



Between Antisemitism and Activism

The Jewish University Experience

in Historical Perspective

CENTER FOR JEWISH HISTORY

Education Guide

Overview

Jews have long had a complicated experience with the modern university. Jewish traditions of scholarly study have consistently drawn them to the academic world. However, when entering these institutions of higher education, they have often met with antisemitic discrimination. At the same time, Jewish university students and faculty have often asserted themselves by engaging in important social, political, and intellectual causes.

In the modern era, Jews on college campuses have continually been forced to navigate a path where they must balance the obstructions of antisemitism with the opportunities of activism. This double-sided reality has recently gained new attention as college campuses have become hotbeds of student protest due to the renewed war in the Middle East.



Protesters at Columbia University, 1969. Source: Columbia University

To provide insight into recent events, the exhibition *Between Antisemitism and Activism* presents a series of historical vignettes demonstrating the turbulent experience of Jewish students and faculty at European and U.S. universities over the past century. The exhibit addresses several timely issues: how Jews have all too often experienced antisemitism on college campuses; how Jews have just as often asserted themselves through campus activism; and how, in doing so, Jews have found both solidarity and conflict within their own community.

This guide is designed to provide high school and college educators with resources to help their students engage thoughtfully with the virtual exhibition and explore the issues of antisemitism and Jewish-led activism on campuses at a deeper level.

Key Terms and Important Figures

The organizations, movements, individuals, laws, and terms below are integral to the stories told by *Between Antisemitism and Activism*. To deepen their understanding, students can define and/or explain the significance of each in the context of the exhibition.

Terms:

- Anti-Zionism
- Berkeley Free Speech Movement
- Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions (BDS) movement
- Brandeis University
- CCNY
- Columbia University
- Hillel Houses
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities
- Jewish fraternities and sororities
- Johnson-Reed immigration bill
- Law against Overcrowding in Schools and Institutions of Higher Education
- Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service
- National Socialist German Students League
- Nazis
- Quotas
- Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

Figures:

- Lawrence Lowell
- Albert Einstein
- Bruno Bettelheim
- Claudine Gay
- Edward Teller
- Ernst Cassirer
- Ernst Manasse
- Hans Luther
- Heinrich Heine
- Jerry Rubin
- John Grier Hibben
- Joseph Goebbels
- Karl Marx
- Mark Rudd
- Meta Lilienthal
- Nicholas Murray Butler
- Salo Baron
- Shulamith Firestone
- Sigmund Freud

Discussion Questions

- How have the experiences of Jewish students and faculty in Europe and the United States been similar over time? How have they been different?
- Have the experiences of Jewish students been marked more by discrimination or opportunity?
- How did the rise of Nazism shape the experience of German Jewish and American Jewish students and faculty in the 1930s?
- How did the traumas of the Nazi era shape the behavior of Jewish students and faculty in the radical 1960s?
- How have Nazi analogies colored campus controversies since October 7, 2023?
- How did issues of free speech versus hate speech first surface in the 1930s at U.S. universities?
- How have issues of free speech and hate speech surfaced since October 7, 2023?
- How did internal divisions mark the behavior of Jewish students in the 1960s and 2020s?
- How did American Jewish students and faculty exhibit activist tendencies between the 1960s and 1970s?
- How did they assert themselves socially and intellectually on campuses between the late 19th and late 20th centuries?

Supplemental Primary Sources and Bonus Assignment

Primary source bonus assignment:

The primary sources on the following pages provide a glimpse into how different Americans viewed the Nazi persecution of German Jewish university students and faculty in the 1930s and 1940s. How do the sources help you better understand the first two sections of *Between Antisemitism and Activism*?

Situation of Jews in Germany Unrelieved

Nazi Continue Drive to Bring Economic Ruin to Jewish Population of Germany

The spectacular sensationalism which has featured the German situation the past month has been displaced by a steady, dulling state of misery for the Jewish people living in Germany.

The Jewish population in Germany is feeling the keen edge of economic ostracism. With the Jewish lawyers and doctors ousted and Jewish business houses indirectly boycotted, thousands of refugees are fleeing from the country. This, despite the fact that the Germans have placed strict barriers against the Jews leaving.

The toll of Jewish suicides, which has been rising steadily since March 5, continues to show an increase. Escaped refugees, further, continue to tell tales of inexorable torture.

