslist. He was not removed because the vaccine produced by the Institute was used, as the most effective one, for the needs of the Wehrmacht.

## Employment Equals Survival

Soon, the Professor realized that employment in the Institute was an opportunity for survival for many of those in danger. An employee's identity card was a good means of protection from accidental arrest. The Gestapo avoided contact with those from whom they could become infected with typhus.

In consideration of that, Professor Weigl began to employ in the Institute those who were in danger – primarily the members of the underground movement and intellectuals. In this way, Professor Weigl also helped to protect the Jews, employing them as feeders of lice. It involved serving as a source of blood for lice, a typhus vector, which could then be used to develop vaccines against the disease.

He saved it is estimated today, about 5 thousand people from Lvov academic circles. This included Jewish scientists, Ludwik Fleck and the Meisls, as well as members of the underground movement.

## Vaccine Shared with Concentration Camps & Ghettos

By way of underground connections the vaccine produced in the Institute, reached civilians, partisans, the Lvov and Warsaw Ghettos as well as concentration camps and Gestapo prisons. Professor Weigl wanted also to save the life of a Jewish scientist, a renowned Cracow bacteriologist, Professor Filip Eisenberg. He offered him employment in the



Figure 1



Figure 2 Weigl cancellation Institute. Eisenberg, however, preferred to hide in Cracow. He did not manage to survive the war.

After the end of the war, Professor Weigl settled in Cracow and continued his scientific research at the Jagiellonian University and until his retirement in 1995, at the University in Poznań.

## Nobel Prize

He was nominated for the Nobel Prize twice. The first time was in 1942, but his nomination was blocked by the Germans in vengeance for his refusal to sign the Reichslist. The second nomination was in 1948 but awarding him was prevented by Communist authorities.

For many years, Professor Rudolf Weigl was also falsely accused by some of his colleagues of collaboration with the Germans. ■

Reference

<https://sprawiedliwi.org.pl/en/stories-of-rescue/story-rescue-weigl-rudolf-stefan>

# Vaccine Developers

Max Levy



Figure 1  
Waldemar Mordechai Haffkine  
Plague and Cholera vaccines

**Waldemar Mordechai Wolff Haffkine** (15 March 1860 – 26 October 1930) was a bacteriologist from the Russian Empire who later became a French citizen. He emigrated to France and worked at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, where he developed an anti-cholera vaccine that he tried out successfully in India. He is recognized as the first microbiologist who developed and used vaccines against cholera and bubonic plague. He tested the vaccines on himself. Lord Joseph Lister named him “a saviour of humanity.”

He was appointed Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in Queen Victoria's 1897 Diamond Jubilee Honors. **The Jewish Chronicle** of that time noted “a Ukraine Jew, trained in the schools of European science, saves the lives of Hindus and Mohammedans and is decorated by the descendant of William the Conqueror and Alfred the Great.”

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waldemar\\_Haffkine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waldemar_Haffkine) ■

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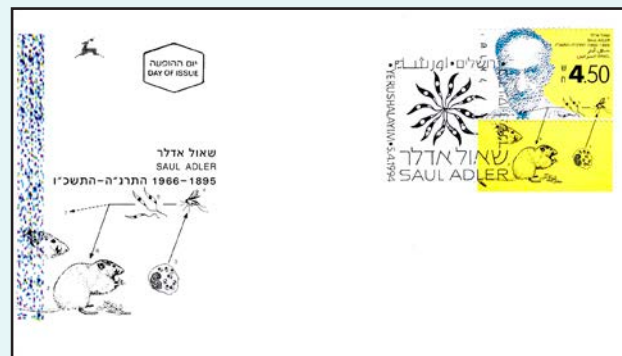


Figure 2  
Saul Adler  
Leishmaniasis vaccine

**Saul Adler** was born in 1895 in Kerelits (Karelitchy), then in the Russian Empire, now in Belarus. In 1900, he and his family moved to England and they settled in Leeds. He studied at University of Leeds and the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

From 1917 until 1920, Adler served in the Royal Army Medical Corps, attaining the rank of Captain, serving in the Middle East, where he developed his first taste into research into tropical medicine, which he commenced studying after his military service, initially in Liverpool. In 1921, Adler went to Sierra Leone to conduct research into Malaria.

In 1924, Chaim Weizmann offered him a job in Jerusalem to develop the new Institute of Microbiology. Later that year, he emigrated to Mandate Palestine and started working in Hadassah Hospital, becoming director of the department of parasitology in 1927. In 1924, he became Assistant Professor of the Department of Parasitology at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, serving as Professor from 1928 to 1955.

In 1930, in conjunction with Israel Aharoni, Adler had three Syrian hamsters brought back from Syria and successfully bred them as laboratory animals. This led to the domestication of the Syrian hamster.

In the 1940s he was a leader in developing a leishmaniasis vaccine using live parasites, a practice widespread in Israel and Russia until the 1980s, when large-scale clinical trials showed that the practice led to long-term skin lesions, exacerbation of psoriasis, and immunosuppression in some people

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saul\\_Adler](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saul_Adler) ■



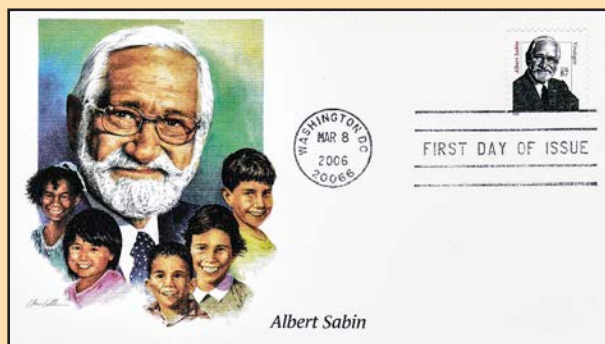


Figure 3

Albert Sabin – Oral polio vaccine

**Albert Bruce Sabin** (August 26, 1906 – March 3, 1993) was a Polish-American medical researcher, best known for developing the oral polio vaccine, which has played a key role in nearly eradicating the disease. In 1969–72, he served as the President of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel.

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert\\_Sabin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Sabin) ■



Figure 4

Baruch Blumberg  
Hepatitis B Vaccine

**Baruch Samuel Blumberg** — known as Barry Blumberg — (July 28, 1925 - April 5, 1991) was an American physician, geneticist, and co-recipient of the 1976 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, for his work on the hepatitis B virus while an investigator at the NIH. He was president of the American Philosophical Society from 2005 until his death.

He was the second of three children of Meyer and Ida Blumberg. His grandparents came to the United States from Europe at the end of the 19th century. They were members of an immigrant group who had enormous confidence in the possibilities of their adopted country. He received his elementary education at the Yeshiva of Flatbush, a Hebrew parochial school, and, at an early

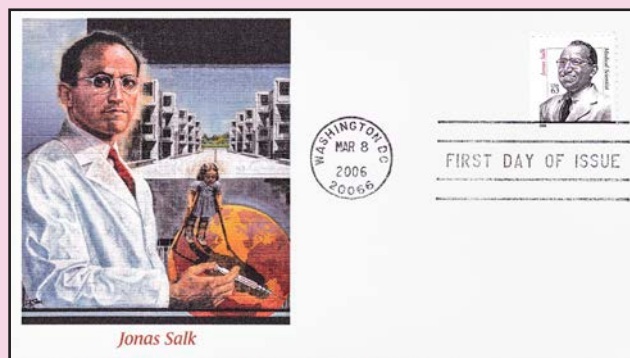


Figure 5

Jonas Salk – 1st polio vaccine

**Jonas Edward Salk** born Jonas Salk; October 28, 1914 – June 23, 1995) was an American virologist and medical researcher who developed one of the first successful polio vaccines. He was born in New York City and attended the City College of New York and New York University School of Medicine.

In 1947, Salk accepted a professorship in the School of Medicine at the University of Pittsburgh. It was there that he undertook a project to determine the number of different types of polio virus, starting in 1948. For the next seven years Salk devoted himself towards developing a vaccine against polio.

Salk was immediately hailed as a “miracle worker” when the vaccine’s success was first made public in April 1955, and chose to not patent the vaccine or seek any profit from it in order to maximize its global distribution. An immediate rush to vaccinate began in both the United States and around the world. Many countries began polio immunization campaigns using Salk’s vaccine, including Canada, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, West Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Belgium. By 1959, the Salk vaccine had reached about 90 countries. Less than 25 years later, domestic transmission of polio had been completely eliminated in the United States.

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonas\\_Salk](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonas_Salk) ■

age, in addition to a rigorous secular education, learned the Hebrew Testament in the original language. He spent many hours on the rabbinic commentaries on the Bible and were immersed in the existential reasoning of the Talmud at an age when we could hardly have realized its impact.

Wikipedia: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baruch\\_Samuel\\_Blumberg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baruch_Samuel_Blumberg)

Wikipedia: <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/medicine/1976/blumberg/biographical/r> ■

## Alderney Covid Related Stamps



Figure 5 - My Bubble

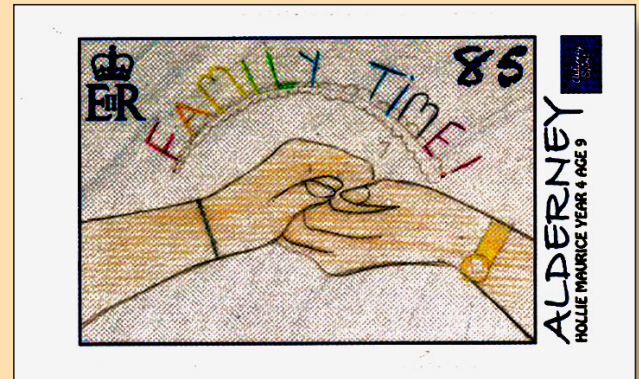


Figure 6 - Family Time



Figure 7 - Rainbow

The Alderney stamps are Covid related – they're children's drawings of positive things to come out of the Pandemic such as appreciation of emergency workers and family time.

## “Poles Saving Jews” Stamp

### Gregg Philipson

The stamp features the figure of Edward Raczynski, the President of the Republic of Poland in Exile and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the background we can see a fragment of Raczynski's Note regarding the extermination of the Jewish population in German- occupied Poland. Polacy.

The stamp was issued in connection with the Polish Day of Remembrance of Poles Rescuing Jew under German occupation. Sadly, there were not many Poles who saved Jews but those that did risked their own lives by doing so!

Figure 1 is a 2020 FDC and stamp honoring Edward Raczynski. The cover is postmarked Warsaw March 24, 2020.

The interesting cachet shows a “Republic of Poland Ministry of Foreign Affairs” booklet that was presented to the United Nations in 1942. The paper was prepared by Edward Raczynski and titled *The Mass Extermination of Jews in German Occupied Poland*.



Figure 1

<https://ipn.gov.pl/en/news/3978,The-Polish-Post-has-issued-a-new-stamp-in-cooperation-with-the-Institute-of-Nati.html>

■



# Censored Returned Airmail Cover

Gregg Philipson

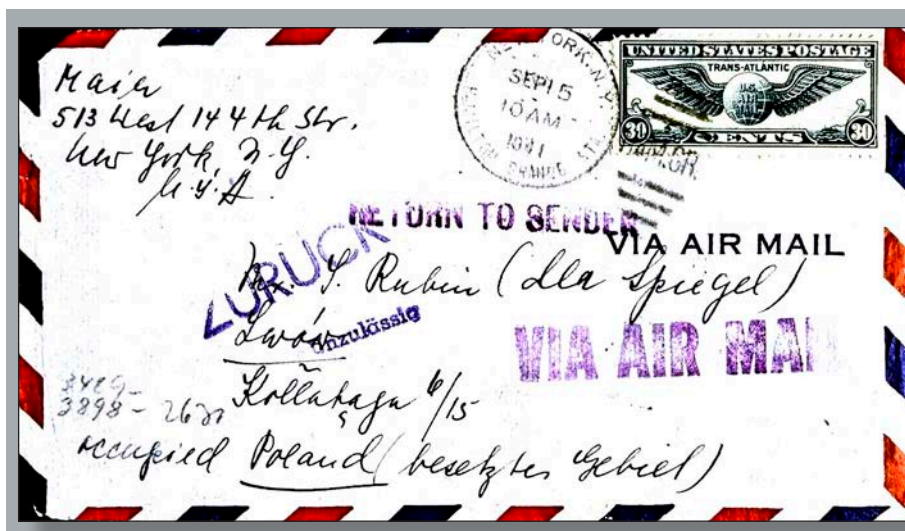


Figure 1



Figure 2

On September 15, 1941, the airmail cover was mailed from New York City, United States, and addressed to Lwow, Poland (Figure 1). It was sent to Samuel Rubin. At this time, Poland was invaded and occupied by the Nazis on September 1, 1939.

The cover arrived in Germany and was censored by the OKW (Upper Command

Wehrmacht). They marked it Undeliverable, "Return to Sender" and applied the cachet "Zurück unzulässig" or Return, Inadmissible.

The Nazi censor tape and red stamps were applied on the back (Figure 2). ■

# Laszlo Biro: Inventor

Gene Eisen

An article on the relationship of postmarks dated before early 1946 and addresses on postal covers written with a ballpoint pen was recently published by Yacov Tsachor (*The Israel Philatelist*, Fall 2020). Tsachor points out that covers postmarked before early 1946 addressed with a ballpoint pen are suspect because the time would precede the availability of commercial ballpoint pens.

The first patent for a ballpoint pen was issued on October 30, 1888, to John Loud for marking rough surfaces like wood or leather. The patent was followed by a ballpoint patented by Van Vechten Riesberg in 1916, but neither of these products was exploited commercially.

## First Commercially Successful Ballpoint Pen

Laszlo Jozef Biro or Ladislao Jose Biro (born Laszlo Jozso Schweiger) was born to a Hungarian Jewish family on September 29, 1899 in Budapest. After completing his education, Biro became a journalist. Frustrated by the time he wasted filling fountain pens and cleaning smudged pages from ink, he noticed that the ink used in newspaper printing dried quickly, leaving the paper dry and smudge-free. Biro worked with his brother Gyorgy, a chemist, to develop a better ink and a tip consisting of a free ball to turn in a socket. As it turned out, it would pick up ink from a cartridge and then roll it to deposit the ink's writing on the paper. Biro patented his invention in Paris, France, in 1938, and also in several other countries.

## Flight to Argentina

During World War II, in 1943, Biro and Gyorgy fled Nazi-controlled Hungary to safety in Argentina. On June 17, 1943, they filed another patent in the United States and formed Biro Pens of Argentina (known as the Birome). A collage from a 1945 Birome advertisement is shown in Figure 1.

In 1945, Marcel Bich bought the patent for the pen from Biro. The ballpoint pen soon became the number one product of his BIC Company. Milton Reynolds introduced his company's version of the ballpoint pen to the United States market in October 1945. The Reynolds pen avoided fringing on the Biro patents, but its reputation for leaking did not favor it.

These reports suggest that Tsachor's estimate of early 1946 for postal covers should be pushed back to 1945, depending on when the ballpoint pens became available in that country.

## Biro's Legacy

Laszlo Biro died at age 86 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on Oct. 24, 1985. Argentina's Inventors' Day is celebrated

every year on Biro's birthday, September 29. The ballpoint is widely referred to as a "biro" in many countries including Ireland, Australia and countries in Central and South America. He is honored on stamps from his home country as well as his adopted country. Hungary issued a stamp with a portrait of Biro on June 21, 1996, Scott 2530 (Figure 2). Argentina featured a portrait of Biro in the upper left corner of a souvenir sheet issued on Oct. 1, 1997, Scott 1845 (Figure 3). The next time you pick up your favorite ballpoint pen, think about its clever inventor, Laszlo Biro. ■



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

## References

Tsachor, Yacov AIEP, 2020. The Ball-Point Pen and Philately. *The Israel Philatelist*. Fall 2020:33  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laszlo\\_Biro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laszlo_Biro)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ballpoint\\_Pen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ballpoint_Pen)  
<https://www.asme.org/about-asme/engineering-history> ■



# Moscow Youth Festival 1957

## The Covers and the Story

Yefim Rozenshteyn



Figure 1  
Israeli poster



Figure 2  
Israeli Students

The **6th World Festival of Youth and Students** was an international festival held in Moscow, Soviet Union in 1957. For the first time since the establishment of the Soviet Union, tens of thousands of foreigners came to Moscow and were allowed to meet with the citizens of the country freely. The festival opened on July 28, 1957 with the participation of over 34,000 foreign guests from 131 countries and lasted until the August 9, 1957. (1)

Israel artist and designer Shmuel Katz created the poster for the Festival. (2, 3)

### Israel Delegation

The Israeli delegation of about 200 youths consisted of two equally divided groups: one sympathetic to Communism and the other non-Communist.

About 50 young Israelis, members of the Israel delegation, attended the Sabbath services in the Moscow synagogue and were the center of attention of about 3,000 Jews who crowded the synagogue building and streets outside the building. The crowd was the largest ever seeking entrance into the synagogue. Daniel Schorr, Moscow correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, emphasized that in the synagogue, the Israeli youths received a heartfelt and

sometimes tearful reception. (4)

### Distribution of Israel Printed Material

The head of the Komsomol, Communist Youth Organization in the Soviet Union, threatened to expel the Israeli delegation unless it stopped distributing material printed in Israel. The Israeli youth delegation was forced to accept the warning and discontinued its distribution even though permission was granted earlier to distribute Israeli calendars and Israeli songlets. A cable from Moscow to the evening paper, Maariv reported the situation. (4)



Figure 3  
First World Jewish Youth  
Convention

In addition to the calendars and songs, the non-Communist section of the delegation handed out factual material about Israeli youth printed in Russian and English. The Festival management only banned the distribution of the printed matter.

