

1968

JUDAICA

KARL LANDSTEINER



AUSTRIA. June 14, 1968. For centenary of Landsteiner's birth. Designer: A. Pilch, engraver: A. Nefe. Engraved, Perf.: 14 x 13½. 2,800,000 copies issued; State Printing Office, Vienna.
Scott 813; Gibbons 765



GERMANY (EAST) July 17, 1968. Commemorating centenary of his birth. (One in a set of 5.) Designer: G. Stauf, engraver: G. Faulwasser, Perf.: 14 x 13½. Security Printing Office, Leipzig.
Scott 1025; Gibbons E 1107.

The great haematologist was born in Vienna on June 14, 1868 to Leopold Landsteiner, one of a number of prominent Jewish journalists, and his wife Fanny nee Hess, who raised the boy after the father's early death. After taking his medical degree at the University of Vienna in 1891, Landsteiner completed advanced studies in chemistry, and became an assistant to Max von Gruber at the Institute of Hygiene in Vienna in 1896. Gruber's ideas about the immunological chemistry of the blood were to become the basis of Landsteiner's pioneering research.

From 1898 to 1908, he was an assistant to the director of the Institute of Pathological Anatomy in Vienna, where his studies led to his classification of human blood groups. Later, as prosector at the Wilhelminen Hospital (1908-19), additional research in pathology and immunology followed, as well as work on which is based much of the later knowledge about poliomyelitis.

Political changes in Austria determined Landsteiner to leave the country, and after three years at The Hague, he accepted an invitation, in 1922, to join the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, in New York City. There, his continued research into blood groups led to the discovery, jointly with Dr. A. S. Wiener, of the Rhesus (Rh) Factor in the blood — of vital importance in obstetrics and clinical medicine. His studies in haematology made possible the modern technique of blood transfusion as a life-saving therapy. Long recognized for his contributions with honors and awards, Landsteiner was given the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1930 ("for his discovery of the human blood groups"). He retired in 1939, and died in New York on June 24, 1943.

Landsteiner converted when he married a Catholic in 1916, and took considerable pains to hide his Jewish ancestry. Austria commemorated the centennial of his birth as that of one of the great benefactors of mankind.

1968

JUDAICA

EMANUEL LASKER



CUBA. Nov. 1, 1951. For the 30th anniversary of Capablanca's victory over Lasker (set of 3). Perf: 13, watermark: wavy lines. Photogravure. Printed by Waterlow & Sons.

Scott C 44; Gibbons 572.



GERMANY (EAST). July 17, 1968. Centennial of Lasker's birth (in a set of 5). Designer: G. Stauf, engraver: M. Blitzer. 5,000,000 copies printed by Security Printing Office, Leipzig. Scott 1026; Gibbons E 1108.

CUBA. Oct. 18, 1966. Souvenir sheet with stamp showing Capablanca-Lasker Game of 1914 (Gibbons MS 1411). 77 x 61 mm. Scott: not listed; Gibbons MS 1411.

Lasker was born on December 24, 1868 in Berlinchen, not far from the German capital, into a poor cantor's family. He became interested in chess after meeting Siegbert Tarrasch, a fellow-student in Berlin, and a future chess champion. Lasker began to play chess professionally, and in 1889 won the Breslau tournament of the German Chess Federation. In 1892, he came to the United States and, on May 24, 1894, defeated world master Wilhelm Steinitz to gain the title which he held and defended successfully until 1921 when, in the tournament in Havana, Cuba, Lasker played under physically unfavorable conditions and resigned at the end of the 14th round. The earlier Cuban stamp shows the chessboard at the moment when Jose Raoul Capablanca became World Master of Chess.

Lasker continued to play, and to write authoritatively about the game which fascinated the mathematician and philosopher in Lasker – who actually disliked to play professionally and preferred studies in mathematics and the writing of philosophical treatises. He had taught mathematics in Manchester (1896-99) and earned a Ph.D. in Mathematics at the University of Erlangen in 1902. During World War I, he was in Berlin where he lectured in philosophy at the Lessing School, and participated during and after the war in a number of spectacular tournaments, including the one of 1925, when he placed second after world master Bogolyubov and ahead of Capablanca. In 1936, he played at the "Farewell" tournament in Nottingham, when ten international champions competed, and Lasker, at the age of 68, won 8½ out of 10 points.

He emigrated to the United States in 1938 and died in New York City on January 13, 1941. His published papers in philosophy and mathematics, which he considered more valuable, are far overshadowed by his numerous outstanding contributions to the literature of chess.



1968: MORDEKAI ANILEWITZ (ghetto di Varsavia)



MOSHE SHARETT



1968

Album Milord

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O.N.U. senza appendice



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il COLLEZIONISTA
ITALIA FILATELICA



Il nome della ditta ALBERTO BOLAFFI é riprodotto in questo francobollo che raffigura un album per i francobolli dell'ONU. Nell'altro francobollo é riprodotta la rivista "IL COLLEZIONISTA" edita da Bolaffi.

