

Zionist Profiles:
The Lives & Labors of the Founding Father's
of the State of Israel
 יום א' לפרשת בהר בחוקותי
Young Israel of Jamaica Estates – May 14, 2017



לעילוי נשמת פרידא בת דוד ז"ל

Part 1
Vladimir Ze'ev Jabotinsky

I) 1880-1897, Odessa

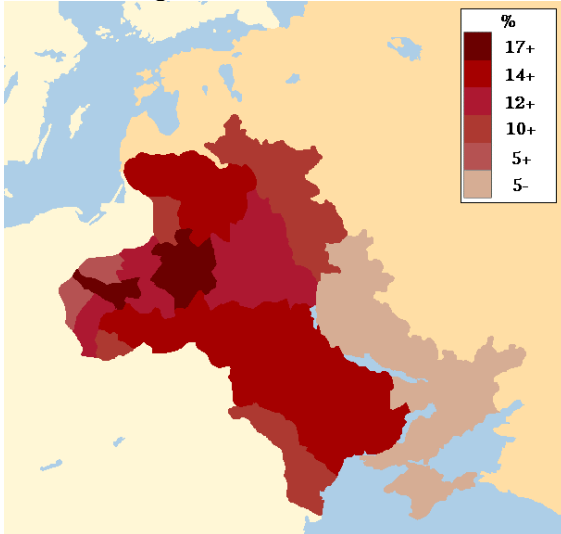


Vladimir Ze'ev Jabotinsky (1880-1940)



The Russian Pale of Settlement

Jewish Population in the Pale (c. 1905)



Jabotinsky in a letter to a friend (1926)

I've seen children who loved their schools. I envy them – but to tell the truth, I understand them no more than a blind man understands what sunlight looks like. To this day my instinct, which no other father would probably admit to, is to hate good students, those that always do their homework. The only kind I've ever loved were the mischief makers.

Coorespondance (1922)

I knew that some day we would have our own kingdom and that I would go there to live. After all, my mother, my aunts and even Ravnitzky [his childhood Hebrew tutor] thought so. I just didn't have a clear notion of it. It was something taken for granted like washing my hands in the morning or having soup for lunch.

1886- Yonah Jabotinsky dies while away in Germany.

1897- Jabotinsky leaves home before finishing high school with the promise of employment in Bern working as a foreign correspondent for an Odessa newspaper

1897-1901- Lives in Rome with little Jewish or Zionist connections working in journalism and studying law.

1901- Returns to Odessa to work as a full time columnist for the same Odessa newspaper

The Five [description of turn of the century Odessa]

It became uncomfortable in Odessa. I had trouble recognizing our city, which only a short while ago had been so free and easy and good-natured. Now it was swept by a malice that, they say, had never previously affected our mild souther metropolis, created over the centuries through the loving and harmonious efforts of peaceful races...there'd never been any ferocious, authentic hostility. Now all this had changed.

April 6, 1903- Kishinev pogrom – a day's ride from Odessa. Jabotinsky writes about it in his play “A Strange Land” but achieves fame through his Russian translation of C.N. Bialik’s “In the City of Slaughter”

August 1903- Appointed as representative from Odessa to the 6th Zionist Congress in Basel. Meets Herzl for the only time. Votes against the “Uganda Plan”. Following the congress, Jabotinsky is transformed and moves to St. Petersburg taking a job with a Zionist paper

1905- Russian Revolution leads to democratic elections for the Russian Duma. The Zionist party runs for election and wins a few seats.

1907- Marries Anya Gelperin. Shortly after, she goes to France and he goes to Vienna

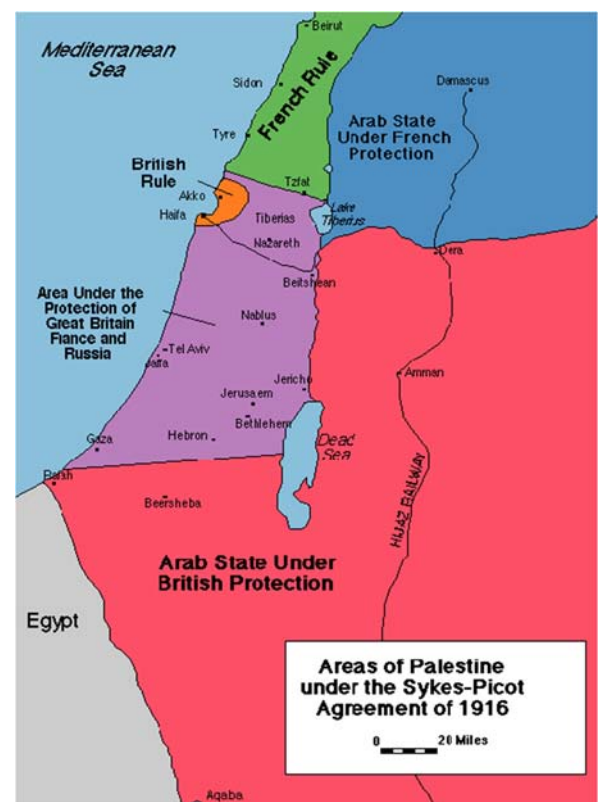
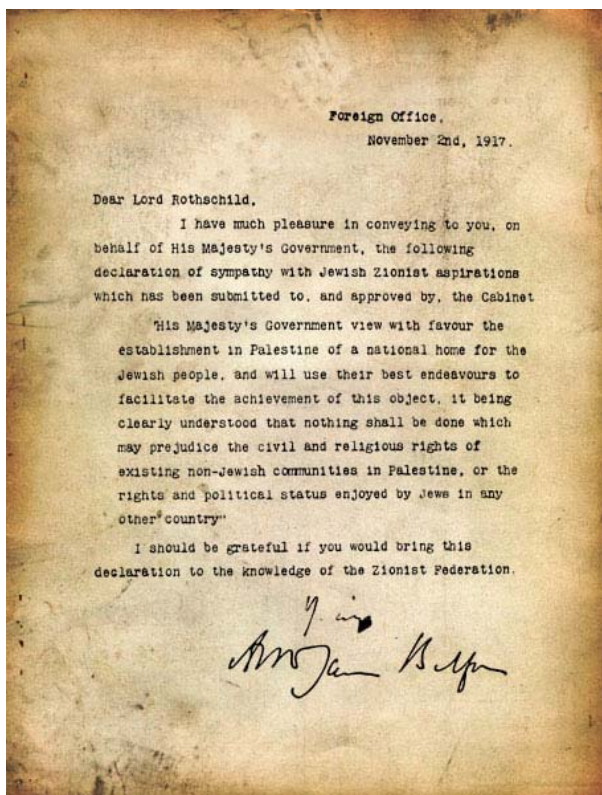
1908- First visit to Palestine

1909- Moves to Constantinople to work for another Zionist newspaper

1910-1912 After 8 months, he quits his newspaper work and studies law in Yaroslavl and graduates in 1912

1913- Planning commission for the planned Hebrew University in Jerusalem puts Jabotinsky on its planning committee. He has sharp disagreement with Chaim Weizman who advocates a small but rigorous center of learning. Jabotinsky argues it should be a full scale University

1914- Jabotinsky is in St. Petersburg for the outbreak of WWI. Unable to continue Zionist activity, he gets work as a foreign war correspondent



LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MANDATE FOR PALESTINE,

TOGETHER WITH A

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY - GENERAL
RELATING TO ITS APPLICATION

TO THE

TERRITORY KNOWN AS TRANS-JORDAN,

under the provisions of Article 25.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty,
December, 1922.



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