The reports brought out of Russia by these young Israelis became the focus of all public discussion in Israel, eclipsing even the Syrian crisis.

Israel didn't produce any commemorative stamps related to this festival, but the commemorative stamp to mark the First World Jewish Youth Convention (Figure 3), which took place in Jerusalem between July 28 and August 1, 1958, was issued on July 2, 1958 (Scott 143/Bale 154).

O - O - O - O - O

I recently came across a few dozen covers, pretty much similar, issued for the festival's event. Most likely, the covers were issued privately and were handled in the same interesting manner.

There are three types of cachets, but the general attributes, postal markings, and the cancellations on both sides of the cover are identical. I couldn't find any information related to the creation of the covers or their mysterious travels.

## Covers notes (Figures 4 - 7)

1. All covers are sealed with no content.
2. All cover were franked with 3 stamps postage totals 210 prutot, stamps include: 1954 Landscapes issue; 1955-56 New Year/ Musicians issue. Airmail rate to Europe 110 prutot.
3. Cachet background either contains the imprint of the year 1957/ תשי"ז or in rare cases additionally slogan with Soviet Union Coat of Arms and a simulated stamp with profiles of Lenin and Marx.
4. Some cachets contain 'PHILATELIC EXHIBITION DURING YOUTH FESTIVALS/ תערוכת בולים בפסטיבל הנוער' printed vertically
5. Cachet imprint: 3 type in the middle with English at top and Hebrew below:
  - i. Omitted
  - ii. Folk Dancing and Drama Festival/ רקודים עממיים וחופעות לאומיות
  - iii. Sport/ התחרויות ספורט
6. Text 'Israel Delegation on the MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVALS/ משלחת ישראלית לפסטיבל הנוער במוסקבה' in different fonts and colors.

## Address

1. The addressee on all covers is M. Black; I tried to find who he is, but, most likely, the name is made up for this event. The return address on the back doesn't specify any particular name but only the ת.א. / PO Box 1050 in Tel Aviv.
2. The address in Moscow is not specified; POSTE RESTANTE (French; 'До востребования' in Russian) is a service where the post office holds the mail until the recipient calls for it. One of the required pieces of information for this service is the Postcode [5] which is not present in the address. The note on the back 'IF NOT DELIVERED WITHIN 3 DAYS PLEASE RETURN TO SENDER' return covers Tel Aviv. There are no Tel Aviv

## Final Note

Many years ago in Moscow, my co-employee told me the following story.

In 1957 he was a seven-year-old boy who attended with his father the large local venue where the festival groups performed. They were fascinated with the Israeli folk group performance – the first they ever experienced. When the Israelis finished their performance, the announcer presented the next group from Singapore. Suddenly he heard nearby the loud voice of the old man who was talking to his wife in thick Yiddish: Suddenly he heard nearby the loud voice of the old man who was talking to his wife in thick Yiddish: 'סינגאַפּאָר? מיר קענען גיין איצט' – 'Singapore? We can go now.'

cancellations, but there is a Haifa August 22, 1957 cancellation, which indicates that the covers were not collected in Moscow.

## Cancellations

1. The covers were canceled on July 18, 1957, in Haifa's HaNamal Lower City area. On the back, there are 2 Haifa cancellations dated July 18, 1957, and July 19, 1957.
2. A message in blue on the front of the covers states "Cancelled on board S/S MARMARA/ 'הוחזק על סיפון מרמרה' and the seal of the Denizcilik Bankasi/Maritime Bank; MARMARA VAPURU/ MARMARA Steamer without a date. The S.S. Marmara is a Turkish Maritime Lines (T.A.O) chartered ship carrying emigrating Turkish Jews from Istanbul to Haifa [6] because the El Al flights were overbooked<sup>1</sup>. The Steamer might also be booked for Turkish Jews who planned to emigrate to Israel to first look over the situation before taking their families. This cancellation might also be propaganda designed for the event.
3. The Moscow arrival cancellation is August 8, 1957, which is well after the festival ended. The faded mark in the box on the cachet 'Международное /International' was applied to all correspondence sent abroad from the USSR. Most likely, it was automatically applied when the covers were sent back to Israel.

### Footnote

1. On the night of 6/7 September 1955, the Istanbul Pogrom was unleashed. Although primarily aimed at the city's Greek population, the Jewish and Armenian communities of Istanbul were also targeted to a degree. The damage caused was mainly material (a complete total of over 4,000 shops and 1,000 houses – belonging to Greeks, Armenians and Jews – were destroyed) it deeply shocked minorities throughout the country. [7]

### References:

1. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/6th\\_World\\_Festival\\_of\\_Youth\\_and\\_Students](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/6th_World_Festival_of_Youth_and_Students)
2. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shmuel\\_Katz\\_\(artist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shmuel_Katz_(artist))
3. [http://www.zionistarchives.org.il/en/Pages/Flowers\\_Posters.aspx#prettyPhoto](http://www.zionistarchives.org.il/en/Pages/Flowers_Posters.aspx#prettyPhoto)
4. [https://www.jta.org/?jta\\_search=true&search-type=archive&s=youth+festival&from\\_date=07%2F26%2F1957&to\\_date=08%2F15%2F1957](https://www.jta.org/?jta_search=true&search-type=archive&s=youth+festival&from_date=07%2F26%2F1957&to_date=08%2F15%2F1957)
5. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poste\\_restante](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poste_restante)
6. <https://www.nli.org.il/he/newspapers/cgs/1957/05/02/01/article/10/?e=-----he-20--1--img-txIN%7ctxTI-----1>
7. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_Jews\\_in\\_Turkey](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_Turkey) ■





Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6

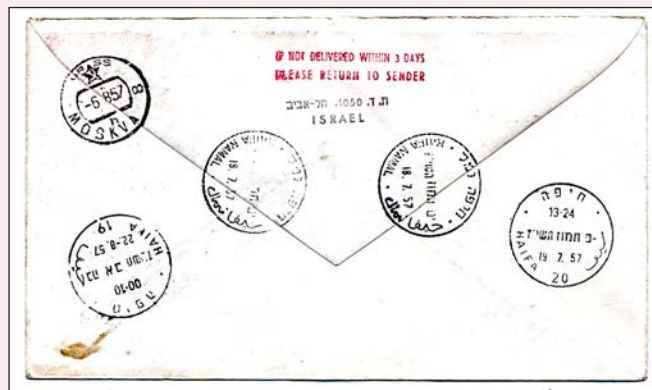


Figure 7

0-0-0-0-0



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# 1700 years of Jewish Life in Germany

Fred Korr

On February 4, 2021, the German Post Office issued an € 0.80 stamp noting “1700 years of Jewish Life in Germany” (“1700 Jahre Jüdisches Leben in Deutschland”) in their standard format of 10 stamps per sheets (Figures 1, 2).



Figure 1

## The Stamp

The stamp's face value is €0.80 (about \$1.00). The stamp pays the German current domestic postage fee for envelopes weighing up to 20 grams (approximately 2/3 of an ounce). The United States domestic rate for first-class mail is currently \$0.55 for envelopes weighing up to one ounce (about 30 grams). For comparison, the United States postage rate for letters less than 20gm would be \$0.37.

The stamp issue's historical basis is the request to Roman Emperor Constantine in the year 321 CE to make a Cologne Jew a “citizen” of Rome<sup>1</sup>. (Note: there was no geopolitical entity known as Germany until 1871.)

## Jewish Presence

“The decree issued by Constantine (272 – 337 CE) in the year 321 CE is the earliest surviving, written source documenting the existence of Jews north of the Alps. That decree allowed provincial cities north of the Alps to appoint Jews to offices in the curia and the city administration.

“The decree shows that Jews have been part of Germany's population and history for at least 1700 years and helped shape its social, cultural, economic, and scientific lives.



Figure 2  
Sheet of 10 stamps

The anniversary will be celebrated as part of a nationwide “German-Jewish Year” with various events. The aim is to make Jewish life in Germany visible and tangible.

To draw attention to the festive year, a special postage stamp was issued featuring one of the best-known Jewish/Hebrew terms: Chai, meaning life. In Judaism, life has the highest value. Therefore, the term is also found in everyday life: “Le’chaim,” i.e., “To life”, is a toast that conveys the pure joy of life<sup>3</sup>.”

Not mentioned in this discussion is why Colonia Agrippina (founded in the year 50 CE, now known as Cologne or Köln, adjacent to the Rhine River) requested that one of its Jewish residents be made a citizen of Rome. As was often the case when Jews were found to offer a community or nation some benefit, the answer was... money!

## The Bridge

Cologne's citizens wished to build a bridge across the Rhine River. A local Jew had amassed enough wealth to be able to loan the city the required funds. However, such a loan offer could only come from the town council members, who had to be “citizens of Rome,” and Jews were excluded from that honor.

Thus, to access the desired funding, the mayor of Cologne wrote a letter to Emperor Constantine requesting that Roman



citizenship be granted to their Jewish citizens. That request was granted.

The original letter, written by Emperor Constantine, granting citizenship to Cologne's Jewish residents no longer exists. However, that decree is recorded in a later document called the Theodosian Code<sup>4</sup>, created between 429 – 437 CE on behalf of the Eastern Roman Emperor Theodosius II (408 - 445 CE). The Codex Theodosianus (English Theodosian Code) is a compilation of the Roman Empire's laws under the Christian emperors since the year 312 CE.

Christianity became the official religion of Rome under Emperor Constantine. These Latin language codices are in the Vatican library and have been digitized for those wishing to view them first hand.<sup>5</sup>

## Rhineland Jewish History

German Jews used their long history in the Rhine area (or "Rhineland") to counter recurring claims that Jews were foreigners or strangers and had no right to live in Germany. But such verifiable facts never deterred those who hate. (And that is undoubtedly still true today.)

For example, "the Roman history of the Rhineland had occupied scholars of all backgrounds since the 19th century. The bourgeois elements of German-Jewish society seized on Germany's ancient Jewish presence to defend their claim to belonging against Nazi propaganda. For instance, a pamphlet was produced in 1932 by the Central-Verein, a Jewish civil rights group. The Latin text of Constantine's 321 edicts appears on the cover under the title **Wir Deutschen Juden** title ("We German Jews"). The text explicitly addresses rising antisemitism in the crisis-stricken Weimar Republic with the message that "German Jews are German."<sup>6</sup>

Despite centuries of German-Jewish travail – from arbitrary slaughter as Crusaders passed through, to being accused of causing the "Black Death" of the 1300s, to the Holocaust - the recognition and honor accorded to German Jews by this new postage stamp is a positive and welcome event.

### References

1. Figures 1&2: <https://shop.deutschepost.de/1700-jahre-juedisches-leben-in-deutschland-briefmarke-zu-0-80-eur-10er-bogen>
2. Figure 3: <https://shop.deutschepost.de/jubilaeumsbrief-1700-ahre-juedisches-leben-in-deutschland>.
3. Leo Baeck Institute Quarterly Bulletin Spring 2021, Volume number 111, page 8. *Constantine's Edict and the Theodosian Code*. Translated from the German by the author.
4. Vatican Digital Library, copies of the original Latin volumes, including more than 80,000 codices. [https://digi.vatlib.it/view/MSS\\_Vat.lat.886](https://digi.vatlib.it/view/MSS_Vat.lat.886)
5. Leo Baeck Institute *1700 years of Jewish Life in German-speaking Lands*. <https://www.lbi.org/news/Celebrating-17-Centuries-of-Shared-History-in-2021/>
6. From the web site of the Leo Baeck Institute "1700 years of Jewish Life in German-speaking Lands," <https://www.lbi.org/news/Celebrating-17-Centuries-of-Shared-History-in-2021/>. ■



Figure 3 - First Day Cover  
Cachet shows dome of Berlin's "New Synagogue"  
(inaugurated in 1866)



Figure 4  
cancellation

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120 years of

# Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel (KKL)

## Jewish National Fund (JNF)

Moshe Kallmann

At the beginning of 2021, the KKL-JNF issued a single stamp to commemorate the 120th Anniversary of KKL-JNF (Figure 1). The stamp is self adhesive and se-tenant. On the right side is seen the traditional emblem of the KKL+JNF, but this time it has a tab inscribed 120 and under that in tiny numbers 1901-2021, and a price of NIS 1.20. It is se-tenant because if one notices that the slacks of the woman goes into the stamp design below.

At the same time was issued a folder (Figure 2), the inner part similar to the stamp. BEWARE in the middle is a stamp self-adhesive with a denomination of NIS1.20 at the top right corner. Once opening the folder, one will see the emblem of KKL-JNF. The second half is inscribed in



Figure 1

Hebrew Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel- Eem Hapanim EI Ha'atid: In English Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel - Facing the Future. At the bottom in Hebrew is written 120 Shannah Shell Hazon ve Asiya, in English 120 Years of Dream & Future.

The outer part of the folder is the emblem of KKL-JNF and again the Hebrew and English translation.

### Anniversary Stamp

On September 2, 2021, The Israel Philatelic Service issued a stamp for 120 Years of Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel- Jewish National Fund, in the center is the first emblem of the KKL-JNF written in Hebrew Tzion translated into English Tzion (Figure 4). ■



Figure 4



Figure 2



Figure 2



# Keren Tel Hai

Joe Weintrob

Keren Tel Hai was a monetary fund originally established in the wake of the 1929 Palestine riots. The fund was initially dedicated to training young Jews in self-defense and took its name from a former Jewish settlement in northern Israel that was the site of an early battle in which the Zionist national

hero, Joseph Trumpeldor, had been killed. Trumpeldor's final utterance is reputed to have been: "It does not matter - it is good to die for our country." His heroism was admired across the political spectrum and both Revisionist and Socialist Zionists appropriated his name and memory. ■



Figure 1 - Beals Catalog 11.7a  
Great Britain 1935 Silver Jubilee stamp with  
1939 Joseph Trumpeldor Keren Tel Chai stamp,



Figure 2 - Beals Catalog left stamp 11.29 right 11.71  
Cover back with picture of Trumpeldor as a young man  
and Colonel Paterson label



Figure 3 Beals Catalog Mayer Nakar 11.23  
Beitar "Fight for Freedom Issue"



Figure 4 = Moshe Bar Bashani  
Beitar "Fight for Freedom Issue"



Figures 4-5- Beal catalog #11.18  
Sheets commemoration the 25th anniversary  
of the death by hanging of Ben Joseph  
at the hands of the  
British military Establishment in Palestine.

In the center of the sheets is the  
logo of the Irgun Zeva'i Le'ummi (Etzel).

Stamp images  
top right, bottom left:  
depicts the likeness of Ben Joseph.

Top left is a  
menorah in an oval frame.

Bottom right is a highly stylized menorah.  
The "Shameas" has a "Gear Wheel"  
built into the center of it. ■





# WWI Turkish Army in Palestine

**Josef Wallach** In March 1917, the British Army, under the command of General Allenby, crossed the Sinai desert and entered Palestine. After 2 futile attempts, General Allenby surprised the Turks and in October 1917 occupied Beer Sheba. The troops advanced further and in November 1917 occupied Jerusalem. In 1918 the campaign continued to the north. After 400 years, the Ottoman rule of the Middle East came to an end. ■



Figure 1  
Turkish Cavalry next to Wady Guzzeh 1917



Figure 2  
Turkish Cavalry - Awaiting British attack, Beersheba 1917



Figure 3  
Reception at Jerusalem Railway Station - 1917



Figure 4  
Motor Boat in Transport by Turkish soldiers to the Dead Sea



Figure 5  
Turkish infantry, last stronghold before Jerusalem - 1917



Figure 6  
General Allenby reviews military parade next to Jerusalem - 1917



# Palestine Small Town Postmarks

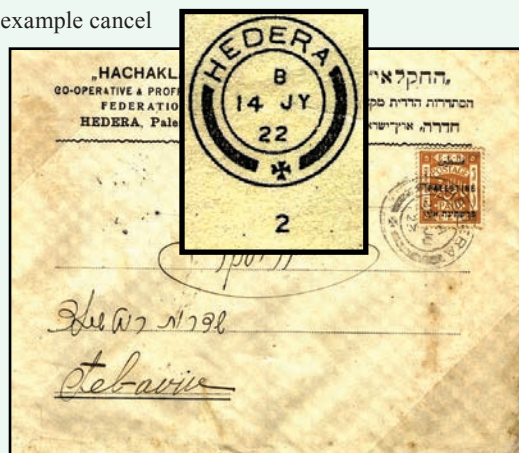
## Dr. Melvin A. Richmond, z"l

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**. The covers shown are from Dr. Richmond's collection. All the post offices had a number of different cancellations over the years. The number before the scarcity letter rating indicates the specific cancellation illustrated. Over a number of future issues, we will continue to highlight examples from Dr. Richmond's 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 and part 6 Winter 2021 issues of **The Israel Philatelist**. ■

example cancel



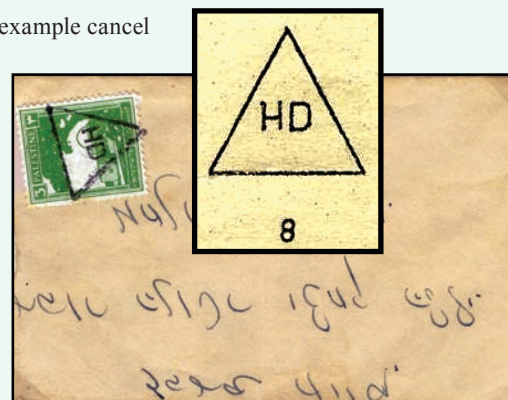
Hedera #2

Mailed: Hedera June 23, 1923 (index 'A')

Transit: Haifa #25 June 23, 1923 (index 'A')

