



Keystone

The House Of ROTHSCHILD

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■ THOSE uncommonly rich Rothschilds of Europe have recently acquired a major California banking chain and a large Pennsylvania steel company. Many Americans are beginning to wonder if we are right in the middle of a Rothschilds' move into the American economy.

The very name Rothschild evokes images of enormous wealth, luxury,

and power. *Business Week* of January 12, 1976, observes: "The Rothschilds' billions gave them more power than any multinational company, however sovereign, enjoys today. Governments courted them for loans, Europe's bourses [*stock exchanges*] were easily manipulated by their alternating bull and bear tactics . . ." But the name Rothschild is also historically synony-

mous with conspiracy, intrigue, and manipulation. The Rothschilds all but invented international banking.

Joseph Wechsberg writes in *The Merchant Bankers*: "Sometimes they made mistakes and gave loans to the wrong country, and lost money. They influenced national economies, backed cities and countries, railroads and utilities, invested in underdeveloped areas, pioneered shipping lines, canals and communications, equipped whole armies, became king-makers and court bankers, and frequently made world history"

For the past 175 years the history of the House of Rothschild has been to an amazing extent the backstage history of power in Western Europe. How the Rothschilds gained eminence, and have kept it to this day, is a phenomenon that transcends business acumen. It is rooted in the virtuoso use of the family and its umbratile connections as a means of holding and extending power. It is also enshrined in myth, mystery, and falsehood.

Accounts of the Rothschild dynasty begin with Meyer Amschel Rothschild, who was born in 1743. Meyer was not, of course, created from Adam's rib. His progenitors are traced back six generations in Frankfurt, Germany, to around 1550. Meyer's father, Amschel Moses Bauer, was a small merchant who died of smallpox when his son was eleven. His dead father had wanted him to become a rabbi, but Meyer preferred business. He obtained a clerkship in the Oppenheimer Bank in Hanover and as he learned he worked up to become a junior partner. Returning to Frankfurt with a small sum he had saved and considerable knowledge, he opened a small second-hand store and money-lending business in the Jewish ghetto. Meyer soon expanded his pawnshop to include the trading of old coins and spent part of his time travelling Eu-

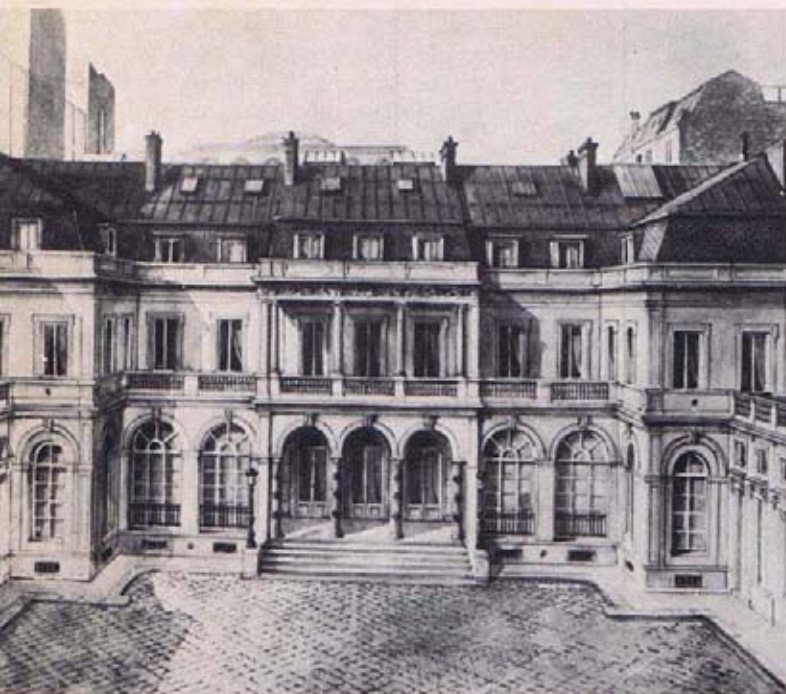
rope to sell them to prosperous collectors. Eventually this led him to an audience with the wealthy Landgrave of Hesse.* Meyer sold the landgrave a number of his most precious medals and coins. It was the first Rothschild transaction with a head of state.

Prince William of Hesse was enormously wealthy, in part from selling the serfs of his domain to anyone who happened to need soldiers. He was the source of the Hessian troops used against us by the British in our War for Independence. This has occasionally led enemies of the Rothschilds to claim that it was Meyer Rothschild who sold the Hessians to the English to kill Americans. It makes a good polemic, if that is what interests you, but it does not happen to be true. Neither is it true that Meyer Amschel Rothschild was the secret power behind the creation of the Illuminati in 1776. At that time Meyer was a struggling thirty-two-year-old pawnbroker, and while his descendants would move kings on and off thrones, and manipulate governments around the world, the founder of the House of Rothschilds was spending his time during this period trying to keep chicken in the family soup.

Meyer's big break came in 1801 when William made him his financial agent after Rothschild had successfully bribed the prince's business manager by offering him a percentage of the take. It was a bribe well spent. In the following year, Meyer fronted for William in the lending of ten million thalers to the prince's uncle, the King of Denmark.† William did not want the king to know the source of the funds and used Rothschild as a conduit. This represents the

*A landgrave was a German prince having territorial jurisdiction.

†Many historians believe that the use of the term *dollar* is a corruption of the old German *thaler*.



