

1378  
377.

JUDAICA

1957

LEO BAECK



WEST GERMANY, in honor of first anniversary of death. Perf. 14; watermarked DBP and rosettes. Designed by P. Dietrich and engraved by E. Falz, printed by Federal Printers. Issued November 2, 1957; 20 million printed. Scott 777; Gibbons 1197

The last of the great leaders of German Jewry was born to Rabbi Samuel Baeck on May 23, 1873 in Lissa (Poland). While a rabbi in Oppeln (1897-1907), he published his first major and fundamental philosophical work, "Essence of Judaism" (1905) as a reply to von Harnack's "Essen

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*Dr. Leo Baeck*  
1873 - 1956

EINE GEDENKMARKE DER  
DEUTSCHEN BUNDESPOST  
ZUM ERSTEN TODESTAG  
AUSGEGEBEN AM 2. NOVEMBER 1957

- F . D . C -



JUDAICA

1957

FRITZ HABER



GERMANY-Berlin. Part of issue of Famous Men of Berlin. Perf. 14, with DBP and rosette watermark. Designed by A. Degner; engraved by I.E. Falz. Issued September 30, 1957, 20 million sold, withdrawn on June 30, 1958. One of a set of nine.  
Scott 9N151; Gibbons B162

Born on December 9, 1868 in Breslau to a Jewish manufacturer of chemicals, Haber obtained his doctorate in organic chemistry and made his first notable contributions with important studies of combustion phenomena in gases and, subsequently, with pioneering work in electrochemistry. A brilliant teacher and gifted writer, he published in 1905 his book "The Thermodynamics of Technical Gas Reactions", which became a fundamental text.

His extensive studies of the Bunsen flame eventually led to the invention of the Haber-Bosch Method for the production of synthetic ammonia, based on Haber's successful work in 1908. In 1911, at the behest of the donor of the New Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute, the Jewish banker Leopold Koppel, Haber was appointed its director. The synthesis of nitrogen in the atmosphere was found to be possible, and the synthesis of explosives and dyes was enabled.



EIN SONDERPOSTWERTZEICHEN DER DEUTSCHEN BUNDESPOST BERLIN  
BERÜHMTE MÄNNER  
AUS DER GESCHICHTE BERLINS  
*Fritz Haber*  
1868 — 1934

Ersster Ausgabefag : 30. September 1957  
- F . D . C -



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F. H.,



379.

seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

1957

HEINRICH HERTZ

Nato ad Amburgo nel 1857, morì a Bonn nel 1894.  
 Fisico, scopritore delle onde herziane.  
 Francobollo emesso dalla Germania Ovest nel 1947; dalla Cecoslo-  
 vacchia nel 1959 e dalla Germania Est nel 1957.



ERSTTAGSBRIEF · FIRST DAY COVER

HEINRICH HERTZ  
 ZUM 100. GEBURTSTAG  
 22. FEBRUAR 1957

-45



1957

MAURICE RAVEL

Compositore.

Nato in Francia nel 1875, morì a Parigi nel 1937.



JACOB KOLAS (pseudonimo di Costantin M. Myzkevith)

Nato nel 1882 visse nella Russia Bianca.

Poeta popolare, ebbe il premio Stalin per la sua composizione nel 1949.  
Francobollo emesso dalla Russia nel 1957.





seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

381.

1957

LUDWIG LAZARUS ZAMENHOF

Nato nel 1859 a Bialistok, morì a Varsavia nel 1917.  
Ophtalmologo, creatore della lingua internazionale "Esperanto".  
Francobollo emesso dai Brasile nel 1945; Bulgaria nel 1957 e 59;  
Ungheria nel 1957; Polonia nel 1959; Russia nel 1927.

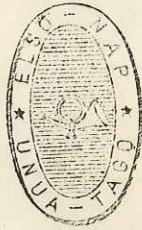


segue



1957

LAZARUS ZAMENHOF  
(seguito)



LÉGIPOSTA  
PAR AVION



Schwara Zornet



Kirjät - amsal

1. Ezerov Str. 28

Israel



1957

LAZARUS ZAMENHOF  
(seguito)

UNUATAG - KOVERTO  
ERSTTAGS-KUVERT

50 JAROJ ESPERANTO-  
MOVADO EN AŬSTRIO  
JAHRE ESPERANTO-  
BEWEGUNG IN ÖSTERREICH



Chedwa Sefor  
Kinyas - Chaim  
Sarnach - Galet 28

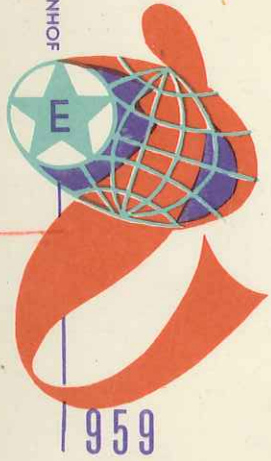
Haifa

Israel

MIT FLUGPOST  
PAR AVION



100-JARA JUBILEO DE ZAMENHOF



959

UNUA TAGO DE ELDONO  
„PIERWSZY DZIEŃ OBIEGU — F. D. C.”



AZ1/199  
"The Holy Land Philatelist"  
PO Eox 14002  
TEL AVIV - ISRAEL



1957

LAZARUS ZAMENHOF  
(seguito)





1957

## JUDAICA

FERDINAND LAUB



CZECHOSLOVAKIA May 12, 1957. Stamp in a set of 6, issued for the Spring Music Festival in Prague. Designer: M. Svabinsky, engraver; Jindra Schmidt, 3,400,000 copies issued, Scott 802; Gibbons 978.

The son of Erasmus Laub, a Jewish music teacher, was born in Prague on January 19, 1832. A most precocious child, he gave public violin performances at the age of seven, and became a special student at the Prague Conservatory at the age of eleven. After further studies in Vienna, Laub played in London during the Great Exhibition of 1851, where his audience, including Queen Victoria, acclaimed his brilliance and interpretation, and established his name as a virtuoso.

By 1853, he was considered worthy to succeed the greatest of all living violinists, Joseph Joachim, as conductor of the Grandducal Orchestra in Weimar, and two years later, he was persuaded to come to Berlin as Professor of Violin in the renowned Stern Conservatory. His duties as a teacher apparently left him considerable time for a series of highly successful concert tours, as well as memorable chamber music concerts in Berlin with von Buelow and Clara Schumann. Laub added to his fame by his brilliant tour of Russia, with Anton Rubinstein and Theodor Leschetitzky, in 1859, and similarly acclaimed tours of Western Europe. He also attracted increasing attention as a composer of pieces for violin and string quartets, having organized a private quartet during his years in Berlin, which city he left in 1858. From 1862 to 1866, he seems to have kept a residence in Vienna. In the latter year, he accepted the post of Professor of Violin at the famous Moscow Conservatory, became First Violinist of the Russian Musical Society, and continued his superb performances as a concert violinist until 1874, when a serious illness ended all his activities. He died on a journey to Merano in Gries, near Bolzano (Tyrol) on March 17 or 18, 1875.

With Slavik and Ondricek, Laub was the third of the Czech Triumvirate of famous violinists. His brilliance of technique and purity of intonation placed Laub's name among the most gifted and accomplished of all violinists.

(Baker's Biogr. Dict. of Music, 5th ed., 1858, p. 917; Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, 5:84; Z. Vyborny: F.L. in Friedrich Blume, ed.: Die Musik in Geschichte und Gegenwart, Kassel, 8:309-11; Const. Wurzbach: Biogr. Lex. des Kaiserthums Oesterreich, Wien, 1865, 14:190-92).



seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

1958

SIMON MICHEL-LEVY

Nata in Francia nel 1906, morì nel campo nazista di Flossenbürg nel 1945.  
 Membro del movimento di resistenza francese.  
 Francobollo emesso dalla Francia nel 1958.



FERNAD GEORGES WIDAL

Nato nel 1862 a Villys in Algeria, morì nel 1929 a Parigi.  
 Professore di patologia = Batteriologo.  
 Francobollo emesso dalla Francia nel 1958.



(5)

**ANNUAIRE PHILATELIQUE**

**J. KOHN**

**Simone MICHEL-LEVY** (1906-1945), Héroïne de la Résistance.  
France, n° 1159



Simone Joséphine Françoise Irma Michel-Lévy est née le 19 janvier 1906 à Chausain (Jura). En raison de son nom, elle a été citée comme Juive dans de nombreuses publications françaises et étrangères. En réalité, *sa famille est catholique*, comme nous l'a confirmé sa mère (lettre de la mairie de Chausain du 25 novembre 1965) ainsi que M. Horvais, un de ses collègues des P.T.T., qui l'a bien connue avant sa déportation. Le 22 novembre 1940, Michel-Lévy a signé elle-même une déclaration, en vue de l'application de la loi du 3 octobre 1940 sur le statut des Juifs, d'après laquelle aucun de ses quatre grands-parents n'était de race juive (dossier du Ministère des P.T.T.). C'est ainsi qu'elle a pu continuer à travailler au Service télé-

1958

## JUDAICA

JACQUES BINGEN



*il f. s. è "nella lotta al nazismo"*

FRANCE, issue in honor of Resistance Heroes. Perf. 13. Designed by Decaris. Engraved by Pheulpin. Issued April 19, 1958.

Scott 882; Gibbons 1384

Born in 1908, Jacques Bingen, a nephew of the automobile king of France, Andre Citroen, earned university degrees in mining and in political science. At the outbreak of the Second World War, Bingen was the able director of a society devoted to the arming of merchantmen. Serving as liaison officer at the front, he was wounded in the last days before the armistice of June 1940, when he fled to Morocco, to join General de Gaulle as one of the first of the Free French soldiers. He was charged with the organization of the Free French merchant marine, a task which he completed most successfully. But he wanted a more direct and active part in the liberation of France, and thus joined the resistance movement, becoming de Gaulle's chief delegate to the underground organizations inside France. As a chief coordinator of underground activities of the several separate resistance movements, and as a personal participant in many of their actions, he showed great personal courage and exceptional resourcefulness. After nearly a year in the position of great trust and danger, Bingen was arrested by the Germans on May 13, 1944, having been betrayed by a double agent. Fearing that he might be unable to withstand extended torture applied to him in order to learn of the many secrets entrusted to him, Bingen decided to use the little vial of poison which had been issued for just such a situation. He died almost instantly.

(France, Ministry of PTT, Philatelic Notice no. 7 of 1958; Guide Juif de la France, Paris, 1968, p. 282; David Knout: Contribution a l'Histoire de la resistance juive en France, 1940-44, Paris, 1947, p. 87; J. H. Richter: J.B., biography in *Topical Time* 59, p. 11.)

3407.

JUDAICA

1959

SHOLOM ALEICHEM



ROMANIA, for the centenary of the birth of Sholom Aleichem. Perf. 13½ x 14, unwatermarked. Issued April 25, 1969.

Scott 1268; Gibbons 1647



ISRAEL. Perf. 14 x 13, unwatermarked. Designed by M & G Shamir. Photogravure printed by Government Printers. Issued March 30, 1959, in amount of 1,578,000. Withdrawn August 30, 1959. Scott 154; Mosden 204; Gibbons 159



RUSSIA, in honor of Centenary of Birth. Perf. 12½ x 12. Photogravure. Issued February 10, 1959. Scott 2164; Gibbons 3208

Sholom, the son of Nahum Rabinowitz, was born on March 2 (February 18), 1859 in Pereyaslav, a typical small, poverty-stricken Jewish town in the Poltava district of the Ukraine. He grew up in Varonkov under the strong influence of his father, a Talmudic scholar and devout adherent of Hasidism, and of his hard-working and strict mother who also managed the family business. As a young fellow of 17 or 18, he became the tutor to the daughter of Elimelech Loyeff, near Kiev, and fell in love with his pupil. This cost him his position and he then served as a rabbi in Louben. In 1880, he returned to marry Olga Loyeff, whose father's death in 1885 brought them a considerable fortune.

Aleichem's first writings were in Russian and Hebrew, but from 1883 on, all of his novels, stories and plays were written in Yiddish, and they were to fill forty printed volumes by the time he died. Under the pen name of Sholom Aleichem, the greatest of Jewish humorists became world famous, and much of his work was translated into many languages. He was immensely popular wherever Jews lived, who loved his brilliant portrayals of Jewish life in the Shtetl, the people and their manners, their simple faith and their intense enjoyment of the spiritual values of Judaism in the face of constant poverty and political suppression.

In 1905 Aleichem left Russia and settled in Switzerland. The outbreak of war in 1914 caught them in Germany which they left hurriedly for Denmark, there to embark for America. In the Bronx borough of New York City, Aleichem lived and continued to write to the very last days of his life, which ended on May 13, 1916. On the day of his burial, more than 100,000 walked in or watched the funeral procession of this magnificent recreator of a Jewish world now forever part of our past.

Joshua Joyrich: "On S.A.", *Judaica Post* (19 ) pp. 234-37; Marie Waife-Goldberg: *My Father S.A.*, New York, 1968.

