CONTENTS

Preface vii

List of Periodicals and Collections xi

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND REFERENCE WORKS 1

ANTISEMITISM THROUGHOUT THE AGES 6

General 26

By Country

The Ancient Period 45

The Medieval Period 54

The Early Modern Period (1493–1788) 79

The Modern Period (1789–1987) 101

General 112

By Country 12

1789–1918 144

Europe 181

Islamic World 182

Latin America 182

USA and Canada 182

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Antisemitism: An Annotated Bibliography of the Study of Authoritarianism: Comment on Samelson" by Nevitt Sanford (pp. 209—214). LF


Summarizes 30 cases in which the ADL was involved. In regard to antisemitism see especially the cases: Shamsi Tefila Congregation v. Cobb (pp. 19—20) concerning redress for desecration of the synagogue in Silver Spring, Md. in November 1981; Siderman v. Argentina. (p. 21) concerning property of the Siderman family forcibly appropriated by the military junta in 1976; Abrahams v. Baylor College of Medicine (p. 38) concerning the College's adherence to the Arab boycott of Israel and Israeli interests (in this case not sending Jewish doctors to Saudi Arabia); Kungys v. United States (pp. 39—41) concerning the unlawful entry to the U.S. in 1947 of Lithuanian war criminal Jouzas Kungys; In Re Application of Charles C. Babbs and Nellie L. Babbs d/b/a Cattle Country Broadcasting for Renewal of License of Station KTL-FM (pp. 42—44) concerning broadcasts on this station (owned by the Babbs') by Pouze Comitatus leaders James P. Wickstrom and William P. Gale [see the abstract for the article in "ADL Bulletin," February 1985 in Vol. 1, no. 959]; LaRouche v. NBC an ADL (pp. 45—46) concerning LaRouche's allegations of defamation and conspiracy against him. SSC


A survey of recent attempts to come to term with the World War II period, sparked off by the Barbie trial in France and the "historians" debate in Germany. Both French Gaullists and the communists want to preserve the myths of France as a victim of the occupation and of heroic French resistance. Barbie's lawyer, Jacques Vergès, however, threatens to expose French colonial war crimes and treachery by French Jews and Resistance members. Lists new French historical and literary works dealing with antisemitism, collaboration, and the postwar purge, and mentions holocaust denial in academic circles. Surveys the controversy in West Germany on the views of revisionist historians such as Ernst Nolte, the Waldheim Affair, and discussions in Italy, Belgium, and Britain on the status of fascist artists and on the fate of surviving war criminals. LF

1945-1987: General


Exposes the fraudulent archival photographs used to testify to the Ukrainian famine of 1932—3, supposedly planned by "Jewish-Bolshevik" leaders to clear the area for Jewish settlement. These photographs have appeared in several books and in a film, "Harvest of Despair," distributed by Ukrainian-Canadians in a bid to restore public sympathy for the Ukrainian community in view of the search for Ukrainian war criminals, and to deter further investigations. Describes the book "Why Is One Holocaust More Important Than Others?" issued in Australia by Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, which outlines history as a "Jewish plot," blames Jews for Stalin's purges, claims that the "Jewish-controlled" Western press ignored the Ukrainian famine, repeats Keegstra's and Zundel's claims that the extermination of the Jews never took place, and attempts to show that Jews were responsible for a far worse holocaust in the Ukraine. Also gives details of the antisemitic activity in Canada of Father Myron Stasiw, a former Ukrainian SS officer. LF

1043 Troster, Lawrence. The Definition of Evil in Post-Holocaust Theology. CONSERVATIVE JUDAISM 39, 1 (Fall 1986) 81—98.

Examines briefly the theories of six contemporary Jewish thinkers (Baeck, Kaplan, Buber, Rubenstein, Fackenheim, and Heschel) on the nature and origin of evil as displayed in the Holocaust. LF


free discussion of Middle East problems is stifled and antisemitism is trivialized. LF


Joseph Sobran, columnist and editor of the "National Review," was accused of expressing antisemitic views in his criticisms of Israel and his remarks about the Zionist editorial line of the "New York Times" and Jewish persecution of Christians. The author, general editor of the "National Review," declares that Sobran is not antisemitic, but that his remarks were insensitive and he should not be surprised that the American Jewish community was alarmed by them. LF


