

Stamps on Mahatama Gandhi & Non Violence

Gandhi's Philosophy of Nonviolence

With Gandhi, the notion (idea) of nonviolence attained a special status. He not only theorized on it, he adopted nonviolence as a philosophy and an ideal way of life. He made us understand that the philosophy of nonviolence is not a weapon of the weak; it is a weapon, which can be tried by all. Nonviolence was not Gandhi's invention. He is however called the father of nonviolence because according to Mark Shepard, "He raised nonviolent action to a level never before achieved". Krishna Kripalani again asserts "Gandhi was the first in Human history to extend the principle of nonviolence from the individual to social and political plane. While scholars were talking about an idea without a name or a movement, Gandhi is the person who came up with the name and brought together different related ideas under one concept: *Satyagraha*".

Gandhi's View of Violence / Nonviolence

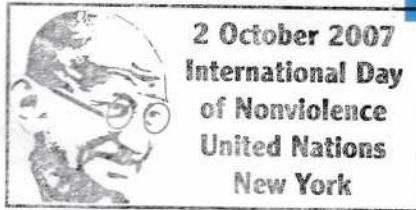
Gandhi saw violence pejoratively and also identified two forms of violence; Passive and Physical, as we saw earlier. The practice of passive violence is a daily affair, consciously and unconsciously. It is again the fuel that ignites the fire of physical violence. Gandhi understands violence from its Sanskrit root, "*himsa*", meaning injury. In the midst of hyper violence, Gandhi teaches that the one who possess nonviolence is blessed. Blessed is the man who can perceive the law of *ahimsa* (nonviolence) in the midst of the raging fire of *himsa* all around him. We bow in reverence to such a man by his example. The more adverse the circumstances around him, the intenser grows his longing for deliverance from the bondage of flesh which is a vehicle of *himsa*... Gandhi objects to violence because it perpetuates hatred. When it appears to do 'good', the good is only temporary and cannot do any good in the long run. A true nonviolence activist accepts violence on himself without inflicting it on another. This is heroism, and will be discussed in another section. When Gandhi says that in the course of fighting for human rights, one should accept violence and self-suffering, he does not applaud cowardice. Cowardice for him is "the greatest violence, certainly, far greater than bloodshed and the like that generally go under the name of violence. For Gandhi, perpetrators of violence (whom he referred to as criminals), are products of social disintegration. Gandhi feels that violence is not a natural tendency of humans. It is a learned experience. There is need for a perfect weapon to combat violence and this is nonviolence. Gandhi understood nonviolence from its Sanskrit root "*Ahimsa*". Ahimsa is just translated to mean nonviolence in English, but it implies more than just avoidance of physical violence. Ahimsa implies total nonviolence, no physical violence, and no passive violence. Gandhi translates Ahimsa as love. For Gandhi, nonviolence is the greatest force at the disposal of mankind. It is mightier than any weapon of mass destruction. It is superior to brute force. It is a living force of power and no one has been or will ever be able to measure its limits or it's extend. Gandhi's nonviolence is the search for truth. Truth is the most fundamental aspect in Gandhi's Philosophy of nonviolence. His whole life has been "experiments of truth". It was in this course of his pursuit of truth that Gandhi discovered nonviolence, which he further explained in his Autobiography thus "*Ahimsa is the basis of the search for truth.*"

United Nations – New York,
International Day of Non-Violence
2 October 2007

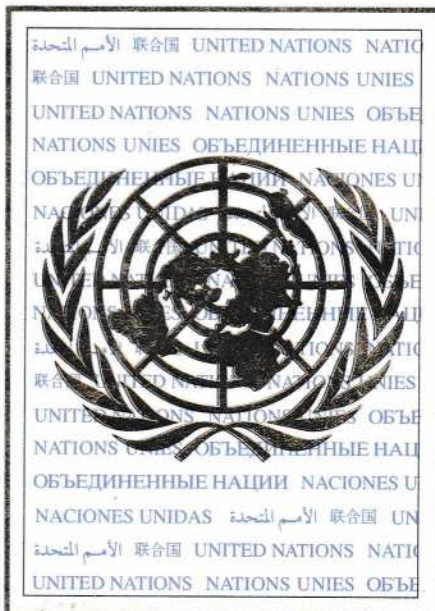
INTERNATIONAL DAY OF NON-VIOLENCE
OCTOBER 2, 2007



