

CHAPTER #80

MEMBER

# ISRATHEME

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The English Bulletin of **AYELET**, Thematic Association of ISRAEL.

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## From the Editor's Desk - Nahum Shereshevsky

With issue #3 ready, it seems that our humble bulletin is gaining momentum, and pages - 20 in this issue, but we make no promises for the future! Two new columns are introduced in this issue: "Focus on..." takes a theme from the "New Issues" column and looks at related past issues. "For your philatelic knowledge" is intended to give information on general features of the Israeli stamps, that may be useful to thematists as general philatelic knowledge.

The inaugural AGM of **AYELET** was held in Tel Aviv on March 26, after a delay of four weeks due to the war. The venue was the Tel Aviv Philatelic Society's club, and 62 members were present, which is about a third of the entire membership. The guests of honour were Mr. Yinnon Beilin, Director of the Philatelic Service, and Mr. Eli Weber, President of the Israeli Philatelic Federation. A temporary post office was operating, with a special handstamp (see #1 on p.19). The members present at the AGM elected officers for the next two years. A Chairman is elected separately, and then five board members. The responsibilities of the board members were decided upon at the first Board meeting. Mr. Menahem Lador was voted Chairman, unopposed. For the five positions on the board there were seven candidates. The ones elected are: Mr. Shalom Berger, vice-chairman and youth; Mr. Nahum Shereshevsky, secretary & overseas relations; Mr. Tibi Yaniv, editor of (Hebrew) bulletin and membership director. Mr. Moshe Rimer, treasurer and deputy bulletin editor; Mr. Alan Karpas, sales/exchange director.

## Table of Contents

Ships on Israeli stamps .....	2
For your philatelic knowledge - currency .....	9
New Issues of Israel .....	12
Focus on the HAPOEL Games .....	16
Special Postmarks March - May 1991 .....	19
Contacts .....	20

## ISRAEL'S SHIPS ON STAMPS By Ronnie Keningsberg

Note: Catalogue numbers are SG/Scott

...Then the Lord God formed Man out of dust from the earth... and the Lord God planted a garden in Eden in the East; and there he put the man whom he had formed... (Genesis 2 : 7).

From here, we get the nexus between the Hebrew (Jew) and the land, and as the future will show, till the 20th century, his relations with the sea were weak, brief and short episodes.

We do find some ties with the sea in later years, King Solomon and King Hiram, and the last attempt by King Jehoshaphat which ended in disaster. Our collection of Israel's Ships on Stamps may be relatively small, but quite diverse.

I would start with the stamps of 1969 (SG 425-9 /Sc 394-8) showing Noah's Ark being built... "make yourself an ark of gopher wood"... loaded as instructed... "they went into the ark with Noah, two and two"... "and the ark floated on the face of the waters"... "then he sent forth a dove"... and finally... "and the bow is seen in the clouds"... and Noah in his Ark finds land again.



### Noah's Ark

On a 1958 stamp (146/138) we find an ancient ship, taken from a sketch found in the caves of Beit Shearim east of Haifa, engraved in the soft stone and showing what is believed to be one of the ships of King Solomon's time. We do not have any details of his ships, but one can compare them to contemporary ships of Egypt or use a later description, found in the Book of Ezekiel, 27.

Chapter 1,3 in the Book of Jonah tells us how Jonah went down to Jaffa and found a ship. The Festival stamps of 1963 (235-6/243-4) show us the ship on the stormy waters and Jonah in the belly of the fish with Jaffa (today a part of Tel Aviv) in the background.

Wood for the building of ships could not be found in the Holy Land, but suitable sites for the building of ports are to be found. And so next, I would place the 1967 set (353-5/337-9) showing the ancient ports of Akko (Acre), Caesarea, and Yaffo (Jaffa), which do not exist today as such, together with the three stamps of 1969 (405-7/378-80) of the ancient, still functioning modern ports of today - Elat (called Etzion Gaver in King Solomon's days), Ashdod and Haifa. To the above should be added the 1980 Haifa 80 Stamp Exhibition block (783/756a), showing Haifa in the 17th century, with Mount Carmel towering over the bay and some sailing ships.

Next would come the 1971 stamp from the Landscapes definitive 2 series, (498/465) showing Israel's fishermen at work.



