TABLE 1.1. *Types of anti-Semitic Acts in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Romania, 1899–1939*

Type of Anti-Semitic Act	Country					
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Romania	Total
Riots and demonstrations (no violence or vandalism reported)	7 (10%)	10 (20%)	27 (4%)	0 (0%)	46 (11%)	90 (7%)
Vandalism or destruction of property	7 (10%)	1 (2%)	20 (3%)	0 (0%)	13 (3%)	41 (3%)
Formation of anti-Semitic groups, protest speeches, leafleting	7 (10%)	4 (8%)	54 (8%)	3 (8%)	36 (8%)	104 (8%)
Boycotts or strikes	2 (3%)	1 (2%)	21 (3%)	0 (0%)	10 (2%)	34 (3%)
Laws/acts against Jewish practices	5 (7%)	4 (8%)	35 (5%)	1 (3%)	20 (5%)	65 (5%)
Laws/acts against Jewish immigration or naturalization; expulsions, citizenship reversals, or deportations	2 (3%)	7 (14%)	56 (8%)	0 (0%)	36 (8%)	101 (8%)
Laws/acts of discrimination	8 (11%)	1 (2%)	195 (28%)	11 (28%)	75 (17%)	290 (22%)
Media attacks	19 (26%)	11 (22%)	39 (6%)	12 (31%)	6 (1%)	87 (7%)
Violent acts against people; murder	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	22 (3%)	0 (0%)	41 (10%)	64 (5%)
Raids, confiscations, or shutdowns; dissolved organizations	2 (3%)	2 (4%)	29 (4%)	2 (5%)	8 (2%)	43 (3%)
False accusations, arrest, or imprisonment	2 (3%)	3 (6%)	21 (3%)	4 (10%)	5 (1%)	35 (3%)
Riots with vandalism, destruction of property, physical assault, and/or murder	4 (6%)	1 (2%)	20 (3%)	0 (0%)	91 (21%)	116 (9%)
Laws/acts forcing Jews to leave posts or appointments or to lose businesses	8 (11%)	3 (6%)	164 (23%)	6 (15%)	44 (10%)	225 (17%)
Total	73 (100%)	49 (100%)	703 (100%)	39 (100%)	431 (100%)	1295 (100%)

Note: Column percentages in parentheses.
Source: *American Jewish Year Book.*

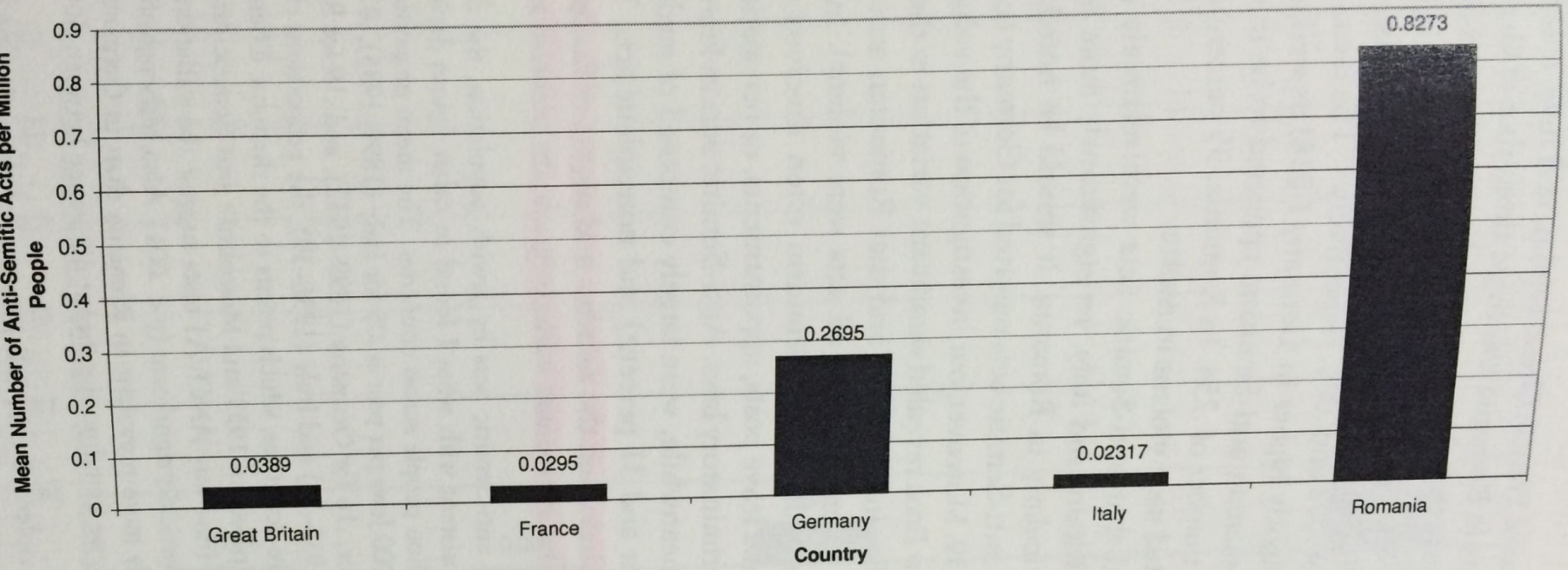

Figure 1.1. Mean number of anti-Semitic acts per million people by country, 1899–1939. *Note:* There were 1,295 acts recorded for the five countries. The distribution breaks down as follows: Great Britain = 73; France = 49; Germany = 703; Italy = 39; Romania = 431. *Source: American Jewish Year Book.*

