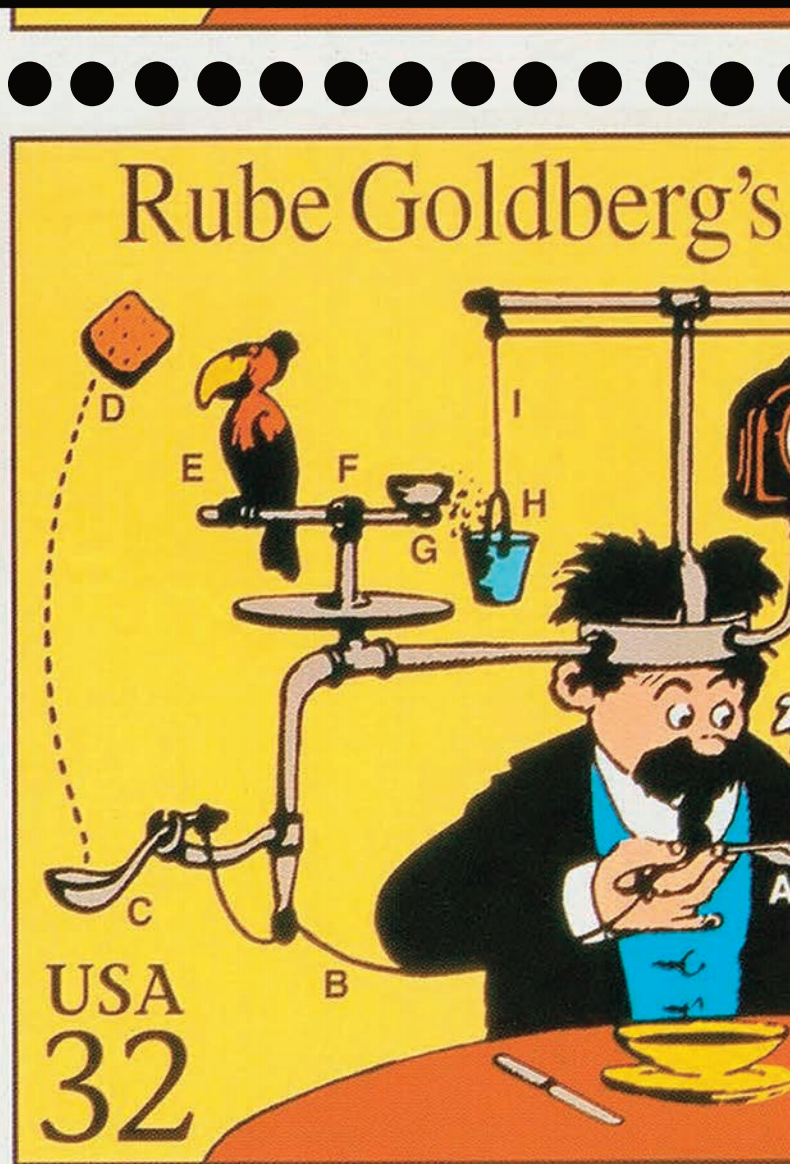


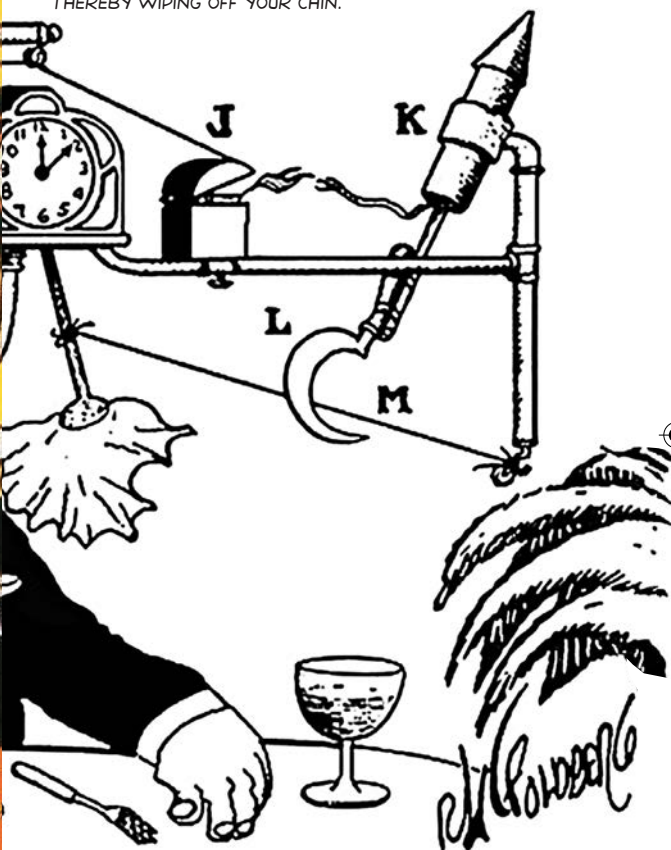


THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. WINTER 2021
DEVOTED TO THE PHILATELY OF THE HOLY LAND & JUDAICA
VOLUME LXXII / NUMBER 1 ★★★★★★★★★★



As you raise spoon of soup (A) to your mouth it pulls string (B), thereby jerking ladle (C) which throws cracker (D) past parrot (E). Parrot jumps after cracker and perch (F) tilts, upsetting seeds (G) into pail (H). Extra weight in pail pulls cord (I) which opens and lights automatic cigar lighter (J), setting off sky-rocket (K) which causes sickle (L) to cut string (M) and allow pendulum with attached napkin to swing back and forth thereby wiping off your chin.



Professor Butts walks in his sleep, strolls through a cactus field in his bare feet, and screams out an idea for a self-operating napkin.

Rube Goldberg (roob gold'berg), a comically involved, complicated invention, laboriously contrived to perform a simple operation.

RUBE GOLDBERG - PAGE 30
BY GREGG PHILIPSON

IN THIS ISSUE

NOTORIOUS RGB 1933-2020	6
A DISAVOWAL OF SELF DELUSION	8
CONTROVERSIAL ISRAEL STAMP.....	28
JERUSALEM UNITED	38
THESSALONIKI AND ISRAEL, THE STORY	40

2021 Society of Israel Philatelists Fundraising Campaign

Gifts directed to the Endowment Fund

KING DAVID Level

Jonathan Greene

QUEEN ESTHER Level

Michael & Faye Bass

- Bass Philanthropic Fund

Stanley Berger

Arthur Elkins

Bernard Friedman

Wayne Holt

Michael Landau

Dr. Zachary Simmons

Yacov Tsachor

MOSES Level

Bruce Arbit

Arbit Family

Tzedakah Fund of the JCF

Richard M. Bendix

Melvin Chafetz

Perry Goldberg

Dr. Justin Gordon

Deborah & Harold Graham

Graham Family Giving Fund

Marilyn S. & Lawrence M. Katz

Family Fund

Mark Lescher

Jules Meisler

Dr. Henry Nogid

Dr. Phil Sager

Dr. Jesse Spector

Robert Waldman

Martin Washton

Stephen Weitzman

MIRIAM Level

Charles Barnett

Gitte Finkelman-Cohen

Vicki & Steven Galecki

Dr. Errol Genet

Col. Steve Glantz

Harry Greenwald

Greenwald-Haupt

Charitable Foundation

Arthur Harris

Yechiel Lehavy

Michael Lipstein

Richard Marcus

Sandra Moss

Daniel Siegel

Henry B. & Jonathan I. Stern

Scott Turner

Total Contributions for Endowment Fund - \$5,646

Contribution in Blessed Memory of:

Charles Goldfarb

from Arthur Harris

Evelyn Greene in loving memory

from Jonathan Greene

Alan Morgenstein

from Berkstein Hills SIP Chapter

In Memoriam Contributions can be made to honor family and friends

Contributions in Honor of:

Don Chafetz -

Melvin Chafetz

Vicki & Steven Galecki

Howard Chapman -

Vicki & Steven Galecki

Stan Raffel

Dr. Phil Sager

2021 Fundraising Campaign Total thru January 21, 2021

\$8,076 Thank you for your generous support!



in this issue

Society

- 2 SIP Leadership 2021
- 3 Editor's Notes
- 4 Letters to the Editor
- 4, 58 Dues Notice
- 4 Classified Ad
- 4, 43, 56 Snow Birds
- 5 Honor Our Front Line Workers
- 5 New Members
- 21, 43 Be in The Know
- 45 Up Coming Zoom Presentations
- 56 The Leslie Reggel Memorial Award
- 57 Dr. Dickstein Memorial Award
- 58 President's Column

Forerunners



34

- 34 Forerunners of the Holy Land, Part 4

Robert Pildes, MD

Mandate Period



22

- 22 Palestine Small Town Postmarks

Melvin A. Richmond, MD, z"l

JNF/KKL

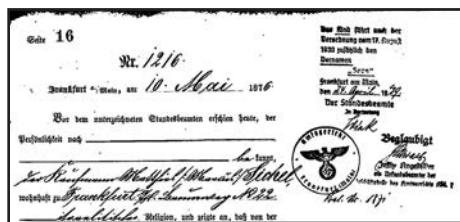


38

- 38 Jerusalem United

Moshe Kol Kallmann

Holocaust



20

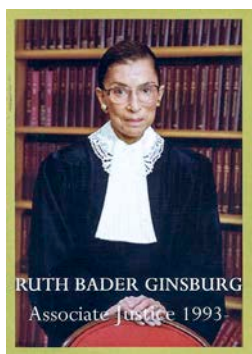
- 8 A Disavowal of Self Delusion

Jesse I. Spector, M.D.

- 20 Liberation of Auschwitz

Gregg Philipson

Judaica



6

- 6 Notorious RGB 1933 - 2020

Gregg Philipson

- 14 Judaica in Belgium

Bart Belonje

- 16 Remembering the Munich Olympics

Gene Eisen

- 24 The Most Popular Jewish Holiday - Philatelically Speaking

Ellis Bromberg

- 30 Rube Goldberg

Gregg Philipson

- 40 Thessaloniki and Israel

The Story

Yefim Rozenshteyn

- 46 Emergency Committee To Save Jewish People of Europe

Joe Weintrob

- 48 Gary Hershorn - Photographer

Irv Osterer

- 54 It's in the Details

Irv Osterer

- 59 The Jew Fish

Jean-Paul Danon



Belated Happy Hanukah

Israel



28

- 5 What is It?

Arthur Harris

- 12 West Bank Bridge Crossings, An Update

Arthur Harris

- 28 Controversial Israel Stamps

Litwinsky House

- 29 Ambassador of the Republic of Estonia "Write-Up"

H.E. Mr. Sulev Kannike

- 44 Newly Found Military Use Agrah

Arthur Harris

- 50 The International Red Cross Message Scheme, Part 2

Larry Nelson

Index of Advertisers

Classified Ad	4
Doron Waide	49
Education Fund	60-61
Endowment Fund	inside front cover
Endowment & Web Archive	53
Historama	back cover
House of Zion	19
Ideal Stamp Co., Inc	15
Israel Philatelic Agency	49
of North America	
Negev Holyland Stamps	47
ONEPS Society	11
Tel Aviv Stamp	47
The Shekel	21

SIP Leadership 2021

OFFICERS

President
Howard S. Chapman
E-mail: stampareme@aol.com

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

2nd Vice President
Joel Weiner
E-mail: joel.weiner@ualberta.ca

Editor
Donald A. Chafetz
E-mail: sipeditor@gmail.com

Associate Editors
Shawn Dilles
Arthur Harris
Zach Simmons
Howard Wunderlich
Marty Zelenietz

Web Master
Donald A. Chafetz
Ron Rohin

Graphic Designer
Irv Osterer

Treasurer
Howard S. Chapman
E-mail: stampareme@aol.com

Executive Secretary
Gary Theodore
E-mail: jerseyowl@aol.com

Immediate Past President
Edwin G. Kroft
E-mail: Ed.Kroft1955@outlook.com

International Liaison
Jean-Paul Danon
E-mail: jeanpaul.danon@free.fr

DIRECTORS
Ed Kroft
Zach Simmons
Howard Wunderlich

SIP COMMITTEES

ENDOWMENT FUND
Michael Bass
E-mail: mbass@hy-ko.com

SOCIETY ARCHIVIST
Dr. Todd Gladstone
E-mail: tmg45@aol.com

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN
Howard S. Chapman
E-mail: stampareme@aol.com

LIBRARY
David M. Dubin, M.D.

E-mail: dubin5@aol.com

FINANCIAL TRUSTEE
Michael A. Bass
E-mail: mbass@hy-ko.com
Justin Gordon
E-mail: justyod@aol.com

RESEARCH COMMITTEE
Edwin G. Kroft
E-mail: Ed.Kroft1955@outlook.com
Phil Kass
E-mail: phkass@ucdavis.edu

SLIDE PROGRAMS
Michael A. Bass
E-mail: mbass@hy-ko.com

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
Edwin G. Kroft
E-mail: Ed.Kroft1955@outlook.com

SOCIETY COUNSEL
Ed Kroft

EDUCATIONAL FUND
David Kaplin
E-mail: sipedfund@gmail.com

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
Sarah Berezenko
E-mail: israelstamps@gmail.com

THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST
A.P.S. Affiliate Unit No. 105

Indexed in the
Index to Jewish Periodicals
ISSN 0161-0074
Published 4 times a year

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

Display Advertising Rates and
Information available from
Sarah Berezenko
E-mail: israelstamps@gmail.com

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

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

©2021 Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Reprinting by written permission only.
Entered as 3rd Class Matter
Nystrom Publishing, Maple Grove, MN
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Membership Application

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

	USA	Canada	Other
Life Membership	\$595.00	\$595.00	\$595.00

	USA	Canada	Other
Regular Member	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00
Life Member only	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$35.00

	USA	Canada	All
Regular Member	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$35.00
Life Member only	No Charge		

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

Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

Problem #1

When Michael Bass was SIP President, he and I discussed creating an on-line database of all issues of **The Israel Philatelist** beginning with issue no. 1. In 2016, Mike received a proposal from our web site hosting company Modgility. After discussing the proposal and reviewing it with the SIP Board, they approved the project. For the next year and a half, Modgility developed the software, and Vicki Galecki and I tested it. About a year and a half later, the database project was "finished" and released on our website.

But, there was one remaining problem. To input all the journals, Modgility needed to have scanned PDF files. Unfortunately, the journal's first issues were not adequately printed, resulting in poor scans and conversion to readable PDF files. The problem is that many of the early journals need to be manually retyped and corrected in the computer. The typing is a very time-consuming process and has been in progress for the last several years.

The problem is our Sarah, Administrative Assistants, Shawn Dilles and Vicki are the only ones doing the typing. Their time is very limited, so progress is slow. My best guess is that we are at least 50% done with the corrections.

At this time, we ask if anyone has time and is willing to help with the typing we would like to hear from you. Vicki or Sarah would train you on how to access and correct the data. You would work on your schedule from any location.

If you would like to learn more about the project, please email Sarah at: sarah@stamps.org.

Problem #2

Currently, The Israel Philatelist contains journals from 1948 through 2015. Since then, there have been 20 new issues. We inquired of Modgility was it possible to add these 20 issues to the database since they were on the web site and already high-quality PDFs. They replied that it is possible, but some changes need to be made.

The changes involved moving the current database file to a different server and adding some code to read the new journal's PDFs. Also, code needs to be added to make it possible to have the editor or administrative assistant add the latest journals to the database. They estimated the cost to do this work to be \$2,000.

Current donations to the Digital Archive Library Fund are

used to pay for the SIP web site's hosting and maintenance. In discussing the project with my daughter over a cup of tea at Starbucks, she offered to donate \$1,000 to the project. She stipulated that the money would be a matching fund donation. For every dollar donated to the project, she would match it up to \$1,000.

So this an official announcement that the SIP Web DataBase Expansion Fund is now open for donations. Your donations should be sent to Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Rd, Bedford Heights, OH, 44146-1838. Indicate the donation is for the Database Expansion Fund.

Problem #3

Fortunately, this is a simple problem and involves no money. Once all the new journals are part of the database, I will index all the articles. Vicki and I did this for the existing database, so I know how to do it. When I am ready to do the indexing, I will let the membership know if anyone would like to help. The process is not complicated and will not take a lot of time since only 20 issues are involved. •

Anniversary Cover



Cover designed by Irv Osterer
SIP 70th Celebration delayed due to the virus

I still have a few signed anniversary covers available. If you would like one, send an email with your mailing address to sipeditor@gmail.com. •

Israel New Issue



Israel - Brazil Joint Issue
August 9, 2020

The relationship between Israel and Brazil began on the eve of establishing the State of Israel, aided by Brazilian statesman Osvaldo Aranha, who chaired the United Nations meeting on November 29, 1947, and contributed to passing the resolution that established the Jewish State in Eretz Israel. •

Letters to the Editor

Jerome L. Byers, z"l

Hi Don

Please notify members.

Jerome L Byers, M.D., a former national president of the Society of Israel Philatelists and former chairman of its Grievance Committee, died August 24, 2020, at age 94. A Dallas native, he practiced ophthalmology and was a consummate Israel philatelist.



During his presidency, the SIP held its national convention in Dallas. Jerome was president of the SIP Dallas Chapter for 23 years. He presented programs on Israel philately to other stamp clubs, introduced our hobby to children in local religious schools, authored articles for publication in the society's journal, **The Israel Philatelist**, and exhibited at stamp shows in the United States and Israel.

His framed exhibits won many awards, which he proudly displayed in his home. His wife Hazel, an inviting hostess for many of our club meetings, died in 2018. Jerome is survived by two daughters, a son, three grandsons, and six great-grandchildren.

Walter J. Levy •

Important **Dues** Notice To All Members

2021 National dues are \$35.00 for **The Israel Philatelist** distributed only on-line. If you wish to receive a hard copy and have on-line access, the cost is \$55.00 or \$65.00 based on where you live.

Life members have access to the journal on-line and can receive a mailed copy for an additional charge for mailed copies. The cost for life members to get the print edition. \$25.00 in United States and \$35.00 Foreign addresses.

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

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

SIP Member?

Hi Don

I recently read an article about Jewish partisans in France. One was name George Garfunkel and his network was called Garel. Do you know if our late member (who sold me my first Israel stamps in the 1970s) was related?

Thanks

Dr. David Dubin •

Annual Meeting - Oct 25, 2020

Don

Our Annual Meeting was attended by members from all over. Among the emails I received was this one from Haifa, Israel. Without zoom, we could not have such attendance.

Thank you for all your assistance.

Howard S Chapman

President •

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 / Sam@igpc.com

Snow Birds

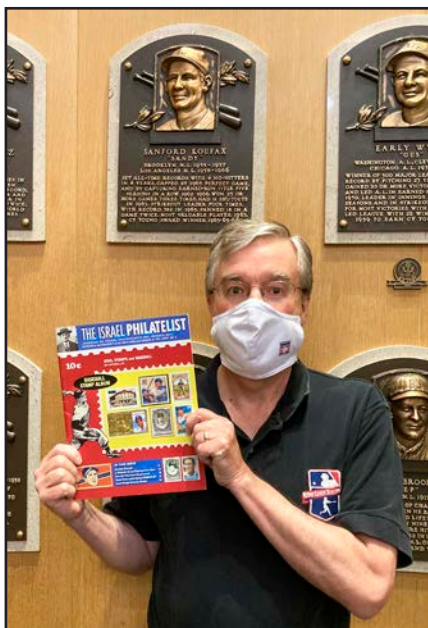
Members must send address changes to **Admin Assistant Sara Berezenko 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823-1367** at least two weeks before the mailing of The Israel Philatelist issue.

The journal will not be resent or replaced if the Admin Assistant did not receive notification of the change in advance of the issue.

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

Baseball Hall of Fame!!!

Hi Don



Here is James L. Gates Jr., Library Director National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, Cooperstown, NY with the Spring 2017 SIP Jewish baseball issue of the journal which is now in their collection.

Irv Orsterer •

What is It?

Hi Don



Can anyone help identify the P stamp. I am under the impression this was used at the bridge crossings in the late 1990s - early 2000s. Any idea what the P stands for: email" arthurhythec@gmail.com.

Arthur Harris •

New Members

Members are requested to inform the Grievance Committee within 30 days if they knew of any reason why the following applicants should not be admitted to membership as provided by the Society By-Laws.

Glen	Singer	Tulsa	OK	74105	US
David	Scoggins	Grand island	NE	68801	US
Lanae	Toerpe	Cottonwood	CA	96022	US
David	Torby	Farmington hills	MI	48331	US
Kerry	Hutchinson	Devon		TQ5 0AD	UK
Dan	Karmi	Jerusalem		9107601	Israel
Peter B.	Feuser	Mettmann		D-40822	Germany
Johannes	Lettenbauer	Munchen	DE	80539	Germany
Nancy	Kleinfeldt	Huntington woods	MI	48070	US
Rohn	Goldstein	Castle Pines	CO	80108	US
Mitchell	Gardner				
Ian	Hartog	London		E1 7ED	UK
Lloyd	Field	Toronto	ON	M55 0B1	Canada
Jozsef	Szijarto	Veszprem			Hungary

HONOR OUR FRONT LINE WORKERS

כל המקים נפש אחת
כאילו קים עולם מלא
Whoever saves one life, saves an entire world. (Sanhedrin 4:5)

**STAMPS
FOR
EVERYDAY
HEROES**
WISHES TO THANK

SHIVANI HETAL

Shivani is a healthcare student and during this pandemic, she was in labs doing constant research and trying to find effective treatment measures for COVID-19.

October 28, 2020
10 Heshvan 5781

Our honoree is Shivani Hetal. She is a healthcare student. During the pandemic, she is in the labs doing constant research and trying to help find an effective treatment for COVID-19.

Till the end of December 2021, Shivani has free access to the SIP website and 44 issues of **The Israel Philatelist**, 16 slide programs, and 15 philatelic articles.

With the spread of the virus across the country, if you know of a healthcare worker, researcher, policeman, or fireman who would like access to everything on our comprehensive site, fill out the form on the SIP website's home page israelstamps.com.

Notorious RGB

1933 - 2020

Gregg Philipson

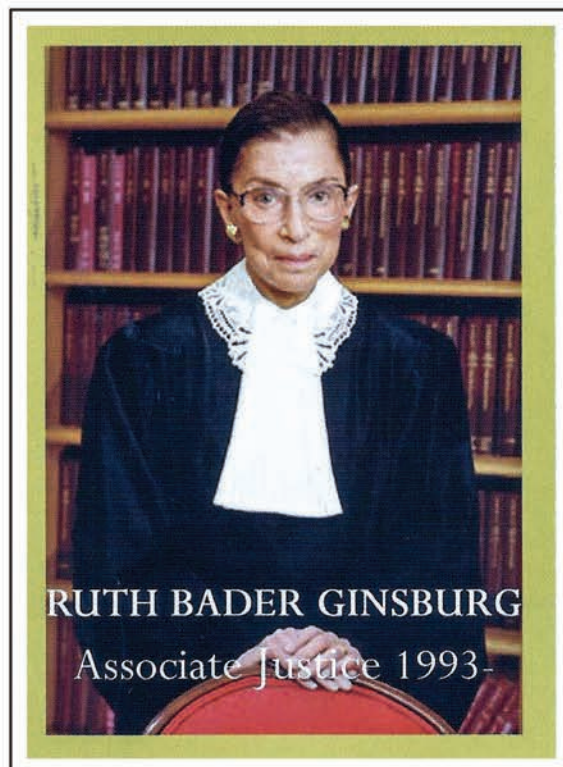



Ruth Bader Ginsburg

The Society of Israel Philatelists mourns the loss of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Justice Ginsburg also known as "The Notorious RBG" was a beloved Jewish Supreme Court Justice who fought tirelessly to uphold the United States Constitution and to protect the rights of all people.


During her life she faced segregation both as a woman and as a Jew. Her life's work is a testament to her brilliant mind and her tenacity of spirit.

RBG was one of many Jewish U.S. Supreme Court Justices. Other Justices include Louis Brandeis, Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, Felix Frankfurter, Arthur Goldberg, Abe Fortas, Stephen G. Breyer and Elena Kagan who currently sits on the U.S. Supreme Court. Justice Ginsburg championed women's rights and became an inspiration to all those who suffered the indignity of inequality! May her memory be a blessing! •



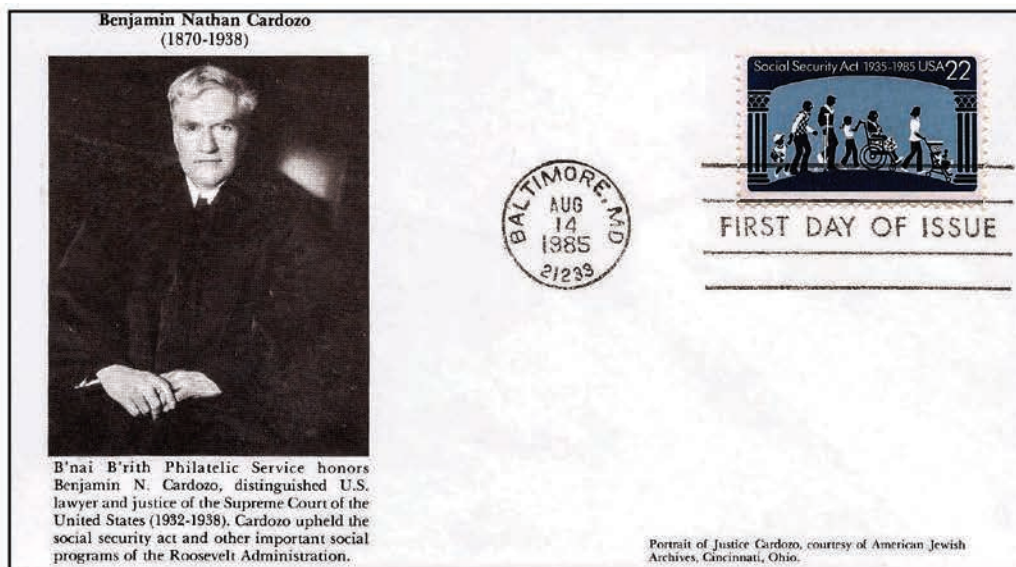


RUTH JOAN BADER GINSBURG
107th Justice of the Supreme Court



Ruth Bader Ginsburg

Born: March 15, 1933, Brooklyn, New York
Education: Cornell BA 1954; Harvard Law School
 Columbia Law School LLB 1959
Religion: Jewish **Party:** Democrat
Career: Attorney, law professor, judge
 1961-63 Associate Director, Columbia Law School
 Project on International Procedure
 1963-72 Professor, Rutgers Law School
 1970 Co-founder, *Women's Rights Law Reporter*
 1972-80 Professor, Columbia Law School
 1973-80 General Counsel, ACLU
 1973 Founder, ACLU Women's Rights Project
 1974-80 ACLU National Board of Directors
 1977-78 Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the
 Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University
 1980-93 Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, DC Circuit
 Nominated: June 14, 1993 by Bill Clinton
 Confirmed: August 3, 1993 by Senate Vote 96-3
 Took Oath: August 10, 1993, Replaced Byron White
 Opinions: *United States v. Virginia* (1996)
Reno v. ACLU (1997)
Bush v. Gore (Dissent 2000)
 "Dissents speak to a future age."
 National Public Radio *Morning Edition*, May 2, 2002
 Photo by Steve Petteway, Collection of the U.S. Supreme Court.
 Printed in U.S.A. © 2010 Historic Figures at verrone.com

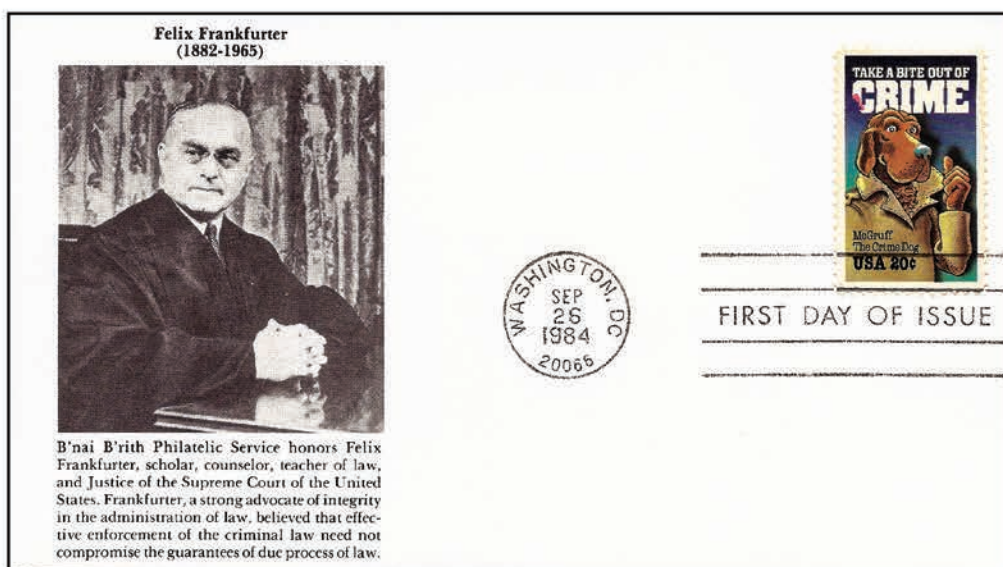


Benjamin Nathan Cardozo (1870-1938), U.S. lawyer, legal philosopher, and Supreme Court justice, was born in New York City where his ancestors settled before the American Revolution. Cardozo, a quiet, gentle man, was “a paragon of moral insight on the American bench.” according to legal philosopher Edmond Cahn, and many legal experts considered Cardozo to be one of the ten foremost judges

in American judicial history and an outstanding interpreter of the common law. His clarity of reasoning greatly influenced the development of the common law in the U.S. during his service on the Court of Appeals.

