



Il monumentale tempio israelitico di Trieste è stato eretto negli anni 1908-1912 e porta l'impronta geniale degli architetti Ruggero e Arduino Berlam. Vi si ammira la felice fusione di stili architettonici diversi, partendo dalla pianta tradizionale della basilica bizantina, la cui essenza costruttiva è rappresentata da quattro possenti pilastri di marmo, a sostegno di una imponente cupola centrale. È giudicata la più riuscita costruzione sinagogale d'Europa e la vastità dell'interno ricorda ai posteri l'importanza della comunità ebraica triestina, che all'inizio del secolo contava 6.000 anime.

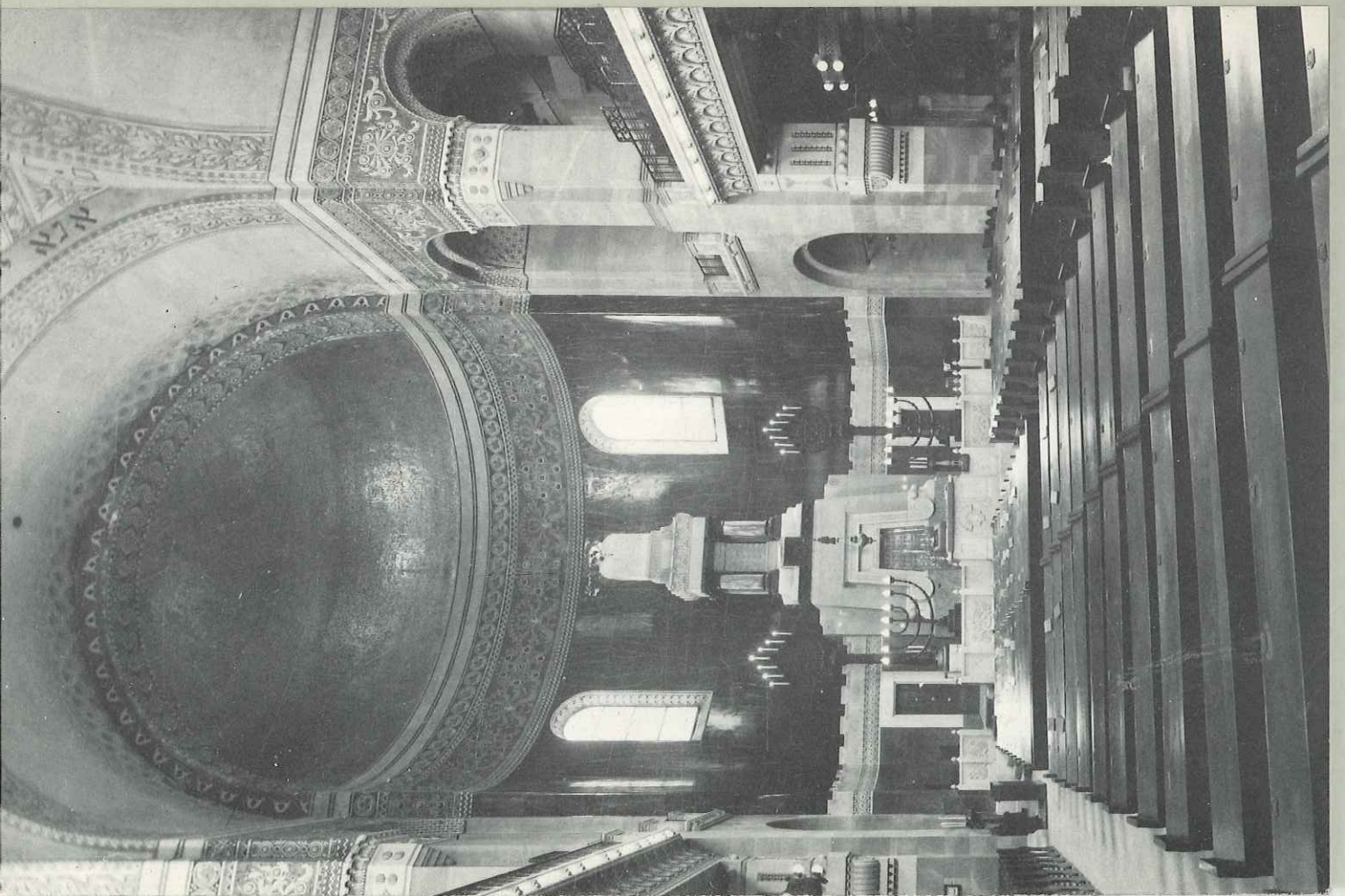
Insedati da oltre sette secoli, quegli ebrei vantavano origini diverse: molti erano affluiti dalla Germania e dalle province interne dell'impero austriaco, ma lingua e cultura italiana li avevano ben presto assimilati ai fratelli immigrati nei secoli scorsi dalle Marche, dal Ferrarese, dalla terraferma veneziana e dalla Dalmazia.

Alla tradizionale vocazione per il commercio, i loro figli aggiunsero nuovi e proficui campi d'attività, primeggiando nelle compagnie d'assicurazione, nella medicina, nel foro. Italo Svevo e Umberto Saba hanno portato la fama delle lettere triestine oltre i confini nazionali, mentre nel campo dell'erudizione ebraica fa spicco la figura di Samuele Davide Luzatto (1800-1865).

Nel 1938 leggi razziali inumane costrinsero molti ebrei triestini a scegliere l'amara via dell'esilio, e furono i più fortunati. Pochi anni più tardi, il nocciolo rimasto venne decimato dall'occupatore tedesco (1943-1945) e un migliaio di esseri innocenti, fra cui molti vecchi e bambini, trovarono orrenda fine nei campi di sterminio.

La Comunità conta attualmente un migliaio di anime, e la sua auspicata rinascita appare legata alle sorti dell'emporio.