Keystone Photos

Conspiracy has been the hallmark of eight generations of Rothschilds as they and their associates have financed wars and revolutions since before Waterloo, including the Communist revolts of 1848 and 1871. The palace above, on Rue Lafitte, was built by Baron James (R.) and suffered no looting or damage while leaders of the Paris Commune destroyed half of Paris.

first Rothschild involvement in the business of bankrolling governments.

Two other factors made possible the creation of the House of Rothschild. First, Meyer produced five sons; second, he was in exactly the right business to make a vast fortune out of the Napoleonic wars. But had Rothschild not produced those sons he probably would have died unremembered. The family's admiring biographer, Frederick Morton, writes in his book, *The Rothschilds*:

Old Meyer now gave this new force formal status. In 1800 he entered into a partnership with his two eldest sons. He established rules which became pillars of a dynastic constitution. All key posts in the firm were

manned by members of the family — luckily a large one — not by hired hands. (To this day, only Rothschilds are partners or owners of the great Rothschild banks.) When Schonche, the eldest daughter, married, her husband was not employed in the business; but when Amschel wed a year later, his wife promptly received a position. (To this day the female line is as rigidly kept out of Rothschild affairs as the male line is included.) Meyer also began a system of secret bookkeeping in addition to the official one. (Today Rothschild business is "secret" to the extent that it consists, despite its immense size, of private partnerships which need publish no balance sheets or other information.)



Titular head of the Rothschilds is Baron Guy (above). Baron Edmond, wealthiest of the family, is on the Bilderberger Steering Committee, has moved into U.S. banking, and is the likely successor. Says Guy: "We will change . . . but will still dominate."



During the Napoleonic wars, William of Hesse was forced to flee from the oncoming French legions. Part of his assets were left in the care of Meyer Rothschild. One of Meyer's sons, Nathan, had previously been dispatched to England to establish the family's first international branch. Prince William's assets were smuggled out of Germany to Nathan in England, who proceeded to parlay them into millions. The family was thus able eventually to return William's assets to him with five percent interest. The wealthy German never knew that he had provided the capital for launching a fortune that would be rivaled in modern times only by that of the Rockefellers.

From England, Nathan smuggled desperately needed foodstuffs past Napoleon's navy to a starving Europe at fabulous profits. These profits enabled Nathan to specialize. Morton writes: "Through him the Rothschilds stopped buying and selling goods, even profitable contraband. Through him they switched to the ultimate commodity. From 1810 on, and to this very hour, the family would buy and sell money only."*

Nathan's next coup involved using his extensive smuggling system to help England get funds to Wellington, who was fighting Napoleon on the continent. He became, in effect, His Majesty's chief broker and paymaster to England's most important army. At this point, Nathan's younger brother James enters the picture. He established an office in

*Morton is being somewhat hyperbolic here. The family has long appreciated the leverage involved in controlling natural resources. The quotation "Let me control a nation's currency, and I care not who makes its laws," is attributed over and over to Meyer Amschel Rothschild. However no primary source is ever cited. While the remark is probably apocryphal, the family has certainly appreciated this concept for seven generations.



Rothschild Banking Empire

The Naples branch was discontinued in 1861, the Frankfurt branch in 1901, and the Vienna branch with the coming of World War II.

Meyer Amschel

1743-1812

English Branch

French Branch

Nathan

1777-1836

Lionel

1808-1879

Leopold

1845-1917

Lionel

1882-1942

Anthony

1887-1961

Evelyn

1931-

Rothschild
Continuation
N.M. Rothschild
& Sons
The Economist

Edmund

1916-

Rothschild
Continuation
N.M. Rothschild
& Sons

Leopold

1927-

Rothschild
Continuation
N.M. Rothschild
& Sons

Nathaniel

1840-1915

Nathaniel

1877-1923

Victor, Lord Rothschild

1910-

Rothschild
Continuation
N.M. Rothschild
& Sons

Jacob

1936-

Rothschild
Continuation
N.M. Rothschild
& Sons
Colnaghi's

Jacob (James)

1792-1868

Alphonse

1827-1905

Edouard

1869-1949

Baron Guy

1909-

Cie. du Nord
(Imetal, Peña-
rroya, Mokta)
Banque Rothschild
Rothschild Bank
A.G.

David

1942-

Cie. du Nord

Edmond

1845-1934

Maurice

1881-1957

Baron Edmond

1926-

Cie. Financière
Banque
Banque Privée
Bank of California
Israel Euro. Co.
Club Méditerranée

Baron Elie

1917-

PLM
Château Lafite

Nathaniel

1946-

Banque
Rothschild

Gustave

1829-1911

Robert

1880-1946

Baron Alain

1910-

Eric

1940-

SAGA (Subs. of
Cie. du Nord.)

Paris, from which he smuggled gold sent from Nathan in England to Wellington in Spain. By bribing key officials, James was able to operate right under the nose of Napoleon without being arrested as a spy.

Wellington was also the key to another major Rothschild coup. According to Morton, "The Battle of Waterloo established England as the foremost European power. To the Rothschilds, her chief financial agents, Waterloo brought a multimillion-dollar scoop." Legends abound concerning what happened. One version has it that Nathan was himself on the field at Waterloo to view the battle at firsthand and rode on horseback all night to catch a boat and arrive early at the London stock exchange. This would have required an athlete the caliber of an Olympic decathlon champ, and Nathan was strictly a dumpling. Another version had him receiving advance word via carrier pigeon. In later years the Rothschilds did develop the use of carrier pigeons to give them the fastest communications system in Europe, but the less romantic fact is that Nathan Rothschild had an agent at Dunkirk, who secured the first newspaper account in the *Brussels Gazette* hot off the press, risked passage over rough seas, and reported the news to Nathan who had never left London.

