

HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY POINTS FROM
**THE SECRET RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
BLACKS AND JEWS**



Compiled by the NOI Research Group

INTRODUCTION

In 1991 the **Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan**, National Representative of **The Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad** and the **Nation of Islam (NOI)**, released *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews* in response to the increasingly vicious calumnies made against him by members of the Jewish community. They claimed that The Minister was “anti-Semitic” and that he had somehow wounded the “special relationship” that Jews claimed had always existed between Blacks and Jews. The Jewish attacks on this Black man and the Muslim citizens of the Nation of Islam were unceasing and malicious.

In its 334 pages *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume One*, conclusively proved that Jews were *in fact* at the very center of the trans-Atlantic slave trade as merchants, financiers, shippers, and insurers and among the leading international marketers of the products of African slave labor. This information was compiled from texts written by prominent Jewish scholars and historians.

Two more research volumes have been released that add to this harrowing history. *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 2*, and *Jews Selling Blacks* reveal the TRUE history of the Black-Jewish relationship. This guide provides the **Highlights and Key Points** of the books, and every fact and quote can be found in and verified by the *thousands of footnotes* in the books themselves. All three books have been sent to every leader of the Jewish world and to prominent people in media, business, and politics, including the president, congress, and the supreme court.

Ultimately, Blacks will need to redefine and restructure their relationship with Jews based on *accurate* analysis of the historical events that shaped Black-Jewish interactions. The Messenger of Allah, The Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad, taught that “History is best qualified to reward your research,” for only through that re-education process will Blacks be empowered to establish informed and effective policies for Black advancement that are no longer subject to manipulation or control by any other people.

**NOI RESEARCH
GROUP**

Highlights and Key Points

The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume One

Book Summary

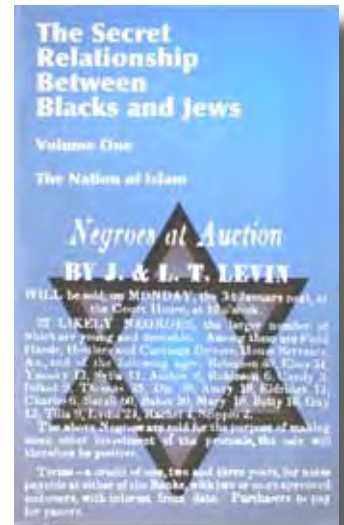
To appreciate the Jewish attitude and behavior toward America's Black citizens in the post-slavery era, it is important at the outset to review the substance of the Black-Jewish relationship leading up to that time—from Europe's “discovery” of America to the Civil War. In 1992, Dr. Abraham J. Peck, of the American Jewish Archives, was unmistakably clear about the history:

The first two centuries of the Black-Jewish encounter in America were highlighted by a fairly extensive record of Jewish slave-holding. Indeed, during the colonial period, in the small Jewish community of the time, almost every Jewish household of any form, North or South, possessed at least one slave.

All of the Jewish sources collected and quoted in the Nation of Islam's 334-page *Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 1*, are there for all to see and evaluate.

The book uses Jewish wills, rabbinical sermons, runaway slave and slave auction notices, slave sale advertisements, port records, court records, private correspondence, among its array of source materials. Even with this wide-ranging use of Jewish documentation, University of Chicago African Studies professor and Jew Ralph A. Austen has written—accurately—that “[t]he authors of *The Secret Relationship* underestimate the structural importance of the Jews in the early stages of the New World slave trade.”

That Jews were essential participants in the formation, growth, maintenance, and profitability of slavery and the slave trade is no longer open to serious debate. The historical record supports every word of that fact.



Jews in the Early Slave trade

Christopher Columbus—whose trans-Atlantic expeditions initiated the genocide of the Red man and forecasted the African Holocaust—was financed by Spanish Jews and is claimed to be a Jew himself.



Christopher Columbus

Jewish merchants **owned, insured, and financed slave ships** and outfitted them with chains and shackles. Jews were auctioneers, brokers, and wholesalers, keeping the slave economy oiled with money, markets, and supplies.

Brazil: The Largest Slave Market in the World



Arnold Wiznitzer

Nine out of ten Africans were shipped to Brazil. Jewish scholar **Dr. Arnold Wiznitzer** described the early Jewish presence there:

Besides their important position in the sugar industry and in tax farming, they dominated the slave trade....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.