IL TEMPIO
ISRAELITICO
DI TRIESTE



ישראל



ISRAELE

3292

8

MAGEN DAVID ADOM
EN ISRAEL
CORRESPONDANCE
DES PRISONNIERS DE GUERRE
FRANC DE PORT



מגן דוד אדום
בישראל
דואר שבויי מלחמה
פטר מדמי דואר
البريد مجاني

195...
Modulo per la
corrispondenza
dei prigionieri
di guerra in
Israele

A ל
..... الى

Lieu de destination מקום
..... العنوان

Rue רחוב
..... الشارع

Pays ארץ
..... البلاد

Département נפה או מחוז
..... القرية او المدينة

.....
Pays d'expédition הארץ שממנה נשלח המכתב
..... البلد

.....
Designation du camp שם המחנה
..... اسم המחנה

.....
No. de prisonnier מספר שבוי המלחמה
..... الرقم

.....
Date et lieu de naissance תאריך הולדת ומקומה
..... التاريخ والبلد

.....
Nom et prénoms שם המשפחה ושמות פרטיים
..... الاسم واللقب

.....
Expéditeur השולח
..... المرسل



195...

SOPRA: fotocopia ridotta di manifesto
contro le elezioni.
(originale cm.15x44)

SOTTO: Volantino pro-elezioni



80

תושב מאה שערים

בלכתך לקלפי

זכור שמאה שערים בוחרת דוקא בזה הנאמן לדת ולמסורת אבות

בחר במר ת. סלומון



1950

M A R C U S

Primo inventore dell ' automobile.

SIEGFRIED MARCUS 1875



75 JAHRE BENZIN-AUTOMOBIL



Republik Österreich

15g



183

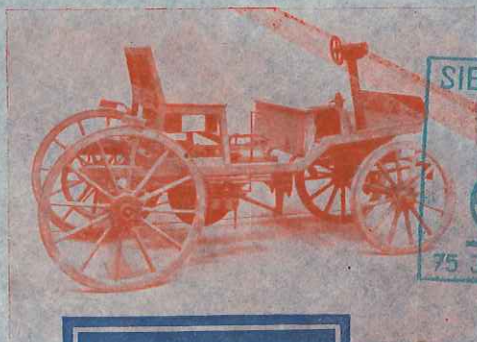
30



Raum für Ergänzungsmarken



Exp. PHILATELIST Wien 71, Austria



SIEGFRIED MARCUS 1875



75 JAHRE BENZIN-AUTOMOBIL



MIT FLUGPOST PAR AVION

near
Martin Pleskow
504 W.188th Street
New York 33, N.Y./USA

Drucksache! Imprimé!

75 Jahre Benzinautomobil
in Österreich

1950

ISAAC ILYICH LEVITAN

RUSSIA. Dec. 6, 1950. Commemorating the 50th anniversary of his death. Designer: I. Dubasov. Typography. Perf.: 12½ x 12. (Scott 1527 shows his painting "Golden Autumn").
Scott 1527-28; Gibbons 1666-67



RUSSIA. Aug. 29, 1960. Commemorating the centennial of his birth. Stamp shows his painting "March." Designer: E.N. Komarov. Photogravure.

Scott 2374; Gibbons 2481.



RUSSIA. Dec. 25, 1968. Stamp showing his painting "The Lake" in a set of 10, issued to publicize paintings in the Russian State Museum, Leningrad. Designers: German Komler and Alexander Ryazantsev. Lithography. Perf.: 12 x 12½.
Scott 3553; Gibbons 3641.



The son of a Jewish teacher was born on August 18, 1860 in Kibarty, a Lithuanian town on the old Prussian frontier, and now part of the Lithuanian S.S.R. A few years later, the family moved to Moscow, where the talented boy entered the Imperial School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture in 1875. Among those who recognized the gifts of the young painter was Pavel Tretyakov, the great collector, later to buy more than twenty of his canvases. By the time Levitan's "An Autumn Day at Sokolniki" (1879) and "The Plowed Field" (1880) were exhibited, his particular abilities as a landscape artist were evident.

His visit to Paris in 1889 acquainted him with the works of Corot and the Impressionists, and his subsequent paintings (more than a thousand in all) clearly showed the influence of the French masters. In 1892, the government enforced the May Laws which banned all Jews from Moscow, and Levitan, already well known and a prize-winning artist, won permission to remain only through the intercession of influential friends. Four years later, he was appointed Professor of Landscape Painting in the school he once attended, and in 1897 was elected a foreign member of the Munich Secession, as well as a member of the (Russian) Academy of Art. He continued to add to his enormous output and to teach, until he died of tuberculosis on July 22, 1900. He was buried in the old Jewish Dorogomilov cemetery, but later reburied in the Novodevichy cemetery, among many famous Russian writers and artists, and close to the grave of his old friend Anton Chekhov.

Levitan was "the great poetic interpreter of Russia's vast horizons." His color harmonies "are perfect as an expression of his personality, where the Jewish sorrow of the Dispersion is so well blended with the staid resignation of an elegiac Slavic mood." (Cecil Roth)

(Enc. Jud. 10:927; The Jew. Enc. 8:49; Cecil Roth: Jewish Art, N.Y., 1961, p. 630; Rachel Wischnitzer: The Russian Jew in Art, in Jacob Frumkin, ed.: Russian Jewry, 1860-1917, New York, 1966, p. 325).



BOLLINI KKL

1950

MENASHE MEIROVITZ



Stampata su tre colori: belu, bruno e verde, senza il valore. Esistono col valore in soprastampa nera: 10 sul verde, 20 sul bruno e 50 sul bleu.

ישראל



ISRAELE

297.

BOLLINI KKL

1950

80° ANNIV. DELLA SCUOLA EBRAICA DI AGRICOLTURA DI MIKVEN



Stampate in 3 colori: bruno, verde e blue
anche con i valori 10, 20, 50



BOLLINI KKL

1950

MISHMAR HAYARDEN
(Guardia del Giordano)



Stampate, senza l'indicazione del valore, in tre colori: arancio, nero e bleu. Esistono anche con il valore in un circoletto, a destra, 10 sul bleu, 20 sull'arancio e 50 sul nero



ישראל



ISRAELE

299.

1948-SVIZZERA = Congresso ebraico Mondiale

CONGRES JUIF MONDIAL
Montreux
Juin - Juillet 1948



Neos Dental Co
Rue de Hesse 8

Genève

1950

A U S T R I A



SALZBURG 1

12. 3. 50

5. Konferenz

der

Misrachi Hapoel Hamisrachi

in Osterreich am 12. und 13. III. 1950



Quinta conferenza del movimento Misrachi-Hapoel-Hamisrachi

PRECURSORI

3287/1



1 9 4 9 (?) - ISRAELE
S o p r a: Due gettoni del Maghen David Adom
S o t t o: Cartolina firmata con autografo di Aba Eban.