An ancient ship



Jonah on the ship and in the fish



Ancient ports: Akko (Acre)

Caesarea

Yafo (Jaffa)



Modern ports: Elat

Ashdod

Haifa

With the birth of the State of Israel in 1948, hundreds of thousands of Jews returned to their homeland.

Depicted here are the ships that helped bring them home. Firstly a 1958 stamp (147/139) shows 'Nirit', a 341 tons schooner built of wood with an auxiliary engine, as in 1948, when she was one of the blockade runners with illegal immigrants to Palestine.



Haifa in the 17th century



Fishermen

Next comes the 1964 (286/298) steamer to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the "Ha'apala" - ships with illegal immigrants that had to break through the British blockade around the Palestine coast. Many of those ships, however, were caught by the Royal Navy, and the people aboard them were either sent back to Europe or detained in camps by the British. During the last years of the Mandate, these camps were situated in Cyprus. Only in 1949 were the detainees freed to come to Israel. A slogan postmark used in Tel Aviv shows ships flying the Israeli flag with a map of Cyprus in the background and the word "welcome".



Nirit



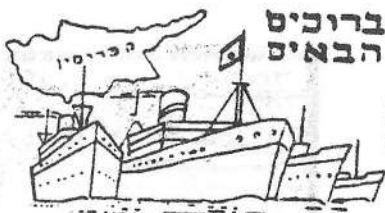
"Ha'apala"



Aliya

On the 1970 (454/422) Keren Hayessod Jubilee stamp we find a drawing of a ship formed from the Hebrew letters of the word 'Aliya' (repatriation of Jews to Israel). A ship symbolizing aliya appears also on a 1963 UJA (United Jewish Appeal) slogan.

The last stamp on this page is the 1973 stamp (567/529) showing a boatload of refugees, rescued from Nazi occupied Denmark, being taken to safety in Sweden during World War II.



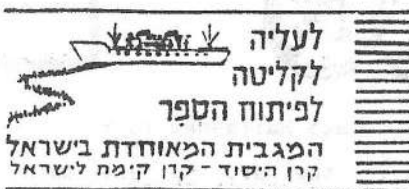
הכרזת  
התמיס



Welcoming detainees from Cyprus camps



Rescue of  
Danish Jews to  
Sweden, 1943



UJA for aliya, absorption & frontier development

Now is the time to place two of Israel's merchant marine ships, the Shomron (148/140) and the refrigerated ship Lemoncore, depicted on a 1966 postal card.



M/V Lemoncore, Refrigerated ship.



M/V Shomron

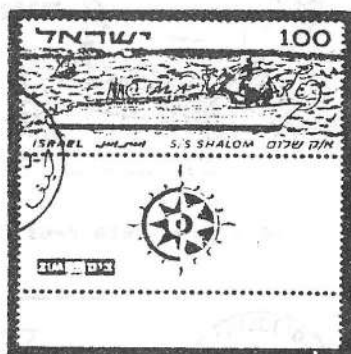
I'm sure you've noticed that on the modern ports stamps you have another passenger ship and a few cargo ships which can be placed here on the page which I call - Modern Israel.

Until the early 1970's, Israel had a fleet of passenger ships. The S/S Zion appears on one stamp of the 1958 shipping set, mentioned earlier (149/141). The S/S Shalom had a special stamp issued for her (269/250), as well as a slogan postmark. For the maiden voyage of S.S. Jerusalem in 1953 a slogan was used by a post office aboard the ship. The flag shown in the postmark is that of ZIM, the national shipping company of Israel.

The Six Days' War is represented by the 1967 stamp (362/246) showing a cargo ship steaming through the Tiran Straits, which were blocked to Israeli shipping sailing up the Red Sea to Elat port,



Slogan for S/S Shalom



S/S Shalom

S/S Jerusalem, maiden voyage Haifa-New York

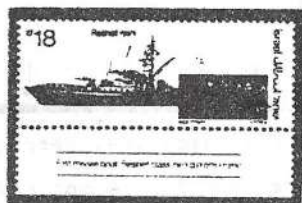
and were reopened during the war. The 1969 stamp (411/382) of the destroyer Eilat is in memory of that ship and the men killed and missing aboard her when the ship was hit by missiles fired at her from an Egyptian Komar missile boat laying at Port Said harbour, some 13.5 miles away. The last warship on this page is the 1983 (914/583) stamp showing a Reshef class missile boat, which brings back to mind the Cherbourg gunboats. These boats were built in France for the Israeli Navy, but were not delivered due to a sudden French arms embargo. The ships were eventually smuggled out of Cherbourg port in 1969, and became the prototype of the future Israeli missile boats. A 1989 postmark commemorates the launching of the Shaldag ("kingfisher") missile boat, built at the Israel Shipyards in Haifa.



