



CHAPTER #80

MEMBER

ISRATHEME

No. 8 ISSN 0792-6944

SEPTEMBER 1992

The English Bulletin of AYELET, Thematic Association of ISRAEL.

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From the Editor's Desk - Nahum Shereshevsky

Sometime ago we received a letter from CIFT, the Italian Thematic Association, inviting AYELET to a meeting of thematic associations in GENOVA 92. As I write this I do not know yet the results of that commendable initiative, but I would like to tell you about a paper that we submitted to that meeting. It is a proposal for the exchange of information between national thematic organizations.

I believe that the need for exchange of information between philatelists is self-evident, and it is especially important to establish contacts between peer-societies in different countries. Don't we all know the feeling of being puzzled by an item from a foreign country, looking at our theme depicted on it and wondering what is it doing there? Wouldn't it be nice if someone from that country who knows its language and culture would help us? The journal that you are reading now, in fact, came out of this feeling. Since the first issue almost two years ago, we have sent copies of ISRATHEME to national thematic societies around the world and asked for a regular exchange of journals. The results were somewhat disappointing: we received a warm response from the English-speaking countries (Britain, Australia, NZ, RSA, India, and we are also an ATA Chapter), two responses from other countries that so far failed to become contacts, and no answer at all from the rest. Those contacts
(continued on page 14)

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There are two great technological revolutions of the last 50 years: the atomic power and the electronic computer. The first one has great military, political, ecological and energy aspects, but most of them do not have direct influence on most of us. On the other hand, the computers became a part of our daily life: who has not used a pocket calculator, had not used the Automatic Teller Machine at his bank, did not become angry on a computer fault?

We will describe here Israeli philatelic material related to the computer theme, a theme that is becoming more and more popular.

Israel was the first country to issue a stamp directly related to computers. In 1964, for its 16th Independence Day, Israel issued a set of three stamps showing scientific developments in the country. The 0.70 IL value (SG 277/Sc 258) shows a punched card and a tape driver. It honoured the Weizmann Institute where, during the 1950's and 1960's, several electronic computers were developed. The WEIZAC (Weizmann Automatic Calculator), developed in the Department of Applied Mathematics of the Institute, was the first computer to operate in Israel. In 1964 it was replaced by the GOLEM A and later by the GOLEM B.

In 1977 three stamps were issued to honour Police activities in Israel. One of the stamps (679/644) depicts a computer operator sitting by his console with a magnetic tape unit behind him.

Technological achievements in Israel are the motif of a series issued in 1979. The 4.30 IL stamp (746/720) shows a printed circuit and a resistor.

In January 1988 we celebrated the centenary of Israeli (Jewish) Industry in this country. The 10 agorot stamp (1038/979) honours the computer in industry, especially CAD/CAM applications (Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacturing). All the stamps were produced on a SCITEX electronic pre-press system.



Punched card &
tape driver



A tape unit -
Israel Police



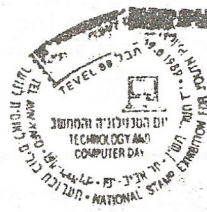
Printed circuit
& resistor



Computer in
industry

The TEVEL 89 National Stamp Exhibition for Youth Philately was held in October 1989. The Philatelic Federation of Israel issued a private booklet with the stamp issued for the exhibition. The booklet was

sold as part of the exhibition's catalogue. One part of the booklet's cover shows an IBM PS/2 model 25 Personal Computer. A PC is also shown on the exhibition's "Computer Day" postmark.



TEVEL '89: IBM/PS on booklet cover and PC in Computer Day postmark

Graphic design in Israel is the theme of a 1 NIS stamp issued in 1989 (1080/1026). The stamp expresses the integration of technology (an enlarged photograph of a printed circuit) and the designer's inspiration (a pencil).

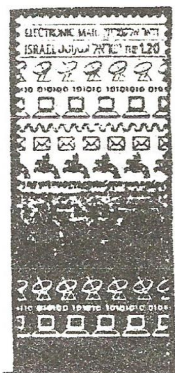
In 1990 a 1.20 NIS stamp was issued to advance the use of electronic mail. The stamp depicts binary code and a computer terminal.

Children's games were chosen by CEPT as the common subject for the 1990 European stamps. Israel, though not a CEPT member, issued three stamps depicting computer games: chess, basketball and racing cars.

Those collecting the computer theme collect also stamps showing punched paper (telex) tapes. In 1959 Israel issued a four stamps set showing postal activities. The 500 pr (158/153) stamp shows such a tape.



