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התאחדות בולאי ישראל
הספריה

ח

יציאות

לבולאים

6

ה ת ו כ ן :

1. דבר המערכת אל קורא?ה.
2. ישראל בבולאות.
3. הבולאות המאורגנת בישראל.
4. המיוחד בבול לישראל.

בטאון התאחדות אגודות הבולאים בישראל

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

LIST OF

1. THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
2. THE ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
3. THE TILDEN FOUNDATION
4. THE ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

דבר המערכת אל קוראיה

הפעם אתם מוצאים את בט-
אונכם לפניכם והוא כמעט כולו
בשפה האנגלית. הסיבה לכך היא
התערוכה של בוליים המתקיימת
כעת בתל-אביב והקאורגנט ע"י
האגודה האמריקאית לבולאות ב-
שיתוף פעולה עם האגודה התל-
אביבית לבולאות בעזרת בית
ציוני אמריקה של נספחת התרבות
של שגרירות ארצות-הברית בישראל.
כבר כתבנו הרבה על תערוכה זו
כך שאין הרבה מה להוסיף אלא
להמליץ בפניכם לבקר בה. ה-
תערוכה מתקיימת בבית-ציוני
אמריקה בתל-אביב ותהיה פתוחה
עד ל-2 ביוני 1959. היא
כוללת 60 מסגרות מתוכן 10
ובהן האוספים של אספני ארצות
הברית, ביתר המסגרות אתם
תמצאו את אוספיהם של רבים
מאספני תל-אביב אשר לא הציגו
את אוספיהם באף תערוכה.

בעתון, אשר ישלח לאלפי
אספנים בארצות-הברית הציגו
להסביר להם את המיוחד באיסוף
בוליים בישראל, מאמר על הבולאות
המאורגנות בישראל, על בולי ישראל
וקיצור תולדות מדינתנו הצעירה.
אנו מביאים כאן קיצור המאמרים
האלו ואתכם הסליחה.

ידיעות לבולאים
בסאון התאחדות אגודות
הבולאים בישראל

תל-אביב, ת.ד. 2896

מספר 6 שנה

מאי 1959

מאמרים שלא הוזמנו
יחזרו אן חק כשיצורפו
דמי-דאר משלוח

17.5.1959 אגרת אויר
הערך 300
פ"ר.

יולי 1959 בול ביאליק
הערך 250
פ"ר.

יולי 1959 עשר שנות
תעופה אזר-
חית הערך
500 פ"ר.

אוגוסט 1959 מועדים
לשמחה תש"כ

י ש ר א ל ב ב ו ל א ו ת

דואר
עברי

כאשר הוקמה מדינת ישראל בשנת 1948, לא
הסאירו שלטונות המנדט הבריטי בארץ כל
סדרים להקמת סדרי דואר סדירים אשר יאפשרו
הקמת שרותי דואר תקינים מיד עם הקמת
המדינה. בולי ישראל הוכנו עוד זמן רב
לפני הקמת המדינה ולכן אי אפשר היה
להכניס בהם את שם המדינה, אשר עליו
הוחלט רק ברגע האחרון. היות ולא היתה
כמות ניר מספקת בארץ, הודפסו כל בולי
הסדרה הראשונה (דואר עברי) על סוגי ניר
שונים. (ראה סדרת מאמרים של מ. פרצלן
אשר מתפרסמים בידיעות לבולאים). קושי
נוסף בבולים הללו היתה צורת הניקוב, אי
לכן קיימים ניקובים שונים בבולי סדרה
זו. אי לכך נהפכו בולים אלו במרוצת ה-
זמן לבוליה הקלסיים של ישראל.

מועדים
1948

כאשר הודפסו בולי המועדים הראשונים, רצתה
הנהלת הדואר להפיצם בגליונות של 50 בולים
כל אחד, אך קשיי הניקוב שוב לא הירשו זאת
והיה צורך למכרם בגליונות של 300 בולים
(כפי שהודפסו). מכאן אנו מוצאים בסדרה זו
את השובלים הריקים בין הבולים השונים אשר
כה יקרים לאספני בולי ישראל.

רוב הקשיים הוטלו לאחר הדפסת סדרת המועדים
1948 ומכאן מתחילה התקופה החדשה והעליה ה-
מתמדת בהדפסת בולי ישראל, לא רק בצורתם
הטכנית כי אם גם מבחינה אומנותית. גורם
נוסף להתענינות בבולי ישראל הם הנושאים
המעניינים עליהם מבוססים בולי ישראל.
הנהלת הדואר הישראלי עושה את כל המאמצים
לשפר עוד יותר את בולי ישראל וע"י כך
למשוך עוד יותר אספנים לאיסופם.

