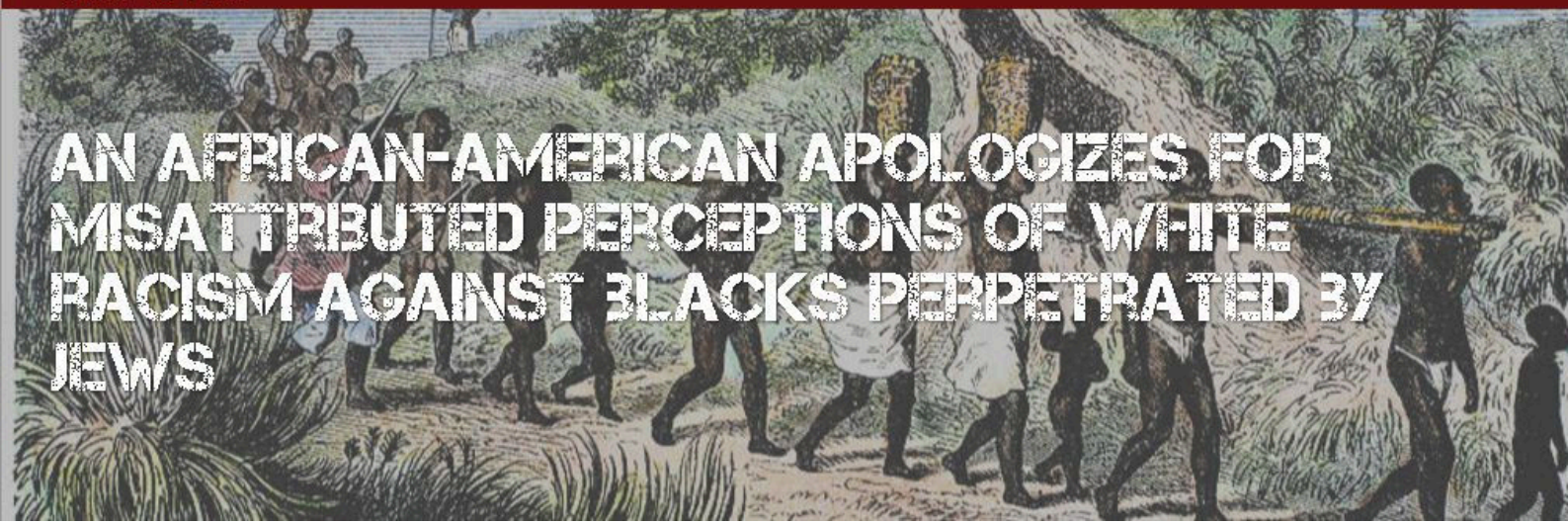


AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN APOLOGIZES FOR MISATTRIBUTED PERCEPTIONS OF WHITE RACISM AGAINST BLACKS PERPETRATED BY JEWS



Dontell Jackson

Hello and welcome to my website *We Thought They Were White.* My name is Dontell Jackson, and like many African-Americans, I was brought up in a culture deeply infused with propaganda designed to lay the blame for all of the black race's ills on the white man. It was not until I began looking into the actual history of blacks, whites, and other races in America, that I came to realize that many if not most of the resentment that African-Americans harbor regarding our long history of abuse and exploitation has been intentionally misdirected by those who are most responsible for it, to shift the blame away from themselves as a people onto the white race who they regard as their enemies.

The reality is that the white race had little to do with the slave trade that took our ancestors away from Africa and sold them into bondage in the New World. That crime was committed not by White Europeans, but by Jews who were engaged in transatlantic commerce between the Old World and the Americas where they hoped to establish a New Jerusalem from which to rule the world by way of exploiting all races who were not members of their tribe of "chosen people." In their efforts to accomplish that goal, the white race has been hoodwinked and manipulated as unsuspecting pawns almost as much as the black race has been.

Blacks have been purposely misled by the Jewish people who, in previous centuries, built their fortunes in the transatlantic slave trade, and who continue to manipulate and exploit us even today. Because most black people make no distinction between Jews and whites, it is easy for the Jews to evade justice and escape the blame for the wrongs that they have inflicted on our people for centuries by convincing blacks that it was the white man who did it. In most cases the vast majority of the white race had nothing to do with slavery or other crimes that have been committed against our people. Whites were and continue to be exploited and manipulated by the Jews, the same as blacks, and their race is even more hated by the Jew, where blacks are simply disregarded by the Jews with indifference, as are other races. We are all simply pawns to the Jews who have no other use for us beyond being a source of profit to them and a weapon that can be used to help destroy whites, who they see as their sworn enemies, by encouraging us to breed with them until there are no longer any whites left.

I would like to invite all of my black brothers and sisters to join me in untangling the lies, deceptions and half-truths that have been foisted upon us as a race, and to explore the true history of what has been done to us as a people by those who were more than happy to encourage us to think these wrongs were committed against us by whites, when in reality those crimes were carried out by Jews.

Please feel free to share the information that I have presented on this site with as many of your friends, relatives, and associates as possible, so that we as a people can gain greater freedom through knowledge of the truth which is the only thing that can set us free from the state of subjugation, manipulation, and exploitation at the hands of those who have and who continue to deceive us. Let us educate ourselves as a people by sharing this knowledge of the truth among all of our race so that we can at last break free of the bondage of the lies and superstition that have enslaved our minds and our spirits.

WHO ARE THE JEWS?



Many people today consider the Jews to be members of the white race, since centuries of exile and intermarriage with Europeans has lightened their complexion to a certain extent, but in reality the Jews are members of the Semitic race that is native to the Arabian sub-continent and they are Afro-Asiatic in origin, like their close cousins the Palestinians, the Lebanese, the Jordanians, the Saudis, the Syrians, and other Arabic tribes.

A race of merchants and traders, like the ancient Phoenicians who preceded them in their occupation of Canaan and their establishment of trade throughout the Mediterranean, the Jews traveled far and wide in search of wealth and exotic riches. Long before the first white man set foot in sub-Saharan Africa, Jews living in Sena, Yemen, are known to have come to Ethiopia as early as 500 BC in search of gold, intermarrying with African women, and becoming the ancestors of the Lemba tribe, whose descendants continued to practice Judaism and went on to build Great Zimbabwe, a medieval stone fortress whose construction began as early as the 11th century.

The Ethiopian Bible is one of the few written texts, outside of the Dead Sea Scrolls, which includes the Book of Enoch, an ancient Hebrew text that relates how a group of angels disobeyed the prohibition against intermarrying with mortal women, and how they spawned a race of cannibalistic giants who wrecked havoc on earth devouring both man and beast, which ultimately had to be destroyed in the time of Noah by the flood. The book of Enoch also reveals that the fallen angel who was singled out for punishment for his part in this disaster was named Azazel, who was imprisoned under the earth to remain there until the Day of Judgement when he would finally be destroyed along with death and the grave, a legend which seems to be the origin of the Christian belief in the devil.



Map showing location of Israel and Jerusalem in relation to Africa

Judea, the land from which the Jews take their name, was located in the Levant in what is today the present state of Israel on the Mediterranean coast that lies beyond Jordan, along the western edge of Arabia, bordering on Egypt in northeastern Africa. There the Jews lived for nearly 1000 years until they were eventually expelled and driven into exile by the Romans against whose rule the Jewish people repeatedly rebelled. In consequence of these rebellions, the Roman Empire crushed the Jewish uprisings, destroying their most sacred site, the temple in Jerusalem in 70 AD, and driving the Jews out of Judea, sending them wandering throughout other parts of the Roman Empire.


The Roman siege of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple in 70 AD

Once the Jews had been driven out of Jerusalem, they soon re-established their former trade connections and set themselves up as merchants and traders operating throughout the Roman Empire and abroad, continuing to practice their native religion of Judaism and refusing to assimilate into the societies that they settled in and profited from. They also brought with them the recently formed Jewish cult of Christianity which soon spread outside of the Jewish diaspora and was adopted by many members of the slave class in ancient Roman society who found Christianity's doctrine of equality and brotherhood as appealing as the Christian admonishment condemning those who

sought to increase their worldly riches and power over others. Christianity was brought to Ethiopia by Frumentius, a Lebanese-born Christian who became the first Bishop of Axum, and saw Christianity become the state religion of Ethiopia in the year 330 AD.



Map showing the network of trade routes used by Jewish merchants (in blue), circa 870 AD, as reported in the account of ibn Khordadbeh in the Book of Roads and Kingdoms. Other trade routes of the period shown in purple

Wherever the Jews settled they soon garnered the animosity of those who they lived among, owing to their unscrupulous business practices and usury. Writing in the first century, the Roman geographer Strabo said of them: *"These Jews have penetrated into every city, and it would be difficult to find a single place in the inhabited world that has not received this race, and where it has not become master."*

The first century Roman historian Tacitus also held a similarly unfavorable opinion of them, saying: *"The practices of the Jews are malevolent and despicable, and have entrenched themselves by their very degeneracy. Deviants of the most depraved kind who had no use for the religion of their predecessors, they took to collecting dues and contributions in order to swell the Jewish treasury; and other reasons for their increasing wealth may be found in their unrelenting loyalty and eager nepotism towards fellow Jews. But all the rest of the world they hold in contempt with the hatred reserved for enemies. They will not feed or intermarry with gentiles. Despite being overtly lustful as a race, the Jews shun carnal dealings with women foreign to their tribe. Among their own kind however, nothing is forbidden. They have adopted the practice of circumcision to show that they are different from others. Those seeking to convert to Judaism adopt the same practices, and the very first lesson they are taught is to despise the gods, shed all feelings of patriotism, and consider parents, children and brothers as readily expendable. However, the Jews make certain that their population increases."*


Jewish money lenders

According to the 9th century Persian geographer, Ibn Khordadbeh in his *The Book of Roads and Kingdoms*, Jewish merchants embarking from the ports of southern France, would carry cargoes of slaves, brocades, and furs to the markets of Constantinople, Alexandria, and Damascus. The more venturesome would then proceed by caravan across the Fertile Crescent and sail from the Persian Gulf as far as India and China, to return with "musk, aloe, wood, camphor, cinnamon, and other products of the eastern countries" for distribution in the lands to the West.

Long before Christianity was introduced to Europe by the religion's Jewish founders, Jews from Israel had already established themselves in parts of what was the ancient Roman Empire, as merchants, money-lenders, traders, actors, and entertainers; often traveling from village to village plying their trade and accumulating wealth. With the adoption of Christianity as the official state religion of the Roman Empire in the 4th century AD, the Jews who had migrated to Europe emerged as the principle source of financing, as the Christian Church strictly forbid Christians from charging interest on loans; but the Jews were exempt from this prohibition and were allowed to freely engage in usury, accumulating vast fortunes through the interest they charged on the money they lent.

In many cases even the crowned heads of European royalty found themselves deeply indebted to the Jews due to their borrowing money to finance their frequent wars and the lavish courtly lifestyle. This led to the Jews sometimes acquiring high ranking positions of political power and influence in the courts of European government, but it also led to the Jews being repeatedly banished from nearly every country in Europe by rulers who found themselves too deeply in debt to their Jewish financiers.

Following the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492, and from Portugal in 1497, many Sephardic Jews living in those countries sought to avoid expulsion under the pretext of ostensibly converting to Catholicism and becoming known as "conversos" or "marranos", while others

emigrated to the Dutch Republic. There they called themselves gente del linaje ("People of the (Jewish) lineage"), or homens da nação, ("Men of the (Jewish-Portuguese) Nation"). The Netherlands gained independence from Spain in 1648 as a result of the Eighty Years War, during which time a considerable number of Marrano merchants settled in London and formed there a secret congregation, at the head of which was Antonio Fernandez Carvajal. They conducted a large business with the Levant, East and West Indies, Canary Islands, and Brazil, and above all with the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal. The Dutch West India Company, a corporation invested in by a number of wealthy Jewish shareholders, sent 200 Jews to colonize Brazil in 1642. By the mid-1640s, approximately fifteen hundred Jewish inhabitants resided in the areas of northeastern Brazil controlled by the Dutch, where they established two congregations and employed the first rabbi in the Americas.

By the late Middle Ages Jews in Europe had set up trade guilds, which functioned as cartels to control and regulate the practice different trades in a particular city. These guilds were similar to unions in that they existed to direct business to those who belonged to them, while directing business away from those who were not members. This allowed the Jews to organize themselves and work together to undermine their competition - gentile business owners. When moving to a new city, Jews would seek out the guild representing their particular profession (whether it was silver or gold smithing, wine and spirits, the garment industry, stationers and printers, or whatever trade that they made their living at), and the other Jews in the guild would decide whether or not they would allow them to join the guild. If they determined that the person seeking to join the guild was a Jew, then they were welcomed as members by their fellow Jews. If they were gentiles however, they were usually blackballed and kept out of the guild unless the Jews had a reason for wanting them to join their guild - i.e. if they had connections that would be useful to the Jews.

By the early 1600s, there had been several attempts to establish a permanent British colony in North America for the purpose of securing material riches from the New World. The first of these, the Roanoke colony, chartered by Sir Walter Raleigh in what is now North Carolina in 1584, failed, as had the Popham colony which was established in New England in what is now Maine in 1607 by the Plymouth Company, while the Jamestown Colony, also established in 1607 by the London Company in Virginia survived. Because of the failure of the Popham colony in New England, which had been abandoned by 1608, the shares of the Plymouth Company held by its stockholders had plummeted in value. This situation did not go unnoticed by a certain group of financial opportunists who called themselves the Company of Merchant Adventurers, which by that time had become heavily infiltrated by Jewish speculators operating a trade cartel which covered much of Europe and extended overseas.

It was to the Company of Merchant Adventurers that the group of religious dissenters known as the Pilgrims went looking for financial backing, indenturing themselves to them as colonial laborers in return for the Merchant Adventurers covering the cost of their chartered passage to the New World, where the Pilgrims hoped to settle on a tract of land that they had obtained a charter for in Virginia from the London Company. Having at their disposal a group of earnest and willing laborers who had indentured themselves as colonists, the Company of Merchant Adventurers saw the opportunity to buy up stock in the failed Plymouth Company of New England at a bargain, and then develop a colony in New England by using the Pilgrims as the colony's laborers, which meant that the Pilgrims ended up being settled not in their intended destination on the warm and fertile shores of Virginia, but hundreds of miles to the north on the cold and stony shores of Massachusetts. Thus New England was established by means of the unscrupulous conniving and deception of ruthless, manipulative, Jewish financial speculators.

In 1621 a Jew by the name of Elias Legarde arrived in Jamestown, Virginia, aboard the ship Abigail, having been brought over from France by Anthonie Bonall to assist in the wine-making industry begun by some of the early colonists of Virginia. In 1649 a Sephardic Jew named Solomon Franco arrived in Massachusetts from the Netherlands as an agent for Immanuel Perada, a Jewish merchant based in Holland. Franco had been sent to Boston to deliver supplies ordered by Edward Gibbons, a major general in the Massachusetts militia. When Franco attempted to collect payment from Gibbons for delivering the ordered goods, Gibbons refused saying that he had already paid Franco's employer, Immanuel Perada, for both the merchandise and the cost of shipping. The Massachusetts General Court ruled on May 6, 1649 that Franco was to be expelled from the colony, granting him "six shillings per week out of the Treasury for ten weeks, for sustenance, till he can get his passage to Holland."

Apart from their involvement in the Company of Merchant Adventurers, Jews owned controlling stock in the Dutch West India Company, which sent 200 Jews to colonize Brazil in 1642. By 1646, approximately fifteen hundred Jewish inhabitants resided in the areas of northeastern Brazil controlled by the Dutch, where they established two congregations and employed the first rabbi in the Americas. Among the members of the governing body of the Dutch West India Company were a number of wealthy Sephardic Jewish merchants who had become shareholders in the venture, having contributed more than thirty-six thousand guilders to the colony's initial capital. By 1658 these included: Abram Isaac Perera, Andres Cristoffel Nunes, Abrara Isaac Bueno, Bento Osorio, Joseph d'Acosta, Louys Rodrigues de Sousa, and Ferdinando Dias de Britto. By April 1658 they were joined by their fellow Jews: Francisco Vaz de Crasto, Francisco Iopo Henriques, Balth'r Alvares Naugera, Josepho de los Bios, Ruij Gommes Frontiera, Aron Chamis Vaz, Dionis Jennis, Diego Vaz de Sousa. The foregoing names are indicated as Jewish by a different style of writing than the other names in the lists, the 1656 list having the word "Jooden" or "Joode" opposite the names of Perera, Nunnes, Bueno and Osorio, and a later list in 1671 mentioning some of the other names as those of Jews. For March 1671 the following names occur under the heading of "Hebreen," or "Hebrews": Abraham Isaac Perera, Simon Louis Rodrigues de Souza, Aaron Chamiz Vaz, Jacob de Pinto, Jeronimo Nunes da Costa, Jacomo Fernando Ozorio, and Abraham Cohen.

When their colony in Recife, Brazil, fell to the Portuguese, the Jews fled from the Portuguese Inquisition in Brazil and headed for the Dutch

West India Company's colony of New Amsterdam in what is now New York, in 1655. The Dutch governor of New Amsterdam wrote to the board of Directors asking for permission to expel the Jews from the New Amsterdam colony because of their unscrupulous trade practices which were hurting gentile-owned businesses in the colony, and the directors of the Dutch West India Company told Stuyvesant that there was nothing they could do, that the Jews were to be allowed to stay there because the Dutch West India Company was controlled by Jewish stock-holders.

Having been prevented by ordinances issued by Governor Stuyvesant from engaging in the domestic economy, the Jews quickly discovered that the territory inhabited by the Indians would be a fertile field. There were no laws preventing the Jews from trading with the Indians. In 1656 a Sephardic Jew named Jacob Lumbrozo arrived in Maryland and established himself as a plantation-owner, merchant, Indian-trader, and a medical doctor. By 1661 Asser Levy, a Dutch Jew who arrived in New Amsterdam in

JEWS AND THE SLAVE TRADE

According to an interview given by Orthodox Rabbi Lody van de Kamp to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency newspaper on December 26, 2013:*"Money was earned by Jewish communities in South America, partly through slavery, and went to Holland, where Jewish bankers handled it....In one area of what used to be Dutch Guyana, 40 Jewish-owned plantations were home to a total population of at least 5,000 slaves," he says. "Known as the Jodensavanne, or Jewish Savannah, the area had a Jewish community of several hundred before its destruction in a slave uprising in 1832. Nearly all of them immigrated to Holland, bringing their accumulated wealth with them."*

They came with ships carrying African blacks to be sold as slaves. The traffic in slaves was a royal monopoly, and the Jews were often appointed as agents for the Crown in their sale. They were the largest ship chandlers in the entire Caribbean region, where the shipping business was mainly a Jewish enterprise. The ships were not only owned by Jews, but were manned by Jewish crews and sailed under the command of Jewish captains



Private Sales.

Plantation on John's Island.

By Jacob Cohen & Son.

At Private Sale, all that PLANTATION known as "Rushlands," on the Stono River, John's Island, about seven miles from the city, containing nine hundred and forty (940) acres, five hundred of which are cleared and in good planting condition. On the place there is a fine Residence and outbuildings, all in good order. There is also good negro houses, to accommodate comfortably eighty negros. It is useless to describe the lands, as they can at any time be inspected by a purchaser.

Conditions—One-third cash, balance in five equal annual instalments, with mortgage of the property. Purchasers to pay us for papers.

Apply as above, at 24 BROAD STREET,
December 16 thstu6 Old State Bank.

Negroes at Auction.

BY J. & L. T. LEVIN.

WILL be sold, on MONDAY, the 34 January next, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock,

22 LIKELY NEGROES, the larger number of which are young and desirable. Among them are Field Hands, Hostlers and Carriage Drivers, House Servants, &c., and of the following ages: Robinson 40, Elsey 34, Yanaky 13, Sylla 11, Anikee 8, Robinson 6, Candy 3, Infant 9, Thomas 35, Die 38, Amey 18, Eldridge 13, Charles 6, Sarah 60, Baket 50, Mary 18, Betty 16, Guy 12, Tilla 9, Lydia 24, Rachel 4, Scippio 2.

The above Negroes are sold for the purpose of making some other investment of the proceeds, the sale will therefore be positive.

Terms—a credit of one, two and three years, for notes payable at either of the Banks, with two or more approved endorsers, with interest from date. Purchasers to pay for papers.

Dec 8 43

☞Black River Watchman will copy the above and forward bill to the auctioneers for payment.

Advertisements by Jewish slave traders from newspapers of the 1800s

The West India Company, which monopolized imports of slaves from Africa, sold slaves at public auctions against cash payment. It happened that cash was mostly in the hands of Jews. The buyers who appeared at the auctions were almost always Jews, and because of this lack of competitors they could buy slaves at low prices. On the other hand, there also was no competition in the selling of the slaves to the plantation owners and other buyers, and most of them purchased on credit payable at the next harvest in sugar. Profits up to 300 percent of the purchase value were often realized with high interest rates.

On the Caribbean island of Curacao, Dutch Jews may have accounted for the resale of at least 15,000 slaves landed by Dutch transatlantic traders, according to Seymour Drescher, a Jewish historian at the University of Pittsburgh. Jews were so influential in those colonies that slave auctions scheduled to take place on Jewish holidays often were postponed, according to Marc Lee Raphael, a professor of Judaic studies at the College of William & Mary.

It was not until 1655 that slavery for life became a legally sanctioned institution in the North American colonies however. In that year, Anthony Johnson, a free black Angolian who had been brought to Virginia as an indentured servant and who had worked off his term of indenture years earlier, went to court over the ownership of a black servant named John Casor, who Johnson claimed ownership of saying that Casor had been sold to him as his slave for life. Corroborating testimony in the case was provided by a Jewish merchant named Capt. Samuel Goldsmith, with the court deciding in Johnson's favor, legally recognizing John Casor as his slave for life, setting the precedent for lifetime slave ownership in the colonies of North America; a peculiar institution that Jewish sea-faring merchants and traders soon found extremely profitable.

By the time of the American Revolution, over 30 Jewish families could be found in Newport, Rhode Island, alone, bearing family names such as Lopez, Levy, Rivera, Seixas, deToro (Touro), Gomez and Hays. In the New World, the Jews continued to engage in their long established careers as merchants and money lenders, manufacturers and sellers of alcoholic beverages, and were leaders in the forefront of the slave

trade, amassing vast fortunes by importing and selling African slaves to the colonial plantations.

Some of the Jews of Newport and Charleston who were engaged in the distillery or slavery trade, or both, were: Isaac Gomez, Hayman Levy, Jacob Malhado, Naphtaly Myers, David Hart, Joseph Jacobs, Moses Ben Franks, Moses Gomez, Isaac Dias, Benjamin Levy, David Jeshuvum, Jacob Pinto, Jacob Turk, Daniel Gomez, James Lucana, Jan de Sweevts, Felix (cha-cha) de Souza (known as the 'Prince of Slavers' and second only to Aaron Lopez), Simeon Potter, Isaac Elizer, Jacob Rod, Jacob Rodriguez Rivera, Haym Isaac Carregal, Abraham Touro, Moses Hays, Moses Lopez, Judah Touro, Abraham Mendes and Abraham All.



The following is a partial list of the slave ships owned by Jews:

'Abigail' owned by Aaron Lopez, Moses Levy and Jacob Franks.
'Crown' owned by Isaac Levy and Nathan Simpson.
'Nassau' owned by Moses Levy.
'Four Sisters' owned by Moses Levy.
'Anne & Eliza' owned by Justus Bosch and John Abrams.
'Prudent Betty' owned by Henry Cruger and Jacob Phoenix.
'Hester' owned by Mordecai and David Gomez.
'Elizabeth' owned by David and Mordecai Gomez.
'Antigua' owned by Nathan Marston and Abram Lyell.
'Betsy' owned by Wm. DeWoolf.
'Pouy' owned by James DeWoolf.
'White Horse' owned by Jan de Sweevts.
'Expedition' owned by John and Jacob Rosevelt.
'Charlotte' owned by Moses and Sam Levy and Jacob Franks.
'Caracoa' owned by Moses and Sam Levy.

Slave-runners, also owned by Jews, were the 'La Fortuna', the 'Hannah', the 'Sally', and the 'Venue'.

In 1710 a Jewish immigrant named Jacob Franks arrived in New York from London and lived as a boarder in the household of Moses and Rachael Levy, later marrying their 16 year old daughter, Abigail in 1712. Acknowledged as a linguist and Judaic scholar, Jacob was the son of Adam Franks of Germany, a friend of King George of Hanover, who loaned that monarch the most valuable jewels in his coronation crown. Jacob Franks was the British king's sole agent for the Northern Colonies at New York and his son David was the king's agent for Pennsylvania. An eminent and wealthy merchant, he engaged in the slave trade, privateering, general commerce, and shipping. He was also very involved in the Jewish community and the construction of the Shearith Israel synagogue as well as president of the congregation in 1730. The Franks family was one of the leading families in Colonial New York, not only within the small Jewish community but also within the larger elite secular social circle comprised of prominent Protestant families.



Jacob Franks



Moses Levy

Moses Levy, brother-in-law to Jacob Franks, was born in New York in the early 18th century. A prominent slave-trader and merchant, Moses Levy of New York and Newport, was one of several Ashkenazi Jewish families in Newport at that time. Levy lived in one of Newport's large colonial mansions at 29 Touro Street, which he willed to Moses Seixas in 1792. Levy was also one of the original benefactors of Touro Synagogue.

Samson Levy, a Jewish merchant living in Philadelphia, led a boycott in November, 1765, against the importation of goods from England to the colonies by signing a resolution along with six other Philadelphia Jewish merchants in protest against the tax known as the Stamp Act.



Aaron Lopez

Aaron Lopez, was born in 1731 in Lisbon, Portugal, as "Duarte Lopez" to a Jewish family who had ostensibly converted to Catholicism in order to avoid deportation but secretly continued to practicing Judaism. Lopez followed his older brother, Moses, to North America in 1752, where he immediately dropped the Christian name Duarte, took the Hebrew name Aaron, submitted to ritual circumcision, and began openly living as a Jew. Settling in Newport, Rhode Island, where his brother had located a decade earlier. Like his uncle and future father-in-law, Aaron established himself as a whale-oil merchant and a manufacturer of spermaceti candles. In 1761, Aaron, Jacob Rodriguez Rivera, and seven other merchants formed a cartel to control the price and distribution of whale oil. That same year he and Jacob Rodriguez Rivera, purchased a brigantine sailing ship named Grayhound which sailed to Africa in 1763, bringing back a cargo of 134 Africans who were sold as slaves to fellow Jew, Isaac de Costa, in South Carolina. Four captains made thirteen of the voyages to Africa, bringing back some 1,275 black slaves. Between 1761 and 1774, Aaron Lopez underwrote 21 slave ships and by the beginning of the Revolutionary War, he owned or controlled 30 vessels. Lopez soon amassed a vast fortune through shipping, the slave trade, candle making, distilling rum, producing chocolate, textiles,

clothing, shoes, hats, bottles and barrels. By the early 1770s, Lopez had become the wealthiest person in Newport and his tax assessment was twice that of any other resident.

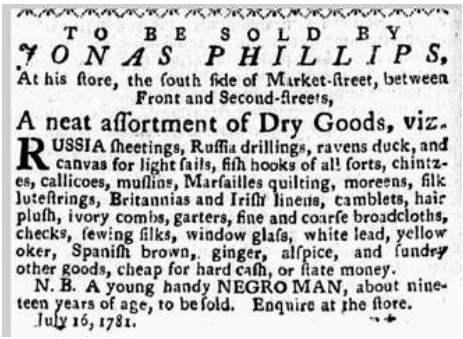

Jacob Rivera

Jacob Rodriguez Rivera (uncle and father-in-law of Aaron Lopez) hailed from a Marrano family from Seville, Spain. He arrived in Newport via Curacao in 1748 where he became a prosperous merchant and slave-trader. Next to Aaron Lopez, Rivera occupied the highest position in the commercial, religious and social life of Newport's Jewish community. His daughter Sarah, married Aaron Lopez and his son Jacob owned a grand mansion on the Parade that is today located at 8 Washington Square.

In 1747 Isaac de Costa, a Sephardic Jew born in London, arrived in Charleston, South Carolina, where he established himself as a merchant, shipping-agent, and slave-trader, who built a considerable fortune bringing hundreds of black slaves overseas from Africa. Isaac da Costa had been initiated into Freemasonry and appointed a Masonic Deputy Inspector General by fellow Jew Moses Michael Hayes and went on to establish the Sublime Grand Masonic Lodge of Perfection in Charleston prior to his death in 1783.

In 1756 Moses Lindo, a Sephardic Jew born in London in 1712, arrived in Charleston, South Carolina, where he established himself as a slave-owning planter and merchant in the cochineal and indigo trade with London. Lindo imported 49 slaves from Barbados to his South Carolina plantation in the 1750s. At one point in his career he ran an advertisement in the South Carolina Gazette stating that: *"If any person is willing to part with a plantation of 500 acres with 60 or 70 Negroes, I am ready to purchase it for ready money." In 1762 he was appointed "Surveyor and Inspector-General of Indigo, Drugs, and Dyes."*

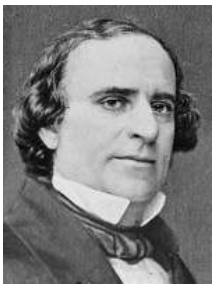
Also arriving in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1756, was Moses Lindo's twenty year old indentured servant, Jonas Phillips, who had been born Jonah Feibush in Frankfurt, Germany.After serving his term of indenture, Phillips moved first to Albany, New York in 1759, and then to New York City, where he became a merchant and dealer in slaves. By 1760 Phillips had joined the New York Lodge of Freemasons, and served as *shohet* (ritual slaughterer) and *bodek* (examiner of meat) for Shearith Israel. Settling in Philadelphia just before the American Revolution, Phillips was a staunch advocate of the Non-Importation Agreement, and by the beginning of the Revolutionary War he supported the cause of American Independence and in 1778 he enlisted in the Philadelphia militia. By the year 1782 was the second wealthiest Jew in the city. He and his wife Rebecca Mendes Machado maintained their South Carolina ties through several of their 21 children.


TO BE SOLD BY
JONAS PHILLIPS,
At his ſtore, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,
A neat aſſortment of Dry Goods, viz.
RUSSIA ſheetings, Ruſſia drillings, ravens duck, and canvas for light ſails, fiſh hooks of all ſorts, chintzes, callicoes, muſlins, Marſailles quilting, moreens, filk luteſtrings, Britannias and Iriſh linens, camblets, hair pluſh, ivory combs, garters, fine and coarſe broadcloths, checks, ſewing ſilks, window glaſs, white lead, yellow oker, Spaniſh brown, ginger, alſpice, and ſundry other goods, cheap for hard caſh, or ſtate money.
N. B. A young handy NEGRO MAN, about nineteen years of age, to be ſold. Enquire at the ſtore.
July 16, 1781.

Benjamin Mordecai of Charleston was one of the largest slave traders in South Carolina. Of his participation in the Civil War the Boston Transcript reported that Mordecai *"has presented to his belligerent state and city $10,000, to aid the purpose of secession, with the offer besides of a large number of negroes to work in the cause..."* In 1857, he advertised in the Charleston Courier, *"Prime Field Negros and House Servants"* for sale. They included: Coachmen and House Servants Cooks, Seamstresses, Washers and Ironers - Tom, 25 years of age John, 21 Lilburn, 24 Isaac, 22 Elvy, 18 Amelia, 22 Lydia, 40 Louisa, 40 Patsy, 19; Nurse Field Hands and Laborers Caroline,17 Betsy, 17 Catherine, 16 Octavia, 16 Mary, 28 Sarah, 30; w/ child Sarah, 18 Saunders, 22 Sampson, 30 Moses, 33; woodworker Henry, 20 Lawrence, 45 Dave, 25; laborer Henry, 22; tailor Lucy, 19 Margaret, 16 Milly, 17 Salina, 16 Nancy, 20; with 2 children Susan, 30 Caroline, 18 Benjamin, 25 Sam, 16; ploughboy Lindsay, 27 Isaac, 18 Byron, 22 Nat, 30. As a merchant and sailor, Mordecai regularly shipped slaves to New Orleans between 1846 and 1860 and bought at least 102 slaves at Charleston district judicial sales of the 1850s.

In 1757 Isaac Monsanto, a Sephardic Jew born in the Netherlands arrives in New Orleans by way of Curacao establishing himself as a merchant and engaging in the business of shipping slaves and cargo from the Caribbean to the Gulf of Mexico. In 1767 Monsanto purchased a plantation known as Trianon outside of New Orleans. By the time the second Spanish governor took control in 1769, expelling the Jews from Louisiana, Isaac Monsanto had become one of New Orleans' wealthiest merchants. Under Spanish rule, Monsanto was stripped of his holdings and forced to leave the territory, relocating to the town of Mancha near Lake Pontchartrain in British territory, where he was joined by his brothers, Manuel, Jacob and Benjamin; while their sisters relocated to Pensacola, then part of British West Florida. Following Isaac's death in 1778, Manuel, Jacob and Benjamin Monsanto continued to manage their mercantile firm, dealing not only in dry goods but in real estate, commodities, debt collection and slaves. Records show that Benjamin Monsanto traded thirteen slaves for some three thousand pounds of indigo in 1785. By 1790, Manuel and Jacob had set up shop on Toulouse Street in New Orleans, while Benjamin and his wife Clara moved to a 500 acre plantation worked by eleven slaves on St Catherine's Creek near Natchez, Mississippi, where he continued operating part of the family business until his death in 1794. The Monsanto chemical corporation was founded by John Francis Queeny, who married Olga Mendez Monsanto, daughter of Emmanuel Mendes de Monsanto, a descendant of this family.

David Levy Yulee was born David Levy on June 12, 1810, on the island of St. Thomas. His father, a Sephardic Jew named Moses Elias Levy was a cousin and business partner of Phillip Benjamin, the father of future Confederate Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin, and had made a fortune in lumber while living in the Caribbean. After the family immigrated to the United States, David's father purchased 50,000 acres of land near present-day Jacksonville, Florida, where he hoped to establish a "New Jerusalem" for Jewish settlers. In 1845, after Florida was


David Levy Yulee

admitted as a state, hebecame the first Jew elected to the United States Senate. Levy officially changed his name to David Levy Yulee (adding his father's Sephardic surname) in 1846. Using the labors of 69 slaves, Yulee built the a sugar mill which began operating in 1851 to process the sugar cane grown on his 5,100 acre plantation along the Homosassa River. By the time of the Civil War, the Yulee Sugar Mill was employing the labors of more than 100 slaves when in full operation. In 1853 Yulee chartered the Florida railroad for which he began issuing public stock, as the Florida Railroad in 1853. His company began construction in 1855. With state grants obtained through his Florida Internal Improvement Act of 1855, Yulee began securing federal and state land grants to build a network of railroads through the Florida wilderness On March 1, 1861, the first train arrived from the east in Cedar Key, just weeks before the beginning of the Civil War. Elected to the Senate again in 1855, Yulee served until January 21, 1861, when he withdrew from the Senate after Florida seceded. He joined the Congress of the Confederacy. His development of the railroads was his most important achievement and contribution to the state of Florida, bringing increased economic development to the state.


Judah P. Benjamin

Judah P. Benjamin, a Sephardic Jewish immigrant born in 1811 on Saint Croix in the Virgin Islands, he was brought to the United States by his parents in 1813 at the age of two. In 1833 he married Natalie Bauche de St. Martin, the 16-year-old daughter of a prominent and wealthy New Orleans French Creole family. He purchased a sugar cane plantation in Belle Chasse, Louisiana, along with 150 slaves. In 1852, he was elected by the state legislature to the US Senate from Louisiana, becoming the second Jewish senator in U.S. history, after the election of his cousin, David Levy Yulee, in 1845. After Louisiana seceded from the Union in 1861, Benjamin resigned from his seat as a U.S. senator and was appointed as the Attorney General of the Confederate States 11 days later by Jefferson Davis. In September 1861, Benjamin became the acting Confederate Secretary of War and was later appointed as the Confederate Secretary of State in March 1862. In the aftermath following the end of the Civil War, Benjamin and Davis were suspected of plotting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln carried out by John Wilkes Booth. Fearing that he would be brought to justice, Benjamin fled to the United Kingdom where, with the aid of the Jewish Lord Rothschild, he obtained a position as a barrister and in 1872 was appointed Queen's Counsel, during the time when Britain's first Jewish Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli, was in office.

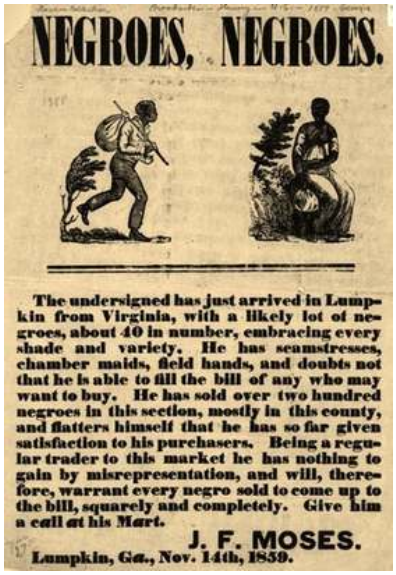

John Wilkes Booth

John Wilkes Booth (May 10, 1838 – April 26, 1865) a famous American stage actor was a member of the prominent 19th century Booth theatrical family from Maryland. According to the autobiography of his sister Asia Booth, their father, Junius Brutus Booth, was *“born in 1796 to a highly educated clan of Jewish lawyers and silversmiths.”* The Booth family were originally Sephardic Jewish wine merchants from Portugal who ran a business exporting wine through the ports of northern England as far back as 1569. John Wilkes Booth's paternal great-great-great-grandfather was Ricardo Botha, who born in 1675 and settled in England, he changed his name from Botha to Booth. His grandson, John Booth, Jr., (1723-1787), was a silversmith established in London, England. He married Elizabeth Wilkes (1720-1801); John's sons John and Philip founded a London distillery in 1740 and began selling Booth's dry gin, eventually becoming the largest gin distillery in the UK; while his son Richard (John Wilkes Booth's grandfather) was an attorney. Richard's son, Junius Brutus Booth (1796-1852), was a well-known Shakespearean actor in England and America.

In his 1865 biography of John Wilkes Booth, George Alfred Townsend writes of Junius Brutus Booth: *"The elder Booth in every land was a sojourner, as all his fathers were of Hebrew descent, and by a line of actors, he united in himself that.strong Jewish physiognomy which, in its nobler phases, makes all that is dark and beautiful, and the combined vagrancy of all men of genius and all men of the stage. Fitful, powerful,- passionate, his life was a succession of vices and triumphs."* Following Lincoln's assassination, Booth fled on horseback to southern Maryland, eventually making his way to a farm in rural northern Virginia 12 days later, where he was tracked down. Booth's companion gave himself up, but Booth refused and was shot by a Union soldier after the barn in which he was hiding was set ablaze. Eight other conspirators or suspects were tried and convicted, and four were hanged shortly thereafter.


Lehman Brothers

In 1844 Henry Lehman, a 23-year-old son of a Jewish cattle trader from Rimpar, Bavaria, arrived in the United States. Settling in Montgomery, Alabama, he opened a dry-goods store under the name of "H. Lehman". He was soon joined by his younger brothers Emanuel in 1847, and Mayer Lehman, in 1850, at which time his business became known as "Lehman Brothers." Although Henry died from yellow fever in 1858, his brothers Emanuel and Mayer Lehman continued operating the family business he had founded and soon grew wealthy as middlemen in the cotton trade, routinely accepting raw cotton from customers as payment for merchandise which they warehoused and then sold to other brokers or banks in New York and Liverpool, England. Within a few years this business grew to become the most significant part of their operation and by By 1860 their holdings included seven slaves. Emanuel Lehman moved to New York and opened a branch office in Manhattan at 119 Liberty Street, where in 1862, the firm teamed up with a cotton merchant named John Durr to form Lehman, Durr & Co. Following the Civil War, the company helped finance Alabama's reconstruction. The firm's headquarters were eventually moved to New York City, where it helped found the New York Cotton Exchange in 1870; Emanuel sat on the Board of Governors until 1884. The firm also dealt in the emerging market for railroad bonds and entered the financial-advisory business.



NEGROES, NEGROES.

The undersigned has just arrived in Lumpkin from Virginia, with a likely lot of negroes, about 40 in number, embracing every shade and variety. He has seamstresses, chamber maids, field hands, and doubts not that he is able to fill the bill of any who may want to buy. He has sold over two hundred negroes in this section, mostly in this county, and flatters himself that he has so far given satisfaction to his purchasers. Being a regular trader to this market he has nothing to gain by misrepresentation, and will, therefore, warrant every negro sold to come up to the bill, squarely and completely. Give him a call at his Mart.

J. F. MOSES.

Lumpkin, Ga., Nov. 14th, 1859.



PUBLIC SALE.

On the 17th day of July 1832,

Will be sold at the late residence of *Jacob Sodowsky, Sen.* dec'd, the following property, viz:

NEGROES,

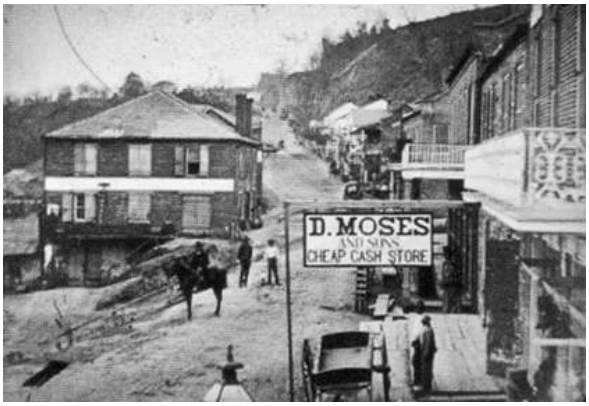
Men, Women and Children, from 15 to 20 in number, with *Horses, Hogs, Sheep* and *Cattle;* 1 Carriage, 1 Gig, 1 Wagon, with the harness belonging to each; 1 Ox Cart, 2 Yoke of Oxen, a quantity of old *Corn*, an Eight day Clock, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which will be on a credit of twelve months, for all sums over $5; sums of $5 and under, cash in hand, the purchaser giving bond and approved security, and nothing to be moved until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day till every species of property belonging to said estate is sold. Due attendance will be given by me as executor for said estate.

EPHRAIM SODOWSKY, *Ex'or.*

Fayette Co. June 21, 1832.

Among the founders of Richmond, Virginia's Jewish community were men such as Israel and Jacob I. Cohen, Samuel Myers, Jacob Modecai, Solomon Jacobs, Joseph Marx, Zalma Rehine and Baruch and Manuel Judah, all slave holders. Following the Revolutionary War, Richmond was a town of some 2000 people, half of whom were slaves. By 1788, 17% of the White population were Jews and all but one of the Jewish householders held at least one slave as a domestic servant, with one Jewish family owning three. According to Jewish historian, Jacob Rader Marcus, by 1820 "over 75 percent of all Jewish families in Charleston, Richmond, and Savannah owned slaves, employed as domestic servants; almost 40 percent of all Jewish households in the United States owned one slave or more" (*United States Jewry, 1776-1985*, pg. 585).



David Moses & Sons, a 19th century Jewish-owned dry-goods store

Writing in the journal of his travels throughout the South in the mid 19th century, author Fredrick Law Olmsted noted: *"There is a considerable population of foreign origin, generally of the least valuable class; very dirty German Jews, especially, abound, and their characteristic shops (with their characteristic smells, quite as bad as in Cologne) are thickly set in the narrowest and meanest streets, which seem otherwise to be mainly inhabited by negroes.....A swarm of Jews has, within the last ten years, settled in every Southern town, many of them men of no character, opening cheap clothing and trinket shops, ruining or driving out of business many of the old retailers, and engaging in an unlawful trade with the simple Negroes, which is found very profitable."* Similarly, Mark Twain commented: *"In the U. S. cotton states, after the war, the Jew came down in force, set up shop on the plantation, supplied all the negroes' wants on credit, and at the end of the season was the proprietor of the negro's share of the present crop and part of the next one. Before long the whites detested the Jew."*

Civil War Union General William Tecumseh Sherman on arriving in the South was astonished by the number of Jewish carpetbaggers and scalawags that he encountered operating in the Confederate states, saying: *"I found so many Jews & speculators here trading in cotton and secessionists had become open in refusing anything but gold that I have found myself bound to stop it."* General Ulysses Grant wrote to the Assistant Adjutant General of the US Army on December 17, 1862, : *"I have long since believed that in spite of all the vigilance that can be infused into post commanders, the specie regulations of the Treasury Department have been violated, and that mostly by the Jews and other unprincipled traders. So well satisfied have I been of this that I instructed the commanding officer at Columbus to refuse all permits to Jews to come South, and I have frequently had them expelled from the department. But they come in with their carpet-sacks in spite of all that can be done to prevent it. The Jews seem to be a privileged class that can travel anywhere. They will land at any woodyard on the river and make their way through the country. If not permitted to buy cotton themselves, they will act as agents for someone else, who will be at a military post with a Treasury permit to receive cotton and pay for it in Treasury notes which the Jew will buy at an agreed rate, paying gold."*


Jewish carpetbagger

Late in the year of 1865, just a few short months after the battered and exhausted Confederate military had surrendered, bringing the American Civil War to a close, a group of six white Southern war veterans met on Christmas Eve in the law office of Judge Thomas M. Jones of Pulaski, Tennessee. Vowing to rid the South of the predominately Jewish carpetbaggers and scalawags who descended on the former



Initiation ceremony into the Ku Klux Klan

Confederate states like a plague of locusts intent on profiteering by exploiting Southerners, both black and white. Those six veterans were soon joined by hundreds of others the following year as members of a secret vigilante organization named the Ku Klux Klan, whose goal was to end Reconstruction and restore White Southern rule and order by regaining political control of the South. By 1869, Nathan Bedford Forest, the appointed leader of the KuKlux Klan, resigned his leadership and called for the organization to be disbanded, saying that the Klan was *"being perverted from its original honorable and patriotic purposes, becoming injurious instead of subservient to the public peace".*

Half a century after the original Ku Klux Klan was inaugurated, William Joseph Simmons, a former Methodist clergyman from Harpersville, Alabama, successfully launched a new Knights of the Ku Klux Klan secret society in 1915, promoting it as a patriotic, pro-American, Protestant Christian fraternal organization.



William Joseph Simmons

Following his dismissal by the Methodist Episcopal Church for his "ineffective ministry", William J. Simmons made his living by selling memberships in fraternal societies such as the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Free Masons, etc. In 1915, while recovering from having been struck by an automobile walking door to door selling memberships in fraternal orders, Simmons had read Thomas Dixon's 1905 best-selling historical romance novel The Clansman which was based on the Civil War and the events that led to the founding of the original Ku Klux Klan.

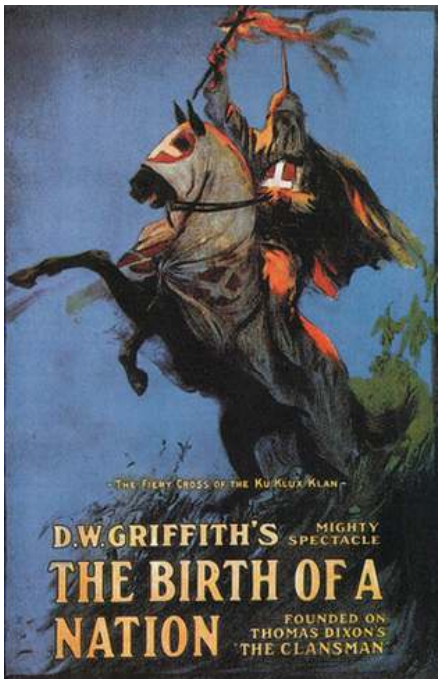
Dixon's novel was such a sensation that D.W. Griffith, an early motion picture producer and director, decided to make a movie based on The Clansman which was eventually renamed The Birth of a Nation, set to debut in Atlanta, Georgia, on the Thanksgiving holiday weekend. Griffith's movie hit the theaters at a time when many white Southerners were beginning to feel a deep resentment toward the Jewish community in America, which was growing increasingly progressive in their views regarding African Americans who were being manipulated to desegregate American society by wealthy Jewish business owners such as Julius Rosenwald, who in 1908 became the president and CEO of Sears Roebuck Co., and used his millions to build schools for blacks throughout the South.



Jewish convicted child-rapist and murderer, Leo Frank (left), and his 14 year old victim, Mary Phagan (right).

Southern antisemitism reached a fevered pitch in 1915 due to outrage over the commuted death sentence of convicted murderer, Leo Frank, a young Jewish businessman who raped and murdered a 14 year old girl named Mary Phagan, who worked as a child-laborer in the Atlanta pencil factory where Frank was employed as an executive. Frank had tried to frame a black man, James Conley, who worked in the factory as a janitor with the girl's murder, but the jury which indicted Frank did not buy his story. The public outcry over Leo Frank's death sentence having been commuted by an outgoing judge (who everyone suspected of having been paid-off by the newly formed Jewis Anti Defamation League which was originally organized to raise funds for Leo Frank's defense) led to the formation of a vigilante committee composed of a number of gentile businessmen in Atlanta, who called themselves the *"Knights of Mary Phagan"* and formed a lynch mob which drove to the Millidgeville, Georgia, jail where Leo Frank had been taken, which forcibly dragged Frank out of his cell and hung him in the name of justice.

These events coincided with the release of D.W. Griffith's new motion picture, and William Joseph Simmons decided the time was right to found a new fraternal society that he would lead, which he decided to model after the Ku Klux Klan of the late 1860's, as it was being portrayed in D.W. Griffith's new film. Simmons hired Atlanta publicity agents, Elizabeth Tyler, and Edward Young Clarke to promote his new Ku Klux Klan fraternal order, allowing them a 1/3 cut of the initiation fees for new members. An advertisement was placed in the Atlanta newspaper calling for prospective members to join, printed alongside the announcement for the premier of D.W. Griffith's film.



Movie poster advertising D.W. Griffith's Birth of a Nation

The Birth of a Nation proved to be a box-office sensation, and by timing the founding of his new Ku Klux Klan fraternal society to coincide with the release of Griffith's film; Simmons capitalized on the opportunity to attract charter members to his new organization, and rode the wave of popularity of the movie, welcoming an audience who were eager to become Ku Klux Klan members just as they had seen portrayed in the theater.

By 1920 membership in Simmon's Klan grew to number in the thousands, however he was eventually overthrown as leader of the KKK after Jewish-controlled newspapers launched a smear campaign against the Klan in an attempt to crush it following the 1915 lynching of Leo Frank. The fact that many of those who formed the lynch mod which hung Leo Frank were among the charter members of Simmons' new Klan fraternal order led to Simmons being brought before Congress who eventually exonerated the Klan after determining that it was a patriotic American institution


Klan parade in Washington, D.C., in 1925

William Joseph Simmons was eventually ousted as the national leader of the Ku Klx Klan by another Alabama native, Hiram Wesley Evans, who joined the Klan in 1920 and took over as Imperial Wizard of the KKK in 1922 in a coup organized by the Klan's hired publicity agents, Elizabeth Tyler, and Edward Young Clarke, along with D. C. Stephenson, an Indiana politician and major Klan figure. They deceived Simmons into agreeing to a reorganization of the Klan that removed his practical control; Simmons said that they had claimed that if he remained the Imperial Wizard of the Klan, discord would hamper the organization. Evans gained power and was formally ensconced as Imperial Wizard of the Klan at a November 1922 "Klovokation" in Atlanta, Georgia. Although a legal battle between Evans and Simmons ensued, during which time Simmons was titular "emperor", Evans retained control. He initially said that he had been unaware of a pending coup until after his selection. However, by the end of their feud, he described Simmons as the "leader of Bolshevik Klansmen betraying the movement" and later expelled the former leader. In 1923, Evans presided over the largest Klan gathering in history, attended by over 200,000, and endorsed several successful candidates in 1924 elections. He moved the Klan's headquarters from Atlanta to Washington, D.C., and organized a march of 30,000 members, the largest march in the organization's history, on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Under Evans' leadership, the Klan became active in Indiana and Illinois, rather than focusing on the Southeastern U.S. as it had done in the past. It also grew in Michigan, where 40,000 members (more than half its total) lived in Detroit. It became characterized as an organization prominent in urban areas of the Midwest, where it attracted U.S.-born citizens competing for industrial jobs with recent immigrants. It also attracted members in Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon and Washington. In spite of Evans' efforts, the Klan was buffeted by damaging publicity in the early 1920s, due in part to internal leadership struggles which hindered Evans' political efforts. The Great Depression of the 1930's significantly decreased the Klan's income, prompting Evans to work for a construction company to supplement his pay. He resign in 1939, after his renouncement of anti-Catholicism proved to be so unpopular with "rank-and-file Klansmen", that he was effectively forced to step down as the Klan's national leader. He was succeeded by his chief of staff, James A. Colescott, who ran the organization until 1944 when he was ultimately coerced into disbanding the Ku Klux Klan by the Internal Revenue Services who, under pressure from Jewish politicians, had filed a $685,305 lien against the Klan for unpaid taxes, penalties and interest dating back to the 1920's on initiation fees and dues received from its members.



The Klan marches in front of Goldwater's, a Jewish-owned store in Prescott, Arizona, in 1928

During the 1950s and 1960s as Jews sought to further agitate blacks pushing them toward dissent in their efforts to promote multiculturalism and integration, a number of splinter groups around the country sought to revive the Klan as a measure of resistance against the progressive

policies that they saw as being damaging to American society. These revivalist Klan groups were quickly infiltrated by Jews with the intend of leading them in directions that would damage their reputation and cause them to be looked upon unfavorably, especially through the biased lens of the Jewish-dominated media. Most notable among these Jewish Klan infiltrators was Daniel Burros, who came to an untimely death that as officially ruled a suicide, once the fact of his Jewish background was discovered.

Jewish Ancestry Revealed, NY Klan Chief Kills Self

Free Press Chicago Tribune Service

READING, Pa. — Minutes after New York's top Ku Klux Klan leader discovered that his secret Jewish background had been publicly exposed, he shot himself to death Sunday, witnesses told police.

Daniel Burros, 28, of New York City, read a newspaper story giving details of his Jewish upbringing, then said, "I see it's all written about me in the papers. I've got to get a gun. I'll kill myself."

• • •

HE FOUND a 32 caliber revolver and killed himself with a shot in the chest followed by another in the head.

The witnesses were Roy E. Frankhouser, 25, the Klan's Grand Dragon in Pennsylvania, with whom Burros was staying; Frank Rotella, 28, of New York, and Regina Kubszewski, 21, who shares Frankhouser's Reading address.



Daniel Burros

has been employed by the New York City Department Welfare as a caseworker. His duties included dealing with ed by the welfare department when his activities with the Klan became known.

Burros, a former national secretary of the American Nazi Party, was identified Oct. 20 as a Grand Dragon of the Klan in charge of New York State. His history included anti-Semitic speeches on behalf of the American Nazi Party.

• • •

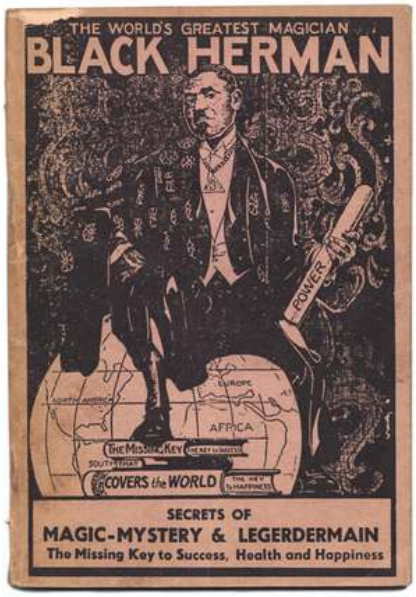
A REPORTER for the New York Times dug up the Jewish background of the paunchy, bespectacled Klansman and the results were published Sunday.

The investigation showed that Burros was the son of parents who were married in a Jewish ceremony. He was a star pupil in a Hebrew school in a Queens synagog and later received a bar mitzvah.

When the Times reporter

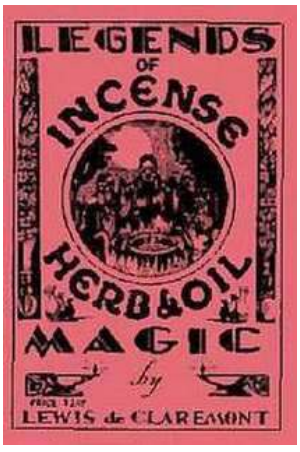
BACK NEXT

Jewish exploitation of African Americans



Early on, Jews had found that superstition and belief in magic among the less educated classes of both Black and White Americans was a source of great untapped financial potential that they could single-handedly capitalize on. For years, Jewish stage magicians had earned considerable fortunes entertaining audiences in America as far back as the 1700s when Jacob Philadelphia (born Jacob Meyer), captivated spectators by performing illusions by slight of hand. The Vaudeville circuits of the late 19th and early 20th centuries saw numerous Jewish entertainers performing stage magic acts across America, while Jewish booking agents often made careers of managing the acts of other entertainers such as the African American stage magician known as "Black Herman" (born Benjamin Rucker) whose performance tours were organized by his agent, a Mr. Young, who also operated an occult supply business known as Oracle Products Company which sold various types of incense, herbs, oils and other products such as "Young's Chinese Wash" along with publishing several books such as the ghost-written biography of Black Herman entitled "Secrets of Magic, Mystery, and Legerdemain" which was intended for sale at Black Herman's stage shows, along with other titles written by Mr. Young under the pseudonym "Lewis De Claremont", such as 7 Keys to Power, 7 Steps to Success, The Ancient's Book of Magic, The Ancient Book of Formulas, and Legends of Incense, Herb, and Oil Magic which encouraged readers to purchase the various incense, herbs, oils and washes marketed by Young's Oracle Products Company during the 1930s.

By 1938, Mr. Young had fallen on hard times and as payment for a debt that he owed, he transferred the publication rights of all of his books over to Joseph W. Kay (born Joseph Spitalnick) a Jewish-American jazz musician who began publishing occult books as the founder of Dorene Publishing Company while operating an occult supply company called Fulton Religious Supply, as well as publishing various other saddle-stitched booklets under the Empire Publishing and Raymond Publishing imprints. For nearly 30 years, Joe Kay continued to print and sell Young's Lewis De Claremont's numerous titles through Dorene Publishing, a business that was inherited by his son, Ed Kay, who continued to market occult books to the largely African-American hoo-doo community through the end of the twentieth century.



The Lucky Heart Company of Memphis, Tennessee is one of the oldest surviving manufacturers of beauty products for the African-American market. Like many other such companies it was founded during the years immediately after World War One by Jewish American chemists and pharmacists, in this case members of the Joseph Menke and Morris Shapiro families. LeRue Marx was the company's chief chemist, and for a number of years, Marcus Menke, a relative of Joseph Menke who later went on to found the Clover Horn Company in Baltimore, Maryland, was employed as a salesman. The Shapiro family still owns the company. During the 1920s and 1930s Lucky Heart added a line of supplies for hoodoo root workers, including dressing oils, self-lighting incense, and scented sachet powders.

According to Lucky Heart's former chemist and warehouse manager LeRue Marx, the Lucky Heart line of dressing oils, self-lighting incense powders, and scented sachets was made on the premises in Memphis but many of the curios sold by Lucky Heart, especially the herbs, roots, and minerals, were repackaged from bulk shipments purchased from Morton Neumann's Chicago-based Famous Products Distribution. Famous Products was the wholesale operation that lay behind both Neumann's hoodoo-oriented King Novelty Company and his cosmetics manufactory, Valmor Beauty Products, which sold perfumes, skin bleaches, and hair straighteners for African-Americans under the brand names Sweet



Georgia Brown, Madame Jones, and Lucky Brown. During the 1930s and early 1940s, The Shapiro Family's Lucky Heart products, like Neumann's King Novelty and Valmor brands, were marketed through a system of agents within the Jewish-American retail community.



LeRue Marx was born in 1913 and had lived his entire life in Memphis. His parents, Lee and Julia Marx, were Jewish, and his father was a cousin of the famous Marx Brothers comedians of vaudeville and film fame. According to LeRue, his father, Lee Marx, was a pharmacist whose dry goods and drug store served primarily African-American customers. In addition to medicines and cosmetics, the elder Mr. Marx also stocked a small line of curios, mostly the raw makings for root work formulas such as Goofer Dust and the like. One of the products that crossed the thin line between conventional cosmetics, so-called "lucky" cosmetics and a lucky hoodoo curio was Hoyt's Cologne. It was a cheap perfume that sold for ten cents per bottle. Faith in Hoyt's Cologne extended well beyond Memphis. All across the South, East, and West, one learns that this humble brand of perfume was widely believed to be efficacious in "feeding" mojo hands, to bring luck in love spells and, above all, to be an effective lucky hand rub and body wash for card players, crap shooters, and those who bet on policy.



The Lucky Mon-Gol Company was a short-lived company that arose after the break-up of the partnership between the families of Morris Shapiro and Joseph Menke of the Lucky Heart Cosmetics Company, and eventually led to the founding of the Clover Horn Company by Marcus Menke in Baltimore, Maryland.

Lucky Brown cosmetics were distributed by Famous Products, owned by Morton Neumann. a Jewish American chemist in Chicago, Illinois, whose Valmor company also manufactured and packaged hoodoo curios and spiritual supplies such as Genuine Mo-Jo Brand lodestones under the King Novelty Company name and produced cosmetics under the Sweet Georgia Brown and Madame Jones names. Neumann's chief competition came from the Memphis based Lucky Heart Company owned by the Shapiro family, which marketed a similar assortment of African-American cosmetics and Lucky Heart hoodoo curios.

Both companies sold through a system of agents who lived in the South, as well as by direct mail order through ads in the black-owned and nationally-distributed Chicago Defender newspaper. As King Novelty / Famous Products, the Jewish American chemist Morton Neumann was a major manufacturer and distributor of hoodoo curios and cosmetics to urban and rural African-American communities by mail order, and through agents from the early 1930s until well into the late 1950s. He maintained four separate lines: of goods -- cosmetics and curios.



Neumann was born in Chicago, spent some time in New York Cirty as a young man working as a jewelry setter, and returned to Chicago to found his own cosmetics and chemical company. An accomplished inventor, he patented a wonderful type of incense which, when burned, left the faint trace of traceries of lucky numbers in the ashes, sold through King Novelty , his hoodoo and conjure supply company. (The ad at the top of the lodestones page is reproduced from the 1945 King Novelty Co. catalogue.)

Under two other company names, Valmor Products and the Madam Jones Co., he manufactured and sold cosmetics for the African-American market retail, by mail order, and through agents. He also set up Famous Products Distribution to handle distribution of the Valmor, Madam Jones, and King Novelty lines to other wholesalers and to large retailers.



King Novelty Company catalog as published by Morton Neumann in the 1940s



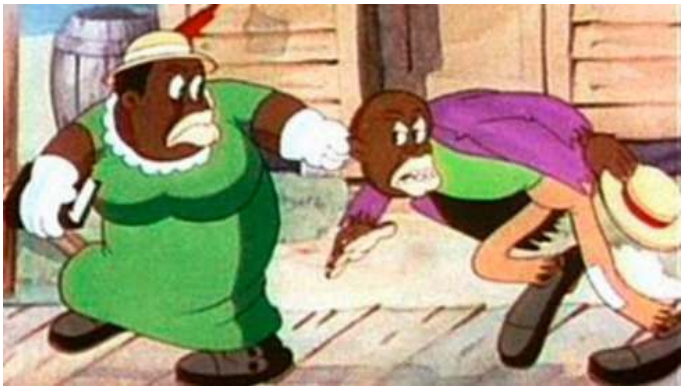
Other areas where blacks suffered from exploitation by Jews were in the entertainment and media industries which have been heavily dominated by Jewish actors, comedians, entertainers, directors, producers and cartoonists for decades, going back to Vaudeville and the very beginnings of the motion picture industry.

Among the most famous of the blackface minstrel performers was Al Jolson, born as Asa Yoelson, in Lithuania to Jewish parents in 1886. Jolson immigrated to New York in 1894, and by 1904 he was performing in blackface makeup as a minstrel in Vaudeville theaters. In 1927 Jolson was cast to star in the first feature-length motion picture with sound, *The Jazz Singer*, based on the play *The Day of Atonement* by Jewish playwright Samson Raphaelson, and produced by the Jewish-owned film studios of the Warner Brothers.

Brothers Harry, Albert, Sam and Jack Warner, sons of Benjamin and Pearl Wonsal, Jewish immigrants from Poland who arrived in the United States in the late 1880's, grew up in America at a time of rapid technological and industrial development which offered opportunities in new careers that had not previous existed. After working as a silent movie projectionist in Youngstown, Ohio, Sam Warner became convinced of the new medium's potential as a profitable enterprise and in 1903 he and his brother Albert Warner purchased a used Model B Edison Kinetoscope projector for $1,000 from a projectionist who was "down on his luck," and began to hold showings of Thomas Edison's motion picture The Great Train Robbery at traveling carnivals throughout Ohio and Pennsylvania. They were soon joined by their brother Harry, who sold his bicycle shop in 1905 and used the money to purchase a vacant building in New Castle, Pennsylvania, which became The Cascade, their first theater.

Over the course of the next decade, the Warners became increasingly involved in the movie business, progressing from owners of a chain of

theaters, to executives in film distribution, to partners in the production of motion pictures. In 1918 they opened their first film production studio on Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood, California, and after producing a number of successful films Warner Brothers Pictures officially incorporated in 1923 with Albert as treasurer and Jack and Sam as heads of production. As the studio prospered, it gained backing from Wall Street, and in 1924 Goldman Sachs arranged a major loan. The following year Warner Brothers signed a contract with the sound engineer company Western Electric and established Vitaphone and began making films with music and sound effects tracks in 1926, and in 1927 they released *The Jazz Singer* starring Al Jolson, which featured sound segments of Jolson singing, ushering in the era of "talking pictures."



Scene from the Warner Brothers cartoon "Sunday Go to Meetin' Time" by Jewish producer Leon Schlesinger and Jewish director Friz Freleng

Due to the success of these early talkies, Warner Brothers was able to purchase a larger studio in Burbank, California, and expand their business by acquiring theater chains, and buying out competing studios. Throughout the 20th century, Warner Brothers produced hundreds of motion pictures, catapulting dozens of actors to stardom and building a multi-billion dollar empire in the process. Warner Brothers was among the first Hollywood motion picture studios to realize that movies not only had the ability to generate vast wealth by entertaining audiences, but it also had the power to influence them and served as an instrument to promote political propaganda and progressivism.Warner Brothers was able to use this ability to shape the American public's opinion and bolster support for Franklin D. Roosevelt in his campaign for the presidency as well as for his New Deal, and became a key proponent for American intervention in Europe during Hitler's rise to power, producing a number of anti-Nazi filmsvilifying Germany prior to World War II. At the same time Warner Brothers produced many racist cartoons depicting blacks with highly offensive stereotypes.

BACK NEXT

Jews and the civil rights movement



Despite the widespread public belief that the Civil Rights Movement was organized by African-Americans, the reality is that it was almost entirely masterminded by Jews as part of their agenda to undermine the stability of American society by using blacks as a wedge to divide and conquer the white majority establishment. Behind every single black rights organization the Jews have been there from the very beginning pulling the strings, from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (LCCR), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Nonviolent Coordination Committee (SNCC).

Jews such as Joel Spingarn, Lillian Wald, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Stephen Wise, and Henry Moskowitz in 1909, together with black leaders such as W.E.B. Dubois, to form the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). One year later other prominent Jewish and black leaders created the Urban League. Jews made substantial financial contributions to many civil rights organizations, including the NAACP, the Urban League, the Congress of Racial Equality, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Kivie Kaplan, a vice-chairman of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations (now the Union for Reform Judaism), served as the national president of the NAACP from 1966 to 1975. Arnie Aronson worked with A. Philip Randoph and Roy Wilkins to found the LCCR. From 1910 to 1940, over 2,000 primary and secondary schools and twenty black colleges, including Howard, Dillard and Fisk universities, were erected in whole or in part by contributions from Jewish philanthropist Julius Rosenwald. At the height of the so-called “Rosenwald schools,” nearly forty percent of southern blacks were educated at one of these institutions.



On June 7, 1957, during a debate over the Civil Rights Act of 1957, Rep. Thomas Abernethy of Mississippi entered into the Congressional Record the following passage in which he quoted from the Jewish author, Israel Cohen's A Radical Program for the 20th Century, saying *"this civil rights business is all according to a studied and well-defined plan.....The course of the advocates of this legislation was carefully planned and outlined more than 45 years ago. Israel Cohen, a leading Communist in England, in his "A Radical Program for the 20th Century," wrote in 1912 the following:*

"We must realize that our party's most powerful weapon is racial tensions. By propounding into the consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have been oppressed by whites, we can mold them to the program of the Communist Party. In America we will aim for

subtle victory. While inflaming the Negro minority against the whites, we will endeavor to instill in the whites a guilt complex for their exploitation of the Negros. We will aid the Negroes to rise in prominence in every walk of life, in the professions and in the world of sports and entertainment. With this prestige, the Negro will be able to intermarry with the whites and begin a process which will deliver America to our cause."

Within days after Sen. Abernathy read the quoted text before Congress, Herman Edlesberg, a Washington representative of the Jewish Anti-Defamation League wrote to Sen. Abernathy desperately trying to persuade him to arrange for its deletion from the permanent bound Congressional Record, saying that he was not sure that all the harm of the insertion could be undone and called it *"a vicious fabrication and hoax, the plain purpose of which is to exploit the intense civil rights situation in order to promote prejudice and hostility against Southern Jews by their Christian friends."*

Two weeks after Sen. Abernathy read the quotation into the Congressional record, Jewish newspapers deceptively tried to discredit Sen. Abernathy's citation of the quoted text by hysterically claiming not only that Israel Cohen did not exist, but that Abernathy's classification of Cohen as "a leading Communist in England" in 1957 was untenable because the Communist Party of Great Britain (which was formed by the merger of several smaller Marxist parties, including the Socialist Labour Party, British Socialist Party, and the the South Wales Socialist Society founded in 1903 and 1911 respectively) had not been organized under that name until 1920.

On February 18, 1958, The Washington Star newspaper published an article entitled *"Story of a Phony Quotation - A Futile Effort to Pin It Down - 'A Radical Program for the 20th Century' Seems to Exist Only in Somebody's Imagination"* wherein the newspaper claimed to have traced the Israel Cohen quotation back to Eustace Mullins who worked in the Library of Congress as a photographic assistant in the early 1950s and worked with Senator Joseph McCarthy investigating Communist Party funding sources. The newspaper reported that Mullins said that he copied it out of a Zionist publication while doing research work in the Library of Congress for his upcoming book *The Secrets of The Federal Reserve,* and that he later passed along to Rep. Thomas Abernathy of Mississippi, who read it into the Congressional Record

Shortly after Mullins book *The Secrets of The Federal Reserve* was published in 1952, he was discharged by the Library of Congress from his probationary job there as a photographic aid for "his authorship and circulation of violently anti-Semitic articles" according to Jewish Congressman, Abraham J. Multer of New York, who read The Washington Star newspaper article into the Congressional Record in August, 1958, in his own attempt to discredit Sen. Abernathy's entry of the quoted excerpt into the Congressional Record a year earlier. Sen. Multer insisted that there was no record of a Communist named Israel Cohen ever having lived in England, and that a search of both the Library of Congress and The British Museum Catalogue of Printed Books had failed to turn up a book with the title *A Radical Program for the 20th Century* authored by Israel Cohen or by anyone else.



Four years later on November 27, 1961, Israel Cohen's obituary would be published in London newspapers announcing the death of *"Israel Cohen, veteran Zionist, Journalist and author, died here today at the age of 82. A former secretary of the World Zionist Organization, he played an important part in the development of the Zionist movement since the beginning of this century."* Even today, despite the proven existence of Israel Cohen and his authorship of over 25 known published works on Jewish Zionism, Jews still refute the existence of his article A Radical Program for the 20th Century and have gone to great lengths to dismiss it as a fabrication and a hoax.

On January 10, 1963, Congressman Albert S. Herlong, Jr., a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Florida, delivered a speech outlining what he believed was the Communist agenda in which he entered into the Congressional Record "*45 Current Communist Goals*" as outlined in *The Naked Communist*, by Cleon Skousen:

1. - U.S. acceptance of coexistence as the only alternative to atomic war.
2. - U.S. willingness to capitulate in preference to engaging in atomic war.
3. - Develop the illusion that total disarmament [by] the United States would be a demonstration of moral strength.
4. - Permit free trade between all nations regardless of Communist affiliation and regardless of whether or not items could be used for war.
5. - Extension of long-term loans to Russia and Soviet satellites.
6. - Provide American aid to all nations regardless of Communist domination.
7. - Grant recognition of Red China. Admission of Red China to the U.N.
8. - Set up East and West Germany as separate states in spite of Khrushchev's promise in 1955 to settle the German question by free elections under supervision of the U.N.
9. - Prolong the conferences to ban atomic tests because the US has agreed to suspend tests as long as negotiations are in progress.
10. - Allow all Soviet satellites individual representation in the U.N.
11. - Promote the U.N. as the only hope for mankind. If its charter is rewritten, demand that it be set up as a one-world government with its own independent armed forces. (Some Communist leaders believe the world can be taken over as easily by the U.N. as by Moscow. Sometimes these two centers compete with each other as they are now doing in the Congo.)
12. - Resist any attempt to outlaw the Communist Party.
13. - Do away with all loyalty oaths.
14. - Continue giving Russia access to the U.S. Patent Office.
15. - Capture one or both of the political parties in the United States.