Graphic design - printed circuit



Binary code and terminal



Chess game on computer

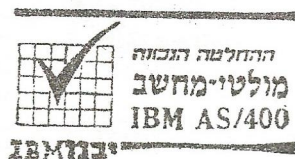


Punched paper

So far we have mentioned only the hardware aspect of computers, but computers without software are of little use. Together with the development of the computer a variety of scientific disciplines and professions that are related to its use have also developed, among them: information technology, automation, software engineering. Some postmarks that commemorate events in these areas that took place in Israel are illustrated here:

- 1 - Symposium on Automation of Population Register Systems, 1967.
- 2 - The 3rd Jerusalem Conference on the Information Technology, 1978.
- 3 - Chamber of Engineers - Association of Sciences and Software Engineering - Inaugural convention, 1988.

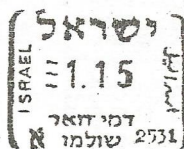
Computers also have a business side, and we include a selection of meter postmarks from the computer industry.



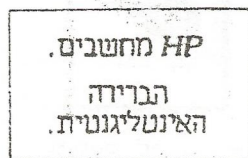
IBM - "The right decision-Multy Computer AS/400"



DIGITAL - The world thinks digital computers"



NCR "Complete computer systems"



HP - "HP Computers. The intelligent choice"

1.9.92

JEWISH NEW YEAR Non-denominated PSE

The stamp indicium is taken from the 65 ag. stamp of the 1991 Festival set, with some alterations in the inscriptions. It shows motifs related to Rosh Ha-Shana, the Jewish New Year: a man blowing the Shofar (ram's horn), a ram's head, the sun and the stars. (A full description of the 1991 Festival set can be found in ISRATHEME #4). At the lower-left part of the envelope are the words "A Happy New Year".



17.9.92

100 YEARS JAFFA - JERUSALEM RAILWAY LINE souvenir sheet of 50 ag x 4

The souvenir sheet consists of eight parts, the outer four are labels and the central four are stamps denominated 50 ag each that have the same designs as the stamps that were issued on 16.6.92. (without the tabs). At the top part is the inscription "100 YEARS JAFFA - JERUSALEM RAILWAY LINE" in English and Hebrew, and above it is the designer's name, Ad Vanooijen, and the year, 1992. On the right is the Israel Philatelic Federation (IPF) logo, and on the left is the Postal Authority's "Running Stag" logo.

The parts are described here starting from the top-left and going clockwise. Each part has four vertical pictures which are described left to right.

* Part of the station building at Bet Shemesh; Batir station on the Jaffa - Jerusalem line in 1918; Entrance to the Station Master's office at Lod station; The front of the Jerusalem station; top: one of the 11 railcar-sets built in Germany in the 1950's (1000 hp), which was taken out of service in the late '70's.

* A frontal drawing of the Jerusalem station; A covered platform at Lod station; The Jaffa railway station at the beginning of the century; Bar-Giora station; top: one of the 10 articulated railcar-sets which are due to arrive in Israel in 1992 (1584 hp). (This part is like the NIS 1.60 sheet stamp).

* The interior of a passenger car; A renovated passenger car; A Mandate-period ticket for the Jaffa-Jerusalem line; Part of the passenger timetable in English, 1926; Top: a modern diesel locomotive (2000 hp). (This part is like the NIS 1.30 sheet stamp).

* A typical bell that was in use at one of the bigger stations; Passenger coaches near the platform at the station; The station clock that was in use during the Palestine Railways period; A passenger train conductor; top: a steam engine (0-6-0) and passenger cars that were built in England at the turn of the century.

Now turn the souvenir sheet around. At the top now: part of a log book dated 1927 of steam locomotive no. 398 with wheel arrangement 0-6-0 built by LSWR in England in the 1890's. These engines were withdrawn from service during the 1930's.

* A "St. Andrew Cross" sign in use at road/rail crossings with more than one track; A staff instrument indicator in a mechanical

signaling system ensuring safety on a single track; A dwarf (ground) semaphore at Lod station; Top: one of the first engines to operate on the line (2-6-0).

* A railroad layout map in Lod station; An electric signaling board in Tel Aviv Central Station; A mechanical signaling with semaphore arms in Lod station; A junction in Lod station; Top: a steam engine (4-6-0), built in Scotland, 1935. (This part is like the NIS 1 sheet stamp).

* A passenger train climbing the bends of the Soreq river on the way to Jerusalem; A diesel-electric locomotive of the type in service on the line today; Greasing the wheels of a steam engine; Part of a drawing of the "Baldwin" engine (made in USA, 1918); Top: a modern American engine (3000 hp). (This part is like the NIS 85 ag sheet stamp).

* A typical steam locomotive in the pre-diesel era; A builder-plate of a wagon, built in England in 1911; A maintenance worker on a big diesel-electric locomotive of 2000 hp; A driver on the top-plate of a diesel-electric locomotive. Top: an English steam engine (no. 70414), built in 1942 and put out of service in 1958.