הבולאות המאורגנת בישראל

האגודה
הראשונה

האגודה הראשונה אשר הוקמה בארץ ואשר שמה
לה למטרה לארגן בה צבור אספני בולים גדול
היתה אגודת בולאי חיפה אשר הוקמה כבר בשנת
1935. מספר שנים לאחר מכן הוקמה האגודה
הראשונה בתל-אביב, אשר שמה היה "חובבי
בולים ת"א." ממש באותה התקופה הוקמו עוד
מספר אגודות במקומות קטנים יותר בארץ
ישראל.

ההתאחדות

בשנת 1945 הוחלט לכנס את כל האגודות תחת "גג" אחד, ובשנה זו הוקמה בארץ ההתאחדות אגודות ה-בולאים בישראל שבראשה עמד ד"ר עזריאל לויין. באותה השנה הוקמה גם האגודה אשר כיום היא ה-גדולה בכל אגודות הארץ והיא האגודה התל-אביבית לבולאות. כיום יש לנו בארץ כ-18 ארגונים ואגודות שונות אשר קשורות להתאחדות, שבראשה עומד מזה שנים ד"ר מ. אופיר ואשר מהווה סניף ישראלי של ה-פ.י.פ. בהתאחדות מאורגנים כ-1500 בולאים. יש לציין כי מספר אגודות אינן קשורות להתאחדות מסיבות שונות.

פעולות

הפעולות באגודות השונות מתחלקות לרוב להרצאות, ערבי חילופין, מפעם לפעם סרט בולאי ועוד. ההתאחדות מוציאה לאור בטאון אשר מופץ בין האספנים ללא תשלום. קיימת מחלקה מיוחדת אשר מטפלת בחינוך הנוער לבולאות. בעשרים השנים האחרונות התקיימו מספר תערוכות בולאיות, כמו התערוכה בשנת 1939 בחיפה, התערוכה הבינלאומית הראשונה בשנת 1945 בתל-אביב, תבול בשנת 1949 בת"א, תאבא בשנת 1952 בחיפה ו-תבלי בשנת 1955 בירושלים. השיא הושג בתערוכה הבינלאומית ה-גדולה תביל, אשר התקיימה בשנת 1957 בת"א ואשר בה השתתפו בולאים מחמישים וארבע ארצות. מחוץ לתערוכות אלו התקיימו עוד מספר תערוכות מקומיות באשקלון, חדרה, כפר אתא, נהריה ועוד.

המיוחד בבולי ישראל

מדוע אוספים את בולי ישראל הרבה יותר מחוץ לגבולותיה של מדינת ישראל מאשר בתוכה? קיימות סיבות רבות לכך שהראשונה בהן היא נושאה היפים והמעניינים של בולי ישראל אשר מקשרים בהם את העתיק ואת החדש גם יחד. היות ועם ישראל מפורז בין כל ארצות התבל, הבול הוא הדבר המקשר בין המדינה לבין התפוצות. בצד השני זה החיבור ה-טכני הישראלי כל כך ואשר אין למצאו בשום בול של ארץ אחרת.

הבול כשליח

הנושאים

רוב בולי ישראל מבוססים על נושאים תנ"כיים, עתיקים ויהודיים ספציפיים. לכן החליטו שלטונות הדואר שלנו מיד עם קום המדינה על תוספת השובל לשורה התחלופה של בולינו ובהם הסבר על ידי פסוק מן התנ"ך או ממרה. כך נוצרו השובלים המיוחדים כל כך לבולינו. אומנם היו כבר ארצות

אשר צירפו שובלים לבוליהם, אך אלה היו מקרים בודדים בלבד.

השובלים נקודה אחרת המענינת את אספן בולי ישראל הוא ומעטפות המספר הסידורי בצידו הימני העליון של גליון דואר של בולי זכרון. נוהג זה החל עם הופעת בולי עצמאות 1949 ועל גליון בולי עצמאות 1959 אנו מוצאים את מספר 155. עוד דבר מיוחד הן מעטפות יום ראשון ושניות המוצאות על ידי משרד הדואר ואשר אנו מוצאים בהן תמיד ציור מתאים לנושאו של הבול החדש.

האספן המעוניין להגדיל את אוספו של בולי ישראל, יכול עוד לצרף את מעטפות יום-ראשון המוצאות לכל חותמת מיוחדת, אשר מוצאות לרגל כנוסים שונים, פתיחות בתי-דואר שונים, תערוכות וחותמות תעמולה, ממוץ לכלילים שונים. אפילו עוד היום אין הדבר קשה ביותר להגיע לאוסף מושלם של בולי ישראל.

natural resources; and foster scientific research, education, culture, and the welfare of her population, both Jews and Arabs.