1968

ישראל



ISRAELE

3540.

seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE



CABINET DU MINISTRE DE LA DÉFENSE

Tel-Aviv, le 9 mai 1968

M. le Comte Pietro Diana,
Famiglia Garibaldina della Campania,
Napoli,
Via Pietro Castellino 51,
Italie

Monsieur,

Le Ministre de la Défense, M. Moshé Dayan,
vous remercie vivement pour vos vœux chaleureux.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de
nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Raya Winkler

R. Winkler
Secrétaire

מדינת ישראל

ETAT D'ISRAEL

MOSHE DAYAN

Vincitore della guerra del Sinai tra Israele e Egitto é stato
in seguito Ministro della Difesa dello Stato di Israele.
Lettera del suo segretario, diretta al Comandante dell'associa-
zione dei Garibaldini di Napoli, Conte Pietro Diana.



M. le Comte Pietro Diana,
Président,
Famiglia Garibaldina della Campania,
Via Pietro Castellino 51,
Napoli,
ITALIE

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

segue

1968

JUDAICA

GABRIEL-JONAS LIPPMANN



SWEDEN. Dec. 10, 1968. 2 stamps in a set of 4, commemorating the Nobel Prizes of 1908. Designer: Stig Asberg, engraver: Arne Wallhorn. Perf: 12½, engraved on fluorescent paper. Coil, perf. vertically: Scott 805, Gibbons 574. Book-pane, perf. 3 sides: Scott 807; Gibbons 574a.

He was born in Hollerich, Luxembourg, on August 16, 1845, to Jewish parents whose families originated in Alsace and Lorraine, and who settled in Paris, where Lippmann was educated at the famous Lycee Henri IV and the distinguished Ecole Normale. He earned his doctorate in physics at the Sorbonne in 1875 with a brilliant dissertation. Appointed lecturer at his Alma Mater in 1878, he was professor of mathematical physics from 1883 to 1886, and thereafter held the chair of experimental physics and was director of the physics research laboratories until his death.

A remarkably inventive mind, the young physicist invented a capillary electrometer of extraordinary sensitivity while still a graduate student at the University of Heidelberg, and later conducted extensive studies in optics, thermodynamics, and photography. In a paper read to the Academy of Sciences in 1891, Lippmann described his greatest invention: the photographic reproduction of color, depending on the interference process named after him. This outstanding technical advance and scientific contribution was awarded, somewhat belatedly, the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1908.

He was a quiet, dedicated scientist who was a friend and counsellor to his many students. He was returning from Canada as a member of an official conference delegation when he died suddenly, aboard ship, off the coast of France, on July 12, 1921.

Edmunc Bouty: G.O. (obituary), *Annales de Physique* 9th ser., 15-16 (1921) 156-64; Enc. Americana (1967) 17:555, LaRousse du XX Sciecle (1931) 4:871.

JUDAICA

1968

ALFRED BEIT



RHODESIA. Perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$, unwatermarked.
Lithographed. Issued July 15, 1968.
300,000 issued.
Scott 261

Beit was born in Hamburg in 1853, the son of Siegfried Beit, a wealthy merchant and descendant of Portuguese Jews. Baptized and raised as a Protestant, Alfred studied the diamond business in Amsterdam and, in 1875, went to South Africa, where he worked for, and later was a partner, of Julius Wernher in Kimberley, who built the largest diamond-buying organization known, since 1890, as Wernher, Beit & Co. Beit became a great admirer and friend of Cecil Rhodes, who quickly recognized Beit's unrivaled business ability. Together they created, in 1893, an amalgamation of several smaller diamond-mining companies, then and still known as De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., the world's largest diamond producing and merchandizing business. Beit also was the principal finance officer of Rand Mines, Ltd., and a director of the three large railway companies then opening up the lines of communications of South Africa. As a director of the British South Africa Company, he was closely connected with colonization and development policy, in which he followed the thoughts of Cecil Rhodes, since 1890 Prime Minister of the Cape Colony. Beit was held to have been partially responsible for the situation which led to the Jameson Raid (1895) which ended the political career of Rhodes.

By nature an entirely unselfish and retiring man, Beit died unmarried in London on July 18, 1906. His will established the Trust named after him, which made generous provisions for further expansion of communications in Africa, as well as for large gifts to charities and educational institutions. 200,000 Pounds were given to the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, and 100,000 Pounds toward the founding of a university in his home town, Hamburg. (It was opened in 1919).

The stamp issued in his honor is one in a series devoted to famous figures in the early history of Rhodesia.

Jan Bart: *A.B. Judaica Philatelic Journal* 4 (1968) pp. 527-28; Enc. Brit. (1959) 3:334; Rhodesia, Ministry of Postes, *Philatelic Bull.* No. 2, (1968).

