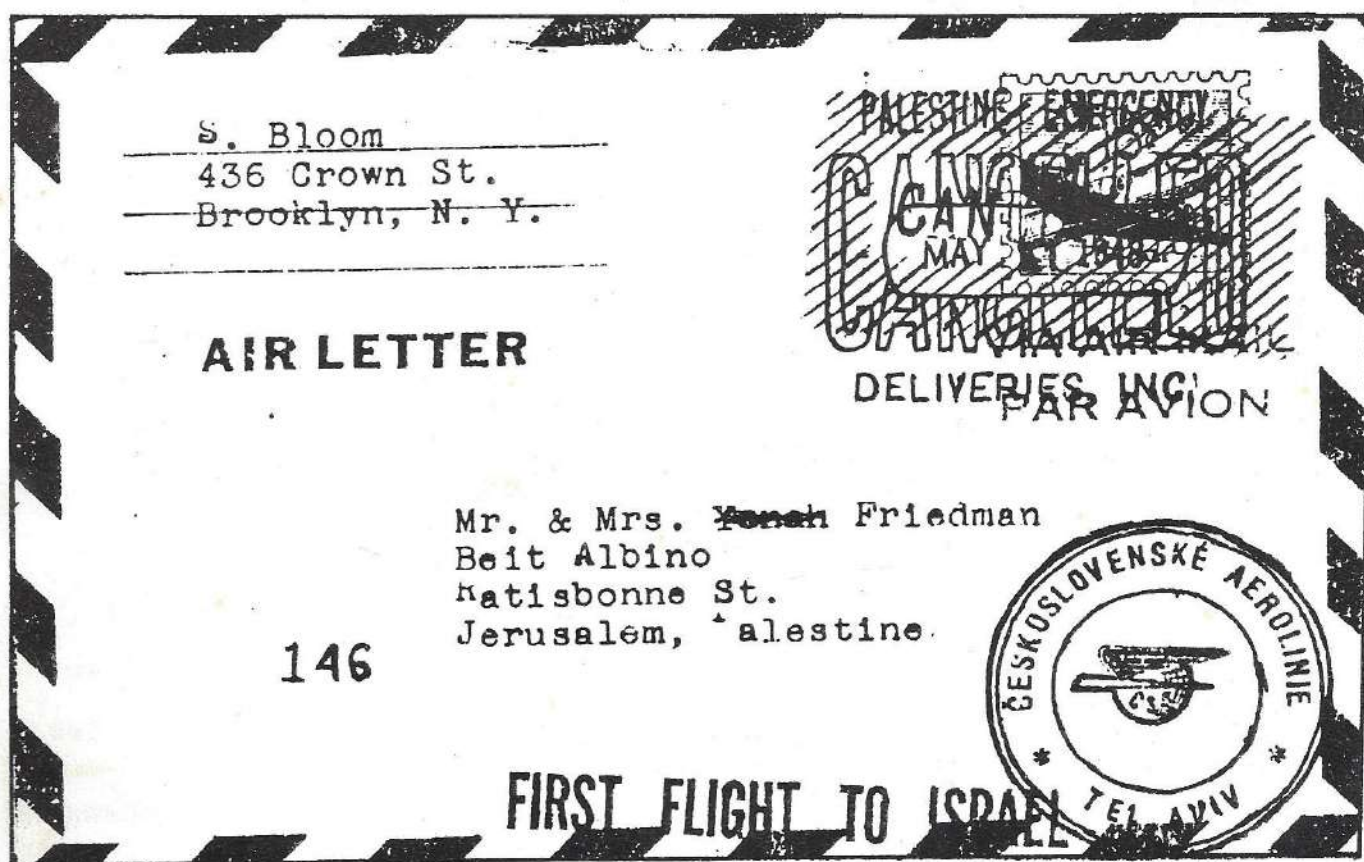


# Holy Land Postal History

II

31

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE  
POSTAL HISTORY OF ERETZ-ISRAEL



מעטפה מברוקלין לירושלים, שהוטסה במשלוח הראשון של

שרותי החרום, 21 במאי 1948

A First Flight PEDI cover, sent from Brooklyn to  
Jerusalem on 21 May 1948 (See article on p. 527)



SUMMER 1987

\* \* \* \* \*  
\*        H O L Y   L A N D   P O S T A L   H I S T O R Y        \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE POSTAL HISTORY OF  
ERETZ-ISRAEL

Affiliated to the Federation of the Philatelic Societies in Israel

ISSN 0333-6875

COMMITTEE

Chairman - Dr. Z. Shimony; Vice Chairmen - B. Grosser, H. Muentz  
Secretary - Y. Tsachor, Treasurer - M. Sondak; Editors - Z. Shimony  
and E. Glassman; Dr. Y. Rimon, J. Shabtai, Dr. E. Leibur

Editorial Board

E. Glassman, E. Leibur, Y. Rimon, Z. Shimony, M. Siegel

\*        \*

\*

Society annual membership fee: \$ 12.- (includes Bulletin by sea  
mail. If Bulletin requested by air mail - additional annual fee:

Europe - \$4.-, U.S.A. - \$6.- (subject to postal rates' changes)

Back issues available 2 - 28 : at \$3.50 each (regular issues),  
\$5.- each (for the double issues ), Index for Vol I - \$2.

Advertisement: Full page - \$22, half page - \$14 per issue.

Discount 10% for a full year ad (4 issues).

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: P.O.B. 10175,  
91101 JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

Typed by M Grossman. Jerusalem



# C O N T E N T S

Page

<p><i>The Emergency Mails in 1948: Part B - Palestine</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Emergency Deliveries, Inc. (PEDI) - Ch. Shamir</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>&amp; M. Siegel</i></p> <p><i>More about 1948 Army Postal Services from Besieged</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Units and Settlements - Y. Tsachor &amp; S. Rothman</i></p> <p> <u>Short Notes and Discoveries</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><u>The Ottoman Period</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Some More Documents of the Foreign Post Offices</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"> <u>The British Mandate Period</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Detachment Française de Palestine (D.P.F.) in WWI -</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><i>A. Zakai</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Mail to Internees in Egypt from Palestine, 1918 -</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><i>N.J. Collins</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Unusual Use of the Single Circle Jerusalem Mandate</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><i>Postmark</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Completing the Record - A.M. Hochheiser</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Krag Machine Postmark Varieties - 1928-1937</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><i>N.J. Collins</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>First Air Letter Service Palestine - U.S.A.:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><i>15 May 1947 - J.C. Has</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"> <u>The State of Israel</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Mandate Postage used in Israel - A.M. Hochheiser</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>United Nations Postal Services in Lebanon</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>The Multinational Force in Beirut, 1982-1984 -</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;"><i>Z. Berest</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Jerusalem Postal Clerks on the Watch Again!</i></p>	<p>527</p> <p>555</p> <p> 563</p> <p> 566</p> <p>568</p> <p> 569</p> <p>570</p> <p> 573</p> <p>576</p> <p> 579</p> <p>581</p> <p> 584</p> <p>589</p>
---	--

## General News

Page

New Cancellations and Post Offices

592

"The Ultimate Postal History" or "Computers  
Threaten Philately"

594

Holy Land Awards in "Haifa 87" and in "CAPEX 87"

595

Book Reviews

598

Contents of Current Holy Land Philatelic Bulletins

603

Holy Land Auctions' Realizations

604

Advertisements

607





THE EMERGENCY MAILS IN 1948: PART BPALESTINE EMERGENCY DELIVERIES, INC. (PEDI)

Chaim Shamir and Marvin Siegel, Israel

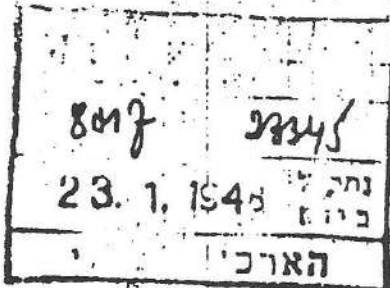
The Palestine Emergency Deliveries, Inc., or PEDI, was a unique entity and operation since it was organized and its *modus operandi* established before communications between Palestine and the outside world ceased on April 26, 1948. PEDI was a special body created for a specific purpose by the New York office of the Jewish Agency. The Jewish Agency was then serving as the representative of Palestine's Jewish Community or Yishuv. Thus, in many ways, it acted as the unofficial Embassy of the State-to-be in America. Mr. Gottlieb Hammer was the Executive Director and Controller of the New York City Office of the Agency: he played a most important role in the formation and operation of PEDI. It was to his credit that he was among the first to realize the importance of communications and the difficulties that would be encountered by the new State in maintaining postal services between the Yishuv and the outside world. As early as January 16, 1948, he was deeply involved in these matters, as is shown in a letter from Mr. Arthur Lourie, then working from the New York Office of the Agency, to Mr. Ze'ev Sharif in the Agency's Jerusalem Office (Fig. 1). Mr. Hammer's ideas included requesting impartial organizations such as the Red Cross or a Chamber of Commerce to arrange Postal Service at the expiration of the Palestine Mandate. However, these ideas were deemed impractical by his Jerusalem superiors in the Jewish Agency (Figs. 2 and 3). After these rejections, Mr. Hammer seized the initiative and on April 26, 1948, he cabled Mr. Grabovsky that he proposed "to collect letters in the United States for Palestine and ship as air freight" (Fig. 4). No doubt this cable can be considered as the first specific step in the PEDI saga. It should be noted that



*Be...* 8274.2

**THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE**

**16 EAST 66TH STREET, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.**



January 16, 1948

Call Address JEWAGENCY

Mr. Zeev Sharif  
Jewish Agency for Palestine  
Post Office Box 92  
Jerusalem, Palestine

My dear Zeev,

A few words by way of acknowledgement of your letter of December 31st (No. 239).

Hammer has been interesting himself very actively in the matter of communications and I am handing your letter over to him for his attention and reply. This applies also to the detailed list of items in which you are interested. Incidentally, I might add that Mr. Sarnoff, whose name was mentioned by Barney Joseph, is actively and helpfully interested.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Lourie

AL:lm

Fig. 1: Letter from Mr. A. Lourie at the New York Office of the Jewish Agency to Mr. Z. Sharif in the Agency's Jerusalem office.



C  
O  
P  
Y

From : NEWYORK &  
20.4.48

To: EYTAN JEVAGENCY  
JERUSALEM

Regarding continuation postal service informed by commission that postal union prepared recognise commission and advance party instructed find impartial economic body for example Chamber of Commerce undertake postal service stop Commission recommends our suggestion appointment of Jewish authority for Jewish area stop Suggest that you consider asking Red Cross act under authority commission Telegraph position your discussions advance party

LINTON

50/50

Fig. 2: Telegram from Linton in New York to Mr. Walter Eytan in the Jerusalem Office of the Jewish Agency, concerning the finding of an impartial body to undertake the continuation of postal services for Jewish Areas.

To: LINTON JEVAGENCY NEWYORK  
27.4.48

From : JERUSALEM

Your cable No. 50 outdated by events stop Proposals re Chamber of Commerce and Red Cross wholly impracticable stop Advance party no longer exists stop Am personally not concerned in postal negotiations which presume are being handled at higher level Telaviv and Newyork

EYTAN

65/36

Fig. 3: Telegram from Mr. Eytan in Jerusalem to Mr. Linton in New York, stating that the proposals are impractical.

From: NEWYORK &amp;

26.4.48

To: GRABOVSKY JEVAGENCY  
JERUSALEM

Received : 4.5.48

Reference your telegram No.69 FIRST See Lintons telegram No. 50 to Eytan stop SECOND Renewing discussions with Commission universal postal union question will advise you shortly If no immediate arrangements securable through Commission I propose undertake collect letters in United States for Palestine and ship as air freight stop This would involve additional charge above regular U.S. postage stop Please telegraph immediately whether you prepared act as Palestine principal such air freight shipment and undertake distribution begin at once area Jewish State and Jerusalem stop My proposals find ultimately postal arrangements follow

Hammer

55/78

Fig. 4: Telegram from Mr. Hammer in New York to Mr. Grabovsky at the Agency's Jerusalem Offices proposing the collection of letters and sending them as air freight.

**זוֹדִיאַק סְטַמְפִּס בַּע"מ**  
מכירות פומביות של בולים ומטבעות

**ZODIAC STAMPS Ltd**  
**STAMPS & COINS AUCTIONS**

מכירות פומביות של בולים ומטבעות במיוחד  
מארצות המערב וארץ הקודש.

\*\*\*\*\*

אנו מעוניינים בחומר הבא:  
ארצות חוץ, ישראל, מנהלת העם, המנדט,  
מוקדמים ופסיקלים מהמזרח (שטרות ומטבעות).

HOLY LAND POSTAL HISTORY & STAMPS OF  
ALL COUNTRIES ACCEPTED FOR OUR AUCTIONS

Welcome to our new spacious office in  
11 Hess St., 63324 Tel Aviv—רח' הס 11  
P.O.B. 4895, Tel. 03-291395, 284931



it was this same Mr. Grabovsky, speaking for the Department of State Services of the Jewish Agency's Tel Aviv Headquarters, who issued the most important Circular No. 1 and its annexes on April 25th and 27th, 1948. These detailed the steps that would be taken in the transition from the Mandate Postal Service to one serving the new state<sup>1</sup>.

On April 28th, the "New York Times" published the sad notice that the United States had officially suspended Air Mail services to Palestine the preceding day, at the request of the Palestine Authorities. The notice reads as follows:

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1948

"All Mail for Palestine is Barred by Postoffice"

-----

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 27 — The Postoffice Department today suspended all mail service to Palestine. It said the action was taken at the request of Palestine authorities.

Before the order, only airmail service was going to Palestine.

The United States - Palestine mail service began a series of curtailments about six weeks ago, because of disturbed conditions. The department first suspended money-order service and then parcel post.

About four weeks ago, all surface letter mail was ended, leaving airmail as the only postal link between the two countries.

\*\*\*\*\*

Mr. Hammer was not to be deterred; on April 29th he sent Cable No. 59 to the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem through the Office of the American Consul there, as the city was already besieged and normal telegraph service had ceased to exist. This cable requested a response to his previous one of April 26th as well as a directive regarding a certain KLM offer (Fig. 5). He had approached the

827

From : NEWYORK &  
29.4.48

To: JEWAGENCY JERUSALEM  
Received through  
American Consul 30.4.48

May I have response reference my telegram No. 53 to Kaplan re KLM offer and reference my telegram No. 55 to Grabovsky re Palestine consignee for freight mail shipment

HAMMER

59/25

Note : Cables No. 53 NOT  
received up to date

Fig. 5: Telegram No. 59 from Mr. Hammer to Jerusalem via the American Consul, mentioning the KLM offer.

Dutch Airline and they had offered a specific proposal to carry the mail to and from Palestine. But the Jewish Agency approval, acting in the name of the Government of the State-to-be, was required before he could act upon their proposal. The Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) were more than willing to provide the Air Mail service Mr. Hammer was seeking. On May 7th, the Abrahamoff Brothers Tourist and Travel Agency of Tel Aviv, the Palestine Agents of KLM, sent a



letter marked "SECRET" to Mr. Grabovsky which clearly offered to carry mail for the Jewish State to Amsterdam and the rest of the world from there (Fig. 6). The following is a translation of Abrahamoff's application to perform the service, sent to Mr. Tzvi Friedberg (later Prihar) who had on that day been nominated to be Postmaster General:

6 OFFICE  
IV. PALESTINE  
HERZL STREET

405/3

# Abrahamoff Brothers

## TOURIST AND TRAVEL AGENCY

CABLES:  
ABRAHAMOFF BROTHERS  
PHONE NOS. 5217-5218

GENERAL AGENTS  
MISR AIRLINES S. A. E.

OFFICIAL AGENTS:  
BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORP.

K. L. M. ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINE

TRANS WORLD AIRLINES

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS

"KARSHAK"

AIR FRANCE

C. I. T.

AIR INDIA LTD.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS  
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

16/5/1948

TEL-AVIV.  
P. O. BOX 48

7 מאי 1948

לכבוד  
מר גרובובסקי,  
עוזר ועד לאומי לכנסת ישראל,  
רח' טיובקין 10,  
תל-אביב.

..נ.א.

הנהלת המטענים  
17 MAY 1948  
2/48

הנידון: הובלת דאר אויר מא"י לחו"ל  
באיררוני ק.ל.מ.

בהמשך לשיחתנו הטלפונית הננו מתבקשים לצרף  
בזה את תעריפי הובלת הדאר בין לוד ואמסטרדם,  
ואמסטרדם לכל חלקי העולם.

נא לקחת לחשומה לב שהמחירים האלה אינם  
בשביל הקהל.

בכבוד רב,  
האחים אברהמוף

(חתימה)

Fig. 6: Letter from Abrahamoff Brothers of May 7, marked "Secret", to Mr. Grabovsky, offering to carry mail via KLM.

Royal Dutch Airlines KLM  
Abrahamoff Bros. Head Office  
3 Herzl Street, Tel Aviv

Mr. Tzvi Friedberg, Postmaster General  
House No 58, Sharona, Tel Aviv

May 10th 1948

Dear Sir,

Subject: Transportation of Mail from Eretz Israel to the  
rest of the world by airplanes of KLM the Royal  
Dutch Airlines

We were very happy to know that your honor has been appointed Postmaster General in our Hebrew State, and we congratulate you from the bottom of our hearts on the appointment to this high position.

As general agents of Royal Dutch Airlines, Misr Airlines (Egyptian Airlines), we beg to inform you that from 1936 we have been transporting mail from Palestine in those airplanes, and we also took care of the mail carriage to Lydda Airport and back.

We include a copy of our letter sent to Mr. David Remez to which we added the prices for transportation of mail from Eretz Israel to all parts of the world.

As your honor knows, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines Services are excellent, courteous, fast and efficient. We would be very happy if your honor would arrange an appointment in order to let you have further details.

(Signed)  
Naftaly Abrahamoff

Respectfully: Abrahamoff Bros.  
General Agents in Eretz Israel to  
Royal Dutch Airlines

*In another Abrahamoff Bros. letter - this one to Mr. David Remez of the Provisional Government - the observation is made that it had come to their attention that the Czech Airlines had resumed their services and had been granted landing rights and permits to Tel Aviv's Sde Dov Airfield.<sup>2</sup> They requested the same rights and permits for both Sde Dov and Haifa's small airfield. However,*



it was not until June 8th, 1948 that the permits and rights were finally granted to KLM. On June 20th, KLM's inaugural Air Mail Flight departed from Amsterdam, arriving the following day.

Luckily, Hammer's scheme for sending Airmail from the USA to Israel informally as air freight was simpler and thus was activated much earlier. He completed the groundwork well, no doubt spurred on by the multitude of inquiries received by New York's Jewish Agency Office concerning Mail Service to and from Palestine. PEDI operated from the New York Office of Keren Hayesod at 60 East 66th Street in Manhattan. It was on May 19th, that Mr. Hammer issued a prepared statement that defined the functions and operating procedures of PEDI. This statement, as published in the "New York Times" of May 20th is brought here in its entirety, because of its obvious importance:

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1948

New Service Is Due For Mail To Israel

-----

Chartered Planes Will Carry Letters Only -

Jewish Agency for Palestine Reports

-----

Chartered planes will fly mail one to three times a week at the sender's risk to "somewhere in Israel", replacing services abandoned three weeks ago by the United States Post Office, the Jewish Agency for Palestine announced here yesterday.

The Postmaster General of Israel in Tel Aviv will accept the mail for delivery to the new state, including Jerusalem. Mail addressed to areas outside of Israel and packages will not be accepted. Only air mail letters will be handled.

Gottlieb Hammer, controller of the New York office of the Agency said that he had received "thousands of inquiries" about how to get mail to Israel. Mr. Hammer said that consequently the Palestine Emergency Deliveries, Inc., 60 East Sixty-sixth Street, had been established to get the mail through.

The emergency service will end as soon as normal channels are reestablished, he explained. But before regular delivery can be started, recognition must come from the Universal Postal Union and air traffic must be reopened on a steady basis.

To be acceptable for delivery, mail must be prepared in this way: "Sealed letters addressed to individuals residing in the State of Israel should bear and have affixed the requisite United States postage (25 cents a half ounce or fraction thereof); an additional service charge of 25 cents per half ounce or fraction thereof to cover the cost of handling, must be paid in coin or postal money order; and the sealed letters and the service charge must be enclosed in another envelope and addressed to Palestine Emergency Deliveries, Inc., 60 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York 21, N.Y."

Mr. Hammer said that this procedure had been checked with the United States Post Office and was in accordance with its regulations. He said that "any carrier" could accept mail provided it bore the required postage, cancelled as prescribed. The service charge also is normal under the Post Office's regulations.

Palestine Emergency Deliveries, which is expected to be self-liquidating, was established under the auspices of several Zionist organizations. The corporation is headed by Abraham Dickenstein, secretary of the American Palestine Trading Corporation; Miss Sarah Behrman, secretary of the Palestine Foundation Fund, secretary and Mr. Hammer treasurer.

"The first plane will leave La Guardia Field as soon as enough mail is ready," Mr. Hammer said. The plane will carry passengers also.

\*\*\*\*\*

*It also specified the Postal Fees as follows: stamps, 25 cents for a half ounce or fraction thereof plus a service charge of the same amount in coin or postal money order. The ten cent Airmail letter sheets were allowed without the need of adding additional*



postage unless it contained something, in which case further postage would be required (Letter Postage Rate). No Registered Mail, packages, etc. could be accepted, since the mail was accepted only at the sender's risk.

Almost immediately after Mr. Hammer's announcement, which was also broadcast, sacks of mail began to arrive daily at PEDI's Office. The Office Secretary was Miss Sarah Behrman, who in our literature is sometimes referred to as Mrs. Sarah Deutsch, as she married sometime after the events detailed here. Miss Behrman had obtained some necessary basic postal devices to process these letters. The handstamps, shown in Figure 7, included a rubber one inscribed FIRST FLIGHT TO



Fig. 7: Handstamps used by PEDI and CSA.



ISRAEL, a numbering machine (b) and a dateless device with the word CANCELLED in serified letters surrounded by diagonal bars (c). Strikes made with this device are known as the Type I cancel. Almost immediately after the processing had begun, a dating device with a control, allowing for simpler date changing, was also obtained (Fig. 7(d)). Strikes from this device are known as Type II cancels. The letters that had already been cancelled with the Type I handstamp were cancelled a second time with the Type II device. This resulted in the configuration of handstamp strikes shown in Fig. 7 (e). The Type II device was used for most of the initial shipment and on all covers subsequently processed, with its date being changed daily.

Up to this point, Mr. Hammer had succeeded in accomplishing the most difficult tasks of devising and publicizing an Emergency Mail Service entirely in accordance with US Postal Regulations. Current information leads us to speculate that he had arranged with KLM either to carry the postal mail all the way to Israel if the Israelis would grant appropriate rights or, failing this, for KLM to leave the mail at a European Airport to be transferred to another carrier that was indeed already flying to Israel. The first PEDI shipment was processed on May 20 and 21. Some days later it was flown to Rome. Additional research is required regarding the exact route and dates. In Rome, the shipment was deposited with the Italian Customs authorities. It remained in their hands until the 1st or 2nd of June on which date the Italian officials passed it on to the crew of a Czech Dakota Airliner that had remained for the night in Rome on that leg of its flight to Haifa. The CSA plane arrived at Haifa Airport on the evening of June 2nd carrying this first shipment of PEDI Mail, consisting of one large bag comprising approximately one thousand pieces of mail.

At the time of arrival of the CSA (Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie) plane, no one was at Haifa Airfield except Mr. George Taussig, the General Manager and Representative of the Czech Airlines in Israel.



He accepted delivery of the PEDI mail bag and took it to his home as there wasn't any postal representative at the airport who had the authority and who could be entrusted with the task of taking the bag of Emergency Mail to the Post for processing and delivery. It was during that night that Mr. Taussig, his wife and his Secretary, handstamped all the PEDI mail with the round cancel of the Tel Aviv Czech Airline (Fig. 7 (f)). Mr. Taussig later justified this procedure with his statement "If we (the CSA) brought the mail, then we should get the credit for it".<sup>3</sup>

The shipment completely surprised everyone in the Post Office, where it was mistakenly assumed to have been sent by the US Post Office. In effect, they believed that the United States had resumed Postal Services with Israel. Based upon this mistaken belief, the Tel Aviv Postmaster informed his Postmaster General by official letter of June 4th that through the Czech Airline, a bag of mail containing letters from the United States had been received. However, he also mentioned the important details that this mail had been received in an open bag and without verification papers (Fig. 8). These deficiencies proved this PEDI shipment to be Emergency Mail not sent by the official American Post. Israel's Postmaster General had already sent a telegram to his Washington D.C. counterpart on June 3rd (see back cover), confirming the arrival of the first airmail consignment, guaranteeing its distribution and requesting confirmation that the Israel Post could send airmail to the USA franked with Israeli stamps. The telegram also informed the American official that Postal Services in the new state were functioning normally as were the ports and airports of Haifa and Tel Aviv. A list of mail exchange points was also requested.

Some examples of mail carried in this initial PEDI shipment are shown in Figs. 9 to 15. Fig. 9 is Letter No. 9 addressed to Jerusalem with PEDI postmarks Types I & II as well as the FIRST FLIGHT TO ISRAEL



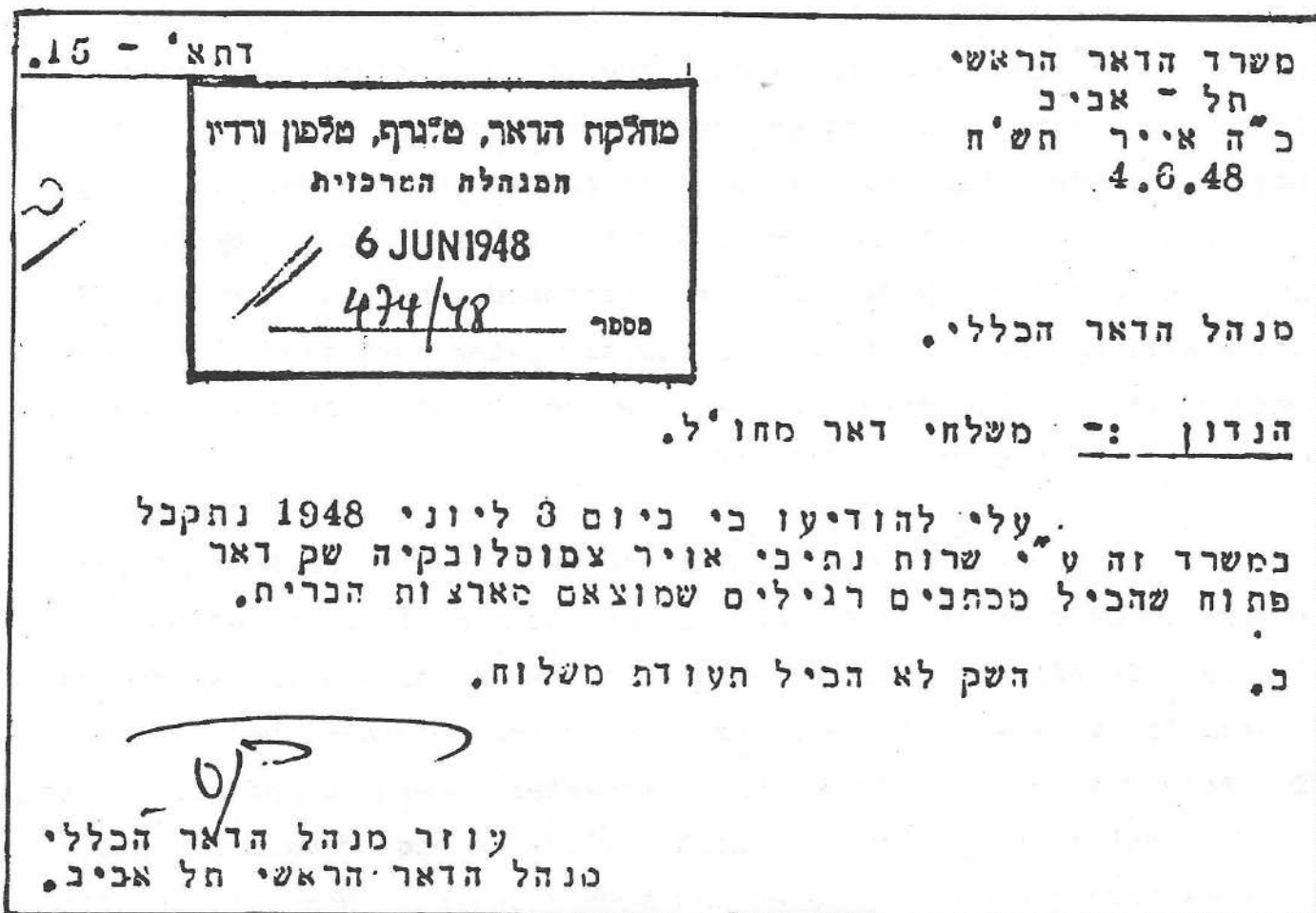


Fig. 8: A letter from Tel Aviv Postmaster to the Postmaster General.