There has been considerable expansion in Israel's Red Sea port of Eilat, now for the first time open to navigation by Israel and international shipping as a result of the Sinai campaign; significant progress has been made in fostering trade and other relations with the countries of Asia and Africa, and the existing good relations with other countries have been maintained and consolidated.

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national and Israeli shipping in the Gulf and the Straits" and that "if conditions are created in Gaza which indicate a return to the conditions of deterioration existing previously, Israel reserves its freedom to act to defend its rights." These assumptions were approved by many members of the UN.

On 8 March the last Israel soldier left the positions which Israel had been holding for four months, and the United Nations Emergency Force was stationed at Sharm-e-Sheikh on the Gulf of Akaba, and along the international frontier and the Gaza Strip border. A week later, however, the Egyptian civil administration returned to the Gaza Strip, contrary to the assumption which had been voiced before Israel's withdrawal.

Although the Israel-Egypt border was comparatively quiet, tension in the Middle East grew. In spite of the Six Principles laid down by the Security Council in October 1956, the Suez Canal was still closed to Israel shipping, and leaders in all the Arab countries continued to make no secret of their aim to bring about the annihilation of Israel by force.

The arms that are streaming into Egypt, Syria and Yemen from the Soviet Union are not meant for war against the U.S. Nor are the arms that are being sent by the West to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq meant to be used against the USSR. In all the countries the arms are intended only for use against Israel.

Following the joint resolution of the two Houses of the U.S. Congress known as the Eisenhower Doctrine, the Government of Israel made it unequivocally clear that it was opposed to aggression, from any quarter, against the territorial integrity and political independence of any country. It reaffirmed, in its declaration, that "in the conduct of its international relations it is guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the UN -- to strengthen universal peace, to develop friendly relations among nations, to settle international disputes by peaceful means, and to achieve international cooperation in the economic, social and humanitarian spheres."

Meanwhile, in spite of intrigues, threats and provocation, Israel has continued with her constructive endeavors to bring in and integrate the new immigrants; expand industry, agriculture and communications; develop

rated into the Egyptian-Syrian pact, and a common command, headed by the Chief of Staff of the Egyptian armed forces, was established.

The ring around Israel was closed. Confident that his over-whelming superiority in aircraft and armour would enable him to strike the decisive first blow against vulnerable Israel, Col. Nasser could now hope with a great measure of realism that the combined Arab armies would be quickly able to crush Israel, which, at its widest, extends for less than 70 miles between Sinai and Gaza on the west and Jordan on the east. Israel had not been enabled to redress the dangerous imbalance of armaments, created by the massive influx of arms into all the Arab countries. Towards the end of 1956 fedayeen raids were stepped up and Egyptian armed forces were regrouped in the Sinai Peninsula on Israel's southwestern border, poised for the moment when guerrilla warfare would pass over into an all-out attack aimed at the destruction of Israel.

Under so perilous a threat to the very existence of the country, Israel had no choice but to strike against the principal base of Arab aggression. In an operation that began on 29 October 1956, the Israel Defense Forces moved into the Sinai Desert and the Gaza Strip. In one week they extirpated the fedayeen and their strongholds, broke the blockade of the Gulf of Akaba and scotched Arab offensive designs, which in the official orders to the Egyptian troops were defined as "the destruction of the State of Israel by the most brutal and savage methods of fighting."

Since the aim of the Israel Government was not territorial aggrandizement the Israel forces were gradually withdrawn from the areas they had occupied. The Gaza Strip and the strip of land facing the Gulf of Akaba -- the two main "trouble spots" of the past -- were not immediately evacuated. Early in March, after protracted negotiations, Israel completed her withdrawal in accordance with the UN Assembly Resolution of 2 February 1957 -- under the assumption, as stated by Israel's Foreign Minister before the UN Assembly on 1 March 1957, that "there will be continued freedom of navigation for inter-

The end of hostilities, did not mean the end of warfare against Israel. The Arabs continued to consider themselves in a state of war with Israel, contrary to accepted international legal practice, and in defiance of the ruling of the Security Council which decided, on 1 September 1951, that "since the Armistice regime... is of a permanent character, neither party can reasonably assert that it is actively a belligerent..."

Towards the end of 1954, the Egyptian Government decided to place guerrilla activities on a strictly military basis. Since 1953 Egypt had already turned the Sinai Peninsula into a base of aggression against Israel. Now this base was also used to train and despatch units of raiders, called fedayeen. In subsequent years, as Egyptian influence in other Arab states increased, the fedayeen organization spread to Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

The UN was unable to put a stop to this border strife, which cost Israel 1,376 dead and wounded in the eight years of her existence. In view of the continual wanton murder of Israel civilians organized and directed from across her borders, and the impotence of the UN, Israel reluctantly took recourse on several occasions to limited defensive action directed against well-defined military and police objectives.