सत्यमेव जयते



United Nations
International Day of Non-Violence
2 October 2009

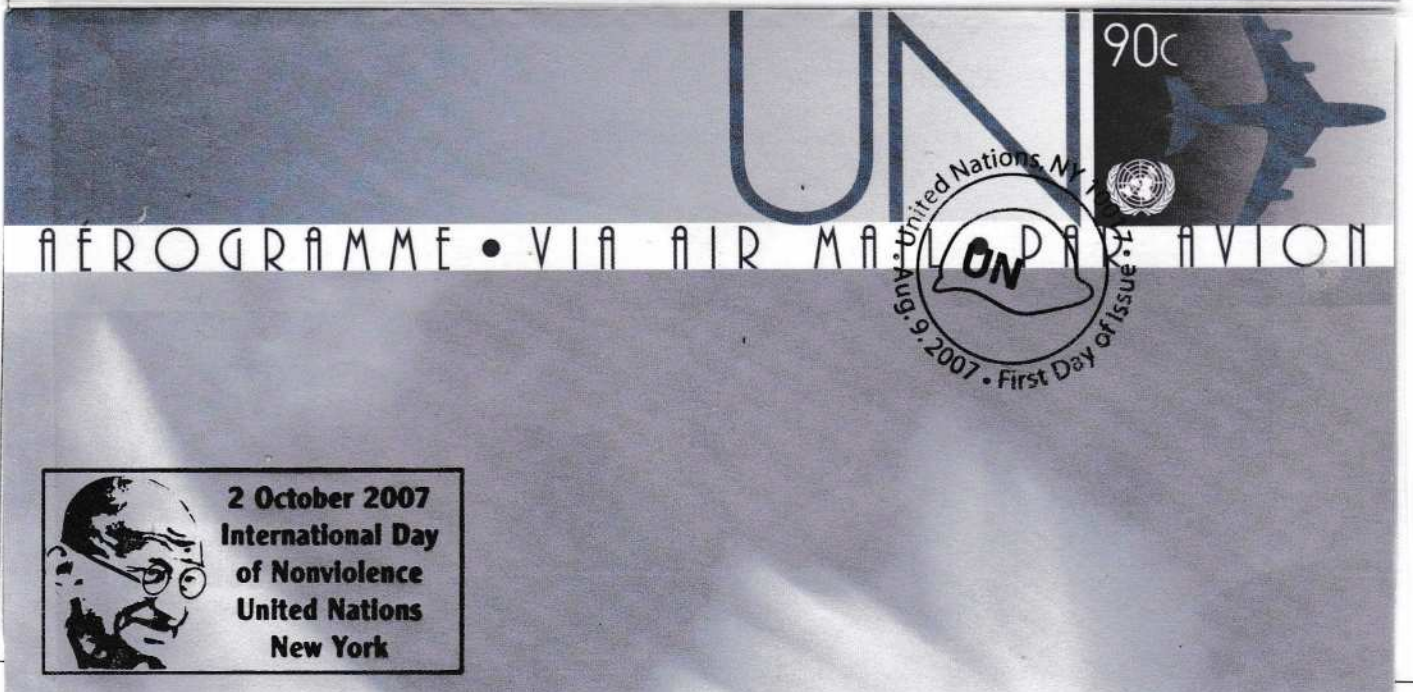
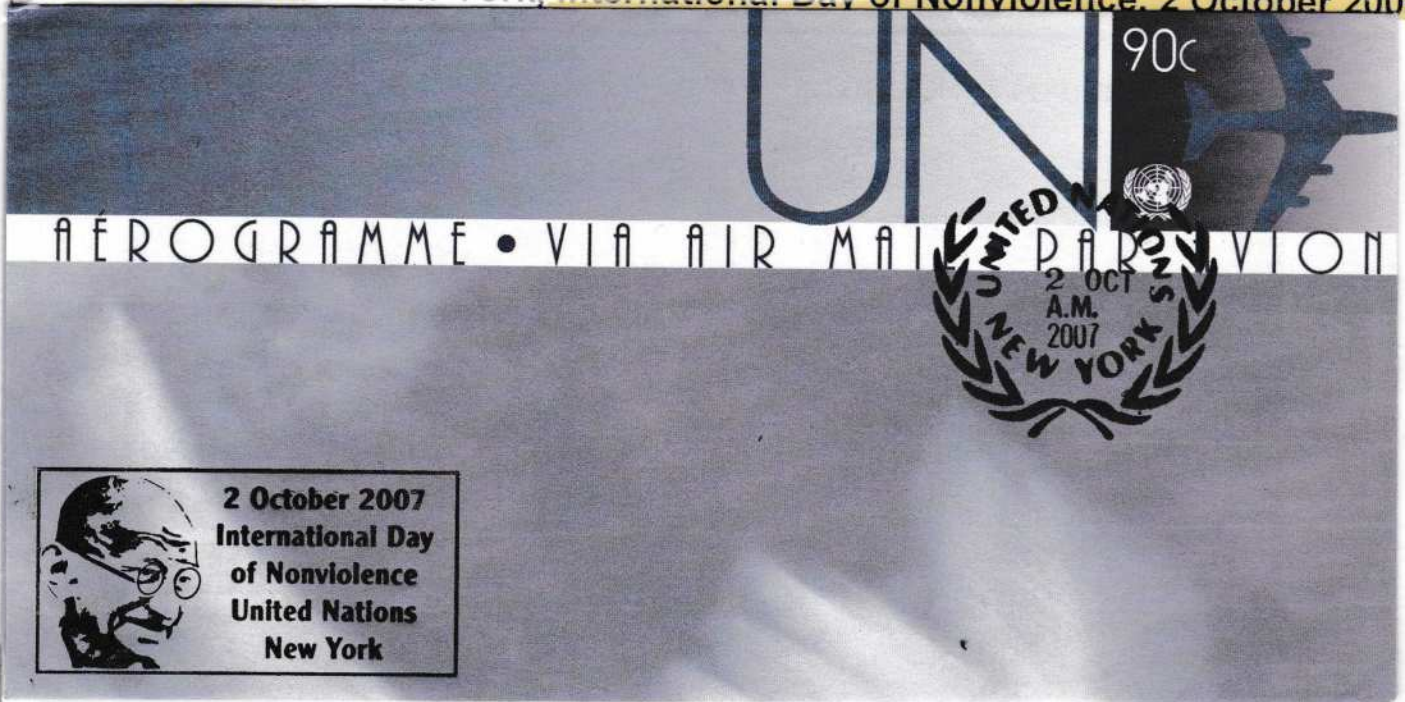


Stamps on Mahatama Gandhi & Non Violence

Mahatama Gandhi realizing that this search is vain, unless it is founded on ahimsa as the basis. "Truth and nonviolence" are as old as the hills. For nonviolence to be strong and effective, it must begin with the mind, without which it will be nonviolence of the weak and cowardly. A coward is a person who lacks courage when facing a dangerous and unpleasant situation and tries to avoid it. A man cannot practice ahimsa and at the same time be a coward. True nonviolence is dissociated from fear. Gandhi feels that possession of arms is not only cowardice but also lack of fearlessness or courage. Gandhi stressed this when he says; "I can imagine a fully armed man to be at heart a coward. Possession of arms implies an element of fear, if not cowardice but true nonviolence is impossibility without the possession of unadulterated fearlessness". In the face of violence and injustice, Gandhi considers violent resistance preferable to cowardly submission. There is hope that a violent man may someday be nonviolent, but there is no room for a coward to develop fearlessness.