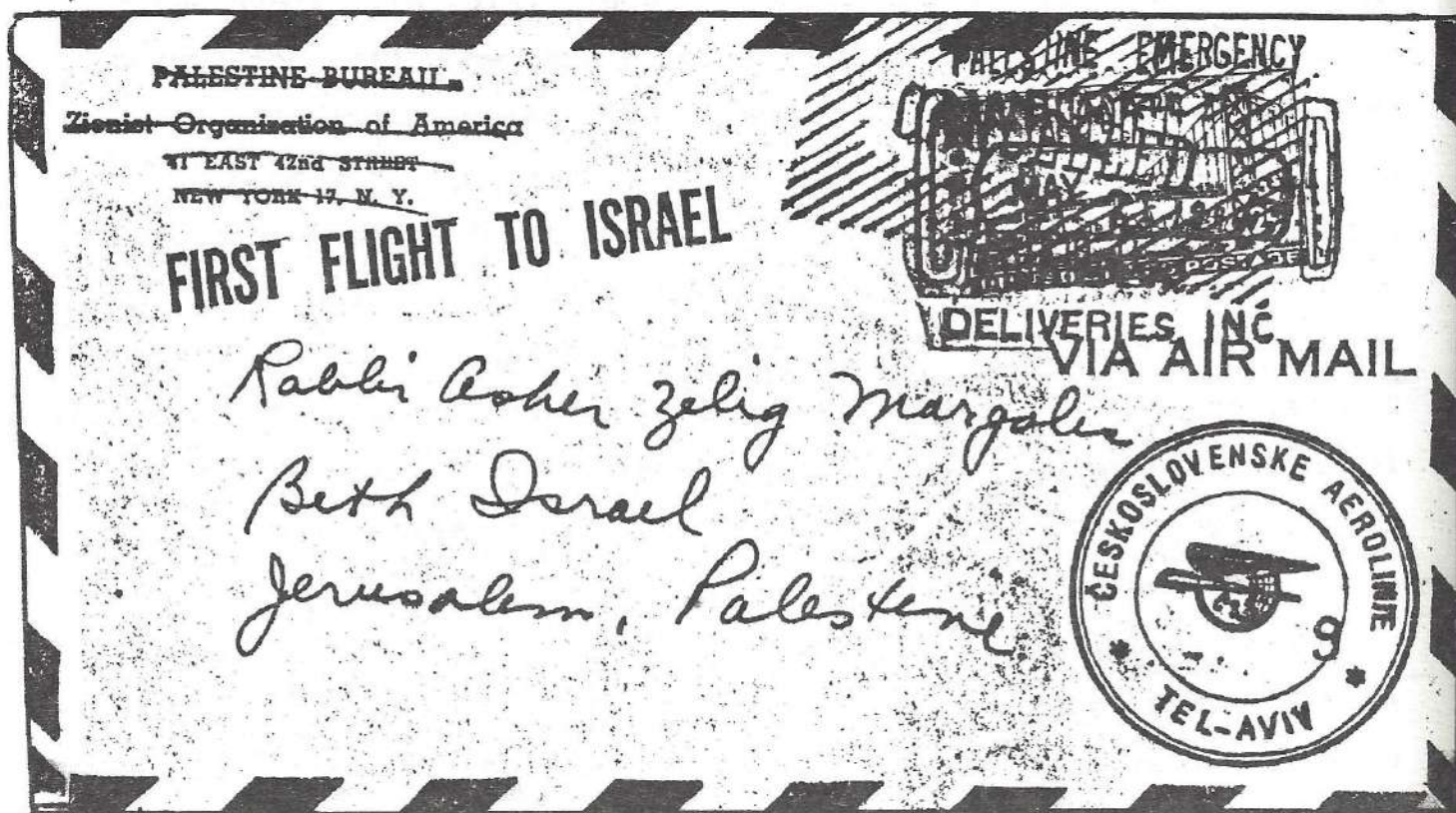


Fig. 9: PEDI letter No. 9 of the First Flight, cancelled with both postmarks Types I and II on May 21, 1948.



and the CSA TEL AVIV handstamps. Fig. 10 shows PEDI No. 84 (number inserted by hand) in which the stamps in the lower right part of the

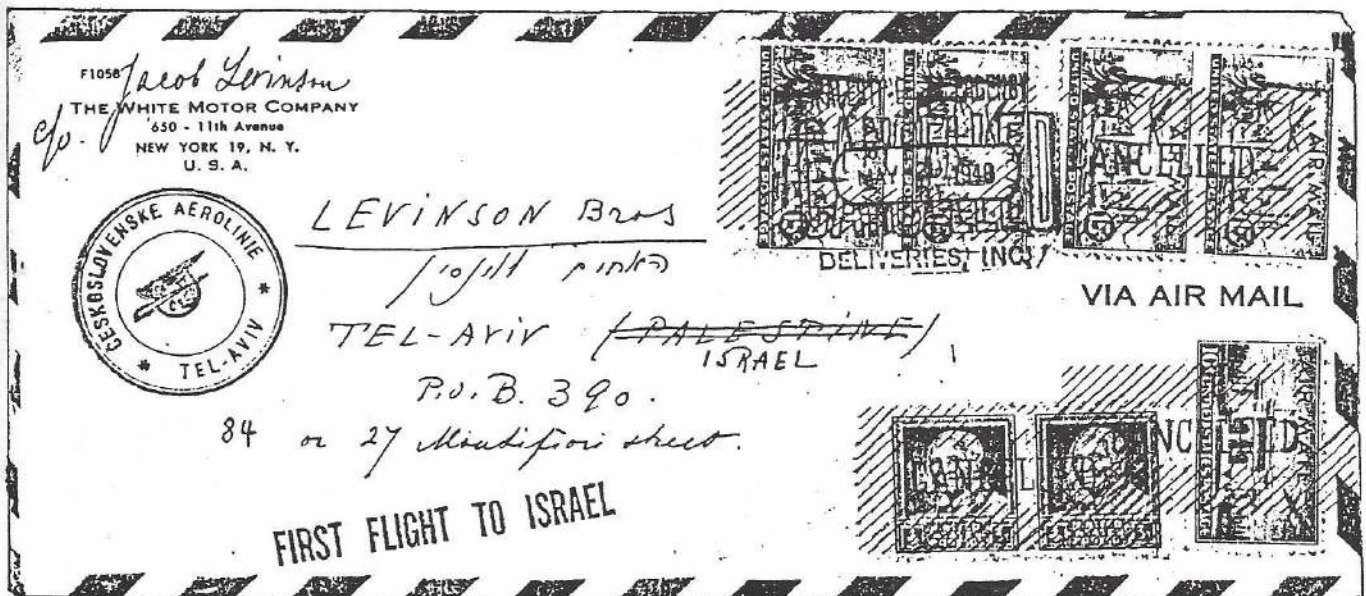


Fig. 10: PEDI letter No. 84 (Inserted by hand); cancellations:

Upper row of US stamps - Types I & II, Bottom row of stamps - Type I only.

cover are cancelled with PEDI Postmark Type I, while the two stamps on the left part of the upper row of stamps are cancelled with Types I & II. Fig. 11 shows PEDI No. 104 to Tel Aviv. It was originally



Fig. 11: Emergency Air Mail from U.S.A. to Tel Aviv. Letter No. 104, Returned to Sender on April 26, 1948 and sent later by PEDI with its "First Flight to Israel".



posted through the regular official mails but was "RETURNED TO SENDER" as "SERVICE SUSPENDED" (see the US Post handstamp). It was then reposted with the first PEDI shipment using the Type II cancel. The front cover shows a US ten cent Airletter sheet, PEDI No. 146 with both Types I & II cancels. Fig. 12 is of letter No. 211, which is the highest number recorded to date for a piece bearing both PEDI Types I & II cancels.

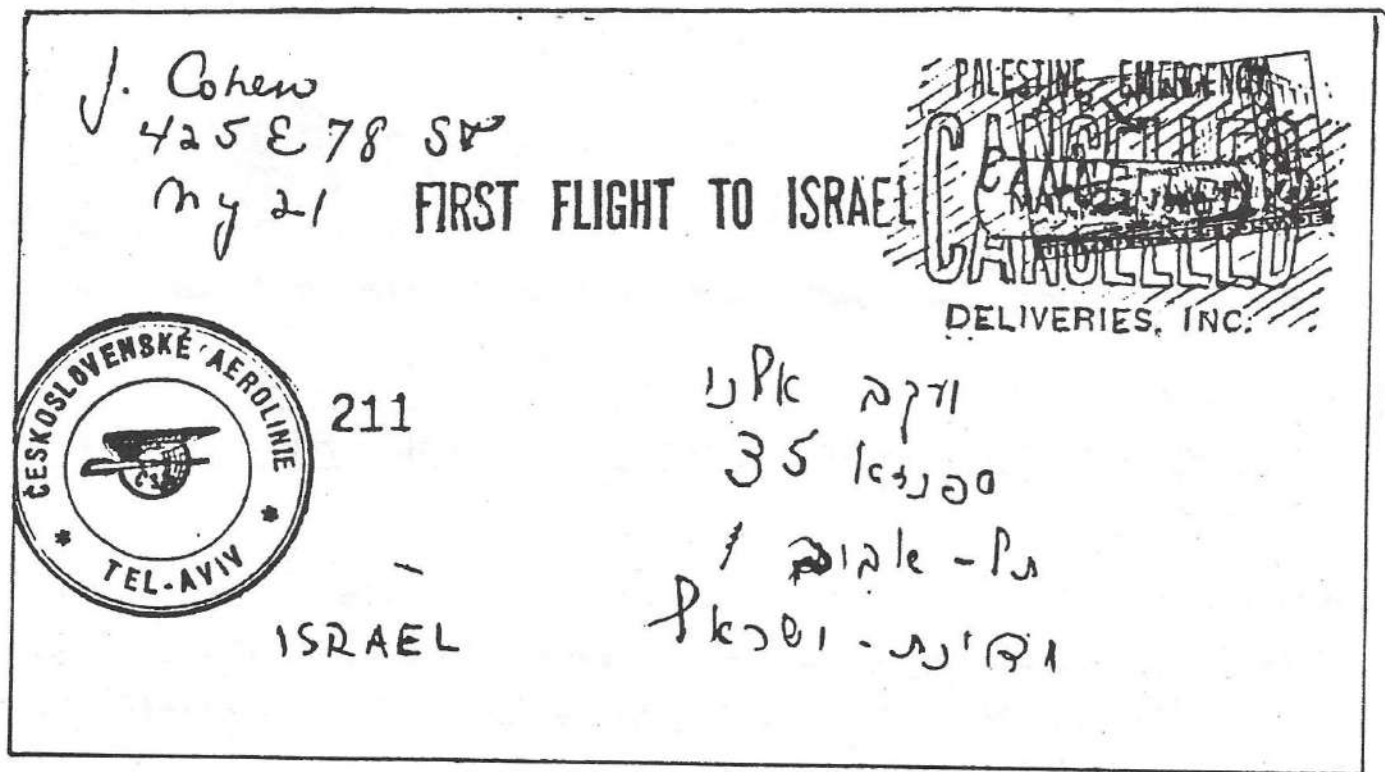


Fig. 12: PEDI letter No. 211, the highest number recorded with both cancellations Types I & II.

Fig. 13 is most unusual - it is a U.S. Post Registered Letter, but handstamped "SERVICE SUSPENDED - RETURN TO SENDER". This notation was later crossed out and in fact the letter was not returned. Instead it was backstamped twice on April 22nd, at New York's General Post Office and at its Registry Division. On May 17th it was transferred out of the Registry Division to New York's Bowling Green Station where it was backstamped on May 18th, then it reached



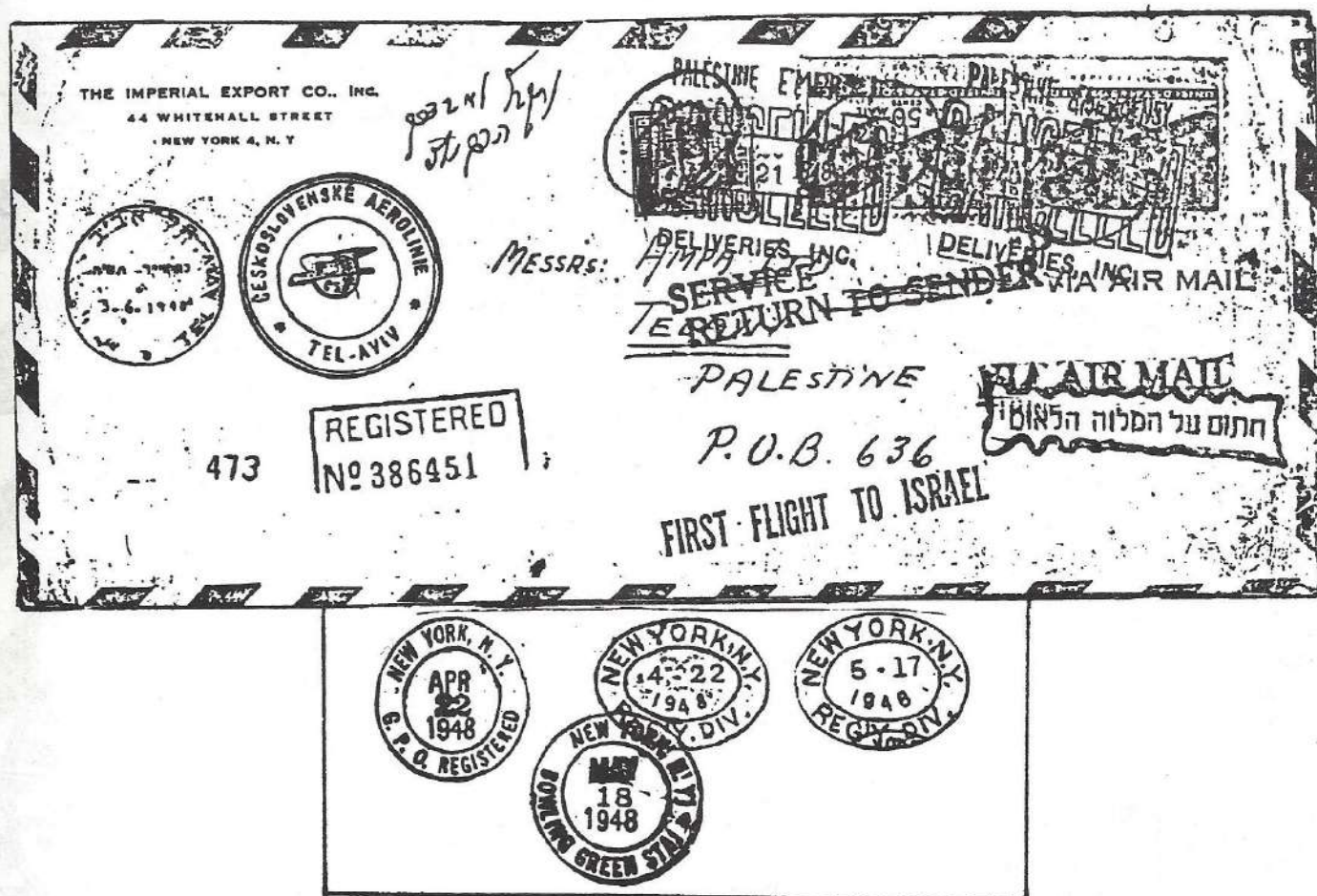


Fig. 13: Registered letter handstamped RETURN TO SENDER, several New York backstamps, and sent later by PEDI (Number 473); arrival postmark: Tel Aviv, June 3rd 1948.

PEDI where it was numbered 473, received a Type II cancel and was forwarded with the first shipment. In Tel Aviv, the Postal Authorities mistakenly believed that they were dealing with a piece of Registered Mail and they handled it accordingly by duly backstamping it on June 3rd, adding Israel's first slogan handstamp "SIGN UP FOR THE NATIONAL LOAN" and writing by hand that it had not been received in the customary manner.

Fig. 14 is a 10 cent Air Letter sheet, sent as PEDI No. 769 to Kfar Ata. It is believed to have contained something that added to its weight and thus required a 15 cent meter strip additional franking





Fig. 14: Air letter as PEDI No. 769, with a US Post 15 cent meter strip added.

to complete the specified basic 25 cent postage. Fig. 15 is another 10 cent US Air Letter sheet with added 15 cent franking (this time in stamps), that is numbered 958. This is the highest recorded number from the first PEDI shipment.

Fig. 16 is a cover to Kfar Saba and although canceled with a PEDI Type II cancel of May 21, it is believed not to have been in the first flight. This can be deduced from the lack of the "CSA TEL AVIV" handstamp.

PEDI's operation continued and on June 10th it was announced in the New York Times that PEDI had forwarded the 10,000th letter in its latest (the sixth) shipment since service had begun. Miss Behrman



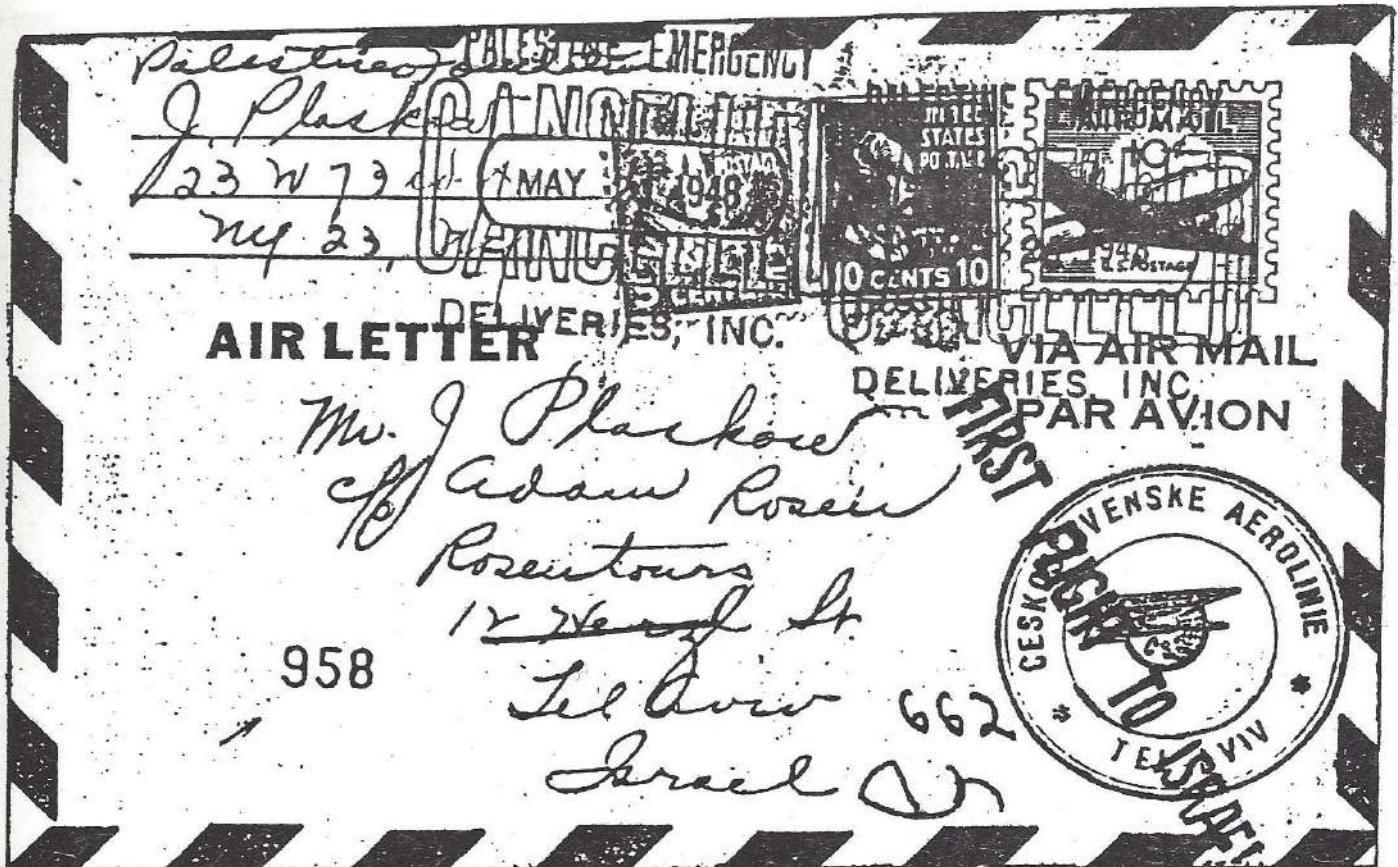


Fig. 15: Air letter with 15 cents in stamps added. PEDI No. 958, highest recorded number of first shipment.

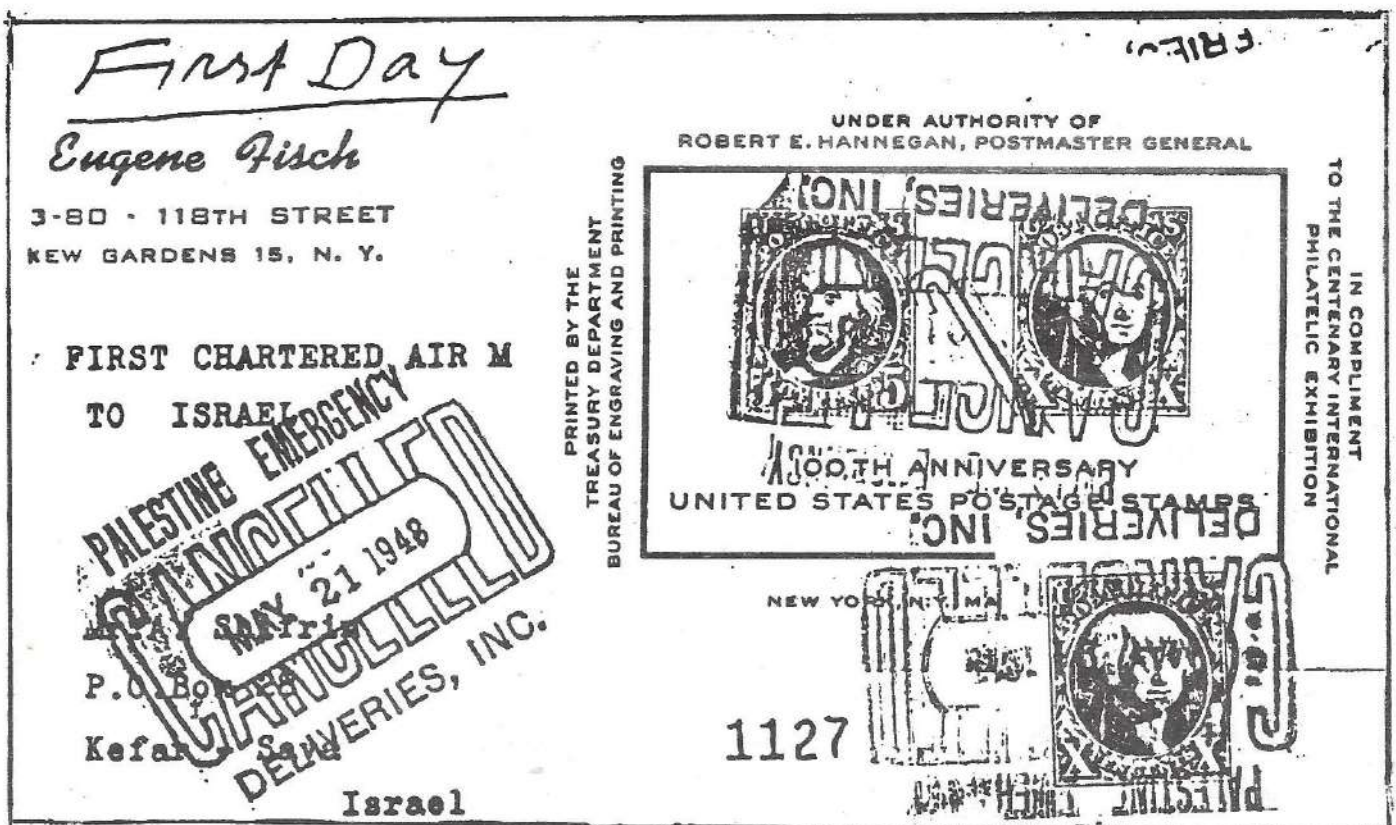


Fig. 16: PEDI letter No. 1127 of May 21, believed not to have been included in the first shipment.



was also quoted to the effect that the US Postal Authorities had confirmed receipt of the PEDI mail by Israel's Postmaster General. The piece runs as follows:

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1948

Special Mail To Israel

-----

10,000th Letter Carried by Plane

in Private Service is Sent

-----

The Palestine Emergency Deliveries, Inc., which established a special mail service to Israel less than a week after the new Jewish state was proclaimed, announced yesterday that the 10,000th letter sent from this country to Tel Aviv by chartered plane was dispatched yesterday.

The shipment containing 1,200 letters was the sixth since May 21. Miss Sarah Behrman, secretary of the organization which was created by Zionist bodies, said that United States postal authorities have confirmed receipt of the mail in bulk by the postmaster general of Israel.

\*\*\*\*\*

For collector's information the following table matches some PEDI numbers with their dates of cancellation:

1288 - May 22	7145 - June 3	18350 - June 22
1903 - May 24	8671 - June 7	18903 - June 23
2873 - May 25	10495 - June 10	21136 - June 24
3855 - May 27	13611 - June 16	25586 - June 28
4527 - May 28	14977 - June 18	25776 - June 31 (?)
6009 - June 1	17240 - June 21	Without Numbers - July

As could be expected, some errors and mistakes did occur. For example: a) On covers dated June 18 and June 22 the date inserted can be found upside down. b) On covers dated between June 28 and



June 31, the first digit on the cover's number '2' is omitted (see Fig. 17). c) Letter No. 16967 sent from the Bronx is without any PEDI postmark - just a PEDI number. d) The cover in Fig. 17, dated June 18, has two PEDI numbers, 15597 and 15644.



Fig. 17: Some PEDI postmarks and handstamps with errors - inverted dates, missing "2" in numerator and double numerators.



The numbering system continued until the end of June. However, PEDI continued to operate certainly to as late as July 28th (Fig. 18)

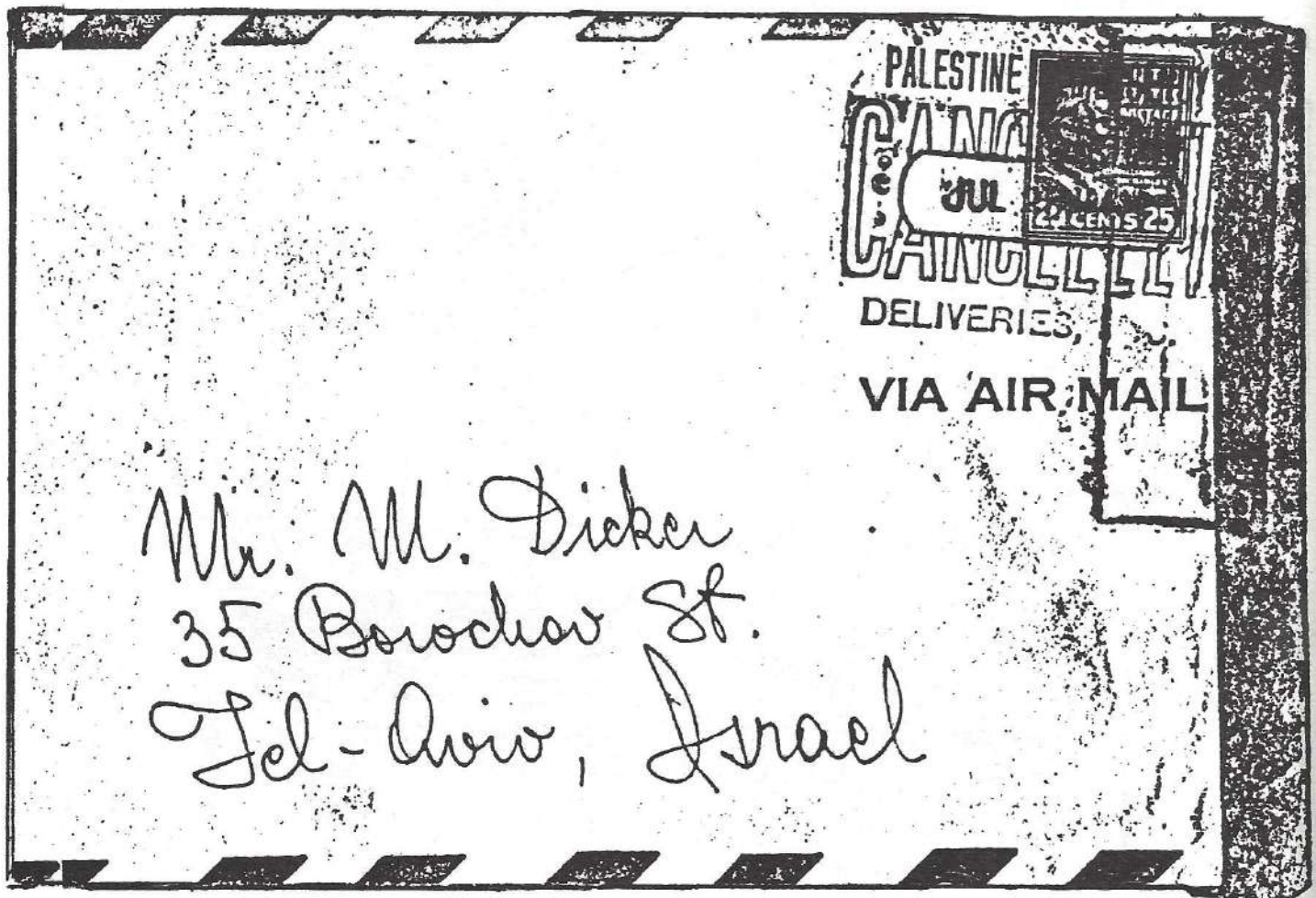


Fig. 18: A July 28th cover - a very late PEDI letter, without number.

and possibly even later, but all of the mail processed in July is without numbers. This omission of numbers as well as the reason for PEDI's continued operation after normal postal relations between the United States and Israel had been established, have yet to be explained. It should also be noted that some of the July mail was censored upon arrival in Israel. Fig. 19 shows a July 22nd cover from Beacon, New York handled officially by the US Post Office and sent as airmail. Thus it is without a PEDI postmark.