The Sinai Campaign and After	Together with guerrilla raids, the Arabs set about organizing a united military front against Israel. The first step was the conclusion in August 1952 of the Arab Collective Security Pact, which, however, remained largely ineffective. Meanwhile, individual Arab states continued to receive large quantities of modern weapons, a process that could not but arouse grave concern in Israel.
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In October 1955, Egypt concluded a military pact, openly directed against Israel, with Syria and Saudi-Arabia. The Syrian and Saudi armies were placed under Egyptian command. In May 1956 a bi-lateral military pact was signed between Egypt and Jordan. A few months later, in October 1956, this pact was integ-

On the eve of the British departure on 15 May 1948 the State of Israel was proclaimed. Regular military forces of Egypte, Transjordan, Syria and the Lebanon, as well as a contingent of Iraqis, invaded the country from North, East and South. "This will be a war of extermination and a momentous massacre which will be spoken of like the Mongolian massacres and the Crusades," said Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, at a press conference in Cairo on 15 May 1948.

As part of their strategic plan for the invasion of Palestine, orders were given during the early months of 1948 by the Arab leaders for the Arab population to be temporarily evacuated into the neighbouring countries, for the purpose of (a) clearing the villages and roads for the advance of the Arab armies; (b) bringing home the realities of the war to the Arab peoples and enlisting their support; (c) showing the world that no Arab was prepared to acquiesce in the establishment of Israel and (d) making it easier to exterminate the Jews. The flight was intensified by the rout of the Arab forces, since the Palestine Arabs had been led to believe that the new state would be destroyed within a few weeks. As Emile Ghoury, Secretary of the Higher Executive, said on 6 September 1948:

"The fact that there are these refugees is the direct consequence of the action of the Arab States in opposing partition and the Jewish State. The Arab States agreed upon this policy unanimously."

In four weeks of intense fighting, the invaders were routed, and on 11 June a one-month truce was concluded on United Nations instructions. On its expiry the Arabs resumed the attack, but after ten days' fighting, during which their forces suffered severe defeats the truce was renewed. There was more fighting during the autumn and winter, caused by Arab breaches of the truce. In February - July 1949, a series of Armistice Agreements were concluded between Israel and her immediate neighbours, Egypt, Syrie, Lebanon and Jordan, "in order to facilitate the transition from the present truce to permanent peace" and forbidding "agressive action" and "any hostile and warlike act". Iraq refused to sign an armistice agreement although her forces had taken part in the invasion.

The State of Israel is Born The United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (consisting of representatives of Australia, Canada, Guatemala, India, Yugoslavia, Peru, The Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Iran Sweden and Uruguay) conducted an exhaustive examination of the problem, and on 1 September 1947 recommended by a majority the partitioning of Palestine into Jewish and Arab States, joined by an Economic Union, with the Jerusalem area an international zone. The U.N. Assembly approved the report on 29 November 1947, by a majority of more than two-thirds (33 votes to 13 with 10 abstentions).

The Jews immediately announced their readiness to accept the General Assembly's resolution, although it did not represent the full measure of their claims. The Arabs rejected it outright and announced that they would prevent its implementation by force.

On the very next day eight Jews were killed; two days later the Arab Higher Committee proclaimed a strike, which was the signal for attacks by Arabs on Jews all over the country. Within a few days the country had been reduced to a state of anarchy.

The British Government announced that the Mandate would end of 15 May, but took no steps to hand over to the Jewish State which was to arise under the terms of the U.N. Resolution.

While the British were still in nominal control of Palestine, funds, military equipment and fighters were sent in from the neighbouring Arab countries. In February, the Arab "Liberation Army" invaded from the North; in March and April, large-scale battles took place in the North and in the hills round Jerusalem. The Trans-jordan Arab Legion, which took part in the latter, bombarded Jerusalem, which was besieged and cut off in an attempt to force the surrender of its Jewish population by hunger and thirst.

The Haganah, the Jewish volunteer defence force, resisted and secured control of Tiberias, Haifa, Safad, Jaffa, Acre, a large part of Jerusalem and the corridor between the Capital and the coast.

The Zionist Movement had always realized the importance of securing Arab goodwill and made repeated attempts to establish contacts with the Arab world. The desire of the Jews was to live in peace and cooperation with the Arabs, on the basis of the principle that neither Jews nor Arabs should dominate or be dominated.

The Arabs of Palestine benefited considerably from Jewish capital, trade and example. Their numbers doubled between 1918 and 1940, partly as the result of Arab immigration into Palestine from the neighbouring countries, while no comparable increase was recorded in any of the independent Arab States.