As the world's pioneer in nonviolent theory and practice, Gandhi unequivocally stated that nonviolence contained a universal applicability. In his letter to Daniel Oliver in Hammana Lebanon on the 11th of 1937 Gandhi used these words: "I have no message to give except this that there is no deliverance for any people on this earth or for all the people of this earth except through truth and nonviolence in every walk of life without any exceptions". In this passage, Gandhi promises "deliverance" through nonviolence for oppressed peoples without exception. Speaking primarily with regards to nonviolence as a liberatory philosophy in this passage, Gandhi emphasizes the power of nonviolence to emancipate spiritually and physically. It is a science and of its own can lead one to pure democracy.

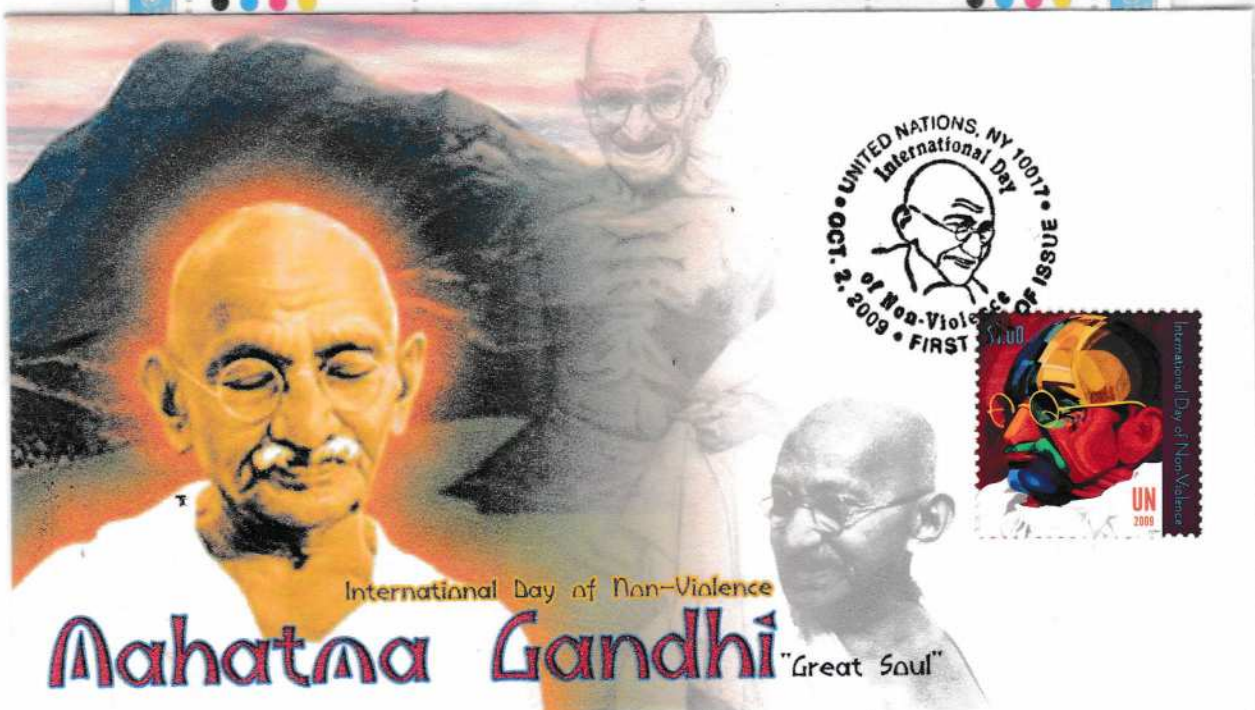
United Nations – New York, International Day of Nonviolence, 2 October 2009



Stamps on Mahatma Gandhi & Non Violence

United Nation – International Day of Non Violence, Full Sheet & FDC

Date of Issue – 2 October 2009, WM: None, Perforation 13³/₄x13¹/₄



डाक टिकटों में महात्मा गांधी और अहिंसा

Stamps on Mahatma Gandhi & Non Violence

Country - Micronesia

Date of Issue - 13 March 2000, WM: None, Perforation: 12½

New Millennium (1000-2000)

Micronesia issued many big sheetlets on Millennium (1000-2000) in which the sheetlet issued showing the events & personalities Decade 1920's, the first stamp was on Mahatma Gandhi

1920 – Gandhi leads nonviolent reforms in India

№ 004391

The Millennium

1000 - 2000

The 1920's

1920

- Gandhi leads nonviolent reform in India
- International Dada Fair in Berlin
- American women win right to vote

1921

- Sacco And Vanzetti case becomes International cause celebre
- Hermann Rorschach develops inkblot test

1924

- First Round-the-World Flight
- George W. Watson Incorporates IBM

1925

- First successful commercial "35mm Camera"
- Scopes "Monkey Trial" Challenges evolution theory

1927

- Charles Lindbergh makes first solo transatlantic Flight
- Georges Lemaître's ideas transformed modern cosmology, with the "Big Bang" Theory

1928

- Chiang Kai-Shek becomes Generalissimo of China
- Werner Heisenberg states the "uncertainty principle" of physics
- Alexander Fleming Isolates Penicillium mold
- Hirohito Crowned Emperor Japan

