

*The amazing story of how a vast Rothschild empire has been built up in five years on the doorstep of the U.S.*

# CANADA IN PAWN

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INTIMATELY associated with the stranglehold gained by the Money Power over the historic nations and states of Europe is the name of Rothschild. Under the respectable mantle of "merchant bankers", they fanned out from their pawnshop beginnings in Frankfurt, Germany, to the capitals and financial centers of Europe, gaining an ever-increasing grip on the unhappy lands whose economies they "aided".

One settled in Rome to become banker to the Pope; another in Vienna, a third in London and a fourth in Paris. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the Rothschild tribe had very definitely "arrived" as the first moneylending family of the world.

Apart from a venture during the war between the States (when they lent money to both sides with the bland cynicism which has ever been one of their notable characteristics) the Rothschilds tended to eschew New World ventures, preferring instead to ever extend and consolidate their financial grasp on the Old.

Even after the center of gravity of

world finance crossed the Atlantic in the first decade of the century to set up shop in New York, the Rothschilds remained behind, profitably working their De Beers African diamond empire and expanding their financial ramifications in Europe. It was not until 1952 that a radical—and for Canada, fateful—departure was made.

In that year, the Rothschilds decided to throw the weight of their wealth and influence into a project of immense proportions—the acquisition of a vast, if not controlling segment of the Canadian economy.

The Rothschild invasion of Canada had its genesis in 1952, when Premier Smallwood of Newfoundland agreed to give the Rothschild interests a monopoly on a huge area of his province.

In 1953, the agreement was completed and all remaining unstaked crown lands in the province and in the adjoining Coast of Labrador were closed to prospectors. The Rothschilds were free to choose a

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50,000 square mile concession out of the 71,000 unstaked square miles of Labrador and half of Newfoundland's unstaked 20,000 square miles. This deal gave the Rothschilds first choice over an area about the size of Alabama.

Everything in the area was assigned to them, minerals, lumber and power resources. In return, Smallwood required the Rothschilds to spend \$5,000,000 exploring the area over a 20-year period, and pay the provincial government an eight per cent royalty on profits.

The next move in the Rothschild invasion was the formation in London, England, of the British Newfoundland Corporation ("Brinco"). No ordinary company, Brinco was in fact a syndicate made up of 30 of Britain's largest companies, including the "merchant banking" houses of: N. M. Rothschild & Sons; Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.; R. Bendon Lonsdale and Kleinwort Sons, Co.

The non-banking firms in the syndicate include: The British Metal Corp.; The British South Africa Company; the Alliance Assurance Co.; Rio Tinto Ltd.; Frobisher Ltd.; English Electric Co.; Prudential Assurance Co. (the first five of these companies are all completely Rothschild controlled).

To quote the *Toronto Globe and Mail*: "The non-banking companies have tremendous assets and some of them are the largest employers of labor in Britain. One is the largest insurance company in the world;

another the owner of the largest bank in Europe; another owns 60 per cent of the Belgian Congo and the majority of shares in Shell Oil.

"The partners in the syndicate hold assets totaling over five billion dollars—a sum greater than the annual budget of the Canadian government."

THE ACTUAL WORK of exploration was farmed out to a Rothschild *ad hoc* subsidiary, British Newfoundland Exploration Limited (Brinex). Various interlocking interests are evidently involved as we are told by Brinco's fifth annual report (for 1958) that: "Six leading Canadian companies participated with Brinex in the exploration of nine separate areas ranging in size from 60 square miles to 2,500 square miles each." These "Canadian" companies include New Jersey Zinc Exploration Company (Canada) Limited, Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Limited, and T. H. Jones and Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, occurrences of copper, uranium, thorium, molybdenum, silver, lead-zinc, columbium and beryllium were located. All of these metals, especially the latter two, are assuming an increasing importance in jet-age metallurgy.

The uranium discovery has all the makings of a major mine. To quote again the Brinco report: "... the deposit is now known to contain a substantial tonnage of ore

grading 0.709 per cent  $U_3O_8$  (uranium oxide). . . . This is believed to be the richest uranium deposit found in Canada since the discovery in 1930 of the Eldorado Mine at Great Bear Lake, North West Territories".

