The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews

The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews is a book released in 1991 by the Nation of Islam that asserts that Jews dominated the Atlantic slave trade. [1] The Secret Relationship has been widely criticized for being antisemitic and for failing to provide an objective analysis of the role of Jews in the slave trade. [2][3][4][5] The American Historical Association issued a statement condemning claims that Jews played a disproportionate role in the Atlantic slave trade, [5] and other historians such as Wim Klooster and Seymour Drescher concluded that the role of Jews in the overall Atlantic slave trade was in fact minimal. [6][7] Critics of the book assert that it uses selective citations in order to purposefully exaggerate the role of Jews.

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Reception

The book has been labeled an <u>antisemitic canard</u> by some historians, including <u>Saul S. Friedman</u>, who contends that Jews had a minimal role in the New World slave trade. Henry Louis Gates, Jr., head of the department of Afro-American studies at <u>Harvard University</u>, called the book "the Bible ofnew anti-Semitism" and added that "the book massively misinterprets the historical record, largely through a process of cunningly selective quotations of often reputable sources.

The book was criticized for being antisemitic and for failing to provide an objective analysis of the role of Jews in the slave trade. Common criticisms were that the book used selective quotes, made "crude use of statistics," [2] and was purposefully trying

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to exaggerate the role of Jews.^[8] Historian Ralph A. Austen criticized the book, saying that the "distortions are produced almost entirely by selective citation rather than explicit falsehood ... more frequently there are innuendos imbedded in the accounts of Jewish involvement in the slave trade,"^[9] and "[w]hile we should not ignore the anti-Semitism of *The Secret Relationship*..., we must recognize the legitimacy of the stated aim of examining fully and directly even the most uncomfortable elements in our [Black and Jewish] common past."^[10] Austen acknowledges that the book was the first book on the subject aimed at a non-scholarly audience.^[11]

In 1995, the <u>American Historical Association</u> (AHA) issued a statement condemning "any statement alleging that Jews played a disproportionate role in the Atlantic slave trade.^[42]

The publication of *The Secret Relationship* spurred retorts published specifically to refute the thesis of *The Secret Relationship*.

- 1992 Harold Brackman, Jew on the Brain: A Public Refutation of the Nation of Islam's The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews The booklet was published privately by Bill Adler, the former publicist for Public Enemy, after learning that the rapperice Cube had endorsed The Secret Relationship [13] In his foreword, Adler wrote, "I care way too much about black-Jewish relations and particularly about black-Jewish relations in the rap community to allow 'The Secret Relationship' to go unchallenged." The booklet's afterword was written by Gornel West. It was republished that same year minus its original foreword and afterword, as "Farrakhan's Reign of Historical Error: The Secret Relationship Between Blacks & Jews" by the Gimon Wiesenthal Center In 1994, it was republished for a second time under the title "Ministry of Liesthe Truth Behind 'The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews" by Four Walls Eight Windows
- 1992 David Brion Davis, "Jews in the Slave Trade," in *Culturefront* (Fall 1992) pp 42–45.
- 1993 <u>Seymour Drescher</u>, "The Role of Jews in the Atlantic Slave Tade," *Immigrants and Minorities*, 12 (1993), pp 113–125.
- 1993 Marc Caplan, Jew-Hatred As History: An Analysis of the Nation of Islam's "The Secret Relationship" (Published by the Anti Defamation League).
- 1998 Eli Faber, Jews, Slaves, and the Slave Tade: Setting the Record Straight, New York University Press.
- 1999 Saul S. Friedman, *Jews and the American Slave Tade*, Transaction.

A post-1991 scholar who analyzed the role of Jews in the overall Atlantic slave trade concluded that it was "minimal," and only identified certain regions (such asBrazil and the Caribbean) where the participation was "significant.^[77]

Wim Klooster wrote: "In no period did Jews play a leading role as financiers, shipowners, or factors in the Transatlantic or Caribbean slave trades. They possessed far fewer slaves than non-Jews in every British territory in North America and the Caribbean. Even when Jews in a handful of places owned slaves in proportions slightly above their representation among a town's families, such cases do not come close to corroborating the assertions of The Secret Relationship.[6]

Subsequent volumes

Volume Two of *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews* was published in 2010, with the subtitle "How Jews Gained Control of the Black American Economy". According to the Anti-Defamation League, Volume Two of blames Jews for "promoting a myth of black racial inferiority and makes a range of conspiratorial accusations about Jewish involvement in the slave trade and in the cotton, textiles, and banking industries.

Volume Three of *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews* was published in 2016, with the subtitle "Leo Frank, the Lynching of a Guilty Man". According to the Anti-Defamation League, Volume Three asserts that "early 20th century 'Jewish businessmen' worked to subjugate black people and enrich themselves by masterminding the rebirth of the <u>Ku Klux Klar</u>". The book also alleges that "Jews were secretly responsible for the lynching of Eo Frank". [16]

See also

- African American

 Jewish relations
- Jewish views on slavery
- Louis Farrakhan
- Nation of Islam and antisemitism
- Slavery in the United States
- The American Mercury

Notes

- 1. Austen, pp 131-133.
- 2. Austen, p 134.
- 3. Jews and the American Slave Tade, Saul S. Friedman Transaction Publishers, 1999 pp. 2, 40.
- 4. Gilles Kepel *Allah in the West: Islamic movements in America and Europe*, Stanford University Press, 1997 pp. 68-69.

- 5. Encyclopedia of American Jewish history Volume 1, pp. 199.
- 6. Wim Klooster (University of Southern Maine) Review of Jews, Slaves, and the Slave Tade: Setting the Record Straight. By Eli Faber (http://oieahc.wm.edu/wmq/Jan00/FaberJan00.pdf) Reappraisals in Jewish Social and Intellectual History William and Mary Quartely Review of Books. Volume LVII, Number 1. by Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture. 2000.
- 7. Drescher: JANCAST p 455: "only in the Americas momentarily in Brazil, more durably in the Caribbean can the role of Jewish traders be described as significant." .. but elsewhere involvement was modest or minimal p 455.
- 8. Austen p 133-134.
- 9. Austen, p 133.
- 10. Austen, p 136.
- 11. Austen, p 131. "Until recently this work remained buried in scholarly journals, read only by other specialists. It had never been synthesized in a publication for non-scholarly audience. A book of this sort has now appeared, however written not by Jews but by an anonymous group of African Americans associated with the Reverend Louis Farrakhan's Nation of Islam."
- 12. "AHA Council Issues Policy Resolution about Jews and the Slave rade | AHA" (https://www.historians.org/publications-and-directories/perspectives-on-history/march-1995/aha-council-issues-policy-resolution-about-jews-and-the-slave-trade). www.historians.org. Retrieved 2018-04-05.
- 13. "Bill Adler Booklet Refutes 'Blacks and Jews' Assertions, Billboard, June 27, 1992.
- 14. Highlights and Key Points of The Secret Relationship between Blacks and Jews, d/umes 1 and 2, http://noirg.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/TSR.HighlightsKeyPoints1.pdf
- 15. "Farrakhan in his own words", ADL,online (http://www.adl.org/special_reports/farrakhan_own_words2/farrakhan_own_words.asp).
- 16. ADL educational article about The Nation of Islamhttps://www.adl.org/resources/profiles/the-nation-of-islam

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