While official postal relations were established by the United States on June 28th, Israel had commenced sending sea mail to the



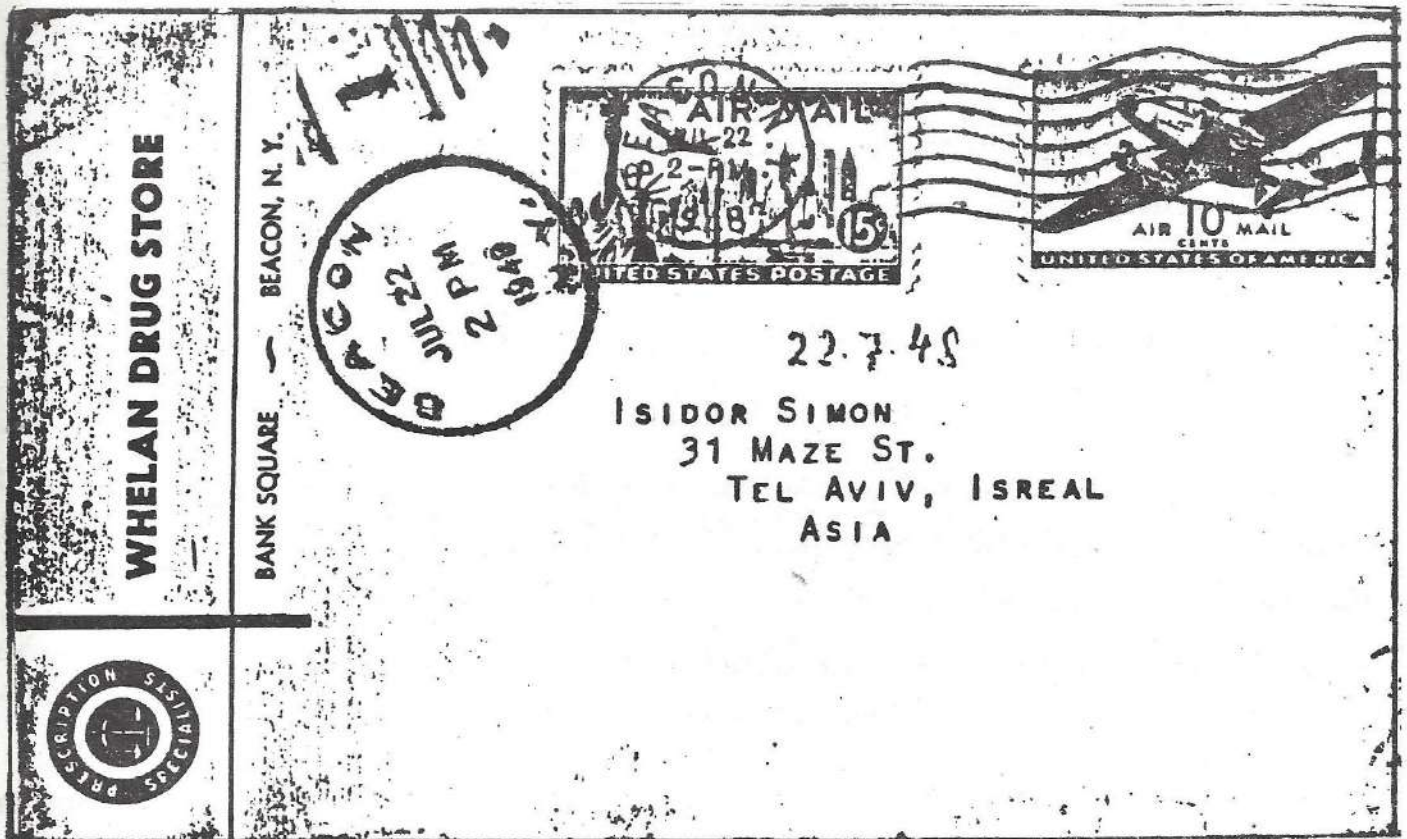


Fig. 19: Letter sent through US Post (Air Mail), cancelled Beacon, N.Y., July 22, 1948.

United States on May 19th, and airmail on June 7th. These dates are those of the Israel and American Post Office Announcements and not necessarily the actual dates of shipment. The New York Times told the news as follows:

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1948

AIRMAIL GOING TO ISRAEL

-----  
Regular Service Is Announced and Rates Are Set  
-----

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UP) - The Post Office Department today announced the opening of regular airmail postal service to Israel.

The rate is 25 cents a half ounce. The regular rate for letters is 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction. The post card rate is 3 cents.

Letters may weigh up to four pounds six ounces but must not contain merchandise.

The regular 10-cent airmail letter sheet now available for airmail service overseas also may be used for Israel.

\*\*\*\*\*

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1948

### Mail Now for Israel

-----

Postmaster Albert Goldman announced yesterday that ordinary mail for the new state of Israel would be accepted by the post office. Mail may weigh up to four pounds six ounces, it may not contain merchandise. Air mail also is acceptable, he said.

\*\*\*\*\*

As is frequently the case with Emergency Mails, some items become rarities. A few of the most interesting of these are shown in Figs. 20 to 23. Fig. 20 is of a letter first posted in England to the New

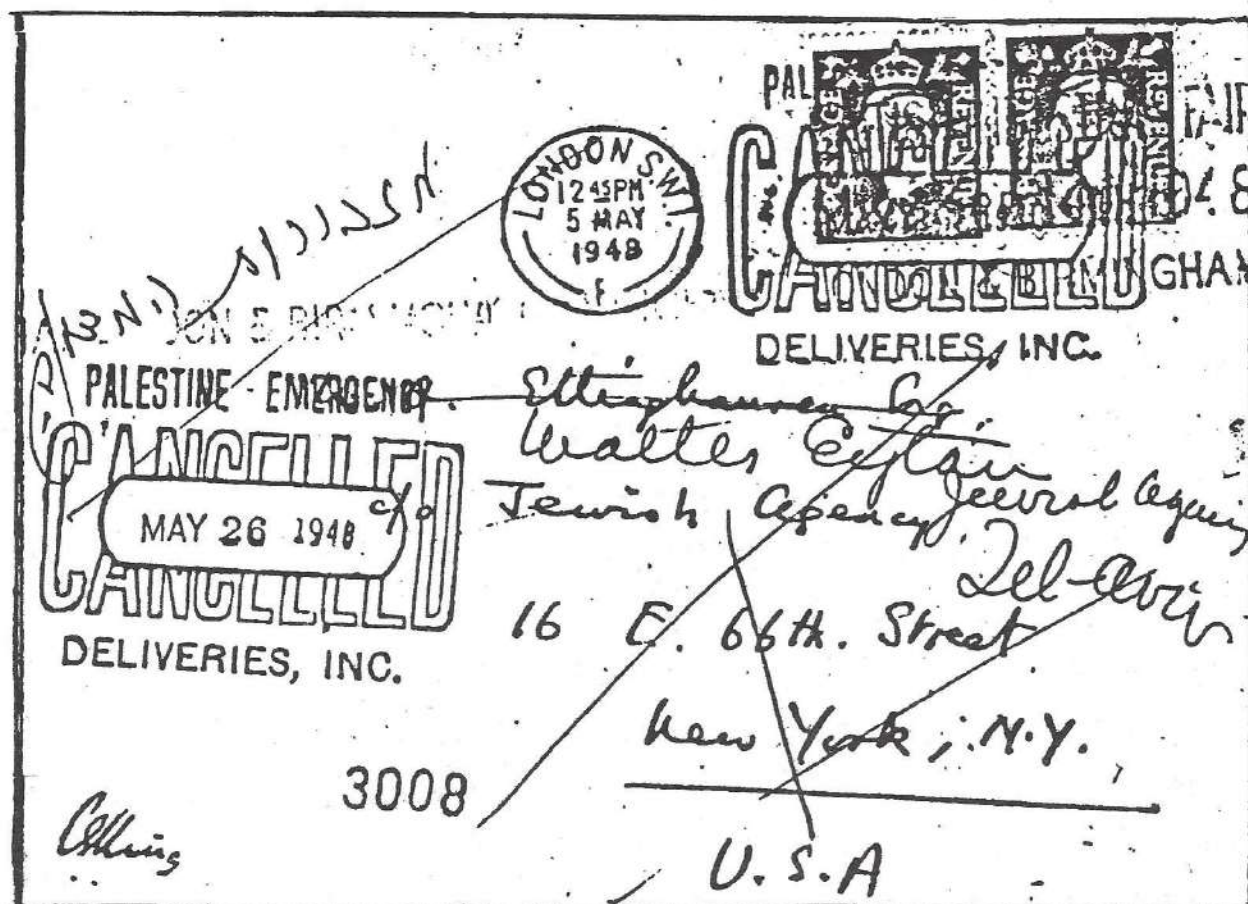


Fig. 20: Cover mailed from London to New York Jewish Agency and remailed via PEDI as number 3008 on May 26.



York Jewish Agency on May 5th, but redirected by them to the noted diplomat Walter Eytan, c/o Jewish Agency, Tel Aviv with "Secretariat of State" handwritten in Hebrew on its upper left corner. The cover was remailed via PEDI on May 26th as No. 3008. Fig. 21 has a return address in Mexico, but its mixed franking of a 20 cent Cuban stamp (SG 388) and a 5 cent American stamp (SG 925) was accepted and sent by PEDI as No. 6005 on June 1st, 1948.

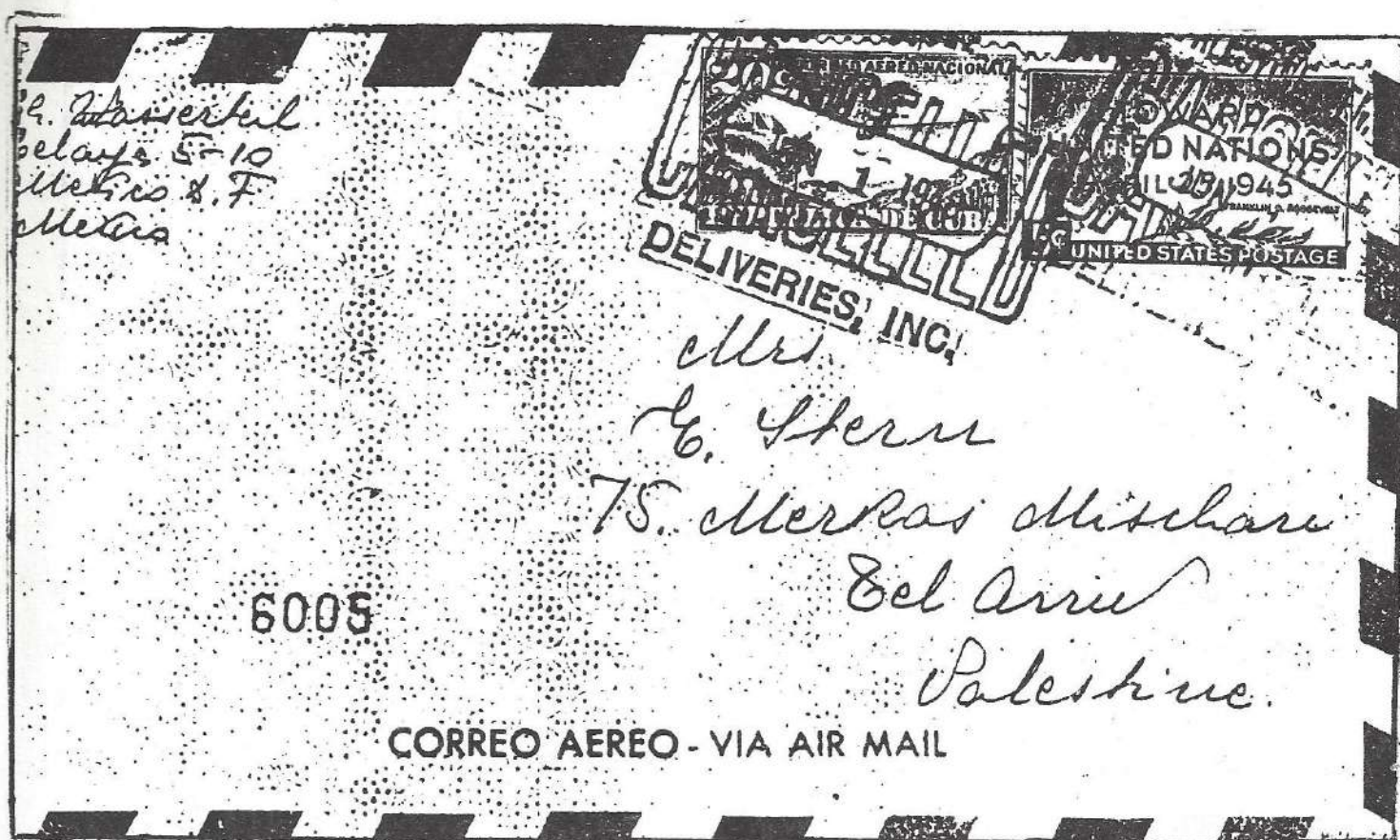


Fig. 21: PEDI cover No. 6005, dated June 1st, with return address of Mexico and "mixed franking" of Cuba (20 c) and USA (5¢).

Until June 28th, when postal relations were formally established by the United States, anyone who did not utilize PEDI's services found it virtually impossible to communicate postally with Israel from the United States. There were no exceptions to this as can be seen from the cover in Fig. 22, posted on June 17th from



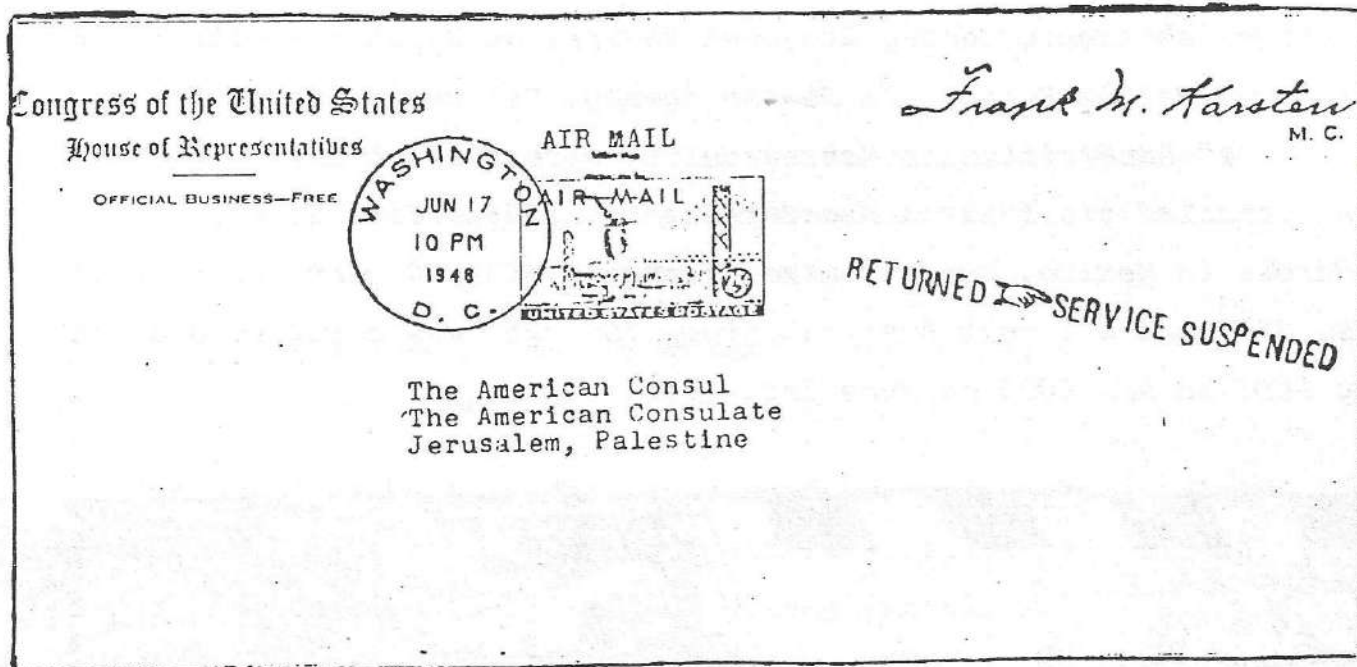


Fig. 22: Official Cover from Congressman Frank M. Karsten, cancelled Washington D.C., June 17, 1948, but "RETURNED - SERVICE SUSPENDED".

Washington, D. C. by US Congressman Frank M. Karsten on his official Congress stationery to the American Consul in Jerusalem. The cover was returned marked 'SERVICE SUSPENDED'. In contrast, on that same June 17th PEDI was processing its 15,000th letter! Fig. 23 is of a cover posted from Maine to Haifa on June 24th with an Argentinian return address. However, it was handstamped "RETURN TO SENDER" and so treated as evident by its Buenos Aires postmark of July 3rd, 1948.

It is most important to note that the PEDI operation was entirely legal by United States regulations although the US Post Office apparently did not want to participate in it officially in any manner. These obvious conclusions were revealed in an important official letter from Mr. John J. Gillen, Acting Assistant Postmaster General on August 27th, 1951 to the noted Belgian postal historian, Mr. Edmond Tolkowsky. Mr. Gillen stated: "The organization known as "Palestine Emergency Deliveries" was not employed by this Department to carry United States mail. It undertook for a time to carry



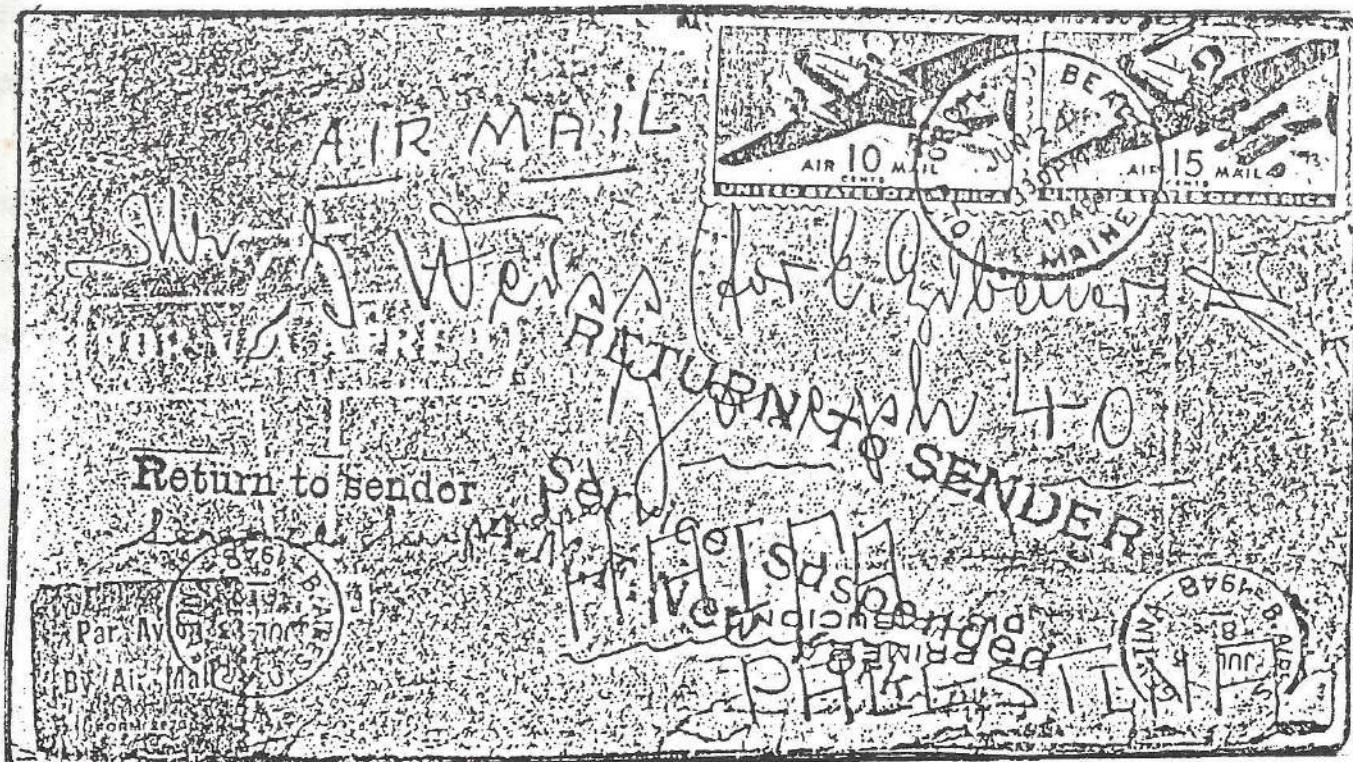


Fig. 23: Cover from Maine to Haifa handstamped RETURN TO SENDER / SERVICE SUSPENDED / A.M.F. NEW YORK and returned to sender's address in Buenos Aires.

articles to Israel at the sender's risk outside the mail. Such articles were sometimes sent by mail to the organization's New York address to be forwarded to Israel. It was necessary that letters carried by the organization bear United States postage as is required by law for all letters carried within or from the United States outside the mails."

Also, it should be noted that the official US Bureau of Finance and Administration's booklet "Restrictions in Transportation of Letters" specifies that "Letters may be carried by an individual, express company or any other person outside the mails to any point with or without the United States, provided appropriate postage is paid and certain conditions contained in Title 39, U.S.C. Section 901 are followed". The required conditions were met in their entirety by PEDI.<sup>4</sup>



References

- <sup>1</sup> See Fluri, *The Minhelet Ha'Am Period*, pp. 8 and 9 for the full text of these momentous pronouncements.
- <sup>2</sup> C. Shamir & M. Siegal, "Airmail Postal Services with Abroad in May and Early June", *HLPH* #28, pp. 375-397.
- <sup>3</sup> From recorded conversations (interviews) with Mr. Shamir, in 1984.
- <sup>4</sup> See *LINN'S STAMP NEWS*, February 25, 1980, p. 30, and *HLPH* #27, p.305 for notes by Mrs. H. Jeidel.

\*

\*

\*

YOUR STAMP DEALER IS

**UNISTAMPS**  
LTD

אונ'סטמפס בע"מ

Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 32120 . ת.ד. , תל-אביב  
טל. 299758



STAMPS & COINS AUCTIONS  
Israel, Postal History, Judaica, Europe etc.  
Exchange and Advice!  
Catalogue Free!



MORE ABOUT 1948 ARMY POSTAL SERVICES FROM BESIEGED UNITS AND SETTLEMENTS

Y. Tsachor & S. Rothman

Much has been written about military and civilian postal service from April through June 1948, the period when Jerusalem, Nahariya, and Safed were under siege. Less is known about mail from other smaller locations which were also under siege.

This communication will describe five covers, sent from small settlements under siege, which ultimately were delivered. In each case the sender was identified and interviewed. This evidence is helpful in clarifying the unusual journey these covers took. The site of origin of each cover is indicated on the illustrated map.

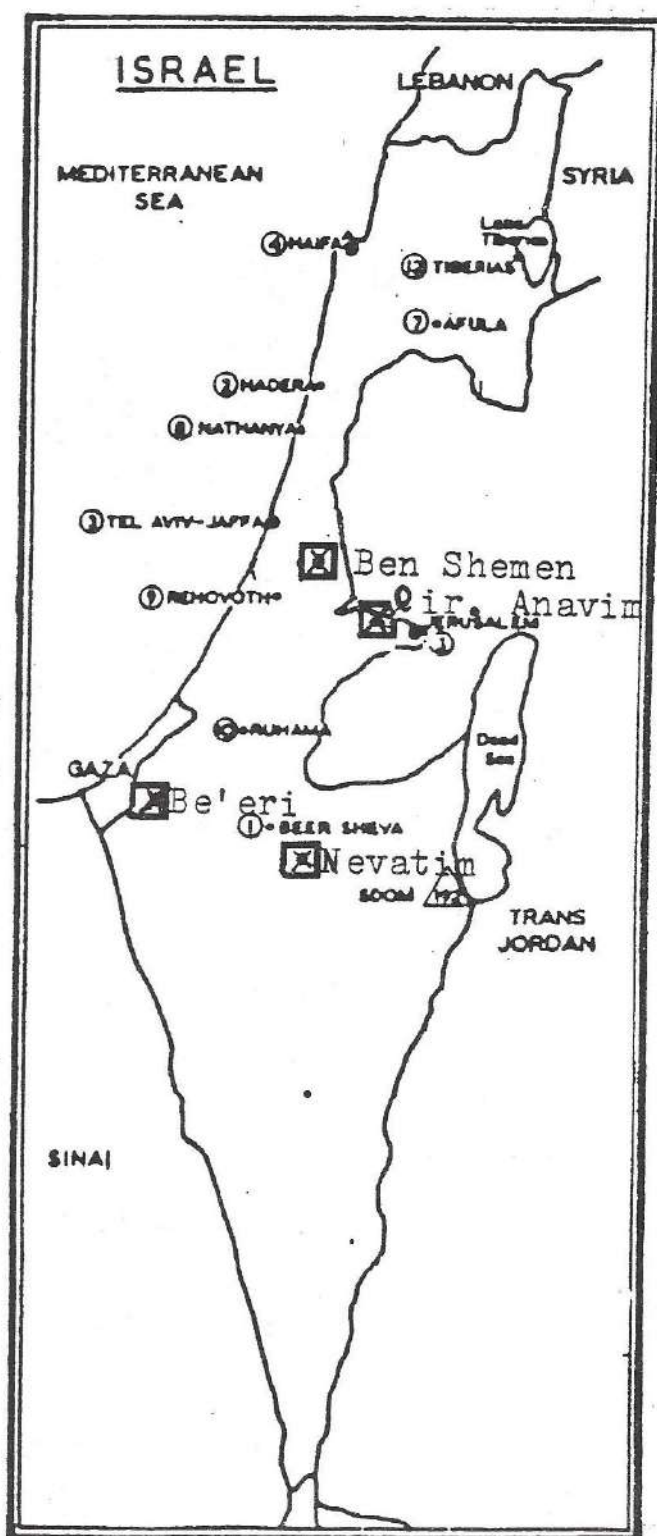
(1) Ben Shemen

The postal history of this small children's agricultural village, situated near Lydda, was described in a paper in THLP<sup>1</sup>. The settlement, situated within a large Arab population, was cut off from the outside world after the U.N. Proclamation of November 1947. The British continued postal service until March of 1948.

According to Jungwirth and Brisker

the last mail from the village left on the 10th March, 1948.

Because of a worsening military situation, all of the women and young children were evacuated to a British base near Netanya in



April month. During this period the only connection between the village and the outside world was provided by British convoys. These ended in the first week of May and the settlement was then totally cut off.

Figure 25 depicts a cover bearing a Minhelet Ha'am stamp

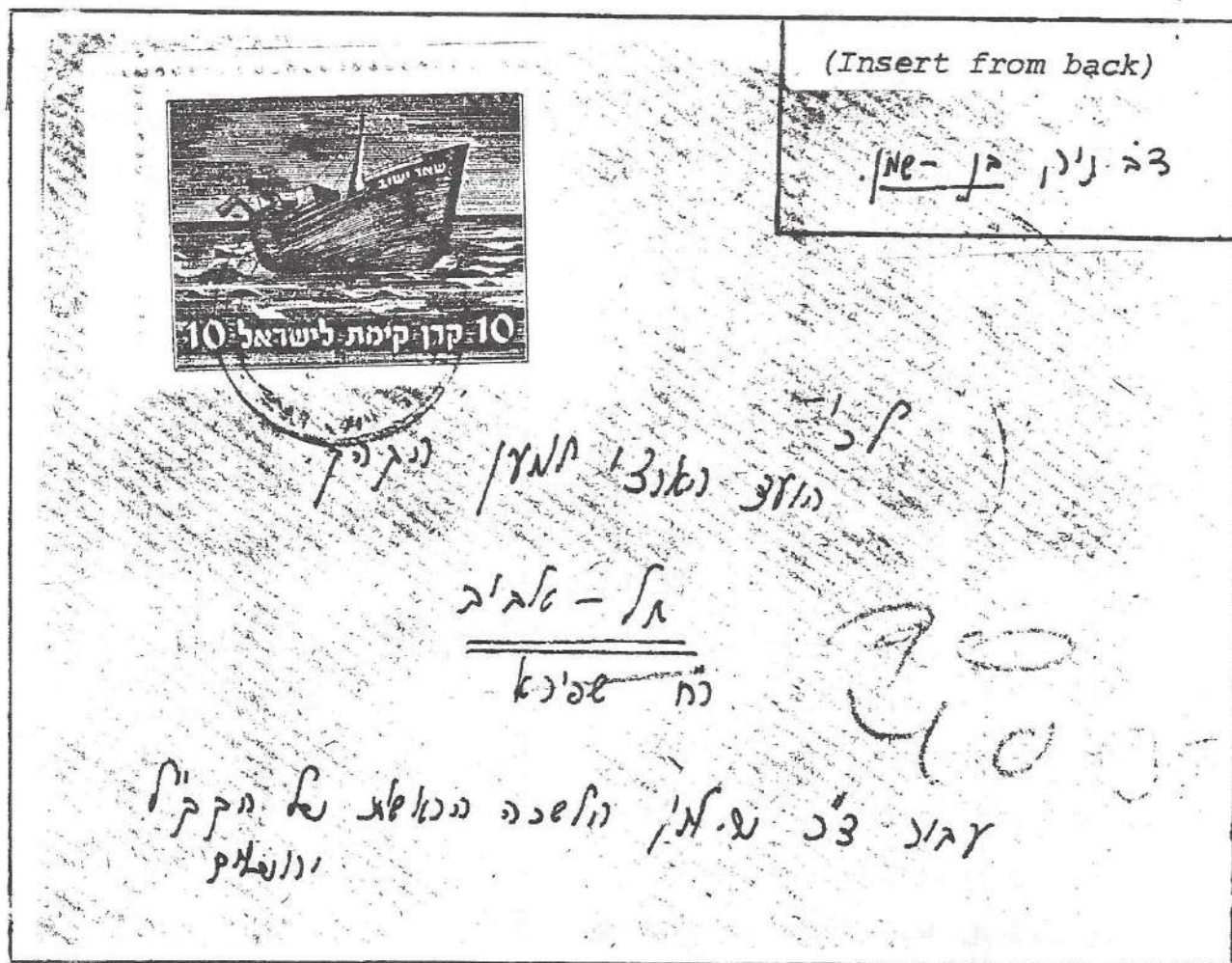


Fig. 25: Flown courier cover from Ben Shemen to Tel Aviv.