He felt that a judge should look beyond the legal authorities to serve those seeking justice. Law and truth, not personal bias, governed his concepts of legal policy. His lifelong ideal was “to do my little share in translating into law the social and economic forces that throb and clamor for expression.”

Justice Cardozo was a devout Jew and a life-long member of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue of New York. He took an active interest in Jewish affairs and was a supporter of the Jewish Educational Assn. of New York.



Frankfurter was nominated by Roosevelt to the Supreme Court in 1938 when Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo died. The nomination was confirmed on January 17, 1939 ending Frankfurter's direct involvement in public affairs.

However, he recognized the threat of Hitler before many of his contemporaries and when war came, his counsel and judgment were sought. It was Frankfurter who

recommended that his old mentor, Henry L. Stimson, be appointed Secretary of War.

In 1962 Frankfurter suffered a stroke and resigned from the Court. The following year he received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the citation read “**Jurist, scholar, counselor, conversationalist, he brought to all his roles a zest and a wisdom which has made him teacher to his time.**” •

A Disavowal of Self Delusion

Jesse I. Spector M.D.

Setting the Scene

It is the fall of 1938. Dachau and the nascent group of newer concentration camps have already found a home in various parts of the German Reich. Yet, the subsequent killing fields that will become rife within Poland are still some distance in the future. Kristallnacht has another two months in embryogenesis. The Nuremberg Laws, restricting all but, thus far, the very existence of Germany's Jews, is approaching a total of 430 obscene, racist acts in number'.

The isolationist movement in America is at its peak. Except for American Jewry, the nation remains ignorant of, or wholly unconcerned with, the ominous reports emanating from Europe regarding the vitriolic suppression of Jewish freedom under the Nazi regime. For concerned American Jews, few can disabuse themselves any longer from Hitler's rantings, or that his written canon on the Jews' fate is just a passing political fancy, disowned or controlled by an intellectually elite classical German culture. For Americans to disavow reality has lost all substance.

The Author

In September 1938, a fictional work, best described as a micro novel, appeared in STORY magazine under the title Address Unknown.² Written by one Kressmann Taylor, this is the compelling story of camaraderie between two German-born business associates and loving friends, one Jewish, the other Christian, that subsequently turned into betrayal and surprising retribution and vengeance.

Within months, the story would become a national sensation with subsequent publication by Simon & Schuster. Now over seven decades later, Address Unknown is an international theatre staple and literary classic translated into 23 languages to date. Join us now as we raise the curtain on our discovery of the factually tragic story of Address Unknown. Following which we will introduce you to its author, Katherine Kressmann, working under the literary pseudonym Kressmann Taylor. She and her husband, Elliott Taylor, concluded back in 1938 that the story was just too powerful to "appear under the name of a woman."

The Cover

The ominous cover that attracted attention (Figure 1) shares the Nazi bureaucratic subterfuge concealing its evil



Figure 1

implication on the reverse side rather than on the front. The mailing is an airmail letter with a 30-cent Winged Globe airmail stamp (Scott C24), with a duplex canceler indicating an October 13, 1940, posting from New York City to a Mrs. Johanna Kahn in Mannheim, Germany. A purple stamped imprint is located obliquely in the upper left, "211 rotour," (French for return), and immediately below is a red crayoned arrow pointing to the New York CDC.



Figure 2

The reverse of this cover includes a November 11, 1940 Mannheim receiving CDC (Figure 2). German Wehrmacht censor tape has resealed the upper half of the reverse side. The German word for "opened" and two distinctly different circular censor's stamps, as well as two rectangular boxes containing the numbers of varying censors geographic locations, are evident as well. Penciled notation at the bottom of the cover states, "departed."

The definitive aspect on this reverse side is the green bordered, rectangular label, which in German and French

states literally: "Departed, without statement of address," better said, "moved without leaving a forwarding address." Thus, dear reader, an infamous label permits us to resurrect another aspect of The Holocaust- Nazi manipulation of the bureaucracy. In this case, the postal service, to conceal the fate of its victims from the world at large.

The Round Up

During the night of October 22, 1940, 7,450 Jews from the states of Baden-Wurttemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate, and the Saarland, all located in southwestern Germany, were rounded up within two hours and sent in nine freight trains to internment camps in France. Only the most vital personal effects were permitted to be taken along. The Jews had no time to communicate with family elsewhere and had no idea as to their destination. Any mail arriving at their home addresses were returned to the sender with the label "moved, without leaving forwarding address" as presented above.

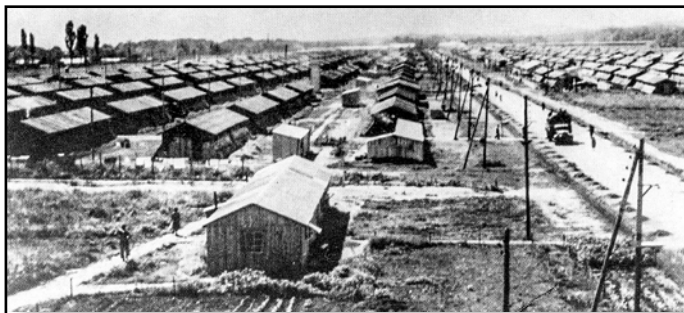


Figure 3

Camp Gurs

The Jews in this roundup were sent to Camp Gurs, a French internment camp in the Vichy domain in the southwest corner of France close to the Spanish border. Gurs had been initially set up by the French government before the German invasion in May 1940, to house French activists, Nazi sympathizers, and common criminals.

When the transport arrived the camp was virtually empty. It was a pathetically primitive facility, consisting of 382 World War I designed thin, plank-walled, windowless sheds with tar-fabric roofs that leaked in the rain, and straw thrown on the floor for bedding (Figure 3). Open pits with platforms served as toilets. Amongst this forlorn mass of humanity was Johanna Kahn, the receiver named on the Figure 1 cover.

Who was Johanna Kahn?

Johanna Kahn was born May 3, 1876, in Hesse, Germany, to Matthias and Josephine Sichel. Her birth certificate (Figure 4) is a masterpiece of Nazi perversity.

Viewing the 1876 original document, one immediately notes an incongruity in that there is a clearly-defined stamped Nazi eagle insignia on the left-hand page. Reading the adjacent printed material, we are confronted with Nuremberg Law #174 authored by Dr. Hans Globke and became the law on

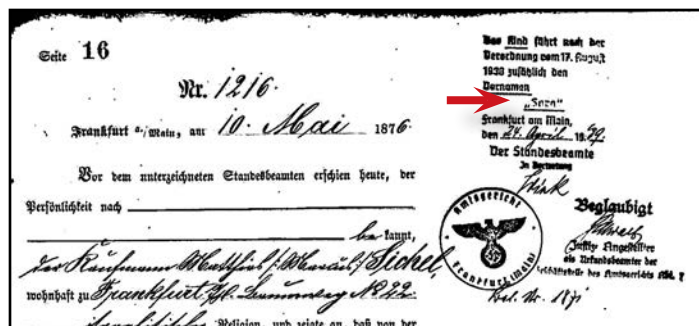


Figure 4
Birth certificate for Johanna Sichel, May 3, 1876

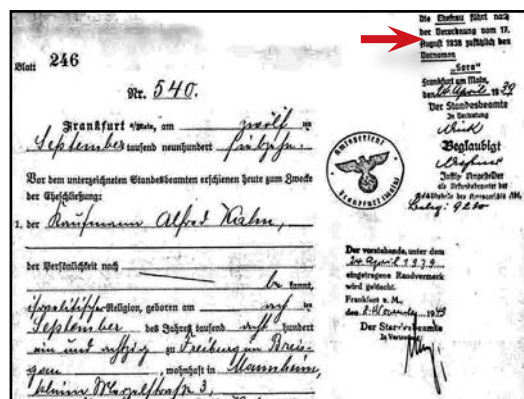


Figure 5
Marriage Certificate for Johanna and Alfred Kahn,
September 12, 1917

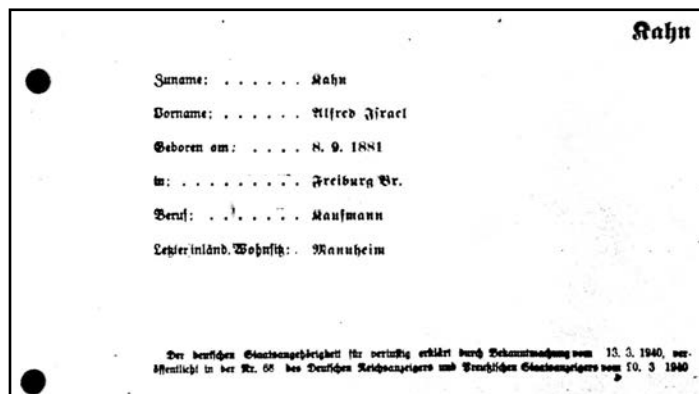


Figure 6
Annulment document of German nationality of Jews for
Alfred Kahn, 1940

August 17, 1938. It forced Jews to assume uniform middle names, usually "Israel" for men, and "Sarah" (Sara) for women. The new name had to be recorded on all birth and marriage certificates. Duly noted, then "Sara" was added on April 24, 1939 (Figure 4).

Johanna was first married in 1901 to Isaac Adler. Isaac died in 1916, and Johanna remarried in 1917. This is on her September 12, 1917 marriage certificate (Figure 5), where she is listed as Johanna Adler. This second marriage was to Alfred Kahn. He was born on September 8, 1881, in Freiburg im Breisgau-Württemberg, Germany. He was the youngest of nine children of Jacob and Jeanette (nee Jung).

Once again, we see the same anti-Semitic Nazi intrusion as applied to her birth certificate placed on the original copy of her marriage certificate on the same date in 1939 (Figure 5). Johanna gave birth to a son, Hans Jacob Kahn, in Cologne, Germany, in 1924.

Stateless Jews

Concerning her husband, Alfred, I initially uncovered one disturbing document related to Nazi law. It annulled the German Nationality of Jews effective March 1940. Thus, German Jews became stateless, denied all rights of citizenship, and were persona non grata at the whim of a hostile government. Alfred's annulment document (Figure 6) includes the required middle name, "Israel," to comply with Nuremberg Law #174 and states his occupation as "businessman." It shows his date of birth as September 8, 1881.

Fate of Johana and Alfred

Of the 7,450 Jews interned at Gurs under Vichy auspices, 5,500 were eventually turned over to the Nazis and transported to Auschwitz, where the majority were exterminated³. Post-war German Registry records of Holocaust victims indicate that Johanna Kahn, nee Sichel, age 64, died at Gurs on November 24, 1940, barely a month after her arrival (Figure 7). Since Gurs served as an internment camp, where living conditions were brutal, her death most likely resulted from disease or other health-related issues. No prisoners were murdered there.

While Alfred Kahn is quite a common German name, I could not find someone fitting his description, or that of his son, Hans Jacob Kahn, in Holocaust victims' and survivors' indices. They may have indeed survived the war. There is a United States death notice in 1957 for an Alfred Kahn whose birth is listed in Germany in 1881. I cannot confirm he is definitely our man.

Trapped

The late 1930s and early 1940s were tremendously destabilizing times for Jews in Germany and Nazi-occupied Europe. The Nazis would eventually deny Germany's Jews emigration rights after October 1941. It was thus entrapping them in an inescapable net as a prelude to eventual extermination. Therefore, it was a wonder how a small window of opportunity remained for a small number of Jews to still escape the Nazi maw before the final closing of the gates in late 1941, particularly considering the inhospitable international immigration laws throughout most of the free world at the time.

Protagonists Survival

Despite the massive destruction attributable to World War II, it remains remarkable that documentation, albeit incomplete,

Nr. 617 C1
Arolsen, den 5. Juni 1952.
Die Johanna K a h n, geborene Sichel,
israelitisch
wohnhaft in Mannheim, Moltke-Straße 6
ist am 24. November 1940 um — Uhr — Minuten
in Gurs, Pyrenäen, verstorben.
Die Verstorbene war geboren am 3. Mai 1876
in Frankfurt am Main.
(Standesamt I Frankfurt am Main Nr. 1216).
Vater: Matthias Markus Sichel.
Mutter: Josephine Sichel, geborene Strauß.
Die Verstorbene war — nicht — verheiratet mit Alfred Kahn.

Figure 7

Post-war German Registry record of death of Johanna Kahn can still be sifted from the rubble of post-war Europe. With that in mind, let us address the near miracle survival of some of the protagonists related to our cover.

The sender of the letter, Grete Regina Kahn nee Schmidt, was born February 19, 1914, in Karlsruhe, Germany. She married Hans Robert Kahn, thirteen years her senior in age. On arrival in the United States in April 1940, they brought with them a one-year-old daughter, Dorothy. The passenger list on the *S.S. Washington* indicates they resided in Geneva, Switzerland, and had sailed from Genoa, Italy.

Their application for naturalization papers in 1946 remains extant. A second child, Stephen, was born in 1946 and survived until 2006. The family resided in New York City for decades. Grete lived until 2010. Of their daughter, Dorothy, privacy laws have shielded us from further information. Grete and family had avoided the fate of Johanna Kahn, to whom she had written.

About Hans, her husband, more is known. Born in 1901 to Leopold and Clementine (nee Bodenheimer) Kahn in Offenburg, Germany, he was one of seven children. Leopold was a cigar manufacturer, who would subsequently die in Theresienstadt Concentration Camp in 1942. Clementine died in Offenburg in 1939 of apparent natural causes unrelated to the Holocaust. Several children would successfully make their way to the United States about the time that Hans and Grete also arrived. Hans lived into his nineties, passing away in 2002.

The exact familial relationship between Johanna and Grete remains a mystery. Both married into families with the Kahn surname, and a diligent genealogical search left me empty handed regarding a definitive association between Alfred

and Hans Kahn. In that era, family size was typically quite large, and we suppose that the likeliest affiliation between the men and their wives would be as distant cousins.

The Book's Story

I conclude our story with a reprise of Kressman Taylor's novel, *Address Unknown*. She won national acclaim in 1939 on the publication of this thirty-three-page fictional story consisting entirely of nineteen letters between two German born businessmen who had immigrated to the United States in the 1920s and established successful art galleries in San Francisco. Max Eisenstein was Jewish and remained in the United States, although his partner, Martin Schulse, a Christian, missing his homeland, chose to repatriate to Germany in the early 1930s, as the two continued their business partnership.

While both were initially politically liberals, Martin gradually became enamored with Hitler and Nazi philosophy. As Max was made privy to the mistreatment of Jews in Germany, he wrote of his anguish to Martin who responded by invoking that the Jews had brought much on themselves and that "something bigger was happening-the rebirth of this new Germany under our Gentle Leader!" Martin then requested that they discontinue further communication since he discovered communicating with a Jew would put an onus on his family.

At about the same time, Max's sister, Griselle, an actress performing in Berlin, made anti-Nazi remarks bringing her to the attention of the Gestapo. Shortly after that, a letter Max had written to Griselle in Berlin is returned to him stamped "Address Unknown." In desperation, Max feels compelled to contact Martin, seeking help in locating his sister. Max is aware that Griselle and Martin had carried on an affair in the past and suspected that she might seek Martin's help if she were in trouble.

Sad News But Ironic Twist

Within two months, Martin writes back: "Heil Hitler! I must regret I have bad news for you." Martin informs Max that Griselle had come to his home seeking shelter, with stormtroopers close behind in the driveway. He turns her away for fear of being arrested for harboring a Jew. Griselle runs off, is caught and murdered. Martin demands that Max not write to him again. "It is not so good for me that a Jewess came here for refuge, and no other association can be tolerated-poor little Griselle. I grieve with you, but as you see, I was helpless to aid her. I must now demand you do not write again."

Max's letters continue to arrive, informing Martin how well business is going and detailing mundane family musings. Martin implores Max to cease writing because he is being called in to account for the letters. "Do you realize, have

you any idea that you destroy me?" The letters from Max continue with a final note ending: "The God of Moses be at your right hand."

An image of this letter's cover appears on the novel's final page stamped, "Adressat Unbekannt."- Address Unknown. Max had obtained retribution and vengeance.

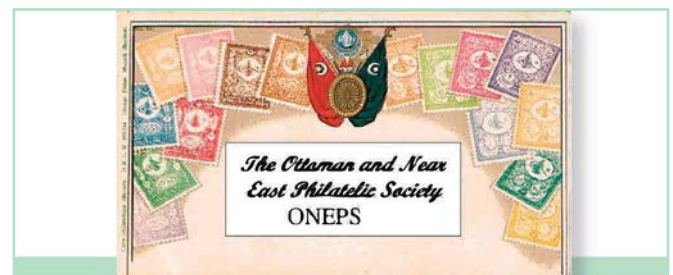
The New York Times Book Review in 1939 stated: "It is the most effective indictment of Nazism to appear in fiction." Within months Simon & Schuster sold fifty thousand copies. The rest is history- as is also the story of an *Address Unknown* cover from Grete Kahn to Johanna Kahn. A tale of reality and fiction with much in common, would you not agree?

Endnotes:

1. Spector Jesse. I, et al.: **Nazi Law #174, Israel and Sarah. *The Israel Philatelist***, LXIII, No.2, April 2012, pp. 60-63.
2. Taylor, K. **Address Unknown** C. Douglas Taylor Press, 2016.
3. Spector Jesse I, et al.: **Vichy France During the Holocaust. *The Israel Philatelist***, LXVIII, No.3, Summer, 2017, pp.34-39.

General References:

1. Gordon, I. **Holocaust Postal History**. Six Point Watermark Press, Chicago 2016.
2. Brinson C. and Kaczynski W., **Fleeing From the Fuhrer**. The History Press, Gloucestershire, England, 2011,
3. Frank, W. L., **Judenhaus: Small Ghetto at Grosse Merzelstrasse** 7. Werner L Frank Press. 2016, •



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, 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.

West Bank Bridge Crossings

An Update

Arthur Harris

In 1968, the Open Bridge Policy eliminated the need for permits when Israel made stamps available for services on the Adam and Allenby Bridges. Figures 1-3 are a mint portion and used examples showing a fee of 3.50 IL paid in 1977 and 5 IL in 1978 on the Adam Bridge. The Adam Bridge receipts are gummed, whereas those for the Allenby Bridge are not.

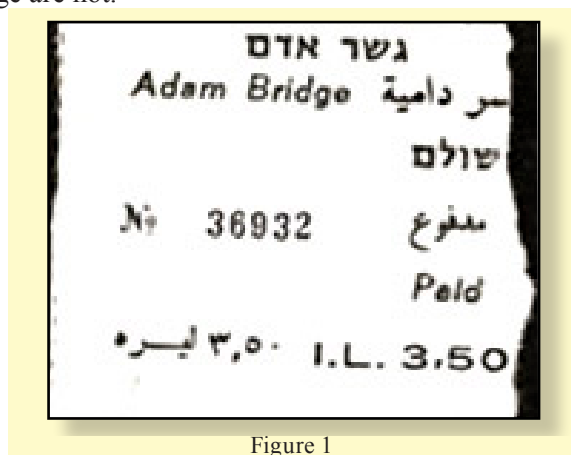


Figure 1

Figures 4 and 5 are similar, but for the Allenby Bridge. The Allenby Bridge stamped receipts are perforated, whereas the 1977 Adam Bridge is rouletted and in 1978 is perforated. I have been unable to determine what the “services” were actually for, aside from goods’ movement.

Figures 6 and 7 are, I believe, the Jordanian equivalent of the Israeli versions due to there being only Arabic and no Hebrew. Figure 6 is the left side of the label, and Figure 7 the right-side of a different receipt. Note the perforations and the straight edge. Both examples are gummed. The upper Arabic reads Bridges Safety Sorting in addition to the receipt numbers (00540 and 00582) and 40/Fils/Parcel/Fees. The receipt and stamp were probably a fee for each bag or parcel carried when crossing one of the bridges, or it could be the fee paid to the person helping to handle bags or luggage at 40 Fils per piece. I surmised that the usage was early due to the low fee of 40 Fils.

1978 and 1979 saw revenue stamps on exit permits with the Hebrew “Masa’it” meaning Truck, with the rate being 450 IL, as seen in Figure 8. I have not seen any of these dated after 1979.

In 1985, Israel issued a new series of self-adhesive stamps for travel permits between Israel and Jordan. The A stamp

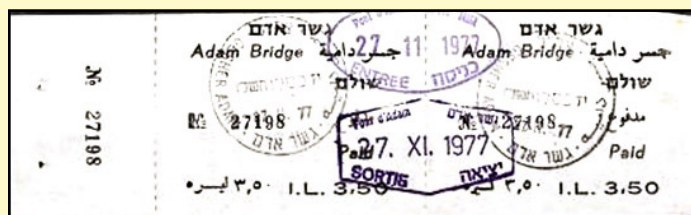


Figure 2

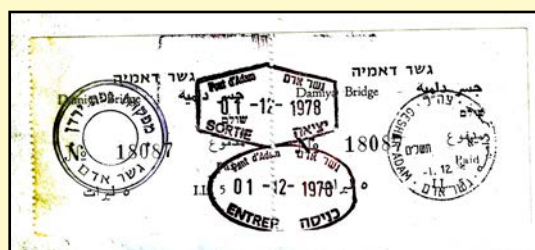


Figure 3

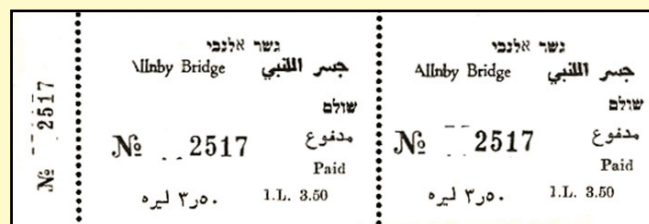


Figure 4

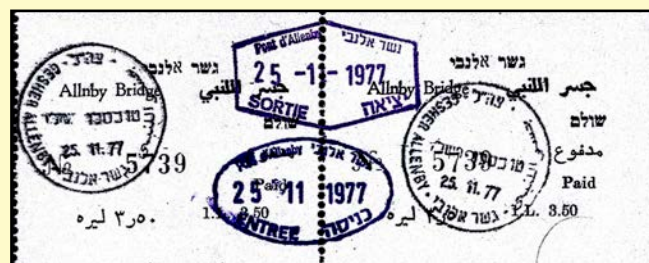


Figure 5

(Figures 9 - 11) was for services on the bridges to Jordan. The label's description is for luggage carrier fees with the amount in Shekels written in. I have been unable to find any of the A-labels with a written-in amount. Both the 1977 and 1985 (and later perforated West Bank revenue stamps) appear limited in use from Israel to Jordan.

Thanks to Avo Kaplanian for the Arabic translations. •

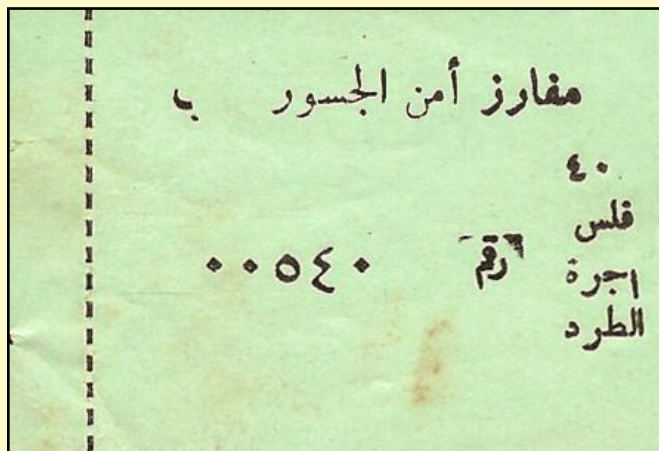


Figure 6

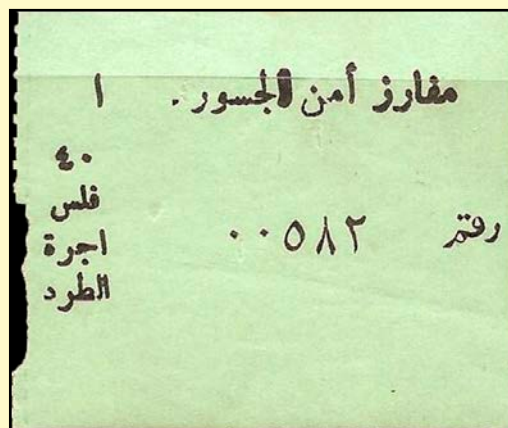


Figure 7

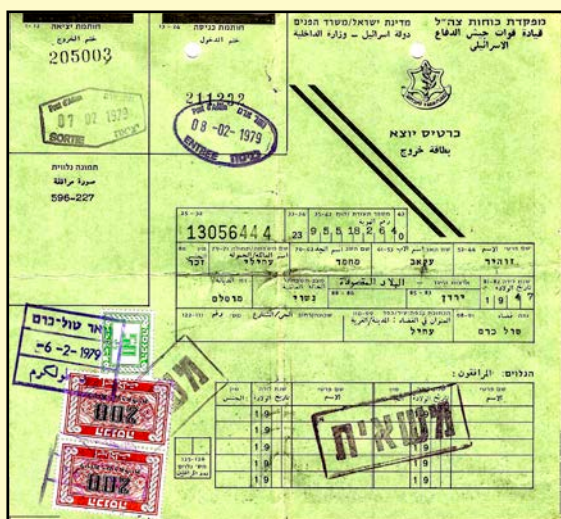


Figure 8

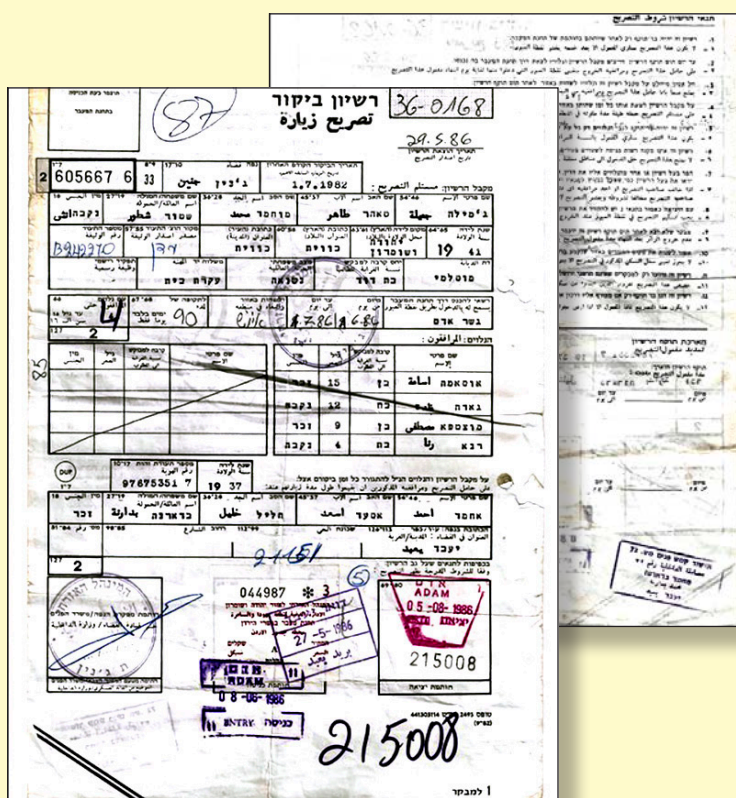


Figure 10 (front and back)



Figure 11

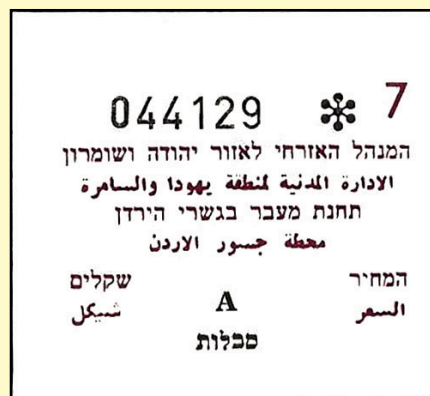


Figure 9

Judaica in Belgium

Bart Belonje



Figure 1

The Royal Stamp Circle De Noorderkempen Kalmthout, Belgium, in collaboration with VZW Synagogue Heide and for the photos Marleen Van Landeghem (m.d.g.) and Archaeological Circle of Kalmthout, have issued a personal stamp sheet with ten stamps designed with images of the synagogue in Kalmthout Heide (Figure 1) and a strip of 5 stamps with Jewish symbols (Figure 2). Issued September 2020. The stamps shown are for domestic use in Belgium.