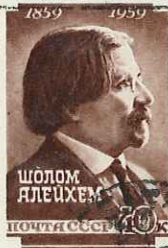
PAR AVION

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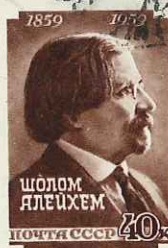
VILNIUS

LIT. SSR

№ 38816



МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ



Израиль

Mr. F.W. Pollack

P.O. Box 14002

Tel Aviv / Israel

From: R. Saluga, Vilnius, Коммунари 3-7, USSR.



3408.

JUDAICA

1959

OLGA BENARIO-PRESTES



EAST GERMANY, honoring women slain by Nazis in Buchenwald. Perf. 13½ x 13, watermarked DDR and quatrefoils. Photogravure. Designed by S. Sikribelka. Issued September 3, 1959, withdrawn March 31, 1961. Scott B52; Gibbons E451

Olga Benario was a native of Munich, Germany, where she was born on February 12, 1908. As a young girl, she joined the Communist Youth movement. When Hitler came to power in 1933, she fled to Moscow, and in 1935 married Luis Carlos Prestes, the leader of the Communist Party of Brazil. She accompanied him to Brazil in 1936, but was arrested there and deported to Nazi Germany. Upon her arrival she was immediately imprisoned in the infamous Ravensbrueck Concentration Camp for Women, and transferred from there in 1942 to Bernburg, where she was shortly murdered in gas chambers.

New York Times 20 May 1936, p. 11; *Holy Land Philatelist*, Mar. 1960, pp. 13, 20; Harold Alter: O. B. P. in *Judaica Post* p. 200.

1959

ישראל



ISRAELE

3409.

seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

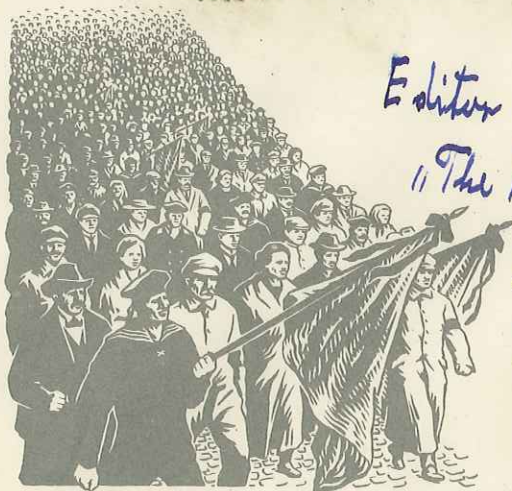
ROSA LUXEMBURG

Nata nel 1870 a Samaoc (Polonia), morì a Berlino nel 1919.  
Capo del socialismo; scrittrice.

Francobolli emessi dalla Germania Est nel 1949/55/59;  
Russia nel 1957

MIT LUFTPOST  
PAR AVION

Sorgfältig  
stempeln  
Sammler-  
Marken



Editor

"The Holy Land Philatelist"

39, Rothschild Blvd.,  
P. O. B. 14002,

Tel Aviv, Israel.

VOR 50 JAHREN



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REICHSKONFERENZ  
DER  
SPARTAKUSGRUPPE  
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3410.

JUDAICA

1959

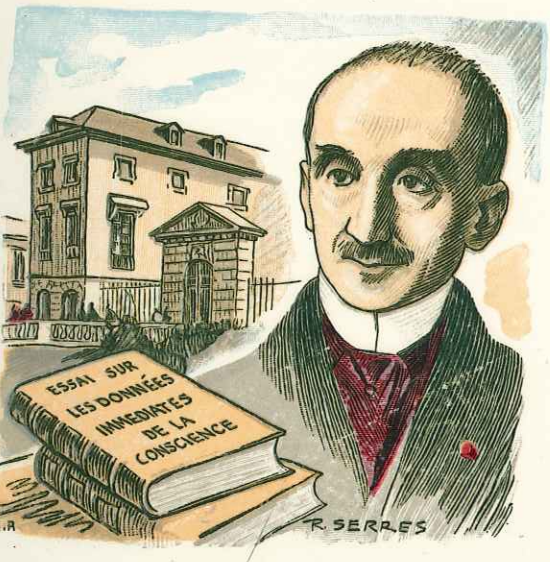
HENRI BERGSON



FRANCE, to honor Centenary of birth. Perf. 13. Designed and engraved by Serres. Recess printed. Issued November 7, 1959. Scott 934; Gibbons 1445

Bergson, the first philosopher to be awarded a Nobel Prize (for literature in 1927), was born in Paris on October 18, 1859, the son of a well-to-do Jew who had left Poland to settle in England. His mother, Katherine Levinson, was English born. After teaching at his Alma Mater, the Ecole Normale Superieure, for ten years, he became a Professor of Philosophy in the College de France. He was soon recognized as a brilliant teacher who attracted a large audience among the students. His first important work was "Matter and Memory" (1896), followed later by a major expression of his philosophy, "Creative Evolution", which was well-received

HENRI BERGSON  
PHILOSOPHE FRANÇAIS



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FIRST DAY COVER



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1959

## JUDAICA

ELIEZER BEN YEHUDAH



ISRAEL. Perf. 14. Lithograph. Issued on November 25, 1959, Birth centennial commemorative. Designed by Z. Narkiss. Scott 156; Gibbons 169.

ISRAEL (Provisional). Perf. 10½. Photogravure. Issued on May 1, 1948 and withdrawn and invalidated June 15, 1948. These were Jewish National Fund labels, overprinted "DOAR" (postage) for validation. Two separate cancellations (Tel Aviv, Haifa) were used. Mosden 1.21-1.24b

Eliezer, the son of Juda Perelmann, was born in 1858 in Lushky, Lithuania, and attended the Yeshiva at Polotzk, and the Gymnasium in Dvinsk. Becoming interested in Zionism, he intended to settle in Palestine as a physician, and entered medical school in Paris in 1879. He contracted tuberculosis, however, and was forced to end his studies. After a brief stay in Algeria, he settled in Jerusalem in 1881 and from then on devoted his life to the revival of Hebrew as the vernacular language of the Jews. He introduced the Sephardic pronunciation, and edited a number of periodicals and newspapers. With his son Ithamar Ben Ani, he founded the first Palestinian Hebrew daily newspaper, *Doard Hayam* in 1912. He coined many of the new terms for which Biblical Hebrew had no equivalent and was deeply absorbed in his life's work, the *Millon Halashon Ha'Ivrit* (Thesaurus Totius Hebraicitatis). Ben Yehudah also founded the Waad Halashon (The Hebrew Language Council) in 1889, which in 1953 was renamed the Hebrew Language Academy. He also published an authoritative Hebrew-Yiddish-Russian dictionary and other books and essays about Hebrew literature and philology.

Of the sixteen volumes of his pioneer work, the *Millon*, five appeared between 1908 and the author's death in Jerusalem on December 16, 1922. He was, indeed, the Father of Modern Hebrew.

Kunitz and Colby: *European Authors, 1000-1900*, Wilson, 1967, p. 87-88; *Lexikon d. Judentums* (1967) pp. 80-81.

1960

## JUDAICA

TERESA HIRSCHFELD, NAOMI NEUMANN,  
CAROLINE PAPERNIK, SUSANNA TAUBER

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. April 7, 1960. Two stamps, issued in a set of seven airmails commemorating the World Refugee Year, 1959-60. Same set was also issued with a surtax in aid of refugees, as airmail semi-postal stamps. Perf.: 12½, Lithographed, Scott C113-14, CB 19-20; Gibbons 820-21, 825-26.

The only positive result of the International Conference on the Refugee Problem, held at Evian, France, in July of 1938, was the offer of the Dominican Republic to accept a fair number of European refugees as settlers. By the end of 1940, some 500 Jews, mostly from Germany, lived in Sosua, the settlement established in the northern part of the Republic on land (26,600 acres) donated by General Trujillo.

Sosua became the birthplace of the four little girls who were photographed by Frans Stoppelman of Bergen op Zoom (Netherlands) late in 1956, and who are, left to right: Ann Caroline Papernik, born February 18, 1951; Naomi (Nomi) Neumann, born April 24, 1953; Margaret Susanna Tauber, born October 18, 1953; and Teresa Eugenia Hirschfeld, born August 23, 1952.

Although its location and exquisite beach, as well as the climate, made the settlement a favorite vacation spot of tourists, the postwar developments were not as favorable as had been hoped by the settlers, and many left for other American countries. By 1960, about 200 of them were still living in Sosua, which is shown on the companion stamp to the one showing the four young girls. Today, Ann Papernik lives in Jackson Heights, N. Y., Margaret Tauber in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Teresa Hirschfeld has moved to the capital, Santo Domingo. Only Naomi Neumann still lives in Sosua.

(Micha Theiner: "Refugee stamp models still alive", *The Jewish Chronicle*, July 29, 1966; Alfredo Rosenzweig (President of the Centro Israelita de la R.D.): letter to Harold Alter, dated August 17, 1960; Mark Wischnitzer: "Jewish Refugees in Santo Domingo", *Jewish Social Studies* 4 (1942) 45-58.

3417.

1960

JUDAICA

MAX REINHARDT



BERLIN (WEST)GERMANY. Sept. 30, 1957. Issued as part of a set of 10 stamps honoring famous Berliners. Designer: A. Degner, engraver: E. Falz. Perf.: 14, Watermark DBP and rosettes. 2,000,000 copies printed. Withdrawn June 30,1960. Scott 9N153; Gibbons B165.

Born in Baden, near Vienna, on September 9, 1873, as Max Goldmann, he was a young actor with a special talent for playing old men, when Otto Brahm, the director of the Deutsche Theater, discovered him on the Salzburg Municipal Theater stage in 1894 and brought him to Berlin. Reinhardt remained with Brahm until 1902, when they parted because Reinhardt was opposed to the strict Naturalism of Brahm's repertory and interpretation. He began his brilliant career as theater director at the Neue Theatre in 1903, and was dramatic director of the Deutsches Theater from 1905 to 1920, and 1924-32.

His first spectacular success, a neo-Romantic and ingenious production of *A Midsummer-night's Dream* was followed by brilliant performances of the works of the great classics by Molière and Goethe, as well as of contemporary radicals like Wedekind and Strindberg, Shaw and Wilde. Intensely interested in all forms of theatrical expression, Reinhardt created a theater in which acting, staging, stage design, music and brilliant interpretation combined to form a magnificent rendering of the ideas of the authors through the artistry of the director, the actors and everyone involved in the production. For twenty-five years, Reinhardt dominated the German theater scene both as a superb director and as a gifted developer of thespian talents: an entire generation of actors and actresses owe their start and their outstanding care

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EIN SONDERPOSTWERTZEICHEN DER DEUTSCHEN BUNDESPOST BERLIN BERÜHMTE MÄNNER AUS DER GESCHICHTE BERLINS

**Max Reinhardt**  
1873 — 1943

Erster Ausgabefag : 28. September 1957

- F . D . C -



## ANNUAIRE PHILATELIQUE

Max REINHARDT (1873-1943), acteur, metteur en scène, directeur de Berlin occidental, n° 149.



théâtre

Max Reinhardt, de son vrai nom Max Goldmann, est né le 9 septembre 1873 à Baden, près de Vienne (Autriche). Il travailla d'abord dans une banque, mais il se sentait invinciblement attiré par le théâtre. Donc, à 20 ans, Max Reinhardt fit ses débuts sur la scène de Salzbourg. Il y fut remarqué par Otto Brahm qui l'engagea au « Deutscher Theater » de Berlin, en 1895, où il excella dans des rôles de composition, notamment de vieillards. Mais son esprit fantaisiste d'Autrichien supportait mal la discipline froide et intellectuelle du nordique Brahm (Juif originaire de Hambourg). Il acquit vite l'indépendance et devint rapidement célèbre par ses propres mises en scène au « Kleiner Theater ». Son premier grand succès fut « L'asile de nuit » de Gorki. La mise en scène colorée qu'il fit pour la « Salomé » d'Oscar Wilde, embellie par la décoration plastique du sculpteur Kruse, annonçait une nouvelle ère de la vie théâtrale de Berlin, à laquelle il devait donner, pendant les trois premières décades du siècle, un éclat extraordinaire.

Max Reinhardt fut directeur du « Deutscher Theater » de Berlin de

3428  
3418.

1960

JUDAICA

PIERRE MASSE

RIBERAC, FRANCE. March 26, 1960. (Stamp in a set of 5, 4th series commemorating heroes of the French Underground.) Designer: Spitz, engraver: Cottet. Perf.: 13. Size: 22 x 36 mm.  
Scott 960; Gibbons 1479.



He was born on December 13, 1879 in Ribérac (Dordogne) where his father was the public prosecutor, and became, in 1901, an attorney, after brilliant studies in Besançon and Montpellier, and at the University of Paris. In 1907, he was elected councillor in one of the cantons of the Hérault, and early in 1914, was chosen deputy for Lodeve in the National Assembly. Upon the outbreak of the war, his patriotism drove him to request active duty, and he served with great distinction, obtaining the rank of captain, being cited three times, and being decorated with the Croix de Guerre and the Legion d'Honneur. In 1917, he served as Undersecretary of State for Military Justice and Pensions in the cabinet of Painlevé.

