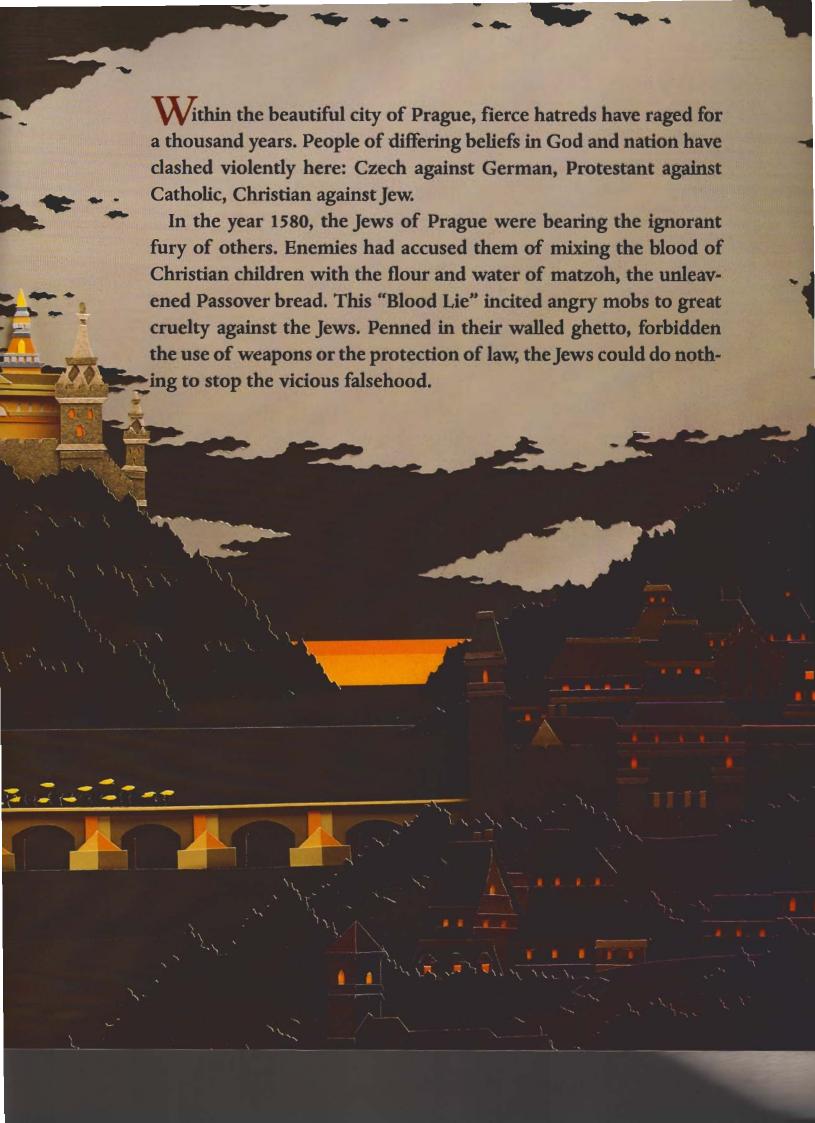


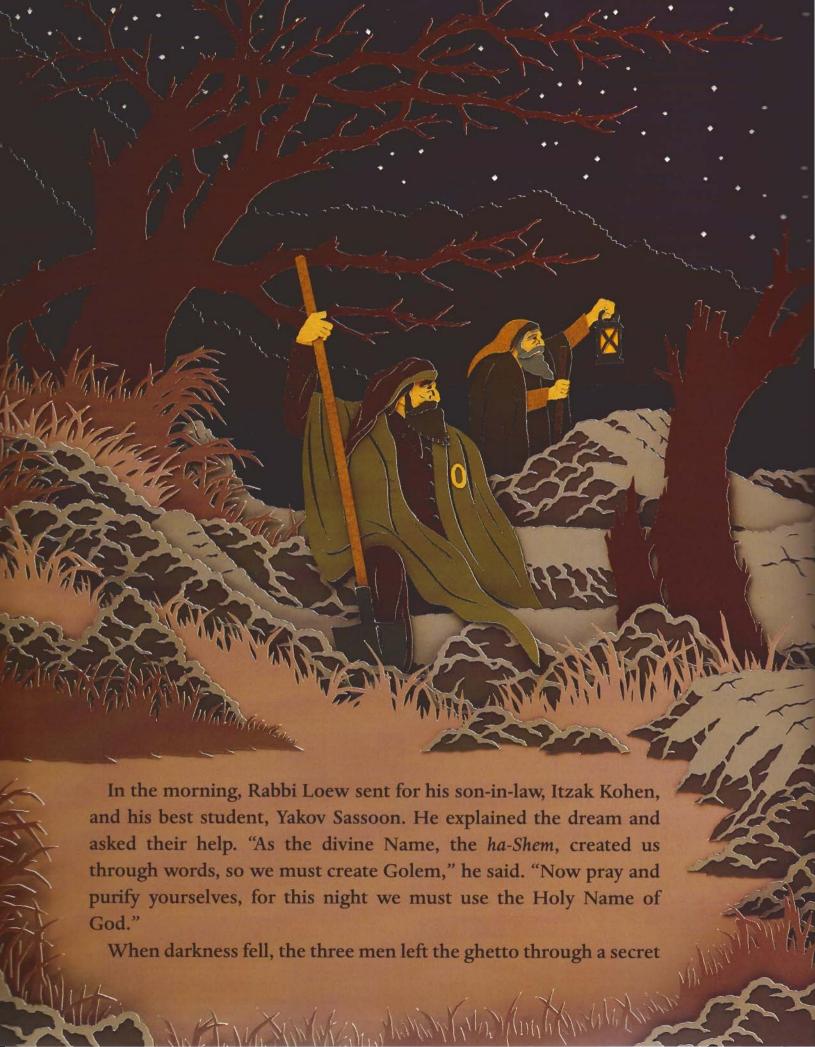
GOLEM

STORY AND PICTURES BY DAVID WISNIEWSKI