1929

- Stock Market crash starts Great Depression
- Classic anti-war novel published

20th Century

1920 - 1929

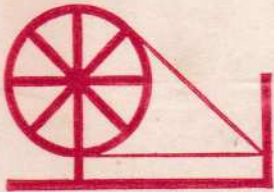
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|  <p style="font-size: 8px;">Gandhi leads nonviolent reform in India</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">International Dada Fair in Berlin</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">American women win right to vote</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">Sacco And Vanzetti case becomes International cause celebre</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |
|  <p style="font-size: 8px;">Hermann Rorschach develops inkblot test</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">George W. Watson Incorporates IBM</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">First successful commercial 35mm Camera</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">Scopes "Monkey Trial" Challenges evolution theory</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |
|  <p style="font-size: 8px;">Lindbergh's makes first solo transatlantic flight</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> | |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">Georges Lemaître's ideas transformed modern cosmology, with the "Big Bang" Theory</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |
|  <p style="font-size: 8px;">Chiang Kai-Shek becomes Generalissimo of China</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">Werner Heisenberg states "uncertainty principle" of physics</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">Alexander Fleming Isolates Penicillium mold</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">Hirohito Crowned Emperor Japan</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |
|  <p style="font-size: 8px;">Stock Market crash starts Great Depression</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">Classic anti-war novel published</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> |  <p style="font-size: 8px;">All Quiet on the Western Front</p> <p style="font-size: 8px;">FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA 20¢</p> | |

Stamps on Mahatama Gandhi & Non Violence

Country - Great Britain (United Kingdom)

Date of Issue 13 August 1969 WM: None Perforation: 14¾ x 14¼

GPO
First Day
Cover
Gandhi
Centenary
Year 1969



GENERAL POST OFFICE, G.P.O. PHILATELIC BUREAU,
2-4 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH, EH1 1AB

THE STAMP:—This stamp commemorates the centenary of the birth of Mohandas, Karamchand Gandhi, who was born in Porbandar, Kathiawar, India in 1869.

Mohandas Gandhi studied law at University College, London. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple and returned to India to start a practice in Bombay High Court. He went to South Africa in 1893 and for many years was engaged in a struggle for the liberties of the Indian settlers in that country.

On his return to India he was involved for almost the rest of his life in the Home Rule for India movement. He instituted a campaign of *Satyagraha*—insistence on truth—and non-violent disobedience to unjust laws. The Indian people regarded him as a saint and gave him the title of *Mahatma* or Great Soul. Imprisoned on many occasions, his method was finally vindicated when in 1947, Britain gave India her independence in an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill.

A few months later, shortly after a six-day fast to protest against an outbreak of fighting between Hindus and Moslems, Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in New Delhi by a young Hindu extremist. His death was mourned throughout the world.

THE FIRST DAY COVER DESIGN:—The “spinning wheel” symbol illustrated on the cover represents Gandhi’s attitude to non-violence—industrial revolution as seen through the symbol. It is also the symbol of the Congress Party.

THE ARTIST:—The stamp and cover were designed by Mr Biman Mullick, a freelance graphic designer and visiting teacher at Folkestone School of Art and Crafts. In 1959 while studying at Calcutta University he won the highest award for Fine Art at an All India Inter University Fine Art Exhibition. Mr Mullick, whose work includes typography, packaging, book design and illustration, came to England in 1960. On a number of occasions in 1946 he had the privilege of meeting Mahatma Gandhi.

THE PRINTERS:—The stamp was printed in photogravure by Harrison and Sons Limited of High Wycombe, who have been printing British stamps for more than 50 years. It bears phosphor lines and is printed on coated unwatermarked paper.

Full particulars of future issues of British Postage Stamps will be given in forthcoming issues of the “Philatelic Bulletin”, the official monthly publication of the British Post Office, Philatelic Bureau. The Bulletin may be obtained from the Bureau price 7s. 6d. per annum post free by surface mail (or 25s. 6d. per annum by airmail to countries outside Europe). A strongly-made binder designed to hold 24 copies of the Bulletin is also available at 15s. 0d. post free by surface mail.

Mahatama Gandhi’s complete movement was against the Great Britain Government Ruling India.

On 13 August 1969 Great Britain issued a postage stamp on Mahatama Gandhi and Great Britain

quoted in the Boucher of stamp release **“On his return to India from Africa, he was involved for almost the rest of his life in the Home Rule Movement. He Instituted a campaign of *Satyagraha* – insistence on truth – and non-violent disobedience to unjust laws”.**

Stamps on Mahatma Gandhi & Non Violence

Civil rights activist in South Africa (1893–1914)

In April 1893, Gandhi aged 23, set sail for South Africa to be the lawyer for Abdullah's cousin. He spent 21 years in South Africa, where he developed his political views, ethics and politics.

Immediately upon arriving in South Africa, Gandhi faced discrimination because of his skin colour and heritage, like all people of colour. He was not allowed to sit with European passengers in the stagecoach and told to sit on the floor near the driver, then beaten when he refused; elsewhere he was kicked into a gutter for daring to walk near a house, in another instance thrown off a train at Pietermaritzburg after refusing to leave the first-class. He sat in the train station, shivering all night and pondering if he should return to India or protest for his rights. He chose to protest and was allowed to board the train the next day. In another incident, the magistrate of a Durban court ordered Gandhi to remove his turban, which he refused to do. Indians were not allowed to walk on public footpaths in South Africa. Gandhi was kicked by a police officer out of the footpath onto the street without warning.

