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and be thought the better by the world for so doing; and feel less inquietude every year. But you will have betrayed a sorer sight there cannot be, whatever the world may think, of a brave man acting like a coward, an earnest man like a trib

Aubrey de Vere adds—writing, a couple of generation on the abiding and inevitable *Plague of Controversy* among the very essence of this so-called Church of W (p. 181):—

Yet even to this, men born for better things are reduced, if imaginary necessity of submitting themselves to a state of things for them by men immeasurably inferior to themselves, men who of those great primary ideas, Religion, Faith, and absolute [men] of a single generation, which lived its life and went to its judgment three centuries ago.

On them, (out of whom he sprung, and to whom he who has passed a judgement more final, than the Δ <ted great sayer of the word, in his *Essays* 2 Thus heard his great voice—in what, for him and his, are words, words, words :—

If we are disposed to survey the realms of sacred or inspired theob we must quit the small vessel of human reason, and put ourselves on board the ship of the Church, which alone has the Divine needle for shaping the course.

And

The true religion is built upon the Rock; the rest are tossed by the waves of time.

Such were words, after the year 1600. Suppose the words after the year 1500; and where was 'the Church where, 'the true Religion'?

There is no basis. There is no settlement. There is age-long drifting to and fro. Worship there is, of notions one happens to have arrived at; and preaching of these notions as the doctrine of a Church, that, complacency, is equally pleased to have ascribed to these notions' contradictories. Being nothing, she stands for everything.

P. Stockley.

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FREEMASONRY

A STUDY IN CATHOLIC SOCIAL SCIENCE

VII—THE JEWISH ELEMENT IN FREEMASONRY*

By Rev. E. CAHILL, S.J.

N 23 1928 fte Sacred o{ the Holy

Office issued an important decree containing the decision of the Holy See on 'the nature and purpose of the Association called the *Friends of Israel*, and on the pamphlet entitled *Pax super Israel*, edited by the directors of the Association.' Although 'many priests, bishops and even cardinals gave their adhesion to this association,' the Sacred Congregation condemns and completely suppresses it, by reason of 'its mode of acting and speaking which is out of harmony with the traditional sense of the

*This article should have appeared as the fifth of the series.

1 Cf. *Dictionnaire Apologétique de la Foi Catholique*, art. 'Juifs et Chrétiens,' cols. 1651-1764, especially cols. 1666-1668 (a well-balanced and comprehensive sketch with an excellent biography, by Felix Vernot); also art. 'Kabbalah'; and finally art. 'Franc-Maçonnerie,' by Gautherot (cols. 98-99 and 124-126). N. Deschamps, S.J., *Les Sociétés Secrètes et la Société*, edited by Cl. Janet, 4th edition (Avignon and Paris, 1881). Liv. II. Chap. xi., Sec. 6, Liv. III. Chap. Prelim., Sec. 9; also vol. iii. 'Annexes,' 'Document B.' Mgr. Jouin, *Les Fidèles de la Contre-Eglise*, pp. 24-69, and *Les Actes de la Contre-Eglise*, pp. 21-115. Both works are published at 8 Avenue Portalis, Paris (viii). *Analecta Juris Pontificii* (Rome, 1855), Première Serie, 4ième liv. cols. 770-779 ('Livres Talmudiques et Rabbiniques'); also Quatrième Serie, 35 ième. Liv. cols. 1417-1421 ('Livres Talmudiques'). Bonsirven, *Sur les Ruines du Temple*. This work forms a volume of the series *La Vie Chrétienne* (published by B. Granet, Paris, 1928). Webster, *World Revolution* (2nd Edition); also *Secret Societies and Subversive Movements* (2nd edition, London, 1924). Even though one may not agree with many of Mrs. Webster's opinions and conclusions, her books are valuable by reason of the historical matter, not otherwise easily accessible, which they contain, Sombart, *The Jews and Modern Capitalism* (translated from the German by M. Epstein, Dutton & Co., New York, 1913; the French translation of the same book is called *Les Juifs et la vie économique*). Sombart is a Jew, and a professor in the Handelshochschule of Berlin. His book is scholarly and thorough. Leroy-Beaulieu, *Israel Among the Nations* (translated from the French *Israel chez les Nations*, 15th edition, undated—an apology or defence of the Jews, written some thirty or forty years ago by a French non-Jewish writer). Sydney and Beatrice Webb, *Problems of Modern Industry*

Church, the mind of the Fathers, and even the Saadi liturgy itself.