The hope of many that with the passage of a little time the situation would be relieved has been dashed with the ever stronger agitation of the Nazis that the Jews be discriminated against.

The Aryan law, which bars nearly all Jews from civil service and degrades them to a second class citizenship, has also been invoked in full force in all German universities.

Daily, more and more people are being imprisoned "for spreading atrocity stories against the Nazis."

"THROUGH THE BACK DOOR"

Probably for the first time in history, an ambassador of a foreign country slipped into the United States through a back door, trying to avoid a hostile demonstration as well as representatives of the press.

This happened when Dr. Hans Luther, the newly appointed Hitler ambassador to the United States, arrived on the Bremen. Flanked by the consular general of New York, Dr. Otto Kiep, and a number of other German officials, he quickly was taken from the boat while it was still at Quarantine and was rushed by special cutter to New York unnoticed by the public eye.

A group of newspaper reporters who arrived at Quarantine to interview the new envoy on conditions in Hitler-Germany, met a closed door behind which Dr. Luther was hiding, refusing to see representatives of the press. But the New York ship reporters who were able to crash the gates shielding Bernard Shaw and Prof. Einstein besieged the ambassador's suite and refused to leave before they saw Dr. Luther.

Reporters Bombard Dr. Luther

Dr. Kiep came out and pleaded with the newspapermen, saying that the Ambassador had no time and must leave the boat immediately and begged them to be content with a prepared statement. But this did not help. The reporters broke into the Ambassador's room and bombarded him with questions. Dr. Luther seemed very embarrassed and staunchly declared that he would not speak on political subjects.

In effect compelled to talk, Dr. Luther began to describe how much he likes the New York skyline, but the aggravated newspapermen interrupted him and did not let him complete his impressions of the New York panorama.

"You'd better tell us, Mr. Ambassador, whether there is any truth in the report printed in New York that two Nazis recently came into your office in Berlin and with pointed guns demanded your resignation as head of the German Reichsbank," one newspaperman asked.

Dr. Luther seemed lost and said not a word. Dr. Kiep came to his rescue by flatly denying the story. "Do you agree with the policy of the Hitler government with regard to the Jews?" the representative of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency asked him.

A storm of other questions on the Hitler regime in Germany was hurled at the Ambassador. Aggravated, he began to shout angrily, saying that he does not care to talk. He grabbed his hat and began to run.

Out Through Back Door

"Are you afraid of hostile Jewish demonstrations?" the representative of The Times asked Dr. Luther. He looked angrily at him and did not answer. He was then hurried away through the back door of the room and taken aboard the special cutter which was waiting for him at Quarantine. But this was not the Macon, which the City of New York usually supplies to honor arriving distinguished guests. It was a little motor boat of the kind used by gentlemen who prefer to avoid, rather than attract attention.

HOLLAND WILL MAINTAIN RIGHT OF ASYLUM

The Hague—The Home Secretary, in reply to a question in Parliament, has given the assurance that Holland will maintain the right of asylum to all who flee from Germany to Holland, but in view of the unemployment prevailing in Holland, the refugees cannot be permitted to seek employment.

CATCH THE BIG JEWS FIRST—GOERING

"Situation of Jews in Germany Unrelieved,"
The Jewish Press,
April 21, 1933.

NAZIS PILE BOOKS FOR BONFIRES TODAY

25,000 Volumes Gathered by
Berlin Students—Other
Cities to Follow Suit.

A NEW CODE FOR SCHOOLS

Dr. Frick Tells the Ministers of
Education Present System
Is Unfit for Reich.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 9.—A huge bonfire of books, the culmination of the National Socialist students' campaign against the "un-German" spirit will be touched off tomorrow night in a square in front of Berlin University, in the presence of the Minister of Public Enlightenment, Dr. Goebbels, who will deliver an address on "the symbolic significance" of the gesture.

About twenty-five thousand "un-German" books have been collected in Berlin alone in the last few days. Not all of these will be consigned to the flames. Scholars have been sifting the piles of volumes, stored in a students' hall under guard against the destruction of scientifically valuable and perhaps irreplaceable books.

As a prelude to their manifestation, the students will attend the inaugural lecture of Professor Boumle, called by the new régime to Berlin University, on "The University, Science and the State."