Kalmthout is a village with five village centers: Center, Dorp-Heuvel, Heide, Achterbroek, and Nieuwmoer, and located between the city of Antwerp and the Dutch border.

Unique Building

The synagogue, located in the village of Kalmthout-Heide, is a unique building and the only example of a rural synagogue in Belgium. The simple structure was built in 1928 by architect Jan Frans Beirens and had a recognizable design (including neo-Moorish style features, the reference to the stone tablets, the Star of David, the ritual bath). A

typical floor plan, including the shielded women's gallery and the standard synagogue furniture, has been preserved. Even more than architectural value, protection is based on historical and socio-cultural reasons. After all, the synagogue symbolizes the incredibly moving history of the Jewish presence in Kalmthout.

Jewish Community

The Heide district developed from the end of the 19th century. The presence of a train stop and station provided an easy connection to Antwerp. Heide, therefore, became a popular day-trip destination. Many Jews working in the diamond sector were also attracted to the wooded environment and healthy outdoor air. It was mainly Amsterdam Jews who, under the impulse of King Leopold II, were lured to Antwerp because of their skills.

In Kalmthout-Heide, there were various guest-houses, hotels, or houses established by Jewish businessmen and private individuals. This strong presence also increased the need for a synagogue. It finally came in 1928, thanks to various



Figure 2

private financiers. It was immediately the first building in Heide intended for worship, which directly illustrates the Jewish community's importance and size. In the synagogue of Kalmthout, Jews from all walks of life came together. The community used the synagogue for worship until 1995.

World War II

However, the life story of the Kalmthout synagogue is strongly linked to the poignant history of the Second World War. Before the war, about 700 Jews registered as residents in Kalmthout. After the Second World War, their numbers were decimated. Some were able to flee, but 199 Jews from Kalmthout were deported to Auschwitz. Only one of them survived.

Following World War II, some survivors and heirs of the rightful owners returned, but during the 1960s, many of them emigrated to Israel, America, and Switzerland.

Since 2003, a working group has been working towards a new future for the synagogue. The non-profit association wants to turn the synagogue into a cultural, multi-functional meeting and exhibition space. The association can pay attention to the history of the Jewish presence in Heide. The difficult state of current synagogue ownership is that it is wholly owned by 62 people, grand- and great-grandchildren of the founders. The working group was able to trace all of the people except one. The protection, therefore, offers many perspectives for the association and the preservation of the synagogue.

Order information

The sheet and stamp strip are available from me. Email: b.belonje@hetnet.nl for further information •

Buying and Selling

Israel, US, British Commonwealth

We Buy It All!



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

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



Member over 50 years

IDEAL STAMP CO., INC. (Sam Malamud)

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

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

email: info@idealny.com



Member over 50 years

Remembering the Munich Olympics

Gene Eisen

Terrorists Strike

The 1972 Summer Olympics held in Munich, West Germany, were breezing along successfully for the first ten days. Then, tragedy struck in the early morning hours of September 5. The Palestinian Black September terrorists attacked eleven Israeli team members in their dormitory. After a struggle, the terrorist killed two Israelis, and nine Israelis were taken hostage.

West Germany issued a postal souvenir sheet, Scott B489a-d, on August 18, 1972. The sheet pictures the 1972 Olympic Games Village (Figure 1 red arrow). Shown are the men's buildings in the section above the 40+20pf stamp. The third-row building at the extreme left end of the village housed the Israeli team. The group of buildings is shown directly north of the twin poles holding up the Sports Hall roof. It was these buildings where the terrorists broke in.

Negotiations

The Black September terrorists demanded the release of over 200 Palestinians held in Israeli prisons and two left-wing extremists in German prisons. German negotiators were willing to accept their demands, but Israel rejected them. Israel's Prime Minister Golda Meir stated, "If we give in to them, then no Israeli anywhere in the world can feel that his life is safe."

After further negotiations, the German and Israeli authorities agreed that two helicopters would be supplied to transfer the terrorists and hostages to a nearby NATO airbase to have access to an airplane to fly them to yet another destination.

German Rescue Attempt Fails

German police formulated a plan to ambush the terrorists and rescue the hostages at the airport. The rescue attempt was a complete failure from the start. First, the police snipers



Figure 1 1972 Olympic Games Village

used in the operation had not received proper training as sharpshooters. Add to that, they were improperly located, too few, and lacked radios to communicate with each other and with the command post. The snipers were armed with assault rifles rather than sniper rifles, and their weapons lacked long-range scopes and night-vision capabilities. Second, the officers on the plane who were supposed to subdue the terrorists unanimously chose to abandon their post. Finally, the armored cars that were to have aided in the Israelis' rescue were sent out too late and became snarled in traffic.

At this point, the terrorists smelled a trap and may have panicked. One terrorist tossed a grenade into one of the helicopters, killing all but one of the hostages on board, who later died due to smoke inhalation. A second terrorist sprayed the interior of the other helicopter with bullets, killing the remaining five Israelis. By 11:30 AM, the shooting had stopped. The terrorists killed eleven Israeli Olympic athletes, along with one German police officer and five terrorists.

Memorials to the Slain Israeli Olympians

A controversial decision was made by the Olympic committee to continue the Olympics after a 24-hour delay. A memorial service attended by 80,000 people was held on September 7 to pay tribute to the fallen Israeli athletes and the German police officer. B'nai B'rith issued a cachet envelope illustrating the Memorial Service on a United States first day cover of an airmail stamp issued for the Olympic games, depicting women's fencing, Scott C109, November 4, 1983 (Figure 2).



Figure 2
cachet: Memorial Service

To date, Israel has not issued commemorative stamps for the Israeli Olympians slain at the 1972 Olympics. A commemorative Jewish National Fund (JNF) (Figure 3) label was soon issued, which lists the names (in Hebrew, of course) of the eleven fallen Israeli athletes:

- David Berger,
- Yossef Gutfreund,
- Moshe Weinberg,
- Elezar Halfin,
- Mark Slavin,
- Ze'ev Friedman,
- Yossef Romano,
- Kahat Shor,
- Andre Schpitzer,
- Amitzur Shapira,
- Yakov Springer



Figure 3



Figure 5

The JNF also overprinted remnants of the 1950 Third Maccabean Games in both red and black in memory of the Israelis killed in Munich (Figure 4).



Figure 4
JNF-KKL

In 1973, the Republic of Haiti issued two stamps commemorating the 1972 Munich Olympics on the Olympics' opening day (Figure 5). By contrast, the second souvenir sheet (C390B) memorializes the Munich Olympic Massacre by depicting weight lifter David Berger, one of the eleven Israelis murdered by the terrorists (Figure 6).

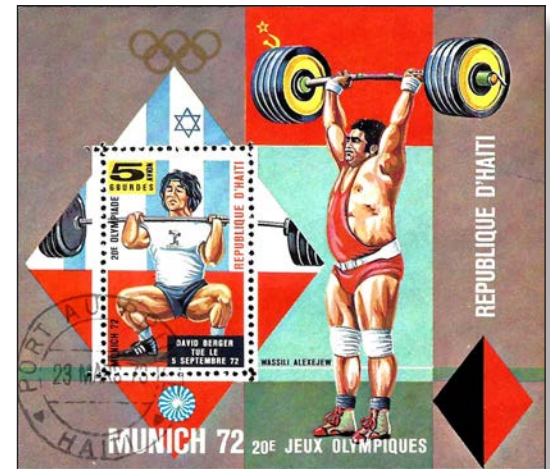


Figure 6

In the millennial year 2000, several countries also issued philatelic souvenir sheets in memory of the Israelis slain in Munich, including Sierra Leone, Scott 2362, November 9, 2000 (Figure 7); The Gambia, Scott 2337, November 9, 2000 (Figure 8); Guyana, Scott 3541, Oct.30, 2000 (Figure 9). All three souvenir sheets feature an Olympic runner carrying the Olympic torch. One stamp, Scott 2139e of the Grenada Grenadines 2000 Millennial souvenir sheet, Scott 2139 a-q, also memorializes the eleven slain Olympians (Figure 10).

continued on page 19

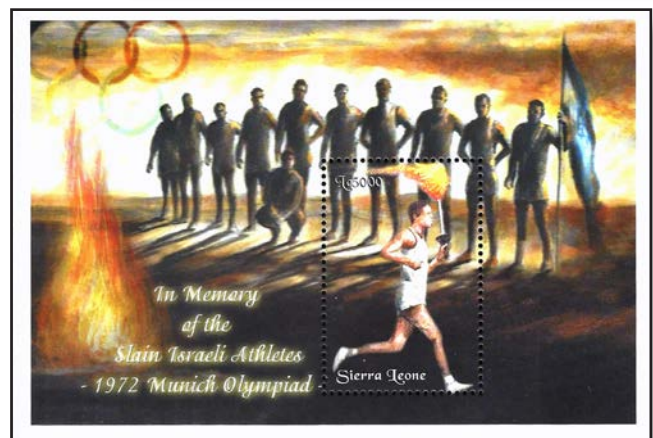


Figure 7

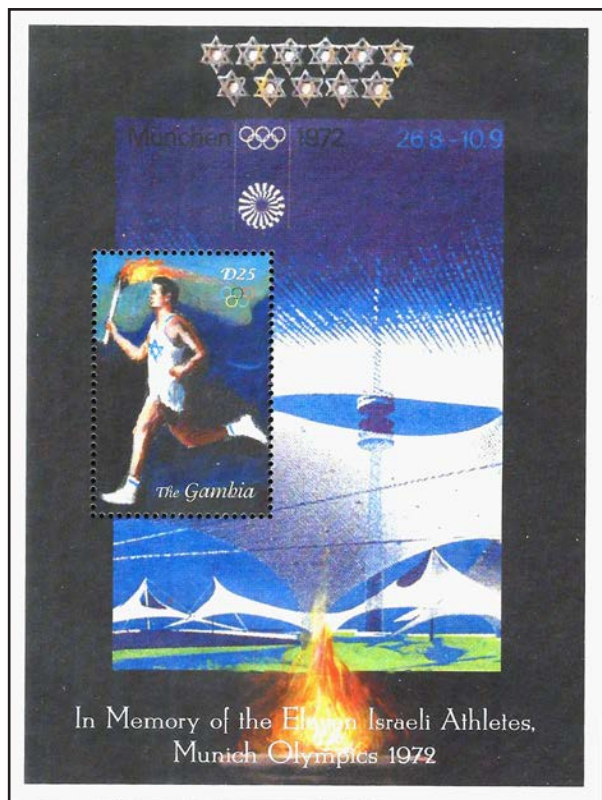


Figure 8

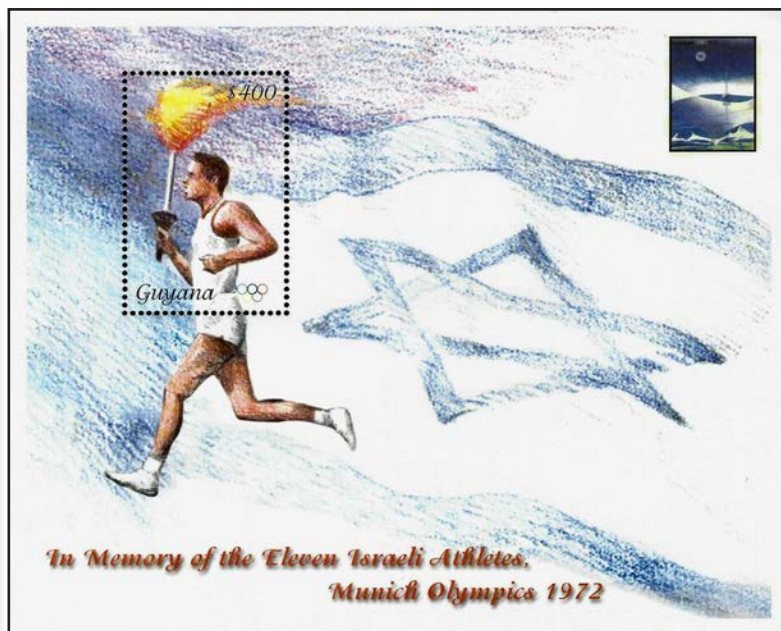


Figure 9



Figure 10

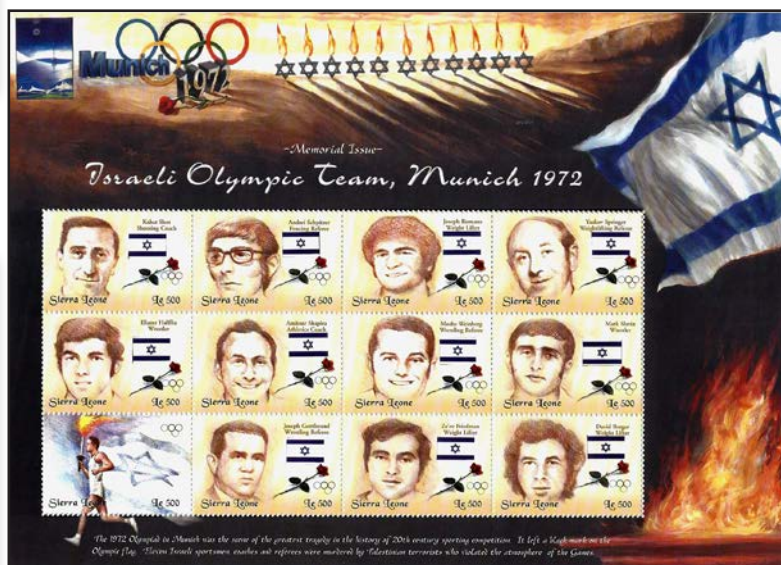


Figure 11



Figure 12

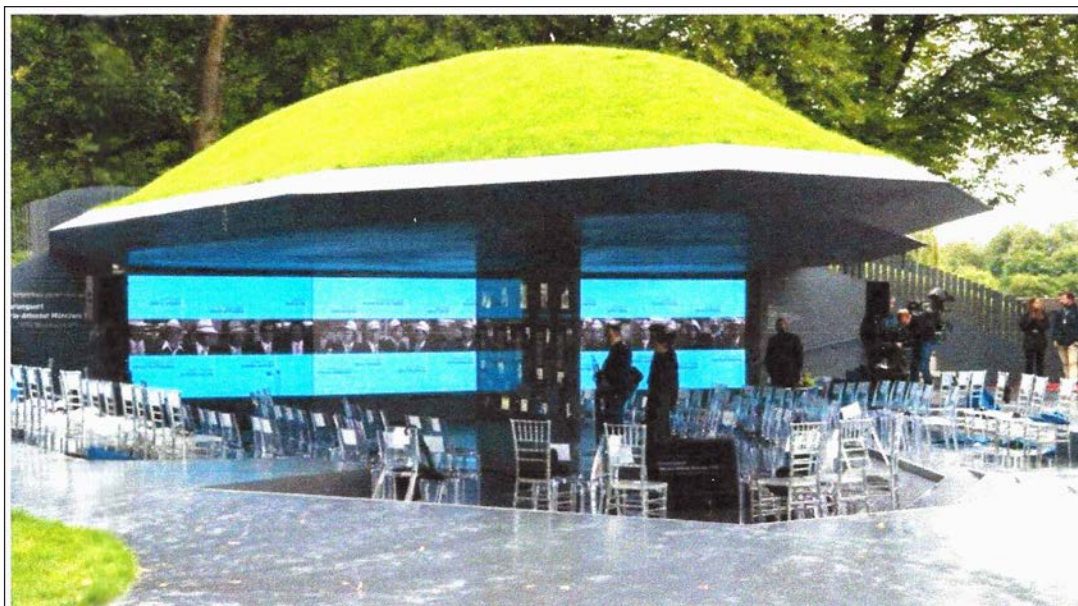


Figure 13

continued from page 17

pictures of the slain Israelis: Sierra Leone, Scott 2361a-i), The Gambia, Scott 2336a-i; Guyana, Scott 3540a-i, but only the Sierra Leone issue is shown here (Figure 11).

Two lasting memorials, one in Tel Aviv, Israel, and one in Munich, stand to remind the world of the murder of the eleven Israeli Olympians and one German policeman. The German sculptor Fritz Koenig created the Tel Aviv statue, illustrated on the United States coverscape in Figure 12. The Germans unveiled in 2017 a long-delayed permanent memorial in the Olympic Park in Munich (Figure 13).

A Final Word

The immediate question raised after the Munich tragedy was, “Could it have been avoided?” Of course, we will never know the answer, but the German authorities could have taken some steps to have made a terrorist attack more difficult to carry out. For example, Munich police psychologist George Sieber had listed 26 terrorist scenarios, but the German authorities chose to ignore them. A key one that might have thwarted the path the terrorists used-- the housing provided athletes living in the Olympic village should not be divided by nationality—was vetoed by the sports officials, so it was never implemented.

Munich organizers spent less than two million dollars on security. Also, security personnel around the Olympic village were unarmed. As already discussed, the armed police summoned to rescue the hostages were ill-prepared for this mission.

Years later, in 2012, the German weekly magazine Der Spiegel wrote the West authorities had a tip from a Palestinian informant three weeks before the Munich attack that the Palestinians were planning “an incident.” However,

the authorities failed to act on that tip. Was this allegation true or false? We will never know. •

HOUSE OF ZION

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

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

January 27, 1945

Liberation of Auschwitz

By The Soviet Army

Gregg Philipson



Figure 1

The Polish Post Office issued a new stamp and FDC commemorating the 75th anniversary of this event. It is postmarked “Oswiecim,” the Polish name for Auschwitz, and dated January 27, 2020 (Figure 1). This is the official date for **International Holocaust Remembrance Day** established by the United Nations.

Yom HaShoah is also Holocaust Remembrance Day. It is the 27th of Nisan on the Hebrew calendar) to mark the beginning of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of 1943.¹

Polacy Ratujący Żydów or Poles Saving Jews is a series of stamps produced by the Polish Post Office. adly, there were not many Poles who saved Jews but those that did risked their own lives by doing so! Figure 2 is a 2020 FDC and stamp honoring Edward Raczynski, Poles Saving Jews stamp. The cover is postmarked Warsaw March 24, 2020.

The cover has an interesting cachet showing a **Republic of**



Figure 2

Poland Ministry of Foreign Affairs booklet presented to the United Nations in 1942. Edward Raczynski prepared the paper titled *The Mass Extermination of Jews in German Occupied Poland*.²

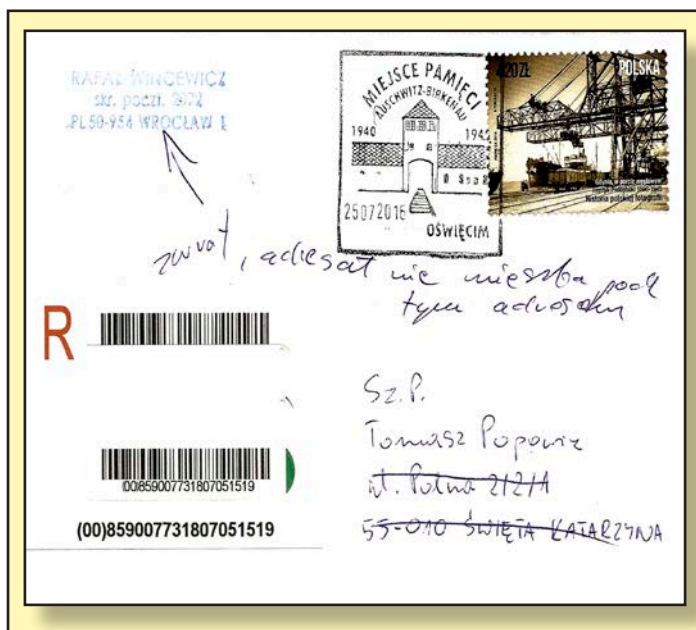


Figure 3
Registered Cover Postmarked "Oswiecim"
July 25th 2016
Special Holocaust Related Postmark
"Miejsce Pamięci" - Memorial Place
"Auschwitz- Birkenau" - "Oswiecim"

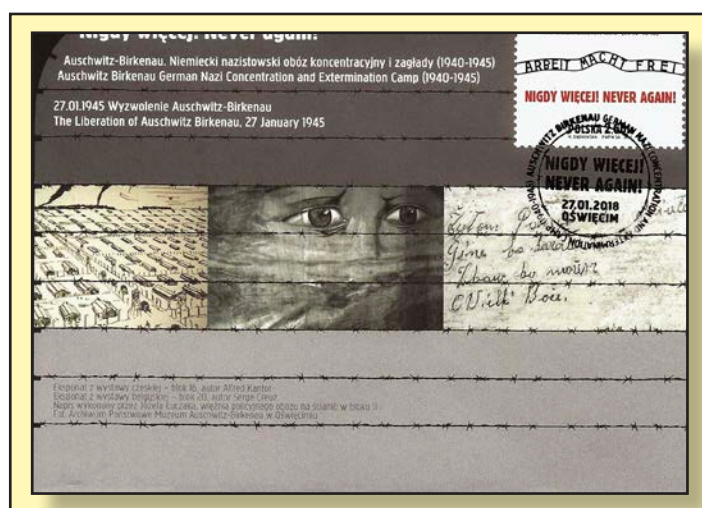


Figure 4
First day cover postmarked
Auschwitz "Oswiecim" January 27, 2018
"Nigdy wiecej!" - Never Again
Never Again stamp with the image of the phrase
on the gates to the extermination camp
"Arbeit Macht Frei" - Work Sets You Free •

References

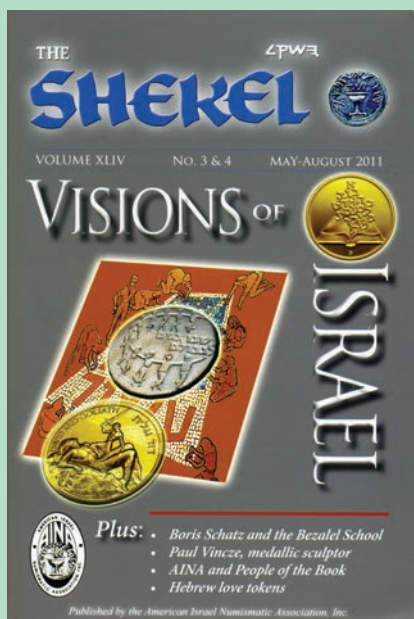
1. <https://www.philateliecpursuits.com/2020/01/25/new-issues-2020-poland-liberation-of-auschwitz/>
2. <https://ipn.gov.pl/en/news/3978,The-Polish-Post-has-issued-a-new-stamp-in-cooperation-with-the-Institute-of-Nati.html>

BE IN THE KNOW

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

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

israelstamps@gmail.com



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.

American Israel Numismatic Association (A.I.N.A.)

P.O. Box 20255

Fountain Hills, AZ 85268

<http://www.theshekel.org/>

Dues	USA/Mexico/ Canada	Overseas	Junior (USA) 10 – 19
1 year	\$25.00	\$35.00	\$10.00
2 years	\$48.00	\$67.00	\$18.00

Part 6

Palestine Small Town Postmarks

Dr. Melvin A. Richmond, z"l

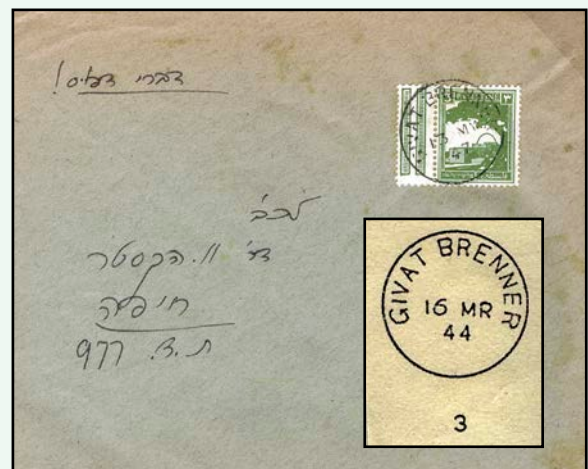
Editor's note: Dr. Melvin A. Richmond passed away a few years ago. He was an optometrist from Newton, Mass. Dr. Richmond was an avid collector of Palestine stamps and covers and a long time member of the SIP. He did valuable research on the 1920 First "Palestine" Jerusalem 1 issues and created the chart 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 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 and part 5 Summer 2020 issues of **The Israel Philatelist**.



