



## Daniel Jeremy Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and  
The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

### **MS-4850: Daniel Jeremy Silver Papers, 1972-1993.**

Series III: The Temple Tifereth-Israel, 1946-1993, undated.

Sub-series A: Events and Activities, 1946-1993, undated.

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43

Box  
13

Folder  
635

Silver, Abba Hillel, postage stamp program, correspondence,  
journal article, newspaper clippings, and program, 1980-1981.

# **NEW ISRAELI POSTAGE STAMP HONORS RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER**



A RECEPTION TO MARK THE OFFICIAL RELEASE BY THE STATE OF ISRAEL OF A POSTAGE STAMP TO HONOR THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER WILL BE HELD . . .

- SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 5 TO 7 P.M.
- THE TEMPLE BRANCH, SHAKER BOULEVARD AT RICHMOND ROAD
- ISRAELI CONSUL ASHER NAIM WILL SPEAK
- DISPLAY OF ISRAEL STAMPS AND MEMORABILIA OF RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER
- FILM OF RABBI SILVER'S FAMOUS 1947 ADDRESS TO UNITED NATIONS WILL BE SHOWN
- REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED
- PUBLIC IS INVITED



הסתדרות הציונית של ארצות הברית

Zionist Organization of America



JACOB and LIBBY GOODMAN ZOA HOUSE • 4 EAST 34th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 481-1500  
CABLES: ZIONISTS, NEW YORK

In Israel:  
ZOA HOUSE  
1 DANIEL FRISCH ST., TEL-AVIV  
CABLES: ZOAHOUSE, TEL-AVIV

OFFICE OF THE  
EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN

February 25, 1981

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle at Silver Park  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Re: Abba Hillel Silver Postage Stamp

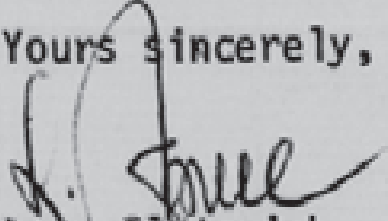
Dear Danny:

From my letter of last June, you will recall that the Israel Government decided to issue a postage stamp in memory of your father. I have now been advised that the date of issue has been set for March 17. A special ceremony to mark the occasion will take place at Kfar Silver with the participation of representatives of the Israel Government. I expect to be in Israel around that time and will represent the ZOA.

It would be most appropriate if you could prepare a message to be read at the Kfar Silver ceremony. I will be glad to take it along to Israel.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

  
Leon Blatcovich  
Executive Vice-Chairman

LI:ES

March 9~~k~~ 1981

Mr. Leon Ilutovich  
Executive Vice-Chairman  
Zionist Organization of America  
4 East 34th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10016

Dear Leon:

Thank you for alerting me to the issuance of the stamp. It is both fitting and appropriate that the Israeli government should determine to issue it and I am looking forward to viewing their handiwork.

You may be interested to know that a full scale biography of dad is now being prepared by Dr. Bernard Martin which he hopes to have completed within a year or so.

With all good wishes I remain

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

*Howard S. Chapman*

ATTORNEY AT LAW

25250 ROCKSIDE ROAD  
BEDFORD HEIGHTS, OHIO 44146

(216) 439-3400

(216) 439-2100

March 16, 1981

Rabbi Daniel Silver  
The Temple Branch  
Beachwood, Ohio 44122

Dear Rabbi Silver:

Enclosed herewith please find a copy of the  
new Stamp being issued by Israel on March 17, 1981.

Bea Stadler is sending her feature article  
on Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver to Mr. Herb Kamm at The  
Cleveland Press.

Very truly yours,

*Howard S. Chapman*

Howard S. Chapman

HSC:brs  
Enclosure

Monday, March 23, 1981

Dear Aunt Virginia

While Marty and I were walking yesterday afternoon after a visit to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, we were pleasantly surprised to see Florence and Phil who had just visited the Guggenheim Museum. We had a nice chat and brought ourselves up to date on family news. Florence told us she had talked to you recently over the phone and that you sounded in good spirits. I was delighted to hear this good news. With winter gone and spring coming, perhaps you will be able to go outdoors more -

and the warmth of spring -  
is a great balm to one's  
spirit.

Marty and I are well  
and busy. Steve and Helen  
who were married a year  
in January are well and  
happy. They are back in New  
York now and it is good  
to be in closer touch with  
them. You may recall, they  
went to Kansas City for  
several months after their  
marriage.

Harold and his family  
are well. We plan to be  
with them in Hartford for  
Passover.

We all send you our love,  
and love to  
Dan and Adele and their  
family.

Assen.  
Marion



RABBI ALAN MAYOR SOKOBIN, TH.D., D.D.

---

THE TEMPLE  
CONGREGATION SHOMER EMUNIM  
6453 SYLVANIA AVENUE  
SYLVANIA, OHIO 43560

March 24, 1981  
18 Adar (2), 5741

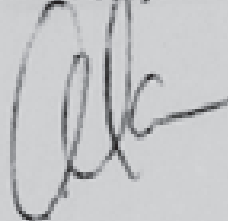
Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle at Silver Park  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Dear Dan:

I was very pleased to note that your father was honored by the State of Israel in such a lovely and significant manner.

Mickey joins in sending warm regards.

Shalom,



AMS/jd

March 30, 1981

Mrs. Ruthann Linde  
3311 Warrensville Center  
Cleveland, Ohio 44122

Dear Ruthann,

The reception was lovely and added a great deal to  
an exceptional evening. I am grateful for your help  
and support. Thanks again.



Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp



March 30, 1981

Mrs. H. R. Horvitz  
;6700 Parkland Dr.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44120

Dear Lois,

The reception was lovely and added a great deal to  
an exceptional evening. I am grateful for your help  
and support. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

Dolores & Wallace Rich  
Nancy Friedman  
"

Elkin Shapiro  
Susan Shaw  
Phyllis Levin  
Hanna Lipson  
Aileen Arneson  
Lois Horvitz  
~~Ruthann Lindy~~  
Ruthann Lindy 3311 Waverly 44122

March 30, 1981

Dr. Albert Friedberg  
3813 Eushnell Road  
Cleveland, Ohio 44118

Dear Al:

The evening was a great success and the exhibit added much to it. People were fascinated by the prints and I am deeply grateful to you for your willingness to be part of the evening and to be so forthcoming in your help. I can't tell you how much it is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

March 30, 1981

Mrs. Morton Shaw  
28700 Belcourt Rd.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44124

Dear Clare,

I know I don't have to send you a formal note but I wanted to tell you the reception looked good and had a fine spirit and showed in every way your deft hand. I am deeply grateful. Again, many thanks.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

March 30, 1981

Mrs. Joseph B. Bloomfield  
156 S. Randolph Way  
Tucson, Arizona 85716

Dear Henrietta,

Thank you for your kind note. We had a lovely reception and presentation. It was a warm and loving evening. Hope all is well with you.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

March 30, 1981

Mr. Howard S. Chapman  
25250 Rockside Road  
Bedford Heights, Ohio 44146

Dear Howard:

I want to thank you for your help in developing the reception which we held for the printing of the stamp in honor of my father. It was a fine evening and I am deeply grateful to you for being so forthcoming and helpful in the planning stage. Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

March 30, 1981

Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Stadtler  
24355 Tunbridge Lane  
Cleveland, Ohio 44122

Dear Bea and Oscar:

The evening was a great success and the exhibit added much to it. People were fascinated by the prints and I am deeply grateful to you for your willingness to be part of the evening and to be so forthcoming in your help. I can't tell you how much it is appreciated.

The biography was distributed in the school and was very helpful. Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp



March 30, 1981

Mr. James Reich  
2619 Courtland Oval  
Cleveland, Ohio 44118

Dear Jim,

Last night went beautifully and, as always, I am grateful for your care and skill in making the affair such a success. I thought the mood was just right and everything there showed your meticulous care to detail. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp



March 30, 1981

Rabbi Alan M. Sokobin  
The Temple  
6453 Sylvania Avenue  
Sylvania, Ohio 43560

Dear Alan,

Thanks for the note. We had a lovely evening just last night. I hope everything is well with you and that our paths will cross in the not-too-distant future.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

March 30, 1981

Dear Mother and Dad,

We had a wonderful evening. The reception went off beautifully. We showed a film of dad before the UN in 1947 and thought it needed some editing, but it was right for the time and the place.

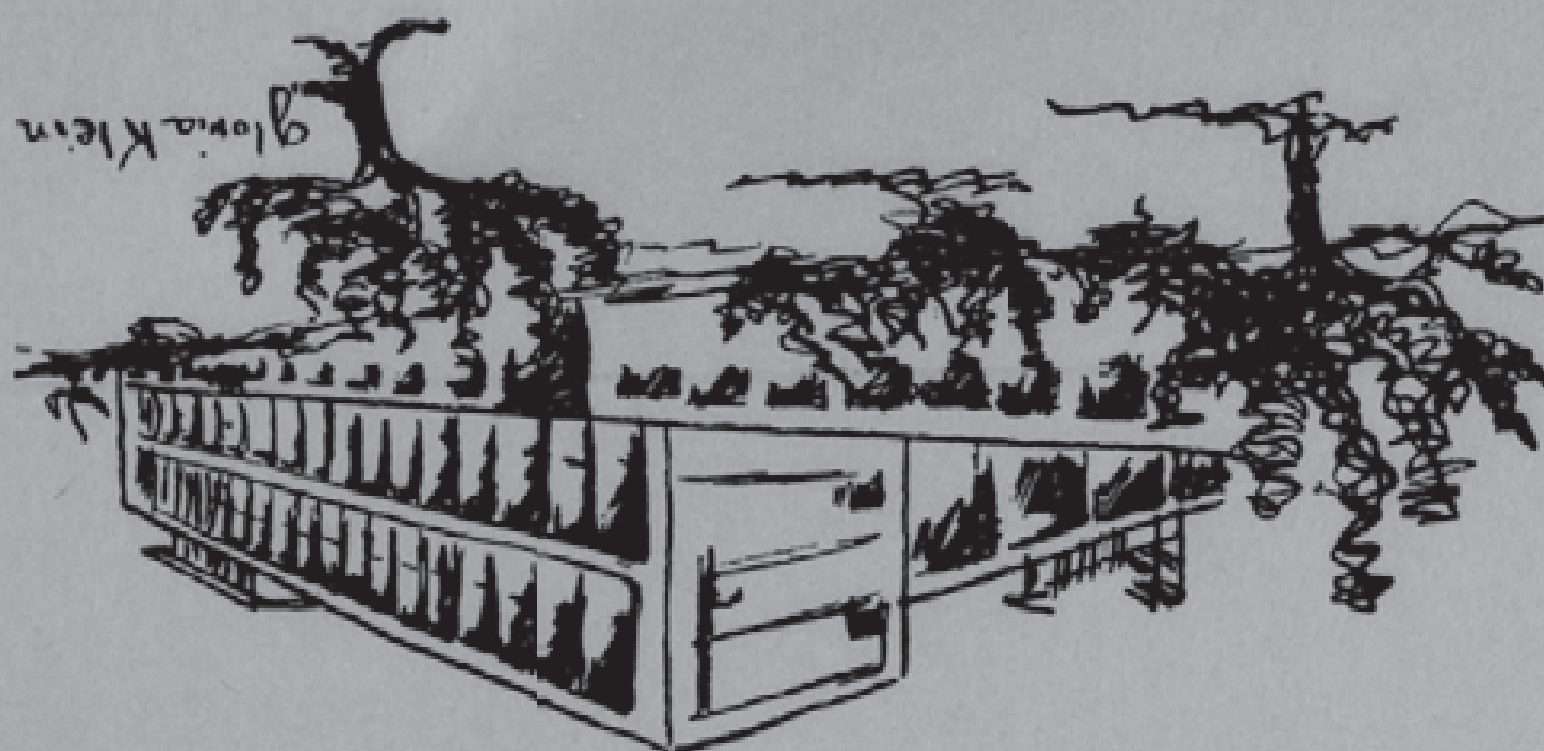
I am enclosing a folder of the stamp and first day cover. It was presented by the Israeli consul.

Everybody is well. We are looking forward to seeing you on Passover.

Love,

DJS:mp

Encl.



WOMEN'S DIVISION  
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TECHNION —  
Israel Institute of Technology, Inc.

The Women's Division of the American Society for Technion is an integral part of the Technion family. Founded in 1956, the major goal of the Women's Division is to raise funds in support of Technion's work and future growth with particular emphasis on furthering the education of young Israelis at Technion through Scholarship and Sponsorship funds.

In 1971 The Women's Division adopted the Medical Engineering Project with a goal of raising funds for the advancement of study and research in Medical Engineering at Technion in conjunction with Technion's 50th Anniversary in 1974.

By contributing to the Medical Engineering Project you share in the program of Life Sciences in the field of Medical Engineering at Technion, which holds so great a promise for the advancement of medicine and human welfare in Israel and throughout the world.

our institutions. We were so happy to see you Sunday. We hope you will continue to make progress.

Fondly

Ella + Nathan Pillsdorf

P.S. altho we are members of The Temple for 50 years, I have to tell you that I am Florence Lieder's sister and Lou + Sara Pillsdorf's cousins.

Ella



March 31, 1981

Dearest Mrs. Silver

To honor the memory of our beloved Rabbi Abba on the occasion of the issuance of the Israeli

Stamp, my husband and I have made a contribution to Women's American Technion. What a better time to strengthen Israel's marvel-

Cleveland Press  
4/1/81

PAGE 5 12

The Cleveland Press, Wednesday, April 1, 1963

# Rabbi Silver fulfilled dream of State of Israel

A generation has grown up since the death in 1963 of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, a remarkably articulate, respected and effective leader in the religious, civic, cultural and political life not only of Cleveland but of the nation and the world.

In his honor, the State of Israel, which he helped found, has issued a postage stamp that was presented formally here during a reception

Sunday at the Shaker Heights branch of The Temple, and at a reception for civic leaders, Monday at Higbee's downtown.

The Press, today, presents this remembrance of Rabbi Silver by Bea Stadler, who assisted him in the research and typing of some of his books. She is registrar of the College of Jewish Studies.

By BEA STADLER

The new State of Israel stamp honoring Cleveland's Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver will carry to every corner of the world a reminder of his enormous role in converting to reality what for centuries had been a dream — the establishment of the State of Israel.

Rabbi Silver served Congregation Tifereth Israel here, better known as The Temple, from 1917 when he was 24 until 1963, when he died at the age of 70.

One had only to hear him from the pulpit to be swept away by the quality of his voice and the logic of his reasoning. The pulpit at The Temple seemed huge and somber with its maroon velvet hangings, carved wood Ark and medieval-looking Eternal Light. Yet it was dwarfed by the presence of the magnetic personality of Rabbi Silver with his huge frame and unruly gray hair, thundering like the prophets of old.

Born in Lithuania, he came to the United States when he was 9 and lived first in a tenement on the Lower East Side of New York with his parents and five brothers and sisters.

There, young Abba Hillel and his brother established the first Zionist

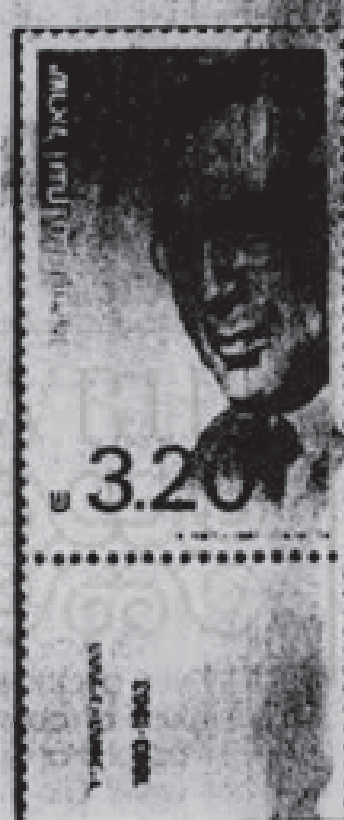
Hebrew-speaking group in America in memory of Theodor Herzl, the great Zionist leader. He went to Hebrew Union College and came to Cleveland from a rabbinate in Wheeling, W. Va., because of what he might have called "the inescapable logic of events."

He and his wife, the former Virginia Hochheimer, became parents of Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, fifth in the family rabbinical line and successor to his father at The Temple, and of Raphael (a former Press staff member), who now lives in New York.

A passionate devotion for social justice caused Rabbi Abba Hillel not only to speak out but to work for vital issues on all fronts.

Believing that the working man deserved better working conditions and higher pay, he became an advocate for labor unions. The unemployment insurance movement in Ohio began in his study at The Temple. He worked hard on this for eight years before the Legislature passed the unemployment insurance bill he helped frame.

As the Nazi movement swept across Germany, he organized an anti-Nazi boycott in the United States. He undertook the chairmanship of the United Jewish Appeal,



The Rabbi Silver stamp

which, under his leadership, raised huge sums of money to help rescue European Jews. He revealed the shocking fate of thousands of Jews in Europe in a speech to the National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal in Philadelphia. He censured British policy and the attitude of President Franklin D. Roosevelt

adding, "The tragic problem of the Jewish people in this world today cannot be solved by chiefs of government or prominent officials sending us Rosh Hashana greetings."

"When all the doors of the world will be closed to our people, then the hand of destiny will force open the door of Palestine. And that hour is rapidly approaching." What a prophet he was!

Asked to head a newly created American Zionist Emergency Council, he realized he would have to fight British and Arab propaganda and what he termed the anti-Zionist U.S. State Department.

Rabbi Silver differed sharply from another major Zionist figure, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who supported British foreign policy and believed Jews should not physically resist Arab and British strong-arm methods in Palestine.

Abba Hillel Silver, however, believed in the resistance movement. With others, he worked tirelessly with delegates to the United Nations in favor of creation of a Jewish state.

The 33-13 vote sanctioning establishment of a Jewish state came at last on Nov. 29, 1947. Of what followed, Dr. Emmanuel Neumann wrote, "One by one we left the hall and drifted into the lobby. We were all overcome by emotion. I glanced at Silver and saw what I had never seen before. He wept."

The State of Israel was proclaimed on May 14, 1948, and recognized almost immediately by President Harry Truman. Speaking at the United Nations that day, Rabbi Silver said, "The Jewish state will strive to be worthy of the confidence which has been placed in it by the nations of the world and will endeavor to realize, as far as humanly possible, to carry out those ideas of justice, brotherhood, peace and de-



Rabbi Silver

Press sketch by Harry F.

mocracy which were first proclaimed by the people of Israel in that very land thousands of years ago."

He lived to see an agricultural school in Israel named in his honor. Today, streets in almost every city of that little country bear his name.

Eulogized before 5,000 mourners

after his death on Thanksgiving 1963, he was called "the architect of the Jewish state, crowning his with an aura of immortality."

Placing his likeness on postage stamps that will travel through the world is a most fitting tribute; the part of the nation he helped establish.



April 3, 1981

Mrs. Morton Shaw  
28700 Belcourt Rd.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44124

Dear Clare,

I want to thank you again for the work that went into the reception. I finally got my hands on a number of first day covers and I would like you to have one with the Jerusalem postmark and my gratitude.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

Encl.

April 3, 1981

Mr. James Reich  
2619 Courtland Oval  
Cleveland, Ohio 44118

Dear Jim,

I want to thank you again for the work that went into the reception. I finally got my hands on a number of first day covers and I would like you to have one with the Jerusalem postmark and my gratitude.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

Encl.



April 3, 1981

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Namm  
63-74 Austin St.  
Rego Park, N.Y. 11374

Dear Marion and Marty,

I read mother your letter and she asked me to respond. She is doing much better but her handwriting isn't what it should be. She is glad to be brought up-to-date on the family.

We had a lovely evening last Sunday to celebrate the printing by the State of Israel of a stamp in dad's honor. Florence and Phil were here and we got further news about everyone.

Thanks for taking the time to write to mother. Adele joins in sending our love.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

April 3, 1981

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Pillsdorf  
2620 Warrensville Center Rd.  
Cleveland, Ohio 44118

Dear Elsa and Nathan,

I am responding on behalf of my mother to your lovely letter and the contribution made to American Technion. It was a beautiful evening and we are grateful for the many fine feelings that were in the air. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

April 6, 1981

Consul General Asher Naim  
Consul of Israel  
225 S. 15th St., #1720  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

Dear Asher,

Things have finally quieted down to the point where I can thank you for coming and spending the evening with us. I have been running ever since like a chicken with its head cut off, but wherever I go I continue to hear wonderful comments on your remarks and the whole spirit of the evening. I am glad you were able to turn the event into an important moment both for Israel and for us.

I look forward to seeing you soon. With all good wishes  
I remain

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

Detroit Jewish News  
Apr. 10, 1981

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this nation are not to be abused in whatever dealings that may be anticipated with South American countries

## Abba Hillel Silver Stamp: Meritorious Tribute Perpetuating Memory of Tribune for Israel

In Israel and in the United States, in official quarters of the Jewish state and at events in this country, a postage stamp served last week as the medium for honoring one of the most distinguished leaders of world Jewry. The new Israel stamp commemorates an important era in Jewish history and serves as a recollection of the genius of the man who spearheaded many of the labors in support of Jewish statehood, in public arenas in the United Nations, in deliberations with American leaders and legislators.



Abba Hillel Silver's leadership in these tasks was not merely in his presidency of the Zionist Organization of America from 1945 to 1947. It was in his task as chairman of the Zionist Emergency Council, as friend of Senator Robert Taft who was co-chairman of the American Christian Palestine Committee, and the friendships he established with important personalities like Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and scores of Christian libera-

tarians. He was unquestionably the most brilliant orator of his time and his devotion to Zionism truly elevated him among the most prominent of the builders of Zion and redeemers of the statement now embodied in the state of Israel.

There is this primarily to be said in memorializing him: He was fearless. He was undaunted in his demands for justice for the Jewish people. He was opposed to anti-Semitism without restraint. Whether it was a Coughlin or anyone else in that category, he spoke courageously, never pulling punches.

World Jewry surely welcomes the issuance of the new Abba Hillel Silver stamp. Few expressions of gratitude to the memory of a great man are as expressive.

## Secretary Haig's Mission, the Saudi Menace, Troubled Waters Viewed in Lebanon

Secretary of State Alexander Haig tackled more than one problem on his tour of Middle East countries.

His condemnation of Syrian tactics in Lebanon may be a reversal of previous U.S. policies, which were critical of the Christian leadership in the Lebanese war. Recognition

## Stamp to honor Rabbi Abba Silver

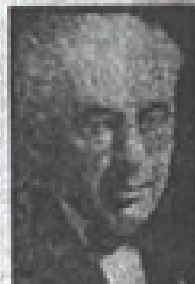
A postage stamp honoring Cleveland's late Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver for the role he played in the establishment of the state of Israel is being issued by the Israeli government. The event will be marked here on March 29.

Silver's son, Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, who succeeded his renowned father as spiritual leader of the Temple after the elder Silver's death in 1963, said he has been informed that his father is one of three non-Israelis for whom stamps are being issued for their contributions to the Israeli cause.

"We are going to hold a reception at our Shaker branch of the Temple from 5 to 7 p.m. Sunday, March 29," Rabbi Silver said. "Usher Naim, Israeli consul at Philadelphia, is coming here to make the presentation of the stamp."

Silver said there will be a display of Israeli stamps at the reception and a film will be shown of his father addressing the United Nations in 1947.

Abba Hillel Silver was not only a foremost spiritual leader in Cleveland for many years but was known worldwide as a leader in the cause of Zionism resulting in the creation of the state of Israel.