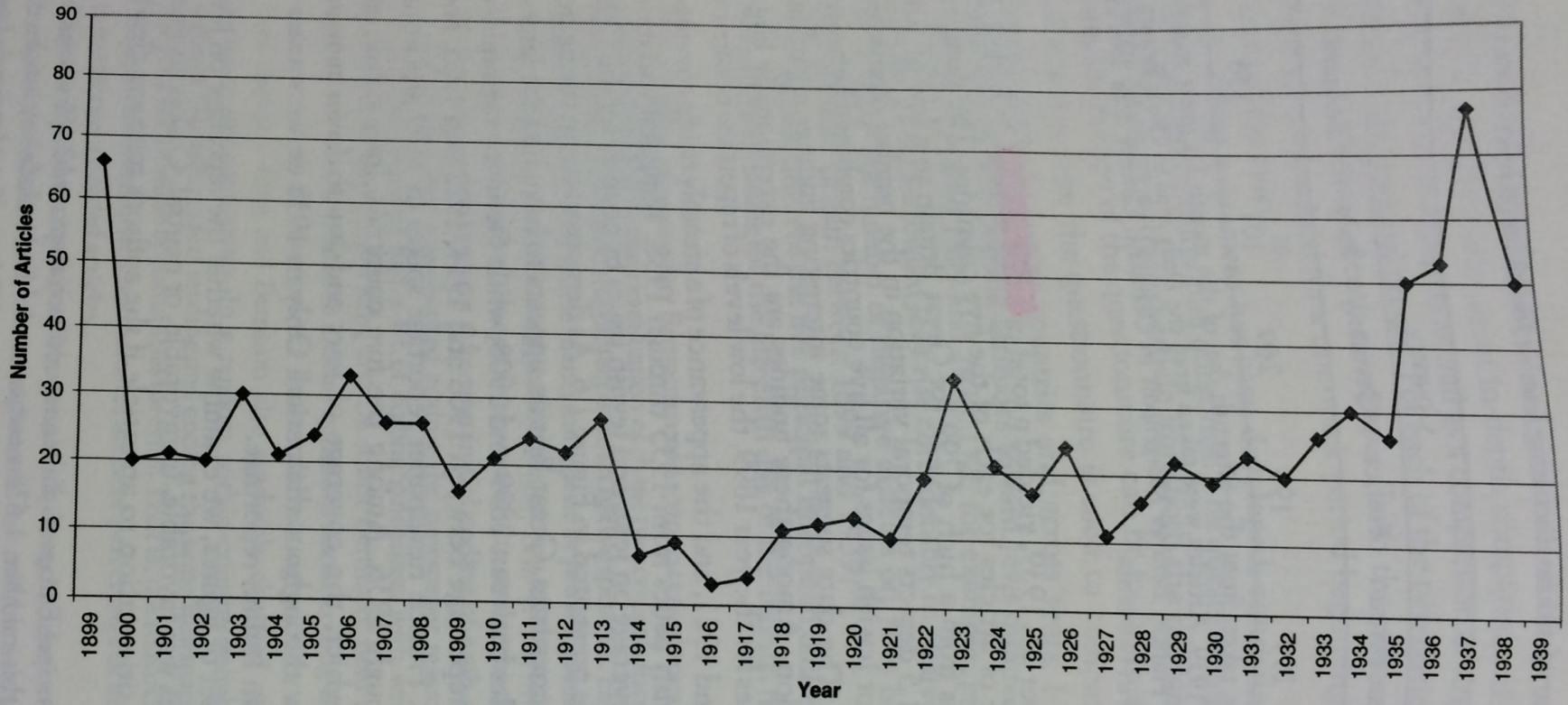

Figure 1.5. Total number of newspaper articles discussing Jews and/or Jewish issues in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Romania (combined) by year 1899–1939. *Note:* Articles are taken from the fifteenth day of the month for every month between 1899 and 1939. Articles were taken from the *Daily Mail* in Great Britain (N = 299), *Le Petit Parisien* in France (N = 199), *Berliner Morgenpost* in Germany (N = 269), *Corriere della Sera* in Italy (N = 101), and *Universul* in Romania (N = 136). The total number of articles from all five countries is 1,004.

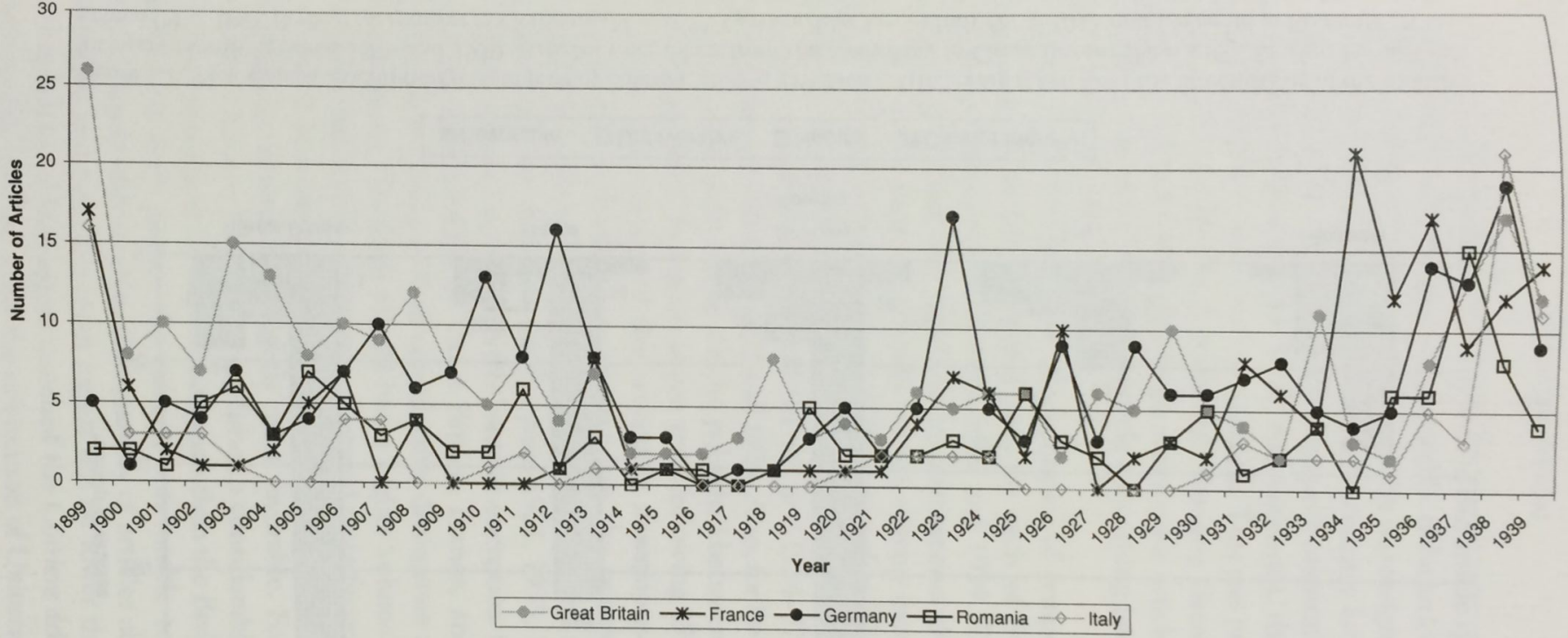

Figure 1.6. Newspaper articles discussing Jews and/or Jewish issues by country and year, 1899–1939. *Note:* Articles are taken from the fifteenth day of the month for every month between 1899 and 1939. Articles were taken from the *Daily Mail* in Great Britain, *Le Petit Parisien* in France, *Berliner Morgenpost* in Germany, *Corriere della Sera* in Italy, and *Universul* in Romania.

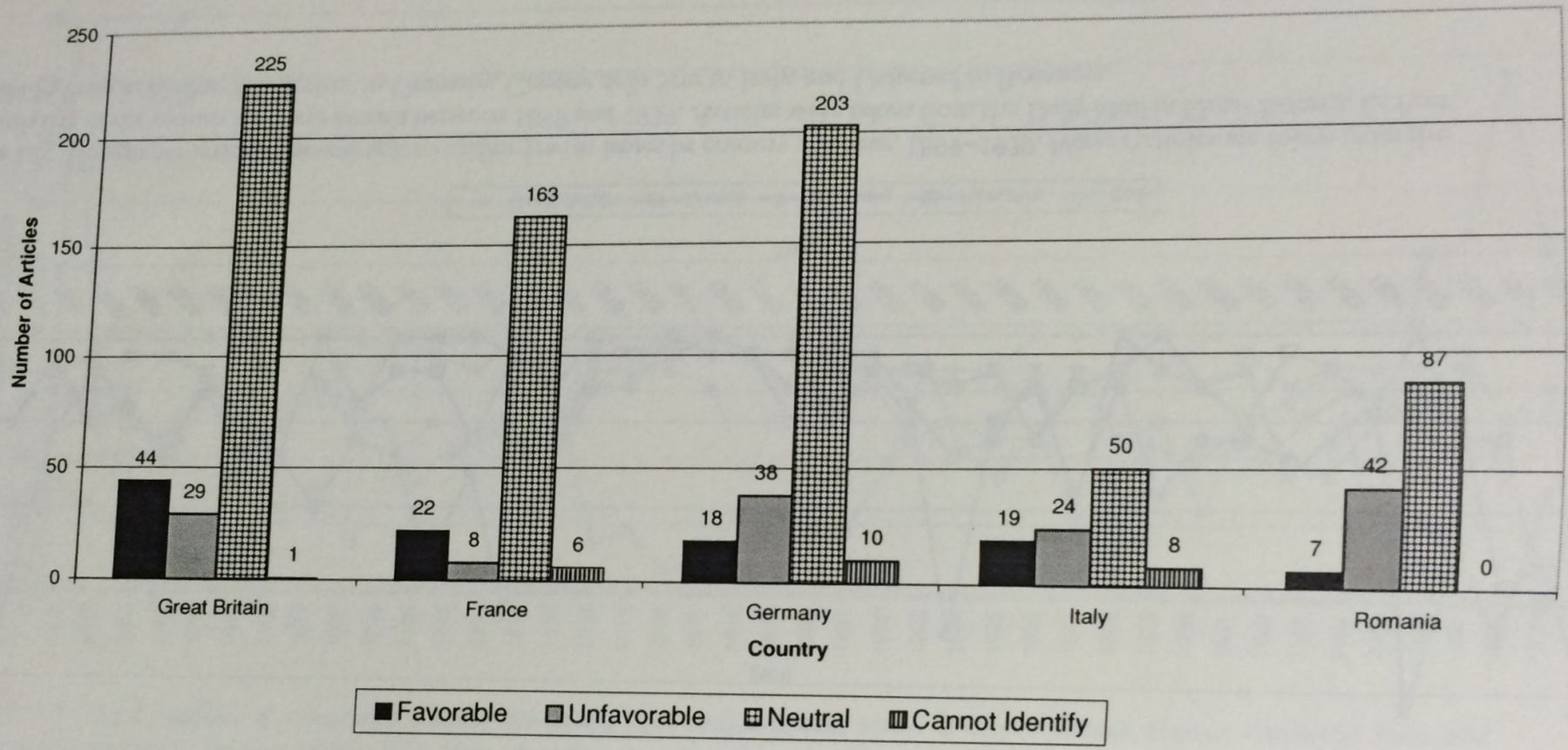

Figure 1.7. Newspapers' orientation toward Jews by country, 1899–1939. *Note:* Articles are taken from the fifteenth day of the month for every month between 1899 and 1939. Articles were taken from the *Daily Mail* in Great Britain (N = 299), *Le Petit Parisien* in France (N = 199), *Berliner Morgenpost* in Germany (N = 269), *Corriere della Sera* in Italy (N = 101), and *Universul* in Romania (N = 136). The total number of articles from all five countries is 1,004. Articles were coded "unfavorable" if the article reflected negatively on Jews, if the authors tone expressed disdain for Jews, or if the article supported actions that adversely affected Jews.