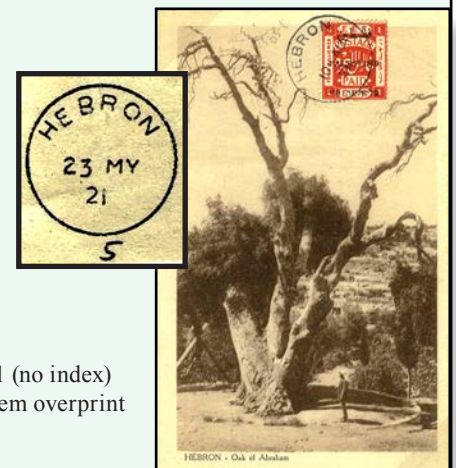
Givat Brenner #2
Mailed: January 13, 1941
Arrived: Haifa #31 January 13, 1941 (index 'H')



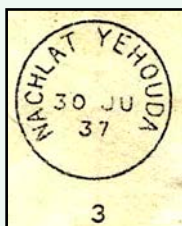
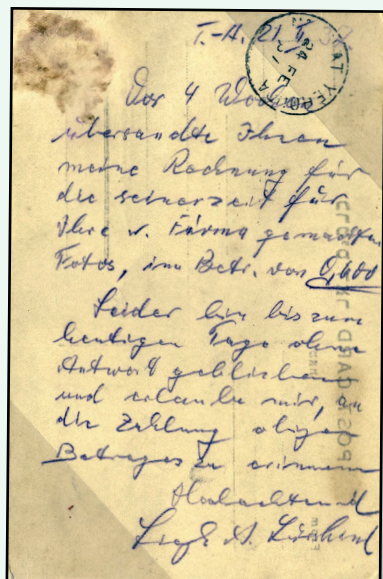
Givat Brenner #3
Mailed: May 13, 1947
Arrival: Tel Aviv #B10, May 14, 1947 (index 'G')



Givat Haiyim #2
Mailed: September 11, 1947



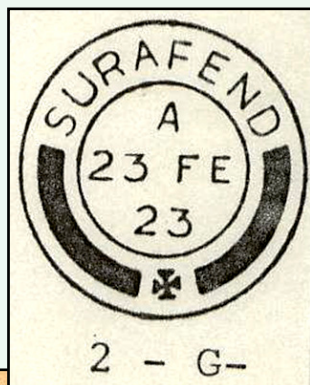
Hebron #5
Mailed August 10, 1921 (no index)
The stamp is 3rd Jerusalem overprint
perf 15x14



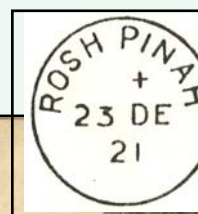
Nachlat Yehouda #3
Arrival: February 24, 1937
(no index)

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES. מכרז TELEGRAM تلفراف			
<p>This form must accompany enquiry respecting this telegram.</p> <p>298</p> <p>هذا النموذج مع طلب بخصوص هذا التلغراف</p> <p>את הטופס הזה צריך לכל הקורא הערכה במסמך הזה.</p>	<p>Service Instructions: <i>Via marconi</i></p> <p>Handed in at: <i>Berlin</i></p> <p>Time: <i>1946</i> الوقت: <i>1946 22/3</i></p> <p>Received at: <i>0834</i> נקבל ב: <i>0834</i></p>	<p>تعليمات ادارية: <i>Via marconi</i></p> <p>הודאות משרדיות: <i>Berlin</i></p> <p>سلم في: <i>1946 22/3</i></p> <p>نفسر ب: <i>0834</i></p> <p>التاريخ: <i>1946 22/3</i></p> <p>وصل في: <i>0834</i></p> <p>نحفظ ب: <i>0834</i></p>	<p>LYDDA JUNCTION A 24 FE 26.</p> <p>LYDDA JUNCTION A 23 MR 30</p>
	<p>to: <i>Leo Lehmann, Bensheim, Nassau, Germany</i></p> <p><i>Empfehlen Sie uns und Europareise Blick</i></p> <p><i>Verschieden Brief folge</i></p>		
	<p>ROM</p>		
	<p>من</p>		

Lydda Junction #12
Sent: March 23, 1933 (index 'A')



Surafend #2
Mailed: Surafend March 15, 1923 (index 'A')
Registered envelope PR4

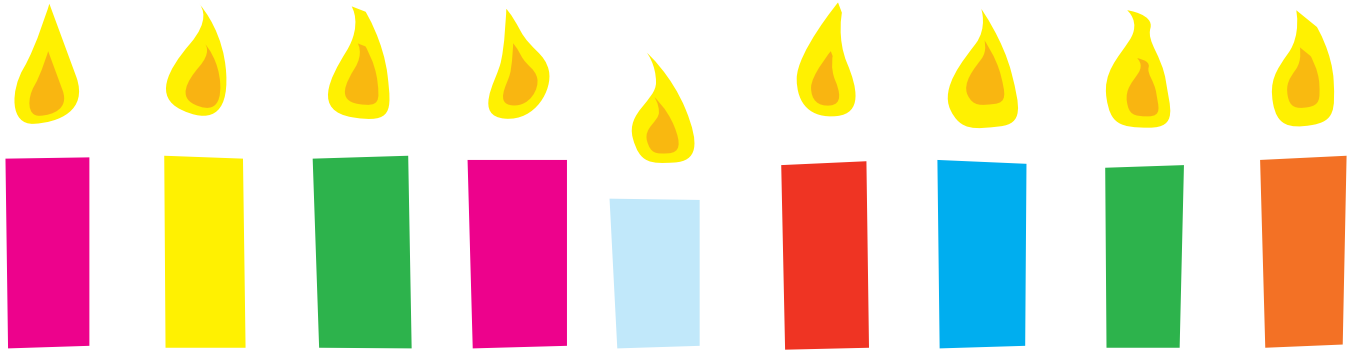


Rosh Pinah #3
Mailed January 18, 1922 (index '+')
Arrived Jerusalem #B4 January 20, 1922

to be continued

HANUKKAH: THE MOST POPULAR JEWISH HOLIDAY – PHILATELICALLY SPEAKING

BY ELLIS BROMBERG



The 2020 U.S. Hanukkah stamp features a colorful graphic by illustrator Jing Jing Tsong. The seventh new design since the first Hanukkah stamp was issued in 1996 differs from its predecessors in that it incorporates images of children. Because of this,

it is arguably the most appropriate of all the designs. It is largely thanks to a group of California kindergarteners that the United States Postal Service (USPS) decided to issue Hanukkah stamps in the first place.



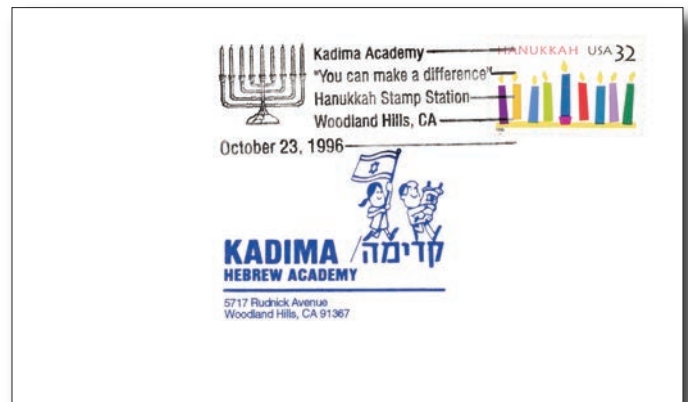
Thirty-four years after the U.S. issued its first Christmas stamp in 1962 (Scott #1205), the 350 students at the Kadima Hebrew Academy in Woodland Hills began a letter-writing campaign to their United States congressional representatives to persuade the USPS to issue a Hanukkah stamp.[1]

Over the years, American Jews had complained that they had no stamp to mark their winter holiday. The Postal Service had received “numerous suggestions” for Hanukkah stamps. But it was the lobbying by the young day school students that struck a chord with Postmaster General Marvin Runyon. He wrote them:

“I think your idea is a good one. I am happy to tell you that the Postal Service will be issuing a Chanukah stamp this year [1996].”

The USPS would hold two unveilings for the new stamp: one at the B’nai B’rith Klutznick National Jewish Museum in Washington, D.C., and a West Coast ceremony at Kadima.[2] A mobile “Hanukkah Stamp Station” was set up at the school. A special commemorative cancellation was affixed there on October 23, 1996, the second day of issue. The cover was mounted and displayed at Kadima.

To make it even more special, the first U.S. Hanukkah stamp (Scott #3118) became the country’s first joint issue with Israel (Scott #1289). It was also Israel’s first self-adhesive stamp and America’s first to recognize a Jewish holiday.



Created by American graphic designer Hannah Smotrich, it featured nine colorful Hanukkah candles, eight that represent the eight nights of the holiday, and the ninth candle, the *shamash*, to light the others. Her goal, she said, was “to emphasize the upbeat nature of a playful, joyous holiday.” [3]

On December 10, 2020, Jewish families worldwide will light the first candle of their nine-branched *menorah*, called a *hanukkiah*, to celebrate the first night of Hanukkah. Considered a minor holiday in Judaism, Hanukkah has become one of the two most widely observed (with Passover) for Jewish Americans.[4] There are several reasons why: the meaning of the day as a celebration of religious freedom (a revolt in 165 BCE against the Greek Seleucid Empire during which the Jews regained control of Jerusalem and rededicated the Temple); the festive music, food, and games associated with the holiday; and its proximity in the calendar to Christmas.

Hanukkah is also, by far, the most popular Jewish holiday pictured on postage stamps around the world. In addition to Israel and the United States, nine countries have issued stamps connected to

Hanukkah. The *hanukkiah* is the most popular subject, but some stamps feature *dreidels*, family gatherings, and the jelly-filled donuts known as *sufganiyot* enjoyed during the holiday. A few stamps feature non-Jewish holidays (Christmas, Deepavali, and Ramadan) along with Hanukkah.



The earliest Hanukkah-related stamp set comes, appropriately, from Israel but confirms that the holiday was celebrated throughout the Diaspora. Issued in 1972, Scott #502-504 depicts *hanukkiah* from three countries and three centuries: brass lamps from 18th and 19th century Morocco and Poland, and a silver one from 17th century Germany. The actual *hanukkiah* are in the collection of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem.



In 1984, to mark the reopening of the Jewish Museum in Budapest, Hungary issued a set of seven stamps from the museum's collection, one depicting a jeweled *hanukkiah* (Scott #2899). It is a 19th-century artifact from Warsaw, Poland, hidden from the Nazis during World War II.

Hanukkiah have been the subject of most of the U.S. stamps issued for the holiday. The original, 32 cent 1996 stamp, was reissued with new values three times: 33 cents in 1999 (Scott #3352); 34 cents in 2001 (Scott #3547); and 37 cents in 2002 (Scott #3672).



Three Contemporary Hanukkah lamps, with their nine candles aglow, were also the subject of later U.S. issues: the 44 cent Scott #4433 in 2009; the gold colored Scott #4824 in 2013; and predominantly purple hued Scott #5153 in 2016.



In 2018, the U.S. and Israel released another joint issue (U.S. Scott #5338 and Israel Scott #2200), stamps in green and purple that feature an ornate *hanukkiah* created with paper cut, a traditional folk art technique using a fine blade. The background recalls an ancient jug that would have held the oil that burned for eight days when the Temple was rededicated, the miracle of the Hanukkah story.[5]

The most ambitious of all Hanukkah issues is an eight-stamp Israeli set released over seven years, from 1993-1999 (Scott #1180-1187). Most of the stamps depict Hanukkah lamps, starting with an oil lamp from the Talmudic period, 70-640 CE, from the University of Haifa Hecht Museum collection. The series concluded in 1999 with a *hanukkiah* entitled "Mattathias the Hasmonean," created by sculptor Boris Schatz, the founder of the famed Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design in Jerusalem (Mattathias was a Jewish priest who played a central role in the Hanukkah story).





A similar issue of eight stamps comes to us from the Marshall Islands, which has fewer than 20 Jews among a population of 58,000[6]. In Scott #1013a-h, from 2011, artist Paul Williams has imagined eight different *hanukkiot* representing the holiday's eight nights.



The Israel Museum houses the most extensive collection of Hanukkah lamps in the world, [7] so it comes as no surprise that one of the stamps Israel issued in 2015 to commemorate the museum's fiftieth anniversary features a magnificent 18th-century *hanukkiyah* from Eastern Europe (Scott #2059).



Philatelists consider Canada's 1898 Imperial Penny issue (Scott #85) to be the world's first Christmas stamp.[8] It would take another 119 years before our neighbors to the north would issue their first Hanukkah stamp, Scott #3051, which features a striking stylized blue and yellow design *hanukkiyah* with a golden Star of David elevated at its center. Its strong contrast between light and dark creates the appearance of flickering flames.



Canada's second Hanukkah stamp features a brightly lit Hanukkah lamp against a background that transitions from purple at the top to dark red at the bottom. It was issued in November 2019 (Scott #3205).

For its third Hanukkah stamp, issued on November 5, 2020, Canada has again chosen a stylized, fully-lit *hanukkiyah*, this time in front of a bright yellow background. Shadowing behind the lamp gives depth to the design.

In 2012, India and Israel marked 20 years of full diplomatic relations with a two-stamp joint issue that celebrates Hanukkah and the joyous Hindu holiday Deepavali. Both are known as their countries' "Festival of Lights."



Each nation issued one stamp depicting a wooden *hanukkiyah* used by the Jewish community in Mumbai and one stamp with a row of five oil lamps lit to symbolize the five days of Deepavali (the word means "row of lamps" in Sanskrit).[9] The sets are India Scott #2602-2603 and Israel Scott #1956-1957.

At least two stamps have no direct connection to Hanukkah but feature *hanukkiot* in their artwork.

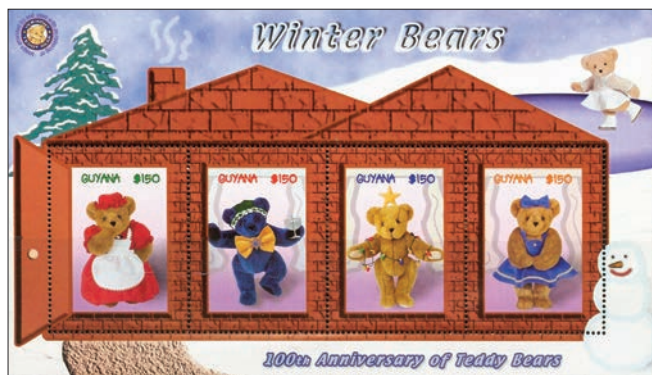


In 2008, Belgium issued a single stamp to mark its Central Jewish Consistory's bicentennial, the body governing the country's Jewish congregations. The stamp features a traditional nine-branched Hanukkah lamp (Scott #2286). And Croatia included a beautiful *hanukkiyah* in a 2006 stamp issued to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Zagreb's Jewish community (Scott #629); the lamp is paired with a photo of Zagreb's grand synagogue, which was demolished in 1941 by Croatia's Ustasha regime, an ally of the Nazis.



Israel's 2014 Hanukkah stamp (Scott #2039) features a whimsical graphic of a colorfully-attired boy and girl admiring a flickering, fully lit Hanukkah lamp. The artwork on the tab grabs our attention: a bowl of *sufganiyot*, the favored fried dessert of the holiday. (It is traditional to eat foods fried in oil during the holiday — but we're still awaiting the appearance on a stamp of that

Hanukkah staple, the potato pancakes known as *latkes*!)



Gift giving is a regular feature of both Hanukkah and Christmas. In 2003, the South American nation of Guyana found a charming way to tie together both holidays on a souvenir sheet. They called the sheet “Winter Bears,” which also commemorates the 100th anniversary of teddy bears (German designer Richard Steiff exhibited the first teddy bear at the Leipzig Toy Fair in 1903[10]). There are four stamps on the sheet (Scott #3763a-d), each with a teddy bear behind a dollhouse door with trappings of either Hanukkah or Christmas. One Hanukkah bear holds a *hanukkiah* and wears a bowtie with a Star of David; the other sports a blue dress and a Star of David pendant.



The city of Haifa, Israel, has combined its public celebrations of Hanukkah, Christmas, and Ramadan into the four-weekend Holiday of Holidays Festival in December, including art exhibits, outdoor fairs, walking tours of the city, and street performances. A 2013 Israeli issue (Scott #1991) celebrated the 20th anniversary of this event, billed as a “multi-cultural celebration of the neighborly relations that exist within Haifa’s diverse population.” [11] The stamp features a *hanukkiah*, Christmas tree, and *fanous* lamp that has become a Ramadan symbol.



Dreidels, the four-sided spinning tops used in a popular Hanukkah game, are also frequent subjects of the holiday stamps. Two of the United States issues have featured them. The 2004 37-cent stamp featured a photo of an ornate *dreidel* (Scott #3880), and it was reissued with new denominations three times: Scott #4188, 39 cents in 2006; Scott #4219, 41 cents in 2007; and Scott #4372, 42 cents in 2008.



A stylized *dreidel* was also included in the creative 2011 U.S. Hanukkah issue (Scott #4583). The stamp is composed of colorful boxes with the letters that spell out the word “Hanukkah”; the second “k” is in a *dreidel* shape. With the fourth unique U.S. Hanukkah design, this stamp was the first that carried a “FOREVER” non-denominated designation (the first-class rate was 44 cents at the time).



Disney collectors should be delighted with the 1996 Grenada Grenadines Disney holidays set that recognizes Hanukkah. It features young Huey and Dewey Duck spinning a *dreidel* (Scott #1818)!

While *hanukkiah* lighting ceremonies are held each year in America’s town squares and synagogues, Hanukkah remains a holiday most often celebrated at home with family. Several stamps show us this aspect of Hanukkah.



The painting *Hanukka* by German artist Moritz D. Oppenheim (1800-1882) graces a 1975 Israeli stamp (Scott #567). It depicts a large family celebrating the holiday, parents and grandparents lighting candles and playing parlor games with young children. The oil painting hangs in the Israel Museum.

A series issued by Guyana in 1995, depicting holidays around the world, includes a stamp featuring children in Israel lighting a Hanukkah candle (Scott #2972c).



And a 2009 stamp from Netherlands Antilles gives us a good overview of Hanukkah (Scott #1234), including several of the symbols associated with the holiday: a family of four lighting the *hanukkiah* on the eighth night, a blue and gold *dreidel*, and chocolate coins (*gelt*) inscribed with Stars of David, often used as stakes in the game of *dreidel*.



The tradition of gift-giving at Hanukkah began to gain popularity in America during the late 19th century.[12] For philatelists this year, Hanukkah 5781, you might consider a gift of Hanukkah stamps or first-day covers, including the new issues from the U.S. and Canada to add to their Judaica collections.

[1] Tom Tugend, “Chanukah Lights to burn brightly through U.S. mail,” *The Jewish News of Northern California*, March 15, 1996.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] Richard Carr, “Holiday Stamps Honor Christmas, Hanukkah,” *South Florida Sun-Sentinel*, October 13, 1996.

[4] Dianne Ashton, *Hanukkah in America: A History* (New York: New York University Press, 2013), p. 11.

[5] “Postal Service and Israel Post to Jointly Dedicate Hanukkah stamps,” *aboutusps.com*, September 17, 2018.

[6] U.S. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, International Religious Freedom Report: Marshall Islands, September 14, 2007.

[7] “Celebrate Hanukkah with the Jewish Museum,” *thejewishmuseum.org*, November 26, 2018.

[8] “The First Christmas Stamps,” *American Philatelic Society stamps.org*, December 17, 2016.

[9] “Festivals of Lights: 20 Years of Diplomatic Relations India-Israel Joint Issue,” *Israel Philatelic Federation israelphilately.org*, November 5, 2012.

[10] Frances Cronin, “The great teddy bear shipwreck history,” *BBC News Magazine bbc.com*, July 26, 2011.

[11] “The Holiday of Holidays, Haifa,” *Israel Philatelic Federation israelphilately.org*, March 12, 2013.

[12] Dianne Ashton, *Hanukkah in America*, p. 97.

Controversial Israel Stamps

Editor's note: While surfing the internet, I came across a site that presented some interesting Israel stamps stories. I know you can not trust everything you read on the internet, but I will present several interesting stories in the next issues of **The Israel Philatelist**. If anyone can show the stories are not correct, I will gladly print that information. Every collector needs to draw their conclusions. The web site where I found the stories is <https://stampreviews.blogspot.com/2020/03/top-10-controversial-israeli-stamps.html>.

Israel-Estonia Joint Issue

“Litwinsky House”

Israel and Estonia established formal diplomatic relations in 1992 on the latter's secession from the Soviet Union in 1990-1991. To commemorate Israel's 70th year of independence and Estonia's 100th, the two countries' postal administrations collaborated on releasing a joint issue stamp in 2018.



House History

Designed by Renat Abudraham Dadon, the stamp features the Litwinsky House in Tel Aviv's historic downtown area. The flags of Israel and Estonia are mounted on the building's roof. The Litwinsky House was built by Yaakov Elhanan Litwinsky (1852- 1916). His son Maurice Litwinsky served as Honorary Consul of Estonia during the British Mandatory Palestine period. He operated a consular office on the second floor of the family home.

o - o - o - o - o

continued from page 29

original architectural design. This shield has been preserved by the Litwinsky family over the years.

The next owners, Acro Real Estate and Canada Israel Group, preserved and restored the house based on a conservation plan by Amnon Bar Or & Co. Architects Ltd. The aim was to restore the building back to its original 1930's form.

Historic Narrative

The controversy involving the Israel-Estonia joint issue centered not so much on the stamp itself as on the historical narrative expressed in the stamp's accompanying release notes. Writing in Ynet, Israel's number one website, historian Ben-Tsiyon Klibansky (<https://www.b-klibansky.com/english-bio>) decried the release notes' glaring omission of the fate suffered by Estonia's Jews during the Holocaust. Klibansky recounted three stages in the total liquidation of Estonia's 4,000 Jews as part of the Soviets' mass deportation:

1. 500 Jews accused of counter-revolutionaries were exiled in June 1941,
2. an additional 2,500 Jews fled or were deported by the Soviets throughout the Nazi invasion;
3. all but a handful of the remaining 1,000 Jews were slaughtered at the Nazis' instigation by Estonians themselves.

Klibansky also disputed the release notes' assertion that Estonia was the first European country to grant its Jews cultural autonomy, arguing that Lithuania and Latvia had done so years before. Klibansky concluded that the release notes, written by Estonia's ambassador to Israel, were a brazen attempt at whitewashing history and suppressing the memory of the Holocaust. •

Today the residents of Tel Aviv and tourists, including citizens of Estonia visiting Israel, can admire the professionally restored Litwinsky House, as restored to its original architectural idea. When visiting, one can stop and take a moment to look back at the historical mix of architecture and diplomacy that the Litwinsky House embodies. •

Ambassador of the Republic of Estonia “Write-up”

H.E. Mr. Sulev Kannike

Editor's note: The write-up is found on the Israel Philately Federation web site: <http://israelphilately.org.il/en/catalog/articles/2187/Israel%20Estonia%20Joint%20Issue%202882018>

Estonia and Israel celebrated the 25th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations in 2017. The State of Israel recognized the Republic of Estonia in September 1991 and diplomatic relations were established on January 9, 1992.

Interestingly, the diplomatic ties between Estonia and the region of Palestine have a longer history. The Republic of Estonia appointed an Honorary Consul to the British Governor of Palestine in 1929 and the Honorary Consulate of the Republic of Estonia was located at Litwinsky House.

Country Comparisons

Today, Estonia and the State of Israel consider themselves similar in many ways. Both countries are proud of being modern young states ready to accept the technological and security challenges of the 21st century. Both countries are recognized world leaders in the IT and cyber security realm (Estonia and Israel are among the founding members of the Digital 5 Countries international forum) and both boast an impressive number of start-up companies. The contacts and cooperation between Estonia and Israel, in their private as well as public sectors, are expanding to include the whole realm of economic and technological innovation.

Jewish History

A Jewish presence in Estonia was first recorded in 1333, but their numbers remained small until the 18th century. The Republic of Estonia granted Jews cultural autonomy in 1926 – the first country in Europe to do so. This cultural autonomy was renounced in 1940 as a result of the Soviet occupation and restored after Estonia regained its independence in 1991.

Today there is a smaller, but very dynamic and active Jewish community in Estonia, numbering approximately 2000 members. There is a synagogue (reopened in 2010) and Jewish Cultural Center in Tallinn as well as a Jewish school, kindergarten and social center.

Many Estonian Jews have made Aliyah to Israel during various pre-war or later periods and some 800 Estonian

citizens live in Israel today. The number of those Israeli citizens who have other historical ties with Estonia is higher, as many as 2000.

Litwinsky House

The Litwinsky House is an outstanding architectural building in Tel Aviv. It was built

by Yaakov Elhanan Litwinsky (1852-1916), a well-known businessman who immigrated from Odessa. Before that he had purchased one of the original sixty-six lots in Ahuzat Bayit, the nucleus of the future Tel Aviv. The house he built with his family at 22 Achad Ha'am Street was one of the most impressive homes in the new neighborhood.

In the 1930's the son of Yaakov Litwinsky, Mr. Maurice Litwinsky (1888-1951), played a noteworthy role developing political and economic relations between the Republic of Estonia and (then) Palestine. Maurice Litwinsky was appointed Honorary Consul of Estonia in Jaffe and Tel Aviv on April 5th, 1929 by the Foreign Minister of Estonia. The Consulate was officially opened on May 15th, 1930.

Mr. Maurice Litwinsky, a well-known personality in Tel Aviv, was active in banking and trade but did not limit his activities to promoting business and consular issues. He also established contacts between several Jewish and Estonian educational institutions, libraries and publishing houses. These contacts lasted until the beginning of World War II.

Consular Office

Maurice Litwinsky's consular office was located on the second floor of the Litwinsky House. A grand shield with the National Coat of Arms of Estonia was provided by the Foreign Ministry of Estonia to indicate the location of the consular post. It was hung on the facade of the second floor, where it served as another visible element along with the



continued on page 28

RUBE GOLDBERG

Who said — “There is no such thing as a foolish question”?

GREGG PHILIPSON, AUSTIN, TEXAS

Well, certainly not Rube Goldberg! Goldberg made a fortune from his clever illustrations, funny comic strips, witty sayings like “Foolish Questions” and his other hilarious creations.

Reuben Lucius Goldberg was a world class illustrator, cartoonist, author, inventor and sculptor. He was the 1948 Pulitzer Prize recipient for Editorial Cartooning. Goldberg was born in San Francisco, on July 4, 1883. Both of his parents, Max and Hannah Goldberg, were German Jewish immigrants. Rube was a middle child, having been the second of the four Goldberg children.



Here is a family portrait from 1929 of Goldberg with his wife Irma, and their sons Thomas and George, in front of their prestigious residence at 88 Central Park West in NYC. Rube passed away in 1970 after an incredible career of making people smile that spanned decades.

Goldberg is most widely known for his crazy inventions, but those who know Rube know that there is so much more! His inventions are among the cleverest illustrations ever created and have inspired children's learning for generations. His inventions appeared in the “funnies” section of newspapers, in corporate advertising and as anti-Nazi and anti-Axis propaganda during WWII. Many of Goldberg's illustrations supported the U.S. war effort. His powerful editorial cartoons rank among those by artists like Szyk, Seuss, Disney and other major illustrators and cartoonists of that period.

US POSTAL SERVICE TRIBUTE

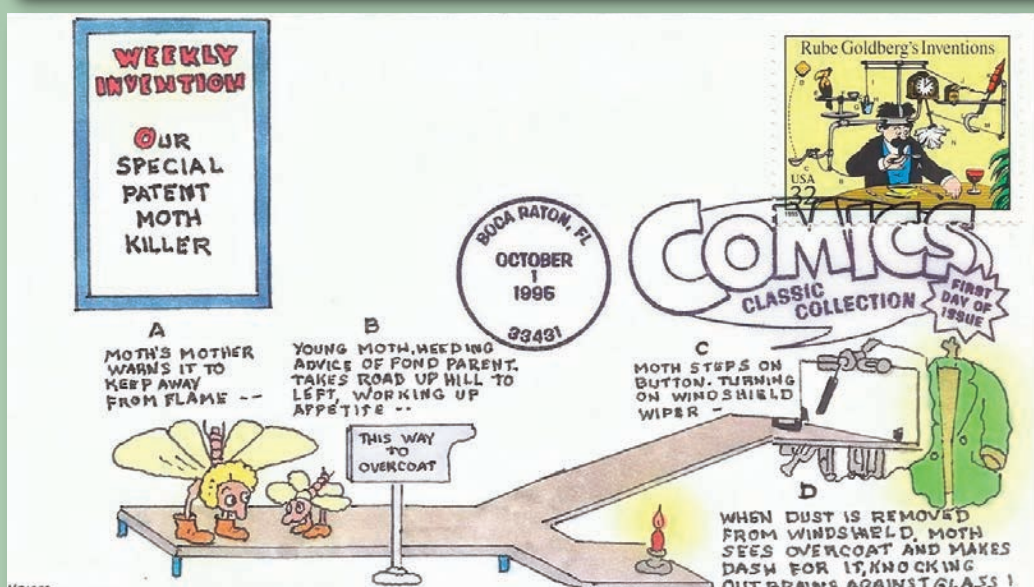
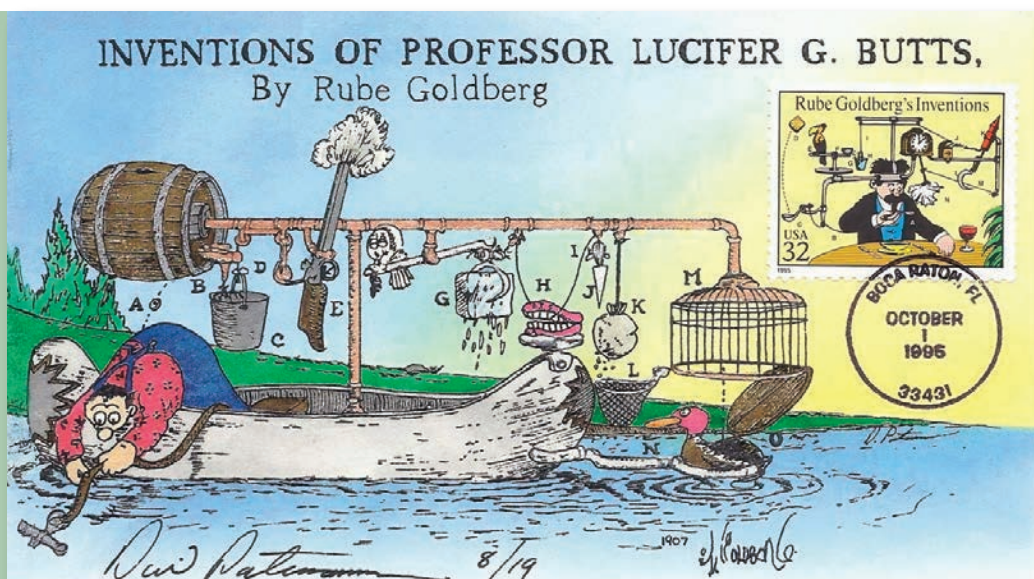
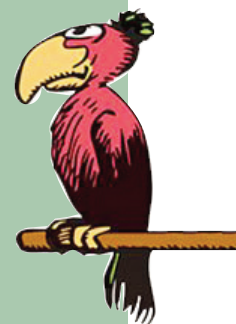
In fact his inventions are so popular that in 1995 a Rube Goldberg Inventions stamp was issued by the USPS. It is part of a sheet of twenty 32¢ “Comic Strip Classics” issues. (Catalog USA 3000f) There is interesting explanatory text printed on the back of each of the 20 stamps.