Similar demonstrations will be held at all German universities. In Munich today 5,000 school children who saw Marxist literature publicly burned, were enjoined, "as you watch the fire burn these un-German books, let it also burn into your hearts love of the Fatherland."

Demands Educational Reform.

Germany's educational system needs and will undergo a root and branch reform to make it fit for the Third Reich, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, the Minister of the Interior, told the assembled State Ministers of Education today.

He said it must break wholly with its liberal past to the end that its main effort would be "to produce the man political, who in all thoughts and actions is rooted in his nation and completely and inseparably attached to its history and faith."

Instruction in everything concerning the fatherland and German history—with special emphasis on the last twenty years—and in "race science," heredity and genealogy.

Continued on Page Eleven.

NAZIS BURN BOOKS IN GERMANY TODAY

Continued from Page One.

he declared, must therefore form the backbone of the school curriculum.

"The schools must constantly emphasize that the infiltration of the German people with alien blood, especially Jewish and Negro, must be absolutely prevented," Dr. Frick continued. "Instruction in race biology must also bring out mental and spiritual differences between the different races and must bring home to pupils the dangers of race deterioration."

Would Stress Genealogy.

For inducting youngsters into the mysteries of race and descent Dr. Frick would have them receive instruction in the principles of genealogy and be taught how to investigate and record their own family trees.

While schoolboys and girls must be impregnated with "strong national consciousness," according to Dr. Frick, race instruction must not be so narrow as to crowd out from their awareness the wider ramifications of the Nordic race. They must be made to understand, he said, that "hand in hand with the kindred germanic peoples of Northern Europe and their daughter countries across the seas we are facing a world-encompassing task that offers the Nordic race a wide field for civilizing activity."

Although according to Dr. Frick only half the German people are of the Nordic race, he attributes the decisive weight to this 50 per cent. He would have the achievements of ancient Greece, Rome, India and Persia recognized as "deeds of the Nordic race"—"just as the mental superiority and preponderance in political power in modern times of the Germans, English and Americans find their ultimate explanation in the fact that in those nations the Nordic element becomes effective."

Dr. Frick contended that during the liberal régime the educational system had cultivated individuality at the expense of the community spirit and had thus directly contributed to bringing about national disintegration.

"But the time of the autonomous individual is gone forever in Germany," he declared, adding that in line with this the teaching of history must be entirely changed.

Dr. Frick said that bodily training in the schools must have for its special object "inculcating and developing the spirit of and capacity for defense, so the German people may learn once more to regard service in arms as the supreme duty of patriotism and the highest honor."

"Nazis Pile Books for Bonfires Today," New York Times. May 10, 1933.

American Authors Protest.

Five leading American authors joined in condemnation of the book-burning scheduled by the German Nazis for today in letters made public yesterday by William Morrow & Co., publishers of "Germany Puts the Clock Back," by Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Berlin correspondent and Pulitzer Prize winner.

Those whose letters of protest were made public are Sherwood Anderson, Faith Baldwin, Irvin S. Cobb, Sinclair Lewis and Lewis Mumford. The publishers believe that the opinions expressed are of particular interest in view of the protest meetings being promoted throughout the country in answer to the German destruction of books by and about Jews.

The volumes destined to be burned were characterized by Mr. Lewis, America's only Nobel Prize winner for literature, as "the noblest books produced by Germany in the last twenty years," and he added that "the authors should feel nothing save satisfaction at receiving this unintentional tribute from an organized mob."

Mr. Anderson referred to the anti-Semitic crusade in literature as "utterly stupid," but cautioned against becoming overalarmed as to its importance.

Supplemental Primary Sources and Bonus Assignment

Germany Burned Books—and Its Honor

They burned books in Germany last week. Books containing priceless treasures of literature, religion, economics, government, medicine, music, and all the arts and sciences. Books of Heine, Einstein, Schnitzler, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Freud, Harden, Marx, La Salle, Munsterburg, Mann, Ehrlich, Boerne, Ludwig, Oppenheimer, Wasserman, Werfel, Toller, Wolff, Lieberman, Feuchtwanger, Zweig, Herzl, and many more. Books that just about cover the whole of what decent and sane Germans were so proud to call German culture or kultur. And books, not only by German Jews, but also German Christians with any love for liberal thought and hatred against war and ignorance and bigotry. They burned books by Helen Keller, the American blind genius, beloved throughout the world by people of heart and soul. They burned the book "All Quiet on the Western Front," by Remarque, a Christian German, just because it depicted the horrors of war.