After the end of the war, he returned to private practice, but in 1938 re-entered politics as a Senator, representing l'Hérault. When, in 1940, after the fall of France, the Vichy government dismissed all Jewish officers from the armed forces, Pierre Masse, in a spirited and courageous letter to Marshal Petain, demanded that he also cancel the commissions of his brother, killed in action at Douaumont in April of 1916, and those of his son-in-law and of his nephew, both killed in May of 1940.

His public stand as a Jew and a patriot soon came to the attention of the Gestapo, which arrested him in August of 1942, and interned him in Drancy, at the Santé prison, and then at Compiègne. Insulted and mistreated, Masse remained unshaken and suffered with dignity. Offered immediate release, as a member of the French Senate, he refused to accept as long as a single fellow-Jew remained imprisoned. Masse was deported from France on September 30, 1942, and died on the way to the Auschwitz death camp.

After the liberation of his beloved country, Masse was awarded the Ordre de la Nation. His courage in a hopeless cause, and his refusal to bow to the persecutors reflected the noblest spirit of the Resistance.

(France. Min. P. T. Philatelic Bulletin, 1960, No. 7; Jean Kohn: P.M., after the biography published in *Le Deporte*, Paris, Jan.-Feb. 1960).

3419.

JUDAICA

1860

CHAIM NACHMAN BIALIK



ISRAEL (Provisional). Perf. 11½. Photogravure. Printed by Hapoel Hazair Press. Issued May 1, 1948, withdrawn June 15, 1948. Mosden I 75-77b

ISRAEL, issued to commemorate 25th Anniversary of death. Perf. 14 x 13. Photogravure, printed by Government Printers. Designed by M & G Shamir. Issued July 22, 1959 (1,578,000 sold), withdrawn January 1, 1960. Scott 155; Gibbons 164

Bialik was born in Rady, Wolhynia on January 9, 1873, and studied at the Yeshiva of Volozhin.

In 1892, he moved to Odessa to continue his studies, and came under the influence of the growing movement interested in bringing about a renaissance of Hebrew literature. He started a successful printing business, "Morijah", which published both Hebrew and Yiddish literature. Through his lyrical poetry and his prose works, Bialik achieved a lasting influence on the movement and contributed outstandingly to its success.

He left Russia after the revolution and settled in Berlin in 1921. There he founded the publishing company "Dvir". But in 1924, he moved to Tel Aviv, where he also published original works written in Ivrit, as well as anthologies and translations. He died while on a visit to Vienna on July 4, 1934.

Bialik is considered to have been the greatest lyrical poet in the Hebrew language in modern times. He also was an extremely gifted translator.

Philo Lex 1937:88-89; Lex dJ 1966:98

## JUDAICA

1961

LEO STANTON ROWE



NICARAGUA. Aug. 2, 1940. Commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Pan-American Union. Perf.: 1½ engraved. Printed by Security Bank Note Co. Scott C253; Gibbons 1046



NICARAGUA. Aug. 23, 1961. Scott 253 of 1940, overprinted to commemorate the First Central American Philatelic Convention, Panama-Salvador, July 27, 1961. Scott C493; Gibbons 1432

The son of Louis and Katherine (Raff) Rowe was born in McGregor, Iowa, on September 17, 1871, and grew up in Philadelphia. He studied law and taught political science and international law at the Wharton School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania from 1895 to 1917.

While on a mission to revise the legislation of Puerto Rico in 1900, he became interested in Panamerican problems. Two years later, he published, (with J.M. Keedy) an eight-volume report of his Commission on the Insular Code, which became the basis of the laws of the American possession. By 1906, Rowe had become America's foremost expert on South America and served as a delegate to the Third International Conference of American States at Rio de Janeiro. Hereafter, he represented his country at nearly every international conference attended by American states, until he resigned his professorship in 1917 to accept the appointment of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In 1919, he became Chief of the Latin-American Section of the State Department.

He was elected Director-General of the Panamerican Union in 1920, and served in this position until his death twenty-six years later. He gave immeasurably of his knowledge, experience and good will to foster improved relations between his country and the American republics, and worked with rare skill and diplomacy to achieve peaceful solutions to the many inter-American political and economic problems which concerned the Union. His fairness and integrity was recognized by the participants of the many international conferences which he attended, and his achievements acknowledged by fifteen honorary doctorates and many other honors, including the gold medal of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission Awarded in 1940.

The untiring efforts for peace and friendship in the Americas came to an untimely end when Dr. Rowe was struck down by a car in a Washington street on December 5, 1946. He was truly the hemisphere's first Good Neighbor.

(L.S.R., Current Biography 1945:523-25; Jean Kohn: L.S.R., Annuaire Philatelique p. 495-96; 'L.S. Rowe, Citizen of the Americas', Pan American Union Bulletin 49 (April 1947) (Memorial issue)).

**ROWE, Leo Stanton** (1871-1946), Economiste et publiciste.

Nicaragua, poste aérienne, n<sup>os</sup> 244 et 458.



En 1940, le Nicaragua a commémoré par un timbre de grand format le Cinquantenaire de l'Union panaméricaine et a honoré en même temps L. S. Rowe, directeur général de l'Union.

Ce grand Juif américain est né à Mac Gregor (Iowa), le 17 septembre 1871. Il passa son enfance à Philadelphie où

ses parents s'étaient installés. Il fit ses études de droit dans cette ville, puis à l'étranger, notamment en Allemagne, en France, en Angleterre, en Italie et en Amérique du Sud. A son retour, à peine avait-il commencé l'exercice de sa profession d'avocat qu'on le nomma professeur agrégé de Sciences politiques à l'Université de Pennsylvanie (1895); en 1904 il devint professeur et le demeura jusqu'en 1917.

En 1900, le président William Mc Kinley le nomma membre d'une commission qui devait réviser et rédiger la législation de Porto Rico. Par ce travail, Rowe fut définitivement attiré par les problèmes de l'Amérique latine et le Panaméricanisme. Les résultats des études de cette commission furent publiés par Rowe, Daly et Hernandez-Lopez dans un rapport en deux volumes (1901). Nommé président de la Commission du Code insulaire, Rowe publia en 1902 avec J. M. Keedy le rapport en 8 volumes qui fut à la base des lois gouvernementales de Porto Rico.

Par ses connaissances du droit, des langues et de la littérature, par son expérience politique et sociale, Rowe devint le meilleur expert et publiciste des questions sud-américaines aux U.S.A.

Aussi, le gouvernement américain fit de plus en plus appel à ses services. En 1906, il fut délégué des Etats-Unis à la Troisième Conférence internationale des Etats américains à Rio de Janeiro. Deux ans plus tard, il présida la délégation américaine au premier Congrès scientifique panaméricain qui se tenait au Chili. Puis, on le désigna pour faire partie de la Commission mixte Etats-Unis/Panama en 1913. En 1915, il devint secrétaire général de la Conférence financière panaméricaine de Washington. Il occupa un poste analogue à la Haute-Commission inter-américaine jusqu'en 1907, année où on le nomma secrétaire-assistant du





seguito PERSONALITA' EBRAICHE

1960



JAC. MICHAÏLOVITCH SVERDLOV  
 Primo presidente del Comitato  
 esecutivo centrale della Russia



GUSTAV MAHNER  
 Nato e morto in Austria (1860 = 1911).  
 Uno dei più grandi compositori dei tempi moderni.  
 Francobollo emesso in Austria nel 1960 per il centenario d. nascita.



varietà  
 manca parte del colore  
 di fondo a sinistra

**Jac. Michailovitch SVERDLOV** (1895-1919), Premier Président du Comité exécutif central de Russie.

Russie, n<sup>os</sup> 521, 1682, 1767, 2283 et 2965.

Hongrie, n<sup>os</sup> 1063 et 1113.

Chine populaire, n<sup>o</sup> 989.

*« Pour le malheur du monde, il devait mourir à 34 ans, à l'aube du printemps de 1919, de la grippe espagnole. Je dis « pour le malheur du monde » parce qu'assurément, s'il eut vécu, c'eût été Sverdlov, et non Staline, qui aurait succédé à Lénine. »*  
(Aragon).



Jacob Sverdlov, fils d'un artisan graveur, naquit le 25 mai (3 juin) 1885 à Nijni-Novgorod (actuellement « Gorki »). Lycéen, il se passionne déjà pour des lectures marxistes, mais les considérations purement théoriques ne lui suffisent pas et il recherche des contacts avec le parti social-démocrate local. A 15 ans, il doit abandonner ses études et gagner sa vie comme apprenti pharmacien. En 1901, il adhère au parti social-démocrate et se livre à une propagande active parmi les ouvriers de l'usine Sormov. Il organise une imprimerie clandestine. Le 7 novembre 1901, il participe à la grande démonstration contre l'expulsion de Maxime Gorki de Nijni-Novgorod, ce qui lui vaut une première arrestation qui ne devait pas rester la seule. Il devient alors « révolutionnaire de métier ». Lénine le cite d'ailleurs en exemple comme tel dans ses écrits.

Au deuxième Congrès du parti social-démocrate, il rejoint le rang des bolcheviks. En 1904 et 1905, il continue son travail clandestin, notamment à Iaroslavl, à Kazan, puis nous le trouvons à Iékatérinenbourg (actuellement « Sverdlovsk » !), où il crée une école d'agitateurs et de propagandistes. En juin 1906, il est à nouveau arrêté. Après un an de réclusion préventive, il se voit condamné à deux ans de prison. Libéré en 1909, il est déporté pour trois ans en Sibérie, revient clandestinement à Pétersbourg et y reprend son activité révolutionnaire, mais on l'arrête et il est encore déporté. L'exil sibérien ne freine pas son ardeur révolutionnaire. Il y lutte contre les menchéviks, social-révolutionnaires et anarchistes, fonde une bibliothèque et une école pour les déportés, y donne des cours. Après une nouvelle tentative d'évasion, on le déporte dans un lieu plus isolé où la vie est encore beaucoup plus rude, mais il ne désarme toujours pas. A la Conférence du parti à Prague, en 1912,



## JUDAICA

1961

SIMON BAR KOCHBA



ISRAEL, New Year Stamps  
(3). Perf. 14. Lithographed.  
Printed by Lewin-Epstein.  
Designed by Calderon.  
Issued August 21, 1961.  
744,000 printed.  
Scott 210; Gibbons 218

He was Shimon, of the town of Kosiba, and documents discovered only in 1960 call him "Shimon bar Kosiba, Prince of the Jews". Coins struck during the two years, when he led the uprising against the Romans, show the legend "Year I" or "Year II of the Redemption of Israel". As Bar Kochba, he has entered Jewish history as the vigorous man who came out of nowhere to lead the revolt of the Jews against the Roman legions of the Emperor Hadrian. To his followers, he was the expected Messiah, and to the religious leaders, and especially to Rabbi Akiba, he was the fighter destined to liberate Israel.

Bar Kochba struck in 132 CE, organizing an army, gathering weapons and equipment, building underground lines of communications and strategically located fortresses. His troops managed to free Jerusalem, and put the unprepared Romans to flight.

Hadrian, surprised by the unexpected strength and determination of the Jews, sent his best general. Under Julius Severus, the Romans reconquered Palestine slowly and with a great many losses: more than fifty battles were fought and, so the tradition tells us, 985 cities were destroyed. The last remnants of fighting Israel were surrounded at Bethar, south of Jerusalem, and eventually, lack of water and food forced their surrender. It appears now that Bar Kochba was killed by a snake bite, and thus did not share the fate of his followers who, with Rabbi Akiba at their helm, were led to their execution. Thus, in 135 CE, ended the last patriotic war against the foreign conqueror, a war in which half a million Jews gave their lives. Today, the coins they struck in the hope of attaining their liberty may be seen on the first set of postage stamps issued by the resurrected Mdinat Israel.

Gershon Swet: "Die Briefe des Bar Kochba", *Aufbau* July 1, 1960, pp. 15-16; Harold Alter: Bar Kochba, *Judaica Post* 20 (1961) p. 158.

## JUDAICA

RACHEL

1961



PARIS, FRANCE. June 10, 1961. One of five stamps in a set marking the 5th World Congress of the International Federation of Actors, showing portraits of famous French actors and actresses. Designed by Decaris, engraved by Durrens. Perf. 13. Scott 999; Gibbons 1533.

Elisabeth Felix was the daughter of Jacob Felix, a poor Jewish peddler who was born in the Metz area of Lorraine, and of Esther Haya, a native of Bohemia. Elisabeth was born in Mumpf, near Basel (Switzerland) on February 28, 1821, while her mother was on a journey to Lyons, where the family lived until 1832. In that year, they moved to Paris, where the talented girl received lessons in drama, speech, and bearing. After her debut on April 4, 1837, she was described as "that Jewish-looking girl, that little bag of bones with the marble face and the flaming eyes - there is a demoniacal power in her." Soon thereafter, she acquired her stage name, Rachel, after the heroine of Halevy's *La Juive*. Her first great success came as Roxane in Racine's *Bajazet* (1838) at the Comedie Francaise - and it established her as the Queen of the dramatic stage.