Six Days' War



The destroyer Eilat



Reshef class missile boat

Not everything is in a serious vein in Israel and to end the collection we have the 1970 stamps (451-3/419-21) and postmark commemorating the world 420 class sailing boats championship that was held in Israel, which remind us that Israeli sportsmen are usually in the top ten in this and similar classes. A 1989 postmark commemorates the 470 class world championship held in Haifa.

To liven up the collection, we can add some scenic stamps with boat images. A few examples: the Netania 86 block (?/951) showing a 16th century map of the Holy Land with ships at the coast, or the

Beach at Elat stamp of the Landscapes definitive series (505a/472b).



Shaldag missile boat



470 Class World Championship, 1988



420 Class World Championship, 1970



Netanya 86 block: a map from 1578 with sails in the sea and in the exhibition's logo. **7**

Ships or anchors found their way quite naturally on emblems: the city arms of Haifa (344/309) and Elat, to name a few towns, and the Tel Aviv Chamber of Commerce. And, of course, the Navy has an anchor on its emblem.



Beach at Elat



Ship in emblem of Haifa



Anchor of emblem of Elat

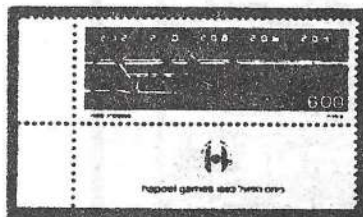


Tel Aviv-Yafo Chamber of Commerce



Navy Day, with Navy emblem.

Focus on Hapoel Games - cont. from p. 18



12th Games, 1983



13th Games, 1987



## For your Philatelic Knowledge - Currency. Nahum Shereshevsky

The nominal value of a stamp is a very important factor when we want to find the stamp in the catalogue or figure out the rate on a cover. In Israel we had, since 1948, a few changes of currency, which affected the way the nominal value is shown on stamps. The year of issue appeared on Israeli stamps only in 1977, and when we have an older stamp, the nominal value can set limits for us.

The last currency used before independence was the Palestine Pound, which was equivalent to the Pound Sterling. It was divided into 1000 mills. (The British spared us from shillings and pence!). When Israel was established, the Palestinian Pound became the Israeli Pound, called locally "Lira", abbreviated "IL". The Lira was divided into 1000 as well, but the mills became "prutot", or "pruta" in single, abbreviated "pr". (The word means a very small-value coin). Stamps, starting with the Doar Ivri set, had the nominal value in prutot, without any currency indicators. The Doar Ivri itself spanned the entire spectrum from 3 pr. to IL 1.000, which was expressed as 1000 pr. There was never a 1 pr. stamp, as all rates were rounded to 5 pr., except for the inland printed matter rate that was in the beginning 3 pr. There was also a 2 pr. postage due stamp, the lowest denomination on an Israeli stamp. The highest pruta value was 3000; on an airmail stamp issued in 1956.

As inflation made the pruta worthless, it was decided that as of 1.1.60 the lira would be divided to 100 agorot, or agora in single. A set of "provisional" stamps was issued on 6.1.61, and the nominal value was now expressed in lira, as a decimal number, but still without a currency indicator. This set included value from 0.01 (one agora) to 0.50, and in 1962 a 3.00 lira stamp was issued. (It stayed the highest value until 1973).

Toward the end of the 1970's, the inflation in Israel started rolling on, which was naturally reflected in stamp values. The highest lira definitive was of IL 50.00, issued on 15.1.80. The highest commemorative (single stamp) was IL 32.00.

In February 1980 the government announced that the Israeli Lira is replaced by the Israeli Shekel, in a ratio of 10:1. (That is, every 10 liras became 1 shekel). The shekel, abbreviated "IS" was divided to 100 New Agorot. The new currency was released in February, but the official changeover date was set to December, so stamps were still issued in lira values. The first philatelic item to carry shekel values happened to be a souvenir sheet, the Haifa 80 block. The values were expressed in new shekels in decimal form like the lira value, but to differ between the two, the shekel values have on the left the Hebrew letter ש (shin, "sh"), which is similar to the lower-case "w". The first regular stamps with IS values were a set of definitives, issued 16.12.80, with values from ₪0.05 to ₪10.00. But inflation was taking its toll, and on 25.9.83 the decimal zeros were gone from commemorative issues. They stayed, however, on the "Seven Species" definitives, the highest value being ₪500.00, issued 27.11.84. The highest shekel item was one of the ISRAPHIL 95 souvenir sheets, priced IS 1500. The highest regular stamp carried a denomination of ₪900. Definitives of 1000 and 1500 were prepared, but were eventually issued as NIS 1 and 3.

