

Chapter 1 : Charlotte Knobloch about antisemitism in Germany: "We are facing a monster"™ " CFC.

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Surveys conducted by the ADL in , , and all found that the large majority of African-Americans questioned or rejected antisemitism and expressed the same kind of generally tolerant viewpoints as the rest of the Americans who were surveyed. However, those three surveys all found that negative attitudes towards Jews were stronger among African-Americans than among the general population at large. Nonetheless, the percentage of the population holding negative beliefs against Jews has waned considerably in the black community during this period as well.

Nation of Islam and antisemitism A number of Jewish organizations, Christian organizations, Muslim organizations, and academics consider the Nation of Islam to be antisemitic. Specifically, they claim that the Nation of Islam has engaged in revisionist and antisemitic interpretations of the Holocaust and exaggerates the role of Jews in the Atlantic slave trade. He was the only American to make the list. The organization cited statements that he had made in October of that year claiming that "Jews control the media" and "Jews are the most violent of people". Hogan , the then president of the American Bar Association. At the same time, his Ford Motor Company had a reputation as one of the few major corporations actively hiring black workers, and was not accused of discrimination against Jewish workers or suppliers. He also hired women and handicapped men at a time when doing so was uncommon. Liebold , purchased an obscure weekly newspaper for Ford, The Dearborn Independent. The Independent ran for eight years, from until , with Liebold as editor. Every Ford franchise nationwide had to carry the paper and distribute it to its customers. During this period, Ford emerged as "a respected spokesman for right-wing extremism and religious prejudice", reaching around , readers through his newspaper. In a letter written in , Heinrich Himmler described Ford as "one of our most valuable, important, and witty fighters". Ludecke was introduced to Ford by Siegfried Wagner son of the composer Richard Wagner and his wife Winifred , both Nazi sympathizers and antisemites. Ludecke asked Ford for a contribution to the Nazi cause, but was apparently refused. According to trial testimony, he wrote almost nothing. Friends and business associates have said they warned Ford about the contents of the Independent and that he probably never read the articles he claimed he only read the headlines. News reports at the time quoted him as saying he was shocked by the content and unaware of its nature. Cameron testified at the libel trial that he never discussed the content of the pages or sent them to Ford for his approval. Miller, a former Dearborn Independent employee, swore under oath that Ford had told him he intended to expose Sapiro. Cameron ever wrote anything for publication without Mr. They formed a coalition of Jewish groups for the same purpose and raised constant objections in the Detroit press. Before leaving his presidency early in , Woodrow Wilson joined other leading Americans in a statement that rebuked Ford and others for their antisemitic campaign. A boycott against Ford products by Jews and liberal Christians also had an impact, and Ford shut down the paper in , recanting his views in a public letter to Sigmund Livingston , ADL. The purpose of the letter was to clarify some general misconceptions that he subscribed or supported directly or indirectly, "any agitation which would promote antagonism toward my Jewish fellow citizens. Extremist groups often recycle the material; it still appears on antisemitic and neo-Nazi websites. Testifying at Nuremberg , convicted Hitler Youth leader Baldur von Schirach who, in his role as military governor of Vienna , deported 65, Jews to camps in Poland, stated: The decisive anti-Semitic book I was reading and the book that influenced my comrades was I read it and became anti-Semitic. The book made a great influence on myself and my friends because we saw in Henry Ford the representative of success and also the representative of a progressive social policy. The Men and the Machines that a close Willow Run associate of Ford reported that when he was shown newsreel footage of the Nazi concentration camps , he "was confronted with the atrocities which finally and unanswerably laid bare

the bestiality of the prejudice to which he contributed, he collapsed with a stroke – his last and most serious. Roosevelt established a quota to limit the number of Jewish students admitted to Harvard. He responded in part, "I know only what I have read in the newspapers – Mr. Justice Black is abroad. Until such time as he returns there is no further comment to be made. Louis entry into the United States. Prohibited from landing in Cuba, St. Louis with refugees [54] headed towards the United States. Despite direct appeals to the White House, Roosevelt refused to accept the Jews. The ship returned to Europe and a number of the refugees were eventually permitted entry into the United Kingdom. Kennedy allegedly told Klemmer that "[some] individual Jews are all right, Harvey, but as a race they stink. They spoil everything they touch. Kennedy replied that he expected the "Jew media" in the United States to become a problem, that "Jewish pundits in New York and Los Angeles" were already making noises contrived to "set a match to the fuse of the world". Roosevelt would mean war. As Leamer reports, "Joe believed that Roosevelt, Churchill, the Jews, and their allies would manipulate America into approaching Armageddon. It is true that I have a low opinion of some Jews in public office and in private life. That does not mean that I Jews who take an unfair advantage of the fact that theirs is a persecuted race do not help much Publicizing unjust attacks upon the Jews may help to cure the injustice, but continually publicizing the whole problem only serves to keep it alive in the public mind. Patton[edit] U. Army General George S. Patton expressed anti-Semitic views in letters home to his wife and in his personal diary entries he crudely and bluntly expressed his feelings about Jews. More importantly, his actions reflected those views. Although he commanded many Jewish soldiers, Patton refused to permit Jewish chaplains in his headquarters. When after the war as military governor of Bavaria he was tasked with running the displaced persons camps in southern Germany he kept emaciated, Holocaust survivors under military guard. With food scarce and malnutrition rampant, Patton refused to provide extra rations to Jewish survivors lest he be seen as giving them preferential treatment over his German prisoners of war. Today we received orders – in which we were told to give the Jews special accommodations. If for Jews, why not Catholics, Mormons, etc.? Harrison, dean of the University of Pennsylvania School of Law whom President Truman had sent to Germany to inspect the displaced persons camps, the incensed president noted that "We appear to be treating the Jews as the Nazis treated them except that we do not exterminate them. They are in concentration camps in large numbers under our military guard instead of SS troops. One is led to wonder whether the German people, seeing this, are not supposing that we are following or at least condoning Nazi policy. Evidently the virus started by Morgenthau and Baruch of a Semitic revenge against all Germans is still working – Harrison and his ilk believe that the Displaced Person is a human being, which he is not, and this applies particularly to the Jews, who are lower than animals. Patton went on to state that the Jews had "no sense of human relationships" and lived in filth like "lazy locusts. However, it is my personal opinion that this too is a lost tribe – lost to all decency. In another diary entry, dated September 17, , Patton writes about taking General Eisenhower on a tour of a makeshift synagogue set up by Holocaust survivors to commemorate Yom Kippur: This happened to be the feast of Yom Kippur, so they were all collected in a large, wooden building, which they called a synagogue. It behooved General Eisenhower to make a speech to them. We entered the synagogue, which was packed with the greatest stinking bunch of humanity I have ever seen. When we got about halfway up, the head rabbi, who was dressed in a fur hat similar to that worn by Henry VIII of England and in a surplice heavily embroidered and very filthy, came down and met the General – The smell was so terrible that I almost fainted and actually about three hours later lost my lunch as the result of remembering it – Of course, I have seen them since the beginning and marveled that beings alleged to be made in the form of God can look the way they do or act the way they act. Patton not only showed utter contempt, even hatred, for Jewish Holocaust survivors, he also expressed a kind of admiration for the Nazi prisoners of war under his watch and bitterly criticized the process of denazification, or the removal of former Nazi party members from positions of political, administrative, and governmental power in Germany. In he told reporters that he did not see the need for "this denazification thing" and compared the controversy over Nazism to a " Democratic and Republican election fight. What the Christ is the matter with the Jews Nixon additionally said, "If you look at the Canadian-Swedish contingent, they were very disproportionately Jewish. In , the controversy was renewed when declassified " Richard Nixon tapes " confirmed remarks made by Graham to Nixon three decades earlier.

