



seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

" L/4 "

OTTO LILIENTHAL

Ingegnere, pioniere dell'aeronautica, nato a Anklam (Germania) il 23.5.1848, morì il 10.8.1896. I suoi voli con apparecchi da lui costruiti, iniziarono nel 1891; In uno di questi audaci tentativi, trovò la morte.

GIANFRANCO MOSCATI
Via Palizzi, 81 - Tel. 24.35.54
80127 NAPOLI Italia

Egregio Sig. Lopez,
mi faccio sen
vedere se può procurarmi i fra
cato sul retro.

Preferirei MAXI
franco li nuovi. Le mander



AFFRANCHISSEMENT
POSTAGE
FRANKATUR
AFFRANCATURA
FRANKERING



Additional information is acknowledged with
Monthly report of all new stamp issues for editors and
children - set of 3 & separate sheet
(Denmark) Physicians (Other only Jewish)
Issuers - set of 5 stamps
Inventor of electric telegraph at the Union College,
He took out 200 patents on his inventions.
In 1865, born in Breslau and emigrated to the
UNITED STATES (1865-1927) will be honored. He was
on a stamp issued in 1972, SG No 1455

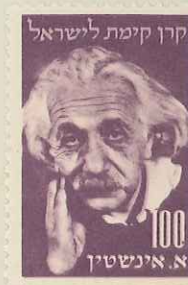
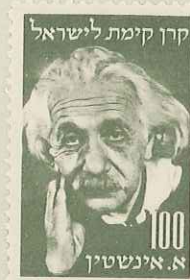


Seguito dell'elenco delle personalità ricordate dai bollini del K.K.L.:

- Emissione 1954 : BEN ZWI



- Emissione 1955 : ALBERT EINSTEIN



- Emissione 1955 : ENRICHETTA SZOLD



- Emissione 1955 : YELLIN



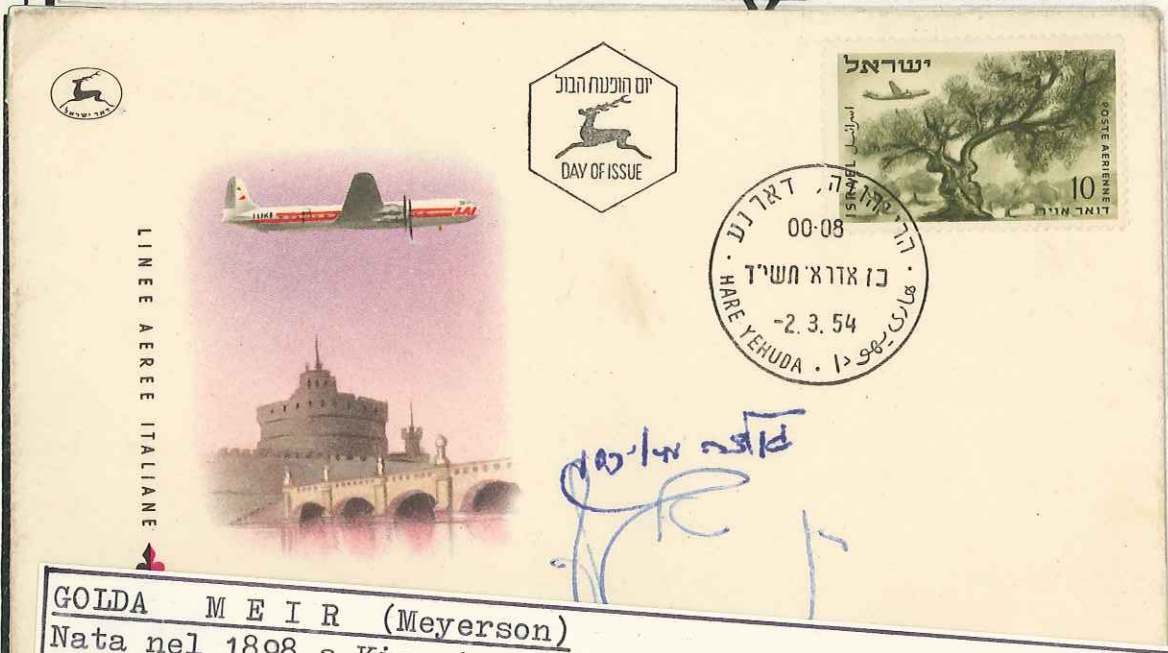
1954

ישראל



ISRAELE

3341



Handwritten signature in blue ink: גולדה מייזון

GOLDA MEIR (Meyerson)

Nata nel 1898 a Kiev in Russia, emigrò negli Stati Uniti nel 1906 e nel 1915 si iscrisse nel movimento sionista PO'ALEI ZION. Si trasferì in Palestina nel 1921 e nel 1928 divenne segretaria del movimento operaio ebraico. Entrò nel Comitato Esecutivo della HISTADRUT (Sindacato dei lavoratori) nel 1934 e divenne Capo del dipartimento politico dell'Agenzia Ebraica, nel 1946. Fu tra i firmatari della dichiarazione di Indipendenza dello Stato d'Israele; ambasciatrice a Mosca nel 1948 e 1949, fu poi nominata Ministro del Lavoro. Dal 1956 al 1965 fu Ministro degli Esteri e nel febbraio 1969 divenne Primo Ministro.

Ancora oggi partecipa attivamente alla vita politica del Paese.

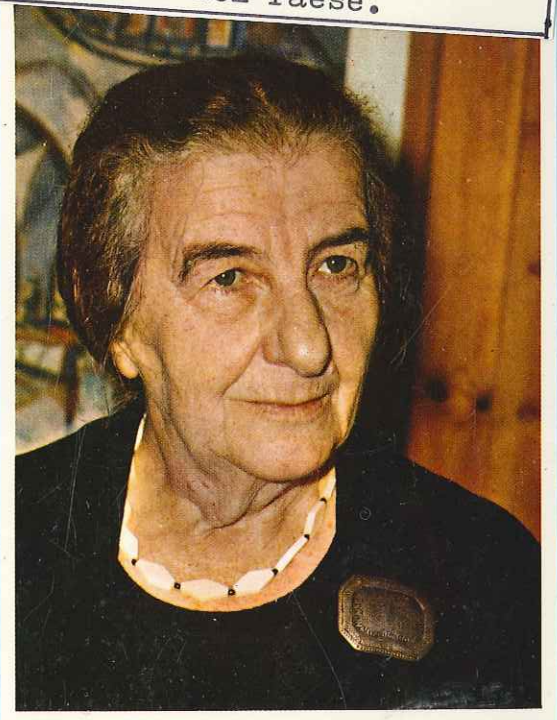
- Busta con sua firma autografa (Golda Meyerson) anche in ebraico e altro autografo su cartolina che la ritrae

שרת
095
ISRAEL

Mr. Gianfranco Moscati
Via Palizzi 81
Napoli 80127

ינת ישראל
STATE OF ISRAEL

With the Compliment
of the
Prime Minister's Bureau



Handwritten signature: Golda Meir

גולדה מאיר ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER GOLDA MEIR

מדינת ישראל
STATE OF ISRAEL
Prime Minister's Bureau
Jerusalem
PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE
JERUSALEM - ISRAEL

Jerusalem

11

Costa N. 760

ISRAELI

Document in English

11

11

11

PRIME MINISTER GOLDA MEIR'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION, ANNOUNCING THE START OF THE CEASE-FIRE

I am happy to announce to the people of Israel that a general cease-fire between ourselves and Egypt will come into effect today. This cease-fire, attained at the initiative of the U.S. Government, will commence at 24.00 hours, and will effect all forces on both sides of the cease-fire line.

In my address to the Knesset last Tuesday, I announced the Government's decision to reply affirmatively to the U.S. Government proposal concerning a cease-fire between ourselves and Egypt. Our affirmative reply to this proposal came after we had reached the conviction that the cease-fire would become effective on conditions which would prevent its being abused.

Israel was prepared to adhere strictly to the cease-fire arrangements as laid down at the end of the Six Day War, in accordance with the Security Council resolution of June, 1967. Egypt, however, to our great regret, consistently violated its undertaking, and even publicly declared that it no longer recognised its obligation to observe the cease-fire. Now the Government of Egypt has announced its agreement to a renewal of the cease-fire in accordance with the terms agreed upon between the governments concerned and the U.S. Government, and we welcome this announcement.

Israel, for her part, declares her complete readiness to maintain the cease-fire arrangements meticulously in all their provisions, on a basis of reciprocity.

Citizens of Israel: At the end of the Six Day War, we agreed to the U.N. cease-fire resolution, in the hope that it would not be long before negotiations would begin between Israel and her neighbours on a just and lasting peace. That hope has not yet been fulfilled, but the people and her government have never given up their readiness and their efforts to achieve this desired peace.

It is my hope that the cease-fire which begins today will be observed continuously by the other side, until peace is concluded between our countries. Israel, for her part, would like to regard the cease-fire as a natural stage to be observed on the road to a contractual peace established on the absence of peace, Israel will, of course, continue to maintain in full the situation as established at the time of the cease-fire, and will spare no effort needed to advance the development of the State, so that she should be able to face the trials awaiting her under all circumstances.

We have reached this stage due to our military steadfastness and our political struggle. Ahead of us still lie difficult trials, and what we need is great internal unity, founded on the assurance that our way is the right one.

With all our profound desire that the cease-fire — and not only on this front alone — should be a first step towards peace, we must remember that our road to peace is still a long and hard one.