The FDI postmark shows an old steam engine and a modern passenger car.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ISRAEL NIS 3.60

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial forum in Israel and it sits in Jerusalem. Its jurisdiction extends over the entire state and its precedents are binding on all lower courts, persons and authorities.

The Supreme Court has two roles: one is hearing appeals from judgements of lower courts, special tribunals, and administrative judicial bodies.

The other role is that of High Court of Justice. In this capacity it is empowered to exercise judicial review of the legality of the acts and decisions of State, local authorities, and other bodies or persons that fulfill public duties under the law. It should be noted that the right to petition to the High Court of Justice is also given to the residents of the territories of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza strip, which are under martial administration. Since Israel does not have a constitution, many principle issues, mostly those of human rights, have been determined by Supreme Court rulings throughout the years. In recent years this tendency is increasing, in many cases due to reluctance of the Knesset to make legislation in these areas.

There should be twelve justices in the Supreme Court, and normally it sits in a panel of three justices. But sometimes, in matters of special importance, a matter is heard before a panel of a greater number of justices, always uneven. Certain matters are heard before a single justice.

The stamp is issued on the occasion of the inauguration of the Supreme Court building, which was made possible by the Rotschild Foundation. The design is the work of Israeli architects Ram Karmi and Ada Karmi-Melamed, who won an international competition in 1985. The State inauguration ceremony is to take place on November 10th, 1992.

The stamp and the tab show two views of the building. On the tab is also a verse from Zechariah 8,16: "...Render in your gates judgements that are true and make for peace". The FDI postmark shows an aerial view of the building. A post office was opened on 17.9.92

at the Supreme Court, using a CDS postmarker which includes a view of the building, similar to the one on the tab.

ZOO ANIMALS 50 ag x 4 + maximum cards.

The new Jerusalem Zoo is situated in an open hilly area of about 60 acres. It was built according to the latest thinking on zoos, which places emphasis on the quality of the conditions for the animals. Many of the animals are in open display areas, and there is an artificial lake for water fowl and an aviary where birds can fly freely. Small animals can be seen closely in an exhibition hall. There are also a children's zoo and an educational area.

The Zoological Centre Tel Aviv - Ramat Gan was opened in 1974 as a drive-through African park, on a 225 acres site in Ramat Gan, a city adjoining Tel Aviv. In 1981 the Tel Aviv Zoo was moved to a special area within the safari park, and the zoological centre was created, run jointly by the two cities. Over 1000 animals are exhibited in the zoo and the safari park, and it is the largest zoo in Israel.

The stamps (including the tabs) depict four species of animals:

* The Asian Lion (*Panthera leo persica*) is a sub-species that is different from the African Lion. The most apparent visual difference is the mane that reaches the under-belly. Today the Asian Lion is found only in the forests of North West India, but until the 12th century it could be found in Israel. On the tab is a verse from Genesis 49,9: "Judah is a lion's whelp".

* The Persian Leopard (*Panthera pardus saxicolor*) is similar to the Galilee sub-species that became extinct in 1965, but is different from the sub-species found today in Israel in the Judean desert and the Negev. It is active mainly at night and is an excellent swimmer and climber. On the tab is a verse from Isaiah 11,6: "And the leopard shall lie down with the kid... And a little child shall lead them".

* The Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) can be seen in the zoo in a nature setting. The keepers even prepared for them logs with drilled holes to extract honey from, using tools as they do in the wild. Breeding of chimpanzees in zoos is important in conserving a species that is becoming rare in nature. On the tab is a verse from I Kings, 10, 22: "Ivory, apes and peacocks".

* The Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*) is still used as a working animal in parts of Asia. Because of its food consumption (about 200kg daily) it is very vulnerable to forest clearing. Breeding elephants is rare in captivity, but the Zoological Centre is famous for its success in that area and its elephant enclosures became a model for other zoos in the world. On the tab is a verse from the Babylonian Talmud: "On seeing an elephant, an ape or a long-tailed ape, one says: blessed is He who makes strange creatures".

This issue has two FDI postmarks, showing the animals.

FESTIVAL STAMPS (5753) 1992 - CENTENARY OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL & UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, JERUSALEM 85 ag, NIS 1, 1.20

The first call for a national library for the Jewish people was issued in 1872. In 1892 the Jerusalem Lodge of B'nai B'rith founded the Midrash Abarbanel Library, with the objective to establish "a

central library for Jewish literature and for all works relevant to it in other languages as well, to become an immense national asset in which all Jews have a part". This was the beginning of Israel's National Library, the JNUL, long before the State of Israel existed. Because of the special history of the Jewish people, which is interlaced with the histories, languages and cultures of many other nations, the JNUL cannot limit itself only to Israeli material. The Library contains collections in all the languages that Jews spoke and wrote, also in areas that are not just Jewish.