In the conversation Nixon mentioned that Graham was a friend of the Jews. They do not reflect my views and I sincerely apologize for any offense caused by the remarks. September Learn how and when to remove this template message There are a number of antisemitic organizations in the United States, some of them violent, that emphasize white supremacy. Several fundamentalist churches, such as the Westboro Baptist Church , also preach antisemitic messages. Many of these antisemitic groups shave their heads and tattoo themselves with Nazi symbolism such as swastikas , SS , and " Heil Hitler ". Antisemitic groups march and preach antisemitic messages throughout America. Although antisemitism has declined over the past 35 years, the activities of some antisemitic groups have intensified, possibly as a result of the increasing marginalization of antisemitic viewpoints. From to , membership in the Ku Klux Klan rose from a historic all-time low of 1, to 11,, and throughout the s various Klan factions allied themselves with more explicitly neo-Nazi groups like the Aryan Nations. The founding of the California-based Institute for Historical Review helped popularize the antisemitic notion that the Holocaust was a hoax. During the mids, groups like the Posse Comitatus espoused antisemitic rhetoric. From to the numbers of neo-Nazi skinheads grew tenfold, reaching approximately 3, distributed among more than 35 cities. New antisemitism In recent years some scholars have advanced the concept of New antisemitism, coming simultaneously from the Far Left , the far right , and radical Islam , which tends to focus on opposition to the creation of a Jewish homeland in the State of Israel , and argue that the language of Anti-Zionism and criticism of Israel are used to attack the Jews more broadly. In this view, the proponents of the new concept believe that criticisms of Israel and Zionism are often disproportionate in degree and unique in kind, and attribute this to antisemitism. Bush administration went to war in order to win Israel supporters. During , a number of prominent public figures accused Jewish members of the Bush administration of tricking America into war against Saddam Hussein to help Israel.

Chapter 2 : Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

By F. C. Jaher
A Dreyfus affair in Georgia, by L. Dinnerstein
Are there too many Jews at Harvard? By M. Rosenstock
American Catholics and antisemitism in the s, by D. J. O'Brien
Candor about Negro-Jewish relations, by K. B. Clark
Negroes are antisemitic because they're antiwhite, by J. Baldwin
Negroes are antisemitic because.

In 1848, a young Massachusetts writer named Edward Bellamy published a work of utopian fiction entitled *Looking Backward*, telling the Rip Van Winkle-like tale of a 19th-century New England capitalist who awoke from a deep slumber to find a completely changed society in the far-distant year of 2000. No doubt eventually the formation of such Nationalist Clubs or associations among our sympathizers all over the country will be a proper measure and it is fitting that Boston should lead off in this movement. Devereaux played the decisive organizing role. Even before the launch of its monthly magazine, the Nationalist Club of Boston found its emulators around the country. McGuire in Philadelphia and radical activist Burnette G. Haskell in San Francisco. Peoples Party at Columbus Nebraska. These events served to politicize not only the Nationalist Clubs but Bellamy himself and he entered the political fray. Legate, organizer of the politically oriented Second Nationalist Club of Boston, aiding as assistant editor. In the assessment of one historian: Hundreds of Nationalists joined the Populists, leaving the clubs virtually hollow shells. Bellamy continued to work on behalf of the Nationalist movement through 1888, authoring a document entitled *The Programme of the Nationalists* which was published in the intellectual journal *The Forum* in March of that year. It proposes to deliver society from the rule of the rich, and to establish economic equality by the application of the democratic formula to the production and distribution of wealth. It aims to put an end to the present irresponsible control of the economic interests of the country by capitalists pursuing their private ends, and to replace it by responsible public agencies acting for the general welfare. As political democracy seeks to guarantee men against oppression exercised upon them by political forms, so the economic democracy of Nationalism would guarantee them against the more numerous and grievous oppressions exercised by economic methods. In his last years Bellamy managed a sequel to *Looking Backward*, entitled *Equality*, which was published just prior to his premature death in 1898. Asked in 1897 to describe the thought process behind creation of the novel, Bellamy emphasized that he had no particular sympathy with the extant socialist movement, but rather sought to write "a literary fantasy, a fairy tale of social felicity. In the view of historian Arthur Lipow, in his book *Bellamy* consciously ignored positing democratic control in his idealized structure of the future, instead pinning his hopes upon bureaucratic stratification and quasi-military organization of both economics and social relations. The new institutions would not be created and shaped from below but would, of necessity, correspond to the plan laid down in advance by the utopian planner. His views and theories were the result of his own observations and reasoning, and, like all other utopians, he evolved a complete social scheme hinging mainly on one fixed idea. With him it is all a question of expediency; he is not an exponent of the laws of social development, but a social inventor. The University of Massachusetts Press, 1967, 128 pg. Garland Publishing, 1967, 128 pg. Columbia University Press, 1967, 128 pp. *Edward Bellamy and the Nationalist Movement*. University of California Press, 1967, 128 pg. Boston, 1967," in Joseph R. Greenwood Press, 1967, 128 pg. Fifth Revised and Enlarged Edition. Funk and Wagnalls, 1967, 128 pg. *Origins of the Modern Movement*: University of South Carolina Press, 1967, 128 pg. International Publishers, 1967, 128 pg. *Edward Bellamy, The Programme of the Nationalists*. Bureau of Nationalist Literature,