On the threshold of the cease-fire between us and Egypt, the Government of Israel sends out its greeting to all the soldiers of Israel's defence army, on land, at sea and in the air. To our soldiers who are prisoners of war, and to all our front-line settlements, we send our blessing coupled with the deepest gratitude for the courage and resourcefulness they have shown, and are showing day by day. We bless them and send our love to each one of them, in the hope that, as in the past, so also in the future they will continue to fulfil their tasks successfully in defending the security, independence and prosperity of Israel at all times.



seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

" B/3 "

BLAIBERG
E' stata la prima persona al mondo sulla quale sia stato
trapiantato un cuore di altro individuo.



ישראל



ISRAELE

seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

1264-7 * 94. \$1.20
Incl. SZAMUELI



PRECURSORI

1954

342.

JUDAICA

MAIMONIDES (RAMBAM)



JERUSALEM, ISRAEL. Aug. 3, 1953. To commemorate the 7th International Congress for the History of Science, Jerusalem, Aug. 4-11, 1953. Design by Wind-Struski. Perf. 14x13, watermark: "Israel" (in Hebrew characters). The first Israeli stamp produced by photogravure by the Government Printers. Withdrawn from sale Jan. 3, 1954. Scott 74; Gibbons 84



SPAIN. April 6, 1957. Stamp in a set of four, the second annual series for famous Spaniards. Perf.: 13x12½, engraved by Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre (F.N.M.T.) 10,000,000 copies printed. Scott 1463; Gibbons 1945

Rabbi Moses ben Maimon (RaMBaM) was born on March 30, 1135 in Cordova, Spain, where his father, a Talmudic scholar, was a judge. With him, he studied the Torah and the Talmud, and his Arab teachers taught him their knowledge of the sciences and of Greek philosophy. The capture of Cordova by the fanatical Almohades in 1148 forced the family to leave, wandering through Spain until they settled in Fez (Morocco) in 1160. There increased persecution, and Maimonides' encouragement of Jews to remain faithful to their religion, forced the family to move on. In 1165, they visited Palestine, and then settled in Alexandria, Egypt (1166), and a few years later, in Fostat, near Cairo. Egypt, under the benevolent rule of Grand-Vizier Saladin (later Sultan) provided safety for the Jews.

By that time, Maimonides had already demonstrated his profound knowledge of Judaic law and literature, and in 1168, published his first major work, *Kitab as-Seraj*, a commentary on the Mishnah written in Arabic. By 1174, the death of his brother David made Maimonides responsible for the support of his family, and he began practicing as a physician, based on his intimate knowledge of Arab and Jewish medicine. As his fame as a physician and a rabbinical authority spread, he was recognized as the head of the Jewish communities in Egypt, and was appointed personal physician of the Vizier and later of Sultan Saladin.

In 1180, he completed the *Mishneh Torah*, or *Yad ha-Chazakah*, a monumental codification of Jewish law, perhaps the greatest accomplishment in all rabbinical literature. Ten years later he published the best known and most influential of his works, *Dalalat al-Ha'irin*, written in Arabic but in Hebrew letters, and translated into Hebrew as *Moreh Nevukhim*. This *Guide of the Perplexed* is Maimonides' presentation of Judaism and Aristotelian philosophy as compatible systems, the expression of his belief of the identity of religion and philosophy. Arousing much controversy among the rabbis, it nevertheless had lasting and profound influence on Jewish and Gentile philosophers alike, and particularly upon Albertus Magnus and St. Thomas Aquinas.

His medical works, written after 1180, show him to have been a wise physician and practitioner, a strong advocate of the highest medical ethics, and a pioneer of preventive medicine.

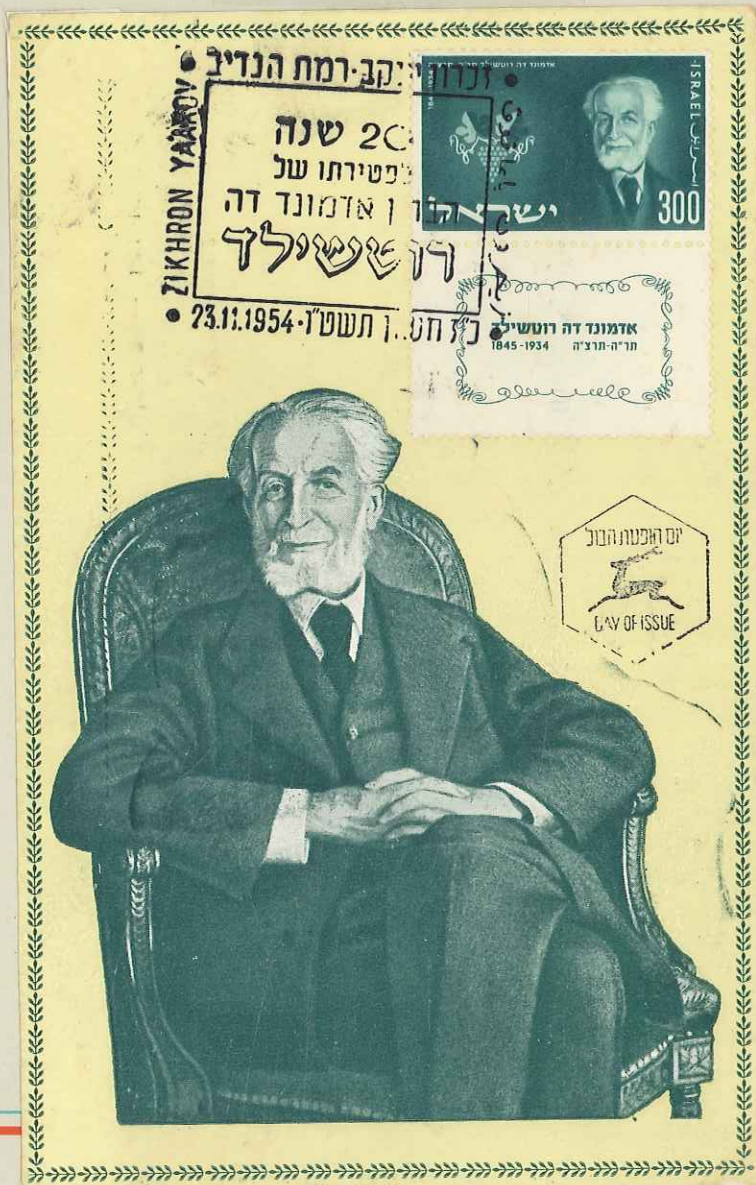
The Rambam died in Fostat on December 13, 1204, and was buried in Tiberias. His passing was marked by public mourning throughout the Middle East by Jew and Gentile alike. The most comprehensive and influential mind of medieval Jewry has justly been celebrated by the traditional saying that "from Moses to Moses there was none like Moses."

(Fred G. Bratton: *Maimonides*, Boston, 1967; *Jew. Enc.* 9:73-86; Stanley J. Kunitz; *European authors, 1000-1900*, N.Y., 1967, pp. 586-88; Jacob S. Minkin: *the world of M.M.*, N.Y., 1957; Solomon Zeitlin: *M.* (2nd ed.) N.Y. 1955).



1954

BARONE BENIAMINO EDMONDO DE ROTHCHILD



1954

ramo

P A R I G I

JUDAICA

EDMOND, BARON DE ROTHSCHILD



ISRAEL. Nov. 23, 1954. Commemorating the 20th anniversary of his death. Designer: G. Hamori. Photogravure. Perf.: 13 x 14. Watermark: stag in circle. Government Printers. Withdrawn March 1956. Scott 90; Gibbons 100.

"The Father of the Yishuv" was born in Paris on August 19, 1845, the youngest son of James Meyer, Baron de Rothschild, head of the Parisian branch of the banking house founded by his father, Meyer Amschel, in Frankfurt-am-Main. Edmond's mother was her husband's niece, daughter of Salomon, the head of the Vienna branch. Raised in the orthodox traditions of the family, Edmond became a junior partner in the family firm. Convinced that the survival of Judaism depended initially on the colonization of Palestine by Jews, the Baron devoted most of his life and fortune to the support of Jewish immigrant settlements.

Beginning in 1882, when he assisted members of the Bilu movement, whose first efforts at settlement at Rishon-le-Zion had encountered serious difficulties, Rothschild gave support through large land purchases, administrative supervision, technical guidance and economic planning. He also encouraged the development of industry. During the nearly twenty years of his personal involvement, he created the flourishing wine industry in Rishon le Zion and at Zammarin, a Rumanian settlement renamed Zichron Yaacov in honor of the Baron's father. He built a successful perfume factory at Yessod Hamaaleh, and sponsored the cultivation of fruit trees at Ekron, the colony founded by him in 1883 and later named Maskereth Bathia in memory of his mother. The Baron saw to the swamp drainage and large-scale planting of eucalyptus trees at Chederah, and started the famous orange groves at Petach Tikvah.

While his support and planning brought lasting prosperity to the Upper Galilee, the settlers increasingly resented his form of administrative supervision as initiative-stifling paternalism. After 1899, the Rothschild interests were managed by the Jewish Colonization Agency, superseded in 1925 by the Palestine Colonization Agency (PICA). Rothschild, whose ideas about the rebuilding of Palestine were much closer to those of Ahad Haam than those of Herzl, was not sympathetic with the political efforts of the settlers, but he continued his multifaceted support of the land and the people.

Preferring to remain anonymous, the "Nadir ha-Yadua" (the well known benefactor) built numerous schools, synagogues, houses, and hospitals. A powerful influence in the councils of European Jewry, and a close friend of Chaim Weizmann, Rothschild strongly opposed the partition plan suggested by St. John Philby in 1923, as well as the Passfield White Paper of 1929.

Rothschild died in Paris on November 2, 1934. He was married to Adelaide, the daughter of Wilhelm Karl, Freiherr von Rothschild, a cousin of his father's and head of the Frankfurt main office of the banking house. The couple remained childless. In 1954, the remains of Baron Edmond and his wife were brought from the Pere La Chaise cemetery and reinterred in a beautiful garden at Zichron Yaakov.