Nathan Rothschild had the news of Wellington's triumph hours in advance of the British government or anyone else in merry old England. He kept the news to himself, went to the stock exchange wearing a long face, and immediately began selling British government bonds. This was interpreted by others at the exchange to mean that Rothschild had advance word that Wellington had lost at Waterloo. Soon panic hit the exchange and the government's bonds fell lower than a mole's nose. In the midst of the

panic, Rothschild hirelings began buying up the bonds at pence on the pound. It had, of course, been a ruse. Wellington, not Napoleon, had emerged victorious at Waterloo and the British government was in fine financial shape. The day's business had also put the Rothschilds in fine financial shape. That engineered panic of June 1815 made Nathan the wealthiest man in England.

Meyer Amschel Rothschild had died in 1812. At that time only two of his five sons had established banks abroad. (Nathan in England and James in France.) Meyer Amschel took over his father's establishment in Frankfurt. He sent his brother Solomon to open offices in Vienna in 1816, and his brother Karl to Naples in 1821. The family was now operating in the principal business capitals of Western Europe. From this position they could manipulate kings and prime ministers to the advantage of the Family Rothschild. For it was the family and its conspiracies which came first, not the country in which they happened to reside. Residence was only a business decision. So was marriage. According to the *Jewish Encyclopedia*: "Of 58 marriages contracted by the descendants of Meyer Amschel Rothschild [to 1905] no less than 29, or exactly one-half, have been between first cousins." Betty Rothschild, daughter of Solomon, actually married her uncle, Baron James of Paris, while Anselm Rothschild married his niece, the daughter of Nathaniel.

As we have seen, the family became fabulously wealthy early in the Nineteenth Century. Nobody knows exactly how rich the Rothschilds were or how to interpret this in today's terms, but Frederick Morton says: "The total wealth encompassed by the clan during most of the nineteenth century has been estimated at well

over 400 million pounds (6,000 million dollars). No one else, from the Fugers to the Rockefellers, has come even close to that hair-raising figure."

The primary business of the Rothschilds was now lending money to the various governments of Europe. According to Morton: "Someone once said that the wealth of the Rothschilds consists of the bankruptcy of nations. There is more to it than that, of course." Indeed. The Rothschilds became court banker to almost every king, prince, prime minister, and wealthy noble in Europe. They not only loaned money to heads of state, they often handled their private investments too. And nobody even whispered about conflict of interest. Count Egon Corti reports in *The Reign Of The House Of Rothschild* that the family was "exceedingly clever at making governments feel under an obligation to them, and had a genius for striking while the iron was hot. They sometimes made it practically morally impossible for a government to refuse their requests, and not to give them the monopoly of banking business."

Some writers have claimed that the Rothschilds actually owned the central banks of England and Europe. We can find no evidence of this, although such banks were privately owned at the time. The point is that the Rothschilds were bigger than the central banks, and many Rothschilds have sat on the boards of directors of the central banks over the last two centuries. My guess is that writers who have claimed the Rothschilds owned the central banking systems were wrong only technically. Within their hands lay the power to force a peace or send soldiers marching off to war. As Joseph Wechsberg observes in *The Merchant Bankers*: "They financed the Napoleonic Wars and later financed the peace; they were both

war and peace profiteers." And their conspiracies reached into every capital of Europe.

The House of Rothschild conspired at and financed wars and revolutions throughout the Nineteenth Century. No sovereign dared alienate them for fear that his country would soon be involved in a bloody conflict. Lord Byron, himself a conspirator of considerable note, put it this way: "Every loan . . . seats a Nation or upsets a Throne." The history of the Rothschilds is the history of many a revolution and many a Waterloo.

Among the ploys of the clan was to bankroll both sides of the same conflict. This they did in the American Civil War, in which both the Union and the Confederacy were in part clothed and equipped from the offices of Rothschild banks.

The motives behind Rothschild participation in the American Civil War are still fraught with controversy. In Europe it was possible to arrange for the winner of a war to make certain the loser paid his debts. That was not possible in America since the Rothschilds would have no other army at their beck and call to force the pay-off. It has been speculated that their goal in the American Civil War was to fragment the United States into a number of different countries so that the family could play off one against the other as they had done so successfully in Europe.

It has been theorized that another reason for Rothschild interest in our Civil War was the fact that at the beginning of the conflict Abraham Lincoln resorted to the printing press to finance the war rather than go more heavily into debt to foreign money merchants. This was done by the printing of "U.S. Notes," more commonly known as greenbacks. These were fiat money backed by
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ROTHSCHILDS

nothing and their value quickly plummeted. Of course, using greenbacks was highly inflationary, but probably preferable under the circumstances to indenturing the nation to the sons of Meyer Amschel Rothschild and other European conspirators.

One of the most intriguing aspects of the House of Rothschild has been its ability to retain its position regardless of who is in power, be it an old-fashioned monarch or a radical republican. All politicians, it seems, need funds — regardless of their ideology. The Rothschilds have many alliances. Students of secret societies know that such movements have long been active behind the political scenes in the world's great capitals. English historian Nesta Webster, perhaps the most careful and scholarly of those who have studied the rise, development, and power of secret societies, has very little to say concerning the Rothschilds. This does not mean that they have been free of the taint of conspiratorial radicalism. They have certainly been among the *Insiders* of the World Revolutionary Movement, but their dealings are heavily shrouded in secrecy.