(Fluri #31) tied by a Tel Aviv trilingual postmark dated 16 May, 1948. The cover is addressed to Dr. Sh. Levine at the Head Office of the Jewish National Fund in Jerusalem, care of the committee for the J.N.F. in Tel Aviv. The sender, identified on the back flap, was a Mr. Dov Nir of Ben Shemen. Mr. Nir, today a professor in the Hebrew University in Jerusalem related that he was a trainer in the "Ha'chashmonaim" Battalion that defended



Ben Shemen. He arrived there with the last British convoy at the end of April.

This cover was sent by him to his uncle who was working at the J.N.F. Head Office in Jerusalem. According to Mr. Nir all of the mail during this period was carried by Haganah Piper Cub aircraft landing from time to time at a primitive air strip at Ben Shemen. Often the circling airplanes could not land due to small arms fire from Arabs in the nearby village of Haditah. The above courier cover was actually flown from Ben Shemen to Tel Aviv, where it was stamped and postmarked. Mr. Nir left Ben Shemen in July, 1948 after the siege had been lifted by Israeli forces.

The "normal" procedure for flown Haganah mail is shown by the cover in Figure 26. It was sent by Dr. Pierre to the supply



Fig. 26: Flown cover from Ben Shemen to Tel Aviv.



department of Kupat Holim in Tel Aviv. The pilot transferred the cover to the Army Postal Service (APS), where it was marked with the Tel Aviv Base 3 postmark on the 17th of June 1948, identifying it for delivery as regular Army mail, exempt from postage.

(2) Nevatim (Negev)

This settlement, founded in October 1946, is situated to the south east of Beer Sheva. In the spring of 1948 the Negev was cut off from the northern part of the country and the settlements could only be reached by air or by an occasional armored convoy.

There is considerable controversy as to the status of the roads during this period. It is stated in "The History of the War of Independence"<sup>2</sup>, that the Israel Defense Forces were able to open the road to the desert between the 15th of May and the 10th of June (the eve of the first armistice). This appears to contradict eye-witness reports that in fact the road was closed from April.

Nevatim and its neighbor Beit Eshel were isolated under siege until after the liberation of Beer Sheva in October, 1948. Figure 27 is a courier cover from a soldier of the 8th battalion, Negev Brigade, stationed in Nevatim. The cover is franked with 10 mil "ship" Minhelet Ha'am stamp (Fluri #31a) affixed en route, cancelled in Tel Aviv with a trilingual postmark on 16 May, 1948. The cover also bears the "Subscribe to the National Loan" cachet in violet, which was used in the Tel Aviv sorting post office. The return address reads: Mordechai Orlianski, Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 560, Nevatim. It was the general practice of the Negev settlements to maintain post office boxes in Tel Aviv, where all incoming mail could be collected; Box 560 was the collection box for Nevatim. Before the onset of hostilities these post boxes were usually in Beer Sheva or Gaza but were moved to Tel Aviv when hostilities broke out.



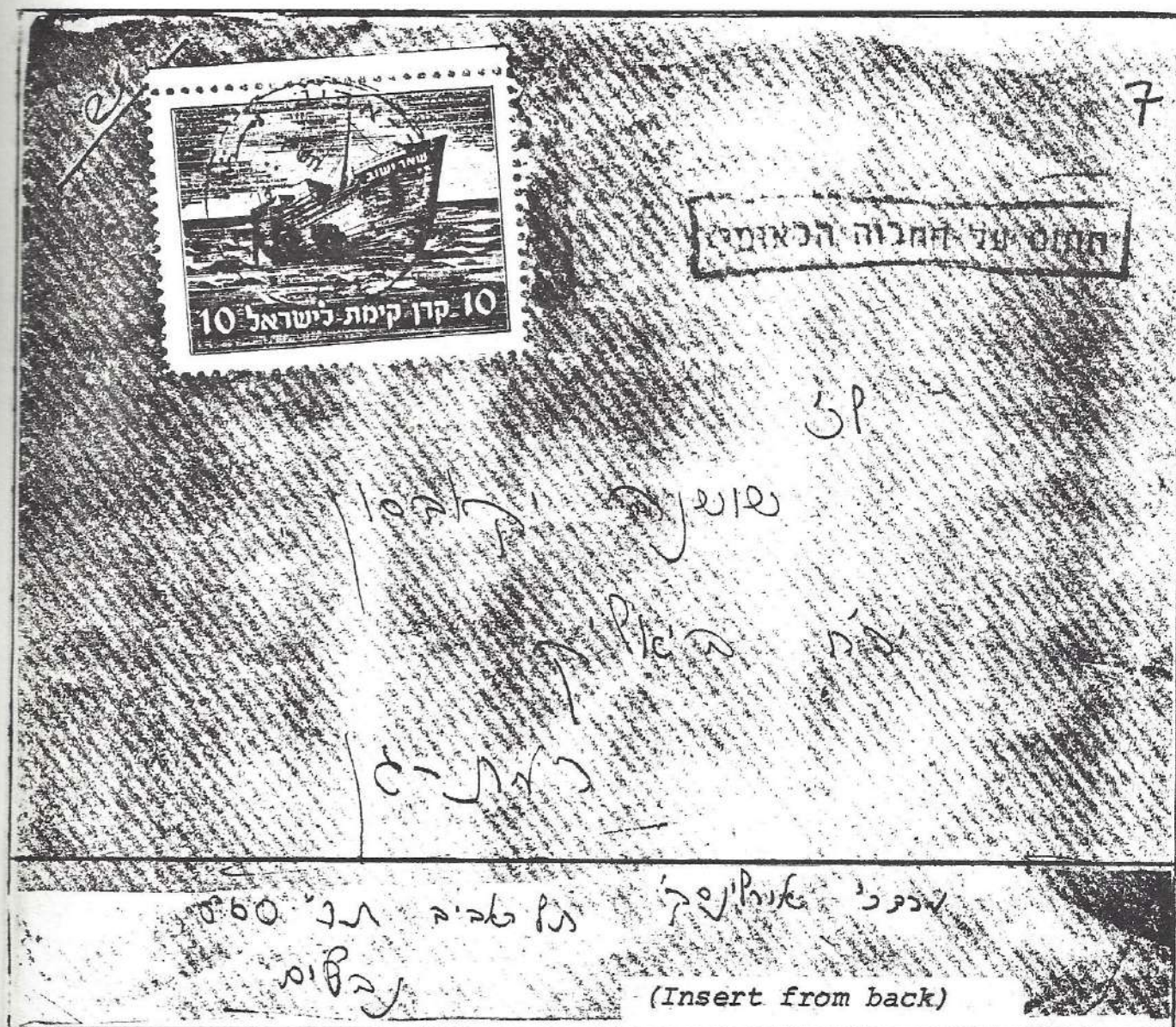


Fig. 27: Courier cover (presumably flown) from Nevatim (Negev) to Ramat Gan.

The sender, Mr. Orlianski, who lives today in Haifa, has provided us with many of the details of his service in Nevatim. He arrived at the settlement in March 1948 and left again in August. All mail was given to the unit commander. He recalls that in March and April convoys reached Nevatim and Beit Eshel from Revivim and Nir Am. From the end of April, the only communication was by Piper aircraft, which landed at a small makeshift landing strip every 7 to 10 days. He cannot remember any couriers or convoys in the month



of May. This cover must then have been flown by Piper to Tel Aviv on one of the weekly flights.

(3) Be'eri (Negev)

Be'eri is a kibbutz in the western Negev near the Gaza strip, which was founded in October, 1946. It too was besieged during the spring of 1948 and was cut off exactly as was Nevatim.

Figure 28 illustrates a cover sent by Mr. Ya'acov Hassid from

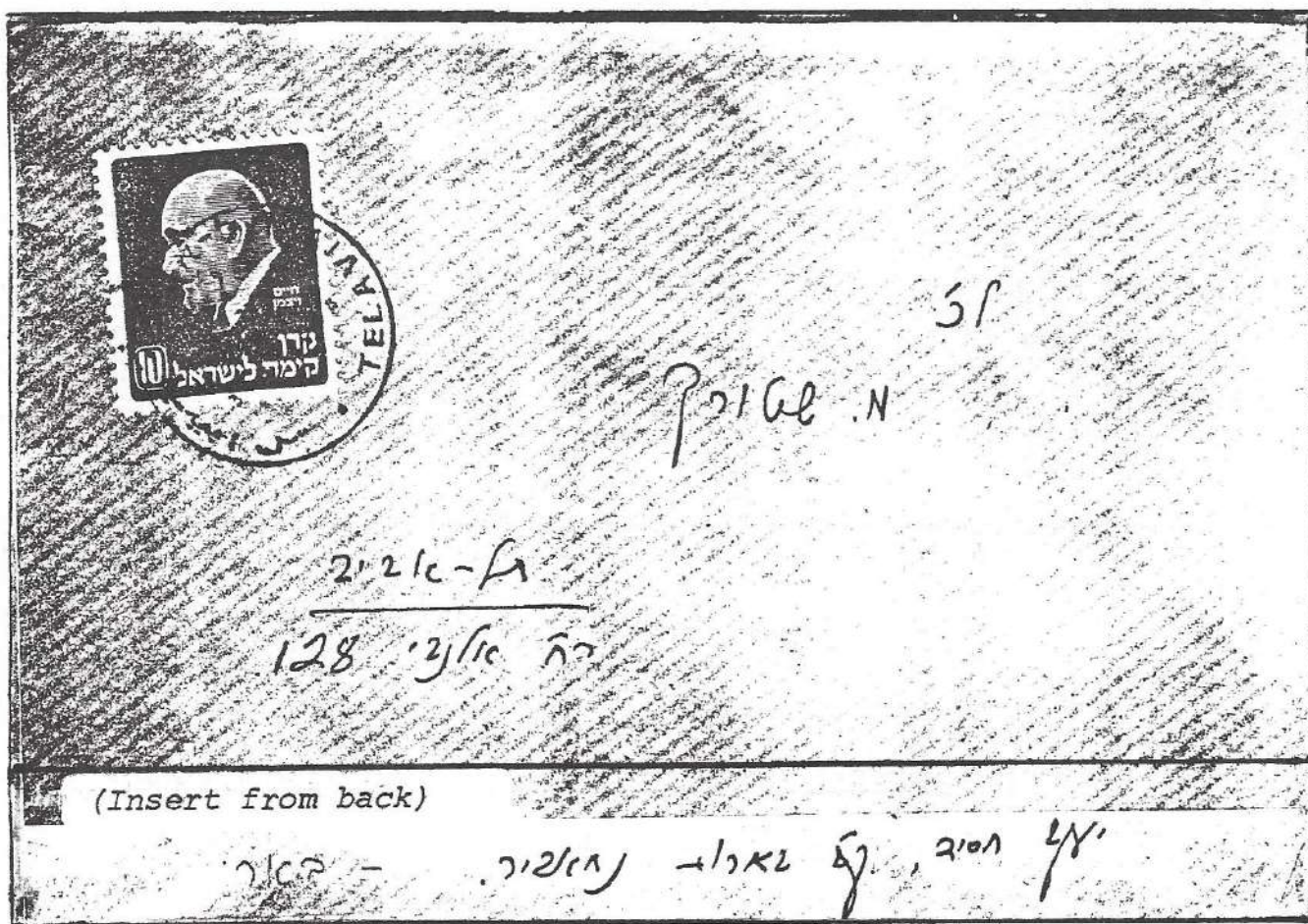


Fig. 28: Courier cover (presumably flown) from Be'eri (Negev) to Tel Aviv.

"Kvuzat Be'erot Nahabir", the original name of Kibbutz Be'eri. Mr. Hassid, then a member of the kibbutz, lives now near Haifa. He stated that the cover was sent by him, unfranked, to his uncle in Tel Aviv. This and all other mail written during April and May, was transferred to military headquarters and then sent by air from



a field in Nir Am. Better facilities were later established in Ruchama. From this information it is clear that this is a courier cover flown by the Haganah and mailed in Tel Aviv, with a Minhelet Ha'am 10 mil stamp (Fluri #10a) and tied by a Tel Aviv 23 May, 1948 postmark. One must presume that this was mailed late on the 22nd, because it was not taxed for postage due, as the Minhelet Ha'am stamps were demonitized as of the 23rd.

(4) Qiryat Anavim (Judean Mountains)

Qiryat Anavim is a kibbutz, founded in 1920, which is situated along the road to Jerusalem, some 10 km west of the city. It was totally isolated from the rest of the country when the Arab Legion closed the road to Jerusalem at Bab ElWad on the 20th April, 1948.

The cover in Figure 29 was sent by a soldier serving in the

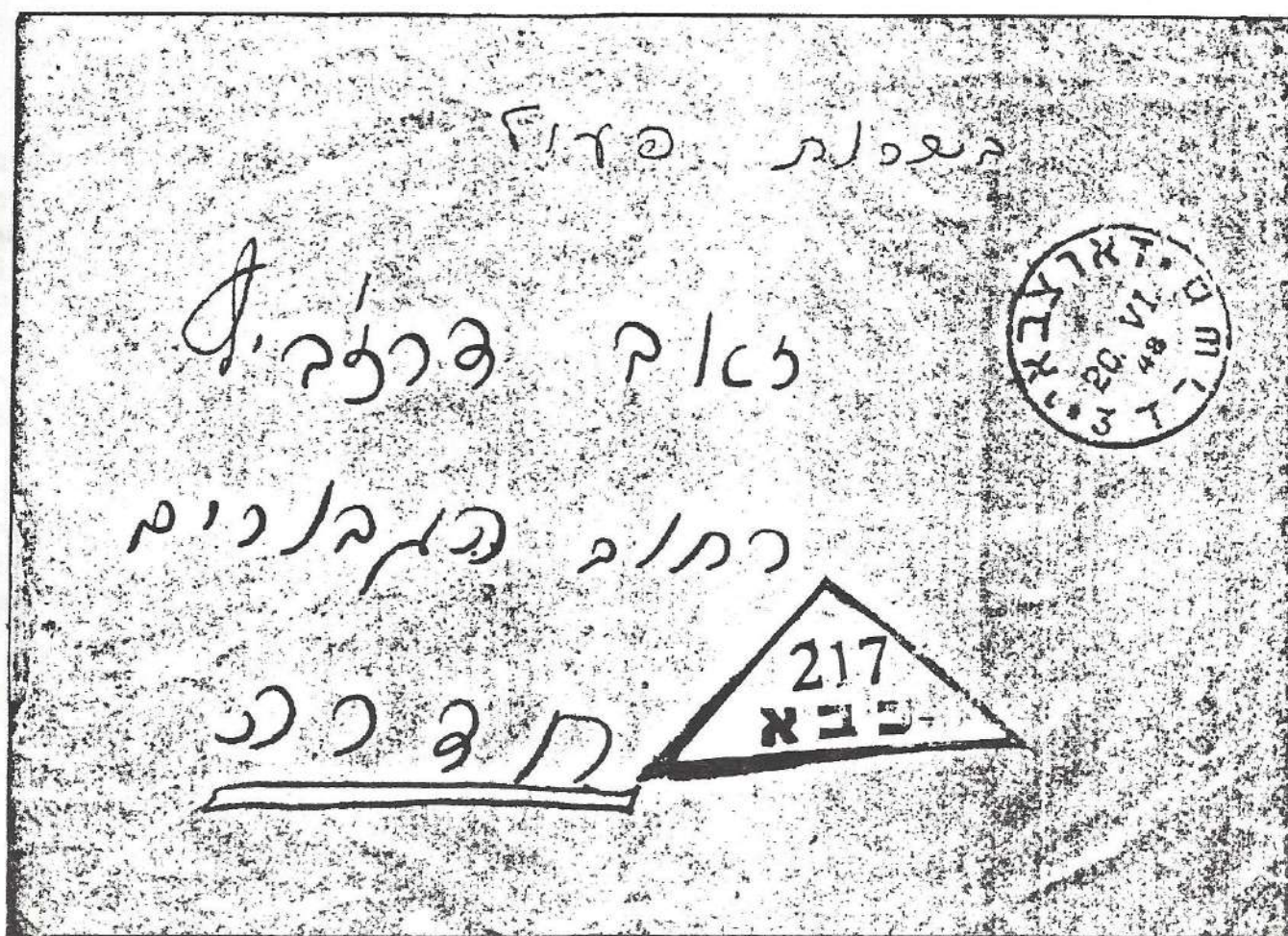


Fig. 29: Courier cover carried overland by foot from Qiryat Anavim and forwarded to Tel Aviv.



4th battalion ("Haporzim") of the Palmach stationed at Qiryat Anavim. The sender, now a lawyer in Jerusalem, sent the cover to his family in Hadera. The cover bears a Military triangular cachet #217 belonging to the sender's unit as well as a Tel Aviv A.P.O. base #3 mark, dated 20 June, 1948. This latter postmark indicates its continued journey as regular army mail. The sender recalls writing two letters in the middle of June and handing them to one of his fellow soldiers who, along with two other soldiers, volunteered to go by foot from Qiryat Anavim to the units' headquarters in Hulda. This volunteer was Rafael Eitan (Raful) who later became the IDF's 12th Chief of Staff. Raful brought the letters to Hulda from where they were transferred to the Army Post Office in Tel Aviv for delivery in Hadera. The sender also mentioned that on the way back, Eitan managed to lead a small convoy of Jeeps carrying heavy mortars to Qiryat Anavim. The Jeeps left Hulda, passed Dir Muchssein and Beit Susein (occupied by the Israelis), then on to the Hartuv-Bab ElWad road. (For a more detailed account of this story, see ref. 2 page 210).

The illustrated cover is therefore a courier cover, carried overland by foot from the Judean Mountains to the coast and forwarded thereafter through normal military channels.

This brief communication brings to light more information about the tenuous postal links maintained between even the smallest settlements and the remainder of the country. Authenticating covers mailed from small locations and uncovering the fascinating history behind them requires a great deal of effort and cooperation between collectors and postal historians. We wish to thank Mr. Itamar Karpovsky for his help in preparing this manuscript.

#### References:

- (1) The Holy Land Philatelist #48/49 (October-November 1958) p.1044.
- (2) "The History of the War of Independence" issued by Ma'arachot, Israel Defence Forces, pp. 229-230.



\* \* \* \* \*

\*    S H O R T   N O T E S   A N D   D I S C O V E R I E S    \*

\* \* \* \* \*

O T T O M A N   P E R I O D

SOME MORE DOCUMENTS OF THE FOREIGN POST OFFICES

In a recent issue (#27, pp. 268-283) we published official Notices belonging to the Austrian and Turkish Post Offices. We have here two further notices (submitted by H.G. Muentz) to add to this "collection", shown in Figs. 30 and 31. The first, from the Austrian

## Kundmachung.

Infolge höherer Weisung werden von heute an bis zum 12. November l. Js. sämtliche an hier nicht ansässige Personen adressirten Postsendungen nur dann ausgefolgt werden, wenn dieselben diesem k. k. Postamte persönlich bekannt oder in der Lage sind, eine Legitimation vorzuweisen, welche für Ottomanische Unterthanen von der Lokalpolizei auszustellen ist.

Die fremden Staatsangehörigen haben sich durch Vorzeigung eines von der hiesigen Consularbehörde ihres Heimatslandes ausgestellten Identitäts-Zeugnisses zu legitimiren.

Vom k. k. Postamte  
Jerusalem, 24. October 1898.

Der Vorstand  
A. Torossian m. p.



## AVIS

Le public est avisé que, par ordre supérieur, à partir d'aujourd'hui jusqu'au 12 Novembre a: c:, toutes personnes inconnues à ce bureau et non résidant dans cette ville, devront pour retirer leurs lettres être munies d'un certificat d'identité qui, pour les sujets Ottomans, sera délivré par la Police Locale, et pour les sujets Etrangers par leurs Autorités Consulaires.

Bureau de la Poste I. R. d'Autriche  
Jérusalem, le 24 Octobre 1898

Le directeur  
A. Torossian m. p.

Fig. 30: A board notice of the Austrian Post in Jerusalem from October, 1898.



# Poste Impériale Allemande ★ Kaiserlich Deutsches Postamt.

## Tabelle für die Brieffaxe.

Tableau pour la taxe des lettres.

Vom 1. Oktober 1907 ab.

à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> Octobre 1907.

Gewicht			Taxe		Gewicht			Taxe	
Poids			Plaster	para	Poids			Plaster	para
Ueber Au-dessus de	Bis Jusqu'à	20 g	1	—	Ueber Au-dessus de	400 g	Bis Jusqu'à	420 g	16
		40 g	1	30				440 g	16
		60 g	2	30				460 g	17
		80 g	3	10				480 g	18
		100 g	4	—				500 g	19
		120 g	4	30				520 g	19
		140 g	5	20				540 g	20
		160 g	6	10				560 g	21
		180 g	7	—				580 g	22
		200 g	7	30				600 g	22
		220 g	8	20				620 g	23
		240 g	9	10				640 g	24
		260 g	10	—				660 g	25
		280 g	10	30				680 g	25
		300 g	11	20				700 g	26
		320 g	12	10				720 g	27
		340 g	13	—				740 g	28
		360 g	13	30				760 g	28
		380 g	14	20				780 g	29
		400 g	15	10				800 g	30

Il s. w., ohne Meistgewicht.  
etc. sans maximum.

Taxe für Drucksachen, Warenproben und Geschäftspapiere: } 10 para (für je 50 g.  
La taxe des imprimés, échantillons de marchandises et papiers d'affaires: } par chaque poids de

Mindestgebühr für  
Taxe minimum des

Drucksachen: imprimés	10 para,	Meistgewicht poids maximum	2 kg
Warenproben: échantillons	20 para,	"	350 g
Geschäftspapiere: papiers d'affaires	1 Plaster,	"	2 kg.

Gebühr für Einschreibung oder einen Rückschein: } für einen Antwortschein:  
Droit de recommandation ou d'un avis de réception: } 1 Plaster, d'un coupon-réponse international: } 1 Pstr. 10 para.

Fig. 31: A table of postal tariffs of the German Post in Palestine in 1907.

Post Office, dated 1898, informs customers that postal items will only be handed over on the presentation of identification documents. The second is from the German Post Office, dated 1907, giving the postal rates for different weights of letters, parcels and printed matter. Translations of the notices are given below:

## A N N O U N C E M E N T

By order of a higher authority, mail addressed to non-residents of this city will be handed over to strangers from now on and until November 12 (1898) only upon presentation of identification papers issued to Ottoman subjects by the local police and to foreign subjects by their local Consular Authorities.

For the Imperial Austrian Post Office      Jerusalem, Oct. 24, 1898  
A. Torossian m.p., Director.

\*\*\*\*\*

## IMPERIAL GERMAN POST OFFICE

-----

Table of Letter Charges  
from the 1st of October, 1907

Weight	Charge	
	Piasters	Para
Up to 20 gr	1	-
From 20 to 40 gr	1	30
.....	..	..

(Each additional 20 gr: 30 para, without weight limit).

Charges for printed matter, commercial samples & commercial papers:

10 para for each 50 gr.

Minimum	Printed matter:	10 para	Weight limit: 2 kg.
charge for:	Commercial samples:	20 para	" " : 350 gr
	Commercial papers:	1 piaster	" " : 2 kg.

-----

Charges for registration or Advice of Receipt: 1 piaster.

For an International Reply Coupon: 1 piaster 10 para.



# BRITISH MANDATE PERIOD

## DETACHMENT FRANCAISE DE PALESTINE (D.F.P.) in WWI

(A. Zakai, Beer Sheva)

On 21 April 1917 the French Detachment landed in Egypt and on the 25th May was transferred into Sinai, leaving in Port Said a Navy and Rear Base.

Port Said became Sector 601 and Suez - Sector 600. The former detached 2 Offices with Postmarks: 601 A (Fig. 32), first at Khan Yunis, then in Jaffa, Gaza and Ramleh and 601 B in Lydda.



Fig. 32: A letter from the French Detachment of Palestine, with the APO "Tresor et Postes 601A" and French censor mark.



Fig. 33 shows another postmark used by the French Units, with the F.E.F. "TELES - MILITAR T.S.F. 4 OCT 17", a double ring postmark on a Picture Postcard written in Khan Yunis on 3.10.17.

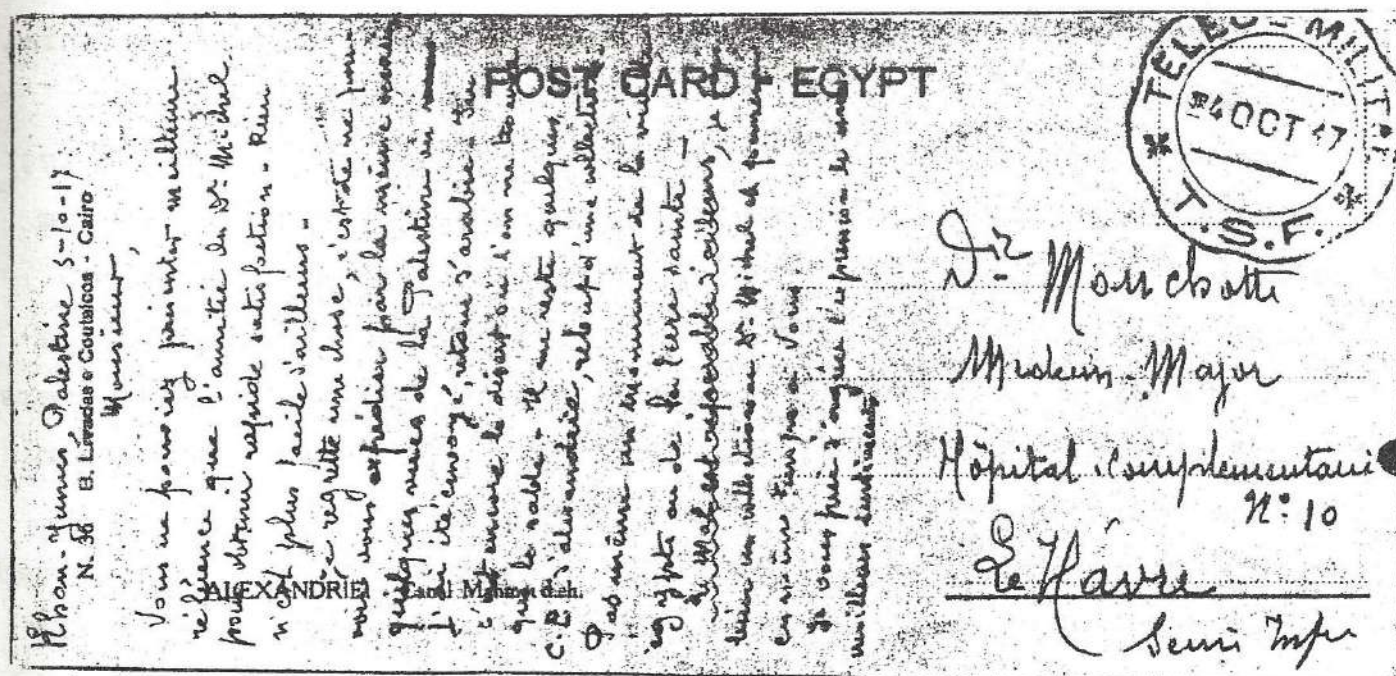


Fig. 33: The rare French army postmark "Teleg-Militar T.S.F." used in Khan Yunis on 4 October, 1917.

During research about W.W.I in the Public Record Office in London (The British Archives), I found the explanation for this postmark. In a Report sent by the Commander of the DETACHMENT FRANCAISE DE PALESTINE stationed at Khan Yunis, Colonel de Piepape, to Gen. Allenby, Commander of the F.E.F., on 17 August 1917, about the strength of the French Detachment, he mentions also the Communication Units: TELEGRAPHIQUE SECTION FRANCAISE - T.S.F. - (Comprising 40 men, 5 mules, 16 camels, 6 km cables) and SERVICE DE LA TRESORERIE ET DES POSTES - (Comprising 3 men, 4 camels, 1 car).

As nearly all of the French Military Postmarks bear the inscription "TRESOR ET POSTES" as PMKs 600, 601 A and B, we may ask if this postmark "T.S.F." was used by these 40 soldiers serving in this TELEGRAPHIQUE SECTION only or by other units also?



MAIL TO INTERNEES IN EGYPT FROM PALESTINE 1918 (N. J. Collins, U.K.)

In BAPIP #105 (Summer 1983) I first reported a registered cover from Jaffa to Aliens Internment Camp, Sidi Bishr, Egypt and requested reports of similar items. Three years have since elapsed and only one report has been received, that from Joseph Schwartz of California, who reported on two covers in his collection.