According to Wiesenthal Center scholar Dr. Harold Brackman, during the 1600s “slave trading in Brazil became **a ‘Jewish’ mercantile specialty** in much the same way it had been in early medieval Europe.”

Jewish scholar **Jonathan Schorsch** wrote, “Jewish merchants routinely possessed *enormous numbers of slaves* temporarily before selling them off.”

The *Jewish Encyclopedia* adds, “Jewish commercial activity” in this time included a “**monopoly of the slave trade.**”

The synagogue in Brazil imposed a tax on its members’ slaves. Slave auctions were postponed if they fell on a Jewish holiday.



Jonathan Schorsch

Caribbean & South America



The Jews of **Surinam** owned plantations with Hebrew names like *Machanayim*, *Nachamu*, and *Goshen*, where, according to Dr. Marcus Arkin, they used “many thousands” of Black slaves. **Rabbi Herbert I. Bloom** added that the “slave trade was one of the most important Jewish activities here...”

In 1694, Jews owned **9,000 Africans**, and by 1791 there were 100 “Jewish mulattoes” in Surinam—the unwanted result of the rape of African women by their Jewish enslavers.

Jewish historian **Dr. Cecil Roth** wrote that the slave revolts in parts of South America “were largely directed against [Jews], as being *the greatest slave-holders of the region.*”

The Jews of **Barbados**, wrote one Jewish scholar, “made a good deal of their money by purchasing and hiring out negroes...” All Barbadian Jews—including the rabbi—owned Black slaves.



Cecil Roth

Jews warehoused so many African slaves in Barbados that Gentile authorities moved to limit the number of captives they could possess.

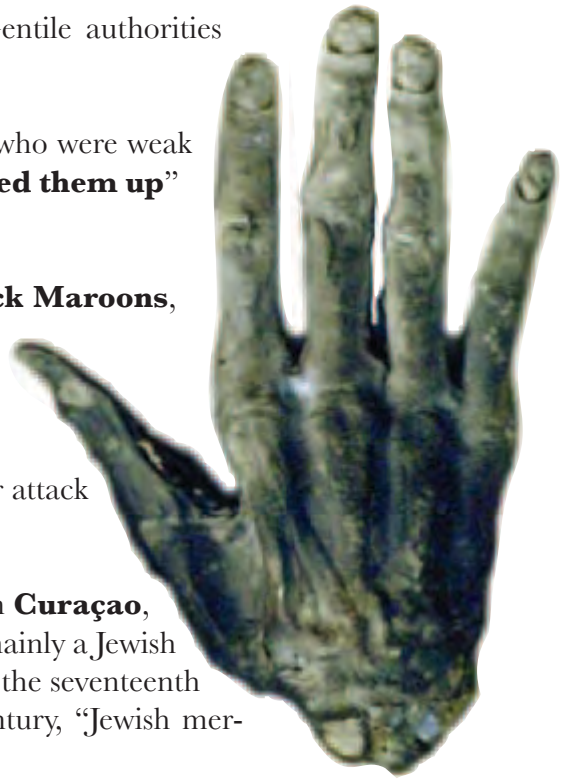
Jews became the major traders in “**refuse slaves**”—Africans who were weak and sick from the **Middle Passage** voyage. Jewish traders “**fattened them up**” and sold them at a profit.

Jews set up **militias** with the sole purpose of fighting the **Black Maroons**, the escaped Africans who were fighting to free their enslaved brethren. The Jewish militias murdered the Maroons and **cut off their hands to award as trophies**.

The first Hebrew poem written in the “New World” was a bitter attack on the Black Maroon leaders.

Jewish scholars **Isaac and Susan Emmanuel** reported that in **Curaçao**, which was a major slave-trading depot, “the shipping business was mainly a Jewish enterprise.” **Rabbi Marc Lee Raphael** wrote that in Curaçao in the seventeenth century, as well as in Barbados and Jamaica in the eighteenth century, “Jewish merchants played a major role in the slave trade.”

A Jewish shipper had a monopoly on trade to the notorious slave dungeon at **Gorée Island**—the Auschwitz of the Black Holocaust.