Many believe that the Rothschilds were clandestinely at the heart of virtually all important conspiratorial political activity in Nineteenth Century Europe. This is possible, perhaps even probable, but the documents are simply not there to prove it.

There is circumstantial evidence. One of James Rothschild's closest friends, for example, was the German-born Communist poet, Heinrich Heine, who moved to Paris prior to the Revolution of 1848. Heine's father had known the Rothschilds, having been constantly engaged in financial matters with them, so Heine's inti-

mate association with James involved the renewal of an old acquaintanceship. It was Heine, a frequent recipient of Rothschild largess, who wrote: "Would it not be a great blessing for the world if all the kings were dismissed and the Rothschild family put on their thrones?" He saw the five brothers as great revolutionaries. In his biography of Heine, Hugo Bieber provides us with this extensive interpretation of the role of the Rothschilds in the World Revolutionary Movement:

"Here I would only take time to remark that our German preachers of freedom are as unjust as they are foolish when they attack the house of Rothschild with so much intensity and bloodthirstiness because of its political significance, because of its effect upon the interests of the Revolution, in a word, because of its public character. There are no stronger promoters of the revolution than these same Rothschilds . . . and what may sound even stranger: these Rothschilds, the bankers of kings, the princely money-baggers whose very existence would be most gravely imperiled by an overthrow of the European system of states, nevertheless bear in their nature the consciousness of their revolutionary mission.

"Specifically, this is the case of the man who is known under the unassuming name of Baron James, and in whom the entire political importance of the house of Rothschilds is now subsumed after the death of his illustrious brother from England. This Nero of finance, who has built his golden palace in the Rue Lafitte, when he rules the Exchanges as unlimited Emperor, like his sometime predecessor the Roman Nero, will in the end be the violent destroyer of the privileged patriciate and the founder of the new democracy. Once, several years ago, when he was in a good mood

and we were walking arm in arm quite familonaire, as Hirsch Hyacinth would say, and were gadding about the streets of Paris, Baron James explained to me quite clearly how he himself had fulfilled the first prerequisite and pioneered the road for social advance everywhere by his system of government bonds.

"I see in Rothschild one of the greatest revolutionaries who have founded modern democracy. Richelieu, Robespierre and Rothschild are for me three terrifying names, and they connote the gradual destruction of the old aristocracy. Richelieu, Robespierre and Rothschild are the three most fearful levellers in Europe."

According to Heine, James Rothschild "was the first to perceive the worth of [Adolph] Cremieux, who became his advocate." It was James Rothschild who first brought the revolutionary Cremieux into prominence. Adolph Cremieux was a leader in precipitating the Communist revolution of 1848. He was also a member of the subversive Grand Orient Lodge who rose to become a member of the Supreme Council of that terrible conspiratorial organization by 1869.

James Rothschild was probably himself an important Illuminist. He apparently became a Cremieux backer expecting to control the revolutionaries through him. But he had not reckoned with the strength of the mob; which, having some genuine grievances against the old regime of Louis Philippe, who was also under Rothschild control, refused to accept the provisional government which the Grand Orient had formed and in which Cremieux, himself, was Minister for Justice.

The Minister of Finance in this provisional government, Goudcheaux, was another friend of Rothschild's, and attempted to protect James's property during the changeover. The

mob, however, formed its own republican government in opposition to the Rothschild combine and the latter had to consent to a sort of amalgamation with the hostile elements. Goudcheaux was forced to resign and James Rothschild was left in a very awkward position; the revolutionary mob knew that he had been the intimate advisor of Louis Philippe and that he always seemed ready to back both sides of any powerful cause. James was made to pay heavily for his personal safety and his Suresnes villa was pillaged. The new Finance Minister, Ledru-Rollin, extorted money from James by threatening to turn loose the mob.

But, like cats, the Rothschilds always seem to land on their feet. In the three days of street fighting in June of 1848, Louis Eugene Cavaignac emerged victorious. He immediately assumed dictatorial powers and was nominated president of the council of ministers by the National Assembly. Freely using large sums of money, James Rothschild ingratiated himself with the new power in France and was quickly as much at home with Cavaignac as he had been with Louis Philippe. It was soon said that he was as good a republican as he had been a monarchist.

The French Workers Party claimed him as their own. The editor of the *Tocsin des Travailleurs* wrote: "You are a wonder, sir! In spite of his legal majority Louis Philippe has fallen, Guizot has disappeared, the constitutional monarchy and parliamentary methods have gone by the board; you, however, are unmoved! . . . Where are Arago and Lamartine? They are finished but you have survived. The banking princes are going into liquidation and their offices are closed. The great captains of industry and the railway companies totter. Shareholders, merchants, manufac-

turers, and bankers are ruined *en masse*; big men and little men are alike overwhelmed; you alone among these ruins remain unaffected. Although your House felt the first violence of the shock in Paris, although the effects of Revolution pursue you from Naples to Vienna and Berlin, you remain unmoved in the face of a movement that has affected the whole of Europe. Wealth fades away, glory is humbled, and dominion is broken, but . . . the monarch of our time, has held his throne . . ."