They burned books in this new Nazi Germany to destroy the best in human thought developed over a period of centuries. And who did the Nazi leaders get to apply the torch to the books? No, not the criminals or ignorant hoodlums. They got the students of the universities to do the burning! The German universities sponsored the burning! The great universities of Germany, of Heidelberg, Leipzig, Munich, Frankfurt, and the other once-leading institutions of learning and scholarship, renowned and honored in the world of education. The students of Germany set fire to the books of Germany!

And in the flames that destroyed those priceless books, there was also destroyed that which is still more priceless to Germany — its good name, its honor, the respect of the entire world for a once-mighty nation.

The Nazi bigots cannot now complain of "atrocities stories". They openly, exultantly, maliciously, fiendishly committed the most horrible atrocity in modern history. They burned up the

soul of Germany. In that flaming atrocity against culture, Hitler and his Satanic imps ended the history of Germany as a world power, and reduced this once-great nation to the status of a medieval tribal state. What Hitler did to Germany will not be undone for a hundred years. After four hundred years, Spain, once a greater world power than Germany ever was, is still striving to atone for much the same sort of national self-destruction committed by Torquemada, the Hitler of his day, who staged a similar auto da fe.

"Jewish intellectualism is dead", screeched Dr. Paul Jos. Goebbels, Nazi chieftain, as the flames mounted high over the funeral pyre. "Stand back!" shouted one King Canute to the tides of the ocean. But the tides kept rolling in. Jewish intellectualism dead! Poor deluded Nazi maniac! As well try to kill the rays of the sun. Jewish intellectualism emerged from that book burning in Germany stronger than ever, and it will grow from strength to strength as long as there is tyranny, oppression, ignorance, hatred and bigotry in any part of the world. What died in those flames was not Jewish intellectualism, but German honor. What died in those flames was the sympathy of the civilized world for the German nation.

But the world still retains its sympathy for the German people themselves. It was not the German people who sang the songs of Heine and of Mendelssohn; it was only maniacs disguised in German form. The German people will awake some day and destroy the Nazi cancer that has polluted its soul, but not until then will the world forget that an ungrateful Germany burned the books of its greatest sons, and became a menace to world peace and world progress.

Germany will pay for this mad orgy of human hatred. Hitlerism may kill Jews and others, and burn and destroy all the books and all the laws of common humanity, but there is one law that Hitlerism will have to answer to, and that is the Law of Compensations. That law is inexorable and relentless. It will exact payment and penalty from Germany for its senseless folly in tolerating so despicable a movement back to savagery. May 10th, 1933, is a sad date in German history.

"Germany Burned Books-and Its Honor,"

The Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle, May 19, 1933.

Supplemental Primary Sources and Bonus Assignment

Mass Meeting to Protest Luther Address Tonight

Speaks Here Tonight



(Courtesy N. Y. World-Telegram)

AMBASSADOR HANS LUTHER

Forum Cancels Second Meeting

Postpones Discussion for Tomorrow--Move Caused By Lack of Speakers

Indefinite postponement of Student Forum's second symposium, scheduled for tomorrow afternoon in McMillin Academic Theater, was announced yesterday by Herbert P. Jacoby '34, chairman of arrangements for the meeting.

The discussion was cancelled because of inability to secure additional speakers, he declared. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the presidency in 1928 and 1932, had already accepted an invitation to address the Forum on the National Recovery Administration. The other speakers were to be announced today.

Meeting Arrangements Incomplete

Arrangements to hold the meeting under the auspices of the Columbia Socialist Club were not completed last night. If the Socialist organization sponsors the address, Mr. Thomas will speak on the same subject and the talk will be open to the student body.

The symposium was to have been the second event under Student Forum's administration this semester. The first discussion was held on October 26 in McMillin Theater, when candidates from four of the parties in the election spoke on the mayoralty campaign.

An added significance was attached to tomorrow's symposium since the opinion was held generally that its success or failure would determine whether or not Student Forum would continue activities under its present charter.