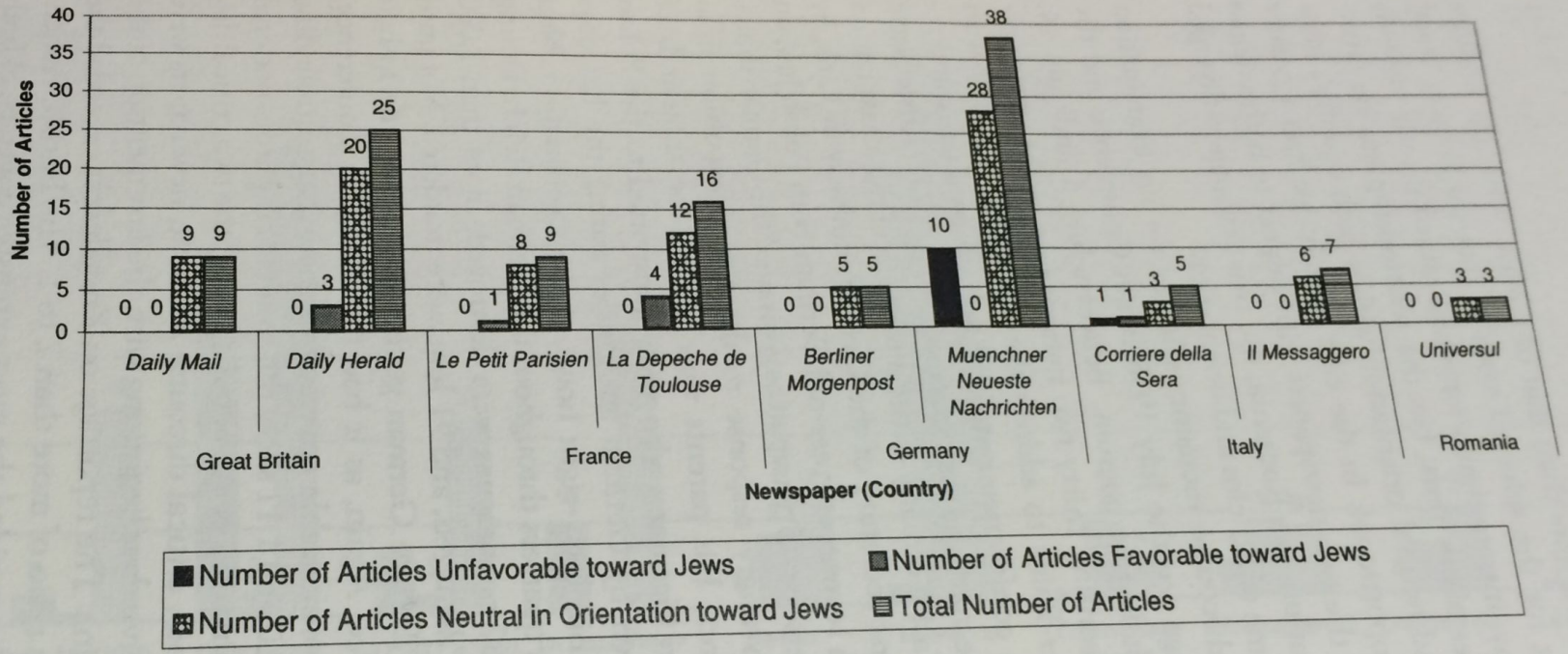

Figure 1.10. Newspapers' orientation toward Jews for the first seven days covering the Evian Conference (July 1938). Note: The totals represent articles pertaining to Jews or Jewish issues for a seven-day period covering the Evian Conference. Beginning with the first day of coverage, articles were coded for each newspaper edition for the following seven days. Most newspapers began their coverage on July 6, 1938, with the exception of *Le Petit Parisien* (July 7), *Corriere della Sera* (July 8), *Il Messaggero* (July 7), and *Universul* (July 10). *Lumea* in Romania had been discontinued and thus was not included in this analysis. Articles were coded "unfavorable" if the article reflected negatively on Jews, if the author's tone expressed disdain for Jews, or if the article supported actions that adversely affected Jews.

The total for the *Daily Herald* includes two articles that could not be identified as favorable, unfavorable, or neutral.

The total for the *Il Messaggero* includes one article that could not be identified as favorable, unfavorable, or neutral.

