Revisiting Hateful Science: The Nazi “Contribution” to the Journey of Antisemitism

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ABSTRACT

While this volume of the *Journal of Hate Studies* is devoted to “The Science of Hate”—research and knowledge about hate’s origins and manifestations seen through the lens of the empirical sciences—this contribution is a cautionary reminder that, like all human projects, intellectual and other, the sciences, too, can be perverted by its practitioners in the service of hate itself. The case study is that of the Nazi Otmar Freiherr von Verschuer, MD, (1896-1969), eugenicist and geneticist, and, specifically, his (1938) text “Racial Biology of the Jews.” Of particular note is the American “connection,” in supplying both supporting legitimation for the pseudo-science of eugenics and two contemporary examples showing that the ideas of von Verschuer and other members of the German scientific community are far from extinct and continue to play a role in far Right antisemitic movements. The accompanying photographs remind us that this work of hateful science was not confined to intellectual theorizing or laboratory work with lower-order animals, but was made real in the death camps under Nazi hegemony.

I. INTRODUCTION

That the Nazis contributed a new element to the journey of antisemitism after more than 2,000 years of pre-Christian (and post-Christian Enlightenment) social-cultural antisemitism and Christian religious-theological antisemitism should, by the beginning of this 21st century, be both patently and transparently obvious. Though the preferred terms now used are either “racial antisemitism” or “biological antisemitism”—equating the Judaism of the Jews with a physical manifestation, and what, perhaps, we should, in this context, negatively label “Jewness”—both are grounded in what we may call the “pseudo-science of eugenics” applied to human communities and overlaying their hatred and annihilatory agenda of extermination with the false patina of scientific rationalism and reason. Thus, I would add yet a third synonymous phrase—that of “pseudo-scientific antisemitism”—and, in contradistinction to the rigorous demands of the scientific method, term such socio-political methodologies “hateful [pseudo]-science.” For the Nazis, then, the so-called “bottom line” was to intellectually and scientifically legitimate not only their behaviors toward Jews, but also to validate those behaviors in accord with what must have been per-
ceived and understood as the “correct” understanding of the very way sociological groups interacted with each other on the plane of history. That is to say, Social Darwinism—expressed as both the conflict between species (Jews understood as diabolical übermenschen/superhumans and physical untermenschen/“subhumans”) and the survival of the fittest (a well-nigh “cosmic struggle”)—was made very, very real. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the work of Professor Dr. Otmar Freiherr von Verschuer (1896-1969) and his 1938 text, “Racial Biology of the Jews.”

II. The Curious Case of Otmar von Verschuer

Born in 1896 in the small town of Richelsdorfer Hütte, von Verschuer served in World War I as an infantry officer and later went on to study medicine at Marburg, Hamburg, Freiburg, and Munich, receiving his medical degree in 1923. (His thesis was on the protein content in blood serum.) That same year he was appointed Assistant Physician at the Tübingen Medical Clinic.

Fascinated by twins, von Verschuer spent the next four years studying them, and received another degree in 1927. That same year, he was appointed Head of the Human Genetics Division of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology, Human Genetics, and Eugenics, Berlin, by its founder, anthropologist Eugen Fischer (1874-1967), at the same time becoming Associate Professor in his fields of specialization—human genetics and eugenics—at the University of Berlin. In 1934, he became a member of the Germany Academy of Natural Scientists Leopoldina, and the following year Professor and Director of the Institute for Hereditary Biology and Racial Hygiene at the University of Frankfurt-am-Main. In 1942, he succeeded Fischer as Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin, and in the following year became a member of the Prussian Scientific Academy.

A prolific author, von Verschuer published more than 109 articles and several books between the years 1923 and 1944, including his 1941 medical textbook Hereditary Pathology, which alone went into three editions. Between 1934 and 1944, he was the founder and editor of the journal Der Ezbarzt (The Genetic Doctor). Among the issues fully discussed within that journal was the compulsory sterilization of so-called “racial inferiors” for eugenic purposes.

Although a relative late-comer to the Nazi Party—he did not join until 1940—the aforementioned text affirmed the necessity of solving der Judenfrage (the so-called “Jewish Question,” or, alternatively, the “Jewish Problem,” occasioned by the presence of Jews in Germany, as to whether such an “alien” or “foreign” people could ever be successfully integrated
and assimilated into German society despite their having lived in those lands for more than 1,000 years) as a serious threat to the physical health of the German people. The fullest articulation of his concerns found their expression in his 1938 paper “Rassenbiologie der Juden” (“Racial Biology of the Jews”). The year before, his authoritative status as an “expert” on racial genetics and eugenics saw him accept an appointment from the Jewish Question Research Division of the Reich Institute for the History of the New Germany, as well as a consultant to the Interior Ministry’s Reich Kinship Office, testifying as to the “racial makeup” of persons having claims before the various courts, for example the so-called “Hereditary Health Courts” (*Erbgesundheitsgerichten*).

In 1944, his former post-doctoral student Josef Mengele (1911-1979; known as the “Angel of Death” at the *Konzentrationslager* [concentration camp] Auschwitz in southeastern Poland for his hideous medical experiments on twins, an interest which he shared with von Verschuer) routinely sent blood samples from his “research” to von Vershuer’s laboratory at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for analysis, as well as eyes from murdered Sinti and internal organs from murdered Jews back to Berlin.

Mengele had already been at Auschwitz since 30 May 1943 when von Verschuer wrote the following to the German Research Society:

> My assistant, Dr. Josef Mengele (MD, PhD) joined me in this branch of research. He is presently employed as *Hauptsturmführer* [captain] and camp physician in the Auschwitz concentration camp. Anthropological testing of the most diverse racial groups in his concentration camp is being carried out with permission of the SS *Reichsführer* [Heinrich] Himmler.

Von Vershuer was never brought to trial as a Nazi war criminal by the Allies after World War II, though his attempt to re-establish the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute after the War, when he had already moved his voluminous files to Frankfurt, was denied. Indeed, at his “denazification” hearings, he was labeled a “fellow traveler”—a rather mild indictment—fined 600 RM (*Reichsmark*), and released from custody. On 25 July 1946, for example, von Verschuer received a letter from U.S. Army disease specialist Paul Popenoe (1888-1979) in response to his own communication. Wrote Popenoe, “It was indeed a pleasure to hear from you again. I have been very anxious about my colleagues in Germany... I suppose sterilization has been discontinued in Germany?” to which von Verschuer wrote back, “Your very friendly letter of 7/25 gave me a great deal of pleasure and you have my heartfelt thanks for it. The letter builds another bridge between your and my scientific work; I hope that this bridge will never again col-
lapse but rather make possible valuable mutual enrichment and stimulation.”

In 1951, he was appointed Professor of Human Genetics at the University of Münster, where he went on to establish one of the largest genetics research centers in West Germany. He was also accorded membership during that period in the American Society of Human Genetics, the Italian Society of Genetics, the Anthropological Society of Vienna, and the Japanese Society for Human Genetics. He died as the result of an automobile accident in 1969; his many obituaries made no reference to his Nazi past.

III. THE AMERICAN CONNECTION

On 13 May 1932, the prestigious Rockefeller Foundation, New York, funded a three-year grant to the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute “for research on twins and effects on later generations of substances toxic for germ plasm.” This was during the time when von Verschuer was actively involved in the work of the Institute before leaving in 1935.

America’s own involvement in the pseudo-science of eugenics (i.e. “selective breeding” to improve the human species) postdates the aftermath of the Civil War (1861-1865) when the influx of former slaves resettled beyond the South. And while racism was decidedly a factor in its early history, concerns about so-called “mental defectives” and “physical defectives” and their propagation and/or elimination attracted both scientists and non-scientists alike. By the time Hitler and his ilk achieved political power in the early 1930s, thirty states already had legislation according them the right to sterilize institutional persons from further reproduction, and journals and societies regularly published articles and held conferences devoted to the topic. For example, in 1904, the Carnegie Institution (later to become the Carnegie Foundation) established The Biological Experiment Station at Cold Springs Harbor, New York, and in 1910, Charles B. Davenport (1866-1944), its director, established the Eugenics Record Office to compile data on millions of Americans regarding their bloodlines in association with the Eugenics Research Society and in conjunction with the American Eugenics Society.

