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September 18, 2021, 02:51:29 PM

 

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## Messages - radars\_teddy

Pages: 1 2 3 **[4]** 5 6 7

**46**

### Research projects / Robert Messing (59') Holocaust Numismatic Collection Finding Aid

« on: September 10, 2021, 09:30:30 AM »

<https://commons.clarku.edu/chgspapers/28/>

#### Quote

The Robert Messing (59') Holocaust Numismatic Collection consists of coins and notes from various concentration camps and ghettos, including Lodz, Theresienstadt, Westerbork, Mittelbau and Buchenwald. It also contains various numismatic miscellany, such as Nazi coins, an Anne Frank commemorative coin, and a bond from the German Conversion Fund for Foreign Debt. Also included are a handful of relevant documents and journals, many of which have been recently copied. These copies are included in the collection. A paper detailing the exact nature of this currency and its role in the Holocaust is contained with the finding aid for your reference.

Though there are some kinds of notes that fall under the heading of "concentration camp and ghetto money", such as notes made by resistance movements, etc. the currency contained in this collection is only that which was created by the Nazi regime.

Comments

Series Description

Series 1: Ghetto currency. Coins and paper currency from Lodz and Theresienstadt.

Series 2: Concentration camp currency. Paper currency from Buchenwald, Mittelbau and Westerbork.

Series 3: Miscellaneous notes and coins. Nazi coins, an Anne Frank commemorative coin, and a bond note from the Conversion Fund for Foreign Debt.

Series 4: Documents. Journals and articles donated with the collection to be used as reference material.

Recommended Citation

Messing, Robert and Natale, Marisa G., "Robert Messing (59) Holocaust Numismatic Collection Finding Aid" (2015). Papers of the Strassler Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies. 28.  
<https://commons.clarku.edu/chgspapers/28>

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## 47 [Gibraltar / Re: Gibraltar to issue new series of standard circulating coins 2020](#)

« **on:** September 10, 2021, 09:07:49 AM »

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These look like some stunningly boring designs. You really think they could have done much better.

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## 48 [Pre-decimal coins and trade tokens / Cleaned Farthing](#)

« **on:** September 10, 2021, 04:09:39 AM »

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I picked up this 1938 Farthing a few weeks ago. I was quite happy with it



GREAT BRIT



1938







If came back from ANACS grading as cleaned, details  
MS60

WHat do you think?

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## 49 Controversial subjects / Re: Jews in the second world war

« on: September 09, 2021, 10:36:27 AM »

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Quote from: Figleaf on September 09, 2021, 08:58:50 AM

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but it doesn't amount to near annihilation.

---

Yes it was

Quote

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It's hard to argue with statistics.

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But it is easy to manipulate them to make false comparisons. Your denying that the Jews in the Netherlands were anilated, and elimited is a denial of the final solution. It is disgraceful. The compaison the the loss of life for the general populations is flat out manipulative. You are excusing the execution of the Final Solution because others died during the war, and that the ethnic mionority total deaths didn't rise about the general populations.

In a two year period two, 107,000 Jews were deported from Holland, mostly to Auschwitz and Sobibor. Only 5,200 survived, less than 25 percent of the Dutch Jewish population before the war. Reinhard Heydrich set up a Central Office for Jewish Emigration in the Netherlands in 1941. Did they set one up for the rest of the population? That is what you imply with your false comparison. The Germans then concentrated all the Jews in Amsterdam. April 1942, Jews were forced to wear a yellow Star of David. Whose else suffered this?

Meanwhile, by 1942, Jews were being mass deported to the death camps.

By April 1943 Jews were restricted to I Amsterdam, in the VUGHTand Westerbork camps. Did the general population live is such a camp?

At this time, 30,000 that remained after the deportation RAN AWAY FOR THEIR LIVES, and about 1/3 of those were found by the Dutch and Germans Nazi's and killed which left less that 20,000 survives of the orignal population... all starving, with their busieneses and cultural institutions destroyed, as refugees.

If they didn't go into hiding and ran away, do you think they wouldn't had been killed, to the last man?