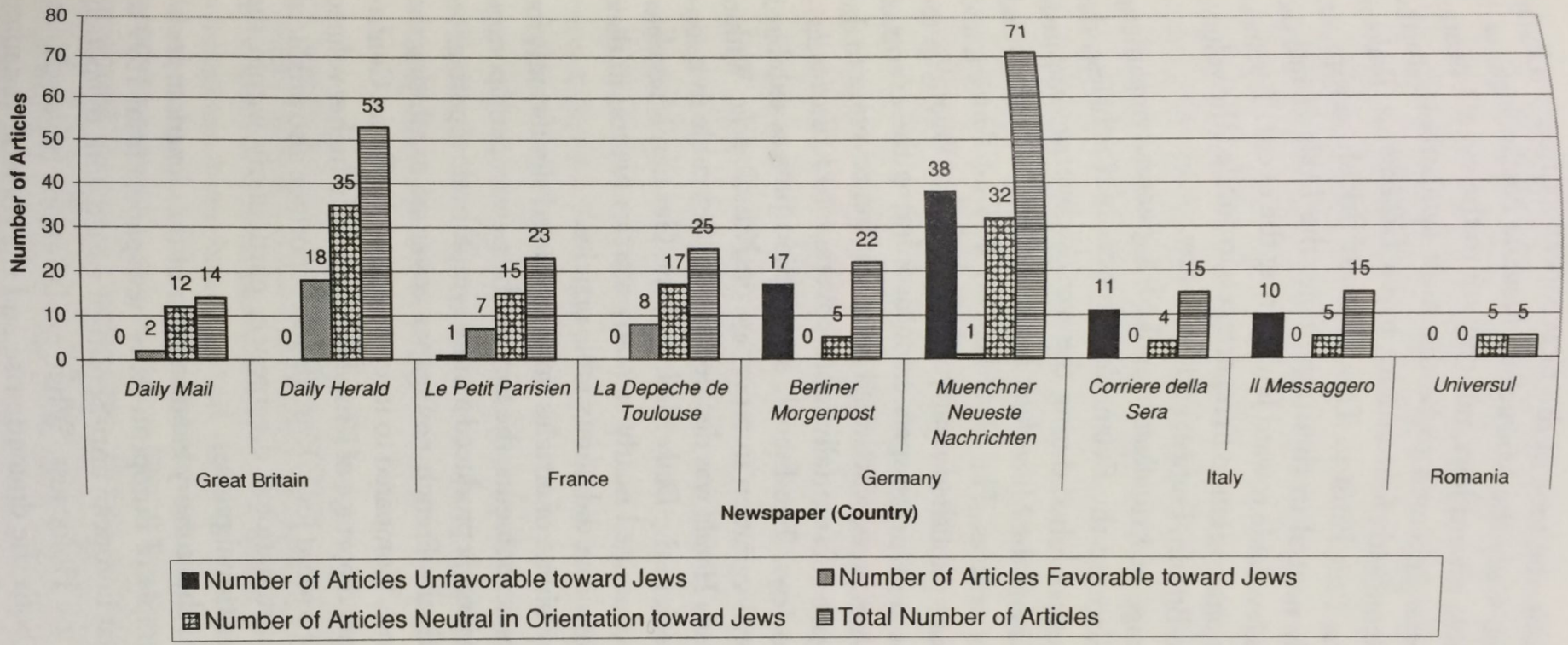

Figure 1.11. Newspapers' orientation toward Jews for the first seven days covering *Kristallnacht* (November 1938). *Note:* The totals represent articles pertaining to Jews or Jewish issues for a seven-day period covering the *Kristallnacht* pogrom. Beginning with the first day of coverage, articles were coded for each newspaper edition for the following seven days. Most newspapers began their coverage on November 8, 1938, with the exception of *Daily Mail* (November 9), *Corriere della Sera* (November 9), and *Universul* (November 11). *Lumea* in Romania had been discontinued and thus was not included in this analysis. Articles were coded "unfavorable" if the article reflected negatively on Jews, if the author's tone expressed disdain for Jews, or if the article supported actions that adversely affected Jews.

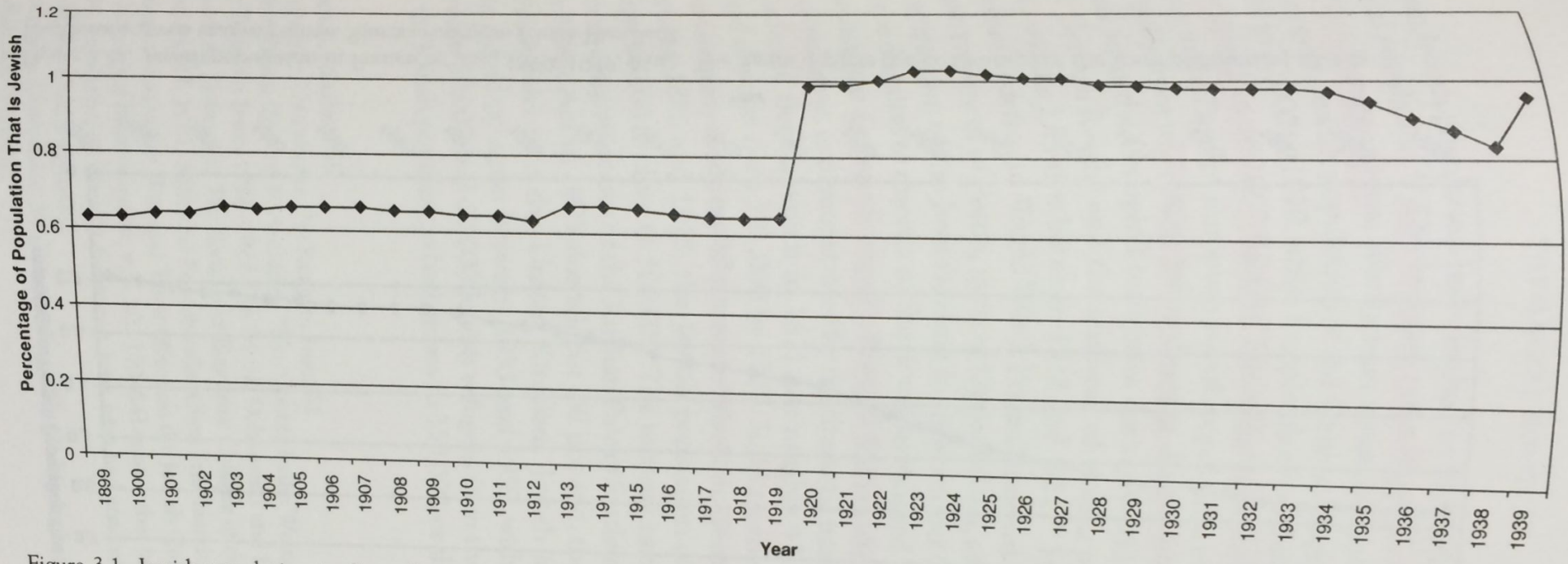

Figure 3.1. Jewish population in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Romania (combined) by year, 1899–1939. *Note:* The *American Jewish Year Book* furnishes annual figures for the Jewish population within each country between 1899 and 1939. The volumes of the *American Jewish Year Book* also provide estimates for country populations beginning in 1914. For years prior to 1914, country population figures were obtained from Mitchell (1992). The figure depicts the percentage of the total population that is Jewish for a given year. The spike in Jewish population in 1920 mostly reflects Romania's acquisition of Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Transylvania after World War I.

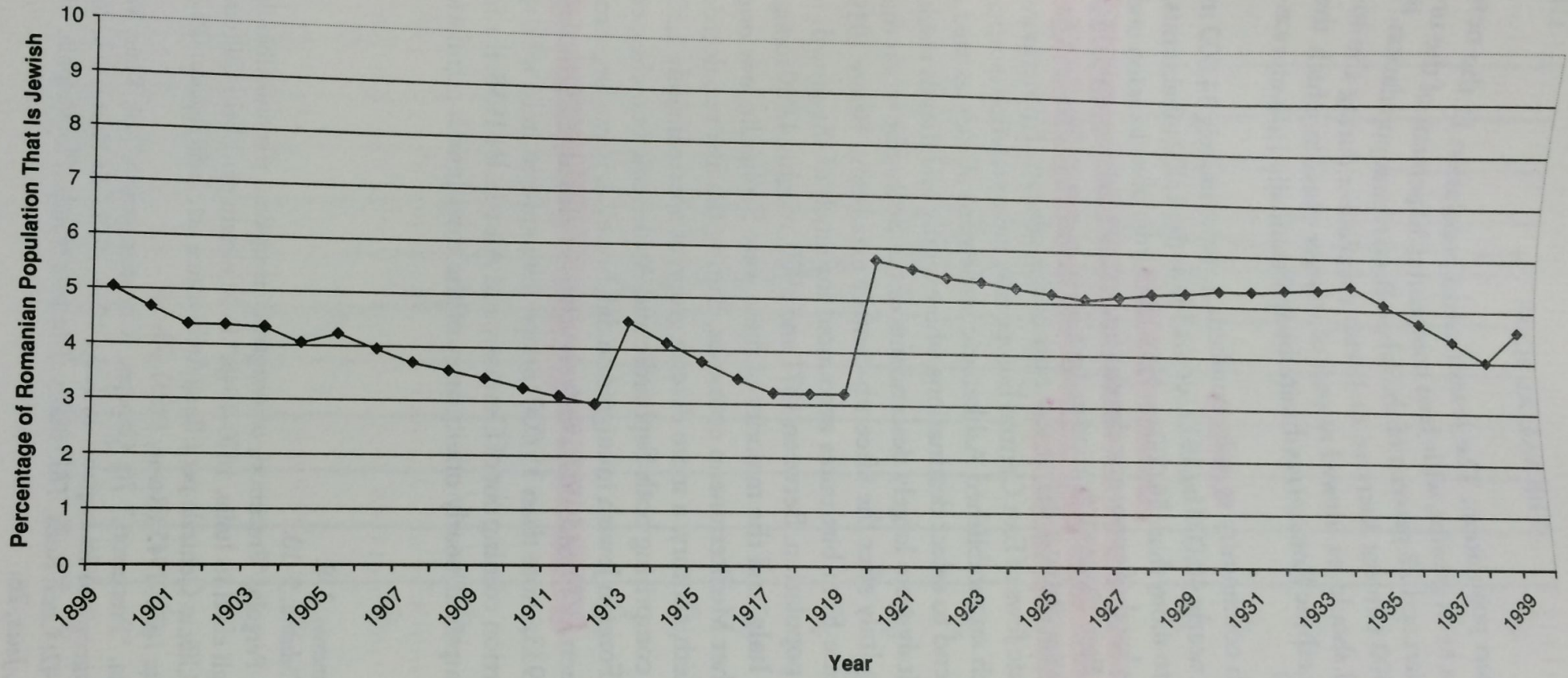

Figure 3.2d. Jewish population in Romania by year, 1899–1939. *Note:* The figure depicts the percentage of the total population that is Jewish for a given year in Romania. The spike in Jewish population in 1920 mostly reflects Romania's acquisition of Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Transylvania after World War I. *Source: American Jewish Year Book.*