Gorée Island—the Auschwitz of the Black Holocaust.

American Jewish Slavers

Sugar fueled and expanded the slave trade, and according to Jewish scholars, Jews “acquired large **sugarcane plantations** and became the leading entrepreneurs in the sugar trade.”

The first Jewish settlement in the United States was a **Florida** sugar plantation supported entirely by the labor of enslaved Africans.

When early New Yorkers sought to purchase slaves, they contacted “**the jobbers and the Jews**,” who were the recognized international dealers. The largest shipments of Africans arriving in **New York** in the first half of the 1700s were commissioned by Jewish merchants.

The founders of **Richmond's** Jewish community were *all* slaveholders.



Touro Synagogue, Newport, RI: built by slaves

When slavery was outlawed in the colony of **Georgia**, Jews left; they returned once **slavery was reinstated**.

In **Newport, Rhode Island**—the center of the rum and slave trade—*every Jewish family owned slaves*. Even their **synagogue was built by Black slaves** “of some skill.”

All 22 Newport **distilleries** serving the triangular slave trade were owned by Jews.

Jews & Native Americans

European encroachment created lethal conflict with the indigenous communities of the Indian Nations, and Jewish merchants not only marketed the items that aided in the ongoing genocide of the Native American but often **supplied the Europeans with weapons** and critical provisions.

According to **Rabbi I. Harold Sharfman**, Jewish traders sold smallpox-laden blankets to the Indians; bills of sale uncovered by **Dr. Jacob R. Marcus** show sales of “**scalping knives**” to the white settlers. And Jews supplied weapons of war to the colonial militaries that nearly wiped out the Indians.

A prominent Jewish senator ably and vociferously “represented the views of the white, Southern agricultural plantation system... against the **Seminole Indians**.”

Once the Red man was removed, it was often the Jewish traders who acquired the valuable land. One actually held **title to the entire Grand Canyon**.



Jacob Rader Marcus

Jewish Slave-Catchers/Smugglers/Breeders



Jean Lafitte, Jewish pirate and slaveowner

Jews smuggled slaves to places where slavery was illegal, rented them when they did not want to buy, and **bred African women for sexual purposes**.

Slave smugglers and **pirates** like the Jewish **Lafitte brothers** continued the international slave trade for years after its legal end in 1807.

Jews **ran jails and imprisoned and punished Black slaves**; they served as constables, sheriffs, detectives, and bounty hunters in the slavocracy and participated in the dehumanization of Black Africans.

Itinerant **Jewish peddlers** were known to search for and **capture runaway slaves** and bring them in for the bounty. Jews advertised openly for the return of their “runaways.”

Jews & Civil War & Slavery

The leading **abolitionist** organization bitterly complained that **Jews** “**have never taken any steps** whatever” against slavery.

American **rabbis** owned and rented slaves.

The nation’s highest-paid clergyman, **Rabbi Morris Raphall** of New York, defended slavery and claimed God Himself had sanctioned it.

The one rabbi who forcefully attacked slavery, Baltimore’s **David Einhorn**, was thrown out of his own Jewish congregation and forced to flee the city.



Raphall, Noah, Brackman

The Jewish writer **Mordecai Manuel Noah** was such a virulent racist that the very first Black newspaper, the ***Freedom’s Journal***, was started in 1827 just to combat his racist attacks.

More than 3,000 Jewish soldiers fought *for* the slaveholders in the Civil War, and a Jewish owner of a 140-slave plantation, **Judah P. Benjamin**, was secretary of state for the Confederacy. His picture is engraved on Confederate currency.

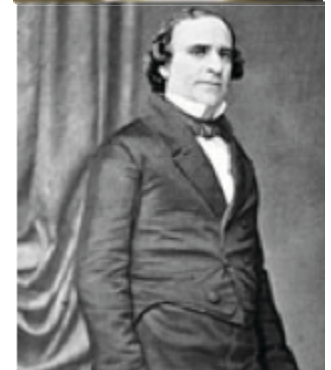
Jews were known to “free” their Black chattel but only after they became **elderly and unable to work**, forcing them to **fend for themselves** in their old age.

Jews **bequeathed Black human beings** from one generation to another, and they sold Black children and babies away from their parents.