In June 1985, as part of an economic plan, the Israeli Shekel was replaced by the New Israeli Shekel (NIS), one NIS being 1000 (old) shekels. The first NIS stamps were issued on 1.1.86. The new shekel is divided into 100 agorot. The value on stamps is expressed either in agorot or shekels, in Hebrew letters: "א" denotes agorot; "₪" denotes NIS. In the later case, values that has an agorot portion are expressed as a decimal number, whole shekel values are just a number without a decimal part. The first NIS definitives, the Herzl set, had values of 1,2,3,5 agorot, but these were the only NIS

stamps to have those values, so all other stamps with these figures are in NIS. The 1,2,3 values were withdrawn on 31.12.86, as all postal rate from there on were rounded to 5 agorot. (At the changeover point from IS to NIS, the domestic rate was IS 140, which became 14 ag. The Post Office didn't want, as a matter of principle, to change the rate, so the 1,2,3 ag. values were needed. At the nearest rate increase, all rates were rounded to 5 ag.). So far, there's no NIS 5 stamp, the highest commemorative being NIS 4. There's a NIS 10 stamp, a definitive from the Archaeology set, which must be distinguished from the 10 ag. Herzl stamp.

The last illustration is an interesting example of different currencies: it shows a part of a postal card. The card was issued in 1974, and the "0.20" is in liras. The card was used in 1986, so the imprinted stamp had then no franking power. Therefore, a stamp was added - "אג 20" that is, 20 agorot of NIS. Nominally, the stamp's denomination is 10,000 times that of the card, and that was over a period of 12 years.



Stamps with pruta denominations



one agora

12 agorot

one lira 85 ag.

13 liras

Israeli Lira (IL) denominations



10 5 new ag.

one shekel and 50 agorot  
Israeli Shekel (IS) denominations

200 shekel



New Israeli Shekel (NIS) denominations: above in agorot, below in shekels.



10 WHAT?



10 prutot

10 ag. of lira

10 liras

10 IS ag



10 IS (old shekel)



10 ag of NIS

10 NIS

Imprinted stamp is 0.20 lira, add. stamp is 20 ag. of new shekel.

## NEW ISSUES OF ISRAEL

9.4.91

14th HAPOEL GAMES 60 ag., 90 ag., NIS 1.10

HAPOEL means "the worker", and it is the name of one of Israel's largest sport organizations, which is affiliated to the HISTADRUT General Federation of Labour. HAPOEL Games are held in Israel every four years. The beginning, called then HAPOEL Meet, was in 1928 as a nationwide event for HAPOEL members, with several days of competitive sports. In later years, as the number of HAPOEL members grew so large, the form was changed to participation of teams representing their local organizations.

In 1952, the fifth Meet and the first one following Israel's independence, invitations were sent to athletes from overseas workers' sports association. HAPOEL Meets became an international event, recognized by international sports associations. The name "HAPOEL Meet" was changed in 1985 to "HAPOEL Games".

The stamps show three of the participating branches in the Games: karate (60 ag.), table tennis (90 ag.), soccer (NIS 1.10). The FDI postmark (#2, p.19) show the emblem of the 14th HAPOEL Games. (See also "Focus on HAPOEL Games", p. 9).



HAPOEL Games

MEMORIAL DAY 1991 65 ag.

This year's Memorial Day is dedicated to the Israeli Intelligence Community, which has been playing a very important part in this country's security for almost a century.

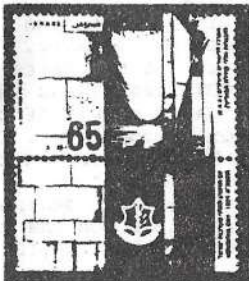
The intelligence community today consists of:

- The Military Intelligence Corps, which is a part of the IDF.
- The Israeli Secret Intelligence Service (Mossad-"Institution").
- The General Security Service ("Shin Bet"-the Hebrew initials).

