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Literature, Politics, and the Law: On Blacksmiths, Tailors and the Demolition of Houses

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1. Introduction

In 1962, Haim H. Cohn, at the time the Attorney General of the State of Israel, approached Shmuel Yosef Agnon and asked him to contribute to a collection of articles being prepared to commemorate the seventy-fifth birthday of Pinhas Rosen, then Minister of Justice. Agnon, who had not as yet been awarded the Nobel Prize but was nevertheless the most widely acclaimed living author in Israel, agreed, and the same year contributed a collection consisting of seventeen short stories, entitled "A Small Book of Tales." One of the stories in this collection is The Kilikov Trial or a Life for a Life, which is quoted here almost in full.

I have still not concluded all my praise for Kilikov, for not for its worldly qualities alone is Kilikov to be extolled, but it is to be praised for the judicial decisions of its judges. What are the decisions of its judges? It is told that once, during the Polish wars, a gentile killed his friend in Kilikov. Maliciously or accidentally? From the judgment it emerges that he was killed with malice. He was put in jail and convicted of killing, as a man is convicted when murdering another with malice.

When the murderer was taken out to be hanged it was remembered that he was a blacksmith by profession and that in all Kilikov there was no other blacksmith. And indeed a city cannot cope without a blacksmith, who serves the needs of many.

They investigated and found that in the city there were two tailors but that they could make do with one. The judges reconvened and said: instead of the blacksmith we shall hang one tailor and we shall let the blacksmith live, for the city cannot manage without a blacksmith but one tailor will suffice.

They acquitted the blacksmith and brought him back from the hangman's house and in his stead they hanged one of the two tailors living in the city. Which of the two I do not know, but I do know a poem which the wise man Mordechai Ben David Starlisker, known as Marbad Set, composed about it, the conclusion of which hints at its beginning:
The interpretation of President Ford's statement is another matter. It is not the purpose of this paper to discuss the implications of Ford's statement to the Nixon administration or to speculate on the consequences for the future of the Nixon presidency. However, it is clear that the statement has raised questions about the future of the Nixon administration and the implications for the future of American foreign policy.

The statement itself is a departure from the usual pattern of presidential speeches. It is not a typical appeal for support or a defense of the administration's policies. Instead, it is a personal statement that reflects the President's views on a wide range of issues.

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III. Library Stories versus Other Stories

Information should deal

The weather is often characterized by its ability to influence our moods and behaviors. When the sun is shining and the temperature is warm, we tend to feel happy and energetic. On the other hand, when it is cloudy and rainy, we may feel sad or gloomy. This phenomenon is well-known and has been studied by psychologists and sociologists for many years.

The impact of weather on our mood and behavior is not limited to the direct effects on our physical sensations. It also influences our thoughts, emotions, and actions. For example, studies have shown that people are more likely to engage in social activities and outdoor recreation on sunny days, while they tend to stay indoors and engage in indoor activities on rainy days.

The relationship between weather and mood is complex and multifaceted. It is influenced by various factors, including individual differences in personality and temperament, cultural norms and values, and societal expectations and pressures. Despite these complexities, the impact of weather on our mood and behavior is a phenomenon that we all experience to some extent.

In conclusion, the weather has a significant impact on our mood and behavior, and understanding this relationship can help us better manage our emotional states and adapt to different weather conditions. Whether we are enjoying a sunny day on the beach or huddling indoors on a rainy afternoon, the weather can shape our experiences and influence our decisions.
The page is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to contain text related to various topics, possibly discussing community, responsibility, and possibly legal or ethical considerations. However, the content is not clear enough for a coherent transcription.
The concept of privacy, as discussed in the document, involves the idea of information being protected from unauthorized disclosure. This is particularly important in the context of personal rights and freedoms, as highlighted by the idea of "privacy" being a fundamental right in various legal frameworks. The protection of personal data is also emphasized, which aligns with the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) principles of data protection and privacy.

The document further discusses the role of rights and freedoms in the context of privacy, suggesting that these rights are not absolute and can be subject to limitations. The principle of proportionality is also mentioned, which implies that any restriction on the exercise of rights must be necessary and proportionate to the legitimate aim pursued.

The text also touches upon the concept of "protection of personal data," indicating the need for measures to safeguard personal information against unauthorized access or disclosure. This is consistent with the principles outlined in the GDPR, which aim to ensure data subjects' rights and freedoms are protected.

Overall, the document highlights the importance of balancing privacy rights with other interests, such as public safety, national security, and economic development, without compromising the fundamental principles of data protection and human rights.
Works Cited


Miron, Dan. *Histaklut be-ravvekher*. Tel Aviv: ha-Kibuts ha-me’uha, 1996.