One of the covers was the 'brother' to my registered cover being to the same addressee and written in the same hand. Both being from a relative, were post free according to the rules governing mail to and from internees at that time. Being registered, only the registration fee had to be paid by the sender. If these two registered covers are the only surviving concessional postage covers to internees from Palestine, then they must be considered great rarities - but surely there should be other examples in other collections. He also reported a commercial cover to Aliens Internment Camp, but of course this did

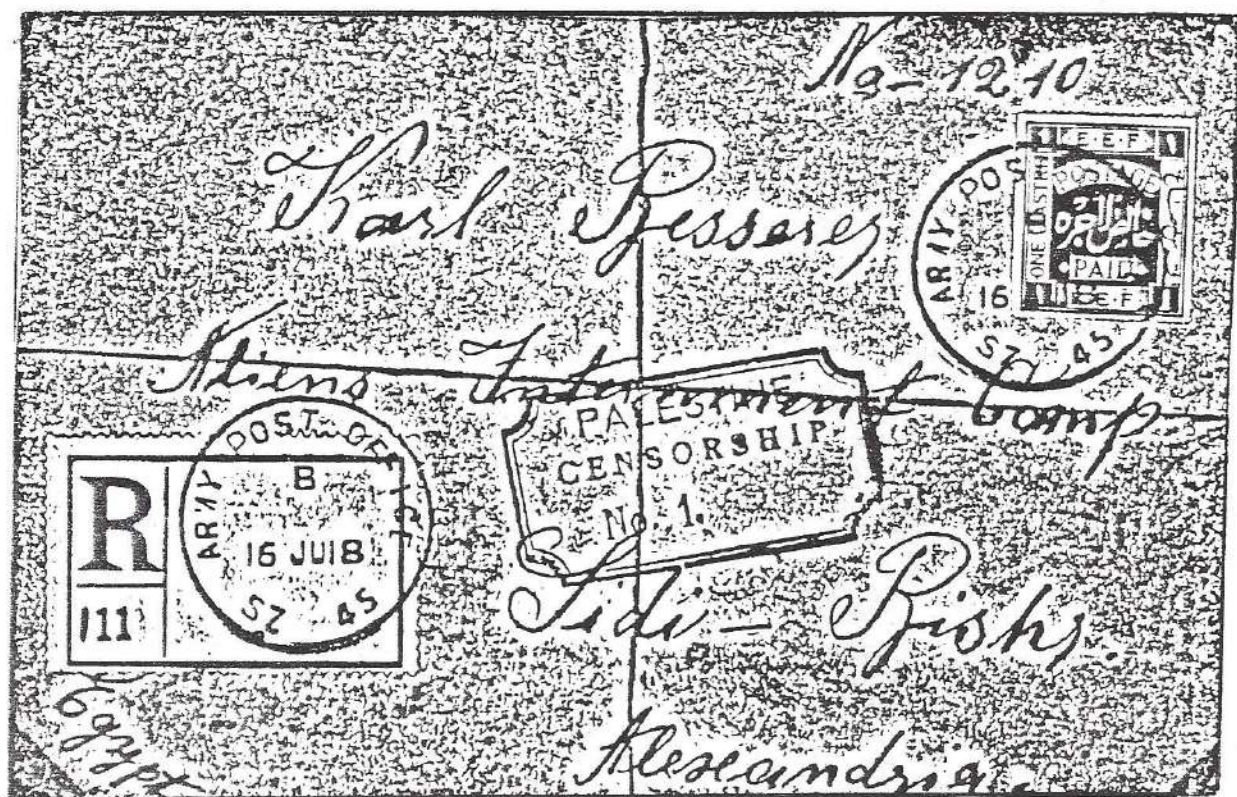


Fig. 34: Registered concessional cover to Aliens Internment Camp,  
posted APO SZ 45 (Jaffa) 16th June 1918, transit marks FPO GML  
18th June, BAPO Z (Alexandria) 19th June.



not come within the concessional rate and thus normal postage was paid.

I will illustrate the covers below and will welcome reports of any other such covers (see Figs. 34, 35).

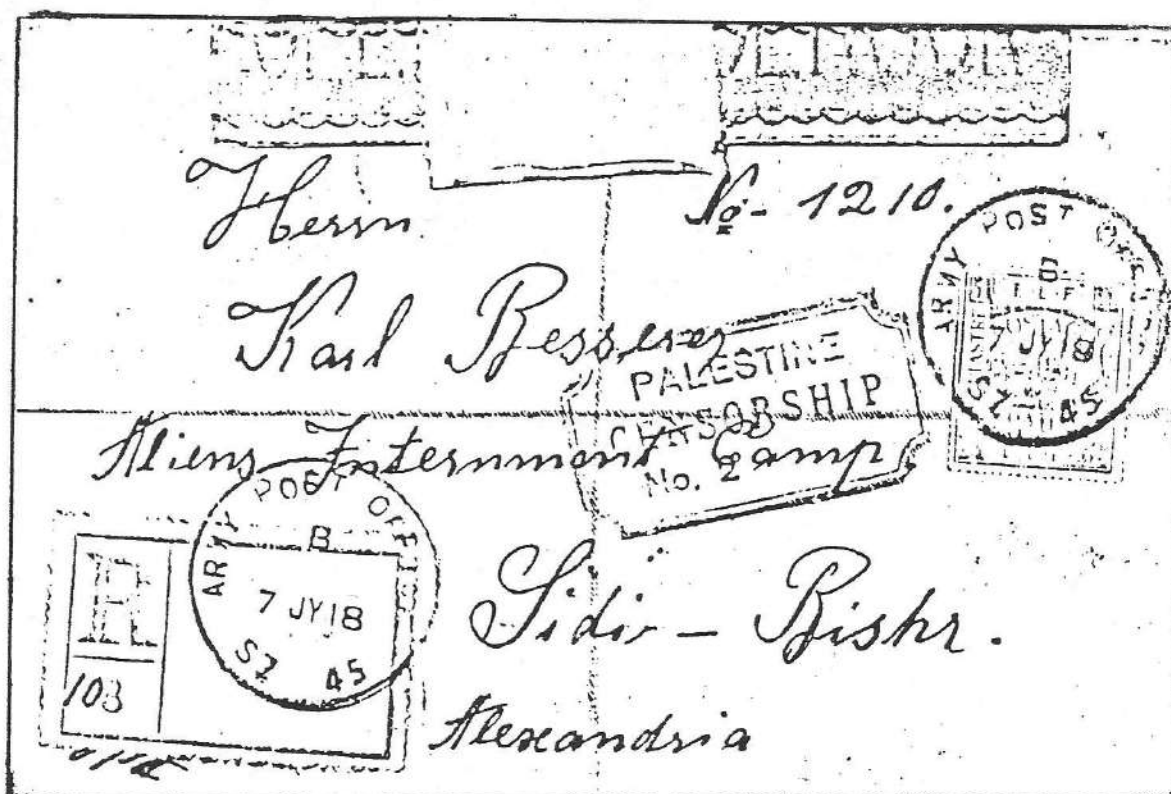


Fig. 35: Schwartz's cover, which had the registration receipt tied by the Egyptian censor label. It was lifted up to show the address etc.

#### UNUSUAL USE OF THE SINGLE CIRCLE JERUSALEM MANDATE POSTMARK

In Fig. 36 we show a registered letter posted from Jerusalem on the 15th August, 1921. The unusual aspect about this cover is the use of the regular single circle handstamp to cancel the postage stamps, instead of the regular oval "Registered Jerusalem" type in use then.

It can only be assumed that this was an exceptional use, contrary to the regulations, and must have been restricted to very few letters. It is one of the curiosities of Mandate Postal History.



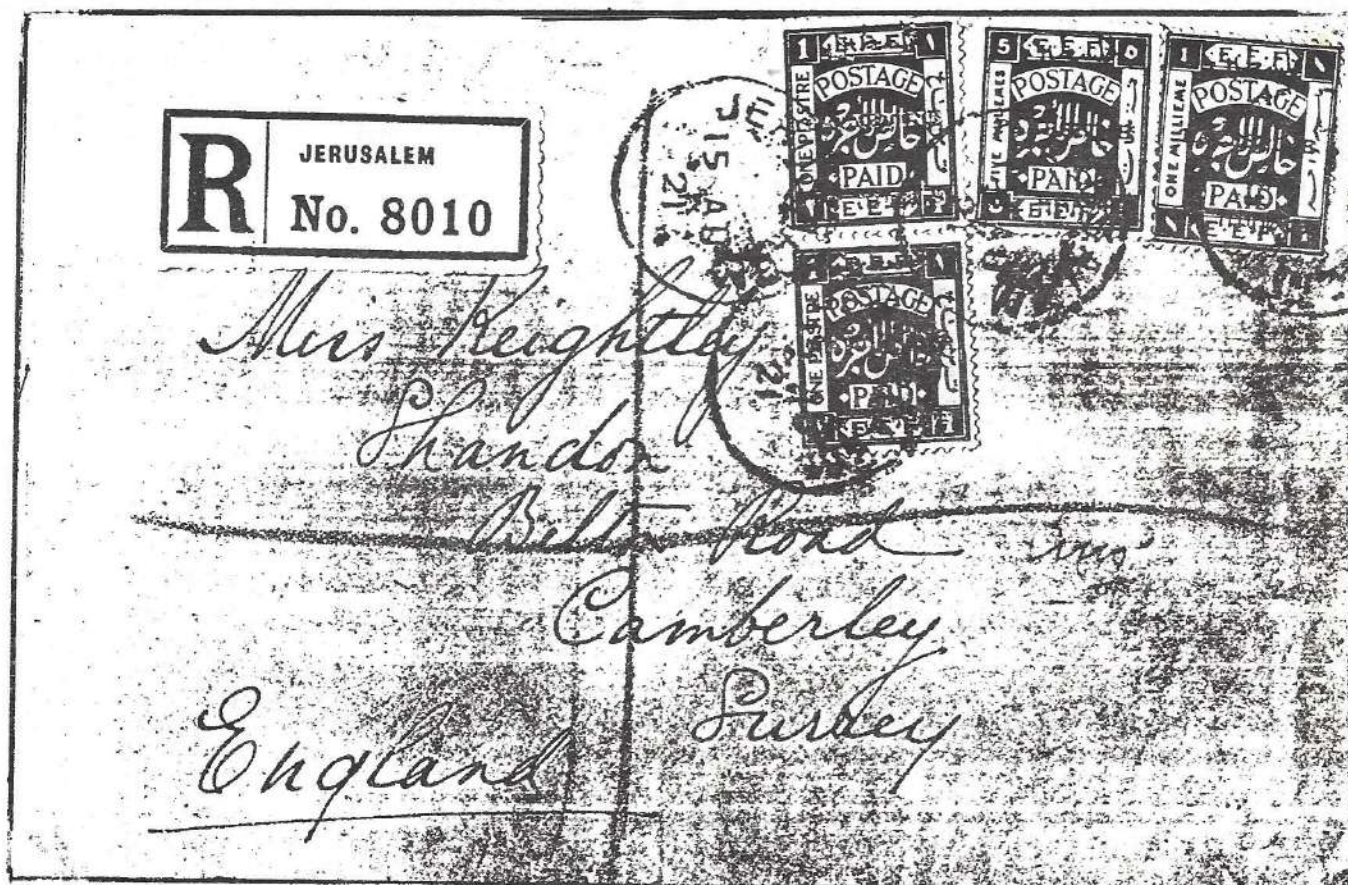


Fig. 36: A circular SC postmark inadvertently used on a registered letter, instead of the oval "Registered" postmark.

COMPLETING THE RECORD

(Arthur M. Hochheiser, Lodi, NJ)

In 1984 my catalogue of the Postal Stationery of the Palestine Mandate was published. With all of the then existing knowledge collated, it was natural that additional data would be reported from various sources, including my own further studies. This would add to and correct the existing information. An "Addendum and Corrigendum" has been published.

The main section of the catalogue covered the registered envelopes of the period and most of the new information reported since publication, covers material from this section. In depth, articles have been written into the literature. However, the new information uncovered suggests that there is one further item that



needs to be corrected to help to complete the record as regards these registered envelopes.

Certainly the rarest of the prestamped registered envelopes is RE4 (Fig. 37). To the best of my knowledge, no unused copy has

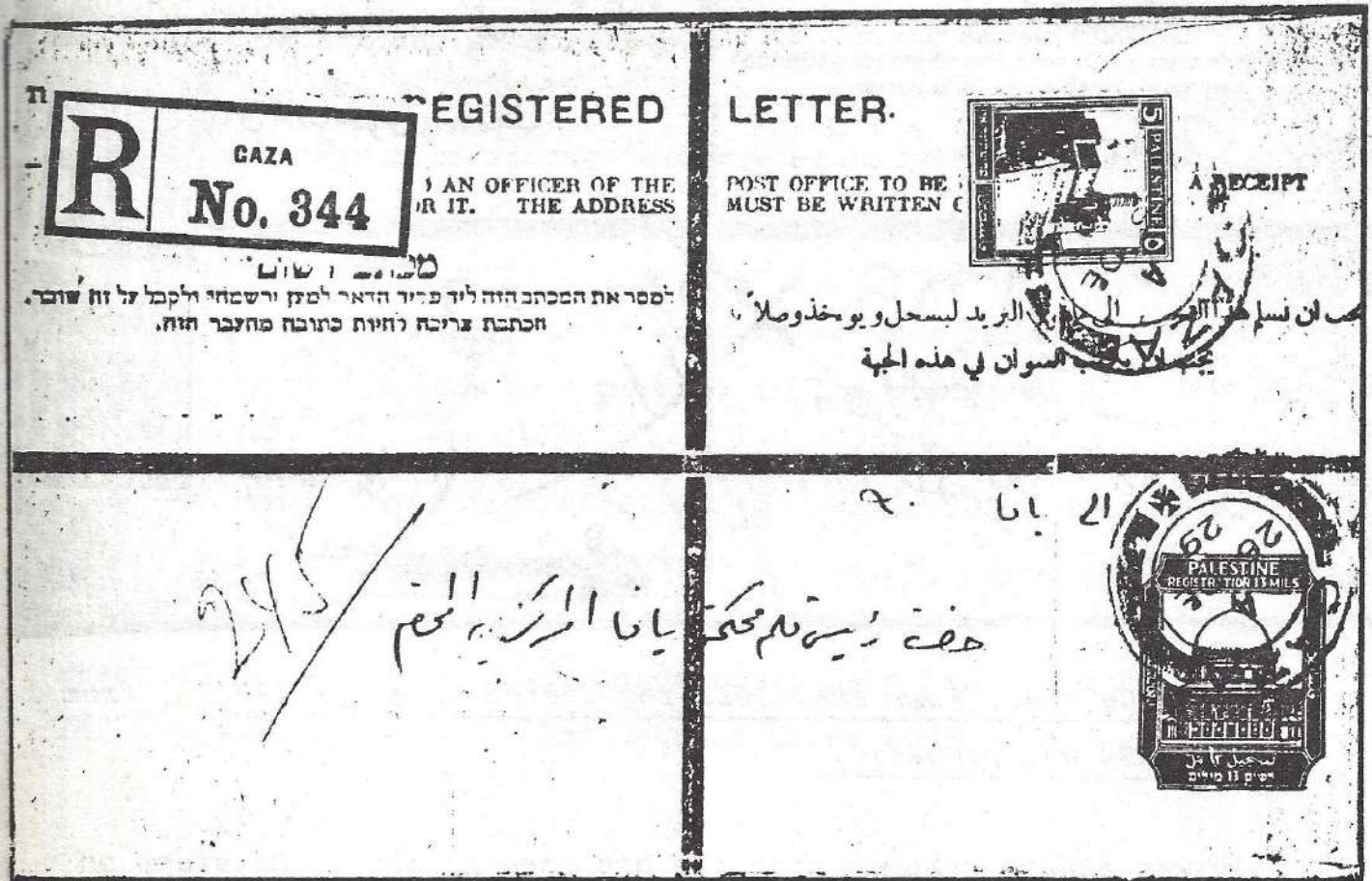


Fig. 37: The rare prestamped registered envelope RE4.

ever been reported. This envelope was prepared by adding a stamp to PR12 (Fig. 38), the last of the small size stampless registered envelopes. RE4 has classically been listed as having been issued in the summer of 1929. This and any other sparse information that was available was only conjectural.

Recently two items of information have been reported by Norman Collins of Merseyside, England from the archives of the Crown Agents of Great Britain. These may be found in his recent publication entitled "Palestine Mandate Issues 1921-1948 -- The Crown Agents Requisition Books", published by the Society of Israel Philatelists (SIP).



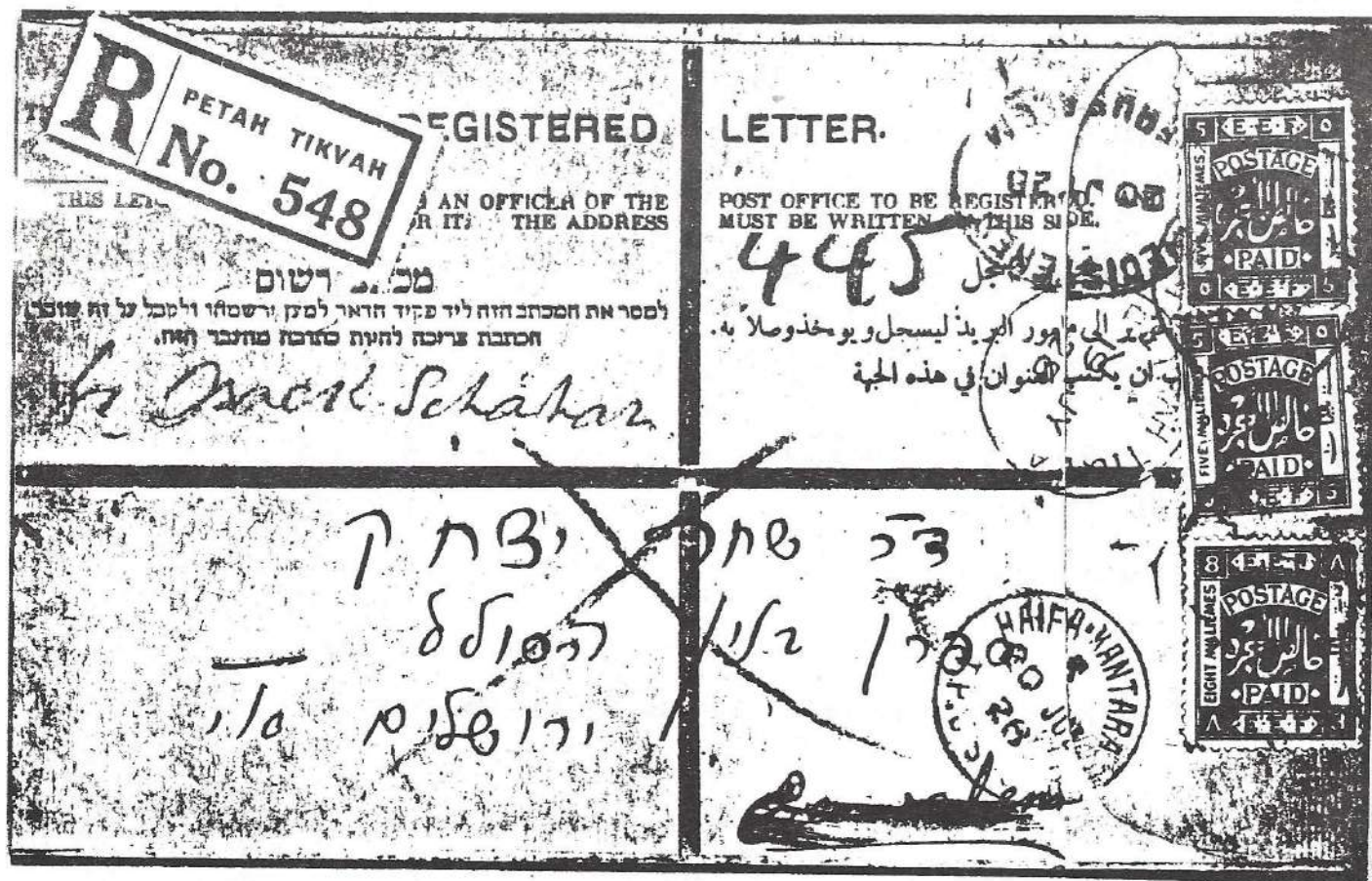


Fig. 38: The small size stampless registered envelope (PR12), from which RE4 was prepared.

It was always assumed that the die used to apply the stamp on PR12 envelopes to make an RE4 was the same die used for RE1-2-3; all stamps looked alike. There is now verification of the fact that the die used for RE2-3-4 was a second "electro" (a duplicated working die) sent to Palestine from London, while RE1 was completed with the original working die. There seem to be no differences in the stamps produced by both working dies.

This second die, sent to Palestine on Oct. 26, 1928, was intended for use in helping to complete envelopes RE2-3, which were sent to Palestine without printing, presumably because Harrison & Sons, the manufacturers of the envelopes, were too busy to complete the envelopes in England. Post Office Circulars verify the fact that RE1 was placed on sale on Jan. 1, 1929 and RE2-3 were placed on



sale on April 1, 1929. It was assumed that the working die (the second "electro") used in Palestine was kept available so that unused copies of PR12 could have had the stamp applied at a later date, when it was deemed advisable to use up existing stocks of PR12 rather than destroy them, since economy use of all materials was always in the minds of Mandate authorities.

However, the second piece of information uncovered by Norman Collins was that this second "electro" was destroyed on March 20, 1929. Thus copies of PR12, onto which the stamp was applied to produce RE4, must have been completed by that date. There is still some point of conjecture as to when these were released. The earliest recorded usage was in fact in the summer of 1929 and this no doubt influenced the recorded date of issue. However, theoretically, the release date should be the same as RE2 - on April 1, 1929. The next issue of small size prestamped registered envelopes (RE5) was not released until the middle of 1931. Thus it is not reasonable that the RE4 envelopes could have been held in reserve for any special reason. The date of issue should be revised.

#### KRAG MACHINE POSTMARK VARIETIES 1928-1937 (N. J. Collins, England)

Recently I acquired a cover of 1937 with the slogan postmark as Goldstein & Dickstein<sup>2</sup> No. 46 for Jaffa. This example though has the dater inverted in relation to the slogan (tete-beche) and is dated 13th October 1937 (Fig. 39).

The late Michael Sacher reported to me a similar variety from the Krag machine used in Jerusalem.<sup>1</sup> This being postmark Sacher-Glassman<sup>3</sup> Type F2 used as an arrival mark on a cover from USA. The day date does not show, but this was used sometime in March 1928 (Fig. 40).

Arthur M. Hochheiser reported a similar variety<sup>5</sup>, this being of the 'Purely Arab Fair' slogan postmark for Jerusalem, Sacher-



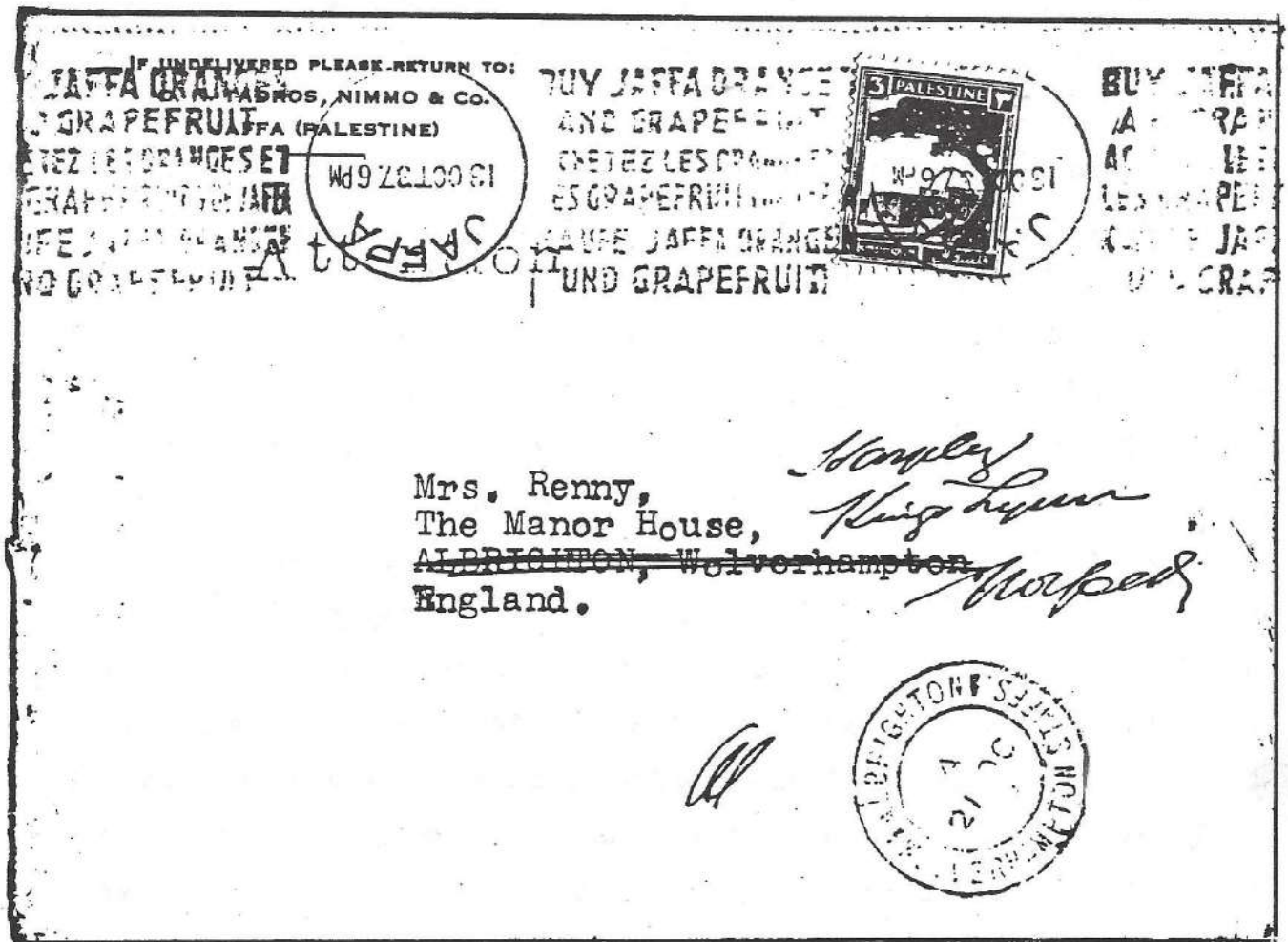


Fig. 39: A dater-inverted "Buy Jaffa Oranges..." slogan cancella-  
tion of Jaffa.



Fig. 40: A dater-inverted "Palestine" Krag machine cancellation  
of Jerusalem.



Glassman Type F11. The postmark, which is dated 29th March 1934, is shown in Fig. 41.

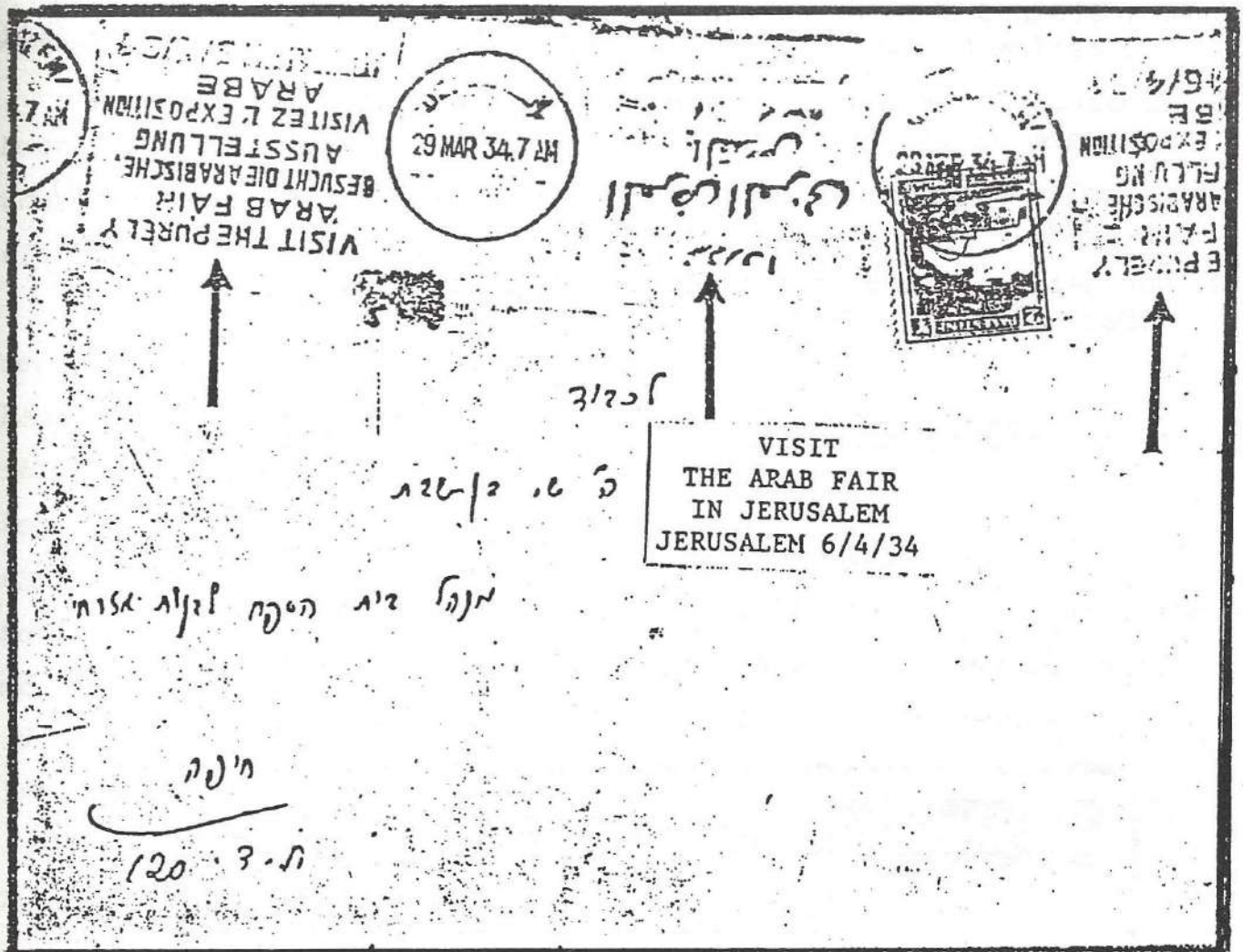


Fig. 41: A dater-inverted "Visit the purely Arab fair" slogan cancellation of Jerusalem.