The JNUL has today the most extensive collections in the world of Hebraica and Judaica. Some figures: 9000 Hebrew manuscripts plus 47,000 more in microfilm and 200,000 manuscript fragments. There are also thousands of recordings of Jewish musical traditions.

The JNUL is located today in the Givat Ram Campus of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

The stamps depict pages from items that are in the Library.
85 ag: Parables Brescia, 1491. This is a collection of amusing parables, drawn from several sources - the Bible, the ancient Hebrew Sages (Hazzal), folktales, Arabic literature. It was written in 1281 in Spain, by Yizhak ben Shlomo ibn Sahula, a Jewish philosopher, who was probably also a physician. This first edition (Brescia, Italy) is the first illustrated Hebrew incunabula. (The illustrator is unknown).

NIS 1.00: Mahzor, Italian manuscript, 15th century. This is a prayer book, written on parchment, decorated with pen drawings in pink. The page shown: an illustration for Shavuot (Pentecost) - the Giving of the Law on Mount Sinai.

NIS 1.20: Martin Buber's German Bible translation. Martin Buber (Vienna 1878 - Jerusalem 1965) was a philosopher, author and Zionist leader. Buber began his translation work in 1923 together with Franz Rosenzweig, who died in 1929. By 1938, when Buber fled the Nazis to Palestine, he reached the Book of Proverbs. In 1958, at the age of 80, he continued where he left 20 years before - the Book of Job. The translation was completed in 1961. The stamp shows a handwritten draft in Hebrew and German of the translation of Leviticus 25:10-13.

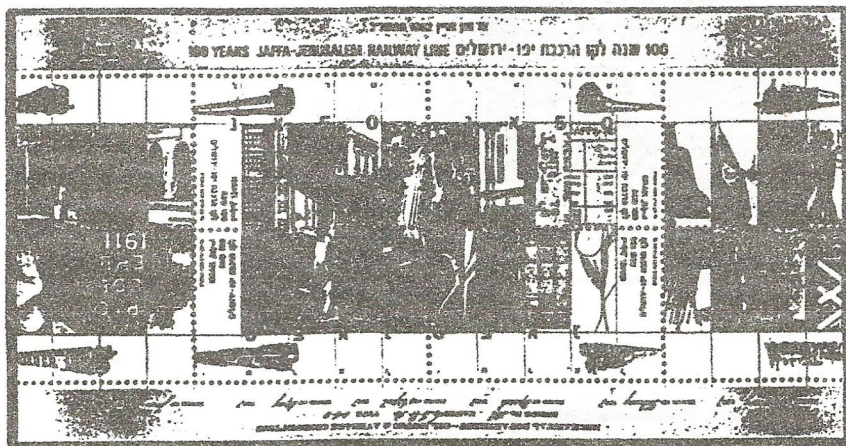
OOPS! DEPT.

Arieh Ben David, editor of the WPC Newsletter, has drawn my attention to the following line that appeared in ISRATHEME #6, p. 13:

"HANA ROVINA (1889-1990) 80 ag." . Arieh was wondering whether Rovina actually got to be 101? Well, she didn't. That was a typo, sorry! It should have been 1980 instead of 1990, and 91 is not young either.

But that reminded me of an Israeli stamp where there is a lifespan of 101. I refer to the 1981 stamp commemorating Sir Moses Montefiore, 1784-1885. (SG810/Sc777). That's an idea for a mini-topic: centogenarians, or stamps that shows a person's lifespan that is at least a hundred years. Any additions to the list?





Jaffa-
Jerusalem
Railway
Line

Souvenir
Sheet

<--

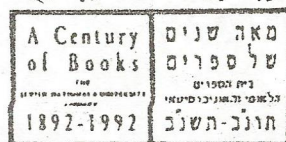
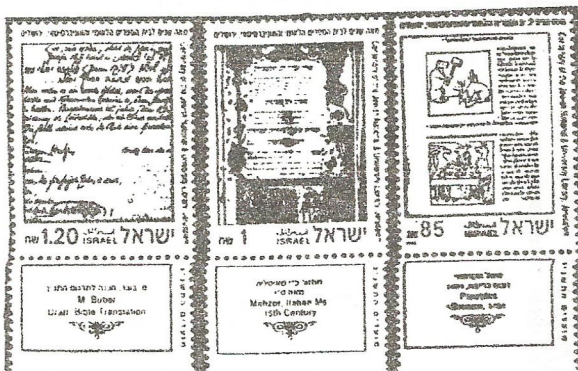
FDI
postmark
(below)