Chapter 3 : Antisemitism in the United States - Wikipedia

Although anti-Semitism in these countries receded during the s, it reappeared in the s and 70s, when synagogues were periodically closed, particularly in the upsurge of anti-Semitism that followed the Arab-Israeli War of

Background[edit] Editor and publisher Edward Bellamy as he appeared in the late s. The years of the late s and s were marked by a series of strikes and economic crises in the United States — problems which raised questions about the basic structure of the American economy in the minds of many American intellectuals. In a case of attempting to cause life to imitate art, a network of so-called Nationalist Clubs sprung to life in , emerging first in the city of Boston. It was estimated by one prominent participant, Boston journalist Cyrus Field Willard , that by the end of some 50 newspapers existed which could be counted as supporting this growing national movement, which in the states of the Northeast and California came to resemble a mainstream political fad. It published an initial manifesto which declared its purpose to be the criticism of "the existing economic system as radically wrong in morals and preposterous economically" and to advance instead a "plan of national industrial cooperation, aiming to bring about the economic equality of citizens The novelist abandoned his literary work to dedicate himself to contemporary issues and practical politics and "threw himself into the work of inspiring in others the faith that was in him," Mason Green later recalled, adding that "the man of letters was now a man of action. Discouraged by the "old parties" of the nation, the Nationalists were strongly supportive of those pushing forward the idea of such a new political organization and lent them support in the pages of *The New Nation* from With his finances dwindling and beginning to suffer from the tuberculosis which would eventually kill him, [12] Bellamy suspended publication of *The New Nation* in He also wanted to concentrate upon writing a new political novel to carry forward the story of his protagonist in *Looking Backward*, a book published in as *Equality*. Bowman, *The Year* A Critical Biography of Edward Bellamy. Bookman Associate, ; pp. Quoted in Bowman, *The Year* , pg. A Biography of the Author of "Looking Backward. Cited in Lipow, *Authoritarian Socialism in America*, pg. Edward Bellamy and the Nationalist Movement. University of California Press, ; pg. *Selected Writings on Religion and Society*. Liberal Arts Press, ; pg. Further reading[edit] Sylvia E. Boston, ," in Joseph R. Greenwood Press, ; pp. Arthur Lipow, *Authoritarian Socialism in America: University of California Press, Essays on Edward Bellamy*. University of Massachusetts Press,

Nationalist Clubs were an organized network of socialist political groups which emerged at the end of the 19th century in the United States of America in an effort to make real the ideas advanced by Edward Bellamy in his utopian novel Looking Backward.

The Dearborn Independent Henry Ford was a pacifist who opposed World War I, and he believed that Jews were responsible for starting wars in order to profit from them: They are what is called the international Jew: I believe that in all those countries except our own the Jewish financier is supreme Also, in 1919 the Dearborn Independent carried a series of articles expanding on the themes of financial control by Jews, entitled: Jewish Idea of a Central Bank for America: The evolution of Paul M. How Jewish International Finance Functions: The Warburg Federal Reserve sucks money to New York, leaving productive sections of the country in disastrous need. The Economic Plan of International Jews: The article asked the question: "It may be in the United States but it does not belong to the United States" and it drew the conclusion that Jews controlled the gold supply and, hence, American money. Ford believed the Federal Reserve system was secretive and insidious. Smith, a Disciples of Christ minister, was the founder of the Committee of One Million and publisher beginning in 1915 of The Cross and the Flag, a magazine that declared that "Christian character is the basis of all real Americanism. In the end, promoters of antisemitism such as Coughlin, Smith, Kuhn and Winrod achieved no more than a passing popularity as the threat of Nazi Germany became more and more evident to the American electorate. Steven Roth asserts that there was never a real possibility of a "Jewish question" appearing on the American political agenda as it did in Europe; according to Roth, the resistance to political antisemitism in the United States was due to the heterogeneity of the American political structure. The results showed that over half the American population saw Jews as greedy and dishonest. These polls also found that many Americans believed that Jews were too powerful in the United States. Similar polls were also taken, one of which posed that 35-40 percent of the population was prepared to accept an anti-Jewish campaign. In a poll, approximately 60 percent of the respondents held a low opinion of Jews, labeling them "greedy," "dishonest," and "pushy. In a Roper poll found that only thirty-nine percent of Americans felt that Jews should be treated like other people. Fifty-three percent believed that "Jews are different and should be restricted" and ten percent believed that Jews should be deported. Charles Coughlin The main spokesman for antisemitic sentiment was Charles Coughlin, a Catholic priest whose weekly radio program drew between 5 and 12 million listeners in the late 1930s. After the election, Coughlin increasingly expressed sympathy for the fascist policies of Hitler and Mussolini, as an antidote to Bolshevism. His weekly radio broadcasts became suffused with themes regarded as overtly antisemitic. He blamed the Depression on an international conspiracy of Jewish bankers, and also claimed that Jewish bankers were behind the Russian Revolution. The 5 December issue of Social Justice included an article by Coughlin which closely resembled a speech made by Goebbels on 13 September attacking Jews, atheists and communists, with some sections being copied verbatim by Coughlin from an English translation of the Goebbels speech. On November 20, 1938, two weeks after Kristallnacht, when Jews across Germany were attacked and killed, and Jewish businesses, homes and synagogues burned, Coughlin blamed the Jewish victims, [29] saying that "Jewish persecution only followed after Christians first were persecuted. This made Coughlin a hero in Nazi Germany, where papers ran headlines like: Donald Warren, using information from the FBI and German government archives, has also argued that Coughlin received indirect funding from Nazi Germany during this period. In 1940, the new bishop of Detroit ordered Coughlin to stop his controversial political activities and confine himself to his duties as a parish priest. Pelley and Winrod[edit] William Dudley Pelley founded the antisemitic Silvershirt Legion of America; nine years later he was convicted of sedition. And Gerald Winrod, leader of Defenders of the Christian Faith, was eventually indicted for conspiracy to cause insubordination in the armed forces during World War II. America First Committee[edit] Main article: America First Committee The avant-garde of the new non-interventionism was the America First Committee, which included the aviation hero Charles Lindbergh and many prominent Americans. The America First Committee opposed any involvement in the