The deportation and murder rate for Jews under the Final Solution was higher in the Netherlands than any of the adjoining nations that were occupied. That is a fact. It is not as if the Dutch resistance didn't try. They did try to save Jews, but your odds in Amsterdam was terrible. Jews was targeted by a political program for extermination and annihilation, and YES that is what happened. They were annihilated, hunted down, tagged, and corralled like chickens in a poultry slaughter house. They went door to door, looking for Jews. Sybren Tulp personally went on raid after raid, eventually dying while on the job October 22nd of 1942 after relentlessly raiding homes, looking for and deporting Jews,

The question that was posed was legitimate. I wasn't asking for you to give me a lecture on the Holocaust. All of my family members left in Europe died in the Holocaust and I live in a community of Holocaust survivors here in Brooklyn. You are positively unqualified to lecture to anyone on this topic. If he was hiding in Amsterdam, he was extremely lucky to have survived, and his brother was killed.

I don't know why I am suprised about this. When I was in Amsterdam, I saw Nazi graffiti written in a number of locations, most prominently Herengracht 458, which I visited just to see it and get a feel for Jacques Goudstikker's galleries. Go and look, maybe it is still there.

When I asked how did Schulman, I was legitimately interested in his personal story of survival. It should be documented so that

folks like you can't blow smoke at the specificity and depth of the genocide that were perpetrated by the Nazi's and large number of their collaborators in Europe. If he is still alive, maybe you should ask him, and he can set you straight. On July 2, 1943, Morits Schulman was killed by the Nazis. So they didn't seem to be so safe.

<https://academic.oup.com/hgs/article-abstract/20/3/474/750934>

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#### Quote

One central question in Dutch historiography is why such a high percentage of Jews from the Netherlands died in the Holocaust. In this article, a recent dissertation on the rate of survival of Jews in the Netherlands is mobilized to shed light on the discussion of the low survival rate there. Wide variations in survival rates throughout the country call into question easy explanations for the overall (low) rate. In particular, the greater success of the Sicherheitspolizei in hunting down hidden Jews in certain parts of the country calls for more attention.

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<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1015631508788>

That is for the stats. It will help you get past your misconception

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#### Quote

##### Abstract

Compared to other countries that have suffered from the Nazi occupation, the destructive impact of the Holocaust on the Jewish population has been particularly strong in the Netherlands. This paper gives a demographic reconstruction of the Jewish population in the Netherlands by the end of the war (1945), disaggregated by age and sex. The reconstruction is based on two approaches: a forward projection 1941–1945, starting from registration data supplemented by information on Holocaust losses; and a backward projection 1966–1945, starting from an enumeration of Halachic Jews carried out in 1966. The two approaches yield two estimates that are comfortably similar.

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## 50 Controversial subjects / Re: Jews in the second world war

« on: September 09, 2021, 04:31:07 AM »

<http://www.holocaustresearchproject.org/nazioccupation/holland/netherdeports.html>

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#### Quote

On the night of 9-10 May 1940, German troops invaded the Netherlands. Following the barbaric aerial bombardment of Rotterdam, and fearing a similar fate for other of the country's cities, the Dutch army capitulated on 14 May 1940. Panic stricken Jews attempted to escape from the country. Some made their way southward through France, to eventually find sanctuary in Spain, Portugal or Switzerland. Several hundreds, including 80 children were evacuated to Britain. Some 150 committed suicide, young children having been killed by their parents first.

A German civil administration was installed under SS supervision. At its head was Reichskommissar (Reich Commissioner) Dr Arthur Seyss-Inquart, with 5 commissioners-general serving under him. Among them were Friedrich Wimmer (administration and justice) and Hanns Albin Rauter (commissioner-general for public safety and HSSPF). These men were to be among the principal perpetrators of the annihilation of Dutch Jewry.

