

CHAPTER #80

MEMBER

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# ISRATHEME

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1994 - 1995

The English Bulletin of AYELET, Thematic Association of ISRAEL.  
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From the Editor's Desk - Nahum Shereshevsky

This is the last issue of ISRATHEME because I realized that I cannot find the time to issue this publication on time. I also paused to consider whether the resources that AYELET puts into ISRATHEME are justified, and I concluded that they are not. I therefore recommended to the AYELET Board to discontinue the journal and my colleagues agreed with me. I would like to explain why.

One of the aims of AYELET was the establishment of contacts with thematic societies of other countries. This is done mostly by exchanging journals, but our journal is in Hebrew, a language that people in other countries cannot even read, let alone understand. Since there is no point in sending a journal that cannot be read, it was decided that we issue another journal, in English, especially for the purpose of exchange. Later I was pleased to see that some individual collectors were also interested in ISRATHEME as subscribers, but that was only a by-product. For the last six years I have been trying to establish these overseas contacts, I had some success and we received journals from other societies. The point, however, is that the useful information that we get from those journals is limited. For the other societies, it was easy to exchange with us: they just mailed the journal that they issue for their members. We are the only society that issued a journal just for exchange, and its aim was to provide useful information. It seems that no one out there was willing to make some efforts to provide us with useful information (such as special postmarks) and in a language that we can understand. Consequently, we decided that the effort of issuing ISRATHEME was simply not worth it.

Instead of ISRATHEME we will send out the pamphlets that the Philatelic Service prints for every stamp set - since the information in ISRATHEME was based on that source anyway, why not send the original? That would be supplemented by information on stationeries and other items as well as special postmarks. We will contact each of our exchange partners and discuss the future of our contacts.

With this last issue we close the gap and clear the desk: it includes information on Israeli issues and postmarks from April 1994 to the end of 1995. The 1995 stamps are illustrated in a poster made by the Israel Philatelic Federation for the "best stamp of 1995" poll held at JERUSALEM 3000. (The winner was, quite expectedly, the Rabin stamp [6]). As for the postmarks, to save time I used the material I received from Israel Nachtigal in the format of his catalogue as is, with his kind permission for which I wish to thank him.



# NEW ISSUES

## STAMPS

Note: The stamps of 1994 are shown on pages @@-@@. The stamps of 1995 are shown in the colour poster enclosed to this issue on p. @. The numbers in brackets [] in the text refer to the numbers in the poster.

5.4.94

### MEMORIAL DAY 1994 - COMMUNICATION CORPS MEMORIAL 85 ag

The Communications, Electronics and Computer Corps of the Israel Defence Forces is responsible for communications and effective distribution of orders in the IDF. Its functions include providing communications at all levels and the development, purchase, issue and maintenance of communications equipment. The Corps is also responsible for the military mail, both internal and soldiers' mail which interfaces with the civilian mail system.

The stamp shows the Communications Corps memorial in Yehud, near Tel Aviv. This structure combines the motif of bereavement with the motif of continuing life. It comprises of two pillars which symbolize a tree trunk: one pillar grows obliquely from the underground and is suddenly cut off. From it arises another pillar made of stainless steel, reaching a height of 30 meters. The monument is engraved with the verse "And the noise was heard afar off" (Ezra 3,13).

### SAUL ADLER NIS 4.50

Saul Adler was born in Russia in 1895 and was brought to England at the age of five. He received traditional English education and studied medicine at the University of Leeds. Later he specialized in tropical medicine at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. In 1924 he came to Israel and joined the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he later became the head of the department of Parasitology until his retirement in 1965. Adler died in 1966.

Adler's scientific reputation rests on a wide range of achievements, major among these was work on leishmaniases, protozoal diseases transmitted to man by the bite of the sandfly. Another accomplishment was a research that led to the introduction in Israel of vaccination against theileria and anaplasma of cattle, measures which made possible the flourishing dairy industry of today. In another field, Adler succeeded in breeding in captivity the wild Syrian hamster and introducing this valuable animal into laboratory research. All the hamsters in every laboratory in the world over are descended from the two females and one male that he bred in Jerusalem.

The stamp shows a portrait of Saul Adler and two sand flies, on the tab are two hamsters.



## THE INTERNATIONAL STYLE ARCHITECTURE IN TEL AVIV 1930-1939

85 ag x 3 in sheetlet of 9, maximum cards

"International Style" was the name given to modern architecture in Europe of the 1920's and 1930's. This style is characterized by simple cube-like shapes, horizontal and vertical rows of windows, concrete beams, various combinations of reinforced concrete, steel and glass, and a functional approach to architecture. These concepts were brought to this country by Jewish architects, who immigrated to Israel in the 1930's, mostly from Central Europe. It was not simply a question of copying stylistic elements but of adapting them to local climate conditions and to the requirements of the country. For example, the big glass windows common in Europe where sunshine is sparse, were exchanged for deep balconies which created shade for inner rooms.

This set of stamps depicts three buildings in Tel Aviv built in the International style of architecture. The issue marks a series of organized events celebrating "International Style Architecture - Tel Aviv 1994", including an international architectural conference. The stamps were issued se-tenant in a mini-sheet of 9. A set of maximum cards was issued on 23.5.94, postmarked with the International Style Architectural Conference special postmark.

Citrus House (1936-1938), Karl Rubin (1899-1955)

Karl Rubin was born in Galicia and studied in Vienna, arriving to Tel Aviv in 1926. In 1931 he went back to Europe and worked at the Berlin office of Erich Mendelsohn, the famous Jewish architect, whose influence on Rubin can be seen in his later work in Tel Aviv. Citrus House was the most impressive and modern building that Rubin designed after his return in 1932.

"Assuta" Hospital (1934-1935), Yosef Neufeld (1899-1980)

Yossef Neufeld was born in Galicia and studied in Vienna and Rome. Like Karl Rubin, Neufeld also worked at the Mendelsohn office in Berlin. Assuta private hospital depicts his desire to build a functional building of balanced proportions.

Cooperative Workers' Housing (1934-1936), Arie Sharon (1890-1984)

Arie Sharon was born in Poland and came to this country in 1920. Between 1926 and 1929 he studied architecture at the famous Bauhaus in Dessau, Germany. The cooperative workers' housing was built in the centre of Tel Aviv on a plot that had been especially re-planned for the purpose. Three blocks were built around a central courtyard, with a total of 127 apartments.

NO TO VIOLENCE NIS 3.85

Violence in its various forms has been with us at all times, in all age groups, in all cultures and in both sexes. It can be directed against fellow humans or against animals and property. Violence can be physical and verbal, individual and collective, impulsive and



premeditated.

The design of the stamp is based on motifs of drawings by battered children: missing limbs and limbs out of proportions, or thick lines and strong colours. Although these motifs were designed to express feelings of violence and sadness, an ambience of naivety and hope was maintained as well.

21.6.94

ANTOINE de SAINT-EXUPERY NIS 5

Antoine de Saint-Exupery, the author of "The Little Prince", was born in France in 1900. He flew a plane for the first time at the age of 12, and from that time flying was in his blood for the rest of his life. His first book was published in 1929, but the book that earned him world fame was "The Little Prince", published in 1943. The narrator of the book is a pilot who is forced, when his plane develops a fault, to make an emergency landing in the Sahara Desert (Saint-Exupery himself had a similar experience in 1935). The narrator meets the Little Prince, whose first words are "please, draw me a sheep". The little Prince came from the asteroid 612B and he tells the pilot about his life there and his trips to neighbouring planets and about his encounters on earth.

Saint-Exupery wrote "The Little Prince" in America while he was not allowed to return to occupied France, and after finishing the book he fought with the Allied forces in North Africa. Albeit his being 43 years of age he insisted on flying and on July 31, 1944, while flying a mission over France, his plane disappeared.

The stamp shows an open book with a photograph of Saint-Exupery in the cockpit of a plane, taken by John Philips. On the opposite page is the Little Prince with the sheep, the rose and the star. The top of this page is slightly folded over to reveal an extract from "The Little Prince" in Hebrew. The text on the tab, in Hebrew and French, is taken from the book, where the author describes his first meeting with the Little Prince. Also on the tab is a photograph of the B-38 aeroplane in which Saint-Exupery flew his last mission.

BALLOONS 85 ag x 3

The first manned hot-air balloon, built by the Montgolfier brothers, took off on October 15, 1793 in France. Beneath was attached a basket for pilots and cargo. Flying in hot-air balloons has since developed into a popular sport. The balloons in use today are made of nylon covered with polyethylene. The balloon is filled with air heated by gas burners which heat the air trapped in the balloon through an opening at its bottom directly above them.

These stamps are issued in connection with AYALON 94, an international balloon contest held in the Ayalon Valley, midway between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. They describe a hot-air balloon competition: filling the balloon with hot air, navigation to the



target and throwing the marker at its centre from the balloon. The winning pilot is not the one who travels faster but the one who successfully executes a number of tasks and whose marker finishes closest to the centre target. The tabs show a burner, a basket, a thermometer and an altimeter.

#### INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE CENTENNIAL NIS 2.25

The modern Olympic movement was founded in 1894 by a committee that met in Paris, at the instigation of the French Count Pierre de Coubertin. The committee decided to establish Olympic games once every four years, commencing in Greece in 1896.

The stamp shows the Israeli delegation marching in the opening ceremony of the Munich Games of 1972. Eleven sportsmen who marched in this ceremony were murdered by terrorists on September 5th. Superimposed on the lower half of the stamp is the emblem of the Israel Olympic Committee, which incorporates the five Olympic Rings and Olympic Torch with a menorah. The emblem is repeated on the tab, together with the Olympic motto "Faster, Higher, Stronger" in Hebrew and in the original Latin.

#### TARBUT - HEBREW EDUCATIONAL and CULTURAL ORGANIZATION NIS 1.30

TARBUT ("Culture") was a Jewish organization of education that existed in Eastern Europe between the World Wars. The goal of its schools was to inculcate Hebrew culture into the Jewish people and to help Jewish children in acquiring the treasures of the Jewish heritage of all generations as well as the blooming new culture of Eretz Israel. The central enterprise was a network of kindergartens, schools and highschools that covered Poland, Lithuania and parts of Romania.

On the stamp, which commemorates 75 years of the founding of Tarbut, are photographs of students in the chemistry laboratory of the Bialystok Hebrew School, and an exercise class at the Tarbut school in Wolyn. The tab shows a picture of students at the Tarbut School in Rovno, Wolyn District, Poland. In the photograph, taken in 1919, the year the school was founded, the school's name can be seen in three languages - Hebrew, Ukranian and Polish.

23.8.94

#### THE THIRD AND FOURTH "ALIYOT" NIS 1.40, 1.70

The waves of immigration to the Land of Israel, known by their Hebrew name "Aliyot" ("Aliya" in singular), are regarded as having begun in 1882. The First and Second Aliyot arrived prior to 1914.

The Third Aliya (NIS 1.40 stamp) started at the end of the First World War and continued until 1923. The main characteristic of this aliya was its pioneering element, as many of the immigrants were young idealists who came to Palestine seeking to make a personal contribution to the settlement and development of the country. The



stamp shows a typical group of pioneer men and women. On the background is a JNF poster calling for "the Redemption of the Jezreel Valley" in Hebrew, Yiddish and Polish. On the tab is the Russian ship "Roslan" that in 1919 brought the first immigrants of the Third Aliya and is considered by some as a sort of an Israeli "Mayflower".

The Fourth Aliya (NIS 1.70 stamp) started in 1924 and ended "officially" in 1928, though practically in 1926. This aliya brought a different kind of people: many were pioneers, but they were older, with families and a certain amount of capital. These newcomers sought an urban lifestyle and contributed to the development of Tel Aviv and other towns that they founded. The stamp shows the "Silicat" brick factory, one of the largest factories in the growing Tel Aviv. The tab shows Ahad Ha'am Primary School, also in Tel Aviv.

#### THE PEACE PROCESS 90 ag.

On the stamp, the Israelis and Arabs are represented by two parts of a house which merge into a common structure. The Arab side has an oriental window above which is a crescent in relief. The Israeli side has a window in the old Tel Aviv style, over which is a relief of a Star of David. The two closed windows reflect the former situation, a situation of isolation, but the common wall into which they merge incorporates an open door, inviting us all into the light and the future.

#### FESTIVAL STAMPS 5755 (1994) CHILDREN DRAW BIBLE STORIES 85 ag., NIS 1.30, 1.60, m/s NIS 4

The drawings in this series of stamps are taken from an exhibition called "Children and Young People Draw the Bible" held in Tel Aviv in 1990. The drawings for the stamps were chosen from the work of six-graders. Those selected are "Adam and Eve" (85 ag.), "Jacob's Dream" (NIS 1.30), "Moses in the Bulrushes" (NIS 1.60) and "The Parting of the Red Sea" (m/s).

26.10.94

#### ISRAEL-JORDAN PEACE TREATY NIS 3.60

This stamp was issued on the day that Israel and Jordan signed a peace treaty at the border between the two countries, a few kilometers north of the Israeli town of Eilat and the Jordanian town of Aqaba. It shows the road to peace, which is a one-way road as symbolized by the arrow in the right-hand lane and the road sign above.



27.11.94

#### THE DREYFUS AFFAIR CENTENARY NIS 4.10

Alfred Dreyfus was a captain in the French army general staff in Paris. In 1894 he was accused of spying and treason against France. The antisemitic press of the time made Dreyfus a symbol of the treacherous Jew. Dreyfus, who kept declaring his innocence, was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in Devil Island, French Guyana. In 1898 the author Emil Zola published his article "J'accuse" ("I accuse") in which he openly attacked the French military establishment, accusing it of distorting the truth and acting in an hypocritical and cowardly manner. The discovery of a series of forgeries in the documents which has incriminated Dreyfus led to a retrial in 1899. He was again found guilty, but was immediately afterwards pardoned by the President and was returned to France. A full pardon was granted to Dreyfus in 1906.

The stamp shows the ceremony at the military college in Paris on 5.1.1895 where Dreyfus was striped of his captain's rank and driven out of the French army. The tab shows the portrait of Emil Zola and this article "J'accuse" in the "L'Aurore" newspaper.

#### HANUKKA NIS 1.50

This year's Hanukka lamp was made in Mazagan, Morocco, from available materials: printed tin from sardine cans, pieces of cloths and slivers of glass. Besides the artistic aspect, the lamp reflects the phenomenon of using every-day objects and converting them into ritual artifacts, reflecting a specific social and economic situation. The concept of reutilization is well known in Judaism and was often discussed in Jewish communities during the Middle Ages and in modern times.

#### PHILATELY DAY: COMPUTERIZATION OF THE POST OFFICES NIS 3

The Israel Postal Authority took a major step towards state-of-the-art technology when it changed over to a computerized counter service, known as Massad. The system comprises of a PC based work station; an optic/magnetic document reader; a customized printer; a customer screen; connected electronic scales and a specially designed keyboard. The Massad project was developed jointly by NCR corporation and the IPA, and it won the Chamber of System Analysts Award for 1995. Currently all the stations at one site are connected by a local network but there are no external links. However, the system is designed to enable on-line connection to the IPA's central computers for new services as they are introduced. One of the products of the Massad stations is the Computerized Postage Label (CPL or "Massad" label), which is similar to a meter postmark but more sophisticated. The stamp shows a Massad station, the denomination appears in the electronic scales' monitor. On the right is a symbolic keyboard with words spelling out "Post 1994".

(Text continues on p. 12 following illustration pages)