JUDAICA

1968

ABRAHAM MAPU



ISRAEL. Oct. 8, 1968. Commemorating the 160th anniversary of his birth and the centenary of his death. Designed by O. Adler. Perf.: 14x13 mm; photogravure by Government Printers, Hakirya, Tel-Aviv. Plate No. 240. Scott 376; Gibbons 398

The creator of the Hebrew novel was born in Slobodka, a suburb of Kovno, Lithuania, on January 10, 1808, into the family of Jekutiel Mapu, a poor Jewish teacher. Following his attendance of the Cheder and a Beth HaMidrash, Abraham was introduced to the Kabbala by his father. After his marriage in 1825, Mapu became acquainted with Chassidism. He also discovered Latin translations of the psalms and began learning Latin, German, French, and Russian. During the next years, he was a private tutor in homes near or in Kovno, where, after 1835, Mapu became greatly interested in the Haskalah movement and became one of its chief proponents. One of its leaders, Shneur (Senior) Sachs, encouraged him to concentrate on Hebrew and on ancient history of Israel.

Mapu wrote his novels, which began to be published in 1835, in straightened financial circumstances, and, after 1860, while suffering from palsy in the right hand. The long illness of his second wife, who died in 1863, further drained his resources, meager because of small sales, and much delayed through the difficulties caused by the Censor – whose objections and enmity were in part encouraged by Chassidim opposed to the Haskalah movement. Mapu, who had gladly accepted his brother's invitation to visit him in Paris and see France, fell ill on the way, and died in Koenigsberg (Prussia) on Yom Kippur, October 9, 1867.

Mapu's fame rests mainly on his very first novel, Ahabad Zion (Love of Zion) which he started in 1831, finished in 1844, but did not publish, due to the Censor's delays, until 1853. It was not only the first Hebrew novel but the first novel with a biblical setting in any language. The story takes place in the time of King Hezekiah and Isaiah, and uses biblical diction. A second edition followed in 1865, but the praise of the masterpiece by the reviewers was not followed by many sales.

Ayat Zabua (The Hypocrite) describes the struggle of the Maskilim against the ultra-Orthodox in contemporary Russia, and appeared in Vilna 1861-64. Ashmat Shomron (The Guilt of Samaria) was also published in Vilna, 1865-66, and was a biblical story of the time of the kings Ahaz, Pekah, and Hoshea. A most painful experience for Mapu was the apparently deliberate loss of most of the manuscript of his novel Hoze Hezionot (The Visionaries) which had the life of Shabbatai Zvi as its subject, and which, sent to the Censor in 1858, disappeared – except for three parts eventually published posthumously: Mapu was never permitted to publish the novel as submitted. Mapu was also a gifted teacher who wrote several good textbooks on the techniques of teaching Hebrew.

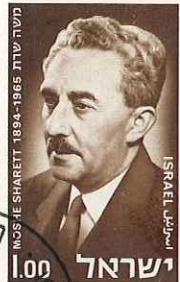
Sources: The Jewish Enc. 8:316-17; David Patterson: A.M., the creator of the modern Hebrew novel, London, 1964; The Univ. Jew. Enc. (1942) 7:343-44

ישראל ISRAELE

XXVII° CONGRESSO - Gerusalemme 9-19.6.1968

La preparazione di questo congresso fu ricordata dalle poste d'Israele con l'emissione di un francobollo dedicato a MOSHE SHARRET, noto esponente sionista, già a capo dell'Agenzia Ebraica ed in seguito Ministro nel nuovo Stato. Il congresso ebbe come scopo principale quello di immettere nuove forze nel movimento per lottare contro i sintomi di crisi e di stagnazione seguiti all'esaltante periodo della guerra dei sei giorni del giugno 1967. La presenza al congresso fu estesa ai giovani i cui interventi, anche se spesso violenti, dettero risultati positivi

10
יום ההופעה
JOUR D'ÉMISSION
10



הקונגרס הציוני ה-27
ירושלים תשכ"ח
27th ZIONIST CONGRESS
JERUSALEM 1968



27th ZIONIST CONGRESS - JERUSALEM



יום ההופעה
JOUR D'ÉMISSION



הקונגרס הציוני ה-27
ירושלים תשכ"ח
27th ZIONIST CONGRESS
JERUSALEM 1968

הקונגרס הציוני ה-27 - THE 27th ZIONIST CONGRESS

THE 27th ZIONIST CONGRESS
הקונגרס הציוני ה-27



JERUSALEM 1968

הקונגרס הציוני ה-27
ZIONIST CONGRESS

Durante il congresso fu venduto questo speciale foglietto filatelico con il francobollo che raffigura la storica fotografia di Th. Herzl affacciato al balcone del Casinò di Basilea durante il VI° congresso del 1903 (l'ultimo a cui partecipò prima della sua immatura morte.)



seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

1969

BORIS VOLYNOV

Comandante dell'impresa Soyuz 4 e Soyuz 5 che la Russia compì il 16.1.1969 collegando per prima nella storia, delle navicelle pilotate da uomini, nello spazio lunare (foto secondo a sinistra).

Lanci verso la Luna

007 RUSSO: le vere origini di Volynov.

IL MISTERO DELLE ORIGINI DEL COSMONAUTA VOLYNOV: L'IMBARAZZANTE SEGRETO RUSSO.