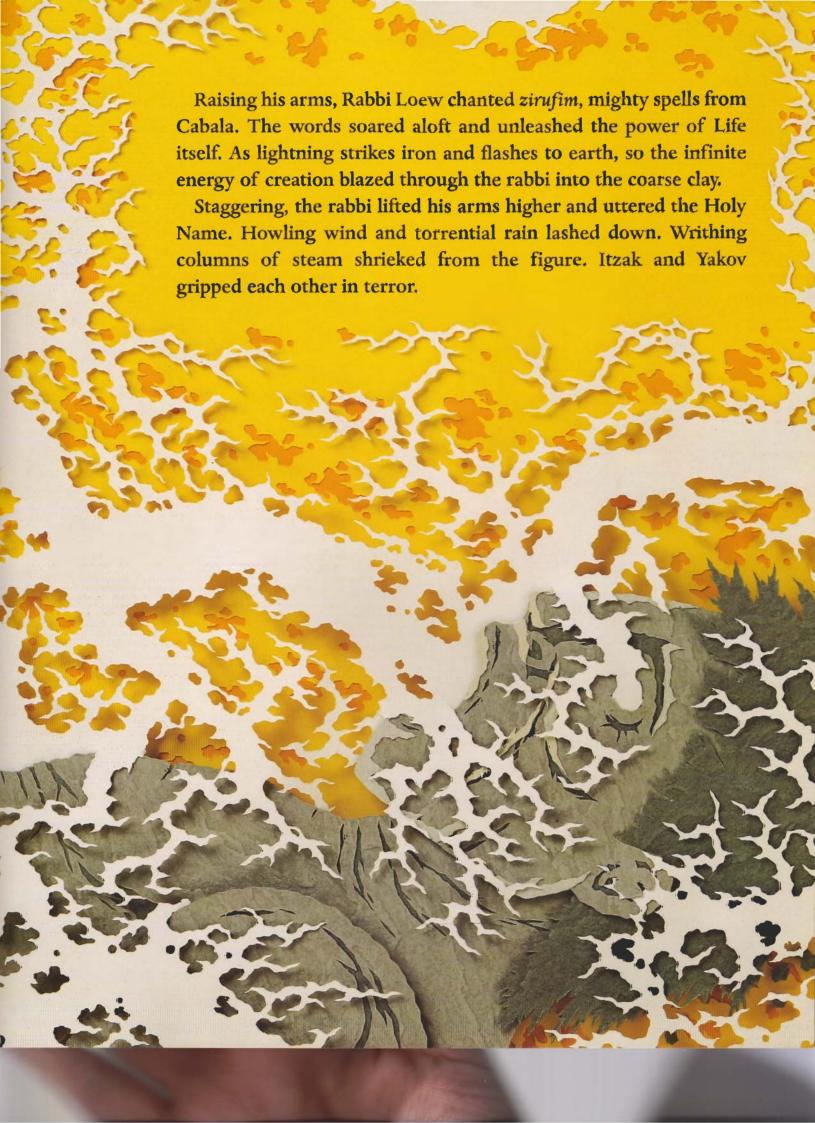


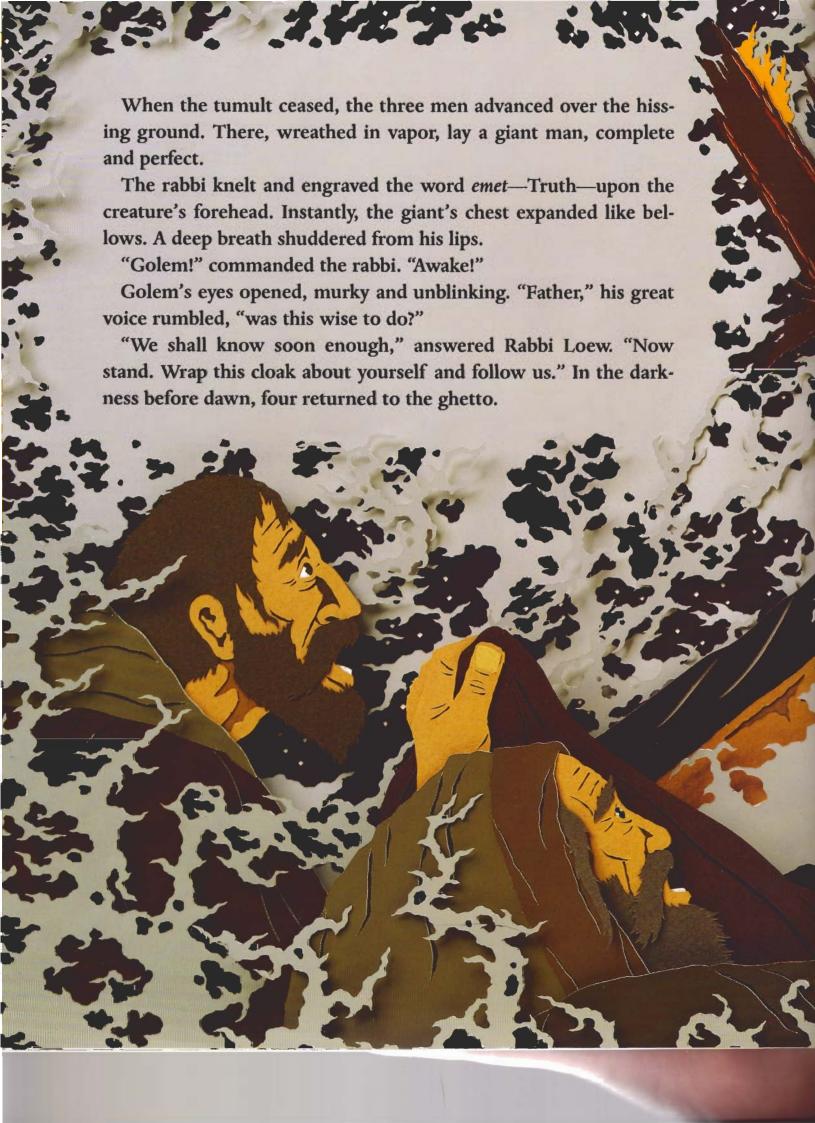




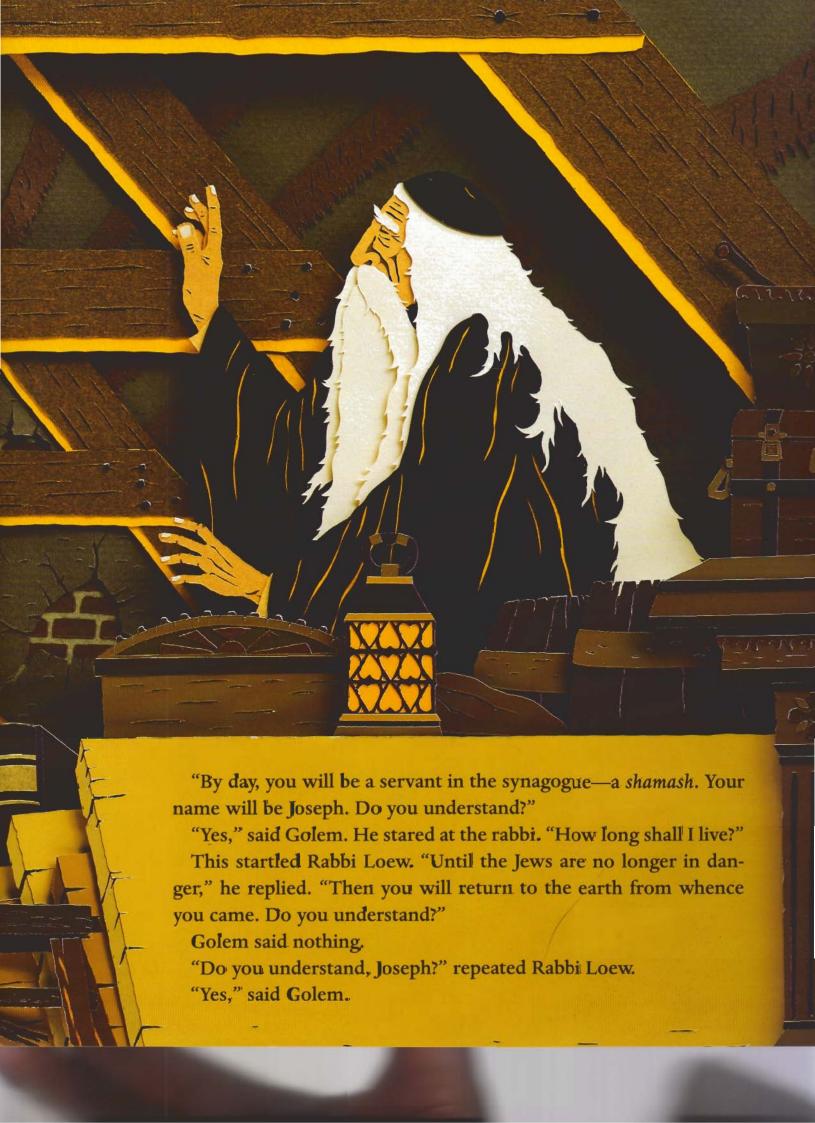