Memorial  
Day 1994

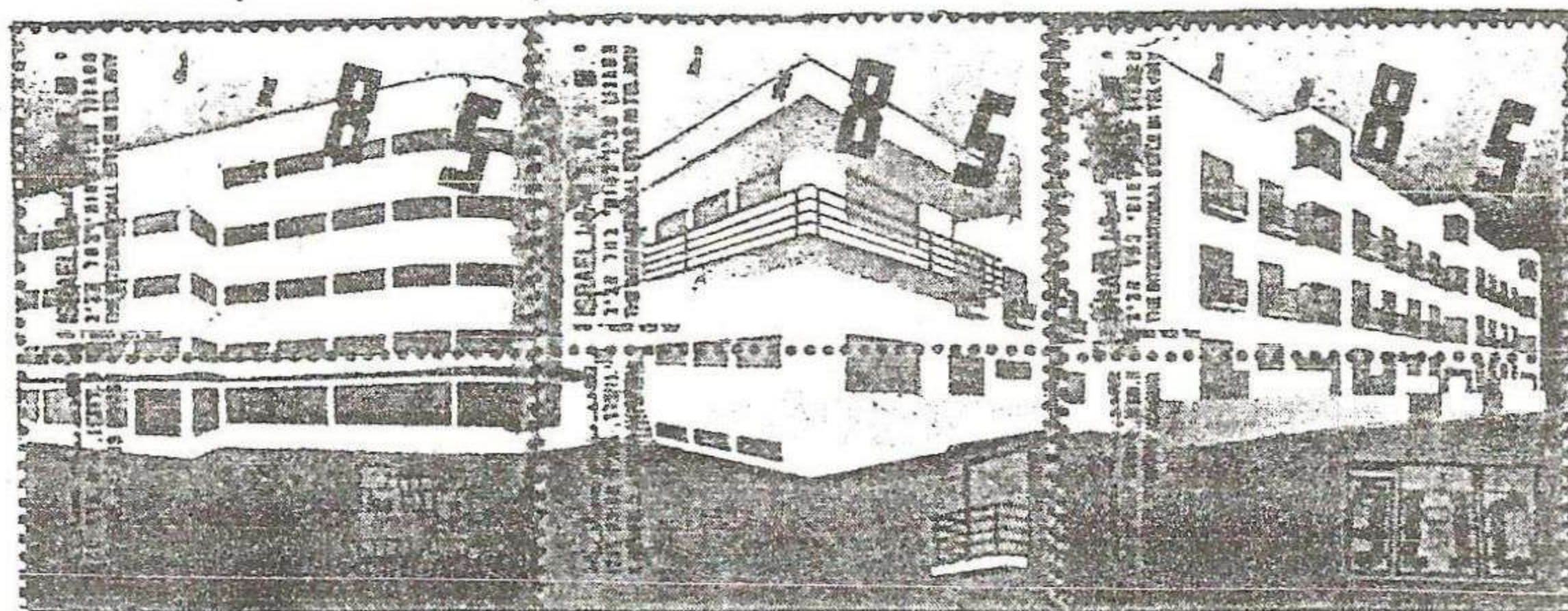


No to Violence



Saul Adler

The International  
Style in  
Tel Aviv



Citrus House      Assuta Hospital      Workers' Housing



Antoine de Saint-Exupery



TARBUT

IOC Centennial



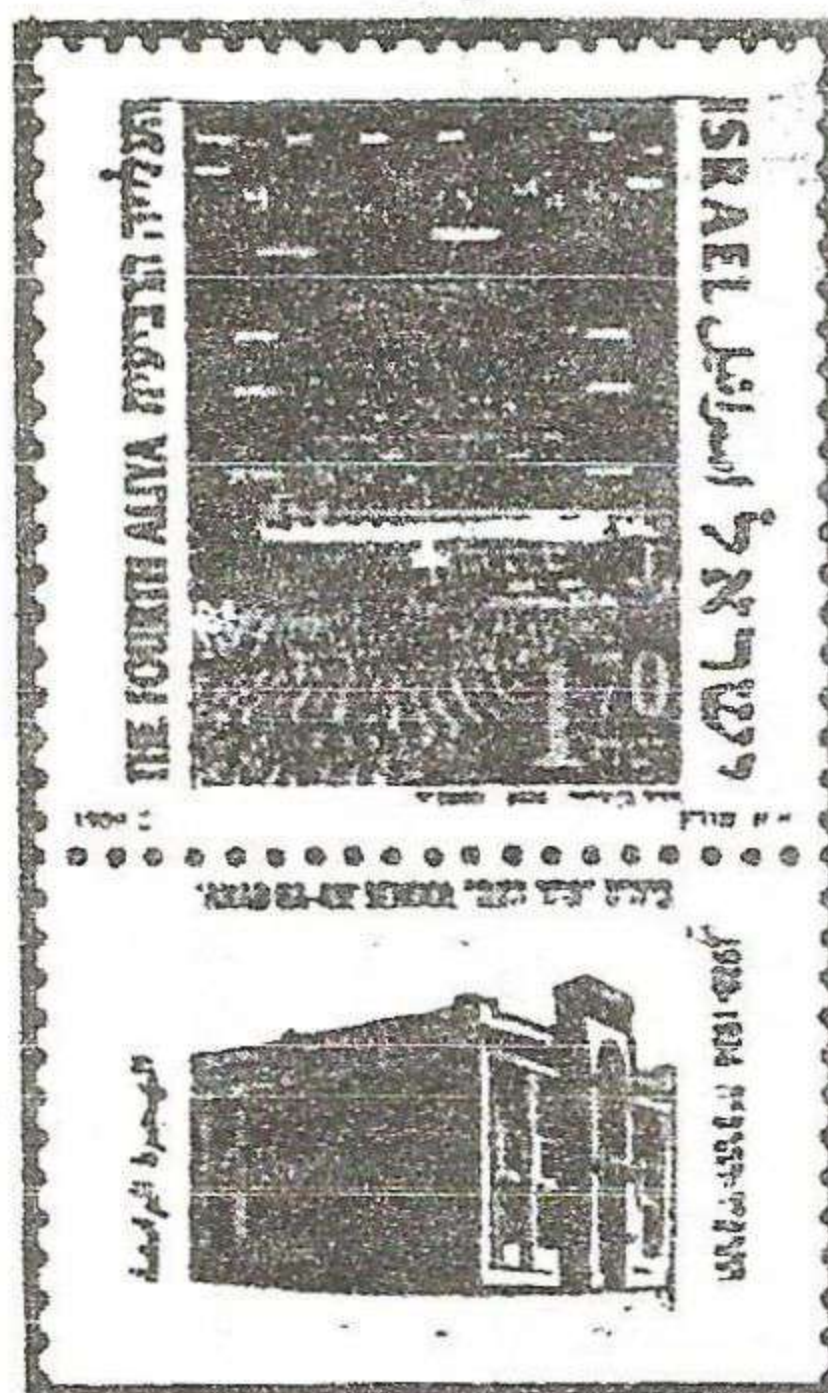




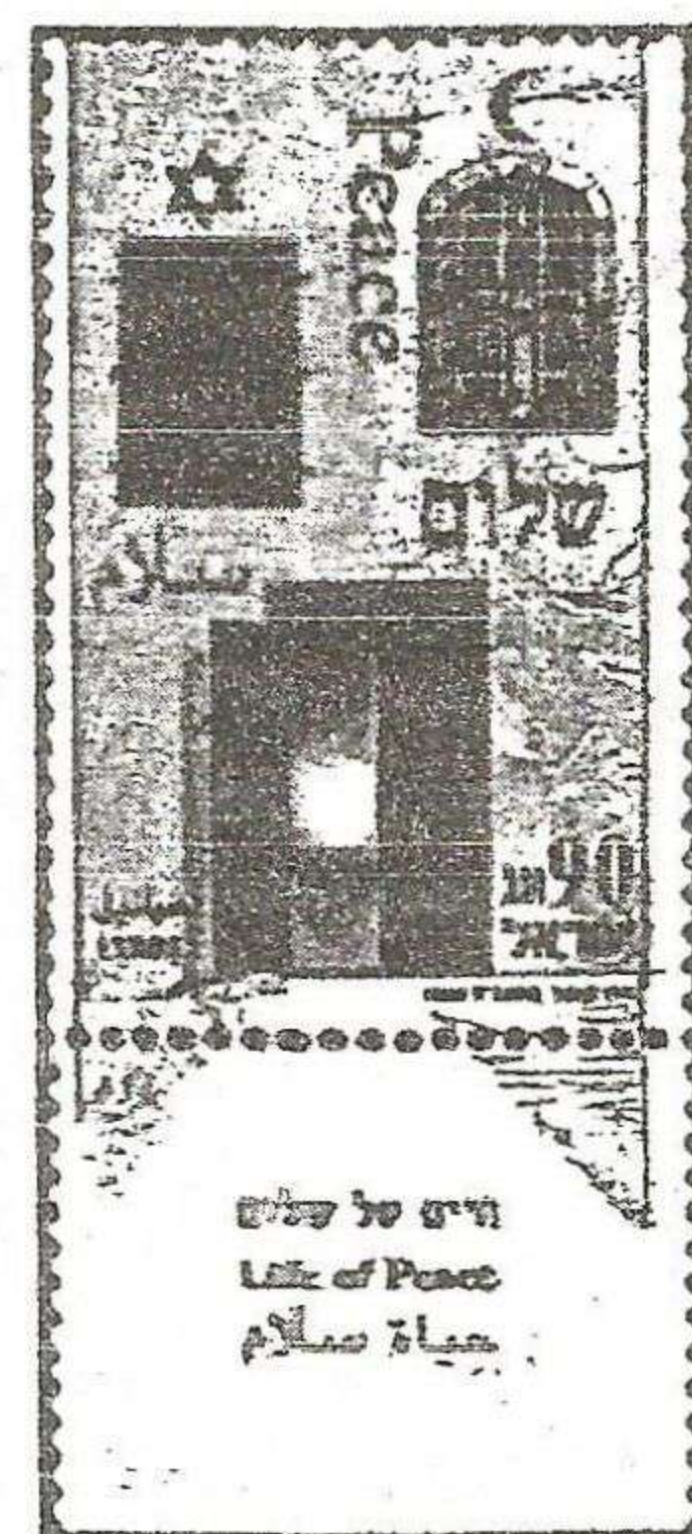
Hot-air Baloons



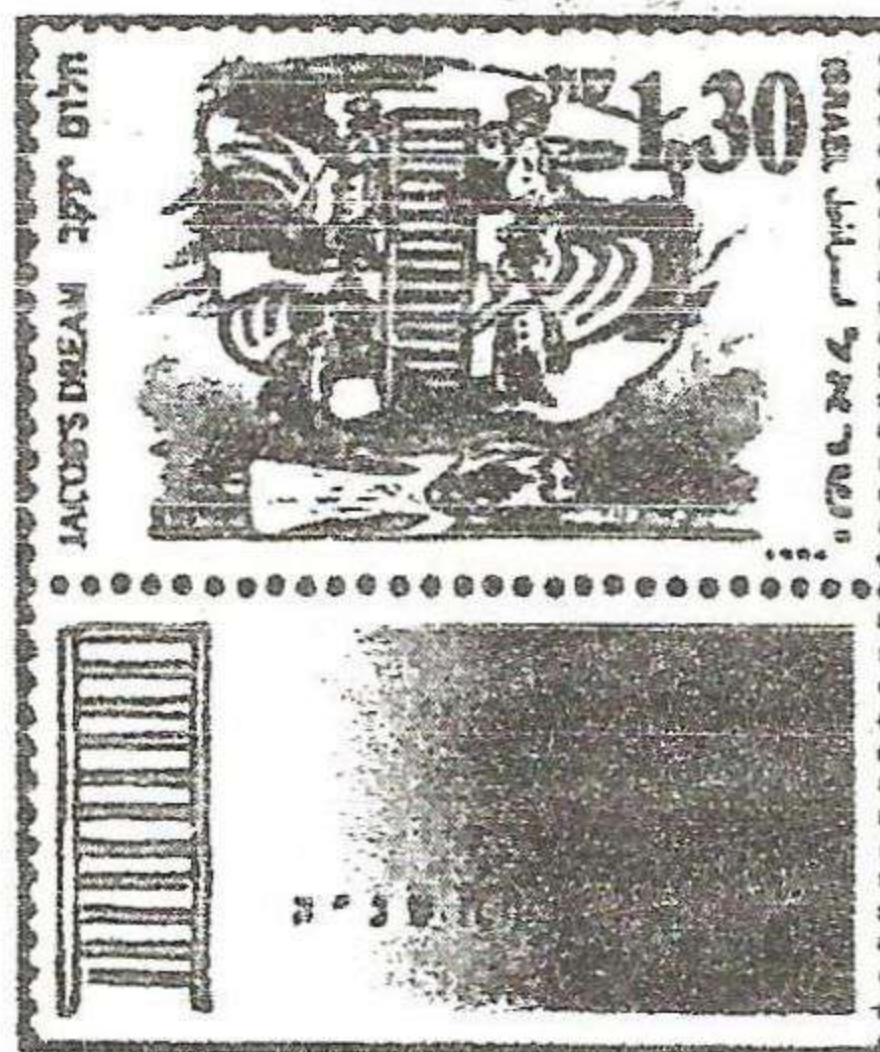
Third Aliya



Fourth Aliya

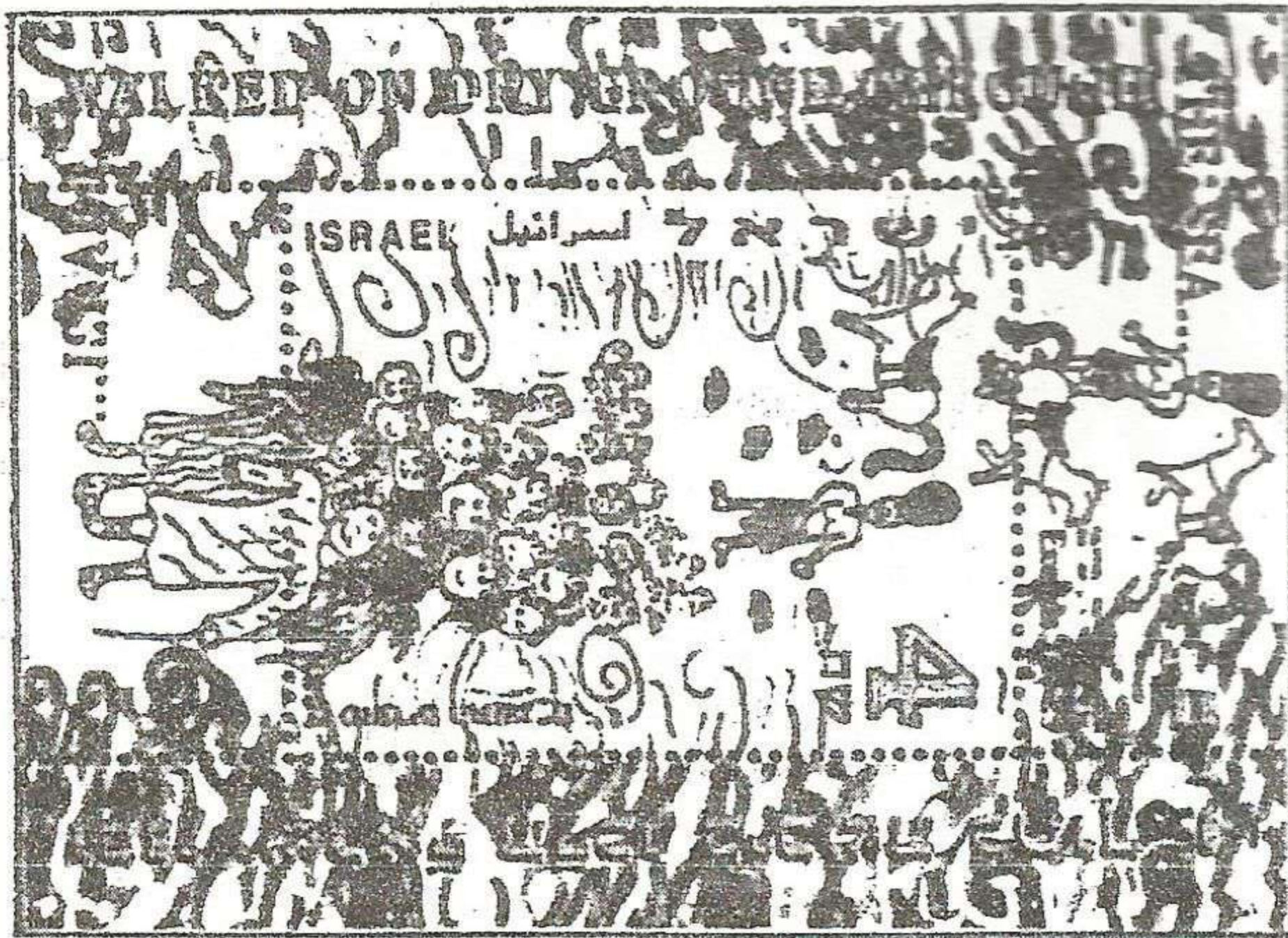


Peace Process



Festivals 5755 (1994)

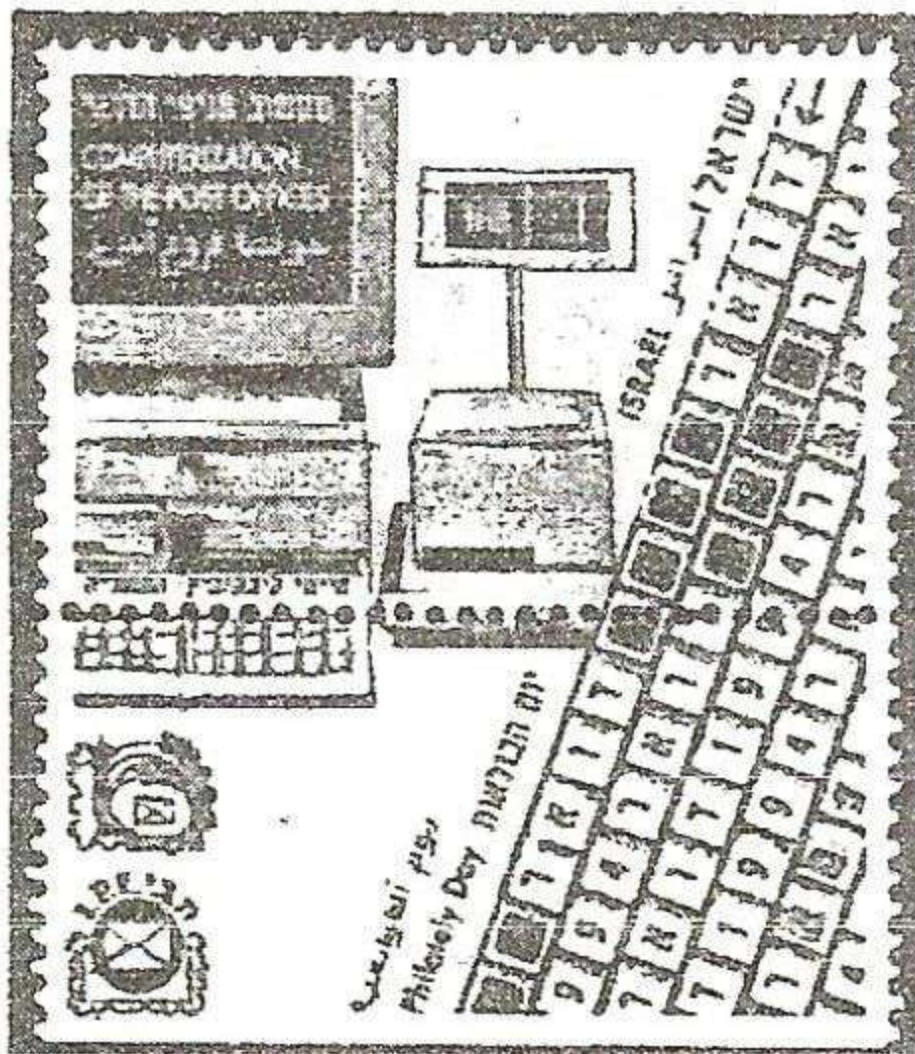




Festivals 5755 (1994) m/s (positioned sideways)



Israel -  
Jordan  
Peace  
Treaty



Philately Day 1994



Hanukka



Dreyfus Affair Cent.



Buses: Ford Model T



White Super



Leyland Royal Tiger



< poster

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STAMPS OF 1995 POSTER



## PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN EREZ ISRAEL 90 ag., NIS 1.40, 1.70

Public transport played an essential and fundamental role in the building of the Jewish settlement in this country. It started at the end of the last century with the "diligence" (passenger couch) service that ran between Jaffa and Jerusalem. The journey, that today's buses complete in less than an hour, took a day and a half. The motorized era started after the First World War, using vehicles left by the British Army. Bus drivers organized themselves in co-operatives which merged throughout the years so that today there are only two large ones: DAN that operates in the greater Tel Aviv area and EGGED that operates in the rest of the country. There are also local bus companies in Nazareth and Be'er Sheva.

The 90 ag stamp shows a 1920's Ford Model T. This vehicle is a British Army veteran converted into a bus by adding a simple wooden carriage to the chassis, making it similar to the diligence it replaced. Also on the stamp is an ad for "Hamaavir" co-operative.

The NIS 1.40 stamp shows a 1940's White Super bus. Beginning at that period, the bodies of the buses were made in Israel, while the chassis came from the USA or Europe.

The NIS 1.70 stamp shows a 1960's Leyland Royal Tiger: in the background is a bus next to a tank, emphasizing the important role of the buses and their drivers in carrying troops in times of war. On the tabs are logos and tickets of bus co-operatives of various periods.

1995

7.2.95

## OUTDOOR SCULPTURE 90 ag., NIS 1.40, 1.70, maximum cards

In line with similar trends throughout the world, urban sculpture has flourished in the last two decades in Israel, particularly in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. These three stamps reflect the beginnings of the intensive urban efforts to combine art and building with the erection of outdoor sculpture.

90 ag. [14]: Itzhak Danziger (1916-1977), "Serpentine" in the Yarkon Park, Tel Aviv 1975.

The "Serpentine" sculpture, built in concrete in 1975, blends into the typography of the park, being a winding wall of different heights (the maximum is 3.70 metres) with serpentine twists, opening up towards the landscape. The sculpture is painted white which is seen from a distance, setting off the green lawn and other vegetation of the park.

NIS 1.40 [15]: Alexander Calder (1898-1976), "Stabile", Mount Herzl, Jerusalem 1977.



This was Calder's last sculpture. It was erected in Holland Square, close to Mt. Herzl, a location chosen by the artist, who attached great importance to the specific location of the work: on the one hand its urban character on a busy road, on the other its rural character on the edge of the Jerusalem Forest. When seen from the road leading down to En Kerem, its reddish colour blends beautifully with the complementary green of the forest. The name "Stabile" was coined by the artist Jean Arp to describe this form of sculptures created by Calder, as opposed to "Mobile", a name coined by the artist Marcel Duchamp to describe another form of Calder's works.

NIS 1.70: [16] David Palombo (1920-1966), Gate of the Hall of Remembrance at Yad Vashem, Jerusalem 1958-1959.

The Hall of Remembrance was designed as a place for honouring the memory of the victims of the Holocaust, at Yad Vashem, Israel's Holocaust Memorial and Museum in Jerusalem. The structure is constructed of dark basalt rock walls which support a heavy concrete roof. The black gate is set into this wall of huge basalt boulders. Enmeshed into the gate is a relief of piercing organic forms. It is constructed of welded steel rods and coated by welding rod beads. The sharp forms shooting out in all directions contrast sharply with the quiet heaviness which the exterior of the building projects.

JEWISH MUSICIANS - LEONARD BERNSTEIN, ERNEST BLOCH 2 x NIS 4.10

Ernst Bloch and Leonard Bernstein were both born in Western countries, to parents who emigrated from Eastern Europe. They were both renowned musicians who bore their Jewish identity with pride and gave it expression in their works. They left a deep impression, which lives on after them, both on Jewish culture and on the contemporary world of music.

Each stamp shows a portrait of the musician and a picture of a biblical character taken from etchings of Dore. The music above the picture is a part of the compositions named after these characters: Bernstein's "Jeremiah", Bloch's "Schelomo" (Solomon).

Ernst Bloch [2] (1880-1959) was born in Geneva and studied composition and violin in his hometown and later in Belgium, Germany and France. In 1913 he began writing works on Jewish themes and "Schelomo" was written in 1916. In the same year he emigrated to the USA where he directed music conservatories in Cleveland and San Francisco.

Leonard Bernstein [3] (1918-1990) is certainly the most diverse musician of this century - he was a composer, conductor, pianist, writer and teacher of music. He was born in Lawrence, near Boston, and received his education at Harvard University and at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. He made his fame overnight in 1947 when he had a chance to conduct the New York Philharmonic Orchestra as a substitute conductor. His most famous work was "West Side Story", but he also wrote many works on Jewish themes.