Plans starting actual mining operations have been temporarily shelved as the West's uranium production is currently outstripping the demand—and as we shall see, the bulk of *that* supply comes from Rothschild-controlled companies.

The interior of Labrador has vast timber resources and these have been earmarked as the basis of a possible pulp and paper industry. A railway line has been built to aid in the tapping of this further Rothschild asset.

Perhaps the richest plum of the Brinco empire, however, is Grand Falls, a cataract on the Hamilton River with a height double that of Niagara Falls. Brinco engineers now have plans advanced to divert the Hamilton through artificial lakes as part of a huge hydro-electric project.

With an ultimate potential of 6,000,000 horsepower this development could give the company control over the power supplies to a vast area of eastern Canada and possibly the northeastern United States.

"If Grand Falls had been in some of the developed areas of Canada," commented Senator C. C. Pratt of St. John's, Newfoundland, a Brinco director, "it would probably by this

time have become the greatest aid to industry in the world".

To promote this natural resource, yet another subsidiary has been set up, the Hamilton Falls Power Corporation Limited, incorporated in January, 1958. "Activation of this company," Brinco reports laconically, "is proceeding gradually as plans for development take shape."

LITTLE WONDER THEN, that Premier Smallwood should refer to the over-all Brinco transaction as "the biggest real estate deal on this continent in this century." Sir Winston Churchill described the ventures as "a grand imperial concept." While both statements were undoubtedly true, the Rothschild invasion of Canada was, nevertheless, only beginning.

Since the seventies of the last century, the Rio Tinto Mines of southern Spain have been a consistent source of Rothschild wealth and the name of Rio Tinto has long been synonymous with the giant London mining trust.

Rio Tinto (Canada) Ltd. was incorporated March 2, 1955, as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Rio Tinto Company of London. It immediately acquired a controlling interest in Algom Uranium Mines Ltd. and went on to buy control of Milliken Lake Uranium Mines Ltd., Northspan Uranium mines Ltd. and Pronto Uranium Mines Ltd. a few weeks later. These four companies between them owned and

operated no less than eight major uranium mines in the Blind River area of Northern Ontario.

These acquisitions were made from the New York financier and Zionist, Joseph Hirshhorn, who had long held an interest in the area through his sponsorship of the original discoverer of its uranium potential. The companies and mines involved in the deal represent half the total investment of the entire uranium industry in Canada.

According to a report in *MacLean's* magazine, Toronto, at the signing-over ceremony, Hirshhorn signed his name 25 times and happily warbled: "This is the biggest deal in my life. What a break for Canada!" As Mr. Hirshhorn received a cash sum variously stated to be between \$5,000,000 and \$15,000,000, plus stock interests worth many millions more, there are some irreverent people who profess to see that the transaction represented something of a "break" for him, too.

Built and brought into production at a cost of nearly \$200,000,000 for the entire Rio Tinto group, the combined ore output of their eight mines now exceeds 19,000 tons a day. This figure represents the major portion of the scheduled capacity of the Blind River, Ontario, area.

The importance to the whole free world of the vast Blind River uranium camp cannot be underestimated. By far the biggest uranium-producing area in the world, it supplies well over 60 per cent of Amer-

ican military and civil uranium requirements.

The largest of the companies in the Rothschild group is Northspan Uranium Mines Limited, holding a contract to supply uranium concentrates to a value of \$275,000,000.

Trailing Northspan with a mere \$207,000,000 contract, is Algom Uranium Mines. Altogether the Rothschild companies in this vast uranium producing center have contracts totalling more than \$630,000,000.

The uranium concentrates are sold to an agency of the Canadian government, which resells them in turn to the United States government. Hence, indirectly, most of the funds for further Rothschild expansion on this continent comes from the American taxpayer.

In addition to the uranium companies in Blind River, Rio Tinto is providing management for copper prospects near Blind River, and in northern Saskatchewan; for a gold mine at South Porcupine, Ontario; and for a small operating uranium mine in Saskatchewan.