war against Fascism. Officially, America First avoided any appearance of antisemitism and voted to drop Henry Ford as a member for his overt antisemitism. Ford continued his good friendship with the prominent America First member Lindbergh. Lindbergh visited Ford in the summer of 1937. One month later, in a speech delivered on September 11, at an America First rally, Lindbergh claimed that three groups had been "pressing this country toward war": Whenever the Jewish percentage of total population becomes too high, a reaction seems to invariably occur. It is too bad because a few Jews of the right type are, I believe, an asset to any country. Roosevelt by repeatedly referring to him as "Frank D. Rosenfeld", calling his New Deal the "Jew Deal", and espousing his belief in the existence of a Bolshevik -Jewish conspiracy in America. The New York district attorney prosecuted Kuhn. Refugees from Nazi Germany[edit] In the years before and during World War II the United States Congress, the Roosevelt Administration, and public opinion expressed concern about the fate of Jews in Europe but consistently refused to permit immigration of Jewish refugees. In a report issued by the State Department, Undersecretary of State Stuart Eizenstat noted that the United States accepted only 21, refugees[Citation needed] from Europe and did not significantly raise or even fill its restrictive quotas, accepting far fewer Jews per capita than many of the neutral European countries and fewer in absolute terms than Switzerland. Wyman characterized Breckenridge Long as a nativist, more anti-immigrant than just antisemitic. Louis[edit] The SS St. Louis was also refused permission to unload on orders of President Roosevelt as the ship waited in the Caribbean Sea between Florida and Cuba. Nazi salute and Holocaust denial During the Holocaust , antisemitism was a factor that limited American Jewish action during the war, and put American Jews in a difficult position. It is clear that antisemitism was a prevalent attitude in the US, which was especially convenient for America during the Holocaust. In America, antisemitism, which reached high levels in the late s, continued to rise in the s. During the years before Pearl Harbor, over a hundred antisemitic organizations were responsible for pumping hate propaganda to the American public. Furthermore, especially in New York City and Boston, young gangs vandalized Jewish cemeteries and synagogues, and attacks on Jewish youngsters were common. Swastikas and anti-Jewish slogans, as well as antisemitic literature were spread. In 1948, a public opinion poll showed that a quarter of Americans still regarded Jews as a "menace. The Report was the product of frustration over that event. On January 16, 1948, Morgenthau and Paul personally delivered the paper to President Roosevelt , warning him that Congress would act if he did not. Issued on January 22, 1948, the Executive Order declared that "it is the policy of this Government to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger of death and otherwise to afford such victims all possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war. Yet, the new president Harry Truman viewed the question of the million European refugees who had survived the war and who opposed repatriation to their country of origin as a "world tragedy". Among the Displaced Persons, about 20 percent were Jews who languished in displaced persons camps in Germany, Austria or Italy, waiting for emigration visas. As they became aware of the Holocaust, many Americans found themselves ardently opposed to views which had been used to justify such genocide. Still, many of the conceptions that Jews were a "Godless people" who controlled U. Accordingly, "Fifty-seven anti-Semitic groups still existed in the United States throughout s". Liberty Lobby Liberty Lobby was a political advocacy organization which was founded in 1955 by Willis Carto in 1955. Liberty Lobby was founded as a conservative political organization and was known to hold strongly antisemitic views and to be a devotee of the writings of Francis Parker Yockey , who was one of a handful of post- World War II writers who revered Adolf Hitler. Many critics, including the Anti-Defamation League , have noted that Willis Carto, more than anybody else, was responsible for keeping organized antisemitism alive as a viable political movement during the s, s, and s, when it was otherwise completely discredited. Liberty Lobby attempted to promote a public image of being a conservative anti-Communist group, along the lines of the John Birch Society , but while the John Birch Society publicly rejected white supremacy and antisemitism, Liberty Lobby promoted them. While Liberty Lobby was intended to occupy the niche of a conservative anti-Communist group, Willis Carto was meanwhile building other organizations which would take a much more explicit neo-Nazi orientation. Among these were the National Youth Alliance, a Willis Carto-founded organization that eventually became the National Alliance when Carto lost control of it and it fell into the hands of William Pierce. The National Alliance is considered