25.4.95

#### MEMORIAL DAY - ORDNANCE CORPS NIS 1 [24]

The Ordnance Corps is the largest corps in the Israeli Land Forces, and is responsible for the maintenance and development of military equipment. Its main tasks include the developing, testing, and inspecting of military equipment, and the training of its personnel. Its overall objective is to ensure that all military equipment is kept ready for combat.

The stamp shows the monument to the fallen of the Ordnance Corps in Netanya. It comprises of a commemorative wall, on which are engraved the names of the 587 fallen of the Corps; a monument in the form of a gun-mounting, made from barrels of artillery cannons; a memorial candle, made out of a tank's turret and of cannon parts, and sculptures in different colours, designed from parts of tanks, cannons and other equipment. The whole area is enclosed by steel sheeting in which are reliefs of different types of weaponry. The memorial site was planned by Ruth and Zalman Anav. On the tab of the stamp, as background to the IDF emblem, is a detail from the commemorative wall with names of soldiers.

#### 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS NIS 1.50 [25]

The name "United Nations" was coined by President Roosevelt and first appeared in the "Declaration of the United Nations" in January 1942.

The history of the relationship between the UN and Israel had seen ups and downs, and can be divided into three periods:

1. The period in which the UN resolved on 29.11.47 to establish two states, one Jewish and one Arab, out of the British Mandate territory of Palestine.
2. The period of polarization between the USA and the USSR and the permanent Arab and Third World anti-Israeli majority in the General Assembly, the lowest point of that period being the 1975 UN resolution that equated Zionism and racism. Consequently, Israel regarded the UN as a hostile body.
3. The present changing period: the end of the Cold War and the peace process in the Middle East herald a major change in Israel's relations with the UN, which reflects the vast improvement in the diplomatic status of Israel. This trend began in 1991 with the annulment of the 1975 Zionism-racism resolution.

The stamp is divided into four sections, each representing a UN activity. From left to right: a doctor examining a young woman, with signals of medical monitoring; a child being vaccinated, with test tubes; a group of African children in a classroom, with an Indian woman; a hand planting a plant in a dry land. On the tab is the UN logo.



**JEWISH MUSICIANS - ARNOLD SCHOENBERG, DARIUS MILHAUD 2 x NIS 2.40**

Arnold Schoenberg [1] (1874-1951) was one of the three great composers of the first half of this century, along with Stravinsky and Bartok. He was born a Jew in Wien, but converted to Christianity, as did a number of Jewish artists of his generation. But in 1933, following his flight from Nazi Germany, he returned to Judaism with a public renunciation of Christianity at a ceremony in Paris. He later emigrated to America and lived in California, where he died in 1951. Schoenberg was the father of Serialism in which, instead of using regular tonal scales, he used the twelve tones organized in series. The stamp shows a portrait of Schoenberg, a scene from his work "Moses and Aaron" and a line from it, reading "Aaron is kindness; Moses - truth". On the tab is the musician's signature.

Darius Milhaud (1892-1974) [4] was born in Aix-en-Provence, France. He defined himself as "... a Frenchman from Provence of the Jewish faith", and indeed those three different roots were to escort him throughout his life. In the 1920's Milhaud was one of "The Six", a Parisian group of young musicians representing the generation following Debussy and Ravel. He was a very prolific composer, composing altogether nearly 450 works. Milhaud wrote in every contemporary musical vein but he particularly loved the theatre and wrote a great deal of music for musicals, operas, dramatic works and ballet. The stamp shows a portrait of Milhaud and a scene and a line of score from his opera "David". On the tab is the musician's signature.

**YISHUV VOLUNTEERS TO THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR - MEETING SURVIVORS NIS 2.50 s/s [28]**

When W.W. II broke out in 1939, there were less than half a million Jews living in Palestine. The Jewish population ("yishuv") was determined to volunteer to fight in the war against the Nazis despite the tense relations with the Mandate Government following the 1936 White Paper and the Arab Revolt. The Jews in this country sought to set up Jewish fighting units, but this aim was reached only towards the end of the war with the establishment of the Jewish Brigade Group. Nevertheless, 30,000 men and women volunteered and joined the British forces and served in the various units whose emblems appear on the s/s. Two out of three of the volunteers spent most of their time in the battle zone. More than 600 men were killed, some were taken prisoner by the Germans in Greece and some 430 men were decorated. The experience gained by the volunteers in the organization and running of a regular army (as opposed to an underground) was vital a few years later, during the war of Independence, in the establishment of the IDF that was built according to the British Army model.

When the war ended some 10,000 Jewish soldiers from Palestine found themselves on tormented European soil. Many had relatives who had remained in Europe and the soldiers spread over the whole continent, searching out the remaining Jews. The volunteers came across the remnants of the Holocaust spread in and around the camps for displaced persons with nowhere to go and no one to turn to. These



soldiers helped the survivors and prepared them for the immigration to Palestine, which was still illegal.

The photograph in the stamp of the s/s shows a soldier from the Jewish Brigade teaching Hebrew to children who had survived the holocaust, in preparation to their immigration to Palestine.

The emblems shown belong to the following units, right to left, top to bottom: Paratroop Corps, Commandos, Royal Artillery (R.A.), Royal Navy (R.N.), Royal Ordinance Corps (R.O.C.), Palestine Regiment, Auxiliary Territorial Service (A.T.S.), Royal Air Force (R.A.F.), Royal Electric and Mechanical Engineers (R.E.M.E.), General Service Corps (G.S.C.), Royal Signals Corps (R.S.C.), Military Intelligence, Royal Army Medical Corps (R.A.M.C.), Pioneer Corps, The Army Chaplaincy, Royal Army Service Corps (R.A.S.C.), Military Police (M.P.), Royal Engineers (R.E.). The emblem on the bottom is that of the Jewish Brigade Group.

#### END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND LIBERATION OF THE CAMPS

NIS 1 (stamp), NIS 2.50 (s/s) [13]

The Concentration Camps were liberated only a short time before the end of the war. In January 1945, the Red Army liberated Auschwitz. The retreating German army continued to stubbornly resist the Allies in Germany and so the Concentration Camps in Germany and Austria were only liberated by the Allies in April-May 1945. At the same time, the Allies liberated hundreds of thousands of Concentration Camp prisoners who had been force-marched by the Nazis on the infamous "Death Marches".

The souvenir sheet shows a photograph of three survivors being released and going out of the camp gate. The photograph is from a film taken by the American liberators of Dachau. The picture of the butterfly was drawn by Eva Bolba, who lived in Theresien and was murdered in Auschwitz on October 4, 1944. In the upper-left corner of the stamp area are the flags of the USA, UK and USSR. On the left of the sheet are listed the concentration camps: Buchenwald, Bergen-Belsen, Auschwitz-Birkenau, Dachau, Theresienstadt, Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Flossenbürg, Ravensbrück, Stutthof, Majdanek. The NIS 1.00 stamp is similar in design to the one in the s/s.

7.6.95

KITES 3 x NIS 1 se-tenant in a check-board pattern sheetlet [11]

There are many legends about the beginning of the kite, but historians connect it to the age of silk in China, some 4500 years ago. The first documentation of kites is from the 4th century B.C.E. and they were brought to the West by Marco Polo in the 12th century. The various types of kites were used for sport and leisure activity as well as for practical purposes such as the study of aerodynamics and the atmosphere. In Israel each year there are two competitive kiting events, one at the Israel Museum, Jerusalem, in August, the other in Ein Harod in Succot (October). There is also an



## International Kite Festival in Passover (April).

The stamp on the right depicts simple, popular kites which are represented by the hexagonal "Tiara" kite, and the rhombic "Eddy" kite. The bird-shaped kite which is partly on the left stamp and partly on the middle stamp has its origins in the Far East. In the background there is a 15th century picture of a flying dragon-shaped creature.

The stamp in the centre relates to the Western world's contribution to the development of the kites, and here can be seen a Box Kite and the "Cody War Kite". In the background a kite/glider is depicted. The stamp on the left shows modern, aerobatic kites, a train of rhombic aerobatic kites can be seen on the top section, and at the bottom is an aerobatic "Delta" kite. In the background on the left is a drawing by Otto Lilienthal, one of the great pioneers of aviation and the first person who succeeded in achieving controlled flight.

## SONG BIRDS DEFINITIVE SERIES - TRUMPETER FINCH NIS 1 [27]

The trumpeter finch (*Rhodopechys githagineus*) is named for its call which sounds like a toy trumpet. The bird is about 13 centimetres long and weights about 15 grams. It resides in mountainous desert areas in Israel, such as the Eilat Mountains, the Negev, the Judean Desert and the Dead sea basin.

## 15th HAPOEL GAMES 1995 NIS 1 [26]

The first Hapoel Games (called then "Hapoel Rally") began in 1928 as a national sport gathering of the members of Hapoel ("The Worker") sport association. In 1952 it became an international event, held every four years. The overseas athletes are primarily members of workers' sport organizations.

The stamp is dedicated to canoeing, one of the Olympic sports that Israel participates in. The centre of this activity in Israel is on the River Jordan. On the tab is the Games logo and a smaller logo of Hapoel.

## 50th ANNIVERSARY OF ZIM ISRAEL NAVIGATION COMPANY NIS 4.40 [7]

ZIM Israel Navigation Company was established in 1945 by the Jewish Agency, the Histadrut Labour Foundation and the Israel Maritime League. The aim was to promote independent Jewish shipping in troubled times; typically, the founders and first directors were men of vision, not seamen. ZIM's first challenge was the War of Independence (1948) when its ships provided needed supply and arms. Following the war ZIM had the task of bringing to Israel hundreds of thousands of new immigrants during the early 1950's. The passenger services flourished in the 1960's, but were closed in the early 1970's. In 1970 ZIM entered the container shipping era, being one of the pioneers. In the 1990's ZIM underwent a change of conception, from a shipping company to an international transportation system by air, sea and land.



The seven stars in the ZIM logo (top-left corner of stamp) come from the zionist flag proposed by Theodore Herzl).

#### CHILDREN'S BOOKS NIS 1, 1.50, 1.80

Each stamp is dedicated to an author and one of his books, showing an illustration related to the title. On the tab is a detail from the stamp illustration and a verse from the book.

NIS 1 [9]: Anda Amir-Pinkerfeld (1902-1981), "Stars in a Bucket". Translation of tab: "I had such a nice ball, pity it had no mouth".

NIS 1.50 [8]: Miriam Yalan-Stekelis (1900-1984), "Hurry, Run, Dwarfs". Translation of tab: "The soap cried bitterly: Danny doesn't want me any more!"

NIS 1.80 [10]: Levin Kipnis (1894-1990), "Daddy's Big Umbrella". Translation of tab: "The rain is falling, the rain is pouring, under the umbrella who gets wet?"

4.9.95

#### JERUSALEM 3000 YEARS CITY OF DAVID NIS 1.00, 1.50, 1.80.

3000 years ago King David made Jerusalem the capital of his kingdom and the political and religious centre of the Jewish nation. Since that time the city became the holiest and most important city of the Jewish People. When the State of Israel was established in 1948 Jerusalem became its natural capital, although the war of Independence left the city divided, the eastern part including the Old City was under Jordanian rule. Following the Six Days War in 1967 Jerusalem was re-united under Israeli sovereignty.

The stamps show aspects of Jerusalem from different periods.

NIS 1.00 [33]: A part of a mosaic pavement from the Gaza Synagogue, 6th century CE, depicting King David playing the harp, with a lioness facing him. On the tab is the stamp sealing (bulla) of a biblical scribe, Gemariah son of Shafan, found in the City of David excavations, dated to the end of the First Temple period. In the background of the tab is a fragment of the Judean Desert Temple Scroll, dated late Second Temple period.

NIS 1.50 [32]: An illustration of Jerusalem taken from a map of the Holy Land drawn by Rabbi Pinie of Safed in the 19th century. On the tab is a part of a 19th century seal made of cast brass from Fez, Morocco. The background of the tab consists of a photograph of the Western Wall taken by the Frenchman J.B. Bonfils in the 19th century.

NIS 1.80 [31]: A present day aerial view of the Knesset (Israeli legislature) and the government buildings in the area. On the tab is a menorah, the emblem of the State of Israel, and in the background is an excerpt from the Declaration of Independence.



FESTIVALS 5756 (1995) - THE LIFE-CYCLE NIS 1, 1.50, 1.80

Ceremonies celebrating various life-cycle events, such as circumcision, bar-mitzva and marriage, took place wherever there were Jewish communities. These ceremonies - and their accessories - were characteristic of the community, also reflecting bygone traditions and contemporary taste. Each stamp in this set shows a ceremonial artifact, and on the right-hand side there is a segment of a torah wrapper from 18th century Germany

NIS 1 [18]: Circumcision (Brith), the first commandment practiced by the Patriarch Abraham (Genesis 17:11-12), is one of the pillars of Jewish identity. The ceremony involves various customs and accessories, among them is "Elijah's Chair". In Askhenazi communities it stood in the synagogue and was typically made with a double seat. The sandak (godfather) sat on one seat, holding the infant on his knees. The other seat was left vacant for the Prophet Elijah, who according to tradition, is always present at a brith. The stamp shows an Elijah's Chair from Dermbach, Thuringia, Germany, 1768. It is made of wood, carved and painted, 110 cm high, 112 cm long and 55 cm wide.

NIS 1.50 [19]: At the age of thirteen the Jewish boy becomes Bar Mizvah, that is, he reaches religious maturity. He is required to fulfill the commandments of Judaism, and among them is the laying of tefillin (phylacteries). Bar Mitzva is also the name of the ceremony that marks the event, its traditional part is held at the synagogue, with a festive part later. A bag for tefillin and tallit (prayer shawl) is a tradition gift that the boy receives, on which his name is embroidered. The stamp shows a talit bag from Morocco, 1906, velvet with gilt silver-thread embroidery.

NIS 1.80 [20]: The Jewish marriage ceremony is based on ancient tradition. It is associated with more customs than any other ceremony in Judaism. One of them is the smashing of a glass by the groom, a sign of mourning for the destruction of Jerusalem. Today this is done by stamping on the cloth-wrapped glass with the foot. However, books of customs from 16th-century Germany describe the groom as facing the synagogue and smashing the glass against a special stone, the "marriage stone", in the upper part of the synagogue wall. The stamp shows a carved red sandstone marriage stone from Germany, 1700. Two capricorns flank a central circle with an eight-pointed star. This arrangement is typical to marriage stones.

75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE VETERINARY SERVICES NIS 4.40 [23]

In 1920 the British Mandatory Government set up the Civil Veterinary Service that later became the Veterinary and Animal Health Services of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The veterinary services are responsible for many functions, among them: prevention of disease among animals; supervision of meat and other animal products; development of new vaccines; approval and supervision of agricultural export and import; supervision of experiments on animals and preventing cruelty to them.

The stamp shows the Israel Awassi breed fat-tail sheep, which still



looks like the ancient sheep of Biblical times. But its production characteristics are different from other Awassi sheep in the Near East. The Israeli sheep breeder has managed to achieve from this sheep record levels of milk, which became possible only after diseases jeopardizing them have been controlled.

The sheep on the stamp is the work of the sculptor and artist Menashe Kadishman. Kadishman, born in 1932, was shepherd in a kibbutz for a few years in the early 1950's, and sheep became his "trademark". In 1978 Kadishman painted a flock of sheep as part of the Venice Biennale.

On the tab is the Veterinary Services' logo and signals of medical monitoring.

5.12.95

#### YITZHAK RABIN MEMORIAL STAMP NIS 5 [6]

This stamp was issued on the thirtieth day of the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of Israel. It shows Prime Minister Rabin with the Israeli flag behind him and the state emblem in the foreground.

Yitzhak Rabin was born in Jerusalem in 1922. When he graduated Kadourie Agricultural School he volunteered to the Palmach underground. This was the beginning of 27 years of military service which brought Rabin to the top as the IDF Chief of Staff (1964-1968) who led the army in the victorious Six Days War. In 1968 Rabin retired from the army to become Israel's ambassador to the United States. In 1973 he decided to enter politics and returned to Israel to join the Labour Party in the coming elections. Yitzhak Rabin was nominated Minister of Labour in the government formed by Golda Meir in 1974, but a few months afterwards this government resigned because of the Yom Kippur War and the Labour Party elected Rabin to replace Golda Meir. Rabin's first term as Prime Minister ended in 1977 following the "Turn Over" that brought the Likud to power. During the National Unity governments of 1984-1990 Yitzhak Rabin was Minister of Defence. In 1992 he regained the leadership of the Labour Party which he led back to power that year. Rabin became Prime Minister again, and also Minister of Defence. In September 1993 he signed the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles, followed by a second agreement two years later. The agreement established a Palestinian Autonomy in Gaza and the West Bank. In 1994 Yitzhak Rabin was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace, together with Shimon Peres and Yasir Arafat. Another political accomplishment of Prime Minister Rabin was the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan.

Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated in Tel Aviv on November 4, 1995, shortly after speaking at a peace rally.



This year's Hanukka stamp shows a folding Hanukka lamp from the Lodz Ghetto, 1944, which is now in Yad Vashem, Jerusalem. This miniature Hanukka lamp, measuring a mere 5 x 10 cm, was crafted in silver in the Lodz Ghetto, Poland, in 1944 by the artist Zusia Ejbuszyc, and was dedicated to Mordechai Chaim Rumkowski, whom the German had chosen in 1939 to head the "Judenrat" - the "Jewish Council". The folding lamp looks from the outside like a closed book. It has tongs and nine small vessels for oil, and can be used to fulfill the religious precept of lighting Hanukka candles even while travelling.

MODEL PLANES - PHILATELY DAY NIS 1.80 [30]

Flying model airplanes is a sport that integrates science and craftsmanship. The model plane flyer plans and constructs his model and competes with other flyers. Model airplane flying can be divided into three main categories:

1. Free flight models, which are not steered at any stage of flight. Free models are divided into four flying methods: gliders that are elevated to a height of 50 meters by cables and then released; Free motor models, that have miniature internal combustion engine that runs for up to 7 seconds and brings the model to a height of 220 meters, from whence it glides; Rubber engine models have elastic rubber strips attached to the propeller, and their twist momentum brings the model to a height of 150 meter to start its glide; Indoor rubber propelled models are extremely light (up to 2 grams) and fly at very low speeds for up to 40 minutes in closed halls.

2. Cable driven models are propelled by an engine and are steered by two thin steel cables, about 15-20 meters long, attached to the control handles.

3. Radio controlled models are controlled by the flyer with a hand-held transmitter, receiver and servos mounted inside the model.

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES 2 x NIS 1 [21,22]

Organized fire-fighting in Israel started in 1925, with the establishment of a volunteer fire brigade in Tel Aviv. In 1959 the fire-fighting law came into effect, and a well-organized organization was established throughout the country. In 1968 the Fire-Fighting and Rescue Service Commission was created to serve as professional and administrative headquarters for fire fighting services, and to advise the National School for Fire-Fighting and Rescue Services on professional issues.

In addition to putting out fires, the firemen provide a variety of aid and rescue services, among them the rescue of victims trapped in automobile accidents, elevators, high places, holes and demolished edifices; fire-prevention activities; dealing with emergency situations involving dangerous materials.



The stamp shows portraits of seven Jewish movie stars.

\* The American Marx Brothers - Grucho, Chico and Harpo, were kings of lively, absurd anarchical comedy from the 1930's throughout the 1950's. The most famous of their movies are A Night at the Opera and A Night in Casablanca.

\* The British Peter Sellers (1925-1980) was the ultimate artist of masquerading, with a talent to play half a dozen roles in a single film. His most remembered role is that of Inspector Clouseau in the Pink Panther films.

\* The French Simone Signoret (1921-1985) attained her fame with her appearance in The Golden Helmet, 1952. Among her other unforgettable films are The Cat, La Vie Devant Sou, Madame Rosa, The Confession.

The American Danny Kay (1913-1987) attained fame as a comedian during the Second World War and continued later to amaze and charm his audiences both as an entertainer and an agile tongued singer. Among his most remembered films are The Secret Life of Walter Mitty and Hans Christian Andersen.

The American Al Jolson (1886-1950) was the star of the first talking picture in history, the 1927 The Jazz Singer. His stardom was based on his electrifying performances and his appearance in blackface became his trademark. In 1928 he starred in The Singing Fool, singing Sunny Boy, which became a hit overnight.

