JEWS AND MORALS

SHYLOCK

That souls of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men: thy currish spirit
Govern'd a wolf, who, hanged for human slaughter,
Even from the gallows did his fell soul fleet,
And, whilst thou lay'st in thy unhallow'd dam,
Infus'd itself in thee; for thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, starv'd, and ravenous.

MERCHANT OF VENICE Act IV—Scene 1.

The criticism of outstanding Jewish leaders on the moral question, especially as it regards sex (and without venturing further into their known intimacy with the narcotic, liquor and vice traffic), trends from discussion of the wholesale seduction of Hollywood to their identity with the white slave trade. Some of these issues get into the law courts now and then and there is a promise of a "clean-up" but it usually ends there.

The whole of the philosophy of organized World Jewry, and its approach to the moral question, might well be synthesized in the recent cause celebre involving one Bertrand Russell. Russell—Earl Russell, an English "Nobleman" who prefers democratically to ignore his title—was recently appointed by the Trustees of a New York University as an instructor. Unhappily for himself, Russell had expressed his views on morality rather too boldly for the "puritanical" minds of certain parents whose children were enrolled in that University and whose tax-monies support it. It so happened that a New York Jew, James Marshall, the son of Louis Marshall, who has figured in this discussion several times, was head of the Board of Higher Education in the city controlling the University in question. On March 30, 1940, Justice McGeehan—in response to a tax-payer's suit, stated in effect that the action of the Board had illegally established: "A chair of indecency, and, in doing so, had acted arbitrarily, capriciously and in direct violation of the public health, safety and morals of the people."

Justice McGeehan quoted from various books written by Mr. Russell, in which the English Lord stated:

"I think that all sex relations which do not involve children should be regarded as a purely private affair, and that if a man and woman choose to live together without having children, that should be no one's business but their own. I should not hold it desirable that either a man or woman should enter upon the serious business of marriage intended to lead to children without having had previous sexual experience."

The Appellate Division of the New York Courts in upholding Justice McGeehan's decision relating to Earl Russell said through Presiding Justice Francis Martin:

"People should not be appointed to the board of education who would designate persons who are unfit, or who have been convicted of a crime."

Lord Russell speaks with authority. His first wife divorced him on the grounds of adultery, the details of which are aired in the English courts. On the subject of the morals of students, the distinguished Lord says:—

"I am sure that university life would be better, both intellectually and morally, if most university students had temporary childless marriages. This would afford a solution of the sexual urge neither restless nor surreptitious, neither mercenary nor casual, and of such a nature that it need not take up time which ought to be given to work."

The individual speaking, incidentally, is not an American citizen, a factor in the statute which his Jewish supporters ignore. But Lord Russell goes even further and injects himself vigorously in the question of perversion and degeneracy:

"It is possible that homosexual relations (sodomy, etc.) with other boys would not be very harmful if they were tolerated, but even then there is danger lest they should interfere with the growth or normal sexual life later on."

A great number of Jewish Rabbis, professors, lawyers, statesmen and financiers, abetted by some radical ministers, professors and lawyers of Christian descent, rushed into their press with fierce and gratuitous condemnation of the Court ruling. Leading the pack was the famous idol of World Jewry, Professor Albert Einstein, German-Jewish refugee, life member of the Institution for Advanced Study at Princeton, a member of several Communistic organizations and pundit on all questions of American politics and life. In a letter to Morris R. Cohen, a Russian-Jew and Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at City

College, New York, Professor Einstein assumed a lofty and superior attitude, in defense of Russell. He said, in part: "Great spirits have always found violent opposition from mediocrities. The latter cannot understand it when a man does not thoughtlessly submit to hereditary prejudices."

New York Times, March 19, 1940.

So to Einstein, Jewry's greatest living idol, those who oppose the appointment of teachers who advocate tolerance for homo-sexuality are mediocrities with hereditary prejudices. We have already seen how powerful are the "hereditary prejudices" of the Jew against Christian morals and religion. The amazing thing about Einstein's statement is not that he made it, but that he did not seem to reckon with the fact that it was mainly his co-members of World Jewry who rushed to Russell's defense, thus identifying themselves in the public mind with an already well founded judgment of its standards of morality. Such support as Russell found from then on came largely from leading Jewish sources. A typical one reads:

"The writings of Bertrand Russell, British philosopher whose appointment to the faculty of the College of the City of New York was recently rescinded, were held up yesterday by Rabbi Louis I. Newman of Congregation Rodeph Sholom * * * 'as examples of ethical and spiritual wisdom.'"

New York Herald Tribune, April 14, 1940.

"Rabbi J. Howard Ralbag, at the Jewish Center of Williamsbridge, 2910 Barnes Avenue, the Bronx, said he thought that the 'mature, wholesome and inspiring' influence of Bertrand Russell, whose appointment as a professor at the College of the City of New York was revoked eight days ago, was 'beyond reproach.'"

New York Times, April, 1940.

In addition to Einstein, other leading Jews who rallied to Russell's defense were Miss Pearl Bernstein, executive officer of the appointive board, a group of thirty-six members of the radical American League of Writers, and the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, who urged the authorities to ignore the law as it concerned Earl Russell's citizenship.

A number of Jewish publishers, including Bennett A. Cerf, Alfred-A. Knopf, and W. B. Huebsch, of Viking Press, a strongly Left Wing outfit, said their piece in defense of Russell, as did John Haynes Holmes, a prominent radical minister, Dr. Henry Neuman of the Brooklyn Society for Ethical (?) Culture, Professor Alonzo Meyers of New York University, Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, Professor George

S. Counts, and Professor Horace M. Kallen of the radical School for Social Research, where Professor (now Justice) Frankfurter often spoke, and who has been identified with a number of radical movements. The Rev. A. J. Muste, an extreme Left Winger, added his praise of Russell, and Carl Binger of the Willard Straight Post of the American Legion, the only Legion post in the nation to consistently defend radicals and radical organizations, rose in his defense. A number of Jewish members of the Government injected themselves into the picture on the side of Russell. Among them were Nathan R. Margold, Solicitor of the Interior Department, George Bronz, legal advisor to the Bituminous Coal Consumers Council Division; Stanley Surrey of the Treasury Department; Felix S. Cohen of the Board of Appeals of the Interior Department and Samuel Frankel from the Department of Agriculture.

Despite these sickening disclosures and the decisions of the New York courts, the noble Earl, Lord Bertrand Russell, is now lecturing to the select youths of "dear old Harvard", and he has been recently advertised to speak at a Town Hall meeting, in the National Capital, under the auspices of religious, social and civic leaders who should have known better.

It was only a year or two before this that Leon Blum, the rich French-Jewish Socialist and Prime Minister was publicly embarrassed by the reminder that he had written a book Du Mariage containing certain references which even the least critical described as highly immoral. In this book, Blum not only advocated incest between brother and sister but recommended that girls throw off their 'virginity gayly and early.' After discussing this recommendation, Francis Yeats-Brown says in his European Jungle, (p. 193):

"From morning to night, * * the French citizen pays his tribute to the tribes of Israel. His coffee comes from the Cohens of Haifa; his bread has been handled by Louis-Dreyfus: when he listens to his radio he enriches the half-Jew, Louis Mercier: his newspapers are full of Jewish advertisements, especially of the patent medicines of Levi and Vidal; the Intransigeant is owned by L. L. Dreyfus, the Populaire by Lazarus Brothers, the Figaro by M. Cotnareanu, the Petit Parisien and Excelsior by M. Braun, and the Stock Exchange swarms with Levis, Lazards, Rothschilds, Cohens, Davids, Weils, Mayers, Sterns, Blochs, Baumanns, and their friends and relations."

That sodomy was not sporadic in Sodom and Gomorrah, but a continuous characteristic of many Jews, is evidenced by the fact that Sodom is denounced thirty-nine times in the Old and New Testaments.

"Except the Lord of hosts had left unto us a very small remnant, we should have been as Sodom and we should have been like unto Gomorrah."

Isaiah, Ch. 1., v. 9.

"Verily I say unto you, It shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for that city."

Gospel according to St. Matthew, Ch. 10., v. 15.

"And their dead bodies shall lie in the street of the great city, which spiritually is called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified."

The Revelation of St. John the Divine, Ch. 11., v. 8.

Jews control 90% of the production of liquor, and most of its distribution in metropolitan centers. In the Nation's Capital Jew Milton S. Kronheim & Son, Inc. publishes a "Beverage Bulletin". An application was recently made for the transfer of a license for a liquor store to a residential neighborhood, which was protested by a number of churches and property owners. Before final action was made known by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, Kronheim's paper secured a "scoop", stating that the Board would grant the permit. If national prohibition should again return, the Jewish control of the liquor business with their insistence upon letting the bars down, violating regulations, increasing the number of saloons, locating them in proximity to homes and churches, and selling to minors and drunkards, can be held responsible. The Jewish control of race-track gambling, the numbers or policy rackets, and the slot machines, which feed on and cheat the very poor, is beyond question.

In the field of poronographic literature and movies Jews, as anyone can easily ascertain, have almost a monopoly. During the past two decades in particular they have been extensively active in the United States in the writing and distribution of salacious books, and during the past five years at least a dozen such books have been subject to public controversy because of their indecency. An investigation will show that modern perversion of art and music are largely the result of Jewish influence.

The Jew Moving Picture industry has made many contributions to the undermining of morality in America through pictures and newsreels having such a tendency, and utilizing the system of block-booking to compel their introduction to houses which would not voluntarily accept them. The industry also loses no opportunity to produce and distribute pictures and newsreels to get America to fight

and die for World Jewry, and the Christians pay for their intended slaughter. Jimmie Rossevelt's recent employment, at a fabulous salary, obviously suggests harmony on the part of his family with what is going on in the industry, which no member of his family has sought to correct.

As reported by the Associated Press, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, has recently obtained a list of forty-two of the moving-picture industry's foremost figures—actors and actresses, writers, producers and directors, in connection with a showing that Hollywood's film colony has been a prime source of Communist party revenue and recruiting.

Cruelty of the Jewish motion picture magnates to animals, particularly to horses used in moving pictures, has recently been disclosed, but we, Gentiles, should realize that the Jews are a law unto themselves and are permitted in the name of religion, to have their Rabbis, of course for compensation, superintend the killing of animals for food, according to methods which the Association to Prevent Cruelty to Animals is not permitted to prevent.

Jewish perpetration of grossly immoral bolshevism is indicated by what our American Ambassador to Russia wrote in January 1918:

"The bolshevik leaders here, most of whom are Jews and ninety per cent of whom are returned exiles, care little for Russia or any other country, but are internationalists, and they are trying to start a world-wide social revolution."

Russia From the American Embassy, by David R. Francis, P. 214.

It is further shown by what the Netherlands Minister to Russia wrote on September 6, 1918:

"The danger is now so great that I feel it my duty to call the attention of the British and all other Governments to the fact that if an end is not put to Bolshevism in Russia at once the civilization of the whole world will be threatened."

"I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is the greatest issue now before the world, not even excluding the war which is still raging, and unless, as above stated, Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately, it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe and the whole world, as it is organized and worked by Jews who have no nationality, and whose one object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things."

Foreign Relations of the United States: 1918. Russia. (published by U. S. State Dept.), Vol. I, pp. 678-9. British White Paper "Russia No. 1, April 1919", p. 6, on "Bolshevism in Russia".