(Joan Coman: Everyone's Guide to Israel, Garden City, N.Y., 1966; David Druck: Baron E.R., N.Y., 1928; Albert Hyamson: Palestine: the rebirth of an ancient nation, N.Y. 1917; Israel Margalith: Le Baron E.d.R. et la colonization juive en Palestine, 1882-1899, Paris, 1959; Isaac Naiditsch: E.d.R., Washington, 1945; Univ. Jew. Enc. (1942) 9:240).

1954

344.

JUDAICA

BERTHA PAPPENHEIM



WEST GERMANY. Dec. 28, 1954. Stamp in a set of four, honoring famous German humanitarians (Welfare set of 1954). Designed by K. H. Walter, engraved by L. Schnell. Perf.: 13½ x 14, watermark BP in mesh. 1,500,000 copies printed, withdrawn from sale Dec. 31, 1955. Scott B341; Gibbons 1129

Born in Vienna on February 27, 1859, the famous social worker was a member of an orthodox family which had long been prominent in Jewish communal affairs in Bratislava (Pressburg) and Vienna. From 1895 to 1907, she was the head of a girls' orphanage in Frankfurt-am-Main, and was active in communal welfare work. When the International Women's Congress met in Berlin in 1904, she founded the Juedischer Frauenbund (Jewish Women's Association) and served as its president for twenty years. She traveled widely and reported in impressive detail the often miserable social and economic conditions of East European and Balkan Jewry. In 1907, she founded a home for unwed mothers and orphans in Neu-Isenburg, which she directed for the remainder of her life. She gained national recognition for her efforts to obtain legislation to protect young girls and women from exploitation and to eliminate the White Slave trade.

Through her incentive, Jewish welfare work was centralized with the establishment, in 1917, of the Zentralwohlfahrtsstelle der deutschen Juden (Central Welfare Office of German Jews.) Untiring on behalf of improvements in the living and working conditions of women and children, Bertha Pappenheim, at the age of seventy-four, undertook the additional and difficult task of helping to facilitate the emigration of children from Germany after Hitler came to power. She died in Neu-Isenburg on May 28, 1936.

Aside from the perceptive reports on her travels, Bertha Pappenheim translated from Yiddish the famous Memoirs of Glueckel von Hameln, one of her maternal ancestors, and the famous Tzeenah Ureenah by Jacob ben Isaac Ashkenazi (Frauenbibel). In the history of psychoanalysis, this highly intelligent and deeply religious woman holds a special place through the description of her illness, as a young woman, known as the case of "Anna O.", which Freud saw in 1882 and which became the basis of the studies which led to his pioneering contributions in psychiatry. (Dora Edinger: "Erinnerungen an B.P.", Aufbau, Feb. 27, 1959, P. 11; Siegmund Kaznelson: Juden im deutschen Kulturbereich (2nd ed.), Berlin, 1959, p. 320; Lex.d.Jud. (1966) p. 612; Univ. Jew. Enc. 8:386)

Bertha Pappenheim mourut à Francfort en 1936. Son œuvre justifie qu'on lui ait consacré un timbre, et qu'on évoque sa mémoire pour les amateurs de judaïca.

Mais elle a, dans le contexte qui nous intéresse, qui intéresse particulièrement le médecin, un autre attrait. Bertha Pappenheim, dont nous avons indiqué la date de décès, est née en 1859, à Vienne. Dans sa jeunesse, elle présenta des troubles neurologiques qui la firent traiter par l'un des grands médecins juifs de l'époque, le Docteur Joseph Breuer. Celui-ci en parla à son jeune ami, le D^r Sigmund Freud, et c'est ainsi qu'avant même de réaliser son œuvre, Bertha Pappenheim avait atteint la célébrité... sous le nom d'Anna O. En effet, Bertha Pappenheim n'est autre que l'Anna O. des « Etudes sur l'Hystérie » de Freud et Breuer. Et c'est ainsi qu'un nouveau timbre s'ajoute à la rubrique « Freud et la philatélie », un timbre représentant une malade célèbre, dont l'histoire contribua à la découverte et à l'avènement de la psychanalyse.

On voit ainsi par quelles méthodes « indirectes » ce chapitre passionnant de nos collections peut être enrichi. Il serait extrêmement intéressant que tous les collectionneurs fassent part des trouvailles qu'ils auront faites ou pourront faire en suivant ce chemin.



1954

3345.

JUDAICA

ANTON GREGORYEVICH RUBINSTEIN



RUSSIA, December 30, 1954. On the 125th anniversary' of his death. Design by V. Savialov. Perf.: 12. Photogravure. Scott 1745; Gibbons 1879

The pianist and composer who laid the foundation for Russian musical culture was born in Vihvatinetz, north of Kishinev, the Bessarabia, on November 28, 1829. His father was Gregory Romanovich Rubinstein of Berdichev, his mother Clara (Kaleria) Loewenstein of Lissa in Silesia. In July of 1831, the families of Gregory and his relatives were baptized in Berdichev in order to escape the hardships of governmental restrictions and special laws enforced against the Jews in the Pale, and in 1834, Gregory moved to Moscow, where he opened a pencil factory.

Anton received his first piano instructions from his demanding mother, and later studied with Villoing in Moscow and Dehn in Berlin. Visiting Paris, Rubinstein was introduced to Chopin and Liszt, who made a deep and lasting impression on the boy, who started giving public performances in 1839. A number of highly successful concert tours in Europe made Rubinstein famous, and by 1858, when he settled in St. Petersburg, he was celebrated internationally as a pianist whose perfection of technique and effectiveness of interpretation placed him next to Franz Liszt. By that time, the prolific composer had written a number of operas and noted piano music, and had been appointed Master of Music at Michael Palace, home of his patroness, the Grand-duchess Helena Pavlovna.

In 1859, he founded the Imperial Russian Musical Society, and three years later opened the St. Petersburg Conservatory, with the distinguished Leschetitsky and Wieniawski on the faculty, and directed it until 1867. Tchaikovsky studied instrumentation with Rubinstein and later taught at the Moscow Conservatory, founded by Anton's brother Nicholas in 1866. From 1867 to 1887, Rubinstein went on a series of extended concert tours in Europe. In 1872-83, he visited America, with Wieniawski, giving a total of 215 concerts. His journeys marked triumphs of performance. From 1887 to 1890, he again directed his Conservatory. Rubinstein then moved to Dresden. He died in Peterhof, near St. Petersburg, on November 20, 1894.

Although chiefly remembered as a master pianist almost without a rival, Rubinstein was a serious composer whose works, in almost every musical form, have largely been forgotten, excepting perhaps his piano music and songs. He was in fact the composer of the symphony in Russia, and introduced the concerto for piano and orchestra as a musical form to his country. As a sponsor of musical performances, he favored the German classics, and his own compositions are not representative of typically Russian music. Yet he paved the way for the great symphonic composers who followed him.

Rubinstein, baptized to escape persecution, had no interest in church matters. His oratorios The Tower of Babel (1870), the Maccabees (1875) and Moses (1887) indicate his life-long interest in Jewish thought and history, aroused in part by the Jewish folk songs sung by his mother. Some of the "oriental" flavor of his program music reflects the mixture of Moldavian and Jewish melodies germane to the countryside in which he was born.

(Catherine D. Bowne: *Free Artist*, Boston 1939; Grove's *Dist. of Music and Musicians* (1955) 7:295-97; Gerson Swet: *Russian Jews in music*, in Jacob Frumkin, ed.: *Russian Jewry 1860-1917*, N.Y., 1966, pp.302-06; Guido Waldmann: *A.R. in "Die Musik in Geschichte and Gegenwart"*, Kassel, 1963, II:1043-47)

3346.

JUDAICA

1954

FRYGIES KORANYI

HUNGARY. Dec. 15, 1954. Issued in a set of 11 stamps in honor of Hungarian scientists. Designed by S. Legrady. Perf: 12 x 12½, Watermark: Star: Photogravure.
Scott 1103; Gibbons 1392.



HUNGARY. May 22, 1963. Issued to mark the 50th anniversary of Koranyi's death. (One of a set of 15 stamps issued for various anniversaries.) Designed by S. Legrady, Perf: 11, Photogravure.
Scott 1498; Gibbons 1879

The Father of Hungarian internal medicine was born as Friedrich Kronfeld on December 20, 1828 in Nagykallo, Hungary. As a medical student in Vienna, he supported the Hungarian revolution of 1848 and joined the Hungarian revolutionary army in the field as a physician (1848/49). After the failure of the revolt he was expelled from Vienna and completed his education at the University of Budapest where he received his degree in 1851. From 1853 on, he practiced in his birthplace, and was the chief of its hospital from 1863 to 1865, when he was called to Budapest as the head of the neuropathological department of the municipal hospital. From 1866 to 1908, he was Professor of Internal Medicine at the University and director of its clinic for internal diseases. In 1886, he was elected Rector of the University for the current academic year.

Kronfeld, who converted and magyarized his name to Frygies Koranyi, was a pioneer in the development of diagnostic methods, and a life-long fighter against tuberculosis. His lasting contribution was the reorganization of professional education of doctors, in which his clinic played the main part for generations of Hungarian physicians. His comprehensive work on tuberculosis was published in 1880, and in 1895 appeared in his "Handbook of Internal Medicine," a standard text for decades. A great teacher and lecturer, Koranyi also contributed through his lucid treatises on splenomegalies, cerebral tumors, and the pathology and therapy of contagious diseases, especially tuberculosis. In 1901, he opened the first Hungarian sanatorium for pulmonary tuberculosis, in Budapest.