When Gandhi arrived in South Africa, according to Herman, he thought of himself as "a Briton first, and an Indian second". However, the prejudice against him and his fellow Indians from British people that Gandhi experienced and observed deeply bothered him. He found it humiliating, struggling to understand how some people can feel honour or superiority or pleasure in such inhumane practices. Gandhi began to question his people's standing in the British Empire. The Abdullah case that had brought him to South Africa concluded in May 1894, and the Indian community organised a farewell party for Gandhi as he prepared to return to India. However, a new Natal government discriminatory proposal led to Gandhi extending his original period of stay in South Africa. He planned to assist Indians in opposing a bill to deny them the right to vote, a right then proposed to be an exclusive European right. He asked Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, to reconsider his position on this bill. Though unable to halt the bill's passage, his campaign was successful in drawing attention to the grievances of Indians in South Africa. He helped found the Natal Indian Congress in 1894, and through this organisation, he moulded the Indian community of South Africa into a unified political force. In January 1897, when Gandhi landed in Durban, a mob of white settlers attacked him and he escaped only through the efforts of the wife of the police superintendent. However, he refused to press charges against any member of the mob.

During the Boer War, Gandhi volunteered in 1900 to form a group of stretcher-bearers as the Natal Indian Ambulance Corps. According to Arthur Herman, Gandhi wanted to disprove the imperial British stereotype that Hindus were not fit for "manly" activities involving danger and exertion, unlike the Muslim "martial races". Gandhi raised eleven hundred Indian volunteers, to support British combat troops against the Boers. They were trained and medically certified to serve on the front lines. They were auxiliaries at the Battle of Colenso to a White volunteer ambulance corps.

Special Cover from South Africa Pietermaritzburg on completion of 100 years of Mahatma Gandhi instant, Date 7 June 1993

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
1869 - 1948
Apostle of non-violence



The young lawyer who strove for human rights
in South Africa from 1893 to 1914



Stamps on Mahatama Gandhi & Non Violence

India & South Africa Joint Issue of
2 stamps from each
South Africa

The 125th Birth Anniversary (1994) of Mahatama Gandhi
2 October 1995, WM : None, Perforation 14¼x14



MAHATMA GANDHI

1869 - 1948



Railway Station, Pietermaritzburg



MAHATMA GANDHI

1869 - 1948

डाक टिकटों में महात्मा गांधी और अहिंसा

Stamps on Mahatama Gandhi & Non Violence
 India & South Africa Joint Issue of 2 stamps from both countries
 India (Bharat – South Africa Cooperation)
 The 125th Birth Anniversary (1994) of Mahatama Gandhi
 2 October 1995, WM : None, Perforation 13x13

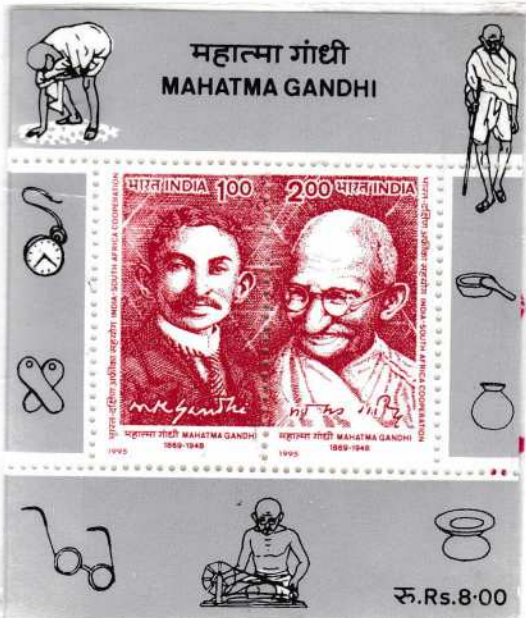
प्रथम दिवस आवरण FIRST DAY COVER



भारत - दक्षिण अफ्रीका सहयोग
 INDIA - SOUTH AFRICA COOPERATION.
 महात्मा गांधी MAHATMA GANDHI
 1869 - 1948



पेटेरम्पिट्ज़ेगो स्टेशन
 INDIA - SOUTH AFRICA COOPERATION
 2 10 95



भारतीय डाक
 INDIA POST
 100 years of relationship between
 India & South Africa.
 Souvenir Sheet
 having Re. 1/- and Rs. 2/- stamps
 Price
 Rs. 8/-



02-10-1995

Gilly

"Self-respect knows no consideration."



भारतीय डाक
 INDIA POST
 100 years of relationship, between
 India & South Africa.
 Denomination
 Re. 1/- & Rs. 2/-
 Quantity
 1.05 Million each



02-10-1995

Gilly

"(Our) fear paralyses (our) thinking power."

Stamps on Mahatma Gandhi & Non Violence

COUNTRY - TOGO (MAHATAMA GANDHI – BAPU)

Moments of Mahatma Gandhi, 1869-1948 2019

30 August 2019, WM: None Perforation: 13¼

Mahatama Gandhi established cooperative colony named "Tolstoy Farm" near Johannesburg in 1910 which was inspired by Tolstoy's ideas.



After black South African gained the write to vote in South Africans (in 1994), Mahatama Gandhi was proclaimed a national hero with numerous moments.



