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Dreamer and builder of Zion - Chairman Zeizmann, 1944.

For Book in Honor of Weizmann

CHAIM WEIZMANN

by  
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

As a people we have a stronger sense of history than of biography and we think of a great man not so much in relation to himself and his personality as to his work and the greatness and merit of his achievements. The individual is <sup>absorbed</sup> within the process of the cause which he serves. "The essence of the biographies of the righteous is to be found in their deeds," is an old Rabbinic dictum. Outstanding figures in Jewish history are often referred to not by their own names but by the name of some great book which they wrote. This custom is similar to the gracious custom which exists among the Arabs, called Kunya, in which a person is called not by his own name but as the father of so and so. The rich fancy of our people goes a step further. A man is known not so much by what he actually achieves — for man is finite and is sharply limited in his powers of achievement — but by the things for which he sacrifices and for which he gives his heart's blood. "Everything for which a man offers his life should be called by his name."

Our greatest men, according to the remarkable biographic modesty of our tradition, are the unknown and unrecognized men, the invisible hierarchy of the thirty-six saints by whose merit the visible order of the universe is maintained.

And yet our people did delight, on significant occasions, to honor its beloved sons, and Dr. Weizmann is not the least in the jeweled crown of our people's pride.

Of the giants who were in the early battle days of our movement very few are left — Herzl, Nordau, Sokolow, Usshiskin, Brandeis, Bialik. Weizmann, is still with us, — the dynamic leader of nearly two generations, vigorous and indefatigable as of old — a torch then, a beacon now.

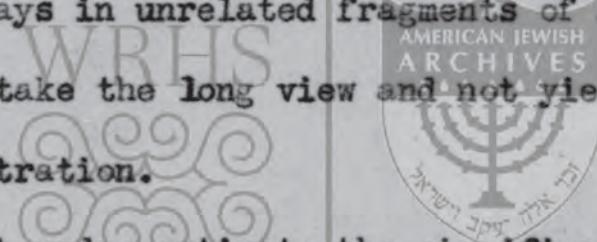
Our brilliant galaxy of national heroes offers some rare and precious combinations in personality. Thus we have poets who were philosophers, like Gabirol and Halevi;

philosophers who were legalists like Saadia and Maimonides; legalists who were mystics like Nachmanides and Caro. In Dr. Weizmann we have another rare and fortunate combination -- a scientist who is a statesman. I call it fortunate; for his scientific training and discipline have favorably affected his statesmanship. They have been responsible for that patient, experimental and pragmatic technique which he has brought to the leadership of our movement, which has often baffled and disconcerted us and as often subjected him to sharp criticism. Dr. Weizmann has at all times been even-keeled. As a scientist he knew that while there are vast eruptions in nature -- earthquakes, storms and floods, and they must be observed and studied, nevertheless the great, continuing and unremitting work of nature goes on in quietude, in order and in the slow, patient inevitable cycles of nature. Growth in nature is a quiet, inaudible and almost imperceptible process. A nation, too, must think in terms of cycles, in sweeps of time and not always in unrelated fragments of time and experience. A nation must also learn to take the long view and not yield to the passionate hour or the momentary fret or frustration.

Dr. Weizmann does not under-estimate the significance or miss the implications of the sudden, convulsive and dramatic moments in history. But he knows what an ancient prophet of Israel learned long ago that the mighty revelations of history come not in the great strong wind which rends the mountains nor in the earth-quake, nor in the fire, but in the still small voice....

Though a leader of a movement of national rebirth and resurgence he has consistently refused to indulge in that unbridled and vehement romanticism upon whose wheel so many noble ideals of mankind are being broken in our day. He has proclaimed no provocative political ethnology, no conceited race mythology, no Kultur vagary of which the Germans are so desperately fond.

More than a hundred years ago Heine wrote in his "Romantic School": "The patriotism of the German is shown by his heart becoming narrower and shrinking up and drawing in like leather in a frost; by hating everything foreign and being no longer European or cosmopolite, but only a closely-cramped Deutscher."



This was never Dr. Weizmann's patriotism or nationalism. His was broadly human, gracious and tolerant. His nationalism, like that of classic Zionism generally, aimed to correct the abnormal political status of the Jewish people in the world, to put an end to its millennial national homelessness which has been the source of so much of misfortune and suffering, to give to the people of Israel that which every historic people is entitled to have, a national home, a territorial base, in a word, to restore the broken harmony of Israel's life in the diaspora. This was to be achieved not through the conquest of other peoples or through expropriation of other peoples' territory or at the cost of the happiness and well-being of anyone else, but by being given the chance -- and all we asked for was the chance -- to achieve the <sup>through</sup> status of a free people among the other free peoples of the earth, ~~by~~ our own sweat and blood in our own historic home -- in Palestine.

Dr. Weizmann neverlost sight of this main purpose. He never swerved from it. WRHS He would make concessions and compromises but never at the sacrifice of the essential thing itself. The circumference always remained true to the center. The center was the need -- the undenied and undeniable need of finding a home for a homeless people -- the need which has been so tragically underscored in the last decade -- the blackest in our history. Zionism for him as for Herzl was not the cloth of romance woven in an idle day or the loom of dreams. It was inescapable fate, unavoidable necessity.

Dr. Weizmann was frequently defeated, thwarted -- and not only by non-Jews -- and disappointed, but like the stout-hearted scientists that he is, and the patient leader of a long-suffering people hardened to defeat and catastrophe, he returned over and over again to his one absorbing task. He experimented with new formulas, as scientists must, with new combinations and new approaches. His heartaches were many, but he led a movement which was essentially moral and spiritual in character in a period of the world's history when post-war Europe was rapidly deteriorating both morally and spiritually.