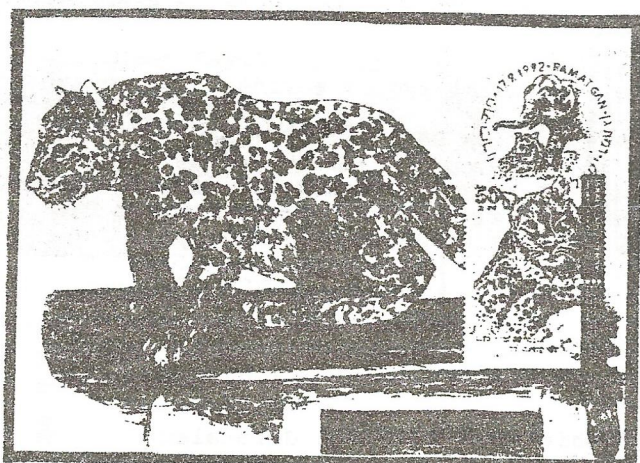
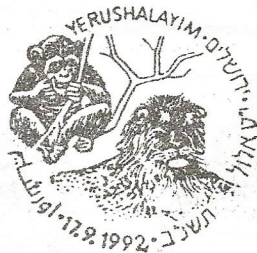
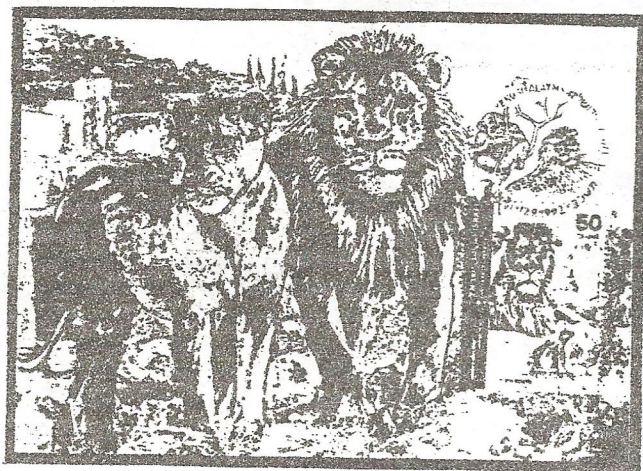
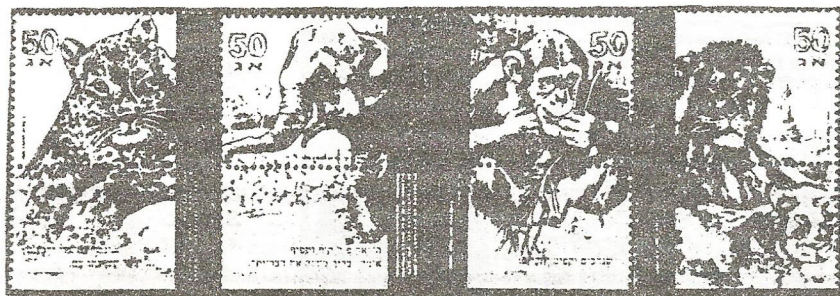
Supreme Court



FDI of Supreme Court
Stamp (top).
Pictorial permanent CDS at
Supreme Court Post Office
<---- (bottomn).



Festival Stamps - Jewish National & University Library, Jerusalem



ZOO

ANIMALS

Moses is considered the first lawgiver in Jewish history. He did not compile the laws, but received them from the Lord in Mount Sinai, as told in the Bible, Book of Exodus. The Giving of the Torah is shown on the 4.00 IS value of the 1981 Festivals set (SG 820/Sc 790), dedicated to Moses. Moses and the Tablets of the Law were used as the subject of a Biblical stamp exhibition postmark in 1987. Jewish artists often add to the two Tablets Hebrew letters which represent the Ten Commandments, while other artists use Roman numerals. The Tablets of the Law are shown on the 0.45 IL value of the 1976 Festivals (640/606), representing Truth.



Moses and the Tablets
of the Law



"Truth"

<- Moses on Mount Sinai

The Laws of the Torah are the foundations of Judaism; they relate to all aspects of life, not only religion. In addition to the written laws there is the Oral Torah, that was passed down from the time of Moses. The Romans forbade the teaching of the Torah and persecuted the Jewish rabbis and scholars; it was decided then that the Oral Torah must be written down before it is lost. The final result was the Talmud, which contains additions and interpretations to the Torah Laws. The scholars of that era are called Our Sages (Hazzal), and three of them who were also craftsmen are the subject of the 1979 Festivals stamps (757-9/730-2). Throughout the ages Jewish scholars had added interpretations to the Torah and the Talmud (and to their predecessors' interpretations), among the most famous are Rashi who lived in France in the 11th century (1070/1002) and the Rambam (Maimonides) who lived in Spain in the 12th century (84/74).

