

JACOB SCHIFF

- Born in Frankfurt, Germany, Schiff migrated to the United States after the American Civil War and joined the firm Kuhn, Loeb & Co. From his base on Wall Street, he was the foremost Jewish leader from 1880 to 1920 in what later became known as the "Schiff era", grappling with all major Jewish issues.
- He also became a director of many important corporations, including the National City Bank of New York, Equitable Life Assurance Society, Wells Fargo & Company, and the Union Pacific Railroad. In many of his interests he was associated with E. H. Harriman (Financier of Hitler.)
- Born in 1847 in Frankfurt, Germany, to Moses and Clara (née Niederhofheim) Schiff, members of a distinguished Ashkenazi Jewish rabbinical family that traced its lineage in Frankfurt back to 1370. The family were associated with the Jacob Frank inspired and A.M. Rothschild financed Frankfurt Judenloge. It is suspected they named their son after Jacob Frank. Moses Schiff, was a broker for the Rothschilds.
- Married Therese Loeb, daughter of Solomon Loeb.
- Previous to the Bolshevik conspiracy against the Tsar, Schiff financed the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese War through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Providing half of the finances needed for the war effort. Without this there would have been no war. The war weakened the Tsar and would lead to the Kuhn, Loeb and Co financed the Jewish leadership of the Bolshevik Revolution.
- Schiff personally financed Trotsky's trip from New York to Russia. Before the Bolshevik Revolution Schiff made sure none of the funds from his loans ever went to the Russian Empire. He formally repealed the impediments within his firm against lending to Russia after the Bolshevik Revolution.
- Founded and financed the 'Galveston Movement' - an effort to settle Russian-Jewish immigrants in the south and west of the United States. Schiff himself described the effort in an article he wrote in 1914. Schiff wrote: "The committee placed itself promptly after its

organization into communication with the Jewish Territorial Organization, of which Israel Zangwill is the head, and an arrangement was entered into between that organization and the Galveston Committee, under which the former undertook to make propaganda in Russia and Rumania for acquainting intending emigrants with the advantages of going into the United States through Galveston (Texas), rather than to and through the overcrowded and congested North Atlantic ports."

- Major financier of Woodrow Wilson's Presidential campaign being one of the main architects of Wilson's 'banking reform' known as the Federal Reserve System.
- Recruited Teddy Roosevelt to run for President again, as a third party challenger. This split the Republican vote in two, allowing Woodrow Wilson to steal the Presidency. In the same year that Schiff had his Federal Reserve System set up, he used his power in B'nai B'rith to create the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) as a branch of the B'nai B'rith. In order to smear and silence opposition to Schiff and his friends conspiring against non-Jews. Anticipating criticism of the Federal Reserve System, Schiff would use the ADL to label criticism as antisemitism and use this criticism to champion the Jewish causes he supported such as the Zionist cause. Schiff also used the ADL to exaggerate the persecution of Jews in Germany, Austro-Hungary and Russia which Schiff and his friends planned on destroying not only because of their hatred of Europeans but also to garner support within the Jewish community for their goal of driving European Jewry to Palestine to ultimately create the state of Israel.
- Financial supporter of B'nai B'rith.
- Contributed funds for the founding of the NAACP.
- According to the book "Our Crowd": The Great Jewish Families of New York, Schiff claims to be descended from "King Solomon, and thence David and Bathsheba". 'Schiff took his descent from the King of Israel (Solomon) seriously and a comparison of their careers three thousand years apart, is helpful.



SAMUEL UNTERMYER

- President of the Keren Hayesod, the agency through which the Zionist movement was then and still is conducted in America.
- Chief Zionist architect of the 1930's, and he helped create enmity toward the German Jewish community.
- His vitriol also helped propel America into World War 2. Samuel Untermyer's speech made on WABC, declaring a 'holy war' by the Jews against Germany, and appealing to the masses of non-Jewish humanity to boycott German-made imports and all merchants who have German-made items in their establishments. In the same speech he described the Jews as "the aristocrats of the world". The entire speech was published in the New York Times on the morning following the broadcast (August 7th, 1933). This speech was made after he returned from The Hague (home of the League of Nations) where Jewish leaders from around the world met. It is believed the plan to get their host nations into war against Germany was decided upon. Untermyer also manufactured the image of how the Zionists wanted to portray Hitler to the Americans. He was already claiming in 1933 that "the Hitler party is bent upon the extermination of the Jews in Germany, or upon driving them out of the country."
- He used this narrative and his connections with the Foreign Policy Association of New York and the worldwide organization to move Jews out of Germany and into Palestine and other places.
- Founder of the Anti-Nazi League to promote an international economic boycott of Nazi Germany. Boycotting is an act of war. This also affected German Jews and their businesses negatively. This same boycott tactic was used on the Japanese.
- A short excerpt from *The World's Trouble Makers* gives further insight to this speech:
- He used his Jewish leadership role and manufactured Christian Zionist network to form a special "National Conference of Jews and Christians" where Christian Zionists were subjected to Zionist Anti-German propaganda to garner support for the Jewish leaderships agenda among 'Christian' communities.
- He was educated at the College of the City of New York and received his LL.B. from Columbia Law School in 1878.
- Untermyer was admitted to the bar, and started practicing with his half brother Randolph Guggenheimer, under the name Guggenheimer & Untermyer. His Columbia University classmate, Louis Marshall would join the firm and the name changed to Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall. Marshall also married a cousin of Untermyer.
- He helped Woodrow Wilson's administration draft the Federal Reserve Act, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Bill.
- He is accused of blackmailing Wilson into selecting Louis Brandeis to become a member of the Supreme Court.
- He was appointed by President Wilson to serve on the U.S. section of the International High Commission.



