Herzl vs. Weizmann



Great Rivalries of Jewish History
Rabbi Philip Moskowitz
Boca Raton Synagogue



Major Dates in Modern Jewish History

- Dreyfus Trial 1894
- * Theodor Herzl publishes Der Judenstaat, The Jewish State February 14, 1896
- ist Zionist Congress, Basle August 29, 1897
- The Fifth Zionist Congress decides to establish Keren Kayemet LeIsrael (KKL) The Jewish National Fund. 1901
- * British Government proposes "Uganda Scheme," rejected by the Sixth Zionist Congress. 1903
- * Kishinev massacre increases Jewish exodus from Russia. 1903
- First World War 1914
- Sykes-Picot Agreement divides Middle East into spheres of British and French influence. 1916
- The Balfour Declaration November 2, 1917



- Born May 2, 1860
- In 1878 the family moved to Vienna, and in 1884 Herzl was awarded a doctorate of law from the University of Vienna
- He became a writer, playwright and journalist.
- The Paris correspondent of the influential liberal Vienna newspaper Neue Freie Presse was none other than Theodor Herzl.

Dreyfus Affair - Neue Freie Presse



Dreyfus on Trial!

By THEODORE HERZL

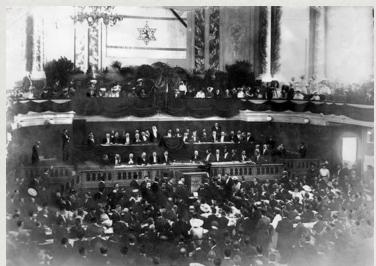
"He reached a line of officers who roared at him: 'Judas! Traitor!' Dreyfus shouted in their direction: 'I forbid you to sully my honor!'When he reached a group of journalists, he halted and said: 'You must tell all of France that I am innocent!' Some replied by vilifying him. The mob outsideshouted from time to time: 'Death to the traitor!'

- ▶ 1894 Wrote "The Ghetto", where he regarded the Jewish problem as a social issue.
- 1894 Dreyfus Affair
- ◆ 1896 published Der Judenstaat

 (The Jewish State)



- Convened the First Zionist Congress in Basle, Switzerland, on August 2931, 1897
- Herzl convened six Zionist Congresses between 1897 and
 1902



At the Sixth Zionist Congress (1903), Herzl proposed the British Uganda Program as a temporary refuge for Jews in Russia in immediate danger

"Monsieur le President, vous êtes un traitre!"

- The Uganda Program was finally rejected by the Zionist movement at the Seventh Zionist Congress in 1905.
- Herzl died in Vienna in 1904

Der Judenstaat

"We have honestly endeavored everywhere to integrate ourselves into the social life of our surrounding communities and to preserve only the faith of our fathers. Yet, we are not permitted to do so. In vain we are loyal patriots...in vain do we make the same sacrifices of life and property as our fellow-citizens; in vain do we strive to increase the fame of our native land in science and art, or her wealth by trade and commerce. In countries where we have lived for centuries we are denounced as strangers..."

A final epitaph?

"One day, once the Jewish State comes into existence, all this will appear petty and unremarkable. Perhaps, a fair minded historian will find that it was something after all when an impecunious Jewish journalist, in the midst of the deepest degradation of the Jewish people and at a time of the most disgusting anti-Semitism, made a flag out of a rag and turned a miserable rabble into a people rallying around that flag."

-Herzl in his diary, 1901



Biography of Chaim Weizmann

- Born in Motel, Russia in 1874. Died on November 9, 1952
- Went to cheder and then moved to Pinsk to study science
- Traveled to Germany to study
- In 1899 he received his doctorate in Chemistry and sold an important patent to the German firm Bayer.
- Became an Assistant Professor in Geneva
- From Geneva, he took a post in exile (University of Manchester)

World War I 1914-1918

THE TURNING POINT

- Turks and Germans versus France, Britain, Russia, Italy, and the United States etc.
- Weizmann is considered to be the father of industrial fermentation. He used the bacterium Clostridium acetobutylicum (the Weizmann organism) to produce acetone. Acetone was used in the manufacture of cordite explosive propellants critical to the Allied war effort.
- Brought him into close contact with British leaders, including, Herbert Samuel and Lloyd George.