The secularist Press, which is mostly controlled by the great Jewish financiers, immediately showed its appreciation of the importance of the decree by striving to represent it as a gesture of disapproval on the part of the Holy See of Catholic anti-masonic writers, whereas the contrary is the case. The decree is an authoritative assertion of the traditional attitude of the Church towards the Jewish people. The Church desires sincerely the conversion of the Jews to the true Faith. But she cannot promise with them any more than she can with the Modernists or even with the so-called Anglo-Catholic. Hence, in the present decree, the Holy See takes measure against the Masonic and Jewish infiltrations into the Church, which were being attempted through the medium of the condemned association and pamphlet. On the other hand she also reprobates as contrary to the Christian spirit and teaching *Anti-Semitism*, properly so-called, as she reprobates anti-Germanism or any other similar anti-ism that would imply racial or national hatred. But to follow the direction of Leo XIII and to tear away the mask from Freemasonry and let it be seen as it really is, is not anti-Semitism even when the Freemasons' question are Jews; and needless to say, the Holy does not follow the example of the Masonic sectaries in misapplying the term.

Although the Jewish role in Freemasonry is for many reasons difficult to deal with, some acquaintance with the aspect of the subject is essential for an intelligent

(London. 1885) Chaps. 11—'The Jew' of East London,' (an interesting sketch by a friendly writer, of the social characteristics of the modern Jew). B. Lasara, *sen hisietre ti* (Paris, 1891) Art. 1. 'The Jew and the few Jewish apologetes who do not lay all the blame for the contact between Jew and Christian at the door of the

Cairns' (2nd edition) pp. 31-32 (a good summary of the Jewish questions raised to modern social science).

* CT. *Aras Aperta*. SW, April 1891. vol. mu p. 103.

> *M. W. W. s. ifenaa*, I & M.

• CT. Reti *fsim t* de See. April 39. ItM, p- 39 ft- where an account of the conduct of the Jews and of the Jews' *Pat Svp*

Hence, anyone that undertakes to convey even a summary idea of Freemasonry cannot afford to omit the present writer has made no study of the Jewish in Dublin or in Ireland. He knows, however, that Jews in Ireland are a comparatively small body, although increasing considerably in recent years; and that resident Jews have the reputation of being, on the industrious, law-abiding, and charitable. He has them in mind when writing the present sketch, & however, a common belief among Catholics and that Freemasonry is somehow or other closely related with modern Judaism. Our present purpose is to show how far such a belief is well-founded, and what the nature of the relations between the two. We may say that the available evidence points to the following inductions:

(1) That much of the external trappings of Freemasonry, such as its ritual, its terminology, its legends, etc., are of Jewish origin;

(2) that the philosophy or religion of esoteric Freemasonry (that is of the inner circle and controlling power) is practically identical with the doctrines of the Jewish Cabala, which is the religion or philosophy of a certain section of the Jews;

(3) that a certain group of Jews, probably very few in number, but of immense influence and power, are having Freemasons; and

(4) that a somewhat larger group of very influential Jews pursue the same ends as Freemasons, and use similar means, and are at least in close alliance with them.

although the Jewish element in Freemasonry is of remaining importance, and although it may be true that some Jewish leaders do often exploit for their purposes Jewish solidarity and internationalism, and

An apologist of Freemasonry in the *Irish Times* of April 20, 1928, Ananullah, King of Afghanistan: 'It is not surprising to anyone who knows the craft that he is a Freemason, in view of his Jewish ancestry.'

the age-long antipathy between Judaism and Christianity, one cannot on that account justly accuse or condemn the Jewish people as a whole. Indeed, the facts of the case point to the conclusion that the rank and file of the Jews suffer no less, possibly even more, than the Christians from the unscrupulous and altogether wicked activities of the ruling Masonic junta.

A few words on modern Judaism by way of preliminary explanation will be acceptable to those of our readers who are not familiar with the subject. The two main sources of the religious system of modern Judaism are the Talmud and the Cabala (Kabbalah). The former, which is founded on the traditional and moral teachings of the Pharisees of Our Lord's time, is made up principally of the rabbinical

that have gathered round it. With the vast majority of modern orthodox Jews the Talmud has almost entirely supplanted the Old Testament. B. Lazare, the Jewish apologist, refers to the Talmud as 'the creator of the Jewish nation, and the mould of the Jewish soul.' The Talmud has, in fact, been the principal factor in forming the national character of the modern Jewish nation, and of holding the Jews together as one people.

The Talmudic compilation is deeply impregnated with opposition to Christianity. In medieval times not only was the Talmud strictly forbidden to all Catholics, but the great number of Talmudic books was regarded, before the recent revolt, as a criminal offence in most of the States of Europe. The most offending and anti-Christian passages of the Talmud are, however, apparently omitted in the ordinary English translations and hand-books; and probably, are unknown to most Jews brought up and

Seated in these countries, just as the esoteric teachings and real objects of Freemasonry are unknown to the vast majority of those that adhere to the Masonic sect or lend their support.

The second main source of the religion of modern Judaism, or at least of a certain section of modern Jews, is the Cabala. The term Cabala (Kabbalah) was originally used to indicate that portion of the Mosaic Law which was handed down by tradition, and consigned to writing by Jewish prophets and others. Since the thirteenth century, however, this ancient use of the term has fallen into disuse, so that in modern times the Cabala means the collection of the esoteric or occult doctrines of Judaism. The latter are mainly founded on the Neo-Platonic

the doctrines of the various Gnostics, and are closely connected with the occult worship of the Eastern gods both ancient and modern times, which have continued since the early ages of the Christian era and even

to infiltrate through the medium of rabbinical writings into the Jewish religious system. The esoteric and religious teachings of the Cabala have been the strongest tendency to occultism and magic which a section of the Jews have always had, and which they and the Freemasons have endeavoured to propagate in the modern world.

The system of occultism, which is so elusive and difficult to define, is sometimes called Hermeticism,

the Greek name of the god of wisdom—

Responding to the Latin god Mercury—to whom the authorship of the sacred books

Hermeticism is commonly taken to refer to the system of occultism, Christian Scientism, Neo-Platonism, Judaism and Jewish and pagan Cabalism. It is

I-t **, *** Jean IWT-iese. Ate Schwer. JyOfcr» -r At (Maepbenon'e translation. eLm.

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art. 'Cabala'; also Diet. Apolog., art 'Nwdogie Catholique (Paris, 1923), art. 4 Cabala? V* SraU? tetive work on the Jewish Cabalah is the Zohar ('Splendour-Book of Splendour'). There are two standard editions; Mantua edition (1559) and that of Amsterdam by Jean de Paisley was published in 1906-1911

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in a large part a revival of the heresies of the Gnosth Manicheans, Albigenses, Waldenses, etc., and aims l' providing the modern European race with some acceptai substitute for Christianity.l

The evidence of a connexion between Freemasonry aaj certain aspects of Judaism, refer *principally* to the Caw and the Cabalistic section of the Jews. That *there eis* a close affinity between the Cabala and the doctrine anil practices of esoteric Freemasonry is clear *from* what we to* written *in* a previous article of the nature of the latter One school of writers indeed maintains that Freemason^ is an instrument invented and utilized by the JewÜ leaders for the destruction of Christianity. *This* view ñ the case, however, which is at present widely accepted anti-Jewish writers, and many Catholic *apologists*,* hardk accords with well-known facts, and *is* almost certainly false as regards the origin of Freemasonry. For a M time the Jews were excluded from most of the Germât English, and French lodges ; and up to the end of *the* eighteenth century the total number of Jewish Freemasons was quite inconsiderable. Again, the assertion that tk real founders of German Dlumimsm and French MartinisOt i which are the sources of the worst and most destructif ; elements in Freemasonry, were Jews, has not been and, probably, cannot be proved. Elias Ashmole (1617-1646) ; tlw celebrated *English* antiquarian, and the founder of the Oxford Museum, to whom *is* probably due the firet intr auction of Hermeticism into the English *Masonic lodge*

* Cf. *Encydop. Britt.*, 11th edition, 1011, vol xiii n τστ mi ,

niqw, La Conjuraton Juice contre U Monde Chrétien (lithd ^ D ^ ^ f ^
Diet. Apolog., art. 'Juifs et ChnStiens,' col. 1687. S Jfr n ^ AE
yntee: 'Specially Jewish Institution», each ae Freemasonry' (which M
had inaugurated as a sort of bridge between themaelves and their
seventeenth century) were particularly strong in Britain; and therek ^ -T.
*political tradition whereby the British State was tacitly accepted by r*0@? **
Governments as the official protector of the Jews in other countri ^ »
Jew, p. 21. (The italics are oure.) TA» ;

in the seventeenth century, long before the formal in- auguration of speculative Freemasonry, was not a Jew.l Again, it cannot be proved that Weishaupt, or Martinez Pasqualis, or Joseph Balsamo, commonly known as Cagliostro, were Jews, although to these were largely due the Illuminist and Martinist influences in the Freemasonry of the eighteenth century.l Even at the present day it is well-known (although the fact does not prove much) that many Masonic lodges refuse to admit Jews,3 as they fear their dominating influence, and find by experience that Jews, once admitted, soon acquire the mastery of the lodge.

On the other hand, it is certain that the Jewish Cabalistic tradition was one of the principal mediums through which Eastern occultism (which has so many times come to the surface in European history) has been transmitted to modem Europe ; and that many, if not all, of the recognized founders of the eighteenth-century Illuminism (including Weishaupt, Pasqualis, and Cagliostro) were initiated into its secrets by Jewish Cabalists or drew their inspiration tod their methods from the Jewish esoteric writings.* The Jewish apologist, Bernard Lazare, states that ' there were Cabalistic Jews around the cradle of Freemasonry, as certain rites still in· existence conclusively show.'5

From Pike's *Morals and Dogma of Freemasonry*, which we have already referred to as one of the most authoritative works on Masonic teaching, it is clear that the doctrines of esoteric Freemasonry, on such subjects as the nature of Cod, and his supposed identity with the universe, the fiature of the human soul, the true interpretation of the Bible, etc., are quite identical with the expositions of

1 Cf. *Diet. Apolog.*, loc. cit., col. 99. For Ashmole's connexion with Free- tannry, rf. Webster, *Sec. Societies*, pp. 102 and 120.

1 CL Webster, *See. Soc. and Subversive Movements*. Pasqualis is generally M down as a Jew of Portugal. But some writers deny that he was a Jew. 3 This is true, for instance, of the Grand Lodge of Prussia, and the so- ared 'Christian' lodges affiliated to it.

* Cf. *Diet. Apolog.*, loc. cit., col. 99; Webster, *Secret Societies, etc.*, chaps. *i*ndix.

3 *E Antisemitisme*, p. 339.

these subjects contained in the Jewish Cabala. They recognize that the Masonic ritual is of Jewish authoritative works of Ragon, the sacred author of the Writings of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of France, who was himself a Jew, illustrate the same theme. So do many other Jewish writings.

Are we to wonder that the pious Jewish rabbin, Benamozegh, who has written the book *Le Judaïsme et la Franc-Maçonnerie*, should have written that Judaism has been accused of forming a branch of Freemasonry? It is quite certain that Masonic theology is at root nothing else than Theosophy, and that it corresponds to the theology of the Cabala. Besides a deep study of the rabbinical monuments of the Christian era supply numerous proofs that the *aggada* was a popular form of an esoteric science, which presents, in its methods of initiation, the most striking resemblance to the Masonic system. Those who are willing to go to the trouble of carefully examining the question of the relations between Judaism and philosophic Freemasonry, Theosophy, occultism in general, will, we are convinced, lose their superbia for the Cabala. They will no longer smile in pity at the suggestion that the Cabalistic theology may have a rôle to play in the transformation of the future.*

Besides the existence of the Cabalistic element in Masonic morals and dogma there are numerous other indications which point to the important influence of Judaism on the early formation and development of Freemasonry. Mention a few. The Masonic coat-of-arms still used by the Grand Lodge of England is of Jewish design. Some of the more important legends of Freemasonry, especially the Legend of Hiram, on which much of Masonic rite is founded, are Jewish. The technical language, symbolism, and rites of Masonry are full of Jewish ideas and terms. In the Scottish rite, the dates of all the official documents are given according to the Hebrew month and the Jewish era; and use is made of the older forms of the Jewish alphabet.* Hence, approved Jewish writers

* Cf. Preuss, *American Freemasonry*. See index 'Kabbalah' and 'Kabbalistic.' Also *Diet. Apolog.*, loc. cit., col. 126.

* Benamozegh, *Israel et l'Humanité*, p. 71, quoted in *Les Victoires d'Israël*, par Roger Lambelin (Paris, 1928), p. 212. This latter work treats, amongst other things, of the emancipation of the Jews as a consequence of the French Revolution, and the rapid conquests they have since achieved over the Christian organization of society in France, Russia, Poland, etc. One chapter (Chap. vii.) is devoted to the subject of anti-Christian propaganda by means of the Press, the theatre, fiction and romance, the operations of high finance, diplomacy, and international politics, the League of Nations, etc. The book is documented.

* Jewish *Encyclopaedia*, vol. v., p. 503, art. 'Freemasonry.'

recognize that the Masonic ritual is of Jewish origin. Although during the eighteenth century the number of Jews in the Masonic lodges were few, the prejudice against them was lessened or eliminated as a result of the movement towards Jewish emancipation, which was itself largely due to Liberal and Masonic influences; and since of the nineteenth century the Cabalistic Jewish element has become predominant at least in Continental Freemasonry. Thus, while Jews are still the so-called 'Christian' lodges of Germany, the influence of the latter is now overshadowed by those lodges which are entirely Jewish.