(The Mossad and the Shin Bet are both under the direct responsibility of the Prime Minister). More than 400 members of the Intelligence Community have fallen in Israeli campaigns. In their memory, the Centre for Special Studies (CSS) was established, inaugurated in 1985, in Giliot, near Tel Aviv.

The stamp shows a part of the memorial section of the site, which has the form of a labyrinth, divided into six courtyards, each representing a different period in the Israeli-Arab conflict. On the walls are inscribed the names of those who died, and there's also a special corner dedicated to those fallen intelligence people whose names may still not be revealed.

The FDI postmark (#3, p. 19) shows the CSS logo.



Memorial Day



Architecture

**ARCHITECTURE IN ISRAEL (Definitive Series) - 1.40 Erich Mendelsohn**

Erich Mendelsohn (1887-1953) was born in Germany and died in the USA. He's considered one of the most important architects of the 20th century. His designs were characterized by the 'International Style', in which clean lines with a stress on the horizontal were dynamically integrated with rounded element. One of Mendelsohn's famous buildings in Germany was "Einstein Tower", near Berlin. In 1933 he was forced to leave Germany, and he divided his time between Palestine and England, immigrating to the United States in 1941.

This stamp shows the Weizmann House in Rehovot, built in 1934-6, which was the home of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first president (1948-52).

The FDI postmark (#4, p. 19) shows part of the blueprints for the interior design of the Weizmann House.

11.6.91

**ELECTRICITY IN ERETZ ISRAEL 1921-1991 70 ag, 90 ag, NIS 1.20**

These three stamps are dedicated to the commercial operation of the first unit in the Rutenberg power station and the inauguration of the 400KV electricity transmission system. The stamps show three power stations which represent three phases in the development of the electricity infrastructure in Israel. On the tabs is the Israel Electric Corporation (IEC) logo, and an appropriate verse from the Bible.

70 ag - The first power station, Tel Aviv (1923). This diesel station was inaugurated in June 1923, with a capacity of 300KW and was the first power station which generated and supplied electric power to the public. The stamp shows "Little Tel Aviv" in the 1920's, with the Herzliya Gymnasium (highschool) in the foreground. On the tab is the verse: "Which shines brighter and brighter" (Proverbs 4.18).

90 ag - The Yarden (Jordan) hydroelectric station, Naharayim, (1932). In 1921 Pinchas Rutenberg was granted the sole concession to generate and supply electricity throughout Eretz Israel (Palestine) and Transjordan. In 1927 work was started on constructing a hydroelectric station at the junction of the Jordan and Yarmuk rivers, at a place called Naharayim ("two rivers"). The station was inaugurated in 1932 with a capacity of 12MW, to which

was added 6MW a year later. In the War of Independence (1948) Maharayim was captured by the Jordanians. On the tab is the verse "And His lighting to the corners of the earth" (Job 37,3).

**NIS 1.20** The Rutenberg power station. Ashqelon (1991). Ashqelon is on the Mediterranean coast, about 50 Km. south of Tel Aviv. The coal-fired Rutenberg power station consists of two 550 MW units - the largest, so far, in Israel. Its design is 100% Israeli, as well as 22% of its equipment. The change to coal was a result of the Arab world oil boycott that followed the 1973 Yom Kippur war. The first coal power station was Maor David in Hadera, seen on the Hadera Centenary stamp of 19.2.91, see our previous issue. A new extra-high voltage (400KV) transmission system was designed to complement the increase of power generating capacity. On the tab is the verse "And the night is bright as the day" (Psalms 139,12)



Electricity in Eretz Israel

**RABBI SHIMON HAKHAM NIS 1.20**

This stamp commemorates the centenary of the Bukharan Quarter in Jerusalem. Bukhara is in the southern part of the USSR, and from 1865 to World War I 1500 of its Jews immigrated to Jerusalem. In 1990, seven members of the Bukharan community founded the "Rehovot Ha-Bukharim" ("Bukharians' Streets") Quarter.

The stamp shows the "Armon" ("palace"), the piece de resistance of the Quarter, built in 1890-1, using local limestone and Italian marble with Italian-baroque ornaments. Throughout its history the Armon hosted many leading figures and events of the time, and today it houses a girls' school.

Also depicted on the stamp is Rabbi Shimon Hakham, one of the founders of the Bukharan Quarter, who was also a leader of the community, and a scholar. Rabbi Hakham wrote and translated many books, religious and secular, among them is a translation of the Bible into the Judeo-Tajik dialect.