Arrival: Tel Aviv-Jaffa #C1 July 1, 1923 (index 'A')

example cancel



Hedera #8

Dateless Cancellation

example cancel



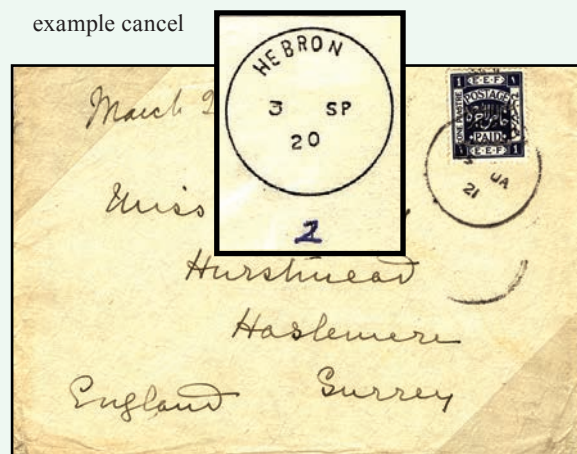
Hebron #4

Mailed: Hedera September 29, 1922 (index 'A')

Cachet on back: Minimum letter postage

U.K. to Palestine 3 pence

example cancel



Hebron #2

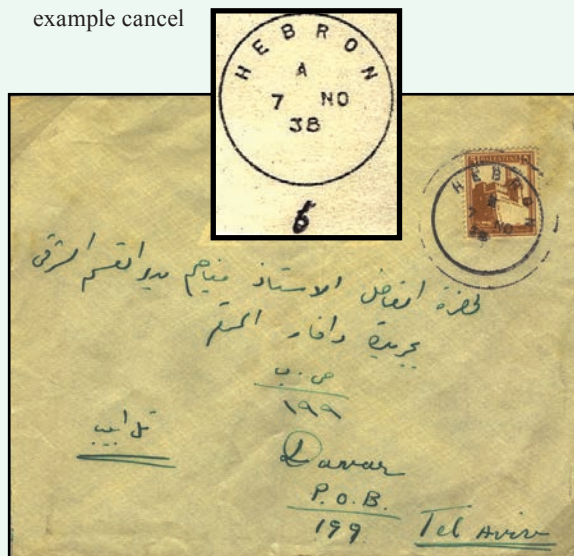
Mailed: Hebron January 25, 1921 (no index)

Transit: Jerusalem #82 January 25, 1921 (index 'B')

The stamp is a First Jerusalem overprint, setting 2, position 67 with rough perforations



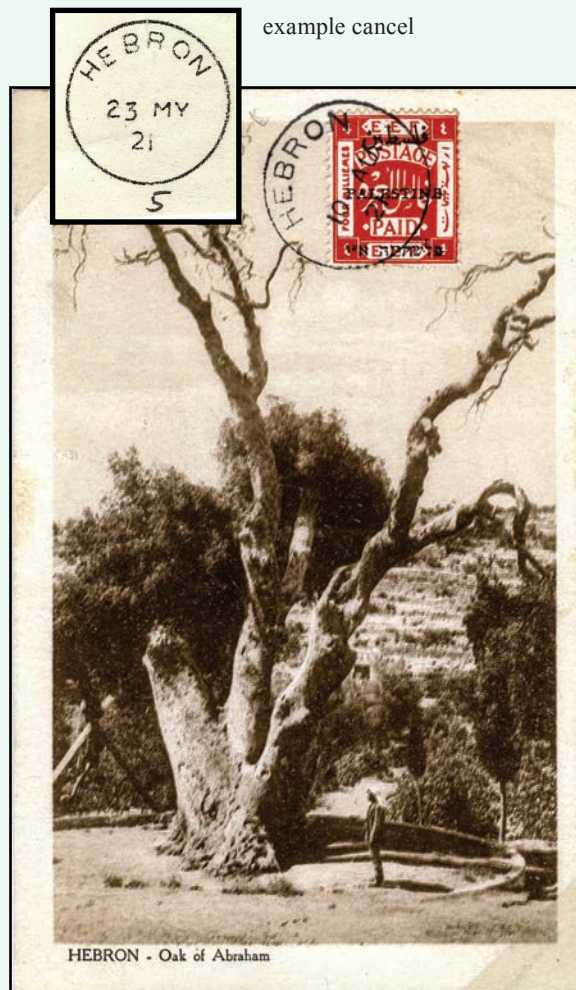
example cancel



Hebron #6

Mailed: Hebron November 7, 1938 (no index)  
Arrival: Tel Aviv slogan #G10 November 8, 1938  
(BUY JAFFA ORGANGES etc.)

example cancel



Hebron #5

Mailed: Hebron May 23, 1921 (no index)  
The stamp is 3rd Jerusalem overprinting perf. 15 x 14

example cancel



Herzlia #6

Mailed: Hedron November 7, 1938 (no index)  
Arrival: Tel Aviv slogan #G10 November 8, 1938  
(BUY JAFFA ORGANGES etc.)

example cancel



Herzlia #2

Mailed: Herzlia November 10, 1935 (index 'A')  
Backstamped: Rehovot (#5) November 10, 1935 ((index B)



# THE ISRAEL PLATE BLOCK JOURNAL

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## THE STORY OF A PERFORATOR The Tel Aviv Stamp

**Dr. Max Peisach**

*Editor's note: After publishing Volume 28, No. 3 in July 2006, the The Israel Plate Block Journal ceased publication. The main reason was a lack of articles.*

*In 2009, the The Israel Plate Block Society decided to donate its substantial treasury to the Society of Israel Philatelists Endowment Fund. One of the conditions of the contribution was that articles on plate block collecting appear at least once a year preferably in the December issue of The Israel Philatelist. Per the agreement, the article The Story of a Perforator is taken from the Winter 1981 issue, Volume 3, No 1.*

*If any member has a plate block article they would like published, please let the editor know.*



Figure 1

At first sight, the Tel Aviv stamp (Figure 1), issued less than 3 months after the Negev stamp, appears to be very like the previous two issues. It is a horizontal design, and, indeed, in the archives of the Israel Post Office there exists a full printer's sheet showing the 4- pane parallel arrangement as before.

The panes in the sheet are numbered 04217 (UU), 15217 (PU), 26217 (UP) and 37217 (PP), showing the printer certainly intended to produce this stamp in the same way as its two predecessors. What is more, his apparatus was apparently set up for a printing of 11,000 sheets, i.e., 44,000 panes, each of 50 stamps, or 2,200,000 stamps. However, at the same time, the

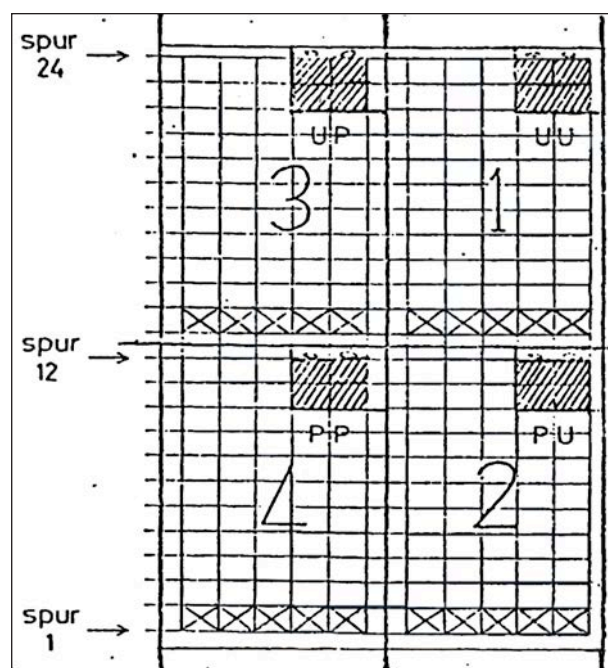


Figure 2

Intended layout for the Tel Aviv stamp.

archives also possessed a half-sheet consisting of panes I and 2 only, numbered 08006 (UU) and 19006 (PU). This again confirmed the original intention of producing 11,000 sheets, but this time there were only two panes issued. Examination of a large number of plate blocks and large pieces with cyclometer numbers, has resulted in the conviction that, for some reason or other, the printer decided to use half- width paper for his printing. This resulted in the layout shown in Figure 3 in which the stamps themselves may be fitted to the perforator characteristics only if turned upside down.

In the inverted position we have plate blocks with the uppermost horizontal perforation either from spur 24 or spur 12. As is evidenced in the Figure 3, the perforation type of Pane I is UU (from spur 24), and of pane 2, PU (from spur 12). The observed cyclometer-numbers are as follows:



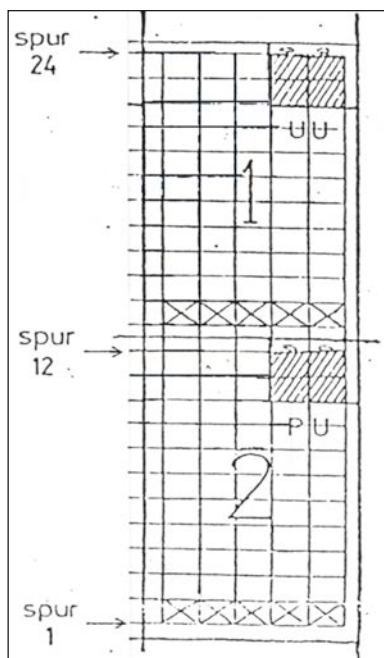


Figure 3

Tel Aviv	First Printing	
Pane Number	1	2
Perforation type	UU	PU
Lowest cyclometer No.	02365	11127
Highest cyclometer No.	10762	21395
Printing size	11,000	sheets
Likely range	00001	11000
	11001	22000

Blocks numbered beyond 22,000 are from a second printing. However, ALL blocks over 22,000 are of perforation type PU. Furthermore, all such blocks have their uppermost perforation from Spur 18. Under these circumstances the sheet layout must be as shown below. There is no space either above or below for a second sheet, in the correct size. Furthermore, any arrangement corresponding to the 1950 Festival stamps in which the sideways paper was used, would have resulted in the productions of an equal number of PP perforation type plate blocked panes. Since however, PP perforation types are extremely scarce, it can not have been printed in that way. Accordingly, we must deduce that the second printing consisted of a 1-pane sheet printed on half-width paper.

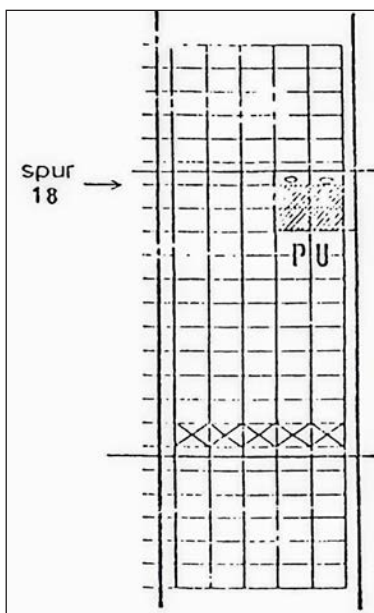


Figure 4

Sheet layout for 1 pane Second Printing on half-width paper

The observed cyclometer numbers are as follows:

Tel Aviv	Second Printing
Pane no.	1
Perforation type	PU
Lowest cyclometer No.	22279
Highest cyclometer No.	42752
Printing size	22,000 sheets
Likely range	22,001 - 44,000

Apart from using the cyclometer numbers to distinguish between the first and second printings, another useful distinction is the shape of the star as is show in the figure below.

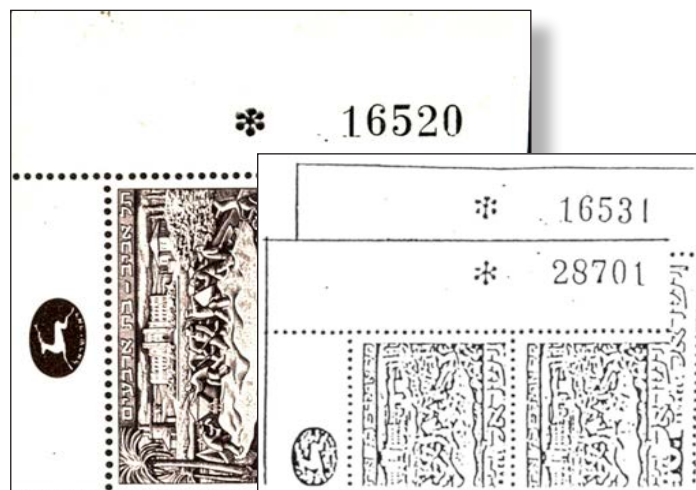


Figure 5

Star differences in the PU plate blocks. First printing has squat star (16520, 16531). Second printing has wide star (28701).

Despite the fact that even early catalogs list only UU and PU perforation types, reference is occasionally made in the philatelic trade to UP and PP plate blocks. Such blocks obviously exist since the author has seen examples in the Israel Post Office Archives as was mentioned above.

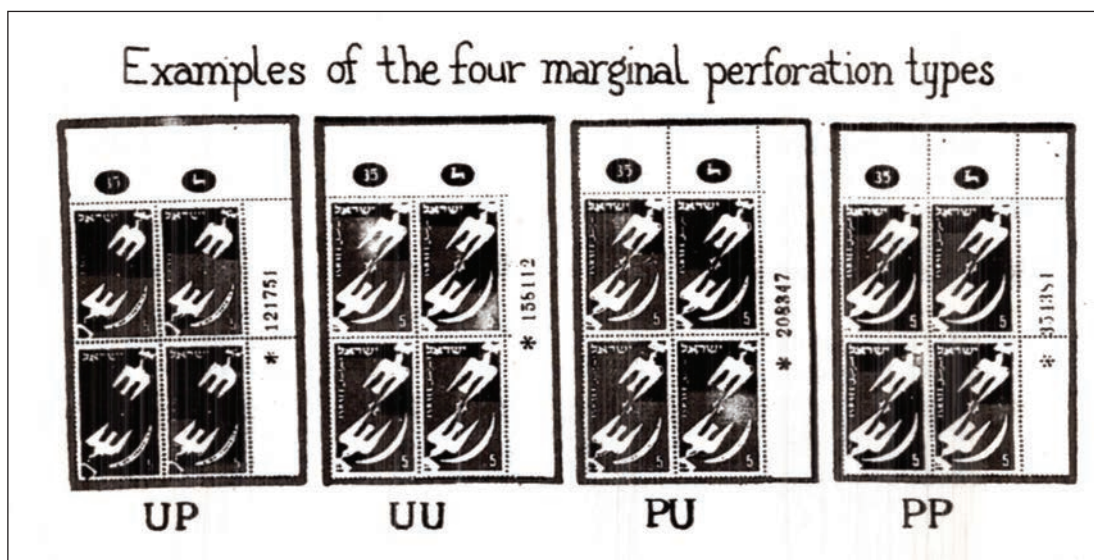
However, because of the demand for sets of plate blocks in all perforation types, it is not inconceivable that unscrupulous suppliers may arrange for margins to be punched in the rare combinations. Collectors wishing to acquire such material may well ask whether the items offered are genuine. This can now be established beyond doubt only if the margin perforation irregularities have the correct alignment and misalignments.

If, on the other hand, the perforation pattern is not exactly matched with that of the perforator, there can be no doubt that the item is NOT genuine, but has been "doctored".

True copies of the UP and PP perforation type plate blocks must have been obtained from the same source as the full sheet in the archives and are thus to be considered as plate proofs, which are extremely rare. ■

# Plate Block Perforation Types

Dr. Max Peisach



If we restrict ourselves to plate blocks, for simplicity, we may imagine a block of four stamps (2x2) with its attached vertical margin on the right and horizontal one at the top. Whether or not these margins are crossed by a row of perforation holes determines the marginal perforation type of the plate block.

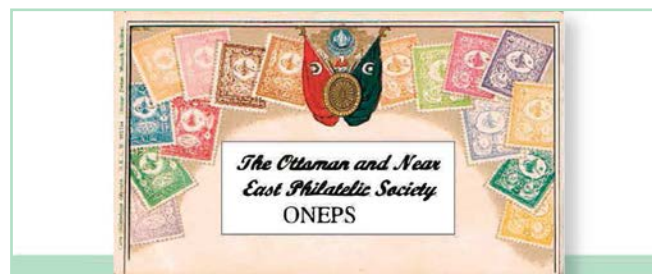
Clearly, there are four possibilities either the horizontal or the vertical margin may have perforations punched across them, or both or neither. No other combination is possible.

In the new system suggested here, the basic principles are as follows. If we imagine holding the horizontal margin removed from the block, are there perforation holes punched across the strip of paper in our hand? If the answer is "yes", the margin is said to be punched or perforated, and we use the letter P (for punched), but if the margin is not punched we use the letter U (for unpunched). The second step is to repeat this examination with the vertical margin and again record whether it is punched (p) or unpunched (U). In this way we have four combinations, PP, PU, UP and UU and these four combinations define the four perforation types.

Only one further convention needs to be defined.

Which letter do we use first?

Let us name the margins.-The horizontal margin is named first and then the vertical margin. Thus, a UP block has the top horizontal margin unpunched while the vertical right margin has rows of perforation holes punched across it. ■



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

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

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





# 2020 APA CHATTY AWARDS

**The American Philatelic Society Chatty Awards** are designed to recognize and celebrate extraordinary *Stamp Chat* presentations that highlight the best the hobby has to offer.

The awards fall into seven categories: *Philatelic Connections with the Professional World, Stamps Teach, Creative Philately, Digital Philately, Cultural Philately, Destination Philately* and *Philatelic Storytelling*.

Two SIP members were in the running for these prestigious 2020 philatelic awards.

## **YASHER KOACH GREGG**

**Gregg Philipson's** very impressive *The Magic of Stamp Collecting: Jewish Magicians of the 20th Century* was the clear winner in the CULTURAL PHILATELY CATEGORY, that acknowledges using stamps to explore and identify the ideals and

beliefs held by a country or group. Gregg's presentation clearly met all the political, social and cultural criteria established for this award.