Lord Arthur Balfour

British Foreign Secretary



I looked at my listener, and suddenly became afraid that this appearance of interest and courtesy might be nothing more than a mask. I remember that I was sweating blood and I tried to find some less ponderous way of expressing myself. I was ready to bow myself out of the room, but Balfour held me back, and put some questions to me regarding the growth of the movement. He had heard of "Dr. Herz"—a very distinguished leader, who had founded and organized it, I ventured to correct him, pointing out that Herzl had indeed placed the movement on a new footing, and had given the tradition a modern political setting; but Herzl had died young; and he had left us this legacy of Uganda, which we were trying to liquidate.

Then suddenly I said: "Mr. Balfour, supposing I were to offer you Paris instead of London, would you take it?"

He sat up, looked at me, and answered: "But, Dr. Weizmann, we have London."

"That is true," I said. "But we had Jerusalem when London was a marsh."

He leaned back, continued to stare at me, and said two things which I remember vividly. The first was: "Are there many Jews who think like you?"

I answered: "I believe I speak the mind of millions of Jews whom you will never see and who cannot speak for themselves, but with whom I could pave the streets of the country I come from."

To this he said: "If that is so, you will one day be a force."

Shortly before I withdrew, Balfour said: "It is curious. The Jews I meet are quite different."

I answered: "Mr. Balfour, you meet the wrong kind of Jews."

Balfour Declaration 1917

Foreign Office,

November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Angan By

It's a boy!

While the cabinet was in session, applying the final text, I was waiting outside, this time within call. Sykes brought the document out to me, with the exclamation: "Dr. Weizmann, it's a boy!"

Well—I did not like the boy at first. He was not the one I had expected. But I knew that this was a great departure. I telephoned my wife, and went to see Achad Ha-am.

Biography of Chaim Weizmann

- In 1918, Weizmann was appointed head of the Zionist Commission sent to Palestine by the British government to advise on the future development of the country.
- In 1920 he became the president of the World Zionist Organization (WZO). He also headed the Jewish Agency which was established in 1929.
- In the 1930's, Weizmann laid the foundations of the Weizmann Institute, a driving force behind Israel's scientific research.
- After the end of World War II, Weizmann was instrumental in the adoption of the Partition Plan by the United Nations on November 29, 1947, and in the recognition of Israel by the United States.
- * With the declaration of the State of Israel, Weizmann was chosen to serve as the first President of Israel. This role he filled until his death in 1952.



Weizmann and Truman



The President

Before leaving the shores of the United States, I should like to express to you my warmest thanks for the friendly reception which you saccorded me yesterday and for the kind hospitality given to Mrs. Welmann saccorded me yesterday and for the manual myself and to the members of my pion given to the new State of Israel, and myself and to the members of my pion given to the new state of israel, will be a source of satisfaction and encouragement to my people.

I trust that the two questions of military assistance, and of financial help for constructive work and for the absorption of Jewish Displaced Persons, will receive urgent and favorable consideration. I shall not go into the details here as these are contained in the aids memoirs which I had the opportunity of leaving with you.

memoire which I had the opportunity of leaving with you.

There is, however, one matter to which I only made brief reference and which is of some importance to us. We are enxhous that the ence and which is of some importance to us. We are enxhous that the interest of the state of the state of the state of I save and the provision of the state of diplomatic representatives.

I regular beais by an exchange we have designated Mr. Slichn Experim, who is now acting as the representative of the Provisional Government of is now acting as the representative of the Provisional Government of Israel in this country, as in intuisate knowledge of the whole Middle East, provision as the representative of Israel in the sountry, as in intuisate knowledge of the whole in the Experiment of the sountry is the sountry as the properties of the size work in explaining the last three years in Meshington as the representative of the Jersel Magney for Palestine and has lone invaluable who is not between the time of the provision of the sound of the provision between the time of the successful in the new task of increasing the task these between the tone united States and of deepening that it may be possible for the United States and of deepening that it may be possible for the United States and of deepening the text it may be possible for the United States and of deepening the text it may be possible for the United States and of deepening the text it may be possible for the United States appoint a Minister to Israel at a very early date. In taking my leave of you, Mr. President, I should like warmly to commend Mr. Epstein in whom I have every confidence.