RABBI ABBA SILVER

1981

April 20, 1981

Mr. Lee I. Fisher  
State Representative  
16th House District  
Statehouse  
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Lee:

Thank you for sending on the Memorial Resolution  
from the House of Representatives. I have passed  
it on to my mother who has asked me to thank you.  
It was a gracious thought.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp



**ZOA HOUSE**

TEL-AVIV 64735

1. DANIEL FRISCH STREET

PHONE 259341/2/3 - P.O.Box 30083, CRO 61300  
Cable Address: ZOAGUSE, TEL-AVIV



**בית ציוני אמריקה**

תל-אביב 64735

רחוב דניאל פריש 1

טלפונים: 259341/2/3  
ת.ד. 30083, מיקוד 61300

Tel Aviv April 21, 1981.

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle at Silver Park  
Cleveland, Ohio, 44106  
U.S.A.

Re: Abba Hillel Silver Commemoration Postage Stamp -  
Kfar Silver Ceremony

Dear Danny,

By now you know from the press that a ceremony marking the issuance of the postage stamp in memory of your Father took place at Kfar Silver last March 17. It was my good fortune to represent the Z.O.A. and to accept from the Israel Government a modest album, one of which was intended for you and the other for our organization. The album was presented by Gideon Lev, Director General of the Ministry of Communications. I shipped it to you by surface mail and it will probably reach you in 6-8 weeks.

It was a beautiful and heartwarming event. In attendance were Kfar Silver seniors, many of their parents, members of the faculty, representatives of the government and invited guests. Originally, Yitzhak Modai, Minister of Energy, who was in charge of Communications when the idea of the postage stamp was initiated, was scheduled as featured speaker. Regretfully, he was unable to come because of the sudden death of his father and I filled in for him.

From New York, I received a copy of the J.T.A. Bulletin of March 18 which carried the Z.O.A. press release published on that occasion. I am sure you read it too. At this end there were several items in the newspapers and the Israel Philatelic service published an advertisement announcing the issuance of the postage stamp which appeared simultaneously with stamps in memory of Agnon and Montefiore. As promised, the Israel Philatelic service published a small

[Apr 21, 1981]

page 2.

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver

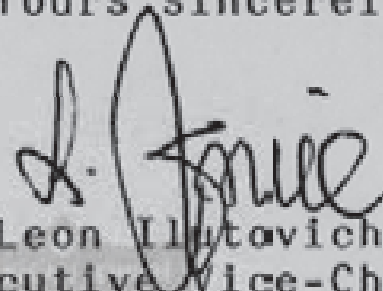
attractive multi-colored brochure about your Father  
which I take it you obtained from the Israel Philatelic  
Agency in New York.

I will stay in Israel on behalf of Z.O.A. till the end  
of June. Should you want to write me, you can address  
your mail c/o Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.

Hope this finds you well.

Warmest regards.

Yours sincerely,



Leon Ilutovich  
Executive Vice-Chairman  
Zionist Organization of America



LI/A



SKH

5/5/81

Dear Dana Hellel:

Approved The enclosed article  
in the Detroit Jewish News  
on 4/10/81.

We know it will  
be of interest to you.

All our best to  
you and your heirs

Paula Soria

May 12, 1981

Mr. Paul Handleman  
169 Seaview Avenue  
Palm Beach, Florida 33480

Dear Paul,

I want to thank you for sending a copy of the Detroit Jewish News article on the stamp. We had a lovely celebration of the event in Cleveland. Mother was able to be there and it was a warm and delightful moment.

I trust life is well with you all. Our children are grown. Our middle one is graduating Harvard this June and we are in that empty nest stage of life where there is a lot of time and where children are at the other end of the telephone line.

I hope some day in the not-too-distant future our paths will cross. We miss your ebullience here in Cleveland. Adele joins in sending our love from house to house.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:np

## SKIRBALL PRODUCTIONS

10100 SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD - SUITE 1085  
CENTURY CITY, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90067  
TELEPHONE (213) 277-1664

DIVISION OF  
THE SKIRBALL INVESTMENT CO.  
3590 ORANGE PLACE, SUITE 335  
BEACHWOOD, OHIO 44122

650 MADISON AVENUE - 20TH FLOOR  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021

June 4, 1981

Mrs. A. H. Silver  
13800 Fairhill Road  
Apt. 307  
Cleveland, Ohio 44120

Dear Virginia:

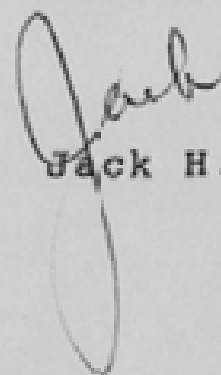
I have just received from Jacob Marcus the Israeli stamp that memorializes the life of Abba, and I was moved and tremendously pleased by this honor which he so richly deserved, given to his memory.

I feel that I should do something for The Temple in honor of the stamp and am herewith attaching a check for The Temple, which Bill I am sure would want me to do, and which Grace and I want to do. The check is given in Bill's memory. Give it to Daniel and say that he can use it for his Discretionary Fund or any other fund that he desires.

We have moved from our big house into a townhouse and we have finally gotten used to the difference between 8,000 feet and 3,300 feet. However, we have ample room and are enjoying it.

I hope this finds you in the best of health. With love, as always.

Faithfully,



Jack H. Skirball

JHS:ef  
Enclosure

June 10, 1981

Mr. Leon Ilutovich  
Executive Vice-Chairman  
Zionist Organization of America  
1, Daniel Frisch St.  
Tel Aviv 64735, Israel

Dear Leon:

I want to thank you for sending the album of dad's stamp and a first day cover. It is much appreciated and, as you can imagine, it will have an important place on my shelf. You have been thoughtful and helpful and I am most grateful.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp



# Israeli stamp commemorates Cleveland's 'outstanding' citizen

By Ben Stabler

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver was one of Cleveland's outstanding citizens. Then, the stamp issued recently by Israel in his honor was received by the Cleveland community—Jewish, Jewish, and non-Jewish—with acclaim.

Two events were held to call attention to this singular honor.

A reception attended by 100 people took place at Tifereth Israel, better known as The Temple. It was at The Temple that Abba Hillel Silver served as spiritual leader for almost half a century.

The highlight of the evening was a movie of Rabbi Silver speaking at the United Nations in 1947 on behalf of the creation of a Jewish State in its historic homeland.

Greetings from the State of Israel were brought by the Honorable Asher Haim, Israeli consul for the Midwest.

Following speeches, two displays of silver and gold coins were presented to Virginia Silver, widow of the late rabbi, and to sons, Raphael and Daniel Jeremy.

Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, who now occupies the pulpit at Tifereth Israel, made a short but emotional response to the presentation.

The second and equally moving and important event took place at The Higbee Co., a downtown department store that boasts the largest stamp collection in the world.

Higbee's was eager to honor the memory of this great man and held a reception in one of its meeting rooms, followed by a lunch for a small but select group of store officials, city officials and philanthropists.

The mayor of Cleveland, George Voinovich, was present with the FDC and plate block, and responded by speaking of the good works of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver.

The honored rabbi, whose scholarship, his devotion to social justice reflected in his advocacy of labor unions, and his work for the passage of an unemployment insurance bill in Ohio.

Finally, the mayor spoke about Rabbi Silver's unswerving devotion to the creation of the State of Israel, which led into



Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver is portrayed on this Israeli issue.

major reflections on a trip the mayor had recently taken to Israel. He commented positively and proudly on the accomplishments of the Jewish State.

Jacques Minkov, president of the Israel Philatelic Agency in America, was in attendance and made available large display cards of Israeli stamps at both The Temple reception and the event at The Higbee Co.

The Cleveland Chapter of the Society of Israel Philatelists has also in addition to both of them, displaying a four-frame exhibit of material related to Rabbi Silver and personalities on Israeli stamps, from the collections of Dr. Alfred Friedberg and Dr. Oscar Stabler, who set up the exhibit.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver was one of those rare people who was a towering figure in his generation and a prophet in his own city.

I recall one time walking out of the small sanctuary with my family after the Kabbalat Shabbat service, and seeing a stained glass window designed by Arthur Layk, the famous artist.

We were the last to come into the huge hall with the marble floors, and there he stood waiting. He shook hands with my daughter, Miriam, and said, "Shabbat Shalom." Then he shook hands with

Dora, the older one, exchanging a few words with her.

As he turned to me to tell me how glad he was that we had come, Dora turned to her little sister and said in a whisper, "Now you must never wash your hands again! A very great man just shook them."

We both heard the whisper, and he responded with a laugh that resounded throughout the long, high-ceilinged halls. As he turned to slowly walk down the hall to his office, the laughter could still be heard.

I was lucky enough to have been asked by Rabbi Silver to do some private work on the manuscript of the book, *Where Judaism Differed*.

When I returned the first couple of chapters to his home, he ushered me into a large study with dark wooden bookshelves on all four sides except for the windows and doors, floor to ceiling.

He sat at an enormous desk, and I sat in an armchair far too large for me. "Well, what do you think?" he asked.

This was my second encounter with him, the first having been briefly at his office in The Temple. "Well," I answered, "it's all right, but the first sentence is too long."

"Too long," he answered in his booming voice. He picked up the manuscript and began reading. As he read, I slid further down in my seat, and when he looked up through his small silver-rimmed glasses, my nose was practically even with the desk top.

"Well," he said again, his eyes dancing.

In a small voice I answered, "When you read it, it doesn't sound so long." He laughed and then we went on to other things. Later, he did shorten the first sentence.

In all the ensuing months I worked for him, he always had time to spend with me on questions that were pouring in about the contents of the work I was doing.

Until then, my Jewish background had not been an

important factor in my life. Our sessions always lasted at least two hours, with little actually being done on the manuscript but much on the answers to my questions.

Through these sessions, his love for the Jewish people, for Israel, for Judaism and his temple came through loud and clear.

He told me once about his childhood when Theodor Herzl had died, and he, together with his brother, founded the Dr. Herzl Club.

It was the first Hebrew-speaking youth group in America, and it was constituted at a time when most Jews wanted to become Americans as quickly as possible. The speaking of Hebrew and Yiddish was frowned upon by many.

One day the director of the Educational Alliance walked into the meeting being held in Hebrew. The benefactor lectured them at length about being Americans and the importance of speaking English.

Twelve-year-old Abba Hillel rose to his feet. He quietly said that the Dr. Herzl Club identified itself completely with the Zionist movement and would continue to use the language in which King David wrote the psalms and the prophet Isaiah delivered his vision for everlasting peace and unity.

Later, when they wanted to put on a play in Hebrew, the director refused the use of the auditorium. The group met Abba Hillel Silver with a small delegation to the publisher of the *Jewish Morning Journal*, who, in turn, got in touch with the director of the Educational Alliance.

He wanted him that, if he continued to refuse permission for use of the auditorium, there would be an article in the journal condemning the agency.

The result was that David in 1907 was presented in Hebrew. In addition to his Zionist work, Dr. Silver was instrumental in promoting the first unemployment insurance law in Ohio, the first child labor legislation, and the founding of the Community Chest, forerunner of the United Way.

He advocated labor unions, believing that the working man should have decent working hours and pay. He spoke about these issues from the pulpit of his temple, although many of his contemporaries were on the other side of the fence.

Friends who had attended his temple Sunday school used to tell me that, when his huge head would appear in the small window of the Sunday school classroom doors, the children would whisper to one another, "God just looked in."

When Abba Hillel Silver decided to write his memoirs, he called me, "I want you to work on them," he said.

"Impossible," I answered. "It is time to the High Holy Days. I have a weekly column to research and write. I am going to school and working full time and, incidentally, have three children."

"The electric typewriter will be delivered tomorrow afternoon," was his answer. One day perhaps 1947, in Abba Hillel Silver I completed the manuscript just before his death.

He did not believe in merely mouthing objections but in action. He organized an anti-Nazi boycott during the Nazi era. He organized mass rallies in Madison Square Garden with 250,000 demonstrators.

He assumed the chairmanship of the United Jewish Appeal so it could raise money to bring the Jews out of Europe. He censured British foreign policy and had many times meetings with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose attitude toward the Jews in Europe and the Yishuv in

Palestine he found unacceptable.

He once said, "The tragic problem of the Jewish people in this world today cannot be solved by church or government or permanent officials, working in the shadows."

He continued, "When all the doors of the world will be closed to our people, the hand of destiny will force upon the door of Palestine. And the hour is rapidly approaching."

What a prophet he was as he spoke about "the inescapable logical events."

He fought against Chaim Weizmann who was a supporter of British foreign policy. Weizmann believed Jews should not physically resist Arab and British strong-arm methods in Palestine.

He called this resistance "the heroes of racial violence" and encouraged instead "the courage of endurance, the heroism of superhuman resistance."

He was inspired by resistance and encouraged it in every way he could. He also opposed British policy, realizing it would mean the demise of a dream for a Jewish State.

His most important lifework was his role in the establishment of the State of Israel through his eloquent speeches and round-the-clock labors at the U.N.

When, on Nov. 28, 1947, the U.N. General Assembly, by a vote of 29-13, gave international sanction to the establishment of a Jewish State, Abba Hillel Silver was not in the hall and wept.

On May 14, 1948, the State of Israel was proclaimed. President Truman recognized its existence almost immediately.

On that day, Abba Hillel Silver, at the U.N., said:

"At ten o'clock this morning, the Jewish State was proclaimed in Palestine... Thus the age-old dream of Israel, to be reestablished as a free and independent people in its ancient homeland has been realized..."

"The Jewish State will serve as a center of Jewish life and culture which has been placed in it by the nations of the world and will endeavor to realize, as far as humanly possible, to carry out these ideas of justice, brotherhood, peace and de-

mocracy which were first proclaimed by the people of Israel in that very land thousands of years ago."

Abba Hillel visited the land many times, and I recall his saying about his last visit, in 1953, about the pulpit of his temple with the slightly faded maroon curtains and the eternal eternal light.

It was dwarfed by this man with the enormous shoulders and the large head of silver hair. He spoke about what he had seen and then almost in awe, he said:

"My wife, Virginia, and I were riding in a jeep through the desert, when suddenly from out of a little dirt path came running a small girl. In her arms was a bunch of roses. She shyly handed them to Virginia."

He paused and whispered, "Imagine — roses growing in the desert."

When Rabbi Silver walked an electrical current ran through. I remember once being at a meeting where a prominent Israeli official was to speak.

There were hundreds of people present, and suddenly I noted that, from the back of the room, everyone was standing.

I thought it was the guest speaker, but Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver had walked into the room. His presence was commanding of respect and awe.

He lived to see an agricultural school in Israel named in his honor. Streets in almost every city in Israel bear his name.

Now Israel has seen fit to honor this man, who played such an important part in its establishment, with his likeness on a stamp. A more fitting tribute could not be devised.

Abba Hillel Silver died Thanksgiving Day in 1960. He was 70 years old.

Eulogized before 5,000 mourners, one speaker cried, "Abba, Abba, why hast thou forsaken us?" Another called

him "a man, towering his life with an aura of immortality."

It may be added that, during his lifetime, though silence may have been golden, speech was Silver.

## First day cancellations

The U.S. Postal Service has announced first day of issue cancellations totals for a number of 1960 issues.

For 12-cent commemoratives, totals are as follows: Benjamin Franklin, 407,136; Coral Reefs (four six-cent designs), 1,288,126; Organized Labor, 798,972; Edith Wharton, 433,811; American Architecture (four six-cent designs), 2,164,731; and Everett Ruess (1961), 865,756.

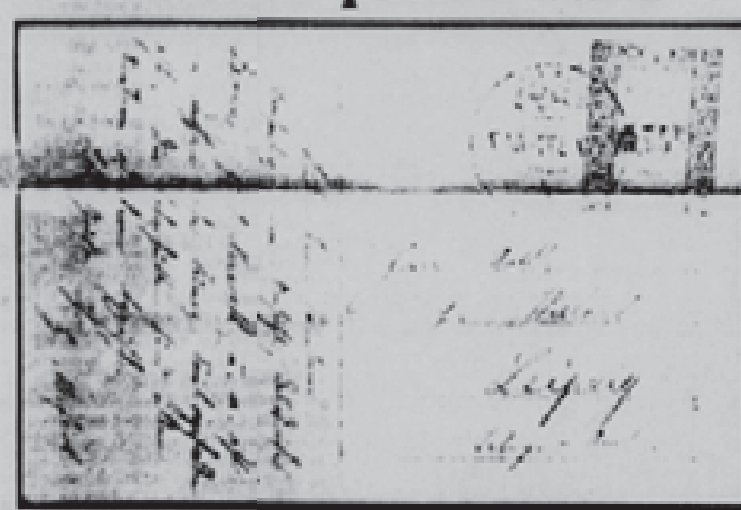
Other totals include: The Glenn Curtiss airmail, 28,178; The Blanche Scott airmail, 128,862; the Sepoyah definitive, 241,323; and the Kings Mountain postal card, 124,126.

## Cameroon issues two



Cameroon calls attention to its agricultural and national efforts with two stamps issued Feb. 5, announces Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corp. The 10-franc value features banana trees, while the 60-fr francs on hardwoods and caribs. The pair was designed and photolithographed by Carter S.L.

## Forerunner period card



An Abba (type 13 Turkish cancel) is featured on this Forerunner period post card. The card was sent to Germany in 1916. (Photo courtesy of Society of Israel Philatelists)



(to refresh your memory)  
Thelma Kaden (formerly of Birch Road)



June 19, 1981

Dear Dan,

I've come across this  
in the Stamp News and, although  
I'm sure you had it elsewhere,  
I thought you might enjoy seeing  
this version. We certainly did!

Yours,

Thelma (Kaden) Nicolson

June 19, 1981

Mr. Jack H. Skirball  
Skirball Productions  
10100 Santa Monica Blvd.  
Century City  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90067

Dear Jack:

What a lovely thing to do. I told mother about your gift and it triggered a series of happy memories of long ago. She increasingly is given to such reminiscences and it was a pleasure to see the pleasure that she took in them. I have deposited your check to the Abba Hillel Silver Charitable and Educational Fund and you can be assured that it will be put to the best of uses.

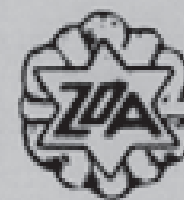
I recall with pleasure our dinner a few months ago and hope that you will be back in Cleveland in the not-too-distant future. I am due in California the last week in August. The University of Judaism sponsors a seminar for rabbis on High Holiday preaching and I am the guest expert this year. Perhaps we will have a chance to spend a few minutes together. Adele joins me in sending our best to Grace and to yourself with the hope of a healthy and relaxed summer.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

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OFFICE OF THE  
EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN

June 20, 1980

Rabbi Daniel J. Silver  
The Temple  
University Circle at Silver Park  
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

RE: Israel Postage Stamp in Memory of Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

Dear Danny:

I am sure you will be pleased to learn that the Israel Government will issue a postage stamp in memory of your beloved and esteemed father some time in January-March 1981. This decision was made in response to our request and that of the Board of Kfar Silver in Israel. I have now received an official confirmation to this effect from the Minister of Communications, my good friend, Itzhak Moday.

I understand that the stamp will be issued simultaneously with those commemorating Agnon and Montefiore, and the First Day Cover on this occasion will carry all three stamps postmarked Jerusalem. The Israel Philatelic Service promised to make appropriate mention of Kfar Silver in the promotion material that will accompany the stamp.

I would appreciate you conveying the information to your mother.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Leon Gutovich  
Executive Vice-Chairman

LI:mes

June 26, 1980

Mr. Leon Elutovich  
Executive Vice-Chairman  
Zionist Organization of America  
4 East 34th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10016

Dear Leon:

Thank you for your letter of June 20 giving information about the postage stamp being issued in commemoration of my dad.

I would like very much to receive a dozen or so First Day Covers. How does one go about it?

Unfortunately, mother has been ill and has suffered a memory deficiency so it will be hard to tell her of this news. Many thanks.

As always,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

June 29, 1981

Rabbi Leon I. Feuer  
The Temple  
6453 Sylvania Avenue  
Sylvania, Ohio 43560

Dear Leon,

Thank you for sending me the stamp article about  
dad. Bea Stadtler in Cleveland has enjoyed doing  
this.

I am just back from Israel from an all too brief  
stay at the Conference. Bert Krohngold died and  
I came home for the funeral.

I trust all is well. Adele joins in sending our  
love.

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp



RABBI LEON I. FEUER, D.D., LITT.D.

THE TEMPLE

6453 SYLVANIA AVENUE

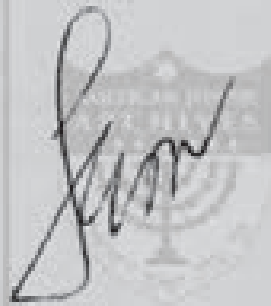
SYLVANIA, OHIO 43560

My dear Dan,

If you have not seen it, I thought you might enjoy seeing the copy of an article that appeared in a publication of the stamp collectors.

One of our members who belongs to the organization sent it to me, and I thought you might like it.

As ever,



July 1, 1981

Mrs. Thelma Missner<sup>9</sup>  
901 Contento St.  
Sarasota, Florida 33581

Dear Thelma,

Thank you for sending me the material on dad's stamp. I had seen it but it was good to hear from you, it has been a long time. I hope all is well.

I celebrated this year my twenty-fifth anniversary at The Temple. It's hard to believe how quickly time has passed.

With all good wishes I remain

Sincerely,

Daniel Jeremy Silver

DJS:mp

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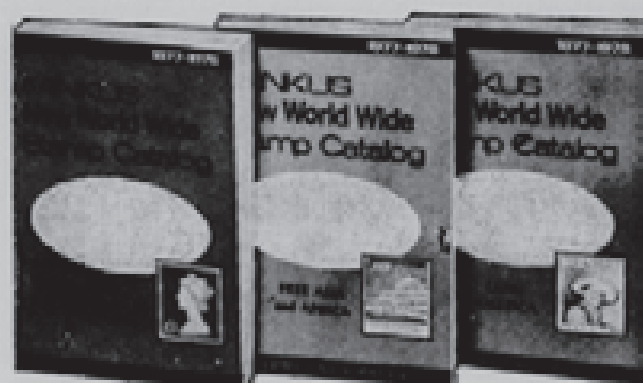
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Journal of the Society of Israel Philatelists

(A. P. S. Affiliate Unit No. 105)



Volume XXXII, Number 5/6

June 1981

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## The Doar Ivri Official First Day Cover

Yakov Taschor, Tel Aviv and Stephen Rothman, M.D., New Haven

Every collector of Israel stamps is familiar with the common official Doar Ivri 3-50 mil first day cover. Few realize, however, that these covers mirror the interesting history of the first printings of the Doar Ivri issue.

The 3-50 mil official FDC was first placed on sale on the 16th day of May 1948. All covers were cancelled with an oblong canceller of Tel Aviv or Haifa which was composed of a circular trilingual mark and the words "First Day of the Jewish Post" in Hebrew (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Official First Day Cover Doar Ivri 3-50 mils with Haifa Cancellation. The 5 mil shows the "canal" variety, 15 mil perforated 10  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Combined FDC types P XIII and VR I.

These envelopes were not all prepared prior to the issue date of the stamps as they are now but were produced during a period of approximately one month. Although it was decided to produce official First Day envelopes, and souvenir folders prior to the issue date of the stamps it was simply impossible to prepare adequate supplies of covers under the extraordinary war time conditions.

Prior to May 16th the entire first printing of the Doar Ivri stamps had been completed and supplies shipped throughout the country. All of the low value stamps were printed on thin yellow paper but five different types of perforations existed 11 x 11, 10 x 11, 10  $\frac{3}{4}$ , rouleted and 10 x 10.

This article we would like to list the many different types of official FD covers that exist and demonstrate that even from this relatively common FDC one can create a fascinating exhibition.

In this paper we will not discuss any covers with tabs and tab varieties because the number of possible tab combinations is nearly endless and it is unthinkable that any collection of all possible tab combinations could be assembled.

It is important to realize from the start that these covers are not "fabrications" or cancelled to order but were prepared by postal employees who were not philatelists who ignored the difference in perforation varieties. They simply tore up sheets that were available in the Haifa and Tel Aviv post offices and used them as necessary. Therefore all of the perforation and constant plate varieties from the May, and in one case, the June printings can be found in combination on these covers.