La SINAGOGA DI WORMS fu eretta in questa cittadina nel 1642, sulle rovine di un tempio assai più antico che risaliva all'undicesimo secolo. Magnifico nella severa semplicità della sua parte esterna ed interna, esso porta, murato nella sua parete interna, l'elemento del "seggio dei Rashi di Worms"; unico mobilio della disadorna sala del Tempio sono i sedili a banco e tavoli. Serviva da sala di studio della Torà agli allievi dei Rashi, che qui trascrivavano, sotto la Sua dettatura, il suo famoso commentario alla Bibbia.

ISRAELE - Emissione 1948
(seguito)

ישראל



ISRAELE

300.

BOLLINI DEL KKL

1950

25° ANNIVERSARIO APERTURA DELLA UNIVERSITA' EBRAICA



Stampate in bruno su carta bruna, in bruno su carta bianca, in bleu-verde su carta bleu-verde, senza e con ~~la~~ indicazione del valore: 10 e 20



PRECURSORI



BOLLINI KKL

1950

50° ANNIVERSARIO DEL K.K.L.



Stampati, senza il valore, in quattro colori: bleu e verde, bleu e giallo, bleu e grigio, bleu e oltremare. Esistono anche con i rispettivi valori di 10, 30, 50 e 100.

RECHOVOT



Stampate in 3 colori: blue chiaro, verde chiaro e porpora senza valori e con valori 10, 20, 50



BOLLINI DEL K.K.L.

1950

MAGGIORITA' RELIGIOSA



Maschi: Bar Mizwa

stampate in 3 colori: grigio = verde = marrone

Femmine: Bat Mizwa

Stampate in 3 colori: grigio = verde = marrone

CONTRIBUTO DELLA RADIO



Stampate in 4 esemplari con i seguenti colori e valori:
rosso 100; rosso chiaro 100; marrone' 100; rosa 200;

LOMBARDO - VENETO

1967
346





BOLLINI DEL K.K.L.

1950

IL 1° MILIONESIMO IMMIGRATO



Stampati in due colori:arancio-rosso e bleu. Esistono con l'indicazione del valore 10 sul bleu e 50 su aranc.

ישראל



ISRAELE

304.

BOLLINI DEL KKL

1950

COMUNITA' EBRAICA dell'YEMEN



Stampate in tre colori: rosso, nero e grigio-verde.
 Senza e con l'indicazione del valore: 10, 20, 50

PRECURSORI



Seguito città e colonie agricole ebraiche ricordate dai bollini del K.K.L. :

- anno 1950 : MIKVEV



- anno 1951 : HADERA



- anno 1952 : RISHON LE ZION



- anno 1953 : BINYAMINA



- anno 1954 : EMEK CHEFER





Anche lo sport é stato ricordato dal K.K.L. con l'emissione nel 1945, di questi bollini dedicati alle medaglie sportive:



..... e nel 1951 alla terza maccabiade :



ed infine nel 1954 :





PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

307.



הנריטה סולד



HENRIETTA SZOLD

"יום הילד היהודי"
א-ב אדר תש"י (18-19.2.1950)



הנרייטה סולד ז"ל
מפעל עלית ילדים וגוער של הסוכנות היהודית.



GEPOSTE ISRAEL CAVALCADE

SEEL TENTOONSTELLING

Oktober 14-19, 1950



Die Jongheer J. Lorge
Oaklands Weg 9
Oaklands Johannesburg.

JUDAICA

1950

SAMUEL GOMPERS



UNITED STATES. Jan 27, 1950. Commemorating the 100th anniversary of his birth. Designed by Victor S. McClosky, Jr. Perf.: 10½x11; printed by the Bureau of Engraving, 128, 478,000 copies issued. Scott 988; Gibbons 985

Samuel was born in London on January 27, 1850, five years after his Amsterdam-born parents had come to England. In 1863, the family migrated to New York City, where Gompers, a cigar maker, became active in the labor movement, rising to the vice-presidency of the Cigar Makers' International Union (1874-81). Realizing that only a strong national organization of workers, a federation of crafts unions could be effective in achieving the goals of the fledgeling labor movement, he considered the Knights of Labor, then the largest fraternal organization of workers, unsuited to meet the demand for an organization such as he helped to organize in 1881, and of which he became the first president.

Samuel Gompers, who was president of the American Federation of Labor from 1881 to 1924 (except for the period 1896/06), proved to be an energetic and thoroughly incorruptible leader who gave American laborers their first effective representation. Based on the philosophy of cooperation between capital and labor, he rejected the revolutionary and Marxist program of social and economic improvements. He believed that the AFL would serve the workers

ers: working as, basically, ly challenged

Christians nor ul address to to "fight for etter lives in at the peace on. Later, he . His primary ers' lives in skilled trades

federation he n five million

Samuel Gompers: 57).



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

HARRIS G. EWING PHOTO

1850
1950

Samuel Gompers
AMERICAN
LABOR LEADER
100th Anniversary



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

2/-

O. Hoxpessian
92 Hydra Street
P.O. Box 354
Nicosia, Cyprus (near East)

GREAT AMERICAN LABOR LEADER
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



HONORING
the Birth of
SAMUEL GOMPERS



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



1951

310.

JUDAICA



ISRAEL, issued to honor the 23rd Zionist Congress. Designed by M & G Shamir. Photogravure, printed by Lewin-Epstein. Issued August 14, 1951, withdrawn March 15, 1953.

Scott 51; Gibbons 61



ISRAEL, in honor of 50th Anniversary of death. Designed by E. Errell. Lithographed, printed by Lewin-Epstein. Perf. 14, watermark, multiple stag. Issued July 21, 1954, withdrawn June 20, 1955.

Scott 86; Gibbons 96

THEODOR HERZL



ISRAEL, to commemorate centennial of birth. Designed by M & G Shamir. Lithographed, printed by Lewin-Epstein. Perf. 14. Issued August 31, 1960, withdrawn February 3, 1962. 1,420,000 sold.