This Government has been informed that a Jewish state has been proclaimed in Falestine, and recognition has been requested by the government thereor.

The United States recognizes the provisional ernment as the de facto authority of the new-

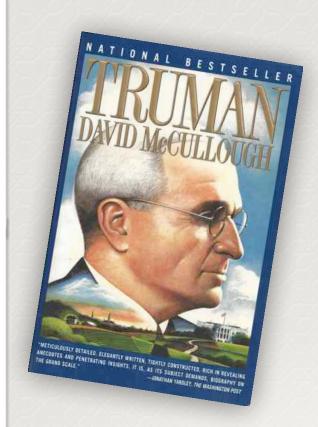
Jacobson, Truman and Weizmann

Harry, all your life you have had a hero.... I too have a hero, a man I never met, but who is, I think, the greatest Jew who ever lived.... I am talking about Chaim Weizmann. He is a very sick man, almost broken in health, but he traveled thousands of miles just to see you and plead the cause of my people. Now you refuse to see him just because you are insulted by some of our American Jewish leaders, even though you know that Weizmann had absolutely nothing to do with these insults and would be the last man to be party to them. It doesn't sound like you, Harry, because I thought you could take this stuff they have been handing out....

As Abba Eban later wrote, the comparison between Weizmann and Andrew Jackson was unimaginably far-fetched. And it worked.

Truman began drumming his fingers on the desk. He wheeled around in his chair and with his back to Jacobson sat looking out the window into the garden. For what to Jacobson seemed "like centuries," neither of them said anything. Then, swinging about and looking Jacobson in the eye, Truman said what Jacobson later described as the most endearing words he had ever heard: "You win, you baldheaded son of a bitch. I will see him."

From the White House Jacobson walked directly across Lafayette Square and up 16th Street to the bar at the Statler where, as never before in his life, he downed two double bourbons.



Video - 'I always wanted one'





PRESIDENT OF ISRAEL VISITS U. S. PRESIDENT

Voice: DWIGHT WEIST

Herzl vs. Weizmann

"Herzl came from the outside, but Weizmann came from the inside"

- Abba Eban



Key Differences

Herzl

Assimilated Jew

Conceived of the idea for a Jewish state on his own to save Jews from Anti-Semitism

Believed in using the political system

When he began, was ignorant of existing Zionist groups

Weizmann

Traditional upbringing steeped in observance

Understood the Jewish psyche

Believed in the power of the masses

Worked within the framework of existing Jewish groups

Key Differences

Herzl

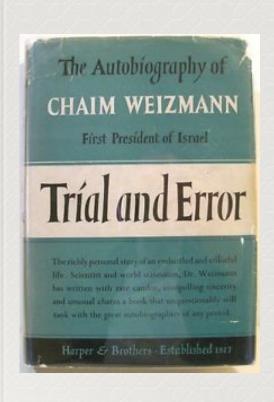
Weizmann

"Er Öffnet mir königliche Pforten"
(he opens the portals of royalty to me)
- Herzl in response to Weizmann

"The Governments of the world will pay attention to us only as they will become convinced that we are capable of conquering Palestine through persistent practical work."

-1907

Selected Readings



- 1. p. 25 & 37 Casual zionist meetings
- 2. p. 43-44 Weizmann meets Herzl
- 3. p. 46-47 Disdain for Max Nordau
- 4. p. 52-54 East vs. West
- 5. p. 82 Kishinev and Von Plehve
- 6. p. 84 What Zionism meant to Herzl
- 7. p. 87 "They would not relinquish Zion"



Ode lo avdah tikvatenu...

"No piece of land has been coveted by so many, and out of that passion it remained desolate and destroyed. But, we believe that this desolate corner of the Orient has not only a past, but just as ourselves, has also a future. On this land, where so little grows now, ideas for all of mankind have grown; and it is because of this that no on can deny that there is an indelible link between us and this land."

- Herzl, Second Zionist Congress, 1898

Video Lih-yot am chofshi b'ar-tzeinu



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