

ROOTS OF HATE

On the eve of the Holocaust, antipathy toward Europe's Jews reached epidemic proportions. Jews fleeing Nazi Germany's increasingly anti-Semitic measures encountered closed doors everywhere they turned. Why had enmity toward European Jewry reached such extreme heights? How did the levels of anti-Semitism in the 1930s compare to those of earlier decades? Did anti-Semitism vary in content and intensity across societies? For example, were Germans more anti-Semitic than their European neighbors, and, if so, why? How does anti-Semitism differ from other forms of religious, racial, and ethnic prejudice?

In pursuit of answers to these questions, William I. Brustein offers the first truly systematic comparative and empirical examination of anti-Semitism in Europe before the Holocaust. Brustein proposes that European anti-Semitism flowed from religious, racial, economic, and political roots, which became enflamed by economic distress, rising Jewish immigration, and socialist success. To support his arguments, Brustein draws upon a careful and extensive examination of the annual volumes of the American Jewish Year Book and more than forty years of newspaper reportage from Europe's major dailies. The findings of this informative book offer a fresh perspective on the roots of society's longest hatred.

William I. Brustein is Professor of Sociology, Political Science, and History and the director of the University Center for International Studies at the University of Pittsburgh. His previous books include *The Logic of Evil* (1996) and *The Social Origins of Political Regionalism* (1988).



ROOTS OF HATE

ANTI-SEMITISM IN EUROPE BEFORE THE HOLOCAUST

WILLIAM I. BRUSTEIN University of Pittsburgh





> Published by the press syndicate of the University of Cambridge The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, United Kingdom

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK
40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211, USA
477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia
Ruiz de Alarcón 13, 28014 Madrid, Spain
Dock House, The Waterfront, Cape Town 8001, South Africa

http://www.cambridge.org

© William I. Brustein 2003

This book is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2003

Printed in the United States of America

Typeface Goudy 10.5/13 pt. System LATEX 2_E [TB]

A catalog record for this book is available from the British Library.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication data

Brustein, William.

Roots of hate : anti-semitism in Europe before the Holocaust / William I. Brustein.

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references and index. ISBN 0-521-77308-3 – ISBN 0-521-77478-0 (pb.)

1. Antisemitism – Europe – History – 19th century. 2. Antisemitism – Europe – History – 20th century. I. Title.

ISBN 0 521 77478 0 paperback

DS146.E8B78 2003 305.892'404'09 – dc21 2003043478

ISBN 0 521 77308 3 hardback



To the memory of and with inspiration from David Cooperman, Herbert Goldfrank, and George L. Mosse.



Contents

	List of Figures and Tables	page viii
	Preface	xi
1	Introduction: Anti-Semitism in Europe before the Holocaust	1
2	The Religious Root	49
3	The Racial Root	95
4	The Economic Root	177
5	The Political Root	265
6	Conclusion	337
	Appendix: Coding Instrument – Anti-Semitic Questionnaire for European Press (1899–1939)	355
	Bibliography	361
	Index	377



FIGURES AND TABLES

FIGURES

1.1	Mean number of anti-Semitic acts per million people by country, 1899–1939	þage	11
1.2	Mean number of violent anti-Semitic acts per million	1 6	
	people by country, 1899–1939		13
1.3	Total anti-Semitic acts per million people in Great		
	Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Romania		
	(combined), 1899–1939		15
1.4	Anti-Semitic acts per million people in Romania,		
	Germany, Great Britain, France, and Italy by year,		
	1899–1939		16
1.5	Total number of newspaper articles discussing Jews		
	and/or Jewish issues in Great Britain, France, Germany,		
	Italy, and Romania (combined) by year, 1899–1939		22
1.6	Newspaper articles discussing Jews and/or Jewish issues		
	by country and year, 1899–1939		23
1.7	Newspapers' orientation toward Jews by country,		
	1899–1939		24
1.8a	Newspapers' orientation toward Jews by country,		
	1899–1913		26
1.8b	Newspapers' orientation toward Jews by country,		
	1914–23		27
1.8c	Newspapers' orientation toward Jews by country,		
	1924–32		28
1.8d	Newspapers' orientation toward Jews by country,		
	1933–39		29