to be the most well-known neo-Nazi group currently operating in the United States. Also founded by Carto was the Institute for Historical Review , a group known for publishing Holocaust denial books and articles. Late twentieth century[edit] Antisemitic violence in this era includes the shootings at Brith Sholom Kneseth Israel synagogue in St. NSPA march in Skokie[edit] Skokie , Illinois , was traditionally home to a sizable Jewish population, and although in recent years the town has significantly diversified, the Jewish population in Skokie, as well as in other suburbs, has also grown significantly. Because of the large number of Holocaust survivors in Skokie, it was believed that the march would be disruptive, and the village refused to allow it. They passed three new ordinances requiring damage deposits, banning marches in military uniforms and limiting the distribution of hate speech literature. Village of Skokie seeking a parade permit and to invalidate the three new Skokie ordinances. An Illinois appeals court lifted the injunction issued by a Cook County Circuit Court judge, ruling that the presence of the swastika, the Nazi emblem, would constitute deliberate provocation of the people of Skokie. However, they also ruled that attorneys for the town of Skokie had failed to prove that either the Nazi uniform or printed materials that the Nazis allegedly intended to distribute would incite violence. As a result, Skokie issues a parade permit for June 25, , while taking the case to the United States Supreme Court. On April 14, , the radical Black power leader Stokely Carmichael declared: However, black Americans of all education levels are nevertheless significantly more likely than whites of the same education level to be antisemitic. Antisemitic conspiracism was "peddled aggressively" by right-wing groups. This idea evolved into conspiracy theories about a " Zionist-occupied government " ZOG , which has been seen as equivalent to the earlyth century antisemitic hoax, The Protocols of the Elders of Zion. They want us to finish them off.

Chapter 5 : History of antisemitism in the United States : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

Jews were an easy villain for the Populists to use, since the party was dominated by rural farmers and other small businessmen, people from areas of the US where there were few Jews. It was easy for the Populists to suggest that it was these unseen Jews who were responsible for farmers' financial difficulties.

There has been a history of anti-Semitism in western society for centuries, and the United States is no exception to that fact. The political uses of anti-Semitism had been well proven before, and would be proven again in the presidential campaign. No political party was above using anti-Semitism, especially to appeal to Christian constituents, but it was the Populist party who used anti-Semitism most distinctively. Since the origins of the Populist movement, anti-Semitism had found its way into Populist doctrine. Of course not all Populists were anti-Semitic, and some even attacked the party for its prejudice, but anti-Semitism was definitely a theme in Populist ideology. Jews were an easy villain for the Populists to use, since the party was dominated by rural farmers and other small businessmen, people from areas of the US where there were few Jews. It was an easy jump from those stereotypes to a political platform with anti-Semitic tendencies. It was easy to blame local financial problems on large, unseen groups. Anti-Semitism was not something which was confined to the early history of the movement, or to its rank and file. A Tale of Two Nations was the story of a wealthy London banker, Baron Rothe, who engineers a plot to keep the United States from ever using a silver as currency. The henchman, Rogasner, falls in love with an American girl, who is in love with a Nebraskan congressman of the pro-silver variety. The characters in the book are either thinly disguised historical figures or thinly disguised racial stereotypes. Rogasner, the dark European was clearly a Jewish villain out to ruin the Caucasian race. His love was a shiksa goddess, protecting herself from the threat of miscegenation by falling in love with the literary equivalent of William Jennings Bryan. And the Rothe character was a symbol for the Rothschild House. Populist anti-Semitism worked its way into the campaign through the Morgan Bonds scandal. When the public learned that President Cleveland had sold bonds to a syndicate which included JP Morgan and the Rothschilds house, bonds which that syndicate was now selling for a profit, the Populists used it as an opportunity to uphold their view of history, and prove to the nation that Washington and Wall Street were in the hands of the international Jewish banking houses. The currency issue itself was loaded with anti-Semitism as the Populist returned again and again to crucifixion metaphors to argue against the gold standard. The reference was clear. The same Jews who were responsible for the death of Jesus were responsible for the currency crisis. The message was clear to the many Protestants who filled the ranks of the Populists. Cartoons on this Site with Antisemitic References.

Chapter 6 : Jud SÃ¼Ã¼ (film) - Wikipedia

In , amidst a heated antisemitic atmosphere, an innocent Leo Frank was convicted of murder and, when the governor commuted his sentence, was dragged from his cell and lynched.

It is a recent name, no doubtâ€™its coinage being attributed to Swiss radical Wilhelm Marr. Yet, new names have become one of the curious features of problems that either refer to a long and obstinate history e. Is there, then, one history of anti-Semitism through the ages Almog ? Should one not attend instead to the distinct histories of relations between Jews and the populations among whom they have lived? A further claim has been made that some forms of anti-Semitism have thrived, in fact, in the complete absence of Jews. Indeed, it now seems as if anti-Semitism has become a unified and universal, indeed global, phenomenon, one that has spread and radiated from its historical center in early Christian theology borrowing from earlier Greek and Latin writers and in western Europe to all corners of the planet. When considering the genocidal paroxysm that hostility to Jews reached in Europe and, incidentally, only there , the temptation has increased to read all prior hostility toward Jews as prefiguring the horrors of the Holocaust Bernstein Other reasons, equally contentious, have been proposed: Historians of science have shown the importance of new categories of thought and classification, including those operative in Jewish self-perception Gilman ; Hart A recurring dispute continues to separate those who wish to distinguish exclusionary practices on the basis of their real or fantasmatic targets and those who uphold the strategic usefulness of conducting a unified fied analysis of and struggle against all agents of exclusionary practices. Should all racisms be studied and fought as the different guises of one essence or should differences be acknowledged and exposed? After Arendt, however, the most significant breakthrough in the study of anti-Semitism was made by Edward W. Relating theological premises to political endeavors, and religion to race, Said demonstrates the necessity of understanding the distributive and dynamic distinctions between Jews and Arabs, between Judaism and Islam, strategically associating and dissociating the two from within the standpoint of Western Christendom and, later, of European colonialism Anidjar The intricate connections that tie modern anti-Semitism to Zionism may further explain the continued contaminations we witness today between the two Wistrich ; Finkelstein The debate over the persistence of anti-Semitism as anti-Zionism can therefore be better understood as the enduring effort to maintain Jews and Arabs as separate and opposed, indeed as objects of different, unrelated, exclusionary practices. Reframed as the unity of a theologico-political complex that manages both hostility to Jews and hostility to Arabs, anti-Judaism and the war on Islam, anti-Semitism and Orientalism, are revealed as indissociable: Antisemitism Through the Ages. Oxford and New York: The Jew, the Arab: A History of the Enemy. The Origins of Totalitarianism. Biography of a World Problem. Translated by Harry Zohn. Fairleigh Dickinson University Press. University of California Press. The Friars and the Jews: The Evolution of Medieval Anti-Judaism. Living Letters of the Law: Ideas of the Jew in Medieval Christianity. Under Crescent and Cross: The Jews in the Middle Ages. Perceptions of Jewish History. Anti-Semitism and the Hidden Language of the Jews. Johns Hopkins University Press. Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust. Germans, Jews, and the Claims of Modernity. New Haven , CT: Horkheimer, Max, and Theodor W. From Prejudice to Destruction: Toward a Definition of Antisemitism. Its History and Causes. University of Nebraska Press. An Inquiry into Conflict and Prejudice. A Study in Life and Letters. The Formation of a Persecuting Society: Power and Deviance in Western Europe , New York Review of Books. Race, Religion, and Philology in the Nineteenth Century. The History of Anti-Semitism. Binationalism and Jewish Identity: Hannah Arendt and the Question of Palestine. In Hannah Arendt in Jerusalem, ed. Anti-Zionism and Antisemitism in the Contemporary World. New York University Press. Gil Anidjar Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