The world was silent at the ruin and outrage of a whole people which beggars <sup>catastrophe</sup>

all human speech, which is beyond words, beyond tears, beyond all utterable woe. Here and there one heard a feeble protest, one witnessed a gesture of sympathy! But no uproar of outraged humanity, no furious outburst at the assassination of a whole people! Meagre deeds and glazing words! A spiritual palsy seemed to have attacked the world, and in the very midst of this mildewed spirit of mouldering age, Dr. Weizmann had to carry on his work of national redemption. But he persisted. He knew what every sower of the seeds of life must know, that even after a poor harvest one must sow again.

Chaim Weizmann is a great leader and he deserved a great people. He has enjoyed that privilege. Leader and people are indebted to each other. Both have sustained, reinforced and at times rubbed, filed and ~~worn~~<sup>goaded</sup> each other. The sound instinct of our race frowns upon leaders who denounce and berate too much, or who doubt their people too much. Moses, Isaiah, and Elijah were severely reprimanded because they were too quick to condemn and too easy to lose faith in the people whom they led. Gideon, however, who defended Israel even to the point of burdening the Almighty with the responsibility for the people's lapses and shortcomings, was approved by God and commanded: "Go in this thy might and save Israel"...

As a people, Jews are self-critical, almost to the point of morbidity. National literature is as unsparing in self-condemnation for every conceivable category of moral trespasses and inadequacies as the religious literature of Israel. To this day, no Jewish leader gains the full confidence of his people until he has castigated them with the full fury of his moral indignation. Jews like to be made to smart even for imaginary sins. But this should not blind us to the amazingly noble and extraordinary character of this strong, fine and astounding people.

Behold how this people is coming through the hellish fires of these recent years!!

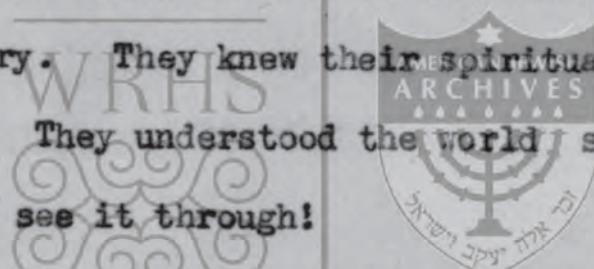
Witness the manifestations of solidarity and group loyalty on the part of our people, among all sections and in all parts of the world. We were not found wanting!

A great hour did not find us a small people! Israel has responded to the attacks which have been made upon it as a healthy and sensitive organism. It quickly rallied and organized its forces to save, to succor, to defend. The body of our people was hurt in a thousand places, but its spirit has not only remained uncowed and unbeaten, but it is emerging even stronger and more vibrant.

As ever, the wings of our souls have moulted through contact with evil and suffering. Many afflictions have come upon us in recent years, but not the greatest of all — the loss of faith in ourselves, in our power of survival, in the heroic quality of our destiny and in the essential worth and dignity of our own lives.

The remarkable outpouring of compassion and help on the part of Jews throughout the world for their fellow Jews who find themselves in the iron crucible of affliction, is superb evidence of an inner soundness and of an undefeated strength. Thoughtful Jews remembered their history. They knew their spiritual resources. They took the measure of their enemy. They understood the world significance of their tribulation. And they were determined to see it through!

Witness, too, the remarkable development of Palestine during this last decade of our national tribulation. In spite of the impoverishment, persecutions and exhaustion of recent years which made of the whole household of Israel one vast hostelry of pain, our people were nevertheless able to find within itself the energy, the courage, the resources and the resourcefulness to build in Palestine a new and imposing center of Jewish life, already the fifth largest Jewish center in the world, and certainly the first and foremost in the richness of its culture and the vitality of its spirit. The ten thousand evidences given daily in Palestine of renewal and resurrection, of dead spirits revived, of broken bodies made whole again, of building upon ruins, of courage, of vision, of hope, of self-sacrifice are an imperishable epic of splendor, the like of which no people has written at any time in its history. What is being done there and how it is being done, what common folk,



transfigured by an ideal, can achieve is a superb tribute to our people and to their sires who begot them.

Dr. Weizmann never swerved from his loyalty to the mandatory power to Great Britain, not only because he was at all times a loyal British subject, and has given supreme evidence of it recently in making a supreme sacrifice for his country, but also because he believed in the essential moral soundness, honor and decency of the English people. The provocations in the past were many. The provocations are many today. No responsible man in English public life has maintained that Great Britain has faithfully carried out either in letter or spirit the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate. Even in this tragic hour when hundreds of thousands of our helpless refugees are crowding the broken highways of exile, the doors of Palestine are all but shut by the hands of the very government which had covenanted to facilitate the immigration of Jews into that country and to establish it as a Jewish national homeland. But Dr. Weizmann has always believed and has acted upon the belief that this dereliction was a passing political aberration, the temporary abandonment of the right line and that sooner or later the moral sense of the English people would force the abandonment of that policy and would bring about a return to the correct and just line.

Dr. Weizmann has at all times been the seasoned and responsible guide — never too far ahead of those whom he was charged to lead, never beguiling his followers with glittering prospects, and never holding out false hopes. His words were, on significant occasions enkindling and inspiring but he always sought to persuade by reason rather than to incite by passionate utterances. Though firm in the espousal of his position he was seldom given to the foam and spindrift of polemics. He has made mistakes and has acknowledged them. He is not a doctrinaire. He is a leader, — a leader of a people which in every grave crisis in its history, has had the genius to produce leaders who were adequate to the emergency.