The country, as well as his fellow-scientists, gave him due recognition. He was ennobled in 1884, the year he was elected to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and was appointed a life member of the House of Magnates (Upper House of Parliament) in 1891. Upon his retirement in 1908, he was created Baron de Tolcsva. He died in Budapest on May 13, 1913.

(*American Medical Association. Journal* 207 (1969) 953; Kruecken and Parlagi: *Das geistige Ungarn*, Wien, 1922, vol. 2, p. 58; Oesterr. Biogr. Lex. 1815-1950, Part 17, p. 122; J. Pagel, *Biogr. Lex. der hervorragenden Aerzte*, Berlin, 1901, pp. 899-900; Univ. Jew. Enc. 6:453)

3347.

Mancu i 2 valori



ROMANIA. July 25, 1968. Stamp shows portrait of Avram Iancu, painted by Iscovescu, one of three stamps issued to commemorate the 120th anniversary of the revolution of 1848. Designed by I. Damitrana, perf: 13½, photogravure. Scott 2028; Gibbons 2553.



ROMANIA. Nov. 3, 1954, commemorating the centennial of the painter's death. Designer: O. Adler. Perf.: 14, Watermark RPR.

Scott 1015; Gibbons 1393.

This Jewish painter was born as Yehudah Iskovich in Bucharest, Rumania, on November 24, 1816, and served an apprenticeship as a house painter under his father Chaim. Showing considerable talent for drawing and painting, he was then sent to Vienna and Paris to study art. In Paris, he befriended a group of young Rumanians who subsequently initiated the Rumanian revolution of 1848. Iscovescu, who had returned home some time previously, supported the movement enthusiastically. After it failed to gain independence from Turkey, and ended with the occupation of Wallachia by the Russians, the painter and his friends were banished, and Iscovescu left for Austria, and then went to Serbia, where he finished a remarkable portrait of the great Rumanian poet Bolintineanu.

In 1849, he settled in Paris, and divided his time between painting originals and copying great works of the masters. Here he also started to record Rumanian history through a series of portraits of great Rumanians and historical events.

In 1853, forced to leave Paris, he found a new home in Brasov, but died in Constantinople the next year, on October 24, 1854. He was buried next to two of his best friends, in a Greek-Orthodox cemetery, and Heliade Radulescu, one of the leaders of the lost revolution, and Bolintineanu, composed a verse epitaph for him.

Most of his paintings are now in the State Museum in Bucharest, where the painter and patriot has been accorded a permanent place of honor, along with another pioneer of Jewish ancestry, Constantin Daniel Rosenthal.



seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

348.

1954

ARMINIUS VAMBERY (noto come Hermann Bamberger)

Nato nel 1832 a Dunaszerdahely, morì a Budapest nel 1913.
Esploratore.

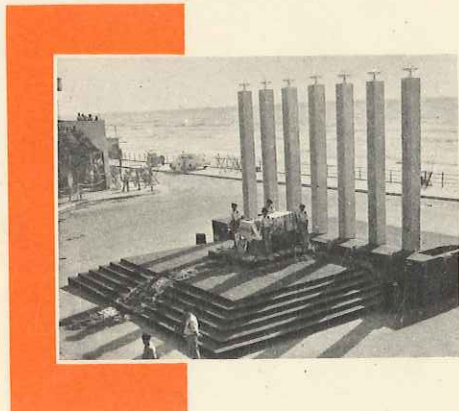
Francobollo emesso dall'Ungheria nel 1954



E.M. MEIJERS



ד"ר בנימין זאב הרצל
המשיים שנה למותו



1954 - Francobollo e busta commemorativi del 50° anniversario della morte di T. Herzl emessi dallo Stato d'Israele, con anulo dell'ufficio postale su Monte Herzl, dove fu traslata da Vienna la salma di Theodor Herzl.



BOLLINI DEL KKL

1954

BONIFICA LAGO HULA



CONTRIBUTO DELLA GIOVENTU'



Stampate in 3 colorri e con i seguenti valori :
marrone 50; verde 100; purpureo 100

1954/55



IL CONTRIBUTO
DELLA RADIO



LOMBARDO - VENETO

TUNISIA



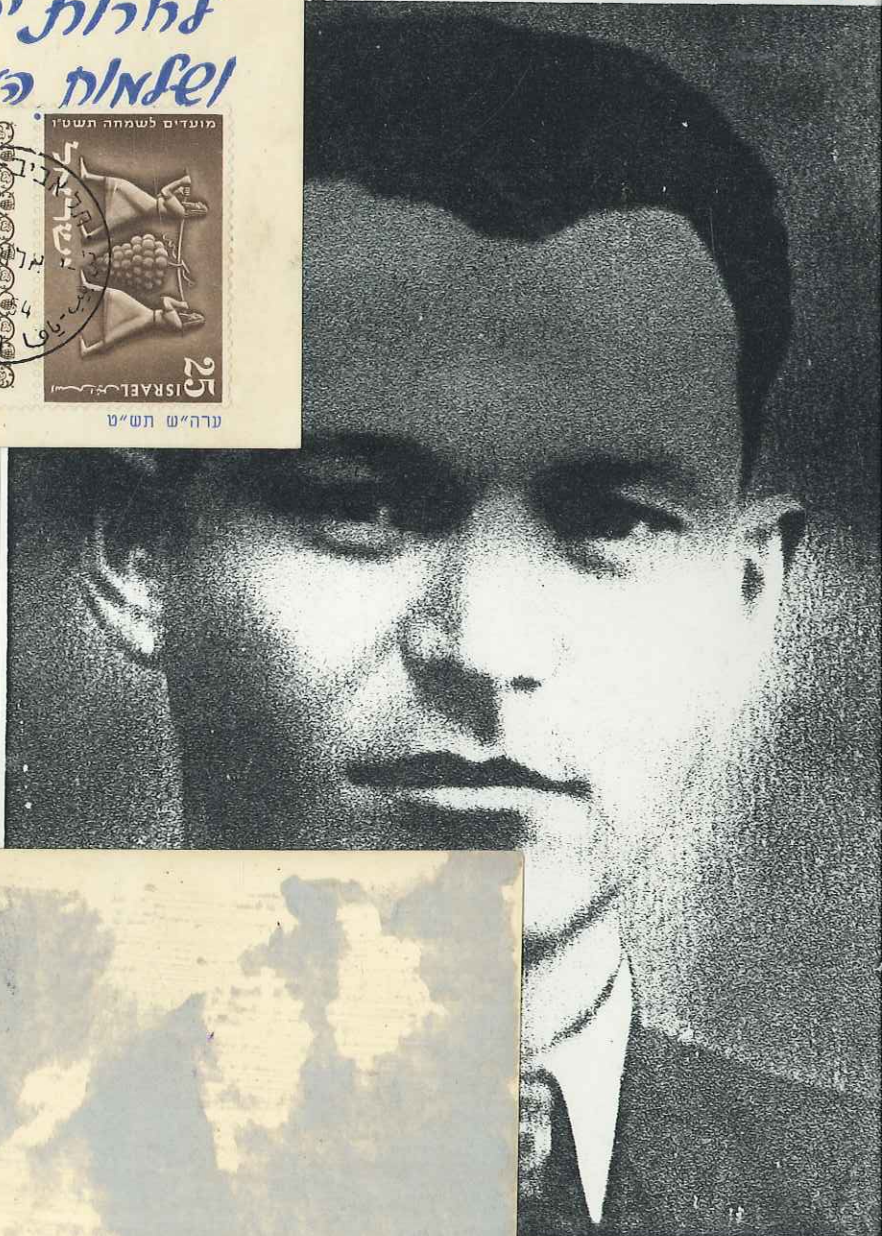


1954

Biglietto di propaganda del movimento IRGUN ZWAI LEUMI con il dito puntato su Gerusalemme, allora ancora in parte occupata dalla Giordania (fu liberata completamente nel Luglio 1967)



אחרות ירושלים
אפואח באומנת



1954

ישראל



ISRAELE

351.

PALESTINA

1955



Francobollo del Regno di GIORDANIA con annullo GERUSALEMME

PRECURSORI

ישראל



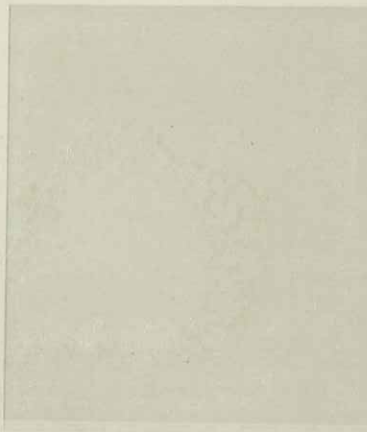
ISRAELE

352.

BOLLINI DEL KKL

1955

GINNASIO HERZILIA



Stampate col valore 50 m. su bleu e 100 m. rosso



Varietà: linee trasversali blue

PRECURSORI



BOLLINI DEL KKL

1955

RIMBOSCHIMENTO



Valore 50 in colore arancio

EINSTEIN



Stampate in 3 colori e con i seguenti valori :
marrone 50; verde 100; porpora 100



BOLLINI DEL KKL

1955

LA CONQUISTA DELLA MONTAGNA



Stampato in un solo colore: marrone, senza valore

LA BRIGATA EBRAICA



Stampata in un solo tipo, colore blue con valore 50.



BOLLINI DEL KKL

1955

ENRICHETTA SZOLD



Stampate in cinque colori: in bruno, senza il valore, in bleu col valore 10, in verde con 20, in bruno con 30 ed in rosso arancio con 50.

LOMBARDO - VENETO



ישראל



ISRAELE

356..