A conscientious actress who demanded utmost perfection of herself, she proved her unrivaled talent in impersonating malignant passion in performances which showed a majesty and dignity which was fascinating as it was repelling. Her brilliant accomplishment as Phedre in Racine's play, first staged on January 21, 1843, was equaled if not surpassed only by her rendering of *Adrienne Lecouvreur* (1849), a play especially written for her by Scribe and Legouve. Her visits to London and later other European cities, where she presented mostly Racine and Corneille dramas, were unforgettable triumphs. She was acclaimed and courted by de Musset and Hugo, Gautier and Cremieux, admired by Liszt and James de Rothschild, Prosper Merime and Lamartine. While Alexandre Dumas fils and Carl Schurz praised her, only Heine and Disraeli, of the many literati, seemed to have remained unmoved by her acting. When, in 1852, she gave a special performance before the Prussian and Russian court, King Friedrich Wilhelm IV was so moved that he had a monument erected which stood on the Pfaueninsel, near Potsdam, until the Nazis destroyed it in 1935.

Rachel led a rather unconventional private life, one of the fathers of her two illegitimate sons being Count Alexandre Colonna-Walewski, himself a natural-born son of Napoleon I. The brilliant actress was a non-observant Jewess who, proud of her ancestry, refused all inducements to accept conversion to the Catholic Faith. When she was dying of consumption at Le Cannet, near Nice, on January 3 (not 4) 1858, she summoned a Minjan and passed away with the words of the Shma on her lips. On January 11, Chief Rabbi Isidor conducted the burial rites in Paris, after more than a hundred thousand people had watched her funeral procession on the way to the Jewish section of the Pere-Lachaise cemetery.

(Enc. Brit. (1959) 18:868-69; Bernard Falk: *Rachel the Immortal*, London, 1941; Lex.d.Judentums (1966) col. 648)

**RACHEL (1821-1858), Comédienne.**

France, n° 1303.



Elisa Félix, dite Rachel, vint au monde vers le 28 février 1821 à Mumf (Suisse) où ses parents, de très pauvres colporteurs juifs, étaient de passage.

« Une aubergiste pitoyable leur avait accordé quelques heures d'hospitalité, en fraude, car la loi du pays défendait de donner logement à des commerçants errants. Les années d'enfance de la petite Rachel Félix subirent tous les hasards, toutes les privations, tous les déboires de la bohème la plus misérable. Durci par le sort, le père Félix exigea très tôt de ses enfants leur participation à la recherche des ressources familiales. La petite Rachel, à douze ans, mendiait avec sa sœur aux terrasses des cafés, à Lyon, en chantant et vendant des oranges. Enfin la famille arriva jusqu'à Paris, où elle réussit à mener une vie un peu moins précaire. Rachel avait une belle voix : son père songea à la diriger vers le chant — mais l'oreille de l'enfant restait rétive au solfège. On l'essaya alors dans les représentations d'un très pauvre théâtre amateur du quartier Quincampoix. C'est là que devait la découvrir le tragédien Saint-Aulaire, qui se hâta de la signaler à son camarade Samson. D'aspect chétif, de petite taille, visiblement ignorante et affublée d'oripeaux dérisoires, l'enfant cependant frappait par un don de noblesse inné, un air d'autorité et de grandeur déconcertant. Samson se chargea non seulement de sa formation théâtrale, mais de son instruction et de son éducation à laquelle Mme Samson travailla comme une seconde mère. En 1837, tout juste âgée de dix-sept ans, Rachel débutait à la Comédie-Française. Cet illustre théâtre traversait une période de marasme, et personne d'abord ne prit garde à la nouvelle venue, dont le physique répondait si peu à l'idéal potelé de l'époque.

Quelques mois plus tard, et à quelques jours de distance, sans s'être donné le mot, le critique le plus écouté de Paris, Jules Janin, et le poète Alfred de Musset alertèrent l'opinion dans deux articles retentissants, et ce fut sans transition la gloire.

Enthousiasme des lettrés, engouement du public mondain, relations brillantes... tout arriva si vite, dit Mme Samson, qu'à vingt ans l'ancienne petite mendicante était déjà blasée. A vrai dire, Rachel demeurait marquée au fond d'elle-même par les âpres expériences de ses premières années et son talent lui-même en gardait un reflet : elle excella dans les sentiments concentrés, farouches, dans la sombre énergie et les imprécations plutôt que dans les effusions amoureuses. Ses maîtres rôles furent Roxane de *Bajazet*, Camille d'*Horace*, Hermione d'*Andromaque*, Emilie de *Cinna*. De *Phèdre*, elle imposa une image saisissante où dominait l'accablement de la fatalité plutôt que le désordre passionnel. « Quand elle sortait de scène, disait Théophile Gauthier, elle semblait emporter la tragédie avec elle. » Elle ne sut pas résister aux propositions de tournées qui lui venaient de partout et s'épuisa bien vite en voyages perpétuels dans toute l'Europe, jusqu'en Russie. Elle ne perdit pas de vue la Comédie-Française, ses relations marseillaises et parisiennes. En 1855, au cours de ses tournées en Amérique, où son talent trop purement classique ne fut pas apprécié par des publics insuffisamment préparés, elle commença à décliner lucide et désespéré. Elle avait à peine trente-cinq ans.

(Béatrix Dussane. ❖)

DES ANCIENNES  
CHRONIQUES

ישראל



ISRAELE

434.

BOLLINI DEL KKL

1961



13° anniversario dello Stato d'Israele



ENRICHETTA SZOLD = Centenario della sua nascita



Località Y O D F A T

1961

JUDAICA

JENŐ LANDLER



HUNGARY. July 14, 1961. Portrait on a stamp in a set of three, marking the Conference of Transport Ministers of Communist Countries, held in Budapest. Designed by L. Kekesi. Perf.:  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ; watermark; star; photogravure. Scott 1402; Gibbons 1753

The son of Jewish tenant farmers, Landler was born on November 23, 1875 in Gelse, a small town in the Zala district of West Hungary, and studied law. He specialized in labor legislation and became the legal counsel of the Hungarian Railroad Workers Association. After the great railroad strike of 1904, Landler defended the strikers, and was again in court in 1906, when he defended striking street car workers in Budapest. In 1908, he became associated with the left wing of the Social-Democratic Party, and spoke forcefully against the policies which led to World War I, and during the war years, continued his opposition and led anti-war strikes. He had considerable influence through his editorship of the railroad workers' newspaper. Arrested in June of 1918, he was released at the eve of the Austro-Hungarian collapse, in September of 1918.

On October 25, 1918, Dr. Landler became a member of the Hungarian Parliament, and joined the Communist Party of Hungary. With the establishment of the Hungarian Soviet Republic by Bela Kun (March 1919), Landler became its Commissar for Commerce, and later served as Commissar for the Interior. As commander of the First Division of the Third Army, Landler directed the recapture of the city of Mikołc during the military actions connected with the Kun government's attempt to oust Rumanian troops from Hungarian territory (May 1919).

After the fall of the Bela Kun government (August 1, 1919), Landler went into exile in Vienna, and became the nominal leader of the Communist Party of Hungary, representing it at several international congresses, directing illegal activities inside Hungary, and editing the party's newspaper "Proletar." He died of a heart attack while at Cannes, France, on February 25, 1928. His body was cremated in Paris, and his ashes accorded the rare distinction of being placed in the honor row of the Kremlin Wall.

Ferenc Erdei, ed.: Information Hungary, NY 1968, p. 271; Magyar Eletrajzi Lexikon (1967) II:24-25; Wielka Encz. PWN, Warsaw (1964) 6:374; UJE 5:496.

2138.  
3437.

JUDAICA

1962

BAAL SHEM TOV (BESHT)



ISRAEL. Perf. 13 x 14. Designed by E. Vardimon. Photogravure printed by Government Printers. Issued August 21, 1961, 1,171,000 sold, withdrawn January 31, 1962.

Scott 211; Gibbons 219



Israel ben Eliezer was born about 1700, perhaps in Okop, near Kamenec-Podolskij, in the Ukraine. Raised as an orphan by the community, he first served as an assistant to the shammash, later as a shammash, cheder teacher, and general assistant to his and other communities in the area. He also gained an intimate knowledge of the Talmud and the Cabbala. For several years after his marriage, he lived like a hermit in a hut high in the Carpatian mountains, working a lime pit—and meditating. By 1740, he felt ready to expound his religious ideas and settled in Miedzybozh, where he soon gained a large following as the leader of the last great popular religious movement among European Jews. Chassidism is based on a strongly pantheistic concept of God, the whole universe being a manifestation of the Divine Being. The Besht, as he was called, rejected the asceticism of the Luria school of Talmudists, and it was the optimistic, simplified and joy-emphasizing attitude of the teachings which attracted a large following of disciples and tens of thousands of Jews in Eastern Europe. The aim was to lead the life of a Zaddik, the perfectly pious mediator between man and God.

The Baal Shem Tov died on May 22, 1760, regarded by his followers as a miracle working, divinely inspired man. The stamp, which commemorates the bi-centennial of his death, shows the synagogue in which he taught.

S.A. Horodetzky: B.S.T., Enc. Judaica v. 3, cols. 835-42; Louis Ginzberg: B.S.T., The Jewish Enc., 2 pp. 383-86.

1962

JUDAICA

JANUSZ KORCZAK



ISRAEL. Dec. 26, 1962. Commemorating the 20th anniversary of his death. Designed by O. Adler. Perf.: 13x14 mm; photogravure by Government Printers, Hakiryva. Plate No. 80. 1,139,000 copies printed. Withdrawn from sale July 14, 1963. Scott 230; Gibbons 243

POLAND. Nov. 12, 1962. Set of six stamps commemorating the 20th anniversary of his death. The 40g shows his portrait, the others scenes from his children's story of "King Matthew I." Designed by J. Srokowski. Perf.: 13x12 mm; lithographed by the State Printing Works, Warsaw. 600,000 complete sets were issued. Scott 1098-1103; Gibbons 1344-1349

Janusz Korczak was the pseudonym of Henryk Goldschmidt, who was born on July 22, 1879 in Warsaw and obtained his medical degree from the University of Warsaw in 1905. After advanced training in Berlin and Paris, specializing in pediatrics, Dr. Goldschmidt served as an assistant physician at the Baumann and Berson Children's Hospital in Warsaw. Becoming a recognized authority and pioneer in child psychology, he wrote extensively, lectured, and served as court consultant in juvenile delinquency.

In 1911, he decided to devote himself entirely to the realization of his educational reform ideas. He obtained an orphanage at No. 92 Krochmalna Street, and transformed it into the Home of the Child, a Free Children's Republic, guided by the philosophy that "education should aim at replacing force by free adjustment to forms of collective life, and replacing dead morality by joyous striving to better oneself." Dr. Goldschmidt created a child's society based on justice and brotherhood, an atmosphere in which there was clear recognition of a child's rights to individuality and independence.

This admirable work of a man's love for the homeless and friendless was destroyed when the Nazis, on August 2, 1942, deported the 192 children and eight adults from their last home in the Warsaw Ghetto, on Sliska Street. Dr. Goldschmidt was offered exemption from deportation, but he refused to abandon his charges, and together they walked to the assembly place, to the train which took them to their deaths in Treblinka.

The physician Dr. Goldschmidt left a number of important professional papers, but the story teller Janusz Korczak left an imperishable memory as a gifted creator of marvelous tales about characters like Matthew I., the kindhearted king, who wanted to see all children as happy as could be. It is Janusz Korczak, who was already well-known to pre-war Warsaw audiences, who is now remembered in Poland by more than eighty schools, orphanages, hospitals and streets which bear his name.

Sources: M.B.: *Likwidacja ghetta warszawskiego*, reportaz, Warsaw, 1943; Joseph Hyams: *A Field of buttercups*, New York, 1968; J. Kolakowski: "Beloved teacher," *Western Stamp Collector* Jan. 8, 1963 p. 3; Leon Wulman and Joseph Tenenbaum: *The Martyrdom of Jewish physicians in Poland*, New York 1963).

3439.

JUDAICA

1962

GYULA ALPARI

*Le franco-bollo è  
nella parte  
destra*



EAST GERMANY, in honor of victims of Concentration Camps. Perf. 14, watermarked DDR and quatrefoil. Engraved by M. Sachs. Issued October 4 1962.

Scott B96; Gibbons E659

The future prominent journalist was born as Moses Adler in 1882, in the old Moravian capital of Bratislava (Pressburg) where there was an old and famous Jewish community. Alpari entered a rabbinical seminary from which he was expelled in 1900 for distributing Marxist literature. He moved to Budapest and in time became an active leader of the Hungarian Socialists, as well as a journalist of note. At the outbreak of war, he became a soldier and served for twenty months before he was medically discharged. After the fall of the Austrian Empire, he resumed his political activities and in February of 1919 he joined the Communist party. When Bela Kun established the Hungarian Soviet Republic (1919-1920) Alpari served as Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs, being in charge of foreign propaganda. From 1922 to 1940, he was editor of *Inprekorr*, and an influential member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Communist party, living in exile in Paris. He was arrested in 1940 by the Nazis who imprisoned him in the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp, where he was executed on July 17, 1944.

Rudolf L. Toekes: Bela Kun and the Hungarian Soviet Republic, New York, 1967, p. 249.