##### Jews Forbidden

Although the Dutch government had fled to Britain, they left behind an efficiently functioning civil service, which initially operated side by side with the German administration. However, Seyss-Inquart enjoyed absolute power. He acted, not upon instructions from Berlin, but on his own initiative. He soon made his intentions clear. As he later wrote, "The Jews for us are not Dutchmen. They are those enemies with whom we can come neither to an armistice nor to a peace." It did not take long for anti-Jewish legislation to be enacted. On 31 July 1940, "shechita" (the ritual slaughtering of animals) was abolished. A decree of 20 October 1940 required the registration of businesses operated by Jews, or in which Jews had financial interests. On 21 November 1940, all Jewish civil servants were effectively dismissed. Another decree issued on 10 January 1941 required all Jews to register with local branches of the census office. A Jew was defined as any person with two Jewish grandparents. The census revealed a total of 159,806 persons considered to be Jewish, of whom 19,561 were the offspring of mixed marriages.

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Collector coins / Re: The Netherlands 2022: Collectors coins



**51** « on: September 09, 2021, 01:05:31 AM »

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Quote from: eurocoin on July 05, 2021, 05:19:04 PM

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The theme that was chosen by the Ministry for Finance for the second 5 euro collectors coin of 2022 is: 150 years since the birth of painter Piet Mondriaan.  
I am pleased with their choice and look forward to the coin. Hopefully the design will be good.

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Dutch painters are always cool

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**52** [Collector coins / Re: Germany: 2022 Collector Coins](#)  
« on: September 09, 2021, 01:02:02 AM »

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Quote from: chrisild on February 02, 2021, 11:52:27 PM

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A few designs we already know, as they parts of theme series. The "Rumpelstilzchen" €20 coin from the Grimm Brothers Fairy Tales series was designed by Katrin Pannicke ...

---

I'd love to get this 😊

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**53** [Controversial subjects / Re: Jews in the second world war](#)  
« on: September 09, 2021, 12:53:20 AM »

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<https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/amsterdam-general-strike-february-1941>

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Quote

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A nationwide uprising appeared imminent. The Germans were caught completely unprepared.

For all their success, the strikers faced immediate pressure to end their action from two very different sources. According to historian Jacob Presser, members of the Jewish Council pleaded with the organizers to stop, worried that the SS would carry out more deportations. On the streets, Rauter's security forces acted savagely. Where rifles did not suffice, hand grenades were used. Nine participants in the strike died in this violence and dozens were injured. The strike ended two days later on February 27. In early March, the occupation authorities prevented a follow-up action and arrested and executed 18 protesters.

The reprisals did not cease with the strike's end. The Germans sacked the entire city council. Sybren Tulp, who had served in the colonial army in the Dutch East Indies, assumed control of Amsterdam's police force. He proved a most dependable collaborator after Hitler made the decision for systematic, continent-wide genocide in late 1941. In April 1942, Jews were ordered to wear the Star of David. Three months later, deportations to the extermination camps began, mainly to Auschwitz-Birkenau and Sobibor, where Jews were murdered upon arrival. Most of the deported passed through the notorious transit camp at Westerbork on their way east. By September 1943, Amsterdam, the German authorities boasted, was Judenfrei (free of Jews). Rivalry between Seyss-Inquart and Rauter did not affect the inhuman efficiency of Nazi killing. More than three quarters of the Jewish community who resided in the Netherlands in May 1940 perished during the Holocaust.

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**54** [Controversial subjects / Re: Jews in the second world war](#)  
« on: September 09, 2021, 12:46:59 AM »

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<<Sorry, you have no idea what is likely in those times. Reality is much more complicated. >>

No it wasn't. This is not cartoons but real living history that was burned on the flesh of my family. Every member of my family in Europe was killed leaving only the NY branch left alive. The Ensogna has a handful of people left in an edifice designed for hundreds of daily participant, and the Ashkenazi shule is a museum. The Jewish imprint on the city is all over, from the Pathe theaters to the arts, to the Walloon etc etc .

Outside of a small community in the Zuid, it is all GONE.

When you GO to the Ensonga on Shabbat, there are hundreds of hats that was left behind by the victims.

And that is Amsterdam. The Hague is worst.

