

THE JEW  
IN THE  
MODERN WORLD

A Documentary History

*Second Edition*

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WILHELM MARR

#### 14. The Victory of Judaism over Germandom (1879)<sup>1</sup>

There is no stopping them. . . .

Are there no clear signs that the twilight of the Jews [*judische Goetterdaemmerung*] is setting in?

No.

Jewry's control of society and politics, as well as its practical domination of religious and ecclesiastical thought, is still in the prime of its development, heading toward the realization of Jehovah's promise: "I will hand all peoples over to thee."

By now, a sudden reversal of this process is fundamentally impossible, for if it were, the entire social structure, which has been so thoroughly Judaized, would collapse. And there is no viable alternative to this social structure which could take its place.

Further, we cannot count on the help of the "Christian" state. The Jews are the "best citizens" of this modern, Christian state, as it is in perfect harmony with their interests. . . .

It is not a pretentious prophecy but the deepest inner conviction which I here utter.

Your generation will not pass before there will be absolutely no public office, even the highest one, which the Jews will not have usurped.

Yes, through the Jewish nation, Germany will become a world power, a western New Palestine. And this will happen, not through violent revolutions, but through the compliance of the people. . . .

We should not reproach the Jewish nation. It fought against the western world for 1800 years, and finally conquered and subjugated it. We were vanquished and it is entirely proper that the victor shouts "Vae Victis!"<sup>2</sup>

German culture has proved itself ineffective and powerless against this foreign power. This is a fact; a brute inexorable fact. State, Church, Catholicism, Protestantism, Creed and Dogma, all are brought low before the Jewish tribunal, that is, the [irreverent] daily press [which the Jews control].

The Jews were late in their assault on Germany, but once they started there was no stopping them.

Source: Wilhelm Marr, *Der Sieg des Judenthums ueber das Germanenthum vom nicht confessionellen Standpunkt aus betrachtet* (Bern: Rudolph Costenoble, 1879), pp. 30–35, Trans. by P. Mendes-Flohr and J. Reinharz.

Gambetta,<sup>3</sup> Simon<sup>4</sup> and Crémieux<sup>5</sup> were the dictators of France in 1870–1871. During the war, they drove thousands upon thousands of Frenchmen to their senseless deaths. After Sedan, the whole world believed in peace. But, no! Bismarck was lured by the rhetoric of a Jules Favre.<sup>6</sup> “Blood and Iron” had to continue because of the frivolous, worthless, fanatical action of the Semites in Tours.

Poor, Judaized France!

In England, the Semite Disraeli,<sup>7</sup> a German-hater (*comme il faut*), holds in his vest pocket the key to war and peace in the Orient.

Who derived the real benefit at the Congress of Berlin from the spilled blood of the Orient? Jewry. The Alliance Israélite Universelle<sup>8</sup> was first in line. Rumania was forced to open officially its doors and gates to destructive Semitism. Jewry did not yet dare to make the same demand of Russia. But, this demand, too, will soon come.

Dear reader, while you are allowing the German to be skinned alive I bow my head in admiration and amazement before this Semitic people, which has us under heel. Resigned to subjugation to Jewry, I am marshalling my last remaining strength in order to die peacefully, as one who will not surrender and who will not ask forgiveness.

#### NOTES

1. Wilhelm Marr (1818–1904), German antisemite. His pamphlet, *The Victory of Judaism over Germanism: Regarded from a Non-Denominational Point of View*—from which excerpts are presented here—reached its twelfth edition by 1879. As is reflected in its title, this influential pamphlet contrasts the Jew not with the Christian but with the German; the two peoples, Marr holds, are diametrically and irreconcilably opposed to one another. Marr is considered to have introduced in 1879 the word *antisemite* into the political lexicon by the founding of the League of Antisemites (*Antisemiten-Liga*) which organized lectures and published a short-lived monthly. The league was the first effort at creating a popular political movement based on antisemitism.

Can we deny the historical fact?  
No!

The historical fact, that Israel became the leading social-political superpower in the nineteenth century, lies before us. It is already notorious to what extent we lack the physical and intellectual strength to de-Judaize ourselves. The raw, brutal, but completely unconscious protest against the real Judaization of society was Social Democracy. It sided, however, with the Jews, because Jewry has also infiltrated its ranks. After all, the founder of German Social Democracy, Lassalle,<sup>9</sup> was a Semite.

Why are we so surprised? We have among us a flexible, tenacious, intelligent, foreign tribe that knows how to bring abstract reality into play in many different ways. Not individual Jews, but the Jewish spirit and Jewish consciousness have overpowered the world. . . .

All this is the consequence of a cultural history—so unique in its way, so grand that everyday polemics can achieve nothing against it. With the entire force of its armies, the proud Roman Empire did not achieve that which Semitism has achieved in the West and particularly in Germany.

2. “Woe to the conquered!” This appeared as the motto of the pamphlet.

3. Léon Gambetta (1838–1882), erroneously considered to be a Jew. A leader of the republicans, he was minister of the interior in the new government of national defense after the defeat of the French forces at Sedan in 1870. He organized an unsuccessful resistance to the Germans in 1871. From 1879 to 1882 Gambetta was the president of the chamber of deputies, where he wielded considerable influence.

4. Jules François Simon (1814–1896), born to a Protestant father and a Catholic mother. Marr, however, apparently assumed he was a Jew. Simon was minister of instruction in the government of national defense. Although himself an

opponent of the monarchy, he forced the resignation of Gambetta after the capitulation of Paris in 1870 in order to avoid German retaliation.

5. Isaac Adolphe Crémieux (1796–1880), French lawyer and statesman and leader of French Jewry. He served several times in the chamber of deputies and in 1870 was minister of justice.

6. Jules Favre (1809–1880), leading republican statesman known for his oratorical powers. As foreign minister he was charged with negotiating peace with Germany. On September 6, 1870, he made the ill-considered statement that he “would not yield to Germany an inch of territory nor a single stone of the fortresses.” Otto von Bismarck, the German chancellor, quickly responded by declaring that the cession of Alsace and Lorraine was the indispensable condition of peace.

7. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield (1804–1881), British statesman and novelist. Although baptized at the age of thirteen, he was proud of his Jewish origins. During his second term as prime minister (1874–1880) he acted to strengthen the British Empire and to check Russian penetration into the Mediterranean. He was a moving

force at the Congress of Berlin (1878), where Russia was forced to relinquish her acquisitions in the Balkans.

8. Alliance Israélite Universelle, the first modern international Jewish organization, founded in 1860 and centered in Paris. The Jewish community of Berlin, supported by the Alliance and the Zion Society of Bucharest, petitioned the chairman of the congress and head of the German delegation, Otto von Bismarck, to raise the question of equal rights for Rumanian Jews at the congress. As a result, the German representatives were instructed to demand equal civil rights for the members of all religions in the Balkan countries and the inclusion in the peace treaty of a special paragraph to this effect explicitly providing for their implementation.

9. Ferdinand Lassalle (1825–1864), German-Jewish socialist leader whose latter years were devoted to organizing a political party of the workers of Germany; his efforts culminated in the establishment of the Allgemeiner Deutscher Arbeiter-Verein in 1863.