Il 16 gennaio di quest'anno "Soyuz 5", insieme a "Soyuz 4", portava a termine il primo "docking della storia fra capsule pilotate da uomini. Co-mandante della navicella era il tenente colonnello Boris Volynov.

Al termine dell'impresa la stampa sovietica si è dilungata a parlare dettagliatamente degli altri tre astronauti (Shtalov, Eliseev e Hrunov) e delle loro famiglie, annunciandone anche la nazionalità, come è consuetudine dei sovietici dopo ogni loro successo.

Per Volynov invece questa consuetudine è stata trascurata: la versione ufficiale della Tass dice che dopo essere rimasto senza padre (i genitori divorziarono quando era bambino), fu educato dalla madre, Evgenia Izrailovna, dottoressa, ora in pensione.

Non un accenno alla sua nazionalità, perchè avrebbero dovuto scrivere "Ebreo". Sulla nazionalità ebraica del cosmonauta non vi possono infatti essere dubbi: il cognome della madre è ebraico e, anche se il padre fosse stato un russo non ebreo, il figlio sarebbe ugualmente ebreo secondo la legge russa.



Foglietto russo commemorativo dell'impresa di Soyuz 4 e Soyuz 5. Il cosmonauta Volynov è il secondo a sinistra.

La legge con cui veniva introdotta la carta d'identità nel 1932 stabilì infatti che il figlio neonato deve essere registrato con la nazionalità della madre. Un emendamento amministrativo del 1964 permette ora ai figli di scegliere la nazionalità del padre, se sono il risultato di matrimoni misti, al compimento del 16° anno di età, ma l'emendamento non è retroattivo e non può essere stato applicato per Volynov.

E' molto probabile che la madre dell'astronauta sia stata oggetto di sospetti e persecuzioni, come altri medici ebrei durante il "complotto dei dottori" del periodo stalinista.

Nel 1950, inoltre, ebrei col nome di Izrailovich Izrailovna (= Israele) furono colpiti dagli schermi della propaganda sovietica, la quale raggiunse il culmine nel 1956 durante la campagna del Sinai della guerra arabo-israeliana, quando quei nomi vennero mutati in "Agressorovich" e "Agresorovna" in accordo con la tesi sovietica che Israele era l'aggressore.

Volynov è fra gli astronauti russi con maggiore anzianità di servizio (9 anni) ed era già stato utilizzato due volte come riserva anche se non fu mai citato.

Ora la necessità di accelerare i tempi del programma spaziale sovietico, per non rimanere troppo indietro rispetto agli USA, ha indotto le autorità sovietiche ad abbandonare pregiudizi razziali ed a lanciare un cosmonauta ebreo. Però in seguito, piuttosto di sconfessare anni di propaganda antiebraica, le autorità sovietiche hanno preferito tralasciare le consuetudini ed hanno taciuto.

Per portare un esempio, la "Komsomolskay Pravda" ha dedicato un intero articolo alla madre di Volynov evitando sempre di nominarla in qualsiasi forma e rivolgendosi a lei semplicemente come alla "madre di Volynov": dire "la signora Izrailovna" sarebbe stato troppo eloquente e compromettente.

Sandro Gaetani



РОДИНА ГОРДИТСЯ ВАМИ, ГЕРОИ КОСМОСА!

1969

LE PRESIDENT RENE CASSIN ET LE JUDAISME

par

François-Joachim BEER



PROFESSEUR RENÉ CASSIN
PRIX NOBEL DE LA PAIX
PRÉSIDENT D'HONNEUR
DE L'AMICALE PHILATÉLIQUE
FRANCE-ISRAËL

La solidarité réelle du Président René Cassin avec le monde juif date d'un voyage qu'il fit en Orient, voici quarante ans, comme professeur de droit. Avec sa femme, il alla à Beyrouth, puis au Caire, et traversa la Palestine, alors sous mandat britannique. Désireux de visiter les kibboutzim, René Cassin avait demandé à Paris des renseignements à un jeune Russe du nom de Granoff, et il fut conduit à Mikveh-Israël, la première école d'agriculture créée en Palestine par « L'Alliance Universelle ». Son guide fut un étudiant russe, Jacob Tsur, dont on sait le destin brillant.

Les premiers petits kibboutzim que vit René Cassin l'impressionnèrent moins que les plantations d'arbres et la création de l'Université hébraïque, et il dit à sa femme : « Tu vois : ces gens qui, au lieu de chercher à prendre le pouvoir politique, pensent à planter des arbres et à bâtir une université, donc à des travaux à très longs termes, ces gens-là ne pourront pas ne pas réussir... » Et le Président Cassin ajoute : « Sans dire du mal des Arabes, ma femme, qui était habituée, en pays méditerranéens, à voir des étendues entières dénudées par les chèvres, parce que les conducteurs des chèvres n'aimaient pas la végétation, était, elle, enthousiasmée par les arbres... J'ai évoqué ces souvenirs il y a un mois, au Congrès des juristes juifs à Jérusalem, alors que pour sa clôture on allait créer une forêt. Eh bien, les organisateurs qui voulaient d'abord l'appeler « la forêt des juristes », lui ont donné le nom de ma femme... Cette forêt s'appelle maintenant « forêt Simone René Cassin ».