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#### Quote

140,000 Jews were living in the Netherlands when the country was invaded by Germany in May 1940. Around 15,000 of them were Jews who had fled from Germany and who were once again under Nazi domination. Soon after the occupation, anti-Jewish decrees were enacted: Jewish civil servants were fired, Jewish businesses and then the Jews themselves had to be registered. Within two years, in summer 1942, the deportation to the death camps began. Transports regularly left the transit camps of Westerbork and Vught – mostly for Auschwitz and Sobibor. By the summer of 1943 most of the Jews in the Netherlands had been deported. By the time the last transport left in September 1944 a total of 107,000 Jews had been deported to the extermination camps. Only 5,000 of them returned after the war. More than 75% of Dutch Jews perished in the Holocaust.

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<https://www.yadvashem.org/righteous/stories/netherlands-historical-background.html>

<https://www.annefrank.org/en/anne-frank/go-in-depth/netherlands-greatest-number-jewish-victims-western-europe/>

<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/amsterdam>

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#### Quote

The Germans occupied the Netherlands on May 10, 1940, and established a civilian administration dominated by the SS (the elite guard of the Nazi state). Amsterdam, the country's largest city, had a Jewish population of about 75,000, which increased to over 79,000 in 1941. Jews represented less than 10 percent of the city's total population. More than 10,000 of these were foreign Jews who had found refuge in Amsterdam in the 1930s.

On February 22, 1941, the Germans arrested several hundred Jews and deported them from Amsterdam first to the Buchenwald concentration camp and then to the Mauthausen concentration camp. Almost all of them were murdered in Mauthausen. The arrests and the brutal treatment shocked the population of Amsterdam. In response, Communist activists organized a general strike on February 25, and were joined by many other worker organizations. Major factories, the transportation system, and most public services came to a standstill. The Germans brutally suppressed the strike after three days, crippling Dutch resistance organizations in the process.

German police round up Jews in the Jewish quarter of Amsterdam, blockaded following anti-Nazi violence.

In January 1942, the Germans began the relocation of provincial Jews to Amsterdam. Within Amsterdam, Jews were restricted to certain sections of the city. Foreign and stateless Jews were sent directly to the Westerbork transit camp. In July 1942, the Germans began mass deportations of Jews to killing centers in occupied Poland, primarily to Auschwitz but also to Sobibor. The city administration, the Dutch municipal police, and Dutch railway workers all cooperated in the deportations, as did the Dutch Nazi party (NSB). German and Dutch Nazi authorities arrested Jews in the streets of Amsterdam and took them to the assembly point for deportations—the municipal theater building. When several hundred people were assembled in the building and in the back courtyard, they were transferred to Westerbork. In October 1942, the Germans sent all Jews in forced-labor camps and their families to Westerbork. All were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau within a few weeks.

In May 1943, German authorities ordered 7,000 Jews, including employees of the Jewish council in Amsterdam, to assemble in an Amsterdam city square for deportation. Only 500 people complied. The Germans responded by sealing the Jewish quarter and rounding up Jews. From May through September 1943, the Germans launched raids to seize Jews in the city.

The Germans confiscated the property left behind by deported Jews. In 1942 alone the contents of nearly 10,000 apartments in Amsterdam were expropriated by the Germans and shipped to Germany. Some 25,000 Jews, including at least 4,500 children, went into hiding to evade deportation. About one-third of those in hiding were discovered, arrested, and deported. In all, at least 80 percent of the prewar Dutch Jewish community perished.

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<https://observer.com/2021/08/amsterdam-kandinsky-holocaust-heirs/>

<https://www.worldjewishcongress.org/en/about/communities/NL>

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#### Quote

Between 1939-1940 34,000 Jewish refugees fled to the Netherlands, which had an open-door immigration policy, and by the time of the German invasion in May of 1940, there some 140,000 Jews were living in Holland. Anti-Semitic laws requiring Jews to register themselves and banning them from the professions were passed almost immediately after the occupation. 159,806 Jews registered, including 19,561 persons born of mixed marriages. In February 1941, a Jewish council was established. Many Dutch objected to the new rules and workers went on strike to protest the arrest of several hundred Jews who had been sent to Buchenwald and Mauthausen.