LOUIS MARSHALL

- Jewish American corporate, constitutional and civil rights lawyer as well as a mediator and Jewish community leader.
- On May 6, 1895, he married Florence Lowenstein, a cousin of his partner, Samuel Untermyer.
- Marshall was recruited by Samuel Untermyer, a classmate at Columbia, to join the law firm of Guggenheimer and Untermyer (renamed Guggenheimer, Untermyer and Marchall) in New York City. Moving there in February 1894, he became heavily involved in Jewish religious and political affairs. He also was involved in alternative dispute resolution (ADR), acting with Louis Brandeis.
- One of the many Jewish directors of NAACP. The organization was formed by Jews to direct black activism and sow racial tensions between the different European cultures and the black ones. The organisation assisted Jews in forming an alliance with blacks inspired by Marshall's hatred of non-Jews, as well as manufacturing the propaganda used to smear persons of European descent as racist and behind the slave trade. When many Jews were slave traders, owned slave ships and slave plantations.
- In 1905, Marshall was promoted to chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, conservative Judaism's rabbinical school. After serving as an officer for several years at Congregation Emanu-El of the City of New York, a Reform congregation, he became its president in 1916. (Marshall was related by marriage to Emanu-El's spiritual leader, Rabbi Judah L. Magnes (Zionist fundraiser for the Palestinian 'settlers'), whose wife, Beatrice Lowenstein, was Marshall's sister-in-law.) Despite the implicit contradiction, to Marshall there was only one Judaism.
- In 1906, with Jacob Schiff and Cyrus Adler, Marshall helped found the American Jewish Committee (AJC) as a means for keeping watch over legislation and

diplomacy relevant to American Jews, and to convey requests, information, and political threats to US government officials. Marshall eventually became the AJC's primary strategist and lobbyist. After being elected its president in 1912, he held the post until his death. In this position, he opposed Congressional bills that would prevent many illiterate Jews from entering the US. Despite a Presidential veto, one of the bills was enacted in 1917, after a Congressional override.

- Marshall was also the leader of the movement that led to the abrogation, in 1911, of the US-Russian Commercial Treaty of 1832 in order to further weaken the Tsar and Russian Empire prior to the planned Bolshevik Revolution by the international bankers.
- Marshall was part of the legal team representing Leo Frank, a Jewish pencil factory manager convicted of raping and murdering a 14-year-old girl. The case has been forever pushed by Jewish organizations associated with Marshall and his friends to highlight alleged antisemitism due to the fact Frank was hung by the general public after being spared from the death sentence likely because he was given preferential treatment because he was Jewish.
- At the end of World War I, as an agent of Jacob Schiff, Marshall attended the Paris Peace Conference at Versailles, France, in 1919, as President of the American Jewish Committee and Vice-President of the American Jewish Congress. There, he helped formulate clauses for the "full and equal civil, religious, political, and national rights" of Jews in the constitutions of the Jewish created states of Europe created to divide the Austro-Hungarian and German Empire in small countries creating a vacuum of power for the spread of Jewish lead Bolshevik communism into eastern and central Europe. These provisions Marshall said were "the most important contribution to human liberty in modern history." Knowing full well what the Jewish leaderships agenda was - systematically kill Europeans under the rule of and fighting Jewish lead communism.
- He fought a proposal to have the US Census Bureau enumerate Jews as a race. Although he had some differences with political Zionists, Marshall contributed to efforts that led to the establishment of Israel as a Jewish homeland in Palestine. He was instrumental in organizing the American Jewish Relief Committee, which brought together Zionists and non-Zionists for the management of Jewish colonization efforts. 'Relief' funds have been a tool used by oligarchs and leaders to funnel money to finance their operations such as financing the terrorist organizations in Palestine under the guise of philanthropy.
- Philanthropic ventures associated with Marshall were listed in the House Committee on Un-American Activities Dies Report: Communist Front Organizations.
- In 1920, As part of the agenda to silence criticism of Jews and introduce hate speech laws to eliminate freedom of speech, Marshall attempted to stop a newspaper owned by Henry Ford, The Dearborn Independent, from spreading anti-Semitic 'propaganda'. Marshall and Untermeyer entered the fight against the alleged libelous attacks featured in the paper, which led to a 1927 lawsuit against the automaker in federal court. The truth is that Ford was one of the few US industrialist to stand up against this international Jewish conspiracy. Though after years of intimidation,

staged riots at Ford plants and a murder attempt, Ford pleaded for forgiveness and retracted his statements.