JERUSALEM 3000 YEARS CITY OF DAVID - EUROPEAN STAMP EXHIBITION  
"JERUSALEM 3000" s/s NIS 6 [5]

"Jerusalem 3000" European Stamp Exhibition took place during December 16-21, 1995, in Jerusalem, as part of the 3000 Years Jerusalem - The City of David celebrations. The exhibition was patronized by the Federation of European Philatelic Associations (FEPA), and included participation from four European countries: France, Germany, Bulgaria and Luxemburg. It was organized by the Jerusalem Philatelic Society and the Israel Philatelic Federation and sponsored by the Philatelic Service of the Israel Postal Administration.

The souvenir sheet is based on the set of stamps issued in September and described earlier on p. 6. Additional elements that appear on the souvenir sheet: Jerusalem 3000 logo (upper-left corner); the flag of Israel and a section of Michaelangelo's David, 1504 (above left hand stamp); an imaginary picture of Ha-Ramban Synagogue in Jerusalem during the 17th and 18th century [the synagogue was built in the 13th century] (above middle stamp); Facade of the Temple in Jerusalem, taken from the obverse of a silver tetradrachm coin of Bar-Kokhva, 132-135 CE (above right-hand stamp); "Jerusalem 3000" European Stamp Exhibition logo (below right-hand stamp);



## KLUSSENDORF MACHINE VENDED LABELS

### TOURISM

The following nine designs are (or were) available at the relevant sites either from a Klussendorf machine (with a cliché number) or from a post office (Philatelic Service "no cliché"). All labels were also available from the Philatelic Service machine.

21.6.94

**Akko** - the Old City Akko, known also as Acre, is close to Haifa. Until this century it was the most important port city in the country, and as such was one of the first destinations of the Crusaders who took it in 1104 and made it their main connection to Europe. At the end of the 18th century Akko was ruled by the Ottoman governor Ahmed Jezzar Pasha, who built and fortified the city. A great deal of the buildings of the old city and its surrounding wall are of that time, including The Great Mosque, completed 1781 (the green dome on the label's right). In 1799 Akko was besieged by Napoleon, but he could not take the city and eventually withdrew south to Egypt.

**Yerushalayim (Jerusalem)** - the Citadel Also called "Tower of David" and attributed to him, but it was actually built in the time of Herod and was used as a stronghold ever since. Today it is an archaeological site which houses the City of Jerusalem museum.

**Bethlehem** - The Church of Nativity The Church of Nativity is built on the cave in which, according to Christian tradition, Jesus Christ was born (the exact place is marked by a star). It was first built by Constantine the Great in 330. The central part of the church is in the custody of the Greek-Orthodox, the southern part is held by the Armenians and the northern part by the Catholics and Protestants.

**Tiberias** - the Old City Wall Tiberias, on the south-western shores of the Lake of Galilee, was founded in the year 19 By Herod Antipas and was named after the Roman emperor Tiberius. The mile-long old wall on the shore of the lake was first built by the Crusaders in 1100. The fortress, the remains of which are also seen in the label, was built by the Bedouin ruler Daher el Omar in the first half of the 18th century.

**Nazareth** - the Church of the Annunciation Nazareth, in the Lower Galilee, is among the most holy places of Christianity. It was settled in the Canaanite era, but its name, as a town, is first mentioned in the New Testament. This is the town where Jesus grew up, and the Hebrew word for "Christianity", "Natzruth", derives from Nazareth. The most important site in the city is the Church of Annunciation that belongs to the Franciscans. According to Christian tradition, at that place, in a cave that is under the building, the Angel Gabriel announced to Mary the forthcoming birth of Jesus. At the same site there was also an ancient church. The present church was built in 1955 with aid from the Government of Israel.



**Yafo (Jaffa)** One of the most ancient port cities in Israel. The first mention of the city is in an Egyptian inscription of the 15th century B.C.E. The Crusaders, who took the city in 1099 and held it until 1268, used it as an important port and gateway to Jerusalem, a role that Yafo had until the beginning of this century. The founding of Tel Aviv in 1909 overshadowed Yafo, and in 1951 the two cities were united. Today Yafo is the southern part of Tel Aviv-Yafo and still has a small port used for fishing boats and recreation.

23.8.94

**Capernaum** - Ruins of the Ancient Synagogue. Capernaum, on the north-western shores of the Lake of Galilee, was an important Jewish town that flourished at the end of the Second Temple era and for centuries later. When the synagogue was identified in 1839 it was thought that this was the synagogue in which Jesus prayed and preached according to the New Testament, but it was later established that the ruins are from a third century synagogue.

**Massada** The symbol of the heroic struggle of the people of Israel for their country, the rock of Massada towers some 450 metres above the Dead Sea, two kilometers away. Its length is about 600 metres and the maximum width is about 200 metres. The fortress on the rock was first built by Jonathan Hasmonite in 143-161 BC, but it was Herod who built most of the buildings of Massada and the great water system. During the Jewish revolt against the Romans that broke in 66 AD, Massada was the last stronghold to stand. 960 people - warriors, women and children - were besieged by the Romans. In 73, three years after the fall of Jerusalem, the besieged people gave up hope and chose to take their own lives rather than fall to the Romans. Massada was rediscovered in 1838 and since the 1920's it became a popular destination for youth movement journeys. In 1960 large scale archeological excavations began. They took a few years and some parts of Massada were re-constructed.

**Yerushalayim (Jerusalem)** - the Church of the Holy Sepulchre The place where Jesus was crucified (Gulgoltha), first built by Constantine the Great in 335. The fact that this church fell into Moslem hands was one of the motivations for the First Crusade.

28.11.94 CHRISTMAS 1994

The design, which shows an angel, is an original artwork. The labels were available until 10.1.95 from machines in Bethlehem (023) and Nazareth (018). There were also "no cliché number" labels produced by the Philatelic Service machine.

16.11.95 CHRISTMAS 1995

This design shows a nativity scene. The labels were available until 12.1.96 from the machine in Nazareth (023). There were also "no cliché number" labels produced by the Philatelic Service machine.



## 16.12.95 JERUSALEM 3000 EUROPEAN STAMP EXHIBITION

The design depicts the exhibition logo (a part of the Jerusalem Old City Wall with the Citadel). The labels were available during the exhibition (16-21.12.95) from a machine (008) at the site. There was also the Philatelic Service "no cliché" version.

## COMPUTER VENDED POSTAGE LABELS (CPL)

### 29.11.94 THE 8TH PHILATELISTS CONFERENCE

"The 8th Philatelists Conference" in Hebrew and "8th Philately Day" in English, printed on the regular CPL labels instead of the name place.

## 16-21.12.95 JERUSALEM 3000 EUROPEAN STAMP EXHIBITION

The design shows the exhibition logo and a globe with the Postal Authority's "running stags" (similar to the design on the regular CPL). There were three types of labels - regular, registered and EMS and they were sold in a variety of denominations ranging from NIS 1 to NIS 65. The first and fourth printed lines, usually containing the place name (which was in this case incorporated into the label design) changed every day as follows:

16.12.95 Opening Day	19.12.95 Telecard Day
17.12.95 Youth Day	20.12.95 Postal & Philately Day
18.12.95 Europe Day	21.12.95 Jerusalem Day

## POSTAL STATIONERY

### 5.4.94 TOURISM POSTAL CARDS non-denominated

These postal cards continue the series begun in August 1993.

4.4.94, three cards: Tiberias (hotels on the Lake of Galilee), Nazareth (with the Church of Annunciation), Yam Ha-Melah (The Dead Sea).

25.4.95, one card: Netanya beach.

A landscape design is on the lower-left part ("cachet" part), and the stamp indicium shows a partial version of that design. The Yam Ha-Melah and Netanya cards are for inland use, carrying the inscription "inland standard letter" in Hebrew and Arabic (there is no special rate for inland postcards in Israel). The Tiberias and Nazareth cards are for world-wide airmail and are inscribed "postal charges collected" in Hebrew, English and Arabic, with an airmail label.

### 10.5.94 SEASONS R.S.V.P. POSTAL CARDS non-denominated

Four postal cards depicting illustrations representing "Spring", "Summer", "Autumn" and "Winter".

The purpose of the cards is to be sent with invitations so that the recipient can mail them back to the inviter, indicating whether



he intends to attend the event or not. The appropriate text is printed on the back of the card.

#### **PRE-STAMPED PICTURE AIR MAIL POSTAL CARDS non-denominated**

These cards, which are non-denominated, carry an air mail "label" and can be mailed from Israel to anywhere in the world. The "stamp" indicium is a reduced one-colour version of the picture side. The cards were sold for NIS 2.00.

24.11.94 - Elat underwater observatory.

7.2.95 - Al-Jazzar Mosque in Akko (Acre), Massada.

14.12.95 - Jerusalem: The Supreme Court, The Western Wall, The Citadel

#### **5.4.94, 27.11.94 SEASONS PSE's non-denominated**

Four PSE's for inland mail with illustrations similar to the Seasons R.S.V.P postal cards mentioned earlier along the upper part of the envelope. "Spring", "Summer" - 5.4.94, "Autumn", "Winter" - 27.11.94.

#### **FLOWERS PSE's, non-denominated for inland letter**

7.6.95 - Sunflower indicium, same as stamp issued in 1988 (SG1043 /Sc984) and the postcard issued in 1989.

20.8.95 - Hyacinth indicium.

#### **PICTORIAL CDS POSTMARKS**

21.6.94 - issued coinciding with the first part of the Tourism Klussendorf labels at the places where the labels are sold.

Akko 10: Old City branch office.

Tel Aviv-Yafo 388: Yafo branch office.

Tiberias 16: Tiberias GPO.

Yerushalayim 146 - Jerusalem, Citadel branch office (showing the Citadel).

(The labels of Bethlehem and Nazareth were postmarked by the existing pictorial CDS's - see ISRATHEME 9 (December 1992), p. 18).

23.8.94 - as above for the second part and for the Elat postcard.

Capernaum 1

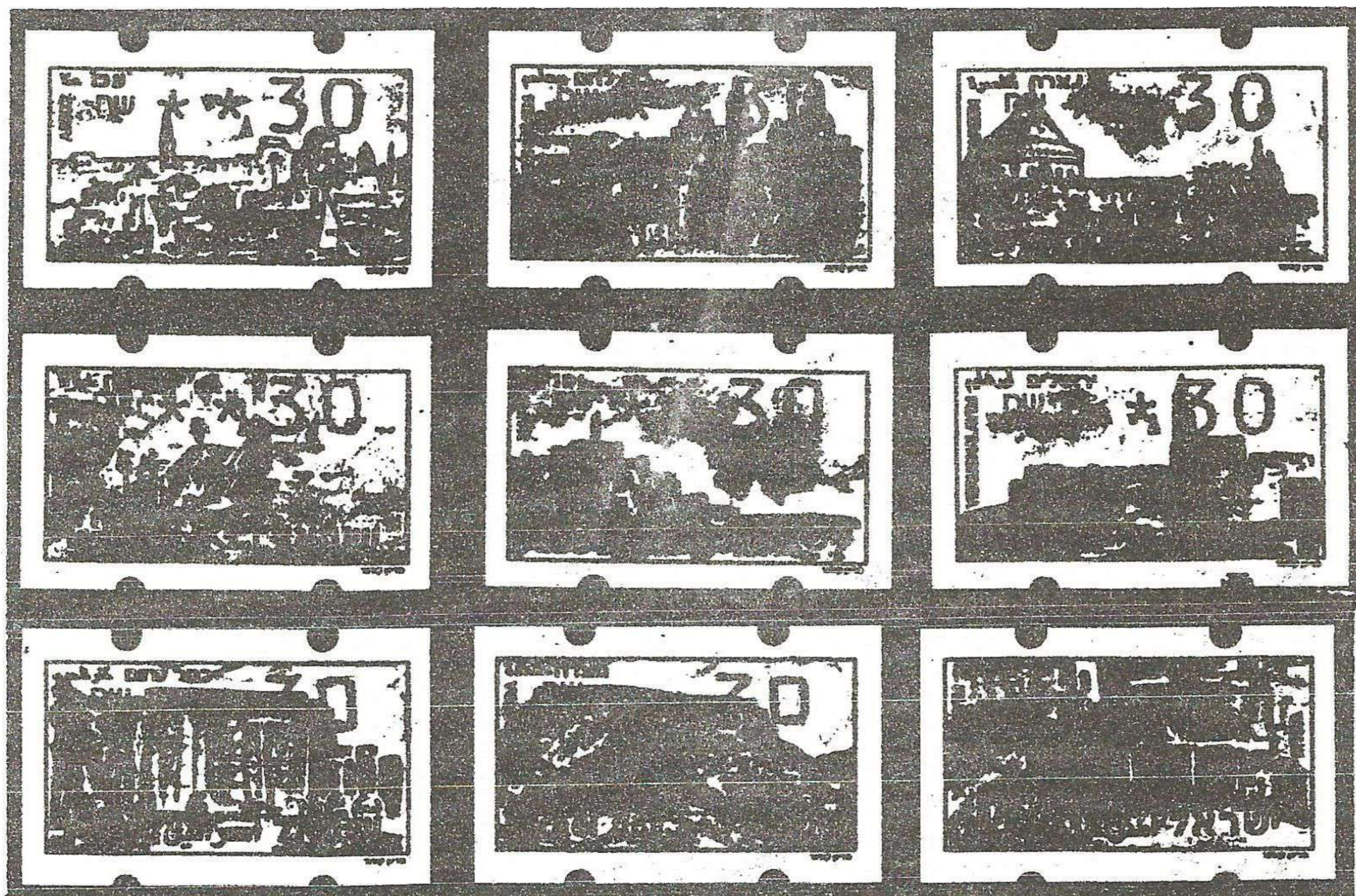
Massada 1

Yerushalayim 147 - Jerusalem, herod's Gate branch office (showing the Church of the Holy Sepulchre)

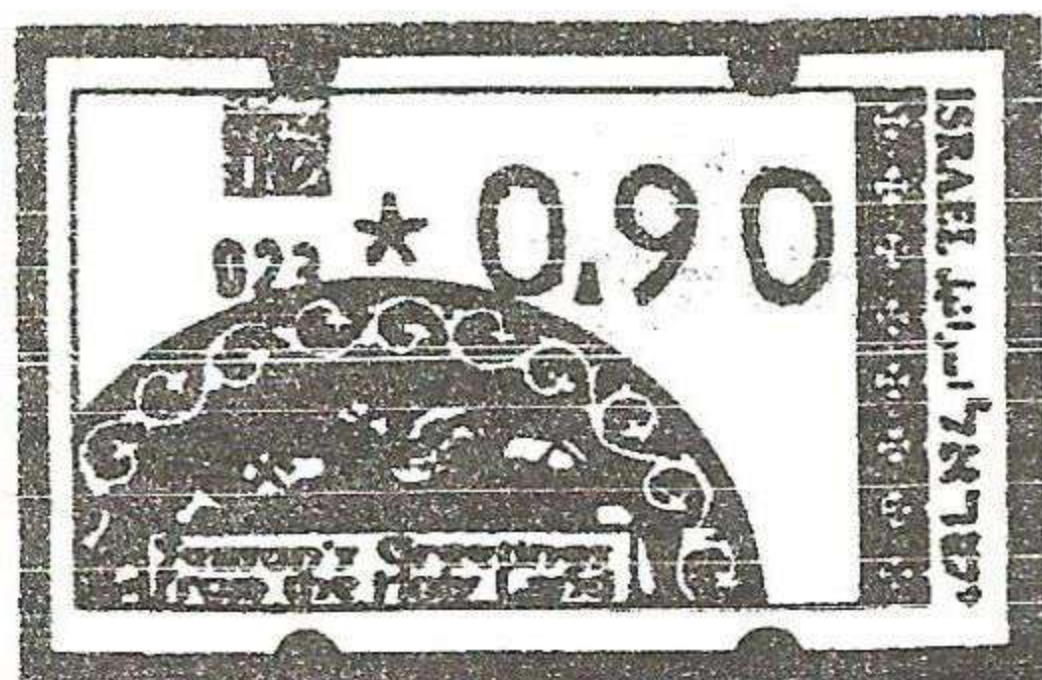
Elat 20 (showing the underwater observatory)

14.5.95 Ben Gurion Airport: 6-jet airliner, 7-control tower and small airliner.



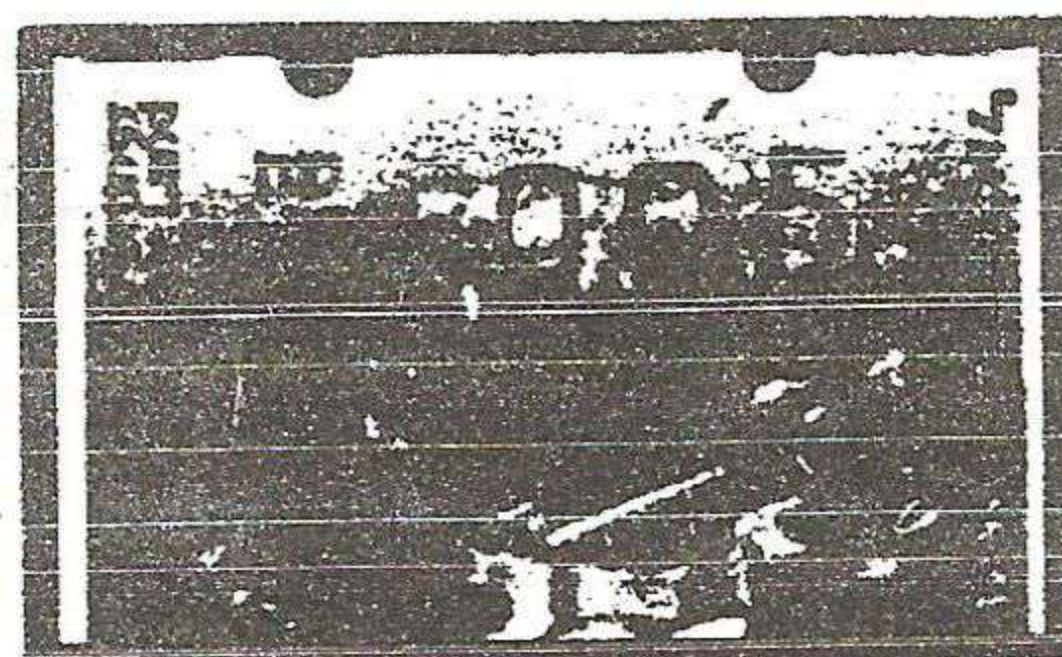


Tourism Klussendorf labels, from top-left: Akko, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Tiberias, Yafo, Jerusalem-Citadel, Capernaum, Massada, Jerusalem - Church of the Holy Sepulchre.