One of the mighty themes of Jewish thought is the Messianic Theme. It is an expression of the essential moral optimism of the race and of its unquenchable will to live. It is national in character, of course, bound up with Israel's restoration to Palestine, but its vision reaches beyond to the universal. Israel's restoration was always regarded as the prelude to the redemption of humanity. The first redemption from Egypt, it was held, served only Israel, but the final redemption will usher in a new world order of universal reconciliation, justice and peace.

The darker the hour, the brighter shone the Messianic hope among our people. All the great crises in history and the opportunities which they held out for a welcome change in their sad condition, as well as the periods of sharpened and intensified persecution which pious minds interpreted as the birth pangs of the Messianic Age, fanned the fires of expectancy, set in motion eager Messianic movements and projected Messianic personalities of diverse and colorful types, as well as statesmen who though less mystical in outlook and more practical in method, nevertheless wished for and worked for the same end — the end of all exile for their people.

Thus the wars between Rome and Persia in the early centuries of the Common Era, the rise of Islam and the ensuing crisis in Christendom, the Crusades, the Black Death, the invasions of the Mongols, the rift in Christendom in the 16th Century, the Chmelnicki massacres of 1648-9 in the Ukraine, Volhynia and Podolia, the Cromwell Revolution in England and the American and French Revolutions each in its day, stirred the national hopes of the people to their very depths and called forth great leaders dedicated to redemption.

The Crusades which in their successive waves brought terrible tragedies upon the Jewish communities, especially those of Northwestern Europe, find their reflex in the intensified Messianic expectations of those times and in many leaders of emancipation. Perhaps the most remarkable among them was Abraham Abulafia, scholar, student also of the secular sciences, "prophetic Kabbalist" as he called himself, who was so dominated by his mission that he set out to convert Pope Nicholas III. He visited Palestine. He galvanized the Jewish world with his summons to national

restoration. It was probably as a result of his fervid preachings and of the approach of the Messianic year which he announced, that the famous Rabbi Meir of Rothenberg and a large number of followers set out in 1268 for Palestine.

The second great national disaster of the Middle Ages was the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and Portugal, an expulsion which in enormity finds its parallel only in the break-up of the Jewish national center in Palestine in the first and second centuries and in the appalling catastrophe which befell the Jewries of Central and Eastern Europe in our own day. Then as now, myriads of exiles, crushed and impoverished, moved about helplessly in a world of physical and spiritual suffering and confusion. Their desperate plight kindled among them ardent and prayerful hopes of Messianic relief and redemption, and here again, men arose of greater or lesser stature in response to the national emergency.

The man who most matched his hour was the extraordinary statesman, political philosopher, financier and scholar who was at home both in the humanistic culture of the Renaissance and in the lore and tradition of his own people, the Sephardi Don Isaac Abravanel. He maintained the morale of his shaken and harrowed fellow exiles and proudly defended ~~xx~~ his faith against the triumphant church which brought about the destruction of that noble, for a long time culturally respondent, and by far largest center of Jewish life in the Diaspora. Don Isaac Abravanel had a firm and secure faith in the future of his people. He wrote a trilogy of Zionist tracts in which he confidently predicted the early restoration of Israel to Palestine, on the strength of his Biblical interpretations, his reading of history and the signs of the times. Abravanel helped to avert the total spiritual collapse of his generation.

The terrible tragedies which befell Polish Jewry in the middle of the 17th Century and which synchronized in the West with the Cromwellian Revolution in England, brought to the fore another gifted and devoted statesman, Menassah ben Israel of Amsterdam, friend of Rembrandt, founder of the first Hebrew printing press in Holland, Rabbi, scholar and author. Manasseh ben Israel was so persuaded of the

of the imminent restoration of the Jewish State that he went on a mission to Biblical-minded Puritan England and to its Protector Oliver Cromwell in order to persuade them that Jews should be permitted to return to England in order that the Biblical prophecy touching their universal dispersion might be accomplished ~~and thus~~ thereby hastening the coming of the Messiah. ~~would be hastened~~ Manasseh ben Israel's mission failed as far as achieving the return of the Jews to Palestine, but it succeeded in quietly opening the doors for the resettlement of Jews in England, from which they had been expelled in 1290.

It is a far cry from these more-or-less mystically minded, theological leaders of Jewish emancipation of the past to the moderns of the more recent generations who were secular in outlook, trained in the sciences of their day and in the techniques of political and economic redism. But let there be no mistake about it. They all belong to one and the same school and are stamped with the same stigmata. They are all the thralls of the same overpowering vision and mission — the restoration of Israel to its ancestral home. And whether the text is written in prose or in poetry, at the hands of a Kabbalist, a financier, a journalist, or a chemist, it is one and the same ideal — the ingathering of the scattered remnants of Israel from the four corners of the earth....

For the problem is the same whether in medieval Spain or modern Germany, and its solution is one and it has little to do with time or place or people or their degree of civilization. It is a fundamental error to assume that Jewish persecutions occur only in dark ages, among backward peoples. The expulsion of the Jews from Spain took place at the height of the Renaissance in one of the most glorious and exciting centuries of the world when science, art, scholarship and exploration were in full tide and when Spain as well as Portugal were enjoying an illustrious period of great literature, intellectual ferment and unprecedented exploration and colonization. And the most terrifying and bestial Jewish persecutions of all times took place in the 20th Century, and of all places, in the most "advanced" country in Europe — Germany.