BERNARD BARUCH

- Jewish American financier and political adviser. Nicknamed "The Lone Wolf of Wall Street" because of his refusal to join any financial house.
- Before World War I, it was said that Baruch was worth a million dollars or more. After World War I was over, it was alleged that he was worth about two hundred million dollars..
- In 1916, Baruch left Wall Street to advise President Woodrow Wilson (whom Presidential campaign he financed) on national defense and terms of peace. He served on the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and, in 1918, became the chairman of the new War Industries Board. With his leadership, this body successfully managed the US's economic mobilization during World War I. War orders, make small companies big and make big companies larger! There is no doubt that Baruch exploited his vantage point and access to insider information for his own personal gain.
- In the 1920s and 30s, Baruch expressed his concern that the United States needed to be prepared for the possibility of another world war. He wanted a more powerful version of the War Industries Board, which he saw as the only way to ensure maximum coordination between civilian business and military needs. Baruch remained a prominent government adviser during this time, and supported Franklin D. Roosevelt's domestic and foreign policy initiatives after his election.
- When the United States entered World War II, President Roosevelt appointed Baruch a special adviser to the director of the Office of War Mobilization. He supported what was known as a "work or fight" bill. Baruch advocated the creation of a permanent super agency similar to his old Industries Board. His theory enhanced the role of

civilian businessmen and industrialists in determining what was needed and who would produce it. Baruch's ideas were largely adopted, with James Byrnes appointed to carry them out. It is estimated that these policies cut two years off the time taken to produce tanks, bombers, etc. Increasing production and profits for his investments.

- According to Norman L. Marks of the American Jewish League Against Communism the principal financial contributor to the AJLAC is Mr. Bernard Baruch contributing about 85% or 90% of the funds. Mr. Marks also stated that Baruch was very emphatic about not having his name appear on the letterhead, and that it was to be unknown that he contributed funds to it. One purpose was to take the heat off the Jewishness of Communism, and a secondary aim was to get the Jews out of Communism and to support Zionism. He said that: "for a while there, almost all the spies of the Communists that were turned up were Jews and that they had become concerned, and thought that something should be done to take the sting off the Jews. They wanted to show the Christian world that all Jews were not Communists."
- "We were the ones that wrote the speeches for McCarthy back in West Virginia that started his build-up into the famous anti-Communist that he is today. Our pressure on the press resulted in his getting as much attention as he has. In return for this build-up he agreed not to call up or expose Jews in the Communist movement by the investigations through his sub-committee."
- McCarthy 'accepted our own men to work right with him. For example, he accepted as his top man next to him our man Roy Cohn, left, which was arranged through another of our men, George Sokolsky.' It was vital for Baruch to have a handle on these investigations because the trail of Communist finances led back to this network especially at the feet of Jacob Schiff. The McCarthy investigations benefited Baruch as the 'Red Scare' hyped up the Communist threat which in turn would increase defense spending and military contracts increasing the value of Baruch's investments in the military industrial complex. The persecution of Communist would deter Jews from Communism and toward support for Zionism in theory.
- According to David Livingstone Baruch was part of a 'radical wing of Sabbatean Zionism, which has traditionally been virulently anti-Semitic.' He also states that Baruch financed the American Jewish League Against Communism (AJLAC),
- He gave Roy Cohn a character reference when Cohn was being prosecuted for perjury and obstruction of justice.