Chapter 7 : Alternative for Germany - Wikipedia

Part of the answer is that during the middle ages, Jews were the bankers of Europe. The church had injunctions against usury (as Islam does today) and Jews did not. Furthermore, being a tight-knit yet international ethnic group meant that Jews trusted each other simply by dint of being Jews. As such.

The Nazis first established a film department in and Goebbels had taken a personal interest in the use of film to promote the Nazi philosophy and agenda. Soon after the Nazi takeover, Goebbels was insisting in speeches that the role of the German cinema was to serve as the "vanguard of the Nazi military" as they set forth to conquer the world. He asked them to "produce films with Kristallnacht was considered by Hitler to have been a political disaster both within Germany and internationally, and he became furious with Goebbels. Not only did the brutality instigated by Goebbels evoke harsh criticism internationally, the mixed reaction in the German media evidenced a lack of broad-based support among Germans for antisemitic violence. He ordered each film studio to make an antisemitic film. Hitler preferred films such as *Der ewige Jude* which presented the Nazi antisemitic agenda openly and directly; however Goebbels disliked the crudeness of such straight-forward approaches, preferring the much more subtle approach of couching antisemitic messages in an engaging story with popular appeal. Even without having seen the film, Lion Feuchtwanger had no doubt that Veit Harlan and his collaborators had expropriated his novel and adapted it to the purposes of Nazi propaganda. He identifies the focal point of the distortion when he refers to the desperate young woman and the sexual abuse she endures. Finally, Metzger approached the Propaganda Ministry directly where his proposal was received like a "bomb hitting its target. When the studio head refused to approve the project, Goebbels had him fired and replaced by Peter Paul Brauer , a minor director with no experience in producing films. As head of the studio, Brauer assigned himself the task of directing the film. However, the project stalled out for a number of reasons including challenges in recruiting a suitable cast and difficulties in producing a script acceptable to Goebbels. He decided to base his script on the Hauff novella rather than the more recent and better known Feuchtwanger novel. Harlan had even written to Goebbels volunteering for military service in order to avoid making the film. According to Harlan, Goebbels screamed at him, "I can crush you like a bug on the wall! Instead of intervening on his behalf, Riefenstahl advised Harlan to move to Switzerland; however, Harlan expressed fear for his life and the impact it would have on his wife. He argued that such a piece of poor writing would lead not to the portrayal of a "despicable Jew" but rather to just a "despicable film. For example, he insisted that Ferdinand Marian and Werner Krauss take on key roles in the film. However, Goebbels had to employ a combination of accommodation, generous compensation, pressure, intimidation and even threats of reprisal in order to fill the lead roles in the film with the top German cinema stars of the day. Harlan claimed that "virtually every actor was performing under duress. Harlan himself had flirted with socialism. Although Werner Krauss was openly antisemitic and an ardent Nazi, his daughter-in-law was Jewish. Ferdinand Marian had a half-Jewish daughter from his first marriage and the former husband of his second wife was a Jew. After the Nazi takeover, George was identified as a "non-desirable" actor because of his earlier political affiliations and was barred from working in cinematic productions; however, he was able to reach an accommodation with the Nazi regime and was eventually appointed director of the Schiller Theater , Berlin in George had a stocky build and a Berlin accent which made him readily recognizable to German audiences. His prestige as a leading actor of the day made him an "extraordinarily valuable catch for the Nazis. In fact, she had already played the role of the innocent Aryan in a number of feature films and was well-known to German audiences. Goebbels countered that a special room could be set up as a nursery and that a wet-nurse could be hired to care for the infant. In the end, however, she decided to stay and performed the role. As a result, he was not confirmed in the role until about a week before shooting was scheduled to begin. Marian had a daughter from his first marriage to the Jewish pianist, Irene Saager. When asked to approve this amount, Goebbels did so citing the importance of the film and the need for a high-caliber cast to ensure its success. In an interview, Harlan explained that the decision to have Krauss play all the roles was "meant to show how all these different temperaments and charactersâ€”the pious