Stamps on Mahatma Gandhi & Non Violence

Country – Cameroon

Date of Issue - 5 December 1968, WM: None Perforation: 12½

AIRMAIL - "APOSTLES OF PEACE" (ASVOCATES OF NON VIOLENCE)
 Mahatama Gandhi, Martin Luther King, John F Kennedy & Robert F Kennedy

REPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRALE DU CAMEROUN
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON



MAHATMA GANDHI (1869-1948)

PREMIER JOUR D'ÉMISSION
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

CAMEROUN • FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
POSTE AERIENNE 30F



MAHATMA GANDHI - 1869-1948
DELRIEU

MAHATMA GANDHI

1869-1948

Apôtre de la non-violence

CAMEROUN • FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
POSTE AERIENNE 70F

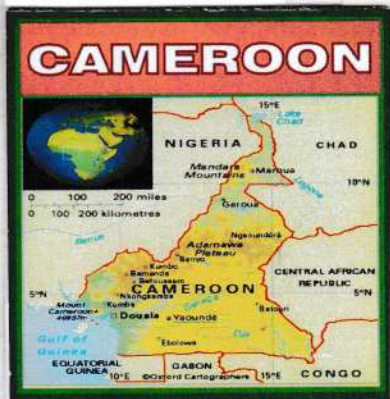


MAHATMA GANDHI - 1869-1948
DELRIEU




No 00448

Tirage limité (numéroté de 1 à 2000)



CAMEROUN • FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
POSTE AERIENNE 30F



MAHATMA GANDHI - 1869-1948
DELRIEU

CAMEROUN • FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
POSTE AERIENNE 70F



PASTEUR MARTIN LUTHER KING - 1929-1968
DELRIEU

CAMEROUN • FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
POSTE AERIENNE 40F



JOHN F. KENNEDY - NOVEMBRE 1963
DELRIEU

CAMEROUN • FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
POSTE AERIENNE 60F



ROBERT F. KENNEDY - JUIN 1968
DELRIEU

APÔTRES DE LA NON - VIOLENCE
 ADVOCATES OF NON-VIOLENCE

Stamps on Mahatama Gandhi & Non Violence

Country – Gabon

Date of Issue - 15 January 1969, WM: None Perforation: 12½

AIRMAIL - "APOSTLES OF PEACE" (ASVOCATES OF NON VIOLENCE)

Mahatama Gandhi, Martin Luther King, John F Kennedy & Robert F Kennedy

APÔTRES DE LA NON - VIOLENCE



डाक टिकटों में महात्मा गांधी और अहिंसा

Stamps on Mahatama Gandhi & Non Violence

Country – Mauritania

Date of Issue - 4 November 1968

WM: None Perforation: 12³/₄x12¹/₂.

AIRMAIL

Supporters of Nonviolent Resistance
Mahatama Gandhi & Martin Luther King

WM: None Perforation: 12³/₄ x 12¹/₂

Country – Niger

Date of Issue - 4 October 1968

WM: None Perforation: 12³/₄

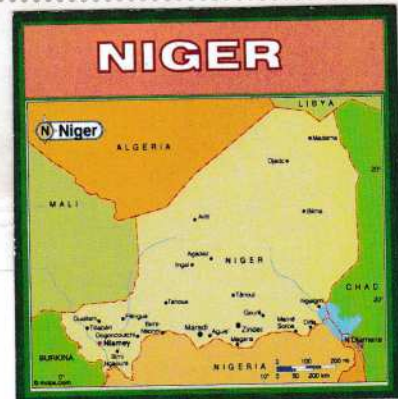
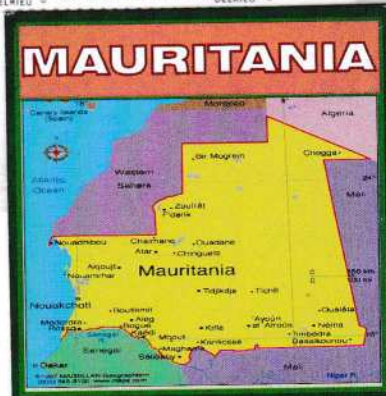
AIRMAIL - "APOSTLES OF PEACE"
(ASVOCATES OF NON VIOLENCE)

Mahatama Gandhi, Martin Luther King,
John F Kennedy & Robert F Kennedy

APÔTRES DE LA PAIX



APÔTRES DE LA NON - VIOLENCE



Nonviolence is the personal practice of not causing harm to one's self and others under every condition. It may come from the belief that hurting people, animals and/or the environment is unnecessary to achieve an outcome and it may refer to a general philosophy of abstention from violence. It may be based on moral, religious or spiritual principles, but also the reasons for it may be purely strategic or pragmatic.

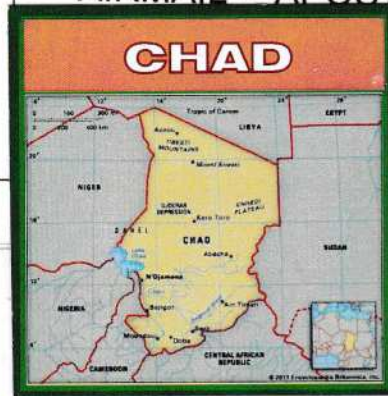
Nonviolence has "active" or "activist" elements, in that believers generally accept the need for nonviolence as a means to achieve political and social change. Thus, for example, Tolstoyan and Gandhism non violence is both a philosophy and strategy for social change that rejects the use of violence, but at the same time it sees nonviolent action (also called civil resistance) as an alternative to passive acceptance of oppression or armed struggle against it. In general, advocates of an activist philosophy of nonviolence use diverse methods in their campaigns for social change, including critical forms of education and persuasion, mass noncooperation, civil disobedience, nonviolent direct action, and social, political, cultural and economic forms of intervention.