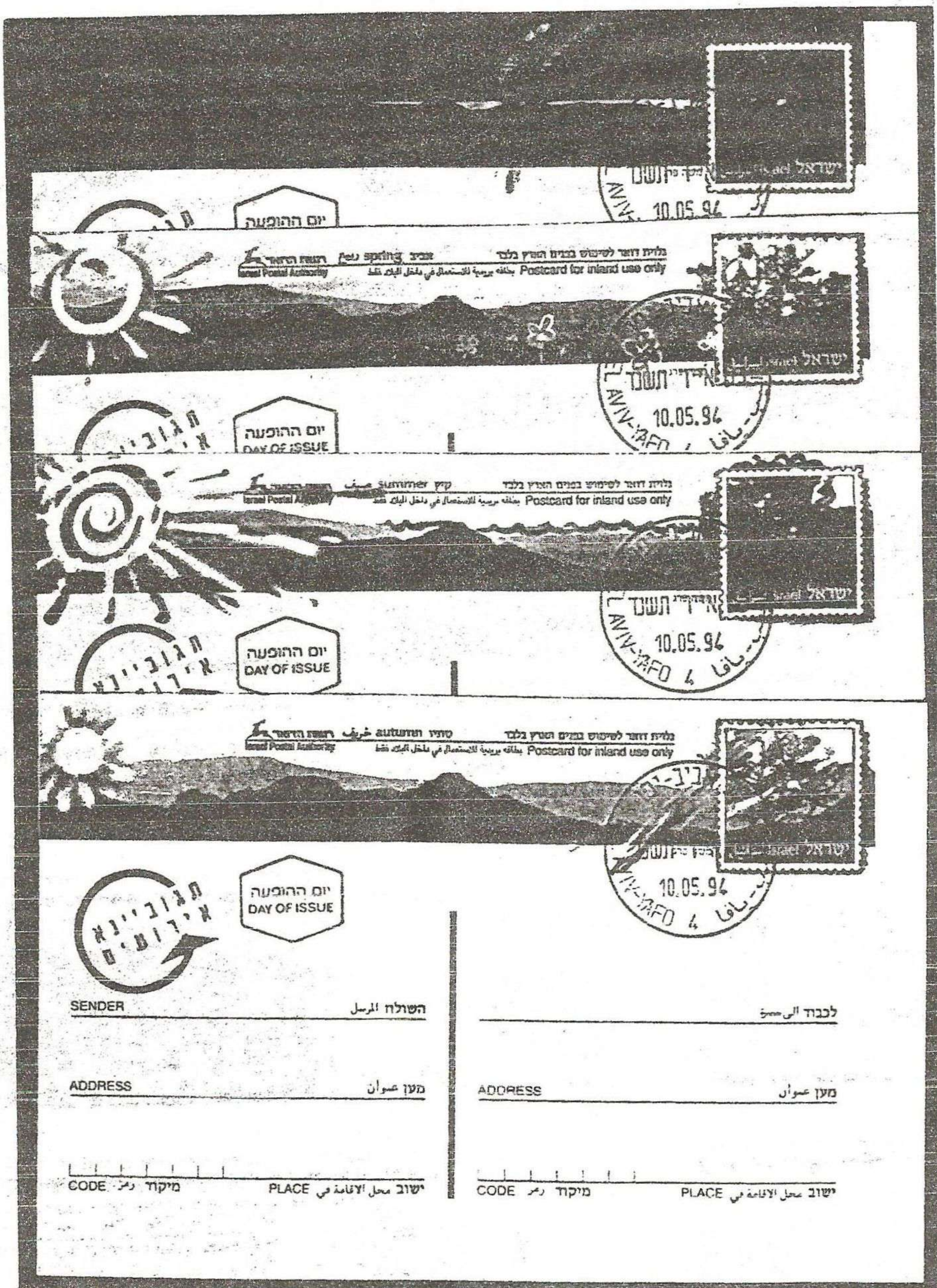
Christmas  
Klussendorf  
labels

<- 1994      1995 ->



JERUSALEM 3000 - Klussendorf label and CPL





Seasons R.S.V.P. Postal cards: Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn. (Same design used for PSE's which are not illustrated here).



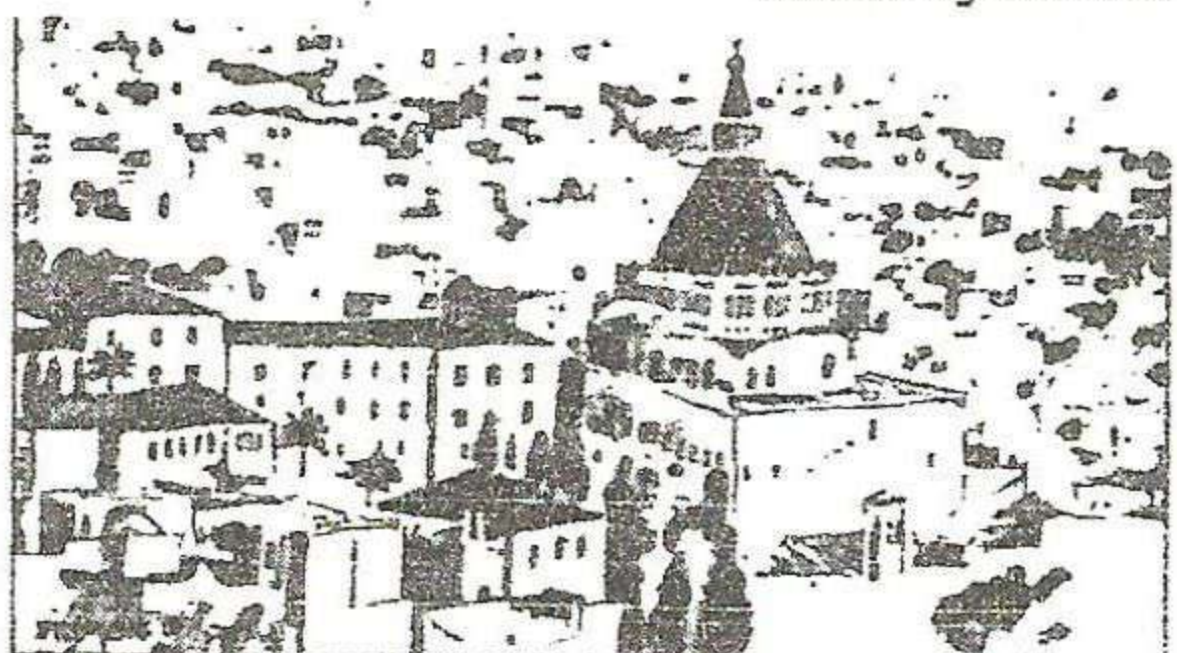
רשות הדואר  
Israel Postal Authority

דואר חוץ מילואי  
BY AIR MAIL PAR AVION

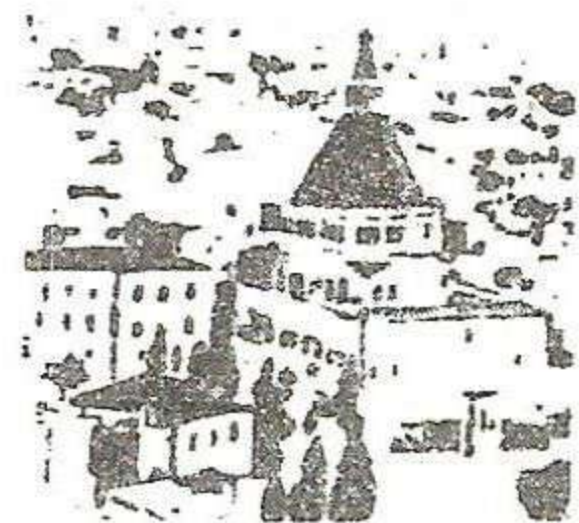
SENDER \_\_\_\_\_ השולח

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

נצרת الناصرة NAZARETH



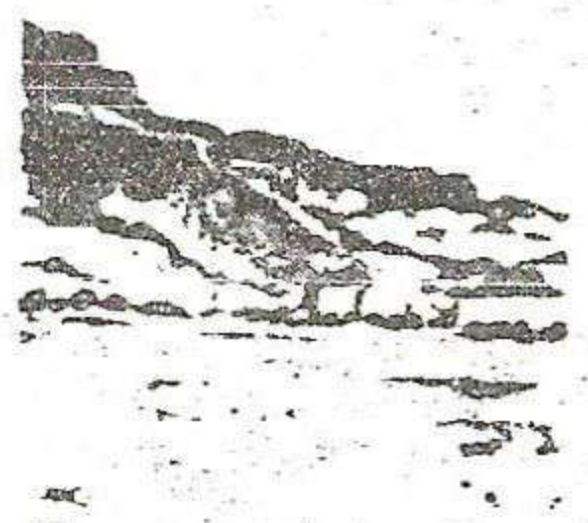
דמי המשלוח שולמו  
Postage Charge Collect



ישראל اسرائيل Israel

ADDRESSEE \_\_\_\_\_ לכבוד

דמי המשלוח שולמו  
Postage Charge Collect



ישראל اسرائيل Israel

לכבוד

ים המלח ים סמילח YAM HAMELAH



Postcard for inland use only  
לדואר חוץ מילואי  
בטאבלט

דואר חוץ מילואי  
MAIL PAR AVION

השולח

דמי המשלוח שולמו  
Postage Charge Collect



ישראל اسرائيل Israel

ADDRESSEE \_\_\_\_\_ לכבוד

טבריה طبريا TIBERIAS

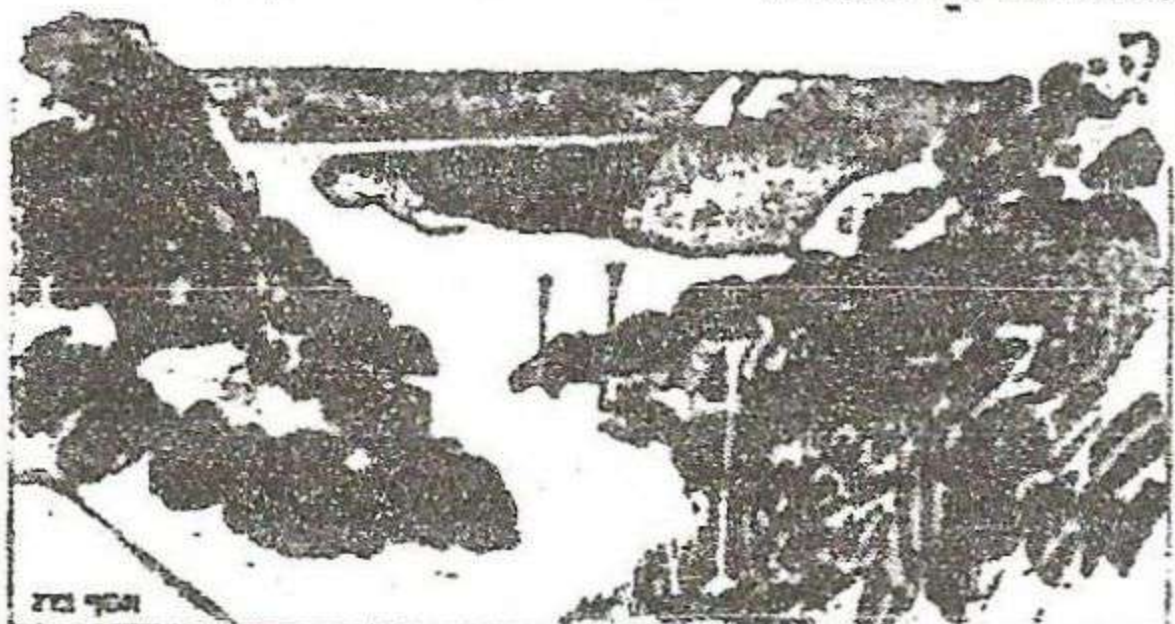




Israel Postal Authority

השולח

נתניה נְתַנְיָה NETANYA



Postcard for inland use only גלויות דואר לשימוש בפנים הארץ בלבד  
بطاقة بريدية للاستعمال في داخل البلاد فقط

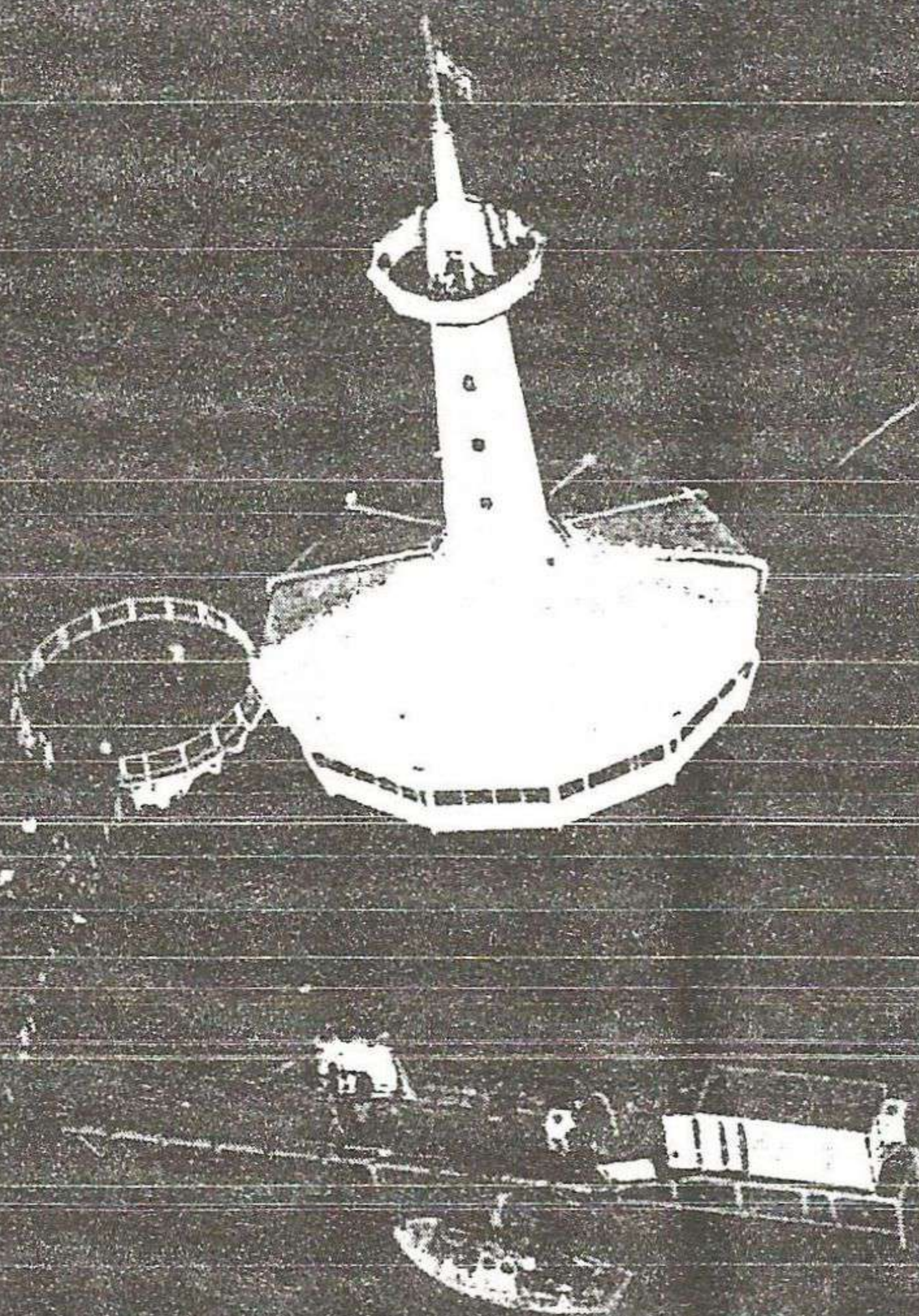
רשות הדואר והпочта בישראל



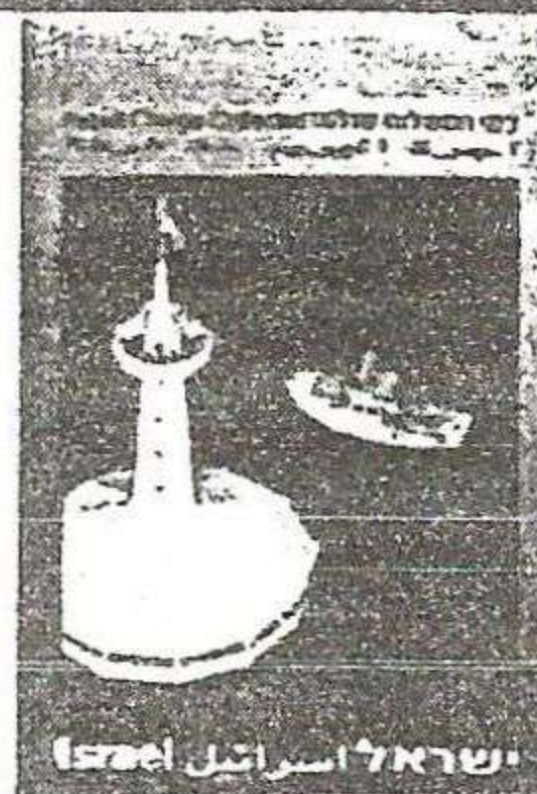
ישראל اسرائيل Israel

75707

Netanya  
tourism  
postal  
card



אילת ■ אילת ■ ELAT



ישראל اسرائيل Israel

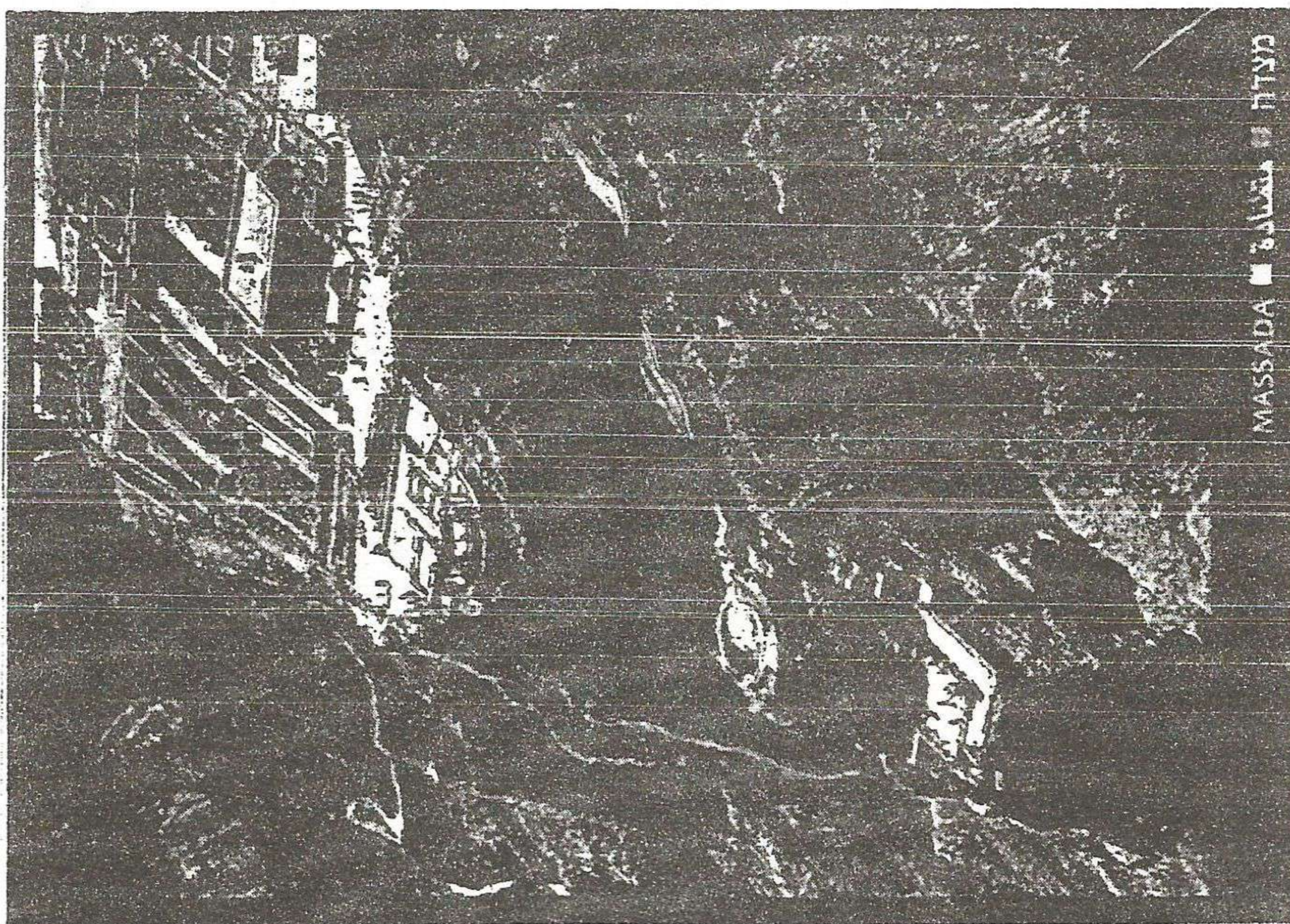
75707 תל אביב

Elat underwater  
observatory pre-stamped  
picture postal card.