To receive your own souvenir edition of the hardcover *American Comic Strip Classics* tabletop book featuring exciting stories, colorful illustrations, and two full sheets of these stamps, please call 1-800-STAMP 24 or send \$29.95 plus \$4.20 for shipping and handling to:

Comic Strips Book Offer
US Postal Service
Post Office Box 419219
Kansas City MO 64141-6219

Please allow six weeks for delivery. Offer expires October 1, 1996, or while supplies last.
Offer valid only for orders delivered in the United States.



▲ Hand crafted, limited edition first day covers with Boca Raton, Florida postmarks



▲ Commemorative postmark from the Barker Character, Comic & Cartoon Museum

ANIMATED HOBBY KITS

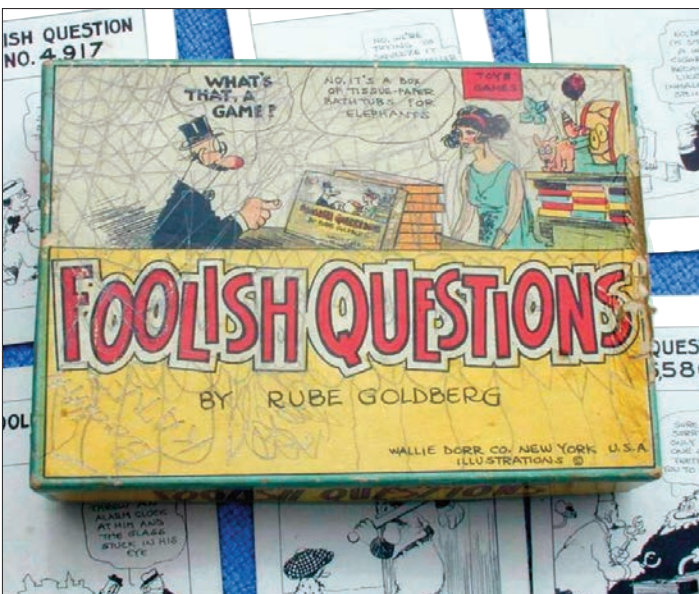
In 1965 Rube Goldberg's "Animated Hobby Kits" were sold nationwide by Multiple Products Corp. featuring Rube's early character "Professor L. G. Butts" and his inventions. In 2019 "Wonderology" released a new line of Rube Goldberg invention model kits that are inspiring the world today!



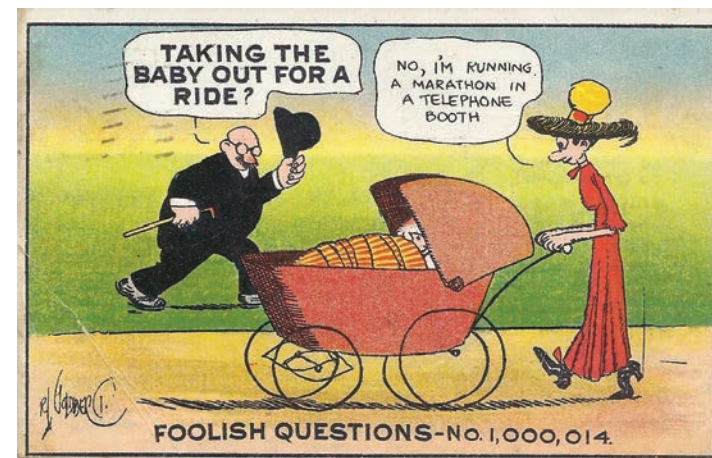
FOOLISH QUESTIONS

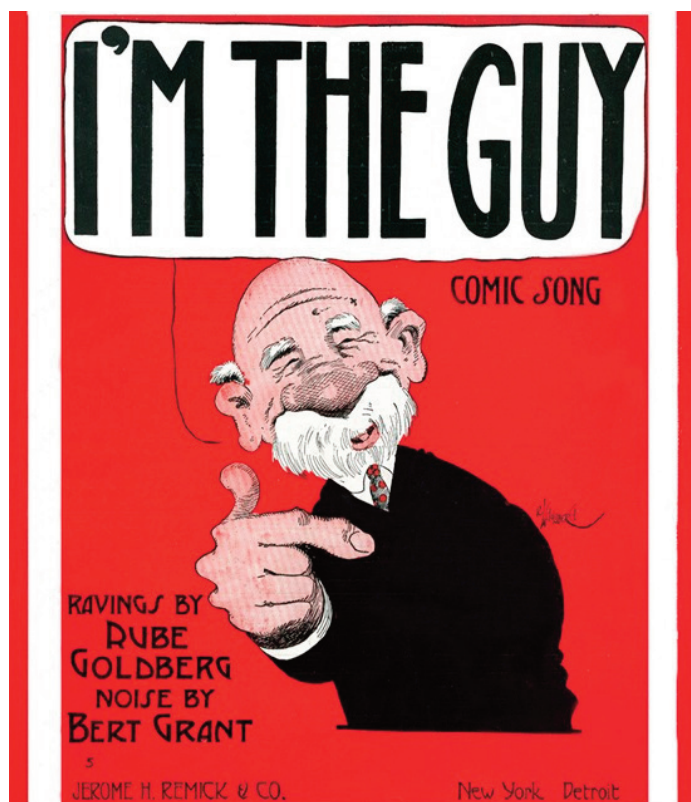
"Of all his work, *Foolish Questions* seem to showcase Rube Goldberg's wry sense of humor best. It featured sarcastic rejoinders to foolish questions people typically ask. For example, the single panel would show a man raiding the kitchen at night while another character asks him, "Still awake?" The first man, obviously wide awake, would then respond with something like, "No, you're actually seeing me sleepwalk."

Foolish Questions ran from 1908 to 1934, and its success resulted in spin-offs across various media. In fact, Rube Goldberg's launch as an author started with a book of the same title, which was published in 1909. There was also a phonograph recording of it featuring the voice of singer Billy Murray, and a game wherein players vied with each other in giving the cleverest answers. It was also the forerunner of *Mad* magazine's "Snappy Answers to Stupid Questions," which began in the sixties."

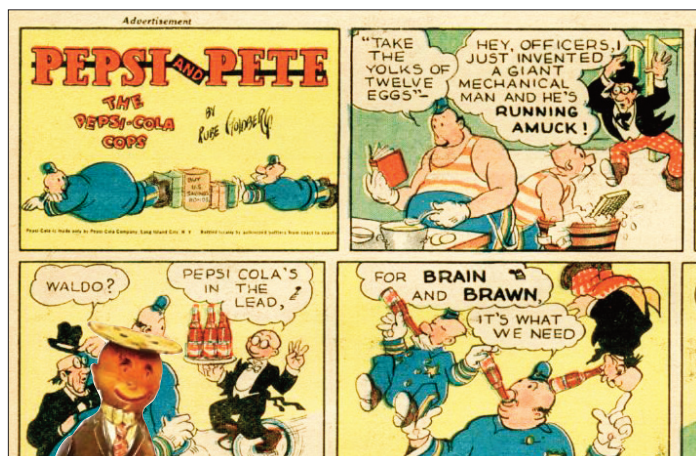


My favorite "Foolish Questions" appeared on several series of postcards as well as two different card games from our collection that were all produced in the early 1900's. These are really funny and are still being enjoyed by many people today!





Goldberg's other witty lines like the "I'm the Guy" campaign appeared on books, sheet music and other items including pins that were promotional give-a-ways for manufacturers like "Tokio" and "Hassan" cigarettes. His quirky lines like "I'm the guy that put the neck in necktie" seemed to appear everywhere. Sheet music with Goldberg's lyrics and illustrated covers are clever, funny and just plain fun like so many of his creations.

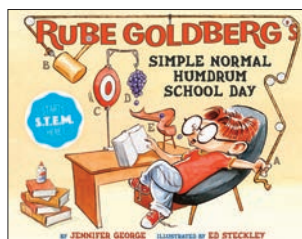


His syndicated cartoons *Side Show* and *Pepsi and Pete* were hilarious and read by many. My favorite however, was his "Boob McNutt" character. There were "Boob McNutt" children's toys and dolls that are considered rare collectibles today. Our collection contains a few "Boob" gems!!

PULITZER PRIZE

The 1948 Pulitzer Prize Winner in Editorial Cartooning, "Peace Today" was awarded to Reuben L. Goldberg of the *New York Sun*

"For a distinguished example of a cartoonist's work during the year in a United States newspaper, published daily, Sunday, or once a week, the determining qualities being that the cartoon shall embody an idea made clearly apparent, shall show good drawing and striking pictorial effect, and shall be intended to be helpful to some commendable cause of public importance, due account being taken of the whole volume of the artist's newspaper work during the year, One thousand dollars (\$1,000)."



PUBLICATIONS

There were many funny books written by Rube Goldberg as well as many Goldberg inspired modern children's books. There are also many books about Rube and his famous inventions.

SCULPTURE

In his later years Rube became a sculptor extraordinaire. Among his works are famous people and some plain fun characters of his own design—two are in our collection. In 1970, he made the cover of *Dodge* magazine. (also in our collection) This issue had a photo essay covering his work as a sculpture. Unfortunately, ours did not appear in the article.



GOLDBERG'S MEMORY HONORED

Goldberg was a founding member and the first president of the National Cartoonists Society, and he is the namesake of the *Reuben Award*, which the organization awards to the Cartoonist of the Year. He is the inspiration for various international competitions, known as *Rube Goldberg Machine Contests*, which challenge participants to make a complex machine to perform a simple task.

Rube Goldberg, another among the many iconic Jewish Americans!

<http://www.rube-goldberg.com/wiki/early-career.html>

The Gregg and Michelle Philipson Collection



Forerunners of the Holy Land

Robert Pildes, M.D.

Part 4

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.

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

JERUSALEM

Foreign Letter 1 pi

JERUSALEM BRANCH POST OFFICES

CAMP IMPERIAL--JERUSALEM

Location in the vicinity of the German School (near what is now the Road of the Prophets)



Addressed to Berlin but without the usual Jerusalem Postmark. Reverse: Arrival pm Nov, 17, 1898
Temporary Branch Post Office for use of the Kaiser and his staff during his visit between Oct 29 and Nov 2nd.
Unusual to see this cachet on a cover, as about 90% are on souvenir postcards, also mostly to Germany

MEO CHAREM

Location on Mea- She'arim Street, near the Hungarian Houses

Foreign Postcard 20 pa



Jerusalem Oct 8, 1915 to Switzerland, arrival Dec 9, 1915. Jerusalem Military Censor; Feldkirch cachet x 2.

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

JERUSALEM BRANCH POST OFFICES

QUART ISRAELITE



S 33/01 CPM 2

Cover with variety of first form of postmarks for this branch office



Violet postmark without date with Hebrew year date "1313" (1895) in lower segment

Cover addressed to Germany

Adhesive: 10 pa indicating printed matter rate

With this variety the upright arm of the Lamed in the Hebrew "Israel" is shorter than in the first type of postmark as listed by Steichele. This is described by Collins who lists it as a specific postmark

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

Registered Foreign Mail 2 pi

JERUSALEM BRANCH POSTOFFICES

QUARTE ISRAELITE

Located in Old City

Registration Type RC 9 (C) –Only TWO RECORDED per Collins-This is the THIRD known



Postmark Jan 25, 1916

Reverse: Postmarks Beyrouth; arrival Sulz 1-3-1916

Turkish-Jerusalem Military Censor CMS (C)

German Censor Marks Munchen (x 2) on attached German Censor Label stamped 29 Feb 1916

Sent by KAROLINE DREYFUS, Jerusalem !!

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

Registered Foreign Letter 2 p1

JERUSALEM BRANCH POST OFFICE

MEO CHARIM

June 19, 1916

Located in Mea-She'chm street near the Hungarian House

HEBREW FRENCH REGISTRATION LABEL (C RL12) MANUSCRIPT 5540 (PURPLE)



NEW LATEST DATE FOR THIS REGISTRATION LABEL

Meo Charem (C PM 1); Beyrouth transit July 6, 1916; arrival: Frankfurt July 25, 1916

Reverse: Two different censor marks

Collins states five covers listed with this registration label in Meo Charem

to be continued

Jerusalem United

Moshe Kallmann

In 1989 the head office of KKL-JNF issued a series of two sheets in various arrangements resulting in a complex collectible. The JNF dedicated the sheetlets to the reunification of Jerusalem.

One sheet contains 14 stamps with a black background and two information blocks in blue (Figures 1, 3, 5). The second sheet has three information blocks in pink (Figures 2, 4, 6). The color tabs are written in English and Hebrew.

The multi-colored stamps in Figures 1 and 2 are without a denomination. Later, the JNF overprinted the sheets in black with a 1 New Shekel value (Figures 3, 4).

It is rather challenging to see the value on the stamp's top right side under the word Jerusalem. (Editor's note: A sample

of the value has been extracted, blown-up, and shown above the sheets.)

In 1992, the JNF blacked out the sheet's tab, the 1 Shekel value crossed out, and a new overprint value of 1 1/2 printed under the Hebrew Jerusalem (Figures 5, 6). (See editors note above).

In the same year, the KKL-JNF did something strange, which is a first, to the best of my knowledge. They printed on the tab "P.O. Box 283," both in Hebrew and in English (Figures 7, 8). At the same time, they decided to sell the sheets separately.

Another innovation is the inclusion of Hebrew in all the margins of some of the many Biblical Jerusalem names. The following are some a few examples (Figures 9-12). •

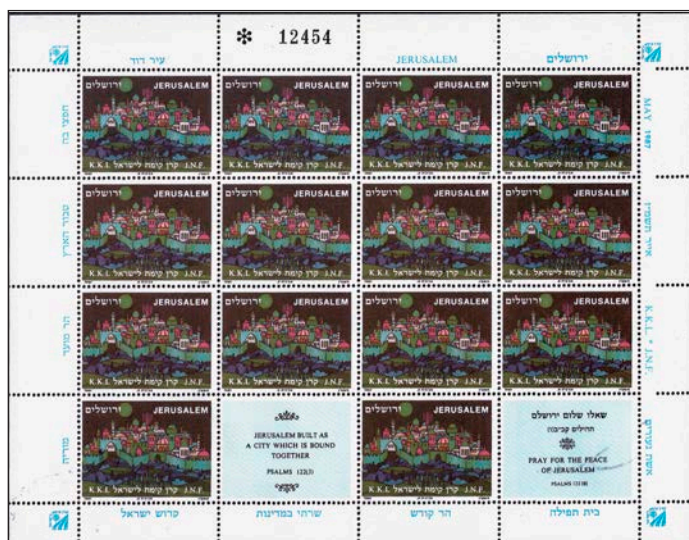


Figure 1 normal sheet

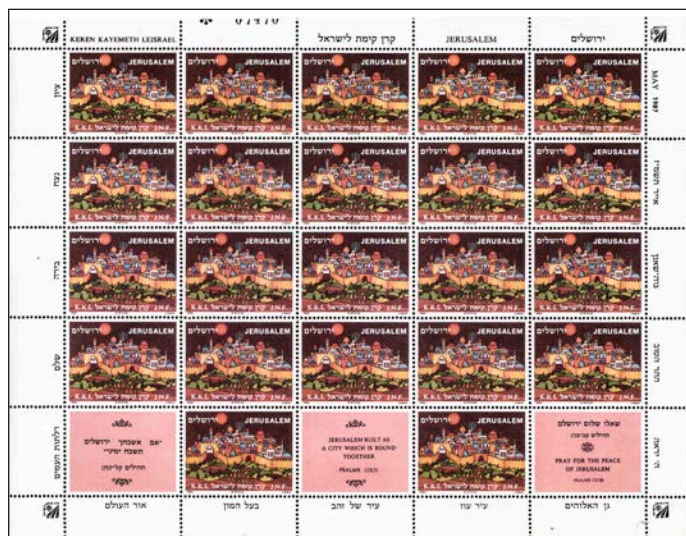


Figure 2 normal sheet

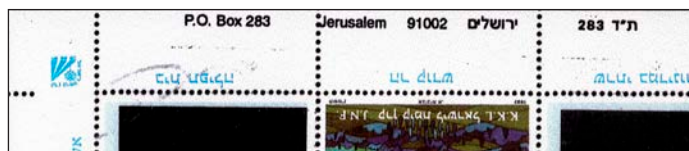


Figure 7 Address found on Figure 5



Figure 9 Eternity



Figure 8 Address found on Figure 6



Figure 10 Shalom

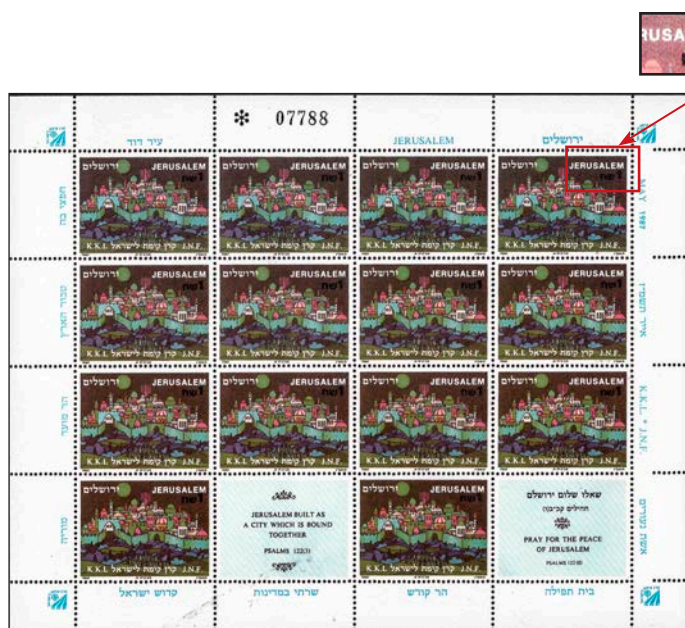


Figure 3 1 shekel



Figure 4 1 shekel



Figure 5 1 1/2 shekel

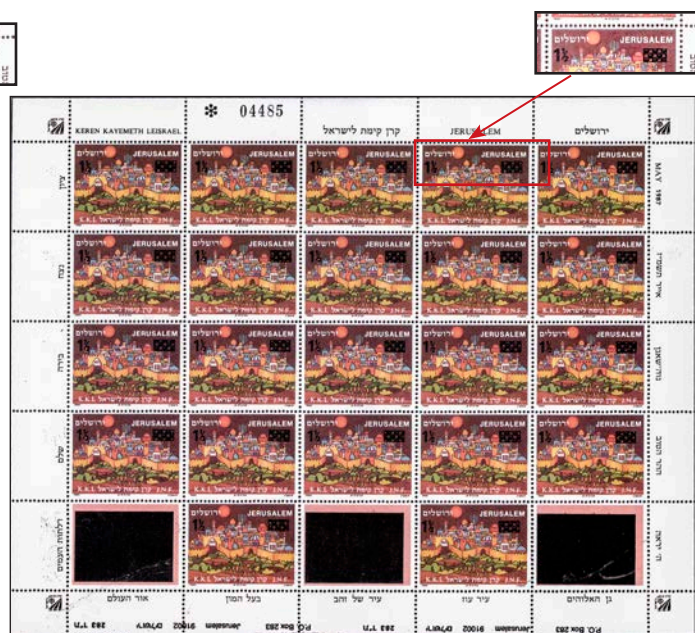


Figure 6 1 1/2 shekel



Figure 11 Holy Mountain



Figure 12 City of David

Thessaloniki and Israel

The Story

Yefim Rozenshteyn

On Monday, May 14, 2018, the 70th anniversary of Israel's Independence, Hellenic Post (ELTA) unveiled a commemorative set of stamps (FEUILLET) and illustrated the first day covers "The Holocaust of Greek Jews."

Brief History

In a press release David Saltie who is the Vice President of the World Jewish Congress and the President of the Central Board of Jewish Communities in Greece and the Jewish Community of Thessaloniki said:

The Jewish Community of Thessaloniki, as defined by historians, was the most important of the dozens of organized Communities created in Greece from ancient times until the Holocaust, and was among the most important Jewish communities of the Diaspora.

The 1492 settlement of 20,000 Spanish Jews in Thessaloniki acted as a catalyst, in the following centuries, for the **Jerusalem of the Balkans**. The Nazi invasion of Thessaloniki on April 9, 1941 would be the beginning of the end for this wondrous structure built up over centuries by our forefathers. The Nazis attempted to wipe out every trace of a Jewish presence in the city, sending 96% of the members of our Community, 50,000 innocent souls, to the camps of Auschwitz and Birkenau. In all, the Nazis murdered 86% of all the Jews in Greece.

The special set of Hellenic Post stamps honors the Greek citizens who were exterminated in 1943 due to their religion what they and their ancestors created, and the few who survived and had the strength to map out the present and the future of Greek Jewry.¹

Some excellent articles detail the history and the tragedy of the Jews of Thessaloniki.^{2, 5, 8} The recently published book⁶ is a wrenching account of loss, survival, and the strength of the human spirit that captivates readers and ensures that Thessaloniki's Jews are never forgotten.

Souvenir Sheets

These 3 Souvenir Sheets (Scott 2834-2836) feature the Jewish

Holocaust Memorial (Figure 1), the Monastir Synagogue (Figures 3,4), and The Holocaust Memorial Museum of Greece (Figure 5).

Jewish Holocaust Memorial

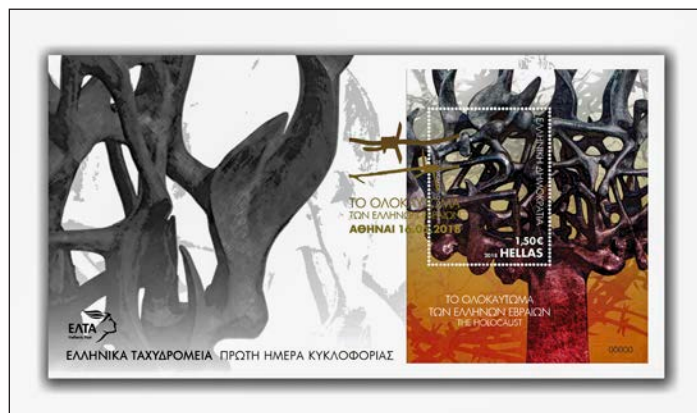


Figure 1 Jewish Holocaust Memorial

In 1997, the year in which Thessaloniki held the title of European City of Culture, the Greek government set up a central Holocaust Memorial. The bronze sculpture depicts the Menorah and flames in a complex of human bodies. The sculpture was placed in Plateia Eleftherias (Liberty Square), the city center, where Nazis summoned the Jews in 1942 to torture and humiliate them.

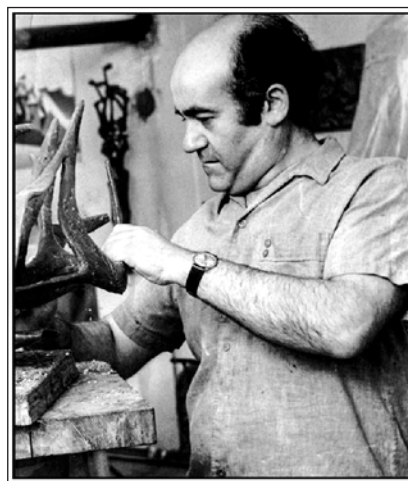


Figure 2
Nandor Glid

The monument was designed by Yugoslav sculptor Nandor Glid (1924 – 1997) (Figure 2). Glid, a Jew, was a Holocaust survivor who had been a forced laborer and partisan during the war. The Nazis murdered his father and most of his family in Auschwitz.³

He had designed numerous memorials in Europe, among others in Belgrade

and for the Dachau and Mauthausen Memorials. His sons completed this Thessaloniki monument following his death.

Monastir (Monasteriotes) Synagogue



Figure 3 Monastir (Monasteriotes) Synagogue

The construction of the synagogue designed by the Czech Jewish architect Eli Ernst Levi lasted from 1925 till 1927. The funding came from the Jews of Monastir (Macedonia), chiefly by Ida Aroesti, in the memory of her late husband Isaac, and the other families that fled Monastir during the Balkan Wars (1912-1913) and World War I (1914-1918) and established themselves in Thessaloniki⁴.

Before World War II, there were between 40 and 50 synagogues in the city. Only this one survived the Nazi destruction of the Community. The synagogue was saved by being requisitioned by the Red Cross as a warehouse. In June 1978, an earthquake severely damaged the structure of the building. It was restored by the Greek government and today is used primarily during the high holidays.

In all, Thessaloniki now has three functioning synagogues.

Holocaust Memorial Museum of Greece

The Holocaust Memorial Museum of Greece, officially the Holocaust Memorial Museum & Educational Center of Greece on Human Rights, is an under-construction museum on The Holocaust in Thessaloniki. Its construction was proposed in 2016, and Germany partly funded the project, with support from the Municipality of Thessaloniki and jointly designed by the German and Israeli architecture teams. The total construction cost is estimated at \$29.5 million. On January 30, 2018, the foundation stone was placed⁷.

The chosen site for the project is an open plaza located at the endpoint of the rail lines. This site may extend the walkway developed along Thessaloniki's seashore, connecting the



Figure 4 Monastir (Monasteriotes) Synagogue

city's harbor, the historic White Tower, and the old train station, where the deportation of local Jews began. The project will be part of Thessaloniki's iconic landscape and will resonate with its other urban monuments.

The project consists of an octagonal tower, a low ring-shaped building, and a public plaza. The 32-meter high energy-efficient tower is a museum and a cultural center containing a permanent exhibition hall, a temporary exhibition hall, auditorium for 300 seats, study rooms for lectures and seminars, multipurpose space for events and ceremonies, offices, reception, and café⁸.

A City Walk - a Story Begins

It was a warm spring day in 2019, now in the very distant past, when we walked around the Tel Aviv - Yafa Old Port and came across the synagogue at the end of Dizengoff Street, No. 312. Our guide told us the interesting but not widely known story related to Thessaloniki Jews, and the name of the synagogue בית הכנסת הסלוניקאי – Thessaloniki Synagogue. The story begins...

When Spain expelled the Jews, some went to Greece and settled in the cities and, particularly, in Thessaloniki's coastal city.