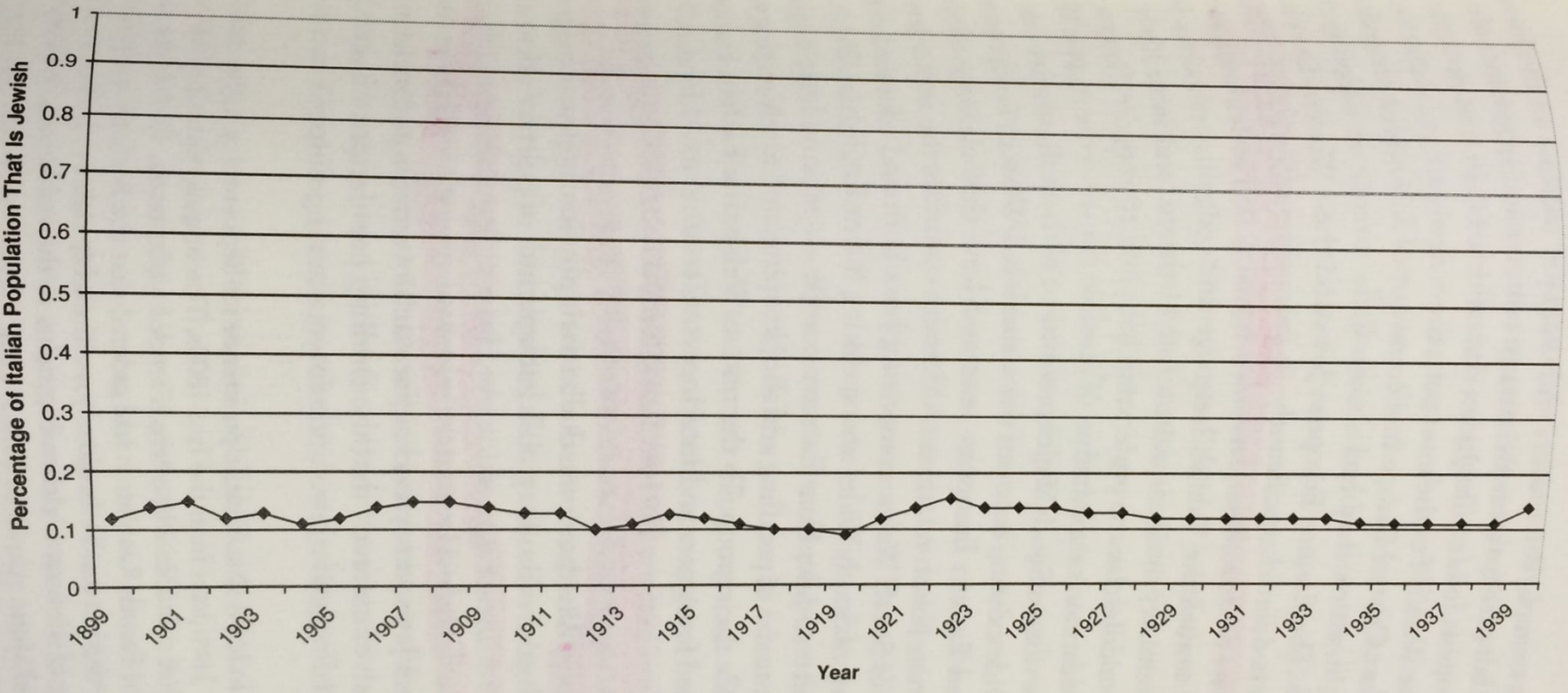

Figure 3.2e. Jewish population in Italy by year, 1899–1939. *Note:* The figure depicts the percentage of the total population that is Jewish for a given year in Italy. *Source: American Jewish Year Book.*

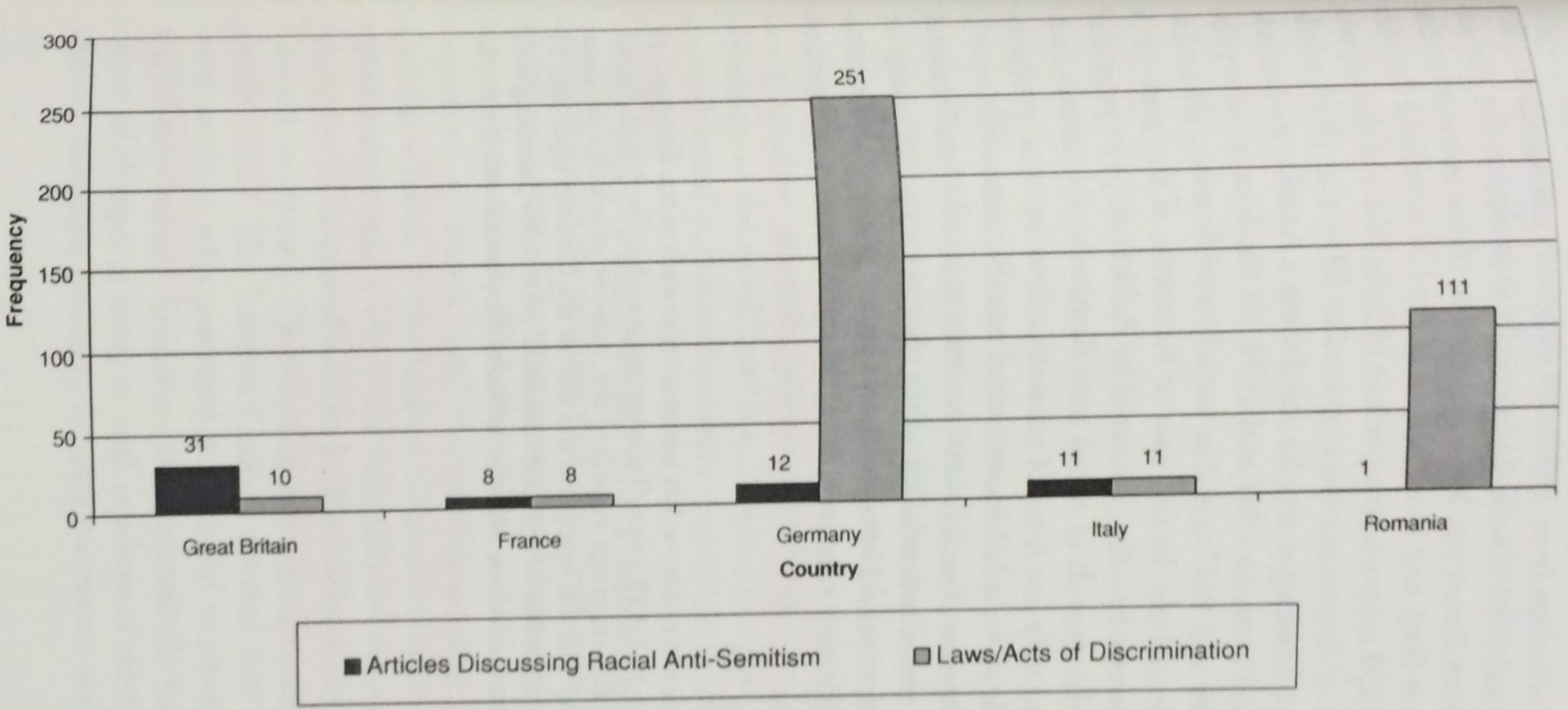

Figure 3.4. Newspaper articles discussing racial anti-Semitism and laws/acts that discriminate against Jews by country, 1899–1939. *Note:* Articles are taken from the fifteenth day of the month for every month between 1899 and 1939. Articles were taken from the *Daily Mail* in Great Britain (N = 299), *Le Petit Parisien* in France (N = 199), *Berliner Morgenpost* in Germany (N = 269), *Corriere della Sera* in Italy (N = 101), and *Universul* in Romania (N = 136). Laws/acts of discrimination are taken from the volumes of the *American Jewish Year Book* and include two categories from the typology (see Table 1.1). The first includes general laws and acts discriminating against Jews. The second includes expulsions, citizenship reversals, deportations, and laws against Jewish immigration and naturalization.