The STAMPS TEACH category recognizes the creative ways that teaching professionals use stamps in their classrooms. **Irv Osterer** received a nomination in this category for his *Love Letters envelope design workshop*.

Winners of each category were determined by the number of online votes they received from viewers and were announced at a live event streamed on the APS Facebook Page and the APS YouTube Channel on February 4, 2020.

We encourage members to check out the wide variety of *Stamp Chats* posted on the APS website and consider submitting a proposal to record a presentation for them.



Gregg and his APS Chatty Award



# JOE BODNOFF | Distinguished Flying Medal

BY IRV OSTERER, OTTAWA, CANADA



The Ottawa Jewish Historical Society recently hosted a Zoom presentation by CBC broadcaster and journalism professor Ellin Bessner to discuss her book, *Double Threat: Canadian Jews, the Military and Word War II* published by the University of Toronto Press (2019). Bessner's talk was informative, and included one very engaging narrative for her Ottawa

audience that makes a very tangible connection to those in our hobby interested in military history and Judaica.

She relayed the incredible story of **Flight Sargeant Israel Joseph Bodnoff** (1922-1977), an Ottawa native who served as a wireless air gunner on a twin-engine amphibian Consolidated Canso aircraft engaged in anti-submarine patrol.

On June 24, 1944 — 1000 miles from their home base in Northern Scotland, the aircraft under the command of Flight Lieutenant David Hornell encountered a surfaced U.1225 German submarine travelling at top speed.

When Hornell turned to attack, the U-boat altered course. and launched fierce and increasingly accurate anti-aircraft fire resulting in two large holes in the starboard wing and damage to the plane's engine.

The aircraft returned fire— but then its starboard ordinance jammed, leaving only one active gun. *Bodnoff bravely took aim and raked the submarine's coning tower and killed most of the Nazi crew on deck.*

The Canso was hit again and again by the U-boat's guns. Holed in many places, it was vibrating violently and became very difficult to control. Ignoring enemy fire, Flight Lieutenant Hornell carefully maneuvered for the final attack. He brought his aircraft down very low and released depth charges. The subsequent explosion caused the bows of the U-boat to lifted out of the water; it sank, and members her crew were seen in the sea.



## Distinguished Flying Medal.

Can/R.180936 Flight Sargeant Israel Joseph Bodnoff, R.C.A.F., 162 (R.C.A.F.) Sqn.  
Can/R.179577 Flight Sargeant Sidney Reginald Cole, R.C.A.F., 162 (R.C.A.F.) Sqn.

These officers and airmen were members of the crew of the aircraft captained by Flight Lieutenant Hornell, who successfully engaged a U-boat in northern waters. In the engagement they displayed a high degree of courage, discipline and devotion to duty, co-operating splendidly with their captain in his determination to destroy the enemy submarine. Subsequently they suffered great hardships whilst adrift on the sea. During this long period each member of the crew assisted the others to the utmost extent unmindful of his own distress.

Hornell ditched the badly damaged aircraft and the eight man crew was able to get away from the Catalina before it sank into the freezing waters of the North Sea. There was only one serviceable dinghy, so the crew took turns in the water holding onto the sides. Two men died from exposure.

The survivors were finally rescued after they had been in the water twenty-one hours. Hornell succumbed shortly after being picked up. He displayed valour and devotion to duty of the highest order and was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross. The surviving members of the crew including Flight Sargeant Bodnoff, were awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal.

This 35-cent Canadian stamp (Scott #846) features the Canso flown by Flight Lieutenant Hornell, V.C. and was issued in 1979 as the first in a series of stamps devoted to Canadian aircraft.

The US Navy issued specifications for a long-range flying boat in the 1930's. Designed and built in Canada by Consolidated Aircraft, the RCAF ordered 149 of these Canso amphibian planes for anti-submarine duty. The aircraft was in use until 1962 for search and rescue, Arctic survey, and general transport duties.

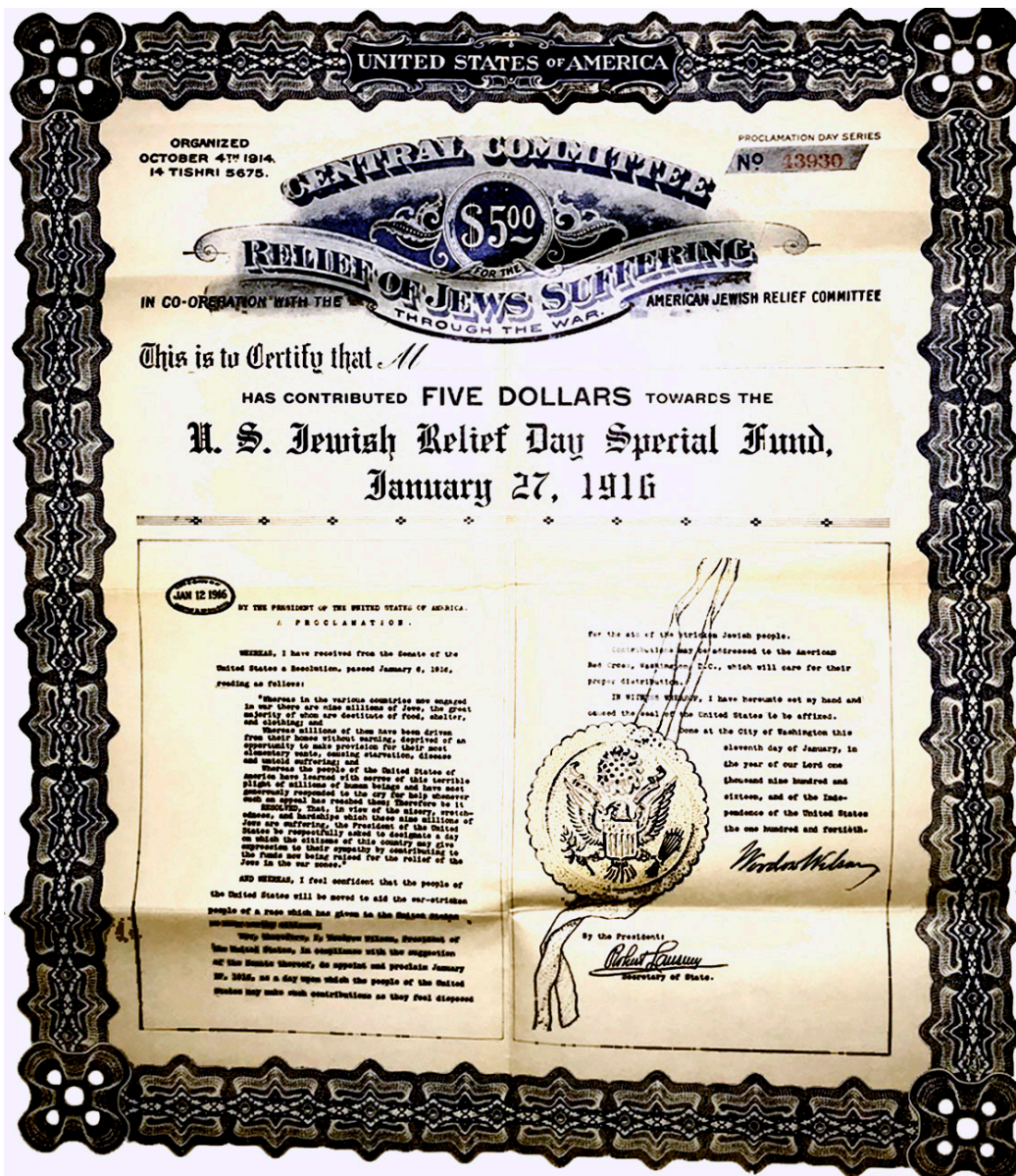
[www.canadaveteranshallofvalour.com/BodnoffIJ.htm](http://www.canadaveteranshallofvalour.com/BodnoffIJ.htm)  
Macmillan, Hon. Cyrus House of Commons, July 27, 1944.  
Post Office Department. [Postage Stamp Press Release], 1979.  
Supplement to the *London Gazette*, July 28, 1944 pg. 3524  
Bessner, Ellin. ZOOM presentation, February 18, 2020.



World War One Era

# Jewish Relief Proclamation by President Woodrow Wilson

Gregg Philipson



“Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War” was an Orthodox Jewish overseas relief organization affiliated with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

It was established at a meeting convened by the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations and the Union of Orthodox Rabbis in Oct. 1914 to help Jews suffering as a result of the outbreak of World War I.

After the war, the Central Relief Committee shifted its attention from providing economic relief to Orthodox Jewry overseas to preserving its religious and cultural identity.

CRC supported hundreds of Yeshivot in Europe and Palestine through 1950, when its affiliation with the JDC ceased.

The Federated Council of Israel Institutions succeeded the CRC

\$5 Donation Certificate Issued by  
Central Committee Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War  
In Cooperation with the American Jewish Relief Committee  
U. S. Special Relief Day Special Fund”, January 27th, 1916  
Organized October 4th 1914, -“14 Tishri 5675” ~ #43930

# The Jewish Colonial Trust - 100 Years

David Matlow

In an article published on November 19, 1897 in the Zionist organ Die Welt - under the title "Juedische Colonialbank" ("Jewish Colonial Bank"), Dr. Theodor Herzl announced the Zionist Movement "needs an efficient and pure financial instrument. ... the Jewish settler in Eretz Israel deserves credit, not donations".

The Second Zionist Congress decided to establish a banking corporation, which was registered in London on March 20, 1899 under its English name "The Jewish Colonial Trust."

The role of "The Jewish Colonial Trust". ("The Trust") was not only to grant credit, but also to implement Zionism's political aims, especially the acquisition of a charter from the Ottoman government to settle in Eretz Israel- a goal that was not achieved.

The registered share equity of the corporation was set at two million pounds sterling. Raising the capital proved to be an excruciating process, and with great difficulty, £250,000 was collected to enable the corporation to begin its work. One hundred Founder's Shares, one pound sterling apiece, were held by "The Council", a body that linked the Zionist Federation with the "Trust" - in order to ensure the dependence of the Trust on the Federation.

o - o - o

continued from page 33

in creating or immigrating to a Jewish homeland. It wasn't until Matlow emailed him last month that he learned about the Jewish Colonial Trust.

Now that he has the certificate, Weiss said he and his wife, Ruth, plan to make copies of the document for family members, and he will have it framed. Sadie's story has become an exciting topic of conversation among the extended Weiss family.

"Now that I know about the Colonial Trust and Herzl, I'm going to pursue learning more about it," Weiss said. "It has put me in contact with some of my cousins who I haven't contacted in a long time. It's been great."

[pam.kragen@sduniontribune.com](mailto:pam.kragen@sduniontribune.com) ■

Herzl himself was the first chairman of "The Council", and his successor at the Zionist Federation, David Wolfson, was appointed Chairman of the Board of "The Council," he was followed by Jacobus Kahn and Nissan Katznelson.

The greatest contribution of "The Trust" was the establishment of several concurrently operating subsidiaries, notably the Anglo-Palestine Company. The Anglo-Palestine Company, today Bank Leumi Le-Israel, was registered in London and in 1903 opened its first branch in Jaffa. This institution was to fill an important role in realizing Herzl's vision, through financial assistance to the Zionist enterprise in Eretz Israel and, upon the departure of the British, the establishment of the nation's monetary system.

Dr. Eitan Burstein.

Israel Philatelic Federation web site

<http://israelphilately.org.il/en/catalog/articles/678/The%20Jewish%20Colonial%20Trust>. ■



Figure 1  
1999 The Jewish Colonial Trust  
100 years.

Share stickers for clubs in Canada and Boston



Figure 3  
Sticker issued by  
d.B.Z.F.



Figure 4  
Sticker issued by  
Canadian Federation



Figure 5  
Sticker issued by  
Boston Federation



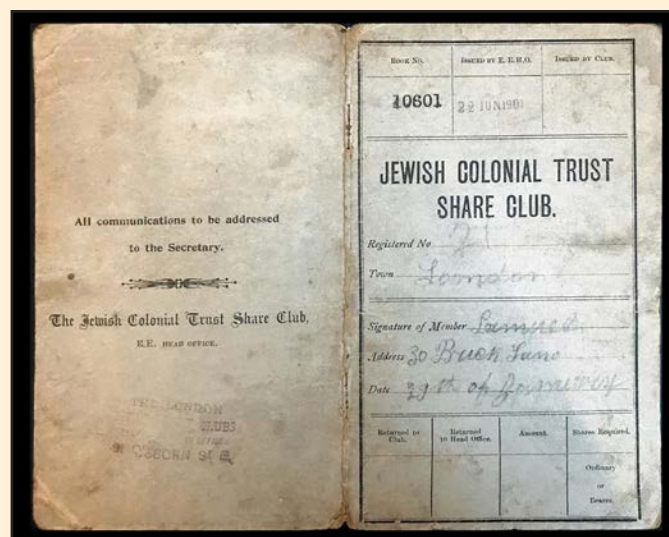


Figure 2

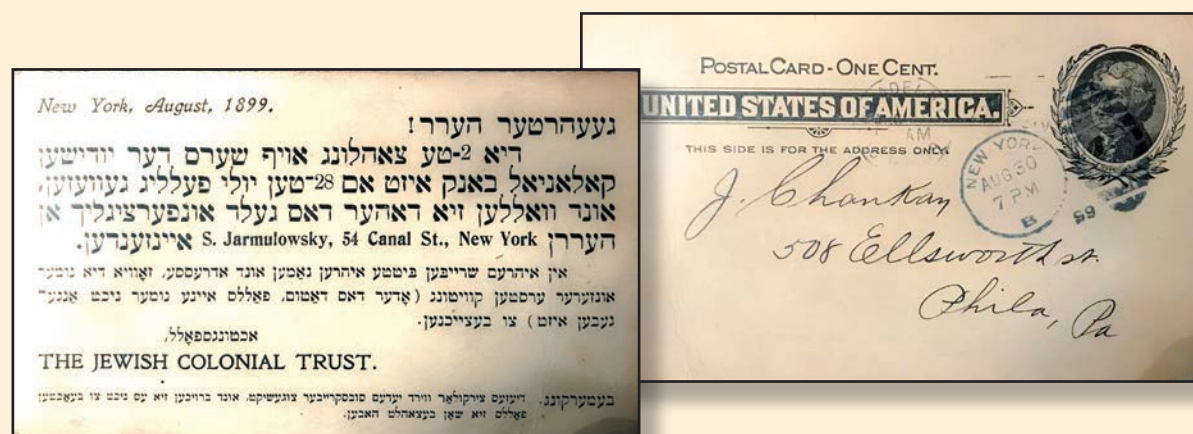
A sticker book for a share club in England issued in 1901 (front and back). The book was half completed with 15 stickers.



Figure 6



Figure 8



Figures 7 - 8

An 1899 postcard seeking an installment payment for a JCT share purchased in the United States.

# 98-Year Mystery Unwrapped

## S.D. man discovers his poor immigrant grandmother's 1923 investment in her dream for a Jewish homeland

This article reprinted courtesy of The San Diego Union-Tribune

**Pam Kragen**

Marty Weiss has no memory of his grandmother, Sadie. Nor does the 85-year-old San Carlos resident remember anyone in his family ever visiting Israel or having a desire to move there.

But 98 years ago in New York, Jewish housewife Sadie Weiss made a then significant investment in her family's future. In September 1923, she bought five shares of stock in a bank created to fund the establishment of a Jewish homeland. Twenty-five years later, Sadie's dream was achieved when the State of Israel was created in the aftermath of the Holocaust. But by then, Sadie was gone and the story of her shares died with her.

Weiss discovered this hidden piece of family history on January 23, when he got an email from a stranger in Canada who had purchased Sadie's long-lost shares in a memorabilia auction and wanted to return them to the family. Toronto attorney David Matlow, an avid collector of Zionist artifacts, spent three weeks searching on-line articles, obituaries, Facebook and a Weiss family memoir for Sadie's descendants before finding Weiss on the LinkedIn website. The certificate arrived in the mail on Friday.

"It was a big surprise," Weiss said of learning about Sadie's shares. "I didn't know anything about her interest in this and I don't think any of my cousins did, either. It was totally out of the blue."

It's still possible to redeem Sadie's shares - together they're worth about \$250 - but Weiss said he plans to keep the certificate as a family keepsake. Although Sadie and her descendants never made it to Israel, her great-granddaughter

- Marty's daughter Andrea Weiss - became a rabbi, a vocation that wasn't possible for women in Sadie's lifetime.

Matlow purchased Sadie's shares as part of a bundle of 55 share certificates he bought at auction in December. They were meant for his Herzl Collection, a 5,000-piece collection of memorabilia on pioneering Zionist leader Theodor Herzl, billed as the world's largest private collection of its kind. Born in Hungary in 1860, Herzl was a journalist and opinion leader who advocated for the creation a Jewish homeland in the Palestine region.

Concerned about rising anti-Semitism in Europe in the late 19th century, Herzl believed statehood was the only way to safely preserve the Jewish people and their cultural traditions. Between 1896 and his death at age 44 in Vienna eight years later, Herzl wrote a book on creating a Jewish state, created a Zionist newspaper, launched a Zionist Congress of international Jewish leaders and established the Jewish Colonial Trust, which sold shares to fund the effort. Herzl became such an enduring popular figure among Jews worldwide, his likeness was re-created on canvases, busts, coins, street signs, glassware,

cutlery, ashtrays, salt and pepper shakers and more.

"He is the visionary, the founding father of the State of Israel who had this idea for a Jewish homeland," Matlow said. "It's always been fascinating to me because it's unique in world history that a people have returned to

their ancestral homeland to reclaim a sovereign state. On May 13, 1948, there wasn't a State of Israel and on May 14, 1948, there was."



Figure 1  
Sadie and Aaron Weiss with their 3 children.