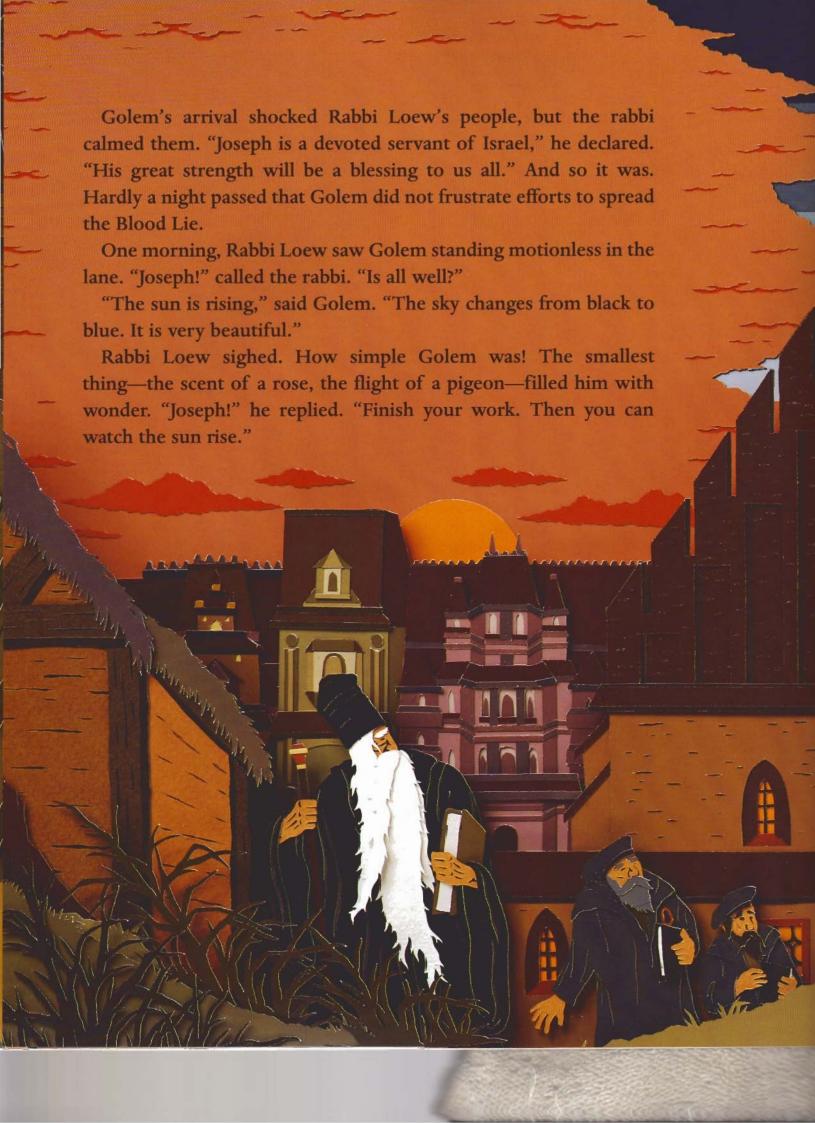


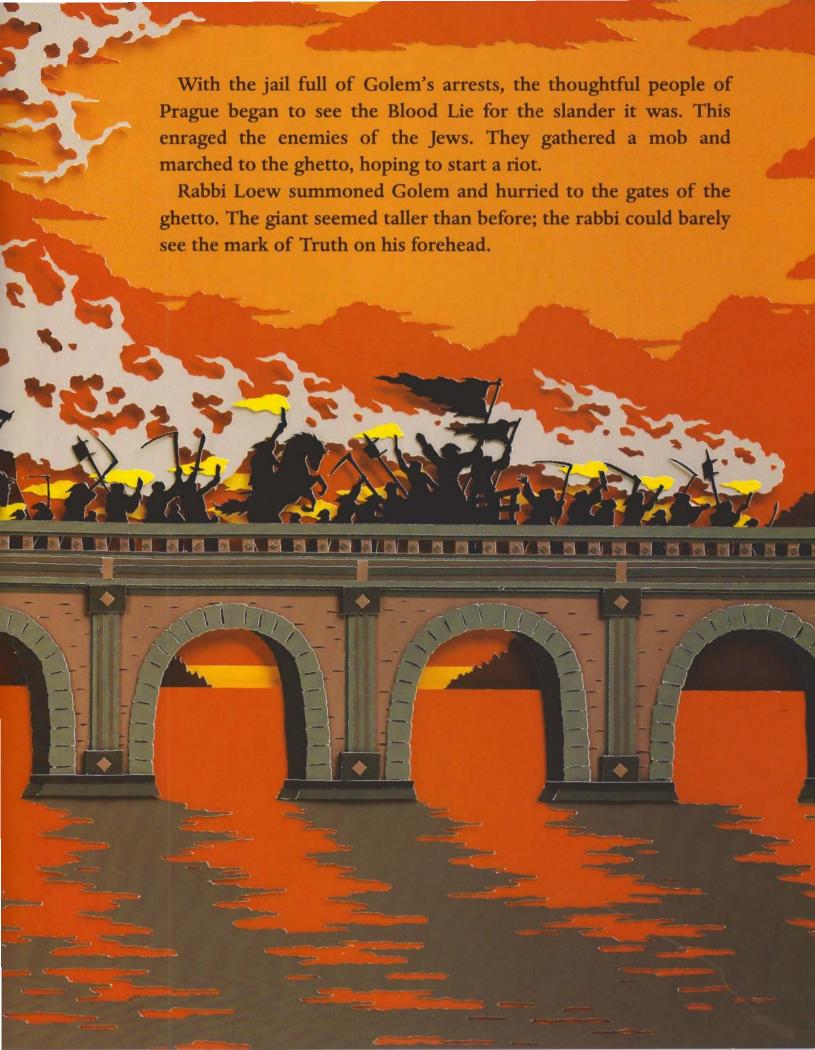


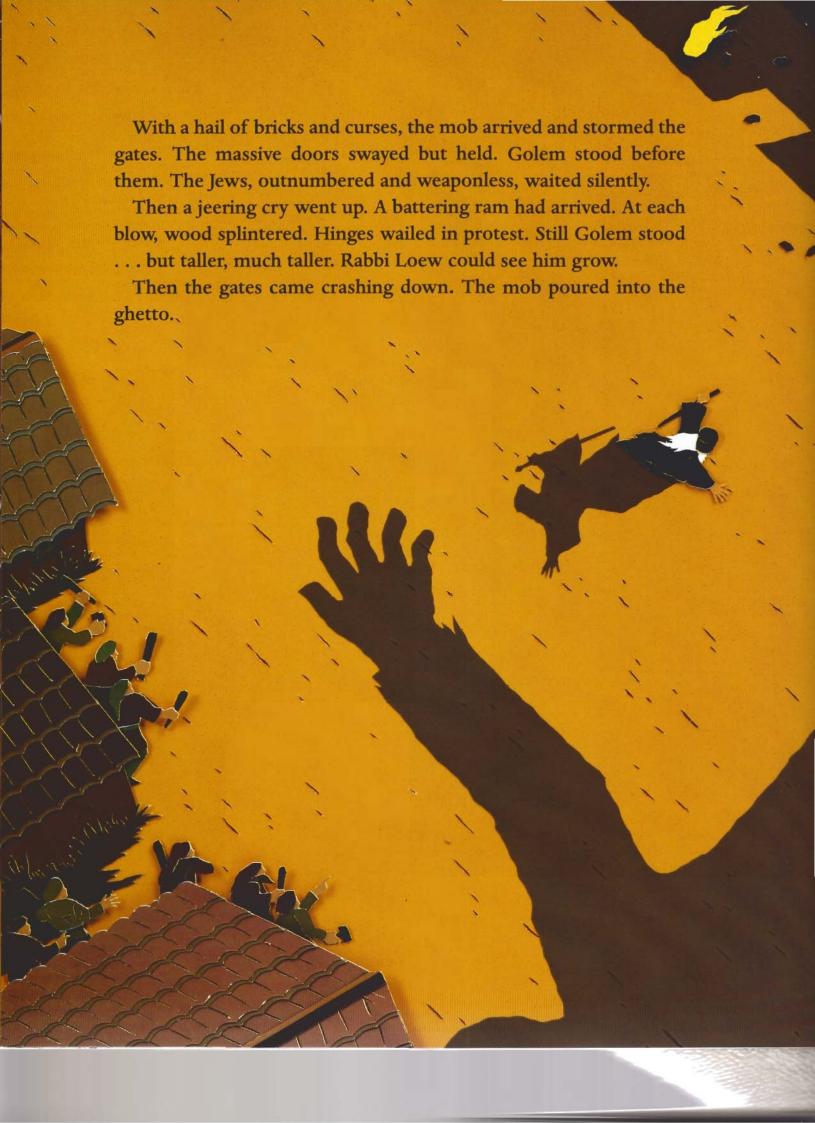