Scott 183; Gibbons 194

Herzl, whose Jewish names were Benjamin Seev, was born on May 2, 1860 in Budapest, to a Jewish merchant family and into a modern cultural environment which was the growing heritage of Hungarian Jewry--and which gave little if any formal Jewish education. Herzl's acquaintance with Jewish tradition ended with his Bar Mitzva. After obtaining a law degree at the University of Vienna in 1884, he devoted himself to free-lance writing and was moderately successful as an author of short stories, plays, and travel sketches. From 1891 to 1895, he was the Paris correspondent of the leading Austrian newspaper, the "Neue Freie Presse." His attendance at the Dreyfus trial convinced Herzl that the only solution to the so-called Jewish Question was a political one, and that Jews must once again become a nation with sovereignty over a land of their own. He published his thoughts in the pamphlet "Der Judenstaat" (1896) which advocated the founding of such a state in Palestine. Following a world-wide appeal, the first Zionist Congress was held in Basel, Switzerland in 1897, which elected Herzl the first president of the Zionist Organization. He spent the remaining years of his tragically short life trying to win over the political leaders of Europe to his plans. Although many expressed sympathy, few if any were actually willing to take any steps which would make a Jewish State a reality. Pope Leo XIII declared that the head of Christendom could not support a Jewish nation to be established in the Holy Land.

In 1902, Herzl published his novel "Altneuland", a fictional presentation of the renaissance of the Jewish people in Palestine. Herzl died in Edlach, Austria on July 3, 1904. Forty-five years later, on August 17, 1949, the remains of the founder of political Zionism and the father of the State of Israel were reburied on Mount Herzl near Jerusalem.

Arje Lindenbaum: Theodor Herzl, Judaica Post September 1960 (No. 9) pp. 65-68, with references; Enc. Judaica, The Universal Jewish Enc., Philo Lexikon.

1951

311.

JUDAICA

MATYAS RAKOSI



HUNGARY. Feb. 24, 1951. Portrait of Rakosi on a stamp in a set of four, issued to mark the Second Congress of the Hungarian Workers Party. Designed by T. Gebhardt. Perf.: 12x12½, watermark: star. Photogravure. Scott 927; Gibbons 1159



HUNGARY. March 9, 1952. Set of three stamps commemorating the 60th birthday of M.R. Designed by Z. Nagy. Perf.: 12x12½, and imperf. Engraved. Scott 987-989; Gibbons 1215-1217

The leading Communist in Hungary from 1945 to 1956 was born on March 9, 1892, in Ada (then Hungary, now Yugoslavia) to Jozsef and Caecilie (Lederer) Rakosi, of a Jewish merchant family whose former name was Rosenkranz. As a young man, Rakosi was active in radical Socialist circles and became a Marxist during his studies in Budapest, Hamburg and his years in London (1910–12). After the outbreak of World War I, he enlisted; received a commission and, in 1915, was captured by the Russians. Eventually, he reached St. Petersburg and met Lenin, whose close collaborator he now became.

Repatriated to Hungary, Rakosi joined Bela Kun in founding the Hungarian Communist Party (Nov. 20, 1918), and during the existence of the Hungarian People's Soviet Republic, headed by Kun (March–August 1919), Rakosi was first Deputy Commissar for Commerce and Transportation, and later Commissar for Production. After Horthy's victory, Rakosi fled to Austria and spent 1920–24 in Russia, mostly as Secretary of the Comintern. He returned to his homeland in 1924 to organize the (illegal) Communist Party, and was imprisoned from 1925 to 1940, when he was exchanged and sent to the Soviet Union. There he worked in the Foreign Affairs ministry and became a loyal follower of Stalin.

Returning once more to Hungary, this time alongside the Russian army, he became Secretary-General of the party (1945) and a Deputy Prime Minister (Nov. 15, 1945 to August 14, 1952). From the latter date until July 4, 1953, he was Prime Minister. The change of government which brought with it the removal of old-line Stalinists from some positions of power saw him in the new post of First Secretary of the Communist Party, still a very high and powerful position from which he was ousted by the events of July 18, 1956. During the revolt of October 1956, Rakosi fled to Moscow, and was banished to a small cottage in the Siberian fishing village of Ust Kamchatsk, facing the Bering Sea.

An excellent organizer and orator, Rakosi was an impressionable writer and a brilliant conversationalist who could be witty in six languages. As the leading orthodox Communist, he headed a ruthless, inflexible dictatorship which unflinchingly accepted all directives from the Soviet Union, and it was primarily his complete identification with Stalinist theories and methods which led to his loss of power after the Russian leader's death, and his fall and exile in 1956.

Rakosi returned to Hungary secretly in 1970, already in failing health, and died on his journey back to Russia on February 5, 1971, in Gorki, U.S.S.R.

(M.R., *Current Biography* 1949:497–98; Leo Heiman (about M.R.) in *The Detroit News*, May 15, 1966, p. 2H; Peter Gosztony, ed.: *Der ungarische Volksaufstand*, Duesseldorf, 1966; Ernst C. Helmreich, ed.: *Hungary*, N.Y., 1957, pp. 404–05; *New York Times*, February 6, 1971, p. 30 (obituary); Rudolf L. Toekes: *Bela Kuna and the Hungarian Soviet Republic*, N.Y., 1967, pp. 256–57).

R Budapest 72
Bp. 72 8993 /22

ÚJ KÍNA KIALLITÁS
BUDAPEST
1951. III. 4.
1951. II. 10. - III. 10.



MDP · II. KONGRESSZUSA · 1951



*Strinber Lándor
Jászberény
Lorzen Janka uca*

LEVÉLSZEKRENYBŐL

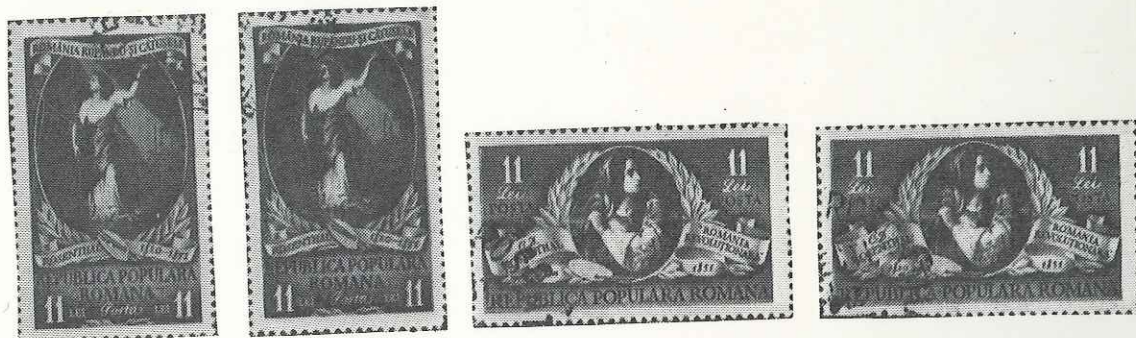


Mancano i francobolli 312.