René Cassin est né dans une famille pieuse, surtout du côté maternel — ses grands-parents alsaciens et espagnols étaient pieux, ainsi que sa mère —, mais aussi du côté paternel, car si son père était indifférent à la pratique du culte, une de ses sœurs épousa un rabbin alsacien, M. Honel Meiss, qui devint rabbin de Nice et qui prépara René Cassin à la Bar-Mitzvah. D'ailleurs, le jeune René lui était très attaché, mais moins à cause de la piété que du patriotisme qui animait son oncle alsacien. Par la suite, soit à cause des excès du cléricanisme qui était fort oppressif au tournant du XIX^e et du

1976



CARTOLINA POSTALE - CARTE POSTALE

NOME E INDIRIZZO
DEL MITTENTE



BERTI SERGIO
LARGO ASIAGO, 26
31033 CASTELFRANCO V.
(ITALIA)



1974



639.



1886-1973
DAVID BEN-GURION

604
יום ההופעה
JOUR D'EMISSION
604

הדרשת שדה בוקר
כ חשוון תשל"ה
-5.11.74
MIDRESHET SEDE BOQER

דוד בן-גוריון 1886-1973
DAVID BEN-GURION



0.25
ישראל
ISRAEL



ראש הממשלה ושר הביטחון הראשון
THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE



604
יום ההופעה
JOUR D'EMISSION
604

הדרשת שדה בוקר
כ חשוון תשל"ה
-5.11.74
MIDRESHET SEDE BOQER

דוד בן-גוריון 1886-1973
DAVID BEN-GURION



1.80
ישראל
ISRAEL



ראש הממשלה ושר הביטחון הראשון
THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE



JULIAN TUWIM: poeta polacco



JOACHIM JOSEPH: violinista



Seguito dell'elenco delle personalità ricordate dai bollini del K.K.L. :

- Emissione 1969: Rabbi NISSENBOIM



- Emissione 1969 : LEVY ESHKOL



1969

ישראל



ISRAELE

1558.

seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

SIMON WIESENTHAL, DIPL. ING.

Herrn
Gianfranco Moscati

Via Palizzi 81
80127 Napoli

Italia

WIEN, 3.1.69
1190, Mestroziggasse 5
Telefon 47 51 85

Sehr geehrter Herr Moscati!

Ich habe mit Interesse Ihren Brief vom 28. November
gelesen.

Ich sammle selber nur Ghettopost und habe vielleicht
manches davon im Tauschweg abzugeben. Nur ist meine
Zeit durch meine Tätigkeit sehr knapp bemessen und
ich komme sehr wenig dazu. Urkunden über alte jüdische
Gemeinden in Europa und Italien besitze ich nicht.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

SIMON WIESENTHAL

Ingegnere, deportato e sopravvissuto nel campo di sterminio nazista di Auschwitz, si é dedicato dopo la liberazione alla ricerca dei criminali nazisti, sparsi nel mondo.

Merito suo é l'arresto di Eichmann (uno dei principali responsabili della deportazione e sterminio di milioni di ebrei nei campi nazisti), avvenuto in Argentina e giustiziato in Israele dopo regolare processo.

PRECURSORI

DOKUMENTATIONSZENTRUM

DES BUNDES

JÜDISCHER VERFOLGTER DES NAZIREGIMES

1010 WIEN I, RUDOLFSPLATZ 7/III — TELEFON 63 90 932, 63 98 05

BANKVERBINDUNG:
ALLGEMEINE WIRTSCHAFTSBANK WIEN
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KONTO NR. 9807937

Signor

Gianfranco Moscatti

via Palizzi 81
80127 Napoli

Italien

WIEN, den 13.2.1973, SW/be

Lieber Herr Moscatti,

Danke bestens für Ihr Schreiben. Ich werde mich freuen, wenn Sie auf Ihrer Vorbeifahrt in Wien mich treffen. Sie können mich ja vorher anrufen. Ich habe einige KZ-Briefe Theresienstadt und Auschwitz abzugeben, aber diese haben Sie bestimmt auch.

Ich bin so mit Arbeit überlastet, daß ich überhaupt nicht dazukomme, meine Briefmarkensammlung zu ordnen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen


Simon Wiesenthal



137...

PROF. DOTT. GEMMA VOLLI
VIA BAMBAGLIOLI, 6² - TELEF. 239.459
40136 BOLOGNA

051

275042

Sig. Gianfranco Moscati
Via Palizzi 81
80127 N a p o l i

Egregio Signore,

a Bologna vive un collezionista, non commerciante, di oggetti di culto ebraico. E' il dott. Pio Malaguti, abitante in Vicolo dell'Orto 6. Credo però che, per necessità, abbia venduto tutto; se crede, si rivolga a lui direttamente.