Some further varieties are shown by M. Siegel in "The Israel Philatelist".<sup>4</sup> All these examples make wonder if all the machine daters exist in the tete-beche form. But there is also the feeling that due to the intermittent usage of the Krag machines, these varieties will prove to be particularly elusive.

I would appreciate reports and copies of any similar varieties and of course of other copies of those shown above. If all readers co-operate it may be possible to compile a full listing and guide to scarcity.



References:

- <sup>1</sup>N.J. Collins, "Mandate Postmarks", BAPIP Bulletin #114, p. 160.
- <sup>2</sup>C. Goldstein & E.S. Dickstein, "Haifa & Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate".
- <sup>3</sup>E. Glassman and M. Sacher, "The Postmarks and other Markings of Mandate Jerusalem (1917-1948)".
- <sup>4</sup>M. Siegel, "Machine Postmarks of Palestine", TIP #5/6 (June 1986), p. 4900.
- <sup>5</sup>A. Hochheiser, "More Mandate Inverted Slogan Cancels", TIP #9/10 (Oct. 1986), p. 4984.

FIRST AIR LETTER SERVICE PALESTINE - U.S.A.: 15 May 1947

(J.C. Has, Netherland)

Even having a large philatelic library available, it is sometimes very difficult to find the correct answer to a certain question, as was the case when I acquired by accident a year ago the cover addressed to Mr. Eric Rowton (Fig. 42). Good friends

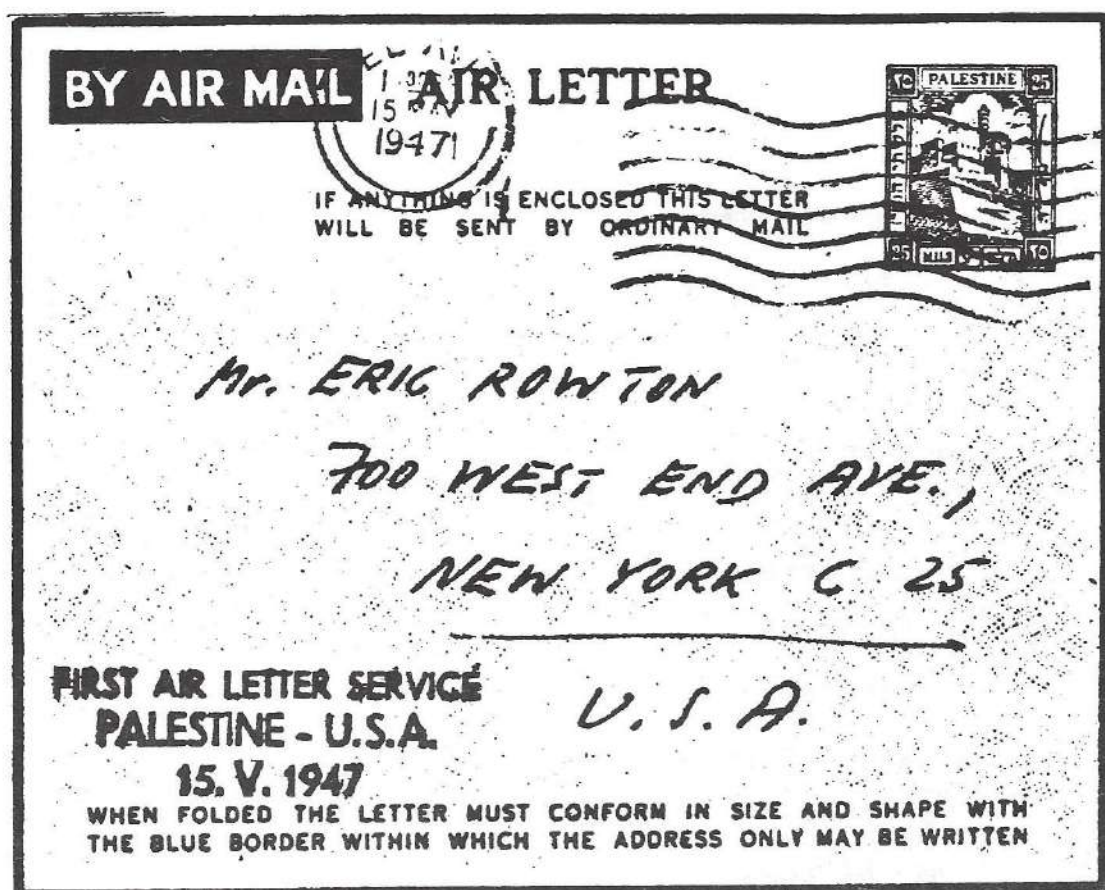


Fig. 42: A Dr. Werner Hoexter written "Rowton" air letter.



specializing in aero-postal history could not furnish me with the essential information to complete the story behind this issue, but they brought me a step closer in solving this question. At long last the story could be finalized.

Murray Heifetz wrote for CAFIP-bulletins (1980-82), "The Aero Postal History of Palestine and Israel 1919-1949". The Society of the Postal History of Eretz-Israel reprinted it in their bulletins #16 and #17/18 in 1983/84, from which I quote:

"Commencing early in 1946, services between Palestine and the rest of the world were quickly reestablished. Aircraft technology had improved and the landplane now took over from the seaplane. This was the beginning of the American ascendancy in airlines with Douglas, Lockheed, and Boeing taking over. The prime carriers at this time were BOAC and TWA. In 1947, TWA extended its routes to Bombay, India, with Lydda as an intermediate point, and the first of the post-war "first flight covers" made its entrance. On May 15, 1947, the first airletter service between Palestine and the USA was introduced.

Air France, had along with BOAC, TWA, CSA and KLM, serviced Palestine during 1947, with several intermediate stops, and on November 6, 1947, they introduced a non-stop service. From the U.N. resolution to partition Palestine in November, 1947 until the second half of April 1948 civil air service was constant. Hostilities between Arabs and Jews prevented the continuation of flight schedules and airlines withdrew services."

Fred Blau, in a personal letter to me, gave the following additional information which I have shaped in the following form: "I lived at that time in Haifa, where on Herzl Street Dr. Werner Hoexter and Alfred Goldschmidt had stores in the same shopping mall. On May 15, 1947 airletters were accepted for the United States for the first time. It was not announced in time, however, by the Postal Services. Somehow the late Dr. Hoexter learned about it, made the



cachet and prepared 100 letters. To get them ready for dispatch in time Dr. Hoexter wrote about 75 or 80 to Eric Rowton, his brother-in-law in New York and the remaining 25 or 20 were done by Alfred Goldschmidt and addressed to R. Rubin in Berkeley, California (Fig. 43)".

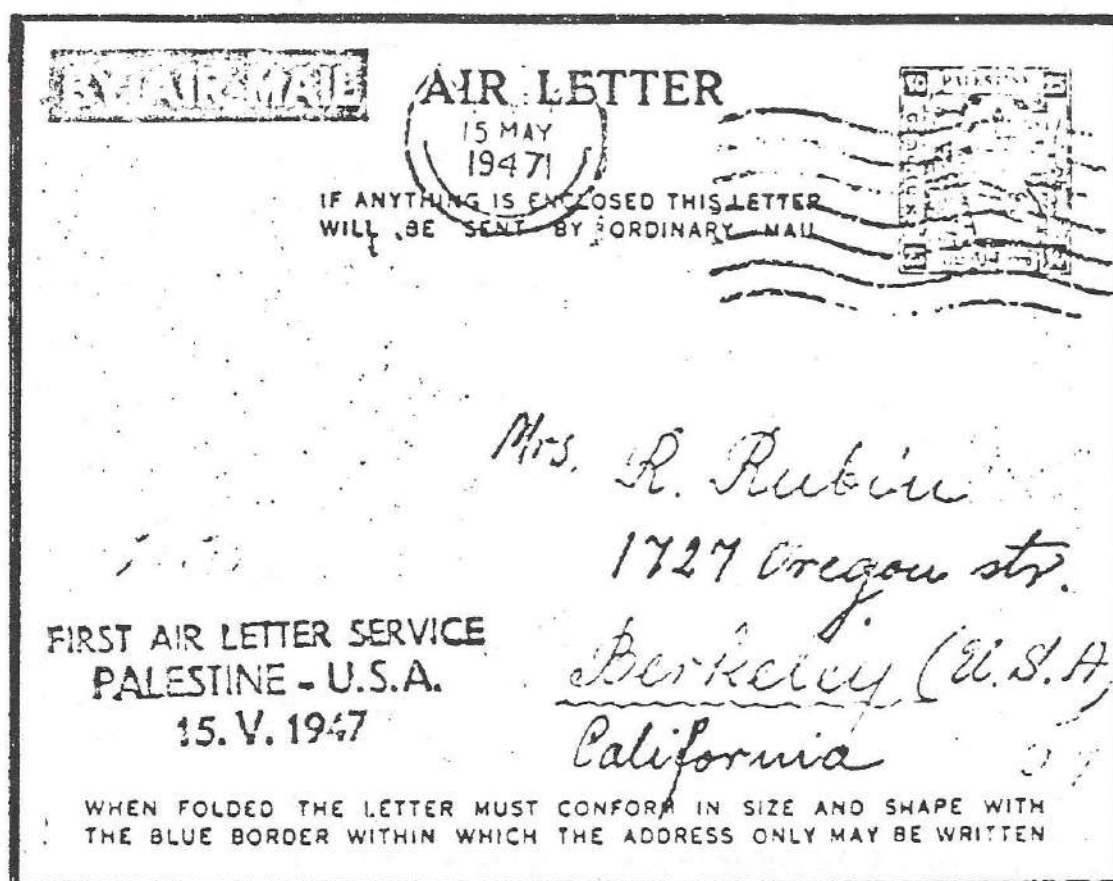


Fig. 43: An Alfred Goldschmidt written "Rubin" air letter.

Not only the story behind this issue interested me, but I also wanted to know what the valuation of this item could be. I searched in catalogues till I found it at long last in Gershon's Catalogue, 1978, where this flight cover was priced at \$200.-. Gershon depicted a "Rowton-cover". No mention is made of the existence of the smaller group of "Rubin-covers". I remember a Bale-auction catalogue announcing such a cover, without specifying from which group, at a much lower start price, and meeting no demand. Maybe these deliberations will lead to a realistic valuation.



# THE STATE OF ISRAEL

## MANDATE POSTAGE USED IN ISRAEL (A.M. Hochheiser, Lodi, N.J. and A. Kahn, Brooklyn, N.Y.)

The Palestine Mandate under British control terminated with the birth of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948. The new country immediately invalidated the use of Mandate stamps and stationery. During the first few weeks of the new State of Israel, mailings with Mandate postage did slip through. However, a conscious effort was made by the postal service to tax all mail so posted. Later mailings with Mandate postage that went untaxed are most unusual. Shown here are two cards posted in Israel with personal messages to addresses in Israel. Both cards are unusual for different reasons.

Fig. 44 was mailed to Tel Aviv and cancelled at the HAKIRYA

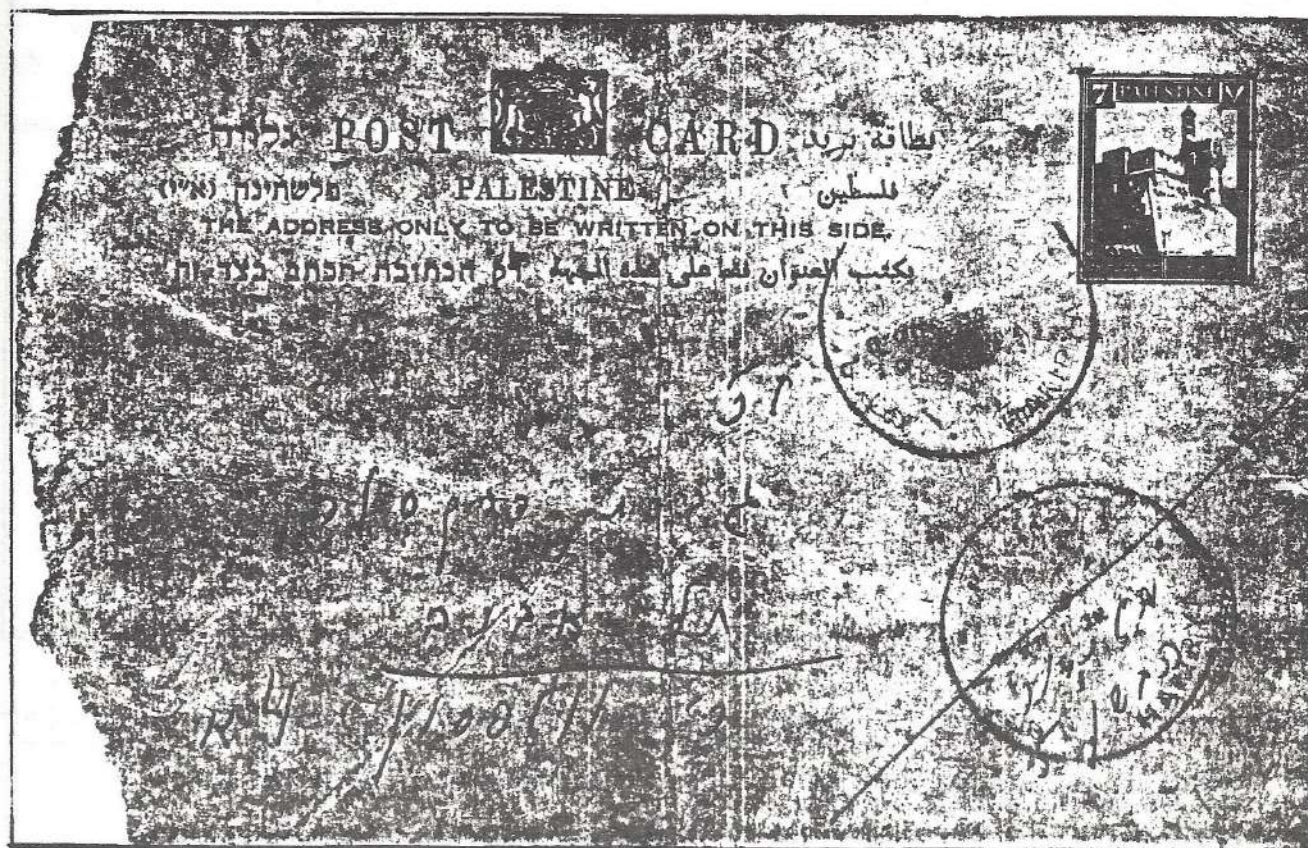


Fig. 44: A Mandate postcard used in Israel in August 1948 - untaxed.



OFFICE in Tel Aviv on August 10, 1948, almost three months after the termination of the Mandate. It is unusual that this item of Mandate stationery which clearly reads PALESTINE went unnoticed both by the mailing office and the clerk responsible for the delivered mail.

Fig. 45 shows a post card mailed with a 7 mil Mandate stamp for postage. It was mailed to Ramat Gan and was cancelled by the NEGEV MOBILE POST OFFICE on November 12, 1950. This card is doubly interesting philatelically. The late use of the Mandate stamp going unnoticed is unusual and this is especially true since a mobile post office would have been even more attentive.

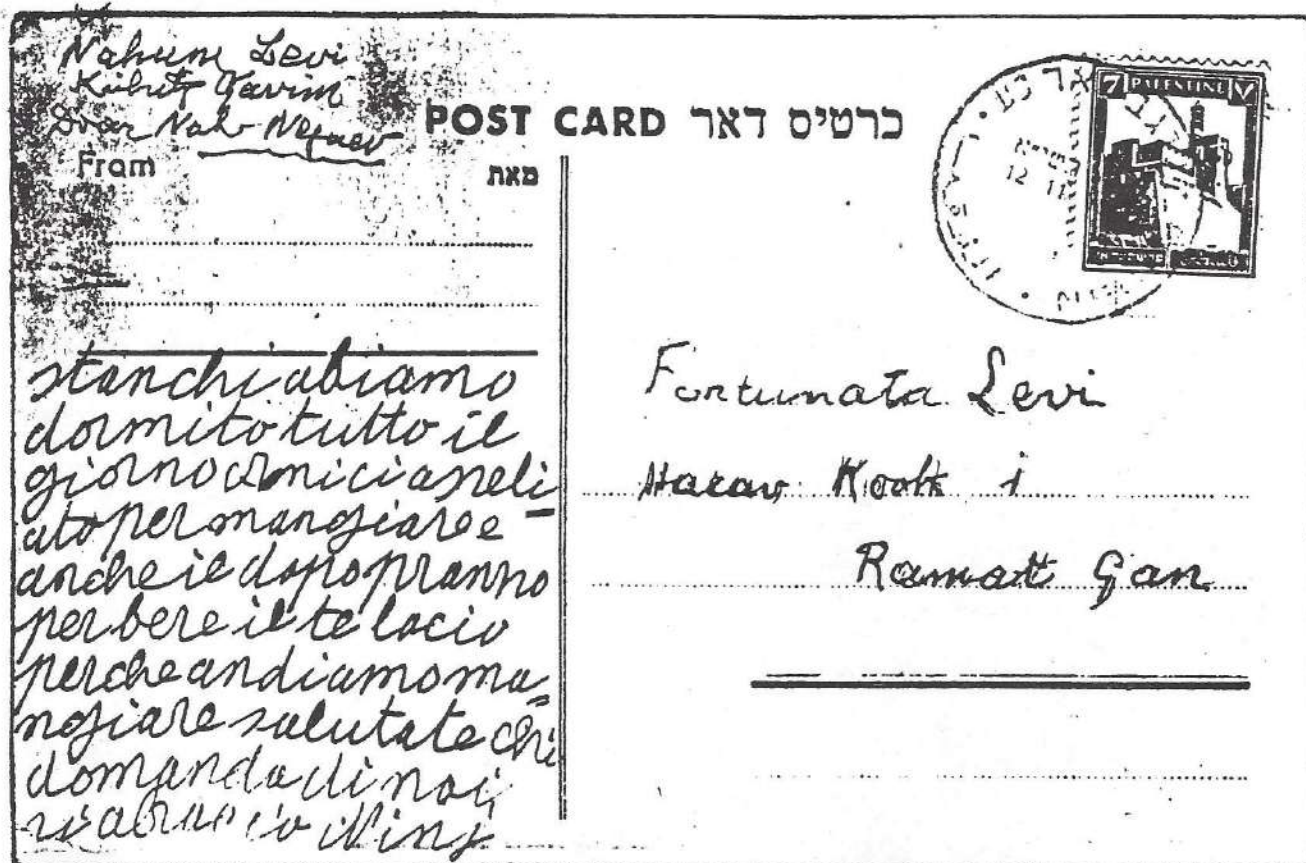


Fig. 45: An untaxed Mandate postcard carried by the Negev Mobile Post Office as late as November, 1950!

Can anyone report later untaxed usage of Mandate postage either as stamps or stationery during the Israeli period?



UNITED NATIONS POSTAL SERVICES IN LEBANON

The actual post offices and postal markings of the various United Nations forces in this part of the Eastern Mediterranean have been covered in several articles by our indefatigable correspondent, Zvi Berest, in various issues of our Bulletin. However, we have not so far had the opportunity of reading of the day to day activities in one of these force's post offices. We are rectifying this by reprinting below an article which originally appeared in the "Litani" magazine of the UNIFIL (Sept. 1986), dealing with the UNIFIL Mail Room:

UNIFIL MAIL ROOM by "Litani" Reporter Cpt. N. Mensah

NAQOURA: "I forced myself out of bed with sleep still hanging heavily on my eyes. I took a look at the clock that hangs in the hotel room. The time was 0400 hrs. I had to take a quick shower and rush with the mail to the airport to go through security formalities. When I reached Ben Gurion Airport, the offices were not yet open, so I waited in the UNIFIL Passat car laden with mail bags."

These were the experiences narrated by one pouch officer of the UNIFIL Mail Room who was on dispatch duties to Ben Gurion Airport in Tel Aviv one Sunday morning.

Weekly Mail

Every Friday, a pouch officer leaves Naqoura for Nahariya at 1430hrs with mail to New York. He leaves them in the custody of the Military Police Detachment in Nahariya until the following day when he continues the journey to Tel Aviv.

On arrival in Tel Aviv, the pouch officer goes to pass the night in a hotel, and then on Sunday, as early as 0400hrs, he takes the mail to Ben Gurion Airport.

"Sometimes the mail is so bulky that you have to ask someone to help you to off-load it from the vehicle", says one of the Mail Room workers.



After the pouches have been examined and cleared by the security agents, airway bills are then attached to them. The pouch officer waits till the plane arrives at about 1030hrs and ensures that the mail is taken aboard the aircraft. At the same time, he collects the incoming New York mail.

On certain occasions, especially during the winter season, the aircraft is either delayed or does not come at all owing to unsuitable weather conditions. Some of the Mail Room staff say that "when you come back to Naqoura on Monday, you are bombarded from all angles with the question, 'did the pouches arrive?'"

### Sorting

It is Monday morning. Another week starts, and the Mail Room is busy with the workers sorting out letters. Those for the battalions in the operational area are sent to the Signal Dispatch Service. In the Mail Room itself, there are two sets of pigeon holes, one for military units and the other for civilian departments. The mail officers sort out all the mail and put each in its corresponding pigeon hole.

While all these activities are going on in the Mail Room, one dispatch officer is on his way to Nahariya with other mail including that for UNDOF and UNTSO, to be dispatched through the local post office. He also collects mail from the UN post box there. Mail to UNIFIL House in Beirut is taken care of by ItalAir. Apart from its dispatch services, the Mail Room also sells UN stamps to UNIFIL personnel.

### Three units

The Mail Room, the Central Registry and the Reproduction Unit are under the General Services. These three units are manned by the same staff supervised by Mr. Don Leus. The Central Registry keeps records of all official correspondence such as circulars, administrative instructions and a host of others while the Reproduction Unit prints copies of such correspondence which are then forwarded to the Mail Room to be dispatched to their addresses.



Mr. Leus says "each of us is flexible in his work. Today, you will see me at the Central Registry, tomorrow I might be sorting out letters in the Mail Room or turning the machines to produce hundreds of copies of circulars to be taken for dispatch."

A UNIFIL personnel who went to the Mail Room one morning to buy stamps remarked after having watched the workers sorting out the day's mail: "The Mail Room, indeed, is an organ that keeps communication in UNIFIL as well as between UNIFIL and its public flowing. The work there requires dedication, patience and care, and the chaps working there are never lacking these qualities."

From its inception in March, 1978 some fourteen different countries have participated in sending contingents to the UNIFIL. At the present time (1987) eight countries have military personnel serving in it. Zvi Berest has supplied the following summary of the various different countries who have sent troops to serve in UNIFIL:

Country	From	Until
Canada	19 Mar 1978	30 Sep 1978
Fiji	12 Jun 1978	Present
Finland	11 Dec 1982	Present
France	23 Mar 1978	15 Dec 1986
Ghana	7 Sep 1979	Present
Iran	22 Mar 1978	16 Jan 1979
Italy	3 Jul 1979	Present
Nepal	11 Apr 1978	Present
Netherlands	10 Mar 1979	19 Oct 1985
Nigeria	12 Jun 1978	26 Jan 1983
Norway	2 Apr 1978	Present
Senegal	28 Apr 1978	7 Dec 1984
Sweden	25 Mar 1978	Present
Ireland		Present

Generally each country's troops spend a six month's tour of duty with UNIFIL. The service in Lebanon is completely voluntary.



THE MULTINATIONAL FORCE IN BEIRUT, 1982-1984

(Zvi Berest, Ramat Hasharon)

In a previous article<sup>1</sup> I published the first information on this Force as being available at that time. Subsequently, some additional publications and covers arrived, to fill out our knowledge<sup>2,3,4</sup>.

This Force was formed from units from the four major Western powers - United Kingdom, United States, France and Italy, but not as part and under the control of, the United Nations - by the request of the Lebanese Government on the 20 August 1982. The Force was deployed in the Beirut Area to secure the safe departure of Palestinian armed personnel (the "Terrorists") from the Beirut area, and to restore the sovereignty and authority of the Government of Lebanon over this area.

The ceasefire had gone into effect on the 12th August. The first contingent of the M.F.O. arrived in Beirut on the 21st and the remainder on the 25th and 26th. The British contingent was the smallest (ca 90 men) based on the RAF Base in Cyprus, Akrotiri. The first unit which arrived in Lebanon was from the 1st Queens Dragoon Guard. The official name was BRITFORLEB (BRITish FORces in LEBanon). They used for their mail the cancellations BFPO 699, FPO 172, and FPO 1055 (see Figs. 46/7). The last dates I have seen are from April 1984.

The US ground forces were the Marines, ca 1400 men, deployed in the Beirut Area, who were withdrawn in early 1984. The postmarks used were USMC 2nd FSSG (REIN) Unit 3 and USSC 2nd FSSG (REIN) Unit 6 (see Figs. 48/9). The last Marine unit was the 22nd Marine Amphibious Unit.

A large Naval Force was concentrated in the Lebanon waters and included the USS Kennedy (Aircraft Carrier), USS New Jersey (Battleship), USS Independence (Aircraft Carrier), and many others



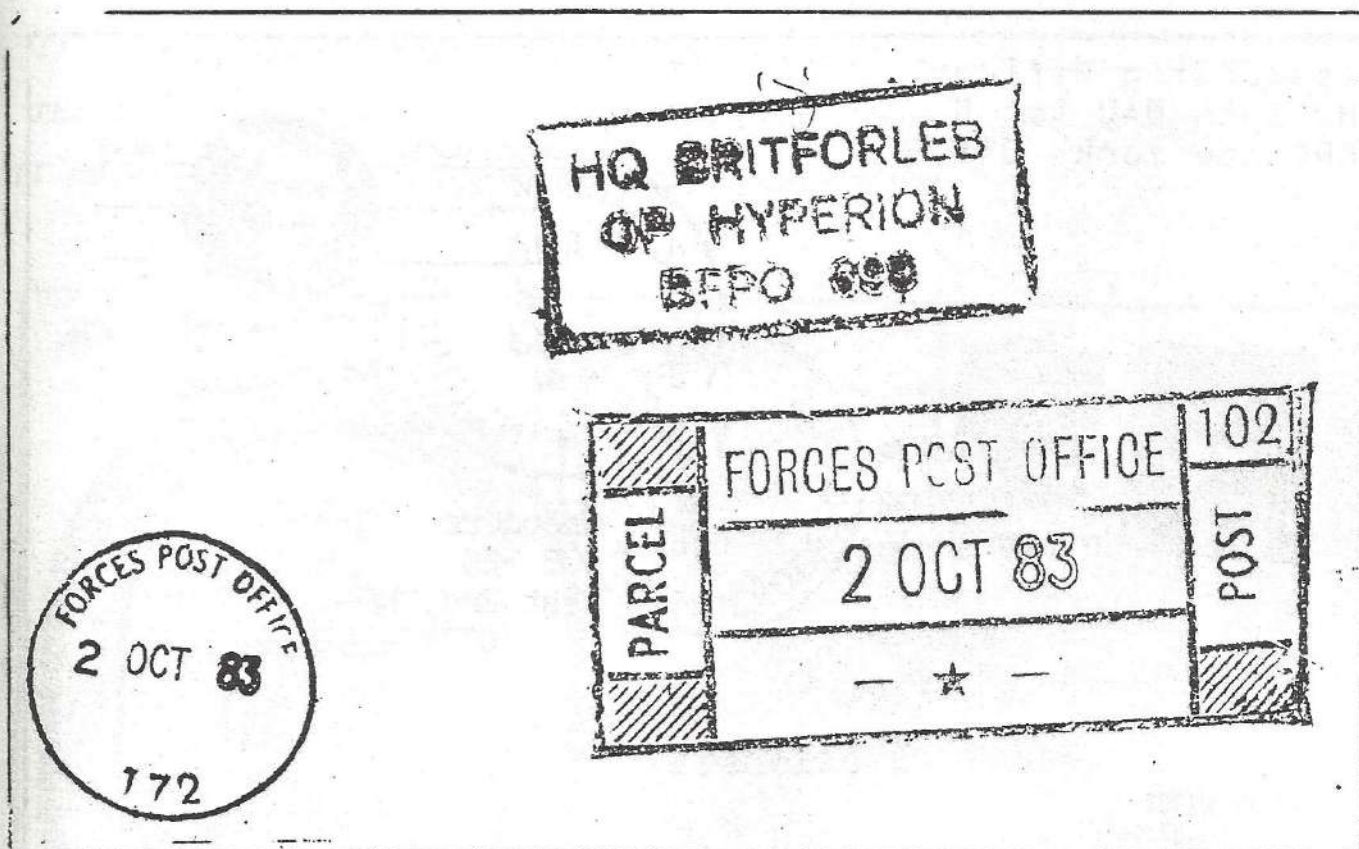


Fig. 46: British Forces in Lebanon - BFPO 699 and FPO 172.