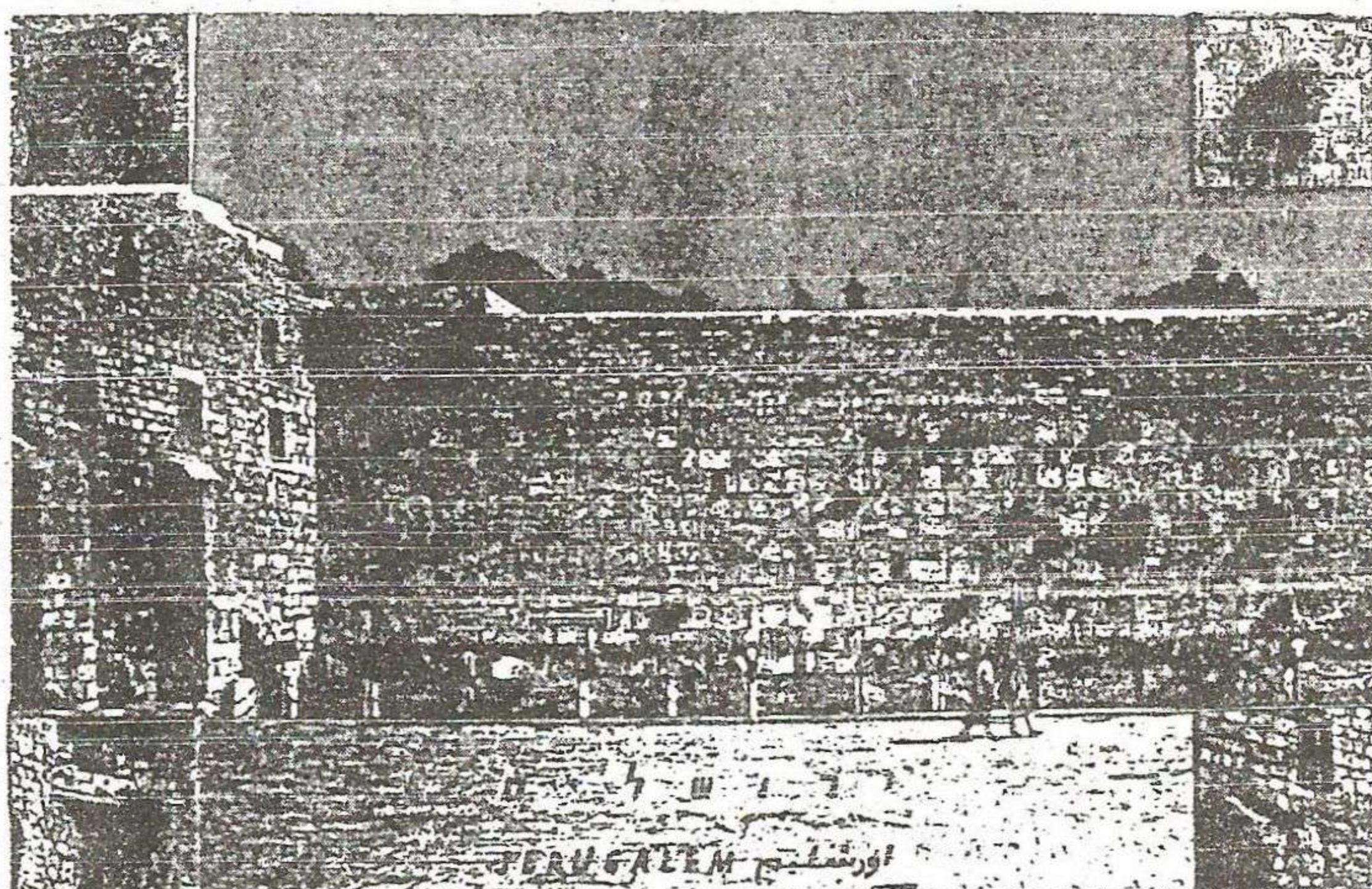
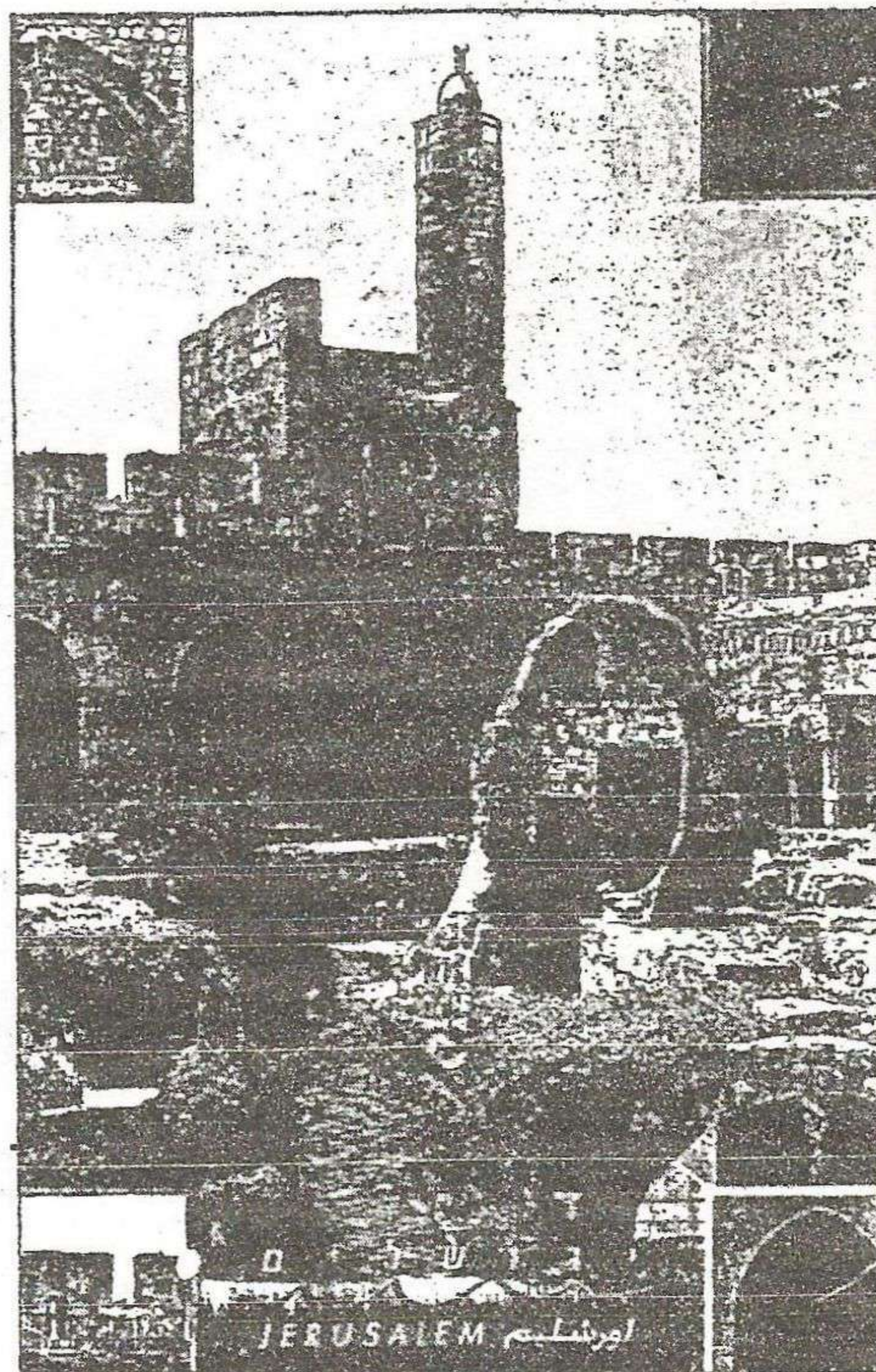
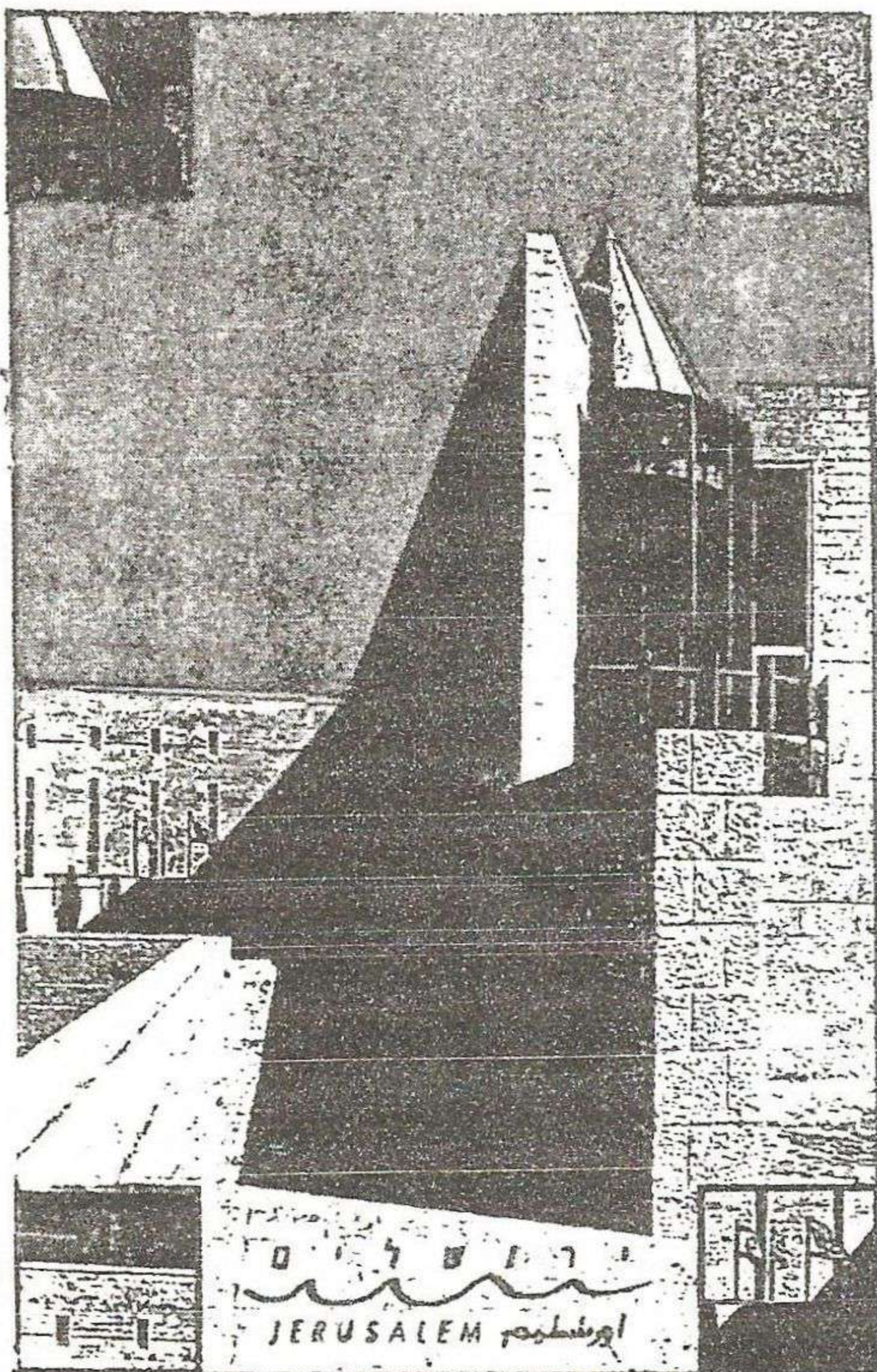




Akko (top) and Massada (bottom) picture postal cards.







Jerusalem picture postal cards: The Supreme Court (top-left), The Citadel (top-right), The Western Wall (above).

<-- Sunflower (top) and Hyacinth (bottom) PSE's.



# PICTORIAL CDS POSTMARKS



Top-left to bottom-right: Akko 7, Tel Aviv-Yafo 388, Tiberias 16, Yerushalayim 147, Capernaum 1, Massada 1, Yerushalayim 148, Elat 20, Ben Gurion Airport 7,8.

## SPECIAL POSTMARKS

April 1994 - December 1995

The special postmarks are taken from a draft made by Mr. Israel Nachtigal as a continuation of the Fixler - Nachtigal postmark catalogues. To save time I used the material as it is, and I sincerely thank Mr. Nachtigal for his permission to do so.

Please note that the line of postmarks follows the Hebrew manner - from right to left.



Sp 1698.

5.4.94 \*)

לא אלימות  
No to Violence

Yerushalayim



Sp 1697.

5.4.94 \*)

שאול אדלר  
Saul Adler

ירושלים Yerushalayim

ירושלים





Sp 1701. 7.4.94  
עצרת זיכרון לשואה ולגבורה.  
51 שנים למרד הגטאות  
51st Anniversary of the  
Ghetto Uprising

Lohame Ha-Getaot לוחמי הגטאות

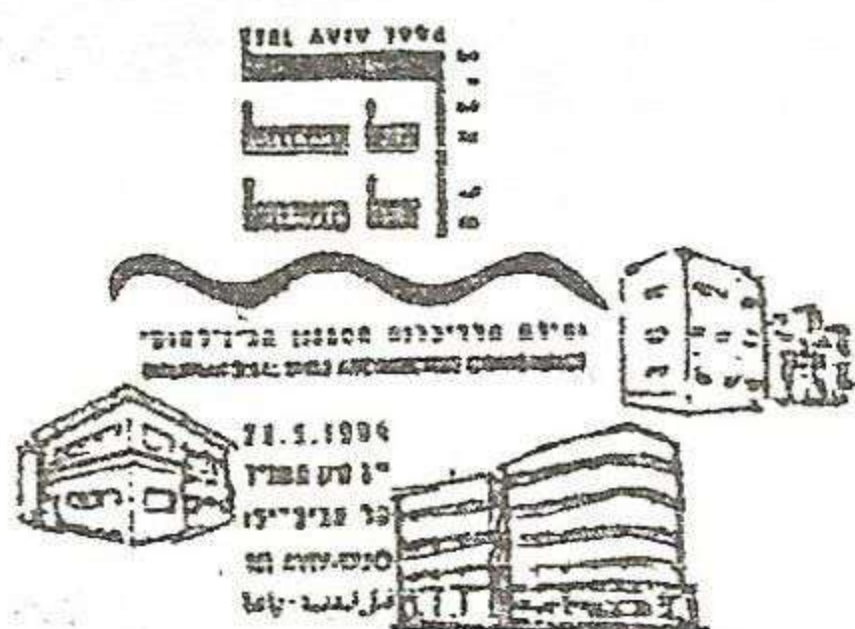


Sp 1700. 5.4.94 \*)  
יום הזיכרון לחללי מערכות ישראל  
Memorial Day

Yehud יהוד



Sp 1699. 5.4.94 \*)  
אדריכלות הסגנון הבין-לאומי  
תל אביב  
The International Style  
Architecture in Tel Aviv  
Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1704. 23.5.94  
ועידת אדריכלות הסגנון הבינלאומי  
תל אביב 1994  
International Style Architecture  
Conference

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1703. 29.4.94  
אל על - El Al  
בואינג 747-400 ממריא אל על  
El Al's Boeing 747-400  
Takes off

Ben-Gurion Airport נתב"ג



Sp 1702. 19.4.94  
גמר גביע אירופה לאלופות  
19.4. - 21.4.94  
European Basketball Cup for  
Champions. Final four, Tel Aviv 94.

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1707. 8.6.-15.6.94  
שבוע הספר העברי  
The Hebrew Book Week

Ashqelon, Afula, Ramat Gan  
אשקלון, עפולה, רמת גן



Sp 1706. 7.6.94  
יובל תנועת צעירי ציון-דרור בצפון  
אפריקה: 50 שנה לייסוד התנועה  
50 Years of Tseire Tsion-Dror  
Youth Movement in North Africa

Shefayim שפיים



Sp 1705. 26.5.94  
הוועידה האזורית ה-34  
של רוטרי ישראל איזור 2490  
34th Conference District 2490  
Rotary Israel

Elat אילת

1697 - 1700 \*) These were used also as special postmarks for the F.D. of the corresponding stamp issue.

1700-1697 \*) חתומות אלו הופיעו גם על מעטפות יום ראשון של בולים חדשים.





Sp 1709. 15.6.94  
פתחת המוזיאון המתחדש לדו"ר השואה. משואה - קיבוץ תל יצחק  
Opening of the Renovated Holocaust Post Museum, Massua, Kibbutz Tel Yitzhak. השרון התיכון (ד"ר)  
Hasharon Hatikhon (M.P.)



Sp 1708. 12.6.94  
תערוכת סיפורי בולים  
Stamps Tell Stories Exhibition  
Holon חולון



Sp 1707. 8.6.-18.6.94  
שבוע הספר העברי  
The Hebrew Book Week  
Jerusalem, Tel Aviv-Yafo, Haifa



Sp 1712. 21.6.94 \*)  
75 שנים לתרבות.  
הסתדרות עברית לחינוך ולתרבות  
75th Anniversary of "Tarbut"  
Hebrew Educational and Cultural Organization  
Jerusalem ירושלים



Sp 1711. 20.6.94  
כנס עולמי במלאת 50 שנה לשואת יהודי הונגריה  
World Convention.  
50 Years after the Holocaust of Hungarian Jewry  
Jerusalem ירושלים



Sp 1710. 19.6.94  
שנת חצי יובל היכל ארון  
הברית העליון למדינת ישראל  
Silver Jubilee.  
Supreme Grand Royal Ark Chapter of the State of Israel  
Jerusalem ירושלים



Sp 1715. 21.6.94 \*)  
כדורים פורחים  
Ayalon 94  
Balloons  
Ramla רמלה



Sp 1714. 21.6.94 \*)  
אנטואן דה סנט-אזופרי  
1900 - 1944  
Antoine de Saint-Exupéry  
Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1713. 21.6.94 \*)  
100 שנה לוועד האולימפי  
הבינלאומי  
International Olympic Committee Centennial  
Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו

1712-1715 \*) These were used also as special postmarks for the F.D. of the corresponding stamp issue.

1715-1712 \*) תותמות אלו הופיעו גם על מעטפות יום ראשון של בולים חדשים.

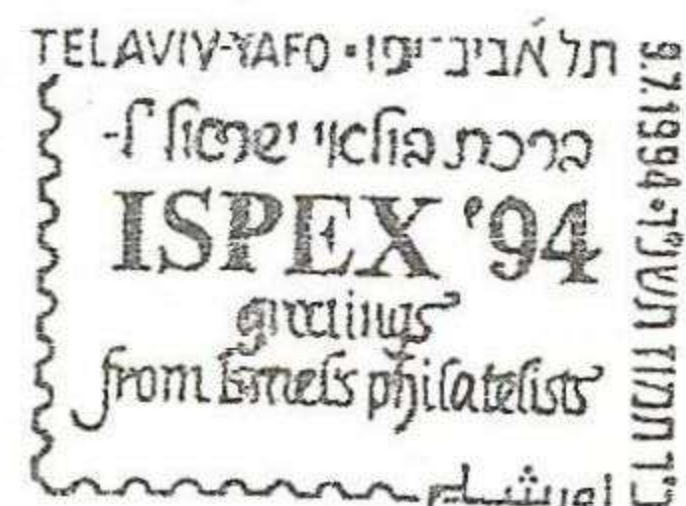




Sp 1718. 18.7.94  
 "פיבה" אליפות אירופה ה-16 לנוער  
 בכדורסל, ישראל  
 "FIBA" 16th European  
 Basketball Championship for  
 Junior Men, Israel  
 Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1717. 6.7.94  
 יובל להצלת טרנספורט 222  
 מברגן-בלזן  
 50th Anniversary of the  
 Rescue of the Bergen-Belsen  
 Transport 222  
 Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1716. 3.7.94  
 ברכת בולאי ישראל לאיספקס 94  
 IspeX 94. Greetings from  
 Israel's Philatelists  
 Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1721. 21.7.94  
 הנחת אבן הפינה למכללה  
 האקדמית של נתניה  
 The Academic College of  
 Netanya  
 Netanya נתניה



Sp 1720. 18.7.94  
 יובל ה-60 לקריית ביאליק  
 60th Anniversary of  
 Qiryat Bialik  
 Qiryat Bialik קריית ביאליק



Sp 1719. 18.7.94  
 שיחות שלום ישראל-ירדן בערבה  
 Israel Jordan Peace Talks  
 Elat אילת



Sp 1724. 23.8.94 \*)  
 תהליך השלום  
 The Peace Process  
 Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1723. 23.8.94 \*)  
 מועדים התשעה  
 Festivals of the Year 5755  
 (1994)  
 Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1722. 24.7.94  
 50 שנה לשחרור מחנות הריכוז  
 טרבלינקא ומיידנעק  
 50 Years since the Liberation  
 of the Treblinka & Maidanek  
 Concentration Camps  
 Lohame Ha-Getaot לוחמי הגיטאות

1723-1724 \*) These were used also as special postmarks for the F.D. of the corresponding stamp issue.