Il mio articolo su S. Simonino che ha riaperto la secolare questione, perché se ne sono interessate le autorità ecclesiastiche, è stato pubblicato nella rivista fiorentina IL PONTE, nov. 1963. Può procurarselo rivolgendosi direttamente alla rivista; oppure lo trova in qualsiasi biblioteca. Mie pubblicazioni di argomento ebraico si trovano alla Nazionale di Firenze e presso tutte le biblioteche di Bologna. Lei può farne richiesta col solito sistema.

I miei migliori saluti

Gemma Volli

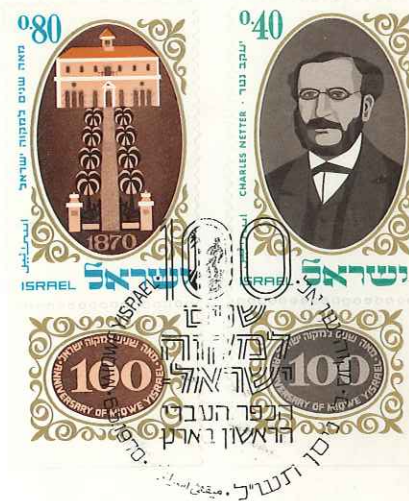


1970

578
יום ההופעה
JOUR D'EMISSION
578



מקדונון
מקדונון
מקדונון



YAAKOV CHARLES NETTER

Filantropo francese, nato a Strasburgo nel 1826, fondatore nel 1870 della scuola agricola di Mikve Israel, primo insediamento agricolo ebraico in Palestina, ove morì nel 1882. La scuola frequentata inizialmente da 30 allievi conta attualmente tra insegnanti e studenti, più di mille persone.

- Le poste d'Israele hanno dedicato alla sua opera, nel 1970 una serie di due francobolli.



JABOTINSKI



TRUMPELDORF

1971

Mars 1971

N° 11



amicale philatélique France-Israël



Présidents d'honneur :
Professeur René CASSIN
Prix Nobel de la Paix,
Membre de l'Institut,
Président de l'Alliance
Israélite Universelle
M. Pierre MULLER
Président de l'Académie
d'Erinnophilie

Président :
D' Jean KOHN
43, rue de Dunkerque,
Paris 10°

Trésorier :
M. André LAMBERT
13, rue Brochant,
Paris 17°

Secrétaire et Délégué
pour la Belgique :

M. Gérard LAMBERT
13, rue Brochant,
Paris 17°

Siège Social : chez le Vice-Président, **M. Edmond MAJERCHOLE**, 94, rue Amelot, Paris 11°



Charles NETTER (1826-1882), co-Fondateur de l'« Alliance Israélite Universelle », Fondateur de « Mikveh-Israël » (première école agricole en Palestine).

*« Sans Charles Netter, l'Etat d'Israël n'aurait
peut-être pas vu le jour. »*
(David Ben Gourion).



Le « père des oranges de Jaffa » était un Français ! Charles Netter est né le 14 septembre 1826 à Strasbourg, où sa famille semble être l'une des premières à s'être installée après le décret d'émancipation des Juifs d'Alsace, le 29 septembre 1791. Son père, Moïse Netter, était originaire de Bischheim où il naquit vers 1785.



1971

ASTORRE MAYER

Milano, 20 luglio 1971

Egregio Signor
Gianfranco Moscati
Via Palizzi, 81
80127 NAPOLI

72

Gentilissimo Signor Moscati,

rispondo con ritardo alla Sua lettera gentile del 6 giugno che mi è giunta da pochi giorni per un evidente disguido postale.

La persona che si è occupata agli aiuti degli ebrei rinchiusi nei ghetti in Polonia non era mio Padre, ma Saly Mayer di San Gallo che era legato a mio Padre da buona e cordiale amicizia, ma che non apparteneva alla nostra famiglia.

La ringrazio delle Sue cortesi espressioni e Le porgo i miei migliori saluti



1971



GEORG BRANDES



ERIC VON STROHEIM

ישראל



ISRAELE

612.

1972

TSUR YAAKOV

Dirigente del KKL; suo autografo in occasione del 70° anniversario di questo Fondo Nazionale ebraico.



Sig. Gianfranco Moscatti
Via Palizzi 81
80127 NAPOLI
ITALIA

AIR MAIL
PAR AVION



קרן קימת לישראל
KEREN KAYEMETH LEISRAEL
(JEWISH NATIONAL FUND)

TELEGRAMS: KEREN, JERUSALEM : טלגרמות • ת"ד 283 • טלפון 35261 • הלשכה הראשית, ירושלים
HEAD OFFICE, JERUSALEM * TEL. 35261 * P. O. Box 283 * CODES: BENTLEY & R. MOSSE

Gerusalemme, 8 Settembre 1972

Sig. Gianfranco Moscati
Via Palizzi 81
80127 Napoli
Italia

Caro Signor Moscati,

E' con piacere che mi affretto a mantenere la mia promessa proprio oggi, l'ultimo giorno del 5732 - cogliendo così l'occasione per farle i miei migliori auguri di "shanà tovà"!