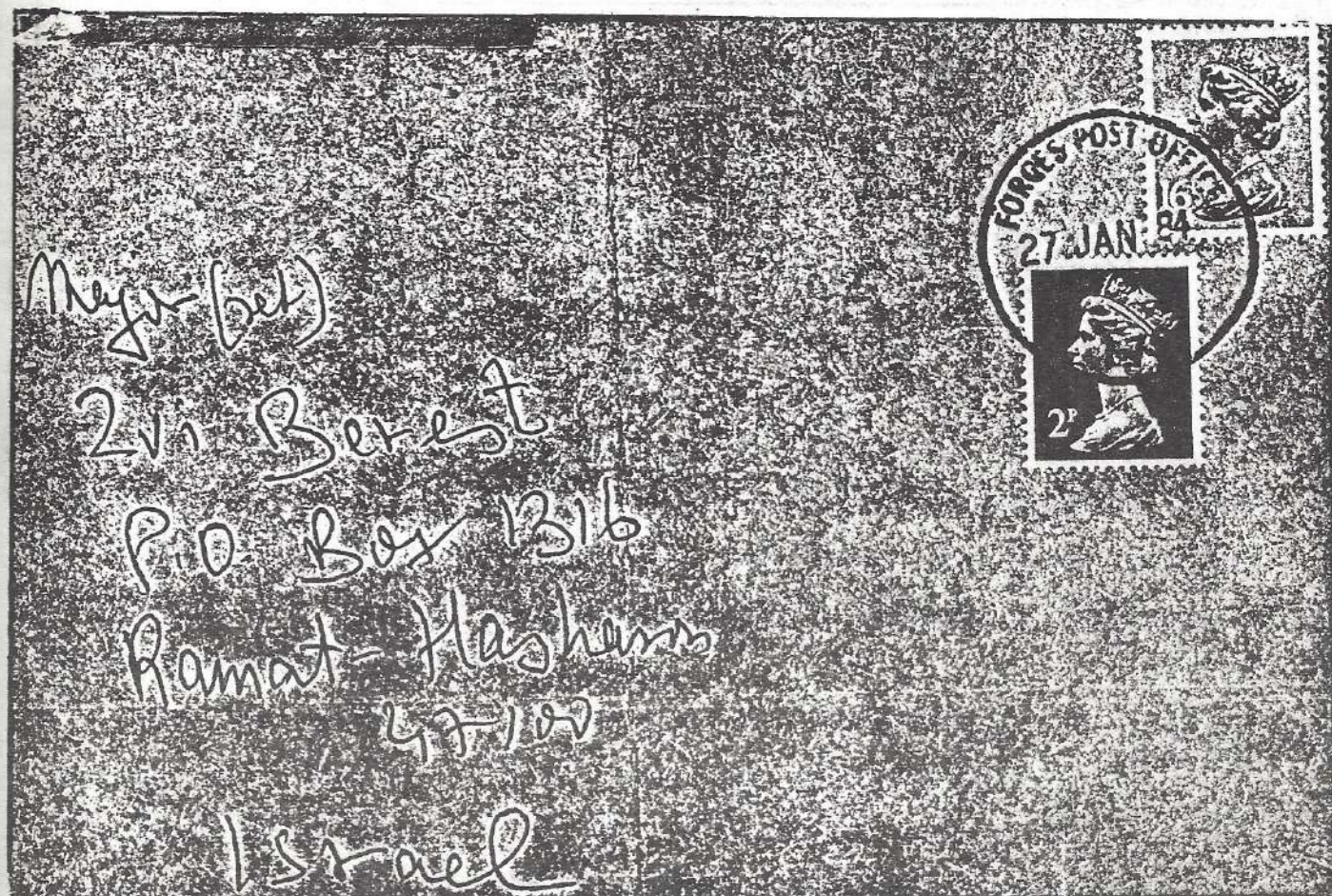
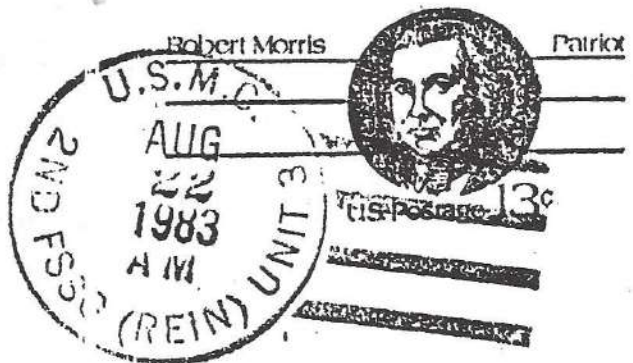


Fig. 47: British Forces Post Office - FPO 172.



Commanding Officer  
HQ 24th MAU Det M  
FPO New York, 09502

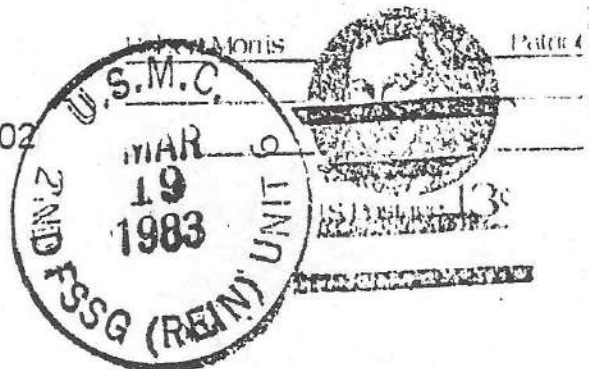


Theodore  
POB 25  
West End, NJ  
07740-3025

© USPS 1981

Fig. 48: US Marines - USMC 2nd FSSG (Rein) Unit 3.

22d Marine Amphibious Unit  
Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic  
Fleet Post Office, New York, N.Y. 09502



Box 25  
West End, NJ  
07740-3025

© USPS 1981

Fig. 49: US Marines - USMC 2nd FSSG (Rein) Unit 6.



(Fig. 50). Many ships from the US Sixth Fleet provided support. The earliest date known is the 17 August, the latest is April 1984. (I have a complete list of all ships and dates).

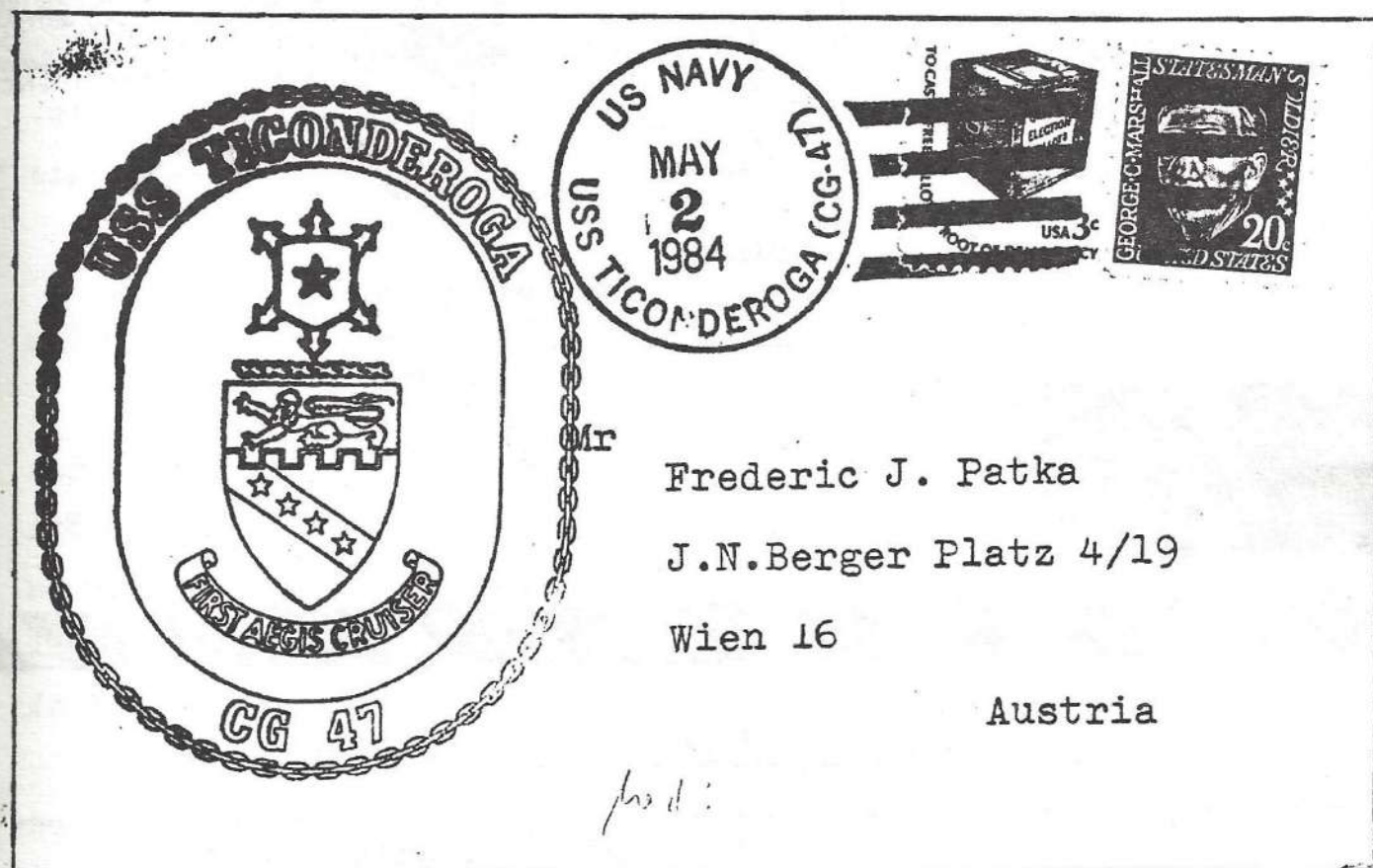


Fig. 50: US Navy - USS Ticonderoga, May 1984 in Lebanon waters.

The French Formation (FIB - Force Interposition Beyrouth) of ca 800 men, was in Beirut from 1982 till 1984, using the POSTE AUX ARMEES cancellation (Fig. 51). The German Red Cross sent to Beirut in 1982 a Hospital Ship, with the postmark: "Libanon-Hilfe Deutsche Schiffspost" (Fig. 52).

The evacuation from the area of the Palestinian armed elements together with the Syrian battalion was completed on September 1st, 1982 without incidents. In all, some 10,000 PLO and about 3,500 Syrian troops embarked.



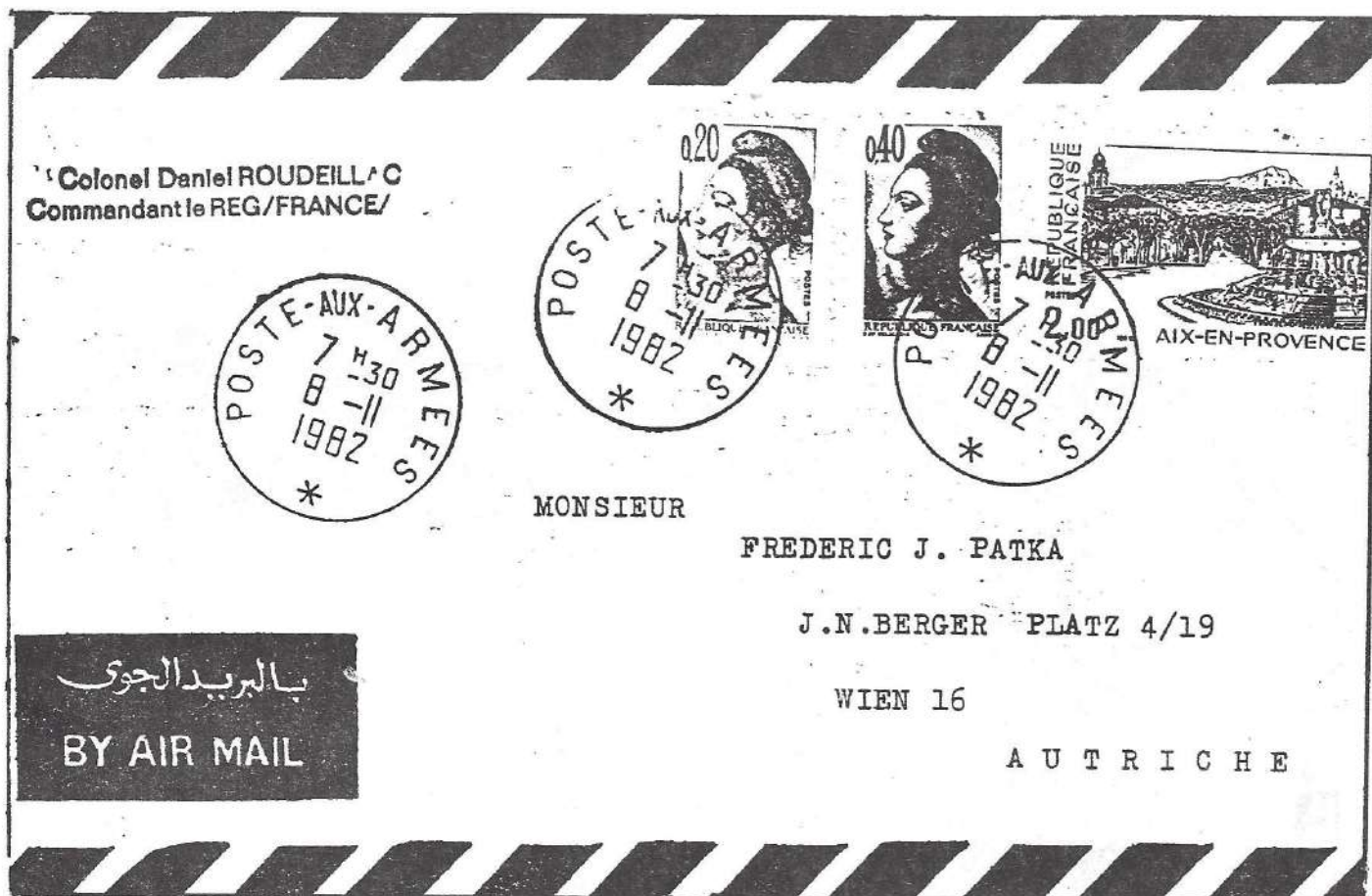


Fig. 51: The French Contingent - Post aux Armees, 1982.

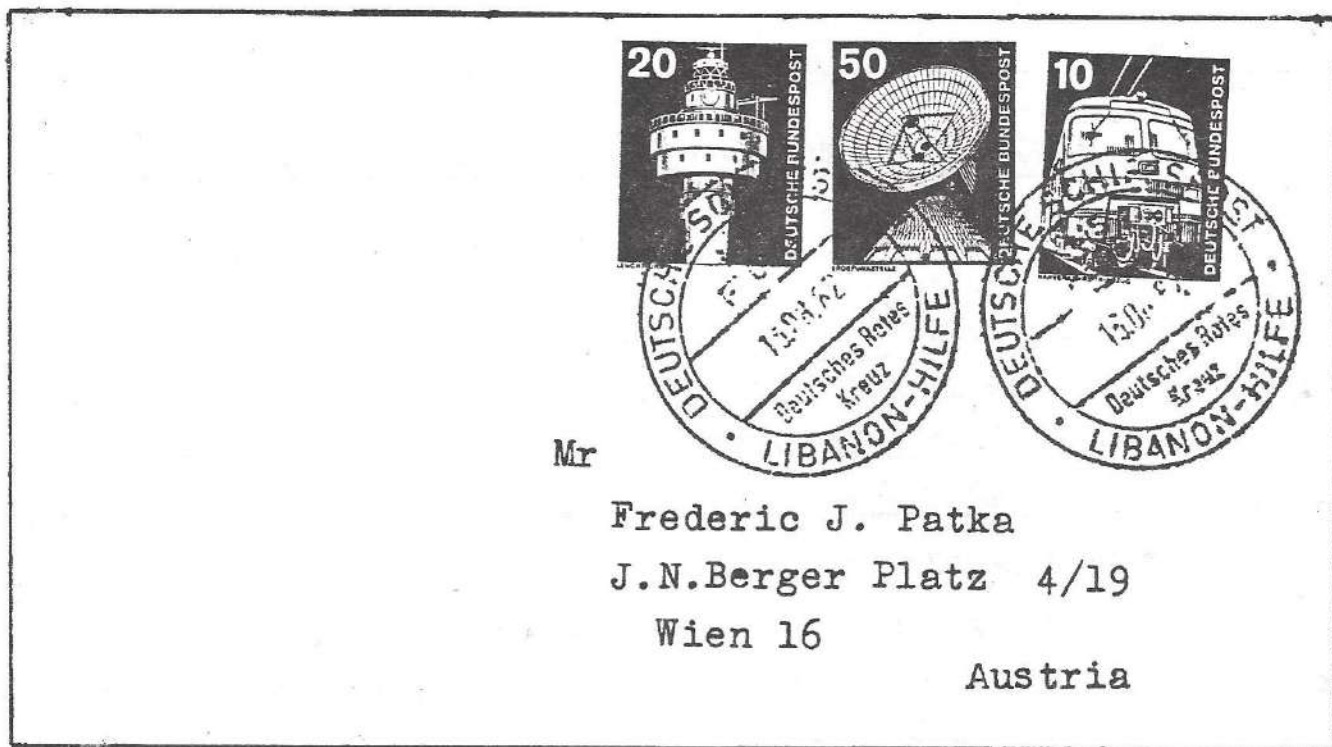


Fig. 52: Deutsche Schiffspost/Libanon - Hilfe/Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, 1982.



- References: (1) Z. Berest, *UN Forces in the Middle East*, HLP#25/26 (1986) p. 222.
- (2) J.A. Daynes, *The Multinational Force in Lebanon*, Newsletter No. 181, Autumn 1984.
- (3) G. L. Theodore, *U.S. Marines in Lebanon*, *The Israel Philatelist* XXXIV, #9/10 (Oct. 1983), p. 4129.
- (4) *The Blue Helmets - United Nations Department of Public Information*, New York, 1985.

#### JERUSALEM POSTAL CLERKS ON THE WATCH AGAIN!

As is well known, the Non-denominated stamp may only be used for an "ordinary local letter" as the legend on the stamp reads. It is common knowledge as well, that this regulation has almost never been adhered to, except perhaps for a brief period after its introduction (on 12.9.82); this has been demonstrated frequently in the current philatelic literature.

We were therefore quite surprised recently to have returned both a letter and a postcard addressed abroad, struck with the handstamp "returned for franking with additional ... Ag." The airmail letter of February 1987 (Fig. 53) was franked with two Non-Denominated stamps (then valued at 20 Ag each) to complete the 50 Ag airmail rate to the USA. As these were rightly considered unsuitable for airmail, additional stamps of 40 Ag were demanded (without tax!) "in airmail stamps" as was added in Hebrew handwriting under the boxed handstamp.

Likewise, the postcard with the non-denominated imprinted stamp, inscribed "for local use only", posted to England in November 1986, was returned for "additional postage stamps of 10 Ag". This postcard (Fig. 54) was franked with two Herzl stamps of 10 Ag value and thus lacked only 10 Ag to complete the then postcard rate to Europe, if the non-denominated stamp was ignored.





Fig. 53: "Returned for Additional Franking of 40 Ag. in Airmail stamps" - Non-denominated stamps not valid for airmail abroad!

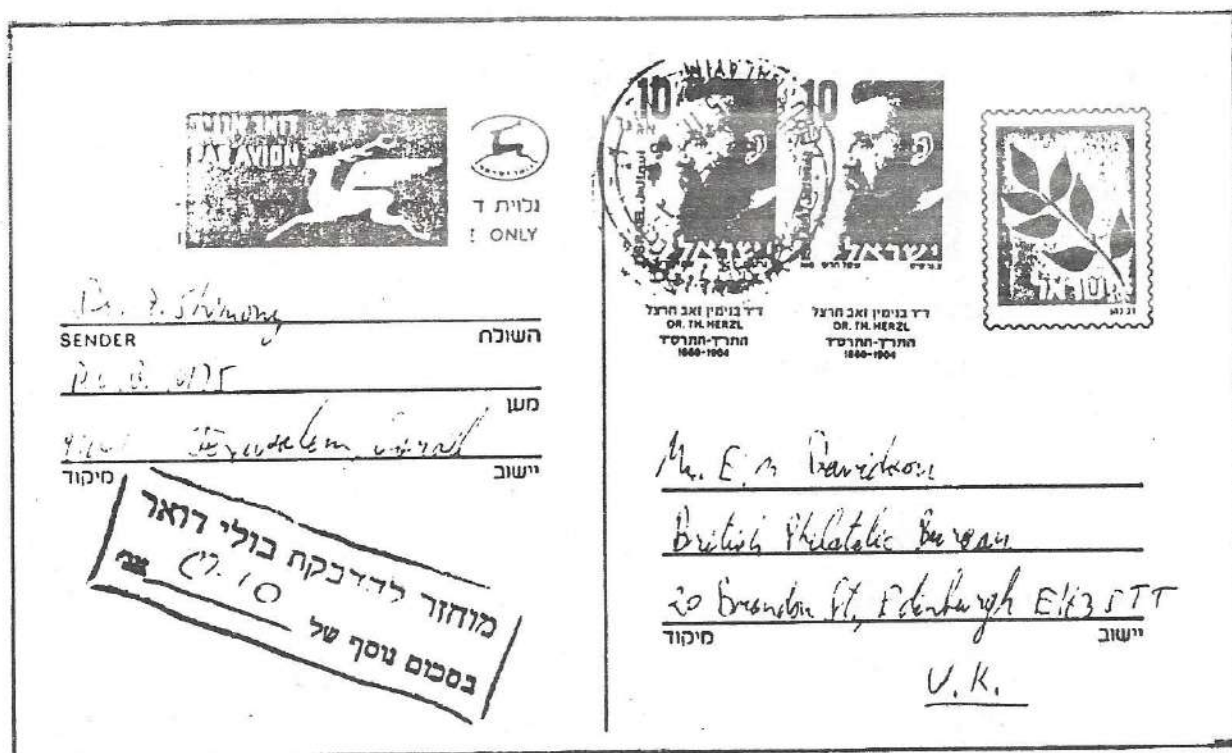


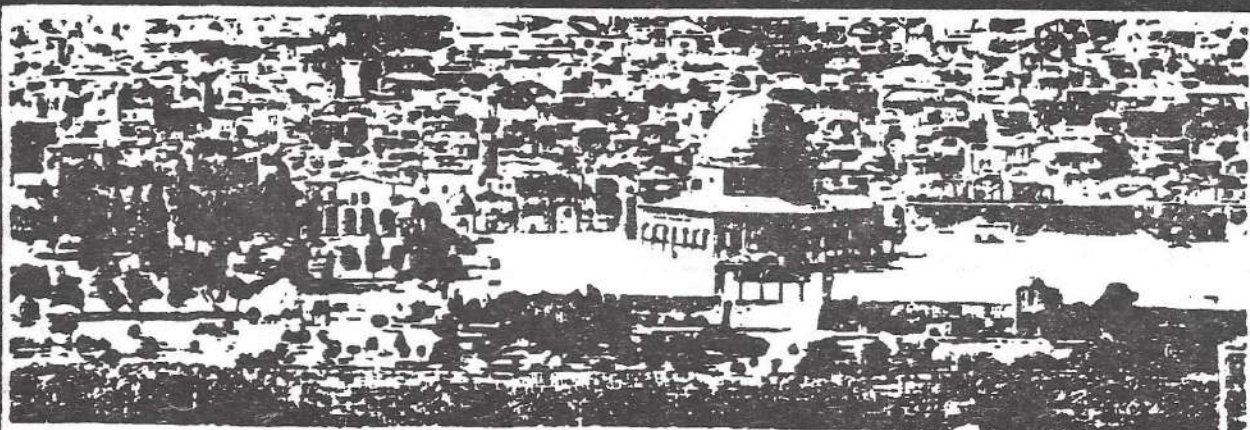
Fig. 54: "Returned for Additional Franking of 10 Ag. - Non-denominated imprinted postcard not valid for airmail abroad!



Was there a repeated instruction from the Authorities to be vigilant concerning the relevant regulation, or was it simply that a postal clerk in the Jerusalem sorting center decided to be "on the watch" again?

\*                      \*

\*



## CAPITAL STAMPS *Auctions*

**\*\* HIGH QUALITY MATERIAL, FULLY GUARANTEED**

**\*\* WORLDWIDE, HOLYLAND AND JUDAICA**

**\*\* CLEAR AND ACCURATE DESCRIPTIONS**

**\*\* PROMPT AND HIGH QUALITY SERVICE**

**THAT'S WHY WE ARE A LEADING AUCTION HOUSE IN ISRAEL**

*Members in major stamp associations in the world*

**TRY US YOU WILL NEVER REGRET IT**

*Free catalogue to serious bidders upon request.*

**23 Ben Yehuda St., Jerusalem P.O.B. 3769, Tel. 02-245623 code 91036**

**Telex: 26144, BXJM.IL Ex 7210**



\* \* \* \* \*

\* G E N E R A L N E W S \*

\* \* \* \* \*

NEW CANCELLATIONS AND POST OFFICES

(Compiled by B. Fixler and I. Nachtigal)

A. Special Cancellations

- 01.04.87: "Establishment of the Postal Authority", Yerushalayim.
- 07.04.87: "World Health Day", Yerushalayim.
- 07.04.87: "The 15th Conference of Electrical and Electronic Engineers in Israel - IEEE", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 12.04.87 "Floris 87 - the 24th International Flower Show", Haifa.
- 16.04.87: "20th Anniversary of the Reunification of Jerusalem", Yerushalayim.
- 16.04.87: "National Stamp Exhibition: Opening Day", Haifa.
- 17.04.87: "National Stamp Exhibition: Judaica Day", Haifa.
- 18.04.87: "National Stamp Exhibition: Stamp Day", Haifa.
- 19.04.87: "National Stamp Exhibition: Jewish National Fund Day", Haifa.
- 20.04.87: "National Stamp Exhibition: Spring Day", Haifa.
- 21.04.87: "National Stamp Exhibition: Haifa Day", Haifa.
- 22.04.87: "National Stamp Exhibition: Youth Day", Haifa.
- 23.04.87: "National Stamp Exhibition: Day of the Sea", Haifa.
- 26.04.87: "44th Anniversary of the Ghetto Uprising, Holocaust and Heroes Memorial Meeting", Lohame Hagetaot.
- 04.05.87: "Israel Aviation Day, 1987", Ben Gurion Airport.
- 06.05.87: "Biblical Stamp Exhibition, Judaica Historical Association", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 21.05.87: "Rotary International Stamp Exhibition and 27th District 249 Conference", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 24.05.87: "Opening of the Misgav Ladach Hospital", Yerushalayim.
- 27.05.87: "F.I.A. Conference", Tel Aviv-Yafo.



- 29.05.87: "27th Convention of the Israel Lions Club District 356",  
Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 12.06.87: "21st Anniversary - WPC, World Philatelic Congress of  
Israel, Holyland and Judaica Societies, CAPEX '87", Yerushalayim.
- 14.06.87: "Radio Amateurs, 4X AR4Z", Yerushalayim.
- 14.06.87: "To Walk in a Clean Land", Yerushalayim.
- 14.06.87: "The World Dog Show 1987", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 14.06.87: "The Second Regional Stamp Exhibition", Nazeret Illit.
- 19.06.87: "Israel's Philatelists Greet CAPEX '87", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 28.06.87: "Memorial to the Jewish Children who perished in the  
Holocaust, Yad Vashem", Yerushalayim.

#### B. Definitive Cancellations\*

On 18th December, 1986 the "YERUSHALAYIM 79" cancellation contained the full numbers of the year ('1986') instead of the usual short version ('86'). It was in use for one day only - the Day of Issue of the Meteorological Service stamp (see Fig. 55).



Fig. 55: A full year (1986) date slug in "Yerushalayim 79" pm (right), compared to the usual partial year date slugs.

- 01.04.87: "OFRA", for the Postal Agency, grade C, opened in Ofra.
- 01.06.87: "Ben Gurion 4", "Ben Gurion 5". Two additional cancellations were placed in use at Ben Gurion Airport.

\*In Bulletin 29-30, p. 510, an error appeared in the name of a settlement in which a Postal Agency opened on 1st February 1987. This should have been spelt YANUAH and not YANVAH.



THE "ULTIMATE POSTAL HISTORY" OR HOW COMPUTERS WILL THREATEN PHILATELY

Fig. 56 shows an electronic mail letter from the US to Israel, sent in September 1986. The transfer of messages or 'letters' like this one has become very common today in many Western countries, particularly between University personnel, of which the above is an example.

```

AADY:      3 MAIL      MAILER @ BROWNVN      ( 9/29/86)
AGOT:      1 MAIL      BLUDMAN @ PENNDRLS     (10/01/86)

MAIL      Format: ASCII8      Size: 3 PRU
Date:     9/29/86
From:     MAILER at BROWNVN
To:       SCILA at HBUNOS

Enter MAILIST option or ? for help:
Received: from TAUNOS by HBUNOS (HUm ail 2.4):
      Mon, 29 Sep 86 20:06:42 +0200
Received: by TAUNOS (HUm ail 2.3); Mon, 29 Sep 86 20:04:20 +0200
Received: by BROWNVN (Mailer X1.23) id 6536; Mon, 29 Sep 86 14:04:31 EDT
Date:      Mon, 29 Sep 86 13:58:42 EDT
From:      AM420000@BROWNVN
To:        SCILA@HBUNOS
Subject:    Yerry to Zvi.

Shalom Zvi.      Thanks for your prompt reply.
I will probably not write to you before Rosh-Hashana so my best
regards and wishes for the coming new year , LESHANA TOVA TIKATEVU
VETEHATEMU. Please convey my regards also to Edi.
      Lehishtamea      Yerry.

```

Fig. 56: An example of a Computer-Mail letter from the USA to Israel.

Electronic or Computer Mail, is an alternative to the use of the regular postal services, through communication between computers, using the telephone line. Since all that is needed is the computer (or terminal), the device to connect the computer to the telephone called a modem, and the software programme, apart from access to the service, it is easy to realise why this has become so successful.



The message above was sent through a service called BitNet which connects many Universities throughout the world, and to which many corporations also have access, both at minimal cost. There are other, commercial, services of a similar nature also available, at a nominal fee. In this way you can be in contact with your destination wherever it is, within hours, or at the very most a day or two!

It is a very real possibility that in the near future, with the spread of home computers and the deterioration in the postal services, electronic mail will become a serious matter, once the on-line charges have sorted themselves out for the commercial services.

But consider ... future letters will look like that above... no postmarks, no cachets, no stamps. Efficient, yes. Collectible? No; not an attractive prospect for us postal historians and philatelists!