BOLLINI DEL KKL

1955

IL CONTRIBUTO DEGLI OSPITI



Stampate in 8 colori e con i seguenti valori :

blue-chiaro 10;	bleu 10;	porpora 30
blue 50;	azzurro 50;	marrone 100
verde 250;	rosso 500 ;	

PRECURSORI

LOMBARDO - VENETO

Ditta A. BOLAFFI Via Roma, 101 - TEL. 21.134 - 47.220 - 52.7891 - TORINO



SEMPRE ANITA

[Handwritten signature]



357.

" z/2 "

seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

KLARA ZETKIN

Nata e morta in Germania (1857 = 1933).
 Rivoluzionaria tedesca.
 Francobollo emesso da: Germania nel 1955; Russia nel 1957;
Ungheria nel 1960;



ENGELS

Fu uno dei precursori del movimento comunista mondiale.





BOLLINI DEL KKL

1955

TRATTORE (tipo piccolo)



Stampate nei seguenti 8 valori e colori:
 marrone chiaro 10; marrone scuro 50; blue 30;
rosso 50; porpora 100; verde 250; blue 300;
rosso/bruno 500



1955

Ihr *Herr Mann*

Für heute nun herzliche Grüße
 der Wohlfahrtsserie (Papenheim).
 neuen Berlin-Sondermarke, sowie die 40 Pf.
 an Sie ab und zwar als Einschreiben, mit einer
 Wunschgemäß geht die Antwortkarte heute wieder
 noch berichten dürfen.
 Lieben noch gut geht, was wir auch von hier
 zu hören und vor allem, dass es Ihnen und Ihren
 Es hat mich sehr gereut, wieder von Ihnen
 Herzlichen Dank für Ihren lb. Brief vom 28.3.
 Lieber Herr Schenk!

Bergneustadt, den 30.3.1955.

Cartolina con risposta
 pagata per la quale è
 stato utilizzato con
 l'affrancatura, anche
 un bollini del KKL.

Expédié par
M K. A. SCHENK CARTE POSTALE
 avec réponse
 16, RUE DE LA HAUTE-BERCELLE
 FONTAINEBLEAU (S.-&-M.)



Monsieur
 Hermann Menn
 Kölner Strasse 280
 Bergneustadt Bez. Köln
 (Allemagne)

Lieber Herr Mann!
 Ich glaube, dass Sie mich verstanden haben wegen
 der Karte und ich wäre Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie mir
 die beiden Teile zurücksenden wollten, damit ich
 beide habe. Also die anhängende Karte per Post mit
 Ihrer Antwort und der Marke, diesen Teil besonders
 oder gleich anhängend lassen, wie Sie wollen.
 Entschuldigen Sie bitte, wenn ich Ihnen die Arbeit
 mache, ich werde versuchen, Ihnen dafür etwas an-
 derez zu schicken, damit auch Sie eine Freude haben.
 Freundlichst Ihr
K. A. Schenk

28. März 1955

188 Expédié par
 M Hermann Menn
 Bergneustadt, Bez. Köln
 Kölnerstrasse 280

Einschreiben
 CARTE POSTALE
 (Rückantwortkarte)

K. A. SCHENK
 16, RUE DE LA HAUTE-BERCELLE
 FONTAINEBLEAU (S.-&-M.)
 (Frankreich)

Bergneustadt 651

1955

מכוון בז'צבי
להקר קהלות ישראל במזרח
האוניברסיטה העברית, ירושלים



בברכה

Izhak Ben-Zvi

Due autografi del Presidente Ben Zwi.



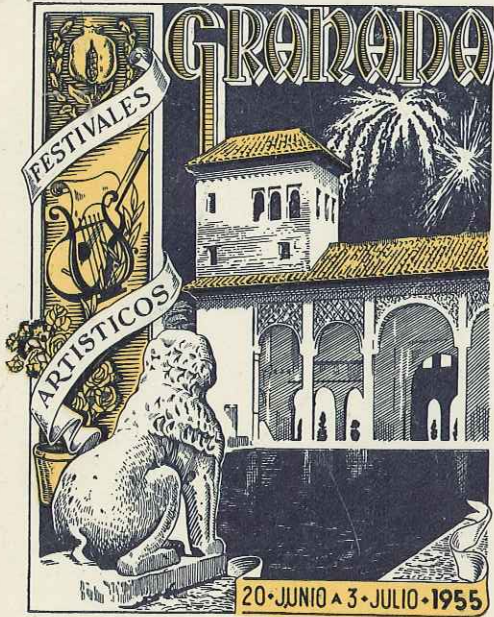
IZHAK BEN ZWI

Nato in Russia nel 1884, si trasferì in Erez-Israel nel 1907 e vi fondò l'organizzazione di autodifesa "HASHOMER", precursore della "HAGANA". Nel 1952 fu eletto secondo Presidente dello Stato di Israele e rieletto nel 1958 e nel 1962. Morto a Gerusalemme nel 1963, le poste d'Israele hanno emesso nel 1964 un francobollo in suo onore.



1955

726



E. G. 234

ULTIMO DIA



Sr. D. FRANCISCO SOLER VILAR
Canalejas, núm 31
GRAO-CASTELLÓN

3573

2.5

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VIA AÉREA

Maggiore Ernesto Beltramo,
Via Della Lungara 28/B,
Rome,
Italy.



La Stella di David in 2 annulli postali spagnoli.

ישראל



ISRAELE

362

TEODORO HERZL.

LO STATO EBRAICO

Tentativo d'una soluzione moderna del problema ebraico

Con uno studio introduttivo di DANTE LATTES

ROMA 1955

FEDERAZIONE SIONISTICA ITALIANA

Ristampa dell'edizione italiana di " DER JUDENSTAAT " - Roma 1955.

PRECURSORI

RACCOLTA G. MOSCATI

11111111



11111111

11111111

TEODORO



LO STATO ECONOMICO

Tentativo d'una ... *braico*

Con uno studio ... ES



2

ROMA 1955
FEDERAZIONE SIONISTICA ITALIANA

JUDAICA

1955

PAUL EHRLICH



SWEDEN, Dec. 10, 1968. 2 stamps of a set of 4 commemorating the Nobel Prizes of 1908. Designer: Stig Asberg, engraver: Arne Walhorn. Engraved on fluorescent paper. Perf.: 12½ and 12½ on 3 sides from booklet pane; coil perforated 2 sides. (Stamp also shows Metchnikoff — see separate biography).
Scott 804, 806 ,Gibbons 573, 573a

WEST GERMANY; Perf. 13½: Watermark, wavy lines; Lithographed: Designer: J. Boehland; Engraver: A Bagel; Day of issue, March 13, 1954; Amount issued, ten million; Withdrawn, June 30, 1955; Purpose, Birth Centenary
Scott 722; Gibbons 1123

Paul Ehrlich was a native of Strehlen, Silesia (Germany) where he was born on March 14, 1854. A research appointment at the Charite Hospital in Berlin (1878-90) was followed by a professorship at the University of Berlin, and in 1896 he became Director of the State Institute for the Investigation and Control of Sera in Berlin-Steglitz. In 1899, the Royal Prussian Institute for Experimental Therapy opened in Frankfurt am Main, and three years later Ehrlich became its director, bringing the Berliner Institute with him. A brilliant researcher, he made numerous studies in the field of immunization and contributed greatly to the history of histology. In 1906, the foundation for research in chemical therapy, named after its donor Georg Speyer, was joined to the Institute, and Ehrlich was able to do further advanced studies in chemotherapeutics. In 1910, he perfected "Salvarsan 606", which proved to be the most effective treatment of Syphilis until the discovery of Penicillin. Ehrlich died at Homburg von der Hoehe on August 19, 1915.

Because he declined baptism, the German government would not grant him a regular (full) professorship. His great achievements were better recognized by the award of the Nobel Prize in Medicine for 1908, which he shared with Metchnikoff. Only then did the Emperor consent to grant the title "Excellency" to the founder of modern immunology.

H. Sachs: P.E.; Deutsches Biographisches Jahrbuch 1914-16, pp. 126-30.
Judaica Philatelic Journal, Vol 1, No. 6, December 1964, pp. 110-11; A Shenkman. Vol II, No. 1, March 1965, p. 132, J. H. Richter.

JUDAICA

1955

JOSE ABEL CASTILLO Y ALBORNOZ



ECUADOR. Feb. 16, 1959. Commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Founding of "El Telegrafo" in 1884. Designed by N. Ordonex. Lithographed. Perf.: 13½. Scott C342 Gibbons 1133



ECUADOR. October 19, 1955. Commemorating the 35th anniversary of the first flight of "Telegrafo I". Engraved, perf. 11x11½mm. Scott C282-86; Gibbons 1037-41



ECUADOR. October 19, 1955. Commemorating the 35th anniversary of the first flight of "Telegrafo I". Engraved, perf. 11½x11mm. Scott 594-95; Gibbons 1035-36



Don Jose Abel Castillo was born in Ambato, Ecuador, on November 23, 1854, into a distinguished Jewish family which originated in Toledo, Spain, and had settled in what later became Ecuador. As a young man he moved to Cayo, became a Mason, and joined in the fight against the dictator Vintimilla (1883). As a colonel in the army of the Liberals, he was wounded at Gatazo and forced to leave military service.

Castillo, owner of Ecuador's first newspaper, "El Telegrafo", used it well in his fight for the liberal causes he believed in—and for which he was forced into exile several times. In 1920, he bought the airplane named after the newspaper, and with its flight on November 4, 1920, established the first airmail service on the West Coast of South America. Exiled once again in 1922, he lived in San Remo, Italy, until 1928, there becoming acquainted with Fascism and the threat it posed to democratic government and civil liberties. After the rise of Hitler, Castillo made many successful efforts to help Jews from Central Europe settle in Ecuador. A proud Jew, a sincere patriot and a fighter for liberty, Castillo died in Guayaquil on June 22, 1940. The stamp sets commemorate the 30th anniversary of the first airmail flight. C282-86 show the year of death erroneously as 1941.