As the Jewish National Home grew, however, opposition was whipped up by fanatical Arab leaders, headed by the Mufti of Jerusalem (who collaborated with the Nazis in World War II), fearing the influence of the modern, progressive Jewish community on the backward and ignorant Arab peasants. Riots were organized in 1921, 1929 and 1936. The British Administration surrendered step by step to violence, and issued a White Paper in 1939 imposing severe restrictions on Jewish immigration, land purchase and settlement.

During World War II, the Jews of Palestine and the Zionist Movement, while doing all in their power to nullify the effect of the White Paper policy, mobilized all their resources in manpower and economic potential to cooperate in the Allied war effort against Nazi Germany. After much pressure from the Jewish community and its leaders, first Palestine Jewish battalions and then a Jewish Brigade Group were formed, and fought on several fronts. At the end of the War, however, the British Government continued to enforce the White Paper restrictions, in spite of the crying need for a haven for hundreds of thousands of "Displaced Persons" in Europe.

Jewish resistance to the attempt to strangle the development of the Jewish National Home and to keep out Jewish refugees was met with repression, which led to violence and counter-violence. Finally, the British Government came to the conclusion that the Mandate was unworkable, and submitted the problem to the judgement of the United Nation.

ISRAEL AND ITS PEOPLE

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Biblical Period. The Land of Israel, which at various periods was called The Land of Canaan, Palestine and the Holy Land, makes its first appearance in history as a historical and geographical unit with the entrance of the Israelites about 1350 B.C.E. under the leadership of Joshua and inspired by the Divine Promise to Abraham:

The Return to Zion. In the nineteenth century the number of Jews in Palestine increased, and a movement arose among them aiming at building a healthier national life by a return to the soil. This movement was joined and assisted by Jews from the Diaspora belonging to the Hibbat Zion (Love of Zion) Movement, and by the end of the century about 20 Jewish agricultural settlements had been founded.

In successive waves of immigration (aliyot-singular: aliya, literally: "ascent", the Hebrew term for the return of Jews to settle in the land of Israel), Jews made their way to the Land, to settle on the soil, establish industries and build towns and cities. Jews all over the world contributed through the Jewish National Fund buy soil in Palestine as the inalienable possession of the Jewish people. By the beginning of the First World War there existed in Palestine a Jewish community of 85,000 souls, conscious of itself as a national entity, and living in about 50 centres, including some 40 agricultural settlements.

The Mandatory Period. In 1917 the British Government, after painstaking inquiry and prolonged negotiations with Zionist leaders, published the Balfour Declaration, declaring its support for the "establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people".

The end of World War I saw the achievement of national independence by a large proportion of the Arab peoples, as a result of the defeat of the Ottoman Empire by the Allied Powers. Arab territories covering 1,200,000 square miles were liberated; the area of Palestine was a little over 10,000 square miles.

either directly or through a biblical quotation. This is how the tabs so typical to Israeli stamps came into being.

While it is true that countries such as Czechoslovakia and Serbia had previously introduced so-called gutters for certain issued, these were only isolated cases.

The
serial
numbers

A further interesting and specific point is the printing of the consecutive serial numbers on the top right hand side of each post office sheet as far as commemorative issues are concerned. This system was introduced with the issue of the 1949 Independence set serial No.8 following the previous seven commemorative issues i.e. Festival 1948 (5 stamps, serial nos 1 to 6), Flag and Petach Tiqua with a serial No 1 in each case. Thus we reach serial no 155 with the recent 1959 Independence issue.

An additional specific Israel curiosity was the introduction of First Day Covers issued officially by the Postal Authorities. These covers are always cacheted and the cachets in each case symbolises the theme of the issued stamp.

Other
aspects

Those collectors of Israel philately who were interested in expanding and increasing the scope of their collections were encouraged to do so by the Postal authorities with the issue of specific first day covers for Post Office openings, slogans and special postmarks apart from Postal stationery and booklets. Unfortunately the country is a small one, so the number of post offices is proportionate, thus the opening of a new post office is considered an important event connected with the development of the country.

While, as mentioned before, Israel is a small country, its history as symbolised on its stamps, is great. Furthermore, it is still fairly easy to assemble a complete Israeli collection, and the manifold themes will always bring new pleasures to additional collectors.

In addition to the main events above, there were a number of local stamp exhibitions in Ashkelon, Kfar Ata, Hedera, Naharya and others.

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THE SPECIAL APPEAL IN ISRAEL STAMPS

Very few countries can boast of the fact that there are more collectors of Israel stamps outside the country than inside it. These countries can be counted on the fingers of one hand and the reasons therefore are obvious.

The
Stamp
as a
Beal

It is a specific curiosity with the collection of stamps of Israel that you find more collectors of Israel stamps abroad than inside Israel. Comparison can be made with the Vatican where similarly, and for religious reasons, there are more stamp collectors of the Vatican outside this small State and even Italy than inside both these territories put together.