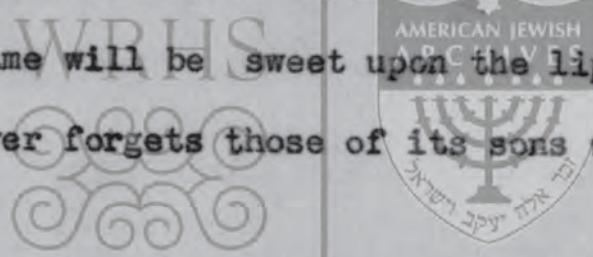
National homelessness is the problem. National restoration is the solution. All the great leaders of Israel shared this conviction.

The collapse of the hopes of Russian Jewry in the massacres of the early 80's brought to the fore Leo Pinsker. The final defeat of the hopes of Western European progress Jewry that enlightenment and political and civil rights would solve all their problems -- a defeat which was written large in the upsurge of anti-Semitism in the post-Bismarckian era, and which culminated in the notorious Dreyfuss Affair in France -- gave us Theodore Herzl.

The First World War and the shattering of Jewish life in Europe brought to the forefront of Jewish leadership, Dr. Chaim Weizmann!

There is no reward for leadership. Leadership is not a crown but a cross. He who brings fire to men must suffer in chains. But this should be his strengthening thought that forever his name will be sweet upon the lips of a people whose memory is long, a people which never forgets those of its sons who serve it in devotion and sacrificial loyalty.

The sun will not go down upon our battle until it is won! We shall meet the smouldering ferocity of the Hun with the cool, calm fortitude of our own. We shall survive. They will perish. We were not born in helplessness. We shall not go out in defeat. And we shall rebuild our national life which the ages have wasted, and our national home which the centuries have ravaged, and Weizmann will be known among the foremost of that illustrious group of the dreamers and builders of Zion who across many centuries and athwart many lands kept the Messianic hope of their people radiant and clear, and who led in faith and in devotion.



**דר. זוייצמאן איז דער בוייער פון ציון, זעם זויל מאכען א סוף צו אידישער היימלאוינקייט**

## שלוס פון זייט 1 — סעקשאון צוויי

וזו אונטערשטייענדיג קיין פאלשע האבעונגגען. זינגע ווערטער זינגען, בי וויביגע געלעגענהייטען, געווען באנייסטערענדע און אינספֿי רודענדע. אבער ער האט זיך שטעהן דיג באמייט צו איבערציזיגען מיט שכל, מיט פארנונגט און ניט אנצינדרען קייד נעם דורך אויפֿוועקען לירדענשאפטען. ער האט געמאכט טוותים און האט זיך מודה געווען איין זיין. ער אייז ניט קיון דאקטידינער. ער איין דער קלאן סיישער פירער פון א פאלק, וואס האט

אוֹ אַלְעָ גְּרוּיֵסֶן מִנְחָנוֹנִים פָּוּ אַיְזָ  
דִּישָׁעַן פָּאַלְקָ אַיְזָ אַלְעָ צִיְּתָעַן הַאֲבָעָן  
גַּעַחַטְמָ דַּי אַיְבָּרְצִיְּגָנוֹןָן, אָז דָאָסָ  
פְּרָאַבְּלָעָם פָּוּ אַיְדִּישָׁעַן פָּאַלְקָ אַיְזָ זַיְזָ  
נַּאֲצִיאַנְאַלְעָ חַיְּמָלָאַזְיָקִיטָן, אַוְן דַּי  
לַּיְּזָוֹןָן אַיְזָ—נַּאֲצִיאַנְאַלְעָ וּוּידָעָרָוּפָ  
דִּיבְּטוֹנָן.

דער צווארמענברוד פון די האפענוןן  
גען פון דוסישען אידענטום צויליב די  
פאנראםען אין די פריע אכצינעד יאָ  
דען פון פאריגען יארהונדערט האט  
אַרויסגעפֿירט אויף' פְּאַדערנְגְּוֹט לְעָאָ  
פִּינְסְקָעָרְן. דער ענדגוליטינען דורך  
פָּאָל פון די האפענוןגען פון מערכֶ  
אייראָפְּיַיְשָׁעָן אַידענטום, אוֹ אוֹיף'  
קלעדרונג, פְּדָאנְרָעָם אָנוֹ פָּאַלְמִישָׁע אָנוֹ  
צְיוּוּלָעָ רַעֲכָט וּוּלְעָן לֵיְזָעָן אַקְשְׂזִיעָ  
רע פְּרָאָבָלְעָמָעָן—דער דָּרְכְּבָּאָג, וּוּאָם  
הָאָט זַיְד אַיְינְגְּעַקְרִיצְט אַיְן דָּרְגָּע  
שִׁיכְטָעָ מִיט דָּרְגָּע נִיְּעָר פָּאַרְשְׁבָּרוּטוֹן  
פִּוּן אַנְטִיסְעָמִיטִיזָם אַיְן דָּרְגָּע נִאָרְדָּ  
בִּיסְמָאָרְקְּ-עַפְּאָכָע, אָנוֹ וּוּאָם הָאָט זַיְד  
אַמְשָׁאָרְפָּסְטָעָן אַוְיְנְגְּעַדְרִיקְט אַיְן דָּרְגָּע  
שְׁעַנְדְּלִיבָּעָר דָּרְיִופּוֹס אַפְּעָרָע אָנוֹ  
פְּרָאָנְקְדִּיְיךְ—הָאָט אָנוֹ גַּעֲגָבָעָן טַעַאָ  
דָּאָרְ הַעַצְלָעָן.