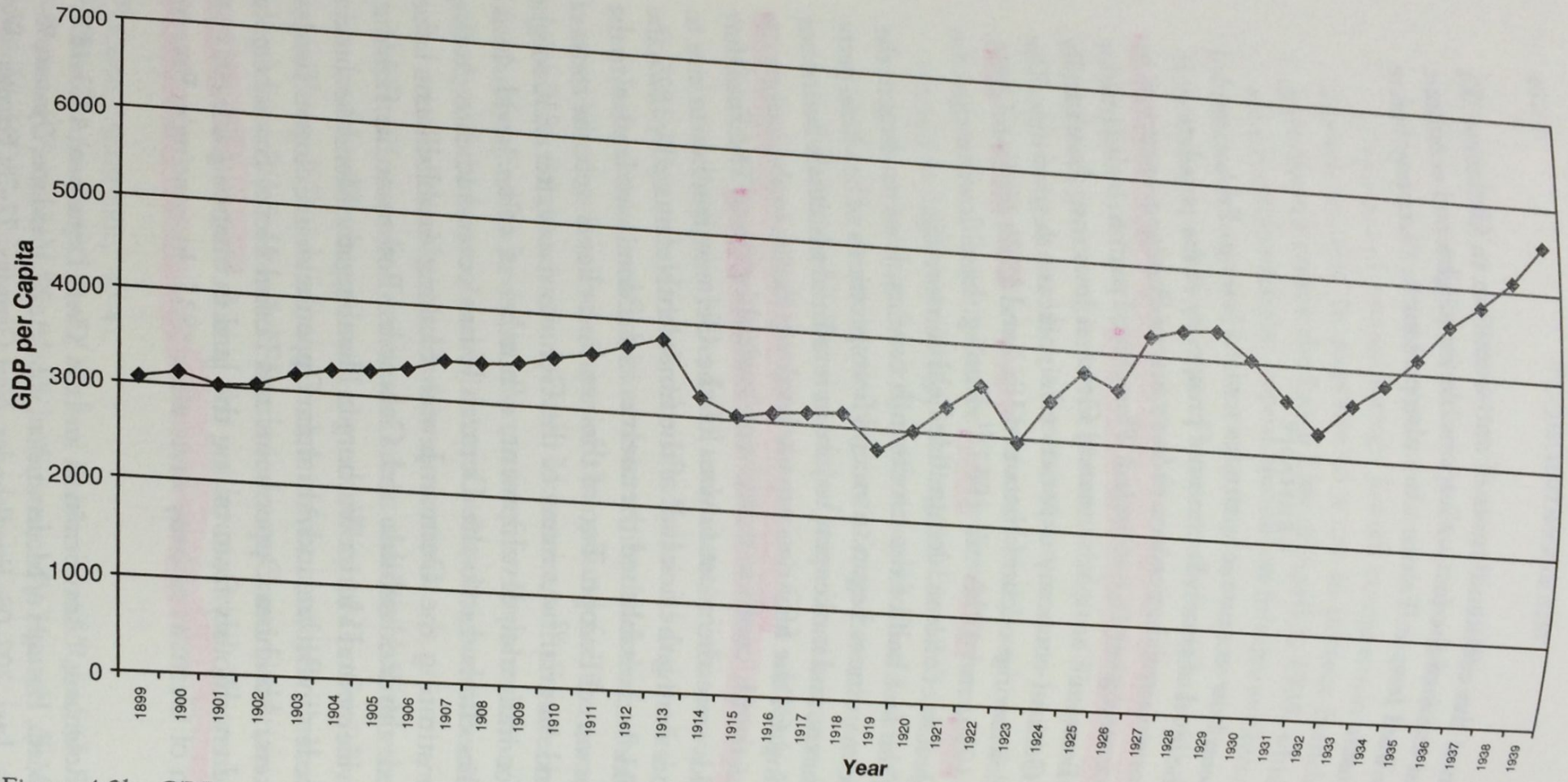

Figure 4.2b. GDP per capita in Germany, 1899–1939. *Note:* The GDP (gross domestic product) per capita data are in 1990 dollars and are drawn from Maddison (1995) and Good and Ma (1998).

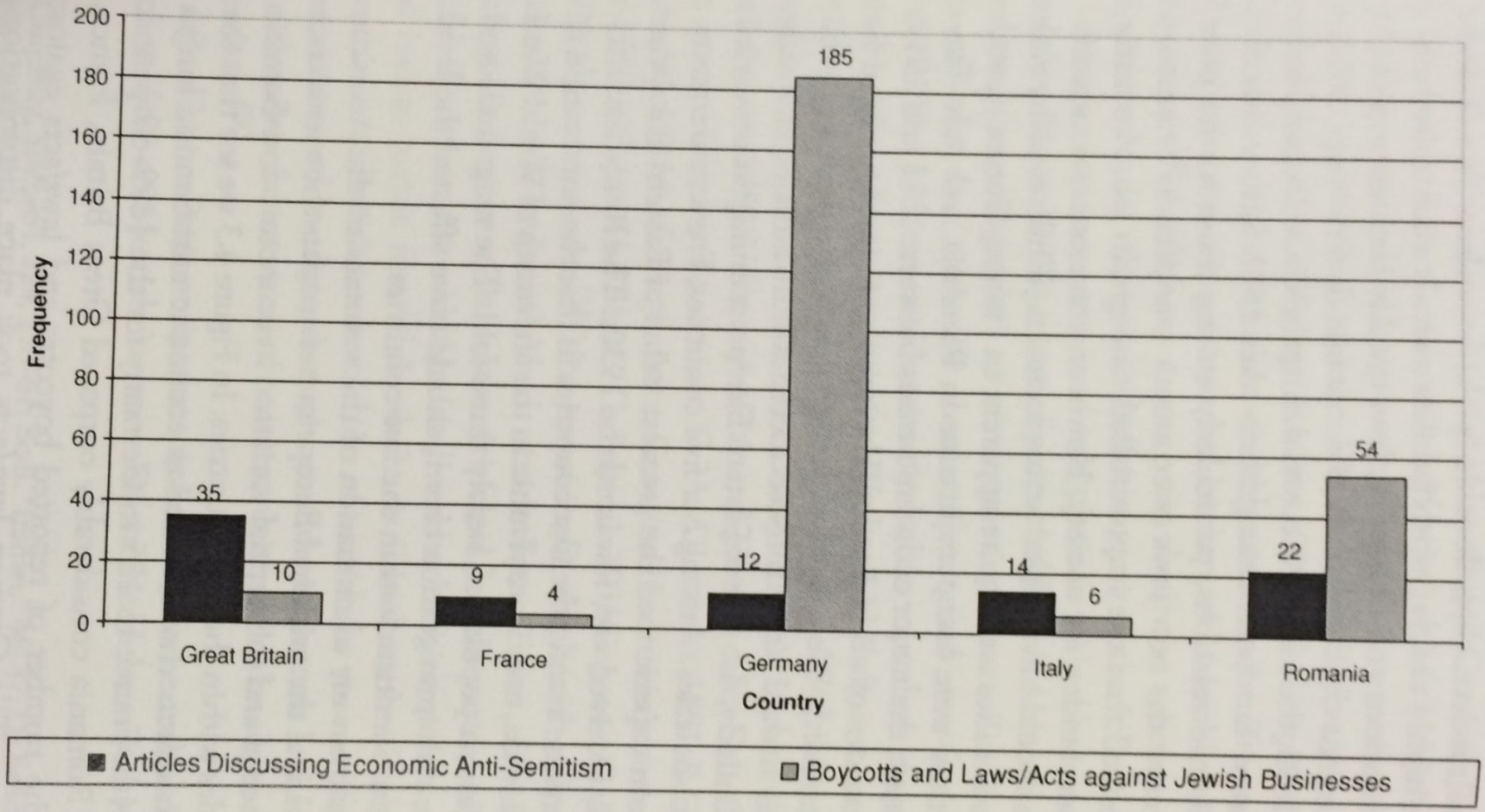

Figure 4.3. Newspaper articles discussing economic anti-Semitism and laws/acts against Jewish civil servants or businesses, 1899–1939. *Note:* Articles are taken from the fifteenth day of the month for every month between 1899 and 1939. Articles were taken from the *Daily Mail* in Great Britain (N = 299), *Le Petit Parisien* in France (N = 199), *Berliner Morgenpost* in Germany (N = 269), *Corriere della Sera* in Italy (N = 101), and *Universul* in Romania (N = 136). Laws/acts against Jewish posts or businesses are taken from the volumes of the *American Jewish Year Book* and include two categories from the typology (see Table 1.1). The first includes boycotts or strikes against Jews or Jewish businesses. The second includes laws or acts forcing Jews to leave posts or appointments or to lose businesses.