Figure 5 Holocaust Memorial Museum of Greece

Over the generations, this Community has grown, and a large part of it turned to the sea, and the city soon became the only place in the world where Jews lived from seafaring trades. There you could find old sailors, foremen, experienced longshoremen, crane operators, and heavy-duty porters, as well as tug boaters and savvy

fishermen. The Jews of Thessaloniki were pious Jews who celebrated the holidays and did not work on Shabbat. The port of Thessaloniki was known to be a non-functioning port on Saturdays, as well as during the Jewish holidays.



Figure 6 Souvenir de Salonique (Thessaloniki), Greece

Port Problems

The first immigrant families from Thessaloniki arrived in British Palestine in 1931 and settled in Tel Aviv and Haifa. Due to the special conditions prevailing in the country, work in Haifa and Jaffa's ports was carried out almost entirely by Arab workers. With the start of the work on the Haifa Pier, a commendable effort was made to integrate Jewish workers into it, despite fierce objections from Arab workers and the British authorities' apparent grudge regarding the participation of Jews in the work of the port.



Figure 7

Haifa-Thessaloniki ports

due to the tremendous economic crisis that hit Greece and the whole of Europe. Therefore, it was more than appropriate to ensure that the Jews of Thessaloniki could emigrate to British Palestine and offer them work in the port of Haifa. Decisive action was therefore taken in this regard with Hushi traveling to Thessaloniki. Soon afterward, the Jews of Thessaloniki were hard at work in the port despite the obstacles and difficulties.¹²

The Aliya of the Thessaloniki port workers made a majority of the workers in the port. The Jewish workers allowed operation of the port and the uninterrupted export of Jewish goods during the 1936–1939 Arab revolt in Palestine. On May Day 1936, since there was a fear that the port workers

would strike, Hushi ordered them to work, even though it was Workers' Day. The port-workers strike was avoided. On August 8, 1936, the Arab workers ceased to come to the port to work, and the port was operated solely by Jewish workers for several months.

On April 19, 1936, bloody riots broke out. In Jaffa and Haifa's ports, a general strike was declared to stifle the expansion of the Jewish Yishuv in Eretz Israel by an economic blockade. The Jewish workers' unions were authorized by the British government to establish their port on the shores of Tel Aviv. Workers from Thessaloniki built a jetty on the Tel Aviv coastline in one night, and on May 19, 1936, the first boat docked in Tel Aviv. At this port, their native Ladino was the language of choice.



Figure 8
Jaffa Port

A Thessaloniki work team from the Haifa port was called in to ensure the professional unloading of the cargo and mentor and train the first workers at the Tel Aviv port.^{10, 11}

The Synagogue

As soon as they were working in a neighborhood near the port, Thessaloniki workers decided to build a synagogue for their use. The port of Tel Aviv was not protected like that of Haifa. They felt vulnerable there in the face of adversity and the high seas; they had the firm conviction that they would need, if necessary, an almost divine, even miraculous protection.



Figure 9
Leon Yehuda

It is, for this reason, they named their synagogue after Rabbi Meir Baal Ha'Ness/ בעל הנס מייש בית הכנסת - a wise 2nd-century scholar whose tomb in Tiberias is considered a holy place. The word מאיר means 'maker of lights' and בעל הנס - "worker of miracles". This synagogue was soon frequented by other Sephardic workers, and a new community was formed, solitary and warm, where the synagogue played an important role.¹⁰

The Recanati family sponsored the construction of the synagogue. The family of bankers was originally from Thessaloniki. Leon Yehuda Recanati (1890, Thessaloniki –1945, Tel Aviv) was a Greek-born businessman and Jewish community leader who became a

prominent banker and philanthropist in British Palestine. He was a leader in Greece's Jewish Community until he immigrated to British Palestine in 1935. In 1936, he was elected as the representative of the Greek Jewish Community to the World Jewish Congress.⁹

The Rest of the Story

Some historians question the idyllic emigration and absorption recollected by Thessalonian ex-pats.

Indeed, each worker was forced to sign a demanding contract in Hebrew and Ladino that required, along with other conditions:

- subject to demand and the foremen's requirements to work between 10 and 15 hours a day, from 6 am to 10:30 or 11 pm, with a short break in the morning and a lunch hour
- days off were not limited to a specific day of the week and could be allocated depending on work requirements; should urgent conditions force to work on the Sabbath, they would have no grounds for complaint
- carry loads will average 100–120 kilograms, a distance of 200 meters; however, the worker should be prepared to carry up to 250 kilos over distances of 30 to 75 meters
- on arrival in British Palestine, workers now have to join the General Hebrew Workers' Union in the land of Israel.

Snow Birds

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

**Support our
Advertisers**

Troubles

So why do the Thessalonians paint such a rosy picture?

The Great Depression of 1929 intensified Greek nationalism. The situation started to change: Jews were blamed for the republic's economic woes; the port didn't work according to the Jewish calendar anymore. During the 1931 Camp Campbell pogrom, two thousand rioters ravaged this Jewish neighborhood for four days, leaving five hundred families homeless and one Jew dead.

In the end, this emigration saved hundreds of families from certain death along with the rest of the Jews of Thessaloniki when the Nazis conquered Greece.

Furthermore, the Thessalonian Community has successfully integrated and prospered in Israel. The 1972 Israeli comedy with the sad threads by Alfred Steinhart's "Salomonico" (סלומוניקו) gives a good impression of this story.¹³

This is one of the stories told us by our beautiful guide Gali Benin during our multiple excellent walking tours with her in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem during 2018-2019 years. •

References:

1. <https://www.elta.gr/Company/PressOffice/Pressreleases/tabid/753/newsid1179/1451/COMMEMORATI-VE-SET-OF-STAMPS---FEUILLET-The-Holocaust-of-Greek-Jews/language/language/en-US/Default.aspx?en-US=Default.aspx>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_Thessaloniki
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nandor_Glid
4. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monastir_Synagogue_\(Thessaloniki\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monastir_Synagogue_(Thessaloniki))
5. <https://greece.greekreporter.com/2020/01/27/the-holocaust-of-greek-jews/>
6. Matarasso, Isaac, **Talking until nightfall: remembering Jewish Salonica, 1941-44**, London : Bloomsbury Continuum, 2020
7. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holocaust_Museum_of_Greece
8. <http://www.holocausteducenter.org/>
9. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leon_Yehuda_Recanati
10. <https://rmbhane.wixsite.com/rmbh> [Hebrew/French; a lot of historical photos and documents]
11. <https://segulamag.com/en/articles/הסלונים-באים/>
12. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abba_Hushi
13. https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0121714/?ref_=tt_mv_close •

BE IN THE KNOW

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

israelstamps@gmail.com

Newly Found Military Use Agrah

Arthur Harris

Background - The Wallerstein O series of Agrah stamps began being issued in 1960-1961. The early issues probably went up to O-30 – the 30 IL. As inflation became an increasing problem, higher value stamps had to be produced. Most of the high values – 200, 225, 375, and 500 IL – were issued in 1979-1980.

The military was probably the first to require high-value stamps for entrance and exit permits. Figure 1 shows the common 50 (O-25) and 100 IL (O-27) with large value fonts. It is surmised that the military used the early “plates” for their needs.

Figures 2 & 3 show the newly-found 50 IL with the standard black value font. Note the low control number on Figure 2. Figure 3 illustrates the use on an exit permit from 1979. Figure 4 shows the military used a black font for the 100 IL. Figure 5 has a vertical pair of the 100 IL on a military document. To date, there are no known mint copies of these printings.

If anyone has any additional information, copies of other high-value military issue Agrah, please let me know. •



Figure 1



Figure 4



Figure 2

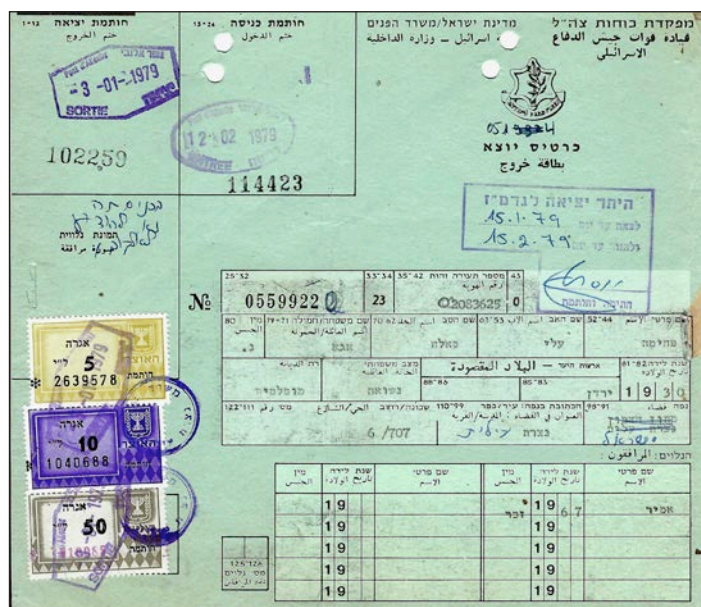


Figure 3

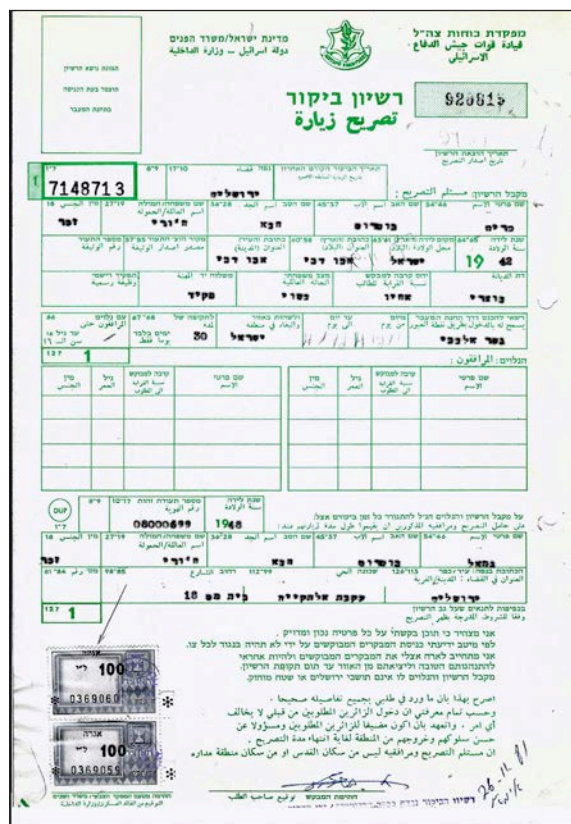


Figure 5



UPCOMING PRESENTATIONS



IRV OSTERER

THE SYNAGOGUE AND THE STAMP

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2021 1:00 PM EST



ED KROFT

THE JEWISH COLONIES IN PALESTINE AND THEIR POSTAL OPERATIONS 1870-1915

SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 2021 1:00 PM EST



GREGG PHILIPSON PRESENTS

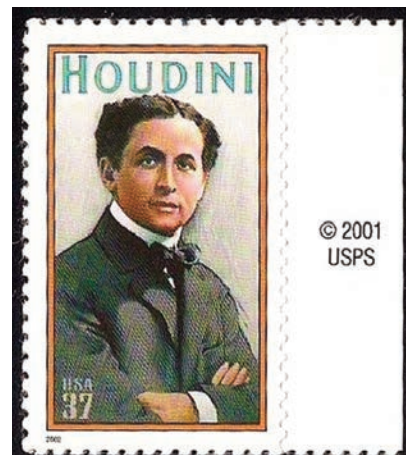
THE MAGIC of JUDAISM אֲבִירָא כַּדְבֵּרָה

SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 2021 1:00 PM EST



TO REGISTER

email Sarah at: israelstamps@gmail.com



Emergency Committee to Save

Joe Weintrob

Editor's note: The information regarding the Committee is found in the book: **The Holocaust Chronicle**, Legacy Publishing, division of Publications International, Ltd., Lincolnwood, IL 2009, p. 428.

Peter Bergson (Hillel Kock) led a dissident group of Zionists known in the United States as the Emergency Committee to Save the Jewish People of Europe. During the war, the Bergson group placed ads in newspapers and staged theatrical presentations to educate Americans about the "Final Solution." Their willingness to employ sensationalist tactics to increase sympathy for Europe Jews was deplored by the conservative leaders of the American Jewish community.



The set of four "stamps" was issued in September 1944. They were designed by Arthur Szyk. He signed his name on them in the lower right corner. The "stamps" represent the Four Freedoms. At the top of each "stamp" is the name of the "Freedom" and at the bottom of the "stamp" is the name and address of the organization.

Freedom of Speech



Freedom of Religion

Freedom from Want



Freedom from Fear

The “stamps” were issued in February 1944 and consist of 5 different designs. Each “stamps” has the caption “SAVE HUMAN LIVES” at the top and the organization name and address at the bottom. All the “stamps” were designed by Arthur Szyk.



Left to right

1. Allied soldier with a Thompson Sub-Machine gun guarding a group of Jews
2. A small boy and girl wearing armbands bearing a Star of David
3. An old man holding a Torah Scroll with the heads of an old woman and young child on his left side
4. Similar to second stamp except for a mirror image of the girl on the left side
5. An Allied soldier and a laborer/ Standing behind them is the image of Moses with his hands held high and rays of light coming from his head.



NEGEV HOLYLAND STAMPS

HOLY LAND POSTAL BID SALES HELD TWICE A YEAR!

Profusely illustrated. Catalogue sent free on request to serious collectors

Forerunners, British Mandate, Interim, Israel, Judaica

Material is always accepted for auction.
Please write providing full details.

Ask about our special low commission rates!

NEGEV HOLYLAND STAMPS AUCTIONS presented by BUTTON STAMP COMPANY

SID MORGINSTIN

P.O. Box 8101

Trenton, NJ 08650, USA

CEL: 609-456-9508

FAX: 609-291-8438

PHONE: 609-298-2891

E-MAIL: leadstamp@verizon.net

EBAYSELLER ID – LEADSTAMP SID

Please visit us on our WEB site

<http://negev.stampcircuit.com>



Reference

Beals Jewish Charity Seals Catalog 2006, publisher Star Print Media, Inc, email: Starprint2@aol.com •

MAIL AUCTION

HOLYLAND -

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

WORLD WIDE -

Stamps and Postal History

We offer the following services:

AUCTIONS -

twice a year

EXPERTIZING -

Y. Tsachor: Member of Association Internationale des Experts Philatelique

APPRAISALS AND OUTRIGHT PURCHASES

For free illustrated catalogue contact:

TEL-AVIV STAMPS (Y. TSACHOR) LTD.

Our website: www.TelAvivStamps.com

E-mail: tastps@gmail.com

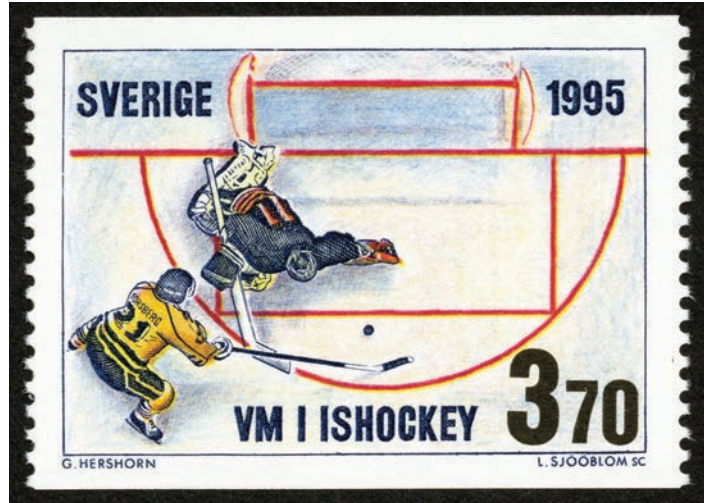
Postal Address: P.O.Box 16218, Tel-Aviv, Israel, Tel: +972-3-5226294. Fax: +972-3-5245088

GARY HERSHORN – PHOTOGRAPHER

IRV OSTERER, OTTAWA, CANADA



HERSHORN'S 1994 PHOTO OF THE "GOLDEN GOAL"



1995 SWEDISH COMMEMORATIVE HOCKEY STAMP

GARY HERSHORN (1958–) is an award-winning Canadian photographer and picture editor. He developed an interest in photography during his years at York University in Toronto, where his work was published in the student newspaper *Excalibur*.

His 43-year career began in 1979 with United Press Canada in Toronto. Gary attributes much of his early success to the mentoring he received from Don Carroll at UPI. Hershorn moved to the Reuters News Agency in 1985, where he initially served as their chief photographer in Canada before moving to the United States. During Gary's 29-year tenure with Reuters, he worked as a senior photographer in Washington, and was their picture editor for their American and Global Sports divisions.

Many of his Hershorn's major news event images are iconic — including the famous 1993 photo of Arafat, Rabin and Clinton shaking hands at the White House after signing the Oslo Accords. He has also photographed an impressive 17 Olympic Games, 24 Masters Golf tournaments, 24 Academy Awards, Super Bowls, World Series, Stanley Cups and World Cups.

In 1994, Canada was meeting Sweden for the gold medal in Hockey at the Lillehammer Olympics. As the hockey tournament is the signature event for the Winter games, Hershorn was asked to cover this event for Reuters. Capturing images at sporting events is in many ways an art form in itself. The photographer is charged with capturing the critical and emotional points of a game — while remaining invisible. In many ways, it is strategic exercise and requires a thorough knowledge of the sport and precision planning.



PHOTOGRAPHER GARY HERSHORN



HERSHORN'S ICONIC OSLO ACCORD PHOTO

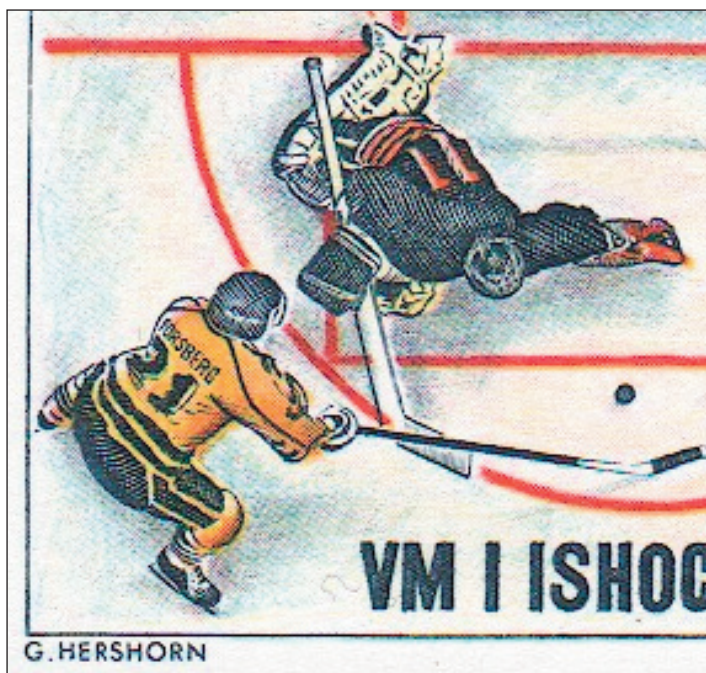
Hershorn's Canadian pedigree told him that with two relatively strong well balanced teams, there was a strong possibility that if the game ended in a tie, the winner would be determined by a shootout — a series of one on one scoring opportunities for each team against the opposing goalie.

Before the game, Hershorn secured one of his cameras in a bird's eye view location directly above the Canadian net. He also knew that since the shootout occurs at both ends of the ice, that he had a 50/50 chance of getting an image. An infrared sensor would allow Gary to remotely engage the shutter with his foot.

When Sweden's stellar Peter Forsberg was assigned the shootout attempt on what could be the gold medal goal, Gary was ready for what he determined would be the critical moment — and got an incredible shot of this hockey drama — capturing the puck leaving Forsberg's stick on its way into the net.

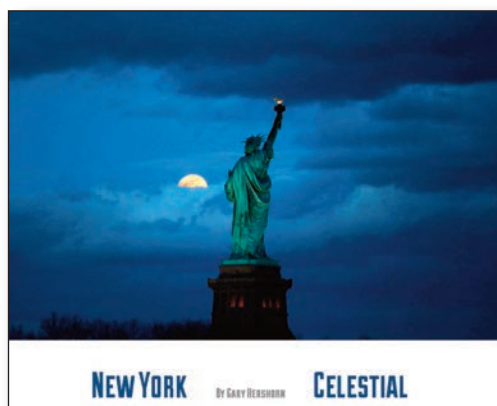
Sweden was euphoric with this victory as the 1994 gold medal was the country's first Olympic gold in hockey — and Hershorn's fantastic photo was published in Reuters affiliated papers worldwide including a double page spread in the Swedish newspaper *Expressen*!

In 1995, Posten AB, the Swedish postal service, decided to use Hershorn's overhead image to create a stamp to help launch the IIHF World Championships in Stockholm and commissioned Lars Sjööblom to create an image suitable for engraving from the newspaper photo published in *Expressen*. Sjööblom is a skilled artist and designer with many Swedish stamps to his credit.



The process was complicated by Canadian goalie Corey Hirsch's refusal to appear on the stamp as he said the goal represented the most embarrassing moment of his career. Posten AB worked around his disapproval. Sjööblom changed the color of Hirsch's uniform from red to blue and his jersey number from "1" to "11".

Both Reuters who owned copyright on the photo, and Hershorn, had no idea that a stamp was being issued with their image, but Sweden's Posten AB did acknowledge Gary in the lower left corner of the commemorative — making him possibly the first Jewish photographer to receive a photo credit directly on a postage stamp. There is an element of humour and a bit of irony here for Judaica collectors, as both Forsberg and Hirsch are often mistakenly assigned Jewish credentials — but in this case, it is the photographer who is truly a member of our tribe.



Hershorn presently is a contributing photographer with Getty Images and has been working on a long-term personal project documenting the ever-changing skyline of New York City. His very impressive and critically acclaimed *New York Celestial*, published in 2019 can be purchased at—

www.barnesandnoble.com/w/new-york-celestial-gary-hershorn/1134346628?ean=9781732319653

or www.newyorkcelestial.com/

Doron Waide

P.O. Box 536 Clarks Summit PA 18411 USA

E-mail address: doronwaide@aol.com

Internet and mail bid auctions

Web Site: www.doronwaide.com

Ebay seller ID: doronwaide
Tel: 570-319-9803 Fax: 570-319-9804
PO Box 536
Clarks Summit, PA 18411
Palestine Forerunners, Palestine Mandate
Israel 1948 Interim, Doar Ivri and Postage Dues
Israel regular issues, Judaica and JNF
Stamps, covers, Documents and related items
Material accepted for future Auction Sales
Please Write or Phone for details
MEMBER: A.P.S S.I.P

New Issues from the ISRAEL PHILATELIC AGENCY



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

**Israel Philatelic Agency
of North America, Dept. 1P-11**

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

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

E-mail: ipana@igpc.net

9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

The International Red Cross Message Scheme

Larry Nelson

Editor's note: Part 1 appeared in the Summer 2020 issue.

Introduction

On October 29, 1956, Israel attacked the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip starting "Operation Kadesh." Israel very quickly routed the Egyptian defenders and captured 5,580 Egyptian soldiers.

Since there was no postal communications between Israel and its Arab neighbors, the International Red Cross, working with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society and the Israeli Red Cross equivalent, the Magen David Adom ("MDA") facilitated communications between the Egyptian POWs and their family and friends. Civilians in the areas occupied by Israel could also use this Red Cross Message Scheme. This article will review how this system worked as shown by its postal history.

Comité International de la Croix-Rouge
8, Rue Abdel Khalek Sorati, Le Caire - Tél. 57282
اللجنة الدولية للصليب الأحمر
A شارع عبد الحالى تروت القاهرة - تليفون ٥٧٢٨٢

Personne recherchée : الشخص الذى يبحث عنه
1) Nom : **HABID** : الاسم
2) Prénoms : **HASSANEIN, EL. ÇAMAL** : اسم العائلة
3) Date et lieu de naissance : تاريخ ومحل الميلاد
4) Fils de : اسم الأب et de : اسم الأم
5) Nationalité : الجنسية (6) Religion (race) : الديانة
7) Si naturalisé, indiquer date et lieu de la naturalisation : إذا كان قد أصبح مواطناً، يحدد التاريخ والمكان
8) Si dénationalisé, indiquer date et lieu de la dénationalisation : إذا كان قد فقد جنسيته، يحدد التاريخ والمكان
9) Célibataire - marié - veuf - divorcé (biffer ce qui ne convient pas) : الحالة المدنية : غير متزوج - متزوج - أرمل - مطلقة
10) Profession ou grade : **SERGEANT SECTION 422. BATAILLON. 2. INFANTRIE. RAFH** : أصل أو الرتبة العسكرية
11) Dernière adresse connue ou incorporation militaire : آخر عنوان معروف أو الوحدة العسكرية