The same applies to Monaco, San Marino and Luxembourg who take advantage of any world event to make an issue of postage stamps.

The
Themes

There are numerous factors connected with the issue of Israeli stamps which account for this curiosity that more collectors collect them outside the country than inside it.

The first is the vast number of themes which form the basis of the various issues wherein the ancient is combined with the modern, a further important contribution is that the Jewish nation is scattered over so many different countries, thus the small stamp symbolizes the religious and cultural ties between the State of Israel and the diaspora.

The Tabs
and FDC

On the otherhand the technical composition of the stamp is something specifically Israeli which cannot be found in any other country. The majority of the themes of Israeli stamps are based on biblical, ancient and specific Jewish subjects, hence the decision of the early Israeli advisers to introduce the tabs on these stamps so that it may be possible to explain the subject of this stamp

At the present time there are 18 Philatelic Societies affiliated to the Federation which is under the presidency of Dr. M. Ophir and is the Israel Branch of the F.I.P.

The youngest philatelic society today is the Rishon-le-Zion Philatelic Club. The Federation covers 1500 organised collectors. It is pointed out that there are a further ten societies affiliated to various political parties which are thus barred from membership in the Federation.

Activities

The main activities of the existing societies consist of organised swap sessions, publication of information through a periodical journal, distributed free to members, lectures and occasionally the organisation of philatelic exhibitions. The Federation has a special section for the junior collectors which is active in schools, thus educating a further generation of collectors.

Some of the more important philatelic events were: The National Stamp Exhibition in 1939 in Haifa, The International Stamp Exhibition during the Mandate-Period in 1945 in Tel-Aviv under the patronage of the High Commissioner for Palestine, at the time Lord Gort, with the participation of 15 countries which included all the neighbouring Arab countries. The First National Exhibition in 1949 TABUL following the creation of the State of Israel, The "Taba" National Exhibition followed 1952 in Haifa, - 1954 saw a further National Phil. Exhibition in Jerusalem to commemorate 100 years postal services in the Holy City, We conclude with the great 1957 International Phil. Exhibition in Tel-Aviv. Thirty four postal authorities were officially represented with exhibits, apart from exhibits from fifty four countries. This is the greatest number of participants in any International Exhibition held under the auspices of F.I.P.

Among the very important personages from abroad who took an active part in the Exhibition, mention must be made of the following: Mr. Harry Lindquist; Mr. Bernard Davies from U.S.A.; Mr. Lucien Berthelot, President of the F.I.P. and Sir John Wilson, of Great Britain, Keeper of the Royal Collection.

With the appearance of this set the main difficulties of printing stamps, were overcome and there started a period of progress both from an artistic and technical point of view.

The printing of infrequent issues of stamps to the advantage of a higher standard of art and technique has proved its worth with the popularisation of Israeli stamps with collectors the world over. Further incentive for the opening of collectors' hearts to Israel philately are the interesting subjects on which the stamps are based.

Israel stamps are based on the thousands of years of Jewish history, hence the biblical and archeological themes taken advantage of, and there is no theme the world over which is not represented by an Israeli stamp.

The Israeli postal administration is making every endeavour to improve the Israeli stamp from a view of beauty, culture and tradition and thereby make them still more popular among collectors.

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ORGANIZED PHILATELY IN ISRAEL

It will certainly come as a surprise to various elements how far philately is organised in this small corner of the world.

The
First
Organi-
sation

The organisational tradition goes back as far as 1935 in which year the Haifa Philatelic Society was founded. Some years later in Tel-Aviv, which was then a new town (only 30 years old) the first group of philatelists established the Hovevei Bulim Tel-Aviv. At the same time the cornerstone was laid for the foundation of organised societies in several other small communities.

The
Federa-
tion

In 1945 it became a necessity to organise all these societies under a national federation under the presidency of Mr. Ezriel Levine. In the same year the Palestine Philatelic Society in Tel-Aviv, today the largest society in Israel, was founded. The year 1948 saw the creation of the State and consequently the changes of nomenclature for the Federation of philatelic Societies in Israel and Tel-Aviv Philatelic Society in place of Palestine in each case.

ISRAEL IN PHILATELY

The first Set As is the case with the creation of every new State so did Israeli Philately find its way to the wide spheres of stamp collectors with the establishment of the State of Israel in May 1948.

The establishment of the State of Israel was not a political event resulting from previous long term planning. Consequently with the abolition of the British Mandate in Palestine no suitable preparations were made for Postal Services which could be considered appropriate to the Twentieth Century. The Israel temporary postage stamps for the State were prepared even before the name of the State was decided upon, hence the name "Doar Ivri" ("Hebrew Post") on these stamps, and not "Israel". This first issue consisted of a set of 9 stamps with currency printed in mils from 3 to 1000. These stamps were printed by ordinary newspaper printing press without any elementary knowledge and in the absence of any technical know-how on the printing of stamps. A further serious obstacle was the non-availability of suitable paper as well as perforation machines. The printers could not supply a sufficient quantity of paper of one kind even for the initial printing of the stamps, hence the numerous varieties of paper and perforations. These obstacles have also resulted in the numerous printing errors found on Doar Ivri stamps which have become such an attraction to collectors specialising in Israeli philately.