Large Crowd Expected To Assemble Outside In Demonstration As German Envoy Speaks At Horace Mann

A hostile throng of more than 1500 people is expected to assemble outside Horace Mann auditorium tonight in protest against the appearance of Dr. Hans Luther, German ambassador to the United States.

Pickets will patrol Broadway from 116th Street to the door of the auditorium at 120th Street beginning late this afternoon in a final attempt to dissuade ticket-holders from entering the hall.

Police to Be on Hand

Fearing that the demonstration may provoke clashes between opposing elements, police headquarters last night reported that a full squadron of officers will be on duty to quell any disturbance.

While mobilization of the anti-Luther forces was being carried on throughout the city yesterday, a rally was held on this Campus in Havemeyer Hall at which, Joseph Cohen of the National Student League pledged the appearance of several hundred members of his organization tonight.

With this figure, Social Problems Club officials estimated that the crowd would exceed 1500 and might reach much greater proportions if the weather is favorable. Delegations from ten citywide units will converge on Morningside Heights to climax the two-month protest movement against the German envoy's address.

Cancel Luncheon for Luther

Meanwhile, officials at the Deutsches Haus disclosed that the luncheon planned for the Faculty Club in Dr. Luther's honor had been cancelled. They refused to elaborate upon that statement.

It was also learned yesterday that Dr. Butler will not serve as chairman for the ambassador's speech. Russell Potter, director of the Institute under whose auspices the address is being delivered, is expected to introduce Dr. Luther.

Picketing to Continue for Hour

The street meeting, at the corner of 120th Street and Broadway, will get under way at 7:30 P. M. when the first of a long succession of speakers will mount the stand. The picketing will continue for the next hour and until the starting time for Dr. Luther's address is past.

The tentative list of speeches, which calls for the continuation of the street meeting until the assemblage inside Horace Mann disbands, includes Donald Henderson, former instructor in Economics at Columbia and now Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Cutler, Graubard to Speak

Other speakers will be Dr. Addison T. Cutler, instructor in Economics, Marc Graubard, assistant in Zoology, Norman Burnstine '27, Pauline Rogers, Secretary of the American Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, Joseph Starobin of the National Student League, and Francis Hinson of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Details of Dr. Luther's arrival on this Campus were shrouded in uncertainty yesterday. With the cancellation of the luncheon, it was reported that the envoy would delay his appearance here until shortly before the time for his address.

Club to Distribute Statement

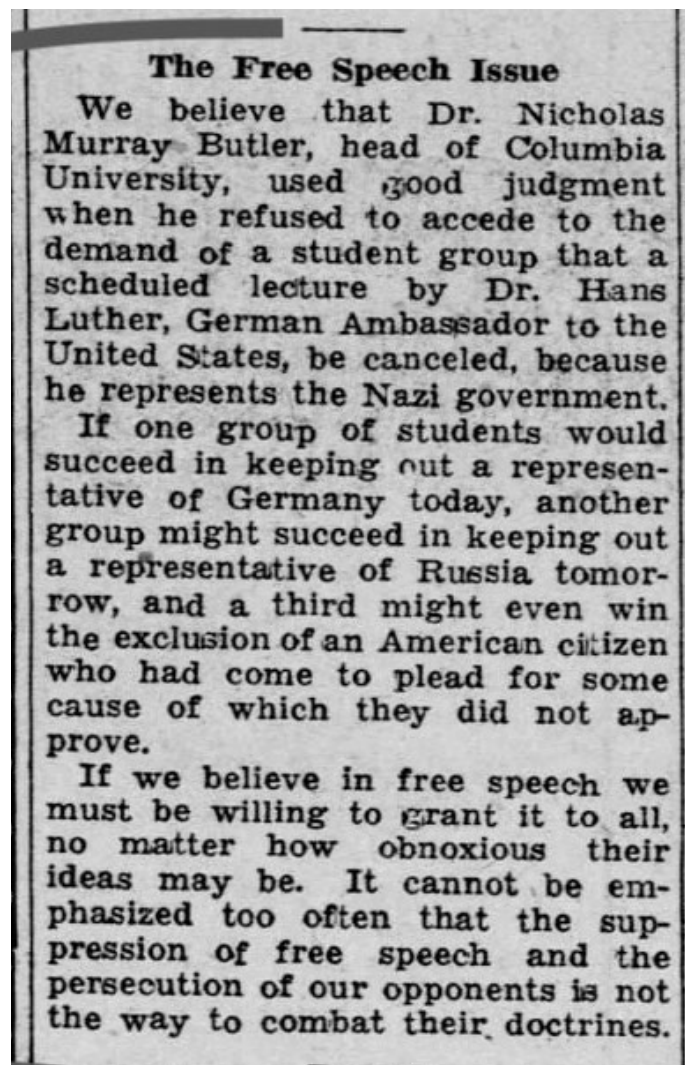
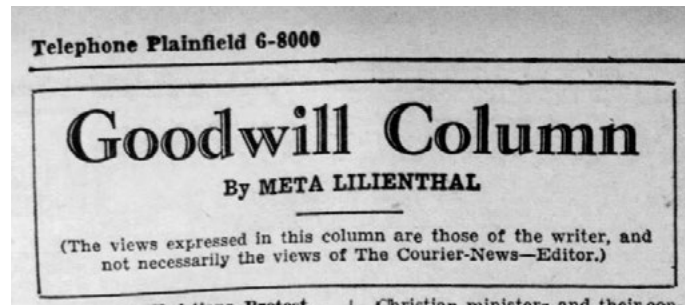
The pickets are slated to go on duty at about 6 P. M. and will be stationed along Broadway from the Subway to the auditorium. The allied professional groups were said yesterday to be planning picketing at various Campus points throughout the day but this prospect was still indefinite.