1951

JUDAICA

CONSTANTIN DAVID ROSENTHAL



ROMANIA. July 23, 1951. A set of four stamps commemorating the centenary of his birth, reproducing two allegorical paintings (each stamp in a different color) of the revolution of 1848. Designed by O. Adler. Perf.: 14x14½ mm (vert. design) and 14½x14 mm (horizontal design); watermark: RPR, multiple. Scott 787-790; Gibbons 1159-1162

The Romanian painter was born in Pest (Budapest) Hungary, in 1820, the son of a Jewish merchant. At 16, he was admitted to the Imperial Academy of Arts in Vienna, showed more than average talent and apparently was on the way toward becoming a successful painter. His "Nachmittagsruhe" was exhibited in 1847 amid considerable praise.

Rosenthal, in 1842, had settled in Bucharest and soon after became involved in the political struggle for liberty of his adopted country. He participated in the Revolution of 1848, during which he saved the life of C.A. Rosetti, one of the leaders of the unsuccessful fight, and was himself injured. He fled to Paris where he proceeded to paint a series of vivid scenes of the revolution that failed, pictures which told of the technical excellence as well as the patriotism of the artist. He kept in touch with other exiled revolutionaries, and apparently was sent to Budapest, early in 1851, on a secret mission. There, he was arrested and imprisoned, and on July 23, 1851, he committed suicide.

Academie Republicii Populare Romine: Istoria Rominei, Bucharest, 1964, vol. 3, p. 1136, vol. 4, pp. 753-54; Biogr. Lexikon des Kaiserthums Oesterreich (1874) 27:33-34; UJE 9:219 (many errors, corrected).

Constantin Daniel ROSENTHAL (1829-1851), Peintre.

Roumanie, n° 1156-1159.



En 1951, la Roumanie commémorait le centenaire de la mort du peintre Rosenthal par une série de timbres reproduisant deux de ses tableaux.

Cet artiste naquit à Budapest en 1820, de parents juifs. Ceux-ci étaient commerçants, mais Rosenthal dédaigna de vivre comme eux en petits bourgeois.

Passionné de peinture, il partit pour Vienne, y fit ses études à l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts de 1837 à 1839, puis revint dans sa ville natale. En 1841, le Musée Municipal de Budapest acquit une de ses

œuvres : « Le portrait d'un homme ».

En 1842, il rencontra le peintre roumain Negulici qu'il accompagna à Bucarest où sa peinture très appréciée lui valut de nombreuses commandes de portraits.

La grande pauvreté du peuple roumain l'émut profondément et marquant son œuvre pour toujours. Il en vint tout naturellement à adhérer au mouvement révolutionnaire à la tête duquel se trouvait alors C. A. Rosetti.

De 1844 à 1845, nous trouvons Rosenthal à Paris où il participe à un mouvement analogue, fait partie d'un groupe de jeunes étudiants roumains en contact avec les révolutionnaires français. Ceux-ci ont à leur tête Lamartine et cherchent à renverser le gouvernement de Louis-Philippe.

A Paris, l'artiste travaillait avec Michel-Martin Drolling (1786-1851), peintre français d'histoire et de portraits, élève de David. Il le quitta en 1846 pour faire un bref séjour en Angleterre, puis retourna à Budapest et à Bucarest. Là il prit part à la révolution roumaine de 1848 (décrite par Michelet). Celle-ci est brisée et ses chefs exilés. Alors Rosenthal se rend en Suisse, puis à Graz. Pour subsister, il peint des portraits, mais n'abandonne pas pour autant son idéal révolutionnaire. Et c'est à Graz qu'il crée les deux tableaux symboliques reproduits sur les timbres-poste : « La Roumanie révolutionnaire » et « La Roumanie rompant ses chaînes ».

En 1851, il quitte Graz par le Comité révolutionnaire en exil, chargé d'une mission politique secrète : il devait prendre part à une nouvelle action révolutionnaire en Transylvanie, mais arrêté par la police des Habsbourg, il est incarcéré à Budapest où il meurt en 1851. Il n'avait que 31 ans.

(Lit. : Renseignements aimablement communiqués par M. Oswald Adler, Holon (Israël) qui a dessiné ces beaux timbres).



BOLLINI DEL KKL

1951



CELEBRATIVA DEL 3° MACCABIA
 tenutosi nel 1950 in Israele. Il 1° (1932) a Tel Aviv
 ed il 2°, del 1935, a "Maccabia Village".

Stampate senza il valore in tre colori. Esistono anche
 con la indicazione del valore: 10 verde, 30 bruno e 50
 bleu.

ESHEL AVRAHAM



Stampati su tre colori: blu, verde e grigio. Con i va-
 lori: 10 su verde, 20 su grigio e 50 sul colore bleu.
 50 con cifra rossa

SARDEGNA

12
10

240



5/20
1968





BOLLINI DEL KKL

1951

30° ANNIV. EMEKY EZREEL



Stampati in tre colori: bleu, verde e bruno-rosso. Ri-stampati con 10 su verde e 30 sul bleu.

LOMBARDO - VENETO



JUDAICA

1951

TERESA HIRSCHFELD, NAOMI NEUMANN,
CAROLINE PAPERNIK, SUSANNA TAUBER

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA



EMISIÓN CONMEMORATIVA DEL AÑO MUNDIAL
DE LOS REFUGIADOS

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA



EMISIÓN CONMEMORATIVA DEL AÑO MUNDIAL
DE LOS REFUGIADOS



BOLLINI DEL KKL

1951

TRUMPELDOR



Stampate in 3 colori: nero-grigio, blue e verde
anche con i valori 10, 20, 50



PRECURSORI



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

- Emissione 1951 : JOSEF TRUMPELDORF



- Emissione 1952 : PEREZ SMOLENSKIN



- Emissione 1953 : IMBER



- Emissione 1954 : HIRSCH KALISCHER



1951

318.

