Iron ship, built in Italy in 1942. The Mossad purchased her during the building process for $40,000. Her Italian name was “Enderta”. On December 14th 1945 she sailed from Savona, Italy, under the command of Italian Master, with 252 Mapilim, survivors from the holocaust. The commander of the ship, on behalf of the Mosad was Israel Horev.

She was named in honor of Hana Senesh, a poetess and paratrooper who, in March 1944 jumped behind the German lines in Yugoslavia, from there she crossed the border to Hungary but she was captured, by the Germans, tortured and executed.
The ship arrived near the coast of Nahariya on the 24th of December on a dark and stormy night and beached. She listed dangerously and was about to capsize. A rope was connected from the ship to shore and the maapilim landed with the help of Palmach members and young men from Nahariya. On the eve of the repatriation of the Italian crew, a party was given in their honor. The Italian skipper said: “Thank you for inviting us to this party. Receive our fraternal blessings on behalf of the new Italy, although in the previous one also anti-Semitism was unknown. True, we did our work for money, but for money only, such a work cannot be done. Now we are stronger in our conscience, after we saw the people - survivors from death, we were carrying. You also have the right to be an independent people on the shores of this great sea that must be a peaceful sea. I hope to return to you many times, but not in a decrepit ship, but in a ship full of immigrants.”

Following the Italian Captain’s speech, the poet Nathan Alterman wrote his famous poem “The Answer Speech to the Italian Captain”. Some lines of this poem entered the idiom of Hebrew language.

In order to enable the Italian crew to return to Italy without disclosing the reason for their disappearance, a small rowing boat was purchased in the south of Sicily. The crew was required to grow beards for 8 days, and on the night of the 9th day, they appeared, wet and dirty, before the port authorities in a small town on the southern coast of Sicily. They said that their ship hit an old, WW II mine and sank. The story made sense and was accepted by the authorities.

The ship was refloated, restored in the “Haogen” shipyard in Haifa and she joined the “Sea Service”, what actually was the beginning of the Israeli Navy. Her ID sign in the Navy was S – 29.

During the War of Independence, when the Western Galilee was cut from the rest of the country, a unit of regiment 22 boarded her in the pool of the power station of Haifa, and in the same way as the maapilim, 3 years earlier, landed in Nahariya. The unit liberated the Jewish settlements in Western Galilee, evacuated the women and children from there, brought them to Nahariya where they embarked on the “Hana Senesh” and were brought to Haifa. They arrived to Haifa on the 15th of May 1948 when Haifa was still controlled by the British. The ship came alongside the “military jetty”, the people disembarked in front of the flabbergasted British, and she sailed away.

She continued to serve in the Israeli Navy until 1951. In this year she was registered in the Israeli registry, as a merchant ship owned by Haifa ship agent Z. Fridlender.

In 1956, she was sold to Greece and renamed “Konstantinos K.” She hoisted Greek flag; her homeport was Volos and owner C. Carmiris Brothers. Under
this name, and ownership and the Greek flag she remained until scrapped in 1996 after 54 years of service.

In 1965, in Israel Shipyards, a merchant ship was built for “ZIM” company. The ship was named “HANNA” also in memory of Hanna Senesh.

"Hana Senesh” in the service of Israel Navy. See the cannon on the bow

"Hana Senesh” as a merchant ship
שינויה של חנה סנש, ילדה איטלקית, הובלה מעל למחנה העדים, החלה את התווכחות עם הצוות האיטלקי. דרש הצוות עם הצוות ל Gamer ג יולדitoris K. א. ש., בין הוא, נזר, זאת שהגיעה בידיעותם של הצוות האיטלקי./games

"I am telling you, do not push me further, I..." But the crew did not listen. They continued to pull more and more people from the boat.

The boat began to摇晃, making it difficult for the crew to move around. The captain ordered the crew to stop, but they ignored him and continued to pull people from the boat.

Suddenly, a large wave hit the boat, causing it to摇晃 even more. The crew was scared, but the captain remained calm and ordered them to continue pushing.

"I do not want to be here anymore," said the cook. "I want to go back to my family."

The crew ignored him and continued to push people from the boat.

"This is not right," said the cook. "We should not be doing this."

But the crew did not listen. They continued to push people from the boat, ignoring the cook's protests.

The boat finally reached the shore, and the crew threw the people onto the beach. The cook was relieved, but he knew that he had made a mistake.

"I should have listened to him," he thought. "I should have pushed the people back into the boat."

But it was too late. The people were already on the beach, and the boat was already gone. The cook knew that he had made a mistake, but he hoped that it would be the last time.

From that day on, the cook made sure to listen to the crew and never again made the mistake of pushing people from the boat.
יחידה מגדוד 22 שולחה על "חנה סנש" ועולה על "חנה סנש". באדיבות "חנה סנש".

Unit of regiment 22 boarding "Hana Senesh"


בשנת 1965, במספנות ישראל, נבנתה אניית סוחר בעור בת"א, "צי ישראל", ובשם "חנה". "חנה סנש" ועולה על "חנה סנש". באדיבות "חנה סנש". בברית מתוקالتת בעלות של קרמיס קליפורד. שרד עד שנת 1996, עת פורקה לגרוטאות אחרי 54 שנות שירות.