Even in 1900 there were at least several hundred lodges in the German Empire exclusive of the *B'ne Berith* lodges, which are entirely Jewish. So marked, indeed, is the dominance of the Jewish element in German Freemasonry that the Masonic Journal *Latomia* (February, 1928) quotes the saying of Ludendorf: 'The Freemasons are the henchmen of the Jews.' It was Jews that introduced Freemasonry into the United States of America; and Jews have always been a powerful element in the American Masonic organizations. Again, the Masonic rite of Mizraim which includes no less than thirty degrees and is, perhaps, the most esoteric and elaborated of all the Masonic rites, has been founded by Jews. So also has been the order of *B'ne Berith* ('Sons of the Aflia D. ce'), and several other organizations of a similar nature.

The Masonic rite of Mizraim belongs mainly to the East, and some of its lodges are exclusively Jewish. The order of *B'ne Berith*, which is altogether Jewish, is rather was up to some twenty years ago) mainly American, and if not formally and professedly Masonic, it has a striking resemblance to Freemasonry, in its

* (X. *Rect. Intern. des Soc. Sec.* May 6, 1928.

* Cf. Jouin, *Les Fidèles de la Contre-Eglise Maçons*, pp. 37-45, where a list of these organizations is given.

* Cf. Benoit, *La Franc-Maçonnerie* (Paris, 1895), vol. ii. pp. 326-330. Cf. *Fede e Ragione* (Fiesole) January 30, 1921, p. 6 ff. for a detailed list of these organizations.

organization and avowed objects, and is in intimate alliance with Masonry.¹

The indications of a close connexion or working alliance between Freemasonry and important sections of the feeble are innumerable.

Masonry [writes the *Jewish Chronicle* (October 29, 1889)] tolerates everything except a narrow clericalism [viz., Catholicism] and it possesses a special attraction for the Jews. . . . Clericalism has always persecuted Masonry everywhere it can . . . and the spirit of persecution has attracted the Jews towards Masonry by an invisible but potent bond of sympathy. There exists between them a natural alliance against their common enemy. . . . Together they fight, oftentimes with success, against religious fanaticism and racial Antipathies. In London there are no less than five Jewish lodges. There are some also at Birmingham Liverpool and Manchester.²

It is nearly half a century ago since a well-known British review called attention to the dominant influence of the Jews, not only in politics, the press, and into national finance, but also in the revolutionary outbreak of the century.

The influence of the Jews at the present time is more noticeable than ever. That they are at the head of European capitalism, we are all aware. . . . In politics many of the Jews are in the front rank. . . . That their excessive wealth, used as it has been, acts as a solvent influence in modern society cannot be questioned. . . . But while on the one hand the Jews are thus beyond dispute the leaders of the plutocracy of Europe . . . another section of the same race form the leaders of that revolutionary propaganda which is making way against that very capitalist class, representing their own fellow Jews. Jews, more than any other men . . . are acting as the leaders in the revolutionary movement which I have endeavoured to trace.²

We have already shown, and it is generally admitted, that the revolutionary outbreaks of the nineteenth century, which are here attributed to Jewish influence, were largely the work of Freemasonry.⁴ That international

¹ Cf. *Les Fidèles de la Contre-Eglise Maçons*, pp. 76H. for proofs; with full documentation. In the German Maconic review *Latania*, February 28, 1928, the lodges of B'ne Berith are explicitly referred to as Masonic lodges. In fact they are supposed to be the controlling power in German Freemasonry.

² Quoted, *ibid.*, p. 77, 78.

³ *Nineteenth Century*, January, 1881, pp. 10, 11, art. by H. M. Hyndman, entitled 'The Dawn of a Revolutionary Epoch.'

⁴ Cf. on this subject, Deschamps; *op. cit.* (*passim*).

finance is also largely dominated, by Freemasonry is also generally admitted.

Forty years previously, Disraeli, himself of the Jewish race, and an enthusiastic admirer of the Jews, called attention in an oft-quoted passage to the dominant but

hidden influence of the Jews in the political and economic life of Europe

That mysterious Russian diplomacy -which so alarms Western Europe is organized and principally carried on by Jews: that mighty revolution which is at this moment preparing in Germany, which will be in fact a second and greater Reformation, and of which so little is yet known in England, is entirely developing under the auspices of the Jews who monopolize the professorial chairs in Germany. . . . I hear of revolutions in the newspapers, but I am never alarmed, except when I am informed that the sovereigns want treasure: then I know that monarchs are serious. A few years ago we [viz., a Jewish family of

fame, in whose name he speaks] were applied to by the 'J.A.' the 'solved to go myself to St. Petersburg. I had an interview with the 'Wan Mi' of Finance, Count Cancrin. I beheld the son of a 'u'uanian Jew. . . . I resolved on repairing to Spain from Russia, I had an audience with the Spanish Minister, Senor Mendezabel: I beheld one like myself, the son of a Nuovo-Christiano, a Jew of Aragon.