#### HOLY LAND AWARDS IN "HAIFA 87" AND IN "CAPEX 87"

The National Stamp Exhibition "Haifa 87" was held in Haifa from 15 to 23 April, 1987 and the International Stamp Exhibition "CAPEX 87" was held in Toronto, Canada, from 13 to 21 June, 1987. The awards for exhibits concerning Holy Land and Judaica were as follows:

##### HAIFA 87

Gold: Y. Rimon (Plus National Grand Prix): "Israel 1948, local and Private Postal Services"; E. Danek: "Post in the Concentration Camps and Ghettos 1939-1945".

Large Vermeil: E. Glassman (plus special Award): "Postal History of Jerusalem under the British Mandate"; A. Zakai (plus special Award): "Postal History of Sinai and the Negev".

Vermeil: D. and A. Kovacs: "Holy Land 1814-1863"; J. Friedman: "Interim Period, 1948" Z. Shimony: "Jerusalem Post in the War of Liberation".



Large Silver: M. Sondak: "Jerusalem in the War of Liberation"; K. Bar-Ilan: Do'ar Ivri - Study Collection of Tabs, Paper and Perforation"; H. Shiftan: "Correspondence between Germany and the Holy Land and German Activities in the Holy Land"; H. Wermelskirchen: "Mobile Post in Israel".

Silver: S. Berger: "International Reply Coupons"; Z. Berest: "Post of the UN Forces in Sinai"; S. Berger: "Judaica"; S. Blushtein: "P.O.W. Post in Germany during WWII".

Silver Bronze: P. Cohen: "German Post in the Ottoman Empire"; K. Bar-Ilan: "Stand-by and Sheqel stamps - a Study"; M. Sondak: "Mobile Post in Israel"; A. Tzitron: "Plate numbers of Israeli Stamps, 1948-81" and "Errors in Israeli Stamps"; I. Giner: "Israelia"; E. Istner: "Mobile Post in Israel".

Bronze: Y. Falevitz: "Minhelet Ha'am".

Literature: WPC 20th Anniversary Publication (Vermeil); Glassman & Shimony, HLPH (Large Silver); O. Stadtler, TIP (Silver); L. Stein, CASPIP Bulletin (Silver); A. Lynn IPM (Silver); M. Sondak, "Postal Services in Jerusalem during the Siege of 1948" (Silver Bronze); Z. Zorea, "Carmel Stamps Catalogue" (Bronze).

#### CAPEX 87

Large Gold: F.F. Blau (FIP Honour Class): "Airmail History of the Holy Land".

Gold: F.F. Blau: "Allied Military Airmail WWII"; E. Leib: "Israel Preindependence (Palestine) 1917-1927".

Large Vermeil: J. Byers (Special Award): "Forerunner Posts of the Holy Land 1418-1917"; I. Karpovsky (Special Award): "Israel Transition Period, 1948"; Y. Shabtai (Special Award): "Israel Transition Period, 1948"; C. Fischel: "Ottoman Empire Cancellations"; L. Kestenbaum: "First Issues of Israeli Stamps"; V.D. Vandervelde: "The Disinfection and Quarantine of Levant Mail".



Vermeil: B. & S. Banchik: "Israel"; J. Byers: "Palestine Airmail Posts"; F. Richman: "Interim Period"; J. Schwartz: "Palestine 1917-1918"; A. Zakai: "Postal History of Sinai and the Negev".

Large Silver: S. Shabtai (Youth: Special Award): "History of Zionism"; Evyatar: "Turkish Post in the Holy Land".

Silver: S. Adler: "The War in the Holy Land 1948-1957"; T. Argov (Youth): "Jerusalem"; K. Torby: "Israel - Do'ar Ivri".

Silver Bronze: M. Levine: "The Development of the First Festival Issue - Israel 1948"; G. Salomon: "4000 Years of Jewish History".

Literature: WPC 20th Anniversary Publication (Silver), The Israel Philatelist (Silver Bronze), Judaica Philatelic Journal (Bronze), WPC Quarterly Newsletter (Bronze), A. Lynn: "Israel Philatelic Monthly" (Bronze).



## ד"ר. יוסף ואלך

### מכירת בומביות

כולי ישראל וחוץ • מעטפות • אמצעי תשלום • יודאיקה

קניה • מכירה • הערכה

צלצל ונגיע אליך!

## Dr. JOSEF WALLACH

### PUBLIC AUCTIONS

Israel and foreign stamps & covers • Judaica

P.O.Box	1414	ת.ד.
Rehovot	76113	רחובות
Telephone:	(08) 487274	טלפון:
	08-461010	



## BOOK REVIEWS

20th ANNIVERSARY PUBLICATION of the WORLD PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF ISRAEL, HOLYLAND AND JUDAICA SOCIETIES, edited by M. Siegel, E. Leibu, Y. Shabtai (Price \$25 postpaid, from Charles Tuteur, 1438 W. Pratt Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60626).

This critical review may be unique in two respects. The first because it is written by the editor of the work itself and the second because it will not feature this writer's impressions but instead a summary of the expressed opinions of many readers of the work. To begin with, it must be understood that this writer was only the author of two (seventeen is the total in the book) articles based upon the researches of his close associates Messrs. Shamir and Karpovsky. However, he, as well as Moss Fairmont, the professional proofreader used, indulged in a substantial amount of editing, rewriting and grammatical correction. One cannot imagine the difficulties involved in arranging such a work whose contributors live anywhere and everywhere between Haifa and Los Angeles. A typical problem - when editing should the original contributor be contacted if the required changes are substantial? Another problem - how should Minhelet Ha'Am be spelled? Many versions were submitted, including ... H'am, Haam, HaAm, Ha-am, etc. Of course the objective was not to dictate which is the best but to ascertain that it would be spelled consistently throughout the book ... and it must have appeared several hundred times in the publication.

However, seventeen fine articles were finally selected and after the usual editing, layout and reproduction problems, these were assembled in logical order and printed. These pieces vary in size from Dr. Leibu's important one page contribution of the Control Blocks of the Palestine "Blues" to such great contributions such as Alexander's Turkish Fieldpost and Sinai Post Offices, Muentz' "Creation of the Doar Ivri Issue" and Shamir's "1948 - The Resumption of Air Mail Service".

Many specialties of Holyland, Israel and Judaica Philately are represented including such themes as KKL, Ghetto Post, Mail of Arab Palestine 1948-49, Minhelet Ha'Am, Designs of Certain Israel Stamps, and others. The journal is profusely illustrated with many of these in striking color.

In general the responses have been most favorable indeed. Readers especially welcomed the choice of material, excellence of the illustrations and the esthetically pleasing quality of the work. On the other hand, the relatively few criticisms received emphasized the fragility of the cover, expensive purchase price and an abundance of white, and thus unused, space done in the interests of artistic layout. The noted American philatelic journalist, Henry B. Stern paid high praise by noting "Like most 'limited editions' of philatelic publications, this one which is currently priced at \$25, will seem inexpensive a decade from now". Mr. Herman Herst Jr. the dean of American Philately, expressed similar sentiments in his column of "Stamp Collecting" and other magazines.

The WPC is a most vital and necessary umbrella organization. Similar important projects are currently being planned and organized by WPC's officers. However, the support of all Holyland collectors is required if this important work is to be continued.

(Marvin Siegel)

POLICE AND PRISON MAIL IN ISRAEL 1948 to 1986 by Norman Gladstone  
(Available through BAPIP, priced at £6).

A lovely well illustrated 65 page monograph by the noted English expert Norman Gladstone whose previous efforts were mainly directed to Holyland censorship studies. Heretofore nothing has ever been published about this subject which, the informative and articulate Mr. Gladstone proves to the reader, is very interesting with the material itself being elusive if not scarce. Thus, the subject proved



to be an eye-opener to this reader and certain Israel covers and their handstamps will now certainly be studied much more carefully after noting Gladstone's excellent comments. These prove that even pieces that appear to be of the standard or dull variety certainly are not necessarily so! This study includes mail to and from the Police Departments, Prison Compounds, Prison Staff, Frontier or Border Police, Traffic Police, Civil Defence, and Army Mail connected with either the Military or Civil Police. Included is a revealing diagram showing the organization of Israel's Police Services as well as a listing of the Frontier Posts and Police Stations in 1961 and the current list of Police Stations and Offices including the "Mikud" number of each.

The field of strictly Israel (post-1948) Postal History has long been relatively neglected in favor of the more glamorous specialties of earlier times (Forerunners, Mandate and Interim) but if works of this caliber continue to appear, an increasing number of collectors are certain to become involved with philatelic studies of this contemporary period.

Gladstone is a tireless researcher and we hope and know that he will continue his diligent efforts to inform us, in his precise and literate manner, of many aspects of our Postal History that would otherwise be neglected or entirely ignored.

(Marvin Siegel)

BALE CATALOGUE OF ISRAEL POSTAGE STAMPS, 1987. Published by Negev Holyland Stamps Ltd., compiled by Michael H. Bale, P. O. Box 1, Ilfracombe, England, EX34 9BR. Softcover, 270 pages. Available in Israel from H.S. Phila Ltd., P.O.B. 4933, Tel Aviv 61040.

The new 1987 14th edition of The Bale Catalogue replaces the 1985 edition, this catalogue usually being issued every other year. The new edition has been completely rewritten. The general format

has been retained but there is a new layout, averaging three issues per page. Although more crowded, the catalogue is clear, legible and easy to use. It can also be used as a checklist, as each set has a box alongside it. All issues after 1952 are now priced per set. The sections which have been improved include:

- (a) The 1948 Interim Period - the descriptive matter has been re-written. It is hoped that in one of the next editions prices for stamps on commercial covers will be indicated since those issues are mostly collected 'on cover'.
- (b) The 1948 1st coins "Do'ar Ivri" - here the list of Control Blocks (Plate Blocks) has been updated to include all the new findings including new groups and the latest known 'high' and 'low' numbers. The tables reflect the rarity and demand of many of the groups.
- (c) First Day Covers - here Mr. Bale differentiated between Official and Unofficial FDCs in the early issues such as #10-14, and #17. The 1950 First Airmails with full tabs on FDC is, in our opinion, undercatalogued at \$1250.
- (d) Revenues - widened and includes the Jerusalem Siege Revenues (OTSAR HA'AM) both perforated and imperforated.

Concerning the "Errors and Varieties" section, we join other reviewers of the past in the opinion that many of the modern items are questionable, and should not be listed.

Prices throughout are in U.S. \$ and reflect the publisher's actual retail selling prices (they do not include V.A.T.). It must be emphasized that since the compilation of the Catalogue in Autumn 1986, the U.S. \$ has been weakened versus most European currencies.

To summarize - the Bale Catalogue contains a wealth of details and can be considered the best available reference for the Israel collector.

(Yacov Tsachor)



THE POSTMARKS OF ISRAEL (REGULAR CANCELLATIONS) by I. Nachtigal and B. Fixler.

We were informed by Mr. Ozer Rottenberg that "Capital Stamps" of Jerusalem will publish the long awaited catalogue "The Postmarks of Israel (Regular Cancellations)" by Nachtigal and Fixler. The catalogue is the result of over twelve years of research and extensive work. It will include a detailed listing of all "regular" (definitive) postmarks, various types, ships, hospitals and mobile post cancellations. It covers almost forty years of postal activities in Israel, from 1948 to mid 1987.

The catalogue was written in Hebrew and in English side by side (postmark listings and remark sections) and in separate parts for all other sections. A complete valuation system for all cancellations was incorporated in the catalogue by Ozer Rottenberg.

As per our request, the publisher has agreed to make the catalogue available to our members at a special pre-publishing price. Members of "The Society of the Postal History of Eretz-Israel" should order the catalogue directly from the publisher.

In Israel the pre-publication price of the catalogue is NIS 18.-, including local postage and V.A.T. Members from abroad should mail a check for US\$ 16.- (drawn on an American Bank) which includes Air Mail postage. The above pre-publishing price is valid for orders received and paid for until November 1, 1987. When published in January 1988, the price of the catalogue will be about 25% higher, plus postage.

Address for orders and inquiries is: Capital Stamps, P.O. Box 3769, Jerusalem 91 036, ISRAEL.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT HOLY LAND PHILATELIC BULLETINS

BAPIP Bulletin #115, March 1987; Editor Dr. W.Y. Loeb1, 32 St. Ronans Crescent, Woodford Green, Essex IG8 9DG, England.

From The President; Obituary: Michael M. Sacher FRPSL; Overland Mail Cachets and Labels, from M.M. Sacher Records; Diary of the EEF Issues 1918-1920, by London Research Group; Notes on the Control Blocks of the Palestine Blues, by J. Aron; A Palestine Mystery - Editorial Note, by R. Norgate; A Palestine Mystery - Additional Information, by D. Dorfman; An Aerial Mail 'Gem' to Palestine 1911, by N.J. Collins; Our Members Report, by R. Norgate; Points From Letters; A letter from Denis Vandervelde; "A" Marking on GM 1 Registered Labels; "A" Marking on Registered Labels, by N.J. Collins; The Interim Postal Services of the Jewish State, by M.A. Pertzalan; Herzl Stand-By Definitives, by M. Kaplan; New Publications.

The Israel Philatelist #5/6, June 1987; Editor Dr. O. Stadtler, 24355 Tunbridge Lane, Beachwood, OH 44122, USA.

HAIFA '87, by M. Siegel; The "TOHUWABOHU" Stamps, by S. Adler; A New Registered Postmark For Tel Aviv? by N.J. Collins; Jaffa Egyptian Postoffice Revisited (1870-1872), by J.L. Byers, M.D.; Israeli Merchant Marine On Stamps, by A. Paddock; An Aerial Post 'Gem' to Palestine 1911, by N.J. Collins; First Airletter Service Palestine-U.S.A. May 15, 1947, by J.C. Has; An "L" Variety of the 1st Jerusalem Overprint, by A.M. Hochheiser; Youth Groups in the Negev - 1948, A.R. Sobel; A Petition to Open a Postoffice in the Jewish Quarter of Safed 1901, by N.J. Collins; Perforation Anomalies of Israel Stamps, by N.J. Collins; Israel's War of Independence - The Human Side, by A. Cohen; The "MLI" Error on Mandate Revenue, by A.M. Hochheiser; Mail to Internees in Egypt From Palestine 1918, N.J. Collins; New Issues; Memorial Day, Hapoel Games, HAIFA '85 S/S; Stamp Program; New Issues of



the J.N.F.; *Errors and Varieties*, by A. Friedberg; *From the Bookshelf; Varieties and Errors of J.N.F. Issues*, by M. Kol-Kalman; *Additions and Corrections to the Catalogue "Postal Stationery of the Palestine Mandate"* by A.M. Hochheiser; *Realized at Auction* by Emil Dickstein.

Der Israel-Philatelist Nr. 97, April 1987; Editor W. Mani, Emmaweg 8, CH-7000 Chur, Switzerland.

*Sammelgebiet Israel stabilisiert sich* (B. Herzog/M. Burzan); *Nebengebiete der Israel-Philatelie-Antwortpostkarten* (H. Eermel-skirchen); *Ergänzungen zur Österreichischen Post* (zu Israel-Berichte Nr. 22; A. Steichele); *Die Kapitulation des Ägyptischen Zerstörers "Ibrahim el Awal" am 31. Oktober 1956* (S. Adler); *Die k.u.k. Österreichisch-Ungarischen Truppen in Palästina 1916-1918* (S. Adler); *Für den Judaica-Sammler*; *Die Neuheiten Israel's 1986/87* (4/1) (Hartwig Danesch/Walter Mani).

#### HOLY LAND AUCTIONS REALIZATIONS

(Compiled by E. Leibur)

Prices are in U.S. Dollars. 12% buyer's commission and 1.8% V.A.T. should be added.

Siegel's Holyland Philatelics, N.Y. - 19.1.87 (no buyer's commission)

- \* 1898, German PC H & G #3 used commercially, posted in Jaffa on October 4 (3rd day of P.O.) to Germany - \$95
- \* 1919, Tiberias OET, February 10 (earliest date) - cover franked 1p to Switzerland - \$131
- \* 1948, Tel Aviv commercial cover franked 10m Golah to Nahariya where fee collected by 10m yellow label - \$165

Zodiac Stamps, Tel Aviv - 18.3.87

- \* 1903, Austrian P.O., Rishon Le Zion cachet on P.C. to Calcutta - \$550

- \* 1917, German Fieldpost BIR ES SEBBA, 4.5.1917 on P.C. to Germany plus unit cachet - \$190
- \* 1914, Petah Tiqva stamp used on piece - \$175

Corinphila, Zurich - 25.3.87

- \* 1918, 5m (S.G. 2) pair on prepaid cover from Rishon Le Zion, cancelled "FPO GM 1, 12 March 1918" to Cairo - \$8700
- \* 2nd local overprint, 1m perf. 14 lightly used - \$700
- \* 3rd local overprint, 1m perf. 14 fine used - \$2800
- \* Somerset printing, 20p (S.G. 70) with other stamps on Registered and insured cover from Jerusalem - \$8000
- \* 1923 postage dues, 1m two strips of five used on reverse of taxed cover, "Jerusalem 8 MR 24" - \$800
- \* 1927, 90m on Registered cover with pair of 7m, from Jerusalem to California - \$1000

H.G. Muentz, Tel Aviv - 8.4.87

- \* Acre telegraph seal (ST. T01 and T02), "AKKIA" (ST 01/08), Nov. 1918, five lines on both sides of a page from a postal ledger - \$840
- \* 1914, "Caifa 2" 12 strikes on 27 stamps (total 13p) on large registered cover with handstamped registry label and "Tiberias 1" arrival - \$2400
- \* Jerusalem, Handstamped Registered label (ST 28/28), superb "Jerusalem 3" on cover to Germany - \$1850
- \* 1914, "KHAN-YOUNESS" on stampless field postcard, blue cachet dated "1330" (= 1914) and Jerusalem censor mark - \$2750
- \* 1914 "POSTE CATRA" on postcard canceled "Jaffa - OSTER. POST" - \$4250
- \* 1914, "Rehoboth" (24.11.14) violet on p.c. - \$1700
- \* 1917 "KAR TPO" on AOS cover, aged - \$840
- \* 1920 1st local overprint, 2nd setting, 20 piaster, used - \$600



- \* 1948, Stampless cover from besieged Mount Scopus to Jerusalem via Red Cross. Jerusalem "egg" cancelation - \$5250
- \* 1948, Safed commercial cover, 10m. Doar Ivri with clear Mandate d.c. 27 June 48 - \$6300
- \* 1948, SDE NAHUM Registered cover, Mandate pmk on Doar Ivri stamps - \$1100

Wallach Public Auctions, Rehovot - 26.5.87

- \* 1908, "The Austrian Post Rishon LeZion" all Hebrew strike, with "Leshanah Tovah" in the middle, on PC to Jaffa, franked 20 para Austrian Levant tied by Jaffa Austrian post cancellation - \$1550
- \* 1905 "Rishon LeZion par Poste Autrichienne" with David Shield in center, on illustrated PC to London, franked 10 Cent Austrian Levant tied by pink Jaffa Austrian Post cancellation - \$300
- \* "Haifa Paid 4 mills" dateless strike alongside "Haifa 10 Sp 20" DC on stampless PC to Tel Aviv - \$700
- \* "Rishon 13 Ap 21" FD strikes tying 4 m Jerusalem II stamp and JNF "Zion" label to PC to Tel Aviv. Written by Rishon Post Master "...as memory to the opening of the Palestine Post ... in Rishon LeZion" - \$2100.
- \* Jerusalem "Liberation" PM, 1 July 1948, on registered cover to USA, transit TA, NY, arrival New Rochelle, 12 July - \$1300
- \* Flown cover from besieged Negev, from Kibbutz Beerot Yitzchak to Tel Aviv. Do'ar Ivri 10m tied by dateless APO Misrad 3 - \$750
- \* Airmail cover from Vienna, 28 April 1948, to Jacob Fichman, Tel Aviv; arrival 20 May 1948 - \$1300
- \* Cover from NY, 18 May 1948, "Returned to Sender, Service Suspended" handstamp, reposted via PEDI (No. 751), 21 May, with "First Flight to Israel" cachet and TA arrival - \$1300
- \* Cover from Bat Yam, 31 May 1948, to soldier in Palmach, Qiryat Anavim, redirected and postmarked "APO Misrad 14", "APO RLO" and handwritten note "Wounded in Katamon and is at home ..." in September 1948 - \$1600

### Members' Free Advertisements

Every member is entitled to a 3-line free ad, once a year.

**WANTED!** *HLPB Bulletin No. 1. Photocopy is welcome if necessary.*

Please contact: Klaus Salten, Kölner Str. 81a, D-5353, Mechernich-Kommern, W. Germany.

Want to exchange stamps in complete sets with Jewish philatelists.

Reply assured. Ing. Simon Milkus, P.O. Box 313, SU-270 000, Odessa centre, USSR.

**WANTED:** *Israel Military mail, 1948-1949 only. All offers examined by specialist, expenses covered.* Dr. Baruch Hurwich, 4 Marcus St., 92 233 Jerusalem, Israel (Tel.: 02-690-786).

## מצא בע"מ החברה למכירות פומביות

אנו מקיימים מכירות פומביות

רבות-הקף בתחומים הבאים:

- \* בולי ישראל וחוץ \* הולילנד \*
- \* התקופה התרכית \* תקופת המנדט \*
- \* מנהלת-העם \* דאר צבאי \*
- \* תולדות הדאר \* תקופת השואה \*
- \* קק"ל \* תוויות \* גלויות \*
- \*\*\*\* ל ו ד א י ק ה \*\*\*\*
- \* ציננות \* מסמכים \* אוטוגרפים \*
- \* שטר-כסף \* מסבעות \* מדליות \*

חומר לשיבוץ במסגרת המכירה

מתקבל באורח שוטף

במשרדי החברה או בביתך!

תל-אביב, רח' דרויאנוב 5 בית כלל

טל: 03-295618, 03-292813

## Malsa Company

Proudly Presents

A Major Auction Of:

Holyland, Judaica, Holocaust, Postal History, Jewish National Fund, Zionism, Postcards, Numismatics

About 2500 single lots and collections will be offered for sale in our Early Autumn Auction.

Just state your specific area and write for a FREE catalog (English Text) to:

## Malsa Company Ltd.

5 Druyanov Street, Clal Building  
Tel Aviv, Israel 63 143



**JEWISH ANTIQUITIES**  
**"YASHAN NOSHAN"**

6 Meah Shearim St.  
**JERUSALEM 95229, ISRAEL**

Tel. 02-271392



דברי עתיקות יהודיים  
**"ישן נושן"**  
 רחוב מאה שערים 6  
 ירושלים 95229  
 טל. 271392

ANTIQUE & RARE BOOKS.  
 MANUSCRIPTS, AUTOGRAPHS, DOCUMENTS.  
 ANTIQUE RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.  
 JEWISH ART.  
 JUDAICA, HEBRAICA.

Home Address: 11 Hagi St., Jerusalem, 95262, Israel.

טל. 286305

ספרים עתיקים ונדירים.  
 כתבי יד, אוטוגרפים, מסמכים.  
 תשמישי קדושה עתיקים.  
 אמנות יהודית.  
 יודאיקה, הבראיקה.

WE BUY \* SELL \* TRADE \*

ACT AS AGENTS \* APPRAISE \* ADVISE \*

\* קניה \* מכירה \* החלפה \*

\* תיווך \* הערכה \* ייעוץ \*

The first of a series of Catalogues is currently  
 in preparation, Catalogues will be sent  
 please G-d free of charge upon request.

Please fill in:

NAME:

FAMILY \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS:

STREET \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_

BOROUGH \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE (Home) \_\_\_\_\_ (Business) \_\_\_\_\_

I COLLECT

(PLEASE DETAIL) \_\_\_\_\_

IN the event that you have any items to  
 offer for SALE or TRADE, we will  
 be glad to be of service to you

אנו מתכוננים להדפיס קטלוגים  
 מזמן לזמן, ונשלחם אי"ה "חנם"  
 לכל דורש.

נא למלא הפרטים דלהלן:

שם:

משפחה \_\_\_\_\_

פרטי \_\_\_\_\_

כתובת:

רח' \_\_\_\_\_ מס' \_\_\_\_\_

שכונה \_\_\_\_\_

עיר \_\_\_\_\_ מיקוד \_\_\_\_\_

טל. (בית) \_\_\_\_\_ (עבודה) \_\_\_\_\_

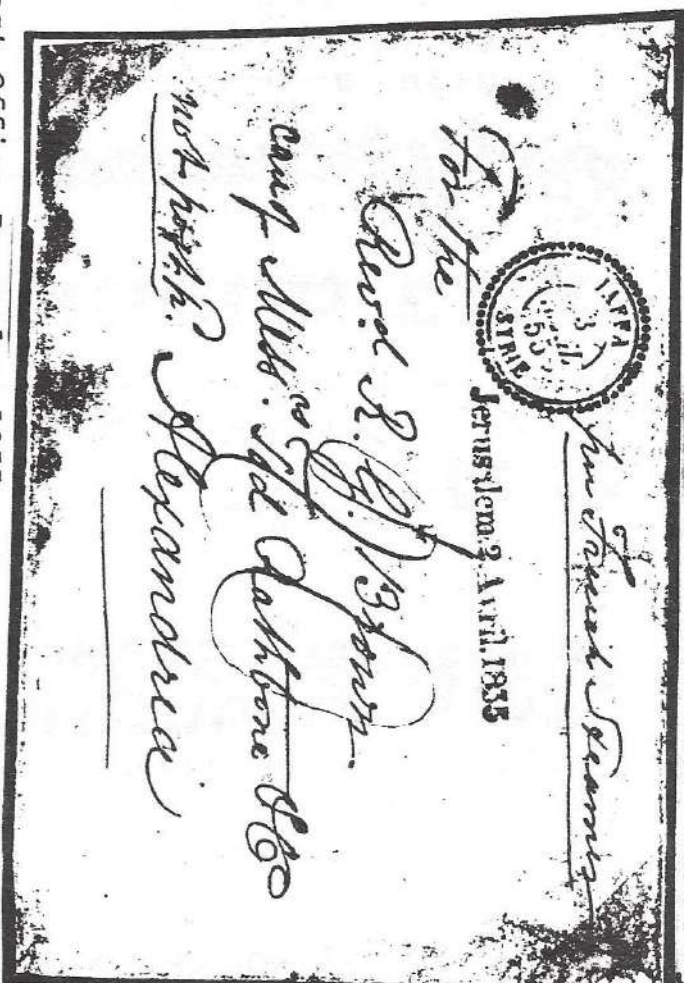
אני אוסף:

(נא לפרט) \_\_\_\_\_

בן אם יח" לכם למכור או להחליף,  
 נא להודיענו, ונשמח לשרתו

# Steven C. Kander (Philatelists) Ltd.

Dealer in fine and unusual Postal History of the World



French Post Office Jerusalem 1855. Cover sent to Alexandria 2nd April via Jaffa 3rd April. No postage charged and 20 decimes charged on arrival. Magnificent

example of this very rare straight line cancellation in blue. P.O.R.  
**We wish to buy fine single covers and good collections**

**Always available** — interesting stock of LEVANT of all Post Offices  
 in the Greater Ottoman Empire.

Steven Kander, 20 Broadfields Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 8PG, England

Tel: 01-958 1303



# גבע בולים בע"מ מכירות פומביות

העסק הנבחר לשנים 1982 - 1983 - 1984

64332 תל-אביב, דיזנגוף סנטר

טל. 03-287486

אלבומים, מכשירים ואביזרים לאספנים



**Lighthouse**

"Symbol of Quality"

מתוצרת

## בולי אוניברס בע"מ



**Univers Stamps LTD**

100 תחנת ומסרית תל-אביב

**GEVA STAMP AUCTIONS**

TEL AVIV DIZENGOFF CENTRE

OUR SPECIALITIES HOLYLAND & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

התמחות שלנו: ארץ הקודש ומדינות חוץ

אלבומים מכשירים ואביזרים לאספנים  
מתוצרת HAWID. LEUCHTTURM



**גבע מכירות פומביות**

טל. 287486

תל-אביב דיזנגוף סנטר 64332

While visiting  
Israel don't forget  
to see us too. You  
are always welcome  
and you will not  
be disappointed.

*We offer you:*

- \* Rare Israeli stamps from all periods
- \* Postal History of the Holy Land from all periods: Ottoman period, British Mandate, Interim period and the State of Israel.
- \* Judaica Postal History and documents.
- \* Revenues and other labels of the Holy Land from all periods
- \* Foreign stamps from all countries
- \* Single original bulletins of  
"The Holy Land Philatelist"
- \* Big local smile

You are welcome !!

S T A M P S      C E N T E R

94 Allenby Rd., Souterrain

P.O.B. 4444, Tel-Aviv

Tel. (03)615755



JERUSALEM  
APRIL 19-26.

1988

ירושלים  
בִּי־ט' אייר  
תשמ"ח

BINYANEI  
HA'UMA  
בניני האומה

עצמאות 40 INDEPENDENCE

# תערוכת בולים לאומית

## NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION



\* \* \* \* \*  
 \* תולדות הדאר של ארץ ישראל \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*

בטאון רשמי של האגודה לתולדות הדאר של ארץ ישראל  
 אגודה מסונפת להתאחדות אגודות הכולאים בישראל

ועד האגודה:

יו"ר - ד"ר צ. שמעוני  
 סגנים - ב. גרוטר, ה. מינץ  
 מזכיר - י. צחור  
 גזבר - מ. סונדק  
 עורכים - צ. שמעוני וע. גלסמן  
 ד"ר י. רמון  
 י. שבתאי  
 ד"ר א. ליבו

ועדת בקורת ובוררות: מ. מרקו, א. קרפובסקי, גב' א. שפירא

מערכת הבטאון: ע. גלסמן, מ. זיגל, א. ליבו, י. רמון, צ. שמעוני

\* \*

\*

דמי חבר לשנת 1987: \$ 12 לפי השער היציג ביום התשלום.

כל התכתבות יש להפנות לכתובת: ת.ד. 10175, ירושלים 91101.



