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Title: **“Intersectionality of Ideologies – Challenges to Antisemitism Research and the Struggle against Antisemitism .”**

Panel: Political Studies

In my presentation I tackle the question of how different ideologies intertwine and reinforce each other and are thus constantly reformulated and reactivated in the course of social change. I call this phenomenon the intersectionality of ideologies. This involves a new way of conceptualizing intersectionality. Intersectionality commonly focuses on individuals or groups that are affected by resentments, discrimination, and exclusion and investigates how individuals form their identities under these circumstances of multidimensional oppression and discrimination. In contrast to this I suggest a change of perspective in two directions: first on the structural level of ideology formation, and second on the level of individuals or groups that have prejudices and follow exclusionary ideologies, i.e. the focus is laid on the authoritarian personality in its current shape and on how it is embedded in the social structures of developed modernity.

Conceptualizing intersectionality that way has the advantage that it can be used for a comprehensive intersectional analysis not only of sexism and racism, but also of antisemitism. Hitherto, intersectionality was mostly restricted to a particular notion of “race” or ethnicity connected to the social differentiation between white and Black. This is due to the origin of the concept in the Civil Rights Movement and in Black Feminism and makes sense against the background of massive racist discrimination against Blacks and Persons of Color in the USA and in other countries. However, the classical triad race-class-gender, if understood exclusively, is not capable of analytically grasping the complex phenomenon of hatred against Jews in global antisemitism. Implicitly, Jews tend to be viewed as representatives of whiteness. This shows the bizarre result of the Shoah being at times viewed as a white-on-white crime. And this may then result in a far-reaching blinding out or even denying of antisemitism as one of the most pernicious ideologies and discriminatory praxes.

I will address and criticize these tendencies and show how they are utilized for an anti-Zionist drift both in academia and international political movements such as “Queer BDS”.