We will try to give a general indication of the scarcity of each type of cover using a scale from 1-100.

Common 1-10  
Uncommon 11-20  
Scarce 21-40  
Very scarce 41-50  
Rare 51-100

All covers described in the following lists are found in our collections or have been examined by one of us.

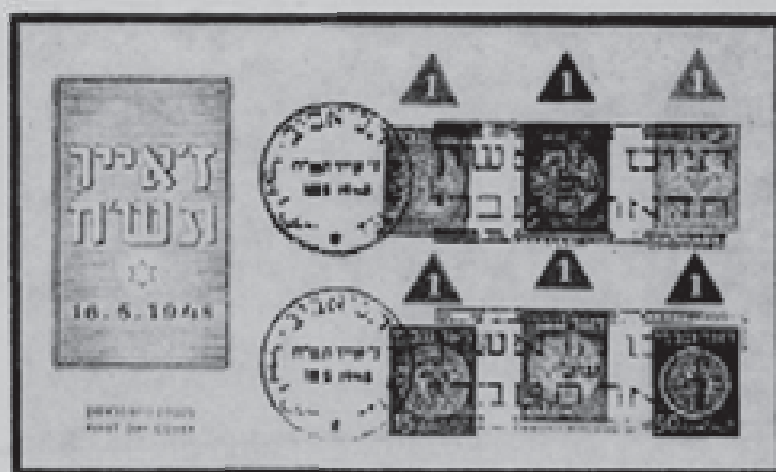


Figure 2. Official Doar Ivri First Day Cover 3-50 mil with the Flate Numbers. Type PS I.

### CLASSIFICATION

Covers may be classified into four groups:

- A. Printing signs
- B. Different perforation types
- C. Mixed perforations
- D. Plate varieties

#### A. The Printing Signs

Each sheet of Doar Ivri stamps contains three printing signs: the plate number, the



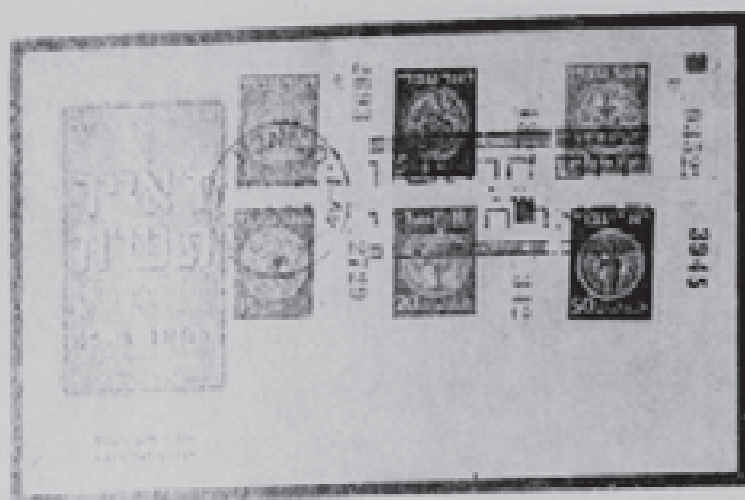


Figure 3. Official First Day Cover Doar Ivri 3-50mil with the Sheet Cyclometric Numbers, Type PS II.

serial number and the control slug. Since there can be only one of each stamp per sheet only one out of a hundred covers could possibly have these printing signs. These covers are scarce (45 points) for the most common perforation varieties.

There are three types of covers in this group.

PSI — plate numbers (Figure 2) — the illustrated cover shows the 3 mil rouletted and the 10 mil perforated 10 x 11.  
PSII — serial sheet numbers (Figure 1)  
PSIII — Printers control sign (Figure 4) the illustrated cover bears the 3 and 10 mils perforated 10 x 11.

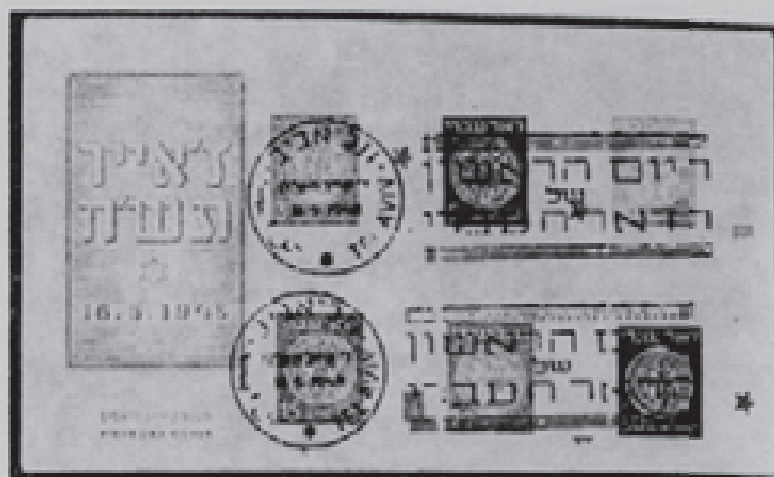


Figure 4. Official First Day Cover Doar Ivri 3-50mil with the Control Symbols, Type PSIII.

TABLE I

COVER TYPE	TYPE OF PERFORATION	VALUES (in mils)	EVALUATION	REMARKS
PI	11	3-50	1	regular FDC
PII	10	3	100	Tel-Aviv and Haifa cancellations
PIII	10 x 11	3	3	
PIV	10 x 11	3+10	4	
PV	10 x 11	10	5	
P VI	10 x 11	10+20	60	
PVII	10 x 11	20	65	
PVIII	10 x 11	50	35	only on "shai" Presentation cover <sup>2</sup>
PIX	Rouletted	3	4	
PX	Rouletted	3+10	35	
PXI	Rouletted	10	45	
PXII	10-3/4	15	45	Haifa cancellation only (Figure 1)
PXIII	Partially im- perforated	any	70	

Note: All values not mentioned are perforation 11.

TABLE II  
(ALL VALUES NOT MENTIONED ARE PERFORATED 11)

COVER TYPE MP	TYPE OF MIXED PERFORATION	VALUES (IN MILS)	EVALUATION
MP I	10 x 11 rouletted	3 10	25
MP II	10 x 11 rouletted	10 3	8
MP III	10 x 11 rouletted	20 3	55
MP IV	10 x 11 rouletted	20 10	75
MP V	10 x 11 rouletted	3+20 10	70
MP VI	10 x 11 rouletted	10+20	70
MP VII	10 x 11 rouletted	20 3+10	80

### B. The Different Types of Perforations

Table 1 lists all the observed types of perforations found on these FDC's. All of the values not listed are perforated 11 x 11. (Table 1)

### C. Mixed Perforations

Table 2 lists the known mixed perforation combinations. Only values perforated irregularly are described. All others perforated 11 x 11. (Table 2)

### D. Varieties

Table 3 lists the varieties of the May printing of the Doar Ivri which have been found by us on official FDC's. It is likely that other varieties will be found by other investigators. It is important to remember that these plate varieties are found only once on each sheet and consequently can be found on only one cover out of every 100. (Table 3)



Figure 5. Official First Day Cover Doar Ivri 3-5mil with the SHAI imprint of the J.N.F. The 50mil is perforated 10 x 11. Type P VIII.

## SCARCITY

At the present time it is only possible to estimate the relative scarcity of the 36 different types of covers listed in the three preceding tables. In order to be more accurate it would require examining a large number of covers with sheet numbers.

It is possible now to state that the most common covers originate mostly from the following Bale catalogue groups.

3 mils — Bale groups 2 & 3

5 mils — Bale group 17

10 mils — Bale group 65 (mostly perforated 10 x 11)

15 mils — Bale group 96

20 mils — Bale group 121

50 mils — Bale group 140



Figure 6. Official First Day Cover Doar Ivri 3-50mil showing a major perforation shift on the 20mil stamp. Type VR X.

Covers bearing the 3 mil rouletted or perforated 10 x 11, the 10 mils perforated 10 x 11 in any combination are quite common. Those with the 10 mil rouletted, 20 or 50 mils perforated 10 x 11 are very scarce or rare. Covers with the 3 mil 10 x 10 are very rare. It is assumed that only one or two sheets perforated 10 x 10 were used for these covers. A cover with the 3 mil control star or plate number should be considered a great rarity. Covers with plate varieties are harder to find than those with plate numbers or control symbols. This is probably due to the fact that they are much more difficult to recognize and are buried in collections unknown to their lucky owners.

This article is the result of many years of study. We feel it is not yet complete. We would be glad to receive photocopies and descriptions of covers that we missed, especially covers with sheet numbers.

TABLE III

## VARIETIES

COVER TYPE	VALUE (IN MILS)	THE VARIETY	ADDITIONAL POINTS TO THE CORRESPONDING COVER TYPE FROM TABLES 1 OR 2	REMARKS
VR I	5	"Chain" or canal	+20	Mosden PV 13 (Figure 1)
VR II	5	Perforated through middle	+30	
VR III	10	"ring"	+15	On left side of coin
VR IV	15	"broken 5" in the upper part	+20	Mosden PV 27
VR V	15	"broken 5" in the middle	+20	Mosden V 28
VR VI	15	"flag flaw"	+20	Mosden V 29
VR VII	15	broken "EIVIN"	+20	Mosden V 30
VR VIII	15	large perforation shift	+12	
VR IX	20	partly obliterated "Resh"	+20	Mosden V 39
VR X	20	broken "EIVIN"	+20	Mosden V 42
VR XI	20	large perforation shift	+12	(Figure 6)
VR XII	50	"ring"	+20	between 5 and 10
VR XIII	3-50	Albino cachet	+50	official FDC handstruck Haifa

## FOOTNOTES

1. This cover is franked with the 3 mils perforated 10 x 11 and the 10 mils serial No. 03522 perforated 11 although it falls between the numbers of the 10 x 11 perforations (Bale 65). See also the Bapip Bulletin 1971 "The control blocks of the first coin issue" revised listing of the plate numbers, page 11, remark A. The 50 mils serial No. 3945 is listed in Bale's catalogue as being issued in July 1948 but this cover is proof that it was issued in late June 1948.

2. This appears only on the "Shay" K.K.L. (J.N.F.) presentation cover (Fig. 5) where on all covers inspected the 10 mils value is printed on transparent paper which indicates that the transparent paper stamps were issued earlier than July as stated in all existing catalogues. This is also true for the 50 mils perforated 10 x 11.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Oscar,

The article under Caveat Emptor showing a Three Period Cover which appeared in the February 1981 "IP" fails to mention why the cover was judged a fake. In this case, a legitimate 3 mil Doar Ivri was removed from the cover and the original vertical perfs were altered from perf 11 to perf 10 and the stamp was remounted on the cover.

Sincerely yours,

Todd Gladstone

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## NEW ISSUES

### Golda Meir

Golda Meir (1898-1978), pioneer, labour leader, Minister of Labour, Foreign Minister, and Prime Minister of the State of Israel, was a central figure in the country's life for almost sixty years. One of the very few women in the world to reach the highest position in government she was internationally famous and widely admired for her idealism and strength and for her incisive, humane approach to problems and people.



Born in the Ukrainian city of Kiev where her father was a carpenter, Golda early experienced a pogrom, and the memory was seared into her mind. In 1906 the family immigrated to the United States, settling in Milwaukee where they struggled to make a poor living. Golda studied at the Milwaukee Normal School for Teachers, at which time her talents were recognized by the leaders of Poale Zion, the Labour Zionist movement, which she had joined in her teens.

Never one for talk without deeds, Golda, with her husband, Morris Meyerson, sailed for Palestine in 1921. They worked for two years in kibbutz Merhavia until Morris fell ill and they were compelled to leave. In 1928 Golda became the secretary of Moetzet HaPoalot, the women's section of the Labour Federation — Histadrut — at its Tel Aviv headquarters. In 1934 she was elected to the Histadrut Executive and headed its Political Department. The international experience she acquired there and her many missions to Jewish and non-Jewish groups abroad, were admirable preparation for the leadership of the Jewish-Agency's Political Department.

She assumed that post when the head of the department, Moshe Sharett, was imprisoned by the British Mandatory authorities in 1946, and she thus found herself at the centre of the difficult negotiations with the British in the period immediately preceding the establishment of the State of Israel. In David Ben-Gurion's judgment, one of her greatest contributions to the State was her successful journey in January 1948 to enlist American Jewish financial aid for the armed struggle against Arab attack.

Golda Meir's first official post in the government of Israel was that of ambassador to Russia. Her appearance at the Moscow Synagogue on Yom Kippur in 1948 aroused passionate excitement in masses of Jews who crowded around her. Seeds of the great change to come in Soviet Jewry were surely sown that day. As for Golda, she never ceased to be concerned with the fate of Russian Jews.

Elected to the First Knesset in 1949, Golda returned to Israel to become the country's first Minister of Labour. In those days of mass immigration, this was a post of prime importance, involving large-scale public work projects. The human implications of the Ministry's work were deeply gratifying to Golda. In 1956 she left the Ministry of Labour to become Foreign Minister, and for nine years she was the architect of Israel's relations with the world, laying special emphasis on technical aid to the new nations of Africa and the development of friendly relations with them.

After her retirement from the Foreign Ministry in 1965, Golda devoted herself to the internal problems of the Israel Labour movement, but she was not to remain outside the Government for long. She became the fourth Prime Minister of Israel in February 1969 after the death of Levi Eshkol. She led the nation firmly and wisely through the problem-laden years of the War of Attrition, the American peace initiative and the traumatic Yom Kippur War. Resigning in 1974, she continued to be a revered figure during the last four years of her life. She fought illness with characteristic courage and when she died on December 8, 1978, she was mourned with an aching sense of personal loss not only by her family, but by the people of Israel and millions elsewhere.

Dr. Shulamit Nardi



## Paintings of Jerusalem

The "Jerusalem Talmud" in Kiddushin 49 B, tells that "Ten measures of beauty descended on the world, nine fell on Jerusalem and one on the rest of the earth". As true today as it was so many years ago, Jerusalem's natural and architectural charm was acknowledged throughout the ages, while the Bible, in Psalm 50.2, recalls the city as "Zion, the perfection of beauty".

One of the earliest paintings of the city walls and the Temple appears in the Dura-Europos synagogue dating from 245 CE, and since then, during Byzantine and medieval times, through the Renaissance and on to modern days, Jerusalem has been endlessly depicted. Jerusalem's association with the three great monotheistic faiths and its 4500 years of continuous habitation have lent the city a special aura.

the unifying custom of thrice-annual pilgrimage to Jerusalem. On Solomon's death in 933 BCE, the Kingdom split into two, Israel in the north, and Judah, with Jerusalem as its capital, in the south. Judah retained its independence until vanquished by Babylon in 587 BCE.

Fifty years passed before Nehemiah, with the blessing of the Persian monarch, led the Return to Zion, and forcefully reiterated Judaism's basic ideals. Alexander the Great's conquest of 333 BCE inaugurated beneficent Greek rule, which gradually deteriorated, igniting the Maccabean revolt which initiated a brilliant era in Jewish history. The Rome-supported Herodian regime was characterized by magnificent constructions, including the rebuilt Temple, part of which still stands. Two revolts against the Romans - in 70 CE and in 132 CE — ended in the destruction of Jerusalem and



According to Genesis 14, 18 Abraham and the Canaanite king — priest Melchizedek met there four millennia ago, then a thousand years later David conquered the tiny Jebusite stronghold and named it Zion, the City of David. Set upon narrow Mount Ophel, adjoining the spring of Gihon — the only freshwater source in the vicinity — the area of Zion was barely 15 acres. However, its strategic location gave it particular significance, and here David established his capital. He also bought the threshing-floor of Araunah, last king of the Jebusites, "and built there an altar unto the Lord". (II Samuel 24,25), turning Jerusalem into Israel's main cult centre.

Solomon concentrated on the framework of worship, and above David's altar he erected a Temple to the Lord, and encouraged

its replacement by the Roman Aelia Capitolina.

Under Byzantia, Jerusalem regained her name and importance. Emperor Constantine adopted the Christian faith, the city was restored and shrines constructed, attracting worldwide fame. In 638 Moslem warriors captured the Holy City and built the familiar Dome of the Rock, but, as always under Moslem domination, Jerusalem was only a small town in the extensive Arab world.

Crusader armies stormed the walls in 1099, gaining a bloody victory. Although in possession for less than 90 years, their works included the grandiose reconstruction of the Christian shrines and the inner town with its typical vaulted lanes and covered markets. Regained by Saladin in 1187, three-and-a-half centuries of comparative



quiescence passed until Jerusalem, as part of Palestine, was absorbed into the Turkish Empire. Sultan Suleiman revived the city by erecting the ramparts as they are at present, repairing aqueducts and cisterns, and improving local government.

Turkish rule lasted 400 years. During the latter part of this period, Europeans displayed great interest in Jerusalem, in effect starting its modern history. Diplomats, statesmen and pilgrims, together with painters, artists and engravers, streamed into the country. This trend continued with Britain's conquest of Palestine in 1917; with the founding of the State of Israel in 1948 and after the reunification of Jerusalem in 1967. Down the ages Jerusalem has been a constant inspiration to those who draw, paint or sculpture, as if each had heard the biblical command to

"Take a tile . . . and portray upon it the city, even Jerusalem." (Ezekiel 4,1)

Sylvia Mann

### Energy Savings and Conservation in Israel

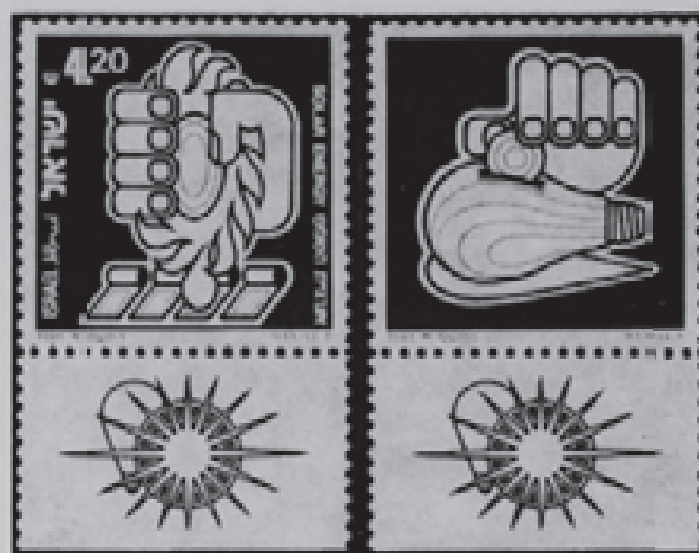
Israel uses petroleum, almost all of which is imported, for practically the whole (98%) of its energy needs. Aside from political implications, dependence on foreign sources results in a heavy outlay of foreign currency which has become increasingly burdensome.

In 1979, Israel spent \$1,400 million for oil (as compared with \$780 million for the previous year) which represents 9% of Israel's foreign currency expenditure. This financial burden, combined with the problem of fuel availability, has given additional impetus to the saving energy by all possible means.

Israel will shortly begin utilizing coal in power stations and in heavy industry to satisfy an increasingly, substantial portion of her energy needs.

However, oil will continue to be one of our primary energy sources at least to the year 2000.

Four regional co-generations power stations will become operational in the next few years. These plants are expected to save 67,000 tons of heavy fuel oil from the current consumption of 300,000 tons. The remaining power stations will convert to coal. The first coal-fired power plant with a capacity of 1,400 megawatts will come on line in 1981.



Energy consumption means better and more efficient utilization of our energy resources, while taking into account all economic factors and maintaining the standards of energy-based services. The three main areas of energy conservation are:

- 1) Avoiding waste of energy
- 2) Inculcating energy-saving habits
- 3) Adopting new outlooks and habits which will result in energy savings.

Existing energy techniques equipment, instrumentation, accessories and systems will be mobilized to further the objective. This includes modifying existing standards of energy conservation equipment and accessories and giving priority to research and development on new equipment, accessories and systems.

Israel has already made a start in diversifying its energy sources. Over one third of the homes in Israel today use solar energy for water heating. These 460,000 solar water heaters save approximately 120,000 tons of oil per year. Also, solar space heating systems have begun to be installed in condominiums in the last two years to replace or supplement diesel and electrical units.

In industry, fuel economy is practiced in many ways including utilization of waste heat from different sources including turbines, improving the efficiency of oil-burning installations, altering the drying process in the chemical industry, upgrading insulating and converting to heavy fuel oil.

The enormous resources of the sun can also be tapped. Last year, a solar pond, the first of its kind in the world, went into operation at Ein Boqueq, on the shores of the Dead Sea. This facility produces 150 KW of electricity. A large solar pond covering one square kilometer is now planned. It will provide an uninterrupted supply of 5,000

KW (5 megawatts) which would save 1,000 tons of fuel a month. At least two years will be needed to overcome the technical problems involved in constructing and operating a solar pond of this size.

Energy substitutes are not readily available and not always worthwhile. Most are suitable only for producing electricity. Even if development were successful, no more than 50% of our total energy needs would be supplied, and then, only after 10 or 15 years.

The financial investment required to develop alternative energy sources is very large. The financial and technical risks are great. It is up to each of us to do all he can, day by day, to conserve and save energy and increase energy efficiency.

Moshe Gaber



### Shmuel Yosef ("Shai") Agnon

"I was born on Tisha B'Av in the year 1888 in the town of Buczacz, Galicia; I immigrated to Eretz Yisrael on Lag B'Omer, 1908; a couple of years before the first World War I went to live in Germany; there was a fire at my house in Hamburg in 1923 and my books and writings were destroyed, among them a trilogy "Life Everlasting"; I returned to Eretz Yisrael at the beginning of 1924 where I hope to live out my days "until the Redeemer cometh, speedily in our days Amen"; I have written a number of books including "The Days of Awe". Thus, in a few words, Shmuel Yosef Agnon once summed up his life with the simplicity and modesty typical of one who was able to conjure up a whole world in a single phrase.

Shai Agnon was the first Hebrew writer to be awarded the Nobel Prize for literature, which gained him the recognition he deserved in the world at large. He was born in a townlet in Galicia, where he absorbed the Jewish values on which he based his themes, and acquired a knowledge of the language of the Bible and the Talmud on which his very personal style of writing was based. At an early age he began working as a journalist in Hebrew and Yiddish and signed his articles with his family name of Czaczkes.

Following his immigration to Eretz Yisrael in 1908 and his contacts with writers of the Second Aliya, his work took an interesting change of direction, this being after he had already gained recognition as a skilled storyteller blessed with a rich imagination.

His first story to be published in Eretz Yisrael was "Agunot" (Deserted Wives) from which he took his Hebrew name — Agnon. This was followed by the novella "And the Crooked shall be made straight" which made his reputation. Shai Agnon was influenced by the great Jewish writers of the diaspora at the time he lived in Germany, prior to and during the first World War and it was then that he developed his first published novel "The Bridal Canopy". His first novel, which had an autobiographical background, "Everlasting Life", perished in the fire and was never rewritten.

On his return to Eretz Yisrael he did not go back to his small room in the Newe Zedek quarter of Yafo (Jaffa) where he had written stories in the popular-chasidic style, but went to live in Jerusalem. However he was not left to write in peace for long — in 1929 Arab rioters pillaged his home in the Talpote quarter. In the thirties he wrote three novels: "A Simple Tale", "A Guest for the Night" and "Etmol Shilshom" (Days Gone By). During the forties he applied himself to a wide range of subjects and completed his last novel "Shira" (published after his death) which tells an epic-ironic-romantic tale of Eretz Yisrael prior to the establishment of the State.