1724-1723 \*) הוחמשת אלו חופיעו גם על מעטפות עם ראשון של בולים חדשים.





Sp 1727. 29.8.94  
קונגרס שנת המאה לוועד האולימפי  
הבין-לאומי  
Centennial Olympic Congress  
Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1726. 25.8.94  
ברכת בולאי ישראל לפילקוריאה  
Philakorea 1994  
Greetings from Israel's  
Philatelists  
Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1725. 23.8.94  
75 שנים לעליה השלישית  
70 שנה לעליה הרביעית  
75 Years since the Third Aliya  
70 Years since the Fourth Aliya  
Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1730. 23.9.94  
גביע דייוויס, ישראל - בלגיה  
1994  
Israel Belgium Davis Cup  
Ramat Hasharon רמת השרון



Sp 1729. 21.9.94  
תערוכת בולים באר שבע 94  
Stamp Exhibition  
Be'er Sheva 94  
Be'er Sheva באר שבע



Sp 1728. 1.9.94  
25 שנים לבתי הדין לעבודה  
25 Years  
Israel Labour Courts  
Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1733. 9.10.94  
60 שנה לקריית מוצקין  
Qiryat Motzkin - 60 Years  
Qiryat Motzkin קרית מוצקין



Sp 1732. 29.9.94  
50 שנה להכרזה על הקמת החטיבה  
היהודית הלוחמת - הבריגדה  
The Jewish Brigade  
Avihayil אביחיל



Sp 1731. 29.9.94  
50 שנות תיאטרון ישראלי-הקאמרי  
של תל אביב  
50 Years of Israeli Theatre  
Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו

1725 \*) This was used also as special postmark for the F.D. of the corresponding stamp issue.

1725 \*) חותמת זו הופיעה גם על מעטפות יום ראשון של בולים חדשים.





Sp 1736. 17.10.94

ברכת בילאי ישראל  
ל-"פאפאפוסט" 94

Fepapost 94. Greetings  
from Israel's Philatelists

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1735. 13.10.94

יובל התאחדות תעשיית היהלומים  
בישראל

Diamond Manufacturers  
Association Jubilee

Ramat Gan רמת גן



Sp 1734. 11.10.94

אמנים שולחים שלום  
ביתן לתולדות הדואר והבולאות  
Artists Send Peace  
Eretz Israel Museum

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1739. 30.10.94

50 שנה לקונצרט בבורגי אל-ערב  
50th Anniversary of the  
Burg El-Arab Concert

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1738. 27.10.94

ביקור נשיא ארצות הברית של  
אמריקה, ויליאם ג' קלינטון  
Visit of William J. Clinton  
President of the United States  
of America

Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1737. 26.10.94

חוזת שלום ישראל-ירדן  
Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty

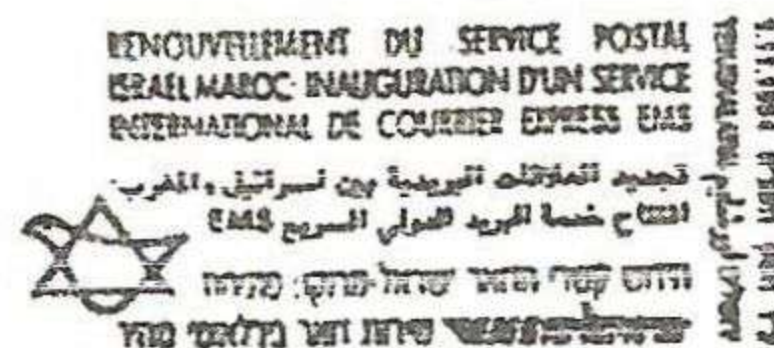
Elat אילת



Sp 1742. 7.11.94

חניכת המחלקה הפסיכוגריאטרית  
בבית החולים כפר שאול  
Opening of the  
Psychogeriatric Ward at  
Kfar Shaul Hospital

Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1741. 1.11.94

חינוך קשרי הדואר  
ישראל-מרוקו. פתיחת שירות דואר  
בין-לאומי מהיר  
Renewal of Postal Service  
Israel - Morocco  
Inauguration of EMS Service

Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1740. 31.10.94

הרצליה - אגדה של עיר  
1924 - 1944  
Herzliya - the Legendary City

Herzliya הרצליה





Sp 1745. 27.11.94 י  
100 שנה לפרשת דרייפוס  
The Dreyfus Affair  
100 Years Anniversary

Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1748. 27.11.94 י  
חנוכה  
Hanukka

Rishon Leziyyon ראשון לציון



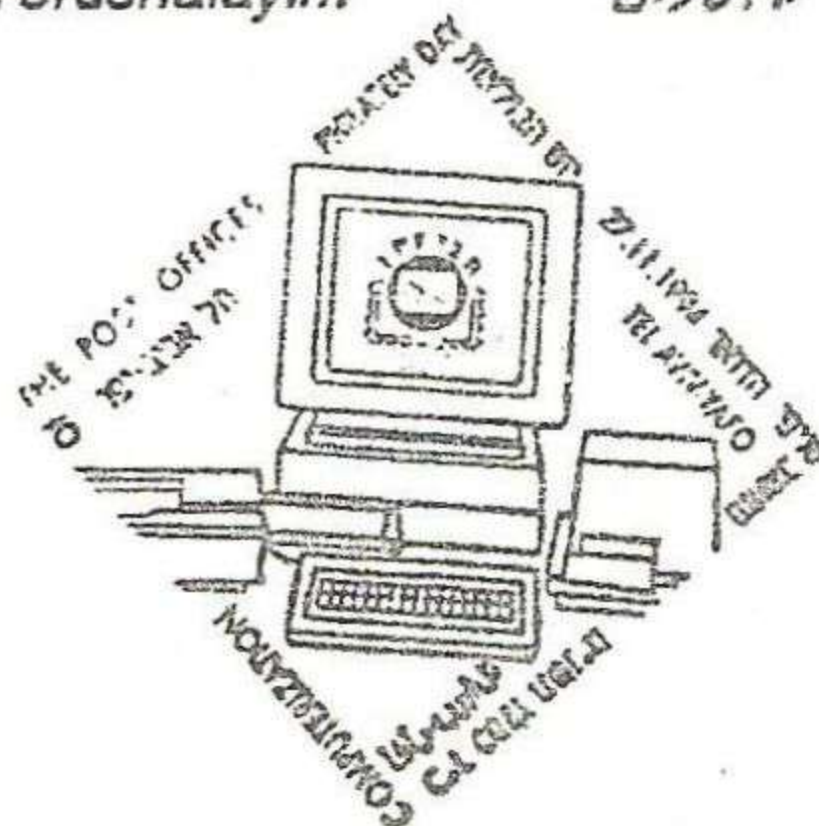
Sp 1751. 28.11.94  
שבוע הבול העברי, חנוכה תשנ"ה  
Israel Stamp Week  
Hanukka 1994

Rishon Leziyyon ראשון לציון



Sp 1744. 16.11.94  
60 שנה להתאחדות התעשיינים בירושלים  
60th Anniversary of the Manufacturers Association in Jerusalem

Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1747. 27.11.94 י  
מחשוב סניפי הדואר  
יום הבולאות  
Philately Day  
Computerization of the Post Offices

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1750. 28.11.94  
שבוע הבול העברי, חנוכה תשנ"ה  
Israel Stamp Week  
Hanukka 1994

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1743. 9.11.94  
אוניברסיטת בן גוריון בנגב  
Ben Gurion University of the Negev

Be'er Sheva באר שבע



Sp 1746. 27.11.94 י  
תחבורה ציבורית בארץ ישראל  
Public Transportation in Erez Israel

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1749. 27.11.94  
"אגד". עדיפות לתחבורה ציבורית - אינטרס לאומי  
Egged Preference to Public Transportation - a National Interest

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו

1745-1748 \*) These were used also as special postmarks for the F.D. of the corresponding stamp issue.

1748-1745 \*) חותמות אלו הופיעו גם על מעטפות עם ראשון של בולים חדשים.





Sp 1754. 10.12.94  
יצחק רבין, שמעון פרס, יאסר  
עראפאט - חתני פרס נובל לשלום  
Yitzhak Rabin, Shimon Peres,  
Yasser Arafat -  
Nobel Peace Prize 1994  
Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1753. 29.11.94  
הכנס השמיני של כולאי ישראל  
The 8th Convention  
of Israel's Philatelists  
Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1752. 28.11.94  
שבוע המדל העברי  
חותמת מקושטת  
Israel Stamp Week  
Decorated Postmark  
Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1757. 25.12.94  
10 שנים למבצע משה  
10 Years  
since Operation Moses  
Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1756. 24.12.94  
חג המולד  
Christmas Noël  
Nazareth נצרת



Sp 1755. 24.12.94  
חג המולד  
Christmas Noël  
בית לחם, צה"ל  
Bethlehem, (Zahal)



Sp 1760. 6.2.95  
פתיחת קשרי הדואר ישראל-ירדן  
Inauguration of Postal Service  
between Israel and Jordan  
Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1759. 20.1.95  
50 שנה לשחרור  
מחנה ההשמדה אושוויץ  
50 Years since the Liberation  
of the Auschwitz Death Camp  
Akko עכו



Sp 1758. 28.12.94  
מוזיאון ארצות המקרא ירושלים  
Bible Lands Museum  
Jerusalem  
Yerushalayim ירושלים





Sp 1763. 19.2.95  
יובל ה-60 של מועדון רוטרי  
תל אביב-יפו, 1935 - 1995  
60th Anniversary of  
the Rotary Club  
Tel Aviv-Yafo - 1935-1995

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1762. 7.2.95 \*)  
ארנסט בלוק, לאונרד ברנשטיין  
Ernest Bloch  
Leonard Bernstein

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1761. 7.2.95 \*)  
ירושלים  
Yerushalayim

Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1766. 16.3.95  
100 שנה לכדורעף. גמר גביע  
המדינה. איגוד הכדורעף בישראל  
Volleyball Centennial  
Israel Cup Final  
Israel Volleyball Association

Or Aqiva אור עקיבא



Sp 1765. 13.3.95  
75 שנים להגנת תל חי  
י"א אדר התרי"פ - 1.3.1920  
75 Years since the  
Defence of Tel-Hai

Hagalil Ha'elion (M.P.) הגליל העליון (ד"מ)



Sp 1764. 19.2.95  
מועצה אזורית מגידו  
1945 - 1995  
Hevel Megiddo  
Regional Council

Hevel Megiddo (M.P.) חבל מגידו (ד"מ)



Sp 1769. 27.3.95  
ביקור מלכת הולנד בישראל  
Visit of H. M. Queen Beatrix  
of the Netherlands

Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1768. 27.3.95  
שבוע הבטיחות בדרכים באירופה  
2nd Road Safety Week  
in the ECE Region.  
Road Safety Saves Life -  
Save Young Lives

Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1767. 27.3.95  
הכנס העולמי ה-34  
של אגודות פקחי הטיסה  
The 34th Annual Conference and  
Exhibition - International Federation  
of Air Traffic Controllers' Associations

Yerushalayim ירושלים

1761-1762 \*) This was used also as special postmark for the F.D. of the corresponding stamp issue.

1761-1762 \*) חותמת זו הופיעה גם על מעטפות יום ראשון של בולים חדשים.



סיום מלחמת העולם השנייה  
ושחרור המחנות  
END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR  
AND LIBERATION OF THE CAMPS

8.5. 45-95

ירושלים - כ"ה ניסן תשנ"ה  
اورشليم  
YERUSHALAYIM 25.4.1995

Sp 1772. 25.4.95 \*)

סיום מלחמת העולם השנייה  
ושחרור המחנות  
8.5. 45 - 95  
End of the Second World War  
and Liberation of the Camps  
Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1775. 25.4.95 \*)

דאריוס מיו, ארנולד שנוברג  
Darius Milhaud  
Arnold Schoenberg

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



ירושלים - 9.5.1995  
YERUSHALAYIM

Sp 1778. 9.5.95

הכנסת מציינת 50 שנה לנצחון על  
גרמניה והשתתפות לוחמים יהודים  
במגור הנאצים  
The Knesset marks 50 Years  
since the Victory over  
Germany  
Yerushalayim ירושלים

תל אביב-יפו - כ"ה ניסן תשנ"ה



TEL AVIV-YAFO 4.4.1995

Sp 1771. 4.4.95

כנס עולמי של ילדי בוכנוולד  
50 Years  
Convention of the Children of  
Buchenwald 1945 - 1995  
Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1774. 25.4.95 \*)

50 שנה לאומות המאוחדות  
50th Anniversary  
of the United Nations  
Yerushalayim ירושלים

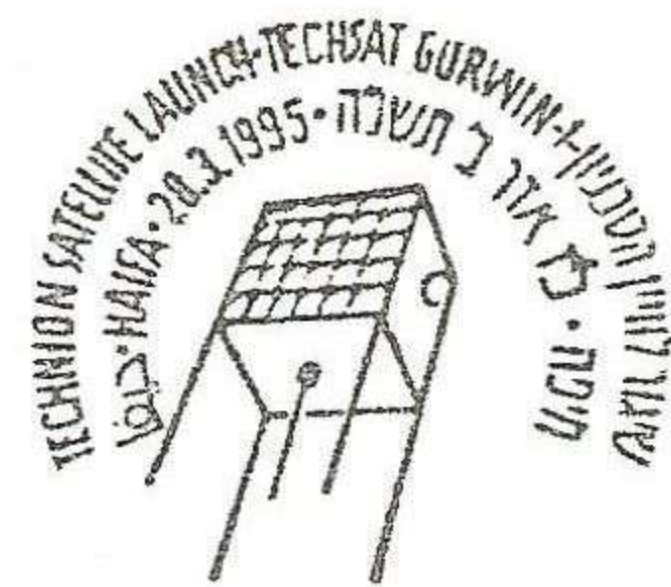
Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1777. 27.4.95

עצרת זיכרון למרד הגיטאות  
50 שנה לנצחון על גרמניה הנאצית  
ושחרור המחנות  
End of second World War  
& Liberation of the Camps  
לוחמי הגיטאות  
Lochamei Haghetat'ot ירושלים

Lochamei Haghetat'ot ירושלים



Sp 1770. 28.3.95

שיגור לוויין הטכניון - 1  
Technion Satellite Launch -  
Techsat Gurwin - 1  
Haifa חיפה

Haifa חיפה



Sp 1773. 25.4.95 \*)

התנדבות היישוב לצבא הבריטי  
במלחמת העולם השנייה  
Yishuv Volunteers  
to the British Army  
in the Second World War  
Yerushalayim ירושלים

Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1776. 25.4.95 \*)

יום הזיכרון לחללי מערכות ישראל  
התשנ"ה  
Memorial Day 1995  
Netanya נתניה

Netanya נתניה

1772-1776 \*) This was used also as special postmark for the F.D. of the corresponding stamp issue. יום ראשון של בולים חדשים.





Sp 1781. 24.5.95

יום המוסיקה והמחול בישראל  
Music and Dance Day in Israel

Yerushalayim



Sp 1780. 19.5.95

אוניברסיטת תל אביב  
מושב חבר הנאמנים  
1995  
Tel Aviv University  
Board of Governors Meeting

Tel Aviv-Yafo



Sp 1779. 11.5.95

טכס פתיחת מוזיאון יד לילד  
לזכר הילדים שנשפו בשואה  
Inauguration of Yad La-Yeled  
Memorial to the Children of  
the Holocaust

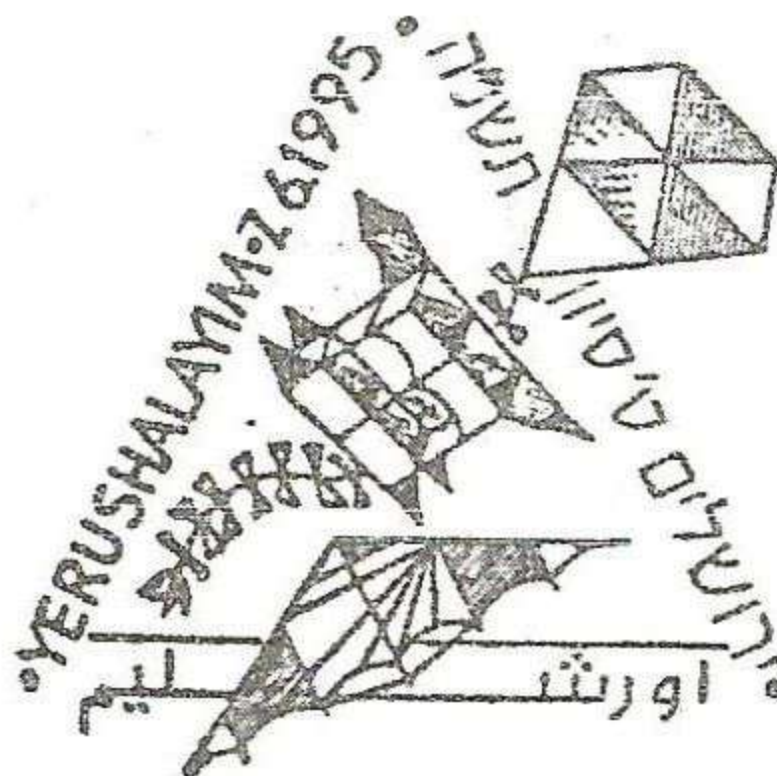
Lohamei Hagheta'ot



Sp 1784. 7.6.95 \*)

צ"מ - 50 שנה  
50th Anniversary of Zim  
Shipping Company

Haifa



Sp 1783. 7.6.95 \*)

עפיפונים  
Kites

Yerushalayim



Sp 1782. 25.5.95

אזור 2490. הוועידה ה-35  
ROTARY - רוטרי  
District 2490. 35th Conference

Yerushalayim



Sp 1787. 7.6.95 \*)

משחקי הפועל ה-15  
15th Hapoel Games

Ramat Gan



Sp 1786. 7.6.95 \*)

ספרי ילדים  
Children's Books

Holon



Sp 1785. 7.6.95 \*)

ציפורי שיר  
Songbirds

Elat

אילת

1783-1787 \*) This was used also as special postmark for the F.D. of the corresponding stamp issue.

1787-1783 \*) חותמת זו הופיעה גם על סמכות יום ראשון של בולים חדשים.