Preliminary results of an ongoing survey, begun in 1983, on Canadians’ attitudes towards Jews and other ethnic groups, show slight changes in opinion between 1983 and 1984 and indicate that negative stereotypes of ethnic groups are most likely to be held by those who never had contact with members of that group. LF


Summarizes the conclusions of the three-year study, from 1983–1985. In 1985 there was an increase in the percentage of Canadians contending that the Jews have too much power. Levels of prejudice were highest in eastern Canada, especially in Quebec, among lesser-educated French-speaking Canadians. Earlier findings that lack of contact with Jews tended to increase prejudice were borne out to some extent. Language and education are the main factors influencing prejudice. The trial of Jim Keegstra had a limited influence on public opinion outside Alberta. LF


Attempts by the far-right to gain support in the farm protest movement began in the late 1970s. There are now 2000–5000 activists in Midwest farming areas, and seven racist groups, many linked by Christian racist "Identity theology" and a belief that financial and political systems are controlled by a Jewish banking conspiracy. The LaRouchians and the Populist Party are the most sophisticated and dangerous of these groups. While opinions vary as to the success of antisemitic propaganda, without Federal action to help rural areas it may find a mass following. LF


An interview with the Black leader Jesse Jackson, who states that his relations with Jews have improved and that Jews are participating in his Rainbow Coalition. He denies that his controversial remarks in 1984 were intentionally antisemitic and expresses understanding for Jewish fear of stereotyping. He equates his concern for Jewish human rights in the USSR with the problem of Israel’s treatment of Palestinians and the U.S.’s treatment of Blacks. LF


An excerpt from the ADL’s Benjamin Epstein Memorial Lecture, "Defending Jewish Rights at Home and Abroad." Surveys antisemitism in the world today, especially in the USA. While institutionalized antisemitism has disappeared, the media pays disproportionate attention to anti-Jewish reports and applies double standards in that Jews are expected to defend the civil liberties of non-Jews, yet their suffering in the Holocaust is relativized. The tendency towards the Christianization of America, in which Jews would be a tolerated second-class group, should be opposed. LF
In December 1984, David McCalden, publisher of the Noon tide Press which distributes Nazi and Ku Klux Klan propaganda, who has headed the Institute for Historical Review, was invited to participate in the California Library Association's annual conference in a program on "Free Speech and the Holocaust." Several non-Jewish members of the organization objected and his participation was cancelled. He threatened the CLA with a law—suit, claiming that his right to free speech was being denied, even though the CLA is a private organization. Although most local Jewish, Christian, and ethnic organizations protested McCalden's appearance, library journals focused on the issue of free speech and the pressure on the CLA, obscuring McCalden's virulent antisemitism. LF


Gore Vidal's article in "The Nation," attacking Norman Podhoretz, his wife, supporters of Israel and, by extension, American Jews as disloyal to the USA, is an example of left-wing antisemitism. Few supporters of "The Nation" were willing to dissociate themselves from the attack, which was not taken seriously because of its ironic style. States that Gore Vidal has a long-standing animosity towards the "Jewish literary establishment" which, he claims, does not appreciate his rebellion against the "heterosexual dictatorship" in the U.S. - his attacks are meant to be taken seriously. Contends that "The Nation," under the editorship of Victor Navasky, is the home of extremism and anti-Zionism and labels Jews who wish to retain their liberal values "neo-conservatives." LF


Discusses the views and activities of eight radical left groups in the USA (some of them Marxist or communist front groups, all of them anti-Israel, anti-Zionist, and anti-semitic) and two periodicals - "The Guardian," the most influential publication on the far left, and "Jewish Affairs," a publication of the U.S. Communist Party. SSC
is Jewish. Analyzes results of a survey of members of the American Civil Liberties Union and Common Cause, considered as "elite" groups having political power and influence, which supported the Nazis' right to demonstrate. Examines the phenomenon of elite vs. mass tolerance and the relationship between alleged political tolerance and actual behavior. About 15% of ACLU members cancelled their membership in protest. LF