Thus, ground was already well-laid for the Nazis and their scientists to build upon this work and pervert it to murder not only Jews, but also Roma, Sinti, gay persons, so-called criminal elements and other “asocials,” and their own institutionalized physically and mentally handicapped as well. Indeed, according to the booklet published by the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC, entitled Handicapped: Victims of the Nazi Era, 1933-1945, somewhere between 200,000 and 250,000 German nationals, both the physically and the mentally handicapped, were murdered.
between the advent of the Second World War (1 September 1939) and its end (1 May 1945) under the euphemistically labeled “T-4 Program” and other such so-called “euthanasia” programs.19

IV. RACIAL BIOLOGY OF THE JEWS

In his brief “Translator’s Introduction,” Charles E. Weber’s (See note #4) own antisemitism is transparent as he concludes with his own “alphabet of antisemitic woes”:

Finally, let me recommend to Jews themselves that they read and reflect on the Forschungen zur Judenfrage, for these studies contain many astute observations and much valuable historical information as seen through the eyes of outstanding non-Jewish scholars. The Jews’ persistence in blind hatred of their host populations, their insensitivity to or even total disregard of the sufferings of their victims, their ruthless use of the media which they now largely control, their insidious but shortsighted attempts to destroy the mores of their host populations, their disregard of the lessons of history and their arrogant presumption of their own moral superiority can only render impossible a constructive, nonviolent solution to the Jewish Problem.20

Ironically and sadly, what Weber has done is list for his readers—all in one paragraph—a catalogue of antisemitic myths all without substantive foundation and worthy of Pharaoh in the Book of Exodus; Haman in the Book of Esther; Houston Stewart Chamberlain (1855-1927), the “spiritual father of the Third Reich”21 and author of the two-volume The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century (German, Die Grundlagen des Neunzehnten Jahrhunderts, 1899); Alfred Rosenberg (1893-1946), ideologue and philosopher of Nazism and author of The Myth of the Twentieth Century (German, Der Mythus des 20. Jahrhunderts, 1930); and even Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) himself. That a seemingly learned academic such as Weber could indeed believe such absurdities should remind us that intelligence and prejudice are not mutually exclusive categories, but, rather, given certain psychological and other orientations (e.g. sociological), can be perverted each in the service of the other.

Early on, von Verschuer establishes the tone of his article with the following comment:

The communality of religion, the special education through the Talmud [emphasis added] and the idea of being a chosen people have maintained themselves with such force that during the course of history individuals and even groups of people [again unnamed] could be absorbed into Jewry by marriage and conversion without there being any change in the char-
acteristics of Jews. Taken as a whole, the Jews have remained racially isolated within the other nations. (p. 137 in original German article)

What is perniciously obvious behind this comment is the supposed “scientific” notion or idea that “Jewnness” is such a dominant and dominating physical characteristic that neither individuals nor groups can affect or modify Jewish physicality. Rather, it is the other way around: that both individuals and groups are thus physically absorbed into the Jewish people, and whatever physically distinctive characteristics they bring into their marriages and/or conversions are negated and lost.\textsuperscript{22}

von Verschuer’s intent in writing the article is further indicated by his comment:

From this position of hereditary biological makeup, which has its foundation in laws of nature that are generally recognized today, it will be easier to arrive at a clear insight into the racial-biological problem of the Jewish question. . .Between a group of Germans and a group of Jews the differences can easily be observed because the distributive curve in many characteristics is a clearly different one. . .we are going to discuss the characteristics, one by one, by which the Jews are differentiated from the persons of German extraction. [pp. 138-139; emphasis added]

Indeed, for the remainder of this relatively brief article, von Verschuer will do just that: discuss, primarily in summary fashion—“one by one”—what the German scientific community has determined are the physical characteristics of Jews. His appended bibliography, to which Weber attaches great importance, lists thirty-six different sources, and includes among them some by Jewish authors\textsuperscript{23} (one assumes to lend credibility to the supposedly objective scientific position of the writer and to disavow any negativity toward Jews),\textsuperscript{24} the following texts: Fritz Arlt (1912-2004), Ethnobiological Investigations of the Jews of Leipzig (1938); Rafael Becker, Bibliographical Survey of the Literature in the Field of Mental Illnesses in Jews (1932), The Mental Illnesses of the Jews of Poland (1932); Hans Burkhardt, Study of the Endogenous Psychoses in Jews (1931); Maurice Fishberg (1872-1934), The Racial Characteristics of Jews (1913); Ludwig Frigyes, Concerning Mental and Nervous Diseases and Handicaps Amongst Jews (1927); M. J. Gutmann, Concerning the Present Status of the Question of Race and Illness in Jews (1920), Mental Diseases in Jews (1926); J. M. Judt, The Jews as a Race (1903); Paul Kaznelson, Concerning Several “Racial Characteristics” of the Jewish People (1913); Th. Lang, The Burdening of the Jewish People with Mentally Abnormal Individuals (1032); Johannes Lang, Concerning Manic-Depressive Insanity in Jews (1921); Sigfried Passarge (1866-1958), Jewry as a Regional Ethnological
Problem (1929); Jacob Segall, The Criminality of Jews in Germany During the Years 1915 and 1916 in Comparison with the Pre-War Period (1924); Max Sichel, Suicide in Jews—Formerly and Presently (1924); Felix A. Theilhaber (1884-1956), The Decline of German Jews (1911); Siegmund Wellisch, Racial Diagnosis of Jews and Their Ancestors (1929); Ignaz Zollschan (1877-1948), The Racial Problem with Special References to the Theoretical Bases of the Jewish Racial Question (1910).  

Summarily, von Verschuer addresses: (1) height; (2) sexual maturity and menstruation; (3) growth ratios of the torso, legs, arms, hands, feet, calf, chest, posture; (4) head; (5) “almond eyes;” (6) lips; (7) “Jewish nose;” (8) ear; (9) skin; (10) hair and eye color; (11) form of head hair; (12) body hair cover and beard growth; (13) arm movement; (14) blood; (15) sensitivity to pain and mortality rates; (16) illnesses, especially tuberculosis and diabetes; (17) Gaucher’s disease and Niemann-Pick’s disease; (18) blindness and deaf-mutism, glaucoma and astigmatism; (19) nervous and mental disorders; (20) schizophrenia and mental disorders, manic depression, insanity, and other manic disorders; (21) congenital feeblemindedness; (22) addictions to morphine and cocaine; and (23) so-called “racial characteristics.”

The following, in chart form for easier readability, summarizes von Verschuer’s comments regarding Jewish physicality and the various diseases which he addresses in his article “Rassenbiologie der Juden”:

| “Disease”                  | von Verschuer’s Comment                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| General Sexual Maturity    | Rather generally sexual maturity begins earlier in the case of the Jews.                                                                                                                                               |
| Growth Ratios of the Body  | In relation to the length of the torso the length of the legs is not as great, frequently resulting in the impression of a squat build.                                                                                |
| Legs                       | On the legs, which are frequently crooked, a weak calf musculature is often quite noticeable. The musculature and connective tissue exhibit a flabbiness which is caused in part by a lack of use and bodily exercise, but also in part by a hereditary tendency. |
| Head                       | The head of the Jew is of medium size.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Feature          | Description                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Eye(s)           | The “almond eye” characteristic of the oriental race is found. The inner corner of the eye is inclined to be round, while the outer corner is inclined to be pointed and turned up toward the outside. The upper lid is often described as thickened and of a heavy appearance. |
| Lips             | In most cases the lips are somewhat fleshy, often puffed up, and above all the outward-hanging lower-lip is noticeable, which is in conjunction with the high position of the furrow of the lower chin lip. |
| Nose             | The “Jewish nose” has been described rather often. It is characterized by the fact that the tip of the nose is hook-shaped and bent downward and the sides of the nose are drawn upward. The sides of the nose are characterized by a special fleshiness, the cartilage of the tip of the nose is rather thick and the nasal septum sags downward. |
| Ear              | The ear is often described as especially “fleshy,” relatively large and jughandle-like.                                                         |
| Skin             | The skin of the Jews is often lacking in a ruddy color and of a light yellow, dull color, which often appears especially light in contrast to the dark color of the hair. |
| Hair & Eyes      | The color of the hair and of the eyes is darker on the average than in our case. Hair colors between brown and black and brown eyes are encountered most frequently. |
| Head Hair        | The form of the head hair in the case of the Jews is less frequently straight and more frequently twisted in a spiral manner than is the case with German ethnic groups. The black head hair, which is twisted in a closely spiral manner and which is still occasionally encountered amongst Jews, is viewed as a result of an earlier Negroid admixture. |
| Body Hair & Beard Growth | The body hair cover and the beard growth are often especially strong amongst Jews.                                                               |
| Blood Group      | The Jews are differentiated from the German population only by a somewhat higher proportion of blood group B.                                      |
| Condition                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sensitivity to Pain             | The special need for physicians and the fear of disease on the part of Jews is confirmed by nearly all observers. The especially strong sensitivity to pain on the part of Jews has also been noted. |
| Tuberculosis                    | In the case of Jews, the mortality from tuberculosis is a lower one, the course of the disease is slower and more favorable, less frequently do there come about exsudative decomposition processes and more frequently there are found benign forms contained by the formation of connective tissue. |
| Diabetes                        | The frequency of diabetes in Jews is best known. For that reason diabetes has even been designated as the “Jewish disease” [sic]. Having diabetes and dying from it are about four times as frequent in the case of Jews as in non-Jews. The hereditary tendency to diabetes occurs more frequently amongst Jews than amongst non-Jews. |
| Gaucher’s Disease & Niemann-Pick’s Disease | Gaucher’s disease and Niemann-Pick’s disease, in the case of which the metabolism of fatty substances is impaired, occur with greater frequency in Jews. |
| Blood Vessel Diseases           | Diseases of the blood vessels, especially, arteriosclerosis, are said to occur more frequently in Jews. Spontaneous gangrene, a gangrene of the limbs resulting from disturbances of the vessels, is also especially common in Jews. |
| Cancer                          | No differences exist in the frequency of cancer.                                                                                                                                                            |
| Eye Diseases                    | The more frequent occurrence of glaucoma in Jews. Astigmatism is also reputed to be more frequent in Jews.                                                                                                  |
| Nervous & Mental Diseases       | All investigators agree on a greater frequency of nervous and mental diseases in the case of the Jews. In the case of the Jews the cheerfully excited, manic conditions occurred more commonly. Most frequent were also sensory delusions, hypochondria, imaginations and symptoms of a sexual-erotic nature. |
| Topic                  | Description                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Schizophrenia & Manic-depression | Schizophrenia is strikingly more frequent among Jews. Since it is a matter of a hereditary disease in the case of schizophrenia which occurs rather independently of external influences, the more frequent occurrence of the disease in Jews must be viewed as a racial characteristic. Manic-depressive insanity is also found to be more frequent amongst Jews, but the difference between Jews and non-Jews is not as great as in the case of schizophrenia. In the case of manic disorders, which relatively frequently occur amongst Jews, the disturbance of thinking very often went as far as a case of disintegration. |
| Epilepsy & Alcoholism | The scarcity of epilepsy amongst the Jews. The likewise seldom occurrence of alcoholism in Jews.                                               |
| Feeble-mindedness     | Various observers assume a greater frequency of congenital feeble-mindedness in the case of the Jews in comparison with non-Jews. In particular, grave forms of feeble-mindedness appear to be more frequent in Jews. |
| Psychoanalysis        | In is certainly no coincidence, but rather a result of a racial characteristic that psychoanalysis originates, in essence, with Jewish authors and that [Sigmund] Freud (1856-1939) has made sexuality and [Alfred] Adler (1870-1937) has made the drive for prestige and power the central aspect of their doctrines on neuroses. Hysterical phenomena are also supposed to be especially common in Jews. |
| Drug Addiction        | Addiction to morphine and cocaine is found more frequently amongst them than in the case of non-Jews.                                        |
| Criminal Behavior     | A considerably lower incidence of crime is found amongst Jews in the case of bodily injury and larceny but they are sentenced far more than average for slander, fraud, and forgery. |
| Psychological Differences | The psychological differences between Germans and Jews are caused by a different hereditary makeup, i.e., by a different racial origin. |
### Racial Characteristics

The racial characteristics (physical and mental) of the Jews of the present day are probably explainable to a considerable extent on the basis of the origin of the Jews from the geographical area of the Near Eastern and Oriental races. The profound contrast between Arabs and Jews in Palestine also has a racial root! Jewry possesses a distinct racial nature which is found in no other groups of people and which therefore appears to justify our speaking of Jews as a race.

### “Breeding”

The Jews have “bred” their race themselves. In most cases the Jews have reproduced themselves by strong inbreeding.\(^\text{35}\)

From such data and the “scientific” investigations of his fellow scientists, both contemporary and previous (as evidenced by his bibliography), von Vershuer is thus able to make the following observation:

On the whole, from the comparison of physical racial characteristics it is clear that the Jews living in Germany are quite distinct from the German population. Since it is a question of characteristics which are quite essentially genetically determined, the observed difference cannot be caused by external influences of any kind; the difference can only be explained by the different racial origin of the Germans on the one hand and of the Jews on the other hand. The characteristics which are considered typical of the present-day Jew and by which we can recognize him in his outward appearance, point to the Near Eastern and oriental-Mediterranean races. Hence the results of research on racial history and those of the racial-biological examination of the Jews of the present time are in keeping with each other. The racial types of the Near Eastern and oriental races, known as Ashkenazim and Sephardim are still found today amongst the European Jews. The Ashkenazi type is the predominant one amongst Jews in Germany.\(^\text{36}\) (p. 142)

As is the case with all such prejudicial stereotyping of groups other than the one to which one belongs and to which one remains committed, certain kernels of truth (e.g. preponderances of certain genetic diseases among certain sub-populations, certain occupations more appealing and open to certain groups because of historical and/or political and/or religious circumstances, etc.), taken to their most perverse and twisted ends, and overlaid with the false veneer and patina of so-called “scientific objectivity,” the information or data thus derived is then used by those in power to disadvantage those without access to it, and, taken to the extreme, to prac-
tice genocidal destruction of minority groups as was the reality for the Jews and others between 1939 and 1945.

V. von Verschuer’s Conclusions

Interestingly enough, von Vershuer concludes with a discussion of so-called “environmental circumstances” (i.e. the ongoing debate of nature vs. nurture) and cites four specifics which “appear to me to be of special importance to the determination of the direction of the selective process:"

1. For over 2,000 years Jews have been living far from the nature attachments to a certain region.37
2. The Jews prefer to be active in the commercial occupations, not as a result of an external compulsion but as a result of an inner nature; that has frequently been demonstrated. [Emphasis not in original, but obviously von Verschuer elects nature over nurture here.—SLJ]
3. As a result of their Talmud education, the Jews were kept at a purely formal, logical intellectual activity. [A somewhat surprising comment from one scientifically trained and supposedly research-oriented.—SLJ]
4. A specific religious-ethnic idea of being a chosen people has constantly given Jewry an intellectual exclusivity, which reinforced the isolation from other peoples and favored the preservation of their own racial peculiarity.39

von Verschuer finally concludes his article by stating that “the danger which Jewry meant for the German population was a double one”:

1. By excessive racially foreign influence the preservation of the character of our people was threatened. The complete racial separation of Germans and Jews was an absolute necessity for that reason.
2. The excessive intellectually Jewish foreign influence sought to introduce principles of living and selection which were favorable for the preservation of Jewry, but would have meant the decline of our people. For that reason the racial separation of Germans and Jews has the national separation as a requisite.

Thus, the antisemitism of the Nazis was given a scientific validation and the excesses which were to follow scientifically legitimated.

VI. Translating Science Into Reality

The SS (German, Schutzstaffel, “Protective Squadron”), created in 1923, were the elite of Nazism, recognized by their black uniforms, skull shield, daggers, and absolute loyalty to der Führer Adolf Hitler. In addition
to fighting alongside the German Army, particularly in the Eastern Front after the invasion of the Soviet Union ("Operation Barbarossa," 22 June 1941), the SS were primarily responsible for the removal of Jews from their homes, transportation to the death camps, and, ultimately, their extermination. The heinous nature of their brutality and cruelty is legendary.

In a pamphlet entitled *Glauben und Kampfen* ("Faith and Struggle"), and intended to be read (and internalized) by those ethnic Germans coming from southeastern Europe, a subsection entitled "The Jewish Question" reads as follows. The text itself is a classic example of Nazi indoctrination of those most willing to accept its principles and translate them into a violent reality against their enemies.

The destructive influence of race-mixing with the Jews proved especially harmful in our folk until the rise to power of National Socialism. These parasites of mankind [sic] have well understood to the present day how to prevent a complete merger with their host folks. Representing this is the statement of the English Jew [Benjamin] Disraeli (1804-1881; Prime Minister, 1868 & 1874-1880): "Every race must perish which subjects its blood to mixing without care." If in the year 1928 for every 100 pure Jewish marriages in Germany there were already 53 mixed marriages, then this proves how deeply this slow but steadfastly working poison had crept into our folk. Furthermore there existed the special danger that Jewry BY MEANS OF SPIRITUAL DECAY HAD BEGUN TO SYSTEMATICALLY UNDERMINE THE RACIALLY CONSCIOUS ACTION AND THOUGHT OF OUR FOLK in order to raise itself politically and economically to predominance. Alongside this undermining, miscegenation [i.e. negatively understood as the interbreeding of different races] spread primarily in the intellectually leading groups of our folk. Jews made sincere feeling despicable and their propaganda aimed intentionally at the inner undermining and fragmentation of the folk body. The aftereffects of this destructive, decades-long infection are even today detectable in our folk. It requires intensive effort to eradicate the last traces of this pestilence and lead our entire folk back to the natural and only correct path of life. The solution to the Jewish question has today become a vital task beyond the borders of the Reich for the peoples of Europe. [Emphasis original]

The operative key word in this quotation, therefore, is "solution." The "Final Solution to the Jewish Question" (German, *die Enlosung der Judenfrage*) for the SS was a question to be answered and a problem to be solved. The result: the murder of almost six million Jewish men, women and children, one million of whom were under the age of twelve and an additional one-half million under the age of eighteen. All this was validated by the government of Germany under Nazi leadership and legitimated by the academic and scientific communities. Indeed, the very language of this selec-
tion, even in translation, is a reasonably well-written appeal to the intellect of its reader without the emotional sensationalism and pornographic violence of such publications as Streicher’s *Der Stürmer*. (See Note #30.)