*Judaica Philatelic Journal*, Vol 1, No 1, Sept. 1963, p. 6

**Julius (Gyula) ALPARI** (1882-1944), Publiciste et Politicien.  
République démocratique allemande, n° 633.



Né en 1882, Jules Alpari a consacré toute sa vie à la lutte révolutionnaire. En 1907, il prit la tête du Mouvement des Jeunesses ouvrières hongroises. Il adhéra au Parti communiste hongrois dès sa fondation en 1918. En 1919, il fut nommé membre du Comité central du parti, et cette même année, il se vit confier le poste de Commissaire du peuple aux Affaires étrangères du gouvernement présidé par Bela Kun. Il occupa ce poste peu de temps car ce régime fut rapidement renversé par l'amiral Horthy et son armée. Alpari continua malgré tout à militer pour son idéal révolutionnaire. Il devint rédacteur responsable du service de presse du Komintern. En 1940, il est à Paris et dès lors il ne peut échapper à son destin. Arrêté et déporté par la Gestapo, il est assassiné au camp de concentration de Sachsenhausen le 17 juillet 1944.

L'Allemagne orientale a honoré sa mémoire par un timbre qui fait partie de la série des héros antifascistes.

3444.

1963

JUDAICA

JOEL MOSHE SALOMON



ISRAEL. June 19, 1963. Commemorates the centenary of the first Hebrew News paper, "Halbanon." Designer: O. Wallich. Perf.: 14 x 13. Photogravure; Government Printers. Withdrawn Dec. 31, 1963. Scott 241, Gibbons 260.

The postage stamp issued by Israel on June 19, 1963 to commemorate the centenary of the first Hebrew newspaper published in Palestine, *Halbanon*, shows a man setting type: he is Rabbi Joel Moshe Salomon. He was born in Jerusalem on Adar 18, 1838 to Rabbi Mordechai Salomon, who had come to Palestine with his father, Rabbi Abraham Shlomo, in 1812 and had devoted his life to the revival of Jewish traditions and to helping agricultural pioneers. Rabbi Joel studied in Lithuanian yeshivot and then learned about printing.

Having returned to Jerusalem with a printing press, he started the first monthly edition of *Halbanon*, being the printer, publisher, writer, and subscription agent. Long before Eliezer ben Yehuda, he adapted Hebrew to the word needs of modern times. Yet, all his journalistic and business activities left him time for daily Talmud studies, many activities as the champion of the Ashkenazi religious faction, as a valued adviser and supporter of the new settlements of Rachlat Shiva and Mea Shearim, and as an untiring promoter of public health and medical care.

He continued his father's concern with agricultural settlements and became the founder of the "Yishuv Bnei Israel," a society of settlers, and started another newspaper, *Jehuda and Jerusalem*, as the voice of the agriculturists. He also wrote fine poems, which were republished in 1933, fourteen years after his death in 1919.

The commemorative is printed in sheets of sixteen stamps, each having a background which constitutes a part of the first page of the first issue of *Halbanon*."

(Jean Kohn: "Halbanon", *Judaica Philatelic Journal* 4 (1968) 499-500, with refs.)

3447.

JUDAICA

1963

HERBERT BAUM



*Le f. d. è nella  
"lotta al nazismo"*

EAST GERMANY, in honor of victims of Concentration Camps. Perf. 13½ x 13, watermarked DDR and rosettes. Designed by A. Bengs. Photogravure printed by G. W. Issued September 7, 1961, withdrawn March 31, 1963. Scott B80; Gibbons RZ659

Herbert Baum was born in Berlin on December 10, 1912, and met some of his future companions in his fight against the Nazis when, as a boy, he joined a German-Jewish Youth organization which, composed of youth from middle-class and upper-middleclass families, had a strong assimilationist attitude. In later years, as the political situation in Germany grew critical, this group became interested in Marxism and Communist ideology. In 1933, Baum, an engineering student at the University of Berlin, was forced to leave, and gradually led the members of his youth group toward organized "illegal" activities, until they constituted one of the few such groups among the Jews in Germany.

By 1939, most members of the group were employed as forced laborers at the giant Siemens factories in the northwest of Berlin. Apparently just a group of young friends enjoying hiking and singing, they were in fact an effective Communist cell—in close contact with other resistance groups in Berlin and elsewhere. Grown to about seventy members, the group published anti-Nazi literature, distributed posters and even printed a newspaper. As the war progressed, they became experts in manufacturing all sorts of identity papers since they and most of their friends had to live "underground". At length, it was decided to turn to open sabotage and on May 13, 1942, the Nazi exhibit "Soviet Paradise" was very successfully set ablaze. While the act was secretly admired by thousands, retribution by the furious Nazis was swift. Herbert Baum was executed on July 11, 1942, and twenty-two of his group were to follow him in death.

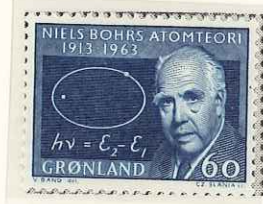
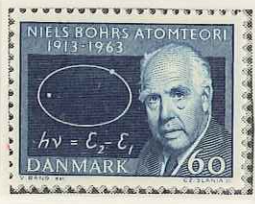
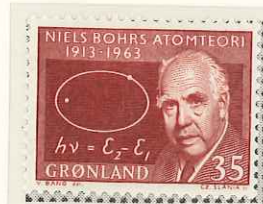
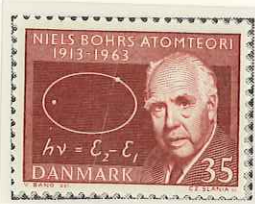
A monument honoring them now stands on the grounds of the great cemetery in Berlin-Weissensee, and the street leading to its main gate bears the name of Herbert Baum.

Walter A. Schmidt: *Damit Deutschland lebe*. Berlin, 1959, pp. 311-15; John H. Richter: Herbert Baum, in *Judaica Post* pp. 172-74.

JUDAICA

1963

NIELS BOHR



DENMARK issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Professor Bohr's atom theory. Perf. 12½. Designed by Viggo Bang, engraved by Szeslaw Slania, printed by the Government printers. Issued November 21, 1963. Scott 409-410; Gibbons 455-456

GREENLAND in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Professor Bohr's atom theory. Perf. 12½. Designed by Viggo Bang, engraved by Szeslaw Slania. Printed by the Danish Government Printers. Issued November 21, 1963. Scott 57-58; Gibbons 60-61

The son of Christian Bohr and Ella Adler, of a prominent Jewish banking family, Niels Bohr was born in Copenhagen on October 7, 1885. After studies with Nobel Laureates Thompson and Rutherford in Cambridge, Bohr returned to begin his research which resulted in his theory of Atomic Structure, which remained fundamental to all later nuclear theories. After teaching at the University of Copenhagen (1916-20) he became the first Director of the Institute of Theoretical Physics, soon a famous center for atomic research. In 1922, at the age of only 37, Bohr was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for his studies of the structure and radiation of atoms.

In the many years of further development of his and other theories, Bohr had close contact with many other leading physicists, among them Planck, Einstein, Franck, Fermi and Hahn, all of them Nobel Laureates. It was Bohr, who in 1939, brought to America the news that Drs. Hahn and Meitner had succeeded in splitting the Uranium atom, and he was among the first to realize the immense importance of this event.

In September of 1943, told of the immediately impending deportation of all Danish Jews, Bohr refused to leave his country until the Swedish government guaranteed to grant asylum to all Jews who succeeded in reaching Sweden. Bohr himself eventually was brought to America where he worked on important problems at Los Alamos. His enormous achievements brought him many prizes and honors, among them the first Atoms-For-Peace Prize (of the Ford Foundation) in 1956. He remained active and a constant voice warning against the dangers of a nuclear war and an ardent advocate for world peace. He died in Copenhagen on November 18, 1962.

Alan Shenkman , Niels Bohr, *Judaica Philatelic Journal* 2 (1966) pp. 227-29, with references.

JUDAICA

1964

YITZCHAK BEN ZVI



*Le francobollo è  
nella raccolta  
Su Israele*

ISRAEL, to commemorate death of President. Perf. 14 x 13. Photogravure printed by Government Printing. Designed by M. Krupp. Issued April 13, 1964, withdrawn November 15, 1964; 2,240,000 printed. Scott 255; Gibbons 274

The future President of Israel was born Isaac Shimshelevitz in Poltava, Ukraine, on November 24, 1884. He was one of the co-founders of the Poale Zion (Zionist Labor Movement) of Russia in 1905. He settled in Palestine in 1907. In the same year, he was instrumental in the formation of the Poale Zion World Federation which was created in Jerusalem. Two years later, he founded the Hashomer, the first defense force for Jewish settlements in the Holy Land. In 1915, he was exiled by the Turks, and came to the United States where he was the co-founder, with David Ben-Gurion, of the Hechalutz, an organization for the education and training of Jewish youth in preparation for their settlement in Palestine.

Shimshelvitiz was also among the founders of the Jewish Legion, a fighting force with the Allied forces, and returned to Palestine as a Legionnaire in 1918. Two years later, the untiring labor pioneer and organizer founded the Histadruth, the General Federation of Workers in Palestine. In 1930 the Mapai - party-political arm of the Federation, was founded, again in large part because of the work of Ben Zvi who from 1931 to 1948 was the president of the Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National Council, predecessor to the Knesseth of Israel. He was elected a deputy to the Knesseth in 1948 and was then elected successor to President Weizmann on December 8, 1952. He was reelected to that position in 1957 and again in 1962. President Ben Zvi died in office on April 23, 1963, in Jerusalem.

This outstanding labor leader was also a scholar who made important contributions to our knowledge of the Samaritans. Ben Zvi also founded the Institute for Research of Jewish Communities in the Middle East, which now bears his name.

Univ. Jewish Enc. v 2, pp. 160-61; Standard Jewish Enc (1966) pp. 268-69.

3453.

1964

JUDAICA

FERDINAND LASSALLE



WEST GERMANY. Aug. 31, 1964. Commemorating the centennial of Lassalle's death. Designed by H. A. Rischka. Perf. 14, litho-Scott 895; Gibbons 1348

A native of Breslau, where Ferdinand Johann Gottlieb was born on April 11 or 13, 1825, to Heymann (Chaim) Lassal, a silk-merchant whose native town was Loslau in Upper Silesia. As a student of philosophy at the Universities of Breslau and Berlin, Ferdinand became a life-long follower of Hegel. In 1845, he gallicized his name to Lassalle. In 1847 began his involvement in the legal affairs of the Countess of Hatzfeld, which he brought to a successful conclusion ten years later, although he was not a lawyer. The suit brought him both fame and financial independence. Meanwhile, he took an active part in support of the liberals in the unsuccessful revolution of 1848-49, after which he was imprisoned several times for his outspoken opposition to the prevailing politics and government.

In 1857, he published a profound study of the philosophy of Heraclitus of Ephesus, and in 1860 appeared his fundamental work, Das System der erworbenen Rechte (the system of acquired rights) which was a brilliant defense of a system of law for revolution and Socialism. Lassalle's superb oratory and command of the written word brought him national attention during the Prussian constitutional crisis (1861-63), and in 1863, he founded and became the first president of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Arbeiterverein, the first workers' party in Germany to demand universal suffrage and the direct predecessor of the Socialdemocratic Party of our days. For a time, Lassalle hoped that collaboration with Bismarck might result in the granting of electoral reforms which, however, the government abandoned after the Prussian-Danish war. Seeking to restore his health, Lassalle went to Switzerland, where he became involved in a love affair which led to the duel in which he was mortally wounded. He died in Geneva on August 31, 1864.

The most forceful labor leader of his time, who initiated a farsighted and workable reform program for labor, was also a man of vanity and arrogance who enjoyed power and was not averse to dictatorial manners. Some of his contemporaries ascribed his personality to his lack of assimilation from his "East-European background." Although Lassalle was not interested in Jewish affairs and never discussed his ancestry, he was not only keenly aware of it but resented it and, privately, hated Jews, to whom he attributed "slavish minds." Yet Lassalle did not become a convert and was buried in the old Jewish cemetery in Breslau.

(Enc. Judaica 10:668-671; Edmund Silberner: "Ferdinand Lassalle: From Maccabeism to Jewish Anti-semitism", Hebrew Union College Annual 24 (1953) 151-79)

1964

WALDEMAR MORDECAI HAFFKINE



INDIA, issued in honor of Centennial of birth.. Perf. 13. Photogravure, watermarked, printed by Security Press. Issued March 16, 1964, amount issued, 2,000,000. Scott 387; Gibbons 486

He was born in Odessa on March 15, 1860 to Jewish parents; and became a favorite student of Metchnikoff at the University of that city. When the great bacteriologist joined the Pasteur Institute in Paris, he made arrangements for Haffkine to work in its outstanding research laboratories and, in 1890, the brilliant young man became the assistant to Emil Roux, the Institute's director. His successful experiments with an anti-cholera vaccine in 1892 led to an invitation to test it under epidemic conditions in India, and from 1896 to 1915, Haffkine worked unceasingly on behalf of the cholera-stricken population, proving the effectiveness of his vaccine and the value of efficient public health measures. He retired in 1915, moving again to Paris.

Haffkine, a proud Jew who refused his first appointment (in Russia) because it was conditioned on conversion, maintained a life-long interest in the education of Jews, and established with his life's savings the Haffkine Foundation which supported the religious, vocational and scientific education in Yeshivoths in Eastern Europe. An active participant in the work of the "Alliance Israelite Universelle", he also was a strong supporter of the efforts to establish a homeland for Jews in Palestine, and presented a petition in favor of minority rights for Jews in the new nations of Eastern Europe to the Peace Conference in Versailles in 1919.