Gives the background to the controversy between Gore Vidal and Norman Podhoretz and his wife Midge Decter over Vidal's attack in "The Nation" on them and on other neo-conservative supporters of Israel. Defends Vidal and agrees with arguments that Podhoretz and his supporters use antisemitism as a stick to beat opponents with, but avoid admitting its existence in right-wing circles. LF


A sample study of students' stereotypes of Blacks and Jews made in Arizona State University in 1982 was compared to a similar sample from 1969, and samples from Princeton University from 1932 and 1950. Results show a continuous decline in the number of racial and ethnic stereotypes, although they persist among a minority of students. LF

1200 Harris, Harold J. The Small Protestant College. MIDSTREAM 33, 1 (Jan 1987) 19-21.

Describes the anti-Israel atmosphere at left-liberal Protestant colleges and amongst Protestant ministers. Many refuse to condemn Arab terrorism or Black antisemitism. Contends that "overt anti-Semitism in academia has given way to more subtle varieties." LF


The League for Human Rights of B'nai B'rith Canada reported 95 antisemitic incidents in 1985, 24.6% less than in 1984. Surveys these incidents and describes the activities of the Party for the Commonwealth of Canada - a LaRouche group which ran candidates for federal and provincial elections in 1984-1985. LF


There are many Jews in the field of sociology, but they are more concerned with general issues than Jewish ones; they are seen as the representatives of dominant American values and orthodoxy in sociological research. As a result, a critique of American values becomes an attack on the Jewish element in sociology, and is sometimes openly antisemitic. Israel is dealt with mainly by political scientists, some of whom, like Ali A. Mazrui, link Zionism with Nazism and apartheid. LF


Deals with the Ku Klux Klan and related extreme-right organizations in the USA today. Mentions a shift in the 1970s towards an increase in antisemitism in place of anti-Black agitation. These groups claim that Judaism is linked with communism, that Jews control the American press, and that the Holocaust was invented by Jews for political reasons. DB


Recent disputes among conservatives suggest that the antisemitic tradition of the Right has not disappeared. When the conservative columnist Joseph Sobran, charged American Jews with controlling US policy to serve Israeli interests, Jewish neo-conservatives accused him of anti-semitism. Other tradition-minded academic conservatives
Rosenfeld, Alvin H. The Holocaust in Jewish Memory and Public Memory. DIMENSIONS 2, 3 (Fall 1986) 9-12.

Discusses the clash between the Jewish demand to remember the Holocaust as a unique crime directed against Jews and the American public memory, which would prefer either to forget the Holocaust altogether or to commemorate it as part of a wartime tragedy of general human suffering caused by unspecified evil. The optimistic, pluralistic, and culturally Christian ethos of America has a difficulty in dealing with the event of the Holocaust which raises questions about the collapse of civilization and the guilt of Christianity. LF


A sociological study of Los Angeles Jewry, stressing the commitment of many Jews to a secular ideology of Jewish physical and cultural survival focusing on the Holocaust and its commemoration. They fear Holocaust denial and shifts in public opinion against Jews and Israel. Though studies suggest antisemitism is declining, 70% of Los Angeles' Jews report experiencing antisemitism in their lifetimes. LF


Surveys the career of Lyndon LaRouche and his political movement - the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) - which began as a left-wing group. From the mid-1970s on, LaRouche adopted conservative positions, attempting to hide his extremism behind popular causes such as strong defense policies, opposition to the USSR, and the war against drugs. Analyzes LaRouche's antisemitic ideology which combines Holocaust denial and anti-Zionism with traditional accusations of a Jewish conspiracy and delicide. LaRouche has obsessively attacked the ADL as the agent of a supposed Zionist drug conspiracy. His many respectable-sounding front organizations publish a wide range of journals and propaganda material. The LaRouche organization is currently under investigation by several federal agencies for fraud. [Early in 1989 LaRouche was sentenced to 15 years in prison - ed.] LF


Describes the Aryan World Congress (11-13 July 1986) held at Richard Butler's church near Hayden Lake, Idaho as an attempt to merge racist groups in a white supremacist separatist revolution. Members (e.g., Ku Klux Klan, Aryan Nations, The Order, Identity Churches, neo-Nazis) deny the Holocaust and believe in an international Jewish conspiracy. AA