די- ערשטע וועלט-מלחמה אונן די  
אויפטרויסלונג פון אידישען ליעבען  
איין איזראפל האבען ארויסגעברדאכט  
איין פאדרערנרכנט פון דער אידישער  
פִּירְעָרְשָׁאָפֶט—חַיִּים וּוַיִּצְמָחָן'עַן.  
עם איין ניטא קיון באלוינונג פאָר  
פִּירְעָרְשָׁאָפֶט. פִּירְעָרְשָׁאָפֶט איין ניט  
קיון קרוין, נאָר מאָרטִידְעַטּוֹם. וועָר  
עם ברעננט פִּיעָרְצָע צו דער מענישהיימ,  
דער מווּ לְיִדְעָן, גַּשְׁמִידָט אֵין קַיִּידָן  
טען. אֲבָעָר עַד דָּאָרְפַּ גַּשְׁטָאָרְקַט וּוְעַד  
דען דָּוָדָד דָּעַם גַּעֲדָאָנָק, אָז אָוִוָּפָ אַיִּידָן  
בִּיגְ וּוּעַט זְיוּן נָאָמָעַן בְּלִיבָּעָן אָוִוָּפָ דֵּי  
לייפָעָן פָּוּן אַ פָּאָלָק, וּוּעַמָּעַס זְבוּרָן אֵין  
לְאָגָן, אַ פָּאָלָק, וּוּאָס פָּאָרְגָּעָסְט קַיִּינָן  
מָאָל נִוְתָּה. דֵּי פָּוּן זַיְנָע זְחוּן, וּוּלְעָכָע  
הַאָבָעָן אִים גַּעֲדִינָט מַוִּית אַיבָּעָגְעָבָעָן  
קַיִּיטָן אָזְנוּן קַהְבָּגָוּתִיגְּרִוִּיטָעָר לְאַיאָלְלָיְטָן.

די זוּן ווועט ניט פאָרגניען, בזונ אונַן  
ווער שלְאָכֶט ווועט זיַין געווואָנוֹן ! די<sup>ה</sup>  
מִפְלָח פָּוֹן דָּעַם ווַיְלַדְעַן הָזָן ווַעֲלַעַן מֵיד  
אוּבִינְגָעָמָעָן מִיט קָאָלְטָעָה, דָּוְהִינְגָעָר  
פָּעַטְקִימָטָה, מִיר ווַעֲלַעַן בְּלִיבְעָן לְעַזְבָּן.  
זַיְן ווַעֲלַעַן אָוּמְקָומָעָן, מִיר זַיְן  
גַּעַן נִיט גַּעַבְוּרָעָן גַּעַוְוָרָעָן אַיִן  
הַיְלָאָלְזָוְנִיקִיםָּה, אָוֹן מֵיד ווַעֲלַעַן נִיט  
אָוּמְקָומָעָן אַיִן אַ מִפְלָחָה. מִיר ווַעֲלַעַן  
וַיְדַעַר אוּבִינְגָעָוָן אָוּזָעָר נַאֲצִיאָנָאָל  
לְעַבְעָן, ווָסָם דָּרוֹתָהָאָבָעָן חָרוֹב גַּעַזְבָּן  
מַאֲכָטָה, אָוּזָעָר נַאֲצִיאָנָאָל עַלְיָהִים,

# אלנשטיין לידן

A black and white portrait photograph of a middle-aged man with a prominent mustache. He has dark hair and is wearing a light-colored shirt with a dark tie. His right hand is resting against his chin, supporting his head. The background is dark and indistinct.

. חיות ווינצמאן

ירענט פון דער צייניטשער וועלטיארנאנזוייען, וו ער זעהט אומס אויצט  
בי' זיון זיבצעיגנסטען געבערטסטען.

**דר. חיים צויזמאן איז דער פויינט ציון, זיין אם שטראַבעט  
צ' מאבעז א סוף צ' אידישען הײַמלאָזֶקְיִיט**

די וואנדערבראָר עַמְבִּינָאָצִיעַ פֿוֹן ווַיְסַעַנְשַׁאֲפַטְלָעֶר אָוֹן שְׂטַאמְבָּמָאָו. — פֿאָךְ ווַיְזַמְּנָאָנָעָו, וַיְפָאֵר הַעַצְלָעָן, אֲזִי צְיוֹנוֹים נִתְקַיּוּ רַאֲמַנְתִּישָׁעַר חַלּוּם, נִאָר דִי גְּדוּיסָע נוֹטוּעַנְדַּגְקָוִיט פֿוֹן אַידִישָׁן פָּאַלְקָ. — ווַיְזַמְּנָאָ גִּיתָּה אֲזִי מִתְדַּעַר אַרְבִּיתְמַטְ פָּאָר אַוְיפְּבוּעָן אַרְצָ יִשְׂרָאֵל, נִתְעַקְוַקְתָּ אַחֲרָאַל שְׁטוֹרָעָמָט. — בָּאוּרוֹאָס ווַיְזַמְּנָאָ גְּלוֹבָט אֲזִי שְׁטָאָרָק אַיְן עַנְגָּלָאָנָר. — צָום ०८טָעַן גַּע בּוֹדְטַסְטָאָגָן פֿוֹן נְפַזְּקָעָן צְוַיְנִיסְטִישָׁעָן פְּרוּדָר.

