

Preface

Sparrows chattering on telegraph wires
while wire flashes telegram that all sparrows must die.

Koestler, *The Scum of the Earth*

The academic study of modern antisemitism (alternatively, judeophobia) requires a thorough analysis of primary sources across multiple languages, genres, and formats. The present bibliography identifies a significant variety of books, pamphlets, ephemera, and selected articles, either written in English or translated into English, from the beginning of the nineteenth century extending to 2015 imprints. These sources are selected without respect to country of origin and as will be seen, the texts reflect a wide diversity of religious, extremist, and nationalist ideologies, by no means limited to Nazism or Aryanist white supremacy movements. A large percentage of the 9,200+ texts are patently hateful propaganda and theologically inspired while others are considerably more subtle in tone. A major feature of *The Singerman Bibliography of Antisemitic Texts in English* are non-judgmental, descriptive annotations, often with quotes from cited sources, and the identification of owning libraries and repositories far and wide where copies are located and made available for consultation.

Open hostility towards the Jews has a long history, perhaps as old as Jewish history itself, with forced conversions, mass expulsions, and bloody pogroms being but three of the most severe of the pre-Holocaust manifestations of organized persecution. In modern times, a vast and highly ephemeral body of antisemitic propaganda, much of it theological in nature, has been written to perpetuate the myth of a Jewish world conspiracy to destroy Christian civilization and to enslave the Gentiles through a Jewish-controlled world government. Taken as a whole, the bibliography will enable researchers to analyze antisemitic tendencies and the evolution and flow of anti-Jewish sentiment in the English-speaking world with renewed clarity while chronicling the international development of group intolerance, ethnic persecution, religious hatred, and xenophobia.

The arrangement of the bibliography is chronological, then alphabetical by author (or title) within each year. Every effort has been made to identify the significant reprint editions, especially those with new front matter or altered pagination; unchanged print-on-demand editions, for instance, are ignored. Translations into English are generally placed in the year of a foreign language title's first year of publication. Foreign translations of works written in English are noted; only the target languages, without bibliographical details, are given. Alphabetization follows the word-by-word system (ex. De Witt before Dequer).

The Singerman Bibliography of Antisemitic Texts in English contains a limited number of Internet texts considered to have more than passing research value. Excluded, however, are blogs, postings on Internet bulletin boards, unpublished

typescripts, letters, and diaries or memoirs, and the vast bulk of articles and news items in the periodical press. Although a generous number of articles published in periodicals have been captured, press coverage has been quite sparing with the compiler favoring sustained ideological content, party constitutions and resolutions, and programmatic statements for resisting “the enemy.” A magazine article signed by its author is favored for annotated inclusion over the unsigned and/or minor contributions of little lasting importance. In the final analysis, the present bibliography does not attempt to index the racist-nationalist press. Our selective press coverage, however, does point to uncommon periodical sources wherein a writer known for his or her books has published articles of related subject interest. Our coverage, therefore, remains highly selective with respect to periodical literature.

For the purpose of defining antisemitism, I have relied on the United States Department of State’s *Contemporary Global Anti-Semitism. A Report Provided to the United States Congress* (2008):

“Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a radical ideology or an extremist view of religion.

Making mendacious, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as a collective – such as, especially, but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.

Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.

Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g., gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust).

Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.

Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations.”

With respect to recurring themes and accusations found in this bibliography, they include:

1. Zionism is racism;
2. Communism is Jewish;
3. Jews are Christ-killers and they seek the destruction of Christianity;
4. The white race, represented by the Anglo-Saxon and Nordic people, is the true Israel; that is to say, God’s covenant Chosen People whereas the Jews are false claimants to the title;

