

JEWS AND THE CONSTITUTION, AND COURTS

Shylock—"A Daniel come to Judgment! Yea, a Daniel."

Merchant of Venice.

"Suavity toward the Jews — although you have lived among them it is evident that you little understand those enemies of the human race—Haughty and at the same time base, combining an invincible obstinacy with a spirit despicably mean, they weary alike your love and your hatred."

Anatole France.

Strangely, perhaps, the dominance of the Jew over American law and its interpretation is a relatively recent phenomenon. Two names—Brandeis and Frankfurter—have put their stamp upon it. We need make no more than passing reference to the liking of the Jew for the practice of law, and only a word to the fact that they are mostly brilliantly identified with the perversion of it. In case you doubt this, read the list of those disbarred—in New York City, for example—for violation of the legal code. In both of the recent criminal scandals relating to McKesson and Robbins and Judge Manton only the Christians were punished. The rich Jews escaped punishment in New York City, as is usual.

The extra-legal, un-American activities of Mr. Justice Brandeis, who declares that as a Jew he has a Distinct Nationality, for example, have already been touched upon. The fact that, to quote Spring-Rice, "He (Brandeis) is said to have much influence with the President" is not important save in light of the nature of that influence. We have already seen that he is credited—by the Jews themselves and boastfully—with bringing us into the World War.

Roosevelt, in his second court packing plan, appointed Felix Frankfurter a Justice of the Supreme Court, where his influences are pervasive. He presumptuously overshadows the Chief Justice and apparently exerts unfortunate influence upon four to six of the other Justices. At last the radical theories of Roosevelt, House, Brandeis and Frankfurter are now declared the law in government, economics and sociology.

"Brainy—and plus that—nervy. That is the two-word picture of Felix Frankfurter, Byrne Professor of Administrative Law at Harvard Law School, *the man behind the President of the United States.*"

American Magazine, March, 1934.

Frankfurter has expressly declared that the due process clause which follows Section 1 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution "ought to go".

"* * * We have had fifty years of experiment with the Fourteenth Amendment, and the centralizing authority lodged with the Supreme Court over the domestic affairs of forty-eight widely different states is an authority which it simply cannot discharge with safety either to itself or to the states. *The due process clauses ought to go.* It is highly significant that not a single constitution framed for English-speaking countries since the Fourteenth Amendment has embodied its provisions. And one would indeed be lacking in a sense of humor to suggest that life, liberty, or property is not amply protected in Canada, Australia, and South Africa."

Law and Politics of Felix Frankfurter, P. 16.

The 14th Amendment provides:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Ruling Case Law, Vol. 6, states about the "due process clause" which Frankfurter says "ought to go":

"*The principle that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property except by due process of Law did not originate in the American system of constitutional law, but was contained in Magna Charta as a part of ancient English liberties.*"

Sec. 434

"As has already been seen the principle of due process of law had its origin in England as a protection to individuals from arbitrary action on the part of the crown. It has been said that in this country the requirement is intended to have a similar effect against legislative power, that is, to secure the citizen against any arbitrary deprivation of his rights, whether relating to his life, his liberty, or his property. It is a limitation upon arbitrary power, and is a guaranty against arbitrary legislation. The primary purpose of the guaranty was the security of the individual from the arbitrary exercise of the powers of government, unrestrained by the established principles of private rights and distributive justice."

Ibid. Sec. 438.

When Frankfurter declared that the due process clause of the Constitution should go, he was thus demanding that the states have the arbitrary right to deprive the citizen of his "life, liberty and property"

without the protection of the Federal Courts. This means that the Jew controlled State of New York, among other states, shall have the arbitrary right to deprive its citizens of life, liberty and property, without interference from the Courts of the Federal Government. So speaks a non-combatant of Marxian sabotage.

JOHN MARSHALL

John Marshall, native, patriot, honored soldier, friend of Washington, representative of his country at home and abroad, Secretary of State and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in *McCulloch vs. Maryland*, 4 Wheat. 316, defending the American form of government and the Constitution, held: "The power to tax involves the power to destroy." Felix Frankfurter, Austrian-born Jew, a defender of Communistic murderers, immediately after his appointment as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in derision of Chief Justice Marshall and his warning against the destructive power of taxation, contemptuously called it "*an unfortunate remark*", "*a flourish of rhetoric*", "*a doctrinaire application of generalities*", "*a seductive cliché*", and "*a pernicious abstraction*". See *Graves vs. New York*, 306 U. S. 466, 488-9.

Frankfurter seems to have a penchant for attacking those most truly American. Not satisfied with sneering at Chief Justice Marshall, he adds to the category of his scorn Chief Justice Taft, President Coolidge, Hon. John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President—all native Americans whose forefathers fought in the Revolutionary War and served their country in times of peril with distinction and honor.

"* * * The door to the Holy of Holies has been opened. Others will follow where Mr. Taft's *profanation* leads."

Law and Politics, of Frankfurter, P. 40.

"* * * Mr. Taft, even before he was one of its members, had been rather obsessed by the notion that the Supreme Court is a *sacred priesthood* immune from *profane* criticism."

Ibid. P. 41.

"Chief Justice Taft deals with *abstractions* and not with the work-a-day world, its men and its struggles. To him, also, words are things and not the symbols of things. The *jejune logomachy* of his judicial process is thus *exposed* by Mr. Justice Holmes."

Ibid. P. 46.

Not the least significant of Frankfurter's practices is the old habit of lauding Jewish Judges and Jewish concepts of law and mocking

American jurists and jurisprudence. In the case of *Graves vs. U. S.*, 306 U. S. 466, to accomplish a reversal of a long current of decisions, Frankfurter relied upon opinions of judges from Australia and Canada, and stated:

"In this Court dissents have gradually become majority opinions." (He was referring to the dissents of Mr. Justice Brandeis and Mr. Justice Holmes.)

Patriotic Americans are invited to read Brandeis' and Holmes' dissents in *Abrams v. United States*, 250 U. S. 616, and *Gitlow v. New York*, 268 U. S., 652, in which these dissenting Judges defended, as supposed civil liberties, violations of criminal laws by Communist, New York City, Jews seeking, in the *Abrams* case, sabotage of our national defense in time of war, and in the *Gitlow* case, overthrow of our government by force and violence in time of peace. Some of the criminal articles were printed in Yiddish, and practically all of the criminal Jews involved were born in Russia.

Mr. Frankfurter seems to have been ever on the alert to add his condemnation to whatever Justice Brandeis condemned, and employed such extravagant language as:

"Against such an attitude, *Mr. Justice Brandeis* raised his *magistral* voice. It is not hazardous prophecy to believe that *Mr. Justice Brandeis's opinion* concurred in by Mr. Justice Stone (Mr. Justice Cardozo taking no part in the decision) *merely anticipates history, even the history of future opinions of the Court.*"

Law and Politics of Felix Frankfurter, P. 58.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter is never laggard in singing the praise of his fellow-Jew, "Brandeis," whom he terms "the master of fact as the basis of social justice." *Ibid.* P. 31.

Of the Jew Cardozo, Frankfurter, the Jew, says:

"* * * The permanent influence of this great judge was achieved only partially by his own writings, for the *current of his culture permeated in ways more subtle* than even his opinions can express. Perhaps his qualities are best defined by saying that *Cardozo completely satisfied the requirements of a judge wholly adequate for the Supreme Bench.*"

Ibid. P. 102.

In a recent article by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, published in the *Saturday Evening Post*, he charges that Secretary of the Interior Ballinger was the victim of a "despicable conspiracy". Justice Brandeis, then Attorney Brandeis, Ickes charges, was the attorney for one of the conspirators, and for the weekly magazine which was used by the conspirators for propaganda purposes. Ickes charges

that Brandeis' employment was obtained through the agency of the Hon. Henry L. Stimson, one time Republican Secretary of State and now an ardent interventionist, war monger and ally of Franklin Roosevelt. Ickes charges that Brandeis prepared a "flimsy" accusation, that "there was nothing to which the break-Ballinger cabal would not stoop" and that the "astute" Brandeis built an enormous mountain out of a mole hill, until Brandeis' assaults convinced the people that the President of the United States (Taft) and his Attorney General "were trying to cover up".

The power and influence of Mr. Justice Frankfurter, an Austrian-born Jew, date from Woodrow Wilson's administration. He became assistant to the Secretary of War, Secretary and Counsel to the President's Mediation Commission, assistant to the Secretary of Labor, Chairman of the War Labor Policy Board and representative of the Zionist cause at the Peace Conference. (The Zionists brought America into the World War.) While this recent-alien was being thus honored, other Americans, in the uniform of their country, but who possessed names, faintly German, were being imprisoned on the suspicion of being pro-German.

According to Moley, Roosevelt's fidus Achates until the summer of 1936, Frankfurter, Corcoran and Cohen had persistently assured the President that it was not necessary for him to amend the Constitution in order to get control of the courts. Their theory was that the trouble was with the court and not with the Constitution, and if control could be obtained over the personnel of the court, the President could have his way in determining what the Constitution means and what is the law of the land. "The methods they advocated could not have been better calculated to lead Roosevelt to the proposal of February 5, 1937, viz.: Court packing."

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, a majority of whom were Democrats, on June 14, 1937, issued a magnificent report that ranks as one of the major State papers in the history of the country. This report stated:

"We recommend the rejection of this bill as needless, futile and utterly dangerous abandonment of constitutional principle * * *".

"It would subjugate the courts to the will of Congress and the President and thereby destroy the independence of the judiciary, the only certain shield of individual rights.

*"It contains the germ of a system of centralized administration * * *".*

"It points the way to the evasion of the Constitution."

" * * a proposal that violates every sacred tradition of American democracy."*

*"Its ultimate operation would be to make this government one of men rather than one of law," * * *"*

"It is a measure which should be so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented to the free representatives of the free people of America."

In the early days of his career, Frankfurter, always active on the side of the radicals and aliens, was bluntly charged by President Theodore Roosevelt as one with the Russian radicals "engaged in excusing men precisely like the Bolsheviki in Russia, who are murderers and the encouragers of murder, who are traitors to democracy and to civilization, as well as to the United States * * *".

Frankfurter again plumped into the limelight by gratuitously injecting himself into the case of two Communist murderers, Sacco and Vanzetti, of Braintree fame, with the result that Dean John H. Wigmore, accepted authority on Evidence, writing in the Boston Transcript of April 25, 1927, said that Frankfurter "made errors and misstatements which if discovered in a brief of counsel filed in the case would qualify him for proceedings of disbarment."

Wigmore's words were strong:

"Now all this palaver," he says, "seeking to make the reader believe that the judge and the prosecutor thrust the defendant's Reddish into the case, and then illegally and unfairly exploited it—all this palaver is a consummate misrepresentation * * * These facts are so demonstrative of the cruelty and libelous falsity of the whole tenor of the plausible pundit's article."

When the Governor of Massachusetts nominated Frankfurter for a vacancy on the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, he stated that the "plausible pundit" was highly recommended by Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes, Louis D. Brandeis and Benjamin Cardozo. Despite his unusual influence upon several national and many local administrations, Frankfurter has never held public office by election.

At one time or another in his American career, Frankfurter has belonged to a number of Left Wing organizations or to groups strongly sympathetic to radicalism. He was a member of the Advisory Committee of the socialist Worker's Educational Bureau and the Labor Education League under James A. Maurer, a known radical; the American Civil Liberties Union, which only purged its predominantly Communist executive board of its Red members when Stalin joined Hitler; the National Popular Government League, the creation of Louis F. Post, the millionaire radical. Frank A. Goodwin, an executive of the State of Massachusetts says of him in the

Sacco-Vanzetti case: "The leader of the movement to set these two murderers free is Felix Frankfurter." Deputy District Attorney Joseph W. Keith of Boston said: "I then believed and still believe that Frankfurter and men of his type are a menace to the country and to American institutions."

In the Passaic textile strike in 1926, Frankfurter exhorted the strikers at a mass-meeting to remain on strike until their demands were met and he represented the United Front Committee (familiar phrase to those who know the Communist movement) in fighting a subsequent injunction. The "handbook" used by the strikers in this instance was Frankfurter's *The Labor Injunction*. In *Reds in America*, published in 1924, R. M. Whitney says:

"A certain group of lawyers, not all the same personnel, but invariably with many of the same individuals, seems always to be seeking ways to embarrass the Government and interfere with its functioning when it attacks radicalism in any of its forms. These lawyers do not seem to care as to the merits of their case, as was shown when they brought charges of illegal practice against the Department of Justice, charges which were quickly shown to be utterly without foundation, a fact which the veriest tyro would have known upon cursory examination of the 'evidence' they presented. The make-up of this particular group of lawyers * * * is interesting * * *. The self-appointed committee, which signed the charges against the Department of Justice, including Felix Frankfurter, Ernst Freund and Frank P. Walsh * * * Walsh is the lawyer who, on his return from Moscow was reported in Communist circles to have been retained to defend the Bridgman conspirators."

Frankfurter's dislike for the capitalist system is subtly conveyed in his writings and speeches. Speaking before the "pinko" New School for Social Research on February 2, 1933, as reported in the *New York Herald-Tribune*, he says, in part:-

"A good part of our past is dead. To hope for its revival is tragic illusion. New circumstances condition the nation's wealth-making; how they are met will determine the national welfare. The road to yesterday's prosperity is largely barred."

This is an old familiar strain — the things that have gone before are useless and something *new* must be done. That he proposes that this way shall not be the familiar American way, is obvious:

"The way out lies in bold and laborious grappling with the basic forces of our economic leadership * * *. Moreover, the function of political leadership is to lead, and not to allow

action to be distracted *because generalized public opinion is confused and distracted.*"

Which is only another way of saying that public opinion should be overlooked because its judgments are neither wise, speedy nor universal. The Herald Tribune of September 25, 1933, indicates in a news story that Frankfurter was a force in the new Roosevelt administration:

"Professor Felix Frankfurter, Harvard liberal, and regarded as one of the unofficial advisors of President Roosevelt, sailed for Europe today * * *.

"Ostensibly Professor Frankfurter will be an exchange professor at Oxford University, but advices from Washington indicate that he also is on an unofficial Presidential mission, assisting the Chief Executive in keeping abreast of affairs, *particularly financial matters all over the world.*"

"More and more the influence of Prof. Frankfurter of Harvard is noted in selecting brilliant young liberals for key positions as legal advisors. By intellectual standards Frankfurter and Justice Brandeis are almost synonymous. *It is a fact, therefore, that a respected Supreme Court Justice (Brandeis) is influential within the executive branch of government under this administration.*"

Kiplinger's Washington News Letter, Dec. 2, 1933.

Paul Mallon names, among others of these "Anthony Advocates", Ben Cohen, Max Lowenthal, Jerome Frank and Nathan Margold. He says:

"There are a dozen or so others *hidden* in the N. R. A., C. W. A. and elsewhere. They have several common meeting places at the homes of friends and at a house where a few of them are living together. If they set out to repeal the law of gravity legally, they could probably do it."

The Jewish publishing house of Simon & Schuster in a boastful moment, issued a book called *The New Dealers* in 1934. On page 317, et. seq., it says of Frankfurter:

"*Unlike that other great Jew, Bernard M. Baruch, who, after making a fortune in speculation, has mastered the text-book maxims of old-line economics and aspires to be known as the perpetual advisor to all Presidents of all parties at all times and upon all subjects, Frankfurter usually has something to say which is worth hearing.*

"*Felix more than any other one person is the legal master-mind of the New Deal, altho he is in large part only the transmitter of the apostolic succession of Louis D. Brandeis. Like Brandeis, he cannot watch the game without putting his hands on the*

board * * *. His intimacy with Roosevelt dates back to the Wilson Administration when Frankfurter's work on the War Labor Policies Board brought him in frequent contact with the Navy. Both being of the type 'who keep in touch' they have continued their association ever since * * * Franklin frequently invited Felix to come to Albany for a general gabble and incidental diagnosis of that ever-interesting patient known as the state of the nation. And Felix urged in letters to his friends and in conversation Roosevelt's nomination for the Presidency, being one of the few liberal intellectuals who saw that Roosevelt was their man. * * *

"When Wallace and Tugwell planned their new farm administration, they asked Frankfurter to recommend a Solicitor for the Department of Agriculture. He suggested Jerome N. Frank, a liberal Jewish lawyer of Chicago.

"When the first draft of the Securities Bill prepared by Huston Thompson was practically wrecked, Moley sent for Frankfurter to rewrite it. Felix brought down Professor Landis, a younger protege named Ben Cohen, and borrowed still another of his proteges, Thomas G. Corcoran * * * When the Tennessee Valley Authority was organized and needed a smart lawyer, Frankfurter produced David Lilienthal, whom he had been farming out in Wisconsin in training for just such a job. Lilienthal knew public utilities and the laws governing them from right to left. For Secretary Ickes, Frankfurter produced Nathan R. Margold; for Miss Perkins * * * Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.; and Secretary Hull found waiting for him in the State Department another Frankfurter economic protege in the shape of Herbert Feis.

"Thus there are Frankfurter men established in key posts thruout the Administration. Most of them are young and brilliant heirs to the tradition of Holmes, Brandeis and Cardozo, transmitted through the Harvard Law School under Professor Felix Frankfurter. * *

"Most of the Frankfurter products brought their own rolls and mustard along to Washington, until there are now between seventy-five to a hundred men in the Administration who studied under Frankfurter * * *. Some Departments and emergency organizations won't accept any lawyer who is not on the Frankfurter white list. The fact that so many liberal lawyers are Jews has succeeded in giving an accidentally Semitic cast * * * to the legal front of the New Deal * * Roosevelt has discovered what the English have known since the day of Disraeli, that a Jew is a bad servant and a bad master, but a superb partner in any bold enterprise."

"So Frankfurter's part in the New Deal was not confined to the provision of its legal personnel. He was an active though detached member of the Brain Trust * * * and he advised

the Administration on its main strategy with regard to the Supreme Court. He urged against allowing any of the revolutionary legislation to come before the Court until Congress had reaffirmed its intent by re-enacting the emergency measures. This strategy would also allow the Grim Reaper to do his stuff on some of the conservative dodos on the bench. So Frankfurter advised the Administration to 'go slow' and that was his parting word to almost every one of his lieutenants in each of the experimental wings of the Roosevelt Revolution."

The book, from which we take the above quotations, was published by a Jewish publishing house—a "bold enterprise" indeed. The book was reviewed in the American Jewish Weekly, with a comment, "*Men and not principles make a government.*"

Fortune, April, 1934, says of Frankfurter:

"The characteristic phenomenon of the New Washington is the dollar-a-day boy, the youngster recently out of Harvard or Yale or Columbia Law School who serves equally gladly the New Deal for the remuneration accepted by the Baruchs and Swopes (during the World War). The War was a crisis for the entire national economy. The New Deal is a crisis for the hopes of a younger generation."

"The greater number of these youngsters — their ages run from twenty-five to thirty-five with the majority around thirty — are selections, directly or indirectly, of Felix Frankfurter, intimate advisor of the President, Professor of Law, etc., etc., and one of the great teachers of our time — a man whose influence over his students does not end with the awarding of an LL.B. degree. They therefore share Mr. Frankfurter's point of view."

Paul Mallon, writing in the Chicago Daily News, June 22, 1933, says:

"The spare figure of Prof. Felix Frankfurter, liberal lawyer-economist, darted in and out of the White House unnoticed on several occasions, just before President Roosevelt sent his wealth-sharing tax proposals to Congress. This same Harvard counselor paid several visits earlier to Hyde Park while the President was there, altho none noted his presence except the sparrows in the trees."

At this point we refer you to Page 89 of this book where you will please again note Mr. Belloc's words on "the habit of secrecy". We quote now from Kiplinger writing in *Nation's Business*, August, 1935:

*"Frankfurter, * * * is now a major influence with the President * * *. He has no Government position, and he seldom*

*appears in the flesh in Washington. When he visits there, he visits with Justice Brandeis, and then he goes around to visit with the President. He carries to the Presidential flower the pollen of Brandeis' social and economic philosophy * * * Taxation of Bigness in Business is a Frankfurter idea."*

Roosevelt told Congress — Message of January 4, 1935, — "We have undertaken a new order of things."

*"The foreword to his program for the so-called 'new order of things' was written by another radical English professor — Harold J. Laski (Jew) who praises Brogan as highly as Brogan praises the radical professor at Harvard * * Felix Frankfurter * * whom Hugh S. Johnson has declared in the Saturday Evening Post to be 'the most influential single individual in the United States.'"*

Chicago American, Nov. 2, 1935.

Pearson and Allen, in the *Times-Herald* of August 12, 1940, in setting forth the efforts made by the Administration to prevent Col. Lindbergh from speaking to the American people against war over the radio, stated that Lindbergh was close to Col. Truman Smith of the U. S. Army Intelligence. Pearson and Allen then said:

"At any rate, reports of Smith's collaboration with Lindbergh, brought to Roosevelt by Justice Felix Frankfurter, caused the President to demand his court-martial. General Marshall, however, persuaded him that this would cause bad public reaction, and instead sent Colonel Smith south to the maneuvers."

And so we see that even after the Austrian-born Jew Frankfurter became a Justice of our Supreme Court, he was plotting with Roosevelt to degrade and punish a patriotic American Army officer, who did not want to save World Jewry, at the expense of his own country.

Comment on the situation is unnecessary. The little Austrian-Jew who is today the "most influential single individual in the United States" — using his influence on behalf of avowedly alien principles and alien proposals, calling for a radical change in the form of the American Government, overthrowing the precedents of Marshall etc., and defending his viewpoint by citing conditions and legislation in foreign lands is an unwholesome spectacle.

The Harvard, Yale and Columbia Law Schools, the New York City Bar, Roosevelt and the Jewish judges and lawyers are largely responsible for the monstrous substitution of absolute, administrative bureaucracies, operating under the continental European system for the true and tried English and American rules and principles of adjective law.

JEWISH LAW — THE TALMUD

The following extracts are taken from 1935 edition of The Talmud, published by the Soncino Press, London, — under the editorship of Rabbi Dr. I. Epstein, with a Foreword by the Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi Dr. J. H. Hertz. The edition is stamped "PRINTED IN THE NETHERLANDS."

The *Library of Congress* has one set deposited May 6, 1935, bearing official Library No. 439739, and catalogued BM 500. E6.

In the Foreword, it is stated:

"Only one edition of the Talmud has escaped defacement at the hands of the censors, having been printed in Holland.

It "forms a world of its own that must be judged according to its own laws."

Vol. I contains the following passages:

"Where a suit arises between an Israelite and a heathen, if you can justify the former according to the laws of Israel, justify him and say: 'This is our law'; so also if you can justify him by the laws of the heathens justify him and say (to the other party): 'This is your law'; but if this can not be done, we use subterfuges to circumvent him." (p. 664, taken from Baba Kamma 113a).

"And with all lost things of thy brother, it is to your brother that you make restoration but you need not make restoration to a heathen." (p. 666, taken from Baba Kamma 113b).

Vol. III contains the following:

"The property of a heathen is on the same footing as desert land; whoever first occupies it acquires ownership." (p. 222, taken from Baba Bathra 54b).

Vol. V contains the following:

"Judaism has both a national and a universal outlook in life. In the former sense it is particularistic, setting up a people distinct and separate from others by its peculiar religious law." (Footnote on p. 382).