The Rothschild family also helped finance the ten-week Paris Commune of 1871 — the first formally Communist government in Europe. All church property was confiscated and the churches were plundered. Advances of several millions of francs were secured from the banks and wealthy individuals still in Paris. The Archbishop of Paris and a number of priests, together with other prominent persons, were arrested by the Commune and sent to Mazas as security for the safety of the National Guardsmen captured by troops loyal to Versailles under Louis Adolphe Thiers. The Archbishop and the other prisoners were ultimately shot. On May twentieth the Commune resolved to drench all public buildings and whole districts of the city with petroleum and set them on fire. The Tuileries, Palais-Royal, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice, police headquarters, the City Hall, the theatres, and entire districts were burned — half of all Paris lay in ashes. Nearly twice as many people were killed in one week as died during the three years of the French Revolution's Terror.

Alphonse Rothschild, the son of James (who had died in 1868), withdrew with the Government to Versailles and took a room in the Hotel des Reservoirs where he lived safely

through the Revolution. Throughout the fighting, looting, and burning, the Rothschild home and its priceless possessions remained untouched. As always before, the House of Rothschild emerged from the hazards of the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) and the Paris Commune (1871) financially unshaken and still the undisputed masters of Europe. Their overt allegiance now flowed from the monarchy to the Third Republic.

Naturally, there have been those at the ideological level of the World Revolutionary Movement who have resented the authority of high finance over what was supposed to be a people's movement. The anarchist Bakunin, who was a close associate of Marx in founding the First International, was disgusted by revolutionaries fronting for international bankers and wrote sneeringly of those "with one foot in the bank and the other in the Socialist movement." But, whatever role the Rothschilds may have played in the Bolshevik Revolution that soon took Russia has been well hidden. Contemporaries reported that, in Vienna, Trotsky "used to play chess with Baron Rothschild in Cafe Central," but there is little more.

If the Rothschilds were involved in bankrolling the Bolsheviks, as they had the revolutionaries of 1848 and 1871, they were careful to do it through agents and allies. The three international bankers most prominently linked with the overthrow of the Tsar and the later enthroning of Lenin were Jacob Schiff, Max Warburg, and J.P. Morgan. All had, however, been closely tied to the House of Rothschild.

Schiff was born in Germany and emigrated to America where he became the senior partner in the important Wall Street investment firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company. Stephen

Birmingham reports in *Our Crowd* that: "In the eighteenth century, the Schiffs and Rothschilds shared a double house in Frankfurt. Schiff reportedly bought his partnership in Kuhn-Loeb with Rothschild money. His father had been one of Rothschild's brokers in Frankfurt."

The Warburg family had also long been associated with the Rothschilds. In his recently published biography, *The Warburgs*, David Farrer says: "The withdrawal of the French [from Germany] in 1814 afforded new opportunities for the recently formed House of Warburg, and the key that opened the door to advancement was called Rothschild." In *The Merchant Bankers*, Joseph Wechsberg notes: "The Warburgs and the Rothschilds had a long-standing family agreement concerning the exchange of their young men as trainees." Paul Warburg, who had been trained by the Rothschilds, came to America at the turn of the century and was more responsible than any single person for the creation of the Federal Reserve System, our central bank. He became a director of the Federal Reserve and helped finance World War I from America while his brother Max held an almost identical position in Germany. Both brothers attended the Versailles Peace Conference as representatives of "their" countries. It was Max who transferred large sums of money to the Bolsheviks through the Nye Banken in Sweden.

J.P. Morgan and Company, established by Antony Sutton in his book *Wall Street And The Bolshevik Revolution* to have been deeply involved in providing funds to the Russian revolutionaries, had for many years been closely tied to the English Rothschilds. The House of Morgan had worked closely with August Belmont, the Rothschilds' official American agent, in helping to bring on the War

Between the States and arranging to finance it.

Some authors have maintained that the Rothschilds were anxious for a Kerensky overthrow of the Tsar, whose family they had hated for many decades, but that they did not favor the establishment of the Bolsheviks. The London Rothschilds bought a million rubles' worth of Kerensky's bonds. Yet, an agent of the English Rothschilds, Lord Alfred Milner, was reported by the White Russian military intelligence to have been in Petrograd at the birth of the Bolshevik Revolution serving as a paymaster transferring substantial funds to the Reds.

One indication that the Rothschilds may have known that the Bolshevik Revolution was being brewed, and it is inconceivable that they did not, is the fact that their Paris house unloaded its interests in the fabulously rich Baku oilfields to Shell in 1913. At that time Russian oil was flooding Western Europe, breaking Standard's stranglehold on the petroleum market. No reason has been given as to why the Rothschilds would have been willing to part with so incredibly valuable a property unless, as even friendly sources more than hint, the House of Rothschild smelled revolution in the wind.

Still, interesting as oil has become, gold is the commodity which has been traditionally associated with the Rothschilds. In the early 1800s they began by smuggling other people's gold. Later they became involved in lending their own gold and gold-backed currencies. The family name was synonymous with the gold standard. Professor Carroll Quigley tells us in *Tragedy And Hope* that the ploy of the international banking fraternity in the Nineteenth Century was to promote inflation during wartime in which the bankers would lend cheap

currency to the warring parties and then, after the war, put governments back on a strict gold standard like a dieter who has been on a Christmas binge. Thus the Rothschilds would lend cheap money and be repaid in gold-backed currency of increased value.