Demander : مقدم الطلب
Nom : **MOHAMED** : الاسم
Prénoms : **HASSANEIN, EL. ÇAMAL** : اسم العائلة
Adresse : **BORG. RACHID. PROP. ROUCDI SEMSEM** : العنوان
Lien de parenté avec la personne recherchée : صلة بين يبحث عنه
Date de la demande : **2/1/57** : تاريخ الطلب
Signature : **S. BATANOONI** : التوقيع
Ecrire très lisiblement : وضع الكتابة : **Tournez S.V.P.**
ملحوظة : — إذا لم يكن الشخص من القوات المسلحة (الجيش) يجب الأسئلة ١١ و ١٢ و ١٣ و ١٤ و ١٥ و ١٦ و ١٧ و ١٨ و ١٩ و ٢٠ و ٢١ و ٢٢ و ٢٣ و ٢٤ و ٢٥ و ٢٦ و ٢٧ و ٢٨ و ٢٩ و ٣٠ و ٣١ و ٣٢ و ٣٣ و ٣٤ و ٣٥ و ٣٦ و ٣٧ و ٣٨ و ٣٩ و ٤٠ و ٤١ و ٤٢ و ٤٣ و ٤٤ و ٤٥ و ٤٦ و ٤٧ و ٤٨ و ٤٩ و ٥٠ و ٥١ و ٥٢ و ٥٣ و ٥٤ و ٥٥ و ٥٦ و ٥٧ و ٥٨ و ٥٩ و ٦٠ و ٦١ و ٦٢ و ٦٣ و ٦٤ و ٦٥ و ٦٦ و ٦٧ و ٦٨ و ٦٩ و ٧٠ و ٧١ و ٧٢ و ٧٣ و ٧٤ و ٧٥ و ٧٦ و ٧٧ و ٧٨ و ٧٩ و ٨٠ و ٨١ و ٨٢ و ٨٣ و ٨٤ و ٨٥ و ٨٦ و ٨٧ و ٨٨ و ٨٩ و ٩٠ و ٩١ و ٩٢ و ٩٣ و ٩٤ و ٩٥ و ٩٦ و ٩٧ و ٩٨ و ٩٩ و ١٠٠ و ١٠١ و ١٠٢ و ١٠٣ و ١٠٤ و ١٠٥ و ١٠٦ و ١٠٧ و ١٠٨ و ١٠٩ و ١١٠ و ١١١ و ١١٢ و ١١٣ و ١١٤ و ١١٥ و ١١٦ و ١١٧ و ١١٨ و ١١٩ و ١٢٠ و ١٢١ و ١٢٢ و ١٢٣ و ١٢٤ و ١٢٥ و ١٢٦ و ١٢٧ و ١٢٨ و ١٢٩ و ١٣٠ و ١٣١ و ١٣٢ و ١٣٣ و ١٣٤ و ١٣٥ و ١٣٦ و ١٣٧ و ١٣٨ و ١٣٩ و ١٤٠ و ١٤١ و ١٤٢ و ١٤٣ و ١٤٤ و ١٤٥ و ١٤٦ و ١٤٧ و ١٤٨ و ١٤٩ و ١٥٠ و ١٥١ و ١٥٢ و ١٥٣ و ١٥٤ و ١٥٥ و ١٥٦ و ١٥٧ و ١٥٨ و ١٥٩ و ١٦٠ و ١٦١ و ١٦٢ و ١٦٣ و ١٦٤ و ١٦٥ و ١٦٦ و ١٦٧ و ١٦٨ و ١٦٩ و ١٧٠ و ١٧١ و ١٧٢ و ١٧٣ و ١٧٤ و ١٧٥ و ١٧٦ و ١٧٧ و ١٧٨ و ١٧٩ و ١٨٠ و ١٨١ و ١٨٢ و ١٨٣ و ١٨٤ و ١٨٥ و ١٨٦ و ١٨٧ و ١٨٨ و ١٨٩ و ١٩٠ و ١٩١ و ١٩٢ و ١٩٣ و ١٩٤ و ١٩٥ و ١٩٦ و ١٩٧ و ١٩٨ و ١٩٩ و ٢٠٠ و ٢٠١ و ٢٠٢ و ٢٠٣ و ٢٠٤ و ٢٠٥ و ٢٠٦ و ٢٠٧ و ٢٠٨ و ٢٠٩ و ٢١٠ و ٢١١ و ٢١٢ و ٢١٣ و ٢١٤ و ٢١٥ و ٢١٦ و ٢١٧ و ٢١٨ و ٢١٩ و ٢٢٠ و ٢٢١ و ٢٢٢ و ٢٢٣ و ٢٢٤ و ٢٢٥ و ٢٢٦ و ٢٢٧ و ٢٢٨ و ٢٢٩ و ٢٣٠ و ٢٣١ و ٢٣٢ و ٢٣٣ و ٢٣٤ و ٢٣٥ و ٢٣٦ و ٢٣٧ و ٢٣٨ و ٢٣٩ و ٢٤٠ و ٢٤١ و ٢٤٢ و ٢٤٣ و ٢٤٤ و ٢٤٥ و ٢٤٦ و ٢٤٧ و ٢٤٨ و ٢٤٩ و ٢٥٠ و ٢٥١ و ٢٥٢ و ٢٥٣ و ٢٥٤ و ٢٥٥ و ٢٥٦ و ٢٥٧ و ٢٥٨ و ٢٥٩ و ٢٦٠ و ٢٦١ و ٢٦٢ و ٢٦٣ و ٢٦٤ و ٢٦٥ و ٢٦٦ و ٢٦٧ و ٢٦٨ و ٢٦٩ و ٢٧٠ و ٢٧١ و ٢٧٢ و ٢٧٣ و ٢٧٤ و ٢٧٥ و ٢٧٦ و ٢٧٧ و ٢٧٨ و ٢٧٩ و ٢٨٠ و ٢٨١ و ٢٨٢ و ٢٨٣ و ٢٨٤ و ٢٨٥ و ٢٨٦ و ٢٨٧ و ٢٨٨ و ٢٨٩ و ٢٩٠ و ٢٩١ و ٢٩٢ و ٢٩٣ و ٢٩٤ و ٢٩٥ و ٢٩٦ و ٢٩٧ و ٢٩٨ و ٢٩٩ و ٣٠٠ و ٣٠١ و ٣٠٢ و ٣٠٣ و ٣٠٤ و ٣٠٥ و ٣٠٦ و ٣٠٧ و ٣٠٨ و ٣٠٩ و ٣١٠ و ٣١١ و ٣١٢ و ٣١٣ و ٣١٤ و ٣١٥ و ٣١٦ و ٣١٧ و ٣١٨ و ٣١٩ و ٣٢٠ و ٣٢١ و ٣٢٢ و ٣٢٣ و ٣٢٤ و ٣٢٥ و ٣٢٦ و ٣٢٧ و ٣٢٨ و ٣٢٩ و ٣٣٠ و ٣٣١ و ٣٣٢ و ٣٣٣ و ٣٣٤ و ٣٣٥ و ٣٣٦ و ٣٣٧ و ٣٣٨ و ٣٣٩ و ٣٤٠ و ٣٤١ و ٣٤٢ و ٣٤٣ و ٣٤٤ و ٣٤٥ و ٣٤٦ و ٣٤٧ و ٣٤٨ و ٣٤٩ و ٣٥٠ و ٣٥١ و ٣٥٢ و ٣٥٣ و ٣٥٤ و ٣٥٥ و ٣٥٦ و ٣٥٧ و ٣٥٨ و ٣٥٩ و ٣٦٠ و ٣٦١ و ٣٦٢ و ٣٦٣ و ٣٦٤ و ٣٦٥ و ٣٦٦ و ٣٦٧ و ٣٦٨ و ٣٦٩ و ٣٧٠ و ٣٧١ و ٣٧٢ و ٣٧٣ و ٣٧٤ و ٣٧٥ و ٣٧٦ و ٣٧٧ و ٣٧٨ و ٣٧٩ و ٣٨٠ و ٣٨١ و ٣٨٢ و ٣٨٣ و ٣٨٤ و ٣٨٥ و ٣٨٦ و ٣٨٧ و ٣٨٨ و ٣٨٩ و ٣٩٠ و ٣٩١ و ٣٩٢ و ٣٩٣ و ٣٩٤ و ٣٩٥ و ٣٩٦ و ٣٩٧ و ٣٩٨ و ٣٩٩ و ٤٠٠ و ٤٠١ و ٤٠٢ و ٤٠٣ و ٤٠٤ و ٤٠٥ و ٤٠٦ و ٤٠٧ و ٤٠٨ و ٤٠٩ و ٤١٠ و ٤١١ و ٤١٢ و ٤١٣ و ٤١٤ و ٤١٥ و ٤١٦ و ٤١٧ و ٤١٨ و ٤١٩ و ٤٢٠ و ٤٢١ و ٤٢٢ و ٤٢٣ و ٤٢٤ و ٤٢٥ و ٤٢٦ و ٤٢٧ و ٤٢٨ و ٤٢٩ و ٤٣٠ و ٤٣١ و ٤٣٢ و ٤٣٣ و ٤٣٤ و ٤٣٥ و ٤٣٦ و ٤٣٧ و ٤٣٨ و ٤٣٩ و ٤٤٠ و ٤٤١ و ٤٤٢ و ٤٤٣ و ٤٤٤ و ٤٤٥ و ٤٤٦ و ٤٤٧ و ٤٤٨ و ٤٤٩ و ٤٥٠ و ٤٥١ و ٤٥٢ و ٤٥٣ و ٤٥٤ و ٤٥٥ و ٤٥٦ و ٤٥٧ و ٤٥٨ و ٤٥٩ و ٤٦٠ و ٤٦١ و ٤٦٢ و ٤٦٣ و ٤٦٤ و ٤٦٥ و ٤٦٦ و ٤٦٧ و ٤٦٨ و ٤٦٩ و ٤٧٠ و ٤٧١ و ٤٧٢ و ٤٧٣ و ٤٧٤ و ٤٧٥ و ٤٧٦ و ٤٧٧ و ٤٧٨ و ٤٧٩ و ٤٨٠ و ٤٨١ و ٤٨٢ و ٤٨٣ و ٤٨٤ و ٤٨٥ و ٤٨٦ و ٤٨٧ و ٤٨٨ و ٤٨٩ و ٤٩٠ و ٤٩١ و ٤٩٢ و ٤٩٣ و ٤٩٤ و ٤٩٥ و ٤٩٦ و ٤٩٧ و ٤٩٨ و ٤٩٩ و ٥٠٠ و ٥٠١ و ٥٠٢ و ٥٠٣ و ٥٠٤ و ٥٠٥ و ٥٠٦ و ٥٠٧ و ٥٠٨ و ٥٠٩ و ٥١٠ و ٥١١ و ٥١٢ و ٥١٣ و ٥١٤ و ٥١٥ و ٥١٦ و ٥١٧ و ٥١٨ و ٥١٩ و ٥٢٠ و ٥٢١ و ٥٢٢ و ٥٢٣ و ٥٢٤ و ٥٢٥ و ٥٢٦ و ٥٢٧ و ٥٢٨ و ٥٢٩ و ٥٣٠ و ٥٣١ و ٥٣٢ و ٥٣٣ و ٥٣٤ و ٥٣٥ و ٥٣٦ و ٥٣٧ و ٥٣٨ و ٥٣٩ و ٥٤٠ و ٥٤١ و ٥٤٢ و ٥٤٣ و ٥٤٤ و ٥٤٥ و ٥٤٦ و ٥٤٧ و ٥٤٨ و ٥٤٩ و ٥٥٠ و ٥٥١ و ٥٥٢ و ٥٥٣ و ٥٥٤ و ٥٥٥ و ٥٥٦ و ٥٥٧ و ٥٥٨ و ٥٥٩ و ٥٦٠ و ٥٦١ و ٥٦٢ و ٥٦٣ و ٥٦٤ و ٥٦٥ و ٥٦٦ و ٥٦٧ و ٥٦٨ و ٥٦٩ و ٥٧٠ و ٥٧١ و ٥٧٢ و ٥٧٣ و ٥٧٤ و ٥٧٥ و ٥٧٦ و ٥٧٧ و ٥٧٨ و ٥٧٩ و ٥٨٠ و ٥٨١ و ٥٨٢ و ٥٨٣ و ٥٨٤ و ٥٨٥ و ٥٨٦ و ٥٨٧ و ٥٨٨ و ٥٨٩ و ٥٩٠ و ٥٩١ و ٥٩٢ و ٥٩٣ و ٥٩٤ و ٥٩٥ و ٥٩٦ و ٥٩٧ و ٥٩٨ و ٥٩٩ و ٦٠٠ و ٦٠١ و ٦٠٢ و ٦٠٣ و ٦٠٤ و ٦٠٥ و ٦٠٦ و ٦٠٧ و ٦٠٨ و ٦٠٩ و ٦١٠ و ٦١١ و ٦١٢ و ٦١٣ و ٦١٤ و ٦١٥ و ٦١٦ و ٦١٧ و ٦١٨ و ٦١٩ و ٦٢٠ و ٦٢١ و ٦٢٢ و ٦٢٣ و ٦٢٤ و ٦٢٥ و ٦٢٦ و ٦٢٧ و ٦٢٨ و ٦٢٩ و ٦٣٠ و ٦٣١ و ٦٣٢ و ٦٣٣ و ٦٣٤ و ٦٣٥ و ٦٣٦ و ٦٣٧ و ٦٣٨ و ٦٣٩ و ٦٤٠ و ٦٤١ و ٦٤٢ و ٦٤٣ و ٦٤٤ و ٦٤٥ و ٦٤٦ و ٦٤٧ و ٦٤٨ و ٦٤٩ و ٦٥٠ و ٦٥١ و ٦٥٢ و ٦٥٣ و ٦٥٤ و ٦٥٥ و ٦٥٦ و ٦٥٧ و ٦٥٨ و ٦٥٩ و ٦٦٠ و ٦٦١ و ٦٦٢ و ٦٦٣ و ٦٦٤ و ٦٦٥ و ٦٦٦ و ٦٦٧ و ٦٦٨ و ٦٦٩ و ٦٧٠ و ٦٧١ و ٦٧٢ و ٦٧٣ و ٦٧٤ و ٦٧٥ و ٦٧٦ و ٦٧٧ و ٦٧٨ و ٦٧٩ و ٦٨٠ و ٦٨١ و ٦٨٢ و ٦٨٣ و ٦٨٤ و ٦٨٥ و ٦٨٦ و ٦٨٧ و ٦٨٨ و ٦٨٩ و ٦٩٠ و ٦٩١ و ٦٩٢ و ٦٩٣ و ٦٩٤ و ٦٩٥ و ٦٩٦ و ٦٩٧ و ٦٩٨ و ٦٩٩ و ٧٠٠ و ٧٠١ و ٧٠٢ و ٧٠٣ و ٧٠٤ و ٧٠٥ و ٧٠٦ و ٧٠٧ و ٧٠٨ و ٧٠٩ و ٧١٠ و ٧١١ و ٧١٢ و ٧١٣ و ٧١٤ و ٧١٥ و ٧١٦ و ٧١٧ و ٧١٨ و ٧١٩ و ٧٢٠ و ٧٢١ و ٧٢٢ و ٧٢٣ و ٧٢٤ و ٧٢٥ و ٧٢٦ و ٧٢٧ و ٧٢٨ و ٧٢٩ و ٧٣٠ و ٧٣١ و ٧٣٢ و ٧٣٣ و ٧٣٤ و ٧٣٥ و ٧٣٦ و ٧٣٧ و ٧٣٨ و ٧٣٩ و ٧٤٠ و ٧٤١ و ٧٤٢ و ٧٤٣ و ٧٤٤ و ٧٤٥ و ٧٤٦ و ٧٤٧ و ٧٤٨ و ٧٤٩ و ٧٥٠ و ٧٥١ و ٧٥٢ و ٧٥٣ و ٧٥٤ و ٧٥٥ و ٧٥٦ و ٧٥٧ و ٧٥٨ و ٧٥٩ و ٧٦٠ و ٧٦١ و ٧٦٢ و ٧٦٣ و ٧٦٤ و ٧٦٥ و ٧٦٦ و ٧٦٧ و ٧٦٨ و ٧٦٩ و ٧٧٠ و ٧٧١ و ٧٧٢ و ٧٧٣ و ٧٧٤ و ٧٧٥ و ٧٧٦ و ٧٧٧ و ٧٧٨ و ٧٧٩ و ٧٨٠ و ٧٨١ و ٧٨٢ و ٧٨٣ و ٧٨٤ و ٧٨٥ و ٧٨٦ و ٧٨٧ و ٧٨٨ و ٧٨٩ و ٧٩٠ و ٧٩١ و ٧٩٢ و ٧٩٣ و ٧٩٤ و ٧٩٥ و ٧٩٦ و ٧٩٧ و ٧٩٨ و ٧٩٩ و ٨٠٠ و ٨٠١ و ٨٠٢ و ٨٠٣ و ٨٠٤ و ٨٠٥ و ٨٠٦ و ٨٠٧ و ٨٠٨ و ٨٠٩ و ٨١٠ و ٨١١ و ٨١٢ و ٨١٣ و ٨١٤ و ٨١٥ و ٨١٦ و ٨١٧ و ٨١٨ و ٨١٩ و ٨٢٠ و ٨٢١ و ٨٢٢ و ٨٢٣ و ٨٢٤ و ٨٢٥ و ٨٢٦ و ٨٢٧ و ٨٢٨ و ٨٢٩ و ٨٣٠ و ٨٣١ و ٨٣٢ و ٨٣٣ و ٨٣٤ و ٨٣٥ و ٨٣٦ و ٨٣٧ و ٨٣٨ و ٨٣٩ و ٨٤٠ و ٨٤١ و ٨٤٢ و ٨٤٣ و ٨٤٤ و ٨٤٥ و ٨٤٦ و ٨٤٧ و ٨٤٨ و ٨٤٩ و ٨٥٠ و ٨٥١ و ٨٥٢ و ٨٥٣ و ٨٥٤ و ٨٥٥ و ٨٥٦ و ٨٥٧ و ٨٥٨ و ٨٥٩ و ٨٦٠ و ٨٦١ و ٨٦٢ و ٨٦٣ و ٨٦٤ و ٨٦٥ و ٨٦٦ و ٨٦٧ و ٨٦٨ و ٨٦٩ و ٨٧٠ و ٨٧١ و ٨٧٢ و ٨٧٣ و ٨٧٤ و ٨٧٥ و ٨٧٦ و ٨٧٧ و ٨٧٨ و ٨٧٩ و ٨٨٠ و ٨٨١ و ٨٨٢ و ٨٨٣ و ٨٨٤ و ٨٨٥ و ٨٨٦ و ٨٨٧ و ٨٨٨ و ٨٨٩ و ٨٩٠ و ٨٩١ و ٨٩٢ و ٨٩٣ و ٨٩٤ و ٨٩٥ و ٨٩٦ و ٨٩٧ و ٨٩٨ و ٨٩٩ و ٩٠٠ و ٩٠١ و ٩٠٢ و ٩٠٣ و ٩٠٤ و ٩٠٥ و ٩٠٦ و ٩٠٧ و ٩٠٨ و ٩٠٩ و ٩١٠ و ٩١١ و ٩١٢ و ٩١٣ و ٩١٤ و ٩١٥ و ٩١٦ و ٩١٧ و ٩١٨ و ٩١٩ و ٩٢٠ و ٩٢١ و ٩٢٢ و ٩٢٣ و ٩٢٤ و ٩٢٥ و ٩٢٦ و ٩٢٧ و ٩٢٨ و ٩٢٩ و ٩٣٠ و ٩٣١ و ٩٣٢ و ٩٣٣ و ٩٣٤ و ٩٣٥ و ٩٣٦ و ٩٣٧ و ٩٣٨ و ٩٣٩ و ٩٤٠ و ٩٤١ و ٩٤٢ و ٩٤٣ و ٩٤٤ و ٩٤٥ و ٩٤٦ و ٩٤٧ و ٩٤٨ و ٩٤٩ و ٩٥٠ و ٩٥١ و ٩٥٢ و ٩٥٣ و ٩٥٤ و ٩٥٥ و ٩٥٦ و ٩٥٧ و ٩٥٨ و ٩٥٩ و ٩٦٠ و ٩٦١ و ٩٦٢ و ٩٦٣ و ٩٦٤ و ٩٦٥ و ٩٦٦ و ٩٦٧ و ٩٦٨ و ٩٦٩ و ٩٧٠ و ٩٧١ و ٩٧٢ و ٩٧٣ و ٩٧٤ و ٩٧٥ و ٩٧٦ و ٩٧٧ و ٩٧٨ و ٩٧٩ و ٩٨٠ و ٩٨١ و ٩٨٢ و ٩٨٣ و ٩٨٤ و ٩٨٥ و ٩٨٦ و ٩٨٧ و ٩٨٨ و ٩٨٩ و ٩٩٠ و ٩٩١ و ٩٩٢ و ٩٩٣ و ٩٩٤ و ٩٩٥ و ٩٩٦ و ٩٩٧ و ٩٩٨ و ٩٩٩ و ١٠٠٠ و ١٠٠١ و ١٠٠٢ و ١٠٠٣ و ١٠٠٤ و ١٠٠٥ و ١٠٠٦ و ١٠٠٧ و ١٠٠٨ و ١٠٠٩ و ١٠١٠ و ١٠١١ و ١٠١٢ و ١٠١٣ و ١٠١٤ و ١٠١٥ و ١٠١٦ و ١٠١٧ و ١٠١٨ و ١٠١٩ و ١٠٢٠ و ١٠٢١ و ١٠٢٢ و ١٠٢٣ و ١٠٢٤ و ١٠٢٥ و ١٠٢٦ و ١٠٢٧ و ١٠٢٨ و ١٠٢٩ و ١٠٣٠ و ١٠٣١ و ١٠٣٢ و ١٠٣٣ و ١٠٣٤ و ١٠٣٥ و ١٠٣٦ و ١٠٣٧ و ١٠٣٨ و ١٠٣٩ و ١٠٤٠ و ١٠٤١ و ١٠٤٢ و ١٠٤٣ و ١٠٤٤ و ١٠٤٥ و ١٠٤٦ و ١٠٤٧ و ١٠٤٨ و ١٠٤٩ و ١٠٥٠ و ١٠٥١ و ١٠٥٢ و ١٠٥٣ و ١٠٥٤ و ١٠٥٥ و ١٠٥٦ و ١٠٥٧ و ١٠٥٨ و ١٠٥٩ و ١٠٦٠ و ١٠٦١ و ١٠٦٢ و ١٠٦٣ و ١٠٦٤ و ١٠٦٥ و ١٠٦٦ و ١٠٦٧ و ١٠٦٨ و ١٠٦٩ و ١٠٧٠ و ١٠٧١ و ١٠٧٢ و ١٠٧٣ و ١٠٧٤ و ١٠٧٥ و ١٠٧٦ و ١٠٧٧ و ١٠٧٨ و ١٠٧٩ و ١٠٨٠ و ١٠٨١ و ١٠٨٢ و ١٠٨٣ و ١٠٨٤ و ١٠٨٥ و ١٠٨٦ و ١٠٨٧ و ١٠٨٨ و ١٠٨٩ و ١٠٩٠ و ١٠٩١ و ١٠٩٢ و ١٠٩٣ و ١٠٩٤ و ١٠٩٥ و ١٠٩٦ و ١٠٩٧ و ١٠٩٨ و ١٠٩٩ و ١١٠٠ و ١١٠١ و ١١٠٢ و ١١٠٣ و ١١٠٤ و ١١٠٥ و ١١٠٦ و ١١٠٧ و ١١٠٨ و ١١٠٩ و ١١١٠ و ١١١١ و ١١١٢ و ١١١٣ و ١١١٤ و ١١١٥ و ١١١٦ و ١١١٧ و ١١١٨ و ١١١٩ و ١١٢٠ و ١١٢١ و ١١٢٢ و ١١٢٣ و ١١٢٤ و ١١٢٥ و ١١٢٦ و ١١٢٧ و ١١٢٨ و ١١٢٩ و ١١٣٠ و ١١٣١ و ١١٣٢ و ١١٣٣ و ١١٣٤ و ١١٣٥ و ١١٣٦ و ١١٣٧ و ١١٣٨ و ١١٣٩ و ١١٤٠ و ١١٤١ و ١١٤٢ و ١١٤٣ و ١١٤٤ و ١١٤٥ و ١١٤٦ و ١١٤٧ و ١١٤٨ و ١١٤٩ و ١١٥٠ و ١١٥١ و ١١٥٢ و ١١٥٣ و ١١٥٤ و ١١٥٥ و ١١٥٦ و ١١٥٧ و ١١٥٨ و ١١٥٩ و ١١٦٠ و ١١٦١ و ١١٦٢ و ١١٦٣ و ١١٦٤ و ١١٦٥ و ١١٦٦ و ١١٦٧ و ١١٦٨ و ١١٦٩ و ١١٧٠ و ١١٧١ و ١١٧٢ و ١١٧٣ و ١١٧٤ و ١١٧٥ و ١١٧٦ و ١١٧٧ و ١١٧٨ و ١١٧٩ و ١١٨٠ و ١١٨١ و ١١٨٢ و ١١٨٣ و ١١٨٤ و ١١٨٥ و ١١٨٦ و ١١٨٧ و ١١٨٨ و ١١٨٩ و ١١٩٠ و ١١٩١ و ١١٩٢ و ١١٩٣ و ١١٩٤ و ١١٩٥ و ١١٩٦ و ١١٩٧ و ١١٩٨ و ١١٩٩ و ١٢٠٠ و ١٢٠١ و ١٢٠٢ و ١٢٠٣ و ١٢٠٤ و ١٢٠٥ و ١٢٠٦ و ١٢٠٧ و ١٢٠٨ و ١٢٠٩ و ١٢١٠ و ١٢١١ و ١٢١٢ و ١٢١٣ و ١٢١٤ و ١٢١٥ و ١٢١٦ و ١٢١٧ و ١٢١٨ و ١٢١٩ و ١٢٢٠ و ١٢٢١ و ١٢٢٢ و ١٢٢٣ و ١٢٢٤ و ١٢٢٥ و ١٢٢٦ و ١٢٢٧ و ١٢٢٨ و ١٢٢٩ و ١٢٣٠ و ١٢٣١ و ١٢٣٢ و ١٢٣٣ و ١٢٣٤ و ١٢٣٥ و ١٢٣٦ و ١٢٣٧ و ١٢٣٨ و ١٢٣٩ و ١٢٤٠ و ١٢٤١ و ١٢٤٢ و ١٢٤٣ و ١٢٤٤ و ١٢٤٥ و ١٢٤٦ و ١٢٤٧ و ١٢٤٨ و ١٢٤٩ و ١٢٥٠ و ١٢٥١ و ١٢٥٢ و ١٢٥٣ و ١٢٥٤ و ١٢٥٥ و ١٢٥٦ و ١٢٥٧ و ١٢٥٨ و ١٢٥٩ و ١٢٦٠ و ١٢٦١ و ١٢٦٢ و ١٢٦٣ و ١٢٦٤ و ١٢٦٥ و ١٢٦٦ و ١٢٦٧ و ١٢٦٨ و ١٢٦٩ و ١٢٧٠ و ١٢٧١ و ١٢٧٢ و ١٢٧٣ و ١٢٧٤ و ١٢٧٥ و ١٢٧٦ و ١٢٧٧ و ١٢٧٨ و ١٢٧٩ و ١٢٨٠ و ١٢٨١ و ١٢٨٢ و ١٢٨٣ و ١٢٨٤ و ١٢٨٥ و ١٢٨٦ و ١٢٨٧ و ١٢٨٨ و ١٢٨٩ و ١٢٩٠ و ١٢٩١ و ١٢٩٢ و ١٢٩٣ و ١٢٩٤ و ١٢٩٥ و ١٢٩٦ و ١٢٩٧ و ١٢٩٨ و ١٢٩٩ و ١٣٠٠ و ١٣٠١ و ١٣٠٢ و ١٣٠٣ و ١٣٠٤ و ١٣٠٥ و ١٣٠٦ و ١٣٠٧ و ١٣٠٨ و ١٣٠٩ و ١٣١٠ و ١٣١١ و ١٣١٢ و ١٣١٣ و ١٣١٤ و ١٣١٥ و ١٣١٦ و ١٣١٧ و ١٣١٨ و ١٣١٩ و ١٣٢٠ و ١٣٢١ و ١٣٢٢ و ١٣٢٣ و ١٣٢٤ و ١٣٢٥ و ١٣٢٦ و ١٣٢٧ و ١٣٢٨ و ١٣٢٩ و ١٣٣٠ و ١٣٣١ و ١٣٣٢ و ١٣٣٣ و ١٣٣٤ و ١٣٣٥ و ١٣٣٦ و ١٣٣٧ و ١٣٣٨ و ١٣٣٩ و ١٣٤٠ و ١٣٤١ و ١٣٤٢ و ١٣٤٣ و ١٣٤٤ و ١٣٤٥ و ١٣٤٦ و ١٣٤٧ و ١٣٤٨ و ١٣٤٩ و ١٣٥٠ و ١٣٥١ و ١٣٥٢ و ١٣٥٣ و ١٣٥٤ و ١٣٥٥ و ١٣٥٦ و ١٣٥٧ و ١٣

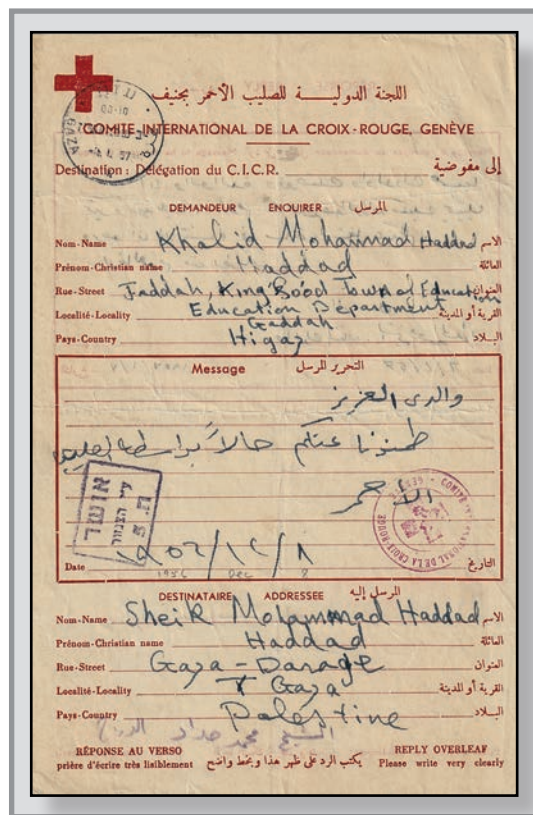


Figure 10 has the "Red Cross" on the left and is smaller (138mm x 219mm) than the other Red Cross letter sheets (175mm x 249mm). This lettersheet was dated December 8, 1956 and was sent from (Jeddah) Jidda, Saudi Arabia to a civilian in Gaza, Palestine. It was processed in Geneva and censored by Israel.

The Gaza Post Office delivered it as shown by the January 4, 1957 Gaza postmark.