Stamps on Mahatma Gandhi & Non Violence

Country – Papua New Guinea
 Date of Issue - 6 October 2009
 WM: None Perforation: 13¼
**INTERNATIONAL DAY OF
 NON-VIOLENCE, 2 October 2009**

Country – Chad
 Date of Issue – 20 May 1969
WM: None Perforation: 12¾x12½
AIRMAIL - "APOSTLES OF PEACE"

Mahatma Gandhi,
 Martin Luther King,
 John F Kennedy &
 Robert F Kennedy



INTERNATIONAL
 DAY OF NON-VIOLENCE
 OCT. 2. 2009



EN HOMMAGE A
 DES APÔTRES DE LA NON-VIOLENCE
 VICTIMES D'ATTENTATS

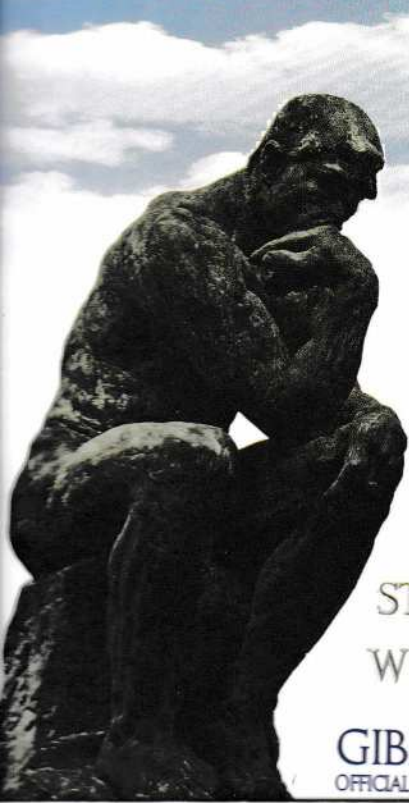
0909

Advocates of nonviolent action believe cooperation and consent are the roots of civil or political power: all regimes, including bureaucratic institutions, financial institutions, and the armed segments of society (such as the military and police); depend on compliance from citizens.^[20] On a national level, the strategy of nonviolent action seeks to undermine the power of rulers by encouraging people to withdraw their consent and cooperation. The forms of nonviolence draw inspiration from both religious or ethical beliefs and political analysis. Religious or ethically based nonviolence is sometimes referred to as *principled*, *philosophical*, or *ethical* nonviolence, while nonviolence based on political analysis is often referred to as *tactical*, *strategic*, or *pragmatic* nonviolent action. Commonly, both of these dimensions may be present within the thinking of particular movements or individuals.

Nonviolence has obtained a level of institutional recognition and endorsement at the global level. On November 10, 1998, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the first decade of the 21st century and the third millennium, the years 2001 to 2010, as the International Decade for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World.

डाक टिकटों में महात्मा गांधी और अहिंसा

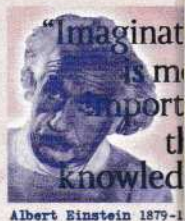
Stamps on Mahatama Gandhi & Non Violence



STAMPS
OF
WISDOM
GIBRALTAR
OFFICIAL FIRST DAY COVER



William Shakespeare 1564-1616



Albert Einstein 1879-1955



Mahatma Gandhi 1869-1948



Sir Winston Churchill 1874-1965

STAMPS OF WISDOM



GIBRALTAR

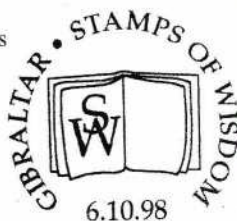
W2

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) was an English dramatist. He was born in Stratford-on-Avon. He is considered the greatest playwright who ever lived. He mixed comedy and tragedy and discovered the unities of time and place prescribed by the classical drama. He emerged as a playwright in London in 1592, and for modelling his work after the Roman comedy. In 1594 he became a professional actor and playwright. His plays include: *Romeo and Juliet*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, *Henry V*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) Mohandas Gandhi was one of the most significant persons in the 20th century. He was the one who proved that it is possible to fight very successfully without violence. He fought his whole life with humanity, tolerance, ideas and without violence. He showed the way to a better world. And still today there are many people who love him and who use his philosophy to change the world.

Albert Einstein (1879-1955) Einstein contributed more than any other scientist to the modern vision of physical reality. His theory of relativity is held as human thought of the highest quality. He made important contributions to quantum theory amongst many other scientific works. Einstein received the Nobel Prize in 1921.

Winston Churchill (1874-1965) Churchill was one of England's finest prime ministers. He was truly a great orator, his energy and his stubborn refusal to make peace until Adolf Hitler was crushed were crucial in rallying and maintaining British resistance to Germany during the Second World War. In 1953 he was knighted, and awarded the 1953 Nobel Prize in Literature for his writing and oratory.



Country – Gibraltar, Date of issue - 6 Oct 1998
Stamps of Wisdom, WM: None Perforation:14¼
4 v 4 stamps issued Multicoloured
Mahatama Gandhi - 38 p, William Shakespeare 26 p
Albert Einstien – 38 p, Sir Wilson Churchill – 26 p
Size – 30.56 mm x 38 mm, Sheetlet size 115 mm x 140 mm
 Mahatama Gandhi idea of Non violence was honoured by Gibraltar as Stamps of Wisdom. On Broacher of stamp it was mentioned that "Mahatama Gandhi was one of the most significant persons in 20th century. He was one who proved his whole life with humanity, tolerance, ideas and without violence. He showed the way to a better world. And still today there are many people who love him and who use his philosophy to change the world"

डाक टिकटों में महात्मा गांधी और अहिंसा

Stamps on Mahatama Gandhi & Non Violence
 India & South Africa Joint Issue, Mahatama Gandhi & Nelson Mandela