VII. A CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN EQUIVALENT

The American antisemite Eustace Mullins (b. 1923), long affiliated with the far Right in American politics, protégé of political activist, Modernist poet and himself overtly antisemitic Ezra Pound (1885-1972), is the author of the 1968 text “’The Biological Jews” (Stauton: Faith and Service Books of the Aryan League of America). In that relatively brief text (28 single-spaced pages, small font), Mullins wrote:

The activities of the hagfish, in sucking the blood of the still living fish until it dies, closely corresponds to the ancient Jewish religious rite of ritual murder, in which the healthy gentile victim is strapped down onto a table, ritual cuts made into his flesh, and the flowing blood is drunk by celebrating Jews in one of the most important symbolic acts of their parasitic existence. The ceremony of blood-drinking continues until the gentile victim expires, in a social re-enactment of the physical activities of such parasites as the hagfish.

Further on, Mullins asserted that “diabetes is referred to in many medical dictionaries as ‘the Jewish disease’” (Shades of von Vershuer!), but several pages later reiterated his theme of the parasitic physicality of Jews, writing:

We know that the gentile can never expect any mercy from the Jew. The horrible practice of ritual murder is sufficient evidence of this. The ritual murder of gentile children by bleeding them to death and drinking their blood is the highest symbolic revelation of the theory of the biological parasite. . .This religious ceremony of drinking the blood of an innocent gentile child is basic to the Jew’s entire concept of his existence as a parasite, living off the blood of the host. That is why he refuses to abandon this custom, even though it has brought him close to extinction many times. (Emphasis added)

For Mullins, post-World War II anti-Nazi education on the part of Jewish teachers is indefensible and a reaction to what he understands as the positive agenda of National Socialism:

The Jewish teachers recommend pornographic books to the children, discuss sexual perversions in detail, and frequently harangue their classes for hours about the evils of Nazism. . .At home, the gentile child watches television programs which are largely devoted to anti-Nazi
themes. *Nazism is simply this—a proposal that the German people rid themselves of the parasitic Jews.* [Emphasis added]

Thus, here we see quite concretely an American iteration of the Nazi Social Darwinist paradigm: that the *biological* contest in the animal kingdom is played out not only in a German/Nazi context, but in an American one as well.

In a 1993 interview still available on YouTube, in response to the interviewer’s question, “Do you believe Jews are parasites?” Mullins responded:

Parasites? No, as I say, this was a theme I developed in 1968 in that one book. I’ve never referred to it again and in fact there is nothing about Jews in my last five books in the past twenty years simply because I moved into larger spheres, the world order.

Thus, one is forced to conclude that the Nazi concern and preoccupation with the physicality of the Jews as the enemies not only of Germany but of all humankind is alive and well both at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st.

VIII. A SECOND EXAMPLE: THE ANTI-IMMIGRATION MOVEMENT—EUGENICS, ANTIMISÉMITISM, AND FELLOW TRAVELERS

Eugenics remains alive and well in the reinvention of itself organizationally and in the organizations and players associated with the anti-immigrant or “nativist” movement of white Euro-Americans which definitionally excludes Native Americans (whom Canadians refer to as First Americans), its fears for the preservation of the white race and its [distinctive and, therefore, superior] culture, and its inclusion of seemingly respectable academics and their publications, thus giving it the same false patina of intellectual legitimacy as the hateful pseudo-science of Nazi “racial science.” That the tangled web of organizations, players and publications adds a more than generous dollop of antisemitism to the mix is far too easily confirmed by even the most cursory of examinations and is briefly outlined in this section. (The fact that some among the players are Jewish persons and, by and large, disaffected and disaffiliated from the organized American Jewish communities does not diminish this conclusion.)

The premier American funding organization for eugenics-related research in the 1930s, with contacts with Germany, was the Pioneer Fund established in New York in 1937. According to its original charter, it was to pursue “race betterment” for those “deemed to be descended predomi-
nately from white persons who settled in the original thirteen states prior to the adoption of the Constitution.” Because such overtly racist language is no longer palatable, its website (www.pioneerfund.org) asserts:

The Pioneer Fund, Inc. is a New York 501(c)(3) not-for-profit foundation established in 1937 to advance the scientific study of heredity and human differences. Named to honor the early pioneers who built America, our mandate is to support pioneering research in those fields.45

Among the recipients of their grants are:

Michael Levin: Professor of Philosophy, City University of New York, and author of the 1997 text Why Race Matters: Race Differences and What They Mean (Westport: Praeger Publishers).

Richard Lynn: Irish Professor Emeritus of Psychology, Dublin, and author of the Race Differences in Intelligence: An Evolutionary Analysis (Washington: Summit Publishers, 2006), The Global Bell Curve: Race, IQ, and Inequality Worldwide (Washington: Summit Publishers, 2008), Dysgenics: Genetic Deterioration in Modern Populations (Westport: Praeger Publishers, 1996), The Science of Human Diversity: A History of the Pioneer Fund (Lanham: Rowman & Littlefield), and Eugenics: A Reassessment (Westport: Praeger Publishers, 2001). He has publicly opposed immigration to Great Britain, and has been seriously critiqued by others in the scientific community for misrepresentation of their work and methodologically flawed studies based on sample populations that are far too limited.

Roger Pearson: British anthropologist, editor of several pseudo-academic journals (Mankind Quarterly; Journal of Social, Political, and Economic Studies; and the Journal of Indo-European Studies). Prior to his founding the Institute for the Study of Man, Pearson was associated with right-wing antisemitic philanthropist Willis Carto (b. 1926) of the Liberty Lobby and was part of the Holocaust denialist Noontide Press in California while filling academic posts in Charlotte, NC; Hattiesburg, MS; and Butte, MT.

J. Philippe Rushton: Professor of Psychology at the University of Western Ontario, Canada, current President of the Pioneer Fund, and author of the text Race, Evolution, and Behavior (New Brunswick: Transaction Books, 1995). While having his supporters within the scientific and academic community, he has also had his detractors and has spoken at several racist conferences and has condemned blacks throughout Canada.

William Shockley (1910-1989): British-born American physicist and author of the book (together with Roger Pearson) Shockley on Eugenics and Race: The Application of Science to the Solution of the Human Problems (New York: Scott-Townsend, 1992). A strong believer in eugenics, he was
convinced that the supposed higher birth rates among the black population coupled with lower intelligence would lead to a decline of civilization. Prior to his advocacy of eugenics, as a physicist, Shockley was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1956 for his co-invention of the transistor.

With the exception of Pearson, however, none of the above-named who could be classified as anti-black racist eugenicists, could, also, be classified as antisemites. However, almost to a person (aside from Shockley, who died earlier), they have all written for publications that continue to exhibit a blend of racist eugenics and antisemitism (e.g. *American Renaissance* and *Occidental Quarterly*, to name but two).

Shifting gears a bit, the “father” of the anti-immigration movement and recipient of Pioneer Funds is Dr. John Tanton, retired Michigan ophthalmologist and founder of the Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR), the Center for Immigration Studies (CIS), and NumbersUSA as well as The Social Contract Press, which published the English-language version of Frenchman Jean Raspail’s controversial 1973 doom-and-gloom novel about the overwhelming of Western white civilization by immigrant hordes originating in India, *The Camp of the Saints*. Tanton continues to deny that he is either a racist or an antisemite on his website (www.johntanton.org), but maintains an association with and is fully supportive of both Jared Taylor, founder of American Renaissance and author of the book *Paved with Good Intentions: The Failure of Race Relations in Contemporary America* (New Century Books, 2004), and evolutionary psychologist and professor Kevin B. MacDonald of California State University, Long Beach, CA, whose three volumes—*A People That Shall Dwell Alone: Judaism as a Group Evolutionary Strategy* (Westport: Praeger Publishers, 1994), *The Culture of Critique: An Evolutionary Analysis of Jewish Involvement in Twentieth-Century Intellectual and Political Movements* (Westport: Praeger Publishers, 1998), and *Separation and Its Discontents: Toward an Evolutionary Theory of Anti-Semitism* (Westport: Praeger Publishers, 1998)—have been almost universally condemned for his arguments that Jewish intelligence is eugenically derived and serves to further competitive agendas and undermine Jews’ host civilizations in the process.46 Like numerous others, MacDonald, too, has spoken to racist and Holocaust denialist conferences and published with racist and antisemitic publications.