## פז דר. אבא היל סלוזר

מאנ'ם נאציאנאליזם, ווי פון קלאסישן נאציאנאליזם אוין אלגענד מירון, צילט אומצובעטרען דעם אומד נארטמאלען פאליטישן סטאנטום פון געלערנט, אז די גראוסע אנטטפלעקונ- בעכטן אויהה אַלאגנער צויט, אונ ניט גען איזן דער געשיכטע קומען ניט מיט א שטארקען געפילדער און טומועל, נאר בוקל דמלה דקה.

זונענדיג א פירער פון א באועונגן אידרישן א פוך צו יון גויטווענסט מאכבען נאציאנאלילדער אונטולעבעונג, האט פון נאציאנאלילדער אונטולעבעונג, דה וויצטמאן זיך אנטקעגעגענטשטעלל יעדיגונט און לאט ניט דורך די צו געבען דעם אידראט פאלק דאסטען, ואס עדענס וויסטאדריש פאלק מאנטיציון, ואס האט פונטולעטען אולסוווע און דראטאמטישע מאכמען מאלטער, און פרארגינטער איזו פיל אידראלע בעז איזן דער געשיכטע. אבער ער אונ אידראלען פון דער מענטשייט. וארט: צויזע עדענטקט, ואס דער נבויא האט אונ זונענדיג אַלאגנער צויט, אונ זונען אונטפלעקונ- גען איזן דער געשיכטע קומען ניט מיט א שטארקען געפילדער און טומועל, נאר בוקל דמלה דקה. דה. וויצטמאן אונטעלישעט ניט די עגען דיזי נארטמאלע, בסדר/דיגע אנטט עראנטיגונט און לאט ניט דורך די צו געבען דעם אידראט פאלק דאסטען, קאנז עראנטיקיטען פון פלאצילנדיגונ, קאנז אולסוווע און דראטאמטישע מאכמען מאלטער, און פרארגינטער איזו פיל אידראלע בעז איזן דער געשיכטע. אבער ער אונ אידראלען פון דער מענטשייט. וארט: צויזע עדענטקט, ואס דער נבויא האט אונ

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**כְּוֹיְטוּ וְעַנְדִּוְגָּקוּיט.**

הה. וויזטמאן האט אפט געליטען פֿ מאָלֶה אַנוּ אַכְפּוֹווֹאַנְגְּגָהּ. אַבָּאָבָּ ווּ אַפְּ

האם אידישע פאלק האם אַ מעחד  
אנזויוקעלט געפיחל פאר געשיכטע, ווֹי  
פאר ביאנרגאפע, אוּן בעת מיר טראכָּ  
טען וועגען אַ גרויסען מעשן, האבען  
מחד אַין זין ניט אַזוי שטראק ז'וּן  
עדערזענְלִיקְיִים, ווֹי זיינע אַויפְּטָעָן,  
האם אַינְדּוּידּוּלָע, דאס אַדרוּנְגְּלִיבָע  
ווערט אַינְגְּשָׁלְוָגָעָן אַין דער טאטָ  
זונָאָר. גְּרוּסָע מְהֻרְבָּן בֵּין אַיזָּדָעָן  
עַדְעָן אַפְּטָעָן אַנְגְּנוּרְפָּעָן נִיט מִיט זַיְעָרָע  
איינְגָעָן נְעָמָן, נָאָר מִיט דִּינְגָעָמָן  
די באָרְטָמָע חִיבָּרִים, ווֹאָס זַוִּי  
האבָעָן אַבְּעָהָגָעָאָזָן. דאס גַּעַת נָאָר  
אוּזְיִיטָר אָוּן מַעֲפָעָה, בֵּין אַזְנָן אַין מעָן  
בָּאָוָסָט מַעַן אַזְוִי שְׂטָאָרָק דָּרְדוּמָוּת,  
וּוֹאָס — וּוֹוֹל אַ מעַנְשָׁ אַין פָּאֶרְבָּיוֹת  
בָּוּחוֹת — נָאָר מִיט דָּרָר זָהָר, פָּאָר  
וועילְכָּר מַעַן אַיזָּוּדָר מִקְרָבָן אַין מעָן

אָנוֹ נָעַרְעַ גְּרַעַסְתָּעַ מְעַנְשָׁעַן אִין

ה במסמך מיט אונזעד הערליךער טראדיינגע הוו אונזעט האלטער זונע פון גוואז

נְדָרָפִיעַם, זְוִינָעַן דַּי לְזֹנוּקָעַם, דַּי

זעוקם אונן דרייסיג אומכאנט אונן  
ניט אנדראקענט צדיקים, וואם אויף

ז' יומן ושבותם אונז דעם אַלעטן איז.

אוֹנוֹזָעֶר פְּאַלְקָן זַהֲרֵד צְוֹפִירְדָּעָן צָו בָּאָזָר  
עַרְבָּאָן בָּנוֹ פָּאַרְשָׂוְנָהָנוֹגָן וְעַלְעַנְגָּוְנוֹגָן

עוֹזִידָעַנְטַ פָּוּ דָעַר צְיוּנוֹסֶפֶשֶׁר וּוְעַלְמָאָהָרְגָּזָעָן זְוִיגָּצָעָן, וְוִי עָרְ וּמְהֻתָּ אָוָס אַיעַט  
כִּי זְיוּן זְוִיבָּעָזְגָּסְטָעָן גַּעֲבָּרְטָסְטָאָן.

הערצ'ל'ע, איז דער צוינזום ניט קיין  
ראמאנטישער חלום, נאר איז אומפֿאָרְדַּ  
מידליךער גROL, איז אומפֿאָרְמִידְלִיכְבַּ  
גִּוֹיְטוֹןְעַנְדְּגִּיקִיטִים.