Figure 2  
Marty and his parents Sam and Blanche Weiss,





Figure 3 Certificate for 5 shares

The Jewish Colonial Trust was approved at the second Zionist Congress in 1898 and formed under the laws of England in 1899. The cost of a share was one pound eighty sterling and shares were sold around the world. For many, one pound and eighty sterling was very expensive so Share Clubs were established to purchase shares on installment. For each installment the purchaser would receive a sticker or stamp.

Matlow, 60, said Herzl has always been a beloved figure in his family. His Canadian grandparents moved to Israel in 1955, and his now 93-year-old father flew there in 1948 to fight for the Israeli army in the Arab-Israel War. A private equity and securities lawyer, Matlow has produced a film documentary on Herzl, has visited Israel more than 50 times and is past chair of the Jewish Foundation of Greater Toronto. An admittedly obsessive collector of all things since childhood (coins, stamps, Toronto Maple Leafs hockey jerseys), he started his Herzl collection in 1991, when he inherited the Herzl portrait that had hung in his grandparents' home.

Over the years, Matlow has purchased many Jewish Colonial Trust shares for his collection. Most of them were issued in Europe between 1899 and 1901, and always to men. So Matlow was intrigued when he received Sadie's shares in December. It was extremely rare to see shares purchased by a woman, and Matlow recognized the city where she had bought them, Monticello, N.Y. Years ago, Matlow sent his daughter to summer camp in Monticello, a small town in Catskills Mountains which was famous in the mid-20th century for its Jewish vacation resorts.

Rather than keep Sadie's shares, Matlow decided to find her family and pass the shares along so he could learn more about Sadie and her dream.

"Something about that made me want to try to understand," Matlow said. "Anyone who bought a share, it's reflective of their commitment to the Zionist dream. This lady was trying to build her life and look after her children, and everything she did with her family there was partial to the idea of a Jewish homeland."

According to an autobiography written by Marty Weiss's father, Sam, Sadie Fleischer emigrated from what is now

Poland in the early 1900s. She married Aaron Weiss, a Brooklyn tailor who made men's coats. There they had five children: four daughters and one son named Sam. When the flu pandemic struck New York City in 1918, the Weisses quickly left the city to avoid contagion and settled in rural Monticello. Five years later, Sadie purchased her shares in the Jewish Colonial Trust.

Matlow estimates that in 1923, one share in the Jewish Colonial Trust cost about \$5, which would be the equivalent of about \$76 today. Sadie's \$25 investment in five shares would have been a major outlay for the time, when a loaf of bread was 7 cents and gasoline was 33 cents a gallon.

"Sadie and her husband were very poor," said Matlow. "They lived in back of an apartment until they could buy a house. So to purchase five shares in that circumstance in 1923 was significant."

In 1932, Sadie and Aaron's 18-year-old son, Sam Weiss, traveled to Brooklyn for a party and met his future wife, Blanche. They married two years later, and the first of their three children, Marty, was born in Brooklyn in 1936. That same year, Sam and Blanche Weiss moved their family west to California for a few years before permanently settling in San Diego in 1940, where Sam worked at the company that became General Dynamics. After 81 years of marriage, Blanche died in 2014 and 105-year-old Sam followed her in 2019.

Because Marty Weiss grew up in California, far away from his grandparents, he never met or spoke with Sadie, who died when he was in grade school. His grandfather Aaron, who came to stay with the family in San Diego after she died, never spoke about any shares she owned or her interest

continued on page 30

# In Memory of Morris Rosen and the Stories He Carried

**Scott English APS Executive Director  
SIP Member**

**“I** owe it to my fellow inmates from all the concentration camps where I was kept. They did not make it, but I did and I want the world to remember them.” These are the words of APS member and Holocaust survivor Morris Rosen. Morris died on December 12, 2020, in his adopted hometown of Baltimore, Maryland.

## Background

Morris, born Moniek Rozen in 1922, grew up in Dabrowa Gornicza, Poland. He survived one of the darkest chapters in world history, from the ghettos to five different concentration camps and two death marches. He later dedicated his life to speaking of his experiences and carrying the memory of so many people, from his hometown and in concentration camps, who perished at the hands of the Nazis.

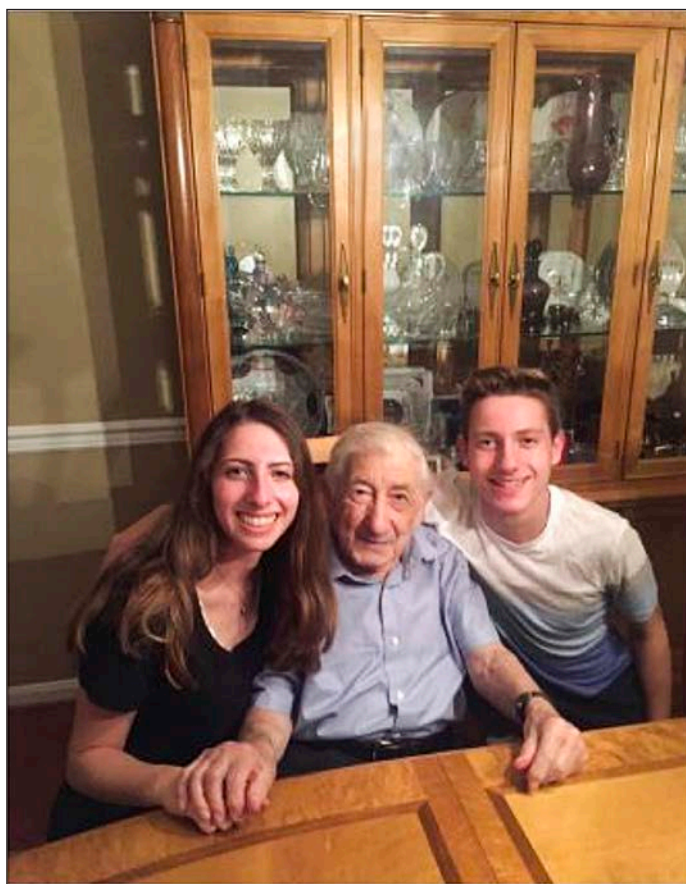
His story of survival is miraculous and it's a story he would share countless times with audiences, friends, and total strangers. He often opened his talks by noting, “If I talked for a whole week, it still wouldn't be enough because I remember every thing” After learning about Morris' life, I can understand the difficulty of conveying the history he carried with him.

## Early Life

His life before the war was filled with friends and family, as one of ten children. His father, Jacob, owned a general store in Dabrowa until the rising tide of anti-Semitism forced him to close the business in 1938. At that time, the Polish government actively sought to reduce the Jewish population by assisting Polish Jews emigrating to Palestine to form a Jewish state.

On September 1, 1939, the Nazis invaded Poland. Morris recalled waking to airplanes flying over Dabrowa, bombs exploding near his town. Even though he was just 16 years old, he fled east, making it as far as the Vistula River before advancing German soldiers forced him to return home. By the time he returned, his hometown was already occupied - his family's possessions, like those of all Jewish families, confiscated by the Nazis. This included his stamp collection, which he started at nine years old.

Jewish residents were forced into labor, and Morris took a job as a carpenter's assistant. His first job was to build a hanging scaffold in the town center. After the job was completed, the



Morris Rosen and his grandchildren, Hannah and Michael, courtesy of his son Jake.

Nazis brought in ten prisoners from a neighboring town, performed a show trial for sabotage, and summarily hung them. Morris told the audience of his First Person talk, “This is what they were doing all over Poland.”

Morris would work in construction and as a painter until August 1942. Morris recalled that all the Jewish residents were told to assemble, wearing their best clothes, so they could get new identification cards. Instead, the Nazis sorted the residents into three groups for assignment. Older residents and those deemed too weak for service were deported to the **Auschwitz death camp**, including Morris' parents. Not long after, Morris was shipped off to his first transition camp.

## Concentration Camps

He arrived at the newly constructed camp to learn his barracks were not even complete. The prison guards confiscated all



of their belongings when they arrived, including scores of pictures of Morris' family, friends, and, as he called it, "a girl he had been sweet on."

In the middle of the night, Morris escaped from the barracks, jumping a fence that had not yet been electrified, to the barracks where the stolen possessions were stored. After an hour-long search, Morris recovered the photos and returned to his barracks, storing them in a soup can and burying it.

By 1945, Morris was in the **Kittlitztreben concentration camp** in Poland. As Soviet troops closed in on the area, the Nazis evacuated the camp and forced the prisoners on a death march to Buchenwald, inside the German border. The 230 mile march in the winter snow would take them through Dresden, which had just been bombed by Allied Forces.

The prisoners were poorly dressed for the march, which lasted eight hours or more daily through the snow and cold. At night, the prisoners would huddle on the snow to keep each other warm. Morris told the story of reaching the Elbe River, where the prisoners were told to bathe and wash their clothes in the freezing river. When Morris emerged, he broke one of his pantlegs, still frozen.

When he arrived at Buchenwald, he encountered "mountains of dead people." Those who were still alive "looked like movie monsters."

In early April 1945, as U.S. forces marched toward Buchenwald, the Nazis again started evacuating. With an active underground resistance in Buchenwald, Morris attempted to escape and hide. He'd discovered a hole in a barracks wall and climbed inside. Other prisoners attempted the same, only to be discovered by Nazi soldiers. When they opened fire on the wall, Morris managed to make it out and join the last group of prisoners shipped out by train. In his First Person interview, he noted, with some regret, that if he'd missed that train, he would have been one of the 21,000 prisoners saved by the Sixth Armored Division of the U.S. Army.

Instead, he endured a rough train ride toward Theresienstadt "camp-ghetto" located in what is today the Czech Republic. During the trip on the cramped, freezing train, prisoners would die, and they threw them off the train at night. Soviet planes targeted trains traveling, ultimately disabling the train he was on and forcing him to take a second march.

Morris finally made it to Theresienstadt, which was more of a ghetto than a camp. The ghetto was a "retirement spa" for older Jews and a concentration camp for sending Jews off to their death. By this point in the war, the Nazis refused to feed the prisoners, hoping they would die from starvation instead of executing them. Morris was a prisoner there for two weeks before the camp was liberated by Soviet troops. By that time, he'd lost his parents and five siblings to the

Holocaust.

## Post War Life

After the war, Morris remained in Europe for four years before immigrating to the United States in 1949. When Morris arrived, he educated himself, first learning English, then going to the Maryland Institute of Art where he got a degree in interior design. He spoke proudly about starting his own business in Baltimore, Maryland, getting jobs by word of mouth and repeat business.

He married his wife Miriam, and they had two sons. Morris told the story of seeing a doctor for his nerves and anger issues. The doctor prescribed medication and he took it for two years, but it was not helping him. He went to see another doctor, who told him he was addicted to the pills and had to quit, throwing his pills in the trash. The doctor asked him if he had any hobbies, and Morris responded that he'd collected stamps as a boy. The doctor said, "So collect stamps."

## Philatelic Interests

Morris started collecting Olympics stamps, amassing one of the largest and most notable collections in the world. That collection earned him invitations to the Olympic Games every four years. He went on to exhibit those stamps, not just in the U.S., but around the world, including attending Olympic Games in several countries with his sons.

He also began collecting mail from ghettos and concentration camps. He primarily exhibited mail from the ghettos of Poland. In 2002, he showed his exhibit, "Ghetto Post and Labor Camps in German-Occupied Europe With Emphasis on Ghettos in Poland 1939-1944."

He later sold his collection of ghetto mail to Dr. Justin Gordon, an APS Life Member and frequent writer and speaker on the topic. Justin and Morris first met at Ameripex in 1986, where they connected on the topic of the Holocaust. Justin showed Morris a cover from the Dabrowa ghetto and Morris recognized the young lady who sent it as one of his neighbors. "Morris was a wonderful person. He was very giving with information" Justin shared with me. "He was what I consider a gentleman."

## Local Philatelic Interests

Locally, Morris joined the Baltimore Philatelic Society (BPS) in 1960, serving as its president from 1987 to 1993. At the time he joined, he was either the first or one of the first Jewish members of the club, recalled Phil Sager of Geezer's Tweezers stamp shop in Maryland. When the clubhouse was downtown, Morris put his talents to work, redecorating and repainting the interior. Not long after joining the BPS, Morris joined the APS, becoming a member in October 1965, membership number 47550, reaching Life Member status.

Sager remembers Morris for his talks at the club, showing

his ghetto collection and photos from the Holocaust. Morris would stop by the stamp store three times a year, browsing material. Though he would occasionally pick up an item or two, Sager offered, "He seemed to prefer the European market."

## Holocaust Speaker

Morris began speaking with community groups, schools, and using his philatelic collection to help illustrate his story. In time, Morris got more involved in Holocaust education,

preservation, and tracing survivors to reconnect families separated during the war. When the American Red Cross moved its Holocaust and War Victims Tracing Center to Baltimore, Morris volunteered there as well. In 1990, when a request came in looking for survivors from Dabrowa, Morris was called on to translate and pronounce the name. He immediately recognized the name of a boyhood friend, Harry Nordon, who had been living in New York City. They reunited in 1991, embracing in tears and sharing memories of home.

## Volunteer Work

Morris also became a reliable volunteer for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC. He would travel by train from Baltimore to Washington several times a week to work in the translation center translating Polish to English. He spent more than three decades in service to the museum "to honor the memories of his brothers." That work gave him a chance to meet some impressive people, like Nobel Peace Prize winner Elie Wiesel, who like Morris, had resided at Buchenwald. Wiesel and Morris would remain friends until Wiesel passed in 2017, calling him "dearest friend Morris."

In 2009, Morris helped lead the prayer during a **Holocaust Remembrance Day** in the U.S. Capitol. After the event, he got to meet newly elected President Barack Obama and even got a hug. Morris' son Jake shared, When they hugged, Dad said to him, "Good luck, you'll need it" leaving the President laughing and smiling. For those who knew him best, that's Morris.

## Philatelic Connections

Ed Rosen (no relation) of **House of Zion Stamps** knew Morris for 30 years, beginning when they both lived in Baltimore. They kept in touch when Ed moved west. "I just enjoyed his company. He's a typical survivor. He was so enthusiastic about everything."

Morris wasn't just a friend; he was also a customer. In fact, Morris' most amazing find didn't come until 2020. Ed had a postcard for sale from a young man to his sister from a camp in Poland. Morris came across the postcard in a catalog for an upcoming sale and wanted to buy it. He called Ed and identified the postcard for him, saying, "I'd pay any amount of money to buy that."

Ed, intrigued with the statement, asked why. Morris responded, "Because I sent that post card to my sister and I'd like to have it back."

Without hesitation, Ed told Morris he couldn't buy the postcard, but he could have it. He pulled the postcard from the sale and shipped it off to Morris, completing one of the most impossible journeys in philately. Not only did that postcard survive from war-torn Europe but made it into the hands of a dealer and friend in the U.S., who put it up for sale in the last year of Morris' life.

Philately is full of remarkable people and remarkable stories. Morris Rosen is proof that our mission is not a simple or unimportant one. Many people served as keepers of that postcard until it could return back to the person who had sent it as a young man. Our purpose is to be more than just collectors, but also protectors of history.

## Holocaust Remembrance Day

On April 8, 2021, we mark another Holocaust Remembrance Day. In a recent poll of under 40 Americans, nearly two-thirds of the respondents did not know that six million Jews were exterminated in the Holocaust. Ten percent did not believe the Holocaust even happened. As time passes, fewer Holocaust survivors remain with us. We can all help in some way to make sure the stories and the lessons of the Holocaust are not easily forgotten.

The APS has sponsored three education programs in schools to help young people collect 11 million stamps, representing the death toll brought on by the Nazis. We are completing an exhibit of the first **Holocaust Stamps Project** in the American Philatelic Center. Several members have offered scans, material, and research to assist with the project. We welcome any expertise or material on the topic so that we can build a lasting legacy in the hobby to carry on the mission that Morris started. If you'd like to help, please contact the APS Education Department at [education@stamps.org](mailto:education@stamps.org).

When Morris spoke, he closed with a simple request and I'll share it on his behalf: "**You can see what hate can bring. Be friendly to each other.**" ■

## Israel New Issue

Tennial      Agricultural  
Research      Organizattion  
Volcami Ceenter





# Forerunners of the Holy Land

**Robert Pildes, M.D.**

**Part 5**

*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. ■*

## **TURKISH ADMINISTRATION**

JERUSALEM BRANCH POST OFFICES

**Domestic Postcard 20 pa**

GARE—Location in the vicinity of the railway station

Cachet  
**PAUL BREISCH JAFFA**  
Forwarding agent

Reverse:  
Name struck  
Deep violet



Originating in Jaffa. Jerusalem January 30, 1910 to Chulda. Reverse: message in German

**QUART ISRAELITE** Located in Old City believed opposite the HURVA Synagogue

## **HISTORICAL**

TEXT WRITTEN IN HEBREW BY ELIYAHU HONIG POSTMASTER

**Foreign Postcard 20 pa**

Imprint (left upper corner)  
"Post of the  
Turkish Government,  
Jew Street in Jerusalem,  
Old City"



Message dated in Hebrew. Arrival postmark 7-31-?