Turning to such publications themselves, one finds these same individuals who, collectively, continue to advocate an anti-immigration, racist, eugenicist, and antisemitic agenda. Here is a “short list:” *The American Conservative* (founded by American political journalist Pat Buchanan); *American Renaissance; Chronicles: A Magazine of American Culture; Citizen Informer; Frontpagemag.com; Journal of Indo-European Studies;
Journal of Social, Political and Economic Studies; Occidental Quarterly; and The Social Contract.

In the summer of 2003, The Southern Poverty Law Center in their periodical Intelligence Report published an article by Chip Berlet entitled “Into the Mainstream,” which included a listing of organizations identified with the above destructive concerns: The American Cause, American Enterprise Institute, American Immigration Control Foundation, The Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation, Castle Rock Foundation, Center for American Unity, Center for the Study of Popular Culture, Federation for American Immigration Reform, Free Congress Foundation, Institute for the Study of Man, Ludwig von Mises Institute, New Century Foundation, John M. Olin Foundation, Pioneer Fund, Rockford Institute, Scaife Foundations, and U.S. Inc. While not every organization included in this list is either racist and/or antisemitic, taken as a group but examined individually, their very interconnectedness involves addressing what may be perceived as an anti-Black and/or anti-Jewish agenda.

One cannot complete this catalog without mentioning Peter Brimelow, editor of the website VDARE.com, which regularly features the work of both racists and antisemites and his own 1996 book, Alien Nation: Common Sense About America’s Immigration Disaster (New York: Harper & Row), wherein he addresses both legal and illegal immigration.

Lastly and newly arrived is the group Preserving Western Civilization, whose statement of purpose from its website (http://preservingwesternvic.com) reads:

> We believe that America’s Judeo-Christian heritage and European identity must be defended. Today, our glorious Western civilization is under assault from many directions. Three such threats will be discussed at this conference (6-8 February 2009, Baltimore, MD). First, the massive influx to the United States and Europe of Third World immigrants who do not share our fundamental political and cultural values. Second, the threat from Islam, a militant ideology that is hostile to our society and, in principle, committed to destroying it. Third, because of the persistent disappointing performance of blacks (which many whites mistakenly blame on themselves) many whites have guilt feelings that undermine Western morale and deter us from dealing sensibly with the other threats.

PWC is the brainchild of astrophysicist Michael H. Hart and author of Understanding Human History (Washington: Summit Books, 2007), which J. Philippe Rushton claims provides “an erudite biological explanation of human history.”

Among the speakers at that conference were both Brimelow and Rushton.
Serious investigation of these organizations, players, and publications will reveal a wealth of information regarding their common agendas and their interconnectedness. It is simply far too easy to dismiss as not antisemitic those whose seeming concerns are “only” with illegal immigrants—be they Latinos or Asians—or African Americans. Their joining together at conferences and their writing in common publications wherein eugenics is highly touted as addressing the myriad of problems afflicting Western civilization, and antisemitism is held up as a solution for addressing the root causes of these problems, continues to sound far too reminiscent of the Nazi ideology and language associated with Nazi racial science. The work of von Vershuer and others continues to bear poisonous fruit.

IX. Conclusion: Lessons to Be Learned?

A first and most obvious lesson to be learned is that we human beings, most especially, perhaps, we educated human beings, have the moral responsibility to remain continually vigilant that our acquired learning not be perverted in unjust causes, and that learning itself be continually subject to review. With regard to the sciences especially, those who are its practitioners, whose work addresses the human community, have an overriding responsibility to insure that their work is subject to oversight, that experiments conducted involving human beings follow established protocols of consent, building, for example, upon those set forth in The Nuremberg Code established in the aftermath of the Second World War after the trials of medical personnel in Nuremberg, Germany, in the same locale where the Nazi leadership itself was brought to justice in 1945-1946.47

A second lesson is to recognize that there are, indeed, differences among the various groups of human beings, be they skin pigmentation differences, predominant characteristics of height, hair, and eye color, subjectivity to various diseases, and so forth. But such physical differences in no way equate with moral or other notions of superiority or inferiority. Human physicality is what it is: a vast array of differences that make the human community the umbrella of possibilities that we are. All humanity is one species fully capable of reproduction of its own kind, regardless of our differences. All attempts at interjecting any value system whatsoever with regard to our physicality is an exercise in hate and prejudice and the stereotyping of various groups as “worthy” or “unworthy” of membership in the human species. It is important to remember that the Nazi slogan first applied to the physically and mentally defective and later to those deemed subject to annihilation and extermination (Jews, Sinti, Roma, gays, etc.) was Lebensunwertes Leben (“life unworthy of life”).

A third lesson, building upon the second, concerns the moral responsi-
bility the human community must continue to demand of itself with regard
to those who are unable to demand such accountability for themselves—
children, women in certain contexts and environments, the physically and
mentally challenged, and, by extension, those without access to corridors of
power, be they political, military, economic, educational, social, or reli-
gious. No one person or group is definitionally superior or inferior to any
other person or group because fate or energy or talent or skill has accorded
them opportunities seemingly denied others. Keeping the planet sustainable
for all humanity requires that physical difference no longer be part of any
nation-state or international thinking—"groupthink"—in confronting the
challenges and the perils to which we are all subject. Equal access inher-
ently possesses the distinct possibility of accepting creative solutions by
anyone able to make such a contribution, and of no one being denied such
an opportunity because of his or her or their physicality.

The pseudo-science of eugenics and the false valuation by the Nazis of
one group of human beings as superior to all other groups—and two groups
as distinctly inferior (Jews and Sinti, Roma)—covered over by the seeming
respectability of the scientific-academic community remains a stain on
modern Western civilization. At this moment in history when articulators
of clashing civilizations argue for and against, and the recent United States
presidential election saw the vilest discourse directed not only toward the
first African-American candidate (now President) but toward both women
candidates for high office as well, revisiting this particular nightmare and
its accompanying reality might serve all of us well as a cautionary reminder
that, in the words of the Annual United Negro College Fund Appeal, "the
[human] mind is a terrible thing to waste."

Notes

1. Though not directly a focus of this essay, within the world of Holocaust denialism,
much continues to made of the so-called "Leuchter Reports" (4) by American "execution
technology expert" Fred A. Leuchter, Jr. (b. 1943) of Malden, MA, who initially presented
himself as an engineer but was forced to legally cease and desist regarding this fraudulent
credentialing claim. The subtitles of his reports are I. "The End of the Myth?" II. "Dachau,
Mauthausen, Hartheim," III. "A Technical Report on the Execution Gas Chamber," and IV.
"Technical Evaluation of Jean-Claude Pressac's Book Auschwitz: Technique and Operation
of the Gas Chamber." Leuchter first came to public attention in 1988 when he was called as
an expert witness at a fee of $35,000 at the Canadian trial of Holocaust denier Ernst Zundel,
who remains today in a German prison. Having visited both Auschwitz and Birkenau in
preparation for his testimony and, according to his report, conducted experimental research
including wall scrapings and chemical analyses, Leuchter concluded:

After reviewing all of the material and inspecting all of the sites at Auschwitz,
Birkenau and Majdanek, your author finds the evidence as overwhelming.
There was [sic] no execution gas chambers at any of these locations. It is the
Since the publication of this first report (and the three following), Leuchter remains something of a “golden boy” among Holocaust denialists, including the recent case of Bishop Robert Williamson who continues to deny the Holocaust and the number of Jewish deaths despite having had to publicly recant under pressure by the Vatican and Pope Benedict, as well as the unsuspecting who continue to find his materials online. However, his research methodologies have been thoroughly discredited within the scientific and engineering communities (e.g. Danny Keren and Jamie McCarthy, “The Leuchter Report” at www.nizkor.org and Richard J. Green and Jamie McCarthy, “Chemistry Is Not the Science: Rudolf, Rhetoric & Reduction,” at www.holocaust-history.org. Both accessed February 19, 2009), and, today, Leuchter maintains himself by lecturing at various Holocaust denial conferences.

The “Leuchter story” is an additional example of the misused and failed attempt of seemingly rational persons with their own hateful agenda to pervert even limited scientific and technical know-how in the cause of antisemitism.

2. More and more, the scholarly community has come to prefer this spelling for the phenomenon of hatred of the Jews and Judaism to that of anti-Semitism, taking a formerly linguistic term—“semitic”—and applying it to a socially-, culturally-, and ethnically-constructed community (i.e. the Semites—in this narrow case, the Jews), and falsely signifying its opposite. More importantly, however, there is no such entity as “Semitism,” in linguistics or any other discipline.