5. The Black Hebrew Israelites are the people of the Bible and only they are God's chosen elect; the self-proclaimed white "Jews" are frauds;
6. Jesus was an Aryan, not a Jew;
7. The Talmud condones sexual immorality and teaches contempt for non-Jews as beasts;
8. The Jewish "Hidden Hand" controls world events; Jewish financier elites create economic depressions at will and provoke profitable wars;
9. Jews are a Satanic people, inherently wicked and destroyers. The Jews as a class are parasitic criminals, exploiters, and money manipulators;
10. Jews use fronts like secret societies, cults, and ecumenism to infiltrate and subvert the opposing world religions from within;
11. Jews are race polluters and destroyers with a coordinated plan to eradicate the white race through racial integration, miscegenation, fratricidal wars, tolerance programs, multicultural diversity, etc.;
12. Jews control the news media as well as the movie and television industries;
13. The Jewish dual-loyalty canard;
14. The Holocaust is a hoax;
15. The Jews are unassimilable aliens wherever they live;
16. Jews are non-Semitic Khazars, hence no legitimate claim to Palestine as a Jewish homeland; Israel is an illegitimate usurper state that has no right to exist;
17. Comparisons of Israel's genocidal treatment of the Palestinian Arabs to that of the Nazis vis-à-vis the Jews; just as the Jews exterminated the Canaanites of old, the Jews, driven by their blood lust, have genocidal intentions against the Muslims;
18. Jews intend to rebuild the Temple on the destroyed site of Islam's al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem (the Temple Mount conspiracy);
19. Israel's pre-knowledge or involvement in planning the 9/11 terrorist attacks;
20. Zionist Occupation Government (ZOG), as in the American Congress and the presidency are Jewish-controlled;
21. The United Nations and the New World Order are Jewish globalist schemes for hegemony through world government;
22. The blood libel.

A few words are in order concerning anti-Zionism. An international chorus of anti-Israel criticism, including the "Apartheid state" construct, grows louder as the blatant

antisemitic accusations of earlier generations are increasingly replaced by anti-Zionist rhetoric in the “new antisemitism,” commonly identified with the “progressive” left. The subject of Zionism, as well as opposition by its detractors, both Jewish and non-Jewish, is more properly the subject of a separate bibliography, an enormous task best left to an international team. The texts listed in *The Singerman Bibliography of Antisemitic Texts in English* include extremist anti-Zionist narratives predicated on conspiratorial notions of Israel’s goal to liquidate its Palestinian population (“ethnic cleansing”), the extirpation of Islam and its holy shrines (the Temple Mount conspiracy), the “Zionism is racism” mantra, or Israeli territorial expansionism, as in the Greater Israel extending from the Nile to the Euphrates.

At what point do rational debates about a resolution of the Palestine refugee issue, the legal status of the Jewish West Bank settlements, or the deep-rooted grievances of the Palestinians descend into a demonization and delegitimization of Israel? This bibliographer has given many of Israel’s shrill critics an overly generous benefit of the doubt notwithstanding their highly questionable double standard application of condemning only Israel for a veritable mountain of alleged “human rights” abuses extending to horrific “war crimes,” all the while ignoring the despotic theocracies and totalitarian countries of the world with their one-party rule and oppressive social control maintained by secret police terror and brutal prison camps for dissenters.

Sharp criticism given in the spirit of open discussion and the free exchange of ideas does not justify inclusion; on the other hand, several entries have been included because such and such text could be understood, even potentially, by a reasonable person as pervaded with antisemitic tropes. Given the large number of judgment calls that a compiler striving for objectivity must make, it should NOT be inferred that every author in this bibliography is a confirmed neo-Nazi, white supremacist, or Jew-hater. Some of the less-informed writers, it may be observed, unwittingly rely on sources that are patently antisemitic. In the final analysis, it is impossible to know what is in the hidden heart of some authors or to determine their true motivating agenda. An improved understanding of intentions and motives may emerge whenever a writer has produced a body of work with additional publications. If the compiler of the bibliography presented here has misunderstood or erringly misrepresented an author’s point of view, these regrettable lapses are, hopefully, limited in number and will be excused.

This bibliography is a major revision and expansion of my *Antisemitic Propaganda: An Annotated Bibliography and Research Guide* (1982), long out of print. The demand for a new edition with expanded and updated coverage prompted a deeper examination of the extensive pamphlet literature and diverse topics like British fascism, monetary reform, titles issued in the capital cities of the Middle East, jihadist writings, German World War II airdrop leaflets, 9/11 truth literature, and Israel Identity (alternatively, Christian Identity or Anglo-Israelism). Holocaust revisionism and editions of the *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion* continue to appear in profusion to fill a perceived demand, hopefully not in school classrooms. Only a few examples

of literary antisemitism have been included; this is a specialized genre requiring skills in literary analysis as well as a keen eye for satire. In any event, literature abounds in negative Jewish stereotypes (ex. the Shylock usurer type).

With print-on-demand technology firmly in place, authors now have a platform for self-published editions of controversial texts that reputable publishing houses never would have accepted. The simple truth is that anyone today with access to desk-top publishing, a scanner, or a photocopying machine can become a publisher! There is no shortage of racist-nationalist movements producing recruitment literature and flimsy tracts, not to mention reprint editions of pirated titles sold and distributed by mail order, all the easier with the Internet to link vendors with eager customers.