FIGURES AND TABLES

1.9	Newspapers' orientation toward Jews by newspaper for	
	selected years	30
1.10	Newspapers' orientation toward Jews for the first seven	
	days covering the Evian Conference (July 1938)	32
1.11	Newspapers' orientation toward Jews for the first seven	
	days covering Kristallnacht (November 1938)	33
2.1	Newspaper articles discussing religious anti-Semitism	
	and laws or acts against Jewish practices by country,	
	1899–1939	93
3.1	Jewish Immigration in Great Britain, France, Germany,	
	Italy, and Romania (combined) by year, 1899–1939	105
3.2a	Jewish population in France by year, 1899–1939	106
3.2b	Jewish population in Germany by year, 1899–1939	108
3.2c	Jewish population in Great Britain by year, 1899–1939	110
3.2d	Jewish population in Romania by year, 1899–1939	112
3.2e	Jewish population in Italy by year, 1899–1939	113
3.3	Newspaper articles discussing Jewish immigration by	
	country, 1899–1939	116
3.4	Newspaper articles discussing racial anti-Semitism and	
	laws/acts that discriminate against Jews by country,	
	1899–1939	175
4.1	Average GDP per capita in France, Germany, Great	
	Britain, Romania, and Italy (combined), 1899–1939	187
4.2a	GDP per capita in France, 1899–1939	190
4.2b	GDP per capita in Germany, 1899–1939	206
4.2c	GDP per capita in Great Britain, 1899–1939	225
4.2d	GDP per capita in Romania, 1899–1939	239
4.2e	GDP per capita in Italy, 1899–1939	252
4.3	Newspaper articles discussing economic anti-Semitism	
	and laws/acts against Jewish civil servants or businesses,	
	1899–1939	258
4.4	Newspaper articles discussing economic anti-Semitism	
	by country, 1899–1939	259
4.5	Newspaper articles discussing economic anti-Semitism	
	in an unfavorable context by country, 1899–1939	262
4.6	Newspaper articles associating Jews with crime or	
	criminal activity, 1899–1939	263
5.1	Percentage voting for leftist parties in France, Germany,	
	Great Britain, Romania, and Italy, 1899–1939	267
5.2a	Percentage voting for leftist parties in France, 1899–1939	283

ix



x	FIGURES AND TABLES	
5.2b	Percentage voting for leftist parties in Germany, 1899–1939	290
5.2c	Percentage voting for leftist parties in Great Britain, 1899–1939	302
5.2d	Percentage voting for leftist parties in Romania, 1899–1939	314
5.2e 5.3	Percentage voting for leftist parties in Italy, 1899–1939 Newspaper articles discussing political anti-Semitism and laws/acts relating to political anti-Semitism	324
	by country, 1899–1939	331
5.4	Newspaper articles discussing political anti-Semitism in an unfavorable context by country, 1899–1939	333
5.5	Newspaper articles discussing political anti-Semitism by country, 1899–1939	335
6.1	German newspapers' orientation toward Jews by newspaper for the years 1919, 1921 1925,	
	1930, 1933, 1935, and 1939	347
	TABLES	
1.1	Types of anti-Semitic acts in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Romania, 1899–1939	10
1.2	Number of articles discussing Jews or Jewish issues by country, 1899–1939	21
6.1	Regression estimates for anti-Semitic acts in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Romania,	2.42
6.2	1899–1939 Regression of anti-Semitic attitudes in Great Britain,	340
0.2	France, Germany, Italy, and Romania on predictor variables, 1899–1939	343
6.3	Daily Mail coverage of Jews and Gypsies, 1899–1939	351



PREFACE

The genesis of this work had several sources. As an American Jew and a scholar of political extremism, I could never quite fathom how people of the Jewish faith had remained the objects of such intense scorn in Western societies for close to two thousand years. It seemed equally perplexing that in many of the same societies in which the progressive thinking of the Enlightenment had found fertile soil, the level of anti-Semitism had reached epidemic proportions. Rather than receding as time passed, anti-Semitism, according to the historical record, increased during the last quarter of the nineteenth and the first half of the twentieth century. On the eve of the Holocaust, one could make a strong case that antipathy toward Jews had reached unprecedented levels. I wanted to understand the bases of anti-Semitism.