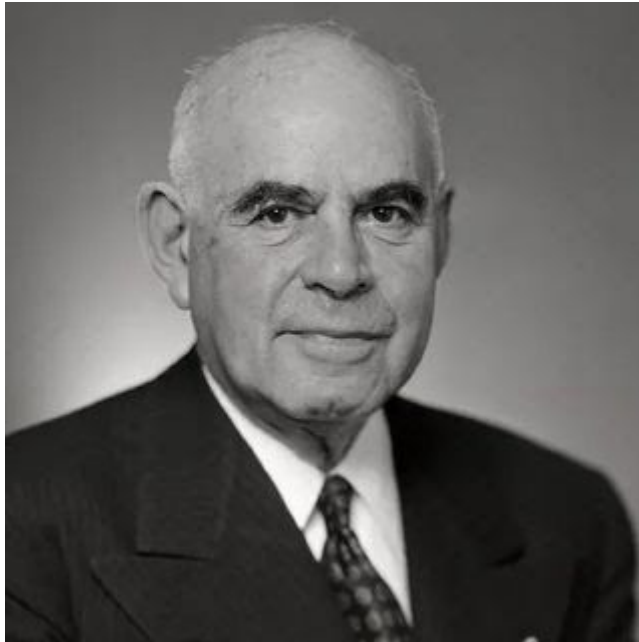


LOUIS BRANDEIS

- His parents, Adolph Brandeis and Frederika Dembitz, both of whom were Ashkenazi Jews, immigrated to the United States from their childhood homes in Prague, Bohemia (then part of the Austrian Empire). They emigrated because the Habsburg Empire had imposed business taxes on Jews whom had operated a slave market in Prague for centuries. This is one of the reasons the International bankers sought the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- His parents were followers of Eve Frank, a mystic cult leader and daughter of Jacob Frank, who founded Frankism.
- Appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States by Woodrow Wilson where he serves from 1916 to 1939. Allegations have been voiced that Wilson was blackmailed into making the appointment by a lawyer, Samuel Untermyer.
- Formerly, as an architect of Wilson's New Freedom platform (approved of by Schiff) and adviser to Woodrow Wilson, Brandeis helped to broker the compromise that led to the adoption of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 without which the international
- bankers could not have financed WW1. This proves that Brandeis was a con man that pretended to represent the man of the people but in fact really worked for the interest of the Zionist International bankers.
- His stance on monopoly and anti US corporation agenda led to a lack of representation in the Wilson government. This weakened any powerful domestic opposition to the internationalist bankers agendas of moving toward free trade and their ultimate monopoly, a centralised debt based financial system.
- The Rothschild associated The Economist magazine calls him "A Robin Hood of the law." His notable early cases were actions fighting domestic railroad 'monopolies' which was a way of weakening opposition to the anti-protectionist Revenue Act lowering trade tariffs considerably benefiting foreign shipment companies like White Star Line whom international banker J.P. Morgan (whom Brandeis was built up as a

rival of in his anti-railroad company merger campaign) had ownership of. It is noteworthy to mention prominent Zionist Jacob Schiff (Director of Union Pacific Railroad) and E. H. Harriman President of Union Pacific Railroad and President of the Southern Pacific Railroad) were part of the anti-monopoly contests against J.P Morgan, yet all were both silent on his shipping monopoly, to my knowledge. Interestingly a rival company's ship, the Lusitania owned by Cunard was sunk and used as a reason for the USA to enter WW1. These anti-protectionist acts have led to the de-industrialisation of the USA. At this exact same time Brandeis promoted regulation in the workplace and labor laws knowing that domestic businesses wouldn't be able to compete with foreign imports from places implementing slave labor and little regulations.

- Brandeis' clever con-artistry propelled him to the leader of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs at the 30 August, 1914 American Zionists conference in New York. (Barely a month after the start of WW1.) His deceitfully manufactured reputation as 'a man of the people' electrified the Jewish community and inspired support of the once unpopular Zionist cause within the Jewish community.
- Brandeis approached Woodrow Wilson directly on the issue of Palestine and 'obtained verbal assurances' on his and the allied policy in Palestine. In an article in the New Statesman and Nation in November 1914, he argued that Palestine should become a British protectorate. Consider that date. In November 1914, the idea that Palestine should become a British Protectorate was planted by an American Zionist three years ahead of the more general Balfour Declaration.
- Brandeis views likely influences Woodrow Wilsons outlining of his Fourteen Points for concluding WW1, which references a desire for autonomy for the Zionists in Palestine without directly naming them.
- During time on Supreme Court Brandeis continued his work for the Zionist 'cause'. His influence and power increased a hundred-fold despite the fact his official involvement in overt Jewish matters should have been reduced to a minimum, he held on to all the reins of influence. He remained in daily communication by telephone, telegraph and conference with all the other leaders of the movement, and little escaped his attention. This overt pro-Jewish and Zionist bias should have disqualified him from a position on the Supreme Court, yet that did not happen.



HERMAN H. LEHMAN

- He was born to a Reform Jewish family in Manhattan, New York City, the son of Babetta (née Newgass) and German-born immigrant Mayer Lehman, one of the three brothers who co-founded Lehman Brothers financial services firm. Herbert's father arrived from Rimpar, Germany, in 1848, settling in Montgomery, Alabama, where he engaged in the slave-era cotton business. As cotton was the most important crop of the Southern United States and global demand led to profitable business, the Lehman brothers became cotton factors, accepting cotton bales from customers as payment for their merchandise. Cotton trading eventually became the main thrust of their business. In 1867, Mayer and Emanuel moved the company's headquarters to New York City, and helped found the New York Cotton Exchange.
- In 1908, he became a partner in the investment banking firm Lehman Brothers of New York City with his brother Arthur and cousin Philip. He then served four terms as Governor of New York, elected in 1932 to replace Franklin D. Roosevelt (who had been running for president), and re-elected in 1934, 1936 and 1938. Lehman was a supporter of Roosevelt's New Deal and implemented a similar program in New York.
- Director General of the UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) Headquarters was in Washington, D.C. The UNRRA was founded in 1943 before the United Nations even existed. The initial objective was to assist people of 'allied' nations but after Jewish organisation's pleas over the fate of surviving Jews of German nationality, to also include "other persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom by action of the enemy because of race, religion or activities' in favor of the United Nations." This allowed the financing of the relocating of European Jews to Palestine.