Roberto Levi-Castillo: Don J.A.C., *Judaica Post* 2-4 (1960) pp. 14-15, 22-24, 28-30.

José Abel CASTILLO Y ALBORNOZ (1854-1940), Journaliste,
Pionnier de l'Aviation.

Equateur, n^{os} 486-491, 592-593 et aériens n^{os} 184-189, 280-284, 328, 342.



Une série de sept timbres-poste a commémoré en 1955 le Centenaire de la naissance de José Abel Castillo, descendant d'une illustre famille de Juifs espagnols dont nous résumons brièvement l'histoire.

En 681, à l'occasion du Concile de Tolède, l'archevêque Julian décréta que tous les Juifs d'Espagne devaient prendre un nom de famille qui permettrait de les distinguer des Chrétiens. C'est ainsi que les ancêtres de Don José qui habitaient alors Tolède, dans la province de Castille, choisirent le nom de Castillo.

Plus tard, sous la domination musulmane, les Juifs connurent une ambiance de tolérance, et à l'époque d'Abd-el-Rahman III, un des descendants des Castillo, Hasdai ibn Shaprut (915-970), médecin de grande renommée, eut la faveur du souverain qui l'appela à sa cour et le nomma Grand Vizir.

Au XIV^e siècle, les lois promulguées par les rois castillans réduisirent de plus en plus les droits des Juifs. Seuls les convertis (marranes) étaient soustraits à la législation anti-juive. En 1391, les sermons passionnés de Saint Vincent Ferrer provoquèrent une réaction populaire violente contre les Israélites. La Communauté subit de terribles massacres. Ce fut pratiquement la fin de la Communauté tolédane. Enfin en 1492, les Rois Catholiques promulguèrent l'Edit qui décréta l'expulsion générale des Juifs.

De nombreuses familles de marranes trouvèrent alors refuge dans le Nouveau Monde. Parmi elles, les familles Castillo et Albornoz s'établirent, l'une dans la ville de Cuenca, l'autre dans le petit village d'Atocha près d'Ambato. Dans l'Etat de Quito, loin du Saint-Office, ils trouvèrent liberté et tolérance religieuse.

Leurs descendants se rallièrent avec enthousiasme au mouvement de libération des Colonies espagnoles. Quand, le 10 août 1809, le Colonel Salinas donna le signal de l'insurrection, le Colonel Mariano Castillo fut l'un des premiers à le rejoindre. Ils désarmèrent la garnison espagnole de Quito et proclamèrent l'Indépendance. Mais, trois mois plus tard, Castillo fut capturé par les Espagnols. Le 2 août 1810, les Espagnols massacrèrent tous les patriotes arrêtés et parmi eux le Colonel Castillo. Laisse pour mort, il fut découvert, grièvement blessé, par des

ישראל



ISRAELE

365.

1956



К Еврейская авт. обл.
УРОРТ КУЛЬДУР



Куда

.....
.....

Кому

.....
.....

Адрес отправителя

.....
.....

La posta nella regione ebraica del BIROBIDJAN.

LOMBARDO - VENETO

←
JUDAICA
JOURNAL
M. 1/83

A JEWISH HOMELAND TWENTY YEARS OLDER THAN ISRAEL

Dr. Barry E. Herman
Hendon, Va.

START PRICE

SOLD FOR

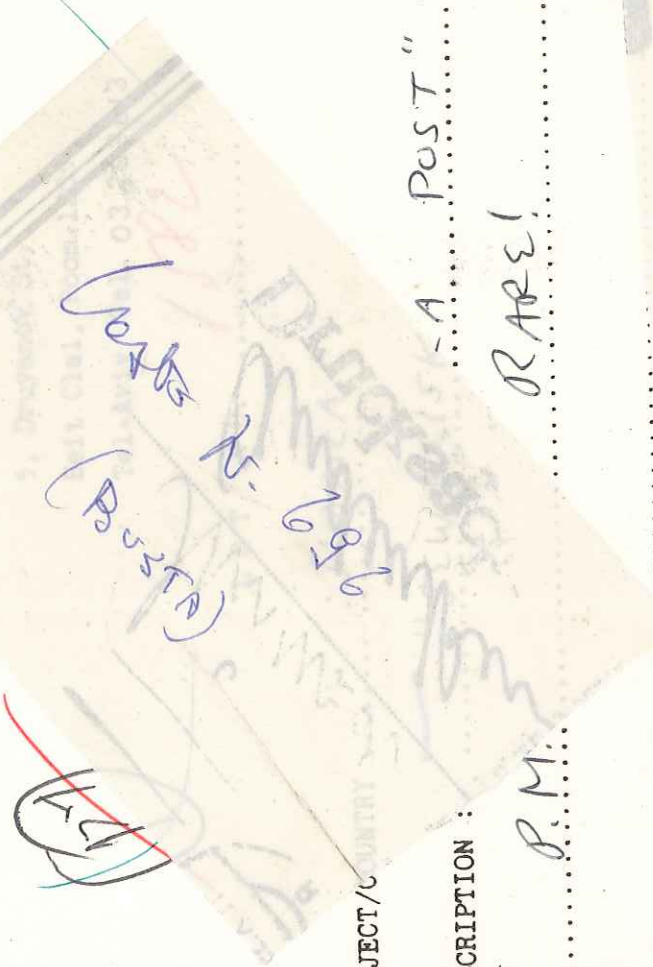
~~#200~~
\$48

מצא בע"מ
: עלפונים
03-295618-חדש
03-292813-קיים



SUPPLIERS NO. 208/503

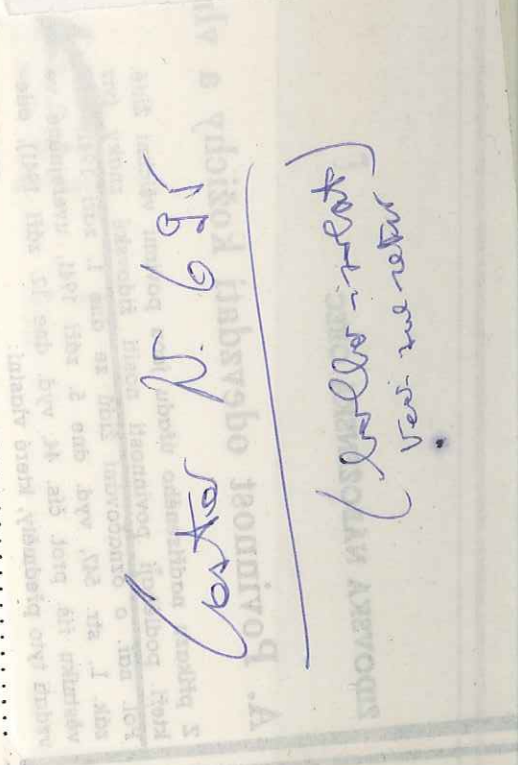
AUCTION NO. 174A



SUBJECT/COUNTRY
-A Post - BIROBJAN

DESCRIPTION :
RARE!
P.M.

nty years
ated its
spora
ed
et



2415

(Post N. 695)
Veni me retinere

MARGARETE SUSMAN

Nata il 14.10.1874 ad Amburgo,
scrittrice di opere filosofiche
e letterarie nel campo
ebraico.



366.

30. Sept. 956.

Liebe, verehrte Frau Steindler,

Ihre guten Wünsche
und alles, was Sie mir schrieben, war mir eine so grosse Freude,
dass es mir um so ärger ist, Ihnen nicht schneller gedankt und
Ihre Wünsche erwiedert zu haben. Ich fand Ihre Karte hierjetzt erst
vor, als ich von einer Reise zurückkam, auf der ich gemeinsam mit
einem Freunde gearbeitet habe.

Meinem Verleger habe ich sofort telephoniert und ihm die Kopie Ihres
Schreibens eingesandt. Er behauptet keinen Ihrer Briefe erhalten zu
haben, was ich mir garnicht vorstellen kann. Aber es ist nicht leicht
mit ihm zu arbeiten; es ist nicht das erste mal, dass er mir eine
Uebersetzung vereitelt.

Es hat mich so sehr ge-
freut, dass Ihre schöne Uebersetzung in Genua solche Beachtung ge-
funden hat und meine Arbeit so durch Sie einem dortigen Kreise
etwas hat sagen können.

Darf ich Ihnen noch heute
nachträglich meine herzlichen Wünsche für ein gutes Neues Jahr
senden? -

Seien Sie dankbar gegrüsst von Ihrer

Margarete Susman.

TRADUZIONE LETTERA DI ...

Cara Signora Steindler,

I suoi buoni auguri e tutto quello che lei mi ha scritto mi hanno fatto grande piacere. Tanto più mi rincresce di non averla ringraziata più presto. Ho trovato qui la sua cartolina al ritorno da un viaggio.

Ho subito telefonato al mio editore e gli ho mandato copia del suo scritto. Egli sostiene di non aver ricevuto nessuna delle sue lettere, cosa che non mi posso immaginare. Ma non è facile lavorare con lui, non è la prima volta che egli impedisce una mia traduzione.

Mi ha fatto grande piacere che la sua bella traduzione sia stata così favorevolmente ~~notata~~ accolta a Genova, e così abbia fatto conoscere in quell'ambiente il mio lavoro.

Posso, sebbene in ritardo, mandarle i miei auguri di buon anno ?
Coi più grati saluti.

JUDAICA

1956

ALBERT EINSTEIN



POLAND. Issued in a set of 3 stamps in honor of famous scientists. Perf. 11; unwatermarked. Designed by S. Galudzinski, engraved by J. Miller. Recess processed. Issued Dec. 10, 1959, 20,520,000 printed. Scott 882; Gibbons 1128.