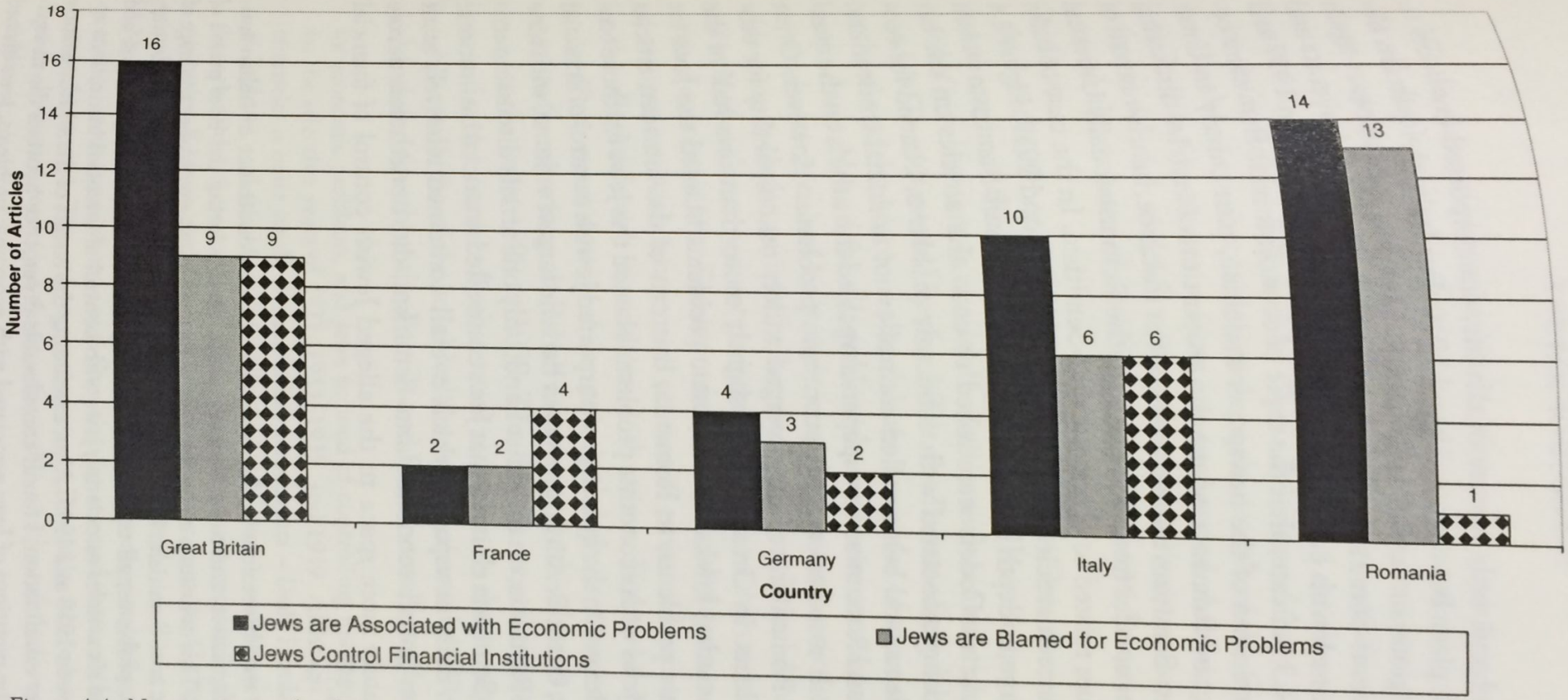

Figure 4.4. Newspaper articles discussing economic anti-Semitism by country, 1899–1939. *Note:* Articles are taken from the fifteenth day of the month for every month between 1899 and 1939. Articles were taken from the *Daily Mail* in Great Britain (N = 299), *Le Petit Parisien* in France (N = 199), *Berliner Morgenpost* in Germany (N = 269), *Corriere della Sera* in Italy (N = 101), and *Universul* in Romania (N = 136).

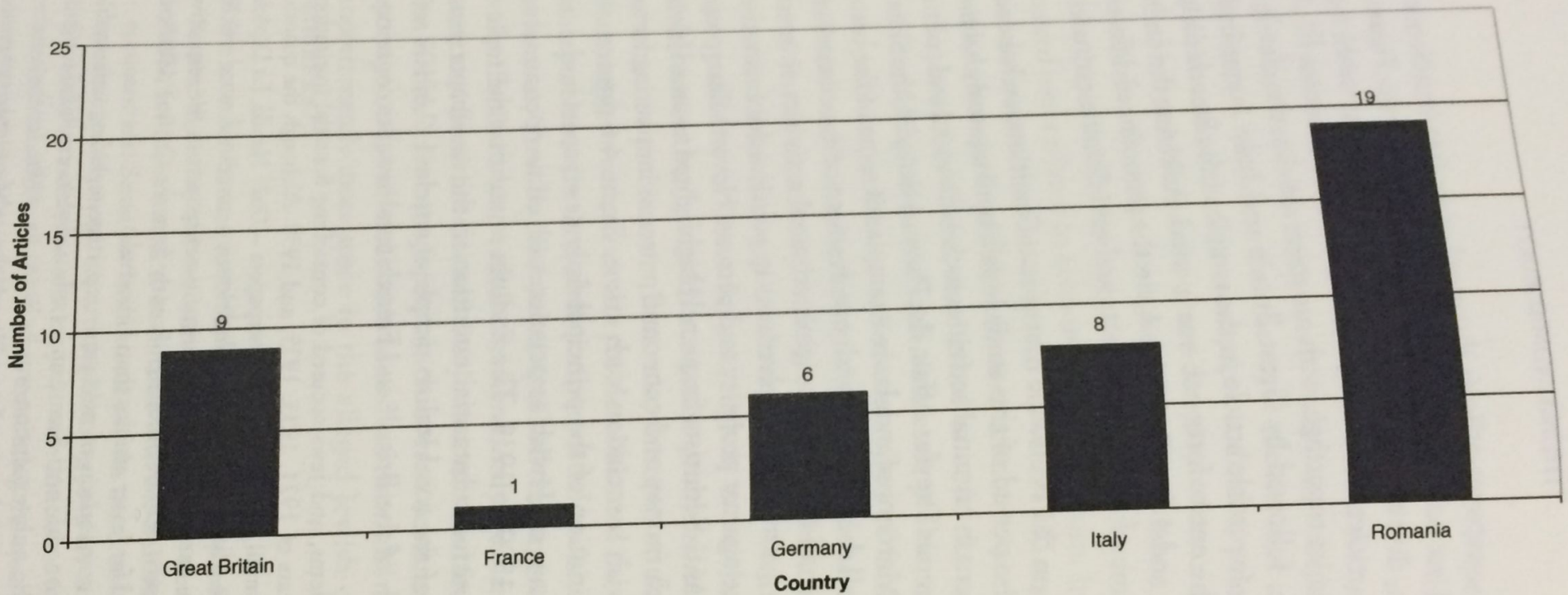

Figure 4.5. Newspaper articles discussing economic anti-Semitism in an unfavorable context by country, 1899–1939. *Note:* Articles are taken from the fifteenth day of the month for every month between 1899 and 1939. Articles were taken from the *Daily Mail* in Great Britain (N = 299), *Le Petit Parisien* in France (N = 199), *Berliner Morgenpost* in Germany (N = 269), *Corriere della Sera* in Italy (N = 101), and *Universul* in Romania (N = 136). Articles were coded "unfavorable" if the article reflected negatively on Jews, if the author's tone expressed disdain for Jews, or if the article supported actions that adversely affected Jews.