In a final appeal for support, the Social Problems Club today will distribute 3000 copies of a statement reiterating its opposition to Dr. Luther's speech.

The statement, addressed to "Workers (Continued on Page 3)

"Mass Meeting to Protest Luther Address Tonight," *The Columbia Spectator*, December 12, 1933.

Supplemental Primary Sources and Bonus Assignment



Meta Lilienthal, "Goodwill Column,"
The Courier News, December 4, 1933.

NAZI ACTIVITIES

N. Y. EVENING POST PLAYS DR. BUTLER ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH

The New York Evening Post on Wednesday last week devoted its leading editorial to the issues involved in the address delivered by Dr. Hans Luther, German ambassador to the United States, at Columbia University Tuesday night.

The editorial questions the sincerity of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the University, in claiming freedom of speech to be one of his political creeds. Entitled "Dr. Luther and Dr. Butler—Pardon Their Embarrassment." The Post cites among other things the dismissal from the University staff of Donald Henderson, crusading instructor of economics; Professor James McKeon Cattell, Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana and Charles A. Beard, historian, as instances of Dr. Butler's illiberality. Another point made in the editorial is to the effect that Dr. Luther, hitherto a staunch defender of the Republic, is made a mouthpiece for a nation whose political platform he has for years opposed.

"The Evening Post does not blame Dr. Butler for Dr. Luther's appearance at Columbia. Like Dr. Butler, this newspaper believes in free speech for all, even for those with whom it disagrees. But we cannot help feeling sorry for Dr. Butler in his embarrassment. An aroused student body and an aroused citizenry want to know why Dr. Butler brings Dr. Luther to Columbia, which is supposed to spread information and not hokum. Dr. Butler answers free speech, and Dr. Butler is right. And is Dr. Butler's face red?"

The editorial proceeds to enumerate instances of Dr. Butler's violation of what The Post calls freedom of speech.

"Dr. Butler may be liberal enough to lend Columbia to Dr. Luther for Nazi propaganda. But he can hardly post as a consistent champion of free speech," concludes the editorial.

DR. DERRY RETRACTS DEROGATORY REMARKS

Dr. George Hermann Derry, president of Marygrove College, has expressed his regret at what he called a "misinterpretation" of his remarks made at the closing session of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems held in Detroit recently. He was quoted as charging that a small group of Jews have been responsible for the economic depression, and that they were responsible for the length of its duration.

In a statement issued in Detroit, Dr. Derry said:

"It was most unfortunate that a single phrase of mine, torn from its context in an extemporaneous address and enveloped in phraseology that was not my own, should have appeared in the press and given occasion to my Jewish friends to interpret a single adjective as an aspersion on their race. Nothing could possibly have been more remote from my meaning or intent."