The FDI postmark shows a synagogue in the Bukharan Quarter of Jerusalem.

**THE POSTAL & PHILATELIC MUSEUM** souvenir sheet, price NIS 5.00

The idea of establishing a postal museum in Israel is not new. The corner stone was laid in 1983, and was commemorated by a postmark, but only recently was a building for the museum built, as part of the "Eretz Israel" museum complex in Tel Aviv. The museum is in its final stages of completion, and the proceeds from the sale of the souvenir sheet will help fund it. The museum will

house objects illustrating written communication between people, with particular emphasis on the Land of Israel. On display will be postal and philatelic items from the various periods of this land's postal history, worldwide Judaica and Holocaust collections, and a permanent display of all the stamps and postmarks of the Israel Postal Service. The museum will give expression to all aspects of postal & philatelic activities - design and production of new stamps with related documents and artifacts, the carrying of the mail, and a philatelic library.

The sheet illustrates the various periods of the postal history of Eretz Israel. The stamp area, which carries a nominal value of NIS 3.40, resembles an air mail cover, with an impossible franking - three stamps from three different periods, from right to left, in chronological order: a Turkish stamp; a British Mandate "Palestine" stamp from the pictorial definitive series; the 20 pruta value of the Doar Ivri set - the first stamps of the State of Israel. The lower part of the sheet shows five covers, also representing different periods, from right to left: a cover with a Turkish stamp; an Austrian Levant postcard that was used by the Austrian post office in Palestine, with a Jerusalem postmark; a cover from the British Mandate period, franked with a gutter pair of 3 mills pictorial definitive, with a Tel Aviv postmark; a Jerusalem Minhelet Ha'am cover, from the Interim Period in 1948, franked with a JNF "map" stamp overprinted "doar" (post), with a "Doar Jerusalem-Minhelet Ha'am" postmark; the Doar Ivri FDC, 16.5.48.



Postal Museum



Rabbi Shimon Hakham

**U. N. CHECKLIST OF ISRAEL**

Now available from AYELET - a checklist of Israeli philatelic material related to the U.N. System, fully illustrated, 5pp. \$1 or equivalent in cash or mint stamps, postpaid by airmail.

**FOCUS ON: HAPOEL GAMES**

By ALAN E. KARPAS

The HAPOEL Games have undergone many changes since they were first held in 1928. Until Israel's establishment, the HAPOEL Meet was an exclusively local event of HAPOEL - the Israel Workers' Sport organization, which was founded in 1923. In 1952, for the fifth Meet, invitations were issued to athletes from overseas workers' sport associations. This is also the first HAPOEL Games to receive postal recognition.

**The Fifth HAPOEL Meet, 1952.** A special postmark, Ramat Gan 14.4.52, used at a special post office at the Ramat Gan Stadium (see registration label).

**The Sixth HAPOEL Meet, 1956.** A special postmark, Tel Aviv - Jaffa, 10.5.56.

**The Seventh HAPOEL Meet 1961.** This was the first to be commemorated by a stamp, as well as a slogan cancellation and a postmark.

1) A slogan cancellation, used in Tel Aviv-Yafo from 2.4.61. Text in Hebrew only: "7th HAPOEL Meet, Ensure yourself a place in the Meet's Events".

2) A stamp (SG 214/Sc 203), EI 0.25, issued on 18.4.61. Design: javelin thrower.

3) Special postmark, Tel Aviv-Yafo 18.4.61. Text in Hebrew only: "7th HAPOEL Meet, National Exhibition of Sports Stamps. This postmark was used as a first day cancellation for the stamp.

**The Eight HAPOEL Meet, 1966.** Special postmark, Tel Aviv-Yafo 1.5.66.

**The Ninth HAPOEL Meet, 1971.** From this Meet on this sporting event has been held every four years, in the year preceding the Olympic Games, and has been commemorated by a stamp issue.

Stamps: (481-3/443-5), EI 0.50 x 3. Issued on 13.4.71. Designs: gymnast on rings; basketball; runner.

**10th HAPOEL Meet, 1975.**

Stamps: (601-3/564-6), EI 0.25, 1.70, 3.00. Issued on 10.4.75. Designs: hurdling (0.25); cycling (1.70); volleyball (3.00).