States that Gore Vidal's attack on American Jews for their support of Israel and for being basically un-American is a bigoted argument typical of left-wing antisemites; it should be rejected by progressive Jews without a need for apology. LF


Results of the February 1987 poll conducted for the American Jewish Committee show that the attitude of the American public towards Israel and American Jews was positive despite the Iran-Contras affair, the Ivan Boesky scandal, and the Pollard affair. 49% of those interviewed believed that American Jews are more loyal to the U.S. than to Israel, 24% disagreed, and 7% believed that the Jews have too much power in the U.S. Concludes that the following are more likely to have unfavorable attitudes: poorly-educated people, lower income groups, Blacks, Democrats, and Independents. AA


Describes the origins and activities of the two major divisions of Black Hebrew Israelites - the Yahwehs, based in Miami and led by Hulon Mitchell, Jr. (also known as Moses Israel), and the Original African Hebrew Israelite
nation of jerusalem, based in chicago and dimona, israel, and led by ben ami carter. contends that both sects promote racist, antisemitic, and anti-israel views, claiming that the blacks are the chosen people and the rightful heirs to the promised land. they have several thousand followers. ssc

1228 spaights, ernest; dixon, harold; nicolai, susanne. attitude of black collegians toward jews and economic matters. college student journal 19, 2 (sum 1988) 118-122. unseen.

1229 suall, irwin et al. the american farmer and the extremists. adl special report (jan 1986) 11 pp.

the economic crisis in midwestern and southern states has been attributed by extremist far-right groups to a plot by "jewish bankers" against the farmers. details the activities of willis carto's populist party, the larrouchians, the heritage library (an oklahoma paramilitary group), rick elliott's national agricultural press association, the posse comitatus, and other far-right racist groups. lf

1230 suall, irwin et al. extremism targets the prisons. adl special report (june 1986) 21 pp.

in recent years, members of right-wing extremist and antisemitic groups in the u.s. have been convicted and sent to prison where they continue their activities of agitation and recruitment. discusses the aryan brotherhood prison gang which exists in several federal and state prisons, linked to the aryan nations which has initiated an outreach program to white racist prisoners. most active are robert miles and richard butler. other far-right organizations involved are the ku klux klan, the euro-american alliance, and several neo-nazi and "identity" groups. pp. 10-17 focus on left-wing activity in the prisons, led by black, muslim and communist organizations, which also express anti-zionism. ssc


reports show a steady decline in the membership of extreme right-wing groups since the 1984 survey (see vol. 1, no. 998), partially because of the government's crackdown on leaders due to their criminally violent activities. ten leaders (including robert miles, richard butler, and louis beam) were indicted in april 1987 for plotting to overthrow the u.s. government. [they were tried and acquitted in april 1988 — ed.] summarizes the current activities and difficulties of the ku klux klan (pp. 4-9), the christian identity movement (pp. 9-15), the neo-nazis (pp. 15-18), and related groups. ssc

1232 suall, irwin; lowe, david; lieberman, michael. "shaved for battle": skinheads target america's youth. adl special report (nov 1987) 6 pp.

surveys the activities of a small but growing number of gangs of shaved-headed youths who imitate the neo-nazi fascist skinhead movement from great britain, carry out racist attacks against blacks, and preach violence against blacks, jews, and other minorities. the most active group operates in the chicago area. they have links with other extreme racist groups, such as aryan nations and the liberty lobby, and are regarded as potential recruits by neo-nazis. lf


traces zionism in america and the activities of the pro-israel lobby, officially created in 1954 as azcpa (american zionist council of public affairs) and later called aipac (american israel public affairs committee). mentions antisemitism and anti-zionism and the possibility of an antisemitic backlash engendered by aipac's activities. lf


canadian officials supported repatriation of the dps after world war ii, fearing that their immigration might cause unemployment in canada. prewar immigration restrictions in canada favored rural immigrants over the largely urbanized jews. hostility to all foreigners, and jews in particular, was widespread. with the postwar labor shortage, business interests and ethnic lobbies (including jewish organizations) demanded that the government ignore public opinion and admit the dps. however, the number of jews admitted was minimized by directing the immigrants to