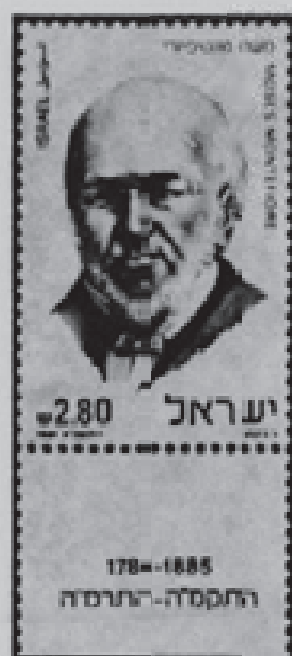
In each of his five novels, whose quality bear witness to Agnon's untiring pursuit of stylistic perfection, as well as throughout his prestigious other works, he demonstrates an unrivalled mastery of the Hebrew language in his use of the so-called Agnontic dialect — a unique form of Hebrew, rooted in traditional Jewish sources.

Agnon is known in Hebrew literature as a master-craftsman in the dramatic development of his subjects and in the feeling he demonstrates towards his heroes. Whether he adopted a symbolic-grotesque approach or an idyllic-poetic technique, Agnon always remained true to himself as a very special writer whose works and whose soul formed a single entity derived from Jewish-national and human-universal values.

Since his death in 1979, Agnon has not been forgotten — on the contrary, his influence on Hebrew literature and on the reading public has grown.

### Moses Montefiore

Of Moses Montefiore it was said "He loved the people, and his people loved him". In whichever city or country Jews were attacked, victimized or abused in the course of the 19th century, there on the scene was "the Squire" personally intervening to protect them against their rulers or the mob; having harsh decrees annulled; refuting libels against them; protecting their rights and improving their religious, civic and economic situation in his own generous fashion.



Not all his efforts were successful, but never did he give up for a moment or spare any effort to lift the spirits of his fellow-Jews. He was always there to share his noble Jewish pride with the inhabitants of Eastern Europe or North Africa, pressing for equal rights for the deprived and strenuously opposing the attacks of religious reform and assimilation on Jewish faith and tradition.

His devotion to Judaism and Jewry was equalled only by his love of the Land of Israel. He visited the country for the first time

in 1827 and returned six more times — the last time at the ripe old age of 90.

Moses Montefiore was born in 1784 in Leghorn, Italy, to a distinguished Sephardic family living in London. He achieved fame in Victorian England where he spent most of his active life which ended at the venerable age of 101. He made most of his wealth on the London Stock Exchange thanks, in the main, to his connections with the Rothschilds.

By the time he was 40, he had established himself as a wealthy English Gentleman, which permitted him to take up office in a country whose drawing-rooms, municipal and government offices were being thrown open to distinguished Jews, while he simultaneously held the position of President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

Montefiore was the first English Jew to be knighted and within a short time he became the "uncrowned king" of the Jewish people throughout the world. He interceded personally on behalf of the Jews of Turkey and Morocco, Russia and Georgia, Hungary and Persia, Italy and Syria. Wherever he went, he was accorded respect by the authorities and the oppressed Jewish masses made him into a living legend. In his life he combined messianic vision with Zionist action decades before the Zionist movement was founded. On the occasion of his seven journeys to the Holy Land he was distressed to find there only a poor insignificant community resigned to their lot.

Following his second visit, he did not stop at distributing charity but decided to take vigorous steps to increase the Jewish population and enable it to become economically self-supporting. As early as 1839 he realised the possibilities of developing the Galilee area and submitted plans to the Egyptian and Turkish authorities and then began to support families in Tiberias and Safed. He longed to see Jerusalem restored to its former glory and there he bought land, set up medical, religious and social institutions including lodgings for the poor known as the "Peaceful Dwellings".

The first Jewish residential area outside the walls of the Old City was built at his initiative and was later called "Yemin Moshe" in his honour. He was also responsible for the famous windmill, which has since been converted into his memorial in reunited Jerusalem.



He was a man of many plans, not all of which came to fruition in his time, including the provision of a reliable water-supply system and railway to Jerusalem. He did, however, live to see the first six Jewish colonies established and thus "the Squire" became the standardbearer of the "Return to Zion" and the historic Katowitz Conference of the Hibbat Zion movement was held on his 100th birthday. He spent the last years of his active life in the English town of Ramsgate, where he built a synagogue and yeshiva (talmudical college); although he had no pretensions to distinction as a Hebrew scholar, he had an unshakable belief in a merciful God who would restore His long-suffering People to Zion.

Sh. Sh

### Abba Hillel Silver

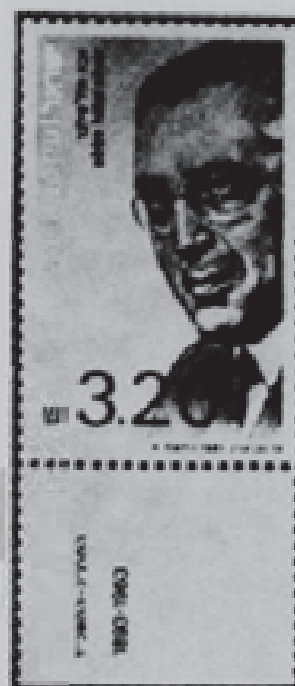
Abba Hillel Silver personified the decisive political contribution of American Jewry to the State of Israel's struggle for independence. He was a Jewish statesman who earned his place in history through his work in mobilizing the support of America and the rest of the world for the restoration of Jewish sovereignty.

Abba Hillel Silver was born in Lithuania in the year 1893. From his youth he was an active Zionist in New York, where his parents settled when he was 10 years old. Even before the first World War he belonged to the group, headed by Judge Louis Brandeis, whose members were committed to the idea of the revival of the Jewish nation. He soon earned a name for himself as an impassioned orator.

From 1917 until his death in 1963 he was a Reform Rabbi in Cleveland, Ohio, where he devoted himself to working for religious and social causes, never ceasing to emphasize the importance of Jewish nationhood within the framework of the American melting pot — in striking contrast with the attitude of most of his fellow Reform Rabbis of those days. He had a well-developed political sense and was one of the first to oppose the prevalent policy of the Jewish leaders' offering their one-sided support to the Democratic party, being a convinced Republican on both pragmatic and idealistic grounds.

During the critical years between 1938 and 1948 he held important position both in

the life of the community and in Zionist circles, including the Presidencies of the Zionist Organization of America, the United Jewish Appeal and the Rabbinical Council. His outspoken opposition to the policy of "restraint", the manner in which he stood up for his opinions, his support of the Jewish underground movement, his uncompromising demands for the termination of the British mandate and for the establishment of a Jewish state involved him in stormy debates with the more moderate and less activist members of the Zionist movement, and on two occasions he went so far as to resign out of protest.



It was during the second World War that Abba Hillel Silver put forward the idea of transferring the centre of Zionist political activity from London to New York and proved the correctness of his view that it was vital to mobilize the resources of the millions of American Jews and to exploit to the full their political influence at this time when the opportunity of realizing Herzl's vision presented itself.

The most dramatic moment in the life of this diplomat-fighter came on May 8th, 1947, when, as president of the Jewish Agency Executive in New York, he appeared before the United Nations on behalf of world Jewry. But for him, his impressive appearance before the international forum was not at the end of the road — the main fight still lay ahead. As the fateful day of November 29th approached, he took upon himself the heavy burden of lobbying the members of both parties in the United States Congress, the Administration, waverers in the Jewish camp and delegates to the United Nations.

His friend Dr. Emmanuel Neumann had this to say about the results of Abba Hillel Silver's political fight "Were it not for the War of Independence, the State of Israel would never have come into being; but without the international seal of approval represented by the victory in the General Assembly, the war might have continued indefinitely". The credit for ensuring a majority in that crucial vote will always be remembered as the outstanding achievement of Abba Hillel Silver's personal and political life. Sh. Sh.

### **GOLDA MEIR**

Denomination: IS 2.60  
Size: 25,7x40 mm  
Plate No.: 1  
Colours: Lilac  
Motif: Portrait of Golda Meir  
Designer: M. Krup  
Photo: Yvonne Plaut,  
"Camera Press", London  
Printers: Government Printers  
Method of Printing:  
Photogravure  
Sheet of 15 stamps: Tabs: 5  
Perforation: Comb-perforate 14:13  
Issue: February 1981

### **PAINTINGS OF JERUSALEM**

Denominations: IS 0.50; 1.50; 2.50  
Size: 51.4x40 mm  
(IS 1.50 40x51.4 mm)  
Plate Nos: 2-4  
Colours: Multicoloured  
Motifs: Jerusalem Landscapes  
Artists: A. Ticho, J. Zaritsky: M. Ardon  
Printers: E. Lewin-Epstein Ltd.  
Method of Printing: Photolithography  
Sheets of 15 stamps: Tabs: 5  
Perforation: Comb-perforate 14  
Issue: February 1981

### **ENERGY**

Denominations: IS 2.60; 4.20  
Size: 30,8x10,8 mm  
Plate Nos.: 5-6  
Colours: Multicoloured  
Motifs: Energy Conservation; Solar Energy  
Designer: D. Ben Hador  
Printers: Government Printers  
Method of Printing: Photogravure  
Sheets of 15 stamps: Tabs: 5  
Perforation: Comb-perforate 14  
Issue: March 1981

### **SHMUEL YOSEF AGNON MOSES MONTEFIORE**

Denominations: IS 2.00; 2.80  
Size: 25,7x40 mm  
Plate Nos.: 10-11  
Colours: Blue; green  
Motifs: Shmuel Yosef Agnon; Moses Montefiore  
Designer: R. Beckman  
Printers: Government Printers  
Method of Printing: Photogravure  
Sheets of 15 stamps: Tabs: 5  
Perforation: Comb-perforate 14  
Issue: March 1981

### **ABBA HILLEL SILVER**

Denomination: IS 3.20  
Size: 25,7x40 mm  
Plate No.: 12  
Colours: Multicoloured  
Motif: Portrait of Abba Hillel Silver  
Designer: A. Vanooijen  
Printers: E. Lewin-Epstein Ltd.  
Method of Printing: Photolithography  
Sheet of 15 stamps: Tabs: 5  
Perforation: Comb-perforate 14  
Issue: March 1981

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## NOTES ON JNF STAMPS

Sidney Rochlin, Los Angeles

The 1965 (5725) issue of the Teacher's Council for JNF consisted of an imperforate, ungummed sheet of 25 stamps shown in Figure 1. These are  $44\frac{1}{2} \times 32\frac{1}{2}$  mm. They are printed in black, are numbered from 1 to 25 and are shown priced at 1 Lira each. The text at the top of the sheet reads "Tags to paste on the contribution chart — the Development and Settlement of Mount Hazon in the Galilee — an annual project of the youth and children for the Jewish Nation Fund."



Figure 1.

The stamps are reproductions of photographs of scenes in various settlements between the Lebanese border and Nazareth.

The spaces for the stamps are shown on the two edges of the chart (See Figure 2), 12 on each side and one, #25 for Hazon which is not far from the center of the map. The names of these settlements, shown both on the stamps and on the chart are as follows: 1. Elon, 2. Adamit, 3. Shomera, 4. Biranit, 5. Sasa, 6. Yeziam, 7. Gatot, 8. Meono, 9. Maalot, 10. Hosen, 11. Peqlin, 12. Elqosh, 13. Sifsufa, 14. Meron, 15. Kefar Shammai, 16. Shefer, 17. Amirim, 18. Shezor, 19. Parod, 20. Segov, 21. Yodfat, 22. HaSolelim, 23. Zippori, 24. Kefar Ha-Horesh, and 25. Hazon.

The title at the top of the chart reads "We Will Ascend Hazon in the Galilee." Hazon is the name of a mountain in central Galilee (Har Hazon) and the nearby settlement is named after it, but perhaps the reason for selecting this name for the title of the chart is that the word also means "vision." The locations of these settlements are shown on the map and are included within

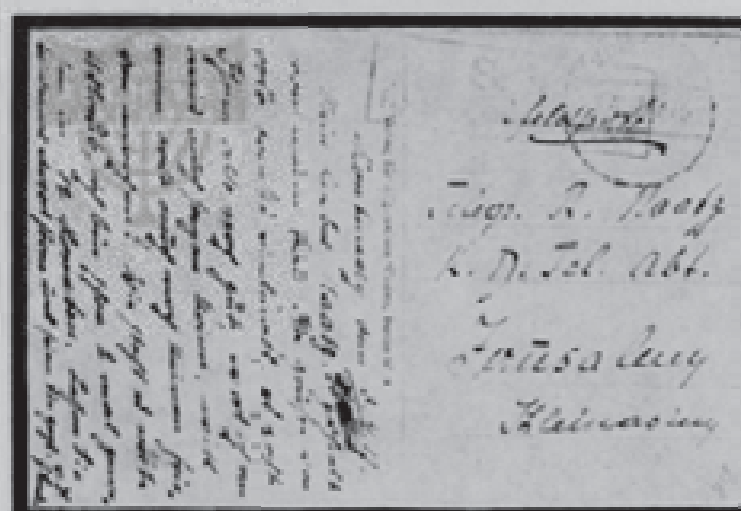


Figure 2.

a heavy line marked "Boundary of the Galilee Development Plan."

At the bottom of the chart the first line reads "The subject: Hazon of the Galilee — Plan to develop and settle central Galilee." The lower line states "The annual project of the children and youth for the Jewish National Fund — 5725." Chart size is  $27\frac{1}{4} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ ".

## MAIL TO PALESTINE



Mail sent by personnel of the German Military Mission in Turkey who were assigned to units of the IV Ottoman Army operating in Palestine is fairly scarce. However, items addressed to them is hardly ever seen. Illustrated is a field post card date-stamped K. D. Feldpost (679), April 3, 1917. The sender's heading indicates the location is Montmedy (France). The black rectangular framed handstamp is a military frank with the indication S.(oldaten) B.(rief) and the unit Fernsprecher Abt. 5. The addressee was on duty with the K. D. Telegraf Abt(eilung) (Klein Asien). Since the headquarters of the IV Ottoman Army, to which this unit was attached, was then in Jerusalem, Telegraphist Naatz's mail could be directed from there to his station.

Burton S. Adlerblum, Chicago

## SURPRISES IN THE SHEQEL STAND-BY STAMPS

Dr. Max Peisach, Capetown

The long-awaited and much-heralded sheqel stamps made their appearance on December 16, 1980. At about this time, but still some weeks before the stamps arrived in South Africa, there were animated discussions in the CASPIP STUDY CIRCLE on the possible manner in which the printing cylinders would be made up. All this interest was caused by Bulletin 374 of the Israel Philatelic Services, which listed the values and described the two pane formats: 50 stamps for the six lower values, and 15 stamps for the remainder. Already then, it was obvious that at least 2 cylinders would be required to produce the two different plate layouts. When the stamps arrived, it was found that the fact was even more exciting than the speculation!

By March 1981, when these notes were being written, sufficient philatelic material had been examined to produce a number of surprises, which are summarized below. But first, as a background to that summary, I must deal briefly with the stamp-design and sheet-layout.



Figure 1. Reconstruction of what a Design Cylinder would have printed.

**THE STAMP DESIGN.** In the case of each value, the stamp is printed in two colours. One colour is used for the word **שקל** written three times in large Hebrew letters, and for the name of the country in the three languages, while the

second colour is used for a solid rectangle in which the value appears in negative print, (i.e. the value appears white). The design for all the values is the same, and hence, each value had to be printed from 2 cylinders. One of these impressed the stamps, tabs and the post-office symbol in the plate block (Figure 1), and the other the value bar on the stamps and the square with the wording **STAND-BY** in English and Hebrew which takes the place of the usual plate number (Figure 2). Since the design is common to all values, any flaws on the design cylinder should appear on several values. However, any marks related to the value cylinder are restricted to the one value for which that cylinder is used.

**THE SHEET LAYOUT.** There are two different sheet layouts, one for the six lower values, the other for the higher values. These were beautifully and simply described in Bulletin 12 issued by Josef Wallach, P.O. Box 414, Rehovot, Israel, and are illustrated in Figure 3.

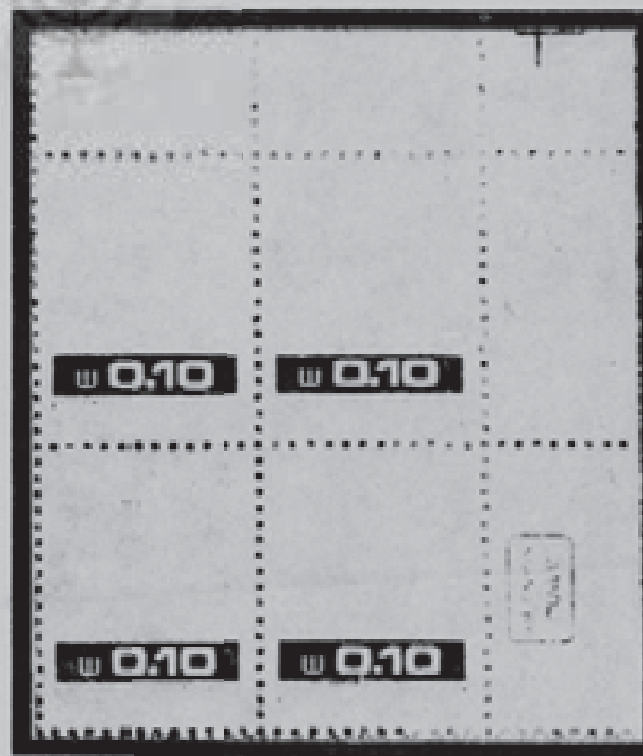


Figure 2. Reconstruction of what a Value Cylinder would have printed.

The low values, which were issued in panes of 50 stamps, have two panes to the sheet, with alignment marks in the margin between the panes, in the form of crosses in both the left and right margins. Each of the two cylinders, the design and the value, carried similar alignment marks which are



Figure 1. The sheet layouts.

required to overlap exactly on the printed stamp sheets so as to ensure correct alignment. The two sets of crosses can readily be distinguished by their colours.

One rotation of the cylinder produces two panes; these are easily distinguished because when these are separated by guillotining, part of the crosses appear at the bottom of the upper pane (called Pane A in Dr. Wallach's illustration), and the other part appears in the top-left and right-hand corners of the bottom pane (called Pane B in Dr. Wallach's illustration). This means that the plate-block from Pane B will carry traces of this colour-crosses, but the plate-block from Pane A will not. (cf. Figures 5 and 6).

The high values were sold in panes of 15 stamps (see Figure 4) and three such panes made up the sheet. As can be seen from Figure 3, these panes were narrower than those used for the low values, and the outer edges of the printer's sheet were not used, but were cut off. No alignment crosses have been formed on the panes of the high values. There must have been alignment marks, but these were presumably on the edges of the sheet that were cut off. Therefore other ways must be found of distinguishing the three panes (and plate-blocks) from one another.

A MAJOR FLAW. I come now to deal with the unexpected features found in this issue.



Figure 4. The small 15 stamp pane used for the values of 1.00sh and higher.

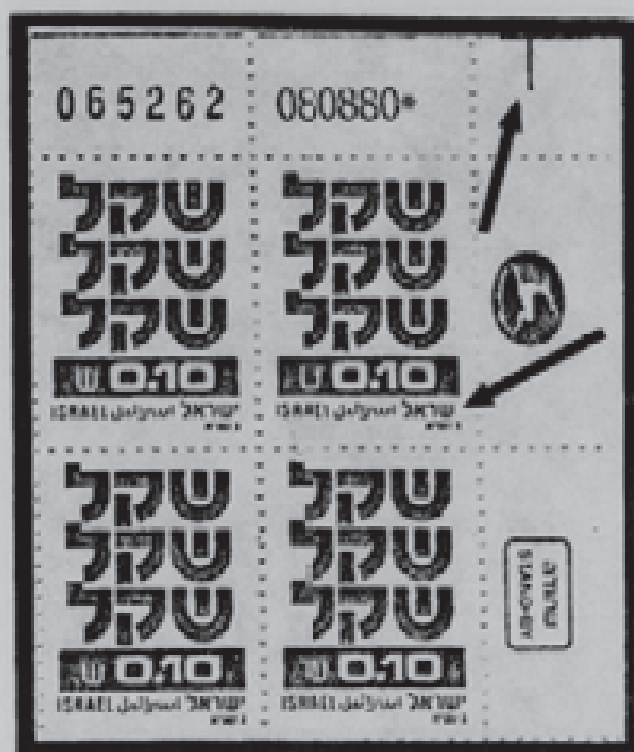


Figure 5. The lower pane of Cylinder I, showing the colour-cross and the missing "yod".

1. The first surprise was the existence of a major flaw on stamp 1/10 of certain panes; the initial *yod* in *ל* is missing (see Figure 5).

This flaw appears only on panes of the four lowest values (0.5, 0.10, 0.20 and 0.30 sh). Moreover these are the panes with the alignment marks (colour crosses), that is, the lower panes (or Pane B).

In the upper pane, stamp 1/10 is normal; the *yod* is not missing (see Figure 6).

2. The next discovery was that there were also plate-blocks from the lower pane, in the same four low values, in which the *yod* was present (Figure 7).

This suggests that a new cylinder was made for the lower values, in which the error was corrected. One had, of course, to consider the possibility that the original cylinder had merely been re-touched, and the *yod* added, but examination of the colour-crosses shows that one of the crosses has also changed, and therefore, that the whole design cylinder was replaced.

Also of significance is the fact that the panes of the four lower values were sold by the post offices with the tab rows already removed. This suggests the possibility that there may have been an error on one or more tabs even more serious than the missing *yod*, and this may have been another reason for replacing the design cylinder.



Figure 6. The upper pane of Cylinder I, there is no colour-cross and the "yod" is present.

I have designated these two design cylinders as Cylinder I (which has the missing *yod*), and Cylinder II.

3. The next point noted was there are no stamps with a missing *yod* in the 50 and 60 sh. values, which also appear in the large-pane format. These, however, are not printed from Design Cylinder II, but, from their own separate Design Cylinder, which I have called Cylinder III.

4. Finally, the small-pane formats used for the higher values are produced by their own Design Cylinder (Cylinder IV).

All this means is that instead of the two design cylinders which we were expecting, there were actually four!

I now proceed to deal with the various design cylinders separately, and to list their main characteristics.

**THE DESIGN CYLINDERS.** The four design cylinders can be identified by the following characteristics:

**Cylinder 1.** Two 50-stamp panes. This is the cylinder with the missing *yod*. It was used to print the four low values, 0.05, 0.10, 0.20 and 0.30 sh. Apart from the major flaw, which fortunately is found in the plate block, there are several other minor flaws that help to identify plate-blocks.

**Upper pane: 1/10** The SHIN in the designer's name has a minute gap along its base.



Figure 7. The lower pane of Cylinder II. The colour-cross is present but so is the "yod".

2/9 The GIMMEL of the designer's surname has a weak lower diagonal arm; and; the E of ISRAEL has a slightly extended middle bar.

Lower pane: 1/10 Missing YOD of  $\text{ישראל}$ ; instead of the yod, there are two small dots arranged vertically. This is a major flaw and probably contributed to the withdrawal of this cylinder.

The alignment mark which appears in the plate-block is characteristic. The vertical arm of that cross which is in the colour of the design, extends 5 mm below its horizontal bar, and has a square end.

Cylinder II. Two 50-stamp panes. This cylinder was also used to print the four low values, 0.05, 0.10, 0.20 and 0.30 sh, and probably replaced Cylinder I. There are a few flaws which help to identify plate blocks.

Upper pane: 2/9 has a dot over the Arabic  $\text{ج}$ .

Lower pane: 2/10. The GIMMEL of the initial of the designer's name is broken along the top bar.

The alignment cross differs from that of Cylinder I. Here the vertical line of the cross extends only 2 mm below its horizontal bar.

Cylinder III. Two 50-stamp panes. This was used to print the 0.50 and 0.60 sh values. It also seems that this cylinder was

prepared with much greater care because, as yet, no identifying flaws have been found. Plate blocks from this cylinder may, nevertheless, be identified.

Upper pane: 2/9. The dot that appeared on this position in Cylinder II is absent.