In 1925, the laboratory which Haffkine had founded in Bombay was renamed in his honor, and in 1959, a special cancellation recalled its sixtieth anniversary. Haffkine died in Lausanne, Switzerland on October 25, 1930, and was buried in that city's Jewish cemetery.

Edythe Lutzker: W.M.H., *Judaica Philatelic Journal* 4 (1968) pp. 492-94; Oscar Stradler in *JPJ* 4(1968) p. 571.

455.

1964

JUDAICA

DAVID FIDANQUE DE CASTRO

*Handwritten:*   
Anuncio -   
francobollo



PANAMA, in honor of the 75th Anniversary of the Panamanian Fire Brigade. Perf. 12½, watermarked with multiple star and RP. Lithographed. Printed by Estrella de Panama. Scott 454; Gibbons 382

Sr. de Castro was born on June 18, 1889 in Panama City, then still a part of Colombia, to parents whose ancestors had migrated from Portugal to Brazil, returned to Europe to settle in the Netherlands, and then to Curacao and finally settling in the Virgin Islands, where both parents of Sr. de Castro were born.

By 1962, when the commemorative stamp which includes his portrait was issued, Sr. de Castro had been associated with the Cuerpo de Bomberos, the Fire Department of Panama City, for nearly sixty years. He was a captain of Company No. 6 and, for thirty years, the treasurer and quartermaster of the entire Department, which functions also as an auxiliary police force. His distinguished service recalls that of the Corps' founder, David Henry Brandon, who was honored on a postage stamp in 1937. In recognition of his life-long devotion to this essential public service, Sr. de Castro was decorated with the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, and bears the title of "Tercer Commandante Honorario" (Honorary Third Chief).

He has also been prominent in the oldest Jewish congregation on the Isthmus, the Kol Shearith Israel, spiritual center of the "Holandeses", the Jews of Dutch-Sephardic descent. As the chairman and vice-chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board in Balboa (Canal Zone), as a leading member of the B'nai B'rith and a Masonic Lodge, as past president of the Rotary Club of Panama, and by no means last, as long-time administrator at the Leper Colony in Palo Seco, Sr. de Castro made many outstanding contributions to the life and welfare of Panamanians.

Rabbi Wm. Rosenthal: D.F. de C., *Judaica Philatelic Journal* 2 (1966) pp. 230-31.

## JUDAICA

GEORGES MANDEL



CHATOU (Seine-et-Oise)  
FRANCE. July 4, 1964.  
Commemorating the twentieth anniversary of his death. Designed by Clement Serveau, engraved by J. Piel. Perf.: 13. Engraved. Withdrawn from sale Feb. 13, 1965.  
Scott 1104; Gibbons 1659

*Le ft. e-nelle  
lotta al nazismo*

Louis-Georges Rothschild was born on May 5, 1885 at Chatou, near Paris, to Edmond Rothschild, owner of a clothing store, and Hermine née Mandel. Of Jewish origin, their families had left Alsace when that province was annexed by Germany in 1871. The young writer was to use his mother's maiden name as his own. He grew up a fervent patriot whose heroes were the great Frenchmen in history, and, above all, Georges Clemenceau, whose forcefulness and leadership promised to restore France to her position of greatness.

In 1906, Mandel managed to impress Clemenceau sufficiently to be appointed his private secretary, and soon after was the great leader's Chef du Cabinet. After the fall of the first Clemenceau ministry in 1909, Mandel worked as a free-lance journalist, displaying remarkable insight into the political problems of France and calling for vigilance and decisive action. From 1917 until 1920, he served Clemenceau again, as the Prime Minister's chief assistant. In 1919, he became a deputy in parliament, where he served until the fall of France. He was Minister of Posts and Communications (1934-36), and Minister for the Colonies from 1938 until May 10, 1940, when he joined the cabinet of Paul Reynaud as Minister of the Interior. Vigorously opposed to the armistice requested by the Petain government, he advocated continuation of the fight from the colonies. On June 17, he was arrested, and in November of 1941, he was tried and sentenced to life imprisonment, along with Leon Blum and a number of other leaders of the defeated Republic.

The Germans well remembered this Jewish patriot who called for decisive action against Germany when Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936, and ever since. They obtained his custody in November 1942, and he spent the next eighteen months in several concentration camps, isolated, insulated, but never shaken in his faith in ultimate victory. In June of 1944, he was returned to Vichy to be held as a hostage against the French Underground, but on the morning of July 7, as he was taken through the forest of Fontainebleau, the Vichy militia staged a mock attack and murdered him in cold blood.

He was not permitted to see the final victory, suffering the insults and deprivations with exemplary dignity: a true patriot who became a martyr to his cause.

(J.H. Richter: In Memory of G.M., *Judaica Philatelic Journal* 1 (1964) 80-82, with refs.)

## JUDAICA

1964

FRANZ OPPENHEIMER



WEST GERMANY. Aug. 3, 1964. Stamp in the regular set of 16, issued after objections by the estate of Albert Einstein resulted in the withdrawal of plans for an Einstein portrait in this set of famous Germans. Designed by H. Michel, engraved by P. Nowrati. Perf. 14, watermark DBP and rosettes. Printed on fluorescent (cream) paper. Scott 837; Gibbons 1274

The son of Dr. Julius Oppenheimer, rabbi of the Berlin Reform Congregation, and of his wife Julie nee Davidson, was born in Berlin on April 30, 1864. After he received his medical doctorate in 1885 (Univ. of Berlin), he was a successful ear and nose specialist, until 1896, when his growing awareness of economic problems and social injustice led him to abandon medicine for intensive studies of sociology and economics. He earned a Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Kiel in 1908, and was admitted as a Privatdozent (lecturer) at the University of Berlin in 1909. By then already a much-noted original thinker in his special fields, he proved to be a brilliant teacher who lectured to overflow audiences, attracting the student elite. In 1919, he was given a full professorship at the Goethe University in Frankfurt-am-Main, a position specially created for him, which he held until his retirement in 1929. He then lived near Frankfurt/Oder, and after Hitler's rise forced him to emigrate, in the United States, where he lived under difficult circumstances and died in Los Angeles on September 30, 1943.

His studies of the origin of the state and modern economic policies led him to advocate an economy free of monopolistic pressures, based on social justice and free competition. In contrast to most Socialists, Oppenheimer rejected government planning of production and distribution, and firmly believed that self-help was the best means for economic recovery of agriculture. He strongly advocated agricultural cooperatives, supported the Baerenklau Settlement as a pilot project, and later (1910) the Merchavia settlement in Palestine, which failed, mostly for reasons not related to Oppenheimer's ideas of settlement management. These were proven quite successful in the Moshavim Shitufim, first in Israel and later in other developing countries. Through his many students and adherents, Oppenheimer had a marked share of influence on the development of the post-war world, particularly in the German Federal Republic, the agrarian reforms in Eastern Europe, and the development of Israel. His most important publications were The Cooperative Settlement (1896), The State (1970), Merchavia (1914), Cooperative Settlement of Jews in Palestine (1915) and his eight-volume System of Sociology (1922-35).

Oppenheimer was a nearly unique product of Jewish society in Imperial Germany: a staunchly patriotic German, a proud Jew who challenged any Antisemite to a fight, a completely assimilated Jew who was proud of his ancestry while "confessionally neutral," an ardent Zionist and an opponent of all Racism and Chauvinism who was indeed a true Humanist.

(Ephraim Fischhoff: F.O., The Jewish Review I (1943) 231-32; Felicia Fuchs: A Bibliography of F.O., American Journal of Economics and Sociology 6-7 (1946-48); Adolph Loewe: In Memoriam F.O., Leo Baeck Institute Yearbook, I (1965) 137-49; John H. Richter: F.O., Judaica Philatelic Journal, I (1964) 103-05)

**Franz OPPENHEIMER (1864-1943), Docteur en Médecine et en Philosophie,  
Sociologue et Economiste.**

Allemagne Occidentale, n° 232 A.

Franz Oppenheimer est né à Berlin le 30 avril 1864, fils d'un rabbin de la Synagogue réformée, le D<sup>r</sup> Julius Oppenheimer, et d'Antonie, née Davidson. Il fit des études de médecine, obtint son doctorat en 1885 et exerça pendant quelques années en tant qu'oto-rhino-laryngologiste. Cependant, au cours de ses occupations professionnelles, il fut frappé par l'importance et la fréquence des difficultés sociales dans lesquelles la plupart de ses clients devaient se débattre. De ce fait, il rechercha de plus en plus les cause de la pauvreté et des injustices sociales si bien qu'il abandonna sa carrière médicale et fit des études d'économie et de sociologie, études couronnées par un doctorat en philosophie obtenu à l'Université de Kiel en 1908. Entre temps, sa réputation d'expert en questions sociales et économiques s'affirma de plus en plus et son influence grandit en Allemagne, et après la guerre, il fut vice-ministre de l'Agriculture et sous-secrétaire d'Etat du gouvernement prussien (1918-19). Nommé professeur agrégé, puis professeur à l'Université de Berlin, il abandonna par la suite sa carrière politique pour se consacrer à la science pure. Depuis 1919, il occupa à l'Université de Francfort-sur-le-Main la chaire de Sociologie et d'Economie nationale théorique. En 1929, il prit une retraite bien méritée et se retira à Luedersdorf près de Francfort-sur-l'Oder. L'avènement d'Hitler l'obligea à s'expatrier. Il émigra à Los Angeles où il mourut le 30 septembre 1943.

Dans de nombreux traités, cours et essais, Oppenheimer a exposé ses thèses. Comme économiste, il désapprouve le système capitaliste auquel il consacre plusieurs études critiques. Il considère les monopoles, surtout celui des terres, comme principale cause des difficultés économiques et sociales actuelles. Il préconise une économie différée de cette omnipotence politique et économique des classes au pouvoir, féodales ou autres. Mais il prend aussi position vis-à-vis du marxisme et des autres théories comme celles de Malthus et de Ricardo. Il rejette la planification autoritaire de la production et de la répartition. De sorte qu'il condamne aussi bien l'exploitation capitaliste que l'enrégimentation socialiste. Il prône au contraire l'idéal d'une société d'hommes libres et d'une économie reposant sur la justice sociale et la libre concurrence. Pour arriver à ce but, il ne prêche pas la révolution, mais



1964

JUDAICA

YAN BORISOVICH GAMARNIK



RUSSIA, issued to commemorate 70th birthday. Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ . Photogravure. Issued May 12, 1964.  
Scott 2893; Gibbons 2989

Born on May 12, 1894, Gamarnik began his political career as a student activist in Kiev in 1914. Two years later he joined the Bolshevik party, and after the October Revolution of 1917, held a number of high party positions in Kiev, Odessa, and later as President of the Territorial Executive Committee of the Far West (in 1923-28), as well as a member of the Central Party Committee of the Ukraine. A brilliant orator and organizer, he fought with distinction in the Ukraine during the Civil War.

In 1929, he became the head of the Political Administration of the Red Army, and First Deputy People's Commissar for Defense. Along with General Yakir, he was the most prominent Jewish member of the army officers corps.

Although not connected with the various factions of the Communist Party, he became a victim of the great purge of the Army, instigated by Stalin in 1936 and 1937. Based in part on forged documents "proving" collaboration between the Army's High Command under Marshal Tukhachevsky and the German (Nazi) Army and government, the indictment also covered Gamarnik and Yakir. In the events leading up to his impending arrest and trial, Gamarnik showed great courage in attempting to free members of his staff and command from false charges. He himself was relieved of his positions on May 10 or 11, and on May 31, 1937 committed suicide in his home. According to one source, he chose death to demonstrate against the complete falseness of the charges and the purge of Russia's most experienced officers. According to another, he was shot by NKVD members who were coming to arrest him. The full story has yet to be told. Gamarnik is said to have been a brother-in-law of Chaim Nachmann Bialik.

Boshaya Sovietskaya Enziklopedia (1929), v. 14, cols. 455-56; Robert Conquest: *The Great Terror*. New York, 1968, Chapter 7.

1965

## JUDAICA

## ADOLF VON BAEYER



SWEDEN, in commemoration of 1905 Nobel Prize Winners. Perf. 12½, unwatermarked. Designed by S. Asberg, engraved by A. Wallhorn; recess printed. Issued December 10, 1965.

Scott 689, 691; Gibbons 488, 488a

Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf von Baeyer was the son of a Prussian General whose wife was a member of the famous Jewish family of Hitzig, descendants of rabbis and bankers and related to Paul Heyse, Nobel Laureate in Literature (1911). Von Baeyer was born in Berlin on October 31, 1835 and was a student of the famous chemists Bunsen and Kekule. From 1860 to 1872, he was the director of the chemical laboratory of the Berliner Gewerbe-Institut, and 1872 to 1875, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Strassburg. At the age of 40, he was chosen to become successor to the most famous of German chemists of the century, Justus von Liebig, at the University of Munich, where he remained for the remainder of his very active and fruitful life.