ISRAEL. Jan. 3, 1956. Designer: G. Hamori, Photogravure. Perf. 13 x 14. Scott 117; Gibbons 127.



UNITED STATES. March 14, 1966. Perf. 11 x 10½, unwatermarked. Printed on Rotary press from design by Frank Sebastiano, engraving by Arthur W. Ritama and George A. Payne, by U.S. Government Printers. Scott 1285; Gibbons 1267.

Same stamp, luminescent (Dec. 1, 1966) Scott 1285a. Gibbons not numbered.



born in Ulm, Germany, on March 14, 1879, Einstein earned his doctorate at the University of Zurich in 1905. In that year, he published four research papers, each of them containing a major contribution to the knowledge of physics, two of which concerned the Photon Theory of Light and the Special Theory of Relativity. By 1913, his international reputation as theoretical physicist brought him his appointment as Director of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute of Physics in Berlin, and in 1922, he was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics. His major contributions of the next years were in the development of a theory of General Relativity, the Unified Field theories, and Quantum theory, and established him as the most profound and advanced thinker of his time. Forced to leave Germany in 1933, he became a member of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton University. In 1939, he was among the leading scientists pressing for the controlled development of the atom bomb, and, after the war, was one of the great voices supporting the United Nations and the need for international disarmament and peace.

The world's greatest theoretical physicist and inspiring mathematician was a man of noble simplicity and benevolence, a proud Jew and a religious scientist, who sponsored numerable educational and charitable efforts to assist Jews in need, and was an active supporter of his fellow-scientist and friend Chaim Weizmann in his endeavors to create the State of Israel. Einstein was among the organizers of the Hebrew University (Jerusalem 1925) and helped to raise millions of dollars which built the medical college which now bears his name (in New York). He was proposed for the honor of being the first President of Israel but declined, feeling entirely unsuited for political office. Einstein retired from the Institute in 1945 and died in Princeton, New Jersey on April 18, 1955.

Enc. Brit (1959) 8:113-114A; Alan Shenkman: A.E. *Judaica Philatelic Journal* 2 (1965) 151-55, with refs.

Other JPJ references: pages 140, 215, 217-18, 241, 259-60, 245, 249, 252.

EINSTEIN (seguito)

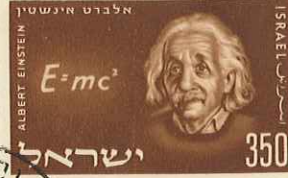
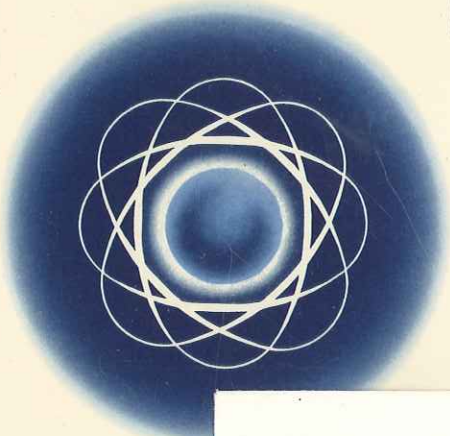
Autografo di Margot Einstein, figlia dello scienziato Alberto Einstein, su una busta FDC con francobollo emesso dagli U.S.A. in memoria del Padre.





ALBERT EINSTEIN

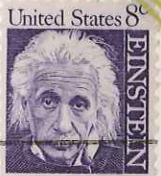
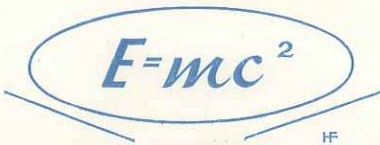
Numerosi Stati hanno ricordato la scomparsa di questo grande scienziato, emettendo francobolli in suo onore



אֵינשטיין
ALBERT
תורל"ט-תשט"ז

ALBERT
EINSTEIN
PHYSICIST

Margot Einstein



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Busta con autografo della figlia di Albert EINSTEIN.

FIRST DAY COVER



СНДОВАКА НАПОСЕНАКА ОВНО

1965-763

А. Полинност одевзвдати пошоча а алу

Авдоту лшо бздвдмшх лшсвв мшмштн:
мштмштн лшс бшот сшс 44 авд. дшс 13 рдш 1941) сшс
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CHY

Bob

705

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Handwritten numbers

15

USA Einstein stamp FDC 1966 with signature of Einstein's daughter

(86 00)

376-814

שִׁבְעָה יָמִים

SETTIMANALE EBRAICO

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ANNO XL - Numero 32
 12 Maggio 1955 - 20 Iyar 5715

L'ultimo pensiero di Einstein fu per il giovane Stato ebraico

Auspitava per esso e per i suoi vicini l'instaurazione di una vera pace

E' stato ora rivelato che, pochi giorni prima di entrare nell'ospedale dove morì, Albert Einstein si era incontrato nel suo studio di Princeton con l'ambasciatore Abba Eban e con il Console israeliano Reuven Dafni per concordare la trasmissione attraverso la radio di un messaggio del grande scienziato in occasione della celebrazione del settimo anniversario della indipendenza dello Stato d'Israele. Nei suoi ultimi giorni, Einstein aveva scritto alcune cartelle di appunti per preparare il messaggio e durante la permanenza all'ospedale prima della morte si occupò continuamente della sua compilazione.

L'abbozzo ultimo del messaggio, dal quale manca la seconda pagina, è stato ora pubblicato e reca:

"La creazione dello Stato di Israele è stata approvata nel campo internazionale e generalmente riconosciuta rispondente allo scopo di salvare i figli del popolo ebraico sopravvissuti dagli indicibili orrori della persecuzione e dell'oppressione. Altro scopo, è stato quello di creare condizioni in cui la

vita spirituale e culturale di una società ebraica possa trovare libera espressione. La creazione dello Stato di Israele è un avvenimento che impegna attivamente la coscienza della presente generazione. E' perciò un autentico paradosso dover constatare che uno Stato che era destinato ad essere un porto di rifugio per un popolo martirizzato è esso stesso minacciato da gravi pericoli per la sua sicurezza. La coscienza universale non può restare indifferente a un tale pericolo. Una delle più importanti vittorie morali emerse dalla seconda guerra mondiale dovrebbe essere messa al riparo da questo pericolo.

"La pressione dell'ostilità araba e la contropressione della difesa israeliana hanno creato una costante tensione. E' assolutamente anomalo che l'opinione mondiale non cerchi attivamente di mettere fine all'ostilità araba che è la causa fondamentale della tensione. Una delle cause principali di questa crisi è la politica delle grandi potenze che trova espressione in patti militari unilaterali e in accordi di armamento. La premessa basilare di tale politica

è il desiderio di preparare il Medio Oriente per la parte che dovrebbe sostenere nel caso di una lotta mondiale tra Oriente e Occidente. Questo, tuttavia, non è un punto di partenza corretto né illuminato per una politica regionale nel Medio Oriente. La capacità distruttiva delle armi moderne rende un tale conflitto assolutamente inconcepibile. E' un errore imbarcarsi in una politica globale di sicurezza che crea localmente squilibri e mancanza di sicurezza; e per di più fare questo in nome di una guerra che dovrebbe essere inoltrè esclusa come inconcepibile.

"La politica internazionale nel Medio Oriente dovrebbe essere dominata dagli sforzi per assicurare la pace fra lo Stato di Israele e i suoi vicini. Ciò sarebbe conforme agli ideali universali di pace e di fraternità che sono stati il contributo più significativo recato all'umanità dal popolo di Israele nella sua lunga storia".

In questo abbozzo di messaggio sono espresse efficacemente le idee che Albert Einstein aveva detto nella riunione preliminare di voler infondere nella coscienza mondiale ricorrendo il giorno dell'indipendenza dello Stato d'Israele, insieme con la necessità di "preservare la nostra repubblica e allontanare pericoli non necessari alla sicurezza di essa". Questi concetti fondamentali sono stati inoltre ampliati in una lettera indirizzata qualche giorno dopo da Albert Einstein al Console Dafni che dice: "Sarei molto lieto di appoggiare la causa di Israele nelle difficili e pericolose circostanze attuali. La questione è di come ciò possa farsi con efficacia. E' mia impressione che il pubblico sarebbe assai poco colpito da un discorso limitato ai risultati culturali in Erez Israel; in riguardo, c'è da rilevare che lo sviluppo degli studi per lo sfruttamento dell'energia atomica per usi pacifici è solo un particolare e relativamente di poca importanza. Dico ciò in considerazione del fatto che i difficili rapporti arabo-israeliani sono molto più sentiti dal pubblico. A me pare perciò, che una valutazione della situazione politica sia necessaria per suscitare impressione nell'opinione pubblica. Io credo perfino che un atteggiamento altrettanto critico verso il

LUNGO LE FRONTIERE

Il colonnello Aryè Shalev, delegato israeliano presso la Commissione Mista di Armistizio, e il colonnello Gohar, Capo della Sezione Palestinese del Ministero della Guerra egiziano, si sono incontrati a Gerusalemme in presenza del Generale Burns e hanno discusso le modalità per stabilire contatti diretti fra i comandanti locali lungo la zona di frontiera.

Una nuova riunione dovrà tenersi nella prossima settimana.

Il 28 aprile, nella zona di Ghaza presso En ha-Sheloshà, da una posizione fortificata egiziana, veniva attaccato un reparto israeliano con fuoco di mitragliatrici e di mortai così violento che per farlo cessare è stato necessario ricorrere a uno sbarramento di artiglieria.

Un portavoce militare israeliano ha comunicato che il 2 maggio una sentinella israeliana è stata ferita da ele-

menti giordanici che avevano sconfitto nella zona di Hartuv. In un altro incidente, avvenuto nella stessa giornata a sud di Ein Karem, presso Gerusalemme, una pattuglia militare israeliana è stata fatta segno a un nutrito fuoco proveniente dal territorio giordanico.