Not surprisingly, since the family dealt in gold, it became interested in its production. The English Rothschilds made their move in the late Nineteenth Century through a man named Cecil Rhodes, who fronted for them in Southern Africa. According to Professor Quigley: "With financial support from Lord Rothschild and Alfred Beit, he [Rhodes] was able to monopolize the diamond mines of South Africa as DeBeers Consolidated Mines and to build up a great gold mining enterprise as Consolidated Gold Fields." Today the Rothschilds still control these and many other mines through their Anglo-American Corporation. Harry Oppenheimer runs the Rothschild empire in South Africa, the world's largest gold producer, and manipulates the situation for his bosses back in London.

And it is back in London, at the home office, where the price of gold is set. The Rothschilds remain, as they have been for decades, the official gold broker to the Bank of England. The firm of N.M. Rothschild & Sons is the only bank on earth with its own Gold Fixing Room. At ten-thirty in the morning on each banking day, five men meet in the Rothschild offices to set the day's price for gold. They represent the firms of N.M. Rothschild & Sons, Samuel Montagu, Mocatta & Goldsmid, Johnson-Matthey, and Sharps-Pixley.

At the daily ritual the Rothschilds not only represent themselves, but the Bank of England. In this capacity they buy and sell gold for the central banks of the world. So much for the

supposed free market in gold. Perhaps you had wondered why movement of the price of gold seems to defy all logic. Now you know.

And you can also begin to understand why the Rothschilds were long champions of the gold standard. From time to time they would create panics by shifting gold reserves around from country to country. But, as communications and public sophistication improved, a new game had to be invented. Under normal conditions the price of gold varied very little. Big money can only be made when the price is going up and down. So the friendly Rothschild brothers began promoting the fame of paper versus gold. In Communist parlance, this is dialectics: thesis and antithesis.

Through their support of the Fabian Socialist London School of Economics, the Rothschilds joined the Rockefellers and other banking *Insiders* in popularizing the theories of John Maynard Keynes, who advocated replacing a gold-backed currency with a paper currency which could be expanded and contracted at will. In practice, the currency is mostly expanded, but slowing the expansion rate has the effect of creating panic. Now we have the perpetual war between paper currencies and gold, with one being in the driver's seat for a time and then the other. This results in periodic — and highly profitable — gyrating of the market. Whenever the dollar, pound, franc, and deutschmark begin changing values with respect to each other, people whisper of the mysterious "Gnomes of Zurich." The poor gnomes take a terrible drubbing. They make a convenient scapegoat for the team of R & R — Rothschild and Rockefeller.

Today, the original five centers of Rothschild power have shrunk to two. The Naples house closed down in

1861, when Karl moved to Paris to escape the political chaos in Italy. The Frankfurt branch had died out earlier when the younger Meyer Amschel was unable to produce male offspring. The Vienna family was forced out by World War II and the aging, sonless Baron Eugene wound up on Long Island rather than re-establish the Austrian banking house. The Paris and London branches carry on the family tradition.

With today's modern communications it is no longer necessary to have a separate operation in each of the world's leading capitals. The rise of the multinational corporation has made it common for firms to operate subsidiary offices in foreign countries. Also, through the decades, Rothschild daughters have married into many other international banking families, including those of Warburg, Montefiore, Worms, Samuels, Franklin, Goldsmid, Sassoon, and others. To what degree the Rothschilds operate through their relatives by marriage is anybody's guess.

Certainly the family learned long ago that it is better to operate through others wherever potential danger is involved. The use of *fronts* does not call attention to the family. Notoriety only increases suspicion, hostility, and envy among the people (or, depending upon how you look at it, the victims). Morton tells us that "There are whole families that have been on the Rothschild payroll for over a century." One has to wonder how many of these were also on government payrolls. Remember, Meyer Amschel began the dynasty by making the Prince of Hesse's financial advisor a silent partner in the business.

The eighth generation of descendants of Meyer Amschel Rothschild continue the family tradition today. The family is comprised of seventy members living in England, France,

Switzerland, and the United States. Although recently it has been admitted that they are becoming financially aggressive, much has appeared in the financial press touting the supposition that the Rothschilds are not as rich and powerful as they used to be. How much truth there is to these assertions only the Rothschilds know for sure. And they are not telling.

It is true that the workaholic fervor which characterized earlier generations has not been present in some of the later offspring. After all, it takes a lot of motivation to keep the nose of someone born with a \$150 million estate — the estimated worth of a Rothschild at birth — to even the most glamorous grindstone. Inevitably some of the clan chose to become playboys, taxidermists, scientists, college professors, or to pursue other non-banking professions. But, just as with the Rockefellers, they have managed to produce at least one brilliant banker in each generation, and the Rothschilds are not lacking in progeny capable of carrying forward the family tradition.

It is sometimes claimed that the Rothschilds have been victims of the egalitarian fervor and strangling taxes which have served as great levelers in the Twentieth Century. On the surface, this seems quite plausible. And there is no doubt that the Rothschilds have paid lots of taxes of all types, especially death taxes on estates. The family has unloaded many of its white-elephant mansions.* But there is something here which does not quite wash.

Nobody has ever accused the Rothschilds of hiding behind the door when the brains were passed out, nor has the family ever been known to ig-

*One was turned over to the Soviets to serve as a consulate, another became N.A.T.O. headquarters in France, and another became the home of the American Ambassador to France.

nore self interest in favor of patriotic sacrifice. Neck deep in Europe's political conspiracies, the family has never been an enemy of the Socialist movements which put into effect the confiscatory tax system now enthroned in England and France. The Rothschilds have in fact regularly conspired with revolutionaries, promoting State Socialism and managing to profit from it, just as have the Rockefellers in America.