**I**N UNGAVA, northern Quebec, Oceanic Iron Ore of Canada Limited, still another Rio Tinto-Rothschild affiliated company has a major iron ore property where survey and study work is still going on. However, according to a report in the Winnipeg mining magazine, *Precambrian*:

"The total length of iron formation on the property, exposed in out-

crop or indicated by dip-needle surveys, is more than 60 miles. Drilling on one three-mile section of this formation, along the Morgan Range, has indicated some 275 million tons of magnetic iron formation. Officers of the company are confident the possible tonnage is much greater."

If an affirmative decision on production is reached, it will mean an investment of over \$150,000,000 with a probable annual output of some 4,000,000 tons. And in addition, yet another vast Canadian natural asset will fall under Rothschild control.

As part of the deal with Hirshhorn, Rio Tinto also acquired a number of smaller mining groups, but with a potential which may prove to be no less important than the major uranium holdings.

These include 1,019 claims on the northwest shore of Great Slave Lake where significant lead and zinc showings have been located; a probable copper-zinc-gold-silver orebody ten miles northeast of Rouyn, Quebec; and copper prospects on the Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec and Waden Bay northern Saskatchewan. On the latter prospect, the presence of a 3,000,000 ton copper orebody has been established.

THE EMPHASIS up to now has been on mining, but the oil industry has not been neglected. In summer of 1957, Rio Tinto gained control of Kern Oil Co. Ltd., a London firm with crude oil reserves and production in California and Trinidad.

By the purchase in January, 1958, of a 35-per cent share, Kern in turn bought control of Devon Palmer Oil Co., a Canadian company with interests in 307 oil wells and 18 gas wells in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the United States. The Kern holdings involve 926,000 acres on which the company holds oil, gas and mining rights.

The Kern office has now been transferred to Canada and still another Rothschild subsidiary has been set up to manage the company and its share in Devon Palmer.

The precise significance of these developments are not completely clear. *Business Week* magazine (August 10, 1957), however, conjectures:

"London (i.e., the London Rothschilds) apparently intends to turn Kern and a Canadian oil property into the nucleus of a north American oil empire." Comment seems superfluous.

The Rothschilds have no intention of losing the tempo of their invasion. One more of their innumerable subsidiaries, Rio Canadian Explorations, has been established to carry out a non-stop program of exploration to ensure a flow of new mineral deposits for exploitation by the parent company. Rio Canadian's exploration and prospecting budget for 1958 amounted to over \$500,000.

In addition to their enormous mining and oil holdings, the Rothschilds have not neglected other aspects of the Canadian economy.

In 1953, United North Atlantic Securities, Ltd.—a Rothschild subsidiary, naturally—was set up in Montreal to pursue assiduously the business with which they are traditionally familiar—moneylending.

Offspring spawned by United include Consolidated Finance Company, an automobile financing venture. A steel-rolling plant in Edmonton, Alberta, and a factory for the manufacture of mechanical handling equipment in Hamilton, Ont., was financed by United North Atlantic Securities.

Undoubtedly the biggest venture of this company is the building of an entire new town, called Park Royal, on a 900-acre site 23 miles west of Toronto. By 1960, construction work will have been completed on churches, schools, 3000 houses, shopping and community centers.

A second investment company was incorporated in April, 1956. This company, Five Arrows Securities Ltd., was launched with an initial capital of \$8,000,000 provided by European financiers including Baron Guy de Rothschild of the "French" branch of the family. Organized as a private company and following the practise of the parent bank in England, the activities of Five Arrows have not been revealed. One may reasonably speculate, however, that this company is still another vehicle for siphoning more Rothschild money into the Canadian economy, along with the concomitant control.

The Rothschild operations in Canada and the United States are widespread and varied, but they constitute only one phase of the worldwide Rothschild-Rio Tinto complex. The Rothschild ramifications in Britain, Australia, Portugal, South Africa, Rhodesia, Ghana and other parts of Africa, France, Belgium and etc., are outside the scope of this article, but it is well for us to remember that they are there.

**T**HIS ZIONIST dynasty, prominent for generations in the highest councils of the Money Power is playing a leading role in the twilight drama of One World. That role is exercised through centralized control, manipulation of money, and the power that money buys.