Branch opened Oct 1, 1895 with HONIG who continued with some interruptions, until Dec. 1917 when the country was occupied by British troops and he left his post; completely reorganized Turkish postal service in Jerusalem



# TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

Foreign Postcard 20 pa

JAFFA BRANCH POST OFFICES

JAFFA PORT Oct 29, 1898



Jaffa to Vienna. Postmarks: Jaffa Port; transit Alexandria 2 XI 98; Port Said XI 98; arrival Vienna Nov 9, 1898  
Office was in customs office building near harbor  
Postmark: "JAFFA LANDING STAGE BRANCH POST OFFICE 1895"

JAFFA SHUK (MARKET) 1900

THIS OBLITERATOR KNOWN AS "JAFFA SHUK" POSTMARK, BUT NO PROOF OF BRANCH IN THAT LOCATION



Posted to Germany with arrival postmark of Zerbst Dec 20, 1900

S



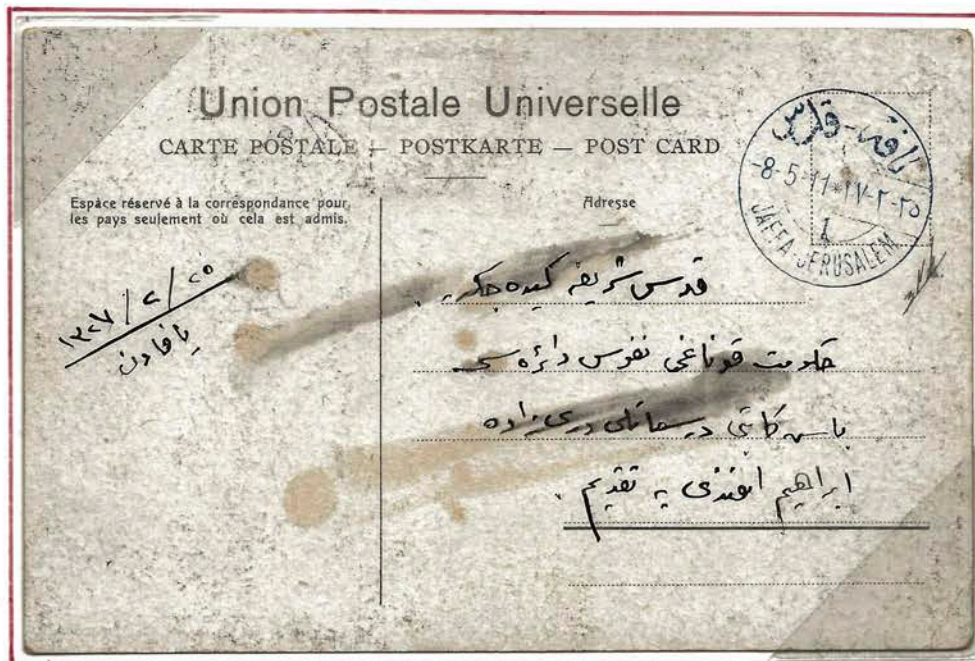
**TURKISH ADMINISTRATION**

**POSTMARK OF THE RAILWAYS**

**Domestic Postcard 10 pa**

**JAFFA-JERUSALEM**

**May 8, 1911 in BLUE EARLIEST DATE KNOWN**



**POSTMARK 3 MONTHS EARLIER THAN STEICHELE**

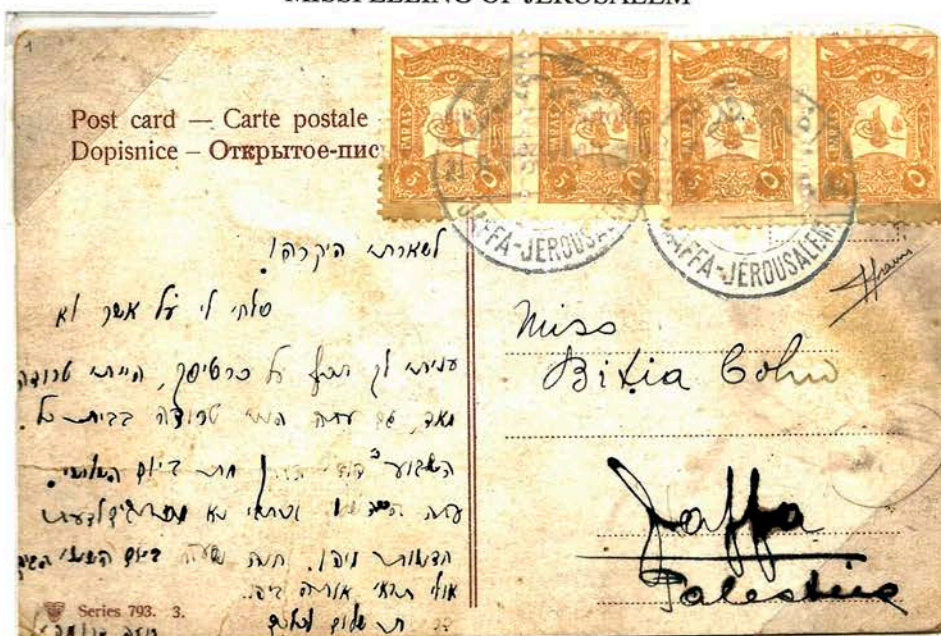
**Reverse: Franked 10 pa Addressed to writer's brother at other end of railroad line**

**ONLY 4 IN BLUE RECORDED all from the same correspondence**

**S**

**"JERUSALEM" August 21, 1908**

**MISSPELLING OF JERUSALEM**



**View card addressed to Jaffa**

**S**



# Some Interesting Proofs and Essays of (Trans)Jordan

Avo Kaplanian

A while ago a friend of mine drew my attention to four essays of Emir, later King, Abdullah of Jordan. These essays (Figure 1) were part of a foolscap sheet of 50 essays of different British Commonwealth countries

prepared in 1926 by the British printing house Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. This page was part of the printing house's archive and was dated 25 June 1926. Above each of the four Transjordan essays we see a manuscript date of 31/12/26. Up till now these essays were unknown to me and were never mentioned in the special chapter of proofs and essays of Abed H. Najjar's book **The Stamps of Jordan, 1920 – 1965**. Furthermore, neither R.T. Ledger nor K.C.R. Souan mention such essays in their classical books on the philately of Jordan.

## Discoveries



Figure 2

In my own archive, I found a copy of a similar essay of Emir Abdullah which was offered for sale by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. (Figure 2) and was described as follows: "1927, Emir Abdullah, New Currency, Perkins, Bacon & Co. Frame designed by Yacoub Sukkar with seven pointed star top center. 5m. Sunken photographic proof in sepia on thick card, with color trial in bright blue on white paper attached.

Also the photograph (re-touched) used for the main design".



Figure 1

Here also we see the seven pointed star above the Emir's head, i.e. the same star as that in the first two Bradbury Wilkinson essays on the left. This star was considered as being too easily mis-interpreted and could be seen as the six pointed Star of David. The later accepted versions rejected this star in the design. Both these essays in Figures 1 & 2 were unadopted and were never issued.

## Next 18

The above two proof essays were not part of my collection. The next 18 essays are part of my collection and I would like to share them with my fellow collectors.



Figure 3

I shall start with an imperforated proof, also unadopted, in blue color on thin-gummed paper showing the left stamp with a large figure '5' and the right hand one with a smaller '5'. Here also we see the seven-pointed star above Emir Abdullah's head (Figure 3).

The next three proofs (Figures 4, 5 and 6) are similar to the previous one but they show the Figure '5' and the bilingual Transjordan in a reversed form. Figure 4 shows the proof in a vertical pair with wide margin on the left in sepia color on ungummed thick carton paper, while in Figure 5 we see a block of four with a wide right margin of the same stamp but in blue and on thin gummed paper. Figure 6 shows again a proof of the same stamp in blue with wide left margin but this time it is on thin brown ungummed paper. All three proof essays were prepared in November 1927.





Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7a



Figure 7b

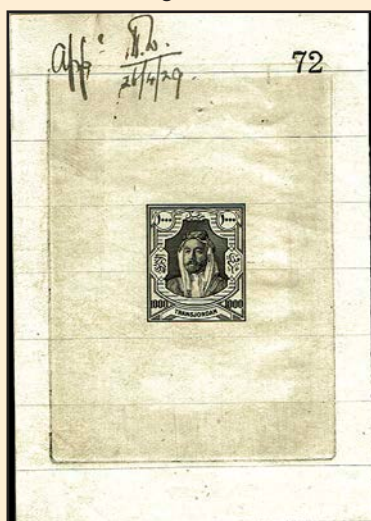


Figure 8



Figure 10  
Pictorial "Tourist Set" - 1 February 1933  
Imperforate Proofs  
Perforated SPECIMEN in horse-shoe type  
Only one sheet of each value was produced

In Figures 7a, 7b we see a two slightly different unadopted photographic essays (A & B) of Emir Abdullah in sepia dated by hand 11/1/27 and are mounted on thick carton cards. Both essays carry the word "Duplicate" on the left lower corner. The right hand one is little bigger in size than the left one.

Figure 8 shows a final approved die proof essay of top value (1000 mils = 1 pound) of the definitive set of 13 stamps of Emir Abdullah in grey black on widely lined thin ungummed sheetlet with sunken borders and is endorsed in ink and initials with "App. 26/4/29". This proof essay was prepared by Perkins, Bacon & Co.

Figure 9 shows a proof of the overprint only, in black on white wove paper of the 1930 Locust Campaign 12 stamps set in a complete sheet of 100 (10 x 10). This overprint sheet, believed to be unique, was used only for the slightly bigger size 500 mils value stamp. On position 43 of the sheet we see the stamp with the error of the omitted 'C' and broken 'U' in the word 'Locust'. The actual size of the sheet is 243 x 297 mm. The here illustrated sheet is reduced in size to 83%.

In Figure 10 we see the very attractive imperforate proofs of the Perkins, Bacon & Co. complete Tourist pictorial set of 1933. The whole set is perforated SPECIMEN in horse-shoe type.

Figure 11 shows an unissued 1955 photographic essay of 20 fils prepared by Harrison and Sons Ltd. for the occasion of the wedding of King Hussein and Princess Dina. The size of the essay is 32 x 25 mm and it is stuck on a golden color bigger background (50 x 44 mm). The whole page is part of a 6 pages special red leather bound presentation booklet produced by Harrison and Sons Ltd.

In Figures 12 and 13 we see the imperforate color proofs of the issued complete set of 6 of the 1956 first Arab Postal



Figure 11

Congress in Amman. The proofs are of the imperforate stamps mounted on six presentation cards measuring 101 x 122 mm and were prepared by Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd.

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to be continued

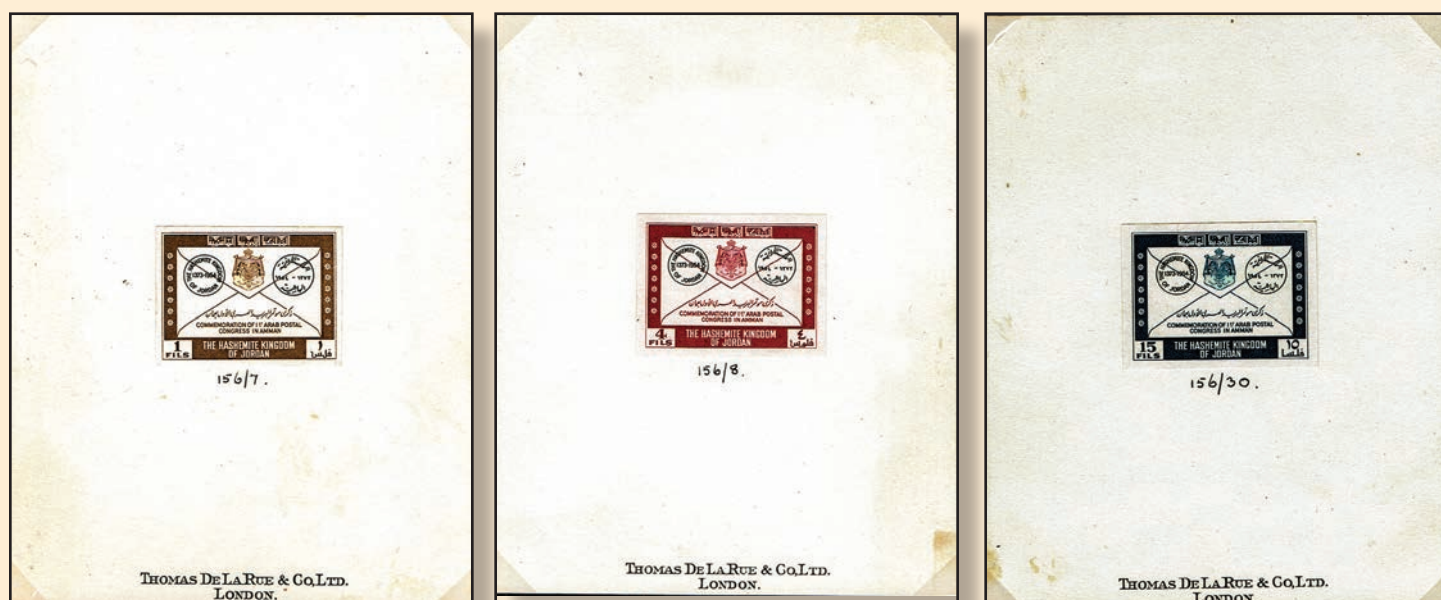


Figure 12



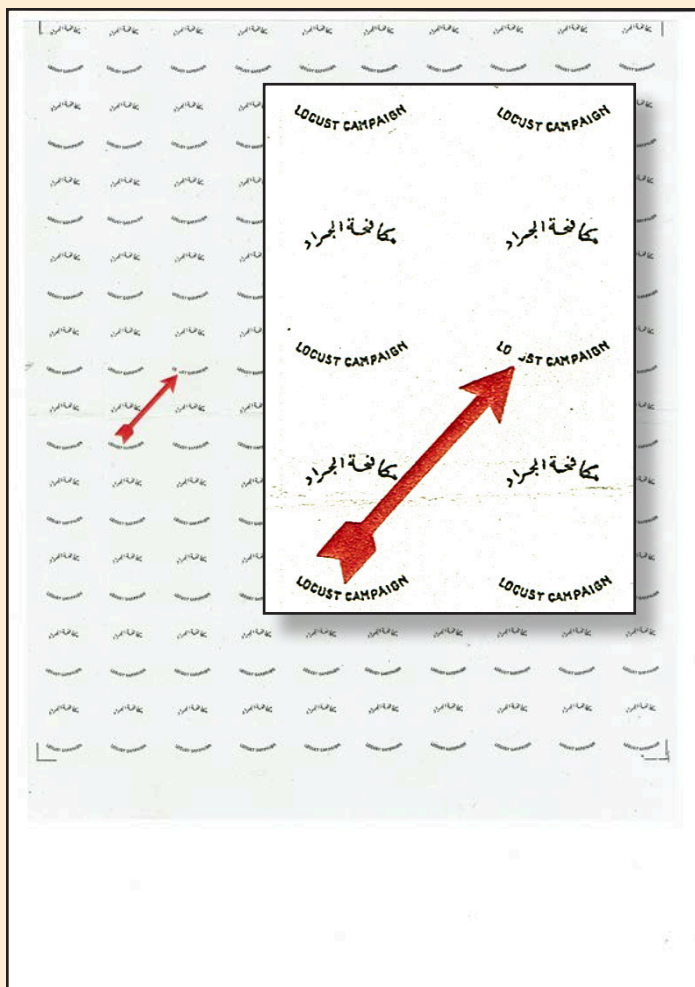


Figure 9

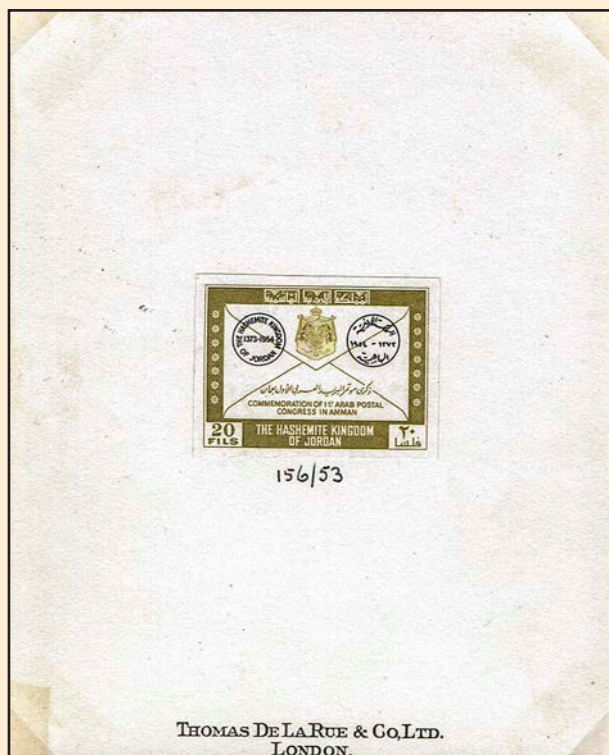


Figure 13

# Ben-Gurion &

# Israel's Declaration of Independence

Moshe Kol Kallman, Howard Chapman

**Israel's Declaration of Independence** was declared on May 14, 1948 (5 Iyar 5708), the day the British Mandate expired. The announcement of the new Jewish State (State of Israel) was formally established in parts of what was known as the British Mandate for Palestine. This is the land where in antiquity the Kingdom of Israel and Kingdom of Judea had once existed. It has been called the start of the "Third Jewish Commonwealth" by some observers:

- The first ended with the destruction of Solomon's Temple in 586 BC,
- the second with the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 AD and
- the crushing of Bar Kohba's revolt by the Roman Empire in 135 AD.

In Israel, the event is celebrated annually as the national holiday Yom Ga'atzroaut, based on the Hebrew calendar date of 5 Iyar 5708. Palestinians commemorate the date as Nakba Day (Catastrophe Day) on May 15 every year.

## Drafting the Declaration

The Israeli Declaration did promise that the State of Israel would ensure complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race, or sex and guaranteed freedom of religion, conscience, language, education, and culture. The Supreme Court of Israel has ruled that the guarantees were merely guiding principles. The Declaration is not a constitutional law so it cannot be used to make rulings which would uphold or nullify various ordinances and statutes.

