

Weighed in the Balance: The Talmudic System of Justification

A hallmark of the Talmudic Jew is a complete absence of guilt, despite commission of even the most heinous of sins. To the non-Jew, the inability of the Jew to blush at sin can be an enigma. But the lack of guilt is no mystery to anyone who understands the system of Justification embraced by the Talmudic Jew. In the last two verses of his book,¹ James of Jerusalem, a Talmudic Jew and False Apostle,² demonstrates the false system of Justification in which the Talmudic Jew places confidence:

*Brethren, if any of you do err from the truth, and one convert him; let him know, that he which converteth the sinner from the error of his way **shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins.*** — James 5:19–20

This system is based on the notion of righteousness being a matter of relativity, rather than an absolute. To the Talmudic Jew, there is no need for atonement or the covering or removal of sin. The Jew sees no need for the Lamb of God, a Saviour to bear the penalty of his sin.³

Rather, the Jew believes a man “just” if and when his accumulation good works exceeds the sum of his evil works. The Talmudic system envisions the good deeds of a man in one pan of a balance, and the evil deeds in the other pan. A man is considered righteous if his good deeds outweigh his evil deeds. Moreover, an evil man can become righteous by accumulating good deeds.

According to James, the man who “converts the Sinner from the error of his way” accrues good to himself. The deed not only saves the Sinner from death, but also hides (Greek, *kalupto*, to cover, veil, conceal, which is to say, counterbalance) a multitude of sins of the Rescuer. Even as the Jews in the epoch of the Incarnation constantly are seen giving “alms,” so also in the modern era, one of most common activities of the Talmudic Jew is giving to “philanthropic” causes, by which he thinks he is offsetting his sins.

Russell Lee Harris

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¹James 5:19–20.

²Christ Jesus appointed only twelve Apostles. Apostolic Scripture was penned only by members of the Twelve, or under the aegis of one of the Twelve. However, there are false Apostles, together with spurious documents which falsely claim to have a rightful place in the Canon of Scripture. Paul was appointed personally by the resurrected Christ to take the place of Judas Iscariot. James of Jerusalem was not appointed by Jesus; James is a usurper. Inferences drawn from the *Book of Acts* and the epistles of Paul indicate that James of Jerusalem was a cryptic Talmudic Jew whose primary activity was subversion of the Church, and that James was the arch-fiend and “thorn in the flesh” of the Apostle Paul. The *Book of James* is illegitimate; the book has no Scriptural authority.

³John 1:29.