Copies have been located and described through a quite rigorous combination of verification activity on the compiler's part extending to personal visits to owning repositories, interlibrary loan borrowing, personal ownership, microfilmed reproductions or by means of photocopies or, increasingly, digital scans. Items that remain unverified by the compiler are preceded by an asterisk. Although a great many reprint editions have been seen, the compiler has also benefitted from reliable library cataloging copy in lieu of a direct examination of reprints. With respect to the holding repositories, preference has been given to research institutions, most especially universities, historical societies, and archives.

Locating **original** copies in repositories has been a driving consideration as this serves to inform users, booksellers included, of a title's overall scarcity. On the other hand, our goal has not been a census of every known copy as this would, by necessity, extend location coverage to private collections. With respect to commonly found titles, say more than a dozen copies reported as owned by libraries, the copies field will indicate, "In most academic libraries." This bibliography routinely disregards the availability of preservation photocopies, commercial or in-house microfilm copies, or e-book texts found on major open-access sites like HathiTrust or Internet Archive. The copies field begins with symbols for American institutions (generally the standard symbols used in the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints*; see vol. 200 at end; or ad hoc symbols of the compiler's making).

Following the American institutions are symbols for Canadian repositories, then followed by all other foreign institutions in alphabetical, not geographical, order. The WorldCat® Registry (<http://www.worldcat.org/webservices/registry/Institutions>) is a reliable online tool for identifying international library institutions. including their physical address, website address, relevant contact information, and the standard MARC organization code.

David Kruidenier assisted in untold ways and is hereby acknowledged for his continued support and encouragement. A hearty word of special thanks is extended to Peter Berg (now retired, Michigan State University, Dept. of Special Collections) for his many favors, including extended access to the superlative "Arsenal Collection." As a caveat, the MiEM holding symbol for Michigan State University may point to

cataloged as well as unprocessed titles; this is especially true of the ephemeral pieces and periodicals that await cataloging and display in the online catalog with a classification number and shelf location.

The compiler now closes this project begun in the 1970s; no further updates or supplements can be expected from this source. Interested parties are invited to continue my work so that the bibliographic project is maintained and supported by a host research center with funded acquisitions for collecting antisemitic propaganda.

Robert Singerman

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ABBREVIATIONS

adv.	advertising	n.d.	no date
a.k.a.	also known as	n.p.	no place
chap.	chapter	n.s.	new series
Co.	Company	p.	page
col.	column	pp.	pages
comp.	compiler	pt.	part
comps.	compilers	pts.	parts
Cong.	Congress	rev.	revised
ed.	edition, editor	sect.	section
eds.	editors	ser.	series
enl.	enlarged	sess.	session
illus.	illustrations	vol.	volume
no.	number	vols.	volumes

Library Symbols (selected institutions)

UNITED STATES

ABAU	University of Alabama, Birmingham
ABH	Samford University, Birmingham, Ala.
AJA	American Jewish Archives, Cincinnati
AJHS	American Jewish Historical Society, New York
AzTeS	Arizona State University, Tempe
ArU	University of Arkansas, Little Rock
CCC	The Claremont Colleges, Claremont, Calif.
CFIS	California State University, Fullerton
CLamB	Biola University, La Mirada, Calif.
CLSU	University of Southern California, Los Angeles
CLU	University of California, Los Angeles
CPFT	Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena, Calif.
CRivL	La Sierra University, Riverside, Calif.
CSdS	San Diego State University
CSfU	University of San Francisco
CSmH	The Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.
CSt	Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.
CSt-H	Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.
CSuvM	The Master's University and Seminary, Sun Valley, Calif.
CU	University of California, Berkeley
CU-A	University of California, Davis
CU-B	Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley
CU-I	University of California, Irvine
CU-Riv	University of California, Riverside
CU-SB	University of California, Santa Barbara
CoC	Pikes Peak Library District, Colorado Springs, Col.
CoU	University of Colorado, Boulder
CtY	Yale University, New Haven