3. Klau Hoedl of Germany, in a lecture before the Central European University in Hungary entitled “Physical Characteristics of the Jews,” strongly suggests that “physical features played an important role in determining Jews well before the closing decades of the nineteenth century,” and thus “well before the appearance of anti-Semitism” (http://cio.ceu.hu/jewishstudies/pdf/01_hoedl.pdf). Accessed December 26, 2008. See, also, Jewish thinking and involvement in Sander L. Gilman (1996), “Smart Jews in Fin-de-siècle Vienna: ‘Hybrids’ and the Anxiety about Jewish Superior Intelligence–Hofmannsthal and Wittgenstein,” Modernism/Modernity, 3(2), 45-58, wherein he argues that Jewish scientists accepted the notion of physical differences among the “races,” and suggest that “this projection onto a subgroup of Jews is a classic move on the part of Jewish scientists dealing with the charges of difference in the fin de siècle” (p. 48). See also John M. Efron, Defenders of the Race: Jewish Doctors & Race Scientists in Fin-de-Siècle Europe (London and New Haven: Yale University Press, 1994).

4. The word itself, eugenics, was coined by British scientist and polymath Sir Francis Galton (1822-1911), and understood by him to mean “the study of all agencies under human control which can improve the racial quality of future generations.” Cited in Edwin Black, The War Against the Weak, 2004, p. 18.

5. This is, in fact, the very point made by Eric Ehrenreich in his 2007 article “Omar von Verschuer and the ‘Scientific’ Legitimization of Nazi Anti-Jewish Policy,” Holocaust and Genocide Studies, 21(1), 55-72. For an extended discussion of this and other related issues, see also his The Nazi Ancestral Proof: Genealogy, Racial Science, and the Final Solution (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2007).

6. The German title of the article was “Rassenbiologie der Juden” and it appeared in Volume III (1938) of the six-volume series (1937-1941) Forschungen zur Judenfrage [Studies on the Jewish Question], published by the Hanseatische Verlangsanstalt, Hamburg. The translation used here is that of notorious if somewhat less well-known Holocaust-denier Charles E. Weber, Ph.D., retired Head of the Department of Modern Languages of the University of Tulsa, OK (Reedy: Liberty Bell Publications, 1983). Weber himself is the author of the spurious tract The “Holocaust”: 120 Questions and Answers, www.codoh.com/
39. Did the National Socialists consider the Jews an inferior race?
Baron Otmar von Verschuer, M.D., (1886-1969) may be regarded as one of the chief scientific spokesmen for the racial and eugenic policies of National Socialist Germany. He was a professor at the University of Frankfurt am Main and as of 1944 he was Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Anthropology, Human Genetics and Eugenics. Several of his writings have a bearing on the question posed above. In the second volume of the series Forschungen zur Judenfrage (Hamburg, Hamseatische Verlangsantalt, 1937), he published an article on documentary research which can throw light on the biological aspects of the Jewish question (pages 216-222). On page 281 he writes: “Our national attitude toward the biological aspect of the Jewish question is thus fully independent of all observations which have to do with advantages or disadvantages of Jews and with their favorable or unfavorable characteristics.” In Volume 3 of the series (1938) he published an article simply titled Rassenbiologie der Juden (Racial Biology of the Jews), pages 137-151. In this article he discusses in detail patterns of insanity, criminal behavior, and physical pathology in Jews. (A valuable bibliography is appended to this article.) In his discussion he points out not only weaknesses of Jews, but also their strength, such as lower incidences of epilepsy, alcoholism, cancer of the uterus, and tuberculosis, as well as their greater adaptability to urban life. In a handbook on genetically determined diseases, Leitfaden der Rassenhygiene (Principles of Eugenics), the second edition of which was published by the Georg Thieme Verlag in Leipzig in 1944, a brief discussion of the Jewish question is given on pages 136-141. He reiterates his position by stating that the goal of preservation and improvement of the national racial heritage is “not dependent on considerations of superiority or inferiority of a race which is foreign to us” and that every crossing of a foreign race into a nation “leads to the alteration of the biological basis of the character of this nation and its civilization.” We might note, by the way, that laws against miscegenation and laws which provided for eugenic measures are by no means foreign to us Americans, since many of our states had such laws until they were eliminated after World War II, possibly as an overreaction to National Socialism.

40. What was the nature of German scholarly and scientific research on the Jewish question during the National Socialist period?
There is a vast body of research which was published during the National Socialist period. Some of it is of considerable, indeed, well nigh unique value because it is not written with self-serving objectives by Jews themselves and because much of it was written by outstanding scholars and scientists. One of the most important series of scientific studies in this area is the series, Forschungen zur Judenfrage, the first annual volume of which was published in 1937. Some of the articles deal with the ethnic history of the Jews, some are biographical sketches of such figures as [Baruch] Spinoza (1632-1677), Moses Mendelsohn (1729-1786), [Karl] Marx (1818-1883), [Benjamin] Disraeli (1804-1881), [Walter] Rathenau (1867-1922) and [Albert] Einstein (1879-1955), some articles deal with the position of the jews [sic] in European society, while still others deal with biological and cultural characteristics of Jews. On the whole, the tone of the articles in the Forschungen zur Judenfrage is restrained and objective; there is even some praise for Jewish abilities. An article on [Johann Wolfgang von] Goethe’s (1749-1832) attitudes toward the Jews concludes with the observation that Goethe did not hate the Jews, and an
article on Richard Wagner (1813-1883) concludes that Wagner was a man of the nineteenth century and was no more a National Socialist than [Friedrich] Nietzsche (1844-1900) or [Paul Anton de] Lagarde (1827-1891). Most German research done during the National Socialist period is neglected and by no means readily accessible. Some of it is worthwhile enough to deserve a translation into English. (Bold emphases in original.)

7. Fischer, a physical anthropologist, was born in Karlsruhe, and, together with Erwin Bauer (1975-1933) and Fritz Lenz (1877-1967), was the author of the text Human Hereditary Teaching and Racial Hygiene (published by Macmillan in New York as Human Heredity in 1931). This text, based in part upon Fischer’s own theories and activities, provided support for the extermination of the Jews and Sinti and the sterilization of those deemed racially defective. Appointed Rector of the [now] Humboldt University, Berlin, by Adolf Hitler in 1933, Fischer completed his memoirs after the Second World War, minimizing his own role and importance in the Nazi program of extermination, and died in 1967.

8. Regarding the role of German Nazi anthropologists as well as the American connection, see Gretchen E. Schafft (2002), “Scientific Racism in Service of the Reich: German Anthropologists in the Nazi Era,” in Alexander Laban Hinton, ed., Annihilating Difference: The Anthropology of Genocide (Berkeley: University of California Press).

9. In their editorial “Medicine and the Holocaust: Learning More of the Lessons,” Barron H. Lerner, MD, and David J. Rothman, PhD, citing Michael H. Kater’s Doctors Under Hitler (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989), write, “Fully 45% of German physicians belonged to the Nazi party, a percentage higher than that for any other profession,” Annals of Internal Medicine, 122(10), 793. Hungarian-born American professor of clinical medicine at UCLA, Alfred Pasternak, himself a survivor of Auschwitz, has specifically addressed the role of physicians in a new book, Inhuman Research: Medical Experiments in German Concentration Camps (Hungary: Akadémiai Kladó, 2006). In the concluding part of his almost 400-page text, Pasternak provides biographies of almost 200 physicians who worked in those camps. Writing about Pasternak and his book, Thomas Ország-Land expresses that “Pasternak notes that his book is intended to silence the growing chorus of Holocaust revisionists and to warn future generations that rational people, even doctors, can be swayed by insane arguments.” Thomas Ország-Land (2007), “Medical Monsters: A look at the most shameful chapter in the history of medicine,” The Jerusalem Report (October 29), 39. (Emphasis added.) He goes on, “How could these doctors do what they do? Pasternak’s explanation is that they had accepted an insane intellectual framework as valid,” and argues that “the first fateful collective step taken by the German medical profession towards mass murder in the camps was its enthusiastic embrace of Hitler’s racist ideology.” Ibid.

10. In the euphemistically coded language of the day, most especially under the Nazis, “diverse racial groups” meant Jews, Sinti, Roma, Poles, Russians, and so forth. An excellent discussion of such coded language replete with an alphabetized dictionary of such terms is that authored by Robert Michael and Karin Doerr, Nazi-Deutsch/Nazi German: An English Lexicon of the Language of the Third Reich (Westport: Greenwood Press, 2002).

11. Cited by Edwin Black, “The Horrifying American Roots of Nazi Eugenics,” http://hnn.us/articles/1796.htm. Accessed December 23, 2008.

12. Popeneoe was born in Kansas and grew up in California. As a scientist, he was an outspoken eugenicist and a strong advocate for the compulsory sterilization of the mentally ill and disabled. Though his doctoral degree was only an honorary one (Occidental College, Los Angeles, CA, 1929), “Dr.” Popeneoe, as he referred to himself, co-authored, along with philanthropist Ezra Seymous Gosney (1855-1942) of the Human Betterment Foundation, the book Sterilization for Human Betterment: A Summary of Results of 6,000 Operations in California, 1909-1929 (New York: Macmillan, 1929). This text was cited by racial theorists in Nazi Germany regularly and translated into German as supportive of their own
efforts. Popenoe and Gosney followed up this text with one in 1938 entitled Twenty-eight Years of Sterilization in California, though it was poorly received by the academic community. Popenoe also co-authored with Roswell Johnson the college textbook Applied Eugenics (New York: Macmillan, 1918).