In these circumstances the authorities were compelled to limit the quantities of the stamps printed, with the result that this set has become the classics of Israel.

* * * *

The 1948 Festival The difficulties and obstacles outlined above applied to a considerable extent also to the printing of the first Israel Festival set, issued in 1948. It was at first planned to print Post Office sheets of 50 but they were printed in sheets of 300 stamps. Owing to difficulties in cutting these up, the sheets eventually appeared in 300 stamps with vertical and horizontal white gutters.

I know that Mr. C. C. Cratsenberg, A.P.S. President, joins with me in extending greetings to you. We hope that our Travelling Exhibit will be of interest and will help promote international friendship and understanding in the hobby.

Sincerely

George A. Blizil

Chairman,
International Relations Committee

Stamp collecting is a hobby which through its nature also fulfills a high educational function. In youth we have those small pieces of coloured paper as the first medium of knowledge on the subject of geography, history, all kinds of scientific subjects, knowledge of nature or the animal world.

We find on stamps pictures of the wide plains of Asia, the primitive tribes of Equatorial Africa, side by side with the huts of the Antarctic expedition which were issued in honour of the International Geophysical Year. Through all those small pictures we get acquainted and only too often we reach for an encyclopedia, in order to learn more about this or that country or place.

That is why we stamp collectors have become the living bridge between generation and generation and PEOPLE AND PEOPLE.

J. OKO

President of the Tel-Aviv Philatelic Society

I am sure that your present exhibition will be a great success, and that your visitors will take away with them the same lasting impression that has stayed with me since my 1957 visit. From the first greeting of "Shalom" on my arrival to the final parting "Shalom" when I left, you made me feel that I was a welcome and honored guest, and this I have never forgotten. These are the kind of experiences which are above and beyond all material things, for they are in the realm of the spiritual, through which mankind finds a common bond, a oneness which is the hope of the world.

- H. L. Lindquist

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC.

May 18, 1959.

Dear Friends:

On behalf of the 13,000 members of the American Philatelic Society, I wish the Tel-Aviv Philatelic Society, the U.S.I.S., and other sponsoring organizations, a most successful showing of the "A.P.S. GOOD WILL TRAVELLING EXHIBIT" at the Z.O.A. House.

An international exchange of sorts has been in existence as long as man has had means of travel. Yet, much of this interchange has been based on self-interest, suspicion and distrust. Emphasis is too often placed on things men did not have in common rather than on those things which unite all men in a universal brotherhood. Throughout the world people are very much alike. The color of their skin, their dress, their politics may differ, but their satisfactions are basically the same. The need of the people of the world to get to know each other and thereby to live in a world community of good will was recognized by President Eisenhower and a program which would strengthen international activities was formed. This is THE PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE-PROGRAM.

The A.P.S. Travelling Exhibit is one of our contributions to this Program. It is our aim to project abroad an understanding of the American stamp collector. In this educational and reference collection, representing 100 different philatelic tastes and styles from 100 different collectors in all walks of life, we hope that all the viewers in Israel will learn the American approach to philately.

To the Stamp Collectors of Israel in General
and Members of the Tel Aviv Philatelic Society
in Particular - GREETINGS !

The stamp collectors of the United States are happy to extend fraternal greetings and best wishes to Israel collectors and the Tel Aviv Philatelic Society on the occasion of their stamp exhibition, opening May 18, 1959, when they will act as host to the first showing of the Good Will Traveling Exhibit of the American Philatelic Society.