DeU	University of Delaware, Newark
DGU	Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.
DHMM	United States Holocaust Memorial Museum and Library, Washington, D.C.
DLC	Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
FMU	University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.
FU	University of Florida, Gainesville
GEU	Emory University, Atlanta
GEU-T	Pitts Theology Library, Atlanta
GU	University of Georgia, Athens
ICMB	Moody Bible Institute, Chicago
ICU	University of Chicago, Chicago
IDeKN	Northern Illinois University, DeKalb
IEN	Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
IU	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
In	Indiana State Library, Indianapolis
InNd	University of Notre Dame, North Bend, Ind.
InU	Indiana University, Bloomington
IaU	University of Iowa, Iowa City
KPT	Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, Kans.
KU	University of Kansas, Lawrence
KU-S	University of Kansas, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, Lawrence
KyLoS	Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.
KyWAT	Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Ky.
LNT	Tulane University, New Orleans
LU	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
MdFroS	Frostburg State University, Frostburg, Md.
MB	Boston Public Library
MChB	Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
MH	Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
MH-AH	Andover-Harvard Theological Library, Cambridge, Mass.
MSohG	Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary, South Hamilton, Mass.
MWalB	Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.
MiBSA	Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Mich.
MiD	Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
MiEM	Michigan State University, East Lansing
MiU	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
MnHi	Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul
MnSB	Bethel University, St. Paul, Minn.
MnU	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
MsHaU	University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg
MsU	University of Mississippi, Oxford
MoKU	University of Missouri, Kansas City
MoSpE	Evangel University, Springfield, Mo.
MoSpS	Missouri State University, Springfield
MoU	University of Missouri, Columbia
MtHi	Montana Historical Society, Helena
NbU	University of Nebraska, Lincoln
NjP	Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
NjPT	Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N.J.
NjR	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J.

NmLcU	New Mexico State University, Las Cruces
NBuBE	Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Buffalo, N.Y.
NCH	Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.
NHi	New-York Historical Society
NIC	Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
NAIU	State University of New York, Albany
NBuBE	Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Buffalo, N.Y.
NN	New York Public Library, New York
NNC	Columbia University, New York
NNF	Fordham University, New York
NNJ	Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York
NNU	New York University, New York
NNUT	Union Theological Seminary, New York
NNYI	YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, New York
NNYU	Yeshiva University, New York
NcD	Duke University, Durham, N.C.
NcGrE	East Carolina University, Greenville, N.C.
NcU	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
OAU	Ohio University, Athens
OBgU	Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio
OCH	Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati
OCI	Cleveland Public Library
OCIWHI	Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland
ODaU	University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio
OU	Ohio State University, Columbus
OkEdT	University of Central Oklahoma, Edmund
OkU	University of Oklahoma, Norman
OrU	University of Oregon, Eugene
PPIU	University of Pittsburgh
PPT	Temple University, Philadelphia
PSt	Pennsylvania State University, University Park
PU	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
RPB	Brown University, Providence, R.I.
ScGBJ	Bob Jones University, Greenville, S.C.
TNDC	Disciples of Christ Historical Society, Nashville, Tenn.
TxAbC	Abilene Christian University, Abilene, Tex.
TxArU	University of Texas, Arlington
TxDAm	Southern Methodist University, Dallas
TxDA TS	Dallas Theological Seminary, Dallas
TxDAU	University of Dallas, Irvine, Tex.
TxU	University of Texas, Austin
TxU-Hu	Harry Ransom Center, University of Texas, Austin
TxWB	Baylor University, Waco, Tex.
UPB	Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah
UU	University of Utah, Salt Lake City
ViBlbV	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg
ViHi	Virginia Historical Society, Richmond
ViLLB	Liberty University, Lynchburg, Va.
ViRUT	Union Presbyterian Seminary, Richmond, Va.
ViU	University of Virginia, Charlottesville

WaPS	Washington State University, Pullman
WaU	University of Washington, Seattle
WHi	State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison
WMarP	Marshfield Public Library, Wisc.
WMUW	University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
WU	University of Wisconsin, Madison

CANADA

CaACU	University of Calgary
CaAEU	University of Alberta, Edmonton
CaBVaS	Simon Fraser University, Vancouver
CaBVaU	University of British Columbia, Vancouver
CaBViV	University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C.
CaMWU	University of Manitoba, Winnipeg
CaNBSU	University of New Brunswick, Saint John
CaOHM	McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.
CaOKQ	Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
CaOLU	University of Western Ontario, London
CaOOC	Carleton College, Ottawa
CaOONL	Library and Archives Canada (formerly National Library of Canada)
CaOOP	Library of Parliament, Ottawa
CaOHRC	Redeemer University College, Hamilton, Ont.
CaOTP	Toronto Public Library
CaOTU	University of Toronto
CaOTY	York University, Toronto
CaQMG	Concordia University, Montreal
CaQMM	McGill University, Montreal
CaQMU	Université de Montréal
CaSRU	University of Saskatchewan, Regina
CaSSU	University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon