

"VWI goes to..."
Colloquia of the VWI-Fellows

Next Colloquium:

VWI goes to the Josephinum

Wednesday, 18 June 2014, 3.00 – 4.30 p.m.
Josephinum
1090 Wien, Währinger Straße 25

**NATALIA ALEKSIUN: THE CADAVER AFFAIR, ANTISEMITISM AND THE TRAINING OF
JEWISH PHYSICIANS IN EUROPE BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS**

As early as 1921, Christian student associations in Poland demanded a contribution of cadavers from local Jewish communities proportionate to the number of Jewish medical students, threatening to block their Jewish colleagues from participating in anatomy lectures and laboratory classes if no such contribution were made. In all cases, the right-wing student activists argued that in the face of a persistent shortage of corpses – which were indispensable to their instruction – the Jewish community had unjustly avoided sharing in the responsibility for providing specimens. In the Second Polish Republic, the conflict in and around the dissecting room brought together an amalgamation of arguments about science and progress, fair division of rights and responsibilities, and an alleged Jewish sense of religious and/or racial superiority. The students who demanded that only Jewish corpses be dissected by Jewish students described themselves as Christians with religious motivations, but their arguments often referred interchangeably to religious and nationalist categories and concepts. Ultimately, the deeper, underlying meaning of the cadaver affair can be found in the desire to segregate Jews from non-Jews. At Warsaw, Wilno (Vilnius), Lwów (Lviv), and Cracow universities, corpses were ultimately divided according to religious orientation. The desire for such a separation was further exemplified by the enforcement of a modus operandi in dissecting rooms in which Jewish and non-Jewish students worked and studied at separate tables, with the separation of Jewish from non-Jewish cadavers segregating Jewish bodies even after death.

In the wake of World War I, the affair affected medical departments across Eastern and Central Europe. While focusing on Poland, I will discuss the discourse surrounding it in comparative context. Why did the demand for Jewish cadavers in medical schools resonated with medical students in Poland, Austria, Romania, and Hungary? What were the responses of Jewish students, communal leaders and physicians? As the cadaver affair echoed the clash of Christian and Jewish religious taboos and an emerging nationalist ideology, it also reflected the rise of anti-Jewish rhetoric in these countries. Finally, the affair in the broader Central European perspective provides a window onto the political strategies embraced by various sections of Jewish communities when facing hardship or persecution. I will argue that the disturbances in and around the dissecting rooms served as a litmus test for Gentile-Jewish relations and for competing visions of the place of Jews in the nation states.

Comments by Martina STEER

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