JUDAICA

LEON FRANKEL



HUNGARY, to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the Paris Commune. Perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, watermarked with star. Photogravure design by Z. Nagy. Issued May 20, 1951.

Scott 938; Gibbons 1174

Born as the son of a Jewish physician in Budapest, Hungary, on February 28, 1844, Leon Frankel was twenty years old when he met Bebl and Jacobi, German Socialist leaders who converted him to their political philosophies. In England, he met and befriended Karl Marx. By 1867, Frankel was in Lyons, France where he founded a section of the First International. Moving to Paris, he worked as a jeweler and engaged in political activities which led to a short jail sentence from which he was freed by the fall of the Second Empire in July of 1870.

Frankel, a good thinker and writer, assisted in the formulation of the political and social program of the first Workers' State ever proclaimed, and from March to May of 1871, was a member of the government known as the Commune of Paris. As its Minister of Labor, he tried to realize some of the much-needed social reforms. However, by May 25, the Commune had been dispersed and Frankel wounded in the last fights. He escaped to London, from where he continued his active political life as a journalist and writer, representing the Hungarian workers at International Congresses, and editing Socialist newspapers, both in Budapest and Vienna.

Returning to Paris in 1889, he became Parisian correspondent of the German Socialist paper "Vorwaerts", and had a large share in the creation of the Second International. He died of pneumonia in Paris on March 29, 1896 and was buried in the cemetery Pere-Lachaise, his body wrapped in the "Red Flag of the International Proletariat".

Jean Bruhat: *La Commune de 1871*. Paris, 1960, pp. 404-05.

XXIII° CONGRESSO - Gerusalemme 14-30 agosto 1951

E' il primo congresso che si tiene nella città Santa ed é anche il primo che si svolge nel nuovo Stato di Israele. In sostituzione al programma di Basilea redatto nel primo congresso del 1897 e non più conforme alla nuova situazione, viene adottato il "Programma di Gerusalemme" che indica tra gli scopi del sionismo quello di riunire in Israele gli ebrei della diaspora e il rafforzamento dello Stato di Israele fondato sugli ideali profetici della giustizia e della pace. Nahum Goldmann viene nominato Presidente dell'Organizzazione Sionistica Mondiale e resterà in carica sino al 1968. Sulla busta che segue c'è da rilevare che in aggiunta all'annullo dell'ufficio postale del congresso, vi é anche uno speciale timbro del congresso stesso; per l'occasione é stato anche emesso dalle poste israeliane un francobollo raffigurante Th. Herzl.



Fotografia di una seduta del Congresso.



הקונגרס הציוני הלב
ירושלים תשל"א
אולם הישיבות

הקונגרס הציוני



ל"ג

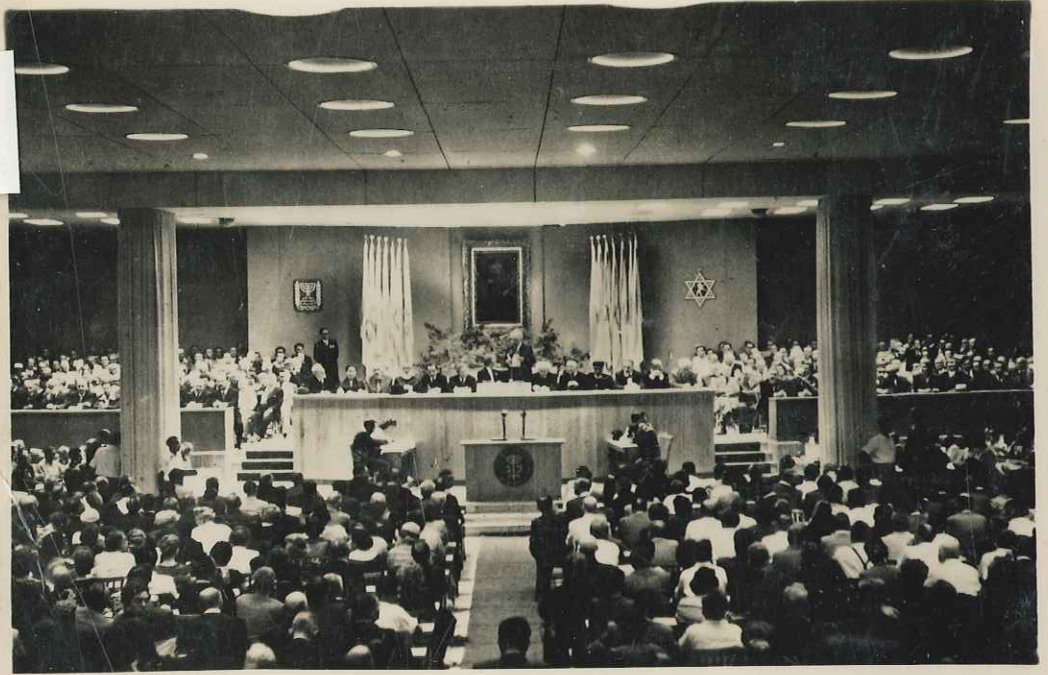


בבניי האומה ירושלים



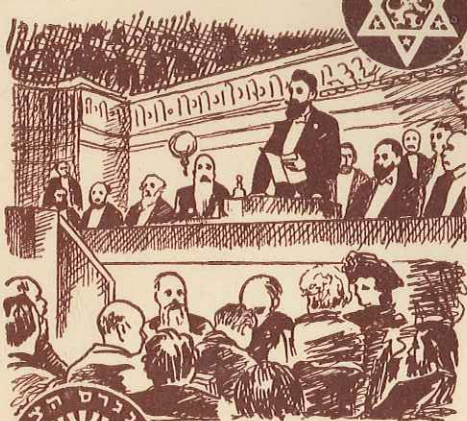


1951 - GERUSALEMME
XXIII° Congresso
Sionistico Mondiale



ישיבת הפתיחה של הקונגרס הציוני הכ"ג בירושלים תשי"א
The Opening Session of the 23rd Zionist Congress at Jerusalem

בכול יסדתי את מדינת היהודים
הרצל



הקונגרס הציוני הכ"ג
JERUSALEM 14.8.1951
ירושלים 14.8.1951
23 ZIONIST CONGRESS



לד. ג. יא. /
נחמני 40
תל-אביב

In Basle I created
the Jewish State
HERZL
*
Every Jew has
a stake in Israel
WEIZMANN