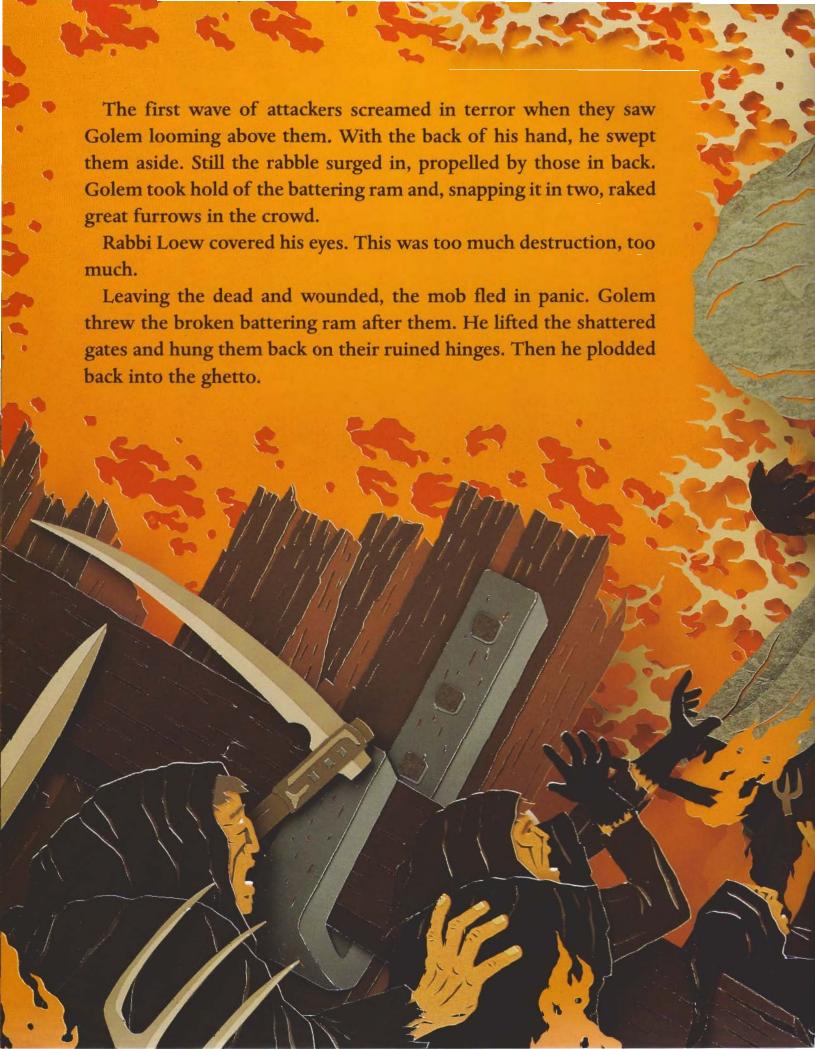














The next day, Rabbi Loew was summoned to Prague Castle. "What will you do now?" demanded the emperor. "Will you conquer this city with your giant and enslave us all?"

"Would a people who celebrate the end of their own slavery wish to inflict slavery on others?" replied the rabbi. "No! Golem was created to protect the Jews. He has no other purpose."