13. Cited by Edwin Black, “The Horrifying American Roots of Nazi Eugenics,” http://hnn.us/articles/1796.htm. Accessed December 23, 2008.

14. One important study is that of Stefan Kuhl, The Nazi Connection: Eugenics, American Racism, and German National Socialism (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002).

15. Black, Edwin (November 9, 2003), “Eugenics and the Nazis—the California Connection,” www.sfgate.com. (Also published under the title “The Horrifying American Roots of Nazi Eugenics,” by the History News Network, http://hnn.us/articles/1796.htm.) Accessed December 23, 2008. Black is also the author of War Against the Weak: Eugenics and America’s Campaign to Create a Master Race (New York: Basic Books, 2003). While at times grandiose in his language, Black does zero in on the American-Nazi connection.

16. According to Molly Ladd-Taylor, “Many scholars have pointed out that a coercive negative eugenics programme achieved unique legislative success in the United States. By the mid-1930s, forty-one states prohibited marriage among the ‘feeble-minded’ and insane, thirty prohibited eugenic sterilization, and nearly all provided for the institutionalization of so-called defectives during their childbearing years. Eugenicists also claimed credit for the federal Immigration Act of 1924, which restricted immigration from southern and eastern Europe.” Molly Ladd-Taylor (2001), “Eugenics, Sterilization and Modern Marriage in the USA: The Strange Career of Paul Popenoe,” Gender and History 13(2), 301.

17. A particularly tragic story of American eugenics gone awry is that contained within J. David Smith’s Minds Made Feeble: The Myth and Legacy of the Kallikaks (New York: Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, 1985).

18. An excellent history of the American Eugenics Society is that of the PhD dissertation of Barry Alan Mehler entitled “A History of the American Eugenics Society, 1921-1940” (Urbana: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1988), and available on the website of the Institute for the Study of Academic Racism (ISAR) at Ferris State University, www.ferris.edu. Particularly noteworthy—and disturbing—is his Chapter Six, “A Comparison of American and Nazi Sterilization Programs,” pp. 223-268.

19. The use of the word euthanasia, meaning “good death” in the Nazi context, is a perversion of language of the first order. For the victims done to death without their consent or that of their families, and all-too-often not suffering from any terminal illnesses whatsoever, the only “goodness” of these programs was to lessen the psychologically depressing potential of those murderers who put their victims to death by bolstering their spirits through alcohol, cigarettes, and various social interactions. The same bolstering of spirit was practiced by the various Einsatzgruppen (mobile killing squads) throughout the Eastern Front. See, for example, Richard Rhodes, Masters of Death: The SS-Einsatzgruppen and the Invention of the Holocaust (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2002). Within Auschwitz, however, the death-work of removing asphyxiated bodies from the gas chambers and transporting them to the crematoria was done by Jewish prisoners, the majority of whom had only a three-month lifespan before themselves becoming victims. See Gideon Grief, We Wept Without Tears: Testimonies of Jewish Sonderkommando from Auschwitz (London and New Haven: Yale University Press, 2005).

20. Charles E. Weber, “Translator’s Introduction” to Baron Otmar von Verschuer, M.D., Racial Biology of the Jews (Reedy: Liberty Bell Publications, 1983), ii-iii.

21. Phrase taken from the jacket of Geoffrey G. Field’s Evangelist of Race: The Germanic Vision of Houston Stewart Chamberlain (New York: Columbia University Press, 1981).

22. An interesting and unscientific reversal of this thinking is the unsubstantiated claim among some persons within the African-American communities who, preoccupied with what
is called “Afrocentrism,” argue that the darkening skin pigmentation chemical melanin makes black persons superior human beings rather than inferior persons. See Barry Mehler, “African American Racism in the Academic Community,” www.ferris.edu/isar [Institute for the Study of Academic Racism]. Accessed February 16, 2009. (This article was previously published in The Review of Education, 15(3/4), Fall 1993, and, somewhat revised, in Martyrdom and Resistance, Nov.-Dec. 1993.)

23. Maurice Fishberg, Jacob Segall, Felix Thielhaber, and Ignaz Zollschan.

24. Weber himself notes this also when he writes, “Lest it be thought that von Verschuer was simply summarizing his own subjective observations or was exclusively dependent on materials published after 1933 [the year Hitler became Chancellor of Germany], we need only note that nearly all of the literature cited in the valuable bibliography at the end of the article originated before 1933, and that many of the authors would seem to be Jewish” (ii) [Emphasis added.—SLJ]

25. Though born in Russia, Fishberg was both an American physician and a physical anthropologist. Among his most important works was The Jews: A Study of Race and Environment (New York: Charles C. Scribner’s Sons, 1911), in which he argued that the “racial composition of the Jews” was the result of environmental rather than hereditary factors. An analysis of his work, as well as that of Franz Boas (1858-1942), was done by G. M. Morant and Otto Samson (1936) in “An Examination of Investigations by Dr. Maurice Fishberg and Professor Franz Boaz,” Biometrika, 28(1/2): 1-31.

26. Segall was also the author of the text German Jews in the 1914/1918 War (Berlin: Philo-Verlag G.m.b., 1922), later used by Jews to refute the Nazi contention that Jews were both cowardly and non-participants as soldiers in the First World War.

27. Thielhaber was both a physician and pioneering sexologist who died in Israel. In Germany, he founded the Society for Sexual Reform (1913), the Coalition for Reform of the (German) Criminal Law (1925), and the journal Sexual Hygiene (1928). After emigrating to pre-state Palestine in 1935, he founded a health insurance company and served as its medical director.

28. Zollschan was a physician and anthropologist and an outspoken critic of antisemitism, as well as a strong advocate in both his speaking and his writing of Zionism (the national liberation movement of the Jewish people for a return to its ancient and historic homeland). After the fall of Czechoslovakia in 1939, Zollschan settled in Great Britain and published his book Racialism Against Civilization there in 1942.

29. What is surprising on this list is the omission of Eugen Dühring’s 1880 text Die Judenfrage als Frage des Rassencharakters und seiner Schädlichkeiten für Existenz und Kultur der Völker (“The Jewish Question as a Question of Racial Character and Its Harmfulness to the Life and Culture of Nations”), which Wolfgang Benz calls “the programmatic text of modern antisemitism” (Benz, Wolfgang, A Concise History of the Third Reich [Berkeley: University of California Press, 2006], 133). Dühring (1833-1921) was a philosopher, an economist, and a socialist as well as an antisemite and one of Germany’s pioneering exponents of hatred of the Jews.

30. Gaucher’s disease is a storage disease caused by the deficiency of the enzyme glucocerebrosidase, leading to a variety of ailments affecting the spleen, liver, joints, and blood supply. It is named for the French physician Phillipe Gaucher (1854-1918) who originally described it in 1882.

31. Niemann-Pick’s disease is a group of fatal disorders relating to problems associated with the body’s storage of lipids. It is named for German physicians Albert Niemann (1880-1921), who first described it, and Ludwig Pick (1868-1944), who described its pathology.

32. Such unsubstantiated pseudo-scientific thinking, conjectural at best and thoroughly methodologically flawed, is what today ought to be labeled as “urban legend.”

33. According to Yael Rosenberg, RN, in an article entitled “Jewish Genetics Diseases:” There are nearly 4,000 genetic diseases known that afflict the world’s
population. However, in almost every ethnic, racial, or demographic group, certain genetic diseases occur at higher frequencies among their members than in the general population. Such is the case for the Jewish people.

The genetic diseases described on MazorGuide’s to Jewish Genetic Diseases are disorders which occur more frequently in individuals of Jewish ancestry. Most diseases are severely incapacitating and some are tragically debilitating, leading to death in infancy or early childhood. Tay-Sachs may be the most recognized of the lot, but other diseases, just as prevalent and just as devastating, shatter the lives of Jewish families.

Source: www.mazornet.com/genetics. Accessed January 6, 2009. (Note: The “Guide” lists twenty-five such diseases, including Gaucher’s and Niemann-Pick’s.)

34. While technically correct, schizophrenia is eleven times more like to be inherited (“Can Schizophrenia Be Inherited?” 17 July 2006); according to Dr. Paul Ballas at www.schizophreniaconnection.com, “From my personal experience working with patients, schizophrenia presents itself in all families from all walks of life” (¶4). Accessed February 26, 2009. Thus, Jews are no more or less likely to be predisposed toward schizophrenia than any other population.