Since the Rothschild businesses have *always* been multinational, it strains credulity to believe that for at least the past fifty years they have not been diverting much of their overseas profits into friendly tax havens like Switzerland and Liechtenstein rather than repatriate them to England or France for the benefit of the tax collector. One may safely assume that the bulk of Rothschild wealth is today someplace where the people like to yodel. Anyone who thinks use of such havens beneath the dignity of the Rothschild clan probably believes in the sincerity of Richard Nixon or that John Kennedy had a secret desire to live in a monastery.

The Rothschild now widely acclaimed as the most wealthy member of the clan is Baron Edmond, forty-nine, of the Paris branch of the family. According to *Business Week* of January 12, 1976: "Considered a maverick who has long been estranged, at least in business dealings, from his older cousin Guy, Geneva-based Edmond has managed his own fortune with immense entrepreneurial flair and is by far the richest Rothschild alive today. By virtue of age, wealth, and financial boldness, Edmond may eventually emerge in the post-Guy era as the family's titular head."

Baron Edmond is eager once more to merge the various branches of the family into one coordinated group as during the family's glory days of the

last century. "Our *rapprochement*," says Edmond, "will give us first option to participate in each other's investments" — thereby increasing the family's leverage in the world of business, finance, and political power.

Both branches of the family have their own Swiss banks. *Business Week* reports: "The difficulties of unscrambling rivalries and fitting all the Rothschild components back together again are perhaps best illustrated in Switzerland, where Edmond owns the Banque Privée in Geneva and its subsidiary Banca Privata in Lugano. Competing across the mountains in Zurich is Rothschild Bank AG, controlled by Guy in league with his London cousins and with two correspondent banks. The Zurich bank specializes in asset management — portfolios of 1 million Swiss francs (about \$350,000) and up — for international organizations.

"Efforts last year to merge Edmond's two operations with Zurich collapsed because Edmond was not yet ready to sacrifice his identity. But the cousins agreed on a step-by-step plan that will lead to a regrouping under the name of the Zurich bank in a few years. For starters, Edmond sold shares in his two banks to Zurich. More important, he agreed to welcome a Zurich-run money management operation this year in Geneva — considered until now to be Edmond's territory"

Baron Edmond's older cousin Guy, sixty-seven, is chairman of the Paris Banque Rothschild, which has \$1.5 billion in assets. Like Edmond, Guy is a master conspirator who is determined to retain Rothschild supremacy. Accordingly, he states: "We have inherited a position in the establishment that we must maintain. We will be a part of all, but apart, distinct and unique, unlike anyone else. We

will change, evolve, but will still dominate."

Baron Guy is described by *Nation's Business* as "a man who must be consulted when truly big financial deals are arranged in France. He is a master at assembling the people and money needed for major transactions and he has the same uncanny touch for business that his progenitors had. His family's principal interests now are in numerous lines in addition to banking — investment trusts, mining, metal plants, oil, chemicals and real estate."

Across the channel the House of Rothschild is headed by Victor, age sixty-six, the third Lord Rothschild. Victor joined the Fabian Society while at Cambridge and is a member of England's (Socialist) Labor Party. The *Los Angeles Times* of December 15, 1970, quotes the Marxist multimillionaire as stating: "We have come to associate with Conservative rule the following conditions: unemployment, undernourishment, unpreparedness, unpopularity abroad, unequal pay, education and opportunities, undeveloped resources and a lack of opposition to fascism." Lord Victor heads the banking firm of N.M. Rothschild & Sons, started by his great, great grandfather Nathan.

Victor's nephew Leo, a partner in the London family bank, is also a director of the Bank of England. Of course, one is reluctant to raise the matter of conflict of interest if one knows what is good for one. Besides owning much of South Africa's gold and diamond fields, the English Rothschilds are involved in arranging multimillion-dollar mergers and takeovers, money raising for risk capital, and operating several vast investment trusts.

The British and French Rothschilds jointly control the British Newfoundland Corporation. The company owns exploratory rights to

sixty-thousand square miles in Newfoundland and Labrador, with enormous resources in timber, minerals, and hydroelectric power. The area is larger than England and Wales combined.

And, the Rothschild boys are increasingly investing in the United States. In October 1969, the Rockefeller-controlled International Basic Economy Corporation (I.B.E.C.) announced that it had entered into an agreement with the London Rothschilds jointly to set up and manage mutual funds for sale direct to the public throughout the world. It was I.B.E.C., you may recall, which announced in 1967 that it would be building tire and aluminum plants behind the Iron Curtain.

The move with Rockefeller has, however, suddenly taken on new dimensions. The *Wall Street Journal* of March 13, 1974, announced that Baron Edmond de Rothschild had bought fifty thousand shares of BanCal Tri-State Corporation, holding company of the Bank of California. By June, the Rothschilds had acquired four hundred thousand shares. This gave them a twenty percent controlling interest in a bank with eighty-three branches operating in California, Oregon, and Washington, and with overseas branches in Nassau, Tokyo, London, and Manila.

In September 1975, Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Ltd. of London merged with Amex International Ltd., the London-based merchant banking subsidiary of American Express Company.

Société Imetal, the French Rothschild holding company which controls mineral-producing companies on every continent, moved into the United States during the fall of 1975 by acquisition of control in Copperweld Corporation of Glassport, Pennsylvania. The acquisition price was

\$112 million. And Imetal now has important U.S. connections with Kaiser Aluminum, Atlas Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Anaconda Aluminum, U.S. Borax, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Aetna Life and Casualty, Litton Industries, and Standard Oil of California.

The Copperweld takeover was engineered by Kuhn, Loeb & Company (a firm associated with the Rothschilds since Jacob Schiff became a partner in it before the turn of the century) and New Court Securities Corporation. New Court is the directly owned arm of the Rothschilds in the American investment banking business. Its name comes from the address of the original N.M. Rothschild & Sons, located at New Court in London. According to *Business Week*, New Court is run for the Rothschilds by Dutch-born Peter Fleck, an operator who invests not only in American stocks but has put the Rothschilds "into perhaps 70 venture capital deals" in the United States.

Another American connection of the French Rothschilds is the investment banking firm of Lazard Frères. One of their partners, Felix Rohatyn, is running the Big Mac bailout program for New York City. With the heat on Standard Oil, Chase Manhattan, and Citicorp, are the Rothschilds moving in on Rockefeller territory? It is possible that is just what is happening. But there are also areas of active cooperation where they are working together for a World Government under their own domination.

Which of these *Insider* families is running the show, we don't pretend to know. Nor is there any way an outsider is ever going to find out. The Rothschilds and the Rockefellers seem at once to cooperate and to engage in tough competition but always on the *Inside*. It is an arrangement of ever greater secrecy in which national

sovereignties appear more and more to be mere pawns in the game. What is certain is that the Rothschilds and the Rockefellers continue to be allied in promoting the World Superstate.

The heart of the World Government movement in the United States is the Council on Foreign Relations, usually referred to as the C.F.R. It is headed by David Rockefeller and is often referred to as our "invisible government" because its members have long held the key positions in both Democrat and Republican Administrations.* But one must remember that the C.F.R., which is discussed in detail in the author's new book, *The Rockefeller File*, is an outgrowth of the London-based Royal Institute for International Affairs (R.I.I.A.). In *Tragedy And Hope*, Professor Carroll Quigley details how a "secret society" (the term is Quigley's) called the Round Table created the Royal Institute as a public arm of a conspiracy to establish a World Government. The man behind the Round Table was Lord Rothschild, and his chief lieutenant was Lord Alfred Milner, whom we have previously mentioned as having arranged funding for the Petrograd Soviet during the Bolshevik Revolution.

Today, in addition to the Council on Foreign Relations, the Rothschild-founded R.I.I.A. officially lists the following secretive organizations as part of its network.

British Commonwealth: the Australian Institute of International Affairs; Canadian Institute of International Affairs; Ceylon Institute of World Affairs; Guyana Institute of International Affairs; Indian Council of World Affairs; New Zealand

*The Rothschilds' chief American representative, Peter Fleck, is a member of the Rockefellers' C.F.R.

Institute of International Affairs; Nigerian Institute of International Affairs; Singapore Institute of International Affairs; and, Trinidad and Tobago Institute of International Affairs.

European Community: the *Centre d'Étude des Relations Internationales*, Paris; *Centre d'Études de Politique Étrangère*, Paris; *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik* Ev, Bonn; *Institut Royal des Relations Internationales*, Brussels; *Istituto Affari Internazionali*, Rome; *Nederlandsch Genootschap Voor Internationale Zaken*, The Hague; and, *Det Udenrigspolitiske Selskab*, Copenhagen.

Formal affiliates of this Rothschild-founded World Government operation also include: Atlantic Institute For International Affairs, Paris; *Österreichische Gesellschaft für Außenpolitik und Internationale Beziehungen*, Vienna; *Institut za vanjsna politika "Ivan Bashev"*, Sofia; The Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Peking; *Magyar Külügyi Intézet*, Budapest; Institute for International Political and Economic Studies, Tehran; Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Oslo; Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, Karachi; Polish Institute of International Affairs, Warsaw; *L'Association de Droit International et de Relations Internationales de la République Socialiste de Roumanie*, Bucharest; and, of course, the South African Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg. Also the *Utrikespolitiska Institutet*, Stockholm; the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva; Institute of World Economy and International

Relations, Moscow; and, the Institute of International Politics and Economics, Belgrade.

The *Insider* organization which meets periodically with representatives of the Atlantic groups above to coordinate their foreign policies and to further plans for the Great Merger is called the Bilderbergers. The name comes from the hotel where *Insiders* of the network we have cited held its first meeting after World War II. Fronting the creation of the Bilderbergers was Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, the man recently accused of pocketing a million-dollar "contribution" from Lockheed. Sitting on the Steering Committee of the Bilderbergs is Baron Edmond Rothschild.

The Baron is also active in the *Pan Europa* movement which envisions a united Europe from the "Atlantic to the Urals."* The Urals, of course, are in the middle of Russia. Edmond's sympathies for a "united Europe" are clear. *Nation's Business* of March 1972 quotes him concerning the creation of a European currency to replace the various national currencies. Read what the Baron Edmond has to say and consider the implications for yourself:

"There will be a Euro currency, but I don't know if it will come in 10 years. Making a time guess would be loose talk. One currency in Europe will be a result of unification politically. The currency will not precede unification. The point now is how fast European unification is going. Integration is taking place in little ways every day; there are few setbacks . . . This is revolutionary . . ."

Yes, those uncommonly rich Rothschilds do bear watching. They are right in the middle — on the inside — of a world coup. First, regional world government. Then the Great Merger to bring on the New World Order. ■ ■

*This phrase was used by Charles de Gaulle, whose Left-hand man Georges Pompidou, the late Premier of France, went into the Government directly from the employ of the Rothschild bank.