"In my remarks, in which I was discussing what I consider the four chief causes of the depression, I mentioned, as one factor, gold and the influence of international movements of gold on prices in the markets of the world; in this connection, I did once inadvertently use the phrase, 'a very small group of international Jews,' alluding to the great international families like the Rothschilds, with whose position and power in the European banking world you cannot be unfamiliar. But sensing vaguely at once, even amid the excitement of delivery, how this phrase might be misconstrued and distorted out of its perspective, I immediately corrected the expression to 'international bankers' and 'international financial capitalists,' which I employed several times in what was, after all, but a small portion of an address devoted for the most part to totally different phases of the economic situation."

FEDERAL PANEL ENDS NAZI PROBE AND IS DISCHARGED

The Federal Grand Jury, which for the last few months has been hearing testimony of various persons concerned with Nazi affairs in the United States and which handed down an indictment against Heinz Spanknoebel two months ago, has been discharged.

It was explained that the time specified by law for a Grand Jury to be in session, three months, had elapsed and adjournment therefore became automatic.

In discharging the jury, Federal Judge Grover C. Moscovitz tendered the thanks of the court for their services and complimented the members of the jury on the manner in which they heard testimony and acted upon it.

NAZI COURT ANNULS A MIXED MARRIAGE

The annulment of a mixed marriage on the ground that it violates the Nazi dogma of "blood kinship as the foundation of the new State" has been decreed by a Berlin court. The case is the first decided in Berlin under the so-called Aryan paragraph and is therefore of fundamental significance.

The plaintiff, an "Aryan," petitioned for the annulment of his marriage to a Jewess because "racial extraction constituted the decisive personal qualification in an individual." The wife contested the action, but the court sustained the plaintiff's contention that under the new law the German community rested upon consanguinity.

"It is self-evident that an Aryan would not have contracted marriage with a member of an alien and anti-German race had he been thoroughly conscious of the facts in the situation," the court held.

"The plaintiff was aware that his wife was a Jewess, but to him that suggested something purely external. He could not have understood the essential implication involved in such a union at a time when the significance of race, blood kinship and folkdom was recognized by a small minority only."

LEADING EDUCATORS WITH JEWISH CONNECTIONS AT TURKISH SCHOOL

When the new University at Istanbul formally opened this month, it was found, according to a report in the New York Times, that the staff was composed chiefly of men who until lately had been engaged in similar work in the leading universities of Germany.

Dr. Philipp Schwarz, a Hungarian by birth, but German by residence, has been elected to the chair of pathological anatomy. Dr. Rudolf Nissen, late surgeon at the hospital of La Charite at Berlin, has become Professor of Surgery. He assisted Dr. Sauerbruch when that great surgeon was hurriedly summoned to London to operate on King George V in 1928. Also Dr. Sauerbruch is taking a keen interest in the medical school of the new university and is expected to come over from time to time to act as adviser.

Dr. Wilhelm Lepman, from Berlin University, has been appointed to the chair of gynecology; Dr. Hugo Braun, late professor at Frankfurt University, is teaching bacteriology; Dr. Julius Hirsch of Berlin, hygiene and Dr. Hans Winterstein, late professor at Breslau University, experimental physiology. Others who have been named to chairs are Dr. Joseph Egershelfer, another professor from Frankfurt University, ophthalmology; Dr. Siegfried Obendorf, formerly a professor at Munich University, experimental pathology; Dr. Vernon Lipsitz, professor at Frankfurt University, biological chemistry, and Dr. Karl Lervental, late of Berlin, histology.

Others equally distinguished in other branches of science are being employed—astronomers, agriculturists, botanists, mathematicians &c. Almost all, if not Jews or political outcasts, have Jewish connections. Nissen, for instance, comes of Protestant parents, but one of his grandmothers was of Jewish stock.

"Nazi Activities: N. Y. Evening Post Plays Dr. Butler on Freedom of Speech," *The Jewish Exponent*, December 22, 1933.

The Jew In Account With The Negro

By KELLY MILLER

"In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed" is the promise given by God to Abraham, whose fulfillment through the ages adds confidence to our belief in the inspiration of the Hebrew scriptures. The Jew is playing a leading role in the social, economic, philanthropic and humane movements in all parts of the world. The contact of the Jew and the Negro in recent times has been mainly economical and philanthropic.