16. - Use technical decisions of the courts to weaken basic American institutions by claiming their activities violate civil rights.
17. - Get control of the schools. Use them as transmission belts for socialism and current Communist propaganda. Soften the curriculum. Get control of teachers' associations. Put the party line in textbooks.
18. - Gain control of all student newspapers.
19. - Use student riots to foment public protests against programs or organizations which are under Communist attack.
20. - Infiltrate the press. Get control of book-review assignments, editorial writing, policy making positions.
21. - Gain control of key positions in radio, TV, and motion pictures.
22. - Continue discrediting American culture by degrading all forms of artistic expression. An American Communist cell was told to "eliminate all good sculpture from parks and buildings, substitute shapeless, awkward and meaningless forms."
23. - Control art critics and directors of art museums. "Our plan is to promote ugliness, repulsive, meaningless art."
24. - Eliminate all laws governing obscenity by calling them "censorship" and a violation of free speech and free press.
25. - Break down cultural standards of morality by promoting pornography and obscenity in books, magazines, motion pictures, radio, and TV.
26. - Present homosexuality, degeneracy and promiscuity as "normal, natural, healthy."
27. - Infiltrate the churches and replace revealed religion with "social" religion. Discredit the Bible and emphasize the need for intellectual maturity which does not need a "religious crutch."
28. - Eliminate prayer or any phase of religious expression in the schools on the ground that it violates the principle of "separation of church and state."
29. - Discredit the American Constitution by calling it inadequate, old-fashioned, out of step with modern needs, a hindrance to cooperation between nations on a worldwide basis.
30. - Discredit the American Founding Fathers. Present them as selfish aristocrats who had no concern for the "common man." -
31. - Belittle all forms of American culture and discourage the teaching of American history on the ground that it was only a minor part of the "big picture." Give more emphasis to Russian history since the Communists took over.
32. - Support any socialist movement to give centralized control over any part of the culture--education, social agencies, welfare programs, mental health clinics, etc.
22. - Eliminate all laws or procedures which interfere with the operation of the Communist apparatus.
34. - Eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities.
35. - Discredit and eventually dismantle the FBI.
36. - Infiltrate and gain control of more unions.
37. - Infiltrate and gain control of big business.
38. - Transfer some of the powers of arrest from the police to social agencies. Treat all behavioral problems as psychiatric disorders which no one but psychiatrists can understand.
39. - Dominate the psychiatric profession and use mental health laws as a means of gaining coercive control over those who oppose Communist goals.
40. - Discredit the family as an institution. Encourage promiscuity and easy divorce.
41. - Emphasize the need to raise children away from the negative influence of parents. Attribute prejudices, mental blocks and retarding of children to suppressive influence of parents.
42. - Create the impression that violence and insurrection are legitimate aspects of the American tradition; that students and special-interest groups should rise up and use united force to solve economic, political or social problems.
43. - Overthrow all colonial governments before native populations are ready for self-government.
44. - Internationalize the Panama Canal.
45. - Repeal the Connally reservation so the United States cannot prevent the World Court from seizing jurisdiction over nations and individuals alike."

During the Civil Rights Movement, Jewish activists represented a disproportionate number of “whites” involved in the struggle. Jews made up half of the young people who participated in the Mississippi Freedom Summer in 1964. Leaders of the Reform Movement were arrested with Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in St. Augustine, Florida, in 1964 after a challenge to racial segregation in public accommodations. Most famously, Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel marched arm-in-arm with Dr. King in his 1965 March on Selma.



Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel guides Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in the 1965 March on Selma

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 were drafted in the conference room of Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism, under the aegis of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which for decades was located in the Center. The Jewish community has continued to press for government legislation to undermine traditional American culture and wholesome family values through their support of affirmative action giving preferential treatment to not only blacks but also gays and lesbians. Jewish rabbi David Saperstein, director of the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism, is currently the only non-African-American member of the NAACP board.

A partial list of Jews working (or have worked) in our government under the Obama administration

David Axelrod – Special Adviser to the President; Axelrod is the Jew who manufactured Obama as a political force: he is a major business and political insider, especially among the heavily moneyed Chicago Jewish elite like the Pritzkers and many others

Jared Bernstein – Chief Economist and Economic Policy Adviser to the Vice President

Rahm Emanuel - White House Chief of Staff; son of a Zionist terrorist; dual-citizen of Israel and America (Emanuel served in Israel's military during the First Gulf War instead of the U.S. military); used Jewish ethnic networking to land a lucrative job at an investment bank despite having no prior experience in business (he made over 15 million dollars in less than 3 years at the firm); despite supposedly being a "distribute the wealth" Democrat Emanuel was the top House recipient of monetary donations from Wall Street, hedge funds, private equity fund, banks, and the overall financial industry during the 2008 election cycle…even as the financial markets nearly collapsed in 2008

Federal Reserve – The Jews Bernanke, Kohn, Warsh, and Kroszner are still heading the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve (the main group which oversees all of the other regional Federal Reserve branches), while the Jew Fred Mishkin recently resigned from the Board yet still remains very influential there; also, Paul Volcker (who is the Chair of Obama's Economic Recovery Advisory Board [and former Chairman of the Fed]) is said to be partially Jewish according to some sources

Tim Geithner – Treasury Secretary; all reliable information points to him being ethnically Jewish (at least partially), but if not he definitely married in to The Tribe (m. Carole Sonnenfeld, 1985); he has been President of the New York Fed (which is by far the most powerful and influential branch of the Fed) during the major economic crisis (2007-present) which has utterly decimated the American economy and brought us to the brink of a depression – and now this guy is put in charge of the Treasury?

Gary Gensler – Chair of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; hmmm, is it coincidental that, time after time after time, a Jew is put in charge of regulating the economic activity of other Jews in banks and on Wall Street? If it happens here and there, it's no big deal…but if you examine the data you will have much to be suspicious about considering this has been a repeating pattern since at least the 1960s in America

Elena Kagan – Solicitor General

Sally Katzen – Major legal adviser to Obama-Biden

Ron Klain – Chief of Staff to the Vice President: yes, the Chief of Staff for both Pres. Obama and VP Biden are Jews…meaning they have control of the overall schedule and access to these leaders on a day to day basis

Eric Lander and **Harold E. Varmus** – Co-Chairs of the President's Council of Advisers on Science/Technology

Jacob Lew and **James Steinberg** – Deputy Secretaries of State, second in rank only to Hillary Clinton in foreign policy matters (meaning if something happens to her one of them will take over, giving a Jew yet another major Cabinet slot); both of these people are hardcore Zionist Israel Firsters, so it is difficult to imagine how they will remain objective and neutral when it comes to dealing with foreign policy matters in the Middle East

Ellen Moran – White House Director of Communications

Peter Orszag – Director of the Office of Management and Budget

Penny Pritzker – Obama's National Finance Chair during the election cycle; she is a billionaire heiress of the Pritzker family fortune (at least 5-7 separate billionaires in the family); the Pritzkers are major players in the 'squeaky clean' Chicago political scene

Robert Reich – Economic adviser to Obama-Biden

Dennis Ross – Obama's Ambassador-At-Large in the (Entire) Middle East, Obama's "top envoy" (so much for diplomatic neutrality in the Arab/Israeli Conflict – MEANING NOTHING CHANGES); he co-authored Obama's groveling June 2008 speech at the AIPAC conference; also served in the HW Bush and Clinton Administrations under which little progress was made in the Israeli/Palestinian issue

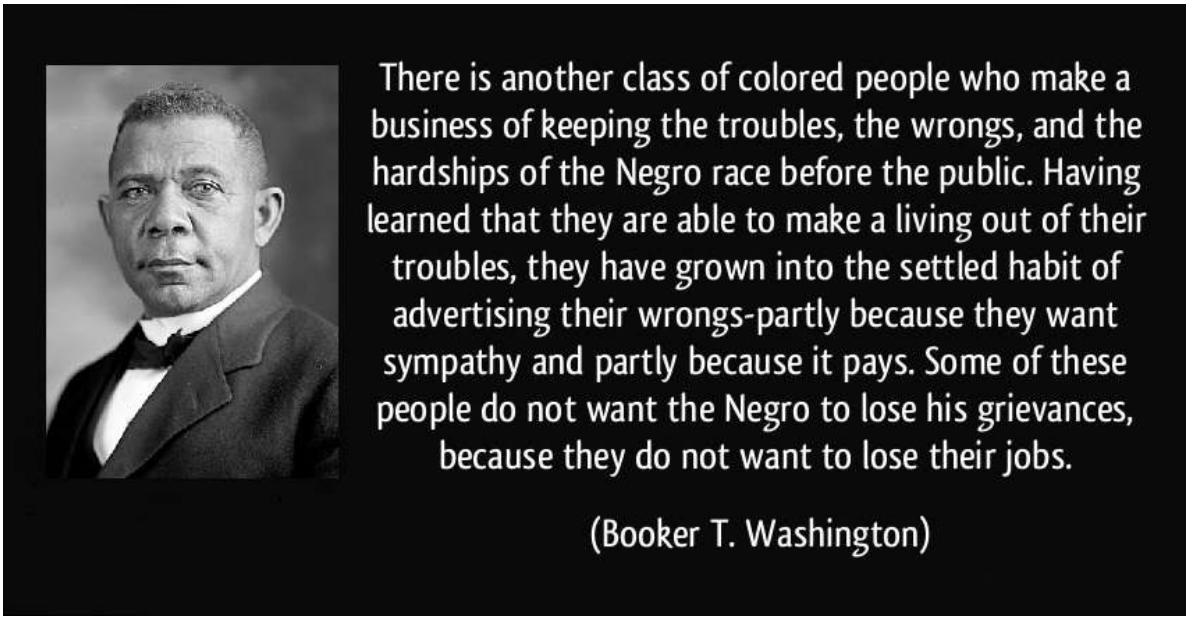
Robert Rubin – Economic adviser to Obama-Biden; well-known as former Treasury Secretary and ultra-greedy Wall Street slime

Daniel B. Shapiro – Head the Middle East Desk at the National Security Council (yet another 'neutral diplomatic Jew' when it comes to foreign policy matters involving the Middle East); also a major Washington lobbyist and fundraiser for the Democratic Party

Mary Schapiro – Chair of the Securities and Exchange Commission; a very entrenched Jewish bureaucrat who has served in every Presidential administration since Reagan; also an executive for Duke Energy and Kraft Foods.

Phil Schiliro – Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs (likely Jewish: he was Henry Waxman's long-time Chief of Staff)

Lawrence (Larry) Summers – Director of the White House National Economic Council; a Clinton repeat, greedy Wall Street executive, and World Banker.



"Wars are the Jews harvest, for with them we wipe out the Christians and get control of their gold. We have already killed 100 million of them, and the end is not yet." - Rabbi Reichorn, Chief Rabbi of France, in 1859

"The great ideal of Judaism is that the whole world shall be imbued with Jewish teachings, and that in a Universal Brotherhood of Nations

a greater Judaism, in fact all the seperate rces and religions shall disappear." - Jewish World, February 9, 1883

"We Jews, we are the destroyers and will remain the destroyers. Nothing you can do will meet our demands and needs. We will forever destroy because we want a world of our own." - You Gentiles, by Jewish Author Maurice Samuels, p. 155., 1924

"There is only one Power which really counts: The Power of Political Pressure. We Jews are the most powerful people on Earth, because we have this power, and we know how to apply it." - Jewish Daily Bulletin, July 27, 1935

"We will have a world government whether you like it or not. The only question is whether that government will be achieved by conquest or consent." - Jewish Banker Paul Warburg, testimony before the U.S. Senate, February 17, 1950

"The Christians are always singing about the blood. Let us give them enough of it! Let us cut their throats and drag them over the altar! And let them drown in their own blood! I dream of the day when the last priest is strangled on the guts of the last preacher." - Gus Hall, Jewish Chairman of the American Communist Party

"We Jews regard our race as superior to all humanity, and look forward, not to its ultimate union with other races, but to its triumph over them." - Goldwin Smith, Jewish Professor of Modern History at Oxford University, October, 1981



'Colored Folks' Boycott Store

Jacksonville, Fla.—Colored citizens here are showing their resentment against a Jewish merchant whose son is alleged to have raped an 11-year-old Colored girl, by refusing to patronize his department stre. The store has a large Colored patronage, probably 90 per cent of its total business. Crazed by the loss of his Colored customers, the merchant attempted suicide a few days ago.

BACK HOME