patriarch, the wily swindler, the penny-pinching merchant, and so on" were all ultimately derived from the same Jewish root". Harlan reported that Goebbels accused him of being "incapable of thinking in political terms". Goebbels told him that he "should produce political films and not [the kind of] films that he would make in peacetime. In some scenes, new lines were scripted for Marian to read in order to make his character less sympathetic. There were reports of anti-Jewish violence after audiences viewed the film; in particular, teenagers seemed particularly prone to be instigated to violence by the film. In 1941, he wrote an open letter to seven actors. Harlan defended himself asserting that he had been neither Nazi nor antisemitic. He claimed that Goebbels had controlled his work and that he should not be held personally responsible for its content. In the end, the court condemned the film but exonerated the director. While Harlan had not acted nobly, the court recognized that he had operated under duress and should not be held responsible for the content of the film. He was required to undergo a de-Nazification process from 1945 to 1948. Ultimately, he was rehabilitated to the extent of being invited to German film festivals. Eventually, she became a photographer of celebrities. A few years later, however, copies of the film began to turn up to the embarrassment of the West German government. After a lengthy investigation, it was determined that another negative existed in East Germany and it was used it to make prints that were dubbed in Arabic and distributed in Middle Eastern countries such as Egypt and Lebanon. Though that negative has never been located, it has been widely suspected that this version was produced and distributed by the Stasi or the KGB in order to arouse anti-semitism among Egyptian and Palestinians against the US-backed Israel and henceforth, support for the Soviet-backed Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser. Murnau Foundation which is owned by the German government. The Foundation only permits screenings of the film when accompanied by an introduction explaining the historical context and the intended impact. In 2001, a digitally restored subtitled DVD became generally available online with commentary by film historian Eric Rentschler. According to Wallace, it is generally recognized that the narratives of both films are only loosely related by being rooted in the same "chapter of Wurttemberg history". He further called into question their motives for making the film in light of their familiarity with him and his novel. At one extreme, Jews are portrayed as cut-throat capitalists; at the other, they are depicted as poor, filthy immigrants. Several conversations between Jewish characters perpetuate the Nazi line that Jews are inherently hostile to non-Jews. According to David Welch, the Nazis issued a guide to the press explaining how to interpret the film.

12 'Career Leadership and American Trade Unionism' in Jaher, Frederic C. (ed.), *The Age of Industrialism in America; Essays in Social Structure and Cultural Values* (New York and London,), pp. -

Reuveni and Wobick-segev suggest that we are still haunted by the image of "the mighty, greedy Jew". Many such myths are still widespread in the Islamic world such as in books like *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews*, published by the Nation of Islam, as well as on the internet. Abraham Foxman cites examples of economic antisemitism found around the world, particularly in the United Kingdom, Germany, Argentina, and Spain. He also cites many modern instances of money-related antisemitism that are found on the Internet. All Jews are wealthy. Polling data showed that respondents agreed with that statement as follows: Brustein describes popular economic antisemitism in Europe before the 19th century as based on accusations of Jews using alleged unethical business practices in second-hand trade, petty commerce and money-lending. Werner Sombart concluded that the perceptions of cheating or dishonesty were simply a manifestation of Christian frustration at innovative commercial practices of Jews, which were contrary to the customs and traditions of the Christian merchants but were otherwise ethical. Antisemitism in Europe Middle Ages One form of economic antisemitism in the Middle Ages was a mass of legal restrictions imposed on the occupations and professions of Jews. Local rulers and church officials closed many professions to the Jews, pushing them into marginal occupations considered socially inferior, such as tax- and rent-collecting and money-lending, but tolerated then as a "necessary evil". Not being subject to that restriction, Jews dominated this business. The Torah and the later sections of the Hebrew Bible criticise usury, but interpretations of the Biblical prohibition vary. Since few other occupations were open to them, Jews were motivated to take up money-lending. That was said to show Jews were usurers, which then led to many negative stereotypes and propaganda. Natural tensions between creditors, typically Jews, and debtors, typically Christians were added to social, political, religious and economic strains. Peasants who were forced to pay their taxes to Jews could personify them as the people taking their earnings and remain loyal to the lords on whose behalf the Jews worked. Also present in the Middle Ages was the coercion of Jews into being economic objects, possessions and even slaves by groups of nobles, as is evident in examples from the English code *Leges Edwardi Confessoris*. Jews were re-cast into various economic occupational roles and so became a people that could be coveted, sold or traded for economic purposes by those in power at the time. That use of Jews also had political causes and ramifications in the time period, but the economic practice of using Jews to fill particular roles in economic sectors was prevalent. Some of the stereotypes and canards are based on economic and social restrictions placed on the Jews. Writing about, the Roman satirist Juvenal mockingly depicted Jews as grotesquely poor. Krefetz lists middlemen occupations subject to that canard as distributors, shoppers, wholesalers, brokers, financiers, and retailers and writes that they are "all notably Jewish occupations". Jews have been the targets of antisemitic criticism for their occupational preferences. For example, Robert von Mohl characterised European Jews of the 19th century as being concentrated in trade and finance, with some representation in the artistic and intellectual fields. Gerald Krefetz writes that the livelihood of Jews, particularly their business activities, has been influenced by religious, cultural, social and historical factors. Krefetz asserts that those factors have led to a predisposition for occupations marked by independence, professionalism and scholarship. In a similar vein, Foxman argues that many medieval Jews were especially well suited for commerce because the Jewish diaspora caused many Jews to have far-flung networks of friends and family, which facilitated trade: As one of the arguments supporting their thesis, Prager and Telushkin point out, "Jews have often suffered the worst antisemitism when they were poor, as was true with the overwhelming majority of Jews in Poland and Russia, and have encountered the least amount of antisemitism when affluent as in the United States and Canada today". Fourier vilified the Jews as the "incarnation of commerce: Proudhon used even more vehement invective, attacking Jews as the "incarnation of finance capitalism" and characterizing them as anti-producers by temperament. Alphonse Toussenel, a follower of Fourier, wrote finance, meaning the Jews, was dominating and ruining France; similarly, Auguste Blanqui

commented in his correspondence on Jews as being usurers and "Shylocks". Penslar stated that Marx claimed that the Jewish religious culture shared many key characteristics of capitalism, such as materialism and egoism. That idea became a component of his theory of communism. Marx viewed Judaism as a commercial practice, not a theology. Jewish Bolshevism Jewish Bolshevism is an antisemitic canard [61] that is based on the claim that Jews have been the driving force behind or are disproportionately involved in communism, sometimes more specifically Russian Bolshevism. That idea spread worldwide in the s with the publication and circulation of The Protocols of the Elders of Zion. That was popularised by the Jewish ancestry of many leading Bolsheviks, most notably Leon Trotsky , during and after the October Revolution. Daniel Pipes says that "primarily through the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, the Whites spread these charges to an international audience".