The Hebraic invasion in the management and instruction in Howard has been involved in the raging controversy which rocks the capstone of Negro education. I do not now and here, propose to enter into the political aspects of this discussion. There are three Jews on the trustee board and several on the professorial staff of Howard university. Of the ability and fine spirits of these Hebrew instructors, I can gladly and willingly bear personal testimony. Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, it appears, at first suggested the dismissal of President Mordecai W. Johnson, but afterwards, for some unexplained reason, changed his mind. What the Hebraic issue has to do with all of this must be dissolved by keener ingenuity than mine.

The Jew, as a race, has undoubtedly superior intellectual endowment, as is evidenced by the ease with which they win the Noble prize against competition of the Gentile world which constitutes 99 per cent of their competitors. Einstein, who is conceded to be the greatest living intellect in his domain, is a lineral descendant of Abraham.

The Jew labors under many of the disabilities of the Negro. Belonging as he does to the white race, the prejudice against him, however, is of low visibility and not complicated by the question of color. He is being more and more severely limited in his opportunity to exploit his superior talent and attainment among Gentiles. American colleges and universities are becoming more active and zealous in restricting the Semitic influence on their faculties and over their

students. Adolph Hitler's drastic program against the Jews in Germany was inspired, in large part, by Teutonic jealousy, as the Jewish professors, thinkers, and scholars well nigh monopolized the higher places in the intellectual life of the Fatherland. Jewish professors were excluded from faculties in German universities and very narrowly restricted in their opportunity to practice the learned professions. As a result there was an exodus of Jewish professors, scientists and philosophers to more tolerant lands. Even Einstein was banished to America. By virtue of their superior equipment, many of them found teaching and research opportunities in other countries of a lower intellectual development.

Indeed, this is the way in which culture has been disseminated throughout the ages. When Greece was overrun by her more barbarous and less cultured neighbors her scholars found refuge in the less developed portions of Northern Europe and carried with them the lights of knowledge and learning. American universities may become greatly enriched by the influx of Jewish scholars and thinkers expelled from their native land by the wrath of Hitler. This opportunity, however, will not be fully availed of because America is tarred with the same brush of Semitic prejudice as her Teutonic cousins, albeit, it may not at present express itself in so violent a form.

Jewish students in American universities find themselves at the end of their course, befitted in somewhat the same manner as the poor Negro. They stand very little chance of being chosen on the faculty of their Alma Mater unless perchance their superior genius makes such selection imperative. There not being a sufficient constituency of their own race to furnish segregated colleges and universities, their youth must seek outlet for their talents and attainments outside of Jewery. Looking around, then, for opportunity, small wonder that Negro colleges and universities would prove attractive to them. Here lies a fresh, unplowed field. The Negro cadet in scholarship can hardly be supposed to be able to compete with them. Thus arises the issue as to how far it is wise to encourage the Jewish reenforcement of Negro faculties at the expense of ambi-

tious Negro cadets who are absolutely limited to this field. Here, as elsewhere, wise statesmanship practical wisdom must be the guide. But, speaking broadly, the Jew with his superior inheritance and endowment, can be of incalculable advantage to the Negro along many lines of intellectual endeavor and higher strivings. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind. Subject to somewhat similar proscriptions as ourselves, they may enter into sympathetic understanding with our problems and difficulties. It was a sad day for the Ku Klux Klan, and a glad one for the Negro, when they bracketed him and the Jew under the same ban of proscription. It was the Jew and not the Negro, that put the Ku Klux Klan out of commission. This but illustrates how these proscribed groups in American life may be mutually helpful with the Jew leading the way.

The invasion of the Semitic element in Howard university is deeply significant and suggestive. Julius Rosenwald, a Jew, was the greatest benefactor of the Negro race. Strange to say, his benefactions fell primarily in the field of education and religious endeavor. Think of the Hebrew who does not accept the Saviorship of Jesus, endowing young men's Christian associations for neglected Negro manhood. At Howard university we have had the anomaly of a Jewish president of the board of trustees presiding over the destiny of a Protestant Theological Seminary. But these are more excrescent inconsistencies that always will appear where radical adjustments are taking place.

In an early release I will discuss the Jew and the Negro in the business world.

"The Jew in Account with the Negro,"
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