צויר ע. גראן דקס-נישרא . Printed in Israel . דפוס מזרח



אודיב שטן /
ירושלים
סגט פאוול 10



שמעו נא כל העמים וראו מכאבי
בתולתי ובחורי הלכו נשבי (איכה א' י"ח)

STRAPPATI ALL' AFFETTO DELLE FAMIGLIE
E A QUESTA COMUNITÀ
DAI SICARI DELLA TIRANNIDE
NON RIENTRARONO DALLA DEPORTAZIONE

BIVACH DAVIDE
DEL MONTE LUIGI
FOÀ D'ITALIA CORINNA A.
MOLCO SERGIO
PACIFICI PROCACCIA ELDA
PACIFICI LORIS
PACIFICI LUCIANA

PROCACCIA AMEDEO
PROCACCIA BENEDETTI IOLE
PROCACCIA ALDO
PROCACCIA PAOLO AMEDEO
SACERDOTI FRANCO
SALMONI RICCARDO
MILENA MODIGLIANI PROCACCIA

SOLENNE MONITO
ALLE FUTURE GENERAZIONI
LA COMUNITÀ ISRAELITICA
INCIDE I LORO NOMI NEL MARMO
RICORDANDOLI IN BENEDIZIONE.

שמעו נא כל העמים וראו מכאבי בתולתי ובחורי הלכו נשבי (איכה א' י"ח)
ADAR 5712
MARZO 1952

1952 - NAPOLI
Fotografia della lapide dedicata alle
vittime dell'olocausto, posta all'in-
gresso della Comunità Ebraica.



PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

323.

1952

T R O T Z K I J LEV DAVYDOVIC

Il suo vero nome era Trotzki^j Leiba Bronstein.
Uomo politico e scrittore bolscevico, nato in Russia il 7.11.879
morì assassinato nel Messico il 20.8.1940.



W E I Z M A N N

BOLLINI DEL KKL



001524 *



BOLLINI DEL KKL

1952

70° Ann. ZICHRON YAACKOV



Stampate in due colori: 10 su verde e 50 bleu



PEREZ SMOLENSKIN



Stampate nei 2 colori: blue e bruno, senza valore e con valore 50

ישראל



ISRAELE

3325.

BOLLINI DEL KKL

1952

La più grande raccolta nel Negev



Stampata in un solo tipo, nel colore giallo

PROGETTO H U L A



Stampate in 2 tipi, colori verde/chiaro e blue.

PRECURSORI

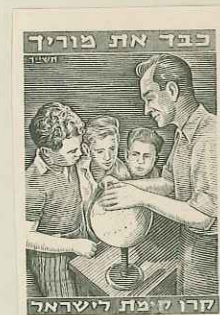


Categorie di lavoratori sono state ricordate con emissioni di bollini del K.K.L. per esempio nel 1951 con questa serie dedicata ai sindacati operai :



9

..... e nel 1953 con quest'altra serie in onore degli insegnanti :



1952

PAWEL FINDER



POLAND. Jan. 18, 1952. Stamp in a set of three, marking the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Polish Workers Party. Designed and engraved by B. Brandt. Perf.: 12½. 1,051,000 copies issued. Scott 534; Gibbons 732



EAST GERMANY. March 22, 1962. Stamp in a set of five, honoring Nazi victims. Designed and engraved by D. Volkamer. Perf.: 13½; watermark: DDR and quatrefoils. Withdrawn from sale March 3, 1964. Scott B87; Gibbons E623

He was born in Bielsko, Poland, on September 19, 1908, when that city was still called Bielitz and was part of the province of Silesia of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His parents belonged to the Jewish middle class and enabled their son to study chemistry at the University of Vienna (1922), by which time he had already become interested in Communism and was active among his fellow-students. In 1924, he moved to the University of Strasbourg, France, where he continued his studies but also spent much time as an organizer and member of the French Communist party, and contributed to their famous newspaper *l'Humanité* and the *Cahiers de Bolchevism*. Expelled from France in 1928, he returned to Poland, and worked in Warsaw, Lodz, and in the great Dombrowa coal basin. His organizing activities brought him several arrests, and in April 1934, he was sentenced to twelve years in prison for having organized illegal workers' strikes in Silesia. Serving his sentence in Warsaw, he managed to break out of jail in September of 1939, and immediately joined the Polish Underground.

In 1942, he became the secretary of the Polish Workers' Party, the illegal Communist organization in German-occupied Poland, and he had a major part in the formulation of that party's aims and program drawn up in 1943. Soon thereafter, he was arrested by the Gestapo (Nov. 14, 1943) who interrogated and tortured him at great length, but without success: Finder was determined not to reveal the many secrets he knew, and was able to resist the German "persuasion". On July 26, 1944, the Germans "liquidated" the infamous Pawiak prison in Warsaw, and executed all prisoners. One of them was Pawel Finder.

M.K. Dziewanowski: *The Communist Party of Poland*, 1959, pp. 162, 168; Germany (German Democratic Republic) Postal Administration. *Information Sheet* (1962) (biogr. of PF); Eli Grad: *PF of Poland*, *Judaica Post* 5 (1960) 33-34; *Wielka Enc. Pow. PWN* (1964) 3'690.

1953

JUDAICA

KARL GOLDMARK



HUNGARY. Dec. 5, 1953. Issued in a set of 7 stamps honoring Hungarian composers. Designed by Z. Nagy. Photogravure. Perf. 12 x 12½
Scott C133; Gibbons 1338.

He was born on May 18, 1830, in Keszthely (Plattensee) Hungary, to Simcha Ruben Goldmark, the cantor of the local synagogue. Playing the violin, he showed sufficient talent to be sent to Vienna for private lessons, and studied under Boehm at the Conservatory in 1847-48. While a member of the theater orchestra in Gyoer (Raab), he became involved in the Hungarian revolution, and when the government retook the town, he was almost shot as a rebel. He returned to Vienna in 1850, settled there permanently in 1860, and died there on January 2, 1915.

Goldmark's first recognition as a composer came with a fine quartet, some choral works, and a remarkably good overture, "Sakuntala" (1865). In later years, he wrote additional music for violin and piano, choral pieces and orchestra works, of which his overture "Laendliche Hochzeit" (Rustic Wedding) (1876) remained particularly popular.