Le acque territoriali dello Stato d'Israele

Il governo israeliano ha deciso di portare da 5 a 10 chilometri dal litorale il limite delle acque territoriali dello Stato. In mancanza di una legge internazionale in questa materia, il governo israeliano ha dovuto tener presente che la Siria, il Libano e l'Egitto hanno adottato il limite di dieci chilometri ed ha pertanto creduto di conformarsi, per ragioni di sicurezza.

ישראל ISRAELE

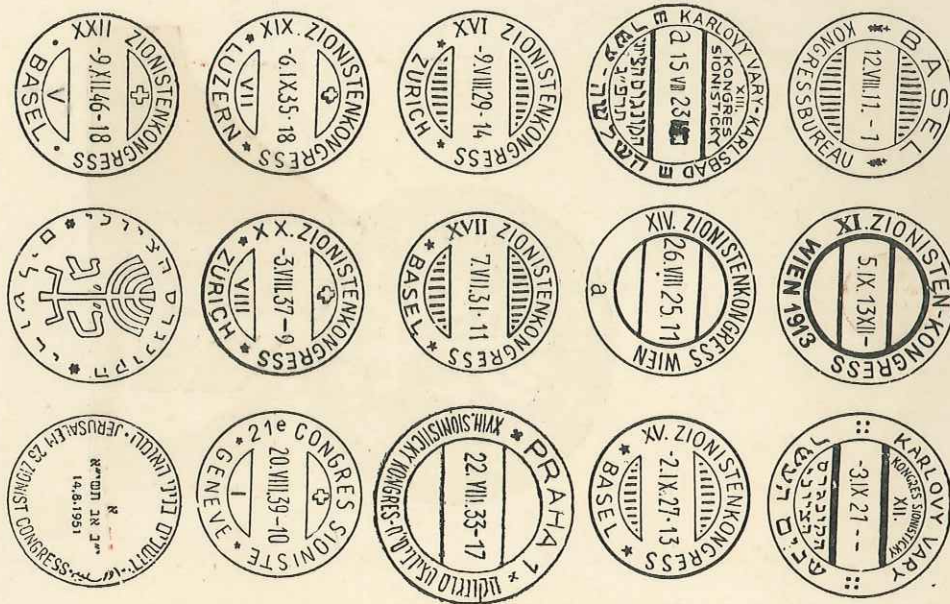
XXIV° CONGRESSO = Gerusalemme 24.4 - 7.5.1956

Viene deciso di incrementare la "aliya" prendendo provvedimenti per facilitare l'immigrazione. Nello stesso tempo si adottano misure per migliorare l'integrazione degli immigrati, liquidare totalmente le squallide "ma'abaroht" (baraccamenti), promuovere la collaborazione fra la gioventù di Israele e della Diaspora.





חותמות פיווריות לכבוד הקונגרסים הזיוניים
SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS OF ZIONIST CONGRESSES



Altri documenti del 24° Congresso Sionistico mondiale tenutosi a Gerusalemme nel 1956.



1957 : Ferrara
 Bicentenario della morte di ISAC
 LAMPRONTI (l'originale é nel
 capitolo medaglie).

ישראל



ISRAELE

3459.

BOLLINI KKL

1964



Stampata in un solo valore:
verde- blue - bianco 15

ORGANIZZAZIONE dei MAESTRI = 60° anniversario



Stampate in 2 colori e con i seguenti valori :
verde-nero 15; verde-marrone 15

PRECURSORI



BOLLINI KKL

1964

30° ANNIVERSARIO DELLA IMMIGRAZIONE ILLEGALE



Stampate in 2 esemplari, uguale disegno con i valori:
verde/nero/bianco 15; rosso/nero/bianco 25;

PER LA FORTIFICAZIONE DEI CONFINI DEL NORD



PRECURSORI

SARDEGNA





European
SIONIST
CONFERENCE
CONFERENZA *Europea* SIONISTA



PAX STAMPS Co.
Sasselli S.
Palazzo delle Poste
MINUSIO - TI.

2500 -



Conferenza Sionistica Europea, tenuta a Basilea il 26 Aprile 1964.

ישראל



ISRAELE

3470.

BOLLINI KKL

1965

LO SVILUPPO DELLA GALILEA



17° ANNIVERSARIO DELLO STATO DI ISRAELE

1966



18° ANNIVERSARIO DELLO STATO DI ISRAELE

PRECURSORI



BOLLINI KKL

1967

LA GUERRA DEI 6 GIORNI



Stampate in 8 valori con raffigurazione:

Torre di Davide in Gerusalemme:	10	colore rosa
	15	" violetto
	25	" azzurro
	50	" turchese

Il muro del pianto	:	10	colore oliva
		15	" marrone
		25	" giallo/arancio
		50	" verde

ישראל



ISRAELE

3484

1967

BOLLINI KKL

La Guerra dei 6 giorni

1967
VICTORY STAMPS
JERUSALEM

ירושלים
כ"ו אייר-ב' סיוון
תשכ"ז



סדרת
בולי
הניצחון



מלחמת
ששת
הימים

1967
VICTORY STAMPS
JERUSALEM

ירושלים
כ"ו אייר-ב' סיוון
תשכ"ז



סדרת
בולי
הניצחון



מלחמת
ששת
הימים

1967
VICTORY STAMPS
JERUSALEM

ירושלים
כ"ו אייר-ב' סיוון
תשכ"ז



סדרת
בולי
הניצחון



מלחמת
ששת
הימים

1967
VICTORY STAMPS
JERUSALEM

ירושלים
כ"ו אייר-ב' סיוון
תשכ"ז



סדרת
בולי
הניצחון



מלחמת
ששת
הימים

PRECURSORI



1967

BOLLINI KKL

Seguito La Guerra dei 6 giorni

1967
Victory
Stamps
Jerusalem

10 הבתל המערבי

10 הבתל המערבי

10 הבתל המערבי

10 הבתל המערבי

ירושלים
כ"ו אייר -
ב' סיוון
תשכ"ז

מלחמת
ששת
הימים

סידרת
בולי
הניצחון

1967
Victory
Stamps
Jerusalem

15 הבתל המערבי

15 הבתל המערבי

15 הבתל המערבי

15 הבתל המערבי

ירושלים
כ"ו אייר -
ב' סיוון
תשכ"ז

מלחמת
ששת
הימים

סידרת
בולי
הניצחון

1967
Victory
Stamps
Jerusalem

25 הבתל המערבי

25 הבתל המערבי

25 הבתל המערבי

25 הבתל המערבי

ירושלים
כ"ו אייר -
ב' סיוון
תשכ"ז

מלחמת
ששת
הימים

סידרת
בולי
הניצחון

1967
Victory
Stamps
Jerusalem

50 הבתל המערבי

50 הבתל המערבי

50 הבתל המערבי

50 הבתל המערבי

ירושלים
כ"ו אייר -
ב' סיוון
תשכ"ז

מלחמת
ששת
הימים

סידרת
בולי
הניצחון

ישראל



ISRAELE

3486.

BOLLINI KKL

1967

Emissione per la Vittoria

10 10

1967
Victory
Stamps
Jerusalem

מגדת המכביה

מגדת המכביה

מגדת המכביה

מגדת המכביה

ירושלים
כ"ו אייר -
ב' סיוון
תשכ"ז

מלחמת
ששת
הימים

סידרת
בולי
הניצחון

15 15

1967
Victory
Stamps
Jerusalem

מגדת המכביה

מגדת המכביה

מגדת המכביה

מגדת המכביה

ירושלים
כ"ו אייר -
ב' סיוון
תשכ"ז

מלחמת
ששת
הימים

סידרת
בולי
הניצחון

25 25

1967
Victory
Stamps
Jerusalem

מגדת המכביה

מגדת המכביה

מגדת המכביה

מגדת המכביה

ירושלים
כ"ו אייר -
ב' סיוון
תשכ"ז

מלחמת
ששת
הימים

סידרת
בולי
הניצחון

50 50

1967
Victory
Stamps
Jerusalem

מגדת המכביה

מגדת המכביה

מגדת המכביה

מגדת המכביה

ירושלים
כ"ו אייר -
ב' סיוון
תשכ"ז

מלחמת
ששת
הימים

סידרת
בולי
הניצחון

PRECURSORI

ישראל



ISRAELE

3487.

1967

BOLLINI KKL

seguito Emissione p.la Vittoria

1967 VICTORY STAMPS JERUSALEM

ירושלים
כיו אייר-בי סיוון
תשכ"ז

10 קבר נתן

סידרת בולי הניצחון

10 קבר נתן

מלחמת ששת הימים

1967 VICTORY STAMPS JERUSALEM

ירושלים
כיו אייר-בי סיוון
תשכ"ז

15 קבר נתן

סידרת בולי הניצחון

15 קבר נתן

מלחמת ששת הימים

1967 VICTORY STAMPS JERUSALEM

ירושלים
כיו אייר-בי סיוון
תשכ"ז

25 קבר נתן

סידרת בולי הניצחון

25 קבר נתן

מלחמת ששת הימים

1967 VICTORY STAMPS JERUSALEM

ירושלים
כיו אייר-בי סיוון
תשכ"ז

50 קבר נתן

סידרת בולי הניצחון

50 קבר נתן

מלחמת ששת הימים



La vittoriosa guerra dei 6 giorni del 1967 é stata ricordata dal K.K.L. con l'emissione di questa serie di bollini :



mentre nel 1971 con questo bollino " lascia andare il mio popolo" si é voluta ricordare l'immigrazione degli ebrei russi, ostacolata da quel paese.