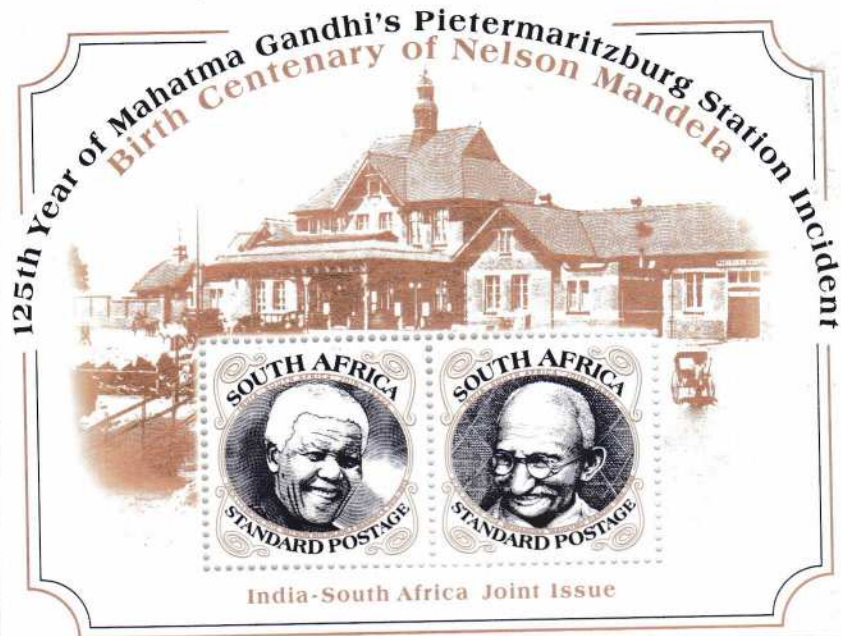
South Africa, Date of Issue 26 July 2018,

WM: None Perforation: 14



India, Date of Issue, 26 July 2018,

WM: None Perforation: 13



महात्मा गांधी
 MAHATMA GANDHI

नेल्सन मंडेला
 NELSON MANDELA

भारत - दक्षिण अफ्रीका: संयुक्त डाक टिकट

INDIA - SOUTH AFRICA : JOINT ISSUE



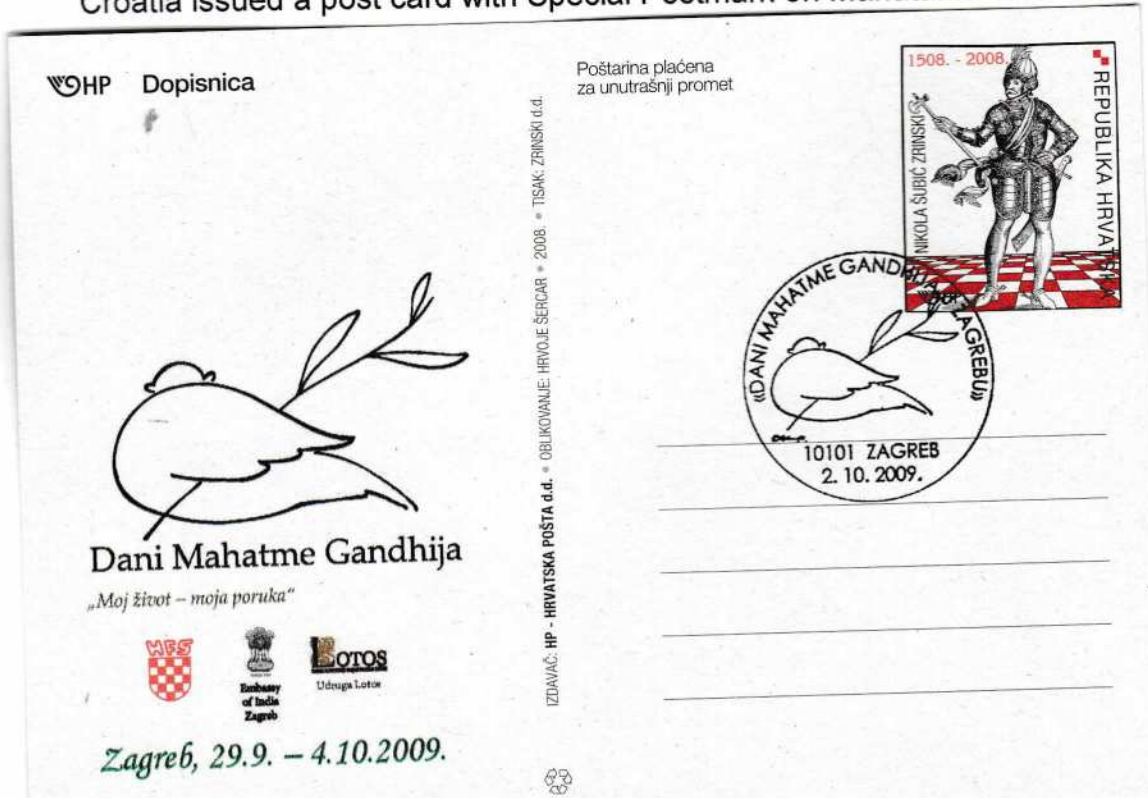
भोपाल 462001 BHOPAL

भोपाल 462001 BHOPAL

महात्मा गांधी के साथ पीटरमारिट्जबर्ग स्टेशन पर हुई घटना के 125 वर्ष • नेल्सन मंडेला की जन्मशती
 125th YEAR OF MAHATMA GANDHI'S PIETERMARITZBURG STATION INCIDENT • BIRTH CENTENARY OF NELSON MANDELA

Stamps on Mahatma Gandhi & Non Violence

Post Card of Croatia on Mahatma Gandhi, Date of issue 2 October 2009
 2nd October was declared as International Day of Non Violence by UNO, to honour Mahatma Gandhi,
 Croatia issued a post card with Special Postmark on Mahatma Gandhi.



Country Togo, Architects of Non Violence, 28 December 2011, WM: None Perforation: 12