The modern judiciary history of this country is quite complex. The Ottomans brought the Majle, their civil codex, and the Islamic law. But matters of marriage and divorce were left to the religious authorities of the various communities. The British added to that the Common Law and acts of the Palestine Government. When the court could not find a solution to a problem in the existing system, they referred to the English Equity Law. But the British too did not interfere with the religious jurisdiction over marriage and divorce matters, and with the establishment of the Chief Rabbinate in 1921,

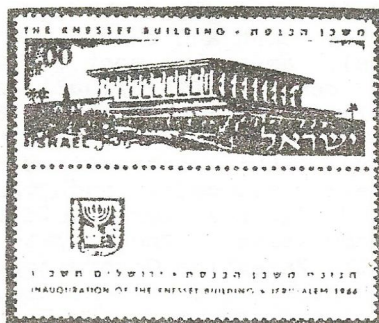
rabbinical courts were set up which had the unique authority to deal with these matters regarding Jews. It is interesting to note that in 1909 the heads of the Palestine Office of the Zionist Federation established the "Hebrew Peace Law" - a system of courts that judged according to the secular Torah laws, or Hebrew Law. The first head of this system was Dr. Arthur Rupin, a Zionist leader (763/740) and the first Secretary was the author Shmuel Yosef Agnon (809/776). The "Hebrew Peace Law" system failed, due to its lack of enforcement power and the opposition of the religious who opposed the separation of the secular Hebrew Law from the religious laws.



Sages-Craftsmen: Rabi Jushua (blacksmith) Rabi Meir (Scribe), Rabi Yohanan (cobler) Dr. Arthur Rupin

Shmuel Yosef Agnon

When the State of Israel was established, it inherited the legal situation that existed on May 15, 1948. The change was, however, that for the first time there was a legislature - the Knesset - that had the power to make laws (SG331/312). It was decided that all existing laws remain in effect, unless replaced by Israeli legislation. There are still laws in Israel that date from the Ottoman period. The man who laid the foundations of the existing legal system in Israel was Pinhas Rosen (1887-1978), the first Minister of Justice (1037/974). It was his aim to create an independent legal system which is free of outside influences, and he helped to shape the State of Israel into a democratic constitutional country. (But without a Constitution,



though). His counterpart as head of the judiciary branch at that time was Dr. Moshe Smoira (1888-1961), the first President of the Supreme Court (1074/1023). Justice Smoira shaped the form of the Supreme Court. He safeguarded justice, whilst rejecting formality and exaggerated adherence to procedure.

The Rabbinical courts kept their unique jurisdiction over marriage and divorce matters (for Jews), which was defined in the 1953 Rabbinical Courts Law. The High Rabbinical Court is in Heikhal Shlomo in Jerusalem, the seat of the Chief Rabbinate. A special postmark commemorated the site's inauguration in 1958.



Moshe Smoira



Inauguration of Heikhal Shlomo, seat of the High Rabbinical Court



Israeli Bar Association logo

In ancient days, judges were sometimes also leaders. The turbulent period between Joshua's death (about 1250 BCE) and setting up of the Monarchy by Saul and David (about 1000 BCE) is known as the Judges' Period, and its history is told in the Book of Judges. Three of those Judges are shown on the 1975 Festivals stamps (608-10/573-5):

Deborah (1.00 IL), a prophetess and poetess, delivered her judgments "under the palm tree of Deborah, between Ramah and Beth-el in Mount Ephraim". Together with her general Barak son of Avinoam she led the Israelites to a victory over the Canaanite king Jabin and his general Sisera who were harassing them.

Gideon (0.35 IL) followed Deborah. After 40 years of tranquility, the Israelites were harassed by the Midianites, and Gideon subdued them. He chose his men in an original way - he led them to a river and told them to have a drink. He chose those men who cupped water in their hand, keeping the other hand on their weapon.

Jephthah (1.40 IL) lived in the Gilead region, east of the River Jordan. His enemies were the Ammonites, whom he defeated in battle.

The association of the scales with justice is an ancient one. In his blessing to his sons, Jacob says of Dan: "Dan shall judge his people" (Genesis 49, 16). From this derives the traditional emblem of the Tribe of Dan which is the scales (119/109). The scales are also the symbol of Tishrei, the first month of the Hebrew calendar (204/196). (This is also the period of the Libra zodiac sign). The tenth of Tishrei is Yom Kippur, also called Day of Atonement, when the Lord puts the good and bad deeds of a person on the balance. The NIS 1 value of the 1991 Festival stamps has a balance on its tab (see ISRATHEME #4). The scales are incorporated in the logo of the Israeli Bar Association, which appears on a 1969 postmark commemorating the first International Congress of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists.



Judges of Israel: Jephtah, Deborah, Gideon



Emblem of the
Tribe of Dan



Symbol of the
month of Tishrei
(sign of Libra)

A very important legal document in Judaism is the ketubah, the marriage contract, which also incorporates the obligations of the groom towards his bride. It defends the women's position after her marriage and in the event that the marriage is dissolved. The first mention of a ketubah is from the 2nd century BCE. It is not mentioned in the Bible. Ketubahs from different countries are shown on a 1978 set (694-6/685-7).

