On Loving “Jews” and Hating Jews

David Schraub

Jews consistently rank as among the most well-liked religious groups in the United States. And yet, Jewish fears about the state of antisemitism in America are reaching unprecedented heights. What to make of this? At first blush, it suggests that worries about resurgent antisemitism are overblown. While sporadic incidents of hate are certainly worthy of concern, Jews should not fret much about antisemitism spilling over into the mainstream. How could we be truly threatened by hate, when Jews are so widely loved?

This would be comforting. But it is, perhaps, too Pollyannaish. Who can forget Disraeli’s famous quip that “the Jews are a nervous people. … Centuries of Christian love have taken a toll”? Love for Jews has not historically been a defense against hatred of Jews. And indeed, there may be more of a relationship between love of Jews and hatred of Jews than first meets the eye.

Consider how Kate Manne describes the mechanics of another persistent hatred, misogyny, in her recent book Down Girl. Misogyny, Manne argues, is not simple hatred of women. After all, misogynists frequently love women, or at least some women: doting mothers, attentive wives, and cool girlfriends. Misogyny, rather, is in Manne’s view the “enforcement arm” of patriarchy—the hatred that bubbles up when women fail to stay confined to their supposedly proper role. The misogynist has a particular vision of what a “woman” should be, and when women—actual women—fail to live up to that imagined standard, misogyny is the violent response roping them back into line. This is not in tension with, but rather represents the extension of, the true observation that some women who (whether by choice or coercion) adhere to the strictures of a sexist society may well be genuinely adored.

So too, perhaps, with Jews. In a recent article, Brian Klug defined antisemitism as hatred for the Jew qua “Jew”—that is, hatred of the imaginary Jew, the Jew of their nightmares and fantasies. Yet—keeping in mind the maxim that a philosemite is an antisemite who loves Jews—Manne’s account suggests that perhaps in some cases Klug has it backwards: antisemitism is loving Jews only as “Jews.” Many people love “Jews”—that is, the concept of “Jews” they’ve constructed for their own purposes. They envision a particular role that “Jews” are assigned to play, and so long as Jews stay in that role we may genuinely be loved. But when Jews—actual Jews—do not deign to stay in the roles assigned to “Jews,” this favor yields to shock, then betrayal, then hatred.

What “role” are the Jews assigned? It varies. Some love Jews as “noble victims,” eager to sacrifice themselves on the altar of selfless universalism. Others value Jews as loyal foot soldiers in service of eschatological religious warfare across the globe. Some love Jews as harbingers of Christ, the instrumental prelude that sets the stage for and is completed by Christianity’s epic. And some adore those Jews who volunteer to intone that soothing chant—“anti-Zionism is not antisemitism”—whenever called upon to do so.

Jews who stay at their assigned post may well be loved, and there are some Jews who—by coercion or by choice—do fill these roles. Nonetheless, these concepts of “Jews”
Christians also hate Jews. They hate that we are defenders of public secularism; they hate that our articulation of faith is one that defends women’s freedom and the dignity of LGBT families. They hate that Israel for us is not a symbol but a place. They hate that we stubbornly refuse to be completed by them; they hate that we do not accept that they are in fact “better Jews” than the Jews. They hate our “cultural Marxists,” our antifa radicals, and our indoctrinating teachers.

The Left loves “Jews.” They are inspired by the Warsaw uprising; they mobilize around “Never Again!” They proudly quote Luxemburg, Heschel, and Sanders; they detest those Tiki-marchers in Charlottesville.

The Left also hates Jews. They hate that we insist that we are a nation deserving of self-determination. They hate that our revulsion at the occupation has not impelled us to abandon Israel outright. They hate that we have not “learned the lessons” of the Holocaust, and they hate that some of the “lessons” we did learn were not especially self-sacrificing and humanist. They hate that we demand they think about antisemitism when they want to promote BDS. They hate us for not accepting on faith that they will protect us if another pogrom comes, and they hate us for reminding them that they did not successfully protect us when the last pogrom came—or the one before that, or before that.

“Jews” may well be loved. But most Jews will always, ultimately, fail to be “Jews.” And in an antisemitic society, the failure of Jews to be “Jews” cannot be tolerated. The Jew will be hated, even as (indeed, in many ways because) the hater in the same breath proclaims their adoration of the “Jews.”

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