- Many of its functions were transferred to several UN agencies, including the International Refugee Organization and the World Health Organization. As an American relief project, it was later replaced by the Marshall Plan, which began operations in 1948.
- Fiorello H. La Guardia filed his position as Director General of UNRRA.
- There is a Herbert H. Lehman Center for American History at Columbia University. Lehman's papers were donated to the Columbia University Libraries and are housed in the social sciences library – which is also named in his honor. In addition, Columbia has a Herbert Lehman Professorship of Government, whose current incumbent is Mahmood Mamdani. Columbia's sister school, Barnard College, formerly had a building named in honor of Adele Lewisohn Lehman, Herbert Lehman's sister-in-law, which housed the Wollman Library. Barnard also has a "Lehman Auditorium" in Altschul Hall. Williams College, Lehman's alma mater, named a dormitory after him in 1928. Liman, Israel, in northern Israel is named after him.
- Contributed funds for the founding of the NAACP.
- His financing of Woodrow Wilson's re-election campaign is said to have got Wilson re-elected for a second term. In 1957, he received the Solomon Bublick Award from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. He was also an early and vocal opponent of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

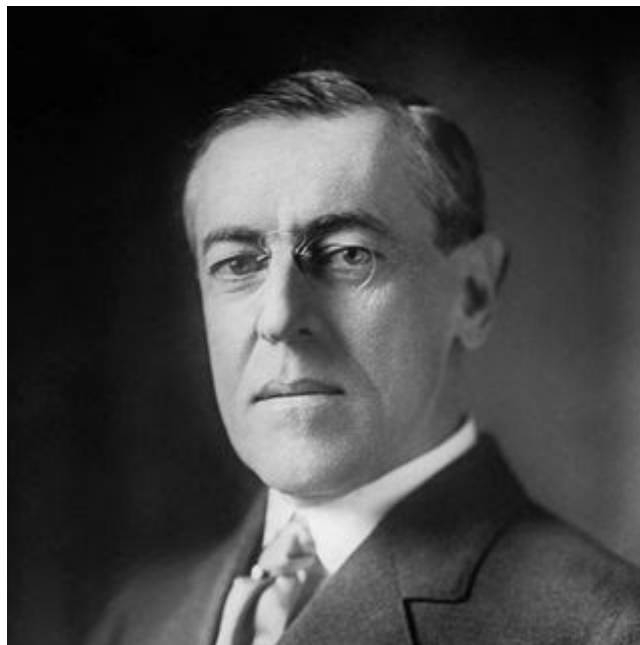


FIGORELLA H. LAGUARDIA

- American politician of Italian and Jewish descent. He is best known for being the 99th Mayor of New York City for three terms from 1934 to 1945 as a Republican.
- His mother, Irene Coen, was a Jewish woman from Trieste, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire; his maternal grandmother Fiorina Luzzatto Coen was a Luzzatto, a member of the prestigious Italian-Jewish family of Talmudic scholars,

kabbalists, poets and had among her ancestors the famous rabbi Samuel David Luzzatto.

- A strong supporter of Zionism, LaGuardia Street and LaGuardia interchange both in Tel Aviv, Israel, were named in his honor.
- La Guardia was a Scottish Rite Freemason, and was a member of Garibaldi Lodge #542, in New York City.
- Supported the anti-czarist Russian Revolution of 1917.
- Following the lead of his mentor Untermyer La Guardia promoted this networks anti-German warmongering propaganda being one of the first critics of Harriman financed Hitler and the Nazi regime. In a public address in 1934, La Guardia warned that "part of Hitler's program is the complete annihilation of the Jews in Germany". In 1937, speaking before the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress, he called for the creation of a special pavilion at the upcoming New York World's Fair, "a chamber of horrors" for "that brown-shirted fanatic". He also encouraged the boycotting of German goods, led anti-Nazi rallies, and promoted legislation to facilitate the U.S. rescue of the Jewish refugees.
- La Guardia consistently backed internationalism, interventionism, anti-isolationist, pro immigration, speaking in favor of the
- League of Nations aligning with Jacob Schiff.
- Member of the Lotos Club.
- Replaced Herbert H. Lehman as director general of UNRRA.



WOODROW WILSON

- Appointed Samuel Untermyer to serve on the U.S. section of the International High Commission

- Appointed Bernard Baruch as an adviser on defense and also on terms of peace in regards to WW1.
- Appointed Henry Morgenthau Sr., as his finance chairman for his Presidential campaign.
- Inspired by Morgenthau on January 1918, outlining his Fourteen Points plan to end WW1 Wilson referenced the Jewish settlers in Palestine without mentioning them, declaring: 'There was to be free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined. As to the Ottoman Empire, the non-Turkish peoples 'should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development'
- President of the United States from 1913 to 1921.
- Schiff helped to manufacture his election victory by getting Roosevelt to run - splitting the Republican vote between Roosevelt and Taft allowing Wilson to win.
- While running on a anti-monopoly platform that tackled domestic corporations. His first major priority was the passage of the Revenue Act of 1913, which lowered tariffs and implemented a federal income tax. Wilson also presided over the passage of the Federal Reserve Act, which created a central banking system in the form of the Federal Reserve System of debt slavery. The ultimate monopoly that along with his anti-protectionist Revenue Act (which was a precursor to free-trade agreements) benefited the internationalists.. This set the groundwork for the monstrous multinational monopolies which we live under today.
- The main figure he allied with to build this anti-monopoly image to fool the American people was Louis Brandeis. Who ultimately was appointed by Wilson to be a member of the Supreme Court. Allegations have been voiced that Wilson was blackmailed into making the appointment by a lawyer, Samuel Untermyer