35. The “cartoonish” nature of many of these descriptions, coupled with a sexual-erotic cast, was the subject of many of the cartoons that accompanied the Nazi newspaper Der Stürmer (“The Stormer” or “The Attacker”), published by Julius Streicher (1885-1946), later hanged at Nuremberg, between the years 1923 and 1945. It was known for its lurid antisemitic attacks against Jews, bordering on both the sensational and the pornographic. See Bytwerk, Randall L., Julius Streicher: Nazi Editor of the Notorious Anti-Semitic Newspaper Der Stürmer (New York: Cooper Square Press, 2001).

Relatedly, between the years 1932 and 1935, Streicher also published a so-called “medical journal” entitled Deutsche Volksgesundheit aus Blut und Boden! (German People’s Health Through Blood and Soil!). Mixing antisemitism with medical information, natural healing or holistic medicine, and fantastic non-scientific claims (e.g. that vaccinations were part of a Jewish conspiratorial plot to control the German people), Streicher was forced to cease publication by the Nazi leadership.

36. Ashkenazic Jews, historically, are those from “Germanic lands” (Germany, France, Great Britain, Russia, etc.), while Sephardic Jews are those from so-called “Mediterranean lands” (Spain, Greece, etc.).

37. To a certain degree, von Verschuer is correct: Historical circumstances of the last 2,000 years have regularly seen Jews throughout Western Europe clustering in cities for their own safety, security, and survival after continuously being denied land ownership. With the rise of modern political Zionism at the end of the nineteenth century and onward, and the birth of the State of Israel on May 14, 1948, Jews have once again returned to their agricultural roots, as was the case when Hebrews/Israelites/Jews predominated in their ancient homeland.

38. Here is a true reflection of the classic antisemitic canard of a Jewish preoccupation with financial matters. The actual reality is not that of a preoccupation, but the exigencies of historical realities during the later Middle Ages and the beginnings of the Age of Mercantilism: Jews were prevented from both joining the various (Christian) crafts guilds and owning land. Thus, throughout Europe, as the need for speculative capital arose, as well as the beginnings of the banking systems, wealthier Jews were sought out as sources of lending, often without recourse to repayment. The Roman Catholic Church, adamantly about its prohibition against usury (i.e. charging interest), too, would seek out Jewish lenders. Both state and church would, all too often, however, then construct and enact legislation to prevent the repayment of both principal and interest. See, for example, Yaron Brook (2007), “The Morality of Moneylending: A Short History,” The Objective Standard: A Journal of Critique and Politics, 2(3); Nelson, Benjamin N., The Idea of Usury: From Tribal Brotherhood to Universal Otherhood (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1949); and
Krefetz, Gerald, *Jews and Money: The Myths and the Reality* (New Haven & New York: Ticknor & Fields, 1982).

39. Here, too, we see the evidence of centuries-old misreadings of the Hebrew Biblical texts: according to the Jewish religious tradition, God chose the children of Israel to be representatives of a singular divine reality and a higher ethical standard than was normative in the ancient world. Emblematic of the relationship was the concept of the *b'rith* or covenant symbolized by the Ten Commandments. Later generations of Jews understand this concept of chosenness as a dual one of ritual-ceremonial and moral-ethical responsibilities. See Beker, Avi, *The Chosen: The History of an Idea, and the Anatomy of an Obsession* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008); Firestone, Reuven, *Who Are the Real Chosen People? The Meaning of Chosenness in Judaism, Christianity and Islam* (Woodstock: Skylights Publishing, 2008); Kaminsky, Joseph, *Yet I Loved Jacob: Reclaiming the Biblical Concept of Election* (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 2007); Levenson, Jon D. (2008), “Chosenness and Its Enemies,” *Commentary Magazine*, www.commentarymagazine.com; Novak, David, *The Election of Israel: The Idea of the Chosen People* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007).

40. Though the translation is here rendered as “folk,” the actual German word “Volk” communicated to its readers and hearers an almost quasi-mystical understanding of the German/Aryan people as divinely-endowed with a common uniqueness distinct from all other groups of people, and epitomized in the expression *Blud und Boden* (Blood and Soil)—that is, both the people and its land were sacred. Additionally, among the most successful of the Nazis many propagandistic slogans was *Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Führer* (One People, One Nation, One Leader).

41. This translation is taken from the retitled English-language copy “SS Race Theory and Mate Selection Guidelines. Translated from Original SS Publications,” published by the Libertarian National Socialist Green Party, www.nazi.org. The LNSGP is, provocatively, an American racist and antisemitic organization. According to the Publisher’s Note fronting this document, “There was a public view of the National Socialist view of race, and the truth as expressed by National Socialist writers themselves. In our view it was too valuable as information for National Socialist scholars [sic] and detractors alike for this to be anything but a public domain freeware document. While this document was written for people of Germanic descent outside Germany, its principles apply to all races who wish to preserve themselves in an increasingly conformist, monochromatic globalist world.”

42. He is, perhaps, better known for his (1952) book *Secrets of the Federal Reserve*, which argues for a conspiracy among American and European bankers to create a privately-owned U.S. central bank. Others of his publications include Mullins’ *New History of the Jews* (1978); *The Curse of Canaan: A Demonology of History* (1987); and *The World Order: A Study in the Hegemony of Parasitism* (1985). A prolific pamphleteer, Mullins has also published works with such titles as “Boycott: The Jewish Weapon,” “Jewish TV: Sick, Sick, Sick,” “Jewish War Against the Western World,” “New Israel,” “Sigmund Freud: Anti-Christ Devil,” “The Celebration of Rosh Hashanah,” “Jesse Jackson and the Jews,” “New Look at [Theodor] Herzl (1860-1904),” “None Dare Call Him Traitor: Larry Abraham, the Israeli Connect,” “The Holocaust Explained,” and “The Secret Holocaust.” The last two were published by the Christian Defense League, Baton Rouge, LA, in *The CDL Report*, Issue 40 (November-December 1981) and Issue 140 (August 1983).

43. www.youtube.com/watch?v=7PlnFT0ksbQ&NR=1 In that same interview, Mullins also repeats his assertions regarding Jews and the practice of ritual murder and that the Zionists were responsible for the 9/11/2001 attack on the World Trade Center attack in New York City. Also, in light of his other earlier publications, and concerns with Jews and parasitism, his denial of continuing contemporary interest in these themes rings hollow (See previous note.).

44. An excellent place to begin such an exploration of both organizations and players is the website of the Southern Poverty Law Center, Montgomery, AL: www.splc.org.
45. Worth closely examining are Paul A. Lombardo (2002), “The American Breed’: Nazi Eugenics and the Origins of the Pioneer Fund,” *Albany Law Review*, 65(3), 743-830; Paul A. Lombardo (2002), “Pioneer’s Big Lie,” *Albany Law Review*, 66, 1125-1145; William H. Tucker (2002), “A Closer Look at the Pioneer Fund: Response to Rushton,” *Albany Law Review*, 66, 1145-116; William H. Tucker, *The Funding of Scientific Racism: Wickliffe Draper and the Pioneer Fund* (Urbana-Champaign: University of Illinois, 2007).

46. An excellent summary of Tanton and his organizations is Beirich, Heidi, and Potok, Mark, *The Nativist Lobby: Three Faces of Intolerance* recently published by the Southern Poverty Law Center, Montgomery, AL (February 2009) and available online: www.splcenter.org.

47. The ten points of the Code open with “The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential,” and were first published in *Trials of War Criminals Before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals Under Control Council Law No. 10*, Volume 2 (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1949), 181-182. One online source of The Nuremberg Code is www.hhs.gov/ohrp/references/nurcode.htm. See, for example, Marrus, Michael R. (1999), “The Nuremberg Doctors’ Trial in Historical Context,” *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 73(1), 106-123; and Weindling, Paul (2001), “The Origins of Informed Consent: The International Scientific Commission on Medical War Crimes and the Nuremberg Code,” *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 75(1), 37-71. Despite, or perhaps because of, such forward thinking, the controversies have not fully abated within the medical and scientific communities with regard to the “value” of such Nazi scientific research upon death camp prisoners. The preponderance of understanding, however, is that the lack of such informed consent negates whatever scientific breakthroughs were to be gained by, for example, both high altitude and underwater experiments.

APPENDIX

Children subjected to medical experiments in Auschwitz
High-Altitude medical experiments in Dachau. In order to test how pilots who have to eject from their planes will fare, SS doctors simulated high-altitude conditions in a chamber, and exposed people to these conditions. Many prisoners died during such experiments. In order for the simulation to be as real as possible, the prisoner is hung by parachute straps.

Nazi medical experiments: a prisoner is submerged in a tank filled with cold water. The goal of this type of experiment was to check how long German pilots, who had to parachute into the cold North Sea, would survive. Different types of clothing were tested, as well as different methods for reviving the experimental subjects who survived.