Jews suppressed slave uprisings and in 1831, Jews were involved in hunting down the great **Nat Turner** and his freedom fighters.

The first Jew elected to the U.S. Senate, Florida’s **David Yulee** (who changed his surname from Levy), was one of the most strident haters of Indians and defenders of slavery.

Dr. Harold Brackman wrote, “Jews were about twice as likely to be slave owners as the average white Southerner.”



Benjamin, Yulee, Korn

Rabbi and historian **Dr. Bertram W. Korn**, the acknowledged expert on 19th-century American Jewry, wrote: “*It would seem to be realistic to conclude that any Jew who could afford to own slaves and had need for their services would do so....Jews participated in every aspect and process of the exploitation of the defenseless blacks.*”

And though some of these open acts of racial persecution might be attributed to individual Jews acting on their own, nearly all the offenders were members of larger Jewish communities and enjoyed a prominent and honored place among their coreligionists. The profits from their slavery-based enterprises helped finance Jewish community development, built synagogues, homes, schools, businesses, and institutions, and in many untold ways enriched their lives, congregations, and communities.



Rabbi Dr. Marc Lee Raphael

The distressing reality is that one can enumerate, without much difficulty, the extensive involvement of Jews in the Black Holocaust—even if one is limited to only that evidence published by Jewish sources. Actually, one is hard-pressed to name a single prominent American Jew in the slavery era who *did not* own slaves or profit from Black African slavery.

In his 1983 book *Jews and Judaism in the United States*, **Rabbi Dr. Marc Lee Raphael** the longtime editor of the most prestigious of Jewish historical journals, the *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, wrote (p. 14) one of the more definitive statements on Jewish involvement in the Black Holocaust. “In fact,” he stated, “in all the American colonies, whether French (Martinique), British, or Dutch, **Jewish merchants frequently dominated.**” Rabbi Raphael continues:

This was no less true on the North American mainland, where during the eighteenth century Jews participated in the “triangular trade” that brought slaves from Africa to the West Indies and there exchanged them for molasses, which in turn was taken to New England and converted into rum for sale in Africa. Isaac Da Costa of Charleston in the 1750’s, David Franks of Philadelphia in the 1760’s, and Aaron Lopez of Newport in the late 1760’s and early 1770’s dominated Jewish slave trading on the American continent.

Given the historical record of the early Black-Jewish relationship, the attitudes and behaviors of American Jews in the post-slavery era should not be hard to predict. Volume two of *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews* examines this well-established blueprint as it unfolds after the Emancipation Proclamation and on through the Reconstruction era.

Auction Sales.

Valuable Family of Field Negroes.

By Jacob Cohen & Son.

Will be sold, **THIS DAY**, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
at the Mart, in Chalmers-street,
The following family of NEGROES:

DOE, 35, field hand.
MARGARET, 30, field hand, and first rate washer,
ironer and seamstress
DANIEL, 7.
ABRAM, 2.
INFANT.

Terms—One-half cash, balance in bond, payable in one
year, with interest from date, secured by a mortgage of
the property and approved personal security. Purchaser
to pay us for papers. **March 15**

By Jacob Cohen & Son.

Will be sold, **THIS DAY**, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, at
the Mart, in Chalmers-street,

A Negro Man named BAALAM, a field hand, and ac-
customed to the care of horses.

Terms cash. Purchaser to pay us for bill of sale.

Choice Servants at Private Sale.

By B. Mordecai, 5 State-st.

Woman HARRIET, 25 yrs old, very superior meat
and pastry cook, washer and ironer

Woman FAITHY, 30 years old, very superior meat
cook, washer and ironer

Woman FANNY, 45, superior meat cook and plain
washer

Woman MANDY and CHILD, good cook, washer and
ironer

Woman CAROLINE and DAUGHTER, good cook,
washer and ironer

Woman MATILDA and SON, good cook, washer and
ironer

TOBY, 22 years old, superior house servant and coach-
man

WILLIAM, 17 years old, superior house servant and
coachman

CELESTE, 21 years old, fine seamstress, house ser-
vant and child's nurse.

ALSO,

A number of prime FAMILIES, Field hands, and se-
veral single Fellows and Plough Boys.

March 4

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