Von Baeyer was primarily interested in synthetical studies with the aid of "condensation" reactions. He discovered the barbiturates and synthesized Indigo, and published a large number of papers which became fundamental to advanced research in organic chemistry. In the year of his seventieth birthday, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry "in recognition of his services in the development of organic chemistry and the chemical industry through his work on organic dyes and hydroaromatic combinations."

A brilliant teacher and organizer of research, he lived to see many of his students emerge as leading organic chemists, among them four future Nobel Laureates. Baeyer, son of a Protestant and a Jewess, lived happily among the Bavarian Catholics and died in Starnberg, near Munich, on August 20, 1917. Among many honors is the Adolf-von-Baeyer-Memorial Medal, awarded by the Society of German Scientists.

Enc. Brit (1959) 2:920; Armin Hermann: Deutsche Nobelpreistraeger, Munich, 1968.



1965

**ANNUAIRE PHILATELIQUE**

**Serge Mikhaïlovitch EISENSTEIN** (1898-1948), Producteur de films.  
U.R.S.S., n° 3 011.



Dans la série des « Films soviétiques » émise en 1965, le timbre de 4 k. représente une scène du célèbre film « Le cuirassé Potemkine » d'Eisenstein.

Sergheï Mikhaïlovitch Eisenstein est né en 1898 à Riga (Lettonie). Il fit des études d'ingénieur et servit dans le génie pendant la première Guerre mondiale. Démobilisé en 1920, il renonça à sa profession pour s'orienter vers le théâtre. Metteur en scène du théâtre « Proletculte », il y débuta par l'adaptation à la scène d'une nouvelle de Jack London. Pendant quelque temps, il se joignit au groupe théâtral Meyerhold, mais bientôt se vit confier la direction du Théâtre « Proletculte ».

Eisenstein devait cependant se rendre compte que le théâtre ne lui permettait pas de toucher les masses comme il l'aurait désiré. Le film de Griffith « Intolérance », qu'il vit en 1921, et qui l'émut profondément, fut une révélation pour lui. Il s'orienta donc vers le cinéma, et réalisa son premier film « La Grève » en 1924, film présenté à Paris en 1925, à l'Exposition des Arts décoratifs. Dès cette première œuvre, Eisenstein avait trouvé son style : « Un symbolisme parfois appliqué est racheté par le refus du morceau de bravoure et même un certain désordre, qui renforcent l'aspect documentaire du film » (Pierre Mazars).

En 1925, il réalise « Potemkine », considéré par de nombreux critiques comme *le* chef-d'œuvre du cinéma, et deux années plus tard « Octobre » (« Dix jours qui ébranlèrent le monde »). « Le récit des émeutes d'octobre prend la forme d'un reportage rapide, cursif et violemment suggestif. Les plans se succèdent avec une fluidité remarquable et créent un majestueux poème d'associations et de correspondances. Chacun de ces plans vaut comme partie d'un tout et provoque au passage son effet de choc » (Louis Chauvet). Notons qu'éliminé par ordre de Staline, Trotsky est absent de cette reconstitution de la Révolution d'Octobre.

« La Ligne générale » (1927) était une peinture pastorale de la nouvelle agriculture de la Russie soviétique.

Eisenstein fit un court séjour en France où il tourna la « Romance sentimentale ».

JUDAICA

1965

PAUL DUKAS



FRANCE. Perf. 13.  
Engraved design by  
Cottety/Mazelin. Issued  
February 13, 1965,  
withdrawn September 4,  
1965.  
Scott B390; Gibbons 1669

Dukas was born in Paris on October 1, 1865, of Alsatian-Jewish parents. He studied composition with Mathias, Dubois and Guiraud at the conservatoire, and at the Prix de Rome competition of 1888, was awarded second prize for his cantata "Velleda". The few, slowly-composed works which followed show the precision and mastery of instrumentation which mark his later and better-known scores. Dukas was a hard-working innovator who was his own most severe critic. His overture to Corneille's "Polyeucte" (1892) was well received, as was his orchestration of the opera score for "Fredegonde" by his teacher Guiraud (1895). Two years later, his symphonic poem "The Sorcerer's Apprentice", with its colorful and imaginative score retelling Goethe's ballad became an instant success and remained a popular work in the repertory of every major orchestra.

Dukas' Sonata in E-Flat major (1900) was a very difficult work hailed by critics as an historic event in French piano music. Much acclaimed was his music for Maeterlinck's play 'Adriadne and Bluebeard' (1907) and the masterful score for "La Peri", a dance poem first performed in 1912, and the last-published composition of Dukas, who, since 1910, taught orchestra at the Conservatory and later was given the Professorship in Composition at the same institution. A respected music critic as well as a praised editor of 18th Century harpsichord music, Dukas died in Paris on May 11, 1935, 38 years to the day of the first performance of "L'Apprenti Sorcier".

Enc. Brit (1959) 7:720; France, Min. P.T., Phil. Bulletin 1965, no. 6; Jean Kohn: P.D., *Judaica Philatelic Journal* 2 (1965) p 123.

1965

## JUDAICA

JOHN MONASH



AUSTRALIA. June 23, 1965. Commemorating the centennial of his birth. Designed by O. Foulkes after a painting by W. Walters. Perf. 13½, chalky paper, photogravure, printed by the Reserve Bank of Australia. Withdrawn from sale July 1965.

Scott 390; Gibbons 378.

He was born on June 27, 1865 in West Melbourne, Australia, the son of Louis Monash (Monasch), a native of Krotoschin in the then Prussian province of Poznan, who had come to Australia in 1864 with his wife Bertha Manasse of Dramburg (Pomerania). The talented boy studied civil engineering, became a bridge builder, and a pioneer in the advocacy of reinforced concrete construction. Since 1887, he also was an officer in the Militia artillery.

At the outbreak of the war in 1914, Monash was almost fifty, a doctor of engineering with earned degrees in arts and law, deeply read in music, medicine, and literature, when he volunteered for military service. As a brigadier-general, he commanded an Australian brigade in the tragic operations at Gallipoli in 1915. In 1916 and 1917, Major-General Monash led troops in distinguished action at the Western front, and particularly in the battle of Messines ridge. In May of 1918, this outstanding civilian soldier without any professional military education was promoted lieutenant-general and given the command of the Australian Army Corps. He planned and brilliantly executed the attack of August 8, 1918 near Le Hamel, which led to the collapse of the German front. Four days later King George V conferred upon him a knighthood, the first such ceremony to be held on the field of battle in nearly two hundred years.

Demobilized in 1920, he became chairman, in 1921, of the Electricity Commission of Victoria, creating a power supply system which greatly facilitated the industrial expansion of the state. From 1923 on, he also served as Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University. Long active in Jewish affairs as a member of the St. Kilda Hebrew Congregation, he also was one of the presidents of the Australian Zionist Federation. In 1930, he was promoted to the rank of full general. He died on October 8, 1931 in Toorak, a suburb of Melbourne, and was given a state funeral.

His memory has been honored in both traditional and modern ways. In Israel, Kfar Monash, a settlement for Jewish veterans of both world wars, was established in 1946, built on land bought with funds provided by Australian and New Zealand Jewry. Melbourne erected an equestrian statue of Monash in 1950, and named the city's second university, founded in 1960, "Monash University."

(Enc. Brit. (1959) 2:723 (Anzac); Harold Alter, note, *Judaica Philatelic Journal* 2 (1965) 176-77; Abraham Feiglin, J.M., *JPJ* 2 (1965) 208-209; John Hetherington: J.M., Melbourne, 1962 (Great Australians, No. 3); Seymour Moses: Kfar Monash, *JPJ* 2 (1965) 209 Allan Moorehead: Gallipoli, London, 1956, pp. 252-53; Richard Van Dick: "Der Enkel von Baer Loebel", *Aufbau* Oct. 8, 1965, p.5).

467.

JUDAICA

1965

PAUL HYMANS



BELGIUM. Feb. 24, 1965. Commemorating the centenary of his birth. Designed after a photograph by Charles Leirens, engraved by De Vos. Perf.: 11½; printed by the Atelier du Timbre, Malines. Scott 586; Gibbons 737

His father, Louis-Salomon Hymans, was the son of a Jewish physician of Dordrecht, the Netherlands, but was born in Rotterdam and later settled in Ixelles (part of Brussels, Belgium), and became a liberal deputy in parliament, a much-read historian, and a respected editor of influential newspapers. He married Louise de l'Escaille, of an old Walloon family, who was a Protestant, as was her husband after his conversion. Their son Paul was born in Ixelles on March 23, 1865.

He obtained his Doctor juris degree from the Free University in Brussels in 1885, and from 1897 to 1914 was its Professor of Parliamentary and Legislative History. Elected a representative for Brussels in parliament on May 27, 1900, he was also a city councilman and, since 1907, a permanent member of the Administrative Council of the Free University. On August 2, 1914, the day on which Germany presented its famous Ultimatum to the Belgian government, Hymans was named Minister of State. He was Belgium's Envoy Extraordinary in London (February 1915 to August 1917) and, on January 1, 1918, accepted the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, which he was to hold with rare distinction four times until March of 1935. As one of the leaders of the Liberal Party, Hymans was Belgium's voice abroad, and one of the chief supporters of the League of Nations and its idea of "collective security."

As Foreign Minister, Hymans signed the Treaty of Versailles for Belgium, helped to draw up the Covenant of the League, and was his country's chief delegate from 1919 to 1926, and again from 1928 to 1935. The first League Assembly, in electing him its President (1920-21), honored both a distinguished statesman and his war-torn country. Among his later achievements are his wise efforts to settle the Polish-Lithuanian dispute over Vilna (1921-22), his work on the Sino-Japanese conflict (1932) and his activities in trying to prevent Italy's break with the League after the invasion of Ethiopia in 1935.

In October 1936, the newly initiated policy of strict neutrality and complete independence was, in fact, a clear departure from Hymans' policy of trust in collective security, although he defended it initially as a continuation of his own philosophy. He was to live long enough to witness the tragedy of the Nazi invasion of Belgium, which perhaps neither his policy nor that of his successors could have prevented. Hymans, half-Jewish and raised as a Protestant, married a Jewish lady (Theresa Goldschmidt). At the approach of the Nazis, he fled to France and found a refuge in Nice, where he died on March 6, 1941.

(Margaret E. Burton: The Assembly of the League of Nations, Univ. of Chicago, 1941; Paul Hymans: Memoires, Brussels, 1957; Lexikon d. Judentums (1967), p. 300; Jane K. Miller: Belgian foreign policy between two wars, 1919-1940, NYC, 1951; Eugene de Seyn: Dictionnaire biographique...en Belgique, Brussels, 1936, vol. 2, pp. 586-87).



**ANNUAIRE PHILATELIQUE**

**J. KOHN**

**Pawel Karlovitch STERNBERG** (1865-1920), Astronome.  
Russie, n<sup>os</sup> 2076 et 3014.

Pawel Sternberg, né à Orel en 1865, fit ses études à l'Université et à l'Observatoire de Moscou, dont il fut nommé directeur en 1916. En 1917, il est Professeur d'astronomie et de géodésie de l'Université.

Dès 1888, il entreprit les travaux de gravimétrie qui devaient le rendre célèbre. Il les poursuivit en différentes régions de la Russie d'Europe et, en 1909, il réussit à établir des communications gravimétriques entre l'observatoire de Poulkovo et celui de Moscou. En 1915 et 1916, il se livrait à des études sur les anomalies gravimétriques de Moscou. La coupe gravimétrique qu'il élaborait à cette occasion porte son nom. Un des premiers, il eut l'idée d'appliquer la photographie à la mesure des étoiles doubles (Photo-Astrométrie). En 1914, il fut amené à diriger une expédition, pour observer l'éclipse solaire totale. Il consacra également des travaux importants à la détermination de la longitude de l'observatoire de Moscou par rapport au mouvement des pôles terrestres.



Mais les travaux scientifiques ne constituèrent pas toute l'activité de Sternberg. Il fut aussi un militant actif. En 1905, il entra au Parti ouvrier social-démocrate (RSDRP), adhéra à l'aile bolchévique et devint rapidement un des collaborateurs les plus éminents du Bureau technique militaire du Parti à Moscou. En 1907-1908, il put mettre ses connaissances scientifiques au service du mouvement révolutionnaire : en effet, sous le prétexte d'étudier les anomalies de la gravité, il établit une « carte d'état-major » des rues de Moscou en vue d'une future révolte armée. En 1909, le Bureau technique fut dissout, et il abandonna ce travail clandestin. Il n'en demeura pas moins en contact avec le parti, lui accordant une aide matérielle et participant aux travaux d'organisation. Cette fois sous une forme légale.

Après la révolution de février 1917, il organisa et dirigea les troupes de choc moscovites. En octobre, il prit la tête des forces révolutionnaires du secteur de Samoskvoretzk (faubourg de Moscou). En 1918, il fut mobilisé au front comme Commissaire politique et nommé, en 1919, membre du Soviet militaire révolutionnaire du front occidental.

Une pneumonie devait l'emporter en 1920.

3473.

## JUDAICA

BELA KUN



HUNGARY. Feb. 20, 1966. To mark his 80th birthday. One of a set of three stamps issued for various anniversaries. Designed by Z. Nagy. Perf.:  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ; lithographed. 2,980,000 copies issued. Scott 1735; Gibbons 2159.