While the possibility of a Jewish homeland in Palestine had

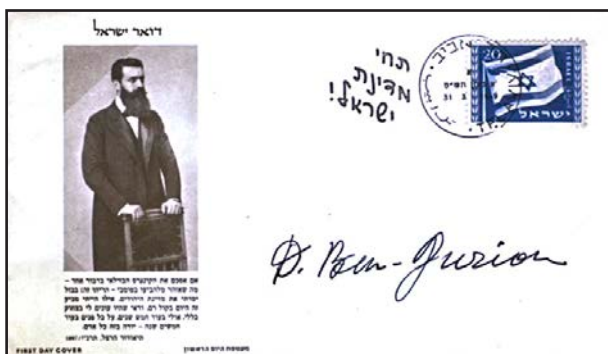


Figure 1

FDC of Israel flag stamp signed by David Ben-Gurion  
Cachet - Theodore Herzl



Figure 2

Lord Balfour

1967 Anniversary of Balfour Declaration on November 2, 1917. Lord Balfour, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, officially announced that "His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people..."

been a dream of Theodore Herzl and the goal of Zionist organizations since the late 19th century, it was not until 1917 and the Balfour Declaration that the idea gained the official backing of a major power.

## The Path to Statehood

In 1936 the Peel Commission suggested partitioning Mandate Palestine into a Jewish state and an Arab state and was partially to blame for the 1936-39 Arab revolt. In the increasing violence, the United Nations Resolution 181 declared a partition plan to divide Palestine between Jews and Arabs. The plan was accepted by most of the Jewish population but rejected by much of the Arab populace. The Arab countries proposed to query the International Court of Justice on the legality of the General Assembly, to partition a country against the wishes of the majority of its inhabitants.



Figure 3

FDC of Theodore Herzl stamp with  
David Ben-Gurion autograph in Hebrew.  
Cachet - Tower of David and United Nations building  
in New York City



The court rejected the Arab proposal. The United Kingdom refused to implement the plan, arguing it was unacceptable to both sides.

The Israeli Declaration of Independence was first drafted by Zvi Berenson, the Histadrut trade union's legal advisor and later a member of the Israel Supreme Court. A second committee that included Ben-Gurion produced the final text, which was approved in Moetzet HaAm at the KKL building in Tel Aviv. The approval came an hour before the Declaration was due to be made. The approval occurred despite ongoing disagreements, and the final vote was unanimous in favor of the final text.

The Revisionists committed to a Jewish state on both sides of the Jordan River and wanted the phrase "within



Figure 4  
Rochlin 1276

Ben Gurion reading Declaration of Independence.  
The 1949 issue marks the first anniversary of Israel

its historical borders" included but was rejected. Also, to guarantee freedom of language, Ben-Gurion agreed with the latter but noted that Hebrew should be the State's main language.

The ceremony to proclaim independence was to be held in the Tel Aviv Museum which today is known as Independence Hall. An invitation was sent out by messenger on May 14, telling the recipients to arrive at 15:30 and keep the event



Figure 5  
Israel Scott #521a 25th Independence  
Signature section of Declaration of Independence

a secret. At 16:00, Ben Gurion opened the ceremony by banging his gavel on the table, prompting a spontaneous rendition of Hatikva by the 250 guests. Hatikva is Israel's national anthem.

As the leader of the Yishuv, David Ben-Gurion was the first person to sign, the Declaration and 37 members of the Moetzet HaAm followed. After Moshe Shertok (Sharett), the last of the signatories, had put his name to paper, the audience again stood and sang Hatikva accompanied by the Palestine Philharmonic Orchestra. Ben-Gurion concluded

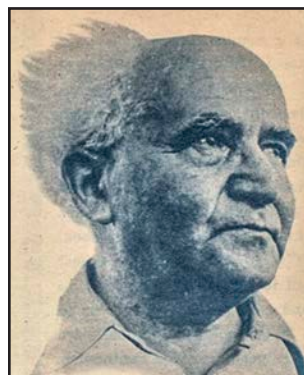


Figure 6  
David Ben-Gurion  
Israel's first Prime Minister  
from May 14, 1948 – January  
26, 1954 and November 3, 1955  
– June 26, 1963.

the event with the words, "The State of Israel is established, this meeting is adjourned."

## Independence and War

After the Declaration was finalized, the new country was invaded by troops from Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, and Syria, starting the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, known in Israel as the War of Independence. It ended on July 24, 1949, with the signing of the armistice agreement with Syria.

Following independence, the Moetzet HaAm transformed into the Provisional State Council, which acted as the legislative body for the new State until the first elections in January 1949. The Declaration makes a distinction between the "Hebrew" people in "the Land of Israel" and the "the Jewish people" in the rest of the world. ■

## 50th Anniversary of the Jewish National Fund

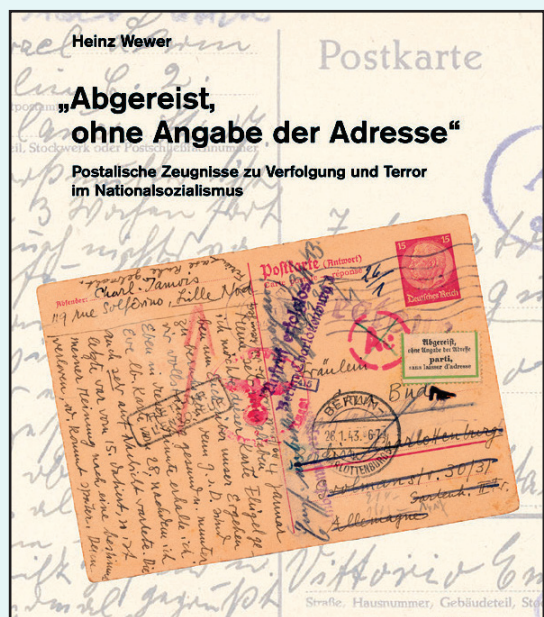


Figure 71  
FDC of the Jewish National Fund stamps with  
D. Ben-Gurion autographs in English and Hebrew.  
Red JNF souvenir seal

Issued June 24, 1951 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Jewish National fund which bought, reclaimed and prepared land on behalf of the Jewish people.

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## New Book



Heinz Wewer, **Departed Without Forwarding Address.** Postal Testimony of the German Occupation Regime in the Protectorate of Bohemia & Moravia.

German language, 336 pages, 346 images mostly color, hardback, ISBN 978-3-95565-241-8, Hentrich & Hentrich Verlag, Berlin 2017, 39.00 euros.

Left without giving the address / parti, sans laisser d'

Adresse was the official label affixed to mail items before the postal service of the Third Reich returned them to senders abroad. In reality, most of the addressees had not "departed" but had been exiled or murdered because they were Jews. "Departed" thus became a metaphor for the disappearance of Jews from Germany. However, in January 1943, the German postal authorities, at the instigation of the Gestapo (secret police), ordered that mail to Jews who had "departed" must not be returned to overseas senders as the meaning of the numerous mail items returned had become common knowledge.

The contents of mailed items and their forward markings bear witness to individual lives and historical events. As documents of everyday culture, they provide new insight into persons, events, and contexts. In cooperation with survivors, archives, and collectors in many countries, the author has assembled more than 300 postal and related documents and placed them in the context of terror and persecution during National Socialism. ■

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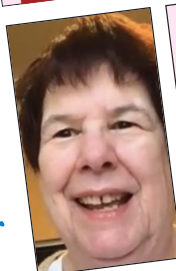
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# Thank YOU for your generous support!

The 2021 Fundraising Campaign kicked off in December, 2020. Contributions acknowledged here received through February 14, 2021. Sincerest thanks go out to our wonderful members for your kind support. All monetary contributions are fully tax-deductible. For more information, please contact the Endowment Fund Director, Michael Bass at [mbass7446@gmail.com](mailto:mbass7446@gmail.com) or (440) 708-1785.



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## Israel Missing Color Error

Joe Weintrob



Normal stamp



Missing yellow & orange

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# The Medliberzyce Ghetto

Larry Nelson

## Background

Medliberzyce is a small town in Eastern Poland about 36 miles south of Lublin. In September 1939 the Germans occupied Medliberzyce and the oppression of the Jewish population of some 1,200 Jews began. By April 1941 a formal Ghetto had been established.

On March 5, 1941, a rail Transport (No.4) of 999 Jews left the Aspangbahnhof in Vienna and headed for the Medliberzyce Ghetto. The men capable of work were sent to nearby labor camps in Lysakow and Jenisow. Life in the Ghetto was very difficult and there was a high mortality rate. However, packages of food and clothing were allowed to be sent to the ghetto and this helped somewhat.

On October 8, 1942 the Ghetto was liquidated and the surviving Jews were sent to the Krasnik ghetto some 15 miles to the north. On October 15, 1942 the SS started sending the Jews in the Krasnik Ghetto to the Belzec death camp. Of the 999 Austrian Jews who were sent to the Medliberzyce Ghetto, only 13 are known to have survived.

## Medliberzyce Ghetto Postal History

Figures 1 - 3 show a card dated July 5, 1941 from the Ghetto to a Mr. Gershaon Schönfeld in Vienna at Seegasse 9 the location of a Jewish Old People's home. It contains messages from two different people which translates as follows:

My dears, we again received 4 parcels with old ladies' underwear and white shoes, various foodstuffs, 1 loaf of bread and so on. We can make good use of everything and are very happy about it. Soldi got a job in the sawmill, the earnings are low, about half of what we need to live. But we are very happy for other reasons. Hopefully everything will turn out as well as it did. Soldi needs work clothes, maybe you could send the old ??? or the other old goods. Also the windbreaker and training blouse, Greetings and kisses. Your Gise (?).

The second message reads:

My dearest ones, we are still in good health, We will write another letter soon. Are you all healthy? What about the flat? I have already got used to the activity. Farewell, all of you. Many, many kisses from your Poldi (?).

## Postal Markings

Since Medliberzyce was a small town, it did not have a post office canceler. The card was marked with a faint red "Medliberzyce" handstamp (Figure 2) and sent to the nearby post office in Krasnik where it was posted to Vienna. Note that there was no return address on the card so we do not know who sent the card. However, a search of the **Yad Vashem Victims data base of names**<sup>1</sup>, discloses that there was a Gisela Kern (born August 15, 1881) on the Vienna transport to Modliberzyce. A search of the same data base indicates that Mr. Schönfeld (prisoner No. 501) was transported to Theresienstadt on June 28, 1942 (Transport 29) and died there.

## RELICO

**RELICO** was an organization established in 1939 by the World Jewish Congress Relief Committee for the War Stricken Jewish Population. Among other things, it provided food packages (Lebensmittel packet(e)) to Jews in the various Ghettos. Figure 4 is a preaddressed reply card, dated January 1, 1942, sent to RELICO at its Geneva, Switzerland headquarters. These cards were enclosed with the food packages and were required to be returned to RELICO before more packages could be sent. It was received by RELICO on January 26, 1942 who noted that only 3 packages had been received instead of (unstatt 4) 4 packages.

The card was examined/censored by the Ghetto Judenrate. The 3 line handstamp, "Judenrat/in Medliberzyce/L.P...."<sup>2</sup>, indicates that they approved of the contents of the card. It was also censored and passed by the German censorship office in Frankfurt. Two German censors reviewed the card as shown by the boxed "320" and "276" handstamps.

The sender, Hemine Kubre (born January 8, 1870) is listed in the Yad Vashem data base as being sent to Medliberzyce on transport No. 4 leaving Vienna on March 5, 1941 (prisoner No 266). No further details are given other than that he was "murdered." If he were still alive in October 1942, then he probably would have died in Belzec.

## Escape to Palestine - Rejected!

**The final item is only** indirectly related to the Medliberzyce Ghetto. It is a letter dated January 15, 1940 from the **Commissioner for Migration and Statistics** in Jerusalem to Melitta Kanfer-Ritscher (Figure 6) which rejected an immigration request for her parents. Melitta, and her husband had recently immigrated to Palestine from



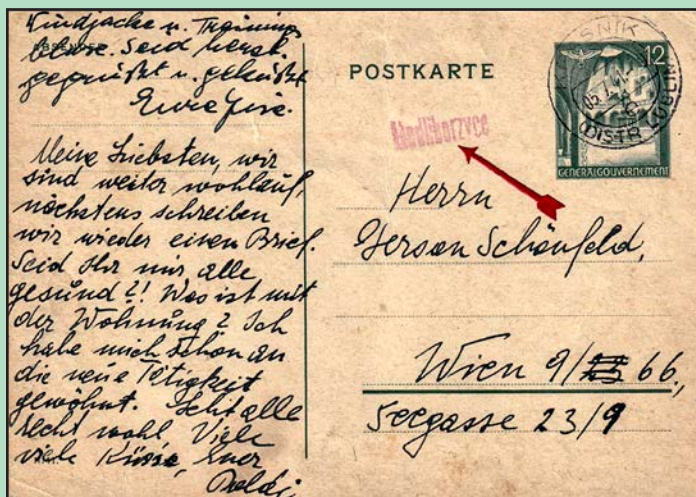


Figure 1  
Message 1

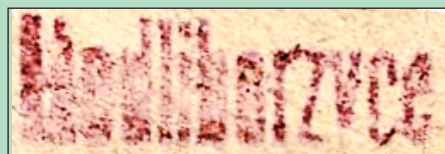


Figure 2  
postmark

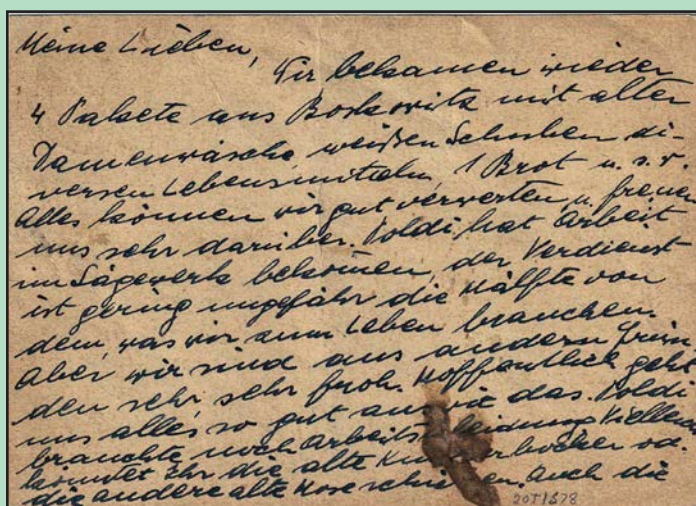


Figure 3  
Message 2

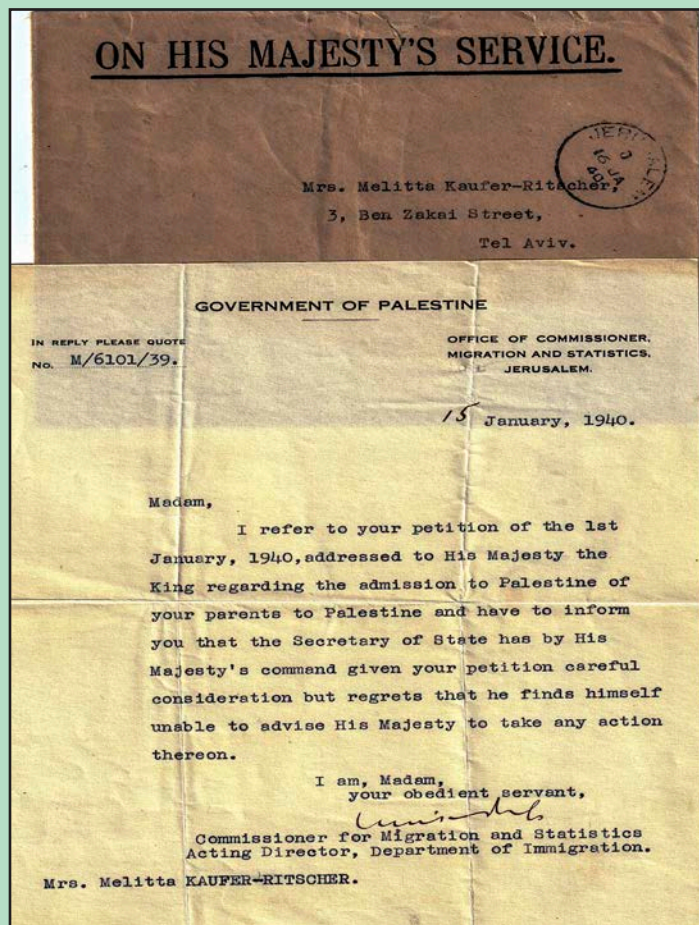
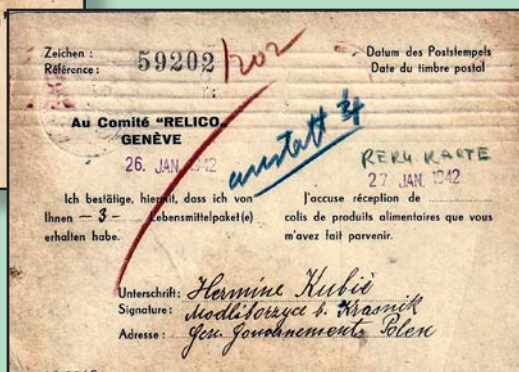


Figure 6



Figure 4

Figure 5





Vienna. They had “bought” their way out of Germany to Palestine by “agreeing” to turn over their business to the Nazis<sup>3</sup>. Melitta’s husband, Rudolf, was sent to the Dachau Concentration Camp (figure 7) and only released after the “legal” paperwork transferring the business to the Nazis was completed. His letter was posted on August 4, 1938.

Melitta's parents, who lived in Vienna, were Jacob (born June 17, 1869) and Bertha Ritscher (born November 22, 1877) . They were sent on the March 5, 1941 Transport to the Medliberzyce Ghetto and were “murdered” in 1942. The information regarding their deaths was provided to Yad Vashem by Melitta. The failure of the British to allow her parents to immigrate to Palestine, cost them their lives.