Le accludo, dunque, la foto del bossolo, con il bollo del settantesimo anniversario sul quale il Signor Yaakov Tsur ha gentilmente apposto l'autografo.

Mi ha stupito il leggere che la sua raccolta abbia avuto a Bruxelles solo un diploma; e le auguro che la Giuria di Monaco nel Maggio prossimo sia più ragionevole e più colta....

Spero che ci sia ancora tempo di arrangiare la sua prossima visita per Dicembre; se posso esserle utile ne sarò lietissimo: mi invii al più presto, se necessario, il suo programma di viaggio e io farò qui del mio meglio per trovare una sistemazione adatta.

Cordiali saluti e sinceri auguri a lei e ai suoi, anche da parte di Ancona.

Sinceramente



david rottem

XXVIII° CONGRESSO = Gerusalemme 18-28 gennaio 1972

Partecipano al congresso 525 delegati dei quali 200 rappresentano lo Stato di Israele, 152 gli Stati Uniti e 173 gli altri Paesi della Diaspora. Ci celebra il 75° anniversario del primo congresso svoltosi a Basilea nel 1897.



If you will it is no legend (Herzl)
אם תרצו. אין זו אגדה (הרצל)

28 th ZIONIST CONGRESS JERUSALEM 1972
הקונגרס הציוני הכ"ח ירושלים התש"ב



Theodor Herzl

28 th ZIONIST CONGRESS JERUSALEM 1972
הקונגרס הציוני הכ"ח ירושלים התש"ב



אם אסכם את הקונגרס הבוילאי בדבור אחד -
מה שאזר מלהביעו בפומבי - הריהו זה: בבזל
יסדתי את מדינת היהודים. אילו הייתי מביע
זה היום בקול רם, ודאי שהיו עונים לי בצחוק
כללי. אולי בעוד חמש שנים, על כל פנים בעוד
חמשים שנה - יודה בזה כל אדם.
תיאודור הרצל, תרנ"ז/1897

ישראל



ISRAELE

3616.

1972

Nobel-Prize, Prix Nobel
Nobelpreisträger
für Physik 1921



Begründer der Relativitäts-Theorie

אלברט אינשטיין

ALBERT EINSTEIN

1879-1955 תרל"ט-תשט"ו



F.D.C.

ישראל



ISRAELE

1972/1973

624.

BRASILE

COMUNIDADES ISRAELITAS DA AMERICA LATINA
CONFERENCIA DAS
SÃO PAULO
BRASIL



O símbolo do Estado

25.º ANIVERSÁRIO DO ESTADO DE ISRAEL
7 DE MAIO DE 1973



Promoção da ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA "A HEBRAICA" de São Paulo
Rua Hungria, 500 (Jardim Europa) — São Paulo — Brasil

PRECURSORI



1974

604
יום ההופעה
JOUR D'EMISSION
604

דוד בן גוריון 1886-1973



דוד בן גוריון 1886-1973



מדינת ישראל
MIDRESEET SEDE BOQER
כ- חשוון תשל"ה
-5.11.74

ראש הממשלה ושר הביטחון הראשון
THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE

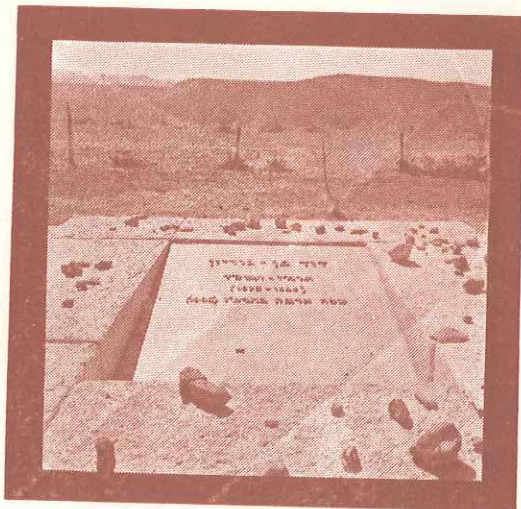
ראש הממשלה ושר הביטחון הראשון
THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE

גורל ישראל תלוי בשני דברים-
בכוחה ובצדקתה.

ד. בן גוריון

Israel's fate depends on two things-on her
strength and on the justice of her cause.