**11th HAPOEL Meet, 1979.**

Stamps: (753-5/725-7), EI 1.50, 6.00, 11.00. Issued on 23.4.79. Designs: weightlifting (1.50); tennis (6.00); female gymnasts on bars (11.00).

Special postmark, on the opening day of the games, Bet Berl, 29.4.79.

**12th HAPOEL Games, 1983.**

Stamp: (990/839), sh. 6.00. Issued on 12.4.83. Design: sprinters and measuring device.

**13th HAPOEL Games, 1987**

Stamp: (1021, 962), NIS 90 ag. Issued on 16.4.87. Design: emblem of games.

**16** **14th HAPOEL Games, 1991.** See stamps on p.12, postmarks #2,8 on p.19





5th Meet, 1952



6th Meet, 1956



8th Meet, 1965



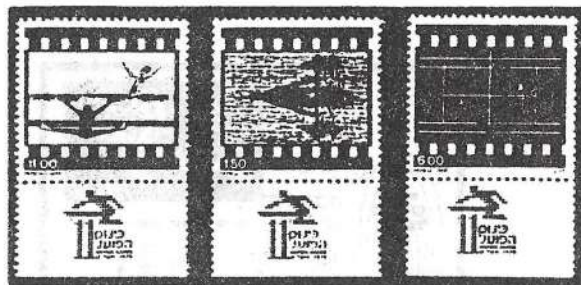
7th Meet, 1961



9th Games, 1971



10th Games, 1975



11th Games, 1979



# SPECIAL POSTMARKS March - May 1991

Note: '\*' denotes a postmark used for FDC of stamps.

1. 26.3.91 TEL-AVIV YAFO: AYELET - Thematic Association of Israel First Annual Convention
- \*2. 9.4.91 TEL-AVIV YAFO: HAPOEL Games 1991. (FDI of stamps).
- \*3. 9.4.91 RAMAT HASHARON: Memorial day 1991
- \*4. 9.4.91 REHOVOT: Architecture in Israel - Weizmann House.
5. 9.4.91 LOHAME HA-GETAOT: Gathering in Memory of the Holocaust, 48 Years to the Ghettos Revolts.
6. 2.5.91 REHOVOT: The Weizmann House in Rehovot, Landmarks Conservation Week. The tree emblem is that of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot.
7. 5.5.91 RAMAT GAN: The 7th Convention of Electrical and Electronics Engineers in Israel.
8. 6.5.91 NETANYA: HAPOEL Games 1991. (Opening Day).
9. 13.5.91 YERUSHALAYIM (JERUSALEM): Optical Submarine Cable System.
10. 21.5.91 TEL-AVIV YAFO: WIZO [Women's Int'l Zionist Organ.] Israel 19th National Convention.
11. 23.5.91 RAMAT GAN: ROTARY 31st District Conference, District 249 ISRAEL
12. 24.5.91 TEL-AVIV YAFO: Israel Philatelists Greet NOJEX '91. NOJEX North Jersey Federated Stamp clubs, Inc.
13. 28.5.91 TEL-AVIV YAFO: 25th Israel International Bridge Festival.
14. 28.5.91 SHA'AREY TIQWA-EFRAYIM MPO: Rabbi Binyamin Mintz, 30 Years to his Death. The postmark shows a Torah scroll.



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גמת השרון- כ"ה ניסן תשנ"א  
RAMAT HASHARON-9.4.1991  
ג'מ'ת ה'ש'ר'ן



יום הזיכרון לחללי מערכות ישראל  
MEMORIAL DAY 1991  
המרכז ללימודים מיוחדים (CSS)  
להצגת חללי קהילת המודיעין

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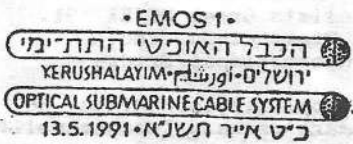
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**CONTACTS**

- \* Mr. Avraham Ron, P.O. Box 1291, 52133 RAMAT GAN, ISRAEL, is interested in train material, including cinderella, locals, TPO.
- \* Mr. Jacob Gefen, 12 Antokolsky St., 64044 TEL AVIV, ISRAEL, is interested in exchanging with HUMAN RIGHTS collectors.
- \* Mr. Asher Carmi, P.O. Box 5105, 77150 ASHDOD, ISRAEL, wishes to exchange topical sets & FDC worldwide for similar material. He writes English, French, Spanish.