

The Mortality and Morality of Nations

Standing at the edge of life's abyss, we often seek moral meaning and "symbolic immortality" in religion, civilization, state, and nation. What happens, however, when the nation itself appears mortal? *The Mortality and Morality of Nations* seeks to answer this question, theoretically and empirically. It argues that mortality makes morality, and right makes might; the nation's sense of a looming abyss informs its quest for a higher moral ground, which, if reached, can bolster its vitality. The book investigates nationalism's promise of moral immortality and its limitations via three case studies: French Canadians, Jews, and Afrikaners. All three have been insecure about the validity of their identity or the viability of their polity, or both. They have sought partial redress in existential self-legitimation: by the nation, of the nation, and for the nation's very existence. The rise and fall of nations transpire not only in blood and iron but also in pride and shame, in justice and in guilt.

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Preface

We search for immortality, and the kind of immortality we seek determines the kind of life we lead.

- Hans J. Morgenthau, Death in the Nuclear Age

Small nations. The concept is not quantitative; it points to a condition; a fate; small nations lack that felicitous sense of an eternal past and future; at a given moment in their history, they all passed through the antechambers of death; in constant confrontation with the arrogant ignorance of the mighty, they see their existence as perpetually threatened or with a question mark hovering over it; for their very existence *is* the question.

- Milan Kundera, Testaments Betrayed

Standing at the edge of life's gaping abyss, we seek everlasting meaning, a sense of purpose and propriety, transcending the transient individual. We often find this solace in the morality of seemingly immortal collectives. Religions, civilizations, states, and nations are such "timeless beacons," shedding their eternal light on the right path. What happens, however, when the nation itself appears mortal, when its members live with a constant sense of uncertainty about their collective's existence?

The Mortality and Morality of Nations presents this puzzle and pieces it together. It submits that mortality makes morality, and right makes might: the nation's sense of a looming abyss informs its deliberate and deliberative quest for a high moral ground, which, if reached, can bolster its vitality. The book investigates nationalism's promise of moral immortality, and its limitations, via the narratives of three "small nations": French Canadians, Israeli Jews, and Afrikaners. All three have been insecure about the validity of their identity or the viability of their polity, or both. They have sought partial redress in existential self-legitimation: by the nation, of the nation, and for the nation's very existence. If this endeavor fails, however, the nation may pursue different

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existential paths. For the most part, Israeli Jews still subscribe to Zionism's ethnonationalism, but French Canadians – now Québécois – have largely shed ethnicity, and Afrikaners have surrendered national sovereignty. The rise and fall of nations transpire not only in blood and iron but also in pride and shame, in justice and in guilt.



Acknowledgments

Living in Jerusalem is living on the edge. I was born there, spending most of my life among, and between, Jews and Arabs, secular and religious, left and right, doom and deliverance. Jerusalem has seen them all, and more, witnessing the rise and fall of peoples, empires, religions, civilizations, and nations. Existential fears and hopes are so omnipresent as to be near transparent. Studying them thus becomes ever more daunting – yet rewarding. Leading this existential investigation, I am fortunate to have had the company of family, friends, and colleagues, who have inspired and encouraged me along this long, and often lonely, journey. I am especially grateful to Baruch Kimmerling z"l, Avraham Sela, and Sasson Sofer from the Hebrew University; Azar Gat, Yossi Shain, and Motti Tamarkin at Tel-Aviv University; and Wolfgang Danspeckgruber at Princeton University. This book could not have been accomplished without their help and insights.

I have worked on this book, on and off, for seven years, but in retrospect it seems to have always been there, lurking in fateful moments of my youth: the Israeli bombing of Iraq's nuclear facility, the Lebanon War, the First Intifada, the Oslo peace process, and the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin. Then came the haunting days of the Second Intifada. I still recall walking with Shani, my wife to be, in the horridly empty streets of downtown Jerusalem during Passover, meeting with friends, and wondering together if this was the beginning of the end. Then, as now, I have been struggling to make sense of it all. Looking at the world through the worldviews of my people, and of other peoples, is the best way I have found to do so.

I owe thanks to many I have conversed with about this research. Each exchange of ideas was valuable in the ongoing learning process that produced the book before you. In particular, I wish to thank Evelyn and Jeff Abel, Pierre Anctil, Mike Aronoff, Daniel Bar-Tal, Avi Bareli, Mark Beissinger, John Breuilly, Walker Connor, Daniele Conversi, Ronnie Ellenblum, Beth English,

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Finally, family: it is hard to be an existentialist, but it might be even harder to live with one. To my parents, Noga and Daniel; my siblings, Dikla, Dror, and Rachel; and most of all to my wife, Shani, and children, Nevo and Keshet, it is my happy duty to inform you, we have only just begun ...