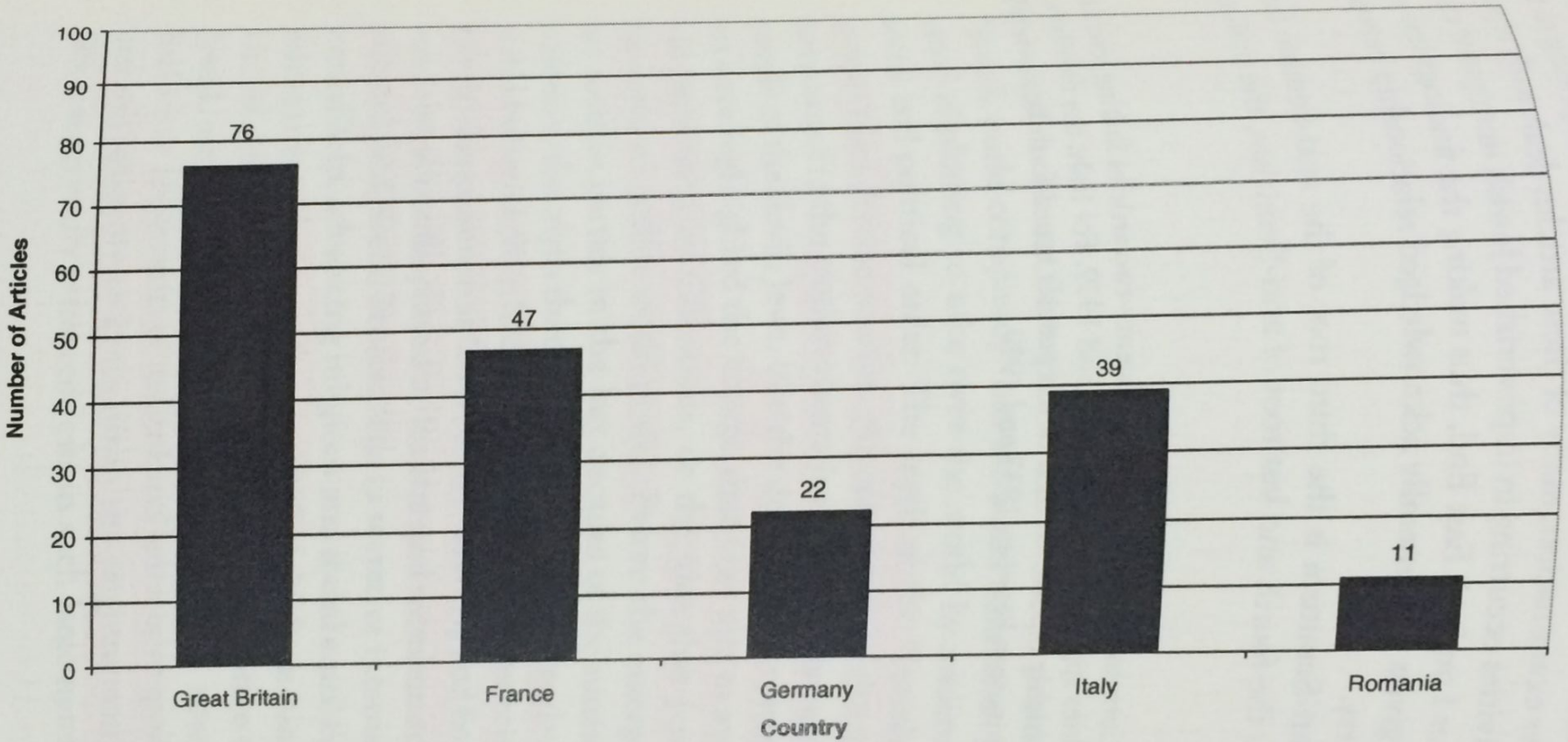

Figure 4.6. Newspaper articles associating Jews with crime or criminal activity, 1899–1939. *Note:* Articles are taken from the fifteenth day of the month for every month between 1899 and 1939. Articles were taken from the *Daily Mail* in Great Britain (N = 299), *Le Petit Parisien* in France (N = 199), *Berliner Morgenpost* in Germany (N = 269), *Corriere della Sera* in Italy (N = 101), and *Universul* in Romania (N = 136).

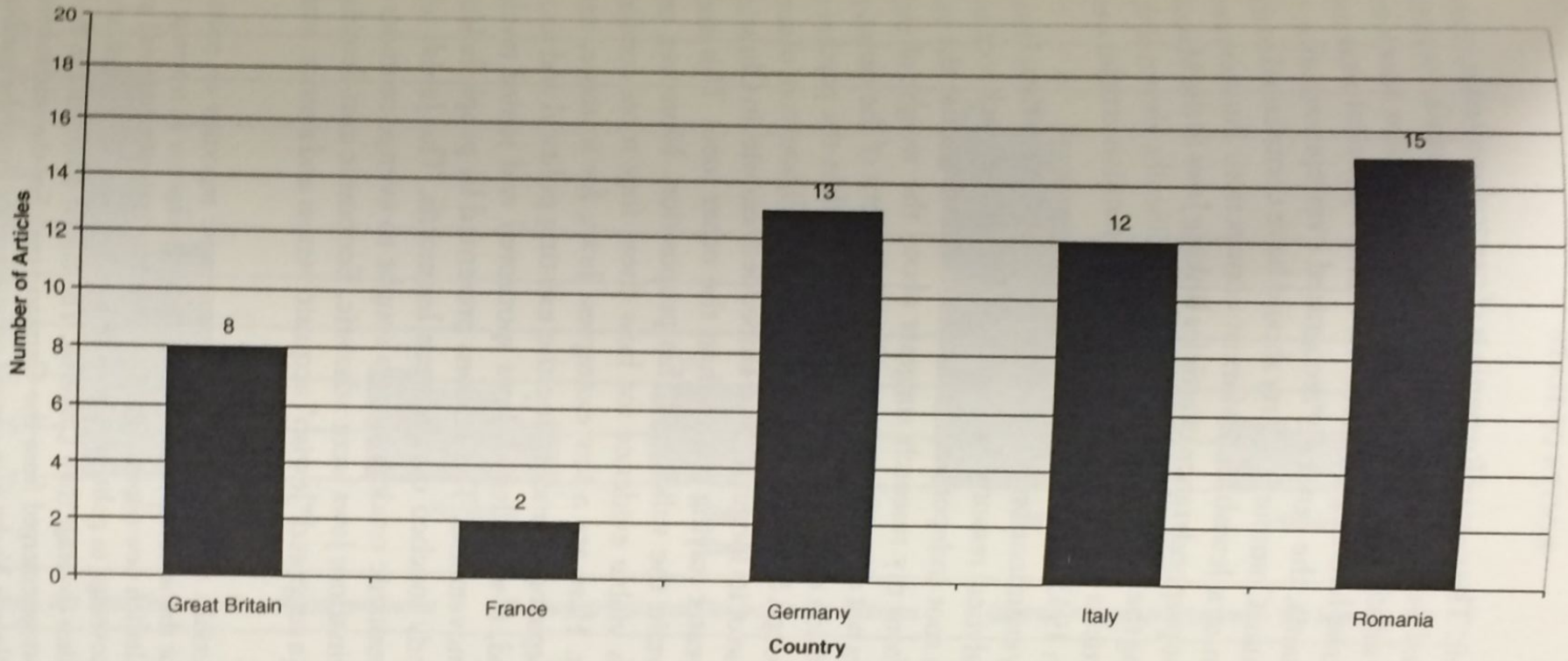

Figure 5.4. Newspaper articles discussing political anti-Semitism in an unfavorable context by Country, 1899–1939. *Note:* Articles are taken from the fifteenth day of the month for every month between 1899 and 1939. Articles were taken from the *Daily Mail* in Great Britain (N = 299), *Le Petit Parisien* in France (N = 199), *Berliner Morgenpost* in Germany (N = 269), *Corriere della Sera* in Italy (N = 101), and *Universul* in Romania (N = 136). Articles were coded "unfavorable" if the article reflected negatively on Jews, if the author's tone expressed disdain for Jews, or if the article supported actions that adversely affected Jews.