IRWIN UNTERMYER

- Jewish American attorney, jurist, and civic leader most notable for his work in New York City.
- He was the son of Samuel Untermyer, the notable New York attorney who is best remembered for his opposition to Adolf Hitler. Irwin was also the father of Samuel Untermyer II, a notable nuclear scientist.
- Irwin Untermyer graduated from Columbia University in 1907 and Columbia Law School in 1910. Following graduation, Untermyer proceeded to his father's law firm, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, where he became partner. Untermyer was elected to the New York Supreme Court, the trial court of New York State, in 1929 with the backing of Tammany Hall mayor Jimmy Walker. In 1933, Governor Herbert H. Lehman designated Untermyer as a justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, First Judicial Department, where he served alongside Justices that included Roy Cohn's father Albert until Untermyer's retirement in August 1945.



ALBERT C. COHN

- Albert C. Cohn was a New York State Supreme Court Justice and the father of Roy Cohn.
- He was influential in Democratic Party politics.
- First Assistant District Attorney for Bronx County.
- Cohn was inducted as a justice of the New York Supreme Court into Part III of Bronx Supreme Court in April 1929.
- In April 1937, Governor Herbert H. Lehman promoted Cohn to a five-year term on the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, where his fellow Justices included Irwin Untermyer.

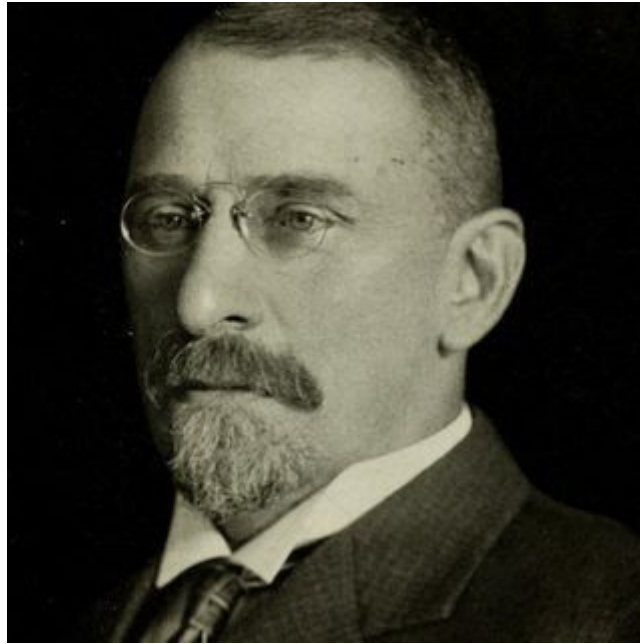
- President of B'nai B'rith Rehoboth Lodge 38



ROY COHN

- Was a Jewish American lawyer. Son of Albert Cohn.
- Graduate of Columbia Law School.
- Mentor of Donald Trump and Roger Stone.
- Joseph McCarthy's chief counsel during his investigations which were carried out in line with Bernard Baruch's agenda highlighted in his segment of this network.
- Bernard Baruch gave Roy Cohn a character reference when Cohn was being prosecuted for perjury and obstruction of justice.
- Cohn was a homosexual and alleged pedophile that died of AIDS
- He was a central figure at famed drug and orgy room at nightclub Studio 54. According to James Rothstein, Cohn admitted that he was part of a sexual entrapment operation that including compromising politicians with children.
- On 2nd May 1983, The B'nai B'rith Banking and Finance Lodge held its annual State of Israel Bond dinner. The dinner that year was held in honour of, and in tribute to, Roy Cohn. The lodge wrote of Cohn: 'B'nai B'rith Banking and finance lodge takes special pride in according this well-deserved public tribute to Roy M. Cohn at its annual State of Israel Bond dinner. In public life, he has been a tenacious champion of Israel's right to exist in peace and security and of American economic political support for the beleaguered Jewish nation. And in private life, he has demonstrated an equally deep-rooted commitment of purpose on behalf of his fellow man that magnificently reflects the humanitarian ideals which have sustained B'nai B'rith over the past 140 years. In addition, he has been honoured for his efforts on their behalf by the Jewish National Fund and Federation of Jewish Philanthropies,..., is a longtime member of Banking and Finance Lodge of B'nai B'rith - continuing a tradition established by his father, Justice Albert Cohn, who was president of the

organization's New York-New England district....B'nai B'rith Banking and Finance Lodge is delighted to extend this heartfelt salute to so esteemed a member as Roy M. Cohn. And it calls upon his many friends and colleagues to join in honoring him in a manner he is certain to find most meaningful by reaffirming their own commitment, through Israel Bonds, to fortify Israel's economic defenses.'