D. Ben Gurion



קבר דוד בן גוריון בשדה בוקר
Ben Gurion's tomb at Sde - Boker

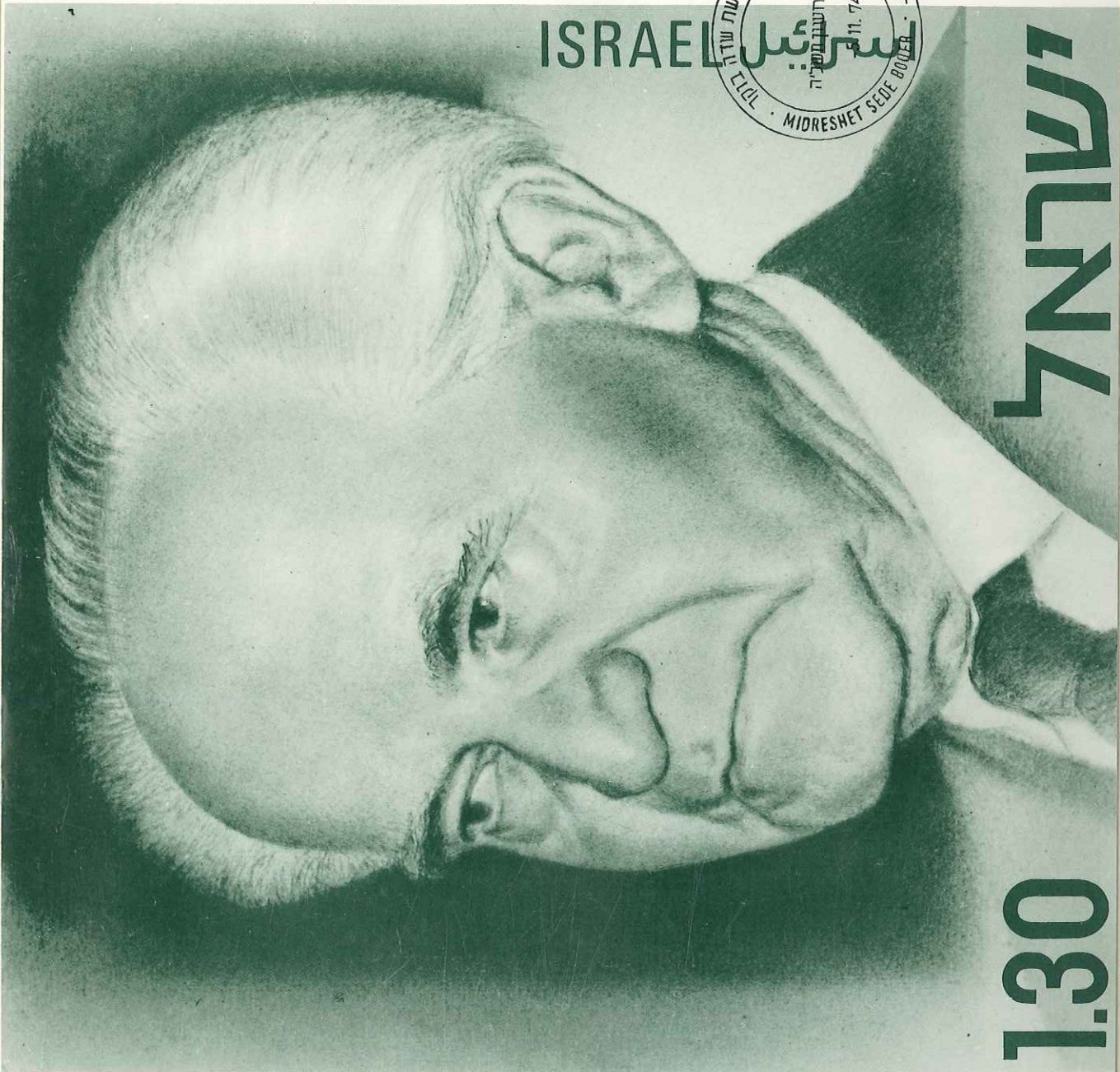


דוד בן גוריון
דוד בן גוריון
ה' טבת תשל"ד
30.12.1973
* שלושים יום לאחר פטירתו *
D. BEN GURION
30th DAY AFTER HIS PASSING

נפריח השממה ונהפוך הנגב לחקור עוצמה וכוח
(ד. בן-גוריון)

We shall make the wasteland yield fruit and turn the-
Negev into a source of strength. (D. BEN - GURION)

DAVID BEN-GURION 1886-1973 דוד בן-גוריון



1.30

ישראל

ISRAEL ישראל



ראש הממשלה ועד הדיכוי הראשון
THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE

604 יום ההנפקה
JOUR D'ÉMISSION
604

ישראל



ISRAELE

638.

604 יום ההודעה
JOUR D'EMISSON
604



DAVID BEN-GURION 1886-1973 11.11.74



ראש הממשלה ושר הביטחון הראשון
THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE



ישראל ISRAEL

ישראל

0.25

DAVID BEN-GURION 1886-1973 11.11.74

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Pubblicità inferiore al 70 %

בטאון הקהלה העברית במילאנו

Bollettino della Comunità Israelitica

DI MILANO

Sig.a
Vitale Ida ved. Moscati
Via Sismondi 9
20133 MILANO

ANNO XXIX - N. 4

Tevèth 5734
Gennaio 1974

BEN GURION

potersi conservare l'influenza sul mondo arabo; c'erano state le minacce dei popoli arabi, che pure avevano parteggiato, quale più apertamente quale più

604
יום ההוצאה
JOUR D'ÉMISSION
604



032629

DAVID BEN- GURION STAMPS