But his international fame was established when, after ten years of intensive work, his first opera was performed on March 10, 1875. "The Queen of Sheba" was widely praised for the "lavish use of oriental color, the clever characterization of the personages, and the overall brilliant effect." In 1886, his opera "Merlin" showed Wagnerian influences, Goldmark having been a warm defender of the composer of "Zukunftsmusik." Goldmark's ability to express the lyricism of Dickensian poetry was evident in "Cricket on the Hearth" (1896), while "Goetz von Berlichingen" (after Goethe, 1902) and a musical rendering of Shakespeare's "A Winter's Tale" (1908) were less successful. But all his operas showed his great gifts as a masterful orchestrator and inventor of melodies. As a composer of the post-Wagner Romantic period, he stands by himself.

He was a half-brother of the Austrian liberal politician Joseph Goldmark, who came to America after the unsuccessful revolution of 1848. His daughter Alice was to marry the future Supreme Court justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis.

ישראל



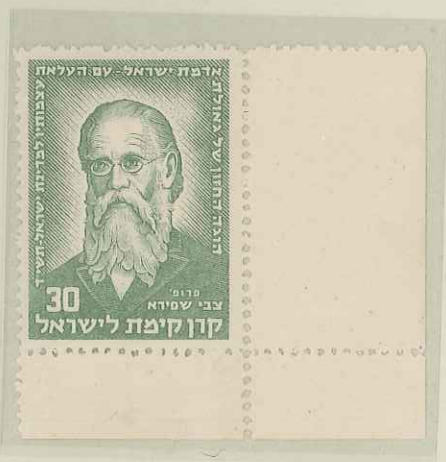
ISRAELE

331.

BOLLINI DEL KKL

1953

ZVI H. SCHAPIRA



Stampate nei 2 colori bruno e verde anche con i valori 30, 50

PRECURSORI

JUDAICA

1953

WALTHER RATHENAU



BERLIN (WEST) GERMANY. June 24, 1953. Issued in a set of ten stamps honoring famous Berliners. Designer: A. Goldhammer, Engraver: L.L. Schell, Perf.: 14. Watermark: Deutsche Post. Copies issued: 1,000,000. Withdrawn Dec. 31, 1955. Scott 9N86; Gibbons B93.

The future Foreign Minister of the German Republic was born on September 29, 1867 in Berlin as the son of Emil Rathenau, an industrialist and organizational genius. The son made his business career in the giant electrical company founded by his father (AEG) whom he succeeded as president in 1915. By then he was already known as a political philosopher concerned with the future of society and capitalism. Since 1914, he was the head of the War Ministry's Agency for Raw Materials Supply and Distribution. His outstanding success in this position prevented an economic collapse of Germany in the early war years. After 1918, Rathenau was the Republic's consultant for reparations, and then federal minister for reconstruction. In February 1922, he became foreign minister, the first Jew to hold a major cabinet post. Among his first acts was the signing of the historic German-Soviet treaty of cooperation in Rapallo. Widely criticized and vilified by the political right, he was assassinated on July 24, 1922 near his home in Berlin, and was given an impressive state funeral.

Rathenau was a brilliant capitalist who realized that the political future of the country depended on economic power and a drastic change in the classic attitude of the financial and economic elite within the establishment. As a political liberal and a Jew he represented, in the words of Stefan Zweig, "the personification of the homelessness of the Jew, and of his extraordinarily abstract spirit." He was a Jew by birth but stood outside Judaism (he rejected all forms of organized religion), and showed a marked dislike for "Jews." Yet he resolutely rejected conversion as the solution for the "Jewish Question," opposed all racism of the blood, and strongly fought against anti-Semitism. His was a position crowded with contradictions, for he was at the same time a liberal with great humanitarian ideas, a staunch patriot with a strong (and anti-liberal) presence of the very Romanticism which was the nursery of political anti-Semitism. A true statesman who strove for an approachment between his defeated country and his former enemies, he was murdered by the extreme nationalists primarily because he was a Jew and a liberal, the most visible symbol of the Republic they had sworn to destroy.

(Rudolf Hagelstange: "Rathenau: ein Jude in der deutschen Politik" in Thilo Kich, ed.: *Portraits deutsch-juedischer Geistesgeschichte*, Koeln, 1961; Ernest Hamburger: W.R., in *his Juden im oeffentlichen Leben Deutschlands*, Tuebingen, 1963; Robert A. Pois: "Rathenau's Jewish quandry," in *Leo Baeck Institute. Yearbook* 12 (1968) 120-31; P.W. Pollak: W.R., *Holy Land Philatelist* No. 13 (1955) 326).



BOLLINI DEL KKL

1953

CONGRESSO DEGLI INSEGNANTI EBREI A ZICHRON YAAKOV.



Due valori: 20 su bleu-grigio e 50 su colore bruno.



Varietà sovrastamp.



BOLLINI DEL KKL

1953

IN ONORE INSEGNANTI EBREI



Stampati, senza l'indicazione del valore, in tre colori: bleu, bruno-rosso e grigio-verde.



50° Ann. di KFAR SABA



PRECURSORI



BOLLINI DEL KKL

1954



TOMBA DI
HERZL A VIENNA

CASINO' DI BASILEA



SINAGOGA E LUOGO DI
NASCITA DI HERZL
A BUDAPEST



LOMBARDO - VENETO





BOLLINI DEL KKL

1954

DIASPORA

Vignette nei tipi e colori emesse nel 1943, con valore 50 anziché 10



1° GRUPPO j) Sinagoga Rashi di Worms



2° GRUPPO = i) Sinagoga di Toledo

ישראל



ISRAELE

337.

BOLLINI DEL KKL

1954

MONTE HERZL



Stampata, col valore 80, in unico colore

50° ANNO DOPO LA MORTE DI HERZL - 3 LUGLIO 1954.



Stampate in bleu e grigio col valore di 120 Pruta.

VARIETA'

1° esemplare: NON DENTELLATO IN ALTO

PRECURSORI

ישראל



ISRAELE

3338.

BOLLINI DEL KKL

1954

"2^a ALIYA" - 50° ANNIVERSARIO DELLA SECONDA ONDATA
D'IMMIGRAZIONE. (1904-1954)



Valore 50 in colore bruno

PRECURSORI