Details of
Ketubahs
from the
Israel
Museum
collection.



Holland, 1648



Morocco, 1897



Jerusalem, 1846

(From the Editor's Desk - continued from page 1)

that did succeed, however, proved to be beneficial to both sides, and encouraged societies in other countries to do the same.

We suggest to establish a body that would co-ordinate the exchange of information between national thematic societies, starting with direct exchanges of journals between societies. We take it upon ourselves to start the project, and we ask people, who can help us establish contacts with national societies in countries other than the English-speaking ones mentioned before, to write to me. My address: Nahum Shereshevsky, P.O. Box 3542, 31034 Haifa, ISRAEL.

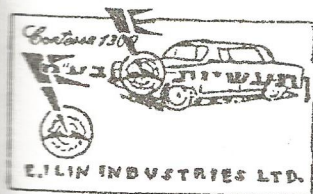
METER CORNER - CARS By Dr. ELIAHU FOA

The dream of having an automobile industry in Israel was born in 1948 together with Independence. Ephrayim Ilin was the pioneer and the plant that he set up assembled cars from imported parts. The first were jeeps, followed by American cars, French and Japanese. There was also the famous Susita - its body was made in Israel from fiberglass, the engine was imported (first Ford and then Triumph). The Susita was the closest ever to an Israeli Car. The dream was stopped, at least most of it, when it was found out that the local market is too small to be profitable.

Meanwhile the population was growing and the standards of living were rising, and with them grew the demand for cars. Long ago it surpassed 100,000 a year. A wide variety of makes from all over the world arrive in Israel - Europe, Japan, USA. This can be seen in the Logan part of meter postmarks used by the importers. Some examples are shown here.



LARK 62 Kaiser Ilin Industries Ltd. (1962)



Contessa 1300 E. Ilin Industries Ltd. (1967)



LAYLAND (trucks) Consolidated Near East Company in Israel (1966)

מפיצי **Ford** בישראל
מכוניות, משאיות, טרקטורים,
מועיי במין ודיל, כלים חקלאיים
חלקי חלוף



FORD Distributers
in Israel.
Cars, trucks,
tractors, gasoline
& diesel engines,
agricultural
machines.
Spare parts. (1962)



FORD Cortina
(1967)



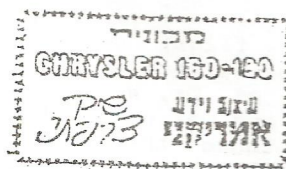
FORD FIESTA
(1980)



PEGEAULT 205
(1986)



PEGEAUT 205
A strong number 205
World champion in
Rally '85 races.
Two "Golden Wheel"
international
prizes '84.



CHRYSLER 160-180

American design and know-how, French chic. (1975)



CHRYSLER HORIZON

New horizons in driving. (1978)



GM OLDSMOBILE, PONTIAC, GMC

(1983)



AUDI 100 1988 Car of the Year

(1988)

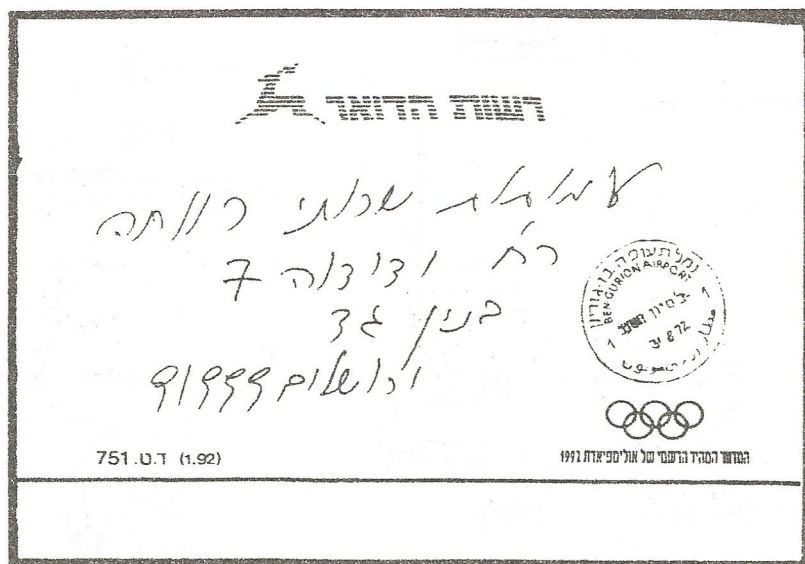
OLYMPICS SNIPPETS

In ISRATHEME #5 Alan Karpas mentioned Olympic flight covers. Shortly afterwards such a cover appeared in the Wallach auction catalogue. It is reproduced here (fig. 1), courtesy of Dr. Wallach. The cover is from the tragic Munich Games of 1972, and was signed by the members of the Israeli Olympic Team, among them those that were murdered about a month later. One can see clearly the names and signatures of the wrestlers Marc Slavin and Eliezer Halfi, and the weight lifters Ze'ev Friedman and Yoseph Romano. The cover, by the way, realized \$1550, starting at \$1000.