HENRY MORGENTHAU SR.

- Jewish American lawyer, businessman and United States ambassador, most famous as the American ambassador to the Ottoman Empire during the First World War. As ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, Morgenthau has come to be identified as the most prominent American to speak about the Armenian Genocide.
- He was the son of Lazarus and Babette (Guggenheim) Morgenthau. His father was a successful cigar manufacturer. Henry attended City College of New York, where he received a BA, and later graduated from Columbia Law School. He began his career as a lawyer, but he made a substantial fortune in real estate investments. Morgenthau built a successful career as a lawyer and served as the leader of the Reform Jewish community in New York. Morgenthau's career enabled him to contribute handsomely to President Woodrow Wilson's election campaign in 1912. He had first met Wilson in 1911 at a dinner celebrating the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Free Synagogue society and the two "seem to have bonded", marking the "turning point in Morgenthau's political career". His role in American politics grew more pronounced in later months. Although he did not gain the chairmanship of Wilson's campaign finance committee, Morgenthau was offered the position of ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. Wilson's assumption that Jews somehow represented a bridge between Muslim Turks and Christian Armenians rankled Morgenthau; in reply Wilson assured him that the Porte in Istanbul "was the point at which the interest of American Jews in the welfare of the Jews of Palestine is

focused, and it is almost indispensable that I have a Jew in that post". Though no Zionist himself, Morgenthau cared "fervidly" about the plight of his co-religionists. He initially rejected the position, but following a trip to Europe, and with the encouragement of his pro-Zionist friend Rabbi Stephen Wise, he reconsidered his decision and accepted Wilson's offer.

- In June 1917 Felix Frankfurter accompanied Morgenthau, as a representative of the War Department, on a secret mission to persuade Turkey to abandon the Central Powers in the war effort. The mission had as its stated purpose to "ameliorate the condition of the Jewish communities in Palestine".



HENRY MORGENTHAU JR.

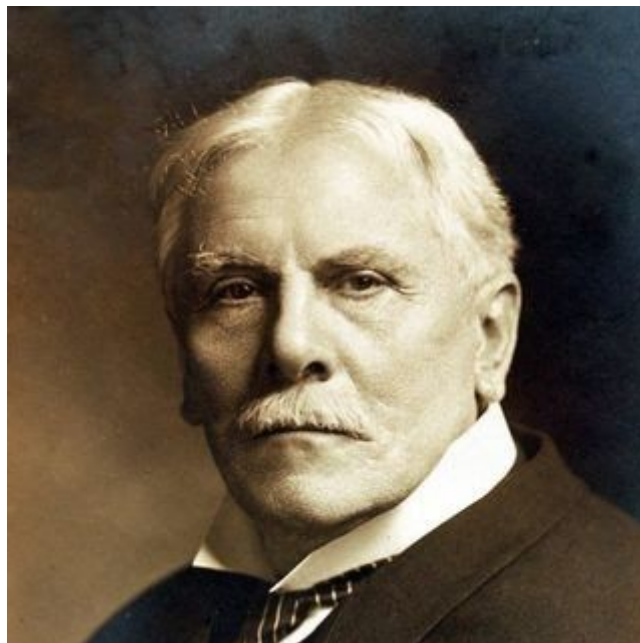
- Morgenthau was born into a prominent Jewish family in New York City. His father, Henry Morgenthau Sr., helped to oversee the Federal Reserve manufactured 'Great Depression' as Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury. President Roosevelt, Morgenthau, and Federal Reserve Chairman Marriner Stoddard Eccles jointly kept interest rates low during the depression to finance massive public spending, and then later to support rearmament, support for Britain, and U.S. participation in WW2. He also played an increasingly major role in shaping foreign policy, especially with respect to Lend-Lease, support for China, helping Jewish refugees, and proposing the genocidal "Morgenthau Plan" to starve the 40% of the German people via de-industrialisation despite the fact the vital infrastructure to sustain a basic standard of living of the country had been destroyed. This resulted in many millions of Germans died of starvation after WW2. Morgenthau and several congressmen connected with the "Bergson Boys" introduced a resolution also calling for the creation of such an agency. On January 16, 1944, Morgenthau presented Roosevelt

with the Treasury report, and the president agreed to create the War Refugee Board with relocated 200,000 Jewish refugees.