פִּירָעַ מְפֻלּוֹת אֲזֵן אַנְטוּשָׁנָגָעַ, אֶבְעָר וּוּ אַפְּלָלָה  
נְהַאֲרַטְעָוּעַטְעָר וּוּסְעַנְשָׁאַפְּלָלָר אֲזַן  
גַּעֲדַלְדִּינְגָּר פִּירָעַ, הָאָט עַד זָר וּוּ  
דַּעֲדַמְּאָל אֲזַן אַיְבָעַרְאָמָל צְרוּקָנָגַעַ  
פָּאַלְלָה שְׂפָרָאַצְיָע פָּוּן מַאְרָד פָּאַלְקָה, אֲזַן עַם  
דַּו וּוּלְטַה הָאָט עַשְׁוֹיְגָעַ, וּוּזַן אַקְנָה  
שְׂטָאַמְּרָה שְׂעוּמָעַט קָעָנָגָעַ אַגְּנָזָי פָּאַלְקָה,  
אַיְזָן גַּעֲקוּמָעַן צַו אַקְטָאַסְטָרָפָעַ,  
הַאֲבָבָה וּוּאַסְמָחָה דַּעַר אַיְזָר בְּלִיְכָעַן. דָּא אֲזַן  
לְעַצְמָה דַּאֲרָתָה אָט מַעַן גַּעֲהָרָת שְׂוֹאַבָּעַ פְּרָאַר  
סָאַלְלָה טַעַסְטָעַן אֲזַן גַּעֲמָכָט אַזְשָׁעַטְפָּוּן  
סִימְפָּאַטְיָע. אֶבְעָר וּוּזַן אַיְזָן גַּעַוּזָן  
דַּעַר אַיְוּפְּבָרְזָוּן פָּוּן דַּעַר פָּאַרְדָּאַטְעָנָגָעַ  
מְעַנְשָׁהָיוֹת, דַּעַר שְׂטוּרְמִישָׁר פְּרָאַר  
טַעַסְטָעַן פָּוּן דַּעַר בָּאַלְיְוִידְגָּנָמָעַ אֲזַן בָּאַר  
שְׁמַצְטָעַר צְיוּוּיְלִיזְאַצְיָע ? אַ נִּיסְמָרִי  
גַּעַר פָּאַזְאַטְשָׁה אָט אַיְסְגָּנוּזָה, צַו  
הַאֲבָעָן אַרְוָמְנַעְכָּאַפְּטָדָי גַּגְנָצָעַ וּוּלְטָן,  
אֲזַן אַיְזָר דַּעַרְמָוֹתָן דַּעַם צְרוּקָנָעַ  
קָעָטָעַן מִיטְעַלְלָאַלְטָה, אֲזַן אַזְוּלָעַטְה  
פָּאַלְלָה אֲחָן אַהֲרֹן אֲזַן אַמְּוח הַאֲתָם  
זַיְדָה. וּוּיְצָמָאוּ גַּעַרְדָּאַפְּטָוּ וּוּיְטָרָאַנְגָּאַז  
מִיטָּזַן אַדְבָּיוֹתָפָאַר דַּעַר נַצְעַיְגָאַנְגָּאַז  
לְעַר אַיְסְלִילְוָגָן בָּזָן אַרְוָשָׁעָן פָּאַלְקָה,  
דָּעַן אַבְּגָעָר דַּעַר הַאֲתָם אַוְסְמָנָעָהָלָטָהָעַן. עַל  
הַאֲתָם גַּעַוְאָזָסָט, וּוּאַסְמָעָר אַיְוּנָה  
יְוָעַכְבָּר פָּאַדְזָוּהָם קָעָדָגָעַ אֲזַן דַּעַר  
עַדְרָה, דַּאֲרָהָה וּוּסְעָן. — אֲזַן פְּרִילָוּ נַגְּרָה  
אַפְּאַרְדָּאַרְבָּעָנָעָם שְׁנָיָטָמָזָן מַעַן וּוּיְרָה  
טַעַר זְוּזָן.

חַיִּים וּוּיְצָמָאוּ אַיְזָן אַגְּרוּסָרְפִּי  
דַּעַר אֲזַן עַד פָּאַרְגָּוֹנָט אַגְּרוּסָרְפִּי.  
אַזְוּדָה עַד הַאֲתָם דַּי דָאַזְוָגָעַ פְּרָוּוֹלְעָנָי. דַּעַר  
פְּרִיעָר אֲזַן דָּאַס פָּאַלְקָה הַאֲבָעָן אַדְוּסָה  
גַּעַהְאַלְפָעָן אַיְגָנָעַר דַּעַם אַנְדָּרָעָן. בִּירָה  
דַּעַר הַאֲבָעָן אַונְטָרָגָנָהָלָטָהָעַן, גַּעַד  
רָאוֹזָה שְׁמַאְרָקָט אֲזַן צִיְּעַנוֹזָי אַונְטָרָגָנָעַ  
כַּרְבוּבָן אַיְגָנָעַר דַּעַם אַנְדָּרָעָן. אַלְסָן אַ  
פָּאַלְקָה, הַאֲבָעָן אַדְעָן אַנְטָוּקָעָט אֲזַן  
זַיְדָה אַשְׁאַרְפָּעַ זַלְבָּסְטִיךְרָטָיק. קִיּוֹן  
שְׁזָם נַצְיָאַנְגָּלָעַ לִיטְעַרְאָמָר אֲזַן נַיְטָן  
אֲזַן אַזְמָשְׁפָּאַרְזָאַטְמָזָן עַלְבָּסְטִיךְרָטָאַר  
דַּאֲמָנוֹגָעַ בָּפָאַר יְעַדְעָן מַיְן פָּוּן מַאְרָעָ  
לִיְשָׁעָר אַוְסְמָעָרְכָּטְגָּוִים, וּוּיְאַזְוּנָה  
רָעַ רְעַלְיְנִיעָזָעַ סְפָרִים. בִּזְוּן הַיְוִינְטָגָעַ  
גַּעַר גַּעַוְוִוָּנִים גַּוְיִן הַיְוִוָּנִים אַבְּרָוּשָׁאַמְּרָה