<-- Fig. 1

Like many postal administrations around the world, the Israel Postal Authority was a sponsor of the 1992 Olympic Games. During 1992 many postal forms were printed with the Olympic Rings and the slogan



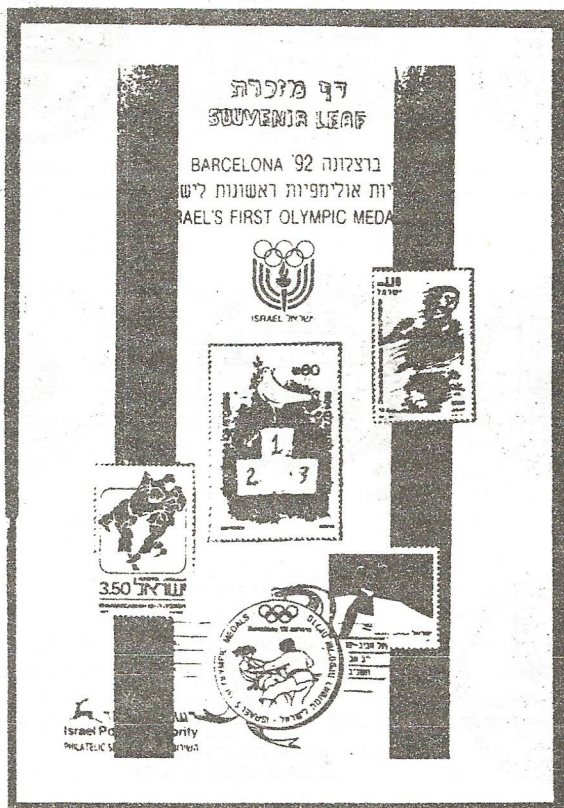
<-- Fig. 3

"The official fast mailer of the 1992 Olympics". Shown here are two examples: fig. 2 is a customer's receipt for a registered item, form DT 512. ("DT" stands for "Doar & Telegraph - "Post & Telegraph". It replaces the Mandate "PT"). Fig 3 is an envelope for internal official use (and therefore only postmarked but not franked), form DT 751.

The great news for Israel in the Barcelona Games were the two Olympic medals, the first ones ever won by Israeli athletes. The first was a silver medal in women's judo, won by Yael Arad. A day later Oren Smadga won a bronze medal in men's judo. To commemorate the event, a souvenir leaf was issued (fig. 4). Reproduced on it are two Olympic stamps - for Barcelona (issued 2.12.91), and Los Angeles, (1984) and one Judo stamp (for the 10th Maccabiah, 1977). There is a special postmark (see #11 on p. 20), and on the back side there is a list of the members of the Israeli delegation to Barcelona '92.

Fig. 4 -->

Fig. 2



SPECIAL POSTMARKS June-August

1. 2.6.92 TEL AVIV-YAFO: Opening of the Feher Music Center.
2. 2.6.93 BENE BERAQ: Inaug. of Computerized Post Office Counter.
3. 16.6.92 ASHDOD: Inauguration of the Tel Aviv - Ashdod Passenger Train Service.
- *4. 16.6.92 TEL AVIV-YAFO: 100 Years Jaffa - Jerusalem Railway Line.
- *5. 16.6.92 YERUSHALAYIM (JERUSALEM): Rabbi Hayyim Benatar.
- *6. 16.6.92 YERUSHALAYIM (JERUSALEM): Rabbi Shalom Sharabi.
7. 25.6.92 NETANYA: Unveiling of the Alexandroni Brigade Memorial.

8. 26.7.92 YERUSHALAYIM (JERUSALEM): 32nd Zionist Congress.
9. 26.7.92 TEL AVIV-YAFO: Olympic Games Barcelona.
10. 28.7.92 HAIFA: Inauguration of the New Carmelit (underground).
11. 11.8.92 TEL AVIV-YAFO: Israel's 1st Olympic Medal.
12. 14.8.92 RISHON LEZIIYON: Rishon Leziyon 110th anniversary.
13. 20.8.92 HAIFA: M.V. ZIM ISRAEL Maiden Voyage- Kiel-Germany.
14. 27.8.92 MAALOT TARSHIHA: 35 Years Ma'alot.
15. 31.8.92 HAIFA: M.V. ZIM ISRAEL Maiden Voyage-Haifa.



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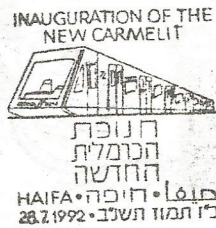
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