Chapter 9 : Nationalist Clubs - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

Radical Round Up The new Populists in the USA Until the United States remained largely untouched by organized political movements that based their appeals on racism, xenophobia and.

The Limits of Agrarian Radicalism: Western Populism and American Politics. UP of Kansas, The Kansas Senatorial Election of The election of William Alfred Pepper to the U. History and Life, Relationship between economic conditions, politics, and religious behavior. U P of Kentucky, Derived from his University of Wisconsin dissertation of the same title. Both state history and biography of Pepper, the Populist Senator from Kansas, Focuses upon Pepper primarily to illustrate changes within Populism. Sees middle-of-the-road Populism of ex-Republicans like Pepper as real Populism. Democrats and fusion Populists primarily were opportunists. Sectionalism and former affiliation also played a role. The more rural the constituency, the more reformist the Senator. The Populist majority in the Senate failed to carry out a reform agenda because a faction consisting mainly of merchants and lawyers opposed reform. Detailed history of Alliance growth and Populist campaign. History and Life, 6: Studies in an Ambivalent Conservatism. Western Populists were essentially conservative, favoring the free market, limited government, and state sovereignty. Includes biographies of Jerry Simpson, William V. Analysis of legislative activity concludes Populists were no more likely to introduce reform legislation than others, and the scope of their reform interests was more limited than others. Reviewers found analysis less than persuasive. History and Life, 14A: A Populist leader after Populism waned. Kansas Populist and Reform Ideologue. Doster , the "Daniel Webster of Populism. Some Notes on Stephen H. Legal reform efforts of a lesser-known Kansas Populist. The Life of Frank Doster. U of Nevada P, Republican Edward Wallace Hoch considered the Alliance and the Populists little better than atheistic, anarchistic socialists. Letter to editor, Feb. Populist orators successfully transformed the labor theory of property implicit within the myth into a labor of theory of value which appealed to Democratic, urban, industrial laborers. Populist orators also extended the natural rights philosophy implicit within the agrarian myth to include the natural right of all citizens, male and female, to self-governance. Because Democrats and urban laborers refused to endorse those reforms, the rhetorical strategies grounded in the agrarian myth was limited. The Kansas Populist Movement. The Disaffection of Mary Elizabeth Lease. U of Kansas P, Kansas Populists and their leaders were motivated by desire for reform. Examines leadership of Kansas Populist movement. A collective biography showed most came from a band of states stretching from New York to Iowa, were 46 years old in , and resided in Kansas since Most were lawyers, although there was a sizeable minority of farmers who also taught school or edited newspapers. The author focused especially upon what they said and did. Most were reformers before the economic collapse of the s. All believed in the efficacy of governmental intervention. Populism was a rural, radically egalitarian movement of the disadvantaged classes. Progressivism started among the small-town middle class as a movement tin opposition to Populist radicalism. Progressivism adopted some of the reform principles of Populism, but remained elitist, seeking to broaden the opportunities for upward mobility, rather than change society. Many former Populists joined Progressivism after moderating their positions. Kansas Populism and Progressivism. Excerpts from Clanton, Kansas Populism: Vernon Louis Parrington, according to most accepted scholarship, was reared in Kansas Populism, which so imbued him that he was a flaming liberal from the days of his adolescence. The author argues that on the basis of all available evidence Parrington was far from a radical in his Kansas period. On the contrary, his conversion to liberalism was far more complex and vacillating than is usually assumed. History and Life, 0: Lewelling was an Iowan of Quaker parentage. He joined the Union Army as a teenager, worked with his hands, taught freedman, graduated from a Quaker college, and married by Widowed while superintendent of girls in an Iowa reform school, he remarried and moved to Wichita, Kansas, in His "Tramp Circular" against jailing unemployed vagrants won national publicity. His populism became socialist. History and Life, S: Lewelling--A Leader of the Kansas Populists. John James Ingalls, A Republican who Populists found obnoxious. They replaced him in the U. Senate with farm editor William A. May 4 and 5, The Story of Jerry Simpson. Diggs was active in the Kansas Populist movement. The author attempts to identify the process

through which Kansas farmers formed a class and entered into political and ideological struggles. Peffer in Color Cartoon Art, Through the creative talents of major Northeastern urban caricaturists of the day, Peffer probably achieved more prominence as a caricature than he did as a statesman. Seldom has an American political figure been so systematically misrepresented. Explorations in American Political Cartoon Art. The New Mexico Years, Simpson moved to New Mexico for health reasons. He became active in the political and economic life of his new home. Contains good material on Simpson as a political foe. History and Life, 22A: Railroads in the Minds of Kansas Populists. Railroads argued that they served the public interest in order to get land subsidies. Afterward, they betrayed the public trust by operating exclusively on the profit motive. Populists, thus, called for government ownership and operation of railroads in the public interest. Lewelling was successful Populist candidate for governor of Kansas, Gender and Politics in Gilded Age Kansas. Johns Hopkins UP, The urban-based Woman Movement activists espoused the ideology of a morally superior, all-inclusive non-partisan political sisterhood. But, its activists used notions of "respectability" to exclude those outside the non-urban middle class, especially farm women. Alliance women were committed primarily to the economic and political reforms espoused by their party. Many of the women activists were prominent in Populist and Republican partisan politics. The balance they attempted to achieve in their commitment to both gender and party was tenuous. Economic loss increased during the height of the Populist movement and then decreased. Although new market opportunities must have made farmers better off, these opportunities increased the cost of price uncertainty. The author found that deflation had only a small impact on farmers holding nominal interest rate mortgage contracts. Measures of economic well-being are correlated with Populist support. Selected Kansans and the Philippine Question. Most Kansans supported imperialism and the acquisition of the Philippine Islands in Peffer wrote a book in support of manifest destiny.