

דבר אחר | A Different Perspective



A Noble Freedom

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Many Virginians of middle and upper ranks aspired to behave like gentlemen. In the early seventeenth century an English gentleman was defined as one who could “live idly and without manual labor.” The words “gentleman” and “independent” were used synonymously, and “independence” in this context meant freedom from the necessity of labor. (David Hackett Fischer, *Albion’s Seed: Four British Folkways in America*, 366)

To be a gentleman in colonial Virginia, one had to be free from the burden of working for a living. So important was this requirement that it was not unusual for these men to borrow heavily so as to avoid engaging in business (Ibid., 368). Of course, refraining from work by itself did not make one a gentleman or a lady; it required other valued aspects of a lifestyle of nobility, which included family connections, a certain education, and adherence to a specific code of honor.

On Pesah, we celebrate our freedom from slavery, but this is just the first part of *herut*: the “freedom” mentioned in the Haggadah (*hofesh*, a later Hebrew term for freedom, is today associated with both vacation and secularism). What were the next steps for the Israelites toward a freedom we can be proud of? Revealed law at Sinai; “choosing life” in the wilderness; establishing a polity and religious center in the Land of Israel; and developing the rich rabbinic culture that continues to evolve and guide us today.

We imitate nobles of the Roman era when we recline during the seder, and perhaps this is not only to signal that we are free from servitude. Although our ideals are very different from those of the Roman elite (or the colonial Virginian elite, whose “independence” relied heavily on the slavery of others), we declare at Pesah that we are a People that seeks to be defined by an aspirational set of behaviors and values.

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Pesah I 5776

יום טוב ראשון של פסח תשע"ו



Remembering Pesah 1946

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Every Passover as we read the Haggadah, we recite:

In each and every generation, a person is obligated to regard himself as though he actually left Egypt. As it says: “You shall tell your son on that day, ‘It is because of this that God took me out of Egypt.’” (Exodus 13:8)

Seventy years ago, in April 1946, the first Passover in postwar Germany followed the liberation of the concentration camps. The survivors who gathered to form the *She'erit Hapletah*, the surviving remnant, felt this transition from slavery in a more immediate sense than any generation of the children of Israel in the 2,000 years that preceded them.

At Pleikershshof, a group of Zionist youth gathered on the agricultural training farm (*hakshara*) they had established and named Kibbutz Nili, preparing for life in Palestine. They invited representatives from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and the Central Committee of the Liberated Jews in the U.S. Zone of Germany; members of the Jewish Agency for Palestine delegation; and local camp committees to join them for their Passover seder. This was not just any farm—it was the estate of Nazi anti-Semite Julius Streicher, who was awaiting trial in nearby Nuremberg. Streicher had been publisher of the foremost Nazi propaganda paper, *Der Stürmer*, whose masthead read “Die Juden sind unser Unglück!” (The Jews are our misfortune).

Photos poignantly captured that first seder, as the participants sat beneath portraits of Zionists Theodor Herzl and Chaim Weizmann and two words on the wall: *Mi-she'abud le-ge'ulah* (From slavery to redemption). Coverage in the displaced-persons press of another seder taking place on the Hochland farm noted:

Never have the words from the Haggadah “Shebekhol dor vador omdim alenu lekhalotenu” (That in every generation they stand before us to eradicate us) had so much meaning. Even stronger, however, was the

meaning of the words “Hashata hakha, leshanah habah be’ara de-yisra’el” (This year, we are still here; next year in the Land of Israel). (Mojshe, “Pejsach in Hochland,” BaMidbar: Wochncajtung fun di bafrajte Jidn, May 7, 1946, #6 (8), p. 7, in YIVO Archive’s Jewish DP Periodicals Collection, reel 15-11)

U.S. Army Chaplain Rabbi Abraham Klausner officiated at the first official Passover seder in Munich, having facilitated the publication of *A Supplement to the Passover Haggadah*, written by Yosef Dov Sheinson, printed by the military press, and bearing the insignia of the Third Army (Klausner, *Letter to My Children*, 108). In his preface to this Haggadah, Klausner noted, for the American soldiers and relief workers who would attend the seder, the symbolism of Egypt/Germany, coming to

the city of Munich, there to relate as of old, the miracle of freedom

... in their hearts they felt very close to all that which was narrated. Pharaoh and Egypt gave way to Hitler and Germany. Pitham and Ramsees faded beneath fresh memories of Buchenwald and Dachau. (*A Survivors’ Haggadah*, 8)

Klausner noted the presence of the survivors, who bore witness to the oppression of the modern-day Pharaoh:

Just beyond the sounds of the Seder, in the wreckage of the city, the former slave sat in company with his tantalizing memories and celebrated

his first Passover since liberation. He fumbled his life-giving gift, trying as best he could to understand this miracle of freedom. It was not all that he had dreamed of . . .

Now, more than ever, they understood what God had meant when He said to Moses, “They are my slaves and they dare not be enslaved to slaves.” These words now sounded a warning to the world at large for in the slavery of a single human being the world would find itself enslaved. (Ibid., 10)

As Klausner marked the first Passover since liberation, he noted the continuing distinction between liberation, achieved nearly a year



From *A Supplement to the Passover Haggadah*

earlier, and freedom, which continued to be denied the Jewish survivors. Likewise, Dr. Samuel Gringauz, a survivor from Lithuania who became one of the early leaders of the surviving Jewish population, noted that “yetsias Nazism,” the exodus from Nazism, was quite different from the exodus from Egypt. The survivors may have been liberated, but until they could realize their national future and live in their own Land, they would not be free.

The *Survivors’ Haggadah* also noted the irony of continued Jewish oppression and enslavement at the date of the “festival of freedom”—perhaps nowhere more poignantly than in its updated version of “*Dayenu*,” which—after chronicling the long history of Jewish persecution—noted specifically:

Had [God] given us Hitler but no ghettos, we would have been content. Had He given us ghettos but no gas chambers and crematoria, we would have been content. Had He given us gas chambers and crematoria, but our wives and children had not been tortured, we would have been content. Had our wives and children been tortured but we had not been forced into hard bondage, we would have been content. Had we been forced into hard bondage but not been made to die of hunger, we would have been content. Had we been made to die of hunger but not of disease and torture, we would have been content.

All the more so, since all these have befallen us, we must make Aliyah, even if illegally, wipe out the *Galut* [Exile], build the chosen land, and make a home for ourselves and our children for eternity. (Ibid., 62–63)

For much of the surviving remnant in postwar Germany, Zionism—as the last will and testament of a murdered European Jewry bequeathed by the dead to the living—was a solemn collective obligation. As we mark Pesach in the year 5776, 70 years after Pesach 5706, and we note, almost daily, the passing of the generation of survivors who did not have to imagine, but knew all too well the transition from slavery to freedom, let us recall the poignancy with which they reflected on the importance of “*Leshanah haba’ah beYerushalayim*” (Next year in Jerusalem)—this year we are slaves, next year let us be free in our Land. The journey through the wilderness may be long, but let us not take for granted what that State, and that freedom, mean to those who experienced slavery firsthand. Let us pray that next year, Jerusalem will enjoy peace and security and freedom—and, just like those youth gathered on Kibbutz Nili, let us recall the meaning of the acronym from the Book of Samuel (I Sam. 15:29): *Netzah Yisrael lo yishaker*—The eternal strength of Israel does not lie.

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