Lower pane: The alignment cross is again characteristic. The vertical arm in this case extends 4 mm below the horizontal bar.

Cylinder IV. Three 15-stamp panes. This cylinder was used for all the higher values: 1.00, 2.00, 2.80, 3.20, 4.20, 5.00 and 10.00 sh. Although flaws have been found which enable one to identify all three panes uniquely, not all the flaws are conveniently placed in plate blocks.

Top pane: 1/5. There is a very thin and faint circular ring below the horizontal bar of the LAMED of the bottom  $\text{לשל}$ , but this mark is often absent in under-linked copies, and will probably wear away in later printings.

3/4. There is a curl under the horizontal bar of the top LAMED, but unfortunately this stamp is not part of the plate block.

Middle pane: 2/5. The Arabic lettering  $\text{ج}$  is faint and weak.

Bottom pane: 3/4. There is a chip out on the right curl of the middle KOOF but again, this stamp unfortunately does not form part of the plate block.

When compared with plate blocks of the middle pane: the other two panes may be distinguished by virtue of the fact that the cyclometer number range of the top panes are less than those of the middle ones, while bottom panes carry higher cyclometer numbers. This approach can, however, only be useful if one is certain that a second or subsequent printing run was not carried out with the same printing date.

THE VALUE CYLINDERS. Naturally the arrangement of the value cylinders had to correspond with that of the design cylinders used to print the stamps. Thus the value cylinders of the fractional sheqels, 0.05, 0.10, 0.20, 0.30, 0.50 and 0.60 sh had two panes of 50 stamps, and the remaining values three panes of 15 stamps.

It is interesting to note that on one pane of each value the distance between the "Standby" Plate No square and the value



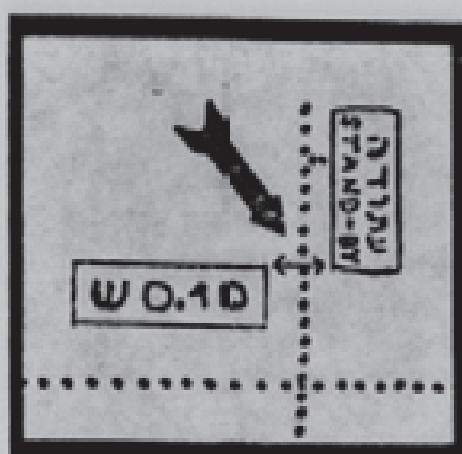


Figure 8. Showing points to be measured to determine the pane of origin of the plate block.

colour band in the nearest stamp is 1 mm shorter than in the others. This was reported by Dr. Josef Wallach, and Figure 8 is a drawing from his previously cited bulletin. On the fractional sheqels the A panes have this distance as 4.5 mm, and the B panes 3.5 mm. So far A panes of the value cylinders have only been found with upper panes of the design cylinders, and B panes of the values on the lower panes of the designs.

In the higher values, the shorter distance has been found on the middle panes only.

**PRINTING DATES.** At the time of writing the following printing dates have been examined. The first date usually has a star after the last digit and probably indicates the printing normally distributed by Philatelic Services.

Value	Date	Cylinders
0.05sh	120880*	I and II
0.10sh	080880*	I and II
0.20sh	060880*	I and II
0.30sh	100880*	I and II
0.50sh	151080*	III
0.60sh	121080*	III
	101180	III
	160181	III
1.00sh	201080*	IV
	131180	IV
	260181	IV
2.00sh	171080*	IV
	201180	IV
	290181	IV
2.80sh	051180*	IV
3.20sh	231080*	IV
4.20sh	301080*	IV
	150281	IV
5.00sh	281080*	IV
10.00sh	261080*	IV

It now remains for philatelists to cooperate in constructing cyclometer number ranges for the different panes of all values, and for the various printing dates.

(Reprinted from The Israel Plate Block Journal).

## THE FABIVS SCHMERLER MEMORIAL AWARD

The April 1981 issue of "The Israel Philatelist" announced the death of Fabius Schmerler, the first president of the Society of Israel Philatelists. Those of us who knew Fabe found him to be a fine human being, a gentleman, and a knowledgeable philatelist who was particularly interested in Holy Land, Israel, and Judaica.

Members of the Hudson-Mohawk and Berkshire Hills S.I.P. Chapters have donated funds to initiate the Fabius Schmerler Memorial Fund. The consensus opinion of the committee appointed by Howard Novitch, President of the S.I.P., is that the money from this fund will be used to make an annual award to a S.I.P. member who exhibits Holy Land, Israel or Judaica at a National Stamp Exhibition. There must be a minimum of 5 exhibits in our field of interest in order to become eligible for this award and the exhibit must merit at least a silver medal in the opinion of the judges. Any recipient of this award becomes ineligible to win this award again.

Fabius Schmerler was very interested in the junior collector. If there are five junior exhibits in our category at a national show, the Fabius Schmerler Memorial award should be given to a junior S.I.P. member if his exhibit merits the award in the opinion of the judges.

The donated funds have been deposited into a special fund as part of the S.I.P. Educational Fund. S.I.P. members and friends of Fabe may wish to contribute funds in his memory. Checks should be payable to "The S.I.P. Educational Fund" and should be sent to: Dr. Albert Friedberg — Fabius Schmerler Memorial Fund, 31715 Vine St., Willowick, Ohio, U.S.A. 44094. These donations are tax deductible.

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## Special Cachet Recalls Heroic Rescue at Entebbe

Daniel Keren, Brooklyn

It was five years ago, on the eve of America's historic bicentenary anniversary, that commando units of the Israeli Defense Forces upstaged the world's attention by launching their dazzling raid on the Entebbe Airport. The precision night-time landing of Israeli soldiers at the Uganda airport, a few miles outside of the capital city of Kampala, where the braggart and bloody tyrant Idi Amin Dada was sleeping, signalled the carrying-out of an emergency last-minute rescue mission. It was geared towards saving the lives of over one hundred innocent hijacked civilian hostages. Their only crime was that their passports indicated that they were either Israeli or Jewish. Unless Israel would agree to free dozens of convicted Arab terrorists, these hostages were scheduled to be executed by their West German and Palestinian captors.

### Miraculous Rescue

The outcome of that miraculous military operation is today one of the brightest chapters in the annals of modern military and Jewish history. It has been retold in both book and movie form. Within a couple of hours, the Israeli commandos managed to redeem almost all the hostages.

During those hectic days of Jewish despair which eventually were transformed into a time of rejoicing, I was a student in a Jerusalem yeshiva. It was my custom after lunch to take a leisurely walk into the

downtown sector of the Israeli capital city. Often I would stop in at the General Post Office and a number of private stampshops which were situated within the vicinity. It was just one such walk on the happy afternoon following the July 4th rescue that permitted me to come across the following cachet which was prepared to salute the stunning Israeli operation at Entebbe.

### Cachet Honors Zahal

I purchased this cover at a tiny second floor shop which was owned by a Lubavitch Hasidic couple on Rehov Jaffa for a price which was equal to 80 cents. The lady informed me that she had received a batch from an agent in Tel-Aviv. Israel radio first broadcast news of the successful rescue mission at Entebbe in the early morning hours of July 4th. Thus it is quite conceivable that our enterprising cachet maker woke up at the usual hour of six o'clock and gained the inspiration to prepare a special cachet to glorify the Israeli commando achievement. The business day had just begun and time was on his side.

### Features Map of Action

Utilizing an intabbed copy of the then prevalent domestic definitive (Scott #467), our quick thinking cachet producer included on his design of the envelope, a map of the Middle East and East Africa. At the top of the envelope are the Hebrew words "Kol HaKovod L-Zahal". Below is his English



translation, "HONOUR AND GLORY TO ZAHAL — ISRAEL DEFENSE FORCES".

### Operation Yonaton

Over the map in a dash-dash form, the cachet maker depicted the course of the spectacular surprise flights of the giant Hercules jet planes. At first the Israeli newscasters had labeled the rescue mission "OPERATION HERCULES" because of the type of aircraft used. Once it became known that the American-born commander of the commandos had been killed, the Israeli Army chose to officially rename the action — "Operation Yonaton". When the Israeli government released an official commemorative coin medal set to honor the event, the medal was inscribed in that manner.

### Passage from Jeremiah

At the lower right hand side is reproduced the official insignia of the Israeli Army, a sword draped with myrtle branches as in the manner of the traditional Succoth lulav, within the confines of the Jewish Magen David star. To the left of this insignia is quoted the Biblical passage from the prophetic Book of Jeremiah (15:21): "I will save you from the hand of the bad people and I will redeem you from the palm of the terrible." Below the quotation from Jeremiah are the Hebrew words that roughly translate — "Mission Hercules — Freeing the hostages from the AirFrance plane by the power of the Zahal (Army). Entebbe — Lod July 4, 1976." To the left is the English declaration "HERCULES OPERATION / Entebbe — Lod 4.7.1976." Completing the historic value of this cachet is the July 4th postmark which utilizes a regular Israel cancellation from the post office branch at the Ben-Gurion International Airport in Lod.

### Historical Memento

The lady stamp dealer told me that the cachet maker whose name I never got, had prepared perhaps 500 copies. I bought about 10 and re-sold most to my Yeshiva classmates. The next day, I returned to buy some more. But her supplies were exhausted. Most had been sold to tourists as historical mementoes and this might explain its lack of publicity in the philatelic press. With the upcoming 5th anniversary of the heroic mission, I thought the opportunity to recount this chapter in Israeli philatelic history would be indeed appropriate.

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## 1981 National S. I. P. Convention

The National S.I.P. Convention will be held in Baltimore, Maryland on September 4, 5 and 6th, 1981 at the Hunt Valley-Marriott Inn on I-83, north of Baltimore in the Hunt Country. It will be held in conjunction with the BALPEX Stamp Show, one of the most prestigious of national shows.

We will have 100 frames reserved for us with prospectus available now. There will be 2 frame minimum and a 7 frame maximum. If you intend to exhibit get your applications in early.

For further information as to room reservations and prospectus on exhibit rules write to the Convention Chairman, Stanley Raffel, 3408 Ripple Rd., Baltimore, Maryland 21207.

The following awards will be available for Israel and Judaica exhibits.

1. Two awards by Bale-Hoffman
  - a) For best Palestine Mandate Exhibit
  - b) For Best Israel Exhibit

Both awards are reserved for a first time exhibit and must also win a silver or better award in the regular BALPEX competition.

2. Ed Rosen Award (House of Zion) - For best Interim Period Exhibit.
3. Matthew Bennett Award - Best Israel - Judaica Exhibit - Limited to exhibits from the Baltimore, Washington D.C. area.
4. Special Award by the Baltimore Chapter S.I.P.

There will be a special Convention Banquet on Saturday night at which time the Israel awards will be given out. This will be in addition to the regular BALPEX Banquet which will be held on Sunday night at which time the regular BALPEX awards will be distributed.

In addition to all the activities planned for the Convention and show, there will be a full list of outside activities planned to keep you and/or your spouse and family occupied. These will include - The Jewish Festival held in beautiful downtown Baltimore at the Inner Harbor, - Harbor Place Shopping - Oriole Baseball game - Touring Historical Baltimore - Visiting our National Capitol, Washington D.C., only about 40 miles away, and more to come.

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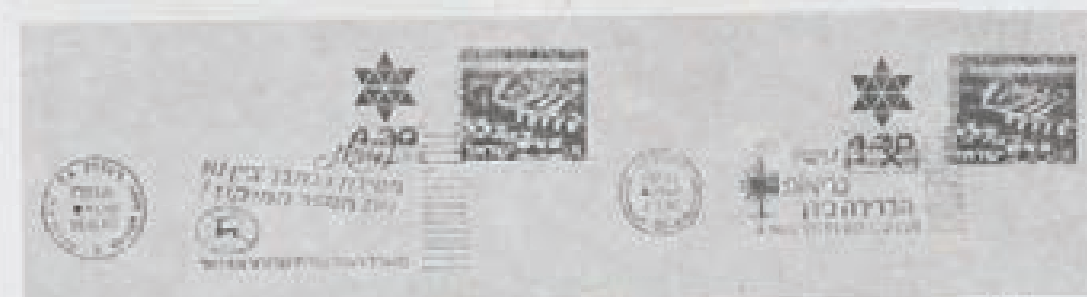


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## Reminiscences About a Great Zionist Leader

### Abba Hillel Silver

Bea Stadler, Cleveland

We slowly walked out of the small sanctuary after the Kabbalat Shabbat service, admiring the gorgeous stained glass windows designed and created by Arthur Szyk, the famous artist. We were the last to come into the huge hall with the marble floors — and there he stood — waiting. He shook hands with my little daughter, Miriam and said "Shabbat Shalom." Then he shook hands with Dona, the older one, exchanging a few words with her. As he turned to me to tell me how glad he was that we had come, Dona turned to her little sister and said in a whisper, "now you must never wash your hands again. A very great man just shook them." We both heard the whisper and he responded with a laugh that resounded throughout the long, high-ceilinged halls. As he turned to slowly walk down the hall to his office, the laughter could still be heard.

I was lucky enough to have been asked by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver to do some private work on the manuscript of the book **WHERE JUDAISM DIFFERED**. When I returned the first couple of chapters to his home, he ushered me into a huge study—the kind you dream about — with dark wooden book shelves on all four sides except for the windows and doors, floor to ceiling. He sat at an enormous desk and I sat in an armchair far too large for me, my feet dangling. "Well, what do you think?" he asked. This was my second encounter with him, the first having been briefly at his office in The Temple as they called Congregation Tifereth Israel. "Well," I answered, "it's all right, but the first sentence is too long."

"Too long!" he answered in his magnificent booming voice, and picked up to the ms. and began reading. As he read, I slid further and further down in my seat and when he looked up through his small silver rimmed glasses, my nose was practically even with the desk top. "Well," he said again, his eyes dancing.

In a small voice I answered, "when you read it, it doesn't sound so long." He laughed and then we went on to other things. But later he did shorten the first sentence.

In all the ensuing months that I worked for him, he always had time to spend with me on questions that were puzzling me about the content of the work I was doing. Until then my Jewish background had not been too thorough. Our sessions always lasted at least two hours, with little actually being done on the ms., but much on the answers to my questions. Through these sessions his love for the Jewish people, for Israel, for Zionism and for his beautiful temple came through loud and clear.

He told me once about his childhood when Theodor Herzl had died and he, together with his brother, founded the Dr. Herzl Zion Club. It was the first Hebrew speaking youth group in America, and it was established at a time when most Jews wanted to become "Americans" as quickly as possible and the speaking of Hebrew and Yiddish was frowned upon by many. One day the Director of the Educational Alliance walked into the meeting room with an important benefactress. They were dismayed to find the meeting being held in Hebrew. The benefactress lectured them at length about them being Americans and importance of speaking English. Twelve year old Abba Hillel rose to his feet. He quietly said that the Dr. Herzl Zion Club identified itself completely with the Zionist movement and would continue to use the language in which King David wrote the Psalms and the prophet Isaiah delivered his vision for everlasting peace and unity. Later, when they wanted to put on a play in Hebrew, the director refused the use of the auditorium. The group sent Abba Hillel Silver with a small delegation to the publisher of the **Jewish Morning Journal**, who, in turn, got in touch with the director of the Educational Alliance, warning him that if he continued to refuse permission for use of the auditorium there would be an article in the **Jewish Morning Journal** condemning the agency. The result was that "David in War" was presented — in Hebrew.

In addition to his Zionist work, Dr. Silver was instrumental in promoting the first unemployment insurance laws in Ohio; the first Child Labor legislation and the found-

ing of the Community Chest, forerunner of the United Way. He advocated labor unions, believing that the working man should have decent working hours and pay, and he spoke about these issues from the pulpit of his temple, although many of his constituents were on the other side of the issue. He spoke in his thundering, charismatic voice but without histrionics.

Friends who had attended his temple Sunday school used to tell me that when his huge head would appear in the small window of the Sunday school classroom doors the children would whisper to one another, "God just looked in."

When Abba Hillel Silver decided to write his memoirs, he called me. "I want you to work on them," he said.

"Impossible," I answered. "It is close to the High Holy Days. I have a weekly column to research and write. I am going to school and working full time and incidentally have three children."

"The electric typewriter will be delivered tomorrow afternoon," was his answer. And it was. One did not say "no" to Abba Hillel Silver. I completed the Memoirs just before his death.

He did not believe in merely mouthing objections, but in action. He organized an anti-Nazi boycott during the Nazi era. He organized mass rallies in Madison Square Garden with 250,000 demonstrators. He assumed the chairmanship of the United Jewish Appeal so they could raise money to bring the Jews out of Europe. He censured British foreign policy and had many tense meetings with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose attitude toward the Jews in Europe and the Yishuv in Palestine he found unacceptable. He once said "the tragic problem of the Jewish people in this world today cannot be solved by chiefs of government or prominent officials sending us Rosh Hashana greetings." He continued: "When all the doors of the world will be closed to our people, the hand of destiny will force open the door of Palestine. And that hour is rapidly approaching." What a prophet he was as he spoke about "the inescapable logic of events."

He fought against Chaim Weizmann who was a supporter of British Foreign policy. Weizmann believed Jews should not physically resist Arab and British strongarm methods in Palestine, no matter how viciously

they were attacked. He called this resistance "the heroics of suicidal violence" and encouraged instead "the courage of endurance, the heroism of superhuman restraint." Silver believed in resistance and encouraged it in every way he could. He also opposed British policy, understanding devious British machinations and realizing it would mean the demise of a dream for a Jewish State, and the death of thousands of more Jews, both in Nazi occupied Europe and British and Arab occupied Eretz Yisrael.

But his most important lifework was his role in the establishment of the State of Israel through his eloquent speeches and round-the-clock labors at the United Nations. When on November 25, 1947, the General Assembly of the U.N. by a vote of 33-13 gave international sanction to the establishment of a Jewish State, Abba Hillel Silver went out in the hall and wept.

On May 14, 1948 the State of Israel was proclaimed. President Truman recognized its existence almost immediately. On that day, Abba Hillel Silver at the U.N. said "At ten o'clock this morning, the Jewish State was proclaimed in Palestine . . . Thus the age-old dream of Israel, to be re-established as a free and independent people in its ancient homeland has been realized . . . The Jewish State will strive to be worthy of the confidence which has been placed in it by the nations of the world and will endeavor to realize, as far as humanly possible to carry out those ideas of justice, brotherhood, peace and democracy which were first proclaimed by the people of Israel in that very land thousands of years ago."

Abba Hillel visited the Lane many times and I recall his sermon after his last visit. He spoke from the huge pulpit of his temple, with the slightly faded maroon curtains and the medieval Eternal Light. But it was dwarfed by this man with the enormous shoulders and the large head of silver hair. He spoke about what he had seen and then almost in awe, he said: "My wife, Virginia and I were riding in a jeep through the desert, when suddenly from out of a little dirt path came running a small girl. In her arms was a bunch of roses. She shyly handed them to Virginia." He paused and whispered: "Imagine — roses growing in the desert."

When Rabbi Silver walked into a room it was as though an electrical current ran



Dr. Oscar Stadtler, Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Jacques Minkus and Dr. Albert Friedberg.

through. I remember once being at a meeting where a prominent Israeli official was to speak. There were hundreds of people present and suddenly I noted that from the back of the room everyone was standing. I thought it was the guest speaker, but no — Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver had walked into the room. He sat down in front of us and turned to shake hands and say hello. His presence was commanding of respect and awe.

Abba Hillel lived to see an agricultural school in Israel named in his honor — streets in almost every city in Israel bear

his name. And now Israel has seen fit to honor this man who played such an important part in its establishment, with his likeness on a stamp. A more fitting tribute could not be devised.

Abba Hillel Silver died on Thanksgiving Day in 1963. He was seventy years old. Eulogized before 5,000 mourners, one speaker cried, "Abba, Abba, why hast thou forsaken us?" And another called him "the Architect of the Jewish State, crowning his life with an aura of immortality." It may be added that, during his lifetime, though silence may have been golden, speech was Silver.

### *In Appreciation for the Abba Hillel Silver Stamp*

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver was one of Cleveland's outstanding citizens. Thus, the stamp issued recently by Israel in his honor was received by the Cleveland community, both Jewish and non-Jewish with acclaim. Two outstanding events were held to call attention to this singular honor.

A reception attended by 500 people was held at Tifereth Israel, better known as The Temple. It was at The Temple that Abba

Hillel Silver served as spiritual leader for almost half a century. The highlight of the evening was a movie of Rabbi Silver speaking at the United Nations in 1947 on behalf of the creation of a Jewish State in its historic homeland. Greetings from the State of Israel were brought by the Honorable Asher Naim, Israeli Consul General for the Midwest. Folders containing First Day Covers and Plate blocks were presented to



From left to right: Top: Asher Naim, Israeli Consul-General, Ben Stadler, Assistant Editor "IP", Mrs. Virginia Silver and Raphael Silver, Mayor George Voinovich Mayor of Cleveland. Bottom: Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, Jacques Minkus, President Israel Philatelic Agency in America, Asher Naim.

Mrs. Virginia Silver, widow of the late Abba Hillel, and to sons Raphael and Daniel Jeremy. Rabbi Daniel Jeremy Silver, who now occupies the pulpit at Tifereth Israel, made a short but emotional response to the presentation.

The second and equally moving and important event took place at The Higbee Company, a downtown department store that boasts the largest stamp department of any store in Cleveland. Higbee's was eager to honor the memory of this great man also, and held a reception in one of their elegant meeting rooms, followed by a lunch for a small, but select group of store officials, city officials and philatelists. The Mayor of Cleveland, George Voinovich, was presented with the First Day Cover and Plate block of the stamp and responded by speaking of the good works of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver. He recalled Rabbi Silver's scholarship, his devotion to social justice reflected in his advocacy of labor unions and his work for the passage of an unemployment insurance bill in Ohio. Finally the Mayor spoke about

Rabbi Silver's unceasing devotion to the creation of the State of Israel, which led into some reflections on a trip the Mayor had recently taken to Israel. He commented positively and proudly on the accomplishments of the Jewish State.

Jacques Minkus, President of the Israel Philatelic Agency in America was in attendance and made available large display cards of Israeli stamps at both The Temple reception and the event at The Higbee Company. The Cleveland Chapter of the Society of Israel Philatelists was also in evidence at both affairs, supplying a four frame exhibit of material related to Rabbi Silver and Personalities on Israeli Stamps, from the collections of Dr. Albert Friedberg and Dr. Oscar Stadler, who set up the exhibits.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver was one of those rare people who was a towering figure in his generation, and a prophet in his own city.

B.S.