- The irrational and hate filled Morgenthau at one point in summer 1944 suggested to Roosevelt that the top 50 or 100 German "arch-criminals" should be shot upon capture which would have been violating human rights and multiple war convention agreements.
- The Morgenthau Plan faced opposition in Roosevelt's cabinet, primarily from Henry L. Stimson, and when the plan was leaked to the press, there was public criticism of Roosevelt. The President's response to inquiries was to deny the press reports. As a consequence of the leak, Morgenthau was in bad favor with Roosevelt for a time. German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels used the leaked plan, with some success, to encourage the German people to persevere in their war efforts so that their country would not be turned into a "potato field." General George Marshall complained to Morgenthau that German resistance had strengthened. Hoping to get Morgenthau to relent on his plan for Germany, Roosevelt's son-in-law, Lt. Colonel John Boettiger, who worked in the United States Department of War, explained to Morgenthau how the American troops that had had to fight for five weeks against fierce German resistance to capture Aachen and complained to him that the Morgenthau Plan was "worth thirty divisions to the Germans." In late 1944, Roosevelt's election opponent, Thomas E. Dewey said it was worth "ten divisions". Fuelled by his stubborn hatred of Germany, Morgenthau refused to relent.
- On May 10, 1945, Truman signed the U.S. occupation directive JCS 1067. Morgenthau told his staff that it was a big day for the Treasury, and that he hoped that "someone doesn't recognize it as the Morgenthau Plan." The directive, which was in effect for over two years directed the U.S. forces of occupation to "... take no steps looking toward the economic rehabilitation of Germany".
- In occupied Germany Morgenthau left a direct legacy through what in OMGUS commonly were called "Morgenthau boys". These were U.S. Treasury officials whom General Dwight D. Eisenhower had "loaned" in to the Army of occupation. These people ensured that JCS 1067 was interpreted as strictly as possible. They were most active in the first crucial months of the occupation, but continued their activities for almost two years following the resignations of Morgenthau in mid-1945, and some time later, of their Jewish leader, Colonel Bernard Bernstein, who was "the repository of the Morgenthau spirit in the army of occupation".
- During this two year period millions of Germans died as a result of the implementation of JCS 1067 which was replaced by JCS 1779, which instead stressed that "An orderly, prosperous Europe requires the economic contributions of a stable and productive Germany."
- Morgenthau was first appointed by the U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt as temporary President of the Bretton Woods Conference (later became permanent President), which established the Bretton Woods system, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank).
- Following his role as Bretton Woods Conference President he devoted the remainder of his life to working with Jewish philanthropies, and also became a financial advisor to Israel. Tal Shazar, an Israeli moshav (agricultural community) near Jerusalem,

created in 1948, was named in his honor (Morgenthau (modern spelling Morgentau) means "morning dew" in German, and so does "Tal Shahaar" in Hebrew).Morgenthau was born into a prominent Jewish family in New York City. His father, Henry Morgenthau Sr..

- Helped to oversee the Federal Reserve manufactured 'Great Depression' as Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury. President Roosevelt, Morgenthau, and Federal Reserve Chairman Marriner Stoddard Eccles jointly kept interest rates low during the depression to finance massive public spending, and then later to support rearmament, support for Britain, and U.S. participation in WW2. He also played an increasingly major role in shaping foreign policy, especially with respect to Lend-Lease, support for China, helping Jewish refugees, and proposing the genocidal "Morgenthau Plan" to starve the 40% of the German people via de-industrialisation despite the fact the vital infrastructure to sustain a basic standard of living of the country had been destroyed by an Allied bombing campaign amounting to over a million tonnes of bombs being dropped on Germany. This resulted in many millions of Germans died of starvation after WW2.
- In January 1944, Morgenthau and several congressmen connected with the Zionist terrorist Bergson Group introduced a resolution calling for the creation of an agency to set up a refugee program to resettle only Jews to the United States from devastated Germany.



C. I. SCOFIELD

- In 1901, through Untermeyer's influence, Scofield was admitted into a sophisticated men's club in New York, The Lotos Club. Untermeyer introduced Scofield to numerous Zionist and socialist leaders, including Samuel Gompers, Fiorello LaGuardia, Abraham Straus, Bernard Baruch and Jacob Schiff. With the influence of this power group behind him, Scofield's image was quickly transformed into one of

America's leading theologians. He had a lavish tour of Europe financed as well as an important visit to Oxford University where plans were made for the publication of his new reference Bible. It was the first book published by the new United States offices of the Oxford University Press.

- Its prolific theological interpretations helped make it perhaps the most renowned version of the bible in north American evangelism.
- Many Bible schools teaching dispensationalism were formed in the 1920s, the most significant being the Dallas Theological Seminary in 1924. The Scofield Bible became a standard source in these institutions, helping the phenomenon of "Christian Zionism" to lay down firm roots in the inter-war years. These new "Christian Zionists" were a manufactured ally of the Zionist and their long term agenda for the creation and support for the Zionist state of Israel.
- In 1948, dispensationalists saw the establishment of Israel as the beginning of a fulfilment of biblical prophecies. Dispensationalism emphasizes the distinctions between the New Testament Church and ancient Israel of the Old Testament.
- Scofield believed that between creation and the final judgment there are seven distinct eras of God's dealing with humanity and that these eras are a framework around which the message of the Bible could be explained.