Sp 1789. 8.6.95

איגוד השחייה בישראל  
הכינוס השנתי של נציגי  
ההתאחדויות האירופאיות  
Israel Swimming Association  
Calendar Conference  
Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1788. 7.6.-14.6.95

שבוע הספר העברי  
The Hebrew Book Week

אשקלון, עפולה, רמת גן  
Afula, Ashqelon, Ramat Gan



Sp 1788. 7.6.-17.6.95

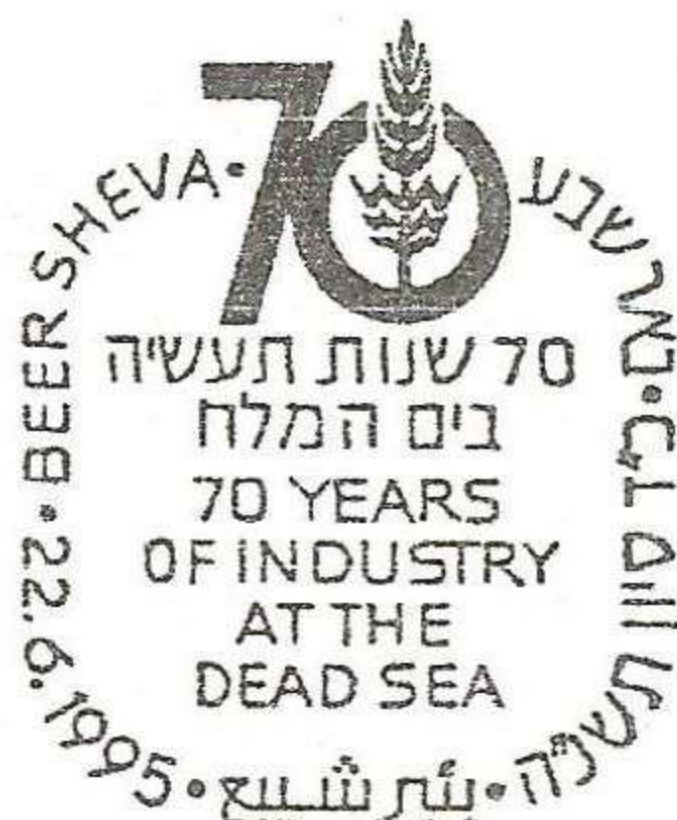
שבוע הספר העברי  
The Hebrew Book Week

ירושלים, תל אביב-יפו, חיפה  
Yerushalayim, Tel Aviv-Yafo, Haifa



Sp 1792. 6.7.95

זכיה בפרס החינוך  
לבטיחות בדרכים  
בייס רש"י - מטה הבטיחות  
Rashi School-Safety Head-  
quarters - Education to Road  
Safety Prize Winners  
Netanya נתניה



Sp 1791. 22.6.95

70 שנות תעשייה בים המלח  
70 Years of Industry  
at the Dead Sea

Beer Sheva



Sp 1790. 22.6.95

75 שנים לקקן היסוד -  
המגבית המאוחדת לישראל  
75th Anniversary of Keren  
Hayesod-United Israel Appeal

Elat

אילת



Sp 1795. 20.7.95

פתיחת השנה האולימפית בישראל  
Opening of the Olympic Year  
in Israel

Tel Aviv-Yafo

תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1794. 9.7.95

קליטת העליה  
טקס הענקת עיטור אסיר ציון  
Aliya (Immigration) Absorption  
Prisoner of Zion Decoration  
Awarding Ceremony

Tel Aviv-Yafo

תל אביב-יפו



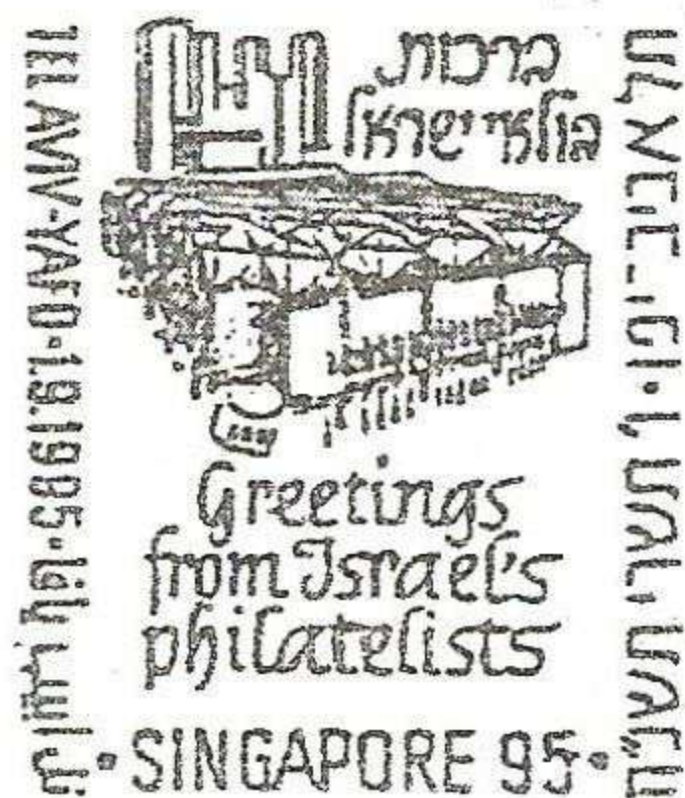
Sp 1793. 6.7.95

טקס קריאת שם  
למרכז שניידר לטיפול ילדים  
קופת חולים כללית  
The Schneider Children's Medical  
Center Naming Ceremony

Petah Tiqwa

פתח תקוה





Sp 1798. 1.9.95  
 כרבות בולאי ישראל  
 סינגפור 95  
 Greetings  
 from Israel's Philatelists  
 Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



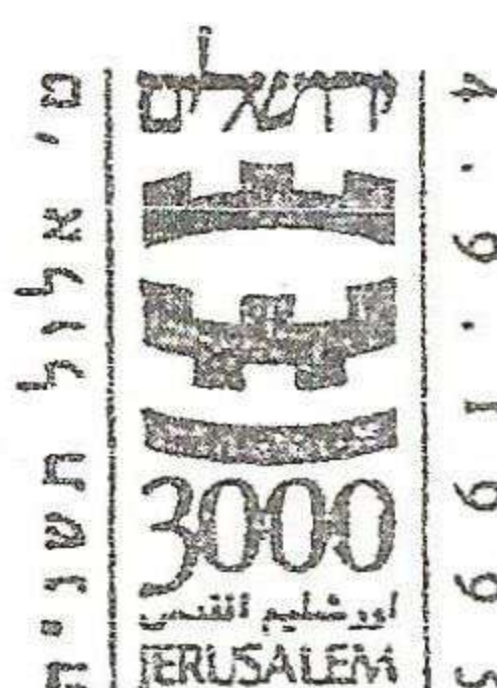
Sp 1797. 15.8.95  
 יום הפתיחה של חג הכלומרים ה-8  
 The Opening Day of the 8th  
 Klezmer Festival  
 Zefat צפת



Sp 1796. 23.7.95  
 לבי - למען ביטחון ישראל  
 הקרן להתעצמות צה"ל  
 "LIBI" - The Fund for  
 Strengthening Israel's Defence  
 Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1801. 4.9.95 \*)  
 75 שנים לשירותים הווטרינריים  
 75 Years of Veterinary Services  
 Bet Dagan בית דגן



Sp 1800. 4.9.95 \*)  
 3000 שנה לירושלים  
 3000 Years of Jerusalem  
 Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1799. 4.9.95 \*)  
 מועדים התשנ"ז  
 Festivals of the Year 5756  
 Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1804. 11.9.95  
 הוועידה העולמית הפנטקוסטית  
 ה-17 בירושלים  
 17th Pentecostal  
 World Conference  
 in Jerusalem  
 Yerushalayim ירושלים



Sp 1803. 8.9.95  
 יובל ה-50 לקואופרטיב "דן"  
 1945 - 1995  
 50th Anniversary of "Dan"  
 Cooperative  
 Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1802. 6.9.95  
 כנס ראש הממשלה  
 לתיירות שלום  
 The Prime Minister's  
 Conference on Peace Tourism  
 Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו

1799-1801 \*) This was used also as special postmark for the F.D. of the corresponding stamp issue. יום ראשון של בולים חדשים. חותמת זו הופיעה גם על מעטפות 1801-1799 \*)





Sp 1807. 23.10.95  
מדפרטנריאט ישראל 1995  
מכון היצוא הישראלי  
Medpartenariat Israel 1995  
Israel Export Institute

Yerushalayim



Sp 1806. 10.10.95  
עיריית נצרת עילית  
התנופה של הגליל  
תערוכת הבולים השלישית  
קסם גבולות  
Municipality of Nazerat Illit  
The Momentum of the Galilee  
Third Stamp Exhibition  
Enchantment in Philately

Nazerat Illit

נצרת עילית



Sp 1805. 1.10.95  
כנס החברה להגנת הטבע  
הציפורים הנודדות  
לא יודעות גבולות  
Gathering of the Society for  
Protection of Nature  
Migrating Birds know no  
Boundaries

Shimshon (M.P.) שמשון (ד"ר)



Sp 1810. 14.12.95 \*)  
70 שנה לשירותי הכבאות וההצלה  
בארץ ישראל  
70 Years Fire and Rescue  
Services in Eretz Israel

Rishon Leziyyon ראשון לציון



Sp 1809. 7.12.95  
יום התעופה האזרחית  
הבין לאומית  
המטוס בחייכם  
International Civil Aviation Day  
The Aeroplane in Your Lives

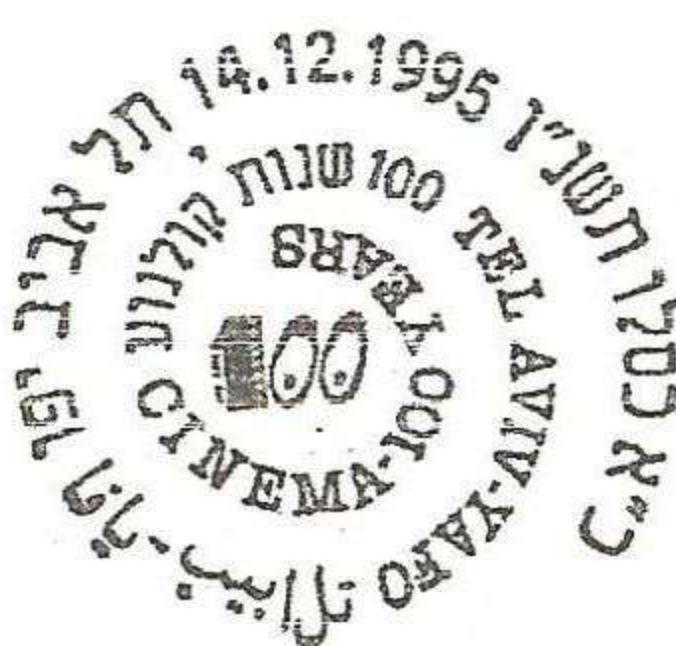
Yerushalayim

ירושלים

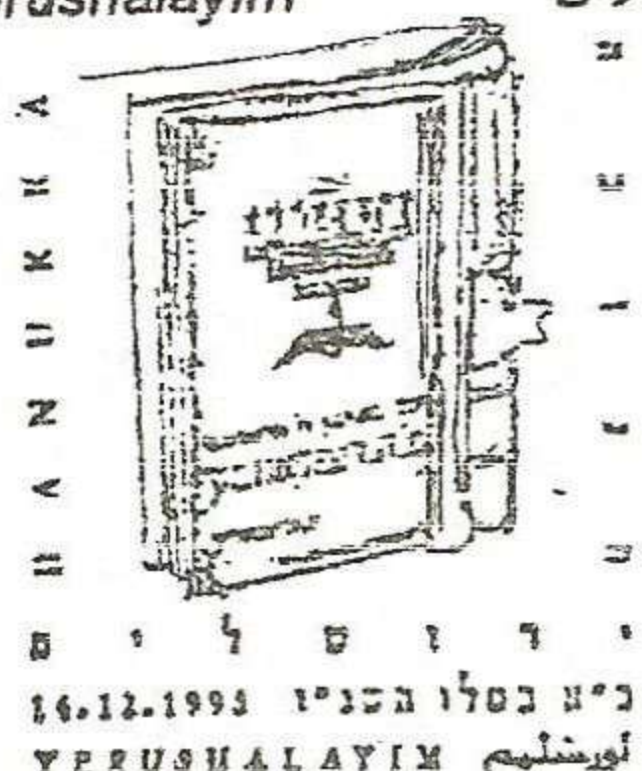


Sp 1808. 5.12.95  
יצחק רבין  
נולד - 1922; נרצח - 1995  
שלום, חבר  
Yitzhak Rabin  
Born - 1922. Assassinated - 1995  
Shalom, Chaver (Farewell Friend)

Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו

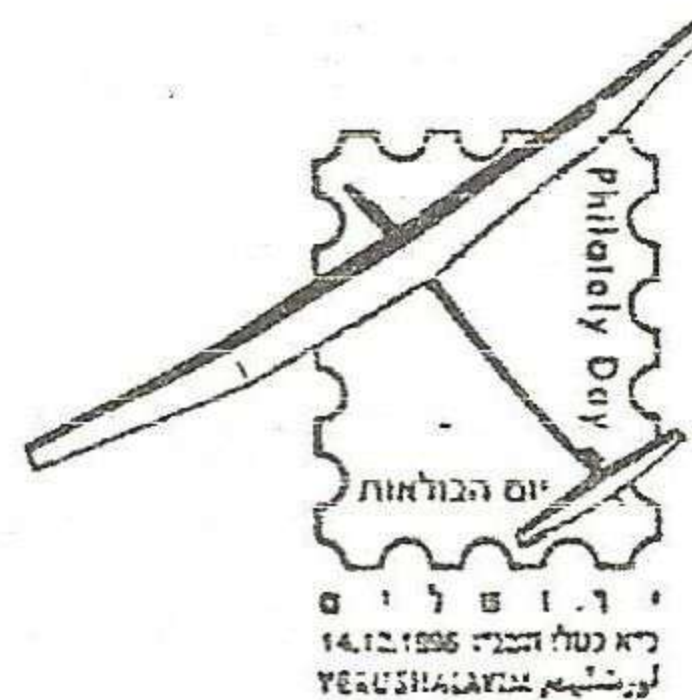


Sp 1813. 14.12.95 \*)  
100 שנות קולנוע  
Cinema - 100 Years  
Tel Aviv-Yafo תל אביב-יפו



Sp 1812. 14.12.95 \*)  
חנוכה  
Hanukka  
Yerushalayim

ירושלים



Sp 1811. 14.12.95 \*)  
יום הבולאות  
Philately Day  
Yerushalayim

ירושלים

1810-1813 \*) This was used also as special postmark for the F.D. of the corresponding stamp issue. יום ראשון של בולים חדשים.





Sp 1814. 16.12.95

יום הפתיחה  
Opening Day



Sp 1818. 18.12.95

יום אירופה  
Europe Day



Sp 1817. 17.12.95

יום הנוער  
Youth Day



Sp 1823. 21.12.95

יום ירושלים  
Jerusalem Day



Sp 1821. 20.12.95

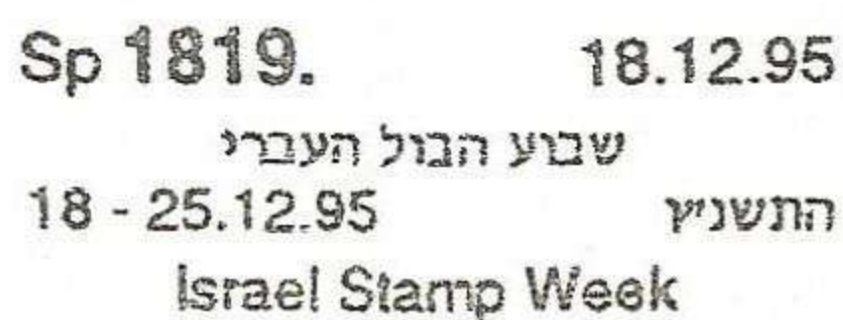
יום הבולאות ורשות הדואר  
Philately & Postal  
Authority Day



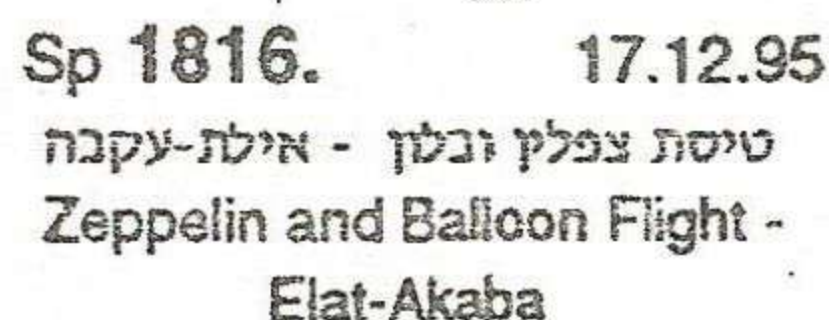
Sp 1820. 19.12.95

יום הטלכרט  
Telecard Day

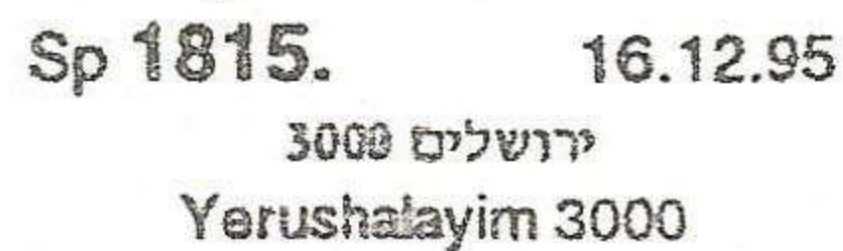




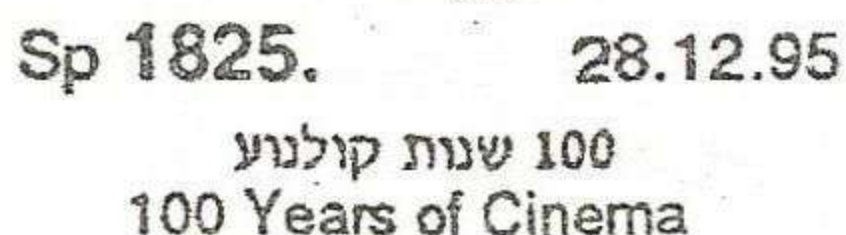
Yerushalayim ירושלים



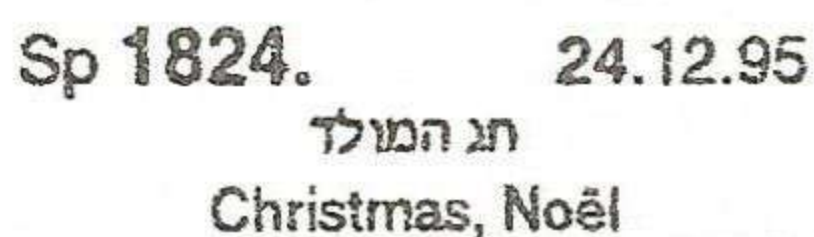
Elat                      אֵילַת



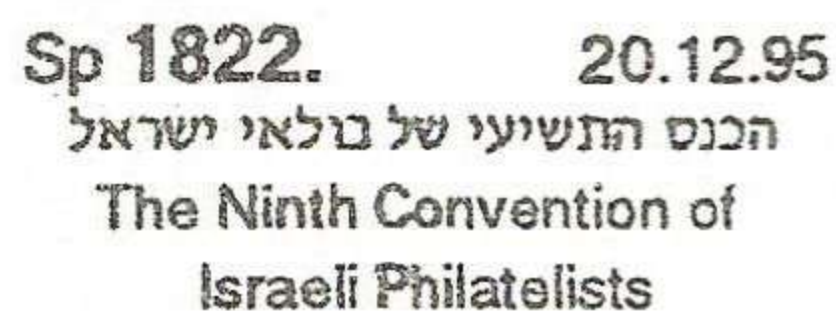
Yerushalayim ירושלים



Tel Aviv-Yafo      תל אביב-יפו



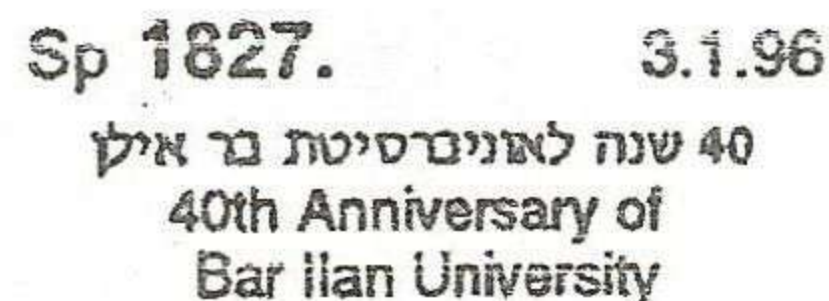
Nazareth נצרת



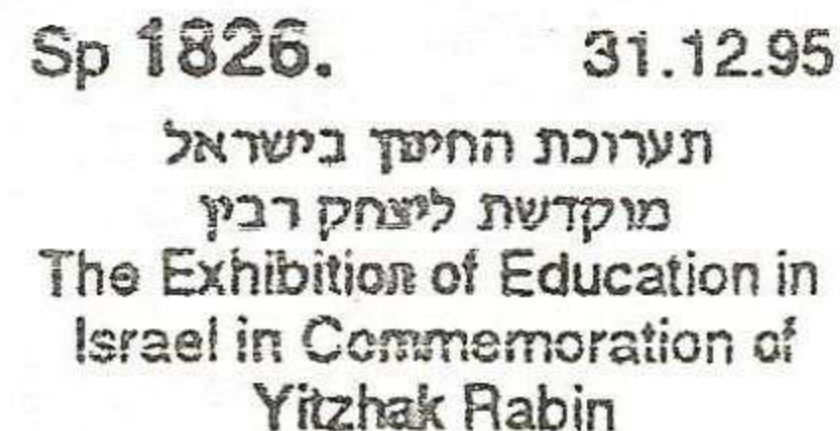
Yerushalayim ירושלים



Tel Aviv-Yafo      תל אביב-יפו



Ramat Gan      רמת גן



Yerushalayim ירושלים