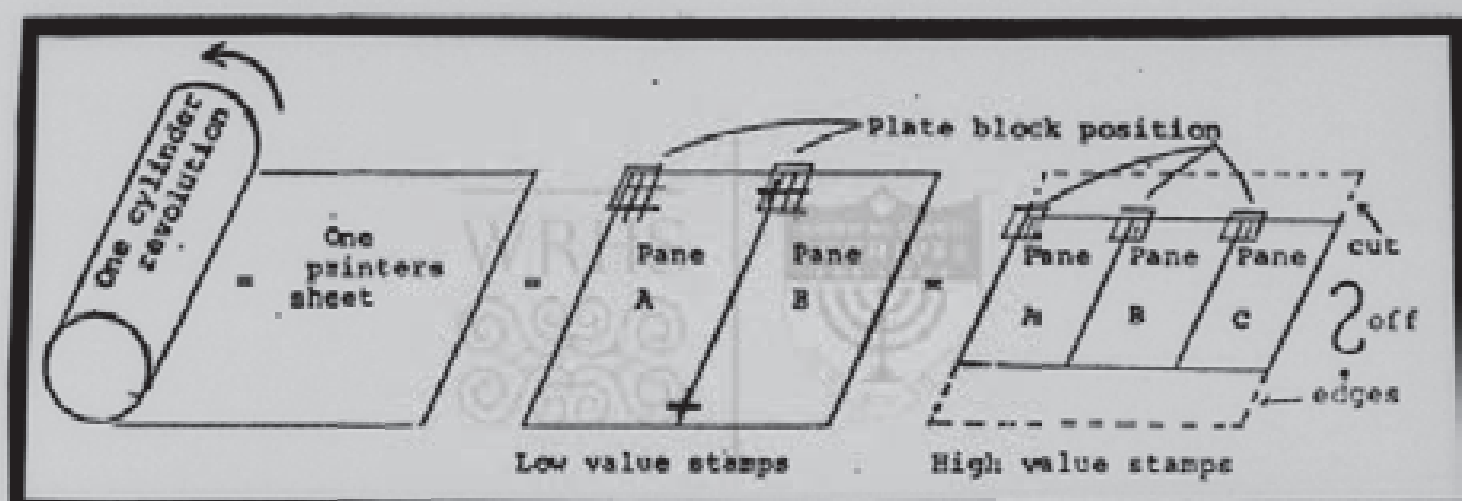


## ON THE SPOT

Dr. Josef Wallach, Rehovot

### Sheqel Definitives Study News

Thirteen new Stand-by stamps, in Sheqel currency, appeared on December 16, 1980. The entire issue was printed in two colors by the photogravure method. Seven high values, 1, 2, 2.8, 3.2, 4.2, 5 and 10 IS, appeared in a 15 stamp sheet format whereas the 0.05, 0.10, 0.20, 0.30, 0.50, 0.60 IS appeared in a 50 stamp sheet format similar to the former Stand-by stamps. The low values, mentioned above, were printed from a cylinder which carries the impressions of two complete post office panes. The color guide marks, which appear on the upper corner selvage of the plate block belong to the lower pane B (see diagram) and are absent from pane A plate block.



The high value Sheqel stamps, do not bear any guide marks. Their sheet size — 103 mm in height — might point out that three post office panes are cut from one Printers sheet (=one cylinder revolution) since:

Low value panes — height of each 154 mm x 2 = 308 mm.

High value panes — height of each 103 mm x 3 = 309 mm.

Both figures equal the appropriate cylinder circumference of 312 mm. Two out of the three panes are easily distinguished. It was found that the distance between the frame in which the words Stand-by appear, and the design of the stamp next to it, vary considerably.

**PANE A — DISTANT FRAME.** (No color cross). Distance between frame and stamp design about 4.5 mm.

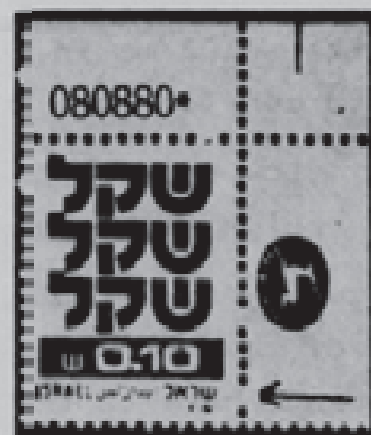
**PANE B — NEAR FRAME.** (with color cross +). Distance between frame and stamp design about 3.5 mm.

The difference may be caught at a glance, looking at the distance between the Stand-by box and the perforation near by. These differences apply to the low value stamps as well. The pane arrangement of the high values, as well as the nature of pane C, are still uncertain and need further clarification.

### The missing Yod or “-srael” Variety

In certain sheets of the 0.05, 0.10, 0.20, and 0.30 IS stamps, a major plate error was found. The letter “Yod” of the Hebrew inscription Yisrael is missing resulting in a

short “-srael”. Luckily, this variety occurs in the upper right corner stamp and thus appears in the plate block part of the sheet . . . This variety is not found in the 0.50, 0.10, 0.20 and 0.30 IS values. The tabs of most, if not all the sheets bearing this error, were cut off by the Philatelic Services, and it seems that the complete sheets might turn out to be rare.



A 0.10 Sheqel Stand-by showing the missing “yod” in Israel.



Low and high value Sheqel Stand-bys showing the wide and narrow spacing of the Stand-by Box.

### Final Landscape Definitives News Reprinting of 1.70 IL Landscape

On Aug. 15, 1980 the inland mail letter tariff was raised from 4.70 IL to 6.00 IL. No stamp of this value was present at that time for immediate use. As the Sheqel currency stamps were in the process of being printed, it was decided not to issue a new 6.00 IL Stand-by stamp, but to use a combination of the 4.30 IL Stand-by + 1.70 IL Landscape.

The stocks of 4.30 stamp were high having printed only three months earlier. On the other hand the stock of the 1.70 stamp were low due to the fact that it had been printed five years earlier. Thus a new 1.70 stamps printing was ordered from the Government Printer.

In order to prevent the creation of a new Type of stamp, an attscript was made to

imitate the 1975 printing in all details. Similar kinds of paper, gum and phosphor tagging were used, and above all, the Same Old Printing Date Namely 248475 was applied. Inevitably differences occurred which caught the eyes of variety hunters.

It is a worthwhile experience to view both types under UV light. The sheet cyclometric numbers started at 000901 in both printings and it is thus possible, theoretically at least, to find pairs of sheets and/or plate blocks with identical numbers.

### Release of 10.00IL Landscape-On Last Day Of Sale

Closing the story of the Landscape stamps was the sale of a new 10.00 IL printing date 161180, on the last day of sale of these stamps — Dec. 15, 1980. On sale at the Philatelic Services counter in Tel Aviv was



The two printings of the 1.70 Landscape showing the distance between the cyclometric number and printing date (1968 on left and 1975 on right).

1.70 Stamps type	APPEARANCE		Distance between sheet Nr and date
	To naked eyes	Under UV light	
1975 issue	Off white paper Two thick phosphor bars, very distinct	Dark paper & gum Bright green phosphor bars	19 mm
1980 issue	White paper Two thin phosphor bars, hardly visible	Fluorescent paper & gum light white phosphor bars	16.5 mm

Table noting differences in the 1975 and 1980 printings of the 1.70 Landscape.

the pane with a color cross +. Panes (= post office sheets) without the color cross

had been found prior to this date, in scattered post offices around the country.

### With Our Chapters and Members

WESTPEX '81 — a good show, well attended that featured a specialty showing of 136 frames of Holy Land material. This was probably one of the finest showings of this material ever seen at a National level in the United States. Fourteen separate exhibits covered all phases of Holy Land philately from Forerunners thru the latest Israel issue. Each and every exhibit was of the highest quality and the number of high awards earned by these exhibits further shows the type of material shown in the frames. S.I.P. was well represented in the Jury room by Nathan Zankel — S.I.P. National 1st Vice President and an Accredited A.P.S. Holy Land Judge, Michael Madesker — Past S.I.P. National President and an Internationally certified Youth Judge and Ed Rosen — a well known San Francisco dealer — who served as an apprentice.

The NorCal Chapter of the S.I.P. acted as host to our many members who came from near and far to this show. Special events included a no-host dinner on Friday evening, a hospitality room and presentation of a slide lecture on Sunday afternoon. There was a Society table in the general show area to offer information on the S.I.P. and several new members were signed up. The show program and the WESTPEX cachet and seals featured the Society of Israel Philatelists.

Following is the list of awards and special awards as won by our members:

**GOLD AWARDS** went to Leo Scheussler, "Holyland Forerunners"; Jerome Byers, "Forerunner Posts of the Holy Land"; Joseph Schwartz (2), "Germany-Offices in Turkey Used in the Holy Land and "Palestine 1917-1918"; B & S. Ban-chik, "Siege Post of Jerusalem".



Father-son team at WESTPEX 81. Drs. Leopold and Emil Dickstein (l. to r.).

**VERMEIL AWARDS** to Arie Ben-David, "Postal History of Safed; Joseph Wofchuck, "Palestine from Turkish to British Rule"; Robert Scheffler, Palestine: The London II Waterlow Printings"; Arthur Cohen, "Doar Ivri and First Postage Dues in Many Forms (With Felicitations).

**SILVER AWARD** to Milton Levison's "Specialized Doar Ivri Album and Collection".

**SILVER-BRONZE AWARD** by Suse Justh for "A Profile of the Interim Period".

**BRONZE AWARD** to Marvin L. Vanous, "Selected Pages of the Festive Stamps of Israel".

Special awards to Leo Schuessler: Reserve Grand Award, Austrian-Hungarian Study Group Award for Best Austrian/Hungary or Related Group Exhibit. Plus

the S.I.P. Award for Best Holy Land or Israel Exhibit. The SESCAL Award for Best Postal History went to the Banchiks. Robert Scheffler earned the California Collectors Club Award for Best Research.

Congratulations to Fred Blau, co-author of "The Orient Flight of the Graf Zeppelin". The book was awarded a Silver Medal at the International Airmail Exhibition in Lucerne plus the Gold Medal of the American Airmail Society and the FISA Medal for Literature. His collection garnered a Gold Medal.



Congratulations to: Ken Torby for his Gold Medal and Best of Show for his "First Issue of Israel-Doar Ivri" at the West Suburban Stamp Club of Detroit Exhibition. Also to Nathan Zaakel upon being elected President of the North Jersey Federated Stamp Clubs and Chairman of NOJEX.

## A 1951 Cover from Iraq to Israel!

Marvin Siegel, New York

For a long time this writer had known that postal communication existed between Jews in Arab lands and their loved ones who had been fortunate enough to resettle in Israel. I had never seen such a cover showing evidence of Arab dispatch and Israel arrival. However, I recently came into possession of the illustrated item, which entirely confirmed my suspicions as to the method used to establish and maintain these illicit communications.

The cover shown was sent from the Iraqi town of Kudhamain (approximately 20 miles northwest of Baghdad) on 23 December 1951 without RETURN ADDRESS since a severe penalty; if not death, was the certain result if "prohibited" communications with Israel or Israelis was discovered by the Iraqi authorities. The correct Air Mail franking of Scott #s 116 and C6 had been applied on its rear (possibly not to attract attention when it would reach its intended, ultimate destination). It was addressed to a Swiss



"drop" and arrived in that European country on 27 December 1951. It was held there 4 days before it was redispached but this time to Israel — to a Nahariya postbox! On the back can be seen its Nahariya trilingual Israel arrival postmark January 1952 (date unclear). This cover certainly proves the old adage, "Where there's a will, there's a way!"

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## Letters to the Editor

Dear Dr. Stadtler,

I was most interested in the article on Foreign Consulates in Palestine in the Turkish Period by Mr. B. S. Adlerblum which appeared in your December 1980 issue. It caused me to check my collection.

I can make the following additions to Mr. Adlerblum's types, dates and records: —

The Italian Consulate in Jaffa — in purple on cover posted through the Austrian P.O. in Jaffa on 26 VI 97 to Constantinople (Figure A.)

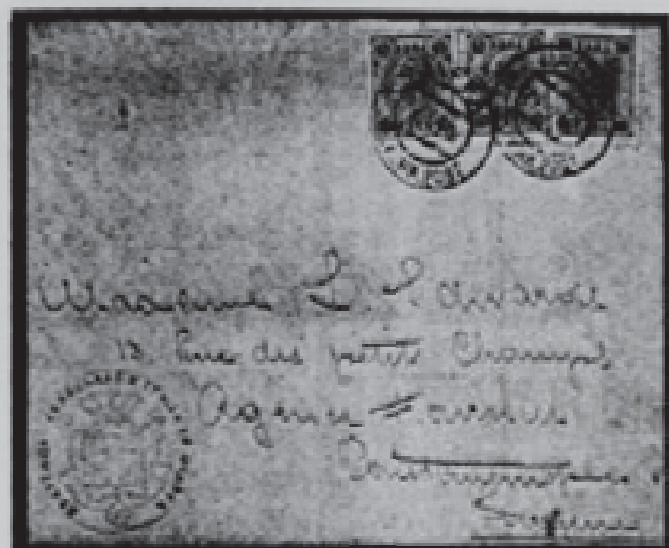


Figure A. Seal of Italian Consulate in Jaffa; in purple ink.

Consulat de France a St. D'Acre — dated (m/s) 15 AU 1836.

German Vice-Consul in Jaffa — paper seal in blue on letter dated 8 OC 14 (Figure B).



Figure B. Paper seal in blue of German Vice-Consul in Jaffa from back of a 1914 letter.



Figure C. Unprinted Austrian Envelope.

I would also mention that I have a very similar postcard to the one described by Silvano Sorani on page 2189 of the same issue. The postcard illustrates the S. Y. Argonaut; could this be the name of the ship concerned? The Jaffa date stamp is 19 NO 1904. I also have photostats of the two other p/cs dated the same day. They illustrate the Acropolis and the Hotel Grande Bretagne in Athens.

I would also comment on the note by Joseph Schwartz on Private Printed entries. I have an example of an unprinted Austrian 1 piaster envelope, also the Deutsche Palastina-Bank — date Jan. 1911 (Figure C) from Haifa.

Yours sincerely,

Michael M. Sacher

Dear Dr. Stadtler,

In his letter to the Israel Philatelist of December 1980 page, 2178, Mr. Hartwig Danesch mentions that "Revenues do not have a connection with the post; even when the post offices sell the revenues . . . Also the use of postal stamps as revenues does not make philatelic material".

I am of the opinion that Dr. Danesch, who is a very experienced and well known philatelist should not have made such a sweeping statement, for one of the most interesting phases of Holy Land, Palestine and Israel philately, is the use of postage due stamps, and also the use of NORMAL



postage stamps used as postage dues, to collect the amount due to the post office, are genuine used postal items. Would Mr. Danesch still adhere to his statement, that these items are "not collectable", for these are primarily concerned with the post offices to exact the revenue due to them (the post office).

After all collecting is a personal hobby, and shared with others, and NO set rules are laid down as to what we should or should not collect for we simply please ourselves. All collecting, whether stamps, postal history, revenues, labels and even including Taxi-mail (as in Israel), appertaining to the Holy Land, Palestine and Israel philately ARE philatelic material and is collected as such. Specialists and all experienced philatelists generally help and advise the newest collectors, to whatever field they aspire, not to deter them, as Mr. Danesch's letter implies.

Perhaps Mr. Danesch should have waited a while until he has read my forthcoming article about "Israel's Definitive and Commemorative Postage Stamps Being Used As Postage Dues", first, for this will be shortly published in this journal, before making such a statement.

Norman Gladstone

Hon. Vice President Bapip.,

London

Dear Dr. Stadtler:

S. Rothman and Y. Tsachor point out in The Israel Philatelist, 31, 2319, 1980, that on some of the Dear Ivri stamps the dots are faint or missing from the Arabic words for "Post Hebrew." See specially their figures.

If dots are missing from Hebrew words, that is no matter. Dots, or diacritical marks, represent vowel sounds and are generally omitted from Hebrew scripts, except for the sacred books and grammatical or children's texts. The meaning of the script remains clear in the absence of the dots.

The case for Arabic is very different. Omitting the dots results in ambiguity. This is because the dots are not indicative of vowel sounds, but are integral parts of the letters (consonants).

On another matter, little systematic attention has been paid by philatelists to the

Arabic portion of Holy Land cancels. The Arabic terminology of the town cancels of present-day Israel stamps is generally a transliteration of the Hebrew town name. But the towns of Palestine prior to the establishment of the State of Israel were designated by Arabic names by Arab and foreign nations alike. On old maps, such as are found in geographies, encyclopedias and those wonderful old Bibles with their foggy photographs of Holy Land sights, the English equivalent of the Hebrew name is subordinate to the Anglicized Arabic name, and is often indicated in parenthesis: (Hebron), (Mt. of Olives), (Nazareth), etc. (Jerusalem) is positioned under el-Kuds (the Sanctuary), or Souk el-Attarin (the Marketplace of Antiquity).

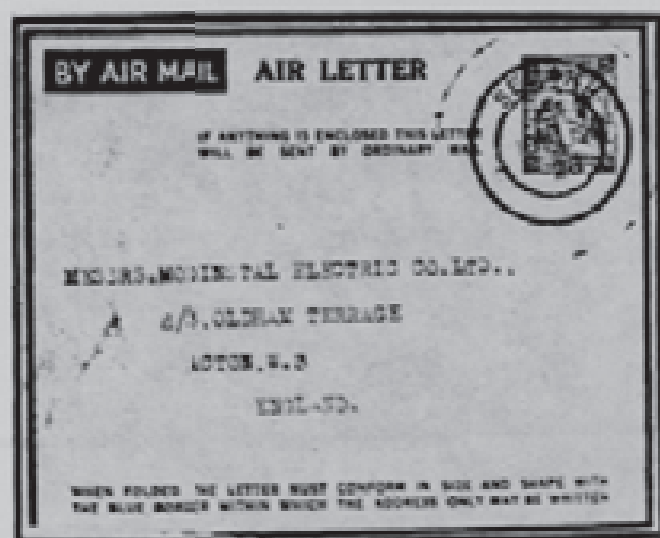
A comprehensive gazetter of the towns and posts of the Holy Land in all languages pertinent to the postal history would seem to be highly desirable. Lacking a standard reference, one is doomed to research obscure articles in a multitude of journals, many of which are no longer in existence. Certainly the compilation of such a compendium is not outside the ambitions or resources of our Society.

Sincerely,

Dr. Leon Churney

## A FOOLISH FAKE

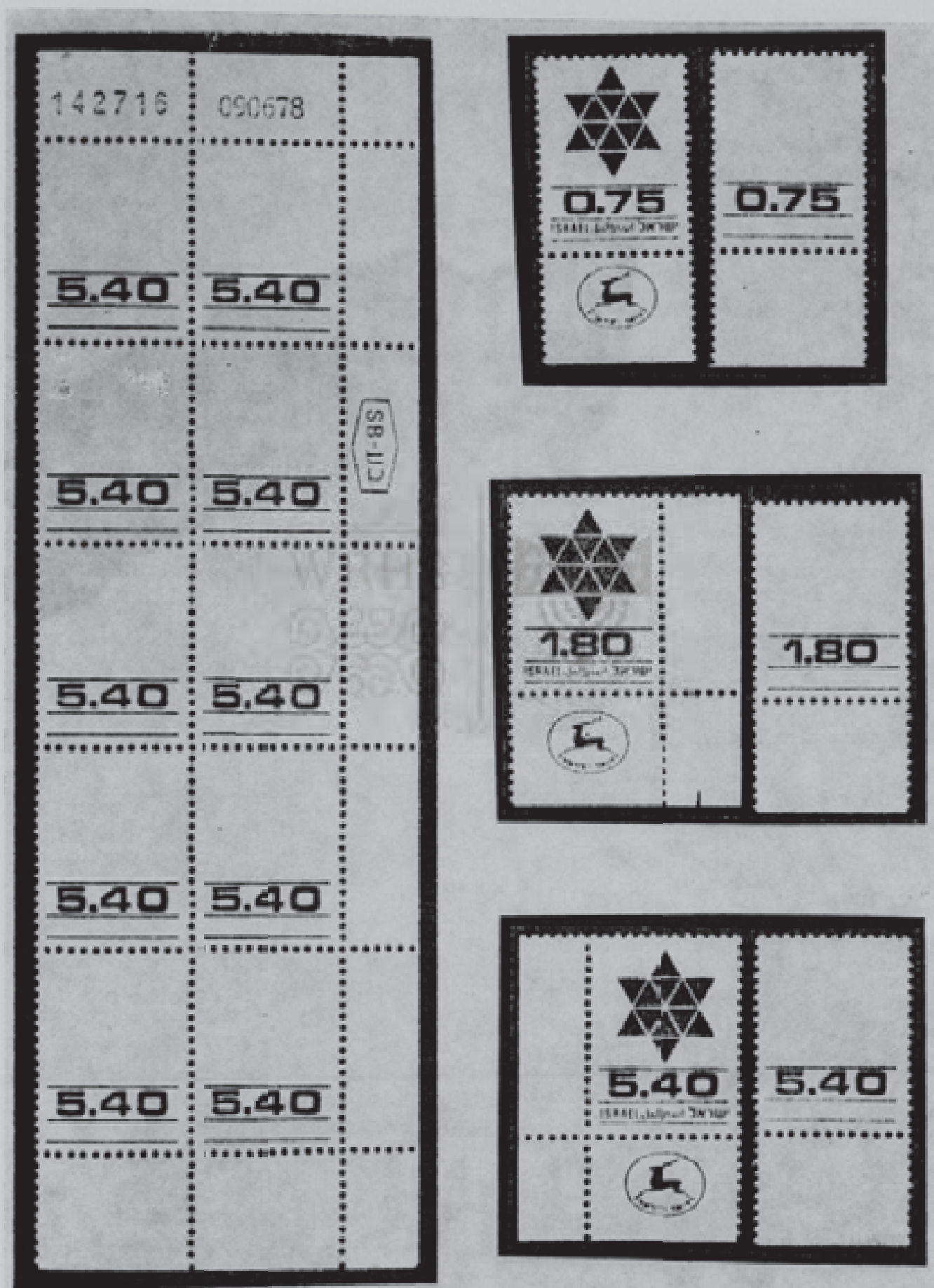
Marvin Siegel



A stupid forgery is the SEMAKH double circle forgery illustrated on page D-15 of Dorfman dated 18 July 1928. Of particular interest here is that the 25mil Airletter was most ignorantly used here and the letter front has a typed London address. However, the forger should have known that these Airletters were first introduced into service in 1945!

# Errors and Varieties

Dr. Albert Friedberg, Cleveland



The 0.75, 1.80 and 5.40 IL Stand-by stamps showing the blue color missing with normal stamps for comparison.

## PRINTING THE 1948 FESTIVAL (FLYING SCROLL) ISSUE: PART III

William D. Farber, San Rafael, California

(Note: This is the third and final part of a study of the printing of the 1948 Festival (Flying Scroll) stamps. The first part, which appeared in this journal, Vol. XXXII, No. 1/2, pp. 2411-2417 (February 1981), focused on the nature of offset printing and photolithography. The second part, which appeared in Vol. XXXII, No. 3/4, pp. 2487-2497 (April, 1981), discussed the Flying Scroll printing plates and plate-making process.)

### Single and Two Color Presses

As discussed in Parts I and II of this study, two printing plates were needed to print each of the five Flying Scroll values as a whole. For each value, one plate printed the vignettes with denomination in drop out white and the triangular plate (or pane) numbers appearing along the central gutter of each printing sheet of 300 stamps. Altogether, five denomination printing plates were thus produced by Lewin-Epstein's plate department under the direction of Frank Read — a different printing plate for each of the five Flying Scroll denominations.

In addition to these five denomination printing plates, a sixth printing plate was made for the streamers and tabs. Because the streamers and tabs were identical on all five values, it was only necessary to make one streamer and tab printing plate for common use in conjunction with the five denomination printing plates. All of the streamers and tabs of all five Flying Scroll values were printed by this common printing plate. However, unlike the five denominations themselves, each of which was printed in a different color, the streamers and tabs of the 3, 5, 10, and 20 pruta values were printed uniformly blue. Only the streamers and tabs of the 65 pruta high value differed from this common color scheme, being printed in red.