This thread can readily be seen running through all their ventures. Northspan Uranium Mines Limited, for example, owner and operator of one of the world's largest uranium mines is controlled by the Rio Tinto Mining Company of Canada. This company is a subsidiary of the "British" Rio Tinto Company, which in its turn is controlled by the parent banking house of N. M. Rothschild and Sons, the apex of a vast corporate pyramid.

The Canadian ventures may be specially significant inasmuch as they have established Rothschild (i.e. Money Power) control over those raw materials—such as uranium, beryllium, columbium-tantalum, molybdenum—which this

atomic and jet age has made peculiarly its own.

Political control is the inevitable corollary of financial and economic control. With a huge segment of the Canadian economy already controlled by American interests—including several large corporations noted for their dedication to political and economic Zionism—it is no wonder that discerning Canadians view with unalloyed dismay the spectacle of the remainder of their country's enormous resources falling into the alien hands of the Rothschilds. Canada, unhappily, is in pawn in the most literal sense of the word.

**I**T would be a foolish man indeed who would underestimate the power of the Rothschilds, or who

would attribute to them merely the energy and resourcefulness of just one more successful enterprise.

N. M. Rothschild and Sons is no ordinary company. For generations the House of Rothschild has bound Europe in clinging chains of debt. Its name has been the evil star of at least two powers—the Austrian Empire and France. It has served as the Money Power's primary vehicle. Its activities, in a word, have been almost wholly sinister.

No wonder then, that informed Canadians should shudder to hear such an utterance from the present head of the Rothschild dynasty as:

"There was the De Beers diamond mine, then the loan that helped Disraeli buy the Suez Canal. Now this. This could be the biggest project of them all."

**JUDAH OMNIA VINCIT**—Here is a passage from the *Globe and Mail*, Toronto, Canada.

"Describing Israel as a mother country to Canada, John Bassett, publisher of the Telegram, said at a bond campaign dinner last night that Canadians should make any sacrifice they could to aid the young state.

"On the national level Canada should give unabashed and full support to Israel, said Mr. Bassett who visited that country recently.

"Pledges at the dinner which began a new bond drive in Toronto totalled \$872,000."

Israel a mother country to Canada? If so, surely it would be better for the Dominion to change its name and stand forth in its true colours as Rothschildia. Why, otherwise, should the country be asked to make "any" sacrifices to aid that state rather than any other state? Moreover, as Canada repeatedly proclaims her need for development capital, why do so many of her public men (including Diefenbaker) milk her for the benefit of Israel?—CANDOUR MAGAZINE, London

*They fight the battle against the snow . . .*



## **AVALANCHE KILLERS**

by George A. Stromeyer

**W**HEN MEN and nature meet, there is always some form of conflict between the two. And when an avalanche meets objects in its path there is always destruction—sometimes death!

Little attention has been paid to avalanches because they occur in remote mountains of our country. Without warning and with astonishing swiftness, any quiet snowfield can be converted into a raging torrent of snow. There are hundreds, and even thousands of ava-

lanches each year. Few human eyes have the opportunity of bearing witness to this display of snow that usually thunders down in lonely splendor in the wilderness.

Because avalanches occur in far away places, away from towns and people, they aren't rated destroyers of life like a flood or tornado. But, they too, have taken a toll of human life and property.

In 1874, the mining village of Alta, Utah, high in the snow-laden Wasatch Mountains, was a typical western town. It had its miners, prospectors, trappers, and assorted people—living, working, laughing and enjoying life.

Then the "White Death" came. Avalanches roared down on the village, obliterating it and claiming over 60 human lives.

For more than 50 years, Alta was just a dot on the map. Then came a new breed of men to the mountains—skiers and vacationists. Alta, resurrected to a new life, as did many of her sister villages. Today, it has attractive lodges, multitudes of visitors, and wealth. But, above the town, there still looms steep slopes of snow that could easily hurl another fatal avalanche.

To prevent similar tragedies, the U. S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture set up the first research center for study of the science of avalanche control. The Forest Service planners chose Alta to