Bela Kun was born in 1886 in Szilagyecsehi County in Transylvania to a Jewish city employee. He joined the Hungarian Social Democratic Party in 1902 and worked for a number of years as a journalist, contributing to the Socialist press and being active in local politics in Kolozsvár. He then worked as a clerk in a Workers' Insurance office and, at the outbreak of the war, volunteered for the army. In 1915, he was a lieutenant and became a Russian prisoner-of-war. Having become a convert to Communism, he supported the Bolshevik faction which won the Revolution of October 1917, after which Kun became President of the Foreign Groups of the Russian Communist Party, and commander of the foreign units of the Red Army during the civil war which followed.

In November of 1918, Kun returned to Hungary and formed the Hungarian Communist Party, and from March 21 to August 1 of 1919, he was the head of the government and foreign minister of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. During that period, he attempted to realize the social and economic revolution in accordance with Marxist and Leninist theories, but with a ruthlessness which eventually led to the Republic's downfall through the counter-revolution of Admiral Horthy. Kun fled to Austria, and in 1920 reentered the Soviet Union, where he subsequently carried out a number of important assignments as one of the principal members of the Comintern. By 1937, he faced strong opposition from Stalin, and in May, 1937 was accused of opposing Stalin's methods of handling foreign Communists, of sympathy with Hungarian nationalism, and other offenses against party policies. Kun was jailed, and was executed in the Butyrka prison on November 30, 1939.

Kun was "rehabilitated" in February of 1956, and in April of 1964, his many Soviet medals and his Order of the Red Banner were restored to his widow. On March 21, 1964, the 45th anniversary of the Hungarian Bolshevik Revolution, a school and a street in Leningrad were named after Bela Kun, whom Lenin once described as a man "from a nation of poets and dreamers."

(Arpad Szepal: *Les 133 Jours de Bela Kun*, Paris, 1959; Rudolf L. Toekes: *Bela Kun and the Hungarian Soviet Republic*, N.Y., 1967)

1966

## JUDAICA

MARCEL PROUST



PARIS AND ILLIERS (Eure-et-Loire)  
FRANCE Feb. 12, 1966. Issued as part  
of a set of 6 commemorating famous  
Frenchmen. Designed and engraved by  
Pheulpin. Perf. 13.  
Scott B396; Gibbons 1704.

The son of Dr. Adrien Proust, a professor and government official in public health, was born on July 10, 1871 in Auteuil, a suburb of Paris. His mother was Jeanne Weil of a wealthy Jewish family from Alsace. Although she did not become a Catholic, her children were baptized and raised as Christians.

Marcel, a sensitive but physically weak child with exceptional intelligence, grew up partly in Paris and partly in the family home in the Beauce country, later immortalized in his novels as Combray. He completed a year's voluntary army service, and most reluctantly studied for a law degree, only to please his father. His true interest was the social life in the fashionable circles of Paris. Proust, who had come to admire and translate the works of Ruskin, became a writer.

"Les plaisirs et les jours" appeared in 1896 and met with little success. "Jean Santeuil," on which he spent the next four years, was left unfinished and was not published until 1952. It was, at that time, considered a rehearsal for the masterful cycle of novels the first of which appeared in 1913 and the fifteenth in 1927. "La Recherche du Temps Perdu" (Remembrance of things past) is a long meditation on life by way of minute description of the author's own life and being. Life is lived through memory and the past, only dormant, is resurrected and recreated by a conscious intellectual effort as the artist tries to understand the emotions of the past in relation to his present self. By his style no less than by his concept of the novel, Proust had considerable influence especially on English and American literature.

He was aware of his partly Jewish ancestry and proud of his grandfather Weil, but knew little of Judaism, and there is nothing specifically "Jewish" reflected in his life and works. During the Dreyfus Affair, Marcel supported the captain's cause (his father did not). This brilliant but lonely and much suffering man died in Paris on November 18, 1922. He is now regarded as one of the great French writers of this century.

## JUDAICA

1966

RENE BLUM



*Monaco il  
francobollo*

MONACO, in honor of centennial of Monte Carlo. Perf. 13. Designed and engraved by P. Grandon. Issued June 1, 1966.

Scott 636; Gibbons 732

Blum was born in Paris in 1878, a younger brother of Leon Blum, the future Prime Minister of France, and like him, a lover of the arts. His first contributions were his encouragement and sponsorship of young painters and promising writers in the pages of the *Revue Blanche*, and his recognition of the talents of a frail novelist in search of a publisher, Marcel Proust. As founder of the Society for the Seventh Art, Blum promoted the latest of art media, the motion-picture. He was instrumental in preparing the great Exhibition of Modern Decorative Arts in 1925. For many years, he enthusiastically supported the experimental theatre (Theatre Libre and Theatre de l'Oeuvre).

In 1924, he inaugurated the Golden Age of the Monte Carlo theatre when he became its director, and in 1932, was persuaded to accept the management of the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo (with W. de Basil). His experimentation with young actors, brilliant set designs by foremost modern artists, and music by the leading composers of the time combined with the artistry of choreographers like Massine and Fokine to make the Blum Era as successful and brilliant as that of Diaghilev, which it succeeded. Sole director since 1936, Blum retired to Paris in the summer of 1939. After the occupation by the Germans, and with his brother a Nazi hostage, Blum felt compelled to remain. Arrested in 1941, he accepted the deprivations and indignities with quiet courage, and met his death in the Oswiecim Extermination Camp in 1942.

After the war, his memory was honored by the Association of Writers and Critics of the Dance, which established an annual Prix Rene Blum for the best contribution to the art of the ballet.

Georges Huisman: Rene Blum, *The Ballet Annual*, 1953, pp. 49-50. Jean Kohn, Rene Blum, *Judaica Philatelic Journal* 3 (1966) pp. 289-90, with references. Georges Detaille: *Les Ballets de Monte Carlo, 1911-1944*, Paris, 1954, pp. 145, 191-93.

1966

JUDAICA

SANDOR KORANYI



HUNGARY. June 18, 1966. Issued for the centennial of Koranyi's birth. One of a set of 8 stamps issued for various anniversaries. Designed by Z. Nagy. Perf.: 11½ x 12. Lithographed. Scott 1770; Gibbons 2164

Sandor (Alexander) Koranyi was born on June 18, 1866 in Budapest, where his father Frygies was a Dozent in neuropathology at the University, and later the leading internist of Hungarian physicians. The son received his medical degree in 1888, and, after advanced studies in physiology and neurology, was assistant in his father's famous clinic. Appointed Professor of Neuropathology at the University of Budapest in 1900, he held the chair of Clinical Medicine from 1909 until his retirement in 1936.

Koranyi was greatly influenced by the example of his father and inspired by the ideas of Claude Bernard. A brilliant scientist and gifted teacher, he was guided by the conviction that the medical science of the future must be based on applied physiology. He introduced the functional approach to diagnosis and therapeutics, and founded a school which brought physical and chemical methods to diagnosis, greatly advancing the medical profession. His personal contributions in research of the kidney and its diseases included the introduction, in 1894, of cryoscopic examination of blood and urine, and the determination of the characteristic features of renal insufficiency. In 1907, he published "Physical Chemistry and Medicine" (with A. Richter), a basic statement of his pioneering efforts. Many of his outstanding lectures were published, and in 1929 appeared "Lectures on functional pathology and therapy of kidney diseases," a fundamental treatise in the field to which Koranyi devoted most of his personal research.

The great physician was also a humanitarian who was deeply concerned with public health problems. His criticism of the inadequacy of government efforts, particularly in the area of tuberculosis, led to the closing of his clinic in 1936. Previous governments and the world of science had recognized his many contributions. He was created a baron in 1908, became a member of the House of Magnates of Hungary in 1927, and an honorary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1935. Koranyi was baptized and raised as a Christian. He died in Budapest on April 12, 1944.

JUDAICA

AMEDEO CLEMENTI MODIGLIANI

1967



COSTA RICA. Nov. 25, 1959. (Painting in a set of 4 issued for Christmas charity.) Perf.: 13½. Printed (photogravure) by State Printers, Vienna. Scott RA 6; Gibbons 577.



UMM AL-QIWAIN. July 15, 1967. (In a set of 6 stamps showing self portraits of painters.) Perf.: 11. Lithography Scott not listed; Gibbons 189; Minkus 128.

The fourth son of Flaminio Modigliani and Eugenie Garsin was born at Leghorn (Livorno, Tuscany), Italy on July 12, 1884. The Modiglianis were an old Jewish family from the town of that name, south of Rome, from where Flaminio moved to Leghorn. The Garsin ancestors were Sephardic Jews from Tunisia, Algeria, and Marseilles. Amedeo studied art in Venice (1903-06) and then left for Paris, where he was fascinated by the work of Toulouse-Lautrec, Gauguin and Cezanne. Brancusi aroused his interest in sculpture, and the gifted young man worked in both media for several years. He lived on Montmartre, associated with the genial, disorderly group of artists known as Lapin Agile. Working fitfully and without discipline, the handsome, irascible but ambitious man was nearly always in poor health. His paintings attracted attention, he had a few exhibits (including a major one in London, arranged by the Sitwell brothers, in 1919), but only few buyers.

Picasso, then and later the towering master, introduced Modigliani to the enchanting sculptures of Africa and Polynesia, and the painter was as impressed by their artistry as he was influenced by his earlier studies of the Italian primitives and the Florentine Frescoes. After 1913, the painter and his circle of friends lived on Montparnasse, in poor quarters and in poor health, rarely with sufficient food, but usually supplied with wine and drugs, and surrounded by eccentric but brilliant company like Appolinaire and Carco. There he would paint his "sad or smiling nudes with long oval heads and elongated columnar torsos." The Polish writer and art dealer Zborowski became his guardian angel, but all attempts to improve his condition, and even his love affair with Jeanne Hebuterne, ended in failure. The end came on January 24, 1920 in Paris, and he was given a magnificent funeral at the Pere Lachaise cemetery.

Modigliani, son of Orthodox Jews, was an agnostic who nevertheless felt strongly drawn to Judaism and was proud to be a Jew. His relatively small output as a painter shows that, far from imitating the contemporary masters, Modigliani painted in a highly individual style, in which the memory of the early Italians were bound to the simple design and a hardly changing pattern of composition — the medium in which he expressed his personality and his search for beauty.

(Jeanne Modigliani: M., New York, 1958; Pierre Sichel: N.Y., 1967; George Slocombe: Rebels of Art, N.Y., 1939, pp. 264-72)

**Amédée MODIGLIANI (1884-1920), Peintre.**

Costa Rica, n° 248 (Timbre de bienfaisance, représentant un portrait d'enfant par Modigliani), par F. RUSSOLI, Directeur de la Pinacothèque de Brera, à Milan.



Amédée Modigliani naît le 12 juillet 1884 en Italie, à Livourne. Son père, Flaminio, d'origine israélite, descend de banquiers qui eurent autrefois à Rome une grande fortune ; il exerce à Livourne une modeste activité de courtier. Sa mère, Eugénie Garsin, d'ascendance israélite également, est originaire de la région de Marseille. Au cours de sa première enfance, le petit Amédée, de santé fragile, contracte une pleurésie pendant l'hiver 1895. A peine guéri, il retourne au lycée de Livourne, mais trois ans après, une typhoïde grave, avec complications pulmonaires, le contraint d'interrrompre à nouveau ses études. Rétabli, il s'inscrit au cours de peinture de Micheli, élève de Giovanni Fattori. Mais sa santé demeure précaire et, en 1901, la tuberculose, qui le menace de nouveau, lui impose une longue période de soins et de repos. Envoyé en convalescence à Capri, il ne peut résister à la tentation de s'arrêter au passage dans les villes d'art italiennes : Rome, Naples, Florence sollicitent l'intérêt du jeune peintre et l'accueillent successivement. En mai 1902, il s'inscrit à l'école des Beaux-Arts de Florence mais, moins d'un an après, on le compte parmi les élèves de celle de Venise.

Cette prise de contact avec d'importants centres culturels lui permet de se familiariser avec les expériences picturales de son temps. Elles ne se limitent pas seulement à l'Italie. Un but unique le fascine irrésistiblement : Paris, capitale artistique de l'Europe. Il l'aborde au début de 1906, avec, pour toute fortune, son enthousiasme et sa foi. Il loue un modeste atelier rue Caulaincourt, tout près du « Bateau Lavoir », la maison qu'habitent Picasso, van Dongen et tant d'autres artistes qui la rendront célèbre. C'est dans les deux quartiers de Montmartre et de Montparnasse que se déroulera désormais sa vie brève et intense. Les artistes, les consommateurs des cafés, les flâneurs, s'habituent vite à la présence de ce jeune Italien, dont le beau visage mélancolique s'éclaire d'un regard fiévreux. En novembre 1907, Modigliani fait la connaissance d'un mécène, le docteur Paul Alexandre. Ce dernier, qui a confiance en la valeur des premières œuvres du peintre, lui achète quelques toiles et lui offre un endroit où travailler, rue du Delta. La même année, Amédée s'inscrit à la Société des Artistes Indépendants et expose pour la première fois. En 1909, Alexandre le présente à Brancusi, avec qui Modi-