The printing plates produced for the Flying Scroll series could have been used either on a single color or a two color offset press. Obviously, the bicolored Flying Scroll series would have been printed quite differently had one or the other of these press types

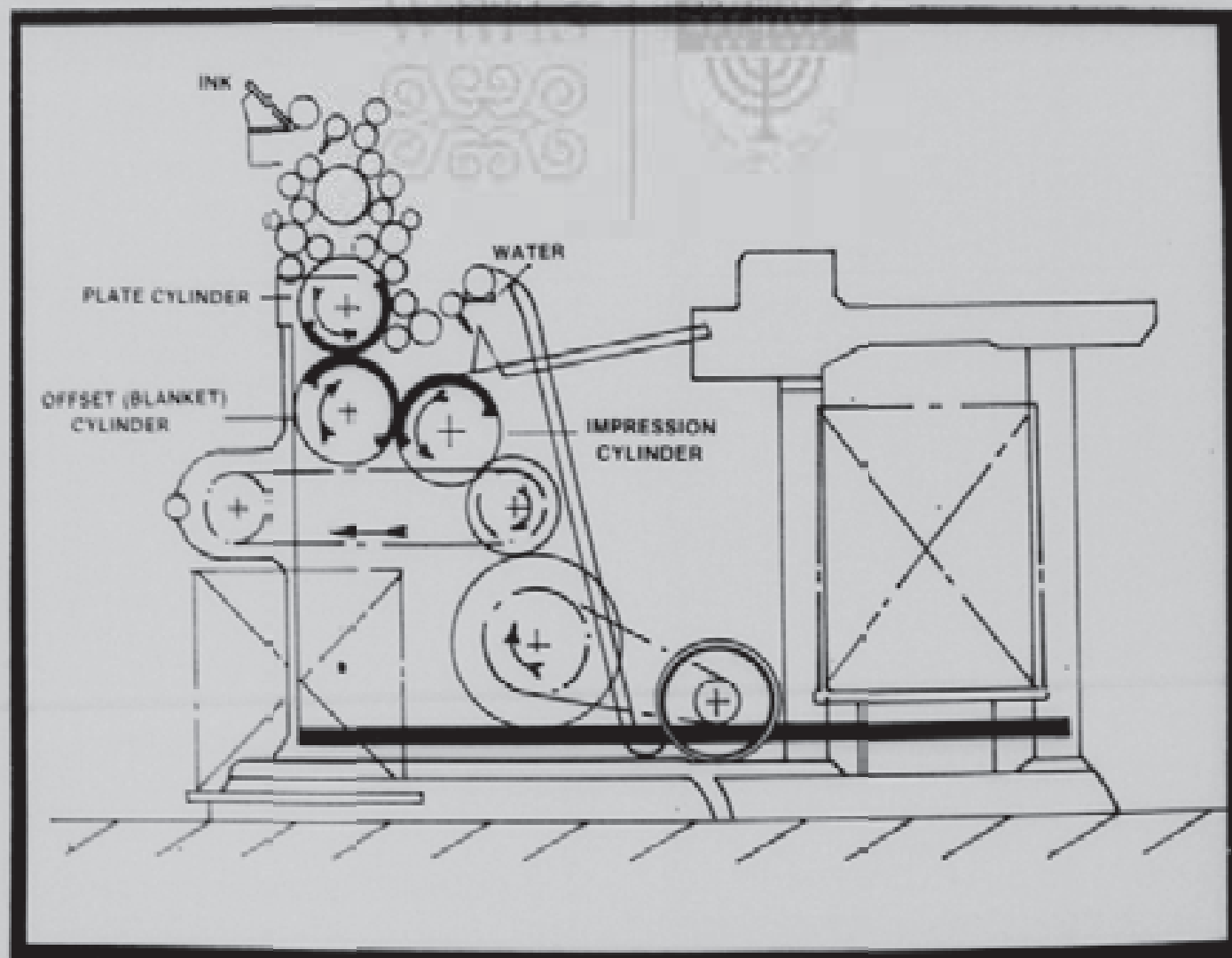


Figure 18. Schematic diagram of a George Mann single color offset press used to print the Flying Scroll series and other early Israeli stamps. The single color press contains only one plate cylinder and one blanket cylinder onto which the ink is offset. As its name implies, the single press can print only in one color at a time.

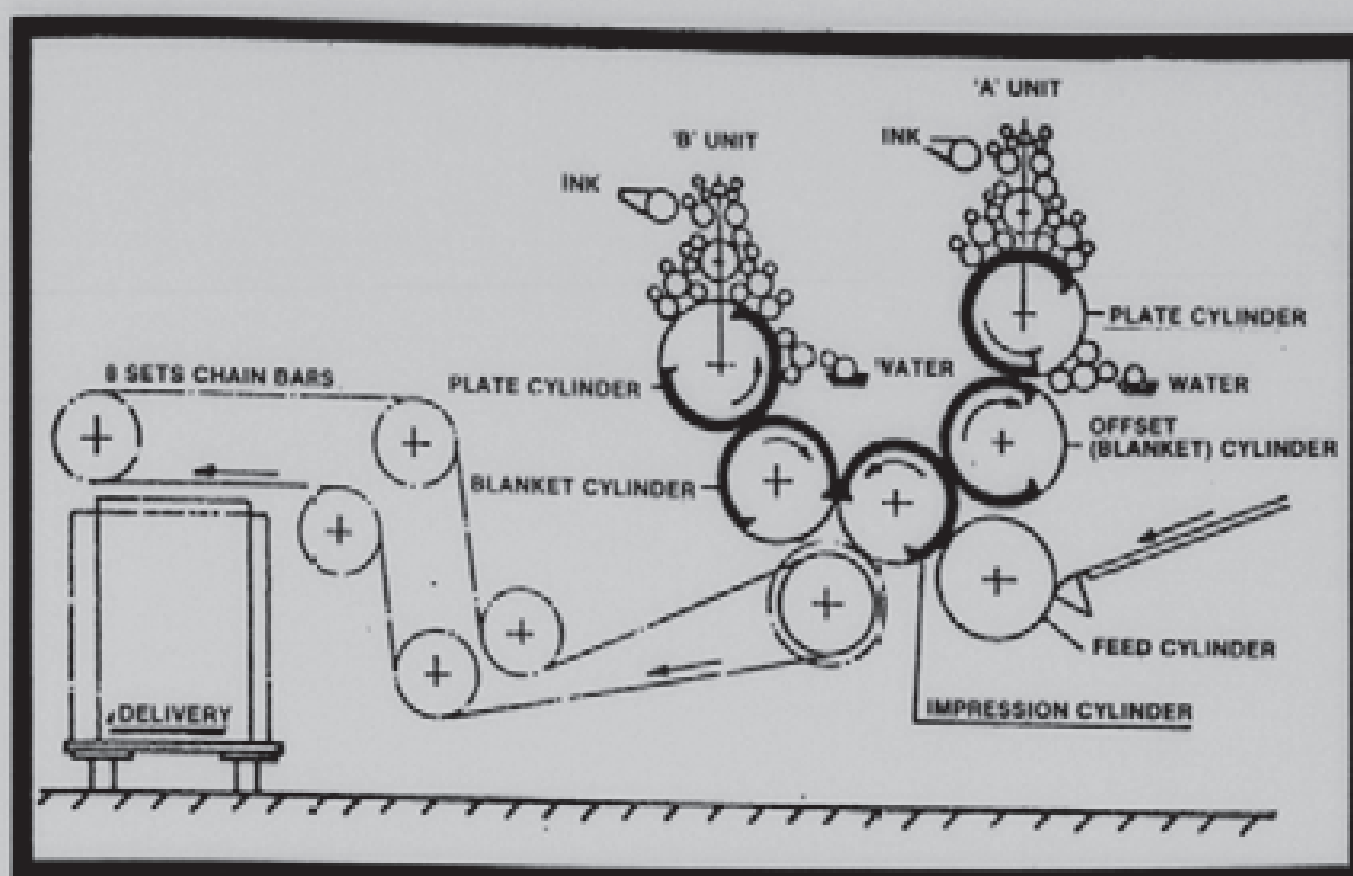


Figure 19. Schematic diagram of a George Mann two color press. The two plate cylinders, the two offset blanket cylinders, and the appropriate number of ink and water rollers, permit this press to print two colors simultaneously.

been used. As shown in Figure 18, only one printing plate at a time can be mounted and run on a single color press. There is only one plate cylinder and one offset blanket cylinder. If another image in another color is required for a particular job, the printing plate must be changed, the machine cleaned, and new ink substituted. Had a single color press been used to print the Flying Scroll, each printing sheet would necessarily have passed through the press twice. The vignettes with denomination of any particular value would have been run off on the single color press separately in time from the streamers and tabs printed by the common (sixth) printing plate.

In contrast, a two color press as shown in Figure 19 is far more sophisticated than a single color press. Such a press has the capacity to print with two printing plates and in two colors simultaneously. There are two plate cylinders, two offset blanket cylinders, and the appropriate number of ink and water rollers for both sets of cylinders. Had a two color press printed the Flying Scroll series, each printing sheet would have passed merely once through the press. The vignettes of each value, the streamers, and tabs would all have been printed at the same time. With a two color press, the printing time for the 21,000 printing sheets of each Flying Scroll denomination, and the second printings of the 3 and 65 pruta values,<sup>15</sup>

would have been approximately half that required to print the series on a single color press.

### The Flying Scroll Press

During the initial stages of the investigation into the actual Flying Scroll press, not all of the former participants or employees of Lewin-Epstein recalled with certainty the make or model of the press. Fortunately, through photographs showing Lewin-Epstein's press room in September 1948, in conjunction with records of the manufacturer from which Lewin-Epstein purchased its presses in the 1940s, and information supplied by Lewin-Epstein employees, the make and model of the Flying Scroll has been identified. A George Mann Double Crown single color offset press (DCOL), manufactured in England and shipped to Lewin-Epstein in July 1946, was used to print the Flying Scroll series.

In answer to a question as to whether a single or two color press was used to print the Flying Scroll, Arie Getter — the press operator at Lewin-Epstein in September 1948 — has recalled:

"I do not remember that we printed any stamps on the two color George Mann offset press."

On another occasion, Getter has firmly stated:

"You can rest assured that (a single color) press is the press on which the



(Flying Scroll) stamps were printed. I do not remember the name (model) of the press. But I know it was the same press you see in the pictures. Maximum sheet you could print was 56 x 87 cm. The size of the gummed sheet was 48 x 64 cm. Once again, (a) George Mann single color offset press."

The photographs to which Arie Getter refers in the above quotation are shown in Figures 20 and 21. They were taken in September 1948 — during the printing of currency for the Israeli government — shortly before the Flying Scroll series was printed later that month.<sup>16</sup> These photographs have never before been published and they are of immense interest in depicting Lewin-Epstein's plant facilities, press room, and personnel who actually participated in printing the Flying Scroll and other Israeli stamps during this period.

Figure 20 shows Arie Getter operating a George Mann press in September 1948. Getter was the press operator who actually printed the Flying Scroll series on this same press. Getter started working for Lewin-Epstein in 1934, having arrived in Palestine the previous year from Vienna, Austria. "By pure accident" is the way Getter recalls how he came to work first in Lewin-Epstein's plate-making department and then in the press room under Joel Zolberg.

Figure 21 shows both Arie Getter and

Joel Zolberg, the firm's technical manager and press room supervisor. Of Polish origin, Zolberg began working at Lewin-Epstein in 1932; in 1939 he became the firm's technical manager. When Lewin-Epstein embarked on the printing of stamps for the Israeli government in 1948, Zolberg "made it (his) job to do the printing." As Arie Getter recalls: "Mr. Zolberg . . . was my immediate superior. He checked the work and helped me, but during the running of the press I was responsible for the quality of the work."

Also shown in Figure 21, seated at a table adjacent to the press in the lower right hand corner of the photograph, is an unidentified security officer assigned by the government to monitor and oversee the printing. Such security officers were assigned to the press room to account for the paper, misfeeds, stamps, and waste created during the printing. As Frank Read has noted: "Any waste produced on the Flying Scroll issue would have been carefully collected at the press station, the sheet numbers carefully recorded and handed to the security officer on the press and then destroyed." In this manner, unauthorized stamps, imperforate copies, proofs, and errors were largely prevented from reaching the public, thereby preserving the integrity of Israeli stamps.

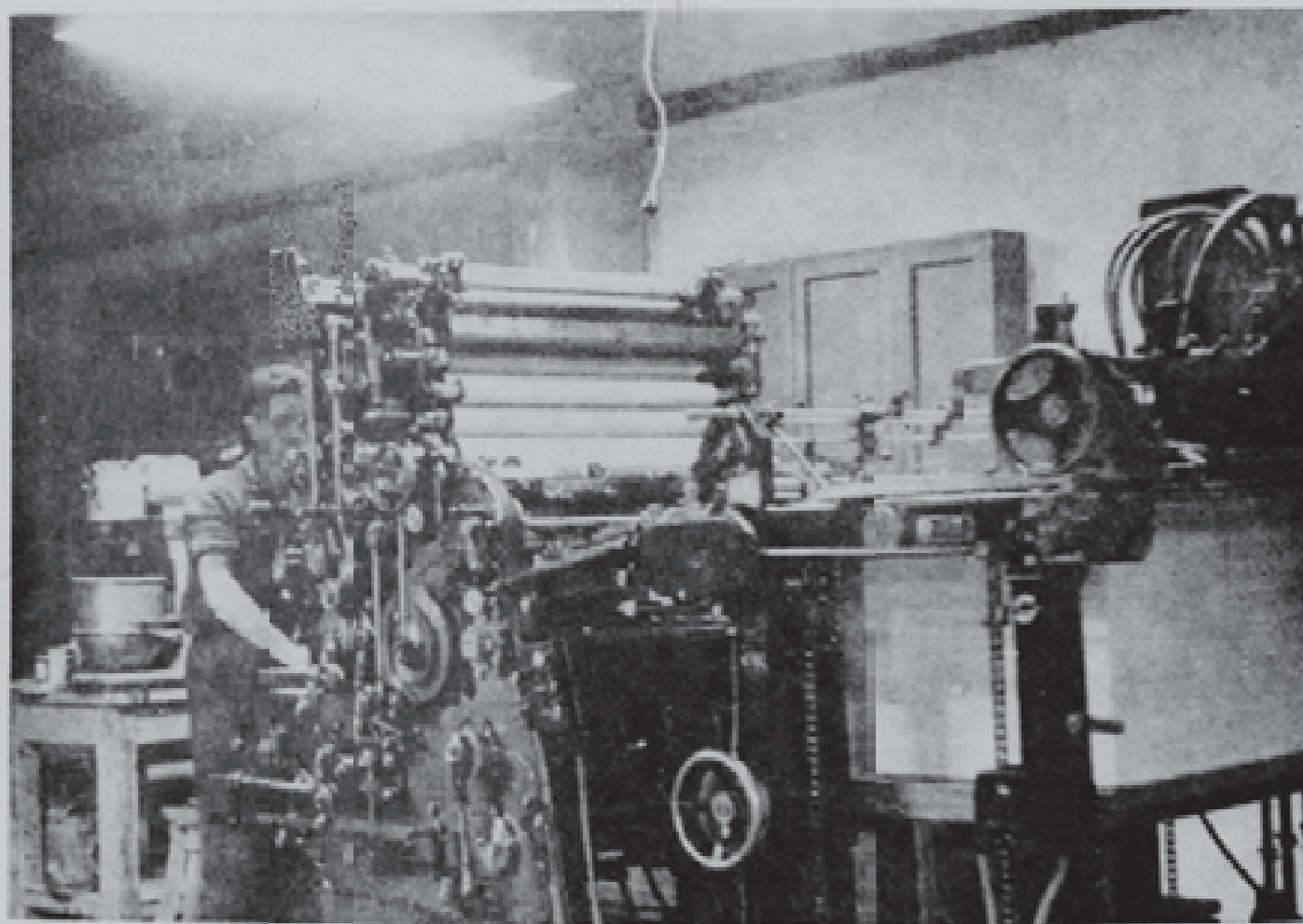


Figure 20. Arie Getter operating a George Mann Double Crown single color offset press at Lewin-Epstein in September 1948. This was the press used to print the Flying Scroll, the first air mails, and other early Israeli stamps.



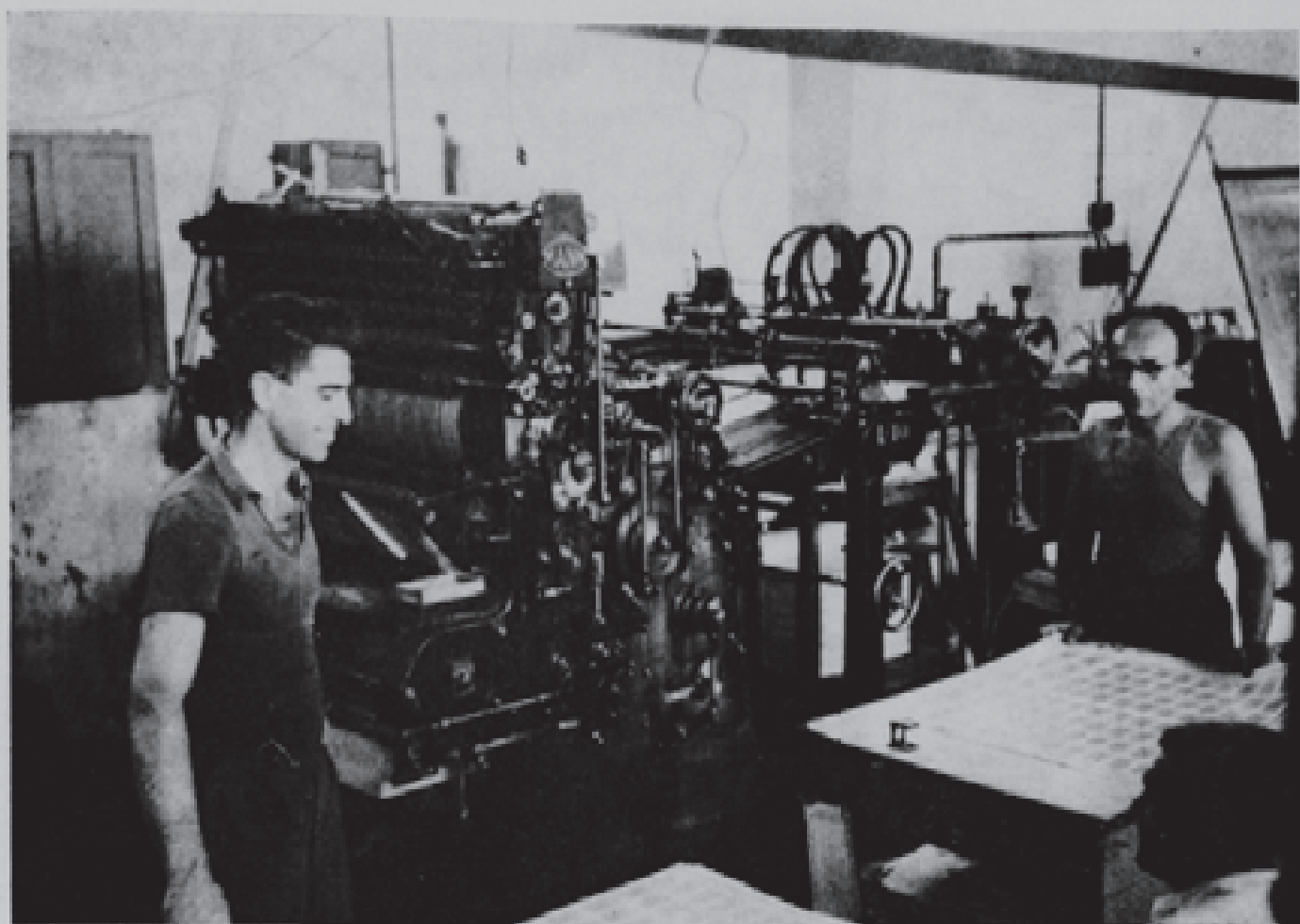


Figure 21. Lewin-Epstein's press room in September 1948 showing the George Mann Double Crown single color offset press used to print the Flying Scroll series and other early Israeli stamps. Arie Getter is to the left in the photograph. Joel Zolberg — the firm's technical manager and press room supervisor — appears at the right with his hands on the table. An unidentified security officer is seated in the lower right hand corner of the photograph.

The manufacturer of the Flying Scroll printing press is clearly shown in Figure 21. The name plate on the machine identifies it as a Mann press, but no other identifying marks can be discerned. Fortunately, through the assistance of the English company which now produces these presses, additional information as to the model of the printing press and its specifications has been obtained. As shown in Figure 22, only two single color presses and two proofing presses were available in September 1948 for the printing of the Flying Scroll. Lewin-Epstein did not have available in 1948 a two color press with which the Flying Scroll series could have been printed. The Double Royal two color press (DRCL) was not shipped to Lewin-Epstein until 1949, several months after the printing of the Flying Scroll. Only one of the single color presses or one of the proofing presses could, therefore, have been used to print this series.

In trying to identify the specific model of the press used to print the Flying Scroll, the participants variously described it as a "Quad demy" or a "E/Demy" or in other ways. These descriptions alone encompass all of the presses, including the proofing

presses, acquired by Lewin-Epstein in the 1940s which are listed in Figure 22.

One of the two Quad Demy proofing presses could possibly have been used to print the Flying Scroll, but this would have been quite unlikely in view of its limited capacity. "For limited quantities, it would have been quite feasible to print the larger quad-demy sheets on one of the proofing presses. It would be slow and expensive, but the quality of reproductions would be better and more consistent than that obtained from production presses. Generally, proofing presses are only used to produce saleable print when limited editions of fine art reproductions are involved."<sup>17</sup>

Despite the possibility of printing the Flying Scroll with a proofing press, all participants contacted unanimously agreed that a proofing press was not used for the Flying Scroll series. For example, Frank Read has noted:

"The (proofing press) was a single colour, hand fed press and was only used in the preliminary stages of the Israeli stamps. The first trial proof of a coin design (shekel) and probably some of the first air mail issues were proofed only

Shipping Date (from England)	Model	Make
July 18, 1946	M/c No. M430	George Mann Double Crown single color press (DCOL)
August 9, 1946	M/c No. 4302	Quad Demy proofing press (QDPP)
August 9, 1946	M/c No. 4307	Quad Demy proofing press (QDPP)
May 29, 1947	M/c No. 4407	Quad Demy single color press (QDOL)
March 1, 1949	M/c No. 4947	Double Royal two color press (DROL)

Figure 22. Summary of George Mann printing presses sold to Lewin-Epstein from 1946 to 1950 by manufacturer.

on this press. No issues were printed on this press, for it was far too slow and impossible to produce in quantity."

By using the photographs of the press room and the printing press shown in Figures 20 and 21, the manufacturer has identified which of the four single color presses sold to Lewin-Epstein in the 1940s was used to print the Flying Scroll series.

In regard to the identity of the Flying Scroll press, the manufacturer's marketing sales manager, has written as follows:

"From this photograph (Figure 20) I can make a definite identification of the press shown as a Mann DCOL double crown press, a single colour machine. I have on record that only two single colour presses were supplied by us to Lewin-Epstein, a Double Crown and a Quad Demy. Now the overall width of the Quad Demy press is just about eleven feet, while the Double Crown press has an overall width of only six feet. It is quite clear that the machine shown in the photograph is in the order six feet wide, and certainly not eleven feet, therefore it must be a Double Crown. Assuming that Lewin-Epstein did not acquire any presses unknown to us, it is safe to say that this is press No. M430 despatched by us in (July) 1946.

Our records show that this press was removed from the Lewin-Epstein works to a printer Aleph-Aleph, (in Tel Aviv), but I can find no record of the address of this establishment. It is quite possible that the machine is still in operation even after thirty three years, but it might well have changed hands several times in the meantime.

The machine shown in your photographs is fitted with an H.T.B. automatic feeder.

I have been able to find a diagram showing . . . details of the inking roller layout, which may be of interest to you.

You will note that the maximum paper size which the Double Crown press will accommodate is 32½" x 24". (See Figure 23 for specification details.) The size of

the sheet selected for printing work such as stamps — labels are another similar job — is partly determined by the size of the individual stamps and its multiples, and, of course, by the press capacity. In general it is preferred to use a sheet size near, but a little less than, the maximum sheet size that can be used on the press. This ensures best economical use of the capacity of the machine, while avoiding certain problems that might arise if the very last tenth of an inch were used in the sheet size. A 20" x 30" sheet, (as in the case of the Flying Scroll), would be very well suited to the Double Crown press.