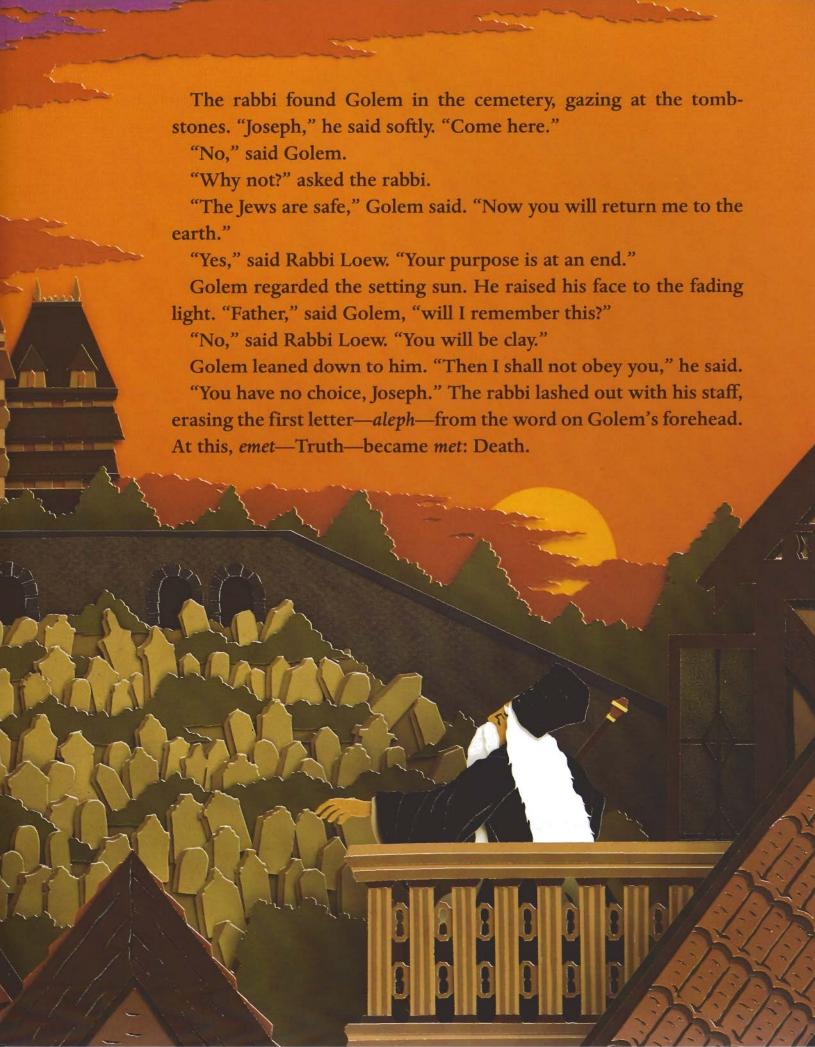


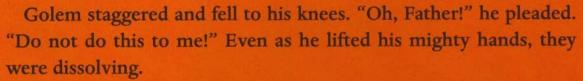
"How long will the monster live?" asked the emperor.

"Until the Jews are no longer in danger," answered Rabbi Loew.

"Then I guarantee the safety of your people," the emperor declared. "Destroy Golem!"

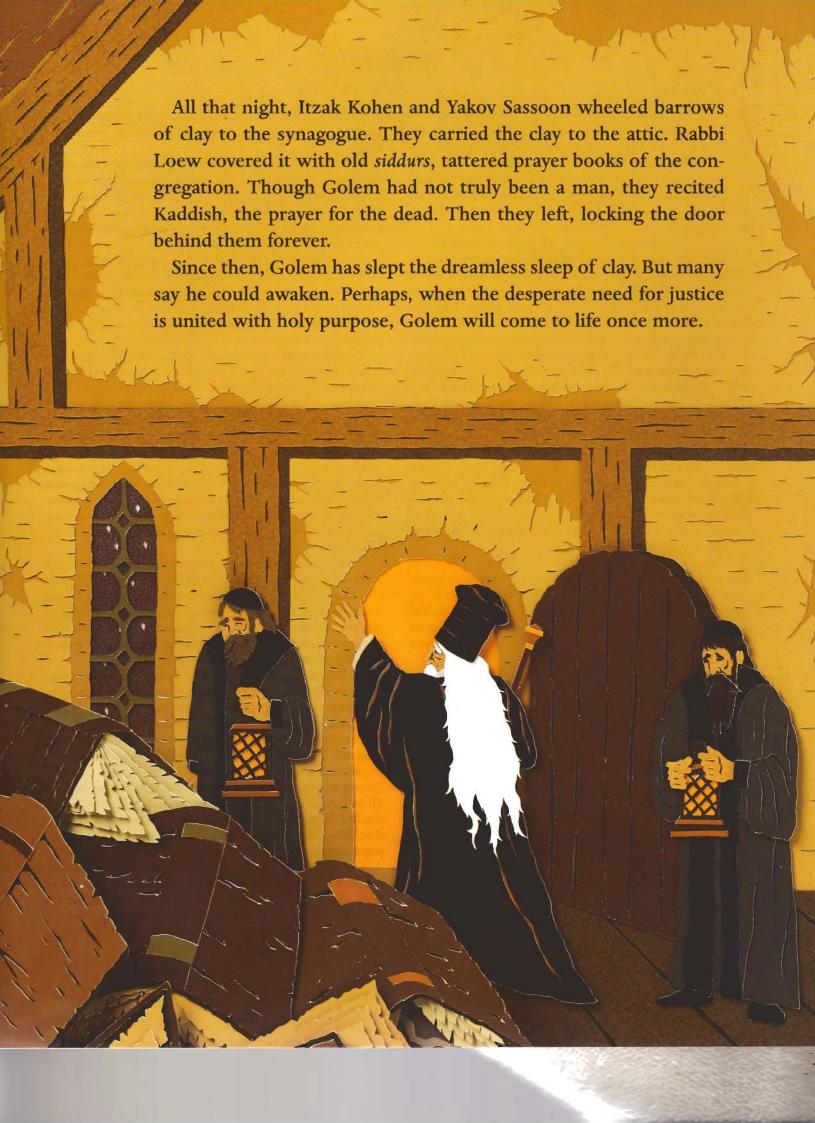
"It will be done," said the rabbi. "But if we are threatened again, Golem will return, stronger than before."





"Please!" Golem cried. "Please let me live! I did all that you asked of me! Life is so . . . precious . . . to me!" With that, he collapsed into clay.