## Conclusion

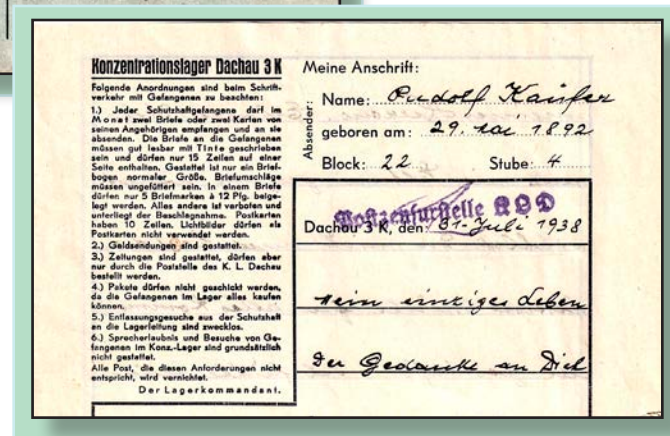
I would like to thank the American Philatelic Society Translation Service for their help. If our readers have other examples of Medliberzyce Ghetto items, I would appreciate a scan.email: [copyright@comcast.net](mailto:copyright@comcast.net).

## References

1. [www.yadvashem.org](http://www.yadvashem.org)
2. Simon, Sam, Handbook of the Mail in the Concentration Camps, 1932-1945 (1973), page 119.
3. Nelson, Larry, *From Dachau to Palestine, A Tale of Survival*,



Figure 7



German Postal Specialist, (March 1997), page 104.

4. <http://en.doew.braintrust.at/6200.html>.
5. <https://digital.Kenyou.edu/bu/mash/214/>
6. <https://deportation.yadvashem.org/index>.
7. [html?language=en&itemd=/6996699](http://html?language=en&itemd=/6996699). ■

0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0

# Revenue Error

Arthur Harris



Figure 1

I recently obtained the Figure 1 attached 1979 11L strip of three with the center stamp missing the value. As far as I can tell, it is unrecorded in Bale, Wallerstein or other (auction) catalogues. This 7th revenue issue is most well known for

the 10 IL & 20 IL with inverted centers. The 5 Agorot is also known to be missing the value.

Does anyone have more information about this error? Please let me know: email: [arthurhythec@gmail.com](mailto:arthurhythec@gmail.com). ■







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# ISRAEL AT MEXICO 70

GREGG  
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Israel qualified for the FIFA World Cup in 1970 as an Asian team in its first and only appearance in this prestigious tournament. For the playdowns, the organizing committee took great care to ensure that Morocco would not play the Israeli team after the Muslim nation had threatened to withdraw should they face the blue and white.

Israel received a first round qualifying bye, and advanced to play North

Korea, who refused to compete and were disqualified. Israel then dropped a 2-0 decision to Uruguay on June 2 and tied Sweden 1-1, on June 7 with Mordechai Spiegler, arguably the best player in the history of Israeli football, scoring their only goal. A June 11, 0-0 tie with Italy meant that Israel would fail to advance.

Israel now competes in the far stronger European zone, making a future World Cup appearance a long shot at best.



The FIFA World Cup always attracts a significant philatelic salute — and the Mexico 70 tournament saw this attractive souvenir sheet from Yemen profiling former World Cup winners and host Mexico. Although the initial release included two stamps that listed all 16 qualifying teams, the sheet was hastily reprinted, with ISRAEL being blacked out on both. This very scarce, oversized Yemen first day cover shows the full set of revised stamps cancelled on April 4, 1970 at Sana'a.





# ISRAEL AT MEXICO 70



▲ The front of this registered air mail flight cover, franked with the 1968 Israeli Pre-Olympic Tournament soccer stamp cover is postmarked at *Lod Nermal Teufa* June 3, 1970. There is an "Israel in Mexico 70" privately printed sheet used as a cachet with an attractive large green commemorative June 7, 1970 game day cancel with the 1:1 final score of the important SWEDEN–ISRAEL match in Toluca, Mexico.



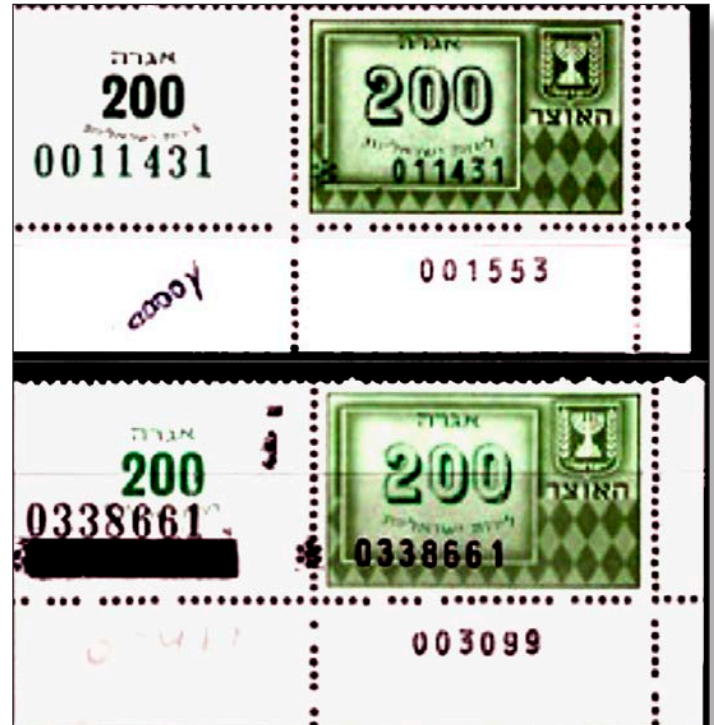
▲ The back of this attractive envelope also bears a June 3, 1970 *Lod Nermal Teufa* departure postmark, an authentic Toluca, Mexico 70 World Cup postal endorsement as well as a June 11, 1970, Tel Aviv-Yafo return cancel on the day Team Israel was officially eliminated from World Cup competition. A commemorative ISRAEL–SWEDEN football rubber stamp, stylistically very similar to the artwork used on the green cancel on the front cover, is dated June 7, 1970 at Toluca.

# Newly Found Military Use Agrah

Arthur Harris

Fellow revenue collector Ben Wallace has provided proof of what was suspected - that the high value IL Agrah stamps were used by the military on documents as well as on entrance/exit permits. Wallerstein's O29 - the 200 IL - is shown in Figures 1, 2 in both formats: the usual large font version as well as the small black font. The large font formats are known to have many printing varieties: Figure 3 illustrating very dark green values on both stamp and tab while Figure 4 shows a corrected control number in the tab. Also shown in Figures 5, 6 are the front and reverse of the small font stamp. It is on a document cutout.

In addition, I have obtained an interesting exit permit that has the 100 IL small black font shown in Figure 7. The 1981 date reveals the change in currency from Lirot to Shekel demonstrating the mixed franking with both currencies as well as the 300 IL large font. ■



Figures 3, 4



Figure 1



Figure 5



Figure 2



Figure 6



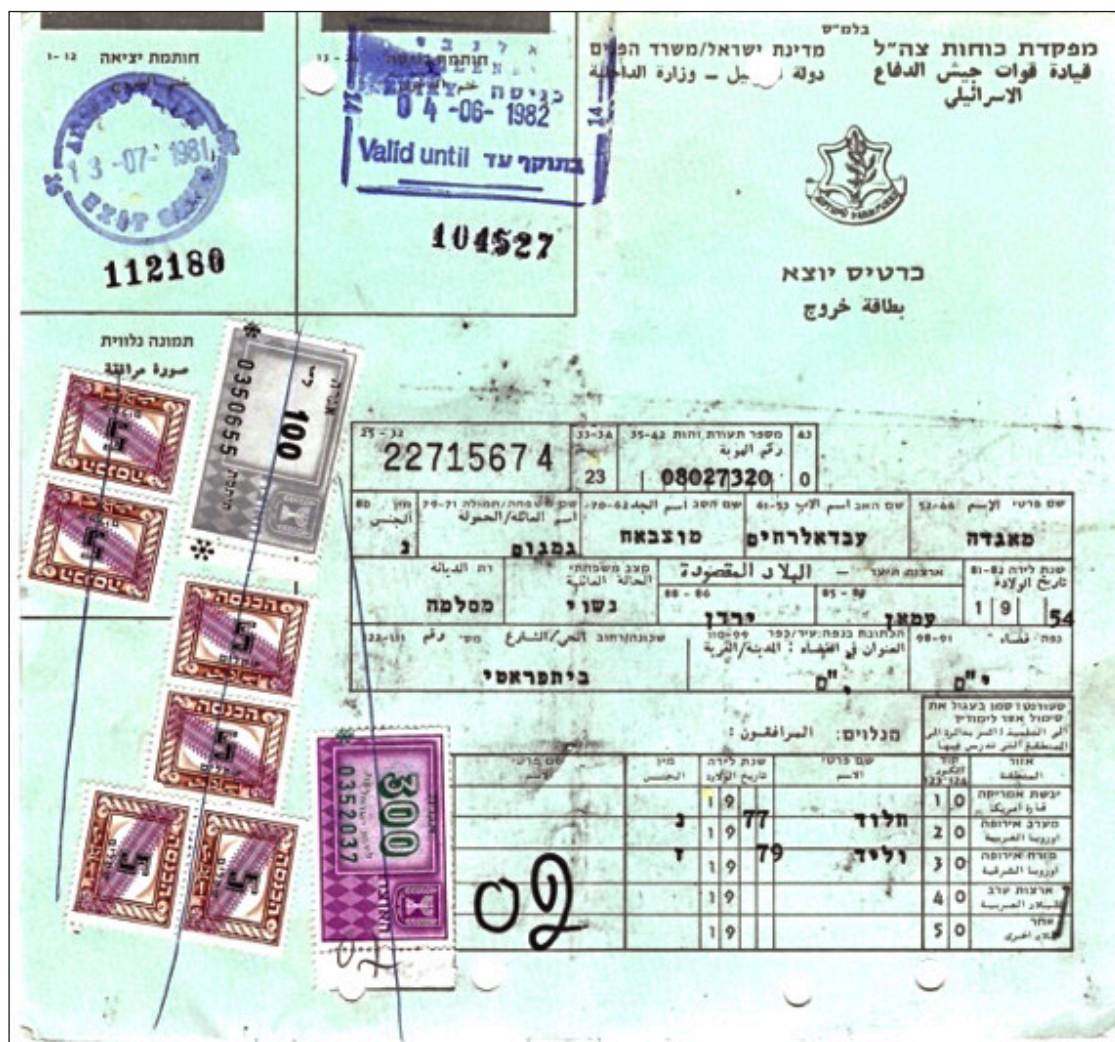


Figure 7



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## SIP President's column



Howard Chapman

I am pleased that we are finally at a point when almost anyone who wants a COVID-19 vaccination can have the vaccination. This occurs just in time for Summer and spending more time outdoors. Even though you may have had your shots, it is still prudent to stay safe and keep your distance. The best way to accomplish this is to enjoy your hobby of philately, as much as you can.

### STAMP SHOWS

The **Garfield-Perry Stamp Club** in Cleveland, Ohio, held its 131st ~~March~~-April Party 2021 on April 9th - 11th. This year was only a bourse, without exhibits, dinners, or meetings. It was great to be at an in-person show even though we wore masks and kept our distance.

Mike Bass, former Society President, is acting as United States Commissioner for the virtual **Abraham Accords Philatelic Exhibit 2021**, being held June 15th - June 30th, 2021. The **Israeli Philatelic Federation** is organizing this **Tri-National Middle East Show**; in cooperation with philatelists in the **United States** and the **United Arab Emirates**. For more information, contact Mike Bass at [mbass7446@gmail.com](mailto:mbass7446@gmail.com).

### SIP ANNUAL MEETING

Our Society Annual Meeting is will be at **NOJEX2021**, being held **October 15th, 16th & 17, 2021**, at the Hilton Meadowlands Hotel, East Rutherford, N.J. Please plan to attend and exhibit. Exhibit reservations should be made immediately, as 5 Societies are participating in this Show. **Hotel reservations** may be placed starting **July 1st**. For show information contact by **Email: [robertrose25@comcast.net](mailto:robertrose25@comcast.net)** or visit the website: **[www.nojex.org](http://www.nojex.org)**

During the past year, our Society has sent its members' several different requests for donations. Our Society officers and I thank all of you who have contributed to our fundraising campaigns. Mike Bass has been doing an excellent job with the **Endowment Fund Campaign**. I will let Mike explain that at a later time. Please continue to help our Society financially, if you are able. Your donations allow us to offer the gold medal **Israel Philatelist**, monthly lectures, and other web-based services to our members.

With its stay-at-home order, the pandemic has helped put stamp collecting at the forefront of preferred activities. Therefore, now is a great time to invite your friends to join our Society. For \$35.00, they can receive the digital version of **The Israel Philatelist**, our gold medal journal, and other benefits.

If you have not already done so, please join one of our monthly zoom sessions. We have had many outstanding presentations, from speakers who know how to keep everyone interested.

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Philatelically Yours,  
Howard S. Chapman ■

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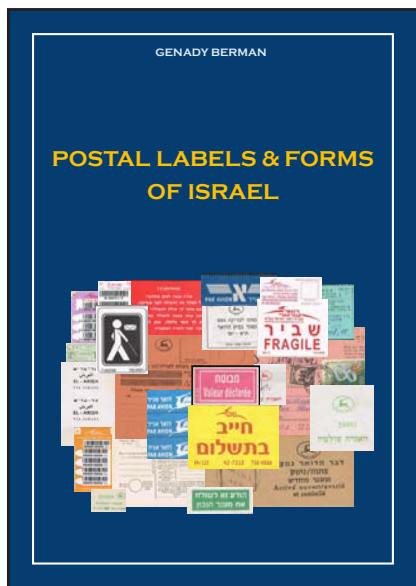
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# Catalog of Israel's Labels & Forms

Genady Berman



**Postal Forms & Labels** are an integral part of every postal history collection. They help us better understand the routes, tariffs, and other important information about a specific postal history item. During its seventy year history, Israel Post has issued various labels and forms for its different services. Almost every label or form had a few printings or design changes throughout the years. Except for a few published articles, practically no information is available about Israeli postal labels and forms. That is why I decided to prepare a catalog where all information known to me would be gathered.

## Information Sources

The listings are based on the material from my collection or information and images supplied to me by other collectors. Most of the material in the catalog has never been cataloged before and is being published for the first time. Not all the known types of labels and forms are listed because of a lack of information or illustrations. An effort will be made to add the missing information in future editions of the catalog. No claim is made to the completeness of the catalog. No doubt there are many sub-types of labels and forms that are not listed.

Since the market for such material is extremely limited and based primarily on supply and demand, no effort is made to evaluate or assign a price. Collectors can find some price information in a Bale Catalog.

## Collector Help

If you have in your collection items that are not listed, please send detailed information (and scans if possible) to

Genady Berman,

P.O.Box 440 Holon, 58103, Israel

e-mail: [bermangenady@gmail.com](mailto:bermangenady@gmail.com)

I gratefully acknowledge the following philatelists for their help and advice in the preparation of the catalog and for providing many additional sources of information:

Israel:

Dr. Joseph Wallach,

Mr. George Landsman,

Prof. Ehud Yungwirth,

Mr. Alon Cohen,

Mr. Zvi Tov.

Netherlands: Mr. Janter Welle.

United States: Mr. Darus Greathouse. ■

Editor's note: The catalog is available at no cost to all SIP members. You can access the catalog on the SIP web site: [israelstamps.com](http://israelstamps.com). Once you log-in go to menu item "Members Only." The catalog is the last item in the list. Just click on the link and you are taken to the catalog.

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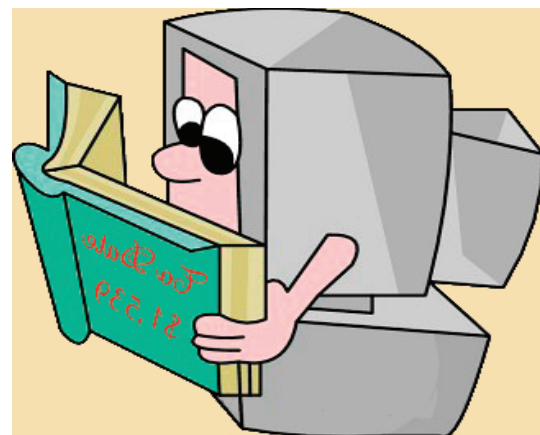
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704	Chicagopex 2017 <b>NO DISCOUNTS</b>	\$50.00	\$4.00	\$41.00	
<b>800</b>	<b>ISRAEL/HOLY LAND EXHIBITS AT SIP NATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON CD</b>				<b>\$</b>
801	Sarasota 2014	\$39.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
802	NOJEX 2015	\$60.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
803	NY2016	\$65.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
804	Chicagopex 2017	\$30.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
<b>Total Amount Due including Sales Tax and Shipping &amp; Handling (S&amp;H)</b>					





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Publication Listing Winter 2021



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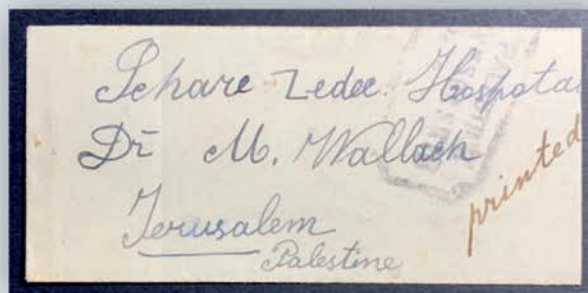
\* Life Member Discount only applied to price

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