Other factors drove my quest. My previous research endeavors had not focused specifically on the phenomenon of anti-Semitism. In my earlier research on the social origins of the Nazi Party, I had posited that Nazi supporters were no different from citizens anywhere who select a political party or candidate they believe will promote their economic interests. I suggested that anti-Semitism, while certainly present in Nazi propaganda between 1925 and 1933, could not satisfactorily explain why so many million Germans adhered to the Nazi Party. I intimated that we err if we attribute the Nazi Party's success to its professed anti-Semitism. Prior to 1933, the Nazi Party's anti-Semitism lacked originality and shared strong similarities with that of many other Weimar political parties and of numerous ultranationalistic political movements and parties throughout interwar Europe. However, nowhere in my book *The Logic of Evil: The Social Origins of the Nazi Party*, 1925–1933, did I systematically test the importance of anti-Semitism as a motivation for joining the



xii PREFACE

Nazi Party, nor did I methodically compare German anti-Semitism to anti-Semitism elsewhere.

In the same year that my book on Nazi Party membership was published, a book by Daniel Jonah Goldhagen, *Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust*, appeared. Among other things, Goldhagen implied that German anti-Semitism, by virtue of its eliminationist character, differed from antipathy to Jews found elsewhere in Western societies. But Goldhagen's account failed to compare systematically German and non-German anti-Semitism. In fact, as I was soon to discover, while much has been written on the subject of anti-Semitism, there has never been, with the notable exception of Helen Fein's superb 1979 book, *Accounting for Genocide: National Responses and Jewish Victimization during the Holocaust*, a comprehensive empirical study of societal variation in anti-Semitism in Western societies.¹

The present book represents an initial effort to examine anti-Semitism systematically and empirically across space and time. This book does not focus directly on the Holocaust; rather, it seeks to explore the roots of Jewish hatred that, in many ways, prepared the ground for the Holocaust. Among the many questions to be confronted are: how and why had antipathy toward European Jews reached such heights on the eve of the Holocaust; how did the levels of anti-Semitism on the eve of the Holocaust compare to those of earlier decades; did anti-Semitism vary in content and in intensity across societies; how does anti-Semitism differ from other forms of religious, racial, and ethnic prejudice; and, how likely is it that worldwide anti-Semitism could once again reach epidemic levels?

My argument is that anti-Semitism is a multifaceted form of prejudice. Anti-Semitism contains religious, racial, economic, and political manifestations. These manifestations, which had become embedded in Western culture generally over the course of centuries, would periodically erupt at moments of large-scale Jewish immigration, severe economic crisis, or revolutionary challenge to the existing political and social order. At times and in places where a popular consciousness marked by the four forms of anti-Semitism to be explored here converged with

¹ Fein focused on national variation in Jewish victimization rates during the Holocaust. She found that the variable strength of pre–World War II anti-Semitic movements played a significant role in explaining differing levels of Jewish victimization. Fein's study did not attempt to explain the rise of and variations among European pre–World War II anti-Semitic movements. These objectives are central to the present study.



PREFACE xiii

an increase in Jewish immigration, severe economic malaise, and/or revolutionary upheaval, anti-Semitism should have been most intense, I will argue. The countries that will constitute the cases for this study are France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Romania. These countries were selected for important theoretical and methodological reasons. The primary time period examined covers the years from 1879 to 1939.

The organization of the book is straightforward. In Chapter 1, I explore several of the better-known explanations of the rise of and societal variation in European anti-Semitism, along with my own theory, and I present empirical evidence supporting the contention that anti-Semitism as measured by acts and attitudes varied across time and space before the Holocaust. Chapter 2 examines the religious root of anti-Semitism, and Chapters 3 through 5 investigate its racial, economic, and political roots, respectively. In the book's concluding chapter, I present, among other things, some brief reflections on the generalizability of my findings and on the uniqueness of anti-Semitism as a form of prejudice, a comparison of anti-Semitism and hatred of Gypsies, and some conjectures about anti-Semitism's future.