A Note

Golem (GO-lem) is the Hebrew word for "shapeless mass." In the Bible (Psalms 139:16), a form of the word describes mankind before creation: "Thine eyes did see my substance (galmi), yet being unperfect." In the Talmud, the revered collection of Jewish civil and sacred law, the word denotes anything imperfect or incomplete. Unconscious Adam, initially a body without a soul (neshamah), is referred to as a Golem. From this usage comes the Golem of medieval legend.

In Jewish tradition, to create life is to approximate the power of the Almighty. The making of a Golem could be initiated only by the most pious and righteous man, a *tzaddik* (TSAH-dik). The tzaddik must be thoroughly learned in *Cabala* (KAB-ah-lah), a mystical body of knowledge aimed at understanding the hidden nature of God and putting this understanding to practical use, to heal the sick and combat evil.

Cabalistic beliefs most likely originated with Middle Eastern sages around the year 100. They became popular in medieval times, and there are still many adherents among Hasidic Jews to this day. The basic teachings of Cabala are contained in the Zohar, a book written in the 1200s by the Spanish Cabalist Moses de Leon. But it is the Sefer Yezirah (Book of Creation), a sixth-century volume of less than two thousand words, that contains, among other formulas (zirufim), the one for creating a Golem. The Sefer Yezirah was conceived as mystical speculation (kabbalah iyyunit) about creation. By the eleventh century, however, it had come to be regarded as a work of practical mysticism (kabbalah ma'asit)—a guide to the act of creation.

According to the Sefer Yezirah, the giving of life was achieved by reciting combinations of the letters of the Hebrew alphabet. Because these twenty-two letters derive from the Tetragrammaton, the ineffable four-letter name of God, they possess holy power. Since God used these letters in uttering the words that created the universe, humans can wield the same forces by prayerfully mastering combinations of letters.

Judah Loew ben Bezalel (1513–1609), chief rabbi of Prague in the late sixteenth century, was a renowned Cabalist. As a *rabbi* (a blend of scholar, judge, and religious leader), he wrote extensively about religious issues, won tolerance and respect from hostile Christian clergy, and defended the Jews against unjust government decrees. Ironically, much of his fame rests upon his supposed connection with the Golem, while in fact the tales of a rabbi who created a Golem to defend his people were originally told of a Rabbi Elijah of Chelm, Poland. Only in the mid-1700s did Rabbi Loew become the subject of these stories.

This shift makes sense if one considers both Loew's reputation as a Cabalist and the occult atmosphere of Prague during Loew's time. The city was filled with alchemists and necromancers, many of them on the payroll of Emperor Rudolf II. Fascinated by the supernatural ambiance, the emperor had moved his residence from Vienna to Prague. He actually met with Rabbi Loew on February 23, 1592, possibly

to discuss political matters or the virtues of astrology. Legend has made the encounter a showdown over the fate of the Golem.

The story of the Golem serves as a cautionary tale about the limits of human power. It has inspired the work of composers and authors; there is evidence of its influence in Mary Shelley's novel *Frankenstein*. The tale may even prove prophetic—as the fields of computer science, robotics, and gene manipulation advance, technological Golems may arise in our culture. But the Golem has perhaps its greatest resonance in folklore. Considering the Jewish people's long history of conflict and suffering, it is no surprise that the legend of the Golem, in which massive physical strength defeats overwhelming persecution, remains one of the most powerful traditional stories.

During centuries of conquest, strife, and exile, many Jews left Palestine. By the time of the Crusades, Jewish communities were scattered from Spain to India. This dispersion made the Jews a minority wherever they settled, and they were subjected to prejudice that took many forms. Forbidden to own land or to join craft guilds, Jews were forced into the heavily taxed and unpopular roles of minor merchants and moneylenders. They were required to wear identifying badges or other special clothing. Outrageous slanders like the Blood Lie were perpetrated against them, resulting in mob violence and appalling loss of life. Jews were not permitted to own weapons and could not defend themselves.

In many European cities, Jews were confined to walled areas called ghettos and locked in at night. Venice banished its Jews to an island where a foundry was located; the word *ghetto* is derived from the medieval Venetian word *geto*, "foundry." Not even the dead were allowed outside the ghetto walls. The tiny Jewish cemetery in Prague holds twelve thousand graves, one atop another, as many as twelve deep.

With only brief interludes of reason and tolerance, repression was all too typical of Jewish experience. Christian intolerance and political power combined to force Jewish populations from entire countries. During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, most Jews were driven from France and England. In 1492 all Jews were expelled from Spain. The Inquisition, a special court created by the Roman Catholic Church to punish heretics, pursued the Jews throughout the Middle Ages. In modern times, prejudice against them reached its peak in the Holocaust, the Nazi murder campaign that killed six million Jews, a third of the world's Jewish population, in the years 1939–45.

Out of this unspeakable disaster grew the impetus to establish a Jewish state. The nation of Israel was founded in 1948. Historian Jay Gonen observed in his *Psychohistory of Zionism* that, like the Golem, Israel was created to protect the physical safety of Jews through the use of physical power. In this allegorical fashion, Golem still lives.