The Nazis and their Dutch collaborators afterward separated Jews from the rest of the population and imprisoned 15,000 Jews in forced-labor camps. In late 1941, a deportation plan was ratified providing for the removal of the Jews from all the provinces, with Dutch nationals ordered to move to Amsterdam, while those who were stateless were sent to the Westerbork and Vught camps. By the end of April 1942, Jews were forced to wear a yellow Star of David. It was exceedingly difficult, bordering on the impossible, for Jews to escape from the country, and many went into hiding or lived on forged documents with

the help of non-Jews. The most famous of Jews who went into hiding in the Netherlands were the Otto Frank, his wife, and their two daughters, Margot and Anne. They were hidden for several years in an Amsterdam building, before being betrayed and taken prisoner on August 4, 1944. The diary kept by Anne Frank during that period has become the most universally-read memoir of the Shoah. Anne and her sister Margot were deported first to Auschwitz-Birkenau and from there to Bergen-Belsen where they died shortly before the liberation of the camp in April 1945.

An estimated 30,000 Jews remained in the Netherlands during World War II. Many of them were aided by the Dutch underground. Approximately two-thirds of this group survived the war. Not all the Dutch were so righteous. In fact, many betrayed Jews for money. An Amsterdam group called the Henneicke Column received 7.5 Guildens for every Jew delivered to the Germans, a reward that was later raised to 40 Guildens. As many as 9,000 Jews may have been killed as a result of being betrayed. On October 2, 1942, the Nazis deported 12,296 Jews. In May 1943, the rate of deportations was accelerated. The last train left Westerbork for Auschwitz on September 3, 1944. During these two years, 107,000 Jews were deported from Holland, mostly to Auschwitz and Sobibor. Only 5,200 survived, less than 25 percent of the Dutch Jewish population before the war.

In April 2005, Holland's prime minister, Jan Peter Balkenende, apologized for his country's collaboration with the Nazis. Marking the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the Westerbork transit camp, Balkenende said that the Dutch wartime collaborationist government "worked on the horrible process whereby Jews were stripped of their rights

All I asked was how he survived. Some of his family was killed in the genocide. Your response is frankly devastating. It is not even insulting but depressing.

You just few off the cuff and said some pretty absurd things. You owe me an apology.

[Reply](#) [Quote](#) [Notify](#) [Remove](#)

## 55 [USA / Re: Grading Type I Buffalo Nickels](#)

« on: September 08, 2021, 11:10:52 PM »

I think it grades favorably to this



[Reply](#) [Quote](#) [Notify](#) [Remove](#)

## 56 [USA / Grading Type I Buffalo Nickels](#)

« **on:** September 08, 2021, 11:08:43 PM »

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This coins was stolen from our collection and I gave some thought on replacing it. I am not happy with the quality or the prices I have yet seen. But it made me wonder what this original one would have graded











[Reply](#) [Quote](#) [Notify](#)

## 57 [USA / Re: 1913 Liberty Head nickel](#)

« on: September 08, 2021, 11:03:53 PM »

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Quote from: Filat on August 16, 2015, 10:55:20 PM

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This coin is real or fake, in the opinion of commentators of this forum?

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That is about as clear as mudd. Those are interesting pictures though with the circles and arrows. You just need the paragraph on the back of each side. They can explain the incoming route, and the getaway... ie (Arlo Guthrie)

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## 58 [Controversial subjects / Re: Jews in the second world war](#)

« on: September 08, 2021, 10:00:19 PM »

<<I deduced he was in the centre of Amsterdam.>>

Anything is possible but for anyone who has studied the history of the Holocaust in Amsterdam, that is not likely. The genocide was nearly complete, and the locals, especially after Rotterdam was raised, and the result of the strike, were terrified.

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## 59 [Controversial subjects / Jews in the second world war](#)

« on: September 08, 2021, 09:29:41 PM »

how did the Nazi's not get him?

Nearly nobody in Amsterdam survived the deportations

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## 60 [Benelux / Re: Netherlands: 1 gulden 1940 - Resistance propaganda restrike](#)

« on: September 08, 2021, 09:16:10 PM »

I thought they were in NY now.

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Pages: 1 2 3 **[4]** 5 6 7