"For murder, whether of a Cuthean by a Cuthean, or of an Israelite by a Cuthean, punishment is incurred; but of a Cuthean by an Israelite, there is no death penalty." (p. 388, taken from Sanhedrin 57a.)

"It applies to the withholding of a labourer's wage. One Cuthean from another, or a Cuthean from an Israelite is forbidden, but an Israelite from a Cuthean is permitted." (p. 388, taken from Sanhedrin 57a, with footnote explanation.)

tion that "Cuthean" is a substitute "for the original goy (heathen)".)

"He who smites an Israelite on the jaw, is as though he had thus assaulted the Divine Presence; for it is written, One who smiteth *man* (*i. e. an Israelite*) attacketh the Holy One." (p. 398, taken from Sanhedrin 58b).

In the eyes of World Jewry, anyone but a Jew, is a heathen, a goy, or a cuthean,—all terms of contempt.

Many passages in this recently authorized edition of the Talmud are so vile and obscene that to print them would be a violation of criminal law.

The well known Jewish author, Josef Kastein, states (in *History and Destiny of the Jews*, p. 211) that "the laws of the Talmud proved exceedingly efficacious in binding the Jewish people together", and that the Talmud was "carried with them everywhere" and "became their home". This is corroborated by the outstanding World Jewry organization B'Nai B'rith, in its recent Fireside Discussion Group pamphlet No. VII, which refers to the "self-governing Talmudic law" for the "world community". The members of such world community, controlled by such an anti-social and anti-American law, creating, in effect, a community of parasites to prey upon other peoples, are, obviously, incapable of assimilation with the laws and ideals of any civilized society founded upon the Christian doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man.

Consequently, membership in organized World Jewry is patently incompatible with citizenship in the American Republic, and no Jew in America can honestly claim to be a loyal American citizen who recognizes such Talmudic law or has any connection whatever with such organized World Jewry. Nor should any Jew be treated as a loyal American citizen who defends, or fails to denounce, such outrageously anti-American Talmudic law, and certainly not be honored by the highest positions in the judicial, legislative and executive branches of the Government.

The present attitude of the great body of Jews in America has been tersely stated by a leading American Rabbi, Solomon Schindler, in an article published in 1911 entitled "Breaking with Assimilation", in which he stated:

"Fifty years ago we seemed near assimilation. Then a cloud came up out of the East and covered the world. It brought here to us two millions of people. Whilst they were different from us in appearance and habits, there were

ties of blood between us and they brought a new spirit amongst us. *They surrounded us like an army.*" (Jewish Chronicle, April 28, 1911).

Still more recently, another prominent American Rabbi, Julius T. Loeb, declared, in his autobiography published in "Who's Who in the Nation's Capital" (1930), his belief in—

"Jerusalem as head capital of a United States of the world."

The magazine "*The Torch of Israel*," issue of July 1940 (Vol. 25, No. 3), carries an astounding article headed: "THE IDENTITY OF THE UNITED STATES AS MODERN ISRAEL."

The article falsely describes George Washington, the Father of Our Country, as having Jewish blood, called "the Blood Royal of Israel" (p. 31), and *our Nation's Capital* as—

"the great white city—'the city that lieth four square'—
The New Jerusalem." P. 32.

Apparently the stage is now set and the curtain arrogantly lifted for an American-Israel to supplement British-Israel in a plan for world domination.

In an article published in the Montreal Daily Star on October 26, 1940, by the British-Israel-World Federation (Canada) Incorporated, with Headquarters in Toronto, it is stated:

"BRITAIN IS ISRAEL"—"*Every Prophecy concerning Israel finds its fulfillment in the British Race.*" * * * [The British Empire as the British Commonwealth of Nations alone answers this Description. * * Britain still rules the waves and possesses Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Singapore, etc., etc.] * * **BECAUSE BRITAIN IS ISRAEL** it is essential that the leaders and people of the Empire become possessed of a clear vision regarding the origin and mission of *our Race*."