הסכם מיט אונזער העדליךער טראדייניג גומ אוקער גרטטען מענשען, אין גומ אוקער דאס בלוט פון הארכאצין, וועלכער מען איז זיך מקריב אונז מען געדרנט, וואס דער נביא האט אונז אידעאלען פון דער מענשהייט. וויזץ בארכטיגט איזוי פיל איידעלע בארכטיגט צו האבען—א טעריטאָן פריער פעלקער אונז איז דער גשיכטע. אבער ער אונז פארניכטט איזוי פיל איידעלע געדענט, וואס דער נביא האט אונז אידעאלען פון דער מענשהייט. וויזץ ריעלע בעזען, מיט איזן ווארט: צויזע אונזער אונזער איז אונזער גרטטען מענשען, אין

צי' פון צ'וריוקהאלטען זיך פון ביאז  
גרדפיעס, זייןען די ל' נ' ניקעם, די  
זעם און דרייסיג אומבראקטאנגען איז  
זיט אונדערקענטער צידקים, וואס איז  
זוי שטייט די וועלט.

זיט געקוקט אויף דעם אלעם, איז  
אונגעדר פאלק זעהר צופרעדן צו באז  
ערען, בי פארדיינגען געלגענהייד  
טען, זינע באלאכטער זיון, איז דה,  
היום וויצמאן איז אינער פון זוינ, די  
גאלערוע פון אונזערע נאציאנאלאע  
העלדן שטעלט מיט זיך פאר א זעל  
טענע און וערטפועל קאמבנאייז  
אין זיינדע פערזענלייכיטען, מיר האָ  
בען געהאט דיבטער, וואס זיינען גע  
ווען פילאפאפען, זוי ר' שלמה אבן  
גבירול און ר' יהודת הלוּ; פילאפאָ  
פָעַן, וואס זיינען בעווען גראָיסע קעָ  
נעד פון אונזערע דינָים איז מנהוּם,  
זוי ר' סעדיה גאנָן איז דער רמָבָּם.  
איין דה, וויצמאָן פערזענלייכיט  
האבָען מיר אָן אָנדערע, עלאָטנע איז  
גָּלוּקִיבָּעָן קאמבנאייז — אָן ווּסְעָנִ  
שאָפְטָלָעָה, וואס איז אָ שְׂטָטָמָאָן,  
אָדָּזָן, אָדָּאָס אָז אָ גָּלוּקִיבָּעָן  
קאמבנאייז, זויל זי ווּסְעָנְשָׁאָפָטָן  
זָהָבָע אָז דִּינְצִיבָּלָן חָבָעָן  
עהָטָז זָהָד אָ גִּנְסְּטִיבָּן הַשְּׁבָעָה אָוּזָּ  
זָוִין שְׂטָטָמְפָאָנְשָׁאָפָטָן. זָוִין זיינען  
פָּאָרָגְטָוָאָטָלִיךְ פָּאָר דָּעָר נְדוֹלָדִי  
גָּעָר, עַקְסְּפָעָרְמָעָנְטָלָעָר אָז פָּרָאָסְמָאָ  
טִישָׁעָר טַעֲבָנָק אָז דָּעָר פָּרָעָשָׁאָפָטָן  
— דָּאָס, וואס האָט אָזָן אָזָוִי אָפָט  
אוּפְגָּעָבָדָכָט אָזָן צָרוֹדָעָרָט, אָזָן  
וואס האָט אִים גַּעֲפִירָטָן צָוָ-אָן אָפָעָנָה,  
שָׁאָרָפָה קְרִיטָמָק, דָה, ווּוִיצְמָאָן האָט  
איין אָלָע צִוְּעָטָן אָפָגָהָוִת דִי נְלִיבָּ  
גָּעוּוּכָט. אָלָם אָ ווּסְעָנְשָׁאָפָטָלָעָר  
זָוִים עָר, אָז בָּאָטָש עַס זָיְנָעָן, דָא  
גָּרְוִיסָע אָוּפְטָרְיוֹסְלָגָנָעָן אִין דָעָר נְאָרָ  
טוֹר — עַדְרְצִיטָעָרְגִּישָׁעָן, שְׁטוּרָעָם,  
בָּאָרְבָּאָלְיְזָנוּנָעָן, וואס מְזוּזָן וּוּרָעָן  
בָּאָאָבָאָכָעָט אָז שְׁטוֹדוֹרָט — נְיִיטָן אָז  
די גָּרְוִיסָע, בָּסְדָּרְדִּיגָּע אָרְבִּיתָ פָּוּ  
דָעָר נְאָטוֹר לְאָגָנָזָם, רְחוּווֹג אָזָן אָזָן  
אוּמְפָאָרְמוּידְלִיבָּן אָנְטוּקָוּנָעָן. אָוָר  
אָ פָאָלָק מְזָוָן מְרָאָכָבָעָן הַוִּיפָּעוּבָלָר  
נוּוּבָלָגָנוּשָׁן, מְשָׁבָן וּוּעָנָן בָּאָנוּבָלָר