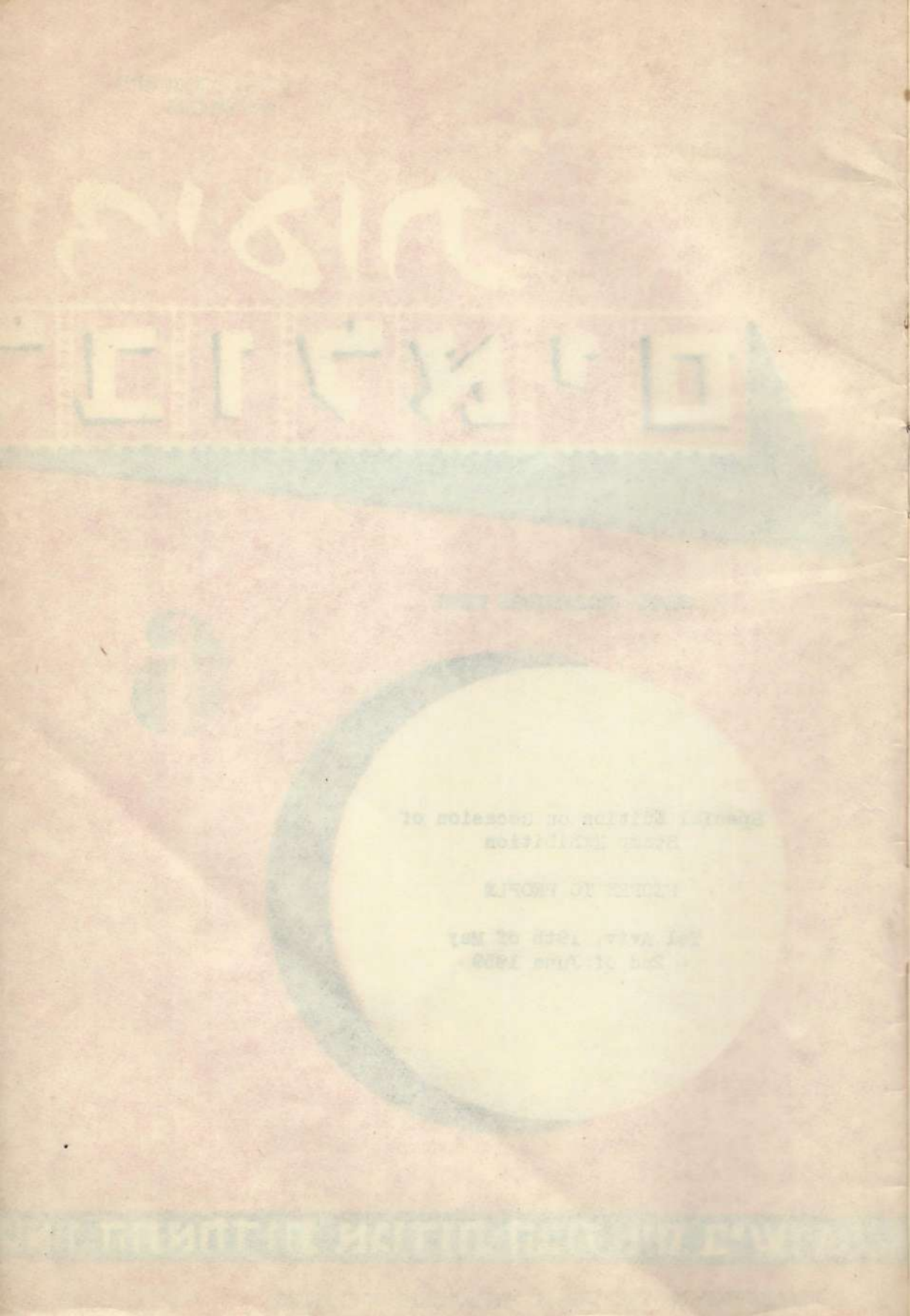
As Chairman of the People-to-People Hobbies Committee, Inc., which is dedicated to the promotion of Friendship and Peace between the peoples of the world, it is a matter of great gratification to me to witness the particular fraternal bonds between the collectors of our two countries.

When I visited Israel in 1957 I learned the magic and deep significance of the greeting "Shalom!" It typifies this spirit of international friendship which is the aim and purpose of the entire People-to-People Project inaugurated by President Eisenhower in September 1956 as a citizens' rather than a Government undertaking.

Stamp Collecting offers a rare opportunity for individual and collective cooperation towards the objectives we all seek, wherein we shall know the full joy of mutual understanding and consideration for the well-being of all mankind. Through our hobby we have already made great strides in this direction, for wherever a philatelist goes, in any part of the world, he finds his hobby is an open door to friendship. He needs no other introduction than to say he is a stamp collector; he will find the open arms of other collectors there to greet him and make him feel at home.

This was demonstrated to me personally on many occasions during my lifetime, and one of these times was when I had the privilege of attending your first great philatelic exhibition * TABIL - in 1957, and which attracted collectors from all over the world. The universality of philately is never more clearly evident than in an international event of the scope of TABIL.

The friendships we make in stamp collecting extend beyond the field, and there are no barriers that the language of philately cannot overcome, however much other language difficulties may hamper us.



התאחדות בולאי ישראל
הספריה

יצירות

לבו לאים

STAMP COLLECTORS NEWS

6

Special Edition on Occasion of
Stamp Exhibition

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE

Tel Aviv, 19th of May
- 2nd of June 1959

טאון התאחדות אגודות הבולאים בישראל

FEDERATION OF THE ISRAEL PHILATELIC SOCIETIES