Over several years, I have accumulated many debts in the writing of this book. The research would not have been possible without the efforts of a superlative group of research assistants, largely comprised of American, German, Italian, French, and Romanian students and scholars. Within this wonderful group of assistants, Ryan King, whose help was immeasurable, holds a singular place. During the past five years, my many assistants worked tirelessly examining the volumes of the American Jewish Year Book; reading and coding the major daily newspapers from France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Romania; and analyzing the data from these various sources. In particular, I deeply appreciate the contributions of Rita Bashaw, Marit Berntson, Denis Cart-Lamy, Dan Cazanacli, Haim Culer, Katharine Dow, Nicoletta Ferrario, Ariane Fiesser, Lisa France, Michael Kirschner, Paula Kramer, Kelly A. McDermott, Tina Newcomb, Sarah Noble, Aileen Crowe Oden, Julie Paisnel, Amy Ronnkvist, Jennifer Sartorius, Lorna Sopcak, and Marion Thurmes. I owe an additional special thanks to Marit Berntson, Ryan King, and Amy Ronnkvist, who assisted me in the organization and analysis of the large data collection. I give special thanks to Alex Grigescu, Claire Piana, Nicola I. Duehlmeyer, and Maria D'Anniballe for checking and correcting my French, German, Romanian, and Italian spelling, and to Janet Helfand for her helpful editorial suggestions.



xiv PREFACE

A number of colleagues offered indispensable advice during my research and the writing of this book. For their helpful suggestions or comments, I am deeply grateful to Risto Alapuro, Helmut Anheier, Kathleen Blee, Seymour Drescher, Simcha Epstein, Helen Fein, William Gamson, David Good, Michael Hechter, Radu Ioanid, Ellen J. Kennedy, David I. Kertzer, Irina Livezeanu, Michael Mann, John Markoff, Nonna Mayer, Don McTavish, Tony Oberschall, Ido Oren, Rainer Praetorius, Ilya Prizel, Joachim Savelsberg, Edward Tiryakian, Christopher Uggen, Leon Volovici, and Susan Zuccotti. It goes without saying that I assume sole responsibility for any inaccuracies contained in this study.

Without the invaluable assistance of J. Mark Sweeney of the Library of Congress and, especially, Melissa Eighmy of the University of Minnesota's Interlibrary Loan Department, who oversaw the ordering of the multitude of newspaper microfilm reels over a three-year period, the research for this book would have been impossible. Hilda Mork Daniels was a godsend for her unmatched skill at managing the budgets of the numerous grants that funded this research.

I have benefited greatly from the material assistance of several foundations and institutions. At different stages, my research was funded by grants from the Dr. Sol & Mitzi Center Fund, the Philip and Florence Dworsky Endowment, the Edelstein Family Foundation, the University of Minnesota Graduate School, the Life Course Center of the Department of Sociology of the University of Minnesota, both the College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota, the University Center for International Studies at the University of Pittsburgh, and the National Science Foundation (#SES-9905000). I am indebted to the University of Minnesota College of Liberal Arts for providing me with paid leave during the 1999-2000 academic year to devote myself full-time to this project and the London School of Economics and Political Science for awarding me the position of Academic Visitor during the spring and summer of 1999, enabling me to work at the British Library-Newspaper Library and the Institute of Contemporary History and Wiener Library Limited.

I also want to thank the staffs of the Ullstein Verlag in Berlin, the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, the Library of Congress, the University of Minnesota's Interlibrary Loan Department, the Center for Research Libraries, the British Library-Newspaper Library, the Institute of Contemporary History and Wiener Library Limited, the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Library, the Bibliotheque Nationale, the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, the Fondazione Centro di Documentazione Ebraica



PREFACE xv

Contemporanea, the Bibliotheque de l'Alliance Israelite Universelle, the Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, the Biblioteca Academiei României, the University of Minnesota's Wilson Library, and the Yad Vashem Library. They have been most gracious in facilitating me and my research assistants in this research endeavor.

I have benefited greatly from the comments of many faculty colleagues and students who attended my guest lectures at the College of William and Mary, Duke University, Emory University, the Jagellonian University, Northwestern University, Pennsylvania State University, Stanford University, the University of Helsinki, the University of Minnesota, the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Toronto, the University of Trento, the University of Washington, and the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Most important, I wish to thank my wife, Yvonne, and my two children, Arielle and Maximilian, for their patience, love, and encouragement during the many years it took to make this book happen.