It is normally only possible to print one colour at a time on a single colour press such as this. The ink, of the appropriate colour, is held in the reservoir formed between roller 'Q' in the roller diagram and the sloping blade shown to its left. (See Figure 24.) The amount of ink fed into the roller system is regulated locally across the width of the press by screws bearing on the blade which narrow the gap between it and roller 'Q'. Roller 'Q' is rotated and roller 'I' periodically touches roller 'Q' and then moves across to the position shown in the diagram to feed the ink it has collected from 'Q' onto roller 'S' from whence it passes down the inking system to the printing plate.

Width	4'1½" (126 cm.)
Height	6'0" (184 cm.)
— with automatic feeder	6'1" (182.4 cm.)
Gross weight	4250 kgs.
Net weight	3511 kgs.
Maximum paper size	32½" x 24½"
Maximum printing surface	32½" x 24½"
Plate printing size	32½" x 15½" x .012 thick
Printing blanket size	31" x 15½" x .075 thick
Maximum speed	1200 sheets per hour
— with automatic feeder	6000 sheets per hour
(Flying Scroll printing sheet	20" x 30" (approx.)

Figure 23. Selected specification details of the George Mann Double Crown single color offset press used to print the 1948 Flying Scroll series.

via the four inking rollers 'A1', 'B2', 'B1', 'A2' at the bottom. To regulate ink supply overall, the amount by which roller 'Q' is rotated while roller 'L' is in contact with it can be reduced or increased, thus varying the amount of ink transferred.

A different printing plate is required for each colour, and, of course, the location of the individual stamps images on this second plate must be exactly the same on each plate so that the various different coloured images 'fit' or superimpose one on the other very precisely. This condition obtains in all cases of multi-colour printing of course."<sup>18</sup>

### Trial Color Proofs

As the various printing plates were readied by the plate-making department under Frank Read's direction, they were handed over to the printers. As Arie Getter recalls:

"The plates, made by Mr. Read's department, came into the press room after having been checked for every dot, and after being especially cleaned and gummed. Then the plate was gummed (greased) by us again and put into the press. As usual, the press was run in with ink, the amount of water carefully adjusted and about 250 sheets put through the press. After that came a few sheets for the proof. (This process was) repeated until we got a few satisfactory proof sheets which matched color and density of the original."

Trial color proofs were particularly important because no other proofs or essays were made before the Flying Scroll was actually printed in final form. "Owing to the lack of time, no special plate for trial prints could be prepared. As soon as the plates . . . were ready, (they were) used to produce a number of color trials. These were necessary as the color of the streamer had to harmonize with the colors of the stamp proper."

During these preliminary stages preparatory to the printing of the stamps, Lewin-Epstein's press room was quite crowded. In addition to Arie Getter (the press operator), Joel Zolberg (the press room supervisor), and Frank Read (the manager of the plate department and the firm's instructor in photolithographic offset printing), also present were Otto Wallish (the designer of the Flying Scroll) and Moshe Hesky (the philatelic advisor to the Ministry of Posts). Before the stamps could be printed, "Wallish checked the color of the stamps and Hesky inspected the layout and all the other details."

As Frank Read recalls:

"Wallish would come out to the press with his colour swatches for each value and we would 'match' the colour on the 'starter' sheets, and once he was satisfied push on and run off the required number of stamps. From the foregoing it can be assumed that Wallish came out with a firm idea of the colour he required and that all we had to do was give him a satisfactory matching. This could have only have taken 1 - 2 hours at the most for each value and then we ran them off. There was probably some argument regarding the color of the 5 and 20 (pruta) stamps as neither the green 5 (pruta) or the blue 20 (pruta) colours really suit the pale blue streamer. But again much 'went by the board' because of the time factor.

"Mr. Lewin-Epstein had no part whatsoever in the production of the Festival Stamps. As a matter of principle he kept entirely away from the stamp programme, namely to strengthen the security aspect. However, he did see a colour proof of every stamp before we went to press — he was tremendously interested in all the stamps and I had nothing but admiration for the manner in which he kept out of the programme as he felt this was what he should do."

The Flying Scroll trial color proofs were printed on specially numbered paper — either gummed or ungummed — and prepared for this purpose by the Government Printer. After the required number of proofs were made, and the proper color obtained, the proofs were usually collected from the printers and given to the Government Printer either for its archives or for destruction. Until a short time ago, no Flying Scroll proofs were thought to be in existence, except perhaps for those contained in the government archives. Luckily, one such proof has recently surfaced and is shown in Figure 25. This is the only known Flying Scroll proof and must be one of the rarest items in Israel philately.

The trial color proof shown in Figure 25 is an ungummed, imperforate corner tab pair with side and tab bands. The positions of the side and tab bands identifies the proof as coming from the corner of plate (or pan) 4 from a printing sheet of 300. The vignettes result from the superimposition of ink from both the 5 pruta green and the 20 pruta blue printing plates. Both the number 5 and the number 20 can be seen on the vignettes in the upper left hand corners — one superimposed on the other. The vig-

nettes are printed both in green and in blue, and the superimposition of these colors gives the vignettes an overall greenish blue cast that is totally distinct from any of the ordinary colors of the Flying Scroll series. The streamers and tabs, as well as the side and tab bands, also result from the superimposi-

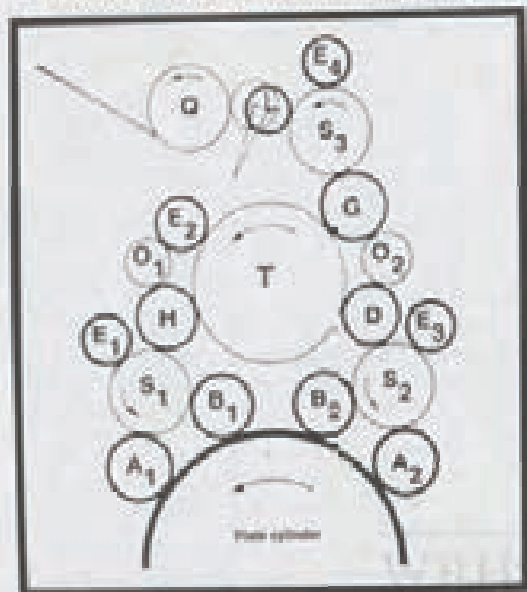


Figure 24. Inker diagram for George Mann Double Crown single color offset press. Ink is held in reservoir formed between roller "Q" and doping blade. Ink passes down the inking system to the printing plate via the rollers. The ink on the printing plate is offset onto the blanket cylinder and then transferred to the paper held by the impression cylinder.

tion of ink but from the common streamer and tab printing plate. As we know, the common streamer and tab printing plate was used to print all of the streamers and tabs either in blue on the 3, 5, 10, and 20 pruta values, or in red on the 65 pruta high value. The streamers and tabs of the proof correspond to these two colors, having been printed both in blue and red. Altogether, the proof shown in Figure 25 was printed in four different colors and with three separate printing plates. Because the Flying Scroll series was printed on a single color press, the proof necessarily passed through the press four separate times. The number of passes through the press required to print this proof, or the superimposition of images and colors, was not unusual. As Frank Read has observed: "It (was) common practice to use sheets over and over again when running up the press or on colour trials or proofs." Only by knowing how many plates were

made to print the Flying Scroll series, the sequence of printing, or that a single color press was used, can the proof and other similar items thus be adequately explained or fully understood.

## Conclusion

Despite many problems, difficulties, and the pressure of an immovable deadline, the Flying Scroll series was printed in the record time of approximately eighteen days. The series was released by post offices throughout Israel on September 26, 1948, a few days before the holidays which they commemorated. That the series is almost totally error free, notwithstanding the haste with which it was printed, attests to the skill of the plate-makers, printers, and other participants who contributed to its success. That the printing press and other equipment performed superbly well, fully justified Lewin-Epstein's decision to modernize the firm's facilities to permit high speed security printing. That most of the denominations of the Flying Scroll soon became useless for the postal purposes for which they were originally intended does to some degree detract from the importance of the series and certainly raises questions about the decision-making process in the Ministry of Posts at the time. Yet the Flying Scroll remains one of Israel's classic issues — the first stamps bearing the name of the nascent State of Israel, the first commemorative stamps, the first of many festival issues, and the first stamps released printed by photolithography at Lewin-Epstein.

Hopefully, this study has contributed to an understanding of the Flying Scroll series, early Israeli stamp printing, the methods and techniques employed in offset printing, as well as the problems encountered by the printers in producing the Flying Scroll. It is equally hoped that some of the mysteries surrounding this and other early Israeli stamp issues have been dispelled in these pages, although perhaps it still may be said (in the words of another) that the vast darkness of the subject remains unobscured. If these pages have done nothing more than to stimulate further research and publication, the original goals in writing this study will have been achieved.

## Footnotes

15. For a discussion of the 3 and 65 pruta second printings, see N. Farber, *The 1948 Festival (Flying Scroll) Issues*.



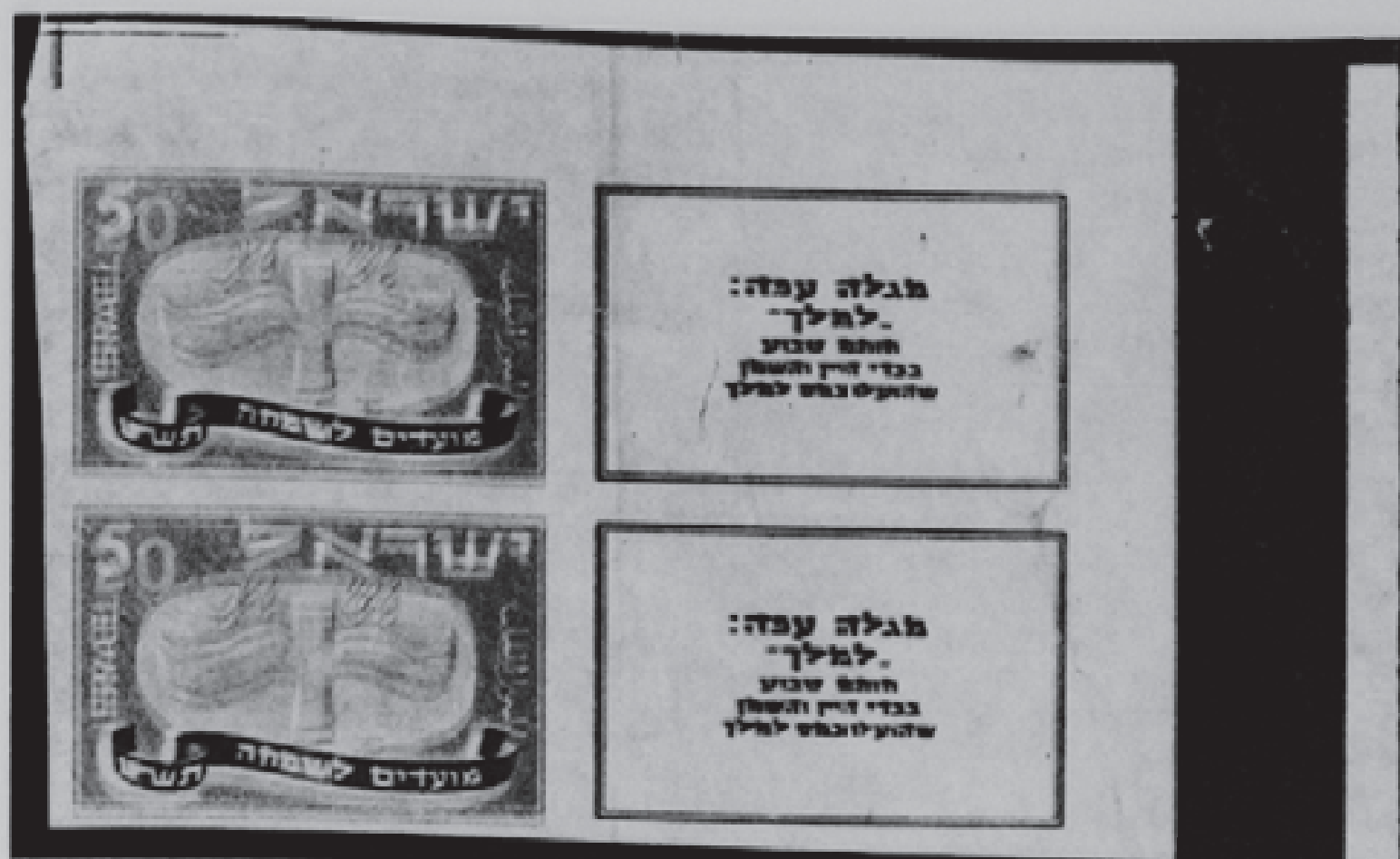


Figure 25. The only known Flying Scroll proof in existence. The vignettes of this imperforate trial color proof are comprised of superimposed images from both the 5 pruta green printing plate and the 20 pruta blue printing plate. Note the appearance of both the number 5 and the number 20 in drop out white on each stamp of the proof. The streamers, tabs, and colored bands were printed by the common streamer and tab printing plate both in red and blue. This trial color proof was thus printed in four colors with three printing plates in four separate passes through the George Mann Single Color offset press.

3 Pruta Second Printing Revised. The Israel Philatelist, Vol. XXX, No. 1/2, pp. 1824-1828 (February 1979); and W. Farber, The 1948 Festival Issue: 65 Pruta First and Second Printings. The Israel Philatelist, Vol. XXIX, No. 3/4, pp. 1573-1575 (April 1978).

16. In regard to the timing and sequence of printing Frank Read has observed:

"The first stamps (first air mails) were proofed and machine plates completed in three weeks.

"Immediately following this was an urgent demand for two low value currency notes. This work was quite new to us, but by working practically day and night a complete issue was produced and printed by photographic methods within nine days. These notes were made necessary by the shortages of metal coins; the production of the notes was sufficient to return the coins back to circulation.

"The notes had barely left the factory when we were asked for a special issue of festival stamps to celebrate the first Jewish New Year in their own State. There were five values of one design each in two colors. With our existing hand methods registering problems were acute, but the stamps were completed in eighteen days." Frank E. Read, Photo-Offset in Israel,

1950 Penrose Annual, Vol. 44, p. 139 (London 1950), reprinted in BAPIP Bulletin, No. 5, pp. 18-20 (July 1953).

17. Letter from Peter J. Ogden, Marketing Services Manager, Crabtree Vickers Leeds, England, dated 10 January 1979.

18. Letter from Peter J. Ogden, Marketing Services Manager, Crabtree Vickers Leeds, England, dated 29 June 1979.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to many people without whose assistance and help this study would not have been written. I would like to thank Frank E. Read, Joel Zolberg, Arie Getter, E. Weinfeld, and Josef Groman for their help in answering numerous questions and follow-up letters. I also thank Asher Hai Itzhak for his invaluable help in locating and contacting in Israel many present and former employees of Lewin-Epstein. I am indebted to the gracious assistance of Peter J. Ogden of Crabtree Vickers Leeds, England whose firm manufactured the presses used by Lewin-Epstein to print stamps for the State of Israel. Were it not for the kind help of all these people this study could not have been written. Any errors or misstatements contained herein are my sole responsibility.



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**BELOW WHOLESALE ISRAEL MINT, NH, HOLYLAND, Palestine, Occupation Issues from Egypt and Jordan, also U.S. mint & used, Free Lists, The R & J Alan Company, Box 134P, Newtonville, MA 02160.**

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## REALIZED AT AUCTION

Emil S. Dickstein, M.D., Youngstown, OH

Note: Auction currencies have been converted into dollars, and results adjusted for commission fees, lot fees, handling costs, etc.

— C —

**Roger Koerber** (605 Northland Towers West, Southfield, MI 48075) — Jan. 30, 1981 — **Judaica** 1915 Jamaica booklets in panes of 12, including "The Fund for Relief of the Polish Jews" sold for \$110. 1810 Austrian circular, a wanted poster for the son of a Rabbi accused of acting as an enemy agent, went for \$90. Two copies of the Palestine News and its supplement, The Gazette, of 1918, one English, one Hebrew, cleared \$90. 16 telegraph forms of Palestine with various cancels, including C&W Ltd., made \$40.

— C —

**Robson Lowe** (50 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JZ) — Feb. 10, 1981 — **Forerunners** Nazareth "C" on postcard to the U.S., 1900, fine, brought \$145. **Palestine** First postage dues 4m and 8m on a 1923 piece with Kantara / Haifa / North / TPO cds changed hands for \$74.

**Bournemouth Stamps** (39 Poole Hill, Bournemouth BH2 5PX) — Feb. 4, 1981 — **Palestine** 1927-28 four postal cards and 2 lettercards all overprinted SPECIMEN were estimated for \$275 but were bid up to \$1485.

— C —

**Harmers of London** (41 New Bond St., London W1A 4EH) — Sep. 17, 1980 — **Palestine** No. 1 Mint margin copy attained \$220. 650 Mandate revenues of all sorts reached \$1160.

— C —

**Cherrystone Stamp Center** (132 West 34th St., NY 10001) — March 18, 1981 — **Judaica** 1945 Austrian "Death Mask" set with Hitler shown as Death, LH, was purchased for \$825. Brazil fiscals, 11 diff., picturing the 10 Commandments, realized \$200. Israel 1948 Yehuda essays, 3 different color trials, fetched \$500. Doar Ivri 3m with 3 rows of vertical perforations, was knocked down for \$55. The 3m rouletted D.I. with tabs, NH, found a new home at \$290. 1948 Holidays in cross gutter tete beche blocks of 12 found a new owner for \$1320. 1949 Lion Essay, sheetlet of 4, imperf were stolen for \$390; six different-col-

ored perf sheetlets all sold for \$210-\$250. 1949 Tabul sheet was acquired for \$110. 1979 Mogen David Adom souv. sheet with blue inscriptions missing was obtained for \$190. 1948 Revenues LH mint, Bale 1 to 18, were procured for \$610. **Palestine** 1935 Zeppelin card from Jerusalem to Brazil was taken for \$1000.

— O —

**Theo Van Dam Postal Covers** (P.O.B. 26, Brewster, NY 10509) — April 14, 1981 — **Forerunners** German ppc of the Dead Sea with Jerusalem bridge cds sold for \$21. Wrapper from Jaffa 1909 with boxed Aus Jerusalem/Deutsche Post, went for \$110. Russian parcel card with Jaffa/Ropit cds arrival from Warsaw, cleared \$68. A postcard with Jerusalem "F" of the Turkish office, 1901, made \$98. An envelope with Meo-Charem to the US, 1915, with a half-moon censor marking, brought \$145. **Palestine** Souv. cover from the "Arab Only" Expo of 1934 with Jerusalem cancel changed hands for \$55. Unused wrappers H&G 1 and 2 changed hands for \$25. **Concentration Camp** Auschwitz lettersheet, postally used, was bid up to \$60 Dachau lettersheet not in Simon attained \$75. Gross Rosen lettersheet with several censor markings reached \$80. Mauthausen envelope with letter was purchased for \$135. French camps stampless envelopes fetched \$77 for Brens, \$45 for Gurs, and \$65 for Milles. An Italian camp Albertobello env., very elusive, was knocked down for \$88. An Ewige Jude ppc with 1937 Munich pmk., unaddressed, found a new home at \$60.

— O —

**G. Heilborn & Co.** (20 Herzl St., POB 4037, Haifa) — Feb. 25, 1981 — **Forerunner** Turkish Haifa "G" on sheet of paper used as telegram form, with previously unmentioned violet color (in either Pollock or Der I-P update) and earliest date — Jan. 7, 1910 — was stolen for \$28.

— O —

**Siegel's Holyland Philatelics** (3777 Independence Ave., Bronx, NY 10463) — Feb. 10, 1981 — **Forerunners** 1917 Jaffa Spanish Vice-Consul protection certificate found a new owner for \$36. **Palestine** No. 1 mint VF was acquired for \$415. A 1920 cover from Adana with Pales #8 and 7 Cilicia stamps on a Cilicia entire was procured for \$83. 1932 Levant Fair official program was obtained for \$50. 1948 Nahalat Yehuda postmark record sheet was taken for \$110. 1927 Iraqi "Overland Pal-Syria" marking

on postcard realized \$86. Interim Magen taxi cover Jerusalem to Tel-Aviv June 24, 1948, handcarried to T-A and sent on to New York, was sold for \$180. A courier letter with postage due, 4x12 in Nahalal, unclear date, went for \$226. 1948 Siege price list of rationed cigarettes and eggs in Jerusalem cleared \$20. Israel D. 1 50m MNH tab block, perf 10 x 11, made \$726. May 28, 1948 Haifa "T" cover brought \$70. June '48 T-A express cover with 5m roulette and taxed 15, with both single and double circle Hertsliya mandate cds changed hands for \$206. Four "1590" covers were bid up to \$17. President Shazar's signature in Hebrew and English on Uruguay FDC (picturing him) attained \$37.

March 30, 1981 — Forerunners 1860 cover to Scotland with Jerusalem Cross in blue, "3768" twice, Jaffa / Syrie and 5 transit pinks, reached \$1840. A registry book of some Turkish Jaffa postmarks was purchased for \$58. Palestine 1923 first Haifa double circle pink on Arno cover fetched \$14. The first Tul Karem mandate pink on cover was knocked down for \$70. Judaea 1871 Montefiore letter on his stationery found a new home at \$222. Jan 1948 cover from Hungary to a Cyprus camp with unrecorded Hebrew handstamp "Security . . . Karalios Camp" found a new owner for \$170. Jewish Brigade cover 1945 with handstamp of the Royal Engineers, letter included, was stolen at \$15. Israel Hunger sheet tete beche MNH was acquired for \$430. 14 diff. cacheted envelopes for FDC's, never used without stamps, was procured for \$9. 1951 cover from Iraq to Israel via Switzerland, most unusual, was obtain for \$95.

—O—

Negev Holyland Stamps #P.O. Box 1, Il-facombe, Devon EX34 9BR) — Sep 22, 1980 — Palestine P.C. Censor memoranda (14 lots) sold out, taken from \$20 to \$58 each. Norwegian O.A.T. to Palestine, 1946, realized \$58. Israel D.L. 7 to 9 black proofs on yellow paper were sold for \$300. The 10m color trial in block of four imperf went for \$185. The 50m in sheet of 100, rough perfs (Bale Group 15-1), all tabs Lev-ion "B", cleared \$4280. 1957 Tabil souv. sheet completely imperf made \$490. Two unused telegram forms with colored envelopes brought \$22. 173 covers of 1948-50 post office openings changed hands for \$445. Literature 1962 Pollack as new was bid up to \$50. An original set of HLP Nos. 1-82 attained \$152.

April 9, 1981 — Forerunner Lombardy stamp 3s perf 9½ postmarked Gerusalemme reached \$98. French time-date cancel on a 1914 Jerusalem receipt was purchased for \$108. Palestine Slogan cancel for the 1926 Spring Fair in Tel Aviv on cover fetched \$92. Haifa Hertsliya St. Branch Office cancel on receipt, first day, was knocked down for \$23.

—O—

S.I.P. Cleveland, Ohio Chapter — April 14, 1981 — Israel Menorah (Scott 55) tab VF but light hinge realized \$205; Dr. O. Stadler, auctioneer.

## STAMP PROGRAM

1981-1982

Golda Meir February 10, 1981  
IS. 2.60  
Jerusalem (Arta)  
IS. 0.50, 1.50, 1.50

Agnon, Montefiore, Silver March 17, 1981  
IS. 2.00, 2.80, 3.20  
Energy  
IS. 2.60, 4.20

Memorial Day 1981 May 5, 1981  
— 1 stamp  
11th Maccabiah — 3 stamps  
Jewish Family Heritage — 1 stamp  
Sheqel Stand-by 0.70

Festivals — 4 stamps July/August 1981  
Nature (Tress) — 3 stamps

Precious Stones — 3 November 1981  
stamps  
Ha-Shiva Interchange — 1 stamp  
Personalities — 3 stamps

Nature (Roses) — 2 February 1982  
stamps  
Road Safety — 1 stamp  
"GADNA" Youth Organization — 1 stamp

Stand-by stamps will be issued whenever necessary. The above programme is subject to alteration.



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