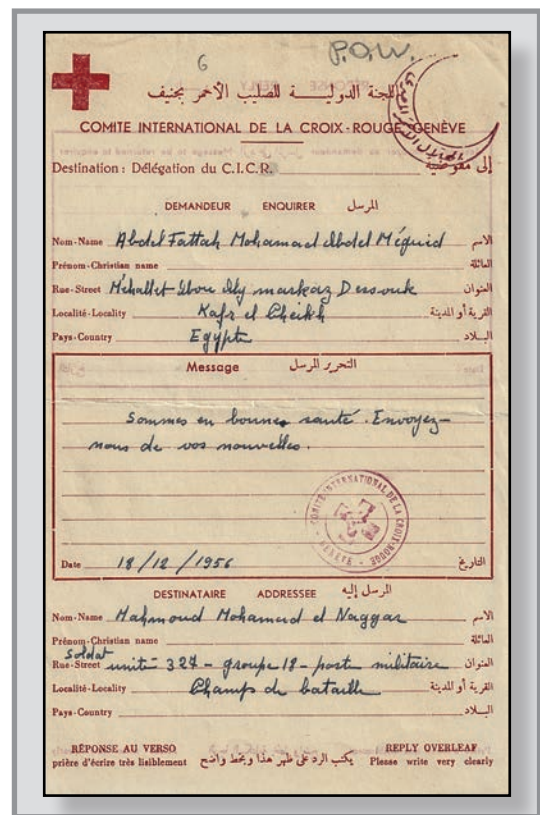


Figure 11 shows a lettersheet dated December 18, 1956 sent from Egypt to an Egyptian POW.

It has a somewhat different Red Crescent handstamp which I have only seen on mail to Egyptian POWs.

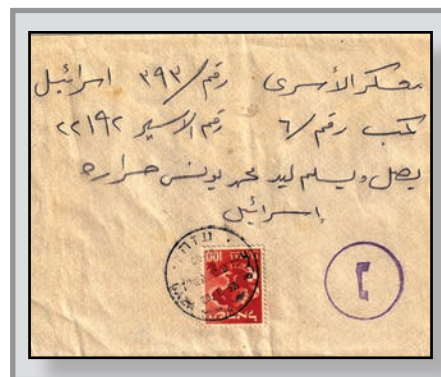
The Red Cross processed it in Geneva. The message in French reads "We are well. Please send us news."



I only have one example of the last Red Cross lettersheet shown in **Figure 12**.

It has a smaller Red Cross in the top left (14mm x 13mm) than the items shown in Figures 10 and 11. It also gives an address as "Delegation en Egypte/B.P. 1915 Le Caire" and in general has a different format.

It was sent from Alexandria to a 2nd Lieutenant on December 25, 1956 and the message in English says "Any information."



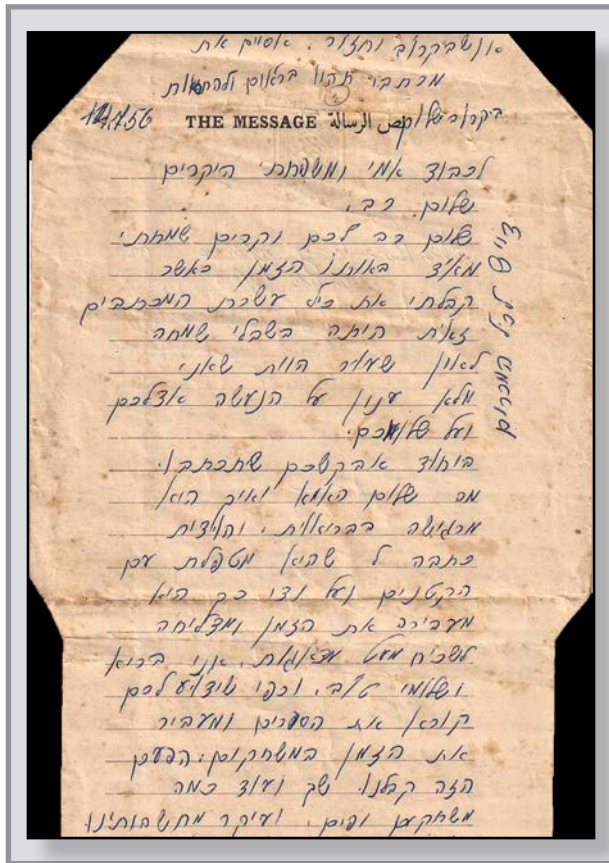
The cover shown in (**Figure 13**) was mailed from a neighborhood of eastern Gaza City on January 28, 1957.

It was sent to an Egyptian POW in Israeli POW Camp 393, Battalion No. 6, Prisoner No. 22193 and was censored by Israel.

Because this was sent from the Israeli occupied Gaza Strip to Israel, postage was required and there was no need to have Red Cross involved. This type of mail is not common.

continued on page 52

Israeli POW Mail



Since there were only four Israeli POWs held by Egypt during the 1956 Sinai Campaign, mail from them is scarce. One Israeli soldier (Arien Annikster) was captured near the Gaza Strip in September 1955. Two Israeli border policemen (Alexander Rosenberg and Shimon Cohenna) were captured near Nitzana in October 1956. Lt. Etkes was captured when his plane crashed during the Sinai Campaign. These Israeli pows were exchanged for 5,580 Egyptians pows.

Conclusion

The Red Cross provided a valuable service to the Egyptian POWs and civilians who did not have mail service to their family and friends. This was somewhat offset by Egypt's refusal to accept any message forms from the MDA or with the Star of David. Still, the Red Cross lettersheets did get through during the short period that the POWs were held.

I would like to thank the APS translation Service for the Arabic translations and Josef Wallach for the Hebrew translation of the Israeli POW form.

If out Arabic reading members can provide additional information on the Arabic writing on these forms, please let me know: copyright@comcast.net.

Figure 14 shows the front and back of an Egyptian POW letter sheet dated July 14, 1956, from Alexander Rosenberg to his family. Although there are no Red Cross markings, they forwarded it to Israel, who then censored it. In Hebrew, the message reads in part: "My dear family received your 10(!) letters. I am reading and have some games playing. The Red Cross allocated us some money (10IL), which is enough for extras." Alexander Rosenberg was released on January 26, 1957.

References

1. Kibble, Daryl, **The Arab Israeli Conflict No Service, Returned and Captured Mail**, (2014), page 242.
2. Gladstone, Norman, **Postal Censorship in Israel 1948-1978**, (1978).
3. Seshold, M. **Red Cross Messages Resulting from the Sinai Campaign**, The Holy Land & Middle East Philatelic Magazine (December (1957), page 289.
4. Parren Marc, **The Sinai Campaign Red Cross Family Message Forms (1956-1957)**, Forces Postal History Society Journal (Summer 2008), page 185.
5. <https://www.jta.org/1957/01/28/archive/egypt-returns-four-israeli-war-prisoners-gets-2500-egyptians>.

2021 Society of Israel Philatelists Fundraising Campaign

Combined Gifts - Endowment Fund & Web Archive Library Fund

KING DAVID Level

David M. Cohen
Ken & Barbara Horner

MOSES Level

Dr. Todd Heller
Walter Levy
Jeffrey Orbach
Neil Rosenberg
Dr. Phil Sager
Shimon Stone
Amy Wieting

MIRIAM Level

Chaim Bendicoff
Jules Cahan, M.D.
Fuad Mosden
Robert Verna

Gifts directed to the Digital Archive Library Fund

KING DAVID Level

Ronald Rohin

MOSES Level

James Bouck
Jacques Remond

MIRIAM Level

Berkshire Hills
Chapter of the SIP
in Memory
Alan Morgenstern
Saul Frommer
Peter Kessel
Edwin Kolodny
David M. Lukoff
Martin Richards

QUEEN ESTHER Level

Bernard Friedman

Thank YOU for your generous support!

The 2021 Fundraising Campaign kicked off in December, 2020. Contributions acknowledged here received through January 21, 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 mbass@hy-ko.com or 330-467-7446.

It's in the Details

IN PHILATELY, POSTAL INDICIA are markings on a mail piece (as opposed to an adhesive stamp), showing that postage has been prepaid by the sender.



Most of these, like the sample at left, have been unimpressive, standard black and white linear rectangles.



In 2014, Canada Post revisited their indicia policy, so that marketers could introduce custom, eye-catching postal indicia designs that complement the overall appearance of their direct mail. Digital printing has made full colour printing very economical

even for short press runs. This example from a regional florist is a great case in point. Many companies now take advantage of this service.

Canada Post publishes *Details: Your Source for New Canadian Stamp* several times a year. It is mailed to philatelic subscribers—in English to Anglophones and in French to Francophones. A thicker version of *Details* in both of Canada's official languages is distributed free of charge at smaller retail postal outlets. A version with a different back panel (FIGURE 1) is mailed to international customers.

About three years ago, Canada Post decided to add a nicely designed customized printed indicia to each issue of *Details* — but only on the French and English versions of the magazine mailed to philatelic subscribers.

The indicia is positioned in the lower right corner on the back cover of the magazine. The artwork used on the indicia is usually square in format and fits nicely in the horizontal or vertical template that includes Canada Post's logo, a specially designed Quick Response Code and a numerical code specific to that issue of *Details*. The Leonard Cohen stamp also has "return postage guaranteed" printed as part of the indicia, in English and French.



FRONT AND BACK COVER OF THE SEPTEMBER 2019 EDITION OF *DETAILS*, MAILED TO AN ENGLISH SPEAKING PHILATELIC SUBSCRIBER WITH LEONARD COHEN POSTAL INDICIA ON THE BACK COVER.



FIGURE 1 : BACK COVER OF THE SEPTEMBER 2019 EDITION OF *DETAILS*, MAILED TO AN INTERNATIONAL DESTINATION.

THIS SAMPLE FROM THE COLLECTION OF GREGG PHILIPSON

The artwork for both French and English versions is the same, but the text differs slightly.

The design on the indicia always has some relationship to stamps featured in the publication. In some cases, the artwork is the same as on the postage stamp being profiled in the magazine — so much so, that it really looks like a legitimate Canadian commemorative.

Obtaining these indicia can present a challenge, as these items are only available to English and French philatelic subscribers, who are sent one copy of the magazine. And, as each *Details* is full of interesting information, collectors tend to hold on to them for future reference.

These are the Canadian postal indicia that may be of interest to Judaica collectors. Even though I am only showing both versions of the Leonard Cohen indicia, each sample has a French counterpart. They have been enlarged significantly for this article for illustration purposes. Typically they are a little more than an inch deep.

Irv Osterer
Ottawa, Canada



LEONARD COHEN *English and French version*
DETAILS 7/ September 2019



FEARLESS LEADERS:
STAR TREK
William Shatner
DETAILS 4/ April 2017



CANADIAN OPERA
One of the stamps in the series features Irving Guttman.
DETAILS 2/ February 2017



HOCKEY HEROS
Cropped image from the cover of the booklet created for the Great Canadian Forwards hockey stamps designed by Avi Dunkelmann
DETAILS 6/ September 2016



The Leslie Reggel Memorial Award



LESLIE REGGEL was the founder and the first President of the Pittsburgh S.I.P. Chapter. He passed away on October 11, 1983. Shortly thereafter, the executors of his estate advised the Educational Fund that they, the executors, are authorized to establish a memorial in Leslie Reggel's name, using certain designated funds from the Reggel Estate to be invested for that purpose. The S.I.P. Educational Fund was appointed to administer *The Reggel Memorial Award* permanently.

The cash from the estate is invested and will continue to remain so for the foreseeable future earning sufficient interest to cover the cost of the annual award.

The Reggel Memorial Award for Outstanding Service & Contribution to Holy Land and Israel Philately is an annual award. The winner is selected each year by the two prior year's winners. The first Reggel Award was presented in 1984 to Dr. Albert Friedberg. Since then, eighteen additional individuals have been presented this award as outstanding members of our Society.

2020 REGEL AWARD WINNER — IRV OSTERER

Irv has had a life long interest in postage stamp design. The skill of Canadian artists and engravers, first attracted him to the hobby. In his lengthy teaching career, he made a concerted effort

to involve his students with the art of the postage stamp. Many of these efforts have been covered by the *Canadian Stamp News* and have appeared in *Canadian Teacher Magazine*, *School Arts* and *Arts and Activities Magazine*, where he served as contributing editor. His efforts in public education were recognized by several awards including the prestigious Eastern Ontario OCRI Award for Teaching Excellence.

For almost a decade, the Ottawa, Canada native has used his artistic talent to enhance the appearance of *The Israel Philatelist*. Since the December 2011 issue of the journal, Irv has provided the front cover for each issue — 40 covers through 2021. Each full-color effort has required technical skills in enhancing and enlarging many stamp images. Additionally, he would research the article's story and pictures to find collateral material to add to the covers.

In particular, one journal involved Russian stamps and ephemera. For this issue, Irv designed a creative Cyrillic cover, and a companion piece in English printed on the inside. Irv has also written numerous articles and applied his artistic talents to their layout. Finally, he has provided technical advice and invaluable help "fixing" many images for the editor.

OUR REGGEL AWARD RECIPIENTS ARE:

1984 ALBERT FRIEDBERG	2000 HENRY B. STERN
1985 MARVIN SIEGEL	2001 HOWARD S. CHAPMAN
1986 EMIL DICKSTEIN	2003 DR. ROBERT PILDES
1987 ARIE BEN DAVID	2005 DONALD A. CHAFETZ
1988 OSCAR STADTLER	2006 DAVID DORFMAN
1989 ARTHUR HOCHHEISER	2007 DAVID J. SIMMONS
1990 NORMAN J. COLLINS	2008 MOSHE KOI-KALMAN
1991 NATHAN ZANKEL	2010 MICHAEL BASS
1992 FRED BLAU	2011 VICKI GALECKI
1993 MICHAEL MADESKER	2012 EDWIN KROFT
1994 BEA STADTLER	2013 DR. ARTHUR H. GROTEN
1995 FRITZ NUSSBAUM	2014 DR. LESLIE BARD
1996 ARTHUR HOCHHESIER	2015 DR. STEVEN ROTHMAN
1997 IRVIN GIRER	2018 ED ROSEN
1998 JOSEPH SCHWARTZ	2020 IRV OSTERER
1999 STANLEY H. RAFFEL	



Irv Osterer AOCA, RGD



HARVEY WOLINETZ'S
Synagogue Stamps: An International Tour of Synagogues
HAS WON A LARGE VERMEIL CITATION AT CHICAGOPEX!

The book can be purchased online at
www.ebay.com/itm/Synagogue-Stamps-An-International-Postage-Tour-of-Synagogues-/283923382711



Dr. Dickstein Memorial Award



The S.I.P. Educational Fund announced in 1992 the establishment of the Dr. Leopold Dickstein Memorial Award. It is presented annually at the S.I.P. Convention and recognizes excellence associated with the Society's publications, **The Israel Philatelist** or the Society's web site. The Award could be for previous years service to **The Israel Philatelist**, the best single or series of articles published, or contributions to Society's website.

Ed Kroft is currently an international level judge and president of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC). Ed lives in Vancouver Canada and has collected stamps for over fifty-five years. He is the past President and a director of the Society of Israel Philatelists (SIP) and has been actively involved with the SIP for many years. Ed has written many articles for various philatelic publications relating to philately of the Holy Land and has successfully exhibited at the regional, national and international levels. His 2020 book is entitled *The Doar Ivri Issue of Israel :Postal and Commercial Usages of the Three High Value Stamps*.

In 2012, Ed was the winner of the Reggel Award of the SIP for outstanding contributions to Holy Land philately. Ed was also the 2013 Geldert Medal awarded by the RPSC and the 2017 winner of the Jennings Award from the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE). Ed is a member of many societies including the APS, AAPE, RPSC, SIP, Postal History Society, the Postal History Society of Canada, the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada,



Ed Kroft Q.C. FRPSC

HONOREES

1992 Dr. Oscar Stadtler	2001 Bea Stadtler
1993 Dr. Arthur Hochheiser	2014 Richard S. Herman
1994 David Dorfman	2015 Isidore Baum
1995 Fred Blau	2017 Jesse Spector
1996 Dr. Albert Friedberg	2018 Dr. Josef Wallach
1999 Marvin Siegel	2020 Ed Kroft
2000 Fritz Nussbaum	

BNAPS, ONEPS, the Collectors Club of New York and the Holy Land Philatelic Society. His interests include the postal history of the Holy Land, the Middle East, Canada and Aerophilately. ■



SUBSCRIBE TODAY...

The Israel Philatelist

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

One Year
240 pages
4 issues

\$ 35.00

www.israelstamps.com

SIP President's column



Howard Chapman

Annual SIP Report

October 25, 2020

The last Society Annual meeting was in June 2019 at NAPEX. Things seemed normal then when compared to today. We had exhibits, dinners, fellowship, and a dealer bourse to attend. This year we have COVID-19, the dreaded Virus, lock downs, Zoom meetings, and more time to enjoy our collections.

We know that things will improve for 2021. After all, the election will be over! No matter which candidate wins, we win because the commercials and emails will stop.

This Year in New Jersey

If the COVID-19 disappears this year, we will get together in October to hold our annual meeting in conjunction with NOJEX 2021. We all must pray for this to happen. But for now, remember to keep your distance, wash your hands, avoid crowds, stay safe and healthy.

Successful Year

Our Society has completed a successful 2019-2020 year. Our Organization membership at the end of September 2020 is 676 members. The membership has only 17 fewer members than on December 31, 2018. But to grow, we all need to talk up the Society and have friends join the SIP.

Our new Executive Assistant, Sarah Berezenko, is located at the APS headquarters in Bellefonte, PA. Sarah has been learning about our Society over the past year and is doing an excellent job.

I continue to be extremely pleased with our gold medal journal, [The Israel Philatelist](#), and the great work our Editor, Don Chafetz, the Assistant Editors, and other volunteers are doing. [The Israel Philatelist](#) continues to be the glue that binds our Society. I am sure that all of you join me in expressing our gratitude to Don and the entire journal staff. We are all very proud of [The Israel Philatelist](#). Please help Don by sending him articles and advertisements. All size articles and ads are welcome.

Auctions

We continue to look for donations of better material for our Society auctions. Please send your donations to either Ed Rosen or myself. These auctions help to reduce our operating expenses.

Monthly Lectures

The Society started something new this year. We are holding a monthly lecture series via Zoom. Our first speaker was Irv Osterer, who talked about *Jews on The Ice* (i.e. hockey). It was an excellent presentation, well-received. The presentation was extended by the many questions and comments following the talk.

Our second lecture was on November 22 by Michael Bass entitled. **The Battle for Jerusalem 1917**. This was followed on **December 20** by Ed Kroft presenting **The Doar Ivri First Stamps of Israel: Postal and Commercial Usages of the Three High-Value Doar Ivri stamps**. Gregg Philipson's presented a **Philatelic Works of Arthur Szyk** on January 24. Next is a talk by Irv Osterer on **The Synagogue and The Stamp** on February 21. On June 13 Gregg Philipson will talk on **The Magic of Judaism**. All presentations start at **1:00 PM, EST**.

Annual Meeting Summary

The 2020 Annual Meeting is a first for our Society, as it is being held via Zoom. Two excellent talks by Ed Kroft and Ed Rosen followed the general meeting. I thank all of you for sharing your knowledge with our Society members.

Please continue to support the Society of Israel Philatelists and our advertisers.

Respectfully submitted,

Howard Chapman
President •

o - o - o - o - o

Important Dues Notice To All Members

2020 National dues are \$35.00 for The Israel Philatelist distributed only on-line. If you wish to receive a hard copy and have on-line access, the cost is \$55.00 or \$65.00 based on where you live. Life members have access to the journal on-line and can receive a mailed copy for an additional charge for mailed copies. Member dues are due by December 31st, or you will not have access to the on-line journal. Member should send dues to Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Road, Bedford Heights, OH 44146. ■

Support our Advertisers

The Jew Fish

Jean-Paul Danon



I have come across a 1968 British Honduras stamp depicting a Jew Fish. Belize issued the same stamp in 1973. The grouper is also featured on a British Virgin Islands stamp issued in 1975 and on a Grenada- Grenadine 1975 issue.

The Jew Fish is found at depths from 16 to 160 feet, mainly off the coasts of Florida, the Caribbean, Brazil, and Australia.

Considered fine quality food, Jew Fish were a highly sought-after quarry by fishermen. It can be as big as eight feet and weigh 800 lbs. The biggest certified record caught was off the Florida coast in May 1961 and weighed 640 lbs.

The origin of the name is not clear but appears to date back to the late 17th century. The name may be associated with

medieval European antisemitism and refer to its kosher status as it has scales and fins. It could also be a deformation of 'jawfish' or the Italian 'giupisce' (bottom fish).

Whatever the origin, it was renamed 'goliath grouper' in the United States in 2001 after several complaints. The 'goliath' is a reference to its size and has no biblical overtones.

This change reflected the 'politically correct' mood of the times and seemed somewhat exaggerated to a Chicago Tribune commentator on July 23rd, 2001. He pointed out that at least nine place names in the United States with the same name, Jew Fish Point in Los Angeles, Jew Fish Creek in the Florida Keys, and the well-known Jew Fish Creek Bridge, a gateway to Key Largo. He suggested that perhaps other attitudes were more urgent to change before renaming a fish. •



Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Publication Listing Fall 2020



Name
Address
City, St.
Zip, Country
Email

Contact: David Kaplin Email: SIPedFund@gmail.com

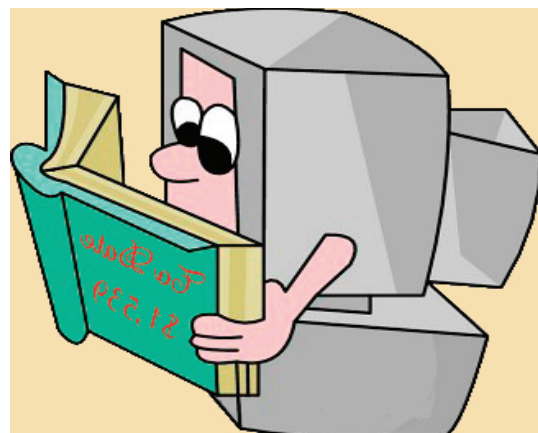
PO Box 2282, Kyle, TX 78640

216 406-5522

Make checks payable to SIP Educational Fund

* Life Member Discount only applied to price

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
			US	INTNL.	
400	BOOKS				\$
437	Israel Definitive Stamps-Specialized Catalogue, 1982 & 1983 - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
438	Postal History of the West Bank of Jordan 1948-1967 Volume I - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
439	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Goldstein & Dickstein	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
440	The Doar Ivri Issue -Printings & Settings Handbook - Shabtai	\$80.00	\$4.50	\$28.00	
441	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol III: Israel Foreign Postal Links - Shamir & Siegel NO DISCOUNTS	Israel \$22.00 All Other Countries \$30.00			
443	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel - Exploring History through Stamps - Marty Zelenietz - single copy prices - Special quantity prices available. NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.50 US \$24 Can/Mex \$30 Intl			
444	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
445	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
446	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
447	Hatemail - Aizenberg NO DISCOUNTS	\$31.95	\$3.50	\$41.00	
448	The History of Israel's Postage Stamps (Stamps from 1948 to 1956) - Ribalow	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
449	Places and Post Offices with Biblical Names - Blum	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
450	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol I: Official Postal Services: Postal Administration of British Mandate, Minhelet Ha'am and Israel - Aloni NO DISCOUNTS	\$82.00			
451	Artists' Drawings, Essays, and Proofs of the 1948 Doar Ivri Issue of Israel and their Usage - Pildes	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
452	Holocaust Postal History: Harrowing Journeys Revealed through the Letters and Cards of the Victims - Justin Gordon NO DISCOUNTS	\$30.00	\$3.75	\$40.00	
453	Smalheiser's The Remembrance Letters and Commemorative Covers of the Ministry of Defense State Of Israel: 2nd Edition NO DISCOUNTS	\$40.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
454	The Philatelic Megillah Esther in Hebrew - Rimer Published by Israel Philatelic Federation NO DISCOUNTS	Israel \$14.00 All Other Countries \$22.00			
455	Rochlin's Handbook of the Issues of the Jewish National Fund NO DISCOUNTS	\$95.00	\$5.50	\$75.00	
456	These Purim Days: A Philatelic Book of Esther - Rimer Translated by David Dubin NO DISCOUNTS - Special quantity pricing available.	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
457	The Philatelic Passover Haggada - Rimer Translated by David Dubin NO DISCOUNTS - Special quantity prices available.	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
458	Postal History Guide to the Territories Administered by Israel: 1967-1994 - Wallach NEW NO DISCOUNTS	\$12.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
459	The Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority - Harris NEW NO DISCOUNTS	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$17.50	
460	The Doar Ivri First Issue of Israel: Postal and Commercial Usages of the Three High Value Stamps by Kroft NEW NO DISCOUNTS	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$28.00	
500	BOOKS ON CD				\$
530	The Flying Camel - Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
543	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel -Marty Zelenietz	\$5.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
544	Harris' Catalogue of Israel's Triangular Military Handstamps	\$12.50	\$3.50	\$14.00	
545	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoah by Bruce Chadderton	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
546	2011 Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, Etc. - Morginstin & Perrin	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
700	ISRAEL/HOLY LAND EXHIBITS AT SIP NATIONAL CONVENTIONS				\$
701	Sarasota 2014 NO DISCOUNTS	\$65.00	\$5.00	\$59.00	
702	NOJEX 2015 NO DISCOUNTS	\$105.00	\$7.50	\$75.00	
703	NY2016 NO DISCOUNTS	\$120.00	\$7.50	\$75.00	
704	Chicagopex 2017 NO DISCOUNTS	\$50.00	\$4.00	\$41.00	
800	ISRAEL/HOLY LAND EXHIBITS AT SIP NATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON CD				\$
801	Sarasota 2014	\$39.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
802	NOJEX 2015	\$60.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
803	NY2016	\$65.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
804	Chicagopex 2017	\$30.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
Total Amount Due including Sales Tax and Shipping & Handling (S&H)					



Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Publication Listing Winter 2021



Name
Address
City, St,
Zip, Country
Email

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

Make checks payable to SIP Educational Fund

* Life Member Discount only applied to price

* 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 Full Color	\$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	
425	The Stamps of Palestine - Hoexter	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$20.00	
427	Palestine Postal Forms Civilian Administration 1921-1948 - Groten	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
428	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c. 1930-1975 - Groten	\$26.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
430	The Flying Camel: Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten Full Color	\$47.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
431	Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses - Riemer	\$13.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
432	Postcards from the Holy Land - A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era 1880-1918 - Salo Aizenberg - Full Color NO DISCOUNTS	\$30 US \$70 Can/Mex \$85 Intl			
433	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks - Simmons & Pearl	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
434	Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel: March-July 1948 - Forsher	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
436	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 2 - Shimon, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS	Israel \$50.00 All Other Countries \$62.00			
Total Amount Due including Sales Tax and Shipping & Handling (S&H)					

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

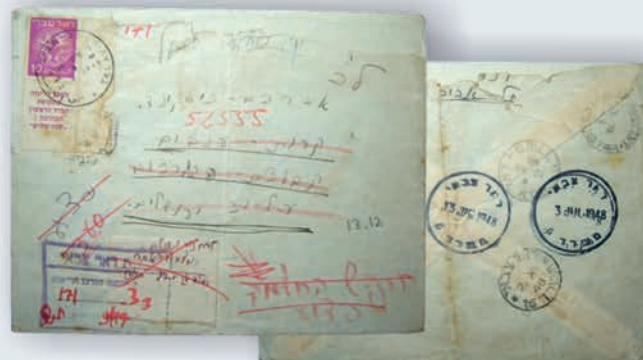
Address Service Requested
Forwarding and Return Postage Guaranteed

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

בס"ד



Doar Ivri 1000 mil **full tabbed** left marginal
single with **10:10 perforation + at base +**
vertical double perforation, MNH & OG



June 1948 **flown** civilian mail from Tel Aviv to
Kiryat Anavim via APO 5 Jerusalem, with
proven **June & July provisional** postmarks



INQUIRIES@JERUSALEMSTAMPS.COM
TEL: +972-(0)54-768-0086
FAX: +972-(0)77-318-3746
HAR NOF, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

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

Visit **J-Stamps.com**

* Our "Handbook of Holyland Postal History" is **available free, online**