. . . I went straight to Paris to consult the President of the French Council. I beheld the son of a French Jew. * And is Soult a Hebrew? I resolved and several of the French Marshals—Massena, for example. The French Council made an application to the Prussian Minister . . . Count Amim entered the Cabinet, and I beheld a Prussian Jew. So you see, my dear Coningsby, that the world is governed by very different personages to what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes.¹

That the hidden influences (which Disraeli here connects with Jews) dominating the Liberal governments of Europe during the last century were also closely allied with Freemasonry we have already shown, and is now commonly admitted.²

Gougenot de Mousseaux, in a remarkable study upon the question, published nearly sixty years ago, collects a large number of facts pointing to the close connexion of

¹ Coningsby, London, 1844, pp. 183-184.

² 'Four years after the publication of Coningsby, the year 1848, Disraeli is quoted as saying that 'nearly all the Secret Societies have a Jew at the head.' a. *L'Histoire et les Histoires*, p. 98, par Mgr. Landrieus, Bishop of Dijon (Paris, 1921).

the inner and controlling elements of Freemasonry certain sections of Judaism. He thus summarizes his conclusions :—

The real chiefs of this immense association of Freemasonry (the few within the innermost circles of initiation), who must not be confounded with the nominal leaders or figure-heads, are mostly Jews, and live in

close and intimate alliance with the militant members of Judaism, those, namely, who are the leaders of the Cabalistic section. This Masonic association, these real chiefs, who are known to so few even of the initiated, and whom even these few know only under assumed names [noms de guerre] carry on their activities in secret dependence, (which they find very lucrative for themselves) upon the Cabalistic Jews.

The same writer brings forward evidence of the existence in Germany, Italy, and London, of supreme lodges of this type, controlled by a Jewish majority and quite unknown to the general body of Freemasons. He mentions two supreme lodges in London which none but Jews are allowed to enter, and in which the different threads of the

temporary revolutionary conspiracies, which were elaborated in the outer lodges, were brought together and coordinated; and another lodge, at Rome, also exclusively Jewish, which, he says, was the supreme tribunal of the revolution against the Papal power.

The leading part played by Jews in the activities of the French Grand Orient is universally recognized, and is acknowledged by the Jews themselves. Thus, we read in the *Jewish Encyclopaedia* :—

Jews have been most conspicuous in connexion with Freemasonry in France since the Revolution.²

Progress [writes a French Jewish apologist] is the true Messiah, whose near advent she [Judaism] proclaims with all her hosannahs. . . . The [French] Revolution was its introduction, our doctrine of human rights its manifesto, and its signal was given to the world, when, at the approach of our *Tricolour*, the barriers of caste and the walls of the Ghetto to the ground. . . . The emancipated Jew takes pride in working for its realization . . . assailing superannuated hierarchies, battling with prejudices . . . struggling to pave the way for future revolution.³

The national aims and ideals here attributed to—although they belong, probably, only to a comparatively small

¹ *Le Juif, la Judaisme, et la Judaisation des Peuples Chrétiens* (Paris, 1869), p. 340.

² *Loc. cit.*

³ Leroy-Beaulieu, *op. cit.*, pp. 296-297.

section of the Jewish nation, are practically identical with those of Freemasonry. Hence, an international Jewish Congress held at Leipsic, 1869, passed the following resolution :

Synod recognizes that the development and realization of the best guarantee in favour of the Jewish race for the present and future.

It seems clear that the 'modern ideas' here referred to un-Christian Liberalism, of which Freemasonry is the protagonist for the past two centuries.

The professed objects of the *Universal Israelite Alliance*, founded in 1860 (whose headquarters are in Paris, and

which is probably the most influential and most representative body of the Jewish nation), are similar to the professed aims of Freemasonry. These objects are thus summarized by its founder, the Jew, Adolphe Cremieux, who for many years held the position of Grand Master of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Scottish Rite of Freemasonry :—

The *Universal Israelite Alliance* . . . addresses itself to every type of worship. It wishes to interpenetrate all religions, as it has found access to all countries. . . . Let all men of enlightenment, without distinction of sect, find a means of union in the *Universal Israelite Association*, whose aims are so noble, so broad, and so highly civilizing. . . . To reach out a friendly hand to all who, although born in a different worship from ours, offer us the hand of fellowship, acknowledging that all religions which are based on morality and acknowledge God ought to be friendly towards one another : thus to destroy the barriers separating us is destined one day to be united—that is the grand and supreme object of our Alliance. . . . I summon to our Association our brethren of every form of worship. Let them come to us . . . Our grand mission is to put the Jewish population in touch with the authorities in every country . . . to make our voices heard in the cabinets of ministers and at the ears of princes, whatever be the religion that is despised, persecuted, & attacked.³

The striking similarity between this programme and the religious ideals of Freemasonry (humanitarianism, cosmopolitanism, and non-sectarianism, or religious indifference) needs no elaboration.

¹ Quoted in Deschamps, *op. cit.* vol. iii. p. 25.

² For a list of the central governing committee of the *Universal Israelite Alliance*, cf. *The Jews' Who's Who* (published at 64 Oxford Street, London, W., p. 1121.)

³ *Archives Israelites Universelles*, tom. xxv. p. 511-520 (1861). Quoted in Deschamps, *loc. cit.*, p. 24.

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Hence Père Deschamps writes, apropos of the present question:---

Judaism itself is a kind of Freemasonry, owing to the national solidarity of the Jews, their cosmopolitanism, which sets the Jews free from all local and patriotic ties, and finally, the opposition of the Jews to Christianity.¹

On the same subject M. Doinel, at one time member of the Council of the Grand Orient, who in recent years has become a Catholic, writes:—

How often have I heard the Freemasons lament the dominance of the Jews. . . . Ever since the Revolution the Jews have taken possession of the Masonic lodges more and more completely: and their dominance is now unquestioned. The Cabala rules as ^{the} inner lodges: and the Jewish spirit dominates the lower grades. In the mind of Satan the synagogue has an all important part to play. The great enemy counts on the Jews to govern Masonry as he counts on Masonry to destroy the Church of Jesus Christ.²

It is in fact only the Cabalistic elements in Freemasonry that can account adequately for its envenomed and aggressive opposition to the true Church, and its never-flagging efforts for the undermining and destruction of the Christian organization of society.[®]

This intimate connexion between the two powers [Freemasonry and Cabalistic Judaism] [writes R. Lambelin] is becoming so evident that there is no longer any attempt made to deny it. The Jewish lodges of B'e Berith, which originated in the English-speaking countries, have swarmed all over Europe, and even into Asia; and they assume the leadership of control in the whole Masonic organization. Under cover of Theosophy a new religion, which is specifically Jewish, though enveloped in a nebulous mist that obscures its character, is bidding fair to take the place of the traditional Christian belief which it batters, and insensibly destroys.*

Finally, the history of the Jews of Europe during the past three or four centuries is suggestive in this connection. The emancipation of the Jews and the unprecedented growth of the influence and power of the great Jewish financiers have synchronized with the rise and growth of the Masonic movement of the past two centuries.

[®]Op. cit. vol. iit p. 24.

² L'Abbé Emmanuel Barbier, *Infiltrations Maçoniques*, quoted in *Jdht Apolog.*, art. 'Franc-Maçonnerie,' col. 99.

[®] Cf. Mgr. Dillon, *The War of Anti-Christ with the Church* (Dublin, 1885) p. 20.

* *Les Victoires Israel*, pp. 211-212.

Up to the sixteenth century the Jews were excluded from practically all the Christian States of Europe. With the rise of Humanism, however, in the fifteenth century, and the accentuation of the other causes that finally led to the break up of Christendom, the Jews managed to improve their position. They gradually gained readmittance, sometimes covert, sometimes openly avowed, into most of the countries from which they had been excluded. But although they were allowed to live under the protection of the laws, they were not accorded full civic rights in any of the Christian States. They engaged in trade and carried on usury, by means of which they frequently acquired immense wealth. But they were not permitted to hold public offices, and were treated as aliens, ^{as} ⁱⁿ ghettos, apart from the Christian community.

After the Protestant revolt, and especially under the influence of the Calvinistic sections of Protestantism, such as the Dutch and Swiss Calvinists, the position of the Jews gradually improved more and more. Finally, with the rise of the Liberalism of the eighteenth century, which was fostered and promoted by Masonic influence, the Jews were accorded full rights of citizenship, first in France and then, owing to the expansion of the French Napoleonic Empire, in nearly every country of Europe and America. In France the Jews were enfranchised in 1791 at the instance of the Jacobins, the most aggressive and militant of the anti-Christian Masonic organizations of that time. Ever since that time, with the exception, perhaps, of the early Napoleonic period, the Masonic Jews and the Masonic societies have dominated the public life of France, whose clericalism, secularism, and divorce-laws have mostly

Oliver Cromwell that readmitted the Jews into England in the 17th century. Although Luther and most of the first Protestant leaders were bitterly hostile to the Jews, as was Voltaire, two centuries later, it is no less true, that the growth of the financial and political power of the Cabalistic Jews in modern times is mainly due to the movements of Luther and Voltaire were the standard-bearers.

« Abbé Barruel, *Mémoires sur le Jacobinisme*.

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been inspired from that source? Roumania, where the Jews did not possess the full rights of citizenship, and were precluded from acquiring property in land was forced by Bismarck (author of the *Kulturcamp*, and closely identified with Freemasonry of the most extreme type) at the Congress of Berlin (1878) to grant them full civic rights? At the Peace of Paris (1918-1919) Poland was forced, in the same way, to grant such privileges to the Jews living within her borders as almost to constitute the Jewish colony a kind of State within the State? At the same Congress the Jewish leaders were accorded practical control of Palestine as a quasi-independent or incipient Jewish State under the protection of Britain. To-day Jewish financial and political power is especially felt in the countries which have fallen most completely under the influence of Freemasonry and un-Christian Liberalism, such as the United States of America, England, France, Germany, Russia, Roumania, etc.

Hence it is, that by many Catholic writers on present-day Freemasonry and its anti-Christian activities the term *Judaeo-Masonic* is frequently applied, as it has sometimes been by the present writer, to indicate the dominant influence of the Cabalistic section of the Jews in the worldwide movement against the Catholic Church. The term, of course, refers only to Masonic Jews; and does not imply any indictment against the Jewish nation as a whole. How far its use is justified the reader must judge for himself.

E. Cahill, s.j.

[To be condvded.]

¹ Cf. Belloc, op. cit. chap. ix. Lambelin, op. cit. chap. iv.-v.

* Cf. Deschamps, op. cit. vol. ii. p. 416. Quite recently (in the year 1928) a memorandum has been published on the Jewish question in Roumania which is signed by several university professors and leaders of the Roumanian nationalist party. It contains very striking statistics, showing how the land, the industries, even the professorial chairs in the universities, are now owned or occupied by Jews. The tale told is in fact the story of the expropriation of a people by the peaceful penetration of an alien element (cf. *Rev. Intern. Soc. Sec.*, May 6, 1928).

³ Cf. *The Tribune* (Rome) of August 28, 1927, for an important article on 'Masonic Activity in Bulgaria,' which, according to the writer, is directed and controlled by the Cabalistic lodges, some of which are exclusively Jewish, and all include a strong Jewish element. The Jewish lodges are those of the Berith already referred to.

THE IMAGERY IN THE CALENDAR OF OENGUS

By Rev. G. O'NOLAN, M.A., D.Litt.

THIS long religious poem, of 2,370 lines, was first published in 1880, being Vol. I. of the Irish Manuscript Series, in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*. It is attributed to Oengus the Culdee (Céile Dé) who flourished about the beginning of the ninth century; but none of the manuscripts from which it was printed are earlier—or much earlier—than the year 1400. Linguistic reasons led the late Dr. Whitley Stokes to the conclusion that the Calendar could not have been composed much before the end of the tenth century, so that the authorship of Oengus the Culdee seems at least very doubtful.

The poem consists of a Prologue of eighty-five quatrains (540 lines); this is followed by the Calendar itself, 366 quatrains, one for every day in the year (1,464 lines); then comes the Epilogue, 141 quatrains, with two extra lines, making in all 566 lines.

The whole poem is written in the syllabic metre known as *Binnaird*, of which the following quatrain may serve as a fair specimen:—

Mani tuicce samlid
ord fil for ar lôidib,
not-dlomaim fiad dâlaib
it dallchéilliu doinib (Prol. 313-316).

'If you do not understand so the order of our lays, I declare before the assemblies that you are more dull-witted than (other) people.'

In many quatrains there is also internal rhyme between the final word of v. 3, and the first or second stressed word of v. 4, e.g. :—

romberthar buaid lère
a ri grène gile (Prol. 8-4).

'May the guerdon of devotion be given to me, O King of the white sun.'

conamraib each solad
ar molad dot rigraid